

STAND-ALONE PROJECT

FINAL REPORT

Project number

P 26129-G21

Project title¹

**Blo bzang Chos grags' Anatomy
Die Anatomie von Blo bzang Chos grags**

Project leader

Katharina Anna Sabernig

Project website²

<https://www.katharinasabernig.at/research/blo-bzang-chos-grags-anatomy/>

¹ Short title in English and German language

² Projects that started after January 1, 2009 are encouraged to have a website.

I. Summary for public relations work

1. Zusammenfassung für die Öffentlichkeitsarbeit

Die Anatomie von Blo bzang Chos grags:

Eine historische und ethno-medizinische Studie und Untersuchung der tibetischen makro-anatomischen Kenntnisse im siebzehnten Jahrhundert

Mag. phil. Dr. med. univ. Katharina Anna Sabernig

In diesem mit einer halben Stelle ausgestatteten Forschungsprojekt wurden die anatomischen Errungenschaften eines Leibarztes des Fünften Dalai Lamas analysiert. Der Arzt und Augenchirurg Blo bzang Chos grags (Lobsang Chödrag) verfasste Ende des siebzehnten Jahrhunderts einen Text, der den damaligen Medizinstudierenden das Erlernen von Lehrinhalten erleichtern sollte. Die in diesem Text enthaltenen Inhalte sind insofern bemerkenswert, als sie in klassischen Texten beschriebene traditionelle Kenntnisse kritisch hinterfragen. Lobsang Chödrag hat – für die damalige Zeit in Tibet durchaus ungewöhnlich – Leichensektionen durchgeführt, um die tradierten Angaben mit eigenen Augen zu überprüfen. Vor allem im Bereich des Bewegungsapparates weichen seine Erkenntnisse von früheren Angaben ab. In meinem Projekt wurde das Kapitel zur Anatomie tabellarisch aufgeschlüsselt und die relevanten Daten mit den Angaben früherer und späterer Kommentare verglichen, die sich typischerweise auf die sogenannten "Vier Tantras" beziehen. So heißt der zentrale Lehrtext der tibetischen Medizin, dessen Entstehungszeit bisher nicht genau geklärt ist, der aber deutlich älter sein dürfte als diese Kommentare. Diese wiederum gehen oft weit über den Grundtext hinaus und beleuchten diesen aus unterschiedlichen Perspektiven. Im Gegensatz zu den meisten anderen ostasiatischen Medizintraditionen, etwa der chinesischen Medizin, weist die tibetische Heilkunde ein erstaunlich hohes Maß an anatomischen Fachbegriffen für Strukturen im Inneren des Körpers auf.

Um die Bedeutung der durch das Projekt ermittelten anatomischen Inhalte im Kontext der allgemeinen Medizingeschichte aus unterschiedlichen Blickwinkeln zu beleuchten, wurden im Rahmen des Forschungsprojektes Experten aus Deutschland, England, Korea, Österreich, Russland und den Vereinigten Staaten zu einem Symposium eingeladen, das im Juni 2014 in Wien stattfand. Mehrere Beiträge wurden in einem Themenheft der medizinethnologischen Zeitschrift *Curare* veröffentlicht. Die Thematik scheint in der Fachcommunity auf Resonanz gestoßen zu sein. Jedenfalls erhielt ich daraufhin Einladungen zu verschiedenen internationalen Konferenzen und konnte zahlreiche

Gastvorlesungen in China (Beijing und Lhasa) sowie verschiedenen europäischen Universitäten halten.

Ein wichtiger Teil dieses Projekts war die Etablierung einer Datenbank für tibetische Medizintermini. Dabei wurden nicht nur anatomische, sondern auch pharmakologische Begriffe berücksichtigt und anhand von dreißig verschiedenen Quellen identifiziert. Damit wurde die Vielfalt an medizinischen Fachbegriffen mit deren bisher in der Literatur erfassten Bedeutungen dokumentiert. Für die tibetischen Termini wurden wissenschaftliche Namen, Trivialnamen sowie allgemeine Erklärungen aufgelistet und spezifisch codiert. Diese Informationen sind bereits jetzt über das Internet vollständig verfügbar und stehen gegebenenfalls für eine gedruckte Version bereit. Die sich kontinuierlich erweiternde Datenbank wurde in Kooperation mit der Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin erstellt und wird über die virtuelle Fachbibliothek "CrossAsia" für die Öffentlichkeit zugänglich gemacht (Webadresse: <https://crossasia.org/service/crossasia-lab/tibetische-medizin-termini>).

