MEDICINE & MEDIA

A gathering of Francophone and Anglophone projects in medicine and the humanities

April 7-8, 2016

CONTACT
medicine.media2016@gmail.com
EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

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Over the past twenty years, the development of research projects on medicine and the humanities has developed tremendously on both sides of the Channel as well as in other European Countries, supported by several funding institutions that have encouraged collective projects and interdisciplinary research. It seems, however, that Francophone and Anglophone projects are still developed in their respective national context, and that the connection with other projects across the Channel, or in other European countries, is still very timid for several obvious reasons such as the language barrier and national standards of evaluations that may differ from one country to another.

This workshop aims at bridging a gap between Francophone and Anglophone projects of medicine and the humanities in Europe, to help each of us identify the actors of research in other countries, and to learn from others methodologies, objects of research and research practices.

A NETWORKING EVENT: INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES ON MEDICINE

The workshop aims to introduce our projects, which are funded by well-known institutions or by the government, and to make them known to our European counterparts, enabling us to compare strategies and methodologies in the long term. Most of the participating projects are funded by French, Swiss, German and British Institutions. As European funding develops, we hope to establish connections between scholars who share similar research interests as a first step to future collaborations.

This booklet, together with the short project presentations during the workshop, aims at presenting the main activities of each of the fourteen projects participating in this conference. Some of them are very advanced, others are only emerging, some are midway through their initial funding. We hope that being at these various stages of development will be beneficial to our methodological discussions, as sustainability is one of the key questions with the current format of project funding (from 3 to 5 years). This list of projects is not exhaustive, it is a starting group, and we hope that similar events might be organised in the future with a more extensive list of projects.
METHODOLOGIES

We plan to examine methodological problems shared by long-term interdisciplinary projects and to discuss the solutions devised by each project. Two roundtables will focus on the issues that most of us share, while more specific questions will be addressed by working groups. A general feedback at the end of the workshop will give a shot overview of our discussion.

• Roundtables:
  ▶ Interdisciplinary work between the humanities and medicine: ideas, examples and issues
  ▶ Databases: what, how, by whom?

• Discussion will revolve around the following themes:
  ▶ Sources & resources, working with archives
  ▶ The humanities and other institutions: museums, hospitals, medical institutions.
  ▶ Longevity–sustainability: how do we plan for long-term development and maintenance?
  ▶ Public engagement and outreach; forms of conferences and events
  ▶ Career management: group work vs. individual work, postdoctoral positions and their specificities, project-management vs. career-management.
  ▶ Language: how do we work in a multilingual environment? What solutions can be found for translation and outreach?

CONVENORS

• Amelia BONEA (Diseases of Modern Life Project, University of Oxford)
• Carle BONNAFOUS-MURAT (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3)
• Patrizia D’ANDREA (Université Sorbonne Paris Cité)
• Sophie VASSET (Université Paris Diderot)
• Alexandre WENGER (Université de Fribourg)

THIS NETWORKING EVENT IS FUNDED BY

• Academic Cluster for the Humanities (Pôle HALL, Université Sorbonne Paris Cité)
• Université de Fribourg
• “Disease of Modern Life” Project, ERC, Oxford University
• Université Paris Diderot, Laboratoire LARCA
• The Wellcome Trust
Thursday, April 7

10:30  ARRIVAL
at the Wellcome Library,
183 Euston Rd, London NW1 2BE

11:00 – 13:00  PRESENTATION
of the Wellcome Trust and Wellcome Library innovative programs
ROUNDTABLE
on interdisciplinary practices between medicine and the humanities
› Wellcome Trust Grant Advisor
› Alexis ZIMMER,
  Person-Oriented Medicine
› Jocelyn ARQUEMBOURG and Antoine ANDREMONT,
  Bacterial resistance to antibiotics:
  an interdisciplinary approach

13:00 – 14:30  LUNCHBREAK @ WELLCOME
Trip to Oxford from Paddington Station (Departure times: 15:06; 15:22; 15:52 – 1 hour trip)
Luggage deposit and room check-in @ Keble College, OX1 3PG, Oxford

18:00 – 19:30  Maison Française d'Oxford,
2-10 Norham Rd, Oxford OX2 6SE

PROJECT PRESENTATION SESSION 1
Chair: Catriona SETH, Marshal Foch Professor of French Literature,
Oxford University
› Alexandre WENGER and Julien KNEBUSCH,
  The Image of the Poet-Physician
› James KENNAWAY,
  Fashionable Diseases
› Liliane CAMPOS and Pierre-Louis PATOINE,
  Literary Organisms
› Berris CHARNLEY and Sally FRAMPTON,
  Constructing Scientific Communities

19:30  POETRY READING
with Tiffany ATKINSON

20:00  BUFFET DINNER
Friday, April 8

9:00 – 10:15  PROJECT PRESENTATION SESSION 2
Roundtable on Databases
Chair: Carle BONNAFOUS-MURAT,
President of the University Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3
  • Lauren KASSELL, The Casebook Project
  • Christian BONAH, Medfilm
  • Elaine LEONG, The Recipe Project
  • Patrizia D’ANDREA, CAMELIA

10:15 – 10:45  COFFEE BREAK

11:00 – 12:30  PROJECT PRESENTATION SESSION 3
Chair: Anne SIMONIN, Maison Française d’Oxford
  • Cressida JERVIS READ,
    Invisible Crises, Neglected Histories:
    Malaria in Asia c.1900-Present
  • John MANTON and Guillaume LACHENAL, MEREAF
  • Amelia BONEA and Jennifer WALLIS,
    Diseases of Modern Life
  • Maria de JESUS CABRAL and Marie-France MAMZER,
    Narrative and Medicine

12:30 – 14:00  LUNCH

14:30 – 16:30  METHODOLOGICAL GROUP WORK (5-7 per group) on specific issues. Each group is given a problem (such as sustainability) and raises 5 issues and several ways of dealing with each issue.
  • The humanities and other institutions (museums, hospitals, medical institutions)
  • Longevity-sustainability
  • Public engagement and outreach
  • Career management (group work vs. individual career)
  • Working in multilingual environment
  • Sources & resources, working with archives in an interdisciplinary context

16:30 – 17:00  TEA BREAK

17:00 – 18:30  FEEDBACK FROM EACH GROUP
AND GENERAL DISCUSSION (10 mins per group)
Chair: Sophie VASSET, Université Paris Diderot

20:00  DINNER
BACTERIAL RESISTANCE TO ANTIBIOTICS: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

Name of institutions: Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3, Université Paris Diderot
Principal Investigators: Jocelyne ARQUEMBOURG (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3), Antoine ANDREMONT (Université Paris Diderot)
Funding Body: Université Sorbonne Paris Cité (USPC)

WORKSHOP PRESENTATION

Name of speakers: Jocelyne Arquembourg and Antoine Andremont.

