Gross Photography

Nicole Cipriani, MD 2019



Tools

MacroPath Stand

Camera





Key Points

- What you should know by the end of this talk:
 - How to take a GOOD gross photo 💬
 - How to identify a BAD gross photo 😕
- You can ask Dr. Cipriani for help in:
 - How to clean up your gross (or microscopic) images in **Photoshop**
 - How to do easy image manipulations

Plan of Attack

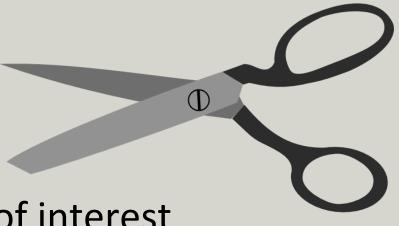
- I'm going to show you a number of gross photos
 - (sorry if your photo shows up)
- And you will tell me what is **WRONG**

 We will also look at GOOD examples for comparison

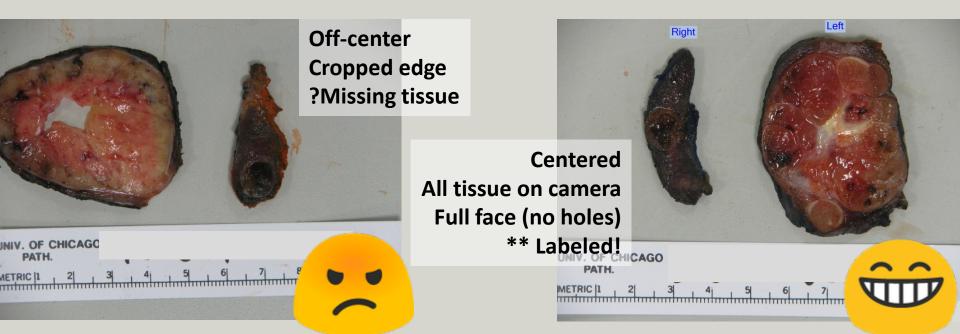


What's Wrong?





- The lesion of interest
 - Is so far off center that it got cut off
 - And has a hole in the middle (*maybe real defect)



What's Wrong?



Chuck!

- Please try to **avoid chucks** if not necessary.
- Just use the provided plastic background surface.
- And make sure it is wiped clean.



What's Wrong?



We are not blood splatter analysts

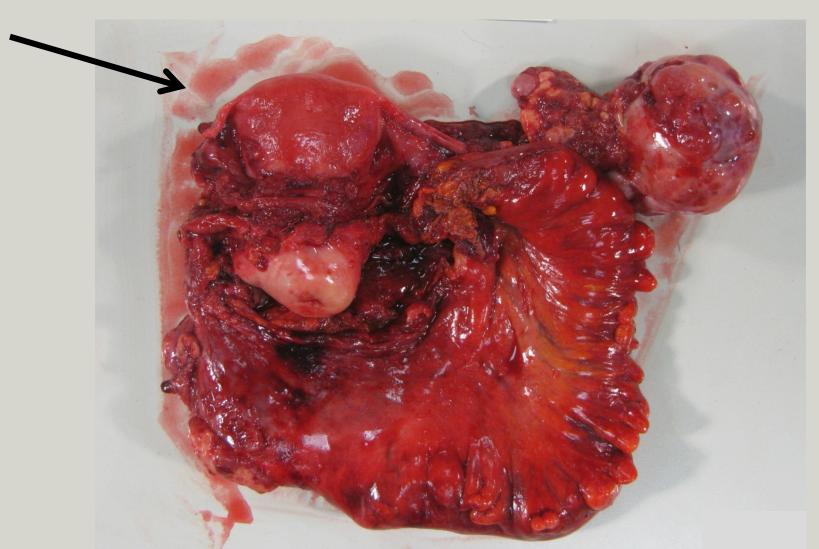
- So keep the background and label as clean as possible
- "I'm going to publish this picture, can't I just
 Photoshop the blood out?"
 - Yes, you can. Do you know how to do this? If not, wipe the table.
 - Cleaning up the background is not so bad.
 - But Cleaning up the Ruler is usually not easy if the blood and text overlap.