2. Summary for public relations work

Blo bzang Chos grags' Anatomy:

A Historical and Ethno-medical Study and Examination of Tibetan Macro-anatomical Knowledge in the Seventeenth Century

Mag. phil. Dr. med. and Katharina Anna Sabernig

In this part-time research project, the anatomical achievements of the Fifth Dalai Lama's personal doctor were analyzed. A physician and eye surgeon, Blo bzang Chos grags (Lobsang Chodrag) wrote a text at the end of the seventeenth century which was designed to help medical students of the time to learn the subjects of teaching. The content presented in this text is remarkable in that it critically questions traditional views described in classical texts. Rather unusual for a man at that time in Tibet, Lobsang Chodrag carried out corpse sections in order to examine the traditional data with his own eyes. Particularly in the field of the locomotor system, his findings diverge from earlier specifications. In my project, the chapter on anatomy was tabulated and the relevant data were compared with information found in earlier and later commentaries, which typically refer to the so-called "Four Tantras". This is the central textbook of Tibetan medicine, the exact date of which is not yet determined but which is certainly older than the commentaries. These in turn often go far beyond the basic text and clarify it from different perspectives. Contrary to most other East

Asian medical traditions such as Chinese medicine, the Tibetan art of healing has an astonishingly high degree of anatomical terms for internal structures of the body.

In order to investigate the significance of the anatomical contents established by the project against the backdrop of the general history of medicine from different perspectives, experts from Germany, England, Korea, Austria, Russia and the United States were invited to a symposium which took place in Vienna in June 2014. Several articles have been published in a special issue of *Curare*, a journal of medical anthropology. The topic seems to have resonated in the specialist community. Subsequent to the venue I received invitations to various international conferences and had the opportunity to give a number of guest lectures in China (Beijing and Lhasa) as well as at numerous European universities.

An important part of the project was to establish a database for Tibetan medical terms. Not only anatomical but also pharmacological terms were taken into account and identified on the basis of thirty different sources. This has documented both the variety of Tibetan medical terminology and the meaning of the terms as found in the literature so far. The Tibetan terms were provided with scientific names, trivial names and more general statements, all specifically tagged for the purpose. These data are already fully available on the Internet and may be used for the preparation of a printed version. The database, which is continuously expanding, was created in cooperation with the Berlin State Library and is made accessible to the public via "CrossAsia", a virtual subject library for Asian studies (web address: <https://crossasia.org/service/crossasia-lab/tibetische-medizin-termini>).

II. Brief project report

1. Report on research work

1.1 Information on the development of the research project

- **Overall scientific concept and goals;**

The project consisted of three parts: 1) evaluation of the anatomical terminology in Blo-bzang-chos-grags' text in the context of earlier and later commentaries to the anatomical chapter of the *Explanatory Treatise*; the transliterated texts were listed in clearly structured tables for comparison (two text-based articles were published on the subject); 2) organisation of an international symposium on *Transforming Tibetan Medicine*, held in June 2014, to discuss the circulation of anatomical knowledge across Asia in pre-modern times; many of the papers were published in a special issue of the journal *Curare* entitled *The human body in Asian Texts and Images*; 3) establishment of an online database including classical and modern anatomical terms and names of Tibetan materia medica; biological or biomedical identifications were collected from thirty different sources (see:

<https://crossasia.org/en/service/crossasia-lab/tibetische-medizin-termini/>).

