



CONFERENCE

Translation in Medicine How to Deal with Incompatible Information and Multiple Meanings? November 21–23, 2018

Abstracts

SECTION I:

THE DECONSTRUCTION OF TRANSLATION AS INFORMATION PROCESSING

Gail Weiss

Translating Lived Experiences Across Multiple ‘Worlds of Sense’

In this presentation, Gail Weiss suggests that if, as Heidegger asserts in *On the Origin of the Work of Art*, artworks “set up a world” for their viewers, in order to successfully treat a patient, health care practitioners must also be open to a lived “world of sense” that may be foreign to them but that provides the crucial context necessary to effectively address a patient’s experiences of discomfort, pain, and/or illness. Following María Lugones, Weiss identifies this as a process of “world-traveling” that has several therapeutic benefits including: (1) enabling the patient to feel more at ease in communicating the nature of her pain or illness to a health care professional, since she feels that her physician is truly making an effort to understand her idiosyncratic experience rather than treating her as a generic “case”; (2) helping to facilitate a more accurate and comprehensive diagnosis and a more realistic treatment plan than that which might be obtained otherwise; and (3) motivating the patient to be more proactive in following the physician’s recommendations for treatment because she feels she is being listened to attentively and responded to holistically.

Erika Dyck

The Poetics of Psychosis: Madness, Patients, and the Role of Empathy in Translation

1952 was an important year in the field of psychiatry. It witnessed the introduction of the first edition of the American Psychiatric Association’s *Diagnostic and Statistics Manual* (DSM-I) and it also marked the discovery of the first blockbuster antipsychotic medication. Historians of psychiatry tend to agree that the 1950s became a period of dynamic changes for psychiatric patients as well as practitioners and researchers who began to grasp a sharper set of definitions as well as treatments for a group of patients who had long languished and often been amongst the most difficult to reach due to the ways in which their disorder tampered with language, organized speech, and even one’s ability to distinguish hallucination from reality. In this presentation, Erika Dyck will examine some of the ways that psychiatrists and patients attempted to develop strategies for understanding—even translating psychotic thoughts into creative insights—in an effort to empathize with psychotic patients rather than to simply segregate them from the general (or even the patient) population. She



relies primarily on archival records, especially correspondence, between writer Aldous Huxley and psychiatrist Humphry Osmond, who attempted to articulate the value of empathy in healing and the power of empathy to more effectively translate experiences into medicine.

Lisa Käll

No Simple Loss: Expressions of Subjectivity in Alzheimer's Disease

Alzheimer's disease (AD), along with other forms of degenerative dementia, undoubtedly constitutes one of the most, if not the most, feared and stigmatizing conditions in Western culture and society. The medicalization of AD during the past few decades has contributed to creating a culture in which senility is monsterized in such a way that the experience of ageing in increasing degrees involves anxiety and a terrorizing fear of losing one's mind and becoming less of a person (Herskovits 1995, 153). In spite of a significant amount of research seriously challenging the notion that AD relentlessly leads to a loss of self, leaving the body behind as an empty shell and that a living death of the mind occurs prior to the actual physical death, such a view nevertheless prevails and has come to dominate the cultural imaginary and popular discourse of the West.

In this paper, Lisa Käll discusses the meanings of loss and subjectivity in relation to AD and asks what it might mean to speak of losing one's self. What is this "self" that is supposedly lost? Who is losing this self? And how is the experience and expression of losing oneself articulated from an outside perspective of interpreting such expressions? In current discussions of the supposed loss of selfhood in dementia, there is no clear consensus as to what is meant by one's self, and the meaning of the notion of loss is left without almost any consideration at all. In a first step, Lisa Käll will look at the account of the loss of self in AD presented by Fontana and Smith in their 1989 article "Alzheimer's Disease Victims: The 'Unbecoming' of Self and the Normalization of Competence," which has come to represent the "loss of self"-paradigm against which many critical voices in current discussions position themselves. In a second step, she turns to recent accounts of the survival of selfhood in AD, articulated in reaction to the prevailing "loss of self"-paradigm. In a third step, she focuses on Maurice Merleau-Ponty's writings on the lived body as an expressive structure of self-affection and alteration in order to suggest another route for understanding the subjectivity of dementia.

SECTION II: EPISTEMIC REGIMES AND NEW ONTOLOGIES

Alberto Cambrosio (presenting author) and Peter Keating

Translations, 'Disruptions,' Re-assemblages: Rethinking Cancer Clinical Trials in the 21st Century

In the late 1950s, the United States (US) National Cancer Institute established its Cooperative Oncology Groups program to promote stronger interactions between preclinical and clinical work via the staging of clinical trials (CTs). Cooperative groups quickly became the backbone of clinical oncology research. In 2010, the US Institute of Medicine published a report that criticized their inability "to efficiently translate discoveries into clinical application." Confronted with a similar translational issue, 1950s oncologists and their turn-of-the-century colleagues developed different



solutions that could not be reduced to the actors' strategies or sociological accounts that neglect the content of bioclinical practices. According to the social science literature, CTs have both political and epistemic functions and have been described as high-cost, high-value marketing tools or as massive bureaucratic and corporate enterprises that play a somewhat sinister role in the broader inequalities of global health research. CTs' touted omnipotence rides on an original confusion of three different frames: they can be viewed as an experiment, as a form of rationality or objectivity, and as a tool for social control. Recent history shows that only the first truly counts as an effective use. The current crop of CTs in precision oncology reveals how contingent the standard CT truly was—a temporary, fit-for-purpose tool—and how quickly the prevailing notions of evidence can fall by the wayside. As soon as the standard CT presented itself more as an obstacle and less as a tool for further investigation, clinical researchers were quick to modify it and, when necessary, abandon it, despite the fact that it had long been purported to contain the keys to epistemic legitimacy.

Katrin Solhdju

Caring for Abstractions *and* Practices: Challenges for the Medical Humanities

A growing number of interventions within the field of medical humanities share the intuition that it is of great importance to start a new chapter in which this field of research is no longer restricted to bridging a gap (e.g., between bench and bedside) or filling in a void (i.e., of humanity) predefined by biomedicine. In the introduction of a 2015 Special Issue of *Critical Medical Humanities*, W. Viney, F. Callard, and A. Woods ask: "Can the medical humanities intervene more explicitly in *ontological* questions?". In 2016 M. Rosengarten and M. Savransky took up this question, transforming it into an invitation for "speculative" approaches within the medical humanities, whose task would consist of "imaginatively disclos[ing] possibilities for alternative configurations of the worlds in which the realities of health and disease are produced." In her paper, Katrin Solhdju seeks to consider these two propositions and develop them further with respect to the question of what would be required—theoretically, conceptually, and practically—for the (medical) humanities to become capable of resisting their enrolment into the extremely efficient machinery of the evidence-based paradigm that reigns in contemporary medicine.

