The artworks in this exhibition were created by artists in residence as part of the Art in Global Health project.

Read the information on the text panel at the start of the exhibition.

- Wellcome Collection is part of the Wellcome Trust, a global charitable organisation whose work includes funding scientific and medical research in the UK and overseas. Why do you think they chose to commission artists’ residencies in these particular locations?

1. All the artworks in the exhibition are a result of collaborations between artists, scientists and people in the local communities.

Look at the murals made by women and children in workshops run by artist Elson Kambalu, then go to the next room to look at the photographs taken by participants in workshops run by artist Zwelethu Mthethwa.

Explore the other rooms of the exhibition and look for more examples of artwork that involves collaborative practice (read the text panels to help you).

Draw two of the examples in your sketchbook. Make notes on:
- who the artists have collaborated with
- what processes they used for collaboration
- what the outcomes of the collaborations are.

How do you think the artists’ practice reflects the large collaborative network of people that scientists rely on in their research? Make some notes of your thoughts.

2. In the exhibition there are a range of traditional and contemporary techniques used by the artists in their work.

Look at how Elson Kambalu uses traditional Malawian craft processes in his ‘Kafukufuku Man’ and ‘Kafukufuku Woman’ sculptures to reflect cultural complexities between scientific research teams and the local communities.

Draw some details of the sculptures to show the texture and materials and how they are used. Note down what materials the artist has used.

Observe Lêna Bùi’s sculpture ‘Life from death, from life II’, which represents the artist’s explorations into zoonosis research.

Draw some details of the sculpture to show the texture and materials and how they are used. Note down what materials the artist has used.

How do you think the techniques and materials these two artists have used reflect the traditional and contemporary views of scientific research within their local cultures? Make some notes of your thoughts.
3. Look for examples of the following types of art techniques in the exhibition: installation art; conceptual art; performance art; time-based media (e.g. film or audio); sculpture; painting; photography.

**List** some examples of work using these techniques. Write down the artist, the name of the work and the technique used.

**Draw** a quick sketch of the two of the artworks that interest you most. Write down the artist, title, medium and date of the work. Explain why you choose these artworks to draw and how you think they represent the project’s theme of ‘global health’.

4. Which art techniques would you like to use to develop your own ideas? Could you collaborate with someone, or a group of people, to create an artwork? Are there any themes or concepts you would like to research further?

**Sketch** some thumbnail images, or make notes, of ideas for your own artwork.
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Read the information on the text panel at the start of the exhibition.

- Wellcome Collection is part of the Wellcome Trust, a global charitable organisation whose work includes funding scientific and medical research in the UK and overseas. Why do you think the particular research centres for the six residencies were chosen, in terms of their geographical locations and the level of economic development in the different countries?

1. Use evidence from artworks, photographs or videos to make notes about the economic character of the local area of one of the overseas residencies.

Include characteristics such as: housing, age structure, poverty, employment, the provision of services, and the implications of these for the health and morbidity of the local population. (You might want to look particularly at the women’s murals from Malawi, the photographs from the Mtubatuba Workshop in South Africa or the video Where Birds Dance Their Last from Vietnam.)

2. Choose one of the residencies in a country in a tropical region where an infectious disease is endemic (Malawi, Thailand or Vietnam).

Using the evidence in the exhibition, draw a chart or diagram to explain what the disease is, how it is transmitted and the methods scientists are using to research it.

- Why do you think the disease is endemic in this particular geographical location?
- How far is the spread of infection linked to geographical features (e.g. environment, water quality)?
- How do you think the disease impacts on local health, economic development and lifestyle?
- Why might people in some countries (e.g. Vietnam) be worried about the consequences to the local economy of research into a particular disease?

3. Global guidelines on scientific ‘best practice’ agree that it is not ethical to pay participants in research projects because this could amount to coercion.

- What difficulties do you think this creates for well-funded research centres in areas with very low levels of economic development?
- How could paying participants actually hinder the economic development of the area?

