

# Sullivan County Department of Public Health

<p><b><u>Title:</u></b> Photography/ Videography of patients</p> <p><b><u>Number:</u></b> CP-48</p> <p><b><u>Page Number:</u></b> 1 of 2</p>	<p>Original Approval: 3/24</p> <p>Reviewed/ revised:</p>
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**Statement/ Purpose:**

To document your care, treatment, and services for internal review and quality improvement. To assist in documenting medical conditions for insurance claims and reimbursement purposes. To use facial photographs taken with the Netsmart Mobile Advisor application for the sole purpose of identifying you within our Electronic Medical Records (EMR) system.

**Authority:**

Interact J Med Res v11(2); July-Dec 2022; *Recommendations for Better Adoption of Medical Photography as a Clinical Tool*

**Application:**

All SCDPH Certified Home Health Agency Staff

**Terminology:**

**Responsible Party:**

Training and Quality Improvement Coordinator

**Cross-Reference:**

**Procedure:**

1. Explain reason for procedure to patient and/or caregiver.
2. Obtain patient/caregiver authorization, with their signature on a “Consent Form for Use of Photography/ Videography and Facial Photographs in Electronic Medical Records (EMR)” uploaded to Doc Center.
3. All photographs are to be taken in the Netsmart Mobile Advisor application only.

**When photographing wounds:**

- A. Mark the appropriate measuring device (disposable tape measure) with patient identification (encounter number) and wound site; place along wound.
- B. Never make contact with the wound and the camera.
- C. The photo should clearly record the image of one wound and the peri-wound skin, with the patient identification information and wound site clearly in view.
- D. The wound photo will be uploaded to the patient’s EMR
- E. Wound photos will be taken weekly with the wound assessment.

**When photographing faces:**

- A. After informed consent, proper preparation and positioning are necessary to obtain high quality photos

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and minimize any legal risk.

- a. Use broad spectrum lighting to avoid shadowing.
  - b. A solid background can improve contrast and prevent artifacts.
  - c. For image deidentification, move any recognizable information out of the camera's view to lessen risks for breach of protected health information.
- B. Once the area of interest is properly prepared and positioned, verify the patient's identity and proceed with image capture with the following considerations:
- a. Field of view (ie, center area of interest),
  - b. Orientation (ie, cephalic orientation),
  - c. Scale (ie, patient face should take up majority of photo)
  - d. Clarity
- C. After the image is taken it should be securely saved directly to the patient's EMR.