- There was no fundamental change in research orientation between the start and the end, but some minor changes became reasonable. Due to redundancies, Mi-pham-rnam-rgyal's text became of less importance while the useful and critical discussion on anatomical knowledge composed by the eighteenth-century scholar Gtsang-sman Ye-shes-bzang-po on earlier anatomical commentaries was taken into consideration instead. In addition to Blo-bzang-chos-grags' anatomical findings, his pharmacological achievements were included in the investigation as well. The evaluation of Mongolian thangkas receded into the background because they did not provide new insights. However, thanks to the fruitful cooperation with Natalia Bolsokhoeva from Ulan-Ude, I gained access to a number of outstanding Buryat anatomical paintings created in the early twentieth century which also incorporated "modern" anatomical knowledge into traditional medicine. By virtue of a shift in my personal interest (cf. point 2) medical aspects have been given more weight.

- **1.2 Most important results and brief description of their significance (main points) with regard to the following:**

Contribution to the advancement of the field (e.g. did the results contribute to increasing the importance of the field?)

This low-budget project contributed in different ways to the field of Tibetan medicine. The empirical aspect of historical macro-anatomical knowledge in Tibet could be evaluated. Additionally, contemporary developments of coining new anatomical terms in Tibetan language were described. A survey of advanced modern anatomical terminology of the Tibetan language was not available in a western language so far (there only exist Tibetan-Chinese anatomical atlases, but without direct Tibetan-Latin reference). With the help of the online database I published, many such terms are now available and comparable. Begun within the scope of a previous project, the database presently contains 411 Tibetan pharmacological key terms, 1132 Tibetan pharmacological subterms, 310 anatomical terms, 262 synonyms, and 422 orthographic varieties. The respective terms were identified with the help of thirty sources resulting in 4837 scientific names, 859 English colloquial names, 828 German colloquial names, 1502 entries with some information in English and 355 in German, all populated and tagged with database commands manually. The publication was made possible thanks a cooperation with the East Asia Department of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin. Feedback came from scholars in Austria, Germany, Great Britain, India, Australia, China, Taiwan, Korea, Mongolia and the United States.

- **Breaking of new scientific / scholarly ground
Most important hypotheses / research questions developed**

One aspect of the project was to shed light on the circumstances which enabled Blo-bzang-chos-grags to perform dissection in the seventeenth century. Another question was if there were any influences of modern anatomical thinking from abroad, either directly or via Chinese cultural contacts. Although it still remains conceivable, I could not find any conclusive evidence that Vesalian or other paintings which became known in China through the Jesuit missions had a direct impact on the development of anatomical description and depiction in the late seventeenth century in Tibet. However, there was substantial achievement in a host of anatomical and other details as it is evident from the database mentioned.

Development of new methods:

The development and maintenance of the database is based on philological work and lexical acquisition of terms and their meaning. In the case of anatomical terms, I extended the method with the help of visual information (illustrations) taken from various recent Tibetan-language publications from China, such as several high-quality anatomical atlases.

Relevance for other (related) areas of science (transdisciplinary issues and methods).

The evaluation of traditional and modern anatomical terminology is of general interest for students of the history of medicine on a global level that goes beyond modern established biomedicine. My work seems to attract some interest among Tibetan students of Tibetan medicine in China or other parts of Asia (see guest lectures). My findings also constitute a helpful point of reference for medical scientists who want to deal with Tibetan medicine without having a direct access to the field via the Tibetan language.

1.3 Information on the execution of the project, use of available funds and (where appropriate) any changes to the original project plan relating to the following:

The Project started in September 2013 and ended in May 2017 including a filial leave which lasted seven months and a cost-neutral extension of nine months. No purchased equipment was needed and the project was carried out according to the financial plan.