Monica Greco

Co-translating Indeterminacy: Pragmatics of Explanation in the Symptoms Clinic

The Symptoms Clinic is a medical intervention for patients with persistent physical symptoms currently being trialed in the United Kingdom. The core of the intervention consists of a mode of engagement with patients designed to coconstruct explanations for their illness, with the expectation that the explanations emerging through this process have a measure of therapeutic efficacy. Drawing on ongoing research based on participant observation in the clinical trial, this presentation will offer some background context for the intervention and its rationale and then unfold some of its significance in terms of medical ontology and for conceptions of patient participation. Monica Greco will characterize the Symptoms Clinic as enacting as a form of speculative pragmatism, where explanations are conceived as an ingredient in the becoming of the reality of the phenomenon they address and where their value is immanent to the quality of that becoming.



SECTION III: LIFE MADE INTO NETWORKS OF DATA

Hauke Busch

Translating OMICS Data Into Clinical Decisions: Woes and Virtues of Personalized Oncology

Cancer is one of the leading causes of death worldwide. Currently, cancers are treated according to standard guidelines, depending on the tissue of origination. Genetically, they are very heterogeneous according to the somatic mutations they acquired over years and decades during their evolution within the host.

As genetic disease, cancer has benefitted the most from the recent advances in next-generation sequencing of the genome and transcriptome.

Sequencing identifies personal somatic mutations of each cancer patient with the goal of finding a personalized treatment. The translation of multi-omics analyses into treatment decisions is discussed in molecular tumor boards (MTB), which consist of oncologists, pathologists, and bioinformaticians. Recent MTB evaluations have particularly shown their benefit in terms of patient survival. Still, the idea of MTBs remains in its infancy. Neither clinical practice, health insurance, nor ethics have kept up with the rapidly evolving technology. As such, MTBs are still research-oriented activities on top of regular clinical or research work. They suffer from underfunding, as analyses are not covered by health insurance. Legally, they are gray areas with respect to patient consent, reporting, and data security and documentation. Nevertheless, ever more MTBs are currently being established within Germany, likely making personalized oncology a standard practice soon.

Carlo Caduff

Knowing, Naming, Translating

The nondisclosure of a cancer diagnosis is relatively common in India. Studies have shown that many cancer patients are unaware of their disease. But how exactly does nondisclosure work in a hospital setting? What are patients told when they are not told that they have cancer? At stake in the question of nondisclosure is the very idea of the patient—what does it mean to be a patient? However, equally at stake is the extent to which we want to measure every relation against that of knowing. Instead of focusing on the question of knowledge, this paper highlights the difficulty of living in a language that is not one's own.

Henrik Vogt (presenting author) and Sara Green

Preventive Precision Medicine in the Human Domain: Translational Challenges in the Era of Big Data and Systems Medicine

A main promise of precision medicine is to radically improve *disease prevention* by way of the introduction of a new form of massive screening using new big data and systems medicine technologies and by taking individual variations into account. This paper focuses especially on



translational challenges that arise in the real-life setting of clinical practice and society (i.e., “the human domain”). The argument follows Khoury’s four phases of translation: the first phase concerns the move from basic discovery towards a medical test or treatment that may be tried in the subsequent phases. Importantly, in the context of big data and systems medicine, the fundamental challenge here—which underlies further challenges in the other phases of translation—is the *complexity* of disease development. The second phase is about showing clinical utility in trials and evidence-based medicine. Problems of prediction and challenges of waste and harm are noted and commented on. The third phase is about achieving clinical utility also in the “real world.” A critical problem here is that one cannot expect people to change their behavior or lifestyle in response to a diagnosis of early disease or risk. The translation of basic science into individualized behavioral changes may thus fall into the category of *translation without an audience*. The final phase is where the three previous phases are summed up to yield a significant, positive impact on population health. It is concluded that the precision medicine promise of ensuring radical improvement in the overall utility of preventive medicine is unreliable.

SECTION IV: UNTRANSLATABILITY

Haim Hazan

Where There Are No Others: Terms of Untranslatability

Any attempt at cross-cultural translation contains within itself moments of untranslatability, sometimes to the extent that what is untranslatable overrides what can be translated, and the very possibility of translation becomes unattainable. Notwithstanding the host of theoretical solutions proposed for the problem of translatability, it is clear that an unbridgeable gulf opens between the original source and the target addressee. This gap may result from linguistic ruptures, or from generational rifts, or from incompatibilities of metaphor, or conspiracies of silence. It can be argued that situations of incommunicable cognitive malfunctions present a different, ultimately more irreversible mode of untranslatability—namely that being designated in social terms as “excommunicated,” or “extra-cultural” bare life, or even barely human, forestalls the possibility of cogent interpretation, representation, or translation. Furthermore, one can maintain that a culturally constructed, exclusive frame of consciousness sets the old or primitive apart as a separate race, determined to occupy a solitary space characterized by insularity, indestructibility, and immutability. Translation in this model is transformed from a temporally oriented exchange that facilitates understanding to a spatially focused existence that cripples the task of the translator by rendering the old and incapacitated as an excess or surplus, ineluctably excluded from dialogue.

Stefan Willer

Becoming a Patient: The Communication of Suffering in Oliver Sacks and J. M. Coetzee

In his talk, Stefan Willer will examine two narratives in which the loss of legs plays a crucial role. First, in J. M. Coetzee's *Slow Man* (2005), the protagonist has to undergo the amputation of his right leg after a bicycle accident. In Oliver Sacks's *A Leg to Stand On* (1984), the first-person narrator is also hospitalized due to an accident and, though he keeps his injured leg, ultimately neuropsychologically



experiences himself to be an “internal amputee.” Both stories deal with patienthood and with the communication of suffering. Sacks's book is in a large part about the failing attempts to fit the enigmatic symptom into established medical knowledge. Seeing oneself as a suffering individual is a necessary step on the way to convalescence and to the understanding of one's own complex syndrome. By contrast, Coetzee's novel deals with the protagonist's unwillingness to accept himself as a patient and convalescent. In a strange metafictional twist of this story, the question is raised about how a person like this is meant to suffer.

Havi Carel

Health Care Practice, Epistemic Injustice, and Naturalism

Ill persons suffer from a variety of epistemically-inflected harms and wrongs. Many of these are interpretable as specific forms of what we dub “pathocentric epistemic injustices,” these being ones that target and track ill persons. We sketch the general forms of pathocentric testimonial and hermeneutical injustice, each of which are pervasive within the experiences of ill persons during their encounters in health care contexts and the social world. What's epistemically unjust might not be only agents, communities, and institutions but rather also the theoretical conceptions of health that structure our responses to illness. Thus, we suggest that, although such pathocentric epistemic injustices have a variety of interpersonal and structural causes, they are also sustained by a deeper naturalistic conception of the nature of illness.



