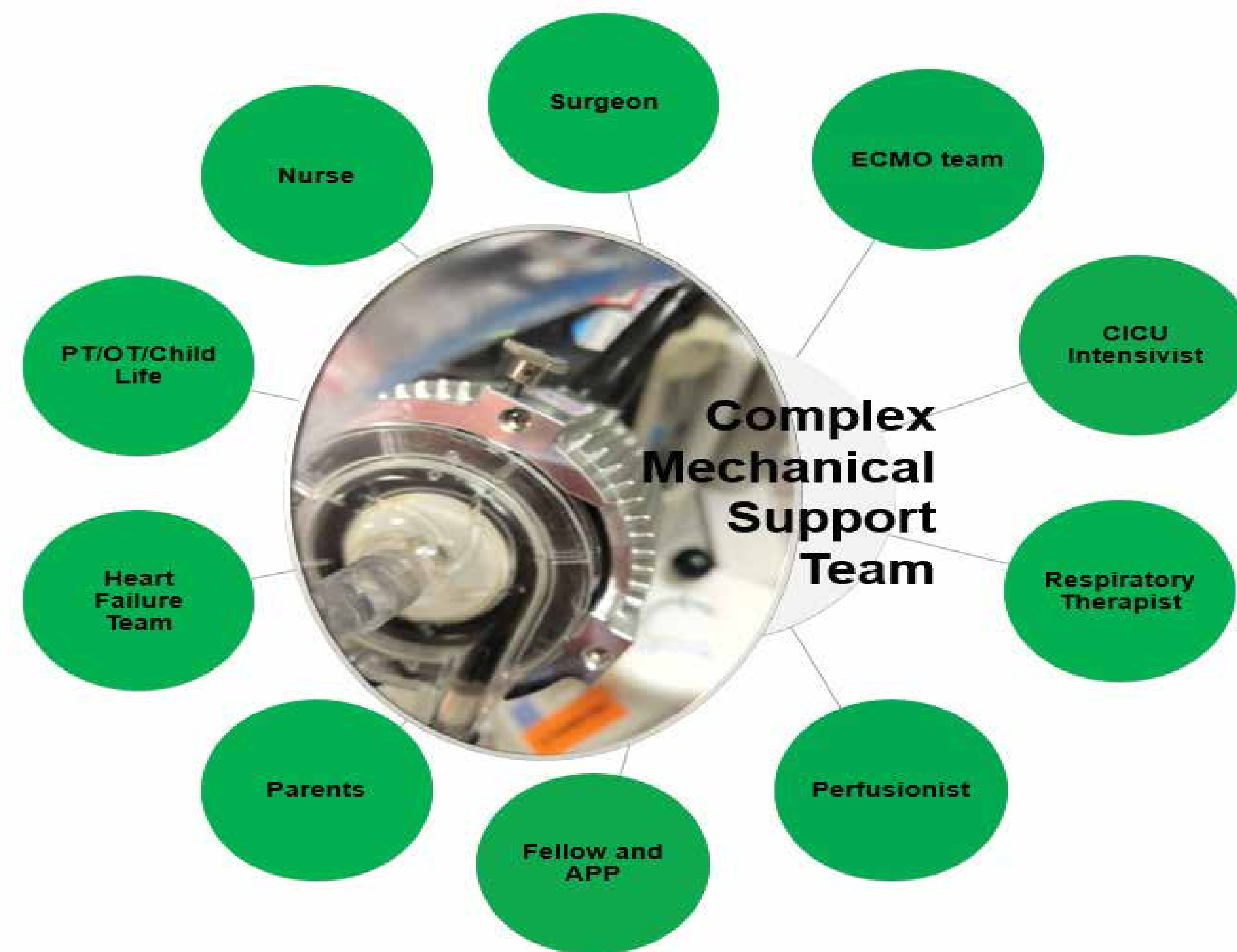




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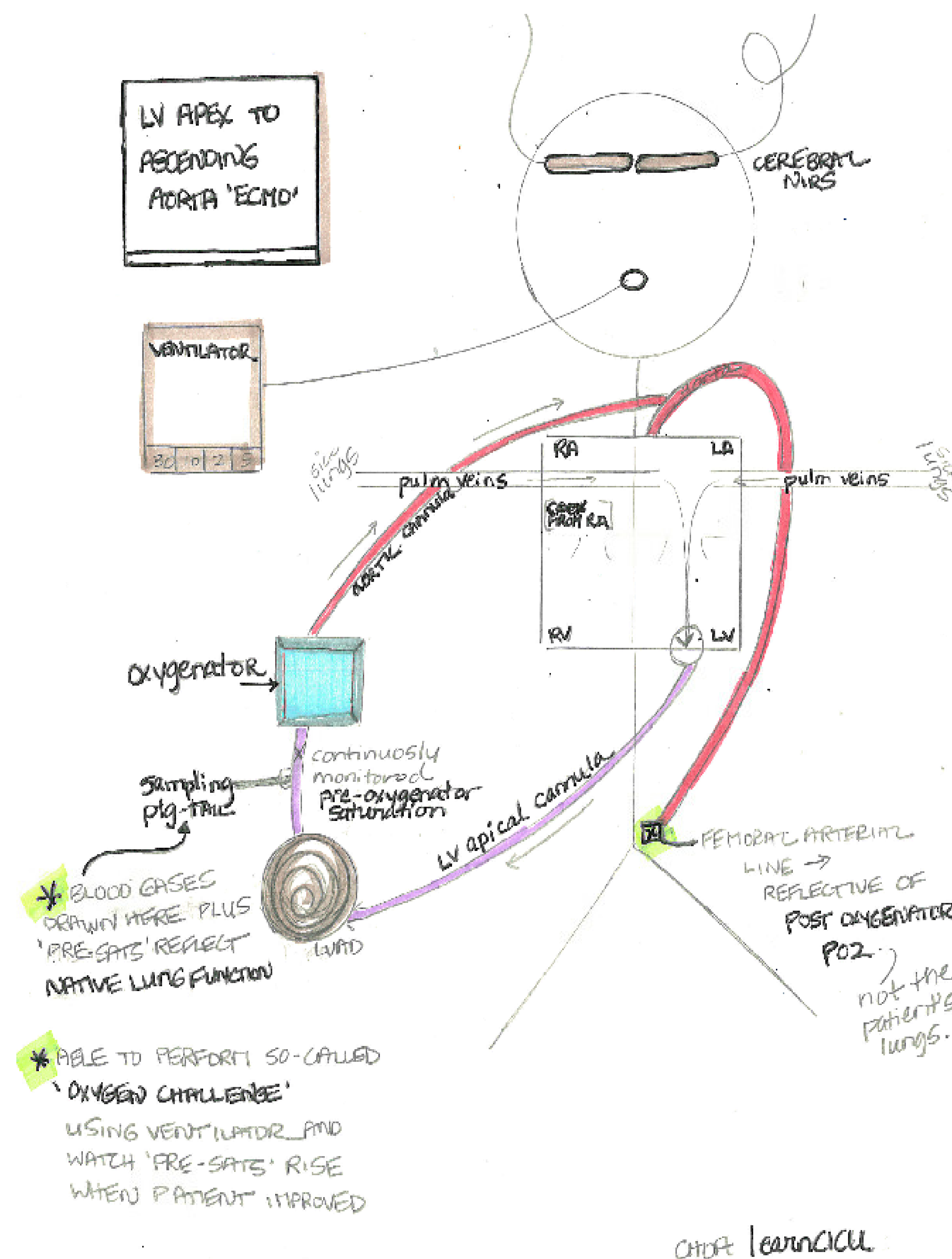
Multiple roles across all areas of our Heart Center cared for this infant 24/7.



How can a large asynchronous group utilize all available bedside data consistently? How can the team coalesce? Can a bedside sketch help?