Project summary: The discovery of antibiotics have transformed the lives of individual and expanded their life expectancy, which has often been branded as a “new era” by journalists. At the same time, their use has triggered a wide range of antibiotic resistance, which has counterbalanced the first hopeful reactions to their development. Despite this awareness, the consumption of antibiotics has not diminished, at least in France, and antibiotic resistance has expanded so much that the WHO published an alarming report on the subject in May 2014.

This interdisciplinary project offers to reflect on this issue of public health by crossing perspectives between scholars of information science, sociology and medicine, to question the use and communication strategies around antibiotics.

- Understanding the representations and social responses to AMR in European countries
AMR is not one disease; it is the cause of many different diseases. The problem itself has also multiple different causes. Consequently, in terms of social analysis and communication we cannot deal with this problem as we currently do with other health problems such as Ebola, Aid, and Alzheimer etc. As a public problem, it is extremely complex and has many different aspects. In spite of the awareness of health professionals, institutions and international organizations such as WHO, it seems that in many countries like France, the public shows little concern for AMR. The reasons why should be explored.

- Understanding why AMR is not yet a public problem
Following the definition provided by Joseph Gusfield, “As an object of attention, social problems are part of modern societies. Modern societies display a culture of public problems. It is part of how we interpret the world around us that we perceive many conditions as not only deplorable but as capable of being relieved by and as requiring public action, most often by the state. A “social problem” is a category of thought, a way of seeing certain conditions that provide the source for a claim to change through public actions”¹. In the process of the constitution of antibioresistance as a public problem, we have focused our attention on the role of the media.

Until very recently, AMR had no real visibility and remained an abstract concept. It was too often felt as a problem which would probably happen in the future if people do not reduce their consumption of antibiotics (this was already the argument of Fleming in 1946), but it

¹. Gusfield, Joseph, Contested Meanings, p. 18.
did not appear of concern right now. One aspect of this lack of visibility should be related to the absence of victims. The French media very rarely covers stories about one individual patient suffering from AMR, (one famous case, was the son of movie star Gerard Depardieu, Guillaume, but it is the only one to be reported. More often, the victims of nosocomial diseases are depicted collectively as a group and the importance of the event is described in terms of the number of dead people that has occurred in a hospital, not in the terms of the suffering experienced by individual patients).

Another issues lies on the distribution of French public institutions: the different aspects of the problem are distributed between different Secretaries such as Health, Agriculture and the Environment. French academic territories are strictly separated, as well as our social and medical practices (distribution between human and animal therapy). Consequently, AMR usually does not appear as one problem but is spread into many different problems: nosocomial infections, genetically modified organisms, salmonellosis epidemics, outbreak of resisting tuberculosis, etc. The stakeholders in charge of one aspect of the problem rarely communicate with each other.

This situation, which is very different in France and in Great Britain, is changing since 2014, probably under the pressure of International organizations (WHO, ECDC), and the action of whistleblowers (mainly bacteriologists and medical staffs in hospitals). Following a pragmatist approach of public problems initiated by John Dewey and developed by Joseph Gusfield, our study is observing the rise of a public problem in France, from invisibility to the constitution of publics and the rise of collective awareness. This first insight on a French case, should be necessarily followed by comparative studies in Europe.

- **Areas of investigation:**
  - discourses and public policies of public health actors;
  - the shift of antibiotic resistance as a public health issue to a global political issue;
  - the communication strategies implemented to raise awareness of antibiotics overuse in medicine, cattle and fish breeding;
  - the history of media coverage, from the promotion of therapeutic trust to wake-up calls and alarming reports;
  - advertising studies on the promotion of antibiotics.
CAMELIA
CASE-STUDIES AND MEDICAL ETHICS: LITERATURE AND THE ARTS FROM THE 18TH CENTURY ONWARDS

**Name of institutions:** Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3, Université Paris Descartes

**Funding body:** IDEX Sorbonne Paris Cité

**Duration:** June 2012 to June 2016 (subject to on-going reapplication for three years or more)

**Principal investigators:** Carle BONAFOUS-MURAT (PRISMES/Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3), Paolo TORTONESE (CRP19/Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3), Christian HERVÉ (LEM/Université Paris Descartes)

**Postdoctoral researcher:** Patrizia D’ANDREA (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3)

**Project website:** https://camelia.hypotheses.org/

**WORKSHOP PRESENTATION**

**Name of speakers:** Carle Bonafous-Murat and Patrizia D’Andrea.

**Project summary:** This is an on-going, multidisciplinary Anglo-French project that unites medical ethics, literature, linguistics and philosophy in order to highlight how medical discourse feeds into cultural representations of the body, illness, and its treatment.

This project reveals that from the 18th century onwards, and across both sides of the channel, medical discourse has continuously borrowed from the representational devices used in the fiction and theatre of the period.

Although it goes without saying that a writer of fiction may employ elements of medical discourse to elevate their literary enterprise, it is harder to imagine that the realm of medicine employs elaborate literary techniques to justify advances in medicine. Yet this study reveals the interdependent, and indeed epistemological nature of this relationship.

The end of the nineteenth century and first half of the twentieth century saw the birth of psychiatry, the advent of the psychoanalytic model of storytelling, and a corresponding turn within literature towards a psychological realism that dismantled traditional literary representations of subjectivity. Any notion of providing a coherent view of medical discourse through case studies and the literary performativity that such an undertaking required, was also dismantled, and, from 1920-1970, case studies became obsolete. After an absence of fifty years, the concept of narrative medicine has come back to the fore and has resurrected interest within both French and English literary fields.

