Borneo Biomedical Bibliography

Third edition, 2009

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Preface and acknowledgments

This bibliography contains over 1,000 references on health issues in Borneo, organized under 18 topical headings. These reports relate to the past and present health of all the large ethnic groups on the island but few of the smaller ones, since they have received less attention. The bibliography contains textual materials, including on-line links, and a few audio/visual materials. I have annotated many of the entries in order to identify the geographical areas studied, the groups investigated, and other data. J. R. R. Tolkien once wrote that his fictional hobbits liked to have books filled with things they already knew. Some users of this bibliography may also be pleased to find that it is full of things they already know, but others may find new or forgotten things. There are also lacunae in the bibliography, especially for Kalimantan; perhaps relatively few studies exist about its people's health. And the further back in time we gaze, the fewer reports we find on the health of all of Borneo's people.

Wayfarers from all over Southeast Asia and from India, China, Europe, and elsewhere visited Borneo long before European empires became rooted there. These travelers had little interest in the local health situation. When imperial Europeans arrived, they became interested in health matters primarily for their own survival in the tropics. It was not until the nineteenth century that Europeans living in Borneo started to pay some attention to the health of the inhabitants. By the twentieth century, if a rubber-plantation manager in British North Borneo thought malaria was decimating his workforce, he would likely stock up on quinine. All during this time, smallpox epidemics took their periodic toll because vaccination campaigns were slow in being recognized by rulers as having both economic and social benefits.

Modern health services did not arrive in Borneo until well into the twentieth century, and even then they did not penetrate much into the rugged interior. Today, however, such services are widely, if not universally, available and life spans are increasing. Despite these advantages, new menaces such as HIV/AIDS, drug-resistant infections, and environmental destruction and pollution are among the challenges that will continue to plague the island's residents in the future.

As is often the case, this project has received help from many people, not all of whom can be mentioned here. Foremost among them are Alexander Adelaar, George Appell, Ann Appleton, Hew Cheng Sim, Andrew Kiyu, Han Knapen, Jayl Langub, Elizabeth Etta ak Nyadang, and Bernard Sellato, all of whom in different ways contributed to the evolution of the bibliography.

Glossary/abbreviations

&—and
#—number
% —percent
AIDS—acquired immune deficiency syndrome
Am. J. Epidem.—American Journal of Epidemiology
Am. J. Hum. Gen.—American Journal of Human Genetics
Am. J. Phy. Anthro.—American Journal of Physical Anthropology
Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.—American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene
A-P J. Clin. Nutr.—Asia-Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition
A-P J. Pub. Hlth.—Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health
BRB—Borneo Research Bulletin
Bull.—Bulletin
Bull. WHO—Bulletin of the World Health Organization
bt.—binte (daughter of)
BTTLV—Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkerkunde
Dept.—Department
DNA—Deoxyribose nucleic acid
DPT —diphtheria, pertussis, typhoid
E.—East
EBV—Epstein-Barr virus
ed.—editor; edition
eds.—editors
e. g.—for example
et al.—and others; used in cases of more than three authors
etc.—et cetera; and so on
G6PD—the enzyme glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase
goitrogenic—of a substance that causes goiter
HIV—human immunodeficiency virus
HLA—human leucocyte antigen
IEAS—Institute of East Asian Studies
IMR—Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur
Internat.—International
IQ—intelligence quotient
J.—Journal
JE—Japanese encephalitis
J. Roy. Soc. Med.—Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine
J. Trop. Med. Hyg.—Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene
JMBRAS—Journal of the Malaysian Branch, Royal Asiatic Society
K.A.P.—knowledge, attitude, practice
KITLV—Koninklijk Instituut vor Taal-, Land en Volkenkunde (Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies)
Kg.—kampung (village)

L.—Long
latah—a startle state often followed by echolalia
manang—an Iban traditional healer
M. A.—Master of Arts
M. S.—Master of Science
Med.—Medicine, medical
MJM—Medical Journal of Malaysia, or Malaya
mm.—millimeter
mtDNA—mitochondrial DNA
mukim—a parish or territorial division
no.—number
NPC—nasopharyngeal cancer
Orang Asli—the indigenous peoples of W. Malaysia
p.—page
PCR—polymerase chain reaction
Ph. D.—Doctor of Philosophy
Psych.—psychology, psychological
R.—rumah (house or longhouse)
RM—ringget Malaysia (currency)
S.—South
SEAJTMPH—Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health
Sci.—Science
SMJ—Sarawak Museum Journal
SNP—single nucleotide polymorphism
Soc.—Social, society
Soc. Sci. Med.—Social Science and Medicine
STI—sexually transmitted infections
Suppl.—Supplement
TB—tuberculosis
TRSTMH—Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene
UNESCO—United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNICEF—United Nations Children's Fund
UNIMAS—University of Malaysia, Sarawak
Univ.—University
VHP—village health promoter
Vol.—volume
W.—West
Wakil Kesihatan Kampung—volunteer village health promoter

Introduction to the third edition: scope, coverage, limitations: an overview

This edition of the "BBB" has new features that can help readers access a variety of subject matter in the topical bibliography through its expanded list of subheadings or by utilizing the topical index, the place-name index, or the ethnic-group index. The author index provides access to reports by individuals or institutions, even if they occur in different sections of the bibliography.

The annotations in the bibliographic entries reflect my own interests and limitations, at least in part. A problem with some cited reports is that health information is sequestered in texts that are primarily on a non-health topic. These reports may be of only minor use to most readers. Another problem is that some reports, such as theses and government documents, are readily available only at the one institution where they reside.

On a more positive note, one advantages of the twenty-first century is that many of the bibliographic entries are now available on-line. While some are available only through library databases, a number are freely accessible on the internet. Readers are encouraged to navigate the net to obtain downloadable copies. This edition of the bibliography will be made available on-line through IEAS and through ScholarsArchive@OSU, acccessable through Google. The second edition of the bibliography has long been available on-line at: http://www.ieas.unimas.my/images/stories/biomedical.pdf

General health information by country or state is available at the following sites.
For Brunei: http://www.moh.gov.bn/
For Indonesia: http://www.depkes.go.id/
For Sabah: http://jknsabah.moh.gov.my/
For Sarawak: http://jknsarawak.moh.gov.my/

A well-known database is Medline, but Global Health is another database that is useful. However, Global Health is beset with typographical errors; in one case, part of an article title was changed, presumably by a British typist hitting the wrong key, from haemoglobin E to haemoglobin pounds-sterling.

One further point needs to be made. To encourage researchers in the social sciences and humanities to incorporate health issues into their studies, I have included information on the ethnic groups and places studied in the reports listed in the bibliography. Such information may also encourage more biomedical writers to note ethnic designations and locations in their reports. This is important because, for example, medical personnel from West Malaysia working in Borneo will see peoples and cultures different from those of their home area; the same situation holds for medical workers from non-Borneo parts of Indonesia coming to Kalimantan, let alone the visitors to Borneo from farther afield. Ethnic and site information also can help in planning "follow-up" studies; indeed, longitudinal studies on particular places and peoples often provide information not obtainable in other ways.

In all, fuller information on people, their environments and cultures, and all other basic elements of existence and experience can only help enrich our understanding of human life, now and into the future. Much of human life has changed radically over the past few centuries in Borneo and elsewhere and has been lost to human memory, or is now vanishing during our lifetimes. We as a species must adapt nimbly to many changes, both biologically and culturally, to avoid catastrophes such as pandemics, food shortages, and other global problems. The goal of

biomedical research, then, is to foresee a myriad of problems and inform our fellow human beings as to possible ways to solve them. This challenge has yet to be met in any systematic way.

Introduction to the edition of 2000

This bibliography was originally published by A. Baer and G. N. Appell in the *Borneo Research Bulletin* 27: 77-89, 1996. It had 173 references. I have now updated the bibliography for the Institute of East Asian Studies, UNIMAS, Sarawak. It contains more than 330 references.

The bibliography was originally assembled with two goals in mind. One was to delineate what is and is not known about human biology, particularly health, in Borneo. The other was to encourage the compilation by research workers of base-line data on neglected biomedical topics. Sustained biomedical research can contribute both to an illumination of practical problems and to an historical/evolutionary perspective on health and culture.

The reports referenced here all deal with Borneo. Recent papers published in peer-reviewed journals and edited books accessible through computer databases or libraries were favored for inclusion. Dutch language materials were omitted, but many are cited in Rousseau (1988) or in Knapen (1997, 1998). An earlier medical-anthropology review provides background information, specifically on groups in the Malaysian state of Sabah (Appell, 1968). Rousseau's (1988) bibliography on Central Borneo contains pertinent references on health, demography, botany, and other topics. Another bibliography (Cotter, 1965) contains little biomedical information.

The selected reports provide an overview of the health status of ethnic Bornean groups, based largely on studies in East Malaysia. Yet a coherent picture is elusive, since the studies were done at different times and places with disparate aims. No single report provides a thorough health survey of any particular group, one in which all ages were surveyed, demographic features of the group were ascertained, and past and present medical conditions were noted. Moreover, even for so dire a disease as malaria, little longitudinal information is available, despite the fact that 70% of reported malarial cases in Malaysia in 1990 were from Sabah (Lim, 1992). Rather, an early malarial survey of Sarawak and Brunei (de Zulueta, 1956) provides reliable information only on age 2-9 yrs. at single time points in various areas, despite known seasonal and annual variation in malarial parasitemia. Recent malarial reports have not built systematically on this 1956 survey base.

The cited reports do highlight some long-standing health problems in Borneo. These include childhood and adult malnutrition, filariasis, intestinal parasites, malaria, and some microbial infections. On a more positive note, Schwenk (1975) reported that the Iban once had "one of the highest" incidences in the world of tetanus neonatorum, or newborn lockjaw; this resulted from cutting the umbilical cord with an unsterilized bamboo splinter and controlling bleeding of the cord with kitchen-fire ashes, but the administration of anti-tetanus toxoid (ATT) now to antenatal mothers has reduced this form of tetanus to a very low level, at least in Sarawak (A. Kiyu, personal communication).

Conditions on which little has been published include complications associated with pregnancy or childbirth (that is, female reproductive health), geriatrics, childhood communicable diseases, dental problems, venereal diseases, and genetic disorders, to name a few. With notable exceptions, health-oriented demography has also been neglected, especially the many parameters

of fertility and viability. Thus it is unclear which medical conditions are major causes of age-specific morbidity and mortality among Borneo ethnic groups now, or which were the major causes in the past.

The bibliography is divided into thirteen sections, the first covering general and miscellaneous topics. Later sections cover cancer, demography, dengue, filariasis, genetics, goiter, leprosy, malaria, mental health, nutrition, tuberculosis, and typhus. These section headings are meant to provide entryways for both biologists and social scientists to the Borneo biomedical literature. For many of the references cited, the name(s) of the ethnic group(s) studied and the location of the study site are noted.

Borneo ethnic groups have received vastly different amounts of attention in biological or biomedical journals. The only biomedical reports on the Kenyah are on nutrition and malaria, while at least eight biomedical topics have been studied on the Iban.

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2. Abdul Karim Russ et al. Seroepidemiological study of leptospirosis among the indigenous communities living in the periphery of Crocker Range National Park, Sabah. In *A Scientific Journey through Borneo: Crocker Range National Park, Sabah. Vol. 2: Socio-cultural and Human Dimension.* Ghazally Ismail and Lamri Ali, eds. ASEAN Academic Press, London, 2001. Pp. 163-170. (26% of the Kadazan-Dusuns and Muruts studied showed exposure to leptospiral antigens; 21% of the subjects had no formal schooling and only 54% of the population had a chlorinated water supply.)

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76. Charles, I. S. *Healing in Sabah: Mysteries of Illness and Well-being (Malaysia).* Ph. D. dissertation, State Univ. New York, Buffalo, 2003.

77. Chen, P. C. The role of the community and medical auxiliaries in the prevention of diarrheal diseases of children in Sarawak, Malaysia. *SEAJTMPH* 13 (3):441-445, 1982.

78. Chen, P. C. Providing primary health care with non-physicians. *Annals Academy Med. Singapore* 13 (2):264-271, 1984. (On Sarawak.)

79. Chen, P. C. Developing primary health care for a nomad tribe: the Penans of the Baram. *A-P J. Pub. Hlth*. 1:34-37, 1987. (Healthcare was improved in Baram District by introducing a health promoter volunteer program after a survey found 42% of adult Penans had goiter, 35% of children had intestinal helminths, and childhood diarrhea, coughs, skin diseases, and malnutrition were common ailments at the Lio Matu health clinic.)

80. Chen, P. C. Health care in Sarawak's jungles. *World Health Forum* 10:190-192, 1989. (On Penan.)

81. Chen, P. C. and Y. K. Tan. A primary health care project for Sarawak. *MJM* 37 (1):25-34, 1982. (On a pilot project for Entabai District, Sixth Division, Iban in 48 longhouses: health-care delivery involving village volunteer aides, including manangs, assisting a health clinic consisting of 2 paramedics, 2 nurse-midwives, a sanitarian, and 3 other workers.)

82. Chen, S. T., et al. *Primary health care in Keningau, Sabah*. Dept. of Pediatrics, Faculty of Med., Univ. Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, 1989. (Includes consideration of malaria.)

83. Cheok, S. S. Acute cassava poisoning in Sarawak. *Tropical Doctor* 8 (3):99-101, 1978. (Two cases occurred in Malay children.)

84. Chew, D. Social and cultural trends in Sarawak. *SMJ* 47:85-100, 1994. (Describes the increase in medical facilities throughout the state.)

85. Chi, Y. S., C. M. Chee, and A. Singh. Should neonates with specific "risk factors" be admitted to the special care nursery? *MJM* 45 (1):29-36, 1990. (On Sarawak General Hospital.)

86. Chin, F. H. Edible and poisonous fungi from the forests of Sarawak. Part 2. *SMJ* 39:195-201, 1987.

87. Chong Chun Hian. Memoirs of a pioneer doctor in Sarawak in the 1950s. *Sarawak Gazette* 120:5-23, 1993 and 121:20-23, 1994. (The British colonial government sent a doctor and a medical aide from Sibu Hospital to the Ulu Rejang; they found open-sore yaws, malaria associated with widespread logging, lack of safe water supplies, and invasive diseases such as measles, polio, diphtheria, and whooping cough, among other problems; the doctor lamented the filing and blackening of teeth in the longhouses and noted the fashionable gold-capping of teeth in older people.)

88. Chong, V. H. Gastrointestinal: enterobiasis. *J. Gastroenterology Hepatology* 24 (1):168 only, 2009. (A case study in Brunei.)

89. Chong, V. H., and J. Anand. Prevalence of Helicobacter pylori amongst expatriates from the Indian subcontinent in Southeast Asia. *Indian J. Gastroenterology* 25 (1):45-46, 2006. (Over 30% of Nepalese and the others tested in Brunei had the infection.)

90. Chong, V. H., and H. S. Zinna. Hepatitis C virus infection and haemodialysis: experience of a district general hospital in Brunei. *Singapore Med. J*. 49 (11):916-920, 2008.

91. Chong, V. H., N. Rajendran and Z. Wint. Prevalence and predictive factors for complementary and alternative medicine use in Brunei Darussalam. *Singapore Med. J*. 49 (12):1012-1016, 2008.

92. Chong, V. H., K. C. Lim, and N. Rajendran. Prevalence of active Helicobacter pylori infection among patients referred for endoscopy in Brunei Darussalam. *Singapore Med. J.* 49 (1):42-46, 2008. (Malays and Chinese had the lowest infection rate.)

93. Christie, W. L. Latent dysentery, or dysentery carriers in Sarawak, Borneo. *British Med. J.* 2:118, 1914.

94. Christie, W. L. Further investigations into latent dysentery and intestinal parasitism in Sarawak. *British Med. J.,* (17 July) 2:89-90, 1915. (On Malays by the Sarawak River.)

95. Chua, K. B., et al. Genetic diversity of enterovirus 71 isolated from cases of hand, foot, and mouth disease in the 1997, 2000, and 2003 outbreaks, peninsular Malaysia. *Malaysian J. Pathology* 29 (2):69-78, 2007. (Samples obtained from Kuching in 2006 were also studied.)

96. Chung, F. J. Interests and policies of the state of Sarawak, Malaysia regarding intellectual property rights for plant derived drugs. *J. Ethnopharmacology* 51 (1-3):201-204, 1996. (Discusses the discovery that extracts from two species of Calophyllum trees have anti-HIV properties.)

97. Clarke, M. C. The Binadins of North Borneo. *MJM* 2 (3):179-183, 1947. (On the Binadin/Ubian fishing group; malaria, intestinal worms, and malnutrition were common.)

98. Clarke, M. C. Some impressions of the Muruts of North Borneo. *TRSTMH* 44 (4): 453-464, 1951. [Reported that health was poor, in terms of TB, goiter, maternal mortality, sterility, malnutrition, infant mortality (23%), and miscarriage-stillbirths (11%).]

99. Clarke, M. C. Kalatong: the Murut treatment of chronic disease. *JMBRAS* 27 (1):68-72, 1954. (Only women were ritual healers-herbalists but diagnosticians were of either sex; discusses treatment for a tuberculosis-like condition in the Keningau area.)

100. Colchester, M. *Pirates, Squatters, and Poachers*. Survival International, London, 1989. (Noted that effluents from oil-palm processing have made many Borneo rivers unsafe for drinking.)

101. Copeland, A. The Muruts of North Borneo: malaria and racial extinction. *Lancet* 228:1233-1239, 1935. (This report is also on Dusun; it is analyzed in #31.)

102. Corwin, A. L, et al. Epidemic and sporadic hepatitis E virus transmission in West Kalimantan (Borneo), Indonesia. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg*. 57 (1):62-65, 1997. (Following a hepatitis epidemic in a riverine area in 1987, viral transmission continued there sporadically.)

103. Corwin, A. L., et al. Two years' investigation of epidemic hepatitis E virus transmission in West Kalimantan (Borneo). *TRSTMH* 89 (3):262-265, 1995. (Studied the 1991 viral outbreak.)

104. Corwin, A. L., et al. The unique riverine ecology of hepatitis E virus transmission in South-East Asia. *TRSTMH* 93 (3):255-260, 1999. (Human use of rivers for bathing, cooking, and drinking water, and for excreta disposal predisposes to a high incidence of infection in Kalimantan and elsewhere.)

105. Cotter, C. P. *Bibliography of English Language Sources on Human Ecology: Eastern Malaysia and Brunei.* (Asian Studies at Hawaii, No. 1) Univ. Hawaii, Honolulu, 1965.

106. Crain, J. B. The anger within the flesh of the house: mengalong Lun Dayeh cosmology as argument about babies and birds. In *Female and Male in Borneo.* V. H. Sutlive, ed. Borneo Research Council, Williamsburg, Virginia, 1991. Pp. 335-344. (The Lun Dayeh of the middle Mengalong River, Sabah, including the village of Ranau, define health in a community sense, such as living in a longhouse, and define ill health as resulting from being alone or living away from home.)

107. Cross, J. H., et al. Parasitological survey and seroepidemiology of amoebiasis in South Kalimantan (Borneo), Indonesia. *SEAJTMPH* 6 (1): 52-60, 1975. (On natives and Javanese transmigrants; 97% of the people tested had one or more intestinal parasite, usually worms; 4.4% had malarial parasitemia; 34% gave evidence of Entamoeba infection.)

108. Cross, J. H., et al. Parasitic infections in humans in West Kalimantan (Borneo), Indonesia. *Tropical Geographical Med.* 28 (2):121-130, 1976. (In the eight villages studied, 6% of the population had malaria, 4% had filariasis, 97% had intestinal parasites.)

109. Davis, C. E., and J. Anandan. The evolution of r factor: a study of a "pre-antibiotic" community in Borneo. *New England J. Med*. 15 (3):117-122, 1970.

110. Dawie, A. K. (=Kiyu, A.) A study of patients admitted to Miri Hospital, Sarawak, by air-borne medical evacuation. *MJM* 41 (2):123-133, 1986.

111. Dennis, D. T. The field studies, 1981. In *Tropical Disease Research in Sabah*. IMR Bull. No. 20, Kuala Lumpur, 1983. Pp. 90-99. [Studied Rungus and Bajau in Pantai village plus five other villages (Rosab, Rokom, Kebatasan, and Sinukab), all in the Kudat Residency; some demographic data; found poor sanitation, poor health services, high adult illiteracy, many stillbirths, and high malaria and filariasis rates, but little goiter.]

112. Department of Agriculture. *Medicinal Plants of Brunei*: Vol. 1, 1992; Vol. 2, 1994. Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources, Brunei.

113. Department of Health, Indonesia. *Guide-book kunjungan Menteri Kesehatan ke Kalimantan Timur, 7-9 Mei, 1975*. Samarinda, 1975. (On public health in E. Kalimantan.)

114. Ding, L. K., and J. Sutlive. The use of dithiazanine iodide in the treatment of multiple helminthiasis in Sarawak, Borneo. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg*. 9 (5):503-505, 1960. (The treatment was a failure.)

115. Doraisingam, M. Trends of logging accidents in Sarawak. *Malaysian Forester* 49 (3):284-305, 1986. (In 1980-1984 Sarawak had on average 83 logging-related deaths annually.)

116. Dounias, E., et al. No longer nomadic: changing Punan Tubu lifestyle requires new health strategies. *Cultural Survival Quarterly* 28 (2):15-19, 2004. (On Punan in the upper Tubu catchment, E. Kalimantan.)

117. Dubach-Vischer, M. *Mit Boot und Stethoskop: das Ehepaar Dr. med. M. und B. Vischer-Mylins in Borneo 1928 bis 1943.* [With Boot and Stethoscope; the Married Couple Dr. Med. M. and B. Vischer-Mylins in Borneo from 1928 to 1943.] F. Reinhardt, Basel, 1998.

118. Durfee, P. T., et al. Toxoplasmosis in man and animals in South Kalimantan (Borneo), Indonesia. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 25 (1):42-47, 1976. (Toxoplasma antibody prevalence ranged up to 51% in villagers and was 61% in domestic goats, which were probably the source of human infection.)

119. Dwarakanathan, R., H. Z. Yaakub, and H. Hadi. Pattern of peritoneal permeability in continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis patients in Brunei. *Peritoneal Dialysis Internat.* 23 (2):s11-s13, 2003.

120. Eddey, H. H. Prisoner-of-war camps in Borneo. *Med. J. Australia* 21 (2):403-404, 1946.

121. Elvince, R., et al. Assessment of mercury contamination in the Kahayan River, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. *J. Water Environmental Technology* 6 (2):103-112, 2008. (One Kahanan tributary had 2 times the safe limit of mercury; also studied the Rungan River, which had low concentrations.)

122. Embi, N., et al. Prevalence of antibodies to Pseudomonas pseudomallei exotoxin and whole cell antigens in military personnel in Sabah and Sarawak, Malaysia. *Microbiology Immunology* 36 (8):899-904, 1992. (The majority showed positive test results.)

123. Evans, I. *The Religion of the Tempasuk Dusun of North Borneo*. Cambridge University Press, London, 1953. (Noted that smallpox spirit stones guarded villages; the spirits warned people not to go to other villages where smallpox raged; in the popoulik ceremony boats were used to carry disease away, following the measles epidemic in Kadamaian in 1939, as well as in Bajau and Illanun areas.)

124. Fauziah Zainal Ehsan and F. Siner Sipeng. Evolution of health care in Sarawak. *Sarawak Gazette* 126 (1539):4-8, 1999. (A historical review.)

125. Fauziah Zainal Ehsan and F. Siner Sipeng. The village health promoter programme in Sarawak. *Sarawak Gazette* 126 (1539):9-11, 1999. (Implemented in 1983, this program trains local volunteers, provides them with medical kits, and supervises their work through areal mobile health teams.)

126. Ficker, C. E., et al. Inhibition of human pathogenic fungi by members of the Zingiberaceae used by the Kenyah (Indonesian Borneo). *J. Ethnopharmacology* 85 (2-3):289-293, 2003. (On E. Kalimantan.)

127. Flindt, M. Antibiotics from the sky. *Lancet* 362:412 only, 2003. (On the early use of chloramphenicol in Sarawak for typhoid treatment in 1949.)

128. Frankenberg, E., D. McKee, and D. Thomas. Health consequences of forest fires in Indonesia. *Demography* 42 (1):109-129, 2005. (Studied Kalimantan and Sumatra; the haze of 1993-1997 hindered work activity.)

129. Friesen, S. J., and N. D. Schuman. Medicine in Sarawak: the medical missionary program at work. *J. Kansas Med. Soc*. 65: 125-131, 1964. (Note: One source gives A. C. Alfred as the first author.)

130. Gan, C. Y. Smokeless tobacco use among rural Kadazan women in Sabah, Malaysia. *SEAJTMPH* 26 (2):291-296, 1995.

131. Gan, C. Y. *Tobacco usage among Kadazans and Bajaus in Sabah*. Doctor of Med. thesis, Dept. of Soc. and Preventive Med., Univ. Malaya, 1996.

132. Gan, C. Y., and M. K. Chan. A blood pressure profile of rural Kadazans and Bajaus in Sabah. *SEAJTMPH* 24:583-589, 1993. (On rural kgs. in Kota Belud District; studied age 20 years and up and found over 10% were hypertensive; contains population profiles.)

133. Geddes, W. R. *The Land Dayaks of Sarawak, a Report on the Social Economic Survey of the Land Dayaks to the Colonial Social Science Research Council*. Colonial Research Studies, No. 14, Her Majesty's Stationary Office, London, 1954. (In the 1950s Bidayuh in Upper Serian had no modern medical care except that provided by the author's medical kit; infant mortality was high, malaria and other ailments were common, and intestinal worms seemed universal; most people had never consulted a medical worker about their health problems; the paramedic stationed in Tebakang had a potential client base of 12,000 people, most of whom he was never able to visit in their remote locations.)

134. Ghazally Ismail and Murtedza Mohamed. Health and environment in Sabah. *Borneo Review* 1 (1):41-59, 1990. (Environmental change, including the creation of artificial catchment areas resulting from deforestation and agricultural activities, may have changed the prevalence of vector-borne diseases; food-borne diseases, common in Sabah, may be related to fecal contamination of rivers; air pollution, pesticide usage, and river contamination by heavy metals have also increased.)

135. Gias, E. L., and M. J. Cardosa. Sentinel surveillance for hand, foot, and mouth disease in Kuching, Sarawak. *Proceedings 11th National Biotechnology Seminar 1999.* Malacca, 1999.

136. Goh, K-L. It all began here—rural water supply. *Sarawak Gazette* 117 (December): 51, 1990.

137. Goh, K-L. Gotong-royong or self help—the crucial factor to the successful implementation of medical projects. *Sarawak Gazette* no. 1515:41-42, 1991.

138. Goh, K-L., and N. Parasakth. The racial cohort phenomenon: seroepidemiology of Heliobacter pylori infection in a multiracial Southeast Asian country. *European J. Gastroenterology Hepatology* 13 (2):177-183, 2001. (On blood samples from Iban and others in Sibu and from Kadazan and others in Kota Kinabalu; indigenous samples from Kota Kinabalu had the highest prevalence of relevant antibodies, 65%.)

139. Gollin, L. X. Having your medicine and eating it too: a preliminary look at medicine and meals in Kayan-Mentarang, Kalimantan, Indonesia. *BRB* 28:28-41, 1997. (On medicinal plants and traditional therapies in E. Kalimantan.)

140. Gollin, L. X. *The taste and smell of Tabah Kenyah (Kenyah medicine): An exploration of chemosensory selection criteria for medicinal plants among the Kenyah Leppo' Ke of East Kalimantan, Borneo, Indonesia*. Ph. D. dissertation, Univ. Hawaii, Honolulu, 2001. (Bitter plants are favored for relieving fevers; astringent plants are favored as internal anti-diarrhetics and external wound healers.)

141. Gollin, L. X. Subtle and profound sensory attributes of medicinal plants among the Kenyah Leppo' Ke of East Kalimantan, Borneo. *J. Ethnobotany* 23 (1):173-201, 2003.

142. Griffith, G. Health and disease in young Sea Dayak men. *SMJ* 6 (5):322-327, 1955. [Iban volunteers for the Sarawak Rangers, while pre-selected in some ways for good health, had a number of problems; 9% had defective eyesight, 7% had otitis media, 7% had microfilariae, 5% had crab yaws, 4% had thyroid enlargement (goiter), 4% had heart murmurs, and 3% had "chronic" malaria; no cases of leprosy, scoliosis, inguinal hernia, or vitamin deficiency were observed; among lowland Simanggang Iban men, 33% had filariasis but fewer inland men had it.]

143. Gumpolo, T., J. D. Miller, and A. Moguil. Village medical treatment among the coastal Kadazan. *SMJ* 39 (60):149-167, 1988.

