



Kaleida Health

Thermal Temperature Monitoring Device FAQ Sheet

What is thermal imaging infrared camera technology?

It is a heat sensor that detects temperature by recognizing and capturing different levels of infrared light. This light is invisible to the naked eye. All objects emit some level of infrared radiation, and it is one of the ways that heat is transferred.

What is the history of thermal imaging?

Thermal camera technology came into widespread use in airports in Asia after the SARS epidemic in 2003. Fever-detection requirements around the world have renewed interest in the technology. During the 2002 SARS epidemic, FLIR began to sell thermal cameras to South Korea and other Asian countries to screen passengers at airports. The software to detect fevers has advanced considerably since then, and the physical hardware is also much smaller, making it an ideal solution for the COVID-19 pandemic.

Can you explain how the Thermal Mirror works?

The Thermal Mirror is designed to provide non-contact forehead temperature inspection. The system is optimized to work with a minimal margin of error, even when people are wearing masks provided they are standing within 3 feet of the camera range. Audio feature instructs an individual to approach more closely if not within inspection range. This system is perfect for populated locations where rapid temperature inspection is needed, especially in the situation of containing the COVID-19 pandemic where people need to wear masks while measuring the temperature. Key features include:

- Non-contact, remote forehead temperature inspection
- Multi-point temperature data collection to ensure accuracy, even if face or head is covered
- Face detection to collect temperature data on faces and forehead only, avoiding interference from surrounding environments
- Accurate temperature inspection, even with masks on
- Configure temperature threshold for alerts which can then help escalate a fail for secondary screening
- Supports requiring visitor be wearing a mask to pass test

What about HIPAA concerns?

HIPAA's Privacy Rule does not apply to the collection, use, or disclosures of individually identifiable health information made by an employing entity in the context of worksite COVID-19 screening activities. As our system is detecting visitors as anonymous, HIPAA does not apply.

What is the average throughput traffic per hour?

The test itself takes about 1 second to get into position, but to do so while keeping social distancing may take another 3 seconds. To back out may add another 2 seconds. If there is a long queue, a fair estimate per Thermal Mirror could be 10 per minute, or 600 per hour.

If someone came in directly after exercising (running, cycling, hot summer day), would this device detect a high-temperature value?

Yes, it will lead to a high-temperature value. We would offer a suggestion to take a rest and wait for the temperature to drop back to normal then take the temperature inspection once again.

How long does it take to reset to another person?

It is instant – less than 1 second. Here is a quick demo to show speed of read:

https://youtu.be/p_MfgoCv6EM

What type of data is collected at the device?

- Individual's time and date of test
- Individual's temperature
- Individual's photo at time of test
- Individual's name and employee ID
- If an individual is wearing a mask or not

What other temperature screening technology is in use?

Kaleida Health also installed thermal cameras in the ceiling at multiple facility entrances. These thermal cameras take individuals' temperatures as they enter and display either a green icon (no fever) or red icon (fever) above the person's head on the nearby display monitor.

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