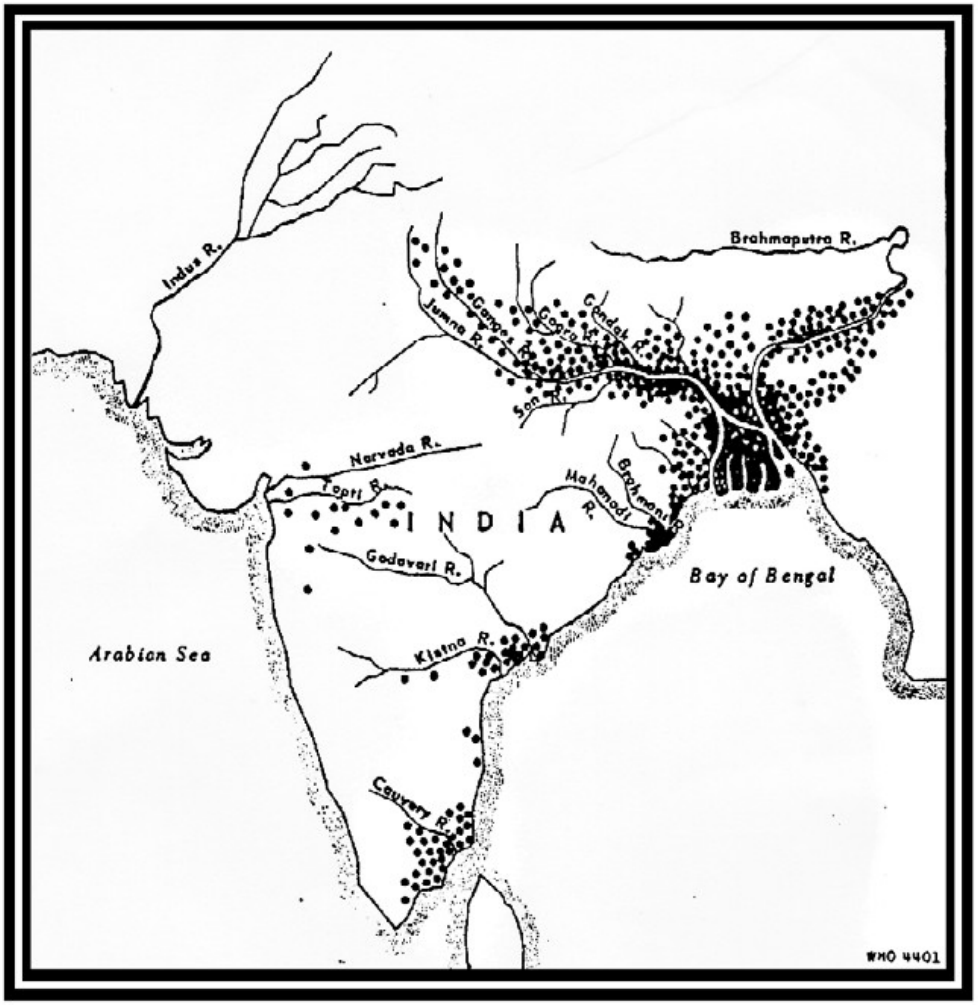
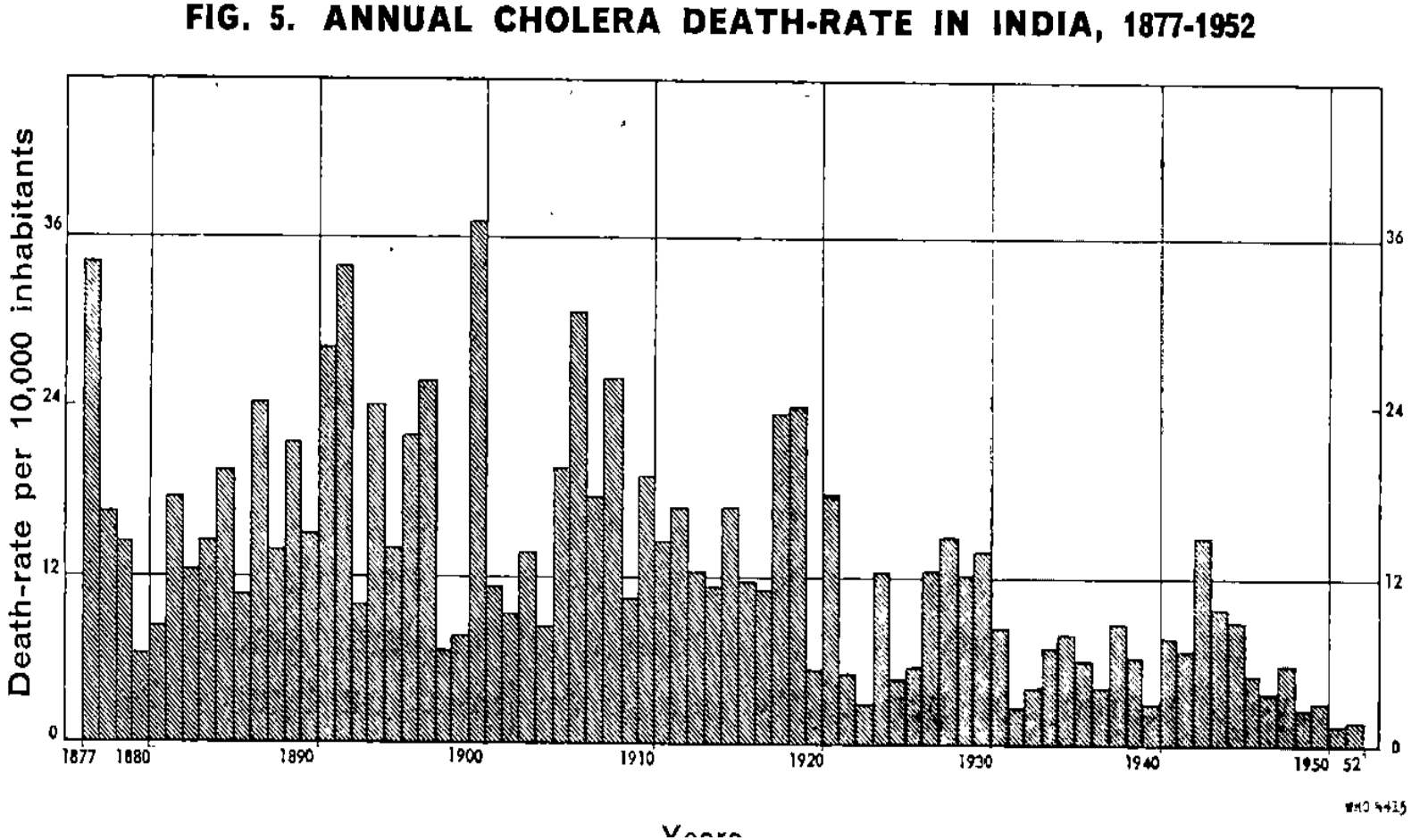