- **Objectives to be achieved**

It is no longer the history of medicine but the history of health as it is incarnated in medical case-studies that propels literary research today. Contemporary literature, like medical ethics, enables us to question the forms, the aims and the anthropological signification of
the experience of illness, and in so doing questions the construction of subjectivity and the need to distinguish between body and being. Using the historical backdrop outlined here, this project’s aim is to outline the contribution literary characters have made to research in medical ethics, and to understand the role these kinds of characterisations play in medical case studies.

- **Achievements:**
  - Construction of the database.
  - Seminar 2015-2016: *Medical Case Narrative. Medicine, Arts and Literature*.
  - Morning and afternoon of study, conferences, symposia.
CONSTRUCTING SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITIES: CITIZEN SCIENCE IN THE 19TH AND 21ST CENTURIES

**Name of institution:** University of Oxford, St Anne’s College  
**Partners:** University of Oxford, University of Leicester, Natural History Museum, Royal College of Surgeons, The Royal Society  
**Funding body:** Arts and Humanities Research Council (UK)  
**Principal investigator:** Prof Sally SHUTTLEWORTH  
**Postdoctoral researchers:** Dr Geoffrey BELKNAP, Dr Berris CHARNLEY, Dr Sally FRAMPTON  
**Project website:** conscicom.org

WORKSHOP PRESENTATION

**Name of speakers:** Berris Charnley and Sally Frampton.  
**Project summary:** When Darwin was developing his theories of evolution he read avidly in popular natural history magazines and sought out information from an army of almost 2000 correspondents. Such engagement with a wide public in the construction of science became increasingly difficult with the development of professional, and highly specialised science, but the emergence of ‘citizen science’ projects has suggested a new way forward. With the creation of vast data sets in contemporary science, there is a need for a new army of volunteers to help classify and analyse the information. The Zooniverse platform, started in 2007 with ‘Galaxy Zoo’, now has over one million participants who contribute to projects from astrophysics to climate science. Significant discoveries have already been made by these volunteers in the field of astronomy. Yet, the structures by which these volunteers might engage with professional science, and through which scientists themselves might draw upon their findings, are not clear, and researchers on the project have been turning to nineteenth-century models of communication to find ways of harnessing this huge popular interest in order to increase the rate of scientific progress.

The information revolution in our own age has parallels in the nineteenth century which saw an explosion of print, and journal publishing; in 1800
there were only around 100 science periodicals, but by 1900 this had jumped to 10,000 worldwide. The project brings together historical and literary research in the nineteenth century with contemporary scientific practice, looking at the ways in which patterns of popular communication and engagement in nineteenth-century science can offer models for current practice. The research is timely since the digital revolution, and open-access publishing, are about to change forever the processes and forms of scientific communication and exchange.

The project is based at the Universities of Oxford and Leicester, in partnership with three of Britain’s most significant: the Natural History Museum; the Hunterian Museum at the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Royal Society. Researchers will draw on their historic collections, uncovering the extraordinary range of largely forgotten science journals of the nineteenth century, from the Magazine of Natural History (one of Darwin’s favourites), to Recreative Science, or Hardwicke’s Science Gossip: an Illustrated Medium of Interchange and Gossip for Students and Lovers of Nature. They will also work with these institutions’ science communities, addressing questions about the creation and circulation of knowledge in the digital age, and looking at innovative ways of breaking through the public/professional divide. Drawing on the historical research, the project will also develop new tools to enable better systems of exchange between professional science, and this growing army of volunteers. As part of the project there will be numerous conferences and public engagement events, including public symposia in the Natural History Museum, the Royal Society and the Royal College of Surgeons, as well as an exhibition in the Hunterian Museum.

**Topic to be addressed at the workshop:** Citizen Science (Berris Charnley) + British Medical Press (Sally Frampton).
DISEASES OF MODERN LIFE

Name of institution: University of Oxford, St Anne’s College
Funding body: European Research Council
Principal investigator: Prof Sally SHUTTLEWORTH
Postdoctoral researchers: Dr Amelia BONEA, Dr Melissa DICKSON, Dr Jennifer WALLIS
Project website: http://diseasesofmodernlife.org/

WORKSHOP PRESENTATION

Name of speakers: Amelia Bonea and Jennifer Wallis.

Project summary: This project is funded by the European Research Council within the 7th Framework Programme (Grant Agreement Number 340121). It is based at St Anne’s College, University of Oxford, and runs between 2014 and 2019. The principal investigator is Prof Sally Shuttleworth, who works in collaboration with three postdoctoral researchers: Dr Amelia Bonea, Dr Melissa Dickson and Dr Jennifer Wallis.

The aim of the project is to explore, from an interdisciplinary perspective, the medical, literary and cultural responses in the Victorian age to the perceived problems of stress and overwork, anticipating many of the preoccupations of our own era. To this end, the researchers draw on a wide variety of historical material, including popular and scientific periodicals, literary works, autobiographies and memoirs, official records and private correspondence, advertising brochures, etc.

Work to date has proceeded along two main axes: firstly, research has been conducted on several interrelated strands, i.e. diseases associated with particular professions; alcohol and drug addiction amidst the middle classes; travel for health; education and over-pressure in the classroom; the development of phobias and nervous disorders; the imaginative construction of utopias and dystopias; and technology and health. Each postdoctoral researcher has produced two chapters based on assigned strands. These will be published in the form of a co-authored volume, with an introduction by the PI. Secondly, research has also been conducted for individual monographs of researchers’ own choice, i.e. office work and occupational health (Amelia Bonea), sound (Melissa Dickson), diseases of modern life in late Victorian literature, culture and medicine (Sally Shuttleworth) and the therapeutic properties of air (Jennifer Wallis).