144. Gunsalam, A. A post-natal tonic and its legend. *SMJ* 7:198-199, 1957.

145. Hadidjaja, P., et al. Survey of schistosomiasis and other intestinal parasites of Mangkahui village in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. *SEAJTMPH* 9 (3):442-443, 1978. (Also studied helminths and protozoan parasites.)

146. Haji Mohiddin, M., W. Chin, and D. Holdsworth. Traditional medicinal plants of Brunei Darussalam. Part II. Sengkurong. *Internat. J. Pharmacognosy* 29:252-258, 1992.

147. Haji Mohiddin, M., W. Chin, and D. K. Holdsworth. Traditional medicinal plants of Brunei Darussalam. Part III. Sengkurong. *Internat. J. Pharmacognosy* 30:105-108, 1992.

148. Hale, J. H., L. H. Lee, and K. A. Lim. Neutralizing antibodies against certain arthropod-borne viruses in the sera of Singapore and Borneo children. *Annals Tropical Med. Parasitology* 50 (3):268-274, 1956.

149. Hammen, V. C. Long-time risk of groundwater/drinking water pollution with sulphuric compounds beneath burned peatlands in Indonesia. *Water Sci. Technology* 56 (1):253-258, 2007. (Peatland fires in Kalimantan in 1997-1998 produced ash that polluted water supplies.)

150. Hanihara, T. Dental and cranial affinities among populations of East Asia and the Pacific. *Am. J. Phy. Anthro*. 88:163-182, 1992. (A typological analysis, treating each group as a clone; Dayaks sampled at Pontianak were considered to be a "remnant of 'pure' Proto-Malays," a construct of stereotypic thinking.)

151. Hardin, S., A. Kiyu, and M. S. Chang. Critique of article: "Prevalence and distribution of intestinal and blood parasites among Ibans..." *MJM* 43 (3):269-271, 1988. (Corrects misstatements in entry #261.)

152. Harman, A. J. E. The natural history of Chinese drugstores. *Sabah Soc. J.* 8 (4):435-436, 1988.

153. Harris, A. Presence, efficacy, and the politics of healing among the Iban of Sarawak. In *Healing Power and Modernity: Traditional Medicine, Shamanism, and Science in Asian Societies*. L. Conner and G. Samuel, eds. Bergin & Garvey, Westport, Connecticut, 2001. Pp. 130-151. (Discusses community approaches to illness as distinct from modern-medical approaches; notes that Iban women no longer have a pivotal role in caring for the physical and mental ills of community members.)

154. Harrisson, T. *World Within*. Cresset Press, London, 1959. (Noted gold teeth, suicide, adoption, abortion, incisor extraction in girls, and mineral salts among the Kelabit.)

155. Hashim, J., and A. Kiyu. Giving the public their say. *World Health* 49 (1):26-27, 1996. (Report on a citizen survey about the Healthy Cities Project in Kuching, Sarawak.)

156. Hashim bin Awang, A. R. Supernatural elements in the traditional Melanau concepts of illness causations: A preliminary observation. *SMJ* 34:47-51, 1985.

157. Hassan, A. K. R., et al. Seroepidemiology of exposure to Helicobacter pylori among the indigenous communities living in the periphery of Crocker Range Park, Sabah, East Malaysia. *MJM* 56 (suppl. A.):63 only, 2001.

158. Hassan, S. Pioneering problem-based medical education in Borneo for the practice of evidence-based medicine. In *Borneo2000: Ethnicity, Culture and Society*. M. Leigh, ed. UNIMAS, Kuching, Malaysia, 2000. Pp. 799-806. (Sarawak medical-school training started in 1985 at UNIMAS.)

159. Hatta Solhee and J. Langub. Challenges in extending development to the Penan community of Sarawak. In *Restoration of Tropical Ecosystems*. H. Leith and M. Lohmann, eds. Kluwer, Dordrecht, 1993. Pp. 239-250. [Notes the efforts made by medical staff in providing healthcare to the Penans, especially through the volunteer corps program and the service centers at Lusong Laku on the Linau River, Belaga District (serving Lusong Laku, Long Kajang, and L. Tanyit) and at L. Kevok, Layun River, Baram District (serving L. Kevok, L. Leng, L. Palo, L. Latei, L. Belok, and L. Kawa); provides a map of Penan locations in Sarawak.]

160. Heathcote, O. H. U. Japanese encephalitis in Sarawak: studies on juvenile mosquito populations. *TRSTMH* 64 (4):483-488, 1970. (On Tijirak Bidayuh, south of Kuching.)

161. Heiser, V. *An American Doctor's Odyssey*. Norton, New York, 1936. (Discusses the Brooke regime's lack of interest in public health promotion.)

162. Heyser, N. Rainforest management and indigenous livelihoods. *Development* 4:14-17, 1992. (In Limbang District, Sarawak, typhoid, cholera, and diarrhea all occurred when gravity-fed water pipes were empty during the dry season.)

163. Hill, M. Japanese encephalitis in Sarawak: studies on adult mosquito populations. *TRSTMH* 64 (4):489-496, 1970. (On Tijirak Bidayuh.)

164. Holdsworth, D. K. Traditional medicinal plants of Brunei Darussalam. Part 1. Bukit Udal. *Internat. J. Pharmacognosy* 29 (4):245-250, 1991.

165. Holdsworth, D. K. Traditional medicinal plants of Brunei Darussalam. Part 2. Sengkurong. *Internat. J. Pharmacognosy* 29 (4):252-258, 1991.

166. Holdsworth, D. K., et al. More medicinal plants of Brunei Darussalam. *J. Tropical Medicinal Plants* 2 (1):133-138, 2001.

167. Horton, A. The Brunei smallpox epidemic of 1904. *SMJ* (December) 33:89-99, 1984.

168. Hose, Bishop. The contents of a Dyak medicine chest. *JMBRAS* 39:65-70, 1903.

169. Hsu, V. P., et al. Estimate of the burden of rotavirus disease in Malaysia. *J. Infectious Diseases* 192 (suppl.):s80-s86, 2005. (Children have a 2% chance of contracting rotavirus diarrhea before reaching 5 years of age.)

170. Huang, S. S., et al. Prevalence and predictors of Helicobacter pylori infections in children and adults from the Penan ethnic minority of Malaysian Borneo. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg*. 71 (4):444-450, 2004. (Studied Penan in remote Limbang Division, Mulu regional center, and Belaga village; almost 40% were antigen-positive; people with availability of a flush toilet were more likely to be antigen-negative but people in the remote setting also tended to be antigen-negative.)

171. Huehne, W. H. A doctor among "nomadic" Punans. *SMJ* 9:195-202, 1959. (Some census and general health data.)

172. Hung, L. C., et al. Epidemiology and strain characteristics of rotavirus diarrhea in Malaysia. *Internat. J. Infectious Diseases* 10 (6):470-474, 2006. (Studied Kuching patients 0-5 years of age.)

173. Hurlbut, H. M. Traditional beliefs of the Eastern (Labuk) Kadazan people. *Sabah Museum and Archive J.* 1 (1):111-171, 1986.

174. Indradjaya, S. *The effects of user fee and family characteristics on the utilization of health centers in West Nusa Tenggara and East Kalimantan, Indonesia*. Ph. D. dissertation, Univ. California, Los Angeles, 1995.

175. Inoue, M., et al. Changes in economic life of the hunters and gatherers: the Kelay Punan of East Kalimantan. *Tropics* 1:143-153, 1991.

176. Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur. *Tropical Disease Research in Sabah*. IMR Bull., no. 20, 1983. [Described 1981 field studies on Rungus, Bajau, and others on the Bengkoka Peninsula, in the villages of Rosob, Rokom, Kebatasan, Sinukab, Kanibongan, and Pantai; over 22% of the study population harbored microfilariae; despite anti-malarial measures, malaria was mesoendemic, with a relatively high rate in males and in children; over 20% of children were malnourished; iron-deficiency anemia was found in 48% of the children and 28% of the women (15-45 years); leprosy was a public health problem, with a prevalence of perhaps 2.5/1000.]

177. Irvine, H. 3rd WONCA world rural health conference in Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia. *Canadian J. Rural Med.* 4 (4):239-240, 1999. (280 delegates attended, as did the WHO.)

178. Jaliha binh Haji Momun, Hajiah Dayang. History of nursing services in Brunei. *Brunei Bull.* (on-line version) Saturday, 17 May 2003.

179. Jamuh. G. Melanau healing. *SMJ* 9 (13-14):186-194, 1959, reprinted in Jamuh, G. Some Melanau Customs and Taboos, *Borneo Literature Bureau*, 1973. (On the aid of a nail for toothache and of incense fumigation for day-long infant crying, among other matters; based on information from a man in Kg. Tellian, Mukah.)

180. "J. D. M." Tracking a virus and making a point. *Science* 279:1467 only, 1998. (A profile of Jane Cardosa and her virus research.)

181. Jensen, E. Sickness and the Iban manang. *Folk* 14-15:93-102, 1972/73. [Iban favored injections of penicillin to cure infectious diseases such as yaws but favored their own healers (manang), who often have poor eyesight, for other maladies; mentions Rumah Ancheh and R. Sa in Lemanak, Silik in upper Batang Ai, the upper Undup, and Skrang.]

182. Jinam, T. A., et al. An update of the general health status in the indigenous populations of Malaysia. *Ethnicity and Health* 13 (3):277-287, 2008. (Bidayuh and Temuan were more obese than Kensiu or Jehai but they had less evidence of immune response to infection than the Kensiu or Jehai.)

183. Joshi, N. D. Incidence of pterygium in the state of Brunei. *Nippon Ganka Gakkai Zasshi* 74 (6):458-463, 1970. (On an eye abnormality.)

184. Jus'at, I. *Determinants of nutritional status of preschool children in Indonesia: An analysis of the national socio-economic survey (SUSENAS), 1987*. Ph. D. dissertation, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, New York, 1991. (Concluded that Kalimantan should be a priority area in Indonesia to lessen protein-energy malnutrition there.)

185. Jus'at, I., et al. Reaching young Indonesian women through marriage registries: an innovative approach for anemia control. *J. Nutrition* 130 (suppl. S) (2):s456-s458, 2000. (Studied three districts in S. Kalimantan where couples are required to obtain tetanus immunization before marriage; pre-marriage women were counseled to take iron-folate tablets and 261 such women were monitored for hemoglobin levels; found anemia decreased from 24% to 14% during the study period.)

186. Kamath, S. Hepatitis B surface antigen subtypes in Malaysia. *Am. J. Epidem.* 102 (2):191-195, 1975. (Found "Dayaks" in Sarawak are like "Senoi" in W. Malaysia in having a certain subtype of hepatitis antigen and are unlike other Malaysian groups.)

187. Kamil Mohamed Ariff and Teng Cheong Lieng. Rural health care in Malaysia. *Australian J. Rural Health* 10:99-103, 2002. (Most health services to rural areas are provided by government facilities, with local clinics backed up by hospitals in towns and, for remote areas, by the "flying doctor service" which consists of a doctor, medical assistant, and two nurses.)

188. Kan, S. K., and R. W. Kay. Melioidosis presenting as prostatitis—a case report from Sabah. *TRSTMH* 22 (5):522-524, 1978. (The treatment was successful but the patient became sterile.)

189. Kan, S. K., R. W. Kay, and I. Thomas. Schistosoma japonicum-like ova in liver and rectal biopsies in three cases in Sabah, Malaysia. *SEAJTMPH* 10 (1):97-99, 1979. (All three cases were in immigrants; earlier, Sabah was free of the disease.)

190. Kan, S. K., and J. L. K. Hii. Helminth eggs from faeces of Python reticulates with special reference to Capillaria and its public health significance in Sabah, Malaysia. *SEAJTMPH* 10 (1):155-157, 1979.

191. Kan, S. P., S. B. Yap, and P. L. Yap. Intestinal parasitism among Penan children of the Upper Baram, Sarawak. *A-P J. Pub. Hlth*. 1 (1):38-41, 1987.

192. Kedit, P. M. An ecological survey of the Penan. *SMJ* 30:225-279, 1982. (Studied Tepoh Basong, Long Pala, L. Iman, Ubung, and L. Napir; in the 1980s, Penan knew and used over 30 medicinal, wild plants; five wild plants were used as an antidote to dart poisoning.)

193. Kell, D. *A Doctor's Borneo*. Boolarong Publications, Brisbane, 1984. (Largely on Sabah.)

194. Khoo, A., C. K. Ho, and T. K. Ong. Measles—an experience in Sandakan Hospital, Sabah, 1990. *Singapore Med. J.* 35 (6):595-598, 1994. (Most of the children studied had not been vaccinated against measles.)

195. Khoo, K. J. Health care in Sarawak: model of a public system. In *Health Care in Malaysia.* Chee H. L. and S. Barraclough, eds. Routledge, London, 2007. Pp. 187-207. [Discusses Sarawak health in terms of government budget and personnel, public vs. private care, urban vs. rural facilities, user costs, health outcomes (including school nutrition), Penan health, and traditional medicine; tables provide data on incomes, water supplies, sanitation, immunization, infant mortality, malaria, and sexually transmitted infections.]

196. Kimball, L. A. *Borneo Medicine: The Healing Art of Indigenous Brunei Malay Medicine*. Univ. Microfilms Institute, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1979.

197. King, V. T. Environmental change in Malaysian Borneo. In *Environmental Change in Southeast Asia*. M. Parnwell and R. Bryant, eds. Routledge, London, 1986. Pp. 165-189. [Mainly on surveys of 13 Iban longhouses in Bintulu Division, Sarawak (Rumah Ugal, R. Jeranku, R. Utan, R. Nyandang, R. Bana, R. Saba, R. Assan, R. Galan, R. Lunyong, R. Anok, R. Mesa, R. Bunsu, and R. Anchai); coughs, fever, stomach ache, and diarrhea were common problems.]

198. Kiyu, A. The dogs and their possible influence on health of the longhouse people of the seventh division of Sarawak. *SMJ* 29:97-100, 1981.

199. Kiyu, A. Plants used by Punans around Lio Mato area to treat diarrhea. *Sarawak Gazette* (December) 110:3-4, 1984.

200. Kiyu, A. Medicine and magic in Sarawak. *Sarawak Gazette* (December) 110:4-5, 1984.

201. Kiyu, A. The availability of some household items among Penan households in the Lio Mato area, Upper Baram, Sarawak. *Sarawak Gazette* 113:15-24, 1986. (The area was surveyed for a village health promoter program; lack of mosquito nets noted.)

202. Kiyu, A. *Impact of rural water supply and sanitation on the health status of children under five years in Sarawak, Malaysia.* School of Public Health and Tropical Med., Tulane Univ., New Orleans, Ph. D. dissertation, 1990.

203. Kiyu, A., and S. Hardin. Functioning and utilization of rural water supplies in Sarawak, Malaysia. *Bull. WHO* 70 (1):125-128, 1992. (Surveyed 47 villages; a third of the water systems were functional, another third semi-functional, and the rest nonfunctional.)

204. Kiyu, A., and S. Hardin. Latrine use in rural Sarawak. *SEAJTMPH* 24 (1):40-42, 1993. (In 1989 a third of rural water systems were non-functional; pour-flush latrines were well used by adults but only by about half of pre-school children; since that time such latrines have become common in rural areas but the problem of water shortages during droughts still exists.)

205. Kiyu, A., et al. Evaluation of the healthy village program in Kapit District, Sarawak, Malaysia. *Health Promotion Internat.* 21 (1):13-18, 2006. (To help alleviate the poverty, disease, environmental harm, injuries, and accidents that occur among rural ethnic minorities in Sarawak, a World Health Program was implemented at the longhouse level in 2000 in Kapit District; the 2003 evaluation covered environmental and hygiene improvements, fire safety, and exercise and smoking habits and found beneficial changes had occurred.)

206. Klokke, A. H., ed. *Traditional Medicine among the Ngaju Dayak of Central Kalimantan: the 1935 Writings of a Former Ngaju Dayak Priest.* Borneo Research Council, Phillips, Maine, 1999. (Lists diseases and their treatments.)

207. Klokke-Coster, A., and A. H. Klokke. Assessment of medical care in an Indonesian town. *Tropical Geographical Med.* 13:255-266, 1961.

208. Knapen, H. Epidemics, droughts, and other uncertainties in Southeast Borneo during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In *Paper Landscapes*. P. Boomgaard, F. Colombijn, and D. Henley, eds. KITLV Press, Leiden, 1997. Pp. 121-152. (On Kalimantan environmental conditions in terms of human life.)

209. Ko, J. T. H. Methods and problems of studying poverty in Sarawak. *BRB* 19:15-46, 1987.

210. Koay, T. K., et al. An epidemiological investigation of an outbreak of leptospirosis associated with swimming, Beaufort, Sabah. *MJM* 59 (4):455-459, 2004. (Boys swimming in a creek in 1999, after the water became stagnant, became ill and one died.)

211. Koblenzer, P. The health of the Rungus Dusun of British North Borneo. *J. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 61 (12):293-302, 1958. [A study of tuberculosis, heart defects, anemia (commoner in females), malaria, yaws, syphilis (none found), polio, intestinal worms (84% positive), etc., in a mixture of Dusun speakers in the Maksangkong-Dampirit village complex.]

212. Kok, K. Y. Y, et al. A prospective review of laparoscopic cholecystectomy in Brunei. *Surgical Laparoscopy Endoscopy* 8 (2):120-122, 1998. (On gallstones.)

213. Kromoredjo, P., and R. S. Fujioka. Evaluating three sample methods to assess the microbial quality of drinking water in Indonesia. *Environmental Toxicology Water Quality* 6 (2):259-270, 1991. (Martapura River, which serves Banjarmasin city, S. Kalimantan, contains coliforms but city water is adequately chlorinated.)

214. Kulip, J. A survey of indigenous plants used for food and medicine by the Kadazan-Dusun ethnic group in Tambunan, Sabah, East Malaysia. Paper presented at the biennial Borneo Res. Council Conference, 1996, Univ. Brunei Darussalam.

215. Kulip, J. An ethnobotanical survey of medicinal and other useful plants of Muruts in Sabah, Malaysia. *Telopea* 10 (1):81-98, 2003.

216. Kulip, J. Similarity of medicinal plants used by two native communities in Sabah, Malaysia. *Acta Horticulturae*, no. 675:81-85, 2005. (On Kadazan-Dusun and Murut.)

217. Kulip, J., G. Majawat, and J. Kuluk. Medicinal and other useful plants of the Lundayeh community of Sipitang, Sabah, Malaysia. *J. Tropical Forest Sci*. 12:810-816, 2000.

218. Kumar, S., et al. Intravenous ascorbic acid as a treatment for severe jellyfish stings. *Puerto Rico Health Sci. J.* 23 (2):125-126, 2004. (On a shallow water event, Labuan, Malaysia.)

219. Kuntz, R. E. North Borneo (Malaysia): a new locality for Schistosoma japonicum. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 27 (1):208-209, 1978. (The locality was near Ranau.)

220. Kuntz, R. E. and W. H. Wells. Intestinal parasites of man in British North Borneo. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 11 (6):773-780, 1962.

221. Kurisu, K. Multivariate statistical analysis of the physical interrelationships of native tribes in Sarawak, Malaysia. *Am. J. Phy. Anthro*. 33:229-234, 1970. (Studied Melanau, Kayan, Kedayan, Kenyah, Iban, Bidayuh, and Malay men.)

222. Lau, L. G., K. O. Kong, and P. H. Chew. A ten-year retrospective study of tetanus at a general hospital in Malaysia. *Singapore Med. J.* 42 (8):346-350, 2001. (On Sarawak General Hospital.)

223. Lau, S., et al. Accumulation of heavy metals in freshwater mollusks. *Sci. Total Environment* 214:113-121, 1998. (Studied mollusks in the right fork of the Sarawak River influenced by human activity such as gold mining; two of the species are edible and are sold in Sarawak markets; they had levels of arsenic much higher than that permissible for human consumption.)

224. League of Nations. *Intergovernmental Conference of Far-Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene: Report of the Preparatory Committee*. League of Nations Health Organization, Geneva, 1937. (Warned that tropical logging and infrastructure construction create breeding places for mosquito carriers of disease.)

225. Leaman, D., Razali Yusuf, and M. Sangat-Roemantya. *Kenyah Dayak Forest Medicines: Prospects for Development and Implications for Conservation*. World Wide Fund for Nature Indonesia Programme, Jakarta, 1991.

226. Leaman, D. *The medicinal ethnobotany of the Kenyah of East Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo) (Indonesia)*. Ph. D. dissertation, Univ. Ottawa, Canada, 1996. (403 remedies involving 203 species were tabulated in three Kenyah villages; malaria remedies were intensively studied; some plants had anti-fungal activity.)

227. Leaman, D., et al. The contribution of ethnobotanical research to socio-economic objectives: an example from the Apo Kayan Kenyah. In *Borneo in Transition*. C. Padoch and N. Peluso, eds. Oxford Univ. Press, Kuala Lumpur, 1996. Pp. 245-255. (Knowledge of effective medicinal plants is being lost; researchers learned from E. Kalimantan Dayak healers which plants are used medicinally and later tested them for pharmacological properties; treatments such as herbal steam baths and topical plasters, not part of modern medicine, were popular locally.)

228. Lee, A., et al. Improving health and building human capital through an effective primary care system. *J. Urban Health* 84 (1):175, 2007. (A theoretical model was presented.).

229. Lee, D. L. Intestinal helminth infections amongst school children in the Serian District of Sarawak. *MJM* 54 (1):96-101, 1999. (Found 34% had intestinal worms; primary-school children living in rural areas were most affected.)

230. Lee, V. J., et al. Hookworm infections in Singaporean soldiers after jungle training in Brunei Darussalam. *TRSTMH* 101 (12):1214-1218, 2007. (17% of the soldiers had hookworm.)

231. Levy, J. Epidemiological survey of intestinal parasitic infections in children of Sabah. *Community Med*. 10 (3):240-249, 1988. (On Muruts, Kadazans, Filipinos.)

232. Lie, K., et al. A retroauricular abscess found in a Dyak boy in Sarawak, probably caused by a trematode. *MJM* 17:37-40, 1962.

233. Liew, K. B. and M. Lepesteur. Performance of the rural health improvement scheme in reducing the incidence of waterborne diseases in rural Sarawak, Malaysia. *TRSTMH* 100 (10):949-955, 2006. (Between 1963 and 2002 improvements in rural water supplies contributed to a 200-fold decrease in dysentery and a 60-fold decrease in enteric fever, but no clear trend for viral hepatitis and a continuation of endemic cholera in 2002. catchment management was advocated to ensure both piped and alternative water supplies, especially during droughts.)

234. Lim, T. O., et al. Distribution of blood pressure in a national sample of Malaysian adults. *MJM* 55 (1):90-107, 2000. (Malay and indigenous women have more severe hypertension than other adult groups in Malaysia; among such women, over 40% of those at least 70 years of age have blood pressure above 160/100.)

235. Lyn, P. C. W. Puffer fish poisoning, four case reports. *MJM* 40 (1):31-34, 1985. (On Sabah.)

236. Lyn, P. C. W., and F. L. Pan. Management and outcome of childhood meningitis in East Malaysia. *MJM* 43 (1):90-96, 1988.

237. Malik, A. S. Complications of bacteriologically confirmed typhoid fever in children. *J. Tropical Pediatrics* 48 (2):102-108, 2002. (On Sarawak hospital patients.)

238. Malik, A. S., and R. H. Malik. The undergraduate curriculum of the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, in terms of Harden's 10 questions. *Med. Teacher* 24 (6):616-621, 2002.

239. Malik, A. S., and R. H. Malik. Core curriculum and special study modules at the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak. *Education for Health: Changes in Learning and Practice* 17 (3):292-302, 2004. (Pediatrics was used as a pilot project.)

240. Massing, A. W. Where medicine fails: Belian disease prevention and curing rituals among the Lawangan Dayak of East Kalimantan. *BRB* 14 (2):56-84, 1982.

241. Maxwell, P., and R. Barker. Sarawak: our elective. *J. Roy. Soc. Med*. 82:496-497, 1989. (On Sibu and Kapit Hospitals, and Iban longhouses in Song.)

242. McClatchie, S., and J. S. Sambhi. Amoebiasis of the cervix uteri. *Annals Tropical Med. Parasitology* 65 (2):207-210, 1971. (On 3 patients in Sarawak General Hospital.)

243. McKay, D., and T. Wade. Nutrition, environment, and health in an Iban longhouse. *SEAJTMPH* 1:68-77, 1970. (On Rumah Untan, R. Enggi, R. Inbat, R. Unjam, and R. Jaling, all in the Second and Third Divisions of Sarawak; at that time, the latter two longhouses were at least ten hours travel time away from a hospital and eight hours from a clinic; found Iban children were underweight and stunted and dysentery caused much infant mortality.)

244. McKee, T. C., et al. New pyranocoumarins isolated from Calophyllum lanigerum and Calophyllum teysmannii. *J. Natural Products* 59:754-758, 1996. (Extracts from leaves and the bark of trees collected near Lundu, Sarawak, and at the Singapore Botanical Garden, show promise as HIV inhibitors; the first named tree is known in Sarawak as the bintangor tree.)

245. McLoughlin, P. Anthropometric and anthroscopic studies of the Punan. *SMJ* 24:101-105, 1976. (Based on physical measurements of a small sample of Penan Sukang, the group was judged to be well-built, healthy, and well-nourished.)

246. McMinn, P., et al. Phylogenetic analysis of enterovirus 71 strains isolated during linked epidemics in Malaysia, Singapore, and Western Australia. *J. Virology* 75 (16):7732-7738, 2001. (Covers E. Malaysia.)

247. Merikan bin Aren. *Sematan Health Clinic*. Sematan, Sarawak, no date (1996?). (Describes the services of the clinic.)

248. Ministry of Health, Sabah. The collaborative programme of tropical disease research and training, Sabah. *SEAJTMH* 13 (27):297-298, 1982. (The 1981 study found malaria and filariasis to be endemic in 6 villages, Bengkoka Peninsula.)

249. Mohamed Hanifiah bin Juni. Public health care provision: access and equity. *Soc. Sci. Med*. 43 (5):759-768, 1996. (Includes a table on admissions to Ministry of Health hospitals in Sabah and Sarawak for 1980-1993.)

250. Mokhtar, M., et al. Lead in blood and hair of [a] population near an operational and a proposed area for copper mining, Malaysia. *Bull. Environmental Contamination Toxicology* 52:149-154, 1994. (Studied people in the Ranau-area valley and villagers in the Bidu-Bidu hills area of Sabah; found unacceptable levels of lead in samples from the Ranau area, near an operational mine.)

251. Moore, J. K. The jungle nurse. *Emergency Nursing* 11 (1):10-11, 2003. (A British group visited the Sabah Biodiversity Project in the Danum Valley.)

252. Moore, J. K. Do jungle boots stop jungle rot? *Wilderness and Environmental Med*. 15 (3):230-231, 2004. (On Sabah.)

253. Morris, H. S. The Melanau view of their environment. *SMJ* 29:27-57, 1981.

254. Morris, H. S. Folk medicine in Borneo: diagnosis and cure. *J. Hong Kong Branch Royal Asiatic Soc.* 21:10-24, 1981.

255. Morris, H. S. The Oya Melanau: Traditional ritual and belief. *SMJ* 52:1-388, 1997. (Reported that only after 1918 were medical dispensaries opened in the Mukah to Dalat area of Sarawak.)

256. Mortimer, R. B. Leptospirosis in a caver returned from Sarawak, Malaysia. *Wilderness Environmental Med.* 16 (3):129-131, 2005. (A man from the U. S. contracted this disease in a wet cave, due to a spirochete that spreads from animals to humans via water.)

257. Mott, J. A., et al. Cardiorespiratory hospitalizations associated with smoke exposure during the 1997 Southeast Asian forest fires. *Internat. J. Hygiene and. Environmental Health* 208 (1-2):75-85, 2005. (Data from Kuching area hospitals showed increases in asthma and chronic pulmonary respiratory disease during the forest-fire smoke period, especially for those over 65 years of age with other cardiorespiratory problems.)

258. Musa, H. *Quality of nursing care in Brunei Darussalam: a study of educational and service issues*. Ph. D. dissertation, Anglia Polytechnic Univ., 1999.

259. Narayan Sastry. Forest fires, air pollution, and mortality in Southeast Asia. *Demography* 39 (1):1-23, 2002. (Noted that air pollution in Kuching was ten times higher than normal in September, 1997, at the peak of the "haze" problem.)

260. Nazni, W. A., et al. Bioassay and biochemical analysis of insecticide susceptibility in mosquito vectors in the northern region of Sarawak. *Tropical Biomedicine* 21 (1):67-75, 2004. (On Serian District.)

261. Neo, C. B., et al. Prevalence and distribution of intestinal and blood parasites among Ibans in the Nanga Atoi in the Second Division of Sarawak. *MJM* 42 (4):294-298, 1987. (A longhouse study by medical students that contains errors, see entry #151.)

