

CLAIMS:

1. A method for measuring wound healing, comprising:
 measuring a wound impedance by a first tetrapolar arrangement of electrodes (C, D, E, F)
 5 arranged on both sides (104, 106) of a wound (102);
 measuring a reference impedance by a second tetrapolar arrangement of electrodes (A, B, C, D) arranged on one side (104) of the wound; wherein the wound impedance and the reference impedance are measured over a frequency range,
 determining, by a controller (108), at least one level of the wound healing on the basis of
 10 - a ratio between the wound impedance and the reference impedance and
 - a change of said ratio over at least part of the frequency range, by assessing whether the change of said ratio meets a predetermined threshold.
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the wound impedance and the reference
 15 impedance are measured in a time-division manner by at least partly shared electrodes (C, D).
3. A method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein at least one level of the wound healing is determined based on the change of the ratio over time, a ratio of the wound impedance and the reference impedance at a high end of the frequency range, a ratio of the wound
 20 impedance and the reference impedance at a low end of the frequency range and/or decreasing difference between ratios of the wound impedance and the reference impedance at a high end and low end of the frequency range.
4. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the change of the ratio over at least part of the frequency range is obtained as a derivative of the ratio and a value
 25 of the change at a specific frequency is obtained as the slope of the ratio at the specific frequency for determining a level of the wound healing.
5. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the frequency range comprises frequencies between 150Hz and 40kHz.
6. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the frequency range
 30 comprises frequencies, where an excitation signal of the first and/or or second tetrapolar arrangements cause conduction of the current along cellular membrane surfaces.

7. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the first tetrapolar arrangement and/or the second tetrapolar arrangement comprises excitation electrodes (C, E) and measurement electrodes (D, F) arranged in a parallel arrangement around the wound (102) or in a sequential arrangement across the wound.
- 5 8. An arrangement for measuring wound healing comprising:
 a first tetrapolar arrangement of electrodes (C, D, E, F) arranged on both sides of a wound (102) for measuring a wound impedance;
 a second tetrapolar arrangement of electrodes (A, B, C, D) arranged on one side of the wound for measuring a reference impedance; and
 10 a controller (108) caused to determine at least one level of the wound healing on the basis of at least one of
- a ratio between the wound impedance and the reference impedance; and
 - a change of the ratio over at least part of the frequency range, by assessing whether the change of said ratio meets a predetermined threshold, and
- 15 wherein the wound impedance and the reference impedance are measured over a frequency range.
9. An arrangement according to claim 8, comprising means for performing a method according to any of claims 2 to 7.
10. A processor and memory device, the memory device configured to store a computer
 20 program to cause a method to be executed by the processor, the method comprising:
- measuring a wound impedance by a first tetrapolar arrangement of electrodes (C, D, E, F) arranged on both sides (104, 106) of a wound (102);
 - measuring a reference impedance by a second tetrapolar arrangement of electrodes (A, B, C, D) arranged on one side (104) of the wound; wherein the wound
- 25 impedance and the reference impedance are measured over a frequency range,
- determining, by a controller (108), at least one level of the wound healing on the basis of a ratio between the wound impedance and the reference impedance and a change of said ratio over at least part of the frequency range, by assessing whether the change of said ratio meets a predetermined threshold.