Supplementary Materials

Novel approach to monitoring local tissue ischemia associated with pressure ulcers using an optical fibre carbon dioxide sensor

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Fig. A.1: Linear fitting of reflection intensities of OFCS 2 to different CO₂ concentrations at wavelength 600 nm.

Fig. A.2: Linear fitting of reflection intensities of OFCS 3 to different CO₂ concentrations at wavelength 600 nm.



Fig. A.3: Linear fitting of reflection intensities of OFCS 4 to different CO₂ concentrations at wavelength 600 nm.





Fig. A.4: Linear fitting of reflection intensities of OFCS 5 to different CO₂ concentrations at wavelength 600 nm.

Fig. A.5: Linear fitting of reflection intensities of OFCS 6 to different CO₂ concentrations at wavelength 600 nm.





Fig. A.6: (a) (c) (e) Response of OFCS 2 and commercial CO_2 sensor on Volunteer 2's forearm (b) (d) (f) Volunteer 2's skin temperature while heated disc is on forearm for Trials 1-3, respectively.





Fig. A.7: (a) (c) (e) Response of OFCS 3 and commercial CO_2 sensor on Volunteer 3's forearm (b) (d) (f) Volunteer 3's skin temperature while heated disc is on forearm for Trials 1-3, respectively.





Fig. A.8: (a) (c) (e) Response of OFCS 4 and commercial CO₂ sensor on Volunteer 4's forearm (b) (d) (f) Volunteer 4's skin temperature while heated disc is on forearm for Trials 1-3, respectively.





Fig. A.9: (a) (c) (e) Response of OFCS 5 and commercial CO₂ sensor on Volunteer 5's forearm (b) (d) (f) Volunteer 5's skin temperature while heated disc is on forearm for Trials 1-3, respectively.





Fig. A.10: (a) (c) (e) Response of OFCS 6 and commercial CO_2 sensor on Volunteer 6's forearm (b) (d) (f) Volunteer 6's skin temperature while heated disc is on forearm for Trials 1-3, respectively.