



## **IMPACT OF THE WWII IN THE PORTUGUESE TROPICAL MEDICINE - THE ALDO CASTELLANI CASE (1946-1972)**

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### **Abstract**

The end of the 2WW is a crucial milestone in the narrative of tropical medicine. It reorganizes not only the geopolitical map as well as the scientific and medical map of a consolidated medical area setting networks of knowledge, interests and civilizational development strategies. In this context, Portugal was compelled to gradually prepare decolonization, and, as the same time, the country was used to host some fascist monarchies, as is the example of the House of Savoia, Italy. In 1946 the Portuguese Government welcomed the King Humberto II and with him, your family doctor, Aldo Castellani (1877-1971).

Castellani was welcomed at the Institute of Tropical Medicine, as a professor and researcher, despite being divisive element in the discovery of the causative agent of sleeping sickness, a dispute that involved the Portuguese mission led by Aníbal Bettencourt in 1901. How can be their life and work in Portugal characterized, inside the interface of science, medicine and politics? How Aldo Castellani has been influenced and influenced the Portuguese school of tropical medicine? How can we reflect the case of Aldo Castellani in a broader agenda of interpretation of the effects of 2WW about geopolitics health, in the second half of the twentieth century?

This work is based on the of Castellani's collection donated to the Tropical Medicine Institute after his death and it aims at reflect on the consequences of the "exile" of Castellani in Portugal, in his career on the European tropical medicine, strongly marked by the political agenda.