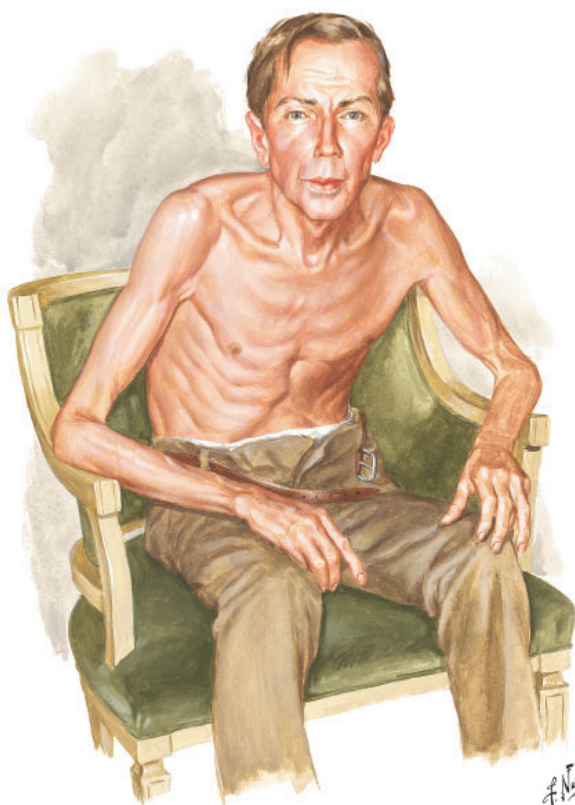


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You can observe a lot by watching



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Figure 1. The Pink Puffer.

"I have trained myself to see what others overlook."
—Sherlock Holmes¹

THE ARTICLE BY Grandjean and Huber in this issue² is a timely reminder of the importance of skilled observation in medical care. Osler³ considered observation to represent "the whole art of medicine," but warned that "for some men it is quite as difficult to

"You can observe a lot by watching" are words yelled in 1964 by New York Yankees' manager Yogi Berra to his players, who were not paying attention to the game (Berra Y. *The Yogi Book*. New York, NY: Workman Publishing Company, 1998).

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record an observation in brief and plain language." This insight captures not only the never-ending feud between written and visual communication, but also the higher efficiency of images. Leonardo da Vinci, a visual thinker with a touch of dyslexia,⁴ often boasted in colorful terms about the superiority of the visual. Next to his amazing rendition of a bovine heart he scribbled, "[Writer] how could you describe this heart in words without filling a whole book? So, don't bother with words unless you are speaking to the blind...you will always be overruled by the painter."⁵

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Ironically, physicians have often preferred the written over the visual. Oliver Wendell Holmes Sr., professor of anatomy at Harvard Medical School and renowned essayist, once wrote a scathing review of a new anatomy textbook that, according to him, had just too many pictures. "Let a student have illustrations," he thundered "and just so surely will he use them at the expense of the text."⁶ The book was *Gray's Anatomy*, but Holmes' tirade exemplifies the conundrum of our profession: to become physicians we must read (and memorize) lots of written text, with little emphasis on how much more efficiently information might be conveyed through a single picture.

This trend is probably worsening. When I first came to the United States 43 years ago, I was amazed at how many of my professors immediately grabbed a sheet of paper and started drawing their explanations to my questions. But I have not seen much of this lately, and that is a pity, since pictures are undoubtedly a better way of communicating.

■ OBSERVING A PATIENT WITH COPD

Take for example *The Pink Puffer* (Figure 1), a picture that Frank Netter created in the 1970s. If we force ourselves to pay attention to detail, this image discloses a treasure trove of evidence-based clinical information. First, the patient is shown in tripod position. This sitting up, leaning-forward “thinker” posture not only accounts for the Dahl’s sign discussed by Grandjean and Huber, but also relieves dyspnea by maximizing inspiratory pressures.⁷ It also lifts the shoulder girdle, thus improving the action of both pectoralis major and minor.⁸

Netter’s patient is also exhaling through pursed lips. This reduces the respiratory rate and carbon dioxide level, while improving distribution of ventilation,^{9,10} oxygen saturation, tidal volume, inspiratory muscle strength, and diaphragmatic efficiency.^{11,12} Since less inspiratory force is required for each breath, dyspnea is also improved.^{13,14} Diagnostically, pursed-lip breathing increases the probability of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), with a likelihood ratio of 5.05.¹⁵

The man in *The Pink Puffer* is using accessory respiratory muscles, which not only represents one of the earliest signs of airway obstruction, but also reflects severe disease. In fact, use of accessory respiratory muscles occurs in more than 90% of COPD patients admitted for acute exacerbations.⁷

Lastly, Netter’s patient exhibits inspiratory retraction of supraclavicular fossae and inter-spaces (tirage), which indicates increased airway resistance and reduced forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV₁).^{16,17} A clavicular “lift” of more than 5 mm correlates with an FEV₁ of 0.6 L.¹⁸

But what is odd about this patient is what Netter did not portray: clubbing. This goes against the conventional wisdom of the time but is actually correct, since we now know that clubbing is more a feature of chronic bronchitis than emphysema.¹⁹ In fact, if present in a “pink puffer,” it should suggest an underlying malignancy. Hence, Netter reminds us that we should never convince ourselves that we see something simply because we know it should be there. Instead, we should always rely on what we see. This is, after all, how Vesalius debunked Galen’s anatomic errors: by seeing

for himself. Tom McCrae, Osler’s right-hand man at Johns Hopkins, used to warn his students that one misses more by not seeing than by not knowing. Leonardo put it simply: “Wisdom is the daughter of [visual] experience.”²⁰ In the end, Netter’s drawing reminds us that a picture is truly worth a thousand words.

■ TEACHING STUDENTS TO OBSERVE

Unfortunately, detecting detail is difficult. It is also very difficult to teach. For the past few months I’ve been asking astute clinicians how they observe, and most of them seem befuddled, as if I had asked which muscles they contract in order to walk. They just walk. And they just observe.

So, how can we rekindle this important but underappreciated component of the physician’s skill set? First of all, by becoming cognizant of its fundamental role in medicine. Second, by accepting that this is something that cannot be easily tested by single-best-answer, black-and-white, multiple-choice exams. Recognizing the complexity of clinical skills reminds us that not all that counts in medicine can be counted, and not all that can be counted counts. Yet it also provides a hurdle, since testing typically drives curriculum. If we cannot assess observation, how can we reincorporate it in the curriculum? Lastly, we need to regain ownership of the teaching of this skill. No art instructor can properly identify and interpret clinical findings. Hence, physicians ought to teach it. In the end, learning how to properly observe is a personal and lifelong effort. As Osler put it, “There is no more difficult art to acquire than the art of observation.”²¹

Leonardo used to quip that “There are three classes of people: those who see, those who see when they are shown, and those who do not see.”²² Yet this time Leonardo might have been wrong. There are really only two kinds of people: those who have been taught how to observe and those who have not. Leonardo was lucky enough to have been apprenticed to an artist whose nickname was Verrocchio, which resembles the Italian words *vero occhio*, a “fine eye.” Without Verrocchio, even Leonardo might not have become such a skilled observer. How many Verrocchios are around today? ■

Learning to properly observe is a personal, lifelong effort

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