

Ms Olson is working toward a joint PhD from the University of Wisconsin–Madison. Her course of study combines a degree in population health from the School of Medicine and Population Health and a degree in environment and resources from the Nelson Institute. Her research addresses regional landscape and climate links in the ecology of vector-borne infectious diseases.

## References

- Craig MH, Snow RW, le Sueur D. A climate-based distribution model of malaria transmission in sub-Saharan Africa. *Parasitol Today*. 1999;15:105–11. DOI: 10.1016/S0169-4758(99)01396-4
- Rogers DJ, Randolph SE. The global spread of malaria in a future, warmer world. *Science*. 2000;289:1763–6. DOI: 10.1126/science.289.5478.391b
- Guerra CA, Gikandi PW, Tatem AJ, Noor AM, Smith DL, Hay SI, et al. The limits and intensity of *Plasmodium falciparum* transmission: implications for malaria control and elimination worldwide. *PLoS Med*. 2008;5:e38. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0050038
- Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. *Ecosystems and human well-being: synthesis*. Washington: Island Press; 2005.
- Gil LH, Tada MS, Katsuragawa TH, Ribolla PE, da Silva LH. Urban and suburban malaria in Rondonia (Brazilian Western Amazon) II. Perennial transmissions with high anopheline densities are associated with human environmental changes. *Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz*. 2007;102:271–6. DOI: 10.1590/S0074-02762007005000013
- de Barros FS, Honorio NA. Man biting rate seasonal variation of malaria vectors in Roraima, Brazil. *Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz*. 2007;102:299–302.
- Vittor AY, Gilman RH, Tielsch J, Glass G, Shields T, Lozano WS, et al. The effect of deforestation on the human-biting rate of *Anopheles darlingi*, the primary vector of falciparum malaria in the Peruvian Amazon. *Am J Trop Med Hyg*. 2006;74:3–11.
- Vittor AY, Gilman R, Tielsch J, Glass G, Shields T, Pinedo-Cancino V, et al. Linking deforestation to malaria in the Amazon: characterization of the breeding habitat of the principle malaria vector, *Anopheles darlingi*. *Am J Trop Med Hyg*. In press.
- Chaves SS, Rodrigues LC. An initial examination of the epidemiology of malaria in the state of Roraima, in the Brazilian Amazon Basin. *Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo*. 2000;42:269–75. DOI: 10.1590/S0036-46652000000500006
- Poveda G, Rojas W, Quinones ML, Velez ID, Mantilla RI, Ruiz D, et al. Coupling between annual and ENSO timescales in the malaria-climate association in Colombia. *Environ Health Perspect*. 2001;109:489–93. DOI: 10.2307/3454707
- Gagnon AS, Smoyer-Tomic KE, Bush AB. The El Nino Southern Oscillation and malaria epidemics in South America. *Int J Biometeorol*. 2002;46:81–9. DOI: 10.1007/s00484-001-0119-6
- Pan American Health Organization. PAHO Roll Back Malaria Initiative in the Rainforest Region of South America. Cartagena. Washington: The Organization; 2000.
- Mitchell TD, Jones PD. An improved method of constructing a database of monthly climate observations and associated high-resolution grids. *Int J Climatol*. 2005;25:693–712. DOI: 10.1002/joc.1181
- Hess LL, Affonso AA, Barbosa C, Gastil-Buhl M, Melack JM, Novo EM. Basinwide Amazon Wetlands Mask, 100 m, version Aug04 [map] [cited 2008 Jan 23]. Available from [http://www.ices.ucsb.edu/LBA/products/amazon\\_basinwide](http://www.ices.ucsb.edu/LBA/products/amazon_basinwide)
- Rozendaal JA. Relations between *Anopheles darlingi* breeding habitats, rainfall, river level and malaria transmission rates in the rain forest of Suriname. *Med Vet Entomol*. 1992;6:16–22. DOI: 10.1111/j.1365-2915.1992.tb00029.x

Address for correspondence: Sarah H. Olson, Center for Sustainability and the Global Environment, University of Wisconsin, 1710 University Ave, Madison, WI 53726, USA; email: [sholson1@wisc.edu](mailto:sholson1@wisc.edu)

# etymologia

## *Kaposi* [kah'po-she, kap'o-sē] *sarcoma*

First described by dermatologist Moritz Kaposi (1837–1902) at the University of Vienna in 1872. Dr Kaposi's last name was originally Kohn, but to distinguish himself from other physicians of the same name, he chose a new name in honor of the Kapos River, near his birthplace, Kaposvár, Hungary. The condition he described, Kaposi sarcoma, is a malignant tumor of the lymphatic endothelium, characterized by bluish-red cutaneous nodules. Human herpesvirus 8 has been implicated in its etiology.

**Source:** Dorland's illustrated medical dictionary, 31st ed. Philadelphia: Saunders; 2007; <http://www.hemoctoday.com/article.aspx?rid=31545>