To date, the project has also been involved in the organization of one workshop and one major international conference. The former, titled ‘Working with Medical and Health Periodicals in the Nineteenth Century’, was the result of a collaboration with the AHRC-funded project ‘Constructing Scientific Communities’ and was held at St Anne’s College, University of Oxford, on 30 May 2015. The aim of the event was to facilitate conversation about the use of medical and health periodicals in historical and literary research, a resource which has been central not only to the work of the organizing projects, but also to that of many other scholars interested in various aspects of nineteenth-century history and literature. The programme was interdisciplinary, trans-institutional, bringing together
both librarians and researchers, and international in its approach, with papers covering an impressive array of topics and countries, including Britain, China, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Poland, Portugal, and Russia.

The second event is an international conference on ‘Medicine and Modernity in the Long Nineteenth Century’, to be held at St Anne’s College on 10-11 September 2016. Through this two-day interdisciplinary conference we will explore the phenomena of stress and overload, and other disorders associated with the problems of modernity in the long nineteenth century, as expressed in the literature, science, and medicine of the period. We seek to return to the holistic, integrative vision of the Victorians as it was expressed in the science and literature of the period, exploring the connections drawn between physiological, psychological and social health, or disease, and offering new ways of contextualising the problems of modernity facing us in the twenty-first century. The conference will feature keynote speeches by Laura Otis and Christopher Hamlin.

In addition to the above events, the project also organizes a seminar series on ‘Science, Medicine and Culture in the Nineteenth Century’, featuring papers on topics as diverse as hearing loss, addiction, infection and occupational risks and astronomy.

**Topic to be addressed at the workshop:** Telephones and Health (Amelia Bonea) + Compressed Air Bath (Jennifer Wallis).
FASHIONABLE DISEASES IN BRITAIN 1688-1832

Name of institution: Newcastle University in collaboration with Northumbria University
Funding body: a three year project funded by Leverhulme Trust. It began in 2012 and will finish in the summer of 2016.
Principal investigators: Dr Jonathan ANDREWS and Dr James KENNAWAY and literary scholars Professor Clark LAWLOR, Dr Allan INGRAM, Dr Leigh WEATHERALL DICKSON and Dr Anita O’CONNELL
Project website: www.fashionablediseases.info

WORKSHOP PRESENTATION

Name of speaker: James Kennaway.
Project summary: Our project examines the so-called Fashionable Diseases of Britain during the long eighteenth century. We look at medical conditions associated with wealth, social status, intelligence and sensitivity, from the vapours and nerves to gout and consumptive poets. At the same time, we consider the ways that this link between the elite and sickness became the basis of a moral-medical social critique that depicted modern urban life as pathological and wicked. Thirdly, we look at the spectre of ‘imaginary’ diseases that haunted the whole debate on fashionable diseases in the context of developing ideas of psychosomatic causation.

Although it may sound like a paradoxical or even perverse concept, the “fashionable diseases” of Georgian Britain have a remarkably high profile. From rich gentlemen with gout, young ladies with the vapours and ailing poets with consumption, the era offers innumerable images of apparently glamorous illnesses. The long eighteenth century, like our own time, had medical conditions it associated with elite status, wealth, social and intellectual prestige, just as it had ones linked to shame and exclusion. Likewise, it had faddish diagnoses and symptoms that seemed to come into fashion before being quickly replaced. Such modish diagnoses raised the spectre of “imaginary” diseases, malingerering and fakery. This sense of inauthenticity, combined with a perceived connection with luxury and excessive consumption, provided the basis for a medical-moral critique of voguish illnesses blamed on the vices of modern urban life that has proved enormously influential ever since.

The aim is to examine these debates and to go beyond the clichés to explore the reality of patient experience, the social and cultural meanings of those diseases beyond narrow medical circles, and their long-term impact. The conclusions set out in
our book have relevance well beyond the historiography of Georgian Britain. It demonstrates that many themes related to the medicalization of social, cultural and political anxieties in the Victorian period were already clear in the preceding epoch. It is also a contribution to wider debates on the interaction of personal experience, cultural meanings of illness and medical theory. It will explicitly consider the resonance of these Georgian debates on twenty-first-century “fashionable” complaints from ADHD to anorexia, since many of their characteristics have roots in the “medical marketplace,” consumer culture and moral anxieties of the eighteenth century.

A monograph, two special editions of Literature and Medicine and many articles will soon be published.
INVISIBLE CRISES, NEGLECTED HISTORIES: MALARIA IN ASIA, C.1900-PRESENT

Name of institution: Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine, University of Oxford
Funding body: Wellcome Trust
Principal investigator: Professor Mark HARRISON
Project website: a project website will be published shortly

WORKSHOP PRESENTATION

Name of speaker: Dr Cressida Jervis Read.

Project summary: ‘Invisible Crises, Neglected Histories: Malaria in Asia, c.1900-present’ is a new five year research project (October 2015-2020), that will use historical sources to comparatively investigate the long term dynamics of malaria in the region. While Africa suffers the largest number of malaria deaths due to the acute falciparum form of the disease, malaria in Asia is of the predominantly of the ‘relapsing’ chronic vivax form, widely thought to be undercounted, with a significant impact on health, livelihoods and wider economies. Lead by Professor Mark Harrison, the project will focus on several key geographic sites: India c.1900-1950 (Harrison), working in parallel with postdoctoral Research Associates Dr Atsuko Naono (Burma), Dr Jeong-Ran Kim (Manchuria, China, Japan and Korea) and Dr Cressida Jervis Read (India, c.1950-present). In these locales, the project is particularly interested in the impact of urbanisation, environmental change, labour migration and conflict on malaria dynamics, as well as previous approaches to malaria prevention (i.e. vector control), therapeutics and prophylaxis. It is hoped that a better understanding of the dynamics of these factors over the long term may offer insights for malaria control in the contemporary, against a backdrops of increasing levels of resistance to drugs and pesticides.

The project is presently at an early stage, having started in October 2015. We are currently scoping potential sources and investigating access to archives in very different research settings.
LITERARY ORGANISMS

Name of institution: Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3, Laboratoire Prismes
Funding bodies: as this is an emerging project, several applications are pending; Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3 and USPC
Principal investigators: Liliane CAMPOS, Pierre-Louis PATOINE
Project website: http://litorg.hypotheses.org

WORKSHOP PRESENTATION

Name of speakers: Liliane Campos and Pierre-Louis Patoine.

