

## Medical Image Creation

Jessica Mason, MD

Assistant Professor of Clinical Emergency Medicine, UCSF Fresno

### Consent for Photography

- Hospital approved "Consent to Photograph" form
- Approach patient for photo/video once rapport is established
- What goes on the form:
  - Patient signature
  - Patient ID sticker
  - Comment of the finding
- Take a photograph of the signed form. Put the original form in the chart.
- Audio caveat
  - I often have patients consent verbally at the beginning of the recording
- Special cases
  - I avoid patients who are incarcerated or unable to consent (psych, AMS)
  - I will photograph minors with consent of the parents, and if they are teen-aged I will get consent from both the patient and the parent

### Taking the Photo, Video, or Audio

- Photos
  - Smart phones for most circumstances, camera for close-up images
  - Remove distracting backgrounds
  - You can put something behind the subject such as a blue drape
    - Tip - avoid white backgrounds because it makes it hard for the camera to white balance
  - Make sure you have enough light
  - Try to avoid patient identifiers (e.g. tattoos, eyes)
- Video
  - Same as photos
  - Only take video in landscape (horizontal) - NEVER use portrait (upright)
  - Take a lot more footage than you think you will need to help with editing
  - Obtain at least verbal consent of anyone who appears in the video (e.g. nurses)

### Storing and Organizing the Media

- Get in the practice of naming and storing your media as you acquire it
- My system:
  - Air Table - the catalog of all images
  - Each Air Table entry is linked to a file on Dropbox
  - Original images are stored on an external hard drive that is frequently backed up
- Naming convention
  - Acute subdural hemorrhage\_JMason
- Example folder structure:
  - Radiology → CT head → Intracranial hemorrhage → Acute subdural hemorrhage\_JMason

*The above is my personal practice and I cannot guarantee you are free from liability by following my recommendations.*