Curricula Vitae and Publications

Cornelius Borck is the Director of the Institute of History of Medicine and Science Studies (IMGWF) of the University of Lübeck and Acting Director of the Center for Cultural Research Lübeck (ZKFL). After studying medicine and philosophy, he was awarded a Karl Schädler Research Fellowship at the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science in Berlin and directed the research group “Writing Life, Media Technologies, and the History of the Life Sciences 1800–1900” as part of the Faculty of Media at Bauhaus University in Weimar. He also held a Canada Research Chair in Philosophy and Language of Medicine at McGill University in Montreal.

Recent publications:

Brainwaves: A Cultural History of Electroencephalography; transl. by Ann M. Hentschel, London: Routledge, 2018; “Wissenschaftsphilosophie im Windschatten der Weltpolitik: Wie Karl Poppers Idee der Falsifikation im Exil zum Erfolgsmodell wurde,” in: Johannes Feichtinger, Marianne Klemun, Petra Svatek und Jan Surman (eds.): *Wandlungen und Brüche. Wissenschaftsgeschichte als politische Geschichte*, Göttingen: Vienna University Press 2018, pp. 37–42; “Schiffbruch auf dem Datenozean medizinischer Information: Die Präzisionsmedizin der Zukunft, die Effizienz der modernen Medizin und das vergessene Können Heilkundiger,” in: Daniela Ringkamp, Héctor Wittwer (eds.), *Was ist Medizin? Der Begriff der Medizin und seine ethischen Implikationen*. Freiburg: Alber 2018, pp. 57–78; with Beate Binder and Volker Hess (eds.), *Wahnsinnsgefüge der urbanen Moderne: Räume · Routinen · Störungen 1870 – 1930*, Weimar: Böhlau 2018; “Konkretes Erkennen. Plädoyer aus der Wissenschaftsgeschichte für ein Denken mit den Händen,” in: Christian Bachhiesl, Sonja Maria Bachhiesl, Stefan Köchel (eds.): *Intuition und Wissenschaft: Interdisziplinäre Perspektiven*, Weilerswist: Velbrück Wissenschaft, pp. 147–168.

Shai Brill is the Head of Beit Rivka Medical Geriatric Center, Petach Tikva, Co-director of the Minerva Center for Interdisciplinary Studies of the End of Life at Tel Aviv University, and the Chairman of National Advisory Committee on Developing Services for the Elderly of the Israeli Institute of Social Security. His current research projects deal with Delineating the End of Life Stage of Life and confronting the gap between the good death and the usual death.

Selected publications:

With Vered Hermush, Daniel Daliot, Avraham Weiss, and Yichayaou Beloosesky, “The Impact of Geriatric Consultation on the Care of the Elders in Community Clinics.”, in: *Archives of Gerontology and Geriatrics* 49 (2) (October 2009): pp. 260–262. doi:10.1016/j.archger.2008.09.007; with Avital Hershkovitz, “The Association Between Patients’ Cognitive Status and Rehabilitation Outcome in a Geriatric Day Hospital.”, in: *Disability and Rehabilitation* 29 (4) (February 28 2007): pp. 333–337. doi:10.1080/09638280600787096; with Avital Hershkovitz, “Get up and Go--home.”, in: *Aging Clinical and Experimental Research* 18 (4) (August 2006): pp. 301–306; with Yichayaou Beloosesky, Avraham Weiss, Joseph Grinblat, and Avital Hershkovitz, “Can Functional Status, after Rehabilitation, Independently Predict Long-term Mortality of Hip-fractured Elderly Patients?”, in: *Aging Clinical and Experimental Research* 16 (1) (February 1 2004): pp. 44–48. doi:10.1007/BF03324531; with Avital Hershkovitz, Yichayaou Beloosesky, and Daniel Gottlieb, “Is a Day Hospital Rehabilitation Programme Associated with Reduction of Handicap in Stroke Patients?”, in: *Clinical Rehabilitation* 18 (3) (May 2004): pp. 261–266; with Avital Hershkovitz, Daniel Gottlieb, Yichayaou Beloosesky, “Programme Evaluation of a Geriatric Rehabilitation Day Hospital.”, in: *Clinical Rehabilitation* 17 (7) (November 2003): pp. 750–755.



Hauke Busch is a Professor for Medical Systems Biology at the University of Lübeck. He studied Physics at the Darmstadt University of Technology (Germany) and Trinity College Dublin (Ireland), and completed a PhD in Theoretical Physics with a thesis on „The influence of spatiotemporally correlated noise on pattern formation“ at the Darmstadt University of Technology. 2004–2008 he was a Postdoctoral Researcher at the German Cancer Research Center in Heidelberg, he held a Postdoc Scholarship from the Heidelberg BioMS Initiative from 2004–2007; and was Junior Research Fellow at the Freiburg Institute of Advanced Studies in 2009–2013. In 2008 he was awarded the Gold Medal in the International Genetically Engineered Machine competition with the Heidelberg iGEM Team. From 2013 to 2016 he was Group leader at the German Cancer Consortium in Freiburg. 2015–2016 he was a Member of the Molecular Tumor Board Freiburg; DKTK Task Force “Whole Genome Sequencing”. Since 2016 he is Speaker of the High-Performance Computer Cluster Group and Head of Service Unit for Systems Biology at the University of Lübeck, and since 2018 he is a Member of the Molecular Tumor Board Lübeck.

Selected publications:

N.R. Mathew et al., “Sorafenib promotes graft-versus-leukemia activity in mice and humans through IL-15 production in FLT3-ITD-mutant leukemia cells,” in: *Nature Medicine*, 2018, 24(3): pp. 282; A. Prestipino et al., “Oncogenic JAK2V617F causes PD-L1 expression, mediating immune escape in myeloproliferative neoplasms,” in: *Science Translational Medicine*, 2018, 10 (429): pp. eaam7729; H. Klett et al., “Identification and Validation of a Diagnostic and Prognostic Multi-Gene Biomarker.” Panel for Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma, in: *Frontiers in Genetics*, 2018, 9: pp. 108; A. M. Krebs et al., “The EMT-activator Zeb1 is a key factor for cell plasticity and promotes metastasis in pancreatic cancer,” in: *Nature Cell Biology*, 2017, 19 (5): pp. 518; with Barbara Offermann, S.K., Amit Singh, María L. Fernández-Cachón, Martin Klose, Silke Kowar, Melanie Boerries, “Boolean Modeling Reveals the Necessity of Transcriptional Regulation for Bistability in PC12 Cell Differentiation,” in: *Frontiers in Genetics*, 2016, 7: pp. 44.