262. Nicolaisen, I. Persons and non-persons: disability and personhood among the Punan Bah of Central Borneo. In: *Disability and Culture*. B. Ingstad and S. R. Whyte, eds. Univ. California Press, Berkeley, 1995. Pp. 38-55. (Punan Bah, living in the fourth and seventh divisions of Sarawak, regard mental deficiency, insanity, severe physical deformity, and epilepsy as indicating varying levels of temporary or permanent non-personhood; twins are a social disgrace and one of the pair is routinely adopted out.)

263. Nicolaisen, I. Cultural perceptions, gestational diabetes, and development. *Internat. J. Gynaecology and Obstetrics* 104 (suppl. 1):s8-s10, 2009. (Discusses the rise of type 2 diabetes and diabetes mellitus, emphasizing the situation among indigenous people in central Borneo.)

264. Nieuwenhuis, A. W. Ten years of hygiene and ethnography in primitive Borneo. In *The Effect of Western Influence on Native Civilizations in the Malay Archipelago*. B. Schrieke, ed. G. Kolff, Batavia, 1929. Pp. 10-33. (Stated that Kayans of the Upper Mahakam, in E. Kalimantan, had syphilis in every family in the 1890s.)

265. Nieuwenhuis, A. W. Observations medicales sur les indignes de l'Borneo. *Janus* 3:422-428, 475-481, 1898. [Medical observations on the indigenes of Borneo.] (On Kalimantan.)

266. Nieuwenhuis, A. W. Die medicinischen Verhaltnisse unter den Bahau- und Kenja-Dajak auf Borneo. [The medical conditions of the Bahau and Kenyah Dayaks of Borneo.] *Janus* 11:108-118, 145, 163, 1904.

267. Noor Azian et al. Seroprevalence of cysticercosis in a rural village of Ranau, Sabah, Malaysia. *SEAJTMPH* 37 (1):58-61, 2006. (Roughly 2% had relevant antibodies.)

268. Nor Aza Ahmad et al. Distribution of intestinal parasites in a community of Kelabit school children. In *Bario: the Kelabit Highlands of Sarawak*. Ghazally Ismail and Laily bin Din, eds. Pelanduk, Petaling Jaya, Malaysia, 1998. Pp. 261-266. (61% of school children had at least one kind of intestinal parasite; the semi-annual deworming program there for primary school goers seems to be ineffective.)

269. Nor Aza Ahmad, S. Ashley, and J. Albert. Parasitic infections in human communities living on the fringes of the Crocker Range National Park Sabah. In *A Scientific Journey through Borneo: Crocker Range National Park, Sabah. Vol. 2: Socio-cultural and Human Dimension.* Ghazally Ismail and Lamri Ali, eds. ASEAN Academic Press, London, 2001. Pp. 171-177. (On Dusun; found the age group of 11-20 years had the highest prevalence rate of intestinal helminths and protozoa but the rates were lower than in some other communities.)

270. Norazah, A., et al. A major methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus clone predominates in Malaysian hospitals. *Epidemiology and Infection* 130 (3):407-411, 2003. (Includes state hospitals in Sarawak and Sabah.)

271. Noweg, T., et al. Medicinal plants of Loagan Bunut National Park, Sarawak. In *A Scientific Journey through Borneo: Loagan Bunut National Park.* A. A. Tuen et al., eds. Sarawak Forest Department and UNIMAS, Sarawak, 2006. Pp. 202-207.

272. Nugroho, G., et al. Examples of primary health care. In *Textbook of Community Medicine in Southeast Asia.* W. O. Phoon and P. C. Chen, eds. Wiley, New York, 1986. Pp. 363-371. (Claimed village medical aides in Sarawak were a large success.)

273. O'Connor, M. P. Manuscript. Pac. s. 58. Policy of medical and health administration, Sarawak. 1940. Typescript. Papers regarding the future status of Sarawak. Rhodes House Library, Oxford Univ.

274. Odland, L. T. Manuscript. Pac. s. 2/1-3. Sick call in Sarawak, a journey through the jungle to treat and study health problems of the natives. 1957. Typescript. 146ff (3 folders). Rhodes House Library, Oxford Univ.

275. Omar, S. *Phytochemical discovery of antifeedant, antimicrobial and antimalarial principles*. Ph. D. dissertation, Univ. of Ottawa, Canada, 2001. [Bitter triterpenoid compounds isolated from the traditionally used antimalarial plant, Lansium domesticum (langsat), were found to be antimalarial in laboratory tests.]

276. Omar, S., et al. Traditionally used antimalarials from the Meliaceae. *Current Topics in Medicinal Chemistry* 3 (2):133-139, 2003. (The Kalimantan Kenyah use langsat as an antimalarial; a bark extract was active against Plasmodium falciparum.)

277. Ooi, M. H., et al. Adenovirus type 21-associated acute flaccid paralysis during an outbreak of hand-foot-and-mouth disease in Sarawak, Malaysia. *Clinical Infectious Diseases* 36 (5):550-559, 2003. (On 8 children.)

278. Ooi, M. H., et al. The epidemiology, clinical features, and long-term prognosis of Japanese encephalitis in Central Sarawak, Malaysia, 1997-2005. *Clinical Infectious Diseases* 47 (4):458-468, 2006. (Children who had been infected with JE were assessed over an 8.3 year period; 41% had apparent full recovery but the majority had moderate to severe neurological damage and behavioral disorders.)

279. Ooi, M. H., et al. Human enterovirus 71 disease in Sarawak, Malaysia: a prospective clinical, virological, and molecular epidemiological study. *Clinical Infectious Diseases* 44 (5):646-656, 2007. (Found viral strain differences in patients.)

280. Ooi, M. H., et al. Identity and validation of clinical predictors for the risk of neurological involvement in children with hand, foot, and mouth disease in Sarawak. *BMC Infectious Diseases* 9:3 only, 2009.

281. Osman, O., M. Y. Fong, and S. Devi. A preliminary study of dengue infection in Brunei. *Japanese J. Infectious Diseases* 60 (4):205-208, 2007.

282. Osman, O., M. Y. Fong, and S. D. Sekaran. Genetic characterization of dengue virus type 1 isolated in Brunei in 2005-2006. *J. General Virology* 90:678-686. 2009.

283. Parker, D. S., and R. J. Barrett. Collective danger and individual risk: Cultural perspective on the hazards of medical research. *Internal Med. J.* 33 (9-10):463-464, 2003. (Iban saw participation in research as a danger to the collective, not to individuals; but after the danger was ritually controlled, most of the Iban were eager to participate in research; in Australia, by contrast, risk is assessed at the individual level.)

284. Pearce, K. G., V. L. Amen, and Surik Jok. An ethnobotanical study of the Iban community of the Pantu sub-district, Sri Aman, Division 2, Sarawak. *SMJ* 37:193-270, 1987.

285. Pereira Filho, S. R. *Environmental and Health Assessment in Two Small-scale Gold Mining Areas –Indonesia. Final Report. Sulawesi and Kalimantan*. [Report to the United Nations Industrial and Development Organization]. Center for Mineral Technology, Brazil, 2004. (On the Galangan mining site, Central Kalimantan; mercury levels were measured in fish and in nearby people.)

286. Platt, G., et al. Arbovirus infections in Sarawak. *Annals Tropical Med. Parasitology* 69:65-71, 1975.

287. Podin, Y., et al. Sentinel surveillance for human enterovirus 71 in Sarawak, Malaysia: lessons from the first 7 years. *BMC Public Health* 6: 180, 2006. (Hand, foot, and mouth disease associated with enterovirus 71 first occurred in Sarawak in 1997 and then elsewhere in the Asia-Pacific region; Sarawak also had outbreaks in 2000 and 2003—as well as later in the decade. Surveillance helps prepare medical units for future outbreaks, but no means of eradication is known.)

288. Pollack, R. J., et al. Differential permethrin susceptibility of head lice sampled in the United States and Borneo. *Archives Pediatrics Adolescent Med*. 153 (9):969-973, 1999. (On Sabah.)

289. Polunin, I. Health and disease in contemporary primitive societies. In *Diseases in Antiquity*. D. Brothwell and A. Sandison, eds. Charles Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1967. Pp. 69-97.

290. Prihartono, N., et al. Water preparation practices in South Kalimantan, Indonesia. *J. Diarrhoeal Disease Research* 12 (4):279-286, 1994. (On four villages in Banjar District; use of unboiled water was associated with childhood diarrhea in the households studied.)

291. Purba, M. Use of a control chart to monitor diarrheoa admissions: a quality exercise in West Kalimantan Provincial Hospital, Pontianak, Indonesia. *J. Quality Clinical Practice* 19 (3):145-147, 1999. (Studied the number of cases per week over five years to establish a time pattern.)

292. Pyatt, F. B. Potential effects on human health of an ammonia-rich atmospheric environment in an archeologically important cave in Southeast Asia. *Occupational Environmental Med.* 60:986-988, 2003. (On guano from bats and swiftlets in Niah cave, Sarawak.)

293. Rackham, J., and A. Krebs. *Health Education in Borneo: A Handbook for Primary School Teachers.* Borneo Literature Bureau, Borneo, 1961-1962.

294. Rail, G. A. Porocephaliasis: a description of two cases in Sabah. *TRSTMH* 61 (5):715-717, 1967. (The effect of eating python.)

295. Ramasamy, P., and A. Osman. The medical school curriculum of University Malaysia Sabah. *MJM* 60 (suppl. D):58-65, 2005. (This medical school was inaugurated in 2003; community medicine is included in the curriculum.)

296. Rasit, A. H., A. W. Mohammad, and K. L. Pan. The pattern of femoral diaphyseal fractures in children admitted in Sarawak General Hospital. *MJM* 61 (suppl. A):79-82, 2006. (Half of the cases were caused by traffic accidents.)

297. Rasool, N. B., K. Y. Green, and A. Z. Kapikian. Serotype analysis of rotaviruses from different locations in Malaysia. *J. Clinical Microbiology* 31:1815-1819, 1993. (On acute gastroenteritis in the 0-5 yr. age group in the Sarawak General Hospital, Kuching.)

298. Ravindran Thayan, Nor Shahidah Khairullah, and T. M. Ho. Serological screening of tick-borne encephalitis (TBE) among Malaysian encephalitis patients. *Tropical Biomedicine* 21 (2):153-156, 2004. (No TBE was found in Sabah patients.)

299. Rayner, N. A medical elective in plastic surgery. 2005. (A student from the Imperial College School of Medicine worked in the Sarawak General hospital plastic surgery unit; childhood lip and palate repairs were most common.) http://www.bapras.org.uk/UploadFiles/n%20Rayner%20(Borneo).pdf accessed 26 June, 2009.

300. Regester, P. T. The study of primitive communities and its relation to social medicine—with particular reference to the Muruts and Dusuns of North Borneo. *J. Royal Institute Public Health Hygiene* 19:350-376, 1956.

301. Riswan, S., U. W. Mahyar, and H. Sangat-Roemantyo. Ethnobotany of several medicinal plants in Harowu village, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. In *Proceedings of the Internat. Conference on Forest Biology and Conservation in Borneo, July 30-August 3, 1990, Kota Kinabalu.* Ghazally Ismail, Murtedza Mohamad, and Siraj Omar, eds. Yayasan Sabah, Kota Kinabalu, 1992.

302. Robinson, J. A., and H. W. Ling. Blowpipe poison from Borneo. *J. Pharmacology Chemotherapy* 8 (1):79-82, 1953. (Tested a sample sent by Rodney Needham to Oxford.)

303. Rohela, M., et al. Fasciolopsiasis: a first case report from Malaysia. *SEAJTMPH* 36 (2):456-458, 2005. (A Sabah farm woman had this large intestinal fluke.)

304. Ronsmans, C., et al. Evaluation of a comprehensive home-based midwifery programme in South Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Tropical Med. Internat. Health* 6 (10):799-810, 2001. (Succeeded in increasing village midwife skills.)

305. Rousseau, J. Central Borneo: A Bibliography. *SMJ* 38 (Special Monograph No. 5), 1988.

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307. Roy, R. N. Red tide and outbreak of paralytic shellfish poisoning in Sabah. *MJM* 31 (3):247-256, 1977.

308. Sagin, D. D., et al. Schistosomiasis malayensis-like infection among the Penan and other interior tribes in Upper Rejang River Basin, Sarawak, Malaysia. *SEAJTMPH* 32 (1): 27-32, 2001. [Although rare in Sarawak, mild schistosomiasis was found in the area of the Bakun dam project in the Upper Rejang among the Kayan at Murum and Linau, Kayan and Kenyah at Sah, Lahanan at Panggai, and Penan at Lesong Laku, but not among the Ukit at Long Ayak; the Ukit sample, however, was very small.]

309. Sagin, D. D., et al. Intestinal parasite infection among five interior communities at Upper Rejang River, Sarawak, Malaysia. *SEAJTMPH* 33 (1):18-22, 2002. [In the Upper Rejang area, Kayan at Murun (sic) and Linau, Ukit at Ayak, Penan at Laku, Kenyah and Kayan at Sah, and Kajang at Panggai were studied; over 40% of the people studied had infections such as Trichuris, roundworm (Ascaris), or hookworm; women had more infections than did men and almost as many as did the children.]

310. Sagin, D. D., et al. Anemia in remote interior communities in Sarawak, Malaysia. *SEAJTMPH* 33 (2):373-377, 2002. [Somewhat paradoxically, found more anemia in Upper Rejang men (29%) than women (7%), perhaps because women of child-bearing age received iron-folate supplements; in contrast, in the 11-20 year old age group 32% of females but only 4% of the males were anemic; among the elderly tested, there were no women.]

311. Saleh, K., and M. I. Ibrahim. Are essential remedies in Malaysia accessible, affordable and available? *Pharmacy World & Science* 27 (6):442-446, 2005. (Remedies were generally assessable, affordable, and available—especially from public health clinics, but in some areas in Sabah availability was still a problem.)

312. Salim, K. A. Folk knowledge of medicinal plants from the Temburong rainforest of Brunei: a preliminary report. National Seminar on Ethnobotany, 20-22 January, 1992. Ministry of Culture, Youth, and Sports, Brunei, 1992.

313. Sarawak Medical and Health Services Department. *Annual Report, Kuching*. 1986. (Among other data presented, nearly 36,000 new cases of scabies were reported by outpatient clinics in 1984; 3 cholera outbreaks occurred in Sarawak in 1984 but only 19 people were clinically ill; a major measles outbreak occurred in 1983; malnutrition was 14% in infants, 38% in toddlers, and 56% in pre-schoolers in 1982; and Aedes mosquitoes that transmit dengue and Mansonia that transmit filariasis had developed DDT resistance by the 1980s.)

314. Sather, C. The malevolent koklir: Iban concepts of sexual peril and the dangers of childbirth. *BTTLV* 134 (2/3):310-355, 1978. (Information on beliefs about infant and maternal mortality, interpreted by some mental-health specialists as psychological syndromes; on Saribas Iban, including longhouses at Pinggai, Surih, Matop, Senunok, and Tanjong.)

315. Sather, C. *The Bajau Laut: Adaptation, History and Fate in a Maritime Fishing Society in Southeast Sabah.* Oxford Univ. Press, Kuala Lumpur, 1996. (Chapter 2 is on health and demography.)

316. Sazaly, A. B., Norazizah Shafee, and H. Y. Chee. Outbreak of fatal childhood viral infection in Sarawak, Malaysia in 1977. *Malaysian J. Pathology* 20 (2):71-81, 1998.

317. Sazaly, A. B., et al. Enterovirus 71 outbreak, Brunei. *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 15 (1):79-82, 2009. (On the major 2006 outbreak.)

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321. Sebastian, V. J., et al. Prevalence of hepatitis-B surface antigen in the pregnant women of Brunei Darussalam. *SEAJTMPH* 21 (1):123-127, 1990. (3.2% of pregnant women surveyed in Kuala Belut had the antigen; fewer of the majority group, Malays, had the antigen than did other groups.)

322. Sebastian, V. J. Patterns of acute myocardial infarction in a district hospital in Brunei Darussalam. *Annals Academy Med. Singapore* 19 (1):23-26, 1990.

323. Sebastian, V. J., et al. Tattooing and hepatitis B infection. *J. Gastroenterology Hepatology* 7 (4):385-387, 1992. (Tattooed people in Brunei had more evidence of hepatitis B exposure.)

324. Sejvar, J., et al. Leptospirosis in "Eco-Challenge" athletes, Malaysian Borneo, 2000. *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 9 (6):702-707, 2003.

325. Seng, D. M., et al. A study of ecological sanitation as an integrated urban water supply system: a case study of sustainable strategy for Kuching City, Sarawak, Malaysia. *J. Water Health* 7 (1):169-184, 2009.

326. Shamalla-Hannah, L. B., S. M. Likumahuwa, and R. Ali. A conservation health program in Indonesian Borneo. *Environmental Practice* 10 (1):20-28, 2008. (Health aid was provided to the Kelay area of Berau District, E. Kalimantan, by a combination of local volunteer health workers, medical-school and government personnel, and The Nature Conservancy; the Punan recipients of aid experienced a dramatic rise in immunizations and other health benefits as well as an increased awareness of the value of environmental conservation in the high-biodiversity areas in Berau and East Kutai districts.)

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329. Sidiah Siop. *Health Needs of Older People in a Semi-urban Village in Malaysia*. UNIMAS, Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, 2003.

330. Simpson, D., et al. Japanese encephalitis in Sarawak: virus isolation and serology in a Land Dayak village. *TRSTMH* 64 (4):503-510, 1970. (A 6% infection rate was found in Bidayuh in Tijirak.)

331. Simpson, D., et al. Studies on arbovirus epidemiology associated with established and developing rice culture. Japanese encephalitis in Sarawak and virus isolation and serology in a Land Dayak Village. *TRSTMH* 64 (4):481-522, 1970.

332. Simpson, D., et al. Arbovirus infections in Sarawak: the role of the domestic pig. *TRSTMH* 70 (1):66-72, 1976. (Evidence of Japanese encephalitis virus was found.)

333. Singh, B., and J. Cox-Singh. Parasites that cause problems in Malaysia: soil-transmitted helminths and malaria parasites. *Trends in Parasitology* 17 (12):597-600, 2001. (Gave percentage prevalence of soil-transmitted helminths in forest-fringe Serian and the distribution of human malaria vectors for both Sarawak and Sabah.)

334. Siong Sing Huang, S., et al. Prevalence and predictors of Helicobacter pylori infection in children and adults from the Penan ethnic minority of Malaysian Borneo. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg*. 71 (4):444-450, 2004. [Studied settled Penan living near Mulu (Long Iman and Batu Bungan), in remote areas in Limbang Division (Long Napir, L. Balau, Rumah King), and in Belaga District (L. Sulong, and L. Rayeh) and those living in Belaga District (Sungai Asap, L. Ketueh, L. Rayeh, L. Sulong, and L. Urun); 38% of the subjects tested positive for this gastrointestinal parasite.]

335. Sirajuddin, H., et al. Notification of occupation and work-related diseases and poisonings in Malaysia, 1997-1998. *MJM* 56 (1):25-31, 2001. (Noted the commonest cause of occupational poisoning was paraquat, used in oil palm plantations and elsewhere; suggested that under-reporting occurs.)

336. Situmonang, A. W. *Knowledge, Attitudes, and Commitment of Parliamentarians in three Provinces of Indonesia: East Nusa Tenggara, West Kalimantan, and South Sumatra on Population, Reproductive Health, and Development*. Indonesian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, Jakarta, 2004.

337. Smithburn, K. C. Neutralizing antibodies against arthropod-borne viruses in the sera of long-time residents of Malaya and Borneo. *Am. J. Epidem*. 59 (2):159-163, 1954.

338. Soesilo, S. *The role of the village health worker in Central Kalimantan*. Internat. Course in Health Development, vol. 15, 1979, Amsterdam.

339. Solomon, T., et al. Origin and evolution of Japanese encephalitis virus in Southeast Asia. *J. Virology* 77 (5):3091-3098, 2003. (Genetic analysis of JE isolates suggests that it evolved in the Indonesian-Malaysia area, even though it first became known in the 1870s in Japan; dengue and nipah viruses may also have emerged as pathogens in Southeast Asia.)

340. Stone, R. Racing to defuse a bacterial time bomb. *Science* 317:1022-1024, 2007. (The soil-bacterium disease, melioidosis, is endemic in northern Borneo and possibly endemic in Kalimantan.)

341. Suroso, T., et al. Challenges for control of taeniasis/cysticerosis in Indonesia. *Parasitology Internat.* 55 (suppl.):s161-s165, 2006. (Tapeworm occurs in W. Kalimantan and elsewhere in Indonesia; efforts are being made to provide antihelminthics and to train personnel in disease prevention, community education, and active surveillance.)

342. Sutlive, V. H. *The Iban of Sarawak*. Waveland Press, Illinois, 1978. (Reported that epidemics of smallpox, typhoid, malaria, and dysentery once cycled in the Rejang area; by 1970 Iban women were the largest ethnic group to attend the family planning clinic in Sibu.)

343. Suzuki, T. Complex of environment, activity, and health in Indonesian kampungs. In *Human Ecology of Health and Survival in Asia and the South Pacific.* T. Suzuki and R. Ohtsuka, eds. Univ. Tokyo Press, 1987. Pp. 149-164. (Studied conjunctivitis, parasitosis, malaria, and retarded child growth in Kalimantan.)

344. Tay, S. T., T. M. Ho, and M. Y. Rohani. Serological findings of Coxiella burnetii infection among patients with fevers in a health center in Sarawak, Malaysia. *SEAJTMPH* 29 (1):94-95, 1998.

345. Teh, C. L. and J. S. Wong. The pattern and clinical manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis in Sarawak General Hospital. *Clinical Rheumatology* 27 (11):1437-1440. 2008. (Delay in presentation and diagnosis may explain the observed severity of the condition in Sarawak.)

346. Teh, K. H. *Tradition and Medicine in Malaysia: a Bibliography of Popular Folk Beliefs, Superstitions and Indigenous Practices Pertaining to Health, Diseases, Nutrition and Related Medical Subjects.* Univ. Malaya Library, Kuala Lumpur, 1983.

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348. Then, P., et al. Cardiovascular diagnostic mining on Borneo island: from labor-intensive to prototype. *Informatics for Health & Soc. Care* 34 (1):1-9, 2009. (On Sarawak experiences.)

349. Thitima Pengsuparp et al. Specific inhibition of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 reverse transcriptase mediated by soulattrolide, a coumarin isolated from the latex of Calophyllum teysmannii. *J. Natural Products* 59:839-842, 1996. (On HIV; the latex was from a Sarawak tree.)

350. Tiong, T. S. Prognostic indicators of management of sudden sensorineural hearing loss in an Asian hospital. *Singapore Med. J*. 48 (1):45-49, 2007. (On Brunei.)

351. Tongkul, F. *Traditional Systems of Indigenous Peoples of Sabah, Malaysia: Wisdom Accumulated Through Generations*. PACOS Trust, Penampang, Sabah, 2002. (Has a section on health.)

352. Toyad, L. M. *A K.A.P. study of acute diarrheal diseases and worm infestations among the Melanaus and the Ibans of the Sixth Division of Sarawak.* Master of Public Health thesis, Univ. Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, 1981.

353. Tsing, A. L. Healing boundaries in South Kalimantan. *Soc. Sci. Med*. 27 (8):829-839, 1988.

354. Urquhart, I. Some notes on jungle Punans in Kapit District. *SMJ* 5:495-533, 1951. (Some health data.)

355. Van der Hoff, N. M. *A Comparative Study of Two Yaws Epidemics in South-West Borneo*. Van Dijk, Breukelen, 1956.

356. Van der Hoff, N. M. Two yaws epidemics in South West Borneo. *Documenta de Medicina Geographica et Tropica* 9 (3):281-290, 1957. (18% of coastal Malays and 27% of interior Dayaks had active yaws lesions.)

357. Van Eekelen, A., and W. H. Stokvis-Brantsma. Neonatal thyroid screening of a multi-racial population. *Tropical Geographical Med*. 47 (6):286-288, 1995. (On Brunei.)

358. Van Eekelen, A., et al. Prevalence of glucose intolerance among Malays in Brunei. *Diabetes Care* 23 (9):1435-1436, 2000.

359. Viegas, C. M. Establishment of a primary care centre for University Malaysia Sabah. *A-P J. Pub. Hlth*. 18 (2):51-55, 2006. (A student-staff outpatient health center was established, run by the university's medical school and combining medical student teaching and collaborative research.)

360. Virdi, S., and M. K. C. Chan. Health 1881-1981. In *Commemorative History of Sabah 1881-1981*. A. Sullivan and C. Leong, eds. Sabah State Government, Kota Kinabalu, 1981. Pp. 363-424.

361. Vischer, M. Medizinische Erfahrungen unter den Dajaken in Sud-Borneo [Medical practice among the Dayaks of South Borneo]. *Schweizerische Medizinische Wochenschrift* 66 (13):315-320, 1936. (A Swiss medical missionary found 26% of his patients had malaria, 10% had amoebiasis, and there was much yaws, leprosy, and TB.)

362. Voeks, R. A., and P. Sercombe. The scope of hunter-gatherer ethnomedicine. *Soc. Sci. Med*. 51 (5):679-690, 2000. (Studied Penan in Brunei and found they had a limited medical system; apparently, prior to sedentization the Penan were relatively disease-free and treated illnesses with only a few plant medicines.)

363. Voeks, R. A., and Samhan Nyawa. Healing flora of the Brunei Dusun. *BRB* 32:178-195, 2001. (On Dusun at Bukit Sawat and Bukit Udal in the Tutong and Belait River watersheds; 73 medicinal plants were identified, most of them functioning as tonics for men's or women's feeling of weakness, followed by plants used for gastrointestinal problems.)

364. Walker, D., et al. An economic analysis of midwifery training programmes in South Kalimantan. *Bull. WHO* 80 (1):47-55, 2002.

365. Wan, K. F., et al. Antibiotic resistance, plasmid profile and RAPD-PCR analysis of enteropathogenic Escherichia coli (EPEC) clinical isolates. *SEAJTMPH* 34 (3):620-626, 2003. (Antibiotic resistance was found in Miri hospital diarrhea patients.)

366. Watts, M. B. Five cases of eosinophilic meningitis in Sarawak. *MJM* 24 (2):89-93, 1969.

367. Weiglein, W. F. Gesundheit und gesundheitswezen der Dajak [Health and health conditions of the Dayak.] In *Borneo, Mensch und Kultur seit ihrer Steinzeit.* H. Harrer, ed. Penguin Verlag, Innsbruck, 1988. Pp. 207-217.

368. Westmacott, K. Hard drink and cigarettes: Restrictive and expansive modes of consumption in a East Malaysian community [Kayan, Sarawak]. *Australian J. Anthropology* 15 (1):80-94, 2004.

369. Williams, C. Squashing bad bugs from Borneo. *Nursing* 31 (6):32-33, 2001. (On medical responses to the leptospirosis infection in the EDO-Challenge event in Sabah.)

370. Wisseman, C., et al. Leptospirosis of man and animals in urban, rural, and jungle areas of Southeast Asia. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg*. 4 (1):29-40, 1955. (On Dusun: 26% were seropositive, indicating past exposure.)

371. Wolf, J. *Injuries and Health Hazards Associated with Malaysia's Oil Palm Industry.* Soc. of Planters, Kuala Lumpur, 1983. (Discusses Sabah.)

372. Wolf, S., and T. D. Wolf. A preliminary study of medical anthropology in Brunei, Borneo. *Pavlovian J. Biological Science* 13:42-54, 1978. (On rural Iban, Dusun, and Punan in 1975; all diseases.)

373. Wong, C. M. *Evaluation of a Wakil Kesihatan Kampung Training Course*. Institute of Health and Community Studies, UNIMAS, Kota Samarahan. 1996. (On village volunteer health promotors.)

374. Wong, J. S. Proteinuria in diabetic patients in a primary health care setting in Sarawak. *MJM* 60 (2):146-150, 2005. (On Tanah Puteh clinic.)

375. Wong, J. S., and N. Rahimah. Glycemic control of diabetic patients in an urban primary health care setting in Sarawak: the Tanah Puteh Health Center experience. *MJM* 59 (3):411-417, 2004.

376. Wong, J. S., K. H. Ng, and S. H. Wong. Intracranial aneurysms in Sarawak General Hospital over a 30-month period. *J. Clinical Neurosciences* 11 (3):254-258, 2004.

377. Wong, M. L. The Berawans of Sarawak, Malaysia. In *Women in Health Development*. T. S. Osteria, ed. Field Report Series No. 24, Social Issues in Southeast Asia, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore, 1991. Pp. 12-31. (A community health-education case study led to the establishment of a kindergarten and a childhood nutrition program run by village mothers.)

378. Wong, S. C., et al. A decade of Japanese encephalitis surveillance in Sarawak, Malaysia: 1977-2006. *Tropical Med. Internat. Health* 13 (1):52-55, 2008. (Provides longitudinal data from Malaysia; JE is endemic in Sarawak, largely occurring in children, but the introduction of a JE vaccine in 2001 reduced the number of cases.)