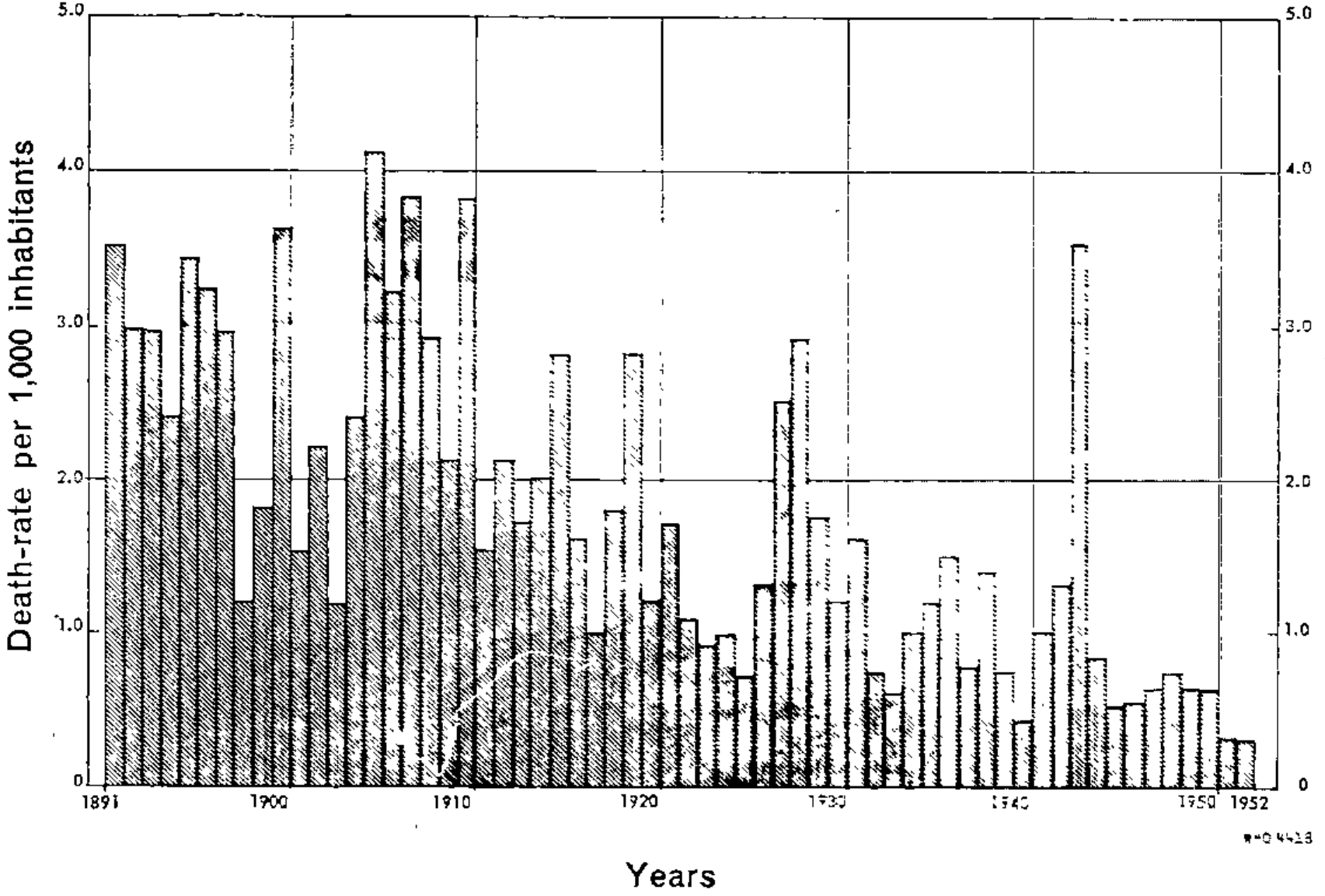


