CHUCROS
OBJECTS

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The rise in glycemic indexes in my maternal family is associated with maturity. In my family’s houses there have always been containers for random objects.

Interestingly sugarcane and cachepots are the main ones chosen for disuse. Not because the use of sugar was restricted but because the coffee was already sweetened and the sweets never were stored.

My daughter Aurora became diabetic at the age of 8. In the first month, I found myself carrying containers full of waste from supplies that should be disposed of in hospital waste. So, I arranged some family containers for sweets along with the remains of the medicines used for the disease of “sweet urine”, reflecting on the pharmaceutical industry, sugar consumption, memory and heredity; while also proposing questions to the anthropology of health and food about objects and afections, the consumption of medicines and sugar. This is an autoethnography that tells about the reality of millions of patients who have their daily life conditioned to glycemic control by means of devices and injectable drugs. The texts are part of the works.

According to World Health Organization (WHO) there are 16 million diabetics in Brazil. The disease is considered a worldwide epidemic and Brazil ranks 4th in cases behind China, India and the United States. In 2008, the food industry signed an agreement with the Brazilian government to reduce sugar in processed foods by 2020, especially in children’s food, aiming to control obesity and diabetes.
Figure 1
Sugar bowl, belonging to a set of coffee cups, commemorating the silver boots of my maternal grandparents (he is Italian and she is Brazilian), in 1975, it has never been used. It remained for 43 years in the room’s glass cabinet.
Source: https://bit.ly/2TQGj1V.
Lancets with six needles to perform blood glucose tests, on average ten daily perforations.

Source: https://bit.ly/335kJY.
FIGURE 3
Sugar bowl (?) Belonging to a set of Chinese porcelain toiletries, consisting of pitcher and soap dish, my family tells that it also had a basin. Belonging to my paternal great-grandmother of Portuguese origin. With more than 100 years since the 70’s, the pieces are the only family inheritance, single object saved. Source: https://bit.ly/2vNC9g.
FIGURE 4
One hundred and fifty-two needles used for insulin application. On average six needles are used per day. Source: https://bit.ly/2wE1WIG.
FIGURE 5

Photo essay by Geslline Giovana Braga
FIGURE 6
Free. Sensors that remain installed in the arms for 15 days to control blood glucose. They cost R$ 250,00 each and are not offered by the public health system. Source: https://bit.ly/2W0qlm3.
My mother’s grandmother was a thief. I remember a single use, on a special occasion, to put peaches in syrup. Source: https://bit.ly/39F1MPJ.
FIGURE 8
A thousand lancets to puncture one’s fingers for glycemic control. These single-use lancets are distributed by the public health system and leave the fingers purple. 200 needles are distributed per month, for six daily perforations on average. Source: https://bit.ly/2xoEfo1.
FIGURE 9
Can for storage of five pounds of sugar from my paternal grandmother’s house (of German origin), the tin was also used as a lifting accent for the children to sit at the table. 
Source: https://bit.ly/2TQIrUX.

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FIGURE 10
Sensor applicators that allow the verification of blood glucose without finger piercing. Source: https://bit.ly/2xoK05E.
**ABSTRACT**

The photographic essay Chucros Objects gathers some remains of insulin use to control diabetes with familiar objects, proposing discussions about medicines and sugar consumption, memory and objects, and dialogues between contemporary art and anthropology.

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