2. Personnel development – Importance of the project for the research careers of those involved (including the project leader)

The project leader was the only researcher involved in this small stand-alone project planned as a position working half time. Due to my expertise in medical terminology I became free-lance lecturer at Sigmund Freud University to teach medical terminology in a biomedical, historical and intercultural context. With the help of the results of the project it became possible to finish my doctoral thesis which was submitted in Mai 2017. For the publication of some of the papers held at my symposium “Transforming Tibetan Anatomy” I became guest-editor of the *Curare* special issue entitled *The Human Body in Asian Texts and Images*. While the first half of the proposed work schedule remained on track (the database was established, texts were transliterated, anatomy symposium took place successfully), 2015 turned out to become an *annus horribilis*: due to a serious disease of my

husband a filial leave became necessary (fortunately, as things stand today, medical and personal efforts appear to have been successful). I continued teaching at the Institute of Tibetan Studies and participated at conferences during this demanding period, though, due to such an existential experience, particularly medical aspects became the main focus of my interest.

Special possibilities opened up by the project (e.g. high-risk topics, intensification of importance (effect, success) of these new possibilities:

The project certainly strengthened my reputation in various Viennese academic institutions as a lecturer as well as organizer of symposiums or conferences (Medical University, University of Vienna and associated researcher of Institute of Social Anthropology at the Austria Academy of Sciences, Sigmund Freud University).

Effects of the project and of research performed in the framework of the project on the international reputation of the project leader and co-workers:

Almost every presentation that I gave as participant at international conferences or as guest lecturer was linked to this project. Acting as organizer of two international events was indeed good for my international reputation.

Establishment or intensification of international collaborations:

I became a member of the board of two international organizations:

- 1) "Specialty Committee of Tibetan Medicine" which is part of the World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies (WFCMS)
- 2) International Association for the Study of Traditional Asian Medicines (IASTAM)

The Database on *Tibetan Medical Terminology* is accessible by open access via the CrossAsia platform in collaboration with the East Asian Department of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin (<https://crossasia.org>).

Due to establishment of the online database and three guest lectures given in the Peoples Republic of China I could strengthen and stabilize collaborations with Tibetan scholars. This is something that is particularly important to me.

Brief comments on the project's effects on the research careers of all project members, including special qualifications and special possibilities / opportunities opened up by the project.

No other project members were involved

3. Effects of the project beyond the scientific field

Born from a personal hobby, I started to use knitting as a means of presenting anatomical structures. Resonance was surprisingly positive at several occasions. Sounding somewhat peculiar at first glance, knitting does have its properties as a visual aid. Anatomical representations are not as unproblematic and void of implications as one might think. They are often connected with substantial ethical questions regarding gaining, using and presenting human material. Even for the preparation of the famous wax models displayed at Vienna's Josephinum large quantities of human material taken from dead persons were necessary in the process of moulding. A widely known controversy are the so-called plastinations prepared by Gunther van Hagens which continue to shock people. Even with more common forms of anatomical presentations as can be found in any conventional anatomy atlas, a natural reflex of revulsion can be observed, particularly on the part of the non-medically educated average beholder. My own knitted structures tend to have the opposite effect: as far as I can tell from several occasions where I presented them (mostly conferences and lectures), the auditorium as a rule found these anatomical depictions both pleasant to look at and thoroughly informative. My knittings are three-dimensional, low-budget, flexible, durable, ethically acceptable, gender-responsive, anatomically correct and instructive. Presented by means of high-resolution images, even complicated structures like inner organs with their vascular supply can be conveniently illustrated.

4. Other important aspects (examples)

- Scholarly conferences:
 - + July 21-27, 2013: *13th Seminar of the International Association for Tibetan Studies (IATS)* Ulaanbaatar; presentation: *Counting bones and moving joints*
 - + September 9-13: *8th International Congress on Traditional Asian Medicine (ICTAM VIII)*: South Korea: Sancheong; presentation: *Tibetan Anatomy Build on Human Dissection?*
 - + September 13, 2013: *Hundred Year Anniversary of Atsagat Menpa Datsang*: Atsagat Monastery, Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences; Presentation: *Illustrations. depicting the environment around the mythical city of Tibetan Medicine.*
 - + October 2, 2013: *DGV-Konferenz „Verortungen. Ethnologie in Wissenschaft, Arbeitswelt und Öffentlichkeit“*, Mainz; presentation: *Tibetische Materia Medica im Disput.*
 - + March 14-16, 2014: *Himalayan Studies Conference*, New Haven; presentation: *Pharmacological Achievements of Dar-mo sman-rams-pa Blo-bzang Chos-grags.*