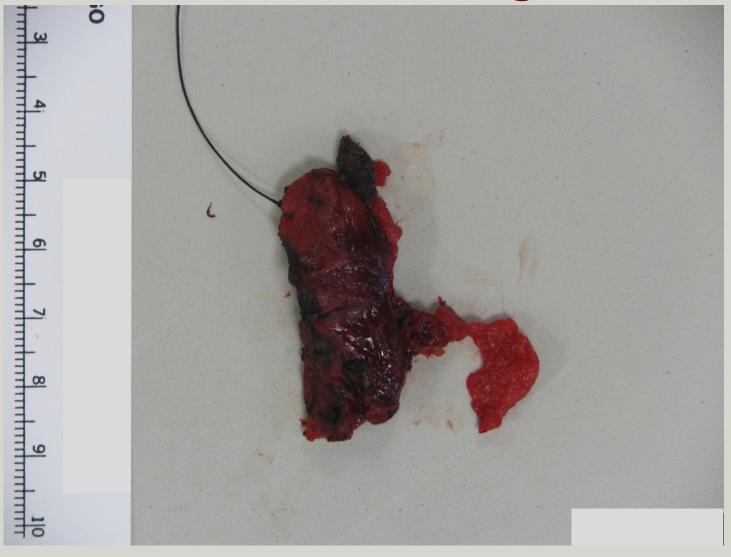


Also:

- You can rinse off the specimen with water and pat dry prior to placing on stage
- This may help with drippy blood
- The water won't ruin the tissue



This is the only image. What's Wrong?



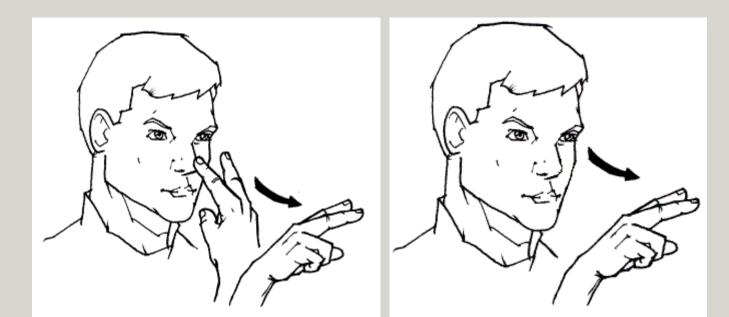
No Info

- This image does not give any information on the lesion
 - Helps for orientation, if that is an issue
 - If you are going to show me the outer surface...
 - SHOW ME THE TUMOR

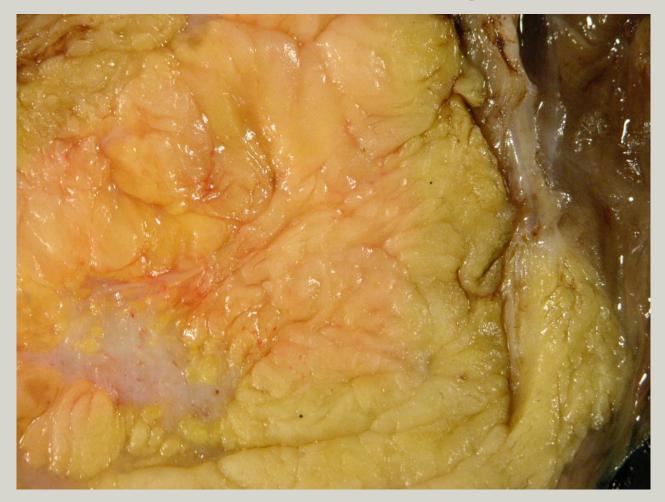


M DRIVE

- If you are not sure what photos have been taken at **triage**...
- LOOK IN THE M DRIVE
 - At a computer near you



This is the only image. What's wrong?