Carlo Caduff is an Associate Professor in the Department of Global Health and Social Medicine at King’s College London. He received his PhD in Anthropology from the University of California, Berkeley. His research explores the politics of bioscience, biomedicine, and biosecurity in the United States and India. His first book, *The Pandemic Perhaps*, was published by the University of California Press in 2015 and translated into German by Konstanz University Press in 2017. He is coeditor of a *Current Anthropology* special issue on New Media/New Publics. His research articles have appeared in journals such as *Cultural Anthropology*, *Current Anthropology*, *Cambridge Anthropology*, *BioSocieties*, and the *Annual Review of Anthropology*. In 2017, Carlo Caduff received a Wellcome Trust grant to start a new ethnographic research project on cancer care in India.

Selected publications:

“Hot Chocolate,” in: *Critical Inquiry*, 45 (2) (accepted for publication); “New Media, New Publics? An Introduction to Supplement 15,” in: *Current Anthropology*, 58, 2017, pp. S3–S12 (co-authored with Charles Hirschkind and Maria José de Abreu); “Targets in the Cloud: On Transparency and Other Shadows,” in: *Science, Technology & Human Values*, 42 (2), 2017, pp. 315–319; “Speed Crash Course,” in: *Cultural Anthropology*, 32 (1), 2017, pp. 12–20; *The Pandemic Perhaps. Dramatic Events in a Public Culture of Danger*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2015 (German translation: *Warten auf die Pandemie. Ethnographie einer Katastrophe, die nie stattfand*, Konstanz: Konstanz University Press 2017); “On the Verge of Death. Visions of Biological Vulnerability,” in: *Annual Review of Anthropology*, 43, 2014, pp. 105–121; “Pandemic Prophecy. Or, How to Have Faith in Reason”, in: *Current Anthropology*, 55 (3), 2014, pp. 296–315; “Sick Weather Ahead. On Data-Mining, Crowd-Sourcing and White Noise,” in: *Cambridge Anthropology*, 32 (1), 2014, pp. 32–46; “The Semiotics of Security. On the Biopolitics of Informational Bodies in the United States,” in: *Cultural Anthropology*, 27 (2), 2012, pp. 333–357.



Alberto Cambrosio is a Professor at the Department for Social Studies of Medicine at McGill University. Initially trained as a biologist in Switzerland, he completed a PhD in the History and Sociopolitics of Science at the University of Montreal and a post-doc at MIT's Science, Technology, and Society Program, before becoming a member of McGill's Department of Social Studies of Medicine in 1990. His research centers on biomedical innovations at the clinical, laboratory, biotechnology, and pharmaceutical industry interfaces. Current work focuses on "cancer genomics in action," and, in particular, the investigation of a suite of landmark, genomics-driven cancer clinical trials. The project analyzes how these clinical trials are designed, organized, and performed, focusing on the multiple challenges that they face during the course of development. The project's goal is to provide an integrated analysis of the social, organizational, regulatory, and conceptual aspects of genomic medicine as these aspects relate to the organizational *and* epistemic transformation of cancer CTs and their designs.

Selected publications:

With Peter Keating and Nicole Nelson, "Triple Negative Breast Cancer: Translational Research and the (Re)Assembling of Diseases in Post-Genomic Medicine," in: *Studies in History and Philosophy of Biological and Biomedical Sciences* 59, 2016: pp. 20–34; with Nicole Nelson, Peter Keating, Adriana Aguilar-Mahecha and Mark Basik, "Testing Devices or Experimental Systems? Cancer Clinical Trials Take the Genomic Turn," in: *Social Science & Medicine* 111, 2014: pp. 74–83; with Peter Keating, *Cancer on Trial: Oncology as a New Style of Practice*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press 2012; Peter Keating, *Biomedical Platforms. Realigning the Normal and the Pathological in Late-Twentieth-Century Medicine*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press 2003; with Peter Keating, *Exquisite Specificity. The Monoclonal Antibody Revolution*. New York: Oxford University Press 1995.

Havi Carel is a Professor of Philosophy at the University of Bristol, where she also teaches medical students. She is currently a Wellcome Trust Senior Investigator, leading a five year project, the Life of Breath (www.lifeofbreath.org). She was awarded the Health Humanities' Inspiration Award 2018 for her work on the project. Havi Carel was voted by students as a 'Best of Bristol' lecturer in 2016.

Her third monograph was published by Oxford University Press in 2016, entitled *Phenomenology of Illness*. Havi Carel is the author of *Illness* (2008, 2013, 2018), shortlisted for the Wellcome Trust Book Prize, and of *Life and Death in Freud and Heidegger* (2006). She is the co-editor of *Health, Illness and Disease* (2012) and of *What Philosophy Is* (2004). She uses film in teaching and has co-edited a volume entitled *New Takes in Film-Philosophy* (2010). She also co-edited a special issue of *Philosophy* on 'Human Experience and Nature' (2013).

She previously published on the embodied experience of illness, epistemic injustice, wellbeing within illness and on the experience of respiratory illness in the *Lancet*, *BMJ*, *Journal of Medicine and Philosophy*, *Journal of Medical Ethics*, *Journal of Applied Philosophy*, *Theoretical Medicine and Bioethics*, *Medicine, Healthcare and Philosophy*, and in edited collections.

In 2009–11 Havi Carel led an AHRC-funded project on the concepts of health, illness and disease. In 2011–12 she was awarded a Leverhulme Fellowship for a project entitled 'The Lived Experience of Illness'. In 2012–13 she held a British Academy Mid-Career Fellowship.

Selected publications:

Illness, London: Routledge 2018 (third edition; first 2008); "Virtue in deficit: the 9 year old hero", in: *The Lancet* vol. 389, n. 10074 (2017), pp. 1094–1095; *Phenomenology of Illness*, Oxford University Press: 2016; with I. J. Kidd, "Epistemic Injustice and Illness", in: *Journal of Applied Philosophy* 3 (2), 2016: pp. 172–190. DOI: 10.1111/japp.12172; „The Philosophical Role of Illness“, in: *Metaphilosophy* 45(1), 2014: pp. 20–40.