379. Wong, Y. L., K. Yusof, and K. S. Low. Primary health care for the urban poor in Sabah: a case study of Kg. Kipungit, Kota Kinabalu. In *Population and Health Issues in Sabah*. Y. H. Johari and M. A. Amirdad, eds. Institute for Development Studies, Kota Kinabalu, 1992. Pp. 157-188.

380. Woodcock, A. A., and A. M. Cunningham. The allergenic importance of house dust and storage mites in asthmatics in Brunei, S. E. Asia. *Clinical Allergy* 10 (5):609-615, 1980.

381. World Health Organization. *Report of the 8th Borneo Conference, Keningau, North Borneo, 16-18 June, 1959*. WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, Manila, 1959.

382. Yadav, A. Low birth weight incidence in Lundu, Sarawak. *MJM* 49 (2):164-168, 1994. (On Bidayuh, Malays, Iban, Chinese; mothers in Lundu Hospital with anemia or other complications had four times more LBW newborns than did other mothers.)

383. Yadav, M., S. Umamaheswari, and D. Ablashi. Low prevalence of antibody to human herpesvirus-6 (HHV-6) in Kadazans. *SEAJTMPH* 21 (2):259-263, 1990.

384. Yadav, M., S. Umamaheswari, and D. Ablashi. Antibody reactivity with two strains of human herpesvirus-6 in Malaysians. *J. Med. Virology* 33:236-239, 1991. (Iban, Kadazan, and Bidayuh populations all had low HHV-6 antibody titers but had high Epstein-Barr virus titers.)

385. Yaman, J. A. *Patterns of caregiver interaction with infants aged 15 months among the Melanau of Sarawak, Malaysia*. Doctor of Education dissertation, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1996. (Studied 23 children in Miri by means of home visits.)

386. Yii, M. K. Epidemiology of abdominal aoritic aneurysm in an Asian population. *Australian and New Zealand J. of Surgery* 73 (6):393-395, 2003. (Based on data from Sarawak General Hospital, the disease incidence was comparable to that found in rich countries; the male to female ratio was 3.5:1.)

387. Yin-Murphy, M., and R. W. Kay. Preliminary report on an unidentified virus from infantile myocarditis. *SEAJTMPH* 10 (4):477-482, 1979. (On Brunei.)

388. Yong, A. S., et al. Epidemiology of aplastic anaemia in the state of Sabah, Malaysia. *MJM* 53 (1):59-62, 1998. (Although rare, this anemia is more common in males; Kadazan-Dusun may be particularly susceptible.)

389. Yusoff, M. M., F. B. Ahmad, and G. Pasok. Traditional medicinal plants of the Dusun Tobilung of Kampong Toburon, Kudat, Sabah, Malaysia. *BRB* 34:120-128, 2003. (Documents the use of medicinal plants.)

390. Zabedah, M. Y., et al. Profile of solvent abusers (glue sniffers) in East Malaysia. *Malaysian J. Pathology* 23 (2):105-109, 2001. (On the Kota Kinabalu area of Sabah; most abusers were young Filipinos.)

391. Zahorka, H. Ritualpflanzen bei schamanistischen Krankenheilungs-Ritualen der Benuaq Dayak in Ost-Kalimantan (Borneo) [Ritual plants for shamanistic illness-healing-rituals of the Benua Dayak of E. Kalimantan]. *Der Palmengarten* 71 (2):122-129, 2007.

392. Zuridah, H., et al. Incidence of human group A rotavirus infection from diarrheic patients in Sarawak. *Tropical Biomedicine* 19 (1/2):15-19, 2002.

II. Cancer

393. Affandi, M. Z., et al. Epidemiology of cervical carcinoma in Brunei Darussalam. *Acta Cytologica* 37 (2):175-180, 1993. (The cervical cancer rate was low, under 0.3%.)

394. Armstrong, R., and H. Ahluwalia. Cancer incidence in Malaysia. *National Cancer Institute Monographs* 53:53-57, 1979. (Nasopharyngeal cancer was stated to be common in Kadazans, but no data were provided.)

395. Chai, S. P., et al. The pattern of lymphoma in East Malaysian patients as experienced in the University Hospital, Kuala Lumpur. *Malaysian J. Pathology* 21 (1):45-50, 1999. (Based on 103 cases confirmed in 1981-1983, Burkitt's lymphoma was the commonest type in children and diffuse large cell type 51 was the commonest in adults; Epstein-Barr virus was found in most of the cases tested.)

396. Dawie, U. A. K. (=Kiyu, A.). Epidemiology of cancer in Sarawak. *SEAJTMPH* 16 (4):584-590, 1985. (On a variety of cancers in Chinese, Malays and Melanau, Bidayuh, Iban, and others; thyroid cancer, at twice the rate in women than men, may be related to women's high incidence of goiter; Iban had the highest percentage of lymphoma cases.)

397. Department of Statistics, Malaysia. *Yearbook of Statistics, Sarawak.* Kuching, Sarawak, 2003. (Reported that 34 Sarawak women died of breast cancer in 1999.)

398. Devi, B. C., et al. High incidence of nasopharyngeal cancer in native people in Sarawak, Borneo Island. *Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers Prevention* 13 (3):482-486, 2004. (Nasopharyngeal cancer in Bidayuh is twice the Sarawak average.)

399. Devi, B. C., T. S. Tang, and M. Corbex. What doctors know about cancer pain management: an exploratory study in Sarawak, Malaysia. *J. Pain and Palliative Care Pharmacotherapy* 20 (22): 15-22, 2006. (Note: In that year, morphine was the only opioid available in Sarawak government hospitals for significant cancer pain.)

400. Devi, B. C., T. S. Tang, and M. Corbex. Reducing by half the percentage of late-state presentation for breast and cervix cancer over 4 years: a pilot study of clinical downstaging in Sarawak, Malaysia. *Annals Oncology* 18 (7):1172-1176, 2007.

401. Devi, B. C., T. S. Tang, and M. Corbex. Setting up home-based palliative care in countries with limited resources: a model from Sarawak, Malaysia. *Annals Oncology* 19 (12):2061-2066, 2008. (This program of family education and nurse empowerment for pain medication in remote areas, initiated in 1993, has evidently been sustainable and cost-effective.)

402. Duh, F-M., et al. Characterization of a new SNP c767 A/T (Arg 222 Trp) in the candidate TSG *FUS2* on human chromosome 3p21.3: prevalence in Asian populations and analysis of association with nasopharyngeal cancer. *Molecular Cellular Probes* 18:39-44, 2004. (No genetic association was found in Sabahans for NPC in this study.)

403. Ganesan, J., S. S. Pillai, and H. R. Gudum. The spectrum of histologically diagnosed malignant neoplasms in Sabah, 1983-1988. *MJM* 46 (2):116-122, 1991 and 46 (3):29, 1991. (On several ethnic groups.)

404. Griffith, R. S. Vancomycin use—an historical review. *J. Antimicrobial Chemotherapy* 14 (suppl. D):1-5, 1984. (This antibiotic was isolated from Streptomycetes orientalis collected from a soil sample in the Borneo rainforest.)

405. Kardono, L. B., et al. Cytotoxic and antimalarial constituents of the roots of Eurycoma longifolia. *J. Natural Products* 54 (5):1360-1367, 1991. (The roots of "Tonkat Ali" were collected in Kalimantan.)

406. Koh, K. Y. Y., P. U. Telesinghe, and S. K. S. Yapp. Treatment and outcome of cystosarcoma phyllodes in Brunei: a 13-year experience. *J. Royal College Surgeons Edinburgh* 46 (4):198-201, 2001.

407. Kothare, S. N. Ovarian neoplasms in Sarawak. *Singapore Med. J*. 21 (6):756-759, 1980.

408. Kothare, S. N. Pilomatrixoma (calcifying epithelioma) in Sarawak. *Singapore Med. J.* 22 (2):96-98, 1981. (On a skin neoplasm.)

409. Leong, B. D., et al. Breast cancer in Sabah, Malaysia: a two year prospective study. *Asian Pacific J. Cancer Prevention* 8 (4):525-529, 2007. (About 5% of Malaysian women develop breast cancer in their lifetime; Sabah women who were poor, rural, and not formally educated tended to present with advanced disease; greater public information on cancer risk is needed.)

410. Lim, G. C. C. Overview of cancer in Malaysia. *Japanese J. Clinical Oncology* 43 (suppl. 1):s37-s42, 2002. (While lung cancer was the most prevalent type in Malaysia in the late twentieth century, in Sarawak cervical, breast, and nasopharyngeal were the three most common types; in Sarawak nasopharyngeal cancer is common in Chinese but most common in Bidayuh; Sarawak cervical cancer patients delayed in seeking diagnosis.)

411. Manivannan, A. B, et al. Cancer of the cervix uteri—a Sarawak experience. Second Ministry of Health—Academy of Medicine of Malaysia Scientific Meeting, Kuala Lumpur, 4-7 November, 1998. *MJM* 54 (suppl. B):55 only, 1998.

412. Muir, C. S., and W. F. Oakley. Cancer in Sarawak (Borneo): a preliminary survey. *British J. Cancer* 20 (2):217-225, 1966.

413. Muir, C. S., and W. F. Oakley. Nasopharyngeal cancer in Sarawak (Borneo). *J. Laryngology and Otology* 81 (2):197-207, 1967.

414. Muir, C. S., M. D. Evans, and P. Roche. Cancer in Sabah (Borneo): a preliminary survey. *British J. Cancer* 22 (4):637-645, 1968.

415. Ng, K. H., and C. H. Siar. A clinicopathological and immunohistochemical study of the calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumour (Pindborg tumour) in Malaysians. *J. Laryngology Otology* 110 (8):757-762, 1996. (On one Melanau and 12 from other ethnic groups.)

416. Norhanom, A. W., M. Yadav, and S. Singaram. Antibodies to Epstein-Barr virus antigens in relation to early diagnosis of nasopharyngeal carcinoma in Malaysia. *Tropical Biomedicine* 4:25-31, 1987. (On 438 Kadazans and Sino-Kadazans from Ranau, Sabah.)

417. Norhanom, A. W., and M. Yadav. Tumor promoter activity in Malaysian Euphorbiaceae. *British J. Cancer* 71:776-779, 1995. (Epstein-Barr virus, associated with nasopharyngeal cancer, is activated by tumor-promoting chemicals in some Southeast Asian medicinal plants.)

418. Oommen, R. M. A state-wide campaign for the early detection of cancer in Sabah. *Australian and New Zealand J. Surgery* 64 (1): 22-23, 1994.

419. Peh, S. C., et al. Spectrum of malignant lymphomas in Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Sabah. *MJM* 58 (4):546-555, 2003. (The hospital is in Kota Kinabalu.)

420. Prasad, U., et al. Long-term survival of nasopharyngeal cancer carcinoma patients treated with adjuvant chemotherapy subsequent to conventional radical radiotherapy. *Internat. J. Radiation Oncology, Biology, Physics* 53 (3):648-655, 2002. (Reported that radiotherapy and chemotherapy can provide a survival rate of 76% for nasopharyngeal cancer patients in Sarawak.)

421. Rothwell, R. I. Cancer of the nasopharynx in Sabah. *Sabah Soc. J.* 6 (2):132-144, 1977-78.

422. Rothwell, R. I. Juvenile nasopharyngeal cancer in Sabah. *Clinical Oncology* 5 (4):353-358, 1979.

423. Tang, T. S., and B. C. Devi. Early cancer surveillance program in Sarawak. In *Proceedings of the 13th Asia Pacific Cancer Conference, Penang.* Practical Printers, Penang, 1996. P. 620.

424. Yadav, M., M. K. Tan, and P. Singh. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma in Malaysia: distribution by race for the period 1981-1983. *J. Malaysian Society Health* 5:67-71, 1985. (On Kadazans.)

425. Yadav, M., N. Malliha, and D. Ablashi. Development of immunity to Epstein-Barr virus in Malaysian children. *Microbiologi* 10:29-35, 1987. (EBV is associated with naso-pharyngeal cancer; on Kadazans.)

426. Zain, R. B. Oral recurrent aphthous ulcers/stomatitis: prevalence in Malaysia and an epidemiological update. *J. Oral Sci.* 42 (1):15-19, 2000. (The oral lesions were most common in indigenous people of Sabah and Sarawak.)

427. Zain, R. B., et al. A national epidemiological survey of oral mucosal lesions in Malaysia. *Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology* 25 (5):377-383, 1997. (Oral cancer was found in 2.5% of the Sarawak and Sabah people surveyed; precancerous oral lesions were common in older, rural people; oral lesions are a risk for betel chewers.)

III. Cholera

428. Anonymous. *A Report on the Cholera Outbreak in Sarawak, 1961*. Government Printing Office, Kuching, 1961.

429. Dimond, A. H. Cholera in Brunei. *J. Royal Army Med. Corps* 112 (4):238-240, 1966.

430. Elhadi N., et al. Prevalence of potentially pathogenic Vibro species in the seafood markets of Malaysia. *J. Food Production* 67 (7):1469-1475, 2004. (Kuching had a high level of seafood contamination relevant to cholera.)

431. Felsenfeld, O. Some observations on the cholera (El Tor) epidemic in 1961-62. *Bull. WHO* 28:289-296, 1963. (Starting in Sulawesi, cholera reached Kuching after a regatta there, in which Sulawesi boats participated; it later reached Kalimantan, Sabah, and elsewhere.)

432. Gomes, E. *Seventeen Years among the Sea Dayaks of Borneo*. Seeley, London, 1911. (In 1902 cholera caused over 1500 deaths in Sarawak during a drought; cholera victims were deserted by all and left to fend for themselves.)

433. Guda, B. P., et al. Factors associated with emergence and spread of cholera epidemics and its control in Sarawak, Malaysia between 1994 and 2003. *Southeast Asian Studies* 43 (2):109-140, 2005 and Departmental Bulletin Paper, Kyoto Univ. http://hdl.handle.net/2433/53820 accessed Mar. 6, 2009. (In the 10 year period, 1672 cholera patients were recorded, with the worst epidemics being in the El Nino years of 1997-1998; over the decade Bintulu, Miri, and Limbang areas were hard hit, as were adult coastal Malays, poor laborers, and rural housewives; the Health Department and other agencies actively intervened after 1999 in surveillance, quarantine, etc., to reduce morbidity; this proved to be effective.)

434. Hart, P. L. A cholera epidemic without a hospital death. *MJM* 20 (4):281-283, 1966. (On the 1965 cholera epidemic in Brunei.)

435. Khoo, A. A study of two cholera epidemics in the district of Tawau, Sabah (1989-1991). *SEAJTMPH* 25 (1):208-210, 1994.

436. Norazah, A., et al. Detection of Vibrio cholerae O1 from aquatic environments in Sarawak. *MJM* 56 (1):4-9. 2001. (Daro and Bintulu had the same strain of cholera.)

437. Sagin, D. D. Cholera in Sarawak: historical to microbial pathogenesis perspective. In *Borneo2000: Ethnicity, Culture and Society*. M. Leigh, ed. UNIMAS, Kuching, Malaysia, 2000. Pp. 650-666. (Cholera first appeared in Sarawak in 1852, then again in 1873 and 1877; it continues to be endemic in the state.)

438. Son Radu et al. Molecular characterization of Vibrio cholera O1 outbreak strains in Miri, Sarawak (Malaysia). *Acta Tropica* 83 (2):169-176, 2002.

439. Yadav, H., and Chai Meng Chee. Cholera in Sarawak: a historical perspective (1873-1989). *MJM* 45 (3):194-201, 1990. (On coastal Malays, Iban, Melanau, and Chinese; cholera epidemics have recurred over the past 130 years in Sarawak, especially in areas with poor environmental sanitation and poor water supplies; Malays are most commonly affected.)

IV. Demography

440. Abdul Samad Hadi. Health and environment in Sabah. In *Population and Health Issues in Sabah*. Y. H. Johari and M. A. Amirdad, eds. Institute for Development Studies, Kota Kinabalu, 1992. Pp. 45-66.

441. Abdullah, H. Changes in the population structure of Sabah. In *Population and Health Issues in Sabah*. Y. H. Johari and M. A. Amirdad, eds. Institute for Development Studies, Kota Kinabalu, 1992. Pp. 89-112.

442. Aichner, P. How the Melanaus were partly extirpated. *SMJ* 6:54-55, 1954.

443. Alexander, J., and P. Alexander. Gender and ethnic identity among the Lahanans of Sarawak. In *Tribal Communities in the Malay World.* G. Benjamin and C. Chou, eds. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore, 2003. Pp. 457-474. (On longhouse demography.)

444. Appell, G. N. Social anthropological census for cognatic societies and its application among the Rungus of northern Borneo. *BTTLV* 125:80-93, 1969. (Pointed out the importance of demographic investigation in anthropological work.)

445. Arshat, H., and Tey Nai Peng. An overview of the population dynamics in Malaysia. *Malaysian J. Reproductive Health* 6 (1):23-46, 1988. (In 1980 Sabah and Sarawak had 17% of the Malaysian population in 61% of its land area.)

446. Austin, R. F. *Iban migration: patterns of mobility and employment in the 20th century*. Ph. D. dissertation, Univ. Michigan, 1977. (Provided population structure and cohort survival analysis by age and sex.)

447. Austin, R. F. Cohort survival ratios and the 1970 age structure of Sarawak's populations. *BRB* 9 (1):16-22, 1977

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448. Austin, R. F. Some demographic characteristics of the Iban population of Brunei. Part I: 1947-1960. *Brunei Museum J.* 3 (4):64-69, 1978.

449. Ayob, A. M., et al. *A socio-economic study of three SALCRA land schemes: participants' perceptions, attitudes, and levels of living*. Faculty of Economics and Management, Univ. Putra Malaysia, Serdang, 1990. (Even though many Iban men working elsewhere were counted, the male to female sex ratio for the Lemanak Oil Palm Scheme in Sarawak was 1.10, indicating a lower life expectancy for women than men.)

450. Baer, A., R. Wadley, and A. Fix. Demography. In *Encyclopaedia of Iban Studies*. V. H. Sutlive and J. Sutlive, eds. Tun Jugah Foundation, Kuching, 2001. Pp. 444-449. (On Iban in E. Malaysia and W. Kalimantan.)

451. Chen, Y. M. Population and health in Sabah. In *Population and Health Issues in Sabah*. Y. H. Johari and M. A. Amirdad, eds. Institute for Development Studies, Kota Kinabalu, 1992. Pp. 211-231.

452. Chin, S-C. *Agriculture and resource utilization in a lowland rain forest Kenyah community*. *SMJ* Special Monograph No. 4, Kuching, 1985. (Gives population data for Long Selatong.)

453. Crain, J. B. Murut depopulation and the Sipitang Lun Dayeh. *JMBRAS* 45 (2):109-121, 1972.

454. Department of Statistics, Malaysia. *Annual Statistical Bulletin, Sarawak, 1977*. Kuching, Sarawak, 1977.

455. Department of Statistics, Malaysia. *Annual Statistical Bulletin, Sarawak, 1981*. Kuching, Sarawak, 1982.

456. Department of Statistics, Malaysia. *Annual Statistical Bulletin, Sarawak, 1990*. Kuching, Sarawak, 1991.

457. Department of Statistics, Malaysia. *Yearbook of Statistics, Sarawak, 2003*. Kuching, Sarawak, 2003. (In the early 1990s the Sarawak population grew at a rate of 2.2% annually; by 2000, it was still growing at about 2% annually; if this trend continues, the population will double by 2030 in part because some 30% of the population is under the age of 15 and the elderly group, while small, will grow larger as health services improve; the leading cause of death in 1999 was diseases of the circulatory system; cancers came in second and accidents third; in 1999 34 Sarawak women died of breast cancer.)

458. Dimbab Ngidang, Abdul Rashid Abdullah, and T. Noweg. Land use and farming system at the periphery of the Crocker Range National Park, Sabah, Malaysia. In *A Scientific Journey through Borneo: Crocker Range National Park, Sabah. Vol. 2: Socio-cultural and Human Dimension.* Ghazally Ismail and Lamri Ali, eds. ASEAN Academic Press, London, 2001. Pp. 65-88. (Gives village-level demographic information averaged over 9 villages: Tukalilan, Sembiling, Undusan, Mantailang, Pulong, Keritan, Mongool, Senagang Ulu, and Bariawak Ulu.)

459. Eghenter, C. *Knowledge, action, and planning: A study of long-distance migrations among the Kayan and Kenyah of East Kalimantan, Indonesia*. Ph. D. dissertation, Rutgers, State Univ. of New Jersey, New Brunswick, 1995.

460. Ellis, D. A study of the Punan Busang. *SMJ* 20:235-300, 1972. (After this group was sedentized, the population went from 150 to 75 in three years; 20% of the senior generation had no surviving offspring in 1971 due to sterility and to an infant mortality rate of greater than 25%.)

461. Fox, J., and K. Atok. Forest-dweller demographics in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Environmental Conservation* 24 (1):31-37, 1997. (Studied forest villages in Sengah Temila District in Pontianak Regency and Simpang Hulu District in Ketapang Regency; concluded that 20-30% of the W. Kalimantan population lives in state-claimed forests.)

462. Freeman, D. *Report on the Iban of Sarawak.* Government Printing Office, Kuching, Sarawak, 1955. (Provided background information used in the Sut River study in # 831).

463. Gerrits, R. *Sustainable development of a village land use system in upland Sarawak, East Malaysia.* Ph. D. dissertation, Univ. Queensland, 1994. (Gives demography of Kg. Gayu; there Bidayuh grew 34 species of secondary crops in swiddens, commonly by vegetable undercropping, thus providing nutritional variety.)

464. Glynn-Jones, M. *The Dusun of the Penampang Plains in North Borneo*. Government Printing Office, Jesselton, 1952. (Provides data on age of marriage, infant mortality rates, etc.)

465. Goto, S., et al. A survey of infant mortality rates in Sarawak. *SEAJTMPH* 5 (3):424-429, 1974. (A study of 73 Iban and 26 Malay mothers in the Suai/Tegaging area, Miri District; found an Iban infant mortality rate of 84/1000 live births, averaged over 1948 to 1972.)

466. Grijpstra, B. G. *Common Efforts in the Development of Rural Sarawak, Malaysia*. Van Grocum, Amsterdam, 1976. (Found a 1.24 male to female sex ratio in Bidayuh over the age of 59, attributable to reproductive depletion and hard work for women; found neonatal mortality was about 7%; in the 1970s, 10% of Serian District Bidayuh villages had a free health clinic and mobile health workers served some outer areas.)

467. Grijpstra, B. G. Impressions of long term change in a Bidayuh village. *Sarawak Gazette* 117 (December):48-50, 1990. (On Riih Daso village, Serian District.)

468. Groome, J. Tutong area survey. *Brunei Museum J.* 3 (4):18-63, 1976.

469. Guerreiro, A. and B. Sellato. Traditional migration in Borneo: the Kenyah case. *BRB* 16 (1):12-28, 1984.

471. Harrisson, T. Some physical and social factors affecting sexual behaviour in Borneo. *Man* 64:55-56, 1964.

472. Hew, C. S. Urbanization in Sarawak: A context. In *Village Mothers, City Daughters*. C. S. Hew, ed. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore, 2007. Pp. 1-20. (On rural-to-urban migration.)

473. Heyser, N. Gender, population, and environment in the context of deforestation: A Malaysian case study. *IDS Bull*. 26 (1):40-46, 1995. (On Kelabit at Long Napir and on Lun Bawang, Penan, and Iban in Limbang District; indigenous farm women accepted contraceptives to limit family size because having fewer children to feed and to pay for schooling was a better strategy for modern conditions.)

474. Hurlbut, H. M. Birth practices and infant mortality among the Labuk-Kinabatangan Kadazan of Sabah. *Sabah Soc. J*. 9 (4):369-379, 1992. (Observed and critiqued birth practices in the Telupid area; causes of 0-1 yr. mortality tabulated.)

475. Ilyanto Sandi. *Aspek sosio bidaya morbiditas dan mortalitas di wilayah punukiman transmigrasi Kalimantan Tengah dan Sulawesi Tengah: laporan penelitian*. Univ. Indonesia, Jakarta, 1986. (Research on social aspects of morbidity and mortality of transmigrants in Central Kalimantan and Sulawesi.)

476. Jamuh, G. A Melanau population destroyed by poisonous smoke. *SMJ* 12 (25-26):230-234, 1965.

477. Jensen, E. Iban birth. *Folk* 8-9:165-178, 1967. (On Lubok Antu District; discusses pregnancy, abortion, and several means of contraception.)

478. Joekes, S. Children as a resource: environmental degradation and fertility. *Focus on Gender* 2 (2):13-18, 1994. (On Limbang District, Sarawak.)

479. Johari, Y. H., and M. A. Amirdad. Population growth in Sabah: the socio-economic and environmental challenges. In *Population and Health Issues in Sabah*. Y. H. Johari and M. A. Amirdad, eds. Institute for Development Studies, Kota Kinabalu, 1992.

480. Jones, L. W. *The Population of Borneo, a Study of the Peoples of Sarawak, Sabah, and Brunei.* Athlone, London, 1966.

481. Jones, L. W. The decline and recovery of the Murut tribe of Sabah. *Population Studies* 21 (2):133-157, 1967.

482. Jones, L. W. Sabah's demographic revolution. *Sabah Soc. J.* 9 (3):295-307, 1991.

483. Jones, L. W. The Muruts of Sabah—extinction or survival? *Sabah Soc. J.* 9 (4):381-400, 1992.

484. Kasto and Tatong Haryanto. *Analisa perkembangan kependudukan menurut sensuspenduduk 1990: Dinamika mortalitas; Kalimantan*. Pusat Penelitian Kependudukan, Univ. Gadjah Mada, 1992-1993. (Kalimantan census data.)

485. Kedit, P. M. *Iban Bejalai*. Sarawak Literary Society/Ampang Press, Kuala Lumpur, 1993. (Chapter 5 is on demography.)

486. Knapen, H. Lethal diseases in the history of Borneo. In *Environmental Challenges in South-East Asia.* V. King, ed. Curzon, Richmond, Surrey, 1998. Pp. 69-94. (Discusses malaria, smallpox, cholera, and dysentery combined as a regulator of population size; mainly on Kalimantan, based in part on Dutch language sources; forest sustainability was lost as newcomers to Borneo ravaged the landscape and introduced their infectious diseases to native peoples, who died in droves; malaria was the largest culprit, especially in the interior; notes that fear of headhunting may have kept many Borneo groups cohesive and geographically isolated until headhunting was outlawed by foreign rulers, at which time social and economic exchanges among groups increased and lethal diseases then spread.)

487. Ko, J. T. H. Changing patterns of sub-national ethnic distribution in Sarawak, 1939-1980. *SMJ* 36:1-11, 1986.

488. Koblenzer, P. and N. Carrier. The fertility, mortality, and nuptiality of the Rungus Dusun. *Population Studies* 13:266-277, 1960. (A mixture of Dusun speakers was surveyed in Maksangkong-Dampirit on the Kudat Peninsula of Sabah, in a nontraditional setting; infant and childhood mortality appear to have exceeded 30%.)

489. Lam, C. K. Family planning knowledge, attitude and practice in the rural areas of Sarawak. *J. Biosocial Sci.* 11 (3):315-323, 1979.

490. Lam, C. K. *The population of Sarawak*. (2 vols.) Ph. D. dissertation, Australian National Univ., Canberra, 1983. (Reported by the author to be available on microfilm in Australia; in 1970, 20% of Iban women 40-44 years of age were still childless, indicating male or female sterility; in the 1960-1970 decade Iban infant mortality was high, producing a life expectancy for Iban of 44 years.)

491. Lam, C. K. Marriage and fertility of women in Sarawak. *Asian Culture* 12:46-55, 1988.

492. Langub, J. Distribution of Penan and Punan in the Belaga District. *BRB* 7:45-48, 1975.

493. Lee Yong Leng. The population of British Borneo. *Population* 15 (3):226-243, 1962.

494. Lee Yong Leng. *North Borneo (Sabah): A Study in Settlement Geography*. Eastern Universities Press, Singapore, 1965.

495. Lee Yong Leng. *Population and Settlement in Sarawak*. Donald Moore for Asia Pacific Press, Detroit, Michigan, 1970.

496. Leete, R., and K. Kwok. Demographic changes in East Malaysia and their relationship with those on the peninsula 1960-1980. *Population Studies* 40:83-100, 1986. (Discusses low registration of Iban births; reports a higher adult mortality for Sarawak indigenous women than for the men in 1960-1980; reports completed fertility for Bidayuh women averaged 6.9 ever-born children by 1980; gives an infant mortality rate of 34 per 1000 for all Sarawak and Sabah indigenous groups in 1980.)