- + June 12-13, 2014: *Transforming Tibetan Anatomy: Symposium: Vienna*;
presentation: *Anatomical Findings and Terminology of Blo-bzang Chos-grags*.
- + June 27-28, 2014: *Transforming Tibetan Literature: St. Petersburg*; presentation:
Development of Tibetan Anatomical Literature
- + August 6-8, 2015: *World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies: Tibetan
Medicine Committee Inaugural Conference*, Xining, (China), Qinghai University;
presentation: Database on Tibetan Medical Terms
- + October 2-4, 2015: *Comparative perspectives on body materiality and structure in
the history of Sinitic and East Asian medicines*: Ann Arbor/Michigan, University of
Michigan; presentation: *Anatomical Structures and the Structure of Anatomy in
Tibetan Medicine*.
- + May 2-4, 2016: *Sacred Cures: Situating Medicine and Religion in Asia*; Max
Planck Institut, Berlin; presentation: *Location and Terminology of Vulnerable Parts of
the Body*.
- + June 6-7, 2016: *Cultural Systems of Classification: Sickness, Health and Local
Biologies: Interdisciplinary Approaches to the Study of Medical Cultures in
Anthropology and the Historical Sciences*, Freie Universität Berlin; presentation: *The
Tree of Nosology in Tibetan Medicine*
- + June 20-24, 2016: *IATS XIII*, University of Bergen; presentation: *A new Database
on Tibetan Medical Terminology*.
- + August 20-22, 2016: *100th Anniversary Celebration Conference of the Lhasa
Men-Tse-Khang & Second Annual Conference of the Specialty Committee of
Tibetan Medicine of WFCMS*, Lhasa; presentation: *Description and Depiction of
Inner Organs in Tibetan Classical and Modern Texts*.
- + September 1, 2016: *Potent Substances*, Universität of Vienna; *chair of final
discussion*
- + March 21-23, 2014: *Bodies in Balance: The Essentials*, Rubin Museum New York:
presentation: *Medical murals at Labrang Monastery*
- + November 8.-18, 2014: *Workshop on traditional Korean Medicine*: Busan/Korea,
Busan University, Korean Ministry of Health; presentation: *Country report:
Traditional and Complementary Medicine in Austria*

- **List of regular lectures at Universities**

- + Summer semester 2015: Institute for South Asian Department of South Asian,
Tibetan and Buddhist Studies: TITLE
- + Medical University of Vienna 2013-2017: Various individual lectures on Tibetan
and complementary medicine, intercultural aspects of death and the human body.

+ Wintersemester 2015 and 2016: Sigmund Freud University: Title: Introduction to Medical Terminology

▪ **List of most important Guest lectures held**

+ September 06, 2013, Minzu University, Beijing; titel: *Body Images Across Asia*

+ November 24, 2013, Buddhist Studies Forum, University of Oslo; title: *Tibetan medical anatomy and Buddhist concepts of the Human Body.*

+ November 24, 2014, Minzu University, Beijing; title: *What makes a Tibetan Medicine*

+ Novemeber 25, 2014, Kyung Hee University, Seoul; title: *Tibetan anatomical knowledge and the personal physician of the Fifth Dalai Lama.*

+ November 04, 2015, Institute of Asian and African Studies at the Humbolt University zu Berlin; title: *Tibetan anatomical knowledge and the personal physician of the Fifth Dalai Lama.*

+ January 13, 2016, Goldsmiths University, London; title: *Visual Representations of the Human Body.*

+ January 25, 2016, Charles University, Prague; title: *Tibetan Anatomical Knowledge and the Personal Physician of the Fifth Dalai Lama*

+ August 19, 2016, Men-Tse-Khang, Lhasa; title: *History of Anatomical Depiction*

+ December 08, 2016, 08.12.2016, St. Charles University, Prague; title: *Medical Murals at Labrang Monastery.*