Jiska Cohen-Mansfield is a Professor at the Department of Health Promotion at the School of Public Health and the Director of the Minerva Center for Interdisciplinary Study of End of Life at Tel-Aviv University. She is the Igor Orenstein Chair for the Study of Geriatrics at Tel Aviv University Medical School. Her work focuses on understanding persons with dementia including their needs and care requirements; on loneliness in



older person and its prevention; and on end-of-life, its characterization, and potential avenues for improvement. She has published more than 350 publications in scientific journals and books, for which she is a highly cited researcher as listed by the ISI. She has developed a number of assessment tools and treatment approaches that are used internationally. Jiska Cohen-Mansfield has received multiple professional awards, including the Busse Research Award, Barry Reisberg Award for Alzheimer's Research, Pfizer Quality Improvement Award, Psychologists in Long-term Care Outstanding Contribution Award, Powell Lawton Distinguished Contribution Award in Applied Gerontology, the International Psychogeriatric Association 2015 Award for Distinguished Service to the Field of Psychogeriatrics, the 2018 Distinguished Scientist Award of the American Association of Geriatric Psychiatry, and fellowships in the Gerontological Society of America and the American Psychological Association. Her studies have been replicated by investigators around the world. Furthermore, the knowledge and materials developed are being used by both clinicians and researchers internationally.

Erika Dyck is a Professor at the Department of History and a Canada Research Chair in the History of Medicine at the University of Saskatchewan. She holds a PhD in History of Medicine from McMaster University. From 2005-2008 Erika Dyck was the co-director of the History of Medicine Program at the University of Alberta, where she was cross-appointed to Departments of History & Classics and the Faculty of Medicine & Dentistry. In Alberta she taught history courses for medical students as well as history of medicine courses for undergraduates and graduate students in the Faculty of Arts, with particular emphasis on the history of psychiatry and mental health. At the University of Saskatchewan she teaches courses in the history of medicine, madness, and methodology. She is particularly interested making history inclusive and learning about people who have been written about, but rarely listened to. Some of the community-engaged collaborations have created space for these discussions. See: www.historyofmadness.ca and www.eugenicsarchive.ca. Erika Dyck also serves as the co-editor of the *Canadian Bulletin for Medical History/Bulletin canadien d'histoire de la médecine* with Kenton Kroker. In 2014, Erika Dyck was nominated to The New College of Scholars, Artists and Scientists at the Royal Society of Canada and was inducted later that year.

Selected publications:

With Katherine Zwicker, "Special Issue on Medical History", in: *Canadian Journal of History* (in press); "Assessing the Rise and Fall of the Asylum.", in: *Synergy: Psychiatric Writing Worth Reading* (in press); "Revisiting Eugenics: Science, Gender, and Body Politics", in: *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History*, 2014; *Facing the History of Eugenics: Reproduction, Sterilization and the Politics of Choice in 20th century Alberta*, Toronto, Ontario: University of Toronto Press, 2013; "Dismantling the Asylum and Charting New Pathways into the Community: Mental Health Care in 20th century Canada", in: *Histoire Sociale/Social History* 88, 2 (2011): 181-196; with Christopher Fletcher (eds.), *Locating Health: Explorations of Healing and Place*, London, Ontario: Pickering and Chatto Publications Ltd., 2011; *Psychedelic Psychiatry: LSD from Clinic to Campus*, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press: 2008; republished by the University of Manitoba Press in 2012.

Monica Greco is a Professor of Sociology at Goldsmiths, University of London and a research fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. Her research draws on the history and philosophy of medicine to address contemporary debates in the sociology and politics of health, focusing on problems of explanation and their implications for questions of individual responsibility, particularly in the context of neoliberalism. Monica Greco specializes in the analysis of constructs in psychosomatic medicine, drawing—among others—on the vitalist philosophy of Georges Canguilhem and the philosophy of organism of Alfred North Whitehead. Across her work on a range of topics, she has developed a distinctive, "vitalist" approach to the analysis of the politics of health.

Her publications include a monograph titled: *Illness As a Work of Thought: A Foucauldian Perspective on Psychosomatics* (Routledge 1998) and numerous peer-reviewed articles on topics such as "healthism" and the



“happiness agenda”; conceptualizations of the “right to health”; problems of classification and nomenclature in relation to “medically unexplained symptoms”; and medical humanities as an emergent form of interdisciplinary knowledge.

Teodora Manea Hauskeller studied philosophy in Romania and Germany. Between 2000 and 2009, she was a senior lecturer specializing in hermeneutics, rhetoric, and philosophy of culture at the University of Iasi, Romania. Following her interest in German philosophy, she completed various postdoctoral research stays in Germany and gave several talks at German universities and research centers in Constance, Hannover, Freiburg, Bonn, and Tübingen. She was Romania’s representative at the Southeastern European Bioethics Forum and pioneered the introduction of bioethics as a teaching subject in Romania. With other colleagues from the Faculty for Medicine, she edited the first issues of the *Romanian Journal of Bioethics*. In 2006, she continued with her specialization in bioethics at the International Centre for Ethics in the Sciences and Humanities, Tübingen. Between 2010 and 2018, she taught medical humanities at the Medical School, University of Exeter, focusing on ethics and philosophy. Her Special Study Unit courses include “Medicine between the art of enhancement and the duty of therapy” and “From patient to e-health consumer,” which aim to familiarize medical students with ethical problems raised by new biotechnologies and the promises of human enhancement. She has been a member of the care ethics network eSOCSCI since 2012 and also has been working for the European Commission since 2011 as an ethics expert (FP7 and Horizon 2020).

Her latest project, *The Other Voice of Medical Consultations*, is an analysis of the field of medical interpreting. It aims to achieve a better understanding of the experiences, particularities, and challenges of crosscultural medical interactions. Innovative research methods linking medical sociology, philosophy, and hermeneutics are used to explore this new and exciting domain. The analysis ranges from the investigation of codes of ethics and practices that regulate medical interpreting to the experiences of interpreting reflected in clinicians’, interpreters’, and patients’ stories. The results of this project will be considered as a basis for the recommendation of new guidelines concerning the specific role and responsibilities of medical interpreters.

Selected publications:

“Enhancing Care,” in: M. Hauskeller and L. Coyne (eds.), *Moral Enhancement*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 2018; “Medical Bribery and the Ethics of Trust: The Romanian Case,” in: *Journal of Medicine and Philosophy*; “Our Posthuman Skin Condition,” in: M. Hauskeller, T. D. Philbeck, C. Carbonell, Palgrave Macmillan (eds.), *Handbook of Posthumanism in Film and Television*, 2015; “Care for Carers. Care Issues in the Context of Medical Migration” (Cap.17), in: M. Barnes, T. Brannelly, L. Ward and N. Ward (eds.), *Ethics of Care: Critical International Perspectives*, Policy Press, Bristol, 2015; BBC interview on medical interpreting (May 2017): <http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p0528076>

Haim Hazan is a Professor of Sociology and Social Anthropology at Tel Aviv University. His research interests include General Anthropology, Anthropology of Life Cycle, Community, Total Institutions, Nationalism. He is also an active partner at the Herzog Institute for the Study of Aging and Old Age.