497. Leigh, M. *Mapping the Peoples of Sarawak*. IEAS, UNIMAS, Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, 2002.

498. Lian, R., et al. Kelabit ethnography. *SMJ* 40:89-118, 1989. (Data on population, including infanticide; largely on Bario Highlands.)

499. Levang, P., S. Sitorus, and E. Dounias. City life in the midst of the forest: the Punan hunter-gatherers' vision of conservation and development. *Ecology and Society* 12 (1): 1-16, 2007. (Some Punan of the upper Tubu River area in E. Kalimantan now live close to Malinau city where their childhood mortality rate is very low but youths often become alcoholics and drug addicts; in contrast, the remote village of Sule-Pipa, due to charitable donations, has a school and health facilities and a thriving economy.)

500. Levy, J. Epidemiological survey of intestinal parasitic infections in children in Sabah, Malaysia. *Community Med*. 10 (3):240-249, 1988. [Of the three sites studied, Tomai (Muruts) had fewer infections than did Kinarut (a Filipino refugee camp), or Ranau (Kadazans); Tomai's success was attributed to the presence there of a dedicated health worker; birthrate data were also provided for the three sites.]

501. Linklater, A. *Wild People*. Atlantic Monthly Press, New York, 1990. (Noted that at Rumah Langga in the Rejang watershed, 40% of the 30 children there were adopted; such high levels of adoption complicates demographic studies, let alone genetic ones.)

502. Low, K. Demographic trends of the indigenous groups in Sabah. In *Population and Health Issues in Sabah.* Y. H. Johari and M. A. Amirdad, eds. Institute for Development Studies, Kota Kinabalu, 1992. Pp. 67-88. (Gives growth rates for Kadazan, Bajau, and Murut groups.)

503. Mahathevan, R. Health status of the people of Sabah—pattern of morbidity and mortality. In *Population and Health Issues in Sabah*. Y. H. Johari and M. A. Amirdad, eds. Institute for Development Studies, Kota Kinabalu, 1992. Pp. 113-140. (Gives Kadazan, Bajau, and Murut infant mortality and crude death rates.)

504. McKinley, R. Pioneer expansions, assimilation and the foundations of ethnic unity among the Iban. *SMJ* 26:15-27, 1978.

505. Metcalf, P. Warfare and community size in nineteenth century Borneo. *BRB* 15 (1):26-30, 1983.

506. Neville, W. The population composition of Brunei. *Singapore J. Tropical Geography* 11 (1):27-42, 1990.

507. Nimmo, H. A. Bajau sex and reproduction. *Ethnology* 9:251-262, 1970. (On Sabah.)

508. Noakes, J. L. Sarawak and Brunei: A report on the 1947 population census—a summary. *SMJ* 5 (3):628-644, 1951.

509. Padoch, C. *Migration and its alternatives among the Iban of Sarawak*. Ph. D. dissertation, Columbia Univ., 1978. Published 1982 by Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague. (Including men working elsewhere, the sex ratio was 1.17, male to female, for Bintulu Iban and 1.13 for Engkari Iban; these groups grew 27 non-rice food crops in their swiddens; past high rates of sterility in women was attributed to abortions induced to stop premarital pregnancies that were socially censured; at Nanga Jala three men were "simpletons," about 4% of the adult male population.)

510. Phin Keong. Patterns of population movements in the districts of Sabah, Malaysia, with reference to the 1960s. *Sabah Soc. J.* 7 (3):213-243, 1983.

511. Polunin, I. The Muruts of North Borneo and their declining population. *TRSTMH* 53 (4):312-321, 1959. (Pelvic infection was investigated.)

512. Polunin, I. Depopulation among the Muruts of North Borneo. In *Proceedings of the Centenary and Bicentenary Congress of Biology, Singapore, 2-9, 1958*. R. D. Purchon, ed. Univ. Malaya, Singapore, 1987.

513. Polunin, I., and M. Saunders. Infertility and depopulation: a study of the Murut tribes of North Borneo. *Lancet* 2:1005-1008, 1958. (Infertility was common, likely due to puerperal fever.)

514. Regis, P. Demography. In *Sabah-25 Years Later*. J. G. Kitingau and M. J. Ongkili, eds. Institute for Development Studies, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, 1989.

515. Ride, L. T. The problem of depopulation with special reference to British North Borneo. *Population* 1 (3):36-48, 1934.

516. Robertson, J. F. Fertility in the urban kampongs of Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia. *SMJ* 19:57-263, 1971.

517. Robertson, J. F. Fertility in the urban kampongs of Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia. *British Med. J*. 3 (4):70-76, 1976.

518. Sandin, B. The westward migration of the Sea Dayaks. *SMJ* 7:54-81, 1956.

519. Saw, S-H. *The Demography of Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei; A Bibliography*. Center of Asian Studies, Univ. Hong Kong, 1970.

520. Saw, S-H. *Bibliography of Malaysian Demography*. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore, 2005. (Includes information on Sabah and Sarawak.)

521. Saw, S-H., and S-K. Cheng. *A Bibliography of Demography of Malaysia and Brunei*. Univ. Education Press, Singapore, 1976.

522. Seavey, R. E. Population pressure and land use change: from tree crops to sawah in northwestern Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Singapore J. Tropical Geography* 1 (2): 61-67, 1980.

523. Shircore, J. O. *Report on native health: with special reference to the sociological and economic factors bearing on the depopulation problem of the interior and west coast, North Borneo*. British North Borneo Chartered Company, Government Printing Office, Sandakan, 1937. (On Sabah.)

524. Strickland, S. S. Materials for the study of Kejaman-Sekapan oral tradition. Part 1. *SMJ* 49:1-387, 1995. (Studied Kejaman at Rumah Neh and R. Lasah, Sarawak, as to the age structure of the population, female age at marriage, and division of labor by sex and age.)

525. Subranti, S. W. *Survei demografi dan kesehatan Indonesia 1997: Propinsi Kalimantan Timur* [Demographic and Health Survey of East Kalimantan, Indonesia, 1997]. Kantor Menteri Negara Kependudukan, Jakarta, 1999.

526. Sullivan, A., and P. Regis. Demography. In *Commemorative History of Sabah 1881-1981*. A. Sullivan and C. Leong, eds. Sabah State Government, Kota Kinabalu, 1981. Pp. 545-584.

527. Sutlive, V. H. A comparison of urban migration in Sarawak and the Philippines. *Urban Anthropology* 6 (4):355-369, 1977.

528. Suwartiningsih. *Survei demografi dan kesehatan Indonesia 1997: Propinsi Kalimantan Tengah* [Demographic and Health Survey of Central Kalimantan, Indonesia, 1997]. Kantor Menteri Negara Kependudukan, Jakarta, 1999.

529. Wadley, R. Demography and social organization in Borneo. In *Change and Development in Borneo.* V. H. Sutlive, ed. Borneo Research Council, Williamsburg, Virginia, 1993. Pp. 189-203.

530. Wahyuni, S. *Survei demografi dan kesehatan Indonesia 1997: Propinsi Kalimantan Barat* [Demographic and Health Survey of West Kalimantan, Indonesia, 1997]. Kantor Menteri Negara Kependudukan, Jakarta, 1999.

531. White, E. Dusun bamboo fertility rites. *SMJ* 9:118-120, 1959.

532. Williams, T. R. A survey of native peoples of North Borneo. *Sociologus* 20 (2):170-174, 1960.

533. Winarni, E. *Survei demografi dan kesehatan Indonesia 1997: Propinsi Kalimantan Selatan* [Demographic and Health Survey of South Kalimantan, Indonesia, 1997]. Kantor Menteri Negara Kependudukan, Jakarta, 1999.

534. Yaakub, N. F., A. M. Ayob, and T. Noweg. Dayak Bidayuh of the Bau-Lundu region: demographic profile and their perception of educational amenities. *SMJ* 44: 77-91, 1993. (Noted that subsidies for free school lunches, to combat widespread malnutrition, were small or nonexistent in 1990.)

535. Yohannan John. Demography of Sarawak, an analysis of the sex-ratio in the various ethnic groups. *Sarawak Gazette* 121:22-25, 1994. (Noted the preponderance of females among the Sarawak Iban, but not among the Malays, Chinese, Bidayuhs, or Melanaus, based on incomplete census figures.)

536. Yusof, K. Population and health in Sabah. In *Population and Health Issues in Sabah*. Y. H. Johari and M. A. Amirdad, eds. Institute for Development Studies, Kota Kinabalu, 1992. Pp. 3-30.

537. Zuraina Majid. Swidden cultivation in Sarawak (Iban). In *Swidden Cultivation in Asia*, vol. 3. UNESCO Regional Office for Education, Bangkok, 1985. Pp. 150-212. (Studied the population structure of Tekalong, Lamujong, Kasindu, Mawang Lama, and Mawang Baru villages in Simunjan District.)

V. Dengue

538. Cardoza, M. J., M. H. Ooi, and P. H. Tio. Dengue virus serotype 2 from a sylvatic lineage isolated from a patient with dengue hemmorhagic fever. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases* 3 (4):e423, 2009. (A monkey was involved.)

539. Chang, M. S., and N. Jute. Dengue and dengue haemorrhagic fever outbreak in Lawas District, Sarawak. *MJM* 41 (4):310-319, 1986. (On Muruts, Malays, Chinese, Kedayans, and others; early dengue cases were reported from Kgs. Temangis and Banting near Lawas town, among others; 54 areas were affected by the epidemic, which spread from the town to the uplands, with most victims being young children or young adult Dayaks.)

540. Chang, M. S., et al. Entomological aspects of endemic dengue fever in Sarawak 1973-1980. *MJM* 36 (2):79-82, 1981. (The first dengue cases in the state were reported in Kuching and Simanggang/Sri Aman.)

541. Cheah, W. L., M. S. Chang, and Y. C. Wang. Spatial, environmental and entomological risk factors analysis on a rural dengue outbreak in Sarawak, Malaysia. *Tropical Biomedicine* 23 (1):85-96, 2006. (Surveyed seven villages in Lundu District that had many dengue cases; serological tests showed 24% of the villagers had a history of dengue; dengue risk factors were higher in highway-side villages than in those off the main road.)

542. Crabtree, S. A., C. M. Wong, and Faizah Mas'ud. Community participatory approaches to dengue prevention in Sarawak, Malaysia. *Human Organization* 60 (3):281-287, 2001. (Two coastal Malay kgs., Beradek and Semilang, received aid and information on environmental health as a means of minimizing dengue and other disease outbreaks while a third kg., Aur, served as a comparison; focus-group discussions showed a general ignorance of vector-borne diseases.)

543. Durman, P. J. The Balikpapan dengue control program. *J. Rural Tropical Health* 1:35-39, 2002. (On E. Kalimantan.)

544. Holmes, E. C., et al. Importation and co-circulation of multiple serotypes of dengue virus in Sarawak, Malaysia. *Virus Research* 143 (1):1-5, 2009. (Sarawak receives dengue strains from elsewhere but does not appear to export them.)

555. Osman, O., M. Y. Fong, and S. Devi. A preliminary study of dengue in Brunei. *Japanese J. Infectious Diseases* 60 (4):205-208, 2007. (Dengue was found.)

556. Osman, O., M. Y. Fong, and S. Devi. Sequence analysis of E/NS1 gene junction of dengue virus type 2 isolated in Brunei. *SEAJTMPH* 39 (1):62-78, 2008. (Dengue 2 was the most common form of dengue in Brunei in 2005-2006; the Brunei strain clustered with some Indonesian and Malaysian strains by molecular analysis.)

557. Wilson, R. G. An outbreak of dengue-type fever among royal marines in Sabah—1964. *J. Royal Naval Med. Service* 59 (1):30-34, 1964.

VI. Dentistry

558. Ai, C. J. The dental status of the Kayans of Long Atip, Baram, Sarawak. *MJM* 42 (2):110-112, 1987.

559. Bujadi, S. T., et al. Oral hygiene and pathogens in two villages in South Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Odonto-stomatologie Tropicale* [Tropical Dental J.] 3 (2):85-89, 1980.

560. Chen, C., and R. J. Raja Latifah. Knowledge and perception of oral health promotion in schools among dental nurses in Sarawak, Malaysia. *A-P J. Pub. Hlth*. 12 (1):12-16, 2000. (The nurses tended to be disease-focused and more attuned to curative rather than preventive care.)

561. Chen, J. A. The dental status of the Penan along the Melinau and Terawan Rivers. *MJM* 41 (3):225-228, 1986.

562. Chu, G. T., and R. J. Raja Latifah. Utilization of public and private dental services in Sibu, Sarawak. *A-P J. Pub. Hlth.* 13 (2):79-84, 2001. (On Chinese, Malays, Iban, and others; found private-clinic patients had an average income two times that of public-clinic patients; utilization differed by gender, income, etc.)

563 Golding, K. M. Some aspects of dentistry in Sabah. *Australian Dental J.* 16 (6):389-393, 1971.

564. Jones, A. Dental transfigurements in Borneo. *British Dental J*. 191 (2):98-102, 2001.

565. Milosevic, A., and M. S. Lo. Tooth wear in three ethnic groups in Sabah. *Internat. Dental J.* 46 (6):572-578, 1996. (On Kadazans, Chinese, Malays.)

566. Nambiar, P., N. Jalil, and B. Singh. The dental identification of victims of an aircraft accident in Malaysia. *Internat. Dental J.* 47 (1):9-15, 1997. (Inadequate facilities and difficulties in dental-record procurement hampered identification of the 34 victims in Sabah.)

567. Oldrey, T. A study of the Punan Busang; IV. Medical report. *SMJ* 20:270-277, 1972. (Noted all but small children had gross tooth decay.)

568. Palmieri, J. R., et al. Parasites found in the mouths of inhabitants of three villages of South Kalimantan (Borneo), Indonesia. *Tropical Geographical Med*. 37 (1):57-59, 1984. (Studied Penguitan, Sungai Baru, and Tanah Intan villages; some 20% of the people had infections.)

569. Peacock, B. Observations on the oral conditions of native races in British North Borneo. *British Dental J.* 99:87-89, 129-132, 207-208, 1955. (Dusuns and Muruts in Sabah mutilated teeth and chewed betel; gingivitis was common but caries were not; Chinese children's teeth were bad.)

570. Smith, R. A. A dental survey among 1,215 school children in the Kota Kinabalu district of Sabah, Malaysia. *Dental J. Malaysia-Singapore* 11 (2):12-19, 1971.

571. Sudjadi, S. T., et al. Survey of dental health in a rubber plantation in South Kalimantan (Borneo) Indonesia. *Odonto-stomatologie Tropicale* [Tropical Dental J.] 4 (1):15-20, 1981.

572. Sushama, P. C. Health and welfare services for elderly people in Malaysia. In *Aging in East and Southeast Asia*. D. Phillips, ed. Edward Arnold, London. Pp. 167-184. (47% of elderly Malaysians surveyed had difficulty in chewing food.)

573. Wong, L. M. Government dental services in Sarawak, East Malaysia. *Dental Update* 19 (10):430-432, 1992. (The ratio of dentists to population was 1/26,000 in the 1980s with most being private practitioners working in urban areas; the ratio of dental nurses to school children was 1:2000 in 1992; 80% of school goers, 6-18 years of age, had caries.)

574. World Health Organization Oral Health Country Profile. For Malaysia, see: http://www.collab.odont.lu.se/wpro/malaysia/data/malaysiamanpow.html/

575. Yim, K. S., S. M. Loh, and J. T. Koh. Dental epidemiological survey of Sarawak school children. *Dental J. Malaysia-Singapore* 13 (1):23-39, 1973. (On Iban, Chinese, Malays, and others in Miri and Sri Aman; secondary school children in Sri Aman town, which had had a fluoridated water supply since 1961, averaged 8 carious teeth in 1970.)

VII. Filariasis

576. Atmadja, A. K., et al. Differential decline in filaria-specific IgG1, IgG4, and IgE antibodies in Brugia malayi-infected patients after diethylcarbamazine chemotherapy. *J. Infectious Diseases* 172 (6):1567-1572, 1995. (On S. Kalimantan.)

577. Barclay, R. Filariasis in southwest Sabah. *Annals Tropical Med. Parasitology* 59:340-345, 1965.

578. Barclay, R. Filariasis in Sabah. *Annals Tropical Med. Parasitology* 63 (4):473-488, 1969. (On Malays, Kadazans, Muruts, and Bajaus in eight rural areas.)

579. Chang, M. S., B. C. Ho, and K. L. Chan. Efficacy of diethylcarbamazine and pirimphos-methyl residual spraying in controlling Brugian filariasis. *Tropical Med. Parasitology* 42 (2):95-102, 1991. (On Ampungun, Sebangkoi, and Sebambam villages, Serian District, Sarawak; both primates and cats can transfer filariasis to people.)

580. Chang, M. S., B. C. Ho, and K. L. Chan. Filariasis in Kota Samarahan District, Sarawak, East Malaysia. *Tropical Biomedicine* 9:39-46, 1992.

581. Chang, M. S., K. L. Chan, and B. C. Ho. Control of Mansonia mosquitoes, vectors of Brugian filariasis in Sarawak, Malaysia. *SEAJTMPH* 24 (suppl. 2):93-104, 1993. (On Kgs. Kasau and Triboh and the three villages studied in entry #579.)

582. de Zulueta, J. Observations on filariasis in Sarawak and Brunei. *Bull. WHO* 16:699-705, 1957. (On Iban, Kenyah, Penan; Upper Tinjar people, largely Kenyah, seemed to be dying out in the 1950s due to a high incidence of gonorrhea.)

583. Hii, J. L. K. A re-survey of the prevalence of Malayan filariasis in southwest Sabah, Malaysia. *MJM* 33:26-29, 1978. (Mainly on Bisaya; low prevalences found.)

584. Hii, J. L. K., et al. Bancroftian filariasis and malaria in island and hinterland populations in Sabah. *Tropical Geographical Med*. 37 (2):93-101, 1985. (On Bajaus, Dusuns, Suluks, Indonesians, and Filipinos on Banggi Island and Kadazans in the Upper Kinabatangan area.)

585. Hii, J. L. K., et al. Anopheles flavirostris incriminated as a vector of malaria and Bancroftian filariasis in Banggi Island, Sabah, Malaysia. *TRSTMH* 79: 677-680, 1985.

586. Hii, J. L. K., et al. The effect of diethylcarbamazine citrate on incidence and recovery rates of Brugia malayi microfilaremia in Sabah. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg*. 38: (3):582-588, 1988. (On Kgs. Pantai, Taradas, and Delima, Bengkoka Peninsula.)

587. Jamail, M., et al. Field validation of sensitivity and specificity of a rapid test for detection of Brugia malayi infection. *Tropical Med. Internat. Health* 10 (1):99-104, 2005. (A sensitive test detected a 4% infection rate in seven endemic districts of Sarawak.)

588. Joesoef, A., and J. H. Cross. Distribution and prevalence of cases of microfilaraemia in Indonesia. *SEAJTMPH* 9 (4):480-488, 1978. (Kalimantan had a10.8% prevalence.)

589. Kanda, T., et al. Microfilarial periodicity analysis of the survey data from six localities in Indonesia. *SEAJTMPH* 10 (1):32-50, 1979. (On Mahang and Lampihong in S. Kalimantan; they had the non-periodic strains.)

590. Klokke, A. H. Filariasis due to Brugia malayi in South Borneo (Indonesia). *TRSTMH* 55:433-439, 1966. (On the Pangkoh area.)

591. Mak, J. W. Filariasis. In *Tropical Disease Research in Sabah*. Bull. No. 20, IMR, Kuala Lumpur, 1983. Pp. 41-52. (Gives details of a filariasis survey of six villages in the Kudat Residency.)

592. Mak, J. W., ed. *Filariasis*. Bull. No. 19, IMR, Kuala Lumpur, 1993. (Contains map of filariasis-endemic areas in E. Malaysia.)

593. Marzhuki, M. I., A. S. Tham, and S. Poovaneswari. Current status of filariasis in Malaysia. *SEAJTMPH* 24 (suppl. 2):10-14, 1993. (Countrywide surveys; only 1% of the Sarawak population surveyed had microfilariae in 1990.)

594. McGreevy, P., et al. Brugia malayi: relationship between anti-sheath antibodies and amicrofilaremia in natives living in an endemic area of South Kalimantan, Borneo. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 29 (4):553-562, 1980.

595. Palmieri, J. R., et al. The domestic cat as a host for Brugian filariasis in South Kalimantan. *J. Helminthology* 59:277-281, 1985. (On Penguiran, Sungai Sipai, and Tanah Intan in Banjar Regency and Mahang, Tapuk, and Relang in Hulu Sungai Tengah Regency.)

596. Palmieri, J. R., et al. Evidence of possible natural infection of man with Brugia pahangi in South Kalimantan (Borneo), Indonesia. *Tropical Geographical Med*. 37:3, 1985.

597. Partono, F., et al. Filariasis in West Kalimantan, Borneo. *SEAJTMPH* 8 (4):459-463, 1977. (Four of eight swampy-coast villages had microfilariae; 7 of 8 had no history of filariasis but the other village had 30 cases of elephantiasis; no ethnic designations given.)

598. Patau Rubis et al. Parasitological and entomological studies on filariasis in seven villages, Serian District, Sarawak. *SEAJTMPH* 12 (1):30-36, 1981. (Studied Balai Ringin town and Kgs. Bator, Sepan, Belimbin, Triboh, Ampungan, and Sebenkoi; 5% of Serian District villagers, largely Bidayuh, had microfilariae, despite indoor spraying with residual DDT in most villages; older people had much higher infestation rates than younger ones.)

599. Patau Rubis and M. S. Chang. Filariasis in Sarawak. *Sarawak Gazette* 108 (Nov.):14-18, 1982.

600. Piessens, W. F., et al. Immune responses in human infections with Brugia malayi: specific cellular responses to filarial antigens. *J. Clinical Investigation* 65 (1):172-179, 1980. (In an endemic area in S. Kalimantan, patients differed in their immune response, with some showing no response at all.)

601. Sajidman, H., R. S. Desiwitz, and F. Darwis. Studies on filariasis in the Pacific. 5. Brugia malayi filariasis in treated and untreated populations in South Borneo. *SEAJTMPH* 71:396-400, 1977. (On Tanah Intan, Pengiuran Baru, and Air Puteh in Banjar Regency, S. Kalimantan.)

602. Sudjadi, F. A. Nonperiodic form of Brugia malayi in man in East Kalimantan, Indonesia. *SEAJTMPH* 17 (1):148-150, 1986.

603. Sudjadi, F. A., Soeyoko, and S. Noerhajati. Diurnally subperiodic and non-periodic Brugia type in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan, Indonesia. *SEAJTMPH* 15 (3):425-426, 1984.

604. Sudomo, M., et al. A survey of filariasis at Waru village and Babulu transmigration scheme, East Kalimantan. *SEAJTMPH* 11 (4):451-460, 1980. (Found a microfilarial rate of 9% in the village and 0.4% for the Javanese in the new scheme, which had fewer mosquitoes.)

VIII. Genetics

(*Note*: Classical genetic studies on Borneo and vicinity are summarized in L. Cavalli-Sforza et al., *The History and Geography of Human Genes*, Princeton Univ. Press, New Jersey, 1994. The other general compilation, *Human Polymorphic Genes*, by A. Roychoudhury and M. Nei, Oxford Univ. Press, NewYork, 1988, contains no Borneo data.)

605. Abrahams, P. Frequency of defective color vision in Sarawak. *SMJ* 16:340-345, 1968. (Found 5 to 10% red-green colorblindness among Melanau, Bidayuh, Iban, and Hokkien men.)

606. Ainoon, O., et al. Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) variants in Malaysian Malays. *Human Mutation* 21 (1):101, 2003. (Relevant to Malays in Borneo.)

607. Ainoon, O., et al. Semi-quantitative screening test for G6PD detects severe deficiency but misses a proportion of partially-deficient females. *SEAJTMPH* 34 (2):405-414, 2003. (Relevant to Borneo testing, especially where the testing is qualitative.)

608. Baer, A. Genetics. In *The Encyclopaedia of Iban Studies*. V. H. Sutlive and J. Sutlive, eds. Tun Jugah Foundation, Kuching, 2001. Pp. 648-651. (A review.)

609. Baer, A. *Genes, People, and Borneo History*. Borneo Research Council, Phillips, Maine, 2005. (A review of genetic traits and DNA; some demographic and disease information.)

610. Ballinger, S., et al. Southeast Asian mitochondrial DNA analysis reveals genetic continuity of ancient Mongoloid migrations. *Genetics* 130:139-152, 1992. (Largely on Kadazan and Bisaya in Sabah.)

611. Chen, K. H., et al. Genetic markers of an aboriginal Taiwanese population. *Am. J. Phy. Anthro*. 66 (3):327-337, 1985. (Found that Borneo and Malaya classical genes did not cluster with those of the Toroko of Taiwan.)

612. Choo, K. E., et al. Recessive distal renal tubular acidosis in Sarawak caused by AE1 mutations. *Pediatric Nephrology* 21 (2):212-217, 2006. (The AE1 gene codes for band 3 protein in the cell membrane that determines erythrocyte shape; one mutation in the gene leads to erythrocyte ovalocytosis, other mutations to renal acidosis; in this report two unrelated boys had both the acidosis and ovalocytes.)

613. Colbourne, M. J., et al. Haemoglobin E and the Diego blood group antigen in Sarawak and Burma. *Nature* 181:119-120, 1958. (In Sarawak, 1 of 101 Bidayuh and none of 84 Iban had hemoglobin E.)

614. Fong, T. Prevalence of erythrocyte G6PD deficiency in Sabah. *Modern Med. Asia* 13 (9):14-16, 1977. (Hospital and blood-donor data on Kadazans, Bajaus, Muruts, Bisayas, Chinese, and Malays, but no random sampling or careful identification of ethnicity.)

615. Ganesan, J., et al. Haptoglobin, transferrin and serum albumin variants in the Dayaks of Sarawak. *Humangenetik* 29:281-283, 1975. (On Iban and Bidayuh in Sarawak, Kadazans in Sabah.)

616. Ganesan, J., et al. Abnormal hemoglobins, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency and hereditary ovalocytosis in the Dayaks of Sarawak. *Human Heredity* 25:258-262, 1975. (In Sarawak about 4% of Iban and 5% of Bidayuh males were enzyme deficient.)

617. Ganesan, J., et al. Variation of several erythrocyte enzymes in the Dayaks of Sarawak. *Human Heredity* 26:124-127, 1976.

618. Handoko, Y., et al. Length variation in the COH-tRNA^{lys} intergenic region of mitochondrial DNA in Indonesian groups. *Human Biology* 73 (2):205-223, 2001. (On Palangkaraya, Central Kalimantan "Dayaks," who were screened for three generations of Dayakness before inclusion in the study but without acknowledging that Dayak is a generic term in both anthropology and genetics; see also #647 concerning ethnic identity.)

619. Harteveld, C. L., et al. Different geographic origins of Hb Constant Springs {alpha (2) codon 142 TAA→CAA}. *Haematologica* 86 (1):36-38, 2001. (Showed that hemoglobin CS, found mainly in Southeast Asia, also arose independently in the Mediterranean area.)

620. Hurles, M. E., et al. Y chromosome evidence for the origin of oceanic-speaking peoples. *Genetics* 160:289-303, 2002. (Studied 11 populations, including Banjarmasin in South Kalimantan and Kota Kinabalu in Sabah and found 18 DNA lineages; Banjarmasin had 5 of them and Kota Kinabalu had 11, including the 5 found in southern Borneo; both Borneo sites had more genetic diversity than the Filipinos or Taiwan aborigines, who had 2 lineages in common with Borneo; another lineage was exclusive to north and south Borneo while still another extended from Southeast Asia through Melanesia to Polynesia.)

621. Hurles, M. E., et al. The dual origin of the Malagasy in Island Southeast Asia and East Africa: evidence from maternal and paternal lineages. *Am. J. Hum. Gen.* 78 (5): 894-901, 2005. (Relevant to the Barito River region; expands the DNA findings of #648.)

622. Jasdi Mohd. Ismail. Thalassemia and hemoglobinopathies in Brunei Darussalam. *MJM* 47 (2):98-102, 1992. (Hemoglobin E was found in Malays and thalassemia in Malays and "indigenous tribes.")

623. Kayser, M. et al. Independent histories for human Y chromosomes from Melanesia and Australia. *Am. J. Hum. Gen.* 68:173-190, 2001. (Using the Borneo samples studied in #636 and #643, this study placed the Borneo Y-DNA in a graphed cluster with Javanese and Malays.)

624. Kimura, M., et al. Twenty-seven base pair deletion in erythrocyte band 3 protein gene responsible for Southeast Asian ovalocytosis is not common among Southeast Asians. *Human Biology* 70 (6):993-1000, 1998. (Kahayan Dayaks of southern Borneo were the only Borneo group studied.)