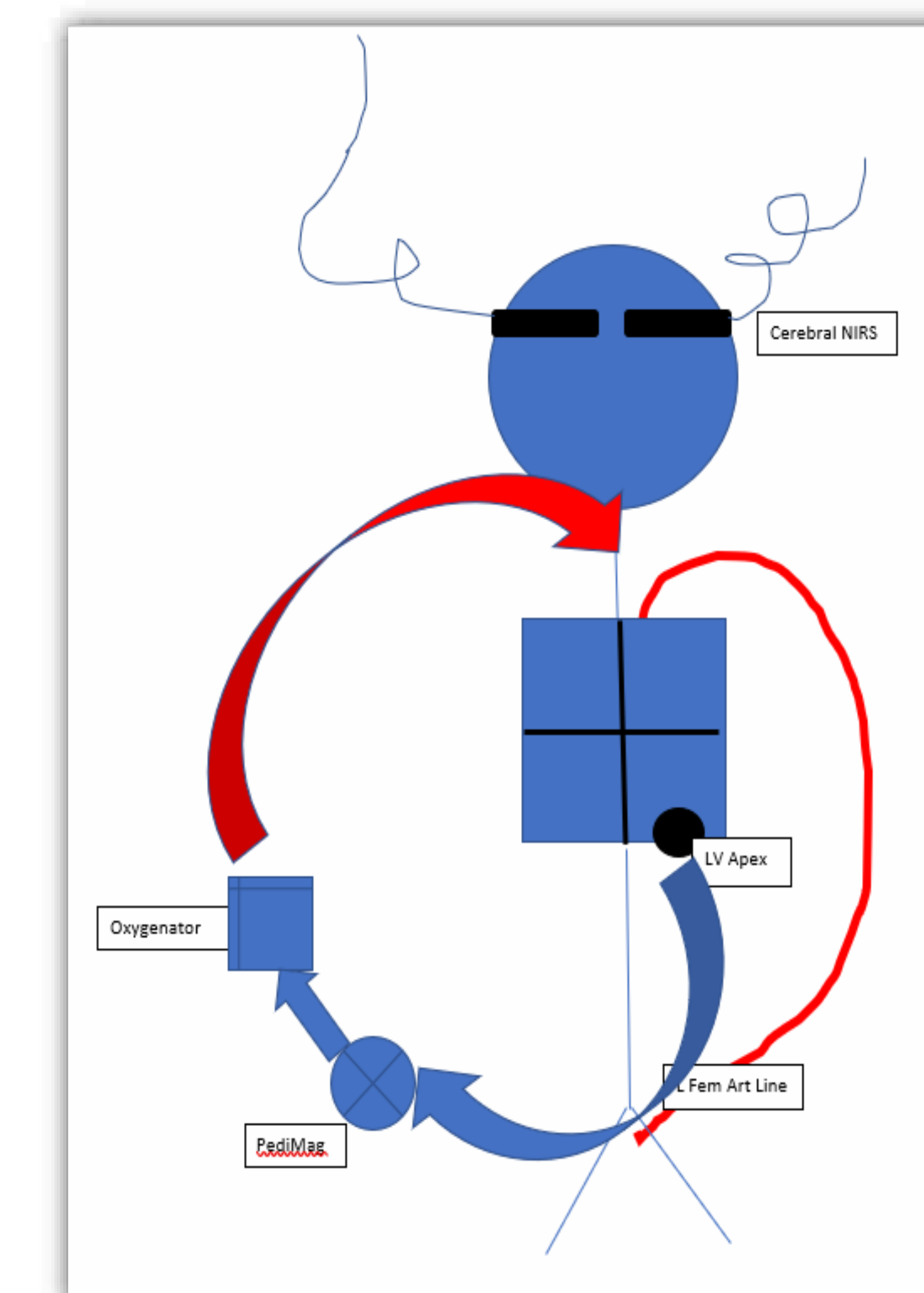


A primary nurse sketched the configuration to start a conversation. This was a rough attempt by someone with no artistic skill. Several team members added clarification until we all agreed we had captured a good representation. This drawing was passed around and soon became part of transfer of care.



## A hand-drawn sketch of a person's upper body from the neck down to the waist. The drawing is done in black ink on white paper. At the top, there are two labels: "L'vapical" and "to ASC above E010". Below these, a small rectangular box contains the text "AIR" and "E010". A large oval labeled "central NRS" is positioned around the neck area. The torso is represented by a simple outline. Inside the torso, several lines represent internal structures or tubes. One line enters from the left, labeled "intx PA where", "PVC retractor", and "COMPACT PC". Another line enters from the right, labeled "PVC catheter in situ". A horizontal line across the chest is labeled "Pneumothorax". On the left side, a vertical line is labeled "Medication passing". In the lower-left quadrant, there is a circular shape labeled "Oxymeter" with arrows pointing towards it, accompanied by the text "Pre-seps", "normal pre seps", "normal post seps", and "no seps". On the right side, a vertical line is labeled "Bile duct catheter". Near the bottom right, there is a label "Removal line NRS post Oxymeter PDZ". The word "primary" is written at the very bottom center.

Nobody liked this one.



We put our heads together to get rid of assessment paradigms that did not apply. We identified and communicated unique clinical assessment strategies. We used many tools, but the most effective was original medical "art", a rudimentary sketch that was kept at bedside. United by focus on this patient's recovery, creative thinking led to prompt development of an innovative tool for patient management in this unique ECMO configuration.

There are many important team members when the patient is this complicated. Shifts change, nurses change every 12 hours, attending physicians may change 3 times in a day and again overnight. The perfusion and ECMO teams may not be at the bedside during the same window.

A simple sketch became a quick way for a new clinician to quickly understand the scenario and come up to speed to provide consistent management in support of consistent goals.

We recommend further use of impromptu drawing as a method of visual communication of complex information to improve the shared mental model in a CICU. As long as it's clear, it doesn't need to be fancy.