Make a list of arguments both for and against paying participants in these areas.
4. Consider the cultural differences between the clinical research teams in centres overseas and the local communities they serve.

- What challenges does this create for researchers?
- What fears do some of the communities have about the type of research undertaken?
- Why is it important for researchers to understand health-related cultural beliefs and practices?

Draw an annotated sketch of an artwork, photograph or installation to explain how and why the local community was involved in the residency. (You might consider Elson Kambalu’s residency in Malawi, the Mtubatuba Workshop in South Africa, or Miriam Syowia Kyambi and James Muriuki’s residency in Kenya.)

5. Look at the fossil necklace and watch the Sanger Institute film from Katie Paterson’s residency in Cambridge.

- What types of non-communicable diseases are the scientists in Cambridge researching?
- What types of non-communicable diseases, associated with lifestyles in the UK, are unlikely to be a problem in LEDCs?

Choose one of the residencies in a LEDC. Draw a Venn diagram to show the similarities and differences between factors influencing the health and morbidity of people living in this country and people in the UK. Write the similarities in the centre where the two circles overlap.

Why do you think the exhibition is called Foreign Bodies, Common Ground?
The artworks in this exhibition were created by artists in residence as part of the Art in Global Health project.

Read the information on the text panel at the start of the exhibition.

- Wellcome Collection is part of the Wellcome Trust, a global charitable organisation whose work includes funding scientific and medical research in the UK and overseas. Why do you think they commissioned this arts project?

Explore each room in the exhibition, read the text panels and talk about the artworks and other exhibits with a partner. Then discuss the questions below before making notes for question 4.

1. Look at Lêna Bùi’s work from her residency in Vietnam, including the video Where Birds Dance Their Last. The scientists at this research centre are studying zoonosis. Find out from the text panel what this is.

Look at the examples of zoonotic diseases in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Organism associated with disease</th>
<th>Main reservoirs</th>
<th>Usual way it passes to humans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal influenza</td>
<td>Influenza viruses</td>
<td>Livestock, humans</td>
<td>May be reverse zoonosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avian influenza</td>
<td>Influenza virus, avian strains</td>
<td>Poultry, ducks</td>
<td>Direct contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psittacosis</td>
<td><em>Chlamydophila psittaci</em></td>
<td>Birds, poultry, ducks</td>
<td>Aerosol, direct contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Nile fever</td>
<td>West Nile virus</td>
<td>Wild birds, mosquitoes</td>
<td>Mosquito bite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Why do you think animal influenza is categorised as possible reverse zoonosis?
- Which of these diseases would be most likely to be caught by the feather harvesters that the artist visited?
- How would you advise the workers to reduce their risk of infection?
2. Explore B-Floor Theatre’s work from their residency in Thailand.

Scientists at medical research units here are researching tropical diseases including malaria and melioidosis. Find out from the text panels what the vector for the transmission of malaria is and how melioidosis is transmitted.

- How is vaccination used to create immunity to a disease?
- Which diseases should we treat with antibiotics? What can be the problem with using antibiotics?
- Why do you think the theatre group portrayed the scientists’ research as a battle?

3. Use a magnifying glass to look at Katie Paterson’s fossil necklace and the diagram of it. Watch the Sanger Institute film from her residency in Cambridge.

- What evidence about evolution can we infer from fossils? Why is their sequence on the necklace important?
- What limitations do you think fossils have when doing research into human origins?
- What do you understand by the term ‘genomics research’?
- Which types of diseases could this research help scientists have a better understanding of?

4. Choose one of the remaining research centres, in either Malawi, Kenya or South Africa.

Make notes about your chosen centre, including what you can find out about: the type of scientific research undertaken; any specific diseases investigated; how these diseases are transmitted; the economic character of the local area and any health risks this poses for the population; the provision of health services in the area; the health beliefs of the local people; and the role of traditional medicine.

- What benefits for global health could the research at your chosen centre have?
- Why do you think global healthcare inequalities still exist in the 21st century?

Discuss all the different kinds of ‘foreign bodies’ there are in the exhibition.