

The Workshop on the History of Tropical Medicine (WTM) organized by the Centre for Global Health and Tropical Medicine (GHTM) will take place at the Institute for Hygiene and Tropical Medicine of the Universidade NOVA in Lisbon on 14th and 15th December 2017, forming part of the celebrations of the institute's 115th anniversary.

From the Pasteurian or microbiological revolution which began during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, tropical medicine soon developed into q scientific discipline with its own national institutions and transnational professional networks. Owing to its association with imperial projects, tropical medical experts became part of a broader research community that engaged with tropical environments and populations. As a result, tropical medicine gradually developed a body of scientific and managerial expertise in the combat, control and eradication of communicable and non-communicable diseases, with microbiology, parasitology and epidemiology as its core tools. The expansion of public health networks during the twentieth century with supranational organizations such as the League of Nations Health Organisation (LNHO), the Rockefeller Foundation Health Organization, the World Health Organization (WHO), and more recently the Global Fund, intensified the focus on and raised public awareness of the combat against neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). With time, mass screening, chemotherapies and control and surveillance programmes were implemented for trypanosomiasis, Chagas disease, malaria and yellow fever, as well as for leprosy, dengue, chikungunya, onchocerciasis, leishmaniosis, schistosomiasis, zika and ebola, etc. Tropical medicine came to incorporate aspects of social medicine as its focus increasingly centered on alleviating the burden of disease among disadvantaged and displaced populations in developing countries, including migrants and refugees.

With the end of empire and decolonization, tropical medicine and its institutions shifted to adapt to new public health policies at a national and international level. Vertical disease control programmes were integrated in health services, which since the Alma Ata Conference (1978) gave priority to primary health care and social medicine. Epidemics, outbreaks, famines, ecological disasters conflict and migrations were to place a heavy burden upon the capacity of health systems in these countries to cope with these challenges. Tropical medicine broadened its range of expertise, to include sexually transmitted diseases, incl. HIV/AIDS, and opportunistic diseases, health systems management, sanitation, travel medicine, nutrition and the environment. On the other hand, the implementation of disease and eradication measures gave rise to a series of questions on the effectiveness of vertical programmes, on drug development and resistance; the need for new screening methods and new chemotherapies, the design and implementation of clinical research; the collection and sharing of biostatistics; and use of digital tools for research, training and reporting. In addition, debates focused on the role of tropical medicine in international organizations and global health campaigns, and in partnerships with developing countries.

The WTM wishes to provide a platform to further develop the debate and cast a critical eye on these and other issues, privileging the presentation of new ideas, approaches and data on the field of tropical medicine in the broadest sense of the term over time from the late 1800s to the present. We welcome contributions that offer multi-, trans-disciplinary and comparative perspectives on the historiography of tropical medicine. We strongly encourage PhD and post-doc researchers to submit proposals, providing them with an opportunity for an informed and constructive debate on their research projects.





## CALL FOR PAPERS

Paper proposals should engage with one of the following topics, although not necessarily be limited in scope by them:

- TM and the history of science & technology
- TM, medical pluralism and therapeutic trajectories
- · TM, clinical trials and bioethical issues
- TM and neglected tropical diseases (NTDs)
- TM and methods of disease control & eradication
- · TM, sanitation and welfare
- · TM and health services/health systems
- · TM and social determinants of health
- TM, drug development and drug resistance
- · History of TM schools, professional organizations and related institutions
- · Professional biographies of TM experts
- TM and scientific heritage (archives, museum collections, etc.)
- · Relations between TM, international/global health institutions, networks and campaigns

Submissions versed in English are invited to submit papers for oral presentations on the topics listed above. Please provide title, an extended abstract (max. 500 words) and a short biographical note (max. 150 words with your institutional affiliation and e-mail; a link to author's CV can be included) and submit your proposal by 15th September 2017 to the following e-mail address: workshopTMhistory@ihmt.unl.pt

The authors of submitted proposals will be informed of the Scientific Committee's decision by 1st October 2017. The Scientific Committee will review and select the most eligible papers that contribute to the debate on the principal topics of the meeting outlined above. The authors whose proposals were assessed and accepted by the scientific committee will be asked to submit original and unpublished papers, max. 6000 words, to be distributed among workshop discussants three weeks before the meeting (deadline 1st December).

Authors who wish to publish their papers, will be given the opportunity to revise them following the workshop discussions, in order to be submitted to an international peer reviewed journal.

For any further information, please contact: workshopTMhistory@ihmt.unl.pt

We look forward to seeing you at the WTM!