Selected publications:

With Shai Brill, Jiska Cohen-Mansfield, Shai Lavi, *To Die in Israel: The Current State*, Tel Aviv: Hakkibutz Hameuchad (forthcoming); with Daniel Monterescu, *Twilight Nationalism: From Identity Politics to Politics of Existence in an Israeli Mixed City*, Stanford: Stanford University Press (forthcoming); *Against Hybridity: Social Impasses in a Globalizing World*, Cambridge: Polity 2015; *Making Evil: Holocaust Memory in the Global Age*, New York: Berghahn Books 2015; *Old Age: Constructions and Deconstructions*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994, pages 28–38 reprinted in J. Gubrium and J. Holstein (eds.), *Aging and Everyday life*, Oxford: Blackwell, 2000, pp. 15–24; *The Limbo People – A Study of the Constitution of the Time Universe Among The Aged*, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul 1980



Lisa Käll is an Associate Professor of Theoretical Philosophy and Associate Senior Lecturer in Gender Studies at Stockholm University. Her work brings together phenomenology with current gender research and feminist theory to inquire into questions concerning embodied subjectivity, bodily constitution of sexual difference and sexual identity, intersubjectivity, and the relation between selfhood and otherness. She is currently finishing a project on alterations of self-experience and questions of loss and subjectivity in age-related dementia.

Selected publications:

“Intercorporeal Expression and the Subjectivity of Dementia,” in: Luna Dolezal and Danielle Petherbridge (eds.), *Body/Self/Other: A Phenomenology of Social Encounters*, Albany: SUNY Press 2017; (ed.), *Bodies, Boundaries and Vulnerabilities: Interrogating Social, Cultural and Political Aspects of Embodiment*, Uppsala University Series in Gender Research: Crossroads of Knowledge. Dordrecht: Springer 2016; “A Path between Voluntarism and Determinism: Tracing Elements of Phenomenology,” in: *Judith Butler’s Account of Performativity. Lambda Nordica* 2015:2-3, 2015; with Kristin Zeiler (ed.), *Feminist Phenomenology and Medicine*. New York: SUNY Press 2014; (ed.), *Dimensions of Pain*. London & New York: Routledge 2013.

Ulrike Kluge, Dipl. Psych., is a Professor for Psychological and Medical Integration and Migration Research at the Charité, University Medicine Berlin. She is the Head of the Center of Crosscultural Psychiatry and Psychotherapy (ZIPP) and a senior researcher at the Berlin Institute for Integration and Migration Research (BIM) at Humboldt University Berlin. Analytical training at the *Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Psychoanalyse und Psychotherapie Berlin e.V.* (APB) and group analytical training at the *Seminar of Group Analysis Zurich (SGAZ)*. Her main research areas are migration and (mental) health, transculturality, psychotherapy with language and cultural interpreters, and ethnopsychanalysis.

Selected publications:

With S. Schödwel, “Das Ringen um einen transkulturellen Begegnungs- und Behandlungsraum am Zentrum für Interkulturelle Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie (ZIPP),” in: *Verhaltenstherapie und psychosoziale Praxis*; 47. Jg. (1): 63-76, 2018; “Sprach- und Kulturmittler in der Psychotherapie,” in: with W. Machleidt, M. Sieberer, A. Heinz, *Praxis der Interkulturellen Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie. Migration und psychische Gesundheit*. Elsevier, Urban & Fischer. München 2018: 169-180; with A.M. Thöle, S. Penka, M.C. Aichberger, A. Heinz, “Die (Flüchtlings-) Krise im psychotherapeutischen Behandlungszimmer,” in: *Psychother Psych Med* 2018; 68(01): 30-37; with M.A. Rapp et al., “When local poverty is more important than your income: mental health in minorities in inner cities” in: *World Psychiatry*, 14(2), 2015: 249-50; with A. Heinz, D.J. Müller, S. Krach, M. Cabanis, “The uncanny return of the race concept,” in: *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 2014, 8:836.

Shai Lavi is a Professor of Law and the Director of the newly founded Edmond J. Safra Center for Ethics and the Codirector of the Minerva Center for the Interdisciplinary Study of End of Life, both at Tel Aviv University. He received his Ph.D. from the Jurisprudence and Social Policy Program, University of California Berkeley. His book *The Modern Art of Dying: A History of Euthanasia in the United States* (Princeton University Press) won the 2006 Distinguished Book Award in sociology of law from the American Sociological Association. He was a Fulbright fellow at the University of Berkeley, California, a visiting professor at Toronto University and at Cardozo Law School, and a Humboldt fellow at the Dubnow Institute for Jewish History and Culture in Leipzig and at the faculty of law at the Humboldt University, Berlin. He is currently working on medical authority over the body in Germany, Turkey, and Israel. He is a member of the National Bioethics Council. He is also a member on several editorial boards including *Law, Culture and Humanities Journal* and *Critical Analysis of Law*.



Selected Publications:

"Cloning International Law: The Science and Science Fiction of Human Cloning and Stem-Cell Patenting," in: *Law, Culture and the Humanities Journal* 14(1), 83-99, 2018; "Beyond Natural Potentiality: Brain-Death Pregnancy, Viable Fetuses, and Pre-implanted Embryos," in: *Law and Ethics of Human Rights* 11(2), 161-187, 2017; with Galia Schneebaum, "Sub-judice and the Riddle of Contempt," in: *Critical Analysis of Law* 2(1), 173-198, 2015; "Humane Killing and the Ethics of the Secular: Regulating the Death Penalty, Euthanasia, and Animal Slaughter," in: *UC Irvine Law Review* 4(1), 297-333, 2014; "How Dying Became a Life Crisis" Special Issue on Life and Death, *Daedalus*, pp. 57-65, 2008; *The Modern Art of Dying: A History of Euthanasia in America*, Princeton University Press, 2005.

Staffan Müller-Wille is an Associate Professor at the Department of Sociology, Philosophy and Anthropology at the University of Exeter and holds an Honorary Chair at the University of Lübeck. He is Associate Director of the Centre for the Study of Life Sciences (Egenis) and member of the Centre for Medical History at the University of Exeter.

His research stretches the history, philosophy and social studies of the life sciences. He has worked extensively on the history of taxonomy, with a focus on Carl Linnaeus, and on the cultural history of heredity, including the history of race and kinship in anthropology.

Staffan Müller-Wille is Editor-in-Chief of the journal *History and Philosophy of the Life Sciences* and co-directs the Ischia Summer School for the History of Life Sciences.