Project summary: This project examines representations of the living organism in contemporary literature and confronts them with current biomedical discourse. Literature is approached as a space which absorbs and destabilizes scientific discourse. We are interested in relations of influence, co-evolution and contradiction between literary and scientific approaches to the organism.

During the first phase of our project (2013-2014) we organized a seminar and research group focusing on the key biological concepts of Darwinism, organisms and organicism in Anglophone literature from the 19th to the 21st century, exploring the resources that literary research can draw from biology, botany, medicine, neuroscience and biosemiotics.

For the current phase (2015-2019) of our project we are focusing on contemporary literature (1950 to today) and on the idea of the boundaries of the organism, broadening our research to non-anglophone texts. Our four key concepts are: viruses, parasites, immunity and toxicity. We approach them as models of relations between different life forms, whether biological, textual or social. From 2016 to 2019 we are organizing a series of conferences entitled “Frontières de l’organisme”. The first two (in May 2016 and May 2017) will explore viral and parasitic relations in contemporary literary and visual arts, the following two will focus on toxicity and the discourse of immunity in contemporary arts and politics.

• Goals:
  – Creating interdisciplinary exchanges (between literature, performance arts, biological and medical sciences, and history and philosophy of science).
  – Developing pedagogical events bringing together students from different fields of study.

• Past events and publications:
  – Our “Science and Literature” research seminar (12 sessions between 2013 and 2015).
Name of institution: Université de Strasbourg SAGE, UMR 7363
Principal investigators: Christian BONAH, Joël DANET
Funding Bodies: Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR), Université de Strasbourg; Centre National de Documentation Pédagogique (CANOPE), Institut Pasteur, ECPAD (Établissement de la Communication et de la Production Audiovisuelle de la Défense)

WORKSHOP PRESENTATION

Name of speakers: Christian Bonah and Joël Danet.

Project summary: The collaborative film database MedFilm is an multimedia platform concerning the history of health. It implements a mixed-method approach by providing direct access to a twentieth-century medicine and health related collection of ephemeral “utility” films combined with their descriptive analysis and complementary archival non-film materials intended for contextualization. Ephemeral utility films (Hediger, 2009) are educational, industrial, promotional, newsreel and documentary health related audio-visuals with messages that were valid for a limited period of time produced for specific pragmatic purposes other than entertainment or the arts.

- Representing health

Audio-visuals representing conditions and conditioning of health perceptions include various film productions. Ranging from film shots by physicians who engage with film making to films that were produced for training professional audiences, they may be sponsored or commissioned by industries or public institutions and integrate education or public health campaigns. As useful research, teaching, educational, instructional or corporate films they transport specific messages that have often become outdated content-wise and therefore retrieved from circulation. Despite their difficult access, they remain highly informative from a historical point of view: they testify to health policies, they evoke perceptions of specific diseases, they detail prevention and therapeutic practices that can be analyzed differently through audio-visuals.

- Sources et resources

Health related utility films have been produced by hundreds of thousands throughout the 20th Century. At present they are shelved in film archives, depositories, basements or have simply disappeared. To safeguard and increase the value this medical audio-visual heritage, and one implies the other, the first goal of MedFilm consists in identifying, locating and analyzing individual audio-visuals and integrating them for corpus analysis in an AV database. Our second aim is to contribute to a “media archeology” of ephemeral health related films. We wish to consolidate, to revive and to remediate this heritage bringing past health related audio-visuals into a new dialogue with the present. This will enable historians, medical educators and public health actors to envision new ways of using them in the future, in medical education and health studies, or to suggest a broader perspective for audiences interested in past practices and present questions about health, sciences and society issues.
Conceived through an initial ANR financed research project «*Instruire, informer, communiquer, éduquer. Le film médico-sanitaire en France, 1895-1960*» (ANR Programme BLANC 2010-2014, ANR-10-BLANC-2004), MedFilm has become today an academic, non-profit, collaborative, interdisciplinary and international research and teaching project open to multiple collaborations in an integrative research-teaching approach. MedFilm intends to participate in shaping the newly emergent field of (health related) utility film studies by encouraging the use of utility audio-visuals as historical sources, by illustrating their interest as observatories for health perceptions and practices during the 20thCentury and by drawing attention to these useful films as a phenomenon per se. The construction of the MedFilm database in form of a Mediwiki adaptation has been developed in collaboration with the *Direction des Usages du Numérique* at the University of Strasbourg.

- **Present development**

Utility film is usually produced in the context of a specific commission, for a particular occasion and addressed at a specific audience. Without a minimum of contextualization many of the films remain difficult to understand and therefore to reuse. Therefore MedFilm hosts beyond the films themselves non-film archival materials concerning production, distribution and reception as well as recent research including scholarly publications, conference proceedings and captions and student work as well as teaching curricula.

MedFilm has been accessed in 2015 by 37,844 different visitors for 92,814 connections with an average of 20.5 pages accessed per visit.

- **Objectifs**

MedFilm is an ongoing initiative collecting, transcoding, safeguarding and valorising – including a reasonable sampling and selection process – health related audio-visuals in order to facilitate their reuse by classification and internal referencing. At the present MedFilm is engaged in a process of internationalization in form of its improved multi-language version 2.0 including the possibility of film subtitling.

**Continuity:**

- **Submitted**

  2016 ‣ Archives Ouvertes de la Connaissance, Unistra.
  2016 ‣ ANR MediAV (ANR Blanc 2016).
  2016 ‣ Neuropoast (HERA JRP, EU Horizon 2020).
  2016 ‣ BodyCapital (ERC Advanced Grant, EU Horizon 2020).