625. Kimura, M., et al. Anthropological implication of the *SFD1*-3'A allele distribution in Southeast Asia and Melanesia. *J. Human Genetics* 47:117-121, 2002. (Studied Kahayan and Berau in Borneo.)

626. Kua, C-S., et al. A study of Southeast Asian ovalocytosis in the Serian Subdistrict, Sarawak. Paper presented at the National Biotechnology Seminar, Penang, November, 1997. (Reported 11% ovalocytosis heterozygotes in two Bidayuh villages.)

627. Kunst, C., et al. FMR1 in global populations. *Am. J. Hum. Gen.* 58:513-522, 1996. (On Kadazans in Sabah.)

628. Lie-Injo, L. E., J. Chin, and T. S. Ti. Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency in Brunei, Sabah, and Sarawak. *Annals Human Genetics* 28:173-176, 1964. (On Land Dayak, Iban, Murut, Kadazan, Bajau, Bisaya, Malays; among males, 12% of Sarawak Malays and 6% of Brunei Malays were deficient, 24% of Sabah Muruts were deficient, and up to 12% of other Sabah males were deficient.)

629. Livingstone, F. *Frequencies of Hemoglobin Variants*. Oxford Univ. Press, New York, 1985. (A thorough review of genetic red-cell variants relevant to malarial resistance in humans, including data on Borneo.)

630. Lum, J. K., et al. Polynesian mitochondrial DNAs reveal three deep maternal lineages. *Human Biology* 66:567-590, 1994. (On 7 Kalimantan individuals.)

631. Lum, J. K., et al. Mitochondrial and nuclear genetic relationships among Pacific islanders and Asian populations. *Am. J. Hum. Gen.* 63:613-624, 1998. (This study situated Borneo DNA, possibly from Kalimantan, closest to that of Java and then Vietnam.)

632. Lum, J. K. and R. L. Cann. mtDNA and language support a common origin of Micronesians and Polynesians in Island Southeast Asia. *Am. J. Phy. Anthro*. 105:109-119, 1998. (The location of the Borneo sample was not specified.)

633. Lyn, P. C., H. C. Teh, and R. Mulvey. The management of beta-thalassemia in an urban district hospital. *MJM* 40:3-10, 1985. (Local ethnic groups in Sandakan, Sabah, had equal frequencies of this inherited form of anemia.)

634. Matsumoto, H., et al. The distribution of Gc subtypes among the Mongoloid populations. *Am. J. Phy. Anthro.* 53:505-508. 1980. (Kadazans had the highest frequency of an important group-specific component subtype in this study.)

635. Matsumoto, H., et al. Mongoloid populations from the viewpoint of Gm patterns. *Japanese J. Human Genetics* 27:271-282, 1982. (On immunoglobulin genetics in Kadazans and others.)

636. Melton, T., et al. Polynesian genetic affinities with Southeast Asian populations as identified by mitochondrial DNA analysis. *Am. J. Hum. Gen.* 57:403-414, 1995. (On Barito River, S. Kalimantan villagers.)

637. Metcalf, P. Bornean adoption practices. *SMJ* 22:275-286, 1974. (Berawan women induced abortions to stop premarital pregnancies that evoked social censure; 16% of the group studied had been adopted at a young age: adoption is often a confounding variable in genetic studies on Borneans and other people.)

638. Nicolaisen, I. Form and function of Punan Bah ethno-historical tradition. *SMJ* 24 (45):63-95, 1978. (Shows how group fusion, or "compositing," occurs in the Kajang language group of Sarawak; see also #647 for related findings.)

639. O'Shaughnessy, D. F., et al. Globin genes in Micronesia: origins and affinities of Pacific island peoples. *Am. J. Hum. Gen.* 46:144-155, 1990. (On thalassemia subtypes in Brunei.)

640. Panigoro, Ramdan. *HLA and ABO Gene Polymorphisms in the Indonesian People (Population Genetics).* Ph. D. dissertation, Univ. New South Wales, Australia, 1998. (Studied DNA from Kalimantan Dayaks.)

641. Polunin, I., and P. Sneath. Studies of blood groups in Southeast Asia. *J. Royal Anthropological Institute Great Britain and Ireland* 83:215-251, 1953. (Contains data on Land Dayaks from an earlier report.)

642. Rabe, T., et al. South-East Asian ovalocytosis among the population of the highlands of Madagascar: a vestige of the island's settlement. *TRSTMH* 96 (2):143-144, 2002. (This genetic trait, possibly studied in the Barito area of S. Borneo, was found in 0.76% of school children.)

643. Redd, A. J., and M. Stoneking. Peopling of Sahul: mtDNA variation in aboriginal Australian and Papua New Guinea populations. *Am. J. Hum. Gen.* 65:808-828, 1999. (Found the Barito area villagers studied by #648 were genetically closest to Javanese, Malays, Chinese, and Moluccans, in that order.)

644. Saha, N. Distribution of transferrin (*Tf*) subtypes in several Mongoloid populations of East Asia. *Annals Human Biology* 14 (4):349-356, 1987. (A *Tf* comparison of Borneans and other Southeast Asians that covered Kadazan from Sabah and Iban and Bidayuh from Sarawak.)

645. Saha, N. Distribution of group-specific component (Gc) subtypes in several Mongoloid populations of East Asia. *Annals Human Biology* 16 (1):53-60, 1989. (A review.)

646. Schurr, T., and D. Wallace. Mitochondrial DNA diversity in Southeast Asia populations. *Human Biology* 74 (3):431-452, 2002. (Compared a Sabah sample studied by #610 to those of other Southeast Asians; concluded that Sabahans and Malays were similar.)

647. Sellatto, B. *Nomads of the Borneo Rainforest*. Univ. Hawaii Press, Honolulu, 1994. (Notes that Kalimantan ethnic groups or subgroups, such as the Aoheng, have merged or changed their name; this confounds population-genetic analyses; reports that twins, believed to bring bad luck, suffered infanticide.)

648. Soodyall, H., et al. 'Polynesian' mtDNA in Malagasy. *Nature Genetics* 10:377-378, 1995. (Provided evidence that Barito area villagers once migrated to Madagascar.)

649. Soosay, A. E. R. Twenty-seven base pair deletion of band 3 gene: its prevalence among indigenous people of Crocker Range Sabah, Malaysia. In *A Scientific Journey through Borneo: Crocker Range National Park, Sabah. Vol. 2: Socio-cultural and Human Dimension.* Ghazally Ismail and Lamri Ali, eds. ASEAN Academic Press, London, 2001. Pp. 187-198. (A DNA search for the "ovalocytosis" gene in 119 Kadazan-Dusun found none with this mutant trait.)

650. Sykes, B., et al. The origins of the Polynesians: an interpretation from mitochondrial lineage analysis. *Am. J. Hum. Gen.* 57:1463-1475, 1995. (Studied Kota Kinabalu area, Sabah, but mis-wrote that it was in Indonesia; found high Sabahan genetic diversity, with 25 haplotypes for N=37.)

651. Tan, J. A., et al. Molecular characterization of the alpha- and beta-genes in 22 beta-thalassemia major families in a Malayan aboriginal group (Dusun). *Am. J. Hum. Gen.* 61 (4):A412, 1997. (Abstract only.)

652. Tan, J. A., et al. Molecular defects in the beta-globin gene identified in different ethnic groups/populations during prenatal diagnosis for beta-thalassemia: a Malaysian experience. *Clinical Experimental Med*. 4 (3):142-147, 2004. (15 "Orang Asli" from E. Malaysia with beta-thalassemia had mutations; most had a 45-kilobase deletion.)

653. Tan, S. G., Y. S. Teng, and J. Ganesan. Biochemical genetic markers in the Kadazans of Sabah. *Human Genetics* 49 (3):349-353, 1979.

654. Tan, S. G., Y. Y. Gan, and K. Asuan. Gc subtyping in Malaysians and Indonesians from North Sumatra. *Human Genetics* 59 (1):75-76, 1981. (On Iban, Bidayuh.)

655. Tan, S. G., Y. Y. Gan, and K. Asuan. Transferrin C subtyping in Malaysians and Indonesians from North Sumatra. *Human Genetics* 60 (4):369-370, 1982. (On Bidayuh, Iban, Kadazan.)

656. Tan, S. G. Genetic relationships among sixteen ethnic groups from Malaysia and Southeast Asia. In *Genetic, Linguistic, and Archeological Perspectives on Human Diversity in Southeast Asia.* L. Jin et al., eds. World Scientific, Singapore, 2001. Pp. 83-92. (Mathematical analysis of five protein-coding genes produced a tree-like diagram that included Iban, Bidayuh, and Kadazan.)

657. Teng, Y. S., et al. Genetic markers in Malaysians: variants of soluble and mitochondrial glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase and saliva and pancreatic amylase, phosphoglucomutase III and saliva esterase polymorphisms. *Human Genetics* 41 (3):147-154, 1978. (Kadazan, Bajau, and Malaysian Malays were monomorphic for the amylase gene.)

658. Thong, M. K., et al. A single large deletion accounts for all of the beta-globin mutations in 20 families from Sabah (North Borneo), Malaysia. *Human Mutation* 13 (5):413-417, 1999. (20 Dusun children were homozogous for this thalassemic deletion.)

659. Velickovic, M., et al. Diversity of killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor genes in Indonesian populations of Java, Kalimantan, Timor, and Irian Jaya. *Tissue Antigens* 73 (1):9-16, 2009. (The Kalimantan and Java gene profiles were most alike.)

660. Vella, F., and D. Tavaria. Haemoglobin variants in Sarawak and North Borneo. *Nature* 190:728-730, 1961. (On Malays, Murut, Iban, Bidayuh, Chinese.)

661. Yusoff, N. M., et al. Molecular heterogeneity of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency in Malays in Malaysia. *Internat. J. Hematology* 76:149-152, 2002. (Relevant to Malays in Borneo.)

662. Zaliha Suadi et al. STR data for the AmpF*l*STR identifier from the three main ethnic indigenous population groups (Iban, Bidayuh, and Melanau) in Sarawak, Malaysia. *J. Forensic Sci.* 52 (1):231-234, 2006. (No home locations, ages, or ancestral details are mentioned for the sample of 518 that was studied, thus making the report of little value to geneticists; but the authors conclude that the DNA data obtained can determine exclusion of paternity in legal cases.)

663. Zerylnick, C., et al. Normal variation at the myotonic dystrophy locus in global human populations. *Am. J. Hum. Gen.* 56:123-130, 1995. (On Kadazans.)

IX. Goiter

664. Alexander, G. H. *Endemic Goiter and Salt Iodization in Sarawak, Malaysia*. Assignment Report ICP/NUT/001, MAA/NUT/001, Regional Office for the Western Pacific, WHO, 1979.

665. Bee, Y. S. A study of the prevalence of endemic goiter in an inland Iban community, Sarawak. *MJM* 40 (3):243-246, 1985. (On the Entabai area, Sixth Division; 70% of females and 24% of males had goiter; iodized salt was used irregularly.)

666. Chen, P. C. Endemic goiter: a preventable and yet highly prevalent disease in Sarawak. *MJM* 36 (2):67-69, 1981.

667. Chen, P. C., and P. Lim. The prevalence of endemic goiter in the Tinjar area, Sarawak. *MJM* 37 (3):265-269, 1982. (On Iban, Kenyah/Kayan: in all groups more than 60% of both sexes over 5 yrs. of age were goitrous, but 78% of the women were goitrous.)

668. Chen, P. C., and S. B. Yap. The prevalence of endemic goiter among Penans of the Baram. *MJM* 43:159-161, 1988.

669. Chen, P. C., M. L. Wong, and F. P. T. Ong. The prevalence of endemic goitre in the Keningau Division of Sabah. *A-P J. Pub. Hlth*. 3(1):78-81, 1989. (On Muruts and Chinese in Keningau town, the Biah Resettlement Scheme, the Dalit subdistrict, and the Pagalunggan subdistrict; found 77% of females over the age of 15 years were goitrous; only 3% in the Dalit subdistrict used iodized salt; Sabah had no legislation at the time for iodizing salt.)

670. Chen, P. C. *Penans*. Pelanduk, Petaling Jaya, Malaysia. 1990. (Nomadic Penans obtained iodine-rich salt extracted by Kelabits from hot springs, but recent settlement led to a switch to iodine-deficient, imported rock salt; in one up-river Penan settlement, 92% of all adults were goiterous.)

671. Foo, L. C., et al. Endemic goiter in the Lemanak and Ai river villages of Sarawak. *SEAJTMPH* 25 (3):575-578, 1994. (32% of the Iban in Lubuk Antu District over 10 yrs. of age had goiter but women in the Ai area were the worst: 75% had goiters.)

672. Foo, L. C., et al. Iodization of village water supply in the control of endemic iodine deficiency in rural Sarawak, Malaysia. *Biomedical Environmental Sci*. 9 (2-3):236-241, 1996. (As late as 1993, 75% of women in the Ai area and 49% in the Lemanak area of Lubok Antu District had goiters despite the availability of government-provided iodized salt for decades; after iodization of the water supply was introduced in three longhouses—Budit, Jarau, and Linggang—goiter prevalence dropped by at least 23%.)

673. Foo, L. C., et al. Salt: an ineffective vehicle for iodine delivery to young children in rural Sarawak. *Annals Endocrinology* 57 (6):470-475, 1996. (Studied Mengkak and Menjiling Iban longhouses in Lubuk Antu District.)

674. Foo, L. C., N. Mahmud, and N. Satgunasingam. Eliminating iodine deficiency in rural Sarawak, Malaysia: the relevance of water iodization. *American J. Public Health* 88 (4):680-681, 1998. (On Nanga Kesit and Nanga Tibu student hostels in Lubuk Antu District; school children were tested for thyroid function and found to have substantial goitrogen consumption and mild iodine deficiency despite the availability of iodized salt; installation of an iodinator in the water supply at Nanga Kesit resulted in improved thyroid function there.)

675. Kiyu, A., Zainab bt. Tambi, and Yahya Ahmad. Iodine deficiency disorders in Sarawak, East Malaysia. *A-P J. Clin. Nutr*. 7:256-261, 1998. (By 1997, 300 villages and 40 government boarding schools had an iodated water supply which reduced the local prevalence of goiter significantly, but 7.5% of neonates studied in Kuching, Bau, and Simunjan were iodine-deficient, with the highest proportion in more rural Simunjan.)

676. Low, W-Y, S. N. Zulkifli, and Rajeswari Karuppiah. Socioeconomic correlates of iodine status among school children in Sarawak, Malaysia. *A-P J. Pub. Hlth*. 14 (2):110-117, 2002. (Studied Malays, Bidayuh, Iban, and Chinese in Kuching, Bau, and Simungau Districts in this follow-up study to #675; although young children were moderately iodine-deficient, very few 8-year-olds or their mothers in the three locations were goitrous, indicating that neonatal iodine deficiency can be overcome as children grow and develop.)

677. Maberly, G. F. *The aetiology, treatment, and prevention of endemic goiter in Sarawak.* Doctor of Med. thesis, Univ. New South Wales, Australia, 1976. (Relevant to Sri Aman Division, Lubok Antu, and the upper Lemanak; notes cassava is a potent goitrogen.)

678. Maberly, G. F., and C. Eastman. Endemic goiter in Sarawak. *SEAJTMPH* 7 (3):434-442, 1976. [On Iban in the Ai region (99% with goiter), at Rubu on the Sebuyau River (74%), and at coastal Bajong south of Sebuyau (low %); cretinism (4%) found only at Ai; women tended to have urinary tract infections.]

679. Maberly, G., et al. Endemicity and consequences of goiter in Sarawak, Malaysia. In *Current Thyroid Problems in Southeast Asia and Oceana*. B. Hetzel, ed. Stamford College Press, Singapore, 1978. Pp. 21-27.

680. Maberly, G., C. Eastman, and J. M. Corcoran. Thyroid hormone response to thyrotropin – releasing hormone stimulation in subjects from endemic goiter regions of Sarawak. *Australian New Zealand J. Med*. 9 (4):385-390, 1979.

681. Maberly, G., C. Eastman, and J. M. Corcoran. Effect of iodination of a village water supply on goiter size and thyroid function. *Lancet* 2:1270-1272, 1981.

682. Ogihara, T., et al. Serum thyrotropic levels of natives in Sarawak. *J. Clinical Endocrinology Metabolism* 35 (5):711-715, 1972. (On Upper Rejang Iban at Rumah Juing, R. Dinggai, R. Rawing, and R. Munan; 33% of females and 8% of males were goitrous; the prevalence increased from age 10 to age 60; dietary iodine was deficient.)

683. Ogihara, T., et al. Endemic goiter in Sarawak, Borneo Island: prevalence and pathogenesis. *Endocrinology Japan* 19 (3):285-293, 1972. (On Upper Rejang Iban; the iodine content of drinking water was very low; no cretins or deaf-mutes were found.)

684. Polunin, I. *Endemic Goiter in Malaysia. Assignment Report*. Regional Office for the Western Pacific. WHO, 1971. (In the 1960s, 39% of Sarawak females had visible goiters.)

685. Sellato, B. Salt in Borneo. In *Le Sel de la vie in Asie du Sud-Est*. Prince of Songkla Univ., Bangkok, 1993. Pp. 263-284. (States that Penan and Bukat had no more goiter than coastal people did; Kayan and Kenyah on the Baram once obtained naturally iodized salt from the Kelabit Highlands through trade; when Dutch rule clamped down on salt imports, some Kalimantan groups migrated to Sarawak where they obtained both salt and relief from goiter.)

686. Taha, A. M., et al. Survey of availability of iodine-enriched salt in Sarawak. *MJM* 50 (4):391-395, 1995. (In some rural areas iodized salt was not readily available; this was an obstacle to solving the goiter problem in the state.)

687. Tan, Y. K. Endemic goiter in the state of Sarawak, Malaysia. In *Proceedings of the Workshop on Cassava Toxicity and the Thyroid: Research and Public Health Issues, 31 May-2 June, 1982, Ottawa, Canada.* F. Delange and R. Ahluwalia, eds. Pp. 64-68.

688. Yap, S. B. A study of the prevalence of endemic goitre in an inland Iban community. *MJM* 40 (3):243-246, 1985.

X. Leprosy

689. Blaauw, W. K. H. An account of clinical results of 33 months of sulphetrone treatment of leprosy. *MJM* 9 (4): 292-317, 1955. (On the Berhala Leper Colony in Sandakan, Sabah.)

690. Chen, P. C. Human behavioral research applied to the leprosy control programme of Sarawak. *SEAJTMPH* 17 (3):421-426, 1986. (On Chinese, Malays, Iban, Kayan in the Rejang valley.)

691. Chen, P. C. Longhouse dwelling, social contact and the prevalence of leprosy and tuberculosis among native tribes in Sarawak. *Soc. Sci. Med*. 26 (10):1073-1077, 1988. (On Iban, Malays, Melanau, Bidayuh; inland groups had much more leprosy and TB than did lowland or coastal groups.)

692. Chen, P. C. Bringing leprosy into the open. *World Health Forum* 9:323-326, 1988. (On Iban, Bidayuh, Kayan; includes indigenous beliefs about leprosy.)

693. Chen, P. C., and H. C. Sim. The development of culture-specific health education packages to increase case-finding of leprosy in Sarawak. *SEAJTMPH* 17 (3):427-432, 1986. (The health-education program was a success.)

694. Devadason, C. B.663 (Geigy 30.320) in the treatment of leprosy: A preliminary report. *Acta Tropica* 26 (3):265-269, 1969. (On Sarawak.)

695. Goldblatt, J. Life after leprosy. *Student British Med. J.* (February):28-29, 1999. (On the Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial Hospital near Kg. Sinar Baru and Kuching; previously, courts sent patients with Hansen's disease from Sarawak, Sabah, Brunei, and Indonesia to this hospital but now such patients are treated at outpatient clinics and the hospital largely provides antenatal and postnatal services for the local population.)

696. Gill, A. K. Leprosy. In *Tropical Disease Research in Sabah*. IMR Bull. No. 20, Kuala Lumpur, 1983. Pp. 90-99. [Surveyed leprosy in Kudat Residency prior to implementing a leprosy control program in Sabah; found that a few relatives of registered leprosy cases (Rungus, Bajaus, Obians, Kadazans, and Sungeis) also had leprosy; some demographic data, such as a sex ratio of 109 males to 100 females with a preponderance of males among the elderly; only 10% of households surveyed had potable water supplies.]

697. Graham-Yooll, M. A. Notes on the leper colony at Berhala, Sandakan, North Borneo. *J. Roy. Navy Med. Services* 21 (4):334-342, 1936. (The patients on the island were mostly Chinese.)

698. Hew, C. S. Perception and attitude of the various ethnic groups towards leprosy in Sarawak. *Jurnal Akademik* 1 (1):43-47, 1987.

699. McGregor, H. Familial leprosy. *Leprosy Review* 28 (2):66-67, 1957. (6 of 10 members of a Bidayuh family in Sarawak had leprosy.)

700. McGregor, H. A preliminary trial of Etisul in treatment of leprosy patients. *Leprosy Review* 32 (1):36-39, 1961. (On Sarawak.)

701. Morrison, A. *Fair Land Sarawak.* Southeast Asian Program, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, New York, 1993. (Noted that during the colonial period, Sarawak lepers who had been cured were given a "graduation" scroll certifying their cure, in order to encourage their communities to accept them home again.)

702. Yap, F. B. Leprosy in Sarawak, East Malaysian Borneo. *Scandinavian J. Infectious Diseases* 41 (4):320 only, 2009.

Malaria

703. Abisudjak, B., et al. Field survey of malaria in South Kalimantan, Indonesia; applicability and validity of inhabitants' malaria history to primary health care. In *Health Ecological Survey in Indonesia in 1983/1984.* Part 1. S. Suzuki and O. Soemarwoto, eds. Tanaka Publishing, Shibukawa, Japan, 1985. Pp. 125-133. Republished as *Health Ecology in Indonesia*, S. Suzuki, ed. Gyosei Corporation, Tokyo, 1988. Pp. 119-126. (Studied Javanese in two parts of the Sebamban Lima transmigration area plus Banjarese in Kintap village and townpeople in Peleihari.)

704. Anonymous. *We Must Destroy Malaria, North Borneo's Biggest Enemy to Health*. Jesselton, 1961. (On Sabah.)

705. Anonymous. *Report on the malaria situation and antimalaria activities in the province of South Kalimantan during Pelita III.* (Official document of the Provincial Health Services, South Kalimantan.) No date.

706. Anthony, T. G., et al. Fragmented population structure of Plasmodium falciparum in a region of declining endemicity. *J. Infectious Diseases* 191 (9):1558-1564, 2005. (Studied 8 sites in Malaysian Borneo; found the parasites were genetically independent and geographically rather isolated, helping to make it feasible to eradicate the remaining parasitic foci.)

707. Baer, A. The Malayo-Borneo arc: malaria vs. human genes. *BRB* 29:128-142, 1998. (Discussed similarities and differences in malaria pressure on human gene pools in E. and W. Malaysia.)

708. Baer, A. One hand clapping: malaria in Borneo, past and present. *SMJ* 60:63-88, 2004. (Discussed past selective pressure by widespread malaria on inherited blood traits.)

709. Chang, M. S., et al. Malaria and filariasis transmission in a village/forest setting in Baram District, Sarawak, Malaysia. *J. Tropical Med. Hygiene* 98(3):192-198, 1995. (On Punan and others at Long Wat, L. Tap, L. Bemang and L. Tebangan; two longhouses, at Bemang and Tebangan, had 14-16% microfilariae rates in 1991.)

710. Chang, M. S., et al. Changes in the abundance and behavior of vector mosquitoes induced by land use during the development of an oil palm plantation in Sarawak. *TRSTMH* 91:382-386, 1997. [While malaria vectors declined, dengue vectors increased and the vectors of Japanese encephalitis (JE) held steady in this Ulu Suai area of Miri Division; in 1994 only 24 cases of JE were recorded in Sarawak.]

711. Chang, M. S., Asmad Matusop, and Fam Khoo Sen. Differences in Anopheles composition and malaria transmission in the village settlements and cultivated farming zone in Sarawak, Malaysia. *SEAJTMPH* 30 (3):454-459, 1999. (On Belaga District, mainly Kayan but some Penan and Okit; studied Long Belangan, L. Liko, L. Pangai, and L. Murum and associated farm huts.)

712. Cheng, F. Y. Deterioration of thatch roofs by moth larvae after house spraying in the course of a malaria eradication programme in North Borneo. *Bull. WHO* 28:136-137, 1963. (A Sabah chief, O. K. K. Sodomon, complained of thatch damage by DDT; tests in N. Keningau showed DDT led indirectly to higher moth densities; tests in S. Keningau showed that dieldrin suppressed moth populations.)

713. Cheng, F. Y. Responses of Anopheles balabacensis to various patterns of DDT-spraying of shelters in Sabah, East Malaysia. *Bull. WHO* 38:469-477, 1968. (Studied mosquitoes in experimental test huts.)

714. Clyde, D. F., C. M. Han, and Y. S. Huang. Resistance to chloroquine of Plasmodium falciparum from Sabah. *TRSTMH* 67:146 only, 1973. (The parasite from a Kadazan woman patient in Beaufort hospital was tested in vivo in Maryland.)

715. Colbourne, M. J., W. H. Huehne, and F. Lachance. The Sarawak anti-malarial project. *SMJ* 9:215-248, 1959. (In the Baram area, the malarial parasite rate in children was 36% in 1952 but down to 3% by 1957; other areas showed similar improvement.)

716. Colett, D., and M. S. Lye. Modeling the effect of intervention on the transmission of malaria in East Malaysia. *Statistical Med*. 6 (7):853-861, 1987. (On Banggi Island, Sabah.)

717. Comm, S. A., I. Noorhidayah, and A. Osman. Migrasi bemusim: pengaruhynya terhadap kawalan malaria di sabah [Seasonal migration: a case control study of malaria prevention in Sabah]. *MJM* 54 (2):200-209, 1999. (Tawau people who sojourned in the forest and did not use bednets there were particularly vulnerable to malaria.)

718. Copeland, A. The Muruts of North Borneo: malaria and racial extinction. *Lancet* 228:1233-1239, 1935. (Mainly on the Interior Residency, especially Tenom; Muruts were dwindling but Dusun were increasing.)

719. Cox-Singh, J., et al. Application of a multi-faceted approach for the assessment of treatment response in falciparum malaria: a study from Malaysian Borneo. *Internat. J. Parasitology* 33 (13):1545-1552, 2003. (Studied 22 patients in Lundu District Hospital, Sarawak; found genetic markers of drug resistance.)

720. Cox-Singh, J., and B. Singh. Knowlesi malaria: newly emergent and of public health significance? *Trends in Parasitology* 24 (9):406-410, 2008.

721. Cox-Singh, J., et al. Plasmodium knowlesi malaria in humans is widely distributed and potentially life threatening. *Clinical Infectious Diseases* 46 (2):165-171, 2008. (Studied malaria patents in 12 hospitals in Sarawak and blood films from 15 districts in Sabah and 4 districts in Pahang; found that Plasmodium knowlesi, not Plasmodium malariae, is a significant cause of severe malaria in Malaysia.)

722. Cross, J. H., et al. Parasitology survey and seroepidemiology of amoebiasis in South Kalimantan (Borneo), Indonesia. *SEAJTMPH* 6 (1):52-60, 1975. (Studied malaria and intestinal parasites in 7 villages; 97% of the population had intestinal parasites and 4% had malaria.)

723. Cross, J. H., et al. Parasitic infections in humans in West Kalimantan (Borneo). *Tropical Geography and Med.* 28 (2):121-130, 1976. (Studied malaria, filariasis, and intestinal parasites in 8 villages; 97% of the population had intestinal parasites, 6% had malarial parasites, and 4% had filariasis.)

724. de Zulueta, J. Malaria in Sarawak and Brunei. *Bull. WHO* 15:651-671, 1956. (On Bidayuh, Iban, Kenyah, Kayan, Punan, Murut, Bisaya, Chinese, Malays; found field hut sojourns increased malaria incidence.)

725. de Zulueta, J. Dealing with malaria in the last 60 years. A personal experience. *Parassitologia* 42 (1-2):87-90, 2000. (Based on his work in Sarawak, Brunei, and elsewhere.)

726. de Zulueta, J., and F. Lachance. A malaria-control experiment in the interior of Borneo. *Bull. WHO* 15:673-693, 1956. (On Baram River and tributaries.)

727. Ebisawa, I., and T. Fukuyama. Chloroquine-resistant falciparum malaria from West Irian and East Kalimantan. *Annals Tropical Med. Parasitology* 69 (1):131-132, 1975.

728. Ebisawa, I., T. Fukuyama, and Y. Kawamura. Additional foci of chloroquine-resistant falciparum malaria in East Kalimantan and West Irian, Indonesia. *Tropical Geography and Med*. 28 (4):349-354, 1976.