Selected publications:

"Names and Numbers: "Data" in Classical Natural History, 1758–1859", in: *Osiris (Chicago): a research journal devoted to the history of science and its cultural influences*, 32 (2017), pp. 109-128; "How the Great Chain of Being Fell Apart: Diversity in Natural History 1758-1859", in: *Thema: La revue des Musées de la civilisation*, 2 (2015), pp. 85-95; with I. Charmantier, "Carl Linnaeus's botanical paper slips (1767–1773)", in: *Intellectual History Review* (2014) pp. 1-24; "Race and History: Comments from an Epistemological Point of View", in: *Science Technology and Human Values*, 39(4), 2014, 597-606; "Reproducing difference: Race and heredity from a longue durée perspective", in: S. Lettow (ed.) *Race, Gender and Reproduction: Philosophy and the Early Life Sciences in Context*, New York: SUNY Press 2014, pp. 217-235; with B. Gausemeier, E. Ramsden, *Human heredity in the twentieth century*, London: Pickering & Chatto 2013.

Barbara Prainsack is a Professor for Comparative Policy Analysis at the Department of Political Science at the University of Vienna. She directs the Centre for the Study of Contemporary Solidarity (CeSCoS) at the University of Vienna and holds an affiliation with the Department of Global Health & Social Medicine at King's College London. She is a member of the National Bioethics Council advising the Federal government of Austria, and a member of the European Group on Ethics in Science and New Technologies advising the European Commission.

Her research focuses on the regulatory, social, and ethical dimensions of bioscience, biomedicine, and forensics. In the medical realm, her work focuses on personalized medicine and the 'participatory turn' in generating, analysing, and interpreting data. In the realm of forensics she has been interested in the impact of forensic technologies on attitudes and strategies of prisoners, the societal and regulatory dimensions of forensic bioinformation exchange, and phenotypic DNA profiling. She also explores how the concept of solidarity can guide policy and practice in both of these domains.

Selected publications:

with Sahra Gibbon, Stephen Hilgartner, Janelle Lamoreaux (eds.), *Handbook on Genomics, Health & Society*, Routledge 2018; *Personalized Medicine: Empowered Patients in the 21st Century?*, New York University Press, 2017; with Alena Buyx, *Solidarity in Biomedicine and Beyond*, Cambridge University Press, 2017; with



Helena Machado, *Tracing Technologies: Prisoners' Views in the Era of CSI*, Routledge, 2012; with Alena Buyx, *Das Solidaritätsprinzip*, Campus 2016).

Christoph Rehmann-Sutter is a Professor of Theory and Ethics in the Biosciences at the University of Lübeck in Germany. He started his academic life as a molecular biologist (Diploma from the Biozentrum, University of Basel 1984) and then studied philosophy and sociology. His doctoral dissertation was on Aristotle and the philosophy of biology. In 1996, he established the Unit for Ethics in the Biosciences at the University of Basel, Switzerland and chaired the Swiss National Advisory Commission on Biomedical Ethics from 2001 to 2009. Elected by the Swiss Government, he advised Parliament and the government on matters of bioethics. He holds or has held visiting professorships at Newcastle University, London School of Economics (LSE), and (ongoing) at King's College, London. He regularly teaches at the University of Basel on the topics of ethics in pharmacology and philosophical ethics of climate change. He was member of the "PID-Kommission Nord" in Hamburg (the joint ethics commission on preimplantation genetic diagnosis of six northern German states). His current research interests are in phenomenological and hermeneutical approaches to bioethics, including its methodological foundations, and in philosophy of biology, philosophical aspects of genomics, ethics of medical genetics and reproductive medicine, stem cell transplantations between siblings, and ethics at the end of life, always with a special interest in the moral perspective of patients.

Selected publications:

"Gibt es eine Pflicht, seine Gene zu kennen? Moralische Kontextualisierung des Rechts auf Nichtwissen," in: Gunnar Duttge, Christian Lenk (eds.), *Das sogenannte Recht auf Nichtwissen*. Paderborn: Mentis 2019, S. 131-270; "Why Human Germline Editing is More Problematic than Selecting Between Embryos: Ethically Considering Intergenerational Relationships," in: *The New Bioethics*, 24/1 (2018): 9-25. DOI 10.1080/20502877.2018.1441669; (ed.): *Was uns der Tod bedeutet*, Berlin: Kadmos 2018; with Heike Gudat, Kathrin Ohnsorge (eds.), *The Patient's Wish to Die. Research, Ethics, and Palliative Care*, Oxford: Oxford University Press 2015; *Leben beschreiben. Über Handlungszusammenhänge in der Biologie*, Würzburg: Königshausen & Neumann 1996.

Christian Schubert is Head of the Laboratory for Psychoneuroimmunology (PNI) at the Innsbruck University Clinic for Medical Psychology, which he has established since 1995, and a Psychotherapist. Since 2005 he is Head of the team for psychoneuroimmunology at the German College of Psychosomatic Medicine (DKPM), and since 2013 Member of the board at the Thure von Uexkuell-Academy for Integrated Medicine.

Christina Schües is a Professor of Philosophy in the Institute for the History of Medicine and Science Studies at the University of Lübeck and the Titular Professor for Philosophy at the Institute for Philosophy and Art Sciences, Leuphana University of Lüneburg. She has studied philosophy, political sciences, and literature in Hamburg and Philadelphia, PA, USA taught philosophy at several universities in Germany and the US, and held an assistant professorship at the University of Vechta. Her research perspective combines classical and French phenomenology with the belief that anthropology, political ethics, and epistemology must be integrated in the work of biomedical philosophy. She aims to understand the *conditio humana*: the power of time; concepts of intercorporeality, natality, and generativity; and social and biotechnological relationships. Her present research projects focus on stem cell transplantation between siblings; a comparative cultural, social, and philosophical approach of reproductive and gene diagnostic technology between Germany and Israel; and the politics of epistemic vulnerability.

Selected publications:

"Phenomenology and the political – injustice and prejudices," in: Sara Cohen Shabot, Christina Landry (eds.), *Rethinking Feminist Phenomenology: From the Theoretical to the Practical*, Rowman & Littlefield 2018, pp. 103–120;



“Nativity – Philosophical Rudiments concerning a Generative Phenomenology,” in: Guido Cusinato (ed.), *Thaumàzein – Rivista di Filosofia* 4-5, Verona: Thaumàzein 2016/2017, pp. 9–36; “The Transhuman Paradigm and the Meaning of Life,” in: H. Fielding, D. Olkowski (Eds.): *Future Directions in Feminist Phenomenology*, 2017, pp. 218–241; “Improving deficiencies? Historical, anthropological, and ethical aspects of the human enhancement debate,” in: M. Eilers, et al. (eds.): *The Human Enhancement Debate and Disability*, Hampshire: Palgrave 2014, pp. 38–63; *Philosophie des Geborensseins*, Freiburg: Alber 2008 (2016 Reissue).