- **Completed**

  2013-2015 ‣ IDEX-Teaching/research grant «*Dynamiques interdisciplinaires par l’élaboration d’outils numériques autour des archives du film médical et sanitaire*».
**MEREAF**
**MEMORIALS AND REMAINS OF MEDICAL RESEARCH IN AFRICA**

**Name of institutions:** Université Paris Diderot, University of Oslo & University of Cambridge  
**Funding body:** ANR-ESRC-NWO Programme Open Research Area in Europe  
The MEREAF project in a fundamental research project coordinated by Guillaume LACHENAL (France), in partnership with Wenzel GEISSLER (University of Cambridge, UK) and Annemarie MOL (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands) through the Open Research Areas in Europe funding scheme.  
In France, the partners are the SPHERE laboratory, UMR 7219, Université Paris Diderot and the UMI 233 of the Institut de Recherche pour le Développement.  
The project started in July 2011, for a duration of 36 months extended by 12 months.  
**Principal investigators:** Guillaume LACHENAL (Université Paris Diderot), Wenzel GEISSLER (University of Oslo & University of Cambridge)  
**Project website:** www.mereaf.hypotheses.org

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**WORKSHOP PRESENTATION**

**Name of speakers:** Guillaume Lachenal and John Manton (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine).  
**Project summary:**
- The presence of the past in the African scientific and medical landscape  
  Conspiracy theories, mistrust of doctors and scientists, rumors: the current Ebola epidemic reminds us that medicine and science are tense issues on the African continent. The past is at stake: memories of the violence and coercion associated with colonial medicine resurface, and contrast with nostalgic evocations of a time when medicine was more accessible and more efficient.

  The aim of the MEREAF project is to study how science and medicine are sites of memory. Focusing on three major African scientific sites, MEREAF examines how the past of medical research is present through monuments and commemorations, but also as traces, in buildings, ruins, landscapes and objects. Working with local communities, who live among sedimented layers of colonial, post-colonial and contemporary history, the MEREAF project proposes an original approach, between history, anthropology and archaeology. It contributes to the ethical, political and social debates about the practices of medical research in Africa.

- A shared ethnography of three major sites of medical research in Africa: traces, affects and materiality  
  The project is based on a collective and comparative approach of social science research. In each of the three sites of the project (Ayos, Cameroon; Amani, Tanzania; Niakhar, Senegal), researchers from the different teams of the consortium design and
implement the field research together and in partnership with African researchers, enabling systematic crossings of disciplinary, national and linguistic perspectives.

The MEREAF project proposes an original methodology, which renews classical memory studies. Beyond the study of commemorations, MEREAF explores how the past is the object of intimate and affective investments, on the mode of nostalgia, regret or forgetting, which are not always explicitly politicized. Borrowing from recent innovations in the field of archaeology and social geography, it proposes to focus on the ethnography of traces, taken as material, involuntary, implicit, embodied and sometimes ignored presences of the past, and of the ways through which they resurface in the present – including during our own field research. The project takes part to current theoretical reflections on regimes of temporality, remains and ruins of Empire and the “interlocking of epochs” in Africa.

- **Main results**
  The visual publications and exhibitions of the project demonstrate the significance of affective links with the past. In Africa, science and medicine are objects of historical comparisons and nostalgia. The memory of past interactions with scientists and doctors creates complex expectations and attitudes, which must be taken into account in health and science policies. The project has consolidated institutional and community partnerships in the South and has engaged with commemorative interventions, which were both a way to disseminate our results and to extend our ethnographic research.

- **Scientific production**
  The scientific production of the project stands out by its methodological and theoretical contributions aiming at a wide impact in the field of African studies and sciences studies (special issue of *Politique Africaine*; special issue of *Social studies of science*), by its public interventions on the issue of health policy in Africa and by the design of visual publications and exhibitions (“Mémoires en partage”, book and exhibition “Traces of the future”; Radio documentary at Resonance FM).
NARRATIVE & MEDICINE: (CON)TEXTS AND PRACTICES ACROSS DISCIPLINES

Name of institution: ULICES – University of Lisbon Centre For English Studies
Partners: Laboratoire d’Éthique Médicale et de Médecine Légale – Université Paris Descartes /Christian HERVÉ, Marie-France MAMZER; Centre For Humanities and Health – King’s College, London/Brian HURWITZ
Funding body: FCT – Foundation for Science and Technology (Portugal)
Duration: finished in december 2015, subject to on-going reapplication for three years
Principal investigator: Isabel FERNANDES
Project website: http://narrativaemedicina.letras.ulisboa.pt

WORKSHOP PRESENTATION

Name of speaker: Maria de Jesus Cabral.

Project summary: Following recent developments in Medical Humanities, the project Narrative & Medicine aimed at formally introducing a new interdisciplinary area in Portugal: Narrative Medicine (NM). NM offers a humanizing approach to our appreciation of, and response to, human illness and suffering, thus complementing the findings of Evidence-based Medicine (EBM).

- The main objectives of the N&M project were:
  1. to launch the innovative interdisciplinary field of Narrative Medicine in Portugal, to be pursued beyond the two-year duration of the project;
  2. to offer regular NM curricular units in integrated post-graduate programs;
  3. to create research bases (bibliographic nucleus, specific scientific output) and advanced training (teacher-training and an anthology) that pave the consolidation of NM among us.

- In order to achieve this tripartite objective a series of Tasks were devised between 2012/2015 project, namely:
  – Organizing and publishing an anthology with a view to subsequent pedagogical use by staff and students;
  – Survey of bibliographical materials and the creation and feeding of an online database in the field of NM (soon operative);
  – Organizing teacher training missions abroad to take place namely at our international partners’ institutions;
  – Organizing a one-day meeting Storying Illness across Disciplines (14/3/2014) to foster cohesion among team members by discussing specific methodologies and theoretical premises, together with the intersection of core concepts as factors of impact for common work;
  – Permanent Seminar held in 9 public sessions, for presentation of individual research outcome, team building and discussion;
- **Organization of an International Conference** in Lisbon: “Narrative and Medicine: Caring for the Future” (5-6/3/2015) to further divulge the Project both nationally and internationally and foster international links;
- **Advanced Education** – creation of post-graduate curricular unit in NM to be offered from 2012 onwards;
- Concurrently, to promote the scientific research output of all team members at inter/national level (more than 30 publications: inter/national journals, books and contributed books; more than 50 presentations in inter/national conferences).