729. Evans, W. G. Malaria in Sarawak. *Sarawak Gazette* 80:104-105, 1954.

730. Fleck, F. Monkey malaria could represent a new human strain. *Bull. WHO* 82 (5):392-393, 2004. (On Plasmodium knowlesi, originally from macaques.)

731. Foong Kin. *Human behavioral factors in malaria transmission and control among the Muruts of Sabah.* Ph. D. dissertation, Univ. Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, 1991. (On Sabah Muruts.)

732. Foong Kin. *Social and Behavioral Aspects of Malaria Control*. Borneo Research Council, Phillips, Maine, 2000. (On Sabah Muruts.)

733. Fryauff, D. J., et al. Chloroquine-resistant Plasmodium vivax in transmigration settlements of West Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg*. 59 (4):513-518, 1998. [Studied 9 transmigration sites (largely Javanese) and Dayak villages in the Ketapang District; the transmigration sites had more malaria, largely vivax, than the villages; vivax cases were often chloroquine-resistant.]

734. Gandahusada, S. B. Nainggolan, and P. Djokopitoyo. The impact of DDT spraying and malaria treatment on the malarial transmission in a hypo-endemic area of South Kalimantan. *Bull. Health Studies Indonesia* 11 (2):10-17, 1983. (Studied Batu Tunku transmigrant settlement and Panyipatan, a "native" village; most malaria found was vivax.)

735. Galinski, M. R., and J. Barnwell. Monkey malaria kills four humans. *Trends Parasitology* 25 (5):200-204, 2009. (On Plasmodium knowlesi in Borneo.)

736. Gould, D. Dr. John McArthur: parasitologist and microscope inventor. *New Scientist* 84:614-616, 1979.

737. Harbach, R. E., V. Baimai, and S. Sukowan. Some observations on sympatric populations of the malaria vectors Anopheles leucophyrus and Anopheles balabacensis in a village forest setting in south Kalimantan. *SEAJTMPH* 18:241-247, 1987.

738. Harrisson, T. Malaria research, British Borneo. *SMJ* 6 (5):328-330, 1955. (Discusses the work of John McArthur, mainly in Sabah,

739. Hii, J. L. K. Evidence for the existence of genetic variability in the tendency of Anopheles balabacensis to rest in houses and to bite man. *SEAJTMPH* 16 (1):173-182, 1985. (Mainly on Kiaru, Kuala Penyu District, Sabah.)

740. Hii, J. L. K., and C. K. Foo. Residual sprays of malathion and DDT for the control of Anopheles balabacensis in Kuala Penyu District, Sabah, Malaysia. *SMJ* 29:201-210, 1981.

741. Hii, J. L. K., et al. The influence of permethrin-impregnated bednets and mass drug administration on the incidence of Plasmodium falciparum malaria in children in Sabah. *Med. Veterinary Entomology* 1 (4):397-407, 1987. (On Upper Kinabatangan District.)

742. Hii, J. L. K., et al. Transmission dynamics and estimates of malaria vectorial capacity for Anopheles balabacensis and An. flavirostris on Banggi island, Sabah. *Annals Tropical Med. Parasitology* 82 (1):91-101, 1988.

743. Hii, J. L. K., et al. Lambdacyhalothrin impregnated bednets control malaria in Sabah, Malaysia. *SEAJTMPH* 26 (2):371-374, 1995.

744. Hii, J. L. K., et al. Sustainability of a successful malaria surveillance and treatment program in a Rungus community in Sabah, E. Malaysia. *SEAJTMPH* 27 (3):512-521, 1996. (On multiple villages in Kudat District.)

745. Ho Keong Bin. Current status of malaria and anti-malaria programme in Malaysia. In *Proceedings Asia and Pacific Conference on Malaria*. W. Siddiqui, ed. Dept. Tropical Med., School of Med., Univ. Hawaii, 1985. Pp. 63-74. (On Sabah and Sarawak.)

746. Kardono, L. B. S., et al. Cytotoxic and antimalarial constituents of the roots of Eurycoma longifolia. *J. Natural Products* 54 (4): 1360-1367, 1991. (On traditional remedies and chemical analysis of the Borneo-and-vicinity tree Pasakbumi/Tonkat Ali.)

747. Khoo, K-K. The treatment of malaria in glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficient patients in Sabah. *Annals of Tropical Med. Parasitology* 75:591-595, 1981. (On Kadazans, Bajaus, Chinese, and "other" malaria patients in Kota Kinabalu; about 10% of them had G6PD deficiency.)

748. Kimball, L. The concept of malaria in Brunei Malay indigenous medicine. *BRB* 7 (1):5-11, 1975.

749. Koh, K. H., P. H. Chew, and A. Kiyu. A retrospective study of malaria infections in an intensive care unit of a general hospital in Malaysia. *Singapore Med. J.* 45 (1):28-36, 2004. (Over six years, the unit at Sarawak General Hospital in Kuching saw 31 cases of severe malaria; 21 cases were due to Plasmodium falciparum infection and experienced high mortality; in 2001 Sarawak had 3,145 malaria cases, 67% being the vivax type; aggressive anti-malarial medication in the early stages proved beneficial.)

750. Koyama, H., and S. Suzuki. Comparative study of the way of life in three communities in South Kalimantan, Indonesia, where different prevalence [sic] of malaria was observed. In *Health Ecology in Indonesia*. S. Suzuki, ed. Gyosei Corporation, Tokyo, 1988. Pp. 127-137. (Peleihari city people had little malaria but two rural sites had higher rates.)

751. Leake, D. W., and J. L. K. Hii. Giving bednets a fair trial: the case from Sabah. *SEAJTMPH* 20:379-384, 1989. (On Kadazans and Rungus.)

752. Leake, D. W., and J. L. K. Hii. Observations of human behavior influencing the use of insecticide-impregnated bednets to control malaria in Sabah. *A-P J. Pub. Hlth*. 7 (2):92-97, 1994. (On rural Sabah.)

753. Leaman, D., et al. Malaria remedies of the Apo Kayan, E. Kalimantan, Indonesian Borneo: a quantitative assessment of local consensus as an indicator of biological efficacy. *J. Ethnopharmacology* 49 (1):1-16, 1995. (Kayans had 17 natural remedies for malaria, some having good efficacy based on laboratory tests.)

754. Lim, E. S. Current status of malaria in Malaysia. *SEAJTMPH* 23 (suppl. 4):43-49, 1992.

755. Lyn, P. C. W. Cerebral malaria and mixed falciparum-vivax interactions. *Annals Academy of Med. Singapore* 16 (2):310-312, 1987. (On Sandakan, Sabah, ethnic groups.)

756. Mak, J. W. Review of seroepidemiological tools for control program of parasitic diseases in Malaysia. *Tropical Biomedicine* 5 (suppl. 1):28-32, 1988. (On lack of falciparum malaria at Lubok Antu, Sarawak).

757. Mak, J. W. Current malaria research in Malaysia. *J. Biosciences (Malaysia)* 5:73-79, 1994.

758. Mak, J. W., and D. T. Dennis. Malaria. In *Tropical Disease Research in Sabah*. IMR Bull. No. 20, 1983. Pp. 41-52. (Describes the malaria survey in 6 villages in the Kudat Residency.)

759. Mak, J. W., et al. Epidemiology and control of malaria in Malaysia. *SEAJTMPH* 23 (4):572-577, 1992. (Contains table of malaria cases in Sabah and Sarawak for 1980-1991.)

760. Maqsudur Rahman, K. M. Epidemiology of malaria in Malaysia. *Reviews of Infectious Diseases* 4 (5):985-991, 1982. (Contains table of Sarawak malaria cases, 1972-1979; discusses Sabah and Sarawak malarial parasites.)

761. McArthur, J. Malaria control in Borneo. *Lancet* 265 (6787):655-656, 1953.

762. McArthur, J. The transmission of malaria in Borneo. *TRSTMH* 40 (5):537-558, 1947. (Found that malaria in the Tambunan plain of Sabah, inhabited by Dusun, was associated with rainforest, not with cleared land.)

763. McArthur, J. The control of malaria in Borneo: an account of the Tambunan experiment. *TRSTMH* 48 (3):234-241, 1954.

764. McArthur, J. Personal view. *British Med. J.* 4:702 only, 1975. (On his Borneo work.)

765. Ministry of Health, Malaysia. Current status of malaria in Malaysia. *SEAJTMPH* 23 (suppl. 4):43-49, 1992. (Contains map of distribution of vectors in E. Malaysia.)

766. Nieuwenhuis, A. W. L'impaludisme à Bornéo. La distribution des fièvries palustres à Sambas. [Malaria in Borneo. The distribution of malarial fevers in Sambas.] *Janus* 2:205-215, 327-335, 1898. (On W. Kalimantan.)

767. Nieuwenhuis, A. W. Die geistige Entartung der Bevölkerung in Gebieten endemischer Malaria, Borneo. [The mental degeneration of the population in regions of endemic malaria, Borneo.] *Janus* 40 (1):88-96, 99-112, 132-144, 178-194, 244-256, 1936-1937.

768. O'Shaughnessy, P. T. Parachuting cats and crushed eggs: the controversy over the use of DDT to control malaria. *Am. J. Public Health* 98 (11):1940-1948, 2008. (An analysis of media attention involving the episode of cats parachuted into Bario, Sarawak, following DDT treatment there.)

769. Peters, W. Blood films from patients with benign tertian malaria in eastern Sabah: Is this a zoonosis? *TRSTMH* 67 (11):2 only, 1973.

770. Pribadi, W. In vitro sensitivity of Plasmodium falciparum to chloroquine and other antimalarials in east Timor and east Kalimantan, Indonesia. *SEAJTMPH* 23 (suppl. 4):143-148, 1992. (84% of cases in E. Kalimantan showed multidrug resistance.)

771. Rahman, K. Study of Plasmodium falciparum resistance to 4-aminoquinolines (chloroquine) in Sabah. *J. Trop. Med. Hyg*. 83:259-264, 1980.

772. Riji, H. M. Adopting the primary health care approach in malaria control in Malaysia: lessons in community participation. *SEAJTMPH* 23:18-22, 1992. (On Sarawak and Kelantan.)

773. Seleena, P., et al. Space spraying of bacterial and chemical insecticides against Anopheles balabacensis Baisas for the control of malaria in Sabah, East Malaysia. *SEAJTMPH* 35 (1):68-78, 2004. [In three treated villages (Pahu, Togop Laut, and Pinawanti), malaria decreased; the untreated village was Tarawas.]

774. Singh, B., et al. Detection of malaria in Malaysia by nested polymerase chain reaction amplification of dried blood spots on filter papers. *TRSTMH* 90 (5):519-521, 1996. (Samples from Sabah showed 31% malaria prevalence.)

775. Singh, B., et al. A large focus of naturally acquired Plasmodium knowlesi infections in human beings. *Lancet* 363 (9414):1917-1024, 2004. (Studied malaria patients in Kapit, Sarawak; knowlesi patients were successfully treated with chloroquine and primaquine.)

776. Strahan, J. Malaria in Sarawak. *MJM* 2 (2):83-92, 1947. (Found relatively low parasitemia in a small sample of Kedayan in the Miri area; inland areas such as Quap, home to Bidayuh, had higher rates, although few data are provided.)

777. Suzuki, M., et al. An immunological malaria survey in a hypoendemic transmigration community in South Kalimantan, Indonesia. In *Health Ecology in Indonesia*. S. Suzuki, ed. Gyosei Corporation, Tokyo, 1988. Pp. 111-117. (Mainly on Javanese transmigrants in the Kintap area of S. Kalimantan.)

778. Tan, C. H., et al. Bionomics of Anopheles lateens in Kapit, Sarawak, Malaysian Borneo, in relation to the transmission of the zoonotic simian malaria parasite Plasmodium knowlesi. *Malaria J*. 7:1-8. 2008. (Rural Kapit longhouse areas had many such infections.)

779. Tan, H. S., and P. E. Tan. Treatment failure of falciparum malaria with Fansidar in Tawau, Sabah, January-June, 1982. *MJM* 38:217-223, 1983.

780. Tillema, H. F. The Apo Kayan in word and picture. In *A Journey among the Peoples of Central Borneo.* V. T. King, ed. Oxford Univ. Press, Singapore, 1989. (Provides tables on malaria, goiter, and fertility and other demographic statistics for the 1930s; studied 19 villages along the Kayan River.)

781. Verdrager, J., et al. Resistant Plasmodium falciparum infection from Samarinda, Kalimantan. *Bull. Health Studies Indonesia* 2 (2):43-50, 1974.

782. Vythilingam, I., et al. The impact of development and malaria control activities on its vectors in the Kinabatangan area of Sabah, East Malaysia. *Acta Tropica* 96 (1):24-30, 2005. (The impact has been a lessening of malaria.)

783. Vythilingam, I., et al. Natural transmission of Plasmodium knowlesi to humans by Anopheles lateens in Sarawak. *TRSTMH* 100 (11):1087-1088, 2006. (Found this Anopheles mosquito transmits knowlesi-type malaria to both macaques and humans; it is a forest-fringe feeder, mainly at dusk.)

784. Yapp, D. T., and S. Y. Yap. Lansium domesticum: skin and leaf extracts of this fruit tree interrupt the life cycle of Plasmodium falciparum and are active towards a chloroquine-resistant strain of the parasite (T9) in vitro. *J. Ethnopharmacology* 75 (1):145-150, 2003. (On the langsat tree.)

XII. Mental Health

785. Appleton, A. L. *Acts of integration, expressions of faith: madness, death, and ritual in Melanau ontology*. Ph. D. dissertation, Massey Univ., New Zealand, 2004. (Discusses, for example, psychological aspects of post-pregnancy syndromes and familial cancer in terms of attitude toward health facilities; points out that traditional Mukah-area healers are experts at mental illness, treating the whole family, and using locally familiar ways to do so.)

786. Appleton, A. L. *Madness, Death, and Ritual in Melanau Ontology*. Borneo Research Council, Phillips, Maine, 2006.

787. Ashencaen-Crabtree, S. Gendered policies, gendered practices: psychiatric care in Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia. In *Borneo2000: Ethnicity, Culture and Society*. M. Leigh, ed. UNIMAS, Kuching, Sarawak, 2000. Pp. 491-510.

788. Barnes, G. T. A Melanau curing ceremony (*payun*) at Mukah. *SMJ* 14:28-29, 1966. (To cure severe depression Melanau traditionally started with herbal medicine and charms, then anointing a sago-pith spirit image and also the patient as well as other rituals, followed by government or Chinese medicine, and finally a long payun drumming, incense, and trance ceremony.)

789. Barrett, R. J. Performance, effectiveness, and the Iban manang. In *The Seen and the Unseen: Shamanism, Mediumship, and Possession in Borneo.* R. L. Winzeler, ed. Borneo Research Council, Williamsburg, Virginia, 1993. Pp. 235-279. (Notes that some Iban have long been skeptical of shamanistic practices, including some manang themselves, but the effectiveness of manang treatment is more widely acknowledged; early fieldwork was at Ulu Bayor, Saribas area.)

790. Barrett, R. J. Cultural formulation of psychiatric diagnoses: Sakit gila in an Iban longhouse: chronic schizophrenia. *Culture, Med., and Psychiatry* 21 (3):365-379, 1997. (A clinical case study of a young woman.)

791. Barrett, R. J. Space, repetition and collective interlocution: psychiatric interviews in a Borneo longhouse. *Communication & Med*. 1 (1):25-34, 2004. (On Iban schizophrenia and whole-family interviewing.)

792. Barrett, R. J. Kurt Schneider in Borneo: Do first rank symptoms apply to the Iban? In *Schizophrenia, Culture, and Subjectivity: The Edge of Experience*. J. D. Jenkins and R. J. Barrett, eds. Cambridge Univ. Press, New York, 2004. Pp. 87-109.

793. Barrett, R. J., and R. Lucas. The skulls are cold, the house is hot: Interpreting depths of meaning in Iban therapy. *Man* 28:573-596, 1993.

794. Barrett, R. J., and R. Lucas. Hot and cold in transformation: Is Iban medicine humoral? *Soc. Sci. Med. 3*8 (2):383-393, 1994.

795. Barrett, R. J., et al. Rates of treated schizophrenia and its clinical and cultural features in a population isolate of the Iban of Sarawak: A tri-diagnostic approach. *Psychological Med*. 35 (2):281-293, 2005. (0.4 to 1.1% of Iban in one river basin were estimated to be schizophrenic.)

796. Chiu, T., J. E. Tong, and K. E. Schmidt. A clinical and survey study of latah in Sarawak, Malaysia. *Psychological Med*. 2 (2):155-165, 1972.

797. Chua, B. S., A. H. Othman, and M. Haji-Yusuf. *Stres pekerjaan kepuasaan kerja, dan masalah kesihatan mental di kelangan pekerja Sabah*. Penerbit Univ. Malaysia Sabah, Kota Kinabalu, 2004. (On job stress and mental health in Sabah.)

798. Crabtree, S. A. Exclusion and stigma: implications for community psychiatric services in Sarawak. *Asia-Pacific J. Soc. Work* 9 (1):114-126, 1999. (Most patients at Hospital Kota Sentosa in Kuching had schizophrenic psychosis but a few had mental retardation or epilepsy; men patients were treated more laxly than were women.)

799. Crabtree, S. A. Asylum blues: staff attitudes towards psychiatric nursing in Sarawak, East Malaysia. *J. Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing* 10 (6):713-721, 2003. (Negative attitudes existed, in line with the stigma attached to mental problems locally.)

800. Crabtree, S. A. Malaysia women service users and the economies of the psychiatric asylum system. *Feminism & Psychology* 15 (1):87-97, 2005. (Women patients were given tasks, perhaps as a form of occupational therapy.)

801. Doolittle, A. A. Latah behavior by females among the Rungus of Sabah. In *Female and Male in Borneo.* V. H. Sutlive, ed. Borneo Research Council, Williamsburg, Virginia, 1991. Pp. 121-152.

802. Jensen, E. Iban Belief and Behaviour. Ph. D. dissertation, Oxford Univ., 1969.

803. Kumaraswamy, N. Psychotherapy in Brunei Darussalam. *J. Clinical Psychology* 63 (8):735-744, 2007. (Urges psychotherapists in Southeast Asia to learn more about cultural beliefs and religious practices.)

804. Malai Ali, R. *The Cow Jumped Over the Moon: the Strange and Extraordinary Tale of a Nervous Breakdown*. Oneworld, Oxford, 2007. (A biography of depression in Brunei.)

805. Nissom, M. P., and K. E. Schmidt. Land Dayak concept of mental illness. *MJM* 21:352-357, 1967. (Bidayuh distinguished mental defect from mental illness such as mania or schizophrenia but did not regard epilepsy as a mental illness; mental illness was considered to be treatable by rituals but mental retardation was not.)

806. Okuno, K. Rao-rao and mauno—on the classification of insanity among the Kalis of Borneo Island. *J. Asian African Studies* 54:77-103, 1997. (On W. Kalimantan.)

807. Parameshvara Deva, M. Malaysia mental health profile. *Internat. Review Psychiatry* 16 (1-2):167-176, 2004. (Discusses Sabah and Sarawak.)

808. Pilz, A., S. Wiesnagrotski, and W. Leixnering. Kann die westliche Medizin psychologische Probleme bei aussereuropaischen Ethnien losen? 2 Beispiele aus dem Bereich Borneo/Sarawak. [Can western medicine resolve psychological problems in ethnic regions outside Europe? Two cases from the region of Borneo/Sarawak.] *Wien Med. Wochenschrift* 133 (13-14):355-359, 1983. (On Iban.)

809. Sabri, R., and Y. Yasin. Charles Bonnet syndrome in a Borneo Iban tribesman. *Singapore Med. J.* 50 (1):e48-e49, 2009. (A low-vision, longhouse elder in Brunei had hallucinations but no psychosis.)

810. Schmidt, K. E. The racial distribution of mental hospital admissions in Sarawak. *Review and Newsletter of Transcultural Psychiatric Research,* No. 11:17-18, (1959 or 60). (This is the Annual Report, Sarawak Mental Hospital, 1959.)

811. Schmidt, K. E. Management of schizophrenia in Sarawak Mental Hospital, 1959. *J. Mental Sci.* 107:157, 1961.

812. Schmidt, K. E. Folk-psychiatry in Sarawak: a tentative system of psychiatry of the Iban. In *Magic, Faith, and Healing*. A. Kiev, ed. Collier-Macmillan, New York, 1964. Pp. 139-155. [Iban considered most illness, including mental illness, as being due to supernatural beings; they had separate terms to describe or to diagnose dozens of kinds of mental problems; Malays were particularly prone to latah (echolalia with socially inappropriate behavior) and in the 1940s to neurosyphilis.]

813. Schmidt, K. E. A mental health center in an undeveloped country. *Internat. J. Soc. Psychiatry* 1:208-218, 1965. (On the Sarawak mental health center in Kuching.)

814. Schmidt, K. E. Communication problems with psychiatric patients in the multilingual society of Sarawak. *Psychiatry* 28:229-233, 1965.

815. Schmidt, K. E. Some concepts of mental illness of the Murut of Sarawak. *Internat. J. Soc. Psychiatry* 14 (1):24-31, 1967/68.

816. Schmidt, K. E. Ethnopsychiatric studies from Sarawak. *Acta Neurologica et Psychiatrica* (Scandinavia Monograph, June, 1967).

817. Schmidt, K. E. Mental health services in a developing country of Southeast Asia (Sarawak). In *New Trends in the Mental Health Services*. H. Freeman and J. Ferndale, eds. Pergamon, Oxford, 1967. Pp. 213 onward.

818. Schmidt, K. E., L. Hill, and G. Guthrie. Running amok. *Internat. J. Soc. Psychiatry* 23 (4):264-274, 1977. (On Iban, Bidayuh, Kayan, Punan, and Melanau.)

819. Simons, R. Further skirmishes in the great latah war. Transcultural Psychiatric Research Review 29:250-255, 1992. (Reviews entries #801, 822.)

820. Sutlive, V. H., and J. Sutlive, eds. *The Encyclopaedia of Iban Studies*. Tun Jugah Foundation, Kuching, 2001. [According to Iban traditional mores (adat), a recognized cause for divorce is when a spouse has been mentally ill or leprous for two years or longer, with certification by a hospital.]

821. Swami, V. Beliefs about schizophrenia and its treatment in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia. *Internat. J. Soc. Psychiatry* 54 (2):164-179, 2008. (Interviewees of several ethnic groups favored social-environmental explanations for schizophrenia, with Malays emphasizing a social cause, a belief that schizophrenic behavior is sinful, and a belief that mental hospitals do not provide effective treatment.)

822. Winzeler, R. Latah in Sarawak, with special reference to the Iban. In *Female and Male in Borneo*. V. H. Sutlive, ed. Borneo Research Council, Williamsburg, Virginia, 1991. Pp. 317-333. (Latah is found among the Iban and Bidayuh of Lundu, the Saribas Iban, and Muslim Melanau, but not among non-Muslim Melanau; it is lowland-coastal, not found in the interior.)

823. Winzeler, R. *Latah in Southeast Asia*. Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1995. (On Bukit-Sadong and Selako Bidayuhs; Sebuyau, Saribas, and up-river Ibans; Melanaus; and Malays.)

824. Wolf, S. Psychosocial and neural mechanisms in health and disease: historical perspectives. *J. Oklahoma State Med. Association* 75 (3):53-61, 1982. (A cross-cultural report that includes Borneo.)

XIII. Nutrition

825. Anderson, A. *Nutrition of Iban children in the middle Mukah River*. Sarawak Med. Services, Kuching, 1975.

826. Anderson, A. Sago and nutrition in Sarawak. *SMJ* 25:71-80, 1977. (2% of Tellian River Melanau children had xeropthalmia, due to vitamin A deficiency.)

827. Anderson, A. *Food consumption of the Lemanak river Iban*. Dept. Med. Services, Kuching, 1977.

828. Anderson, A. Nutrition of Kayan and Kenyah children of the Middle Baram River. *Sarawak Gazette* (30 November):241-248, 1978.

829. Anderson, A. Subsistence of the Penan in the Mulu area of Sarawak. *Sarawak Gazette* (30 November):204-216, 1979.

830. Anderson, A. Food consumption of Land Dayaks in the Tebakang area. *Sarawak Gazette* (February):27-35, 1980.

831. Anderson, A. Nutrition of Iban children of the Sut and Mujong Rivers. *J. Tropical Pediatrics* 27:26-35, 1981. (Noted the diet of prenatal and postnatal Iban women was maladaptive in the 1970s; found 63% of the children studied were stunted, 30% were anemic, 30% had vitamin A deficiency, and under-nutrition was widespread; recommended family planning education.)

832. Anderson, A., et al. *Sarawak Pilot Applied Nutrition Project Baseline Studies Report*. Dept. Med. Services; Dept. Agriculture; State Planning Unit, Chief Minister's Office, Kuching, 1975. (The diet of pregnant and lactating Upper Serian Bidayuh women was particularly poor.)

833. Anonymous. *Proceedings of the Applied Nutrition Project Seminar/Workshop*. State Government of Sarawak and UNICEF, Kuching, 1978. (On Upper Serian, Sarawak, Bidayuh; as part of an anti-malnutrition program, Tebakang area primary schools all had demonstration gardens and fruit trees, and they raised chickens; communal gardens were fostered by donating seeds and technical advice; nutritious food baskets were provided to needy families.)

834. Arokiasamy, J. T. Nutritional problems of Malaysian children and approaches taken to overcome them. *A-P J. Pub. Hlth.* 4:65-71, 1990. (Reviews Iban and some W. Malaysian studies.)

835. Baer, A. Nutrition. In *The Encyclopaedia of Iban Studies*, V. H. Sutlive and J. Sutlive, eds. Tun Jugah Foundation, Kuching, 2001. Pp. 1291-1293.

836. Bee, Y. S. The nutritional status of Iban preschool children, Sarawak. *MJM* 40 (3):185-190, 1985. (On Entabai Iban; 68% were wasted or stunted.)

837. Bedford, P. W. Sea Dayak diet: a longhouse survey. *SMJ* 9 (13/14):203-241, 1959. (Surveyed men at Rumah Bujak at Nanga Pruen, near Simmangang; held weekly medical clinics for nine months.)

838. Benster, R., and J. Stanton. Primary health care for the children of Sarawak. *British J. Hospital Med.* 42 (6):488-490, 1989. (Compared childhood nutrition of logging-area Iban with Kayan living in an unlogged area; found 78% under-nutrition for the Iban versus 22% for the Kayan.)

839. Burgers, P., et al. *Shifting Cultivation in Teng-Bukap Subdistrict, Kuching Division, Sarawak: A Socioeconomic Study in 16 Communities*. Geographical Institute, Univ. Utrecht, 1991. (On 16 Bidayuh villages in the Padawan area; discusses home economics in terms of nutrition, food shortages, demography.)

840. Chalmers, L. Overlaps in the indigenous knowledge traditions of Iban women. *Dialectical Anthropology* 23:151-185, 1998. (Notes that cassava, although goitrogenic, is served even at ritual meals by the Baleh Iban.)

841. Chang, C. T. Applicability of the stages of change and weight efficacy lifestyle questionnaire with natives of Sarawak. *Rural Remote Health* 7 (4):869 only, 2007. (Most obese people surveyed did not intend to lose weight.)

842. Chen, P. C. Ecological factors influencing the growth of the child. *MJM* 34:6-12, 1979. (Reports 30% of Muruts ate goitrogenic cassava tubers or leaves at least once a week.)

843. Chen, P. C. Ecological basis of malnutrition among the Muruts of Sabah. *MJM* 38 (1):9-14, 1983. (Found that resettled Muruts at Ulu Ansip in Keningau District were swiddeners; malaria was endemic; the diet was varied but seasonal food shortages occurred.)

844. Chen, P. C. Child nutrition among the Penans of the Upper Baram, Sarawak. *MJM* 39:264-268, 1984. (75% of the children in the Lio Matu area were stunted.)

845. Chen, P. C., et al. *A Nutritional Study of the Interior, West Coast, and Kudat Divisions of Sabah.* Univ. Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, 1981. (On several ethnic groups; among 3672 children, only 41% were nutritionally normal; Muruts were the most malnourished group.)

846. Chin, S-C. Agriculture and resource utilization in a lowland rainforest Kenyah community. *SMJ* 35:1-322, 1985.

847. Chong, A. Y. C., et al. Edible insects and entomorphagy in Sabah, Malaysia. *Malayan Nature J*. 56 (2):131-144, 2002. (Over 50 species were eaten, mainly bee brood, grasshoppers, and sago grub.)

848. Chong Yoon Hin. Nutrition. In *Tropical Disease Research in Sabah*. IMR Bull. No. 20, Kuala Lumpur, 1983. Pp. 77-89. (Studied six villages in the Kudat Residency; 87% of preschool children were malnourished, with 42% stunted and 8% wasted; 48% of these children and 28% of the women studied were anemic.)