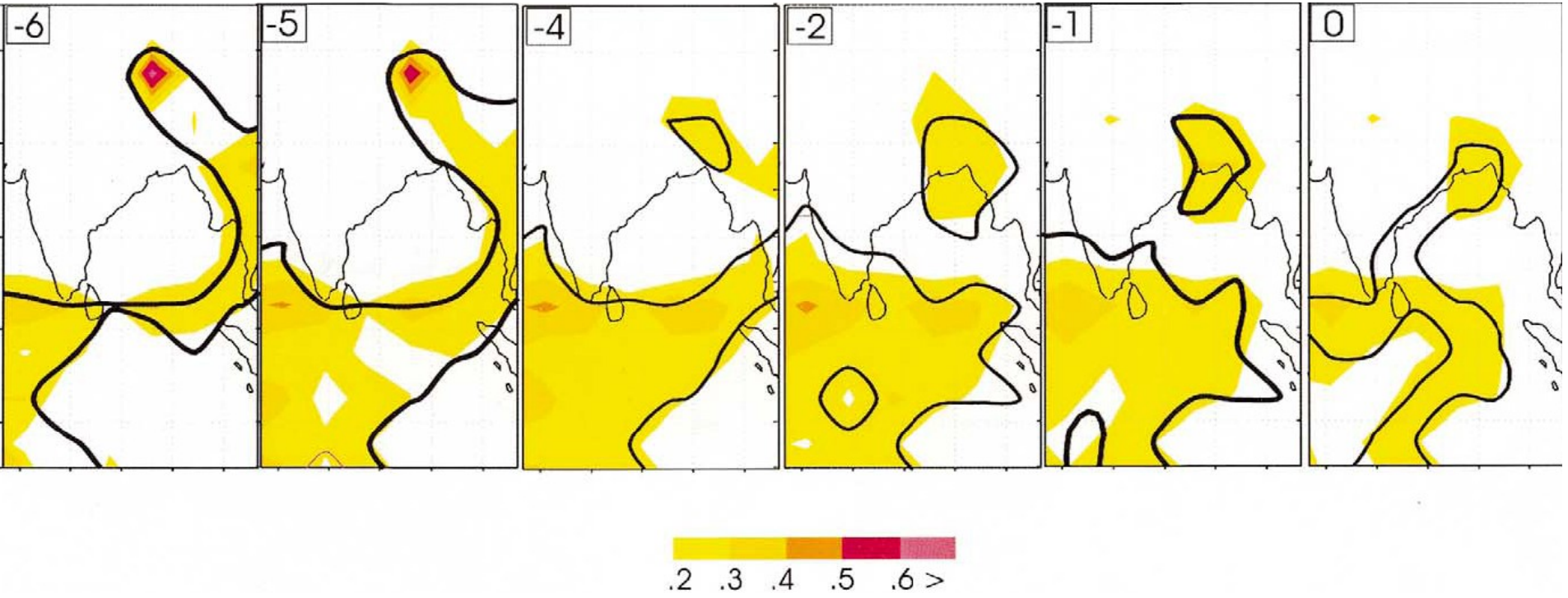
Historical distribution of endemic cholera in South Asia. The level of endemicity (calculated as the average incidence during the 15 healthiest years between 1901 and 1945) is shown by the variation in the density of dots.



Source: S. Swaroop, R. Pollitzer, ‘Cholera studies 2. World incidence’, *Bull. WHO* 12 (1955) 311–358.

FIG. 10. ANNUAL CHOLERA DEATH-RATE IN BENGAL, 1891-1952





Maps of correlation coefficients between cholera in Dhaka and temperatures on land and at sea for different lags, with the environmental variable anticipating disease (monthly data from 1980 to 1995). Monthly disease data are percentage cholera cases obtained by the ICDDR,B in Dhaka, Bangladesh, from a systematic sample of the patients visiting the facility. Monthly temperature data were extracted from the Global Ocean Surface Temperature Atlas (GOSTAplus) for a grid of 5° latitude and longitude. GOSTAplus was provided by the NASA Physical Oceanography Distributed Active Archive Center at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory/California Institute of Technology. Black boundaries indicate regions where the correlations are significant at the 0.002 level. (For each point on the map, the significance was calculated with a Monte Carlo test by randomly rearranging the elements of each time series at all points in 999 permutations.) A positive association between cholera and temperature is first observed to the north of Bangladesh over the Himalayas, where temperature leads cholera increases by 6 months. The pattern then moves south, though it weakens, as the lag to cholera decreases (from [3], copyright Science).

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