▪ **Organisation of symposiums and conferences:**

+ Symposium: June 12th-13th, 2014: *Transforming Tibetan Anatomy: Vienna* Institute for Social Anthropology

+ Conference: August 1st -3rd, 2017: *Medicine and Yoga in South and Inner Asia: Body Cultivation, Therapeutic Intervention and the Sowa Rigpa Industry: Vienna* Institut für Südasien, Tibet- und Buddhismuskunde, University of Vienna in cooperation with the Institute for Social Anthropology. (co-organizer: Dagmar Wujastyk, Barbara Gerke und Stephan Kloos)

III. Attachments

(lists may be as long as required)

1. Scholarly / scientific publications

Publications may only be listed if they relate directly to the project. **Up to three of the most important publications** should be highlighted as such (e.g. printed in bold letters).

Please note: In accordance with the guidelines of the FWF concerning Open Access, with the submission of the final report, **all peer-reviewed publications that resulted from the project have to be made openly accessible** (see: <http://www.fwf.ac.at/en/research-funding/open-access-policy/>). Exceptions to this rule, e.g., if a publication organ explicitly does not permit Open Access, must be proven. For projects funded after 1 January 2015, no exceptions are possible.

In the interest of the project continuation, it is requested to provide the activation within this period. For inquiries relating to the refund of publication costs please contact Katharina Rieck via: publikationskosten@fwf.ac.at. Please note that funding for publication costs can be requested (under the original project number) for up to three years following completion of a project.

Please indicate at the end of every peer-review publication (in brackets) the Open Access (OA) type as following:

- Gold OA = published in Open Access Journal, with or without an author fee (see register of all Open Access Journals <http://www.doaj.org/>)
- Hybrid OA = published in a subscription journal but Open Access by an author fee (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hybrid_open_access_journal)
- Green OA = self-archived electronic copy of the final "accepted manuscript" which might include an embargo period (see: <http://www.fwf.ac.at/en/research-funding/open-access-policy/>)
- Other OA = any other type of Open Access
- No OA = not published Open Access

1.1 **Peer-reviewed publications / already published** (journals, monographs, anthologies, contributions to anthologies, proceedings, research data, etc.)

Articles

Sabernig, Katharina 2014a. Medical Murals at Labrang Monastery. In: *Bodies in Balance - The Art of Tibetan Medicine*. Herausgegeben von Theresia Hofer. New York and Seattle: Rubin Museum of Art and University of Washington Press. p. 221-225.

Sabernig, Katharina 2014b. Tibetan Materia Medica in Dispute. Pharmacological Achievements of Dar-mo sman-rams-pa Blo-bzang Chos-grags. In: *Curare* 37 (2014) 2. p. 100-112 (green OA).

Sabernig, Katharina 2016. Anatomical Structures and the Structure of Anatomy in Tibetan Medicine. The Fourth Chapter of the Explanatory Tantra in its Commentaries, *Curare* 39/1: 22-32 (green OA)

Online database

„Tibetan Medical Terms“ in cooperation with the Berlin State Library: OA

<https://crossasia.org/en/service/crossasia-lab/tibetische-medizin-termini/>).

Conference reports

Sabernig, Katharina 2017. Transforming Tibetan Anatomy (12./13.06.2014): Institut für Sozialanthropologie der ÖAW in Wien; *Curare* 38. (Green OA)

Sabernig, Katharina 2017. Comparative Perspectives on Body Materiality and Structure in the History of Sinitic and East Asian Medicines (2.-4.10.2015): University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; *Curare* 38. (Green OA)

1.2 Non peer-reviewed publications / already published (journals, monographs, anthologies, contributions to anthologies, research reports, working papers / preprints, proceedings, research data, etc.)

Katharina Sabering 2015. "On a New Database of Tibetan Pharmacological and Anatomical Terms." In *The Proceedings of the Establishing Meeting for Speciality Committee of Tibetan Medicine of the World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies and First Annual Conference*, ('Dzam gling krung mthun bod gso mthun tshogs gsar 'dzugs), Xining, August, 7-10; 675–81.