Where am I?

• Don't lose the forest for the trees!



Don't lose orientation:



- It's ok to take a closeup on a **region** of interest...
- Just be sure to take an image that includes the whole section.

What's wrong?



Where am I?

• Don't lose the trees for the forest!

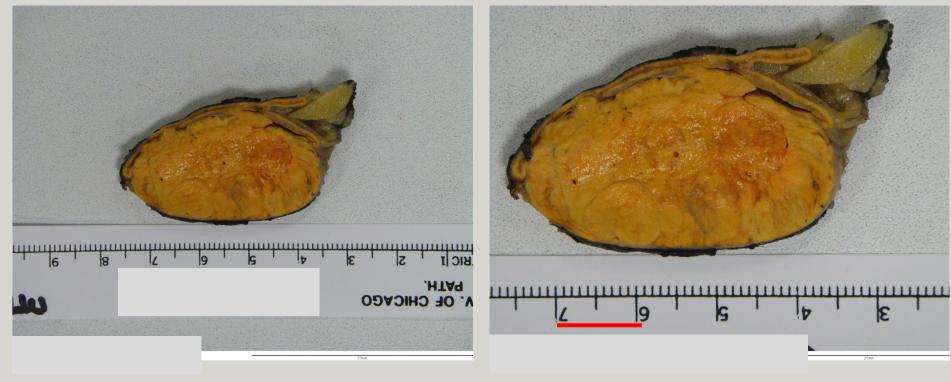


It's so small!

- Try to **zoom in** as far as possible so that the object fills the frame.
- The MacroPath has pre-set zooms which are not perfect, but do the best you can.
- The camera **focus** and **adjusts** exposure settings **better** if the tissue fills more of the frame.



If your specimen is small, you don't have to get the WHOLE ruler in



Just a few mm marks is all you need

Keep going...

Peritoneal Dialysis Catheter. What's wrong?



Doesn't need a photo!

• Oh my gosh I thought I would never say this.

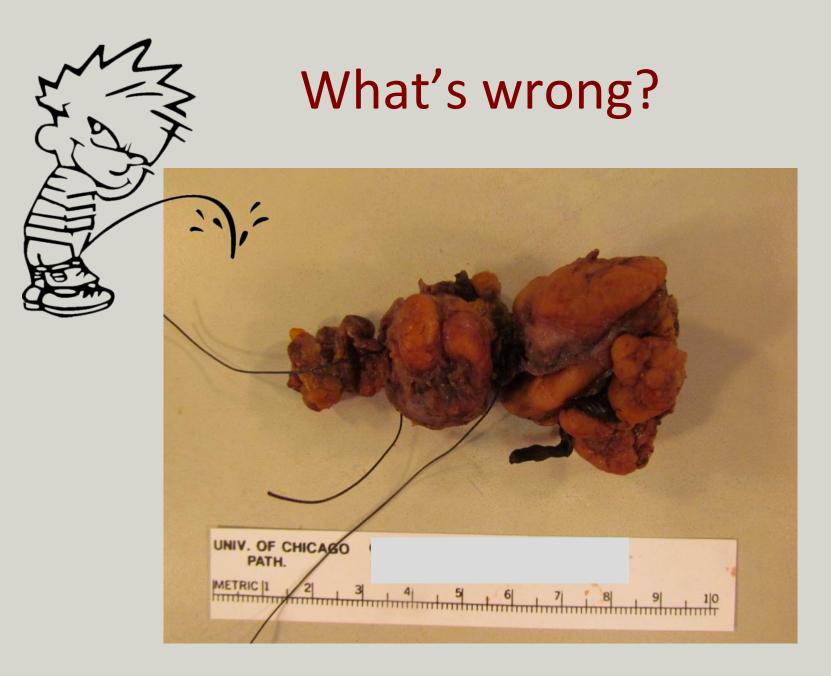
• You do NOT have to photograph all hardware or foreign bodies.

