**Clinical photography in surgery: knowledge, attitudes and practices in Dakar**

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**ABSTRACT**

**BACKGROUND:** Medical photography is very useful in practice, especially in surgery. Therefore, there are a growing number of legal issues related to the use of personal data. Our aim is to assess knowledge, attitudes and practices about the use of photography in surgery in Dakar.

**METHODS:** This is a descriptive cross-sectional study involving surgeons and surgical trainees using photography in their daily practice in Dakar. An auto administered questionnaire was sent. The studied parameters were: the type of image and the mode of storage, the frequency of use, the advantages and disadvantages according to the user, the attitudes towards the informed consent, the respect for anonymity.

**RESULTS:** According to the type of images taken: 94.4% used it for clinical lesions; 90.3% for imaging images, 84.7% for per operative view. The type of device used was a smartphone in 94.4% , a tablet in 4.2% and a digital camera in 1.4%. These images were stored on a phone in 77.8%, a personal computer in 76.4% and online in 19.4%. The benefits were noted in the follow-up of the patient (76.4%), in the communication between physicians (98.6%) and for a didactic purpose (79.2%). The main disadvantage noted was the alteration of the contact with the patient (9.2%). 30.6% say that it is not mandatory to have the patient's informed consent. 75% of those surveyed said they had been at least once, in the face of a patient's refusal when they took pictures.

**CONCLUSION:** Medical photography is of real interest in daily medical practice, especially in surgery. These results suggest misconceptions of staff about ethical principles (informed consent, anonymity of patient and hospital). Since personal data is sensitive, medical photography must be used with greater care.

**KEYWORDS**: photography, ethics, surgery, consent, anonymity, Senegal

**BACKGROUND**

Medical photography is very useful in practice, especially in surgery. Communication is important in the success of any surgical team. With easy access to smartphones and other photographic devices, surgeons are increasingly using photography to communicate between them [1]. The interest of photography in surgery is based on the follow up of a disease, the response to treatment, the evaluation of medical, surgical and esthetic treatments, teaching of trainees and publication of scientific articles [2]. There are a growing number of legal issues related to the use of personal data. However, the nature of use, storage and information, informed consent practices for medical photography among surgeons has not been studied in our country.

Our aim is to assess knowledge, attitudes and practices about the use of photography among surgeon in Dakar

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

This is a descriptive cross-sectional study conducted between February 1 and March 31, 2018. It included surgeons and surgical trainees using photography in their daily practice in Dakar's hospitals. An auto administered questionnaire was sent. Out of 100 people contacted, 72 answered the questionnaire (12.5% ​​of surgeons and 87.5% surgical trainees). The mean age was 30.7 ± 4.2. The sex ratio was 5. The surgical specialties of persons surveyed are shown in Figure 1.

The studied parameters were: the type of image and the mode of storage, the frequency of use, the advantages and disadvantages according to the user, the attitudes towards the informed consent, the respect for anonymity.

**RESULTS**

According to the type of images taken: 94.4% used it for clinical lesions; 90.3% for imaging images, 84.7% for per operative view. The majority of respondents (86.1%) used photography more than once a week. The type of device used was a smartphone in 94.4%, a tablet in 4.2% and a digital camera in 1.4%. These images were stored on a phone in 77.8%, a personal computer in 76.4% and online in 19.4%.

The type of images taken was essentially clinical lesions (94.4%). The types of images are shown in Figure 2. The patient record was computerized only in 8.3%. The benefits were noted in the follow-up of the patient (76.4%), in the communication between doctors (98,6%) and for a didactic purpose (79.2%). The main disadvantage noted was the alteration of the contact with the patient (9.2%). 30.6% say that it is not mandatory to have the patient's informed consent and 61.1% say they do not make sure they have this consent before the image is taken. The anonymity of the patient was respected in 94.4%, and that of the hospital in 41.7%. 75% of those surveyed said they had been at least once, in the face of a patient's refusal when they took pictures. The majority of respondents (94.4%) said that they had never received training in taking pictures of a patient.

**DISCUSSION**

Photography has a multiple interest in medical practice. The growth of its use is linked to the development of new technologies. In our study, practitioners used photography for recording clinical or intraoperative lesions or imaging exams. This allowed a better management by improving communication between doctors and patient follow-up. Images are an integral part of the patients' file. This is especially true in a surgical environment. According to Bhattacharya, they must be available for the follow-up of patients after surgery [3]. It can be used to illustrate the results of clinical examination, imaging or per operative exploration. It has an important role in postoperative follow-up with a prominent place in plastic surgery [4]. Photography also has an interest in traumatology, possibly to obtain expert medical opinion on fractures or dislocations [5]. This can be very useful in our context where there is a deficit of specialists.

Photography also has an academic interest. Indeed, during teaching for medical student and surgical trainees, it is necessary to use images with didactic purpose [3].

All persons surveyed affirm to carry out themselves the photographs. This is explained in part by the easy access of smartphones [1]. This is the case in our study where they are used in the majority of cases (94.4%).

The advantage of smartphones lies in the fact that they can send pictures quickly and cheaply. This could possibly be used to get the advice of older colleagues or other specialists. In an emergency setting, this would allow images to be transferred with significant time savings [1].

In developed countries, there are clinical photographers hired by hospitals for imaging. This saves time for the doctor and improves the quality of the images [6]. They are trained to comply with the requirements of ethics and the protection of personal data, which ensures that images are stored and transferred appropriately [1]. However, whatever the use that is made of these images, there is always an ethical part to consider.

Photography often illustrates the privacy of patients. Images of the patient taken for medical purposes are an integral part of the patient's file. When used only for treatment and follow-up purposes, they do not strictly require the patient's consent as this is implicit in the patient's act of presenting for treatment. These images do not differ in any way from the medical written record, the imaging and biology reports [7].

However, it is still important to explain the need for these recordings. To avoid misunderstandings in the relationship between the doctor and the patient, obtaining the informed consent of the patient should always be required, as well as the anonymity of the patient [8].

Senegalese law as in many countries, is clear on the provisions for the protection of personal data [9]. When the use of images is made outside the direct care, in the absence of informed consent or in case of violation of confidentiality, legal pursuits are possible.

Moreover, the patients' file is less frequently computerized in our context (8.3% in our study). The storage of images in smartphones or personal computers thus increases the risk of non-respect of confidentiality [10]. Even when removed from the camera, images are still traceable. This can pose a real privacy problem [1].

Clinical photography has a key place pf daily medical practice, especially in surgery. These results suggest misconceptions of staff about ethical principles (informed consent, anonymity of patient and hospital). Since personal data is sensitive, photography must be used with greater care. In our context, it would be important to carry out further studies to make practical guidelines for medical photography.

**DECLARATIONS**

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None

**Authors’ contributions**

Made substantial contributions to conception and design of the study and performed data analysis and interpretation: Gueye ML, Thiam O, Seck M, Touré AO, Cissé M, Ka O, Dieng M

Performed data acquisition, as well as provided administrative, technical, and material support: Ndong A, Diallo AC, Faye M, Ndiaye M, Diouf A, Faye PM,Niass A, Thiam JA, Sarr ISS, Seye Y

**Availability of Data and Materials**

Not applicable

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##### Conflicts of Interest

“All authors declared that there are no conflicts of interest.”

**Ethical approval and consent to participate**

Not applicable

**Consent for publication**

Not applicable

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Figure 1: Distribution of surgical specialties of persons surveyed

Figure 2: Distribution of types of images taken