Katharina Sabernig 2016. Description and depiction of inner organs in classical and modern works". In: Lha Idan sman rtsis khang dbu brnyes nas lo ngo brgya 'khor ba'i rgyal spyi'i rig gzhung gros tshogs 'dzam gling krung gso mthun tshogs bod kyi gso rig ched las lhan tshogs kyi skabs gnyis pa'i lo tshogs dpyad rtsom phyogs bsgrigs. [100th Anniversary Celebrations of the Men-Tsee-Khang & the Second Annual Conference of the Tibetan Medicine Committee of the World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies" held in Lhasa 2016]. Lha sa: 2016; 1577-1582.

Sabernig, Katharina 201? (in print?). *Illustrations depicting the environment around the mythical city of Tibetan Medicine* (Proceedings of the conference *Transforming Tibetan Literature June 2014*).

Sabernig, Katharina (2017?). Gender Related Symptoms in Tibetan Medical Practice. Proceedings of PIAC 56 (Proceedings of Permanent International Altaistic Conference).

1.3 Planned publications

(journals, monographs, anthologies, contributions to anthologies, proceedings, research data, etc.)

Author(s)	Sabernig, Katharina		
Title	Vulnerable Parts: Locating and Defining Vital Areas of the Body in Tibetan Medicine		
Sources	<i>Asian Medicine</i> .		
URL (if applicable)			
Peer Review	yes x	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Status	in press/accepted x	submitted <input type="checkbox"/>	in preparation <input type="checkbox"/>

Author(s)	Sabernig, Katharina		
Title	Depicted Visceral Anatomy in Tibetan Medicine		
Sources	IATS Proceedings (Brill)		
URL (if applicable)			
Peer Review	yes x	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Status	in press/accepted <input type="checkbox"/>	submitted x	in preparation <input type="checkbox"/>

Author(s)	Sabernig, Katharina		
Title	The Tree of Nosology		
Sources	Proceedings of: <i>Cultural Systems of Classification</i> June 6-7, 2016: Routledge.		
URL (if applicable)			
Peer Review	yes x	no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Status	in press/accepted <input type="checkbox"/>	submitted <input type="checkbox"/>	in preparation x

Conference report

Sabernig Katharina 2017(?). 100th Anniversary Celebration Conference of the Lhasa Men-Tsee-Khang & Second Annual Conference of Tibetan Medicine Committee of WFCMS (Lhasa August 20-22, 2016); *Himalaya* (Golden OA)

Comparison Tables

Transliteration of the fourth chapter of the Explanatory Tantra and its major commentaries. (in the process of editing, will be published as Green OA)

2. Most important academic awards

(Specific academic awards, honours, prizes, medals or other merits)

Name of award	n=national / i=international

3. Information on results relevant to commercial applications

- Type of commercial application:
 1. Patent
 2. Licensing
 3. Copyrights (e.g. for software; no publications)
 4. Others

Type of commercial application	
Subject / title of the invention / discovery	
Short description of the invention / discovery	
Year	
Status	granted <input type="checkbox"/> pending <input type="checkbox"/>
Application reference (or patent number)	

4. Publications for the general public and other publications

(Absolute figures, separate reporting of national / international publications)

- Type of dissemination activities:
 1. Self-authored publications on the World Wide Web
 2. Editorial contributions in the media (print, radio, TV, www, etc.)
 3. (Participatory) contributions within science communication

4. Popular science contributions (books, lectures, exhibitions, films, etc.)

	national	International
Self-authored publications on the www		
Editorial contributions in the media		
(Participatory) contributions within science communication		
Popular science contributions		

5. Development of collaborations

Indication of the most important collaborations (no more than 5) that took place (i.e. were initiated or continued) in the course of the project. Please provide the name of the collaboration partner (name, title, institution) and a few words about the scientific content. Please **categorise** each collaboration arrangement as follows:

N				Nationality of collaboration partner (please use the ISO-3-letter country code)
G				Gender F (female) M (male)
E				Extent E1 low (e.g. no joint publications, but mention in acknowledgements or similar); E2 medium (collaboration e.g. with occasional joint publications, exchange of materials or similar, but no longer-term exchange of personnel); E3 high (extensive collaboration with mutual hosting of group members for research stays, regular joint publications, etc.)
D				Discipline W within the discipline (within the same scientific field) I interdisciplinary (involving two or more disciplines) T transdisciplinary (collaborations outside the sciences)
N	G	E	D	
				Name
				Institution

Note: General scientific contact and occasional meetings should not be considered collaborations for the purposes of this report.

6. Development of human resources in the course of the project

(Absolute figures with an indication of status (in progress / completed))

Note: It is not possible to assign a *venia* thesis / work (*Habilitation*) to a single project; here it is necessary to mention those *venia* theses for which the project was important. A similar caveat applies to Ph.D. and diploma theses: The FWF does not support thesis work, but instead funds the scientific work that forms the basis for such theses.

	In progress	Completed	Gender	
			f	m
Full professorship				
<i>Venia</i> thesis (<i>Habilitation</i>) / Equivalent senior scientist qualification				
Postdoc				
Ph.D. theses		x	X	

Master's theses				
Diploma theses				
Bachelor's theses				

7. Applications for follow-up projects

(Please indicate the status of each project and the funding organisation)

7.1 Applications for follow-up projects (FWF projects)

Please indicate the project type (e.g. stand-alone project, SFB, DK, etc.)

Project number (if applicable)			
Project type	stand-alone project		
Title / subject	Tibetan-Latin Anatomy Atlas		
Status	granted <input type="checkbox"/>	pending <input type="checkbox"/>	in preparation x
Application reference (if a patent is applied)			

7.2 Applications for follow-up projects (Other national projects)

(e.g. FFG, CD Laboratory, K-plus centres, funding from the Austrian central bank [OeNB], Austrian federal government, provincial agencies, provincial government or similar sources)

Funding agency	Please choose an item: Wählen Sie ein Element aus.		
Other national funding agencies			
Project number (if applicable)			
Project type			
Title / subject			
Status	granted <input type="checkbox"/>	pending <input type="checkbox"/>	in preparation <input type="checkbox"/>
Total costs (granted)			

7.3 Applications for follow-up projects (international projects) (e.g. EU, ERC or other international funding agencies)

Country			
Funding agency	Please choose an item: Wählen Sie ein Element aus.		
Project number (if applicable)			
Project type			
Title / subject			
Status	granted <input type="checkbox"/>	pending <input type="checkbox"/>	in preparation <input type="checkbox"/>
Total costs (granted)			

IV. Cooperation with the FWF

Please rate the following aspects with regard to your interaction with the FWF. Please provide any **additional comments (explanations)** on the supplementary sheet with a reference to the corresponding question/aspect.

Scale:

- 2 highly unsatisfactory
- 1 unsatisfactory
- 0 appropriate
- +1 satisfactory
- +2 highly satisfactory
- X not used

Rules

(i.e. guidelines for: funding programme, application, use of resources, reports)

Rating

Application guidelines	Length	1
	Clarity	0
	Intelligibility	1

Procedures (submission, review, decision)

	Advising	2
	Duration of procedure	1
	Transparency	1

Project support

Advising	Availability	2
	Level of detail	2
	Intelligibility	2

Financial transactions (credit transfers, equipment purchases, personnel management)		2
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Reporting / review / exploitation

	Effort	X
	Transparency	X
	Support in PR work / exploitation	X

Comments on cooperation/interaction with the FWF:

Ich möchte mich herzlich bei allen Personen bedanken, die mich in den letzten Jahren mit hilfreichen Informationen unterstützt haben. Besonderer Dank gilt Frau Dr. Beatrix Asamer.

Ich hoffe, dass die Institutsunabhängige Form eines Selbstantrages noch länger möglich sein wird.

Mit besten Grüßen
Katharina Sabernig