Objects that REQUIRE a gross photo:

- Breast implants (not expanders)
- Bullets
- Legal cases
- Cardiac hardware (usually returned to manufacturer)
- ANY object to be **returned** to physican or patient

Objects that DO NOT require a gross photo:

- Chemotherapy ports (port-a-cath) or Dialysis catheters
- Orthopedic hardware (arthroplasty revisions)
- Routine foreign objects (pennies, peas, plastic pieces, etc)
- UNLESS the object is to be **returned** to physician or patient! Then it must be photographed.



Too yellow!

- If your photo looks like this, either:
 - You urinated on the table
 - Your white balance is incorrect
- I hope it is the latter.
- If you see this and do not know how to fix it, please ask a PA or Nicole!
- Usually not an issue with MacroPath, but may be a problem with Canon if not set properly

Lighting, in a nutshell

- Common temperatures of light:
 - Daylight = "ideal"
 - Fluorescent bulbs = bluish cast
 - Tungsten bulbs = yellowish cast
- So the prior picture was probably taken in light with an incorrect WB.

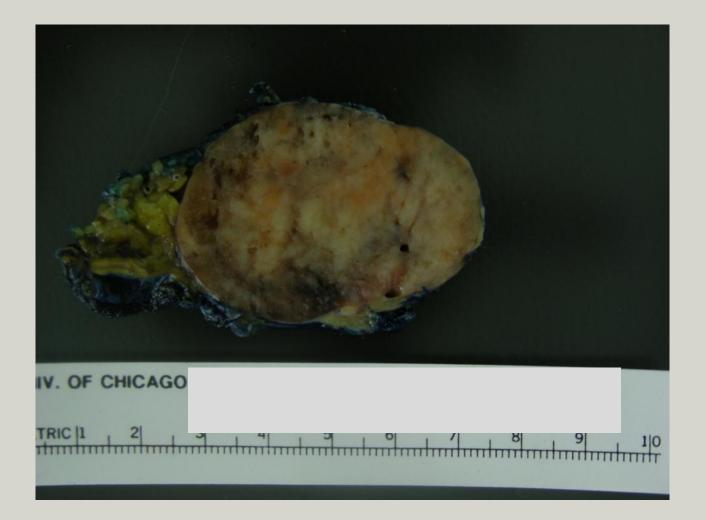


You can change the WB settings if this is a problem: ASK FOR HELP



Help, I'm in a nutshell!

What's wrong?



Total eclipse of the sun

- Please check your lighting conditions
 - Light stand
 - Camera settings
- I recommend taking a photo with the light stand on and with the light stand off
- Sometimes one is better than the other



Which are **overhead fluorescent** light?

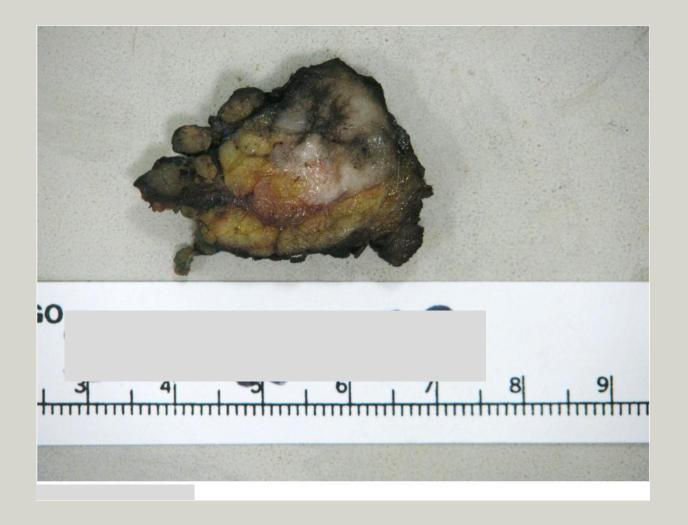
Cool tones = fluorescent

6

Short shadows
= more direct
(overhead)

Warm tones = tungsten Long shadows = more indirect (angled bulbs)

What's wrong?



