The soft echo of visitors’ voices in the tall space, the noise of old wooden choir benches, the intriguing display of white coral-like structures under bell jars, structures that turn out to be hearts with a range of repaired congenital defects. It’s just a pain is a multimedia site-specific installation, created by artist Sofie Layton within the context of the Feel It Festival. The festival is an interdisciplinary exploration of pain and breathlessness and the setting is the striking space of St Paul’s Church in the Georgian Portland Square in Bristol. As part of the event, Layton’s installation in the choir of the church (Figure 1) is a representation of the landscape of congenital heart disease, merging the rigour of medical language and anatomical forms with the story of boy receiving heart transplantation told by his mother in a moving soundscape that visitors can listen to on headphones, sitting in the pews of the choir. It is a delicate piece, in the way in which voices and stories of illness are handled, but powerful in both setting and content.

There are several layers to the work. Firstly, a series of six textile panels visually represents key components of the journey of a patient with congenital heart disease, from cardiovascular anatomy to the name of the defects themselves, from medications to technological innovations that facilitate treatment, as well as the narrative component. The latter is conveyed through a series of statements that have emerged during conversations with patients and families at the time of the artist’s residency at Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children in London (2015–2016), short sentences that bring in the human component and make it central to the visual representation. The linguistic element is intertwined on the panels with the anatomical element, i.e., heart outlines (recreated from magnetic resonance imaging, MRI, data) brought to life in metallic shades that reflect the light filtering through the church’s stained windows (Figure 2).

Secondly, a metal table, echoing the surgical theatre but somehow also echoing the altar just there in the back, is placed in between the choir’s pews, and a display of heart models is mounted on it. The white forms, so organic and alive, have been generated by means of 3D printing technology starting from MRI data. The artist has placed the models (which present a series of congenital conditions including repaired tetralogy of Fallot, palliated hypoplastic left heart syndrome or a case of total anomalous pulmonary venous drainage) under bell jars, transforming the medical models into museum objects, a visual manifestation of the complexity and the beauty of cardiovascular anatomy (Figure 3).

Thirdly, the whole installation comes to life and breaths the patient’s story (the unknown patient, yet so central, so present in the piece). A soundscape, realized purposely by the artist in collaboration with composer Jules Maxwell, can be listened to while sitting in the choir benches, and the use of headphones allows to really sink into the piece, in a space (the church) that in itself commands silence and encourages contemplation (Figure 4). The soundscape includes a hint to church music, evoking the setting, but mixed with medical sounds, particularly the sound of the MRI scanner. The narrative element of the landscape now becomes explicit, with a mother recounting her child’s heart transplantation. The medical language element also is recurrent, in a succession of words that are read from the textile panels by the artist herself. Technical language, somewhat aseptic, but integral to the narration. And language that reverberates in the forms of heart outlines and heart models.

By creating the installation in the church setting, the artist also touched on the use of the heart in ecclesiastic imagery, and votives in particular (ex voto, or milagros), where the language becomes looser, more poetic, a prayer, an offering; where a leg may represent a pilgrimage, and a heart may represent a romance.

The piece as a whole brilliantly captures the complexity
of the world of congenital heart disease, its language, its forms, its life-long nature. It is an aspect of the latter that inspired the title of the installation. During a conversation in the hospital, the mother of a teenage patient recounted that she would sometimes see her son touching his side or his chest, and well knowing the implications she would enquire: “Are you okay?”, to which he would simply answer: “It’s nothing, it’s just a pain”.

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Footnote

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