Katrin Solhdju is a permanent researcher of the Fonds national de la recherche scientifique (FNRS) and a Professor at the Institute for Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Mons (Belgium). She is one of the co-founders of *Dingdingdong. Institute for the co-production of knowledge about Huntington’s Disease* and member of the *Groupe d’études constructivistes (GeCo)* at the Free University of Brussels. Her research interests range from the Science Studies to Pragmatism and the Medical Humanities.

Selected Publications:

L’Épreuve du savoir. Propositions pour une écologie du diagnostic, 2015, German edition *Die Versuchung des Wissens* 2018; *Selbstexperimente. Die Suche nach der Innenperspektive und ihre epistemologischen Folgen*, 2011; together with Émilie Hermant, “Cultiver les possibles contre les probables. Quand les usagers déstabilisent le savoir sur leur maladie”, in: *Traité de Bioéthique IV*, 2018; “Rätselhafte Zukunft. Medizinische Prädiktionen zwischen Wissen und Nicht-Wissen”, in: *Jahrbuch für Technikphilosophie* 2017; together with Karin Harrasser, “Wirksamkeit verpflichtet. Herausforderungen einer Ökologie der Praktiken”, in: *Zeitschrift für Medienwissenschaft, Medienökologien* 2016.

Henrik Vogt is a postdoctoral research fellow at the Centre for Medical Ethics, University of Oslo and also works as a general practitioner. He has a cand.mag. degree in History, Philosophy, and Journalism as well as a degree in Medicine from the University of Oslo, Norway. In 2017, he finished his PhD thesis titled “Systems medicine as a theoretical framework for primary care medicine—critical analysis.” This is a historical–philosophical analysis focusing on computational systems medicine, which can be seen as a merger of systems biology, personalized medicine, and digital health. The thesis can be downloaded here: <https://brage.bibsys.no/xmlui/handle/11250/2441891>.

Selected Publications:

With S. Green, J. Brodersen, “Precision medicine in the clouds,” in: *Nature Biotechnology* vol. 36, 2018, pp. 678–680; with B. Hofmann, G. L., “Personalized medicine: evidence of normativity in its quantitative definition of health,” in: *Theor Med Bioeth*, 37, 2016, pp. 401–416; with S.M. Green, “Personalizing medicine: Disease prevention in silico and in socio,” in: *Humana.Mente Journal of Philosophical Studies*, 30, 2016, pp. 105–145; with B. Hofmann, L. Getz, “The new holism: Systems medicine and the medicalization of health and life itself,” in: *Medicine Health Care and Philosophy*, 19(2), 2016, pp. 307–323; with E. Ulvestad, T. E. Eriksen, L. Getz, “Getting personal: Can systems medicine integrate scientific and humanistic conceptions of the patient?,” in: *Journal of evaluation in clinical practice*, 20, 2014, pp. 942–952.

Gail Weiss is the Dean’s Research Chair and a Professor of Philosophy at the George Washington University. She serves as Executive Codirector of the Society for Phenomenology and Existential Philosophy and General Secretary of the International Merleau-Ponty Circle. She is Guest Coeditor with Debra Bergoffen of a Summer 2011 Special Issue of *Hypatia: a Journal of Feminist Philosophy on The Ethics of Embodiment* (Volume 26, #3) and she has a new coedited volume with Ann V. Murphy and Gayle Salamon, titled *50 Concepts for a Critical Phenomenology*, forthcoming with Northwestern University Press.



Selected Publications:

Existential Ambiguities: Beauvoir and Merleau-Ponty, Indiana University Press (forthcoming); *Refiguring the Ordinary*, Indiana University Press 2008; *Body Images: Embodiment as Intercorporeality*, Routledge 1999.

Bernhard Wieser is an Associate Professor at the Institute of Interactive Systems and Data Science at the University of Technology Graz. He received a PhD from Graz University. Since 1999 he has been a researcher in science and technology studies at the IFZ and has gained international experience from research stays in Denmark, the US, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. In 2012, he received his *venia docendi* for Science and Technology Studies (STS) from Alpen-Adria-University Klagenfurt. He teaches STS in interdisciplinary settings, bringing together students with backgrounds in engineering and the social sciences. In his research, he investigates ethical, legal, and social aspects of genome research and their application in genetic diagnostics. In his previous projects Bernhard Wieser focused on the analysis of processes contributing to the individualisation of responsibility in the context of genetic examinations. Moreover, he has investigated diffusion factors of genetic testing in medical practice and how diagnosed persons become confronted with their “genetic identity”. Technology and organisational frameworks of application are central to his research since they shape the ways in which genetic health problems are prompted and their possible solutions are pre-structured. Bernhard Wieser has experience both in quantitative and qualitative methods of sociological research. His main fields of research are ethical, legal, and social aspects of medical technologies.

Stefan Willer is a Professor of German Literature at Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. He studied German and French literature and musicology in Göttingen and Münster. He received his PhD from the University of Münster in 2001. From 2001 to 2010, he was a postdoctoral research fellow at the Berlin Center for Literary and Cultural Research (Zentrum für Literatur- und Kulturforschung, ZfL). From 2010 to 2018, he has been an associate director of the ZfL, and, from 2014 to 2018, a professor of Cultural History and Theory at Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Since the fall of 2018, he has held a position as a professor of German Literature at Humboldt-Universität. His research interests include German and comparative literature from the 17th century onwards as well as generation and inheritance, futurity and surveillance, and translation and multilingualism.

Selected publications:

“Original-esque: Diderot and Goethe in Back-Translation,” in: Matthew Reynolds, Sowon Park (eds.), *Prismatic Translation*, Oxford: Legenda 2019 (forthcoming); “Familienroman,” in: Frauke Berndt, Eckart Goebel (eds.), *Handbuch Literatur & Psychoanalyse*, Berlin/Boston: de Gruyter 2017, pp. 445–461; with Benjamin Bühler (eds.), *Futurologien. Ordnungen des Zukunftswissens*, Paderborn: Fink 2016; “Observing, Guessing, Drifting: Para-Noetic Methods in Detective Fiction,” in: *Canadian Review of Comparative Literature/Revue canadienne de littérature compare* 41 (2014), H. 1, pp. 72–85; *Erbfälle. Theorie und Praxis kultureller Übertragung in der Moderne*, Paderborn: Fink 2014.

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