Is it dusty in here?

- Try to rinse / wipe off as much **ink** as you can from the cut surface
- Better yet, try to avoid getting ink on the cut surface
 - Change your inkey gloves
 - Rinse off specimen before photographing
- The specimen should not look like a chimney sweep



What's wrong?



Don't "bivalve!" These tissues are hanging on by a useless thread!

Mirror Image!

- Does keeping the specimen partially intact to photograph the "mirror image" add anything to our understanding?
- Section completely and photograph
 ONE half or ONE complete cross section:



THIN. OF CHICAGO

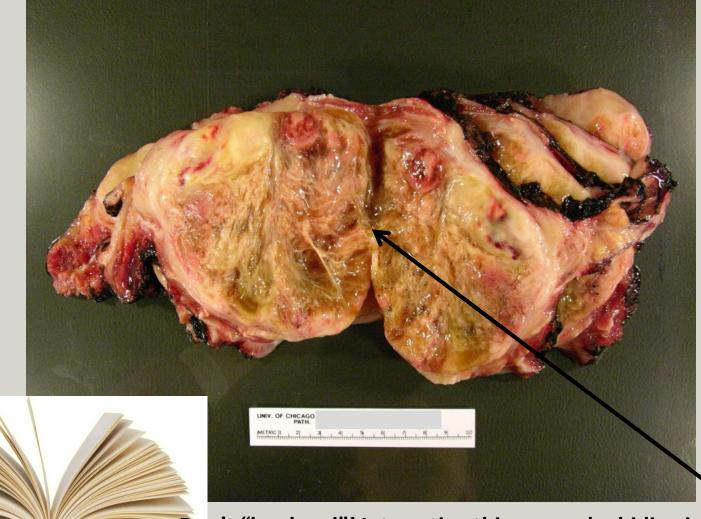
Another One!





• We are NOT trying to make inkblot tests with our specimens... Please **SECTION ENTIRELY**

This is not a mastectomy. What's wrong?



Don't "bookend"! Interesting things may be hiding in the crevasse.

Bread Loaf!



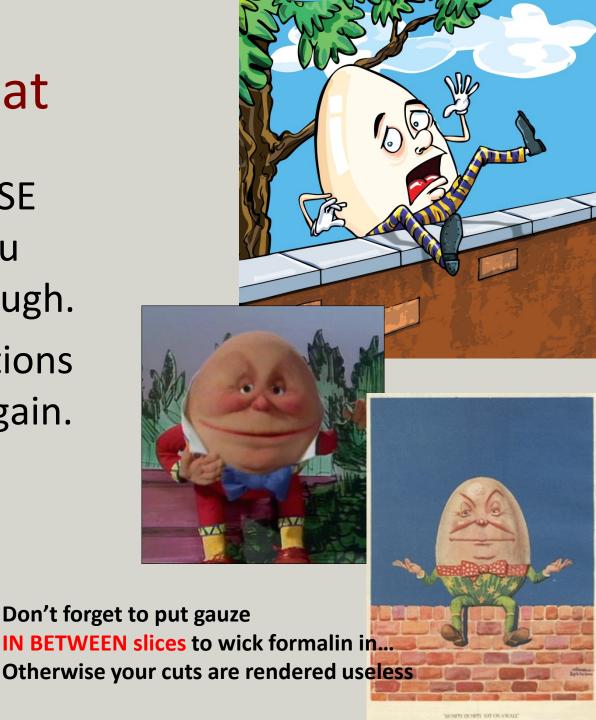
- For serially sectioned specimens, section
 completely and photograph complete cross sections.
- If you make multiple complete sections, the specimen can be placed back together in proper orientation and wrapped nicely in gauze.



