

CHUCROS OBJECTS

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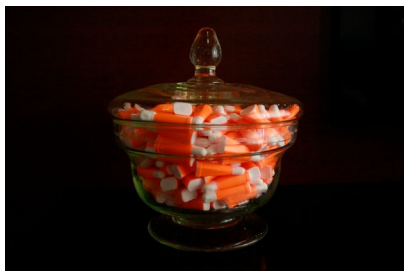
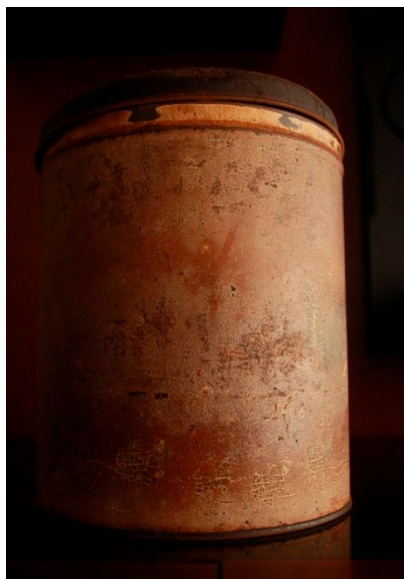
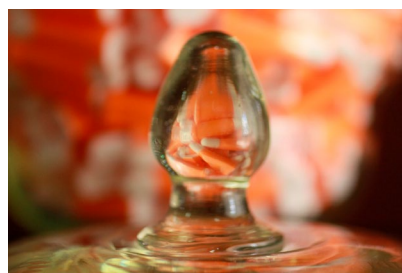
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The rise in glycemic indexes in my maternal family is associated with maturity. In my family's houses there have always been containers for random objects.

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 affections, 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/2TQGI1V](https://bit.ly/2TQGI1V).



FIGURE 2
Lancets with
six needles to
perform blood
glucose tests, on
average ten daily
perforations.
Source: [https://
bit.ly/335ktJY](https://bit.ly/335ktJY).



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/2vcNC9G](https://bit.ly/2vcNC9G).



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](https://bit.ly/2wE1WIG).



FIGURE 5
Sugar bowl for
a set of coffee,
my wedding
gift in 1974. The
set is only used
on birthdays.
Source: [https://
bit.ly/3cEOUNj](https://bit.ly/3cEOUNj).



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>.



FIGURE 7
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](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](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/2TQlrUX](https://bit.ly/2TQlrUX).



FIGURE 10
Sensor applicators
that allow the
verification of blood
glucose without
finger piercing.
Source: [https://
bit.ly/2xoK0SE](https://bit.ly/2xoK0SE).

KEYWORDS

Diabetes; objects;
consumption;
sugar; medicines.

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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