

Infrared imaging of human brain sections. A new biomedical application of the thermocamera.

Human brains, removed at routine autopsy, were subjected to neuropathological investigation. The usual gross morphological investigation of the brains was extended to include the detection of their infrared emissions. Fundamental structures, such as the grey and white matter, were separated on the infrared images. Furthermore, pathological processes, such as ischaemic damage, haemorrhage, and sclerotic plaques, hardly seen on the normal photographs, gave a strong signal on the infrared pictures. These pilot experiments demonstrated that infrared detection is a reproducible method in this type of biomedical application, and potentially a very useful tool in macroscopic pathology. *Gati I, Papp L, Polgar T, Department of Neurology, University of Pecs Medical School, Hungary.*