

Testing a visual thermometer in newborns and young infants

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Severe neonatal jaundice is a major cause of death and disability among newborns in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). Filtered sunlight phototherapy (FSPT) is safe and effective but requires hourly temperature monitoring to detect hyper/hypothermia. This need for close temperature monitoring is impeding FSPT scale-up in LMICs where healthcare providers are scarce and nurseries are understaffed. The ability of a caregiver to accurately measure temperature can affect infant health outcomes. This study aims to evaluate the accuracy and usability of a modified Liquid Crystal Thermometer Device (LCTD) by caregivers and healthcare providers in measuring infant temperatures.