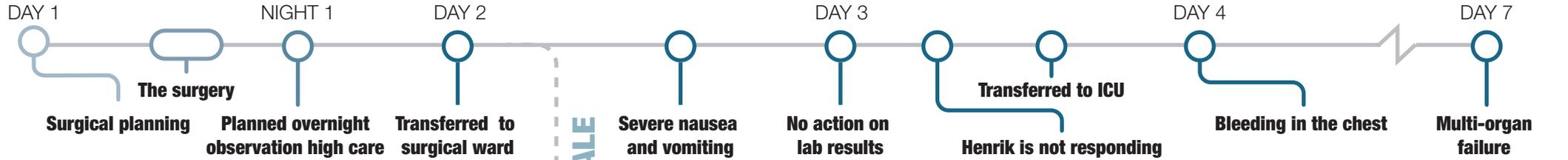


If everything starts failing...



My name is Henrik. I am 71 and a proud grandfather of 6 grandchildren. I have been diagnosed with oesophageal cancer. This is my story



Henrik is seen in the pre-op clinic. He is scheduled for fast-track surgery. A routine ECG shows a slight heart rhythm abnormality (long QTc-interval).



Henrik is transferred to the general surgical ward. His vital signs are taken once per 6 - 8 hrs.

WITHOUT NIGHTINGALE



Henrik suffers from severe nausea and vomiting; he is prescribed drugs to treat nausea.



Routine lab results show that Henrik has a low blood potassium value.



Henrik does not respond to calling his name and looks ash grey. The nurse cannot feel a pulse and starts CPR. After several electric shocks and i.v. medications, the normal heart rhythm returns.



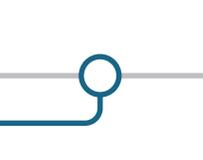
Henrik does not do well. There is bleeding in the chest; there are problems with the stitches, possibly due to CPR.



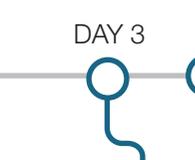
Henrik develops multi-organ failure and dies on day 7 after surgery.

LESSONS LEARNED
It can be hard to keep track of the large amount of patient data in case of a complex medical history. A clinical decision support system could potentially save lives for patients receiving medication for multiple conditions or have pre-existing conditions.

WITH NIGHTINGALE



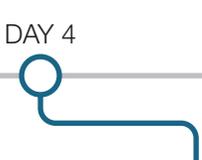
Henrik suffers from severe nausea and vomiting; he is prescribed drugs to treat nausea; while prescribing the anti-nausea drugs, doctor Lars Jensen receives an alert: it suggests checking the patient's blood potassium level carefully, because of the pre-existing heart rhythm abnormalities.



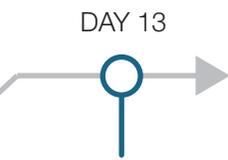
The lab results show that Henrik has developed a low blood potassium value. The Nightingale generates an urgent alert, explaining the risk has gone up and advised to check the ECG again. It also advises treating the low blood potassium to prevent potentially dangerous heart rhythm abnormalities.



The Nightingale sensor detects a further increase in the ECG QTc-interval and frequent extra beats and generates an alert. Henrik receives potassium.



The blood levels and the heart rhythm are normal again. Henrik feels much better. In the following days, he gradually recovers from the major surgery.



On day 13 Henrik is discharged home.