With the support of Lisbon University and inter/national partners, all tasks devised were not only completed but surpassed. On example: *Anthology Contar (com) a medicina [Telling (with) Medicine]* – Selection of 60 non/fictional excerpts from foreign authors was published by Edições Pedago – Mar. 2015 and a new edition has recently be published (March 2016).
PERSON-ORIENTED MEDICINE
LA PERSONNE EN MÉDECINE (LPEM)

Name of institution: Université de Paris Diderot
Funding body: Université Sorbonne Paris Cité
Principal investigators: Céline LEFÈVE, Associate Professor of Philosophy, George Canguilhem Centre director, Humanities & Science Institute of Paris, SPHERE UMR 7219, Université Paris Diderot; François VILLA, Professor of Psychopathology, CRPMS, Université Paris Diderot.
Project website: www.lapersonneenmedecine.uspc.fr/
Medical Humanities website: hm.uspc.fr

WORKSHOP PRESENTATION

Name of speaker: Alexis Zimmer.
Project summary:

- Person-Oriented Medicine
  The evolution of medicine and society have triggered new modes of subjectivity among patients and their circles. They in turn have changed their relationship to illness and medicine based on new perceptions of themselves as psychological, ethical, and political subjects who can act and think interdependently with professional caregivers. LPEM works as a funding body for several projects that explore these new modes of subjectivity in various medical fields.

- Interdisciplinarity as the necessary tool of investigation
  This project investigates practices and methodologies of interdisciplinarity as a research topic in itself. Interdisciplinarity is therefore the first criterion for eligibility as a LPEM project. We seek to promote teams that incorporate scholars from both the biomedical disciplines together with several branches of the humanities and social sciences. This implies that each discipline considers the methodological tools of others.

  This is reflected in our areas of research and collaborative institutions. We finance projects in the fields of biomedical science, history, anthropology, sociology, history and philosophy of sciences, ethics, psychoanalysis, literature and cinema. 8 humanities & Social Sciences departments, 2 medical research centres and several hospital units are implied collaborative research.

- Research Areas
  Being able to live with a lifelong illness constitutes one of the major challenges of our society. This part of the program offers a broader reflection than traditional research on chronic illnesses as it incorporates further investigations into the deep transformation of patients’ lives and norms by the everyday presence of illness and medicine. We would like to explore potential medical and social long-term responses to contemporary issues such as living with the prospective knowledge of the evolution of one’s illness, living with
transplants, going through assisted reproductive technologies or living with cancer treatment.

1. Children and adolescent experience of chronic illness
2. Identity-building of adolescent and young adults with leukemia
3. New insights and perspectives for transplant patients and their circles
4. Patient self-management of drug-related risks
5. Lives transformed by deep brain stimulation in collaboration with the ANR project NormaStim “Neurosciences: from experiment to clinical applications”
6. Interdisciplinary studies of illness & patients narratives, literary works, movies and T.V. series

Area II  Clinical transformations and care: shifting paradigms (dir. B. Pachoud, CRPMS/Paris Diderot).

Chronic or long-term illnesses have transformed the modes of treatment, taking the patients’ person as a whole, with their values and social context. Person-oriented medicine or care should not be seen as an addition to the treatment of a disease — or cure. Care is to be considered as the foundation of effective cure.

1. Consent and shared medical decision-making in mental health and somatic medicine
2. Values Based Medicine - VBM
3. Recovery in mental health and somatic medicine
4. Patient and caregiver subjectivity in GPs’ preventive treatments
5. World health, population and clinical practice
6. Epistemology of personalised medicine

Area III  Historical and contemporary accounts of modes of subjectivity amongst medical doctors and health care professionals [dir. C. Lefève et S. Vasset (LARCA, Paris Diderot)].

1. Comparative studies of the role of medical humanities in medical education in France and abroad
2. Post-colonial perspective on patient-caregiver relationships (dir. G. Lachenal)

Pedagogical Innovations:
The 3rd research area has a strong connection with the Innovative pedagogical project “USPC Medical Humanities” (dir. C. Lefève). This project offers an optional program in medical humanities integrated in the syllabus of medical students. Several courses in cinema applied to history, philosophy and ethics have been opened, for 3rd- and 4th-year medical students in three Parisian medical schools (Diderot, Descartes, Paris 13). A collaborative website has been launched to provide a variety of resources in ethics and the humanities and social sciences, that will help the analysis of clinical narratives written by students.
THE CASEBOOKS PROJECT

Name of institution: Department of History and Philosophy of Science, University of Cambridge
Partner: Bodleian Library
Funding bodies: Wellcome Trust; Isaac Newton Trust
Principal investigator: Lauren KASSELL
Project website: http://www.magicandmedicine.hps.cam.ac.uk

WORKSHOP PRESENTATION

Name of speaker: Lauren Kassell.

Project summary: The Casebooks Project provides an open access web-based edition of the astrological casebooks of Simon Forman and Richard Napier. The original manuscripts fill 64 calf-bound volumes held in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. This is one of the largest surviving sets of medical records in history, containing 80,000 cases from 1596 to 1634. The vast majority of the consultations are medical in the broadest sense. They contain information about the querent, patient, the patient’s age, the time of day, an astrological (or occasionally geomantic) chart, together with the astrologer’s judgment and sometimes recommended treatment. A team of editors has been working since 2007 to transcribe and tag the complex information contained in the casebooks to render them legible, searchable, and accessible through historically sensitive analytic categories. The records provide unprecedented insights into questions surrounding medical record keeping, the medical encounter itself, categories and disease classifications, iterations and accumulation, routines, habits, the revolutions of the spheres and the marking out of the passage of time. The challenge for the editors is to interpret the astrological symbols and concepts, to categorise the cases within this framework, and to represent without distortion a medical world in which lives and health were understood and negotiated through the stars. The astrological records provide a peculiarly dense type of written artefact since the work on paper that survives is not a report of a medical encounter so much as the material remnant of the encounter itself. From these artefacts the editors untangle traces of the words of patients, the judgment of the physicians, the languages of disease and of familial and personal relationships across several generations.