l repeat

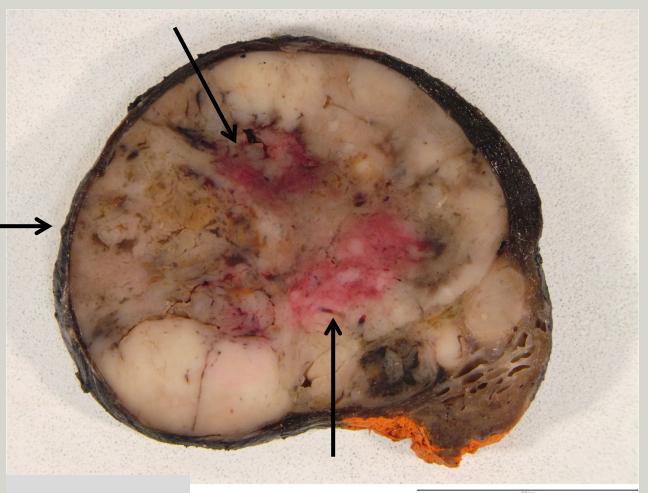
- You will NOT LOSE orientation if you cut entirely through.
- Just put the sections back together again.
- Wrap.





Always photograph fresh if possible!

- Partially fixed tissues tend to have unfixed "blood spots"—
- Not an issue if taken fresh
- True colors are best seen fresh!



What's wrong?







UNIV. OF CHICAGO PATH.

METRIC 1

UNIV. OF CHICAGO PATH.

METRIC 1 2 3 4 1 5 6 7 8 9 10









NIV. OF CHICAG

Ok now, let's not get carried away.

 Thank you for completely sectioning the specimen so that the edges are not stuck together!

However

• Is every slice necessary?

If not, photograph pertinent representative section(s)

What's Wrong?



Did you



 Section and take your full thickness photographs BEFORE carving out tissue for submitting



Advanced Skills

- We got the basics...
- What else can you do to improve your photos?

• Examples of 😁 photos

? Room for improvement

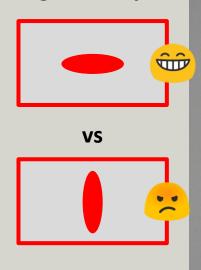


Improvement: Orientation/Zooming

The camera has a horizontal aspect ratio (wider than tall)



So you can place the specimen longitudinally in the frame





Improvement: Orientation/Zooming



Improvement: Propping

Not Bad 🐸

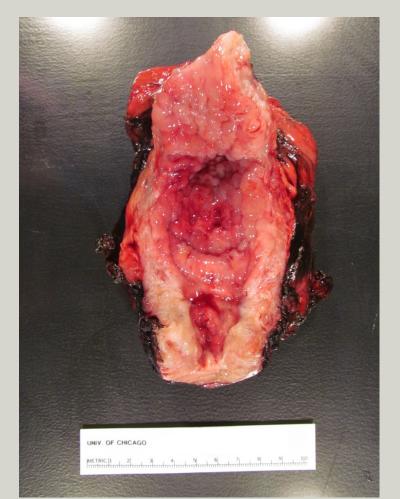








Nice overview Taken fresh



Cut sections of mass Fully fixed





Nice overview Taken fresh

Cut sections of mass Mostly fixed



FRESH

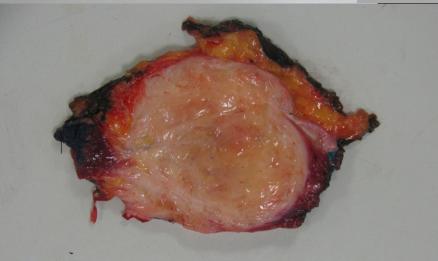
- I encourage you to take as many FRESH photos as you can
 - Better color/texture, Better interpretation of lesions vs normal



UNIV. OF CHICAGO PATH. METRIC || 2| 3| 4| 9| 6| 7| 6| 9| UNIV. OF CHICAGO PATH. METRIC [1 2] 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9



-Front -Back -Full Thickness Section -Fresh





-Overview -Close up lesion -Cut section



UNIV. OF CHICAGO PATH. METRIC 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1

Thanks for your initials!