• Achievements:

Besides the digital editing of the casebook of Napier and Forman, the project has organized many conferences and public engagement events, among which:
- a conference in digital editing now (Cambridge University, January 2016);
- a collaboration with artist Emma Smith, an artist in residence at Kettle Yard’s Open House, whose work was inspired by Forman and Napier’s casebooks;
- a Festival of Ideas Debate (“Should we be having babies at 20?”), in collaboration with the project “Generation to Reproduction”, November 2015.
THE IMAGE OF THE POET-PHYSICIAN (20TH-21ST C.): REMAPPING KNOWLEDGE

Name of institution: University of Fribourg, Switzerland
Funding body: Swiss National Research Foundation
Duration: 3 years (from July 2015 to July 2018)
Principal investigators: Alexandre WENGER, Julien KNEBUSCH
Project website: http://www.unifr.ch/mh/fr/research

WORKSHOP PRESENTATION

Name of speakers: Alexandre Wenger and Julien Knebusch.
Project summary: Nowadays, the prestigious and ancient history that reunites poets and medical doctors progressively appears to be undermined by the explosion of data and by the increasing empowerment of scientific and literary domains. However, the links endure in unusual forms, around events, places and personalities which bring together poets and medical doctors.

This project entails bringing to light the characteristics of “poet-physicians” in contemporary thinking and to highlight their commitment and contribution to our artistic and scientific modernity. Here, it is a question of the constitution of poetical and medical knowledge in a concrete manner by associating the reading of works with the study of trajectories, places and the network of poet-physicians of the 20th and 21st centuries.

- The objectives of the project are:
  1. establish a panorama, not known until now, of the relationships between poetry and biomedical progress in the 20th and 21st centuries;
  2. highlight, by using case studies of poet-medical doctors, the networks, institutions and the stakes involved in the dialogue between the literary and medico-scientific cultures;
  3. bring out the richness of the dialogue of these two cultures by not only working on canonical authors, but also on the numerous poets and medical researchers less known or forgotten in textbooks;
  4. study particular moments of history in the 20th century, such as the First World War, or by observing unique conjunctions between military medicine and poetry;
  5. explore the archival holdings, such as those of the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, SDN, as well as archival holdings of medical doctors.

Les dîners d’Art et Médecine (février 1931).
THE RECIPES PROJECT

Name of institutions: MPIWG, Christopher Newport University, University of Essex, Cardiff University

Principal investigators: Elaine LEONG (MPIWG, since 2012), Amanda HERBERT (Christopher Newport University, since 2014), Lisa SMITH (University of Essex, since 2012) and Laurence TOTELIN (Cardiff University, since 2015)

Partners: Laura MITCHELL (University of Toronto)

Student Assistants: Julia JAEGLE (MPIWG), Chelsea CLARK and Erin SPINNEY (University of Saskatchewan). A student assistant based at the University of Essex will join the project in the summer of 2016.

Funding body: To date this project works on shoestring budget with the main funding coming in the form of student assistance (c. 2-3 hours/month). This is provided by the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, the University of Saskatchewan (until 2015) and the University of Essex (2016 onwards). This project debuted in the fall of 2012. It is an ongoing collaboration with no projected end date.

Project website: http://recipes.hypotheses.org

WORKSHOP PRESENTATION

Name of speaker: Elaine Leong.

Project summary: The Recipes Project (recipes.hypotheses.org) is a virtual ‘hub’ for research and teaching on pre-modern recipes. Publishing twice weekly, the blog showcases the work of over 75 international researchers including a dozen graduate students. It has as its central theme historical recipes of all types: medicinal, pharmacological, alchemical, culinary, magical, and artisanal.

The genre of the recipe, which is – relatively speaking – easily recognisable, offers some common ground to scholars who work on various aspects of the history of science, technology and medicine, from antiquity to the present. Most contributors are familiar with key ‘history of science’ questions such as the difficulty of defining epistemic genres; the translatability of written words into actions (and vice versa); the issue of tacit knowledge; and the vicissitudes of manuscript transmission. These questions, however, are only a starting point, as our contributors also bring to the table queries and methodologies that are linked to the particular historical periods and geographical areas they study. Our broad remit has enabled us to explore recipes in a wide range of contexts from ancient Mesopotamia to colonial Yucatán to Victorian Britain and on diverse topics including histories of magic, alchemy and early chemistry, technical art history, histories of therapeutics and cures, manuscript and text studies, histories of translation and global history. By reading each other’s posts, contributors become aware of new ways of looking at old problems, and therefore stimulate new thinking on recipes and the world that lies beyond them. This process is facilitated by the comments left by readers (some of them are of course contributors) on the blogs, and by the conversation that occur on Twitter and Facebook. Some posts are written in response to other(s), thus pushing the debate even further. Finally, round-up posts and series allow us to dwell more deeply on a chosen theme and provide useful forums for discussing methodologies and pedagogy.
Examples include the August 2014 series on reconstructing art technological recipes and the September 2014 and 2015 series on recipes and the classroom.

The Project is envisioned as a long-term digital research network. The four co-editors of the project are all committed to curating and managing the day-to-day operation of the site. Located at the intersection of history of science and medicine, literary studies, technical art history, food history and more, recipe studies is a flourishing research field. Reflecting this dynamism, a large proportion of our contributors are doctoral students and early career researchers. This ensures that we have an active pool of enthusiastic contributors who are passionately engaged in shaping the field. It is their contributions that make The Recipes Project such a remarkable project and, ultimately, it is also their enthusiasm that will sustain the project in the long term. In terms of logistics, the blog is hosted by the Hypotheses publication platform for academic blogs. Hypotheses is run by the Centre for Open Electronic Publishing (Cléo, France) with the support of major French research institutions including the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) and the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS). As part of the OpenEdition project, Hypotheses currently provides a free and stable home to over 1200 blogs showcasing cutting-edge research across Europe.
is supported by high-ranking Universities and research centres in the UK, France and Switzerland. We are deeply grateful for the support of the institutions that funded this event.