849. Christensen, H. *An ethnobotanical survey of the flora used by two longhouse communities in Sarawak and an evaluation of their agronomic potential for agroforestry-based farming systems.* Ph. D. dissertation, Univ. Aarhus, Risskov, Denmark, 1997. (Iban at Nanga Sumpa ate 160 plant species in the 1990s; they also had 105 varieties of rice and 16 of cassava; also studied Pa Dalih Kelabit.)

850. Christensen, H. Economic importance of wild food in a Kelabit longhouse community in Sarawak, Malaysia. In *Borneo2000: Ethnicity, Culture, and Society*. M. Leigh, ed. UNIMAS, Kuching, 2000. Pp. 356-368. [At Pa Dalih, most high-protein food came from wild species of mammals and fish (over 30 species); 33 species of wild vegetables and many kinds of mushrooms were also eaten; also studied Nanga Sumpa.]

851. Christensen, H. *Ethnobotany of the Iban and Kelabit*. Forest Dept., Sarawak, NEPCon, and Univ. Aarhus, 2002.

852. Christensen, H. Fallows and secondary forests—a primary resource for food. Borneo Research Council, Kota Kinabalu, 2002. (On Sarawak; at Nanga Sumpa in the 1990s, 103 edible, wild plant species were being foraged by Iban and at Pa Dalih 68 wild species were foraged by Kelabit.)

853. Department of Medical Services, Sarawak. *Nutritional Assessment Report 1985/1987*. Kuching, Sarawak, 1988.

854. Dounias, E., and A. Froment. When forest-based hunter-gatherers become sedentary: consequences for diet and health. *Unasylva* (English ed.) 57 (224):26-33, 2006. (On Kelay area Punan, E. Kalimantan.)

855. Dounias, E., et al. From sago to rice, from forest to town: the consequences of sedentarization for the nutritional ecology of Punan former hunter-gatherers of Borneo. *Food and Nutrition Bull.* 28 (2) (suppl.):s294-s302, 2007. (The diet of three E. Kalimantan Punan groups who have been cultivating upland rice for six decades was assessed; the remotest group had the best nutritional status and physical fitness; while access to forest resources decreased with urban proximity, sedentarization itself was the main cause of loss of physical fitness.)

856. Duffield, A. E., and S. S. Strickland. Nutrition in Sarawak: its relationship to development. In *Rural Development and Social Science Research: Case Studies from Borneo*. V. King, ed. Borneo Research Council, Phillips, Maine, 1999. Pp. 131-158. (The proportion of Iban adults in Song and Kanowit Districts who had chronic energy deficiency increased from 16% to 19% between 1990 and 1996, with people over age 60, particularly women, appreciably thinner; 34% of the pregnant women studied had moderate to severe anemia; in 1987 the frequency of low-birth-weight newborns in Sarawak was 10%.)

857. Evans, W. G. Incidence of beriberi in Brunei. Annual Report Med. Department, Brunei, pp. 6-7, 1937. (On vitamin deficiencies in Brunei River village.)

858. Frankenburg, E., Wayan Suriostini, and D. Thomas. Nutritional status in Indonesia: evidence from the 1993 Indonesian Family Life Study. *J. Population* 2:113-144, 1996. (Childhood heights and weights were very low in S. Kalimantan.)

859. Fong, T., et al. A study of the incidence of lactose malabsorption and milk intolerance among primary school children in Sabah. *J. Malaysian Society Health* 2:11-14, 1981.

860. Foo, L. H., et al. Iron status and dietary iron intake of adolescents from a rural community in Sabah, Malaysia. *A-P J. Clin. Nutr.* 13 (1):48-55, 2004. (In a fishing village in Tuaran District, 5% of the boys and 26% of the girls studied had iron-deficiency anemia; 98% of the adolescents studied had low dietary iron intake.)

861. Foo, L. H., et al. Determinants of iron status in Malaysian adolescents from a rural community. *Internat. J. Food Sciences Nutrition* 55 (6):517-525, 2004. (In a Sabah fishing village, dietary intake of protein and vitamin C was adequate but intake of most nutrients was not; 10% of the boys and 29% of the girls studied had sub-standard levels of hemoglobin.)

862. Gan, C. Y., et al. The nutritional status of Kadazan children in a rural district in Sabah. *SEAJTMPH* 24 (2):293-301, 1993. (Studied 21 villages in Tambunan District; two-thirds of the children were stunted and 11% of them were wasted.)

863. Geddes, W. R. The Land Dayak diet. *Sarawak Gazette* (10 August):214-216, 1950.

864. Hardin, S., and A. Kiyu. Child-minding and nutritional status of children 6-12 months old in Sarawak. *MJM* 46 (4):338-343, 1991. (Data from rural clinics, no ethnic designations; most of the mothers of malnourished infants did farm work, leaving the child in the care of others; infants looked after by their mothers were less likely to be malnourished.)

865. Hew, C. S., and F. Kedit. The Batang Ai dam resettlement and rural Iban women. In *Women Farmers and Rural Change in Asia, Toward Equal Access and Participation*. N. Heyzer, ed. Asia and Pacific Development Center, Kuala Lumpur, 1987. Pp. 163-209. (Discusses women's problems in finding forest foods and in keeping farm animals in a resettlement setting; previously, over 90% of the women had foraged for wild foods at least weekly.)

866. Hew, C. S., and Sharifah Marian Al-Idrus. Gender aspects of labour allocation and decision-making in agricultural production: a case study of the Kelabits in Bario Highlands. In *Bario, the Kelabit Highlands of Sarawak.* Ghazally Ismail and Laily bin Din, eds. Pelanduk, Petaling Jaya, Malaysia, 1998. Pp. 107-130. (Discusses women's needs as farmers and family food providers.)

867. Hoare, A. L. *Cooking the wild: The role of the Lundayeh of the Ulu Padas (Sabah, Malaysia) in managing forest foods and shaping the landscape*. Ph. D. dissertation, Dept. Anthropology, Univ. of Kent, Canterbury, 2001.

868. Hoare, A. L. Food resources and changing patterns of resource use among the Lundayeh of the Ulu Padas, Sabah. *BRB* 34:94-125, 2003. (Discusses ethnobotany of food plants, diet, and landscape management.)

869. Hong, E. *Natives of Sarawak*. Institut Masyarakat, Penang, Malaysia, 1987. (Pp. 203-209 are on nutrition.)

870. Hose, C. A discussion on the etiology and pathology of beri-beri. *British Med. J*. 2:1098-1099, 1905.

871. Ismail, M. N., et al. Obesity in Malaysia. *Obesity Reviews* 8:203-208, 2002. (27 rural Sarawak Dayak women were in negative energy imbalance, expending 25% more energy than they took in, but Dayak men were energy balanced.)

872. Jamuh, G. Borneo native food preserves. *SMJ* 6 (4):9-19, 1954.

873. Jamuh, G. Melanau infant feeding. *SMJ* 7:221-225, 1956.

874. Kandiah, M., et al. Malnutrition in malaria endemic villages of Bengkoka Peninsula, Sabah. *J. Tropical Pediatrics* 30:23-29, 1984. (40% of children had intestinal helminths; 37% were stunted or wasted; 44% were anemic; women were also studied.)

875. Kaufman, S., et al. Nutritional situation and food consumption pattern among selected areas of West Kalimantan, Indonesia. *SEAJTMPH* 26 (3):541-549, 1995.

876. Khor, G. L. Malnutrition among Semai children. *MJM* 43:318-326, 1988. (Found Sabah and Semai children similarly malnourished.)

877. Khor, G. L. Micronutrient deficiency and its alleviation: the case of Malaysia. *A-P J. Clin. Nutr.* (suppl.):s377-s381, 2002. **(**Relevant to Sabah and Sarawak.)

878. Khor, G. L. Nutritional status of children in Malaysia: persistence of old problems. *Malaysian J. Child Health* 9:133-150, 1998. (Reviews Sarawak and Sabah data.)

879. King, V. T. Environmental change in Malaysian Borneo. In *Environmental Change in Southeast Asia.* M. Parnwell and R. Bryant, eds. Routledge, London, 1996. Pp. 165-189. (Bintulu Iban experienced polluted drinking water and a decline in wild game and other food resources due to commercial logging.)

880. Kiyu, A., et al. Nutritional status of children in rural Sarawak, Malaysia. *SEAJTMPH* 22 (2):211-215, 1991. (On 41 villages.)

881. Meise-Boonstra, A., et al. The potential of various foods to serve as a carrier for micronutrient fortification, data from remote areas in Indonesia. *European J. Clinical Nutrition* 54 (11):822-827, 2000. (Studied S. Kalimantan and S. Sulawesi; to meet nutrient needs, the authors suggested developing means to fortify salt or monosodium glutamate with iodine, vitamin A, and iron.)

882. Michon, G., et al. *Domesticating Forests: How Farmers Manage Forest Resources. CGIAR-CIFOR, Indonesia*. (Covers Southeast Asia small-farm practices of managing forests which maintain biodiversity and provide resources for nutrition and other benefits locally.)

883. Noweg, T., Abdul Rashid Abdullah, and Dimbab Nidang [Ngidang]. Forest plants as vegetables for communities bordering the Crocker Range National Park. In *A Scientific Journey through Borneo: Crocker Range National Park, Sabah. Vol. 2: Socio-cultural and Human Dimension.* Ghazally Ismail and Lamri Ali, eds. ASEAN Academic Press, London, 2001. Pp. 39-63. (71% of the population collected wild plants to use as vegetables, largely for their own consumption.)

884. Rampal, L., et al. A national study on the prevalence of obesity among 16,127 Malaysians. *A-P J. Clin. Nutr.* 16 (3):561-566, 2007. (Found 14% of females and 10% of males were obese; 14% of Malays and Indians, 11% of Sarawak indigenous peoples, and 7% of Sabah indigenous peoples were obese; obesity more than doubled in Malaysia over the previous decade.)

885. Ruslikam Dalikah. *Suatu penelitian tentang pelaksanaan pembinaan kesejahteraan keluarga dalam membina keluarga sehat di Desa Pahandut, Kotamadya Palangka Raya laporan penelitian perseorangan*. Univ. Palangka Raya, Central Kalimantan, 1980. (On family health and nutrition in Desa Pahandut—the original name for Palangkaraya.)

886. Shen Chong Kian et al. Nutritional properties of some edible wild mushrooms in Sabah. *J. Applied Sci*. 7 (15):2216-2221, 2007. (The 10 types of mushrooms studied were high in protein and low in fat.)

887. Strickland, S. S. Long term development of Kejaman subsistence: an ecological study. *SMJ* 36:117-171, 1986. (The two Kejaman longhouses, above Belaga on the Rejang, grew some 20 food crops in their swiddens, as well as 6 kinds of fruit trees.)

888. Strickland, S. S. Traditional economics and patterns of nutritional disease. In *Diet and Disease.* G. Harrison and J. Waterlow, eds. Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1990. Pp. 209-239. (Discusses the intersection of nutrition and economy for Sarawak groups and others.)

889. Strickland, S. S., and A. E. Duffield. Anthropometric status and resting metabolic rate in users of the areca nut and smokers of tobacco in rural Sarawak. *Annals of Human Biology* 25 (5):453-474, 1997. (On Iban in Song and Kanowit Districts.)

890. Strickland, S. S., and A. E. Duffield. Nutrition and ecosystems in Sarawak: the role of the areca nut. *A-P J. Clin. Nutr*. 7 (3/4):300-306, 1998. (In Kanowit and Song Districts in 1996 older Iban men weighed 52 kg. and older Iban women weighed 48.5 kg. on average; average-weight men ate more and were less active than their women counterparts.)

891. Strickland, S. S., and A. E. Duffield. Biosocial significance of the areca nut in South-East Asia. In *II cibo culture: Dal cibo alla cultural al cibo*. A. Guerci, ed. Erga eduzuine, Genova, Italy, 1999. Pp. 37-51. (The only project that studied alcohol drinking in Sarawak; weekly drinking in Iban men was 5 times more frequent than in women; found 47% of non-pregnant Iban women were anemic versus 40% of Iban men.)

892. Strickland, S. S., and S. J. Ulijaszek. Energy nutrition of Iban of Song and Kanowit—April, 1990. *SMJ* 43:135-196, 1992. (Morbidity of Iban children under 10 years of age was 51%; adults had 39% morbidity, with men having more complaints than women did; women over age 40 were much thinner than younger cohorts, due to chronic energy deficiency.)

893. Strickland, S. S., and S. J. Ulijaszek. Body mass index, ageing and differential reported morbidity in rural Sarawak. *European J. Clinical Nutrition* 47 (1): 9-19, 1993. (On Iban in Song and Kanowit Districts.)

894. Strickland, S. S., and S. J. Ulijaszek. Resting energy expenditure and body composition in rural Sarawak adults. *American J. Human Biology* 5:341-350, 1993. (Noted that respiratory problems increased with age for Iban.)

895. Strickland, S. S., and S. J. Ulijaszek. Iban energy nutrition and shifting agriculture. *Ecology of Food and Nutrition* 33:75-92, 1994. (In Song and Kanowit Districts, older Iban women had chronic energy deficiency.)

896. Strickland, S. S., and S. J. Ulijaszek. Body mass index and illness in rural Sarawak. *European J. Clinical Nutrition* 48 (suppl. 3):s98-s109, 1994. (On Iban in Song and Kanowit Districts.)

897. Strickland, S. S., and S. J. Ulijaszek. Body mass index and fat patterning in rural Sarawak. *Malaysian J. Nutrition* 2:128-136, 1997.

898. Tee, E. S. Micronutrient deficiencies. In *Food and Nutrition in Malaysia*. E. S. Tee and L. T. Cavalli-Sforza, eds. IMR, Kuala Lumpur, 1993. Pp. 15-45. (Reviews earlier data on E. Malaysia, including surveys of iron-deficiency anemia and xerophthalmia.)

899. Tee, E. S., et al. School-administered weekly iron-folate supplements improve hemoglobin and ferritin concentrations in Malaysian adolescent girls. *American J. Clinical Nutrition* 69:1249-1256, 1999. [19% of Asajaya, Semera, and Muara Tuang secondary school girls in the Samarahan District of Sarawak were moderately or severely anemic (less than 12 g hemoglobin/dl); weekly iron-folate supplementation for 22 weeks lessened this anemic impact substantially.]

900. Tee, E. S., et al. Current status of nutrition labeling in the South-East Asian region: are we in harmony? *A-P J. Clin.Nutr.* 11 (2): s80-s86, 2002. (Among 6 Southeast Asian countries, only Malaysia has general, mandatory nutrition labeling requirements; Indonesia and the Philippines permit health claims to be made on food products.)

901. Voon Boon Hoe and Kueh Hong Siong. The nutritional value of indigenous fruits and vegetables in Sarawak. *A-P J. Clin. Nutr*. 8 (1):24-31, 1999. (Fruits high in protein and potassium include durian, dabai, and kembayau; nutritious indigenous fruits and vegetables that are free of pesticides, offer potential for commercialization.)

902. Wadsworth, G. R. Heights and weights of Sarawak children. *SMJ* 11:307-320, 1963.

903. Warren, G., et al. Heights and weights of school children in the Kapit District, Sarawak. *SMJ* 12:351-359, 1965.

904. Webb, K, E., N. J. Horton, and D. J. Katz. Parental IQ and cognitive development of malnourished Indonesian children. *European J. Clinical Nutrition* 59 (4):618-620, 2005. (In this W. Kalimantan study, severely stunted children had the lowest IQs; parental IQs were an important factor in childhood stunting.)

905. Wee, C. H., et al. Poverty, child nutrition and child care amongst urban squatters in Kuching City, Sarawak. Fourth Borneo Research Council Conference, Univ. Brunei Darussalam, June, 1996. (48% of **c**hildren less than 12 years of age were underweight and a further 13% of them were severely undernourished; Iban and Bidayuh children were worse off than Chinese children.)

906. Wells, J. C. K., and S. S. Strickland. Measurement of nutritional status using conventional anthropometry and D20 in Sarawak, Malaysia. *European J. Clinical Nutrition* 50 (10):668-671, 1996. (On Iban at Nganga Ngungung on the Ngemah River, Kanowit District.)

907. Wong, M. L., and P. C. Chen. Self-reliance in health among village women. *World Health Forum* 12:43-48, 1991. (On Berawans in Sarawak.)

908. Yap, C. P. *Nutritional assessment of Bidayuh children aged 2 to 6 years in Serian District, Sarawak*. Bachelor of Sci. thesis, Univ. Putra Malaysia, Serdang, 1998/1999. (In Mujat farming village, 84% of the families were poverty-stricken, almost half of the parents of preschool children had never been to school; 18% of these children had been born with low birth weight; over a third of the boys and almost half of the girls had protein-calorie malnutrition and many were deficient in calcium and vitamin A.)

909. Yap, S. B. The nutritional status of Iban preschool children. *MJM* 40 (3):185-190, 1985. (In eight longhouses studied among the Entabai River, almost all households ate enough protein, niacin, and thiamine but the majority were calorie-deficient and low in calcium, riboflavin, iron, and vitamins A and C.)

910. Yap, S. B. Health, literacy, and food beliefs among Ibans, Sarawak. *MJM* 40:294-300, 1985. (50% of young Iban children in the Entabai area were underweight and 25% were stunted.)

911. Yeo, S. S., and A. K. Azahari. *Food, Nutrition, and Health Promotion: Research Publications and Resource Materials 1980-1993*. ASEAN-New Zealand Inter-Institutional Linkages Program, Ministry of Health, Brunei, 1993.

912. Zainab bt. Tambia. The nutritional status of children under 7 years in Sarawak. *Sarawak Gazette* (November):21-29, 1982.

913. Zaleha, M. I. Micronutrients and its [sic] correlation with mental performance among school children in Bario, Sarawak. *MJM* 58 (3):309-319, 2002. [Studied iodine and other micronutrient intake vs. IQ test ratings of 7-12 year olds; they had ample micronutrients but test scores clustered below the norm of 100, with girls scoring lower than boys; tested well water at Pa' Main, Pa' Umor, and Long Banga for iodine; also contrasted Bario results with those from Semai children in W. Malaysia.)

914. Zalina Musa. *Pola Diet dan Taraf Pemakanan Kanak-Kanak Prasekolah Iban di Julau, Sarawak*. Master of Sci. thesis, Univ. Putra Malaysia, Serdang, 1992/93. (On nutrition in preschool Iban children in Julau.)

XIV. Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

915. Catterall, R. D. Sexually transmitted diseases in Sabah and Sarawak. *British J. Venereal Disease* 57 (6):363-366, 1981. (Noted that physicians seldom asked men infected with STIs about their sexual contacts, so the contacts were not warned by the physician as to their risk of contracting an STI; the incidence of STIs was not reliably known in these two states, although gonorrhea appeared to be the most common STI in Sarawak; no organized treatment services were available; a specialized service for diagnosis and treatment was recommended.)

916. Chong, G. HIV/AIDS in Sarawak. *Sarawak Gazette* 126, no. 1539:12-15, 1999. (30% of HIV cases in Sarawak are married couples, and are heterosexual, not homosexual, but safe-sex practices are uncommon.)

917. Government of Malaysia. AIDS information: http://www.census/gov/ipc/hiv/malaysia.pdf

918. Lin, L. L. The economic and social bases of prostitution in Southeast Asia. In *The Sex Sector*. L. L. Lin, ed. Internat. Labor Office, Geneva, 1998. Pp. 1-28. (Reviews Malaysia and Indonesia generally concerning AIDS and other problems.)

919. Rabi'ah Abdul Ghani and A. Kiyu. Knowledge and attitudes of AIDS seminar participants regarding various aspects of HIV infection. *Sarawak Gazette* 122, no. 1533: 20-24, 1995. (Knowledge about AIDS and safe-sex practices was poor among participants.)

920. Rokiah Ismail. HIV/AIDS in Malaysia. *AIDS1998* 12 (suppl. B):s33-s41, 1998. (Provides data for Sabah and Sarawak in the 1990s.)

921. Scalabrini Migration Center. *Assessing population movement and HIV vulnerability Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines linkages in the East ASEAN growth area*. United Nations Development Program, Southeast Asia HIV Development Project, Bangkok, 2000.

922. Sigarlaki, H. G. Characteristics and knowledge about HIV/AIDS and drug abuse associated with inmates' education level within prison populations in Singkawang, West Borneo in 2006. *Acta Med. Indonesia* 40 (3):129-134, 2008. (Most of the prisoners were male Malays; those with senior high school education were better informed about AIDS and drugs.)

923. Smith, G., S. Kippax, and P. Aggleton. *HIV and sexual health education in primary and secondary schools.* National Center on HIV Social Research, Univ. New South Wales, Sydney, 2000. (On Borneo and elsewhere; gives country policies, if any exist, about HIV education.)

924. Sutlive, V H. Keling and Kumang in town. Differential effects of urban migration on Iban men and women. In *Female and Male in Borneo*, V. H. Sutlive, ed. Borneo Research Council, Williamsburg, Virginia, 1991. Pp. 489-528. (In 1970 Sibu had about 300 Iban women prostitutes; about 4% had been diagnosed with some form of STI; by 1984 a clinic opened in Sibu to test prostitutes and treat STIs.)

925. Tregonning, K. G. *A History of Modern Sabah (North Borneo 1881-1963).* Univ. Malaya Press, Singapore, 1965. (P. 163 states that 80% of Muruts examined in the 1930s had gonorrhea.)

926. Widjaja, S., et al. Evaluation of a rapid assay for detection of Chlamydia trachomatis infections in outpatient clinics in South Kalimantan, Indonesia. *J. Clinical Microbiology* 37 (12):4183-4185, 1999. (Studied two methods; the ligase chain reaction performed better for detecting this sexually-transmitted pathogen.)

XV. Tuberculosis

927. Anonymous. Tuberculosis and leprosy: potential novel drugs and vaccines against Mycobacterium. A symposium held at Univ. Malaysia Sabah, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia, July 3-5, 2002. *Tuberculosis* 84 (1-2):1-130, 2004.

928. Blaauw, K. H. B. Therapeutic aspects of pulmonary tuberculosis in North Borneo. *MJM* 9 (4):288-291, 1955.

929. Chang, C. T., and A. Esterman. Diagnostic delay among pulmonary tuberculosis patients in Sarawak, Malaysia: a cross-sectional study. *Rural and Remote Health* 7 (2):667 only, 2007. (Studied 10 TB clinics throughout Sarawak; found patients, particularly females, delayed consulting a clinic, and clinic diagnosis was also slow; noted delay can increase infectivity in a community and also lead to a severe form of TB.)

930. Chong, V. H. Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy associated with intestinal tuberculosis. *J. Microbiology Immunology Infection* 40 (4):377-380, 2007. (On Brunei.)

931. Chong, V. H. Hepatobiliary tuberculosis: a review of presentations and outcomes. *Southern Med. J.* 101 (4):356-361, 2008. (On Brunei.)

932. Chong, V. H. Challenges with extrapulmonary tuberculosis. *Southern Med. J.* 102 (5):551-552, 2009. (On Brunei.)

933. Chong, V. H., and N. Rajendran. Tuberculosis peritonitis in Negara Brunei Darussalam. *Annals Academy Med. Singapore* 34 (9):548-552, 2005.

934. Dale, J. W. Molecular epidemiology of tuberculosis in Malaysia. *J. Clinical Microbiology* 37 (5):1265-1268, 1999. (E. and W. Malaysia differ notably in the bacterial strains that cause TB.)

935. Dharmalingam, M. Tuberculosis of the spine—the Sabah experience: epidemiology, treatment, and results. *Tuberculosis* 84 (1-2):124-128, 2004.

936. Dony, J. F., J. Ahmad, and Y. Khen Tiong. Epidemiology of tuberculosis and leprosy, Sabah, Malaysia. *Tuberculosis* 84 (1-2):8-18, 2004. (Cases of TB declined in Sabah from 1990-2001 with a quarter of new cases being in immigrants; during this period, the treatment success rate increased and the mortality rate decreased; Sabah has the highest caseload of leprosy of any Malaysian state and 5 districts in the state exceeded 1 case per 10,000 population, which is the goal for all districts; the aim in Sabah is to break the chain of transmission of the causative Mycobacterium species for these two diseases.)

937. Jenarum Jelip et al. Risk factors of tuberculosis among health care workers in Sabah, Malaysia. *Tuberculosis* 84 (1-2): 19-23, 2004. (Sabah has 30% of all Malaysian TB cases, and TB affects health care workers in the state more than it does the general population; TB among health workers was associated with not using respiratory protection in high-risk situations; TB screening every two years was advised for these workers.)

938. Koay, T. K. Knowledge and attitudes towards tuberculosis among the people living in Kudat Division, Sabah. *MJM* 59 (1):502-511, 2004. (People knew little about the cause of TB and had negative attitudes toward it, thinking it dirty, embarrassing, or a disgrace.)

939. Kok, K. Y. Y., and S. K. S. Yapp. Tuberculosis of the bile duct: a rare cause of obstructive jaundice. *J. Clinical Gastroenterology* 29 (2):161-164, 1999. (On gallstones; Brunei.)

940. Muehlenbein, M. P., et al. Perceived vaccination status in ecotourists and risks of anthropozoonoses. *EcoHealth* 5(3):371-378, 2008. (Visitors at the Sepilok Orangutan Center in Sabah were largely unaware of the danger of spreading their human diseases to primates.)

941. Ng, L. F. Tuberculous encephalopathy in Sabah children. *MJM* 40 (4):289-293, 1985.

942. O'Boyle, S. J., et al. Factors affecting patient compliance with anti-tuberculosis chemotherapy using the directly observed treatment, short-course strategy (DOTS). *J. Tuberculosis and Lung Disease* 6 (4):307-312, 2002. (In Sabah, non-compliant patients experienced more costs and time to get to the treatment center than did compliant patients; when symptoms stopped, non-compliers were also more prone to think they were disease-free and to stop treatment all together.)

943. Rajagopal, C. S. Mass radiographic survey of the adult population of the Temburong District of Brunei State. *Tubercule* 55 (3):223-226, 1974.

944. Rasit, A. H., et al. The pattern of spinal tuberculosis in Sarawak. *General Hospital Med. J. Malaysia* 56 (2):143-150, 2001. (Spinal TB clustered in older Iban men.)

945. Roy, R. N. Tuberculosis in Sabah. *MJM* 22 (3):204-216, 1968.

946. Roy, R. N. Tuberculosis in Muruts of Pensiangan in Sabah. *Med. J. Australia* 1 (17):842-848, 1969.

947. Roy, R. N. Sensitivity to tuberculin, PPD-B and histoplasmin in the population of Sabah in East Malaysia. *Med. J. Australia* 1 (6):317-321, 1971. (Surveyed drug sensitivity.)

948. Roy, R. N. B.C.G. vaccination in Sabah. *Bull. Internat. Union against Tuberculosis* 47 (suppl. 2):162-164, 1972. (On school health services.)

949. Roy, R. N. Problems of tuberculosis management in Sabah. *New Zealand Med. J.* 76:97-101, 1972. (On health education and vaccination, etc.)

950. Warren, G. A report on the incidence of positive tuberculosis skin test reactions and the incidence of active tuberculosis among children in the Methodist schools, Kapit District, Sarawak. *MJM* 20 (2):123-125, 1965. [73 of 403 Dayak students (18%) had positive skin reactions; Chinese and Malay children had higher positive rates; 2 of the Dayaks had active, pulmonary tuberculosis; Kapit-living Dayaks, ages 5-21 years, had a higher positive rate (29%) than did up-river Dayaks, ages 5-16 years (9%).]

951. Webb, A. H. A thiacetazone toxicity trial in Sarawak. *New Zealand Med. J.* 78:409-412, 1973.

952. Wylie, H. W. A report on tuberculosis in the Jesselton-Tauran area of North Borneo. *British Med. J.* 5 (1):37-38, 1950. (TB death rates were lower in Chinese than in indigenous groups.)

953. Yano, K. et al. Pulmonary tuberculosis in a rural area of Sarawak, Malaysia. *SEAJTMPH* 5 (3):417-423, 1974. (On Ibans and Malays.)

XVI. Typhus

954. Dohany, A. L., O. W. Phang, and G. Rapmund. Chigger (Acarina: Trombiculidae) surveys of the west coast beaches of Sabah and Sarawak. *SEAJTMPH* 8 (2):200-206, 1977. (Found mite larvae of the vector for scrub typhus in the coastal vegetation above the sandy beaches.)

955. Kueh, Y. K, and T. Y. Ti. Murine typhus infection complicated by dengue haemorrhagic fever. *Annals Academy Med. Singapore* 17 (4):595-599, 1988. (Report of a case of typhus contracted by a visitor to Borneo.)

956. Sagin, D. D., et al. Rickettsial infection in five remote Orang Ulu villages in Upper Rejang River, Sarawak, Malaysia. *SEAJTMPH* 31:733-735, 2001. (Studied Kayan at Murum and Linau, Ukit at Ayak, Penan at Lesong Laku, and Kenyah at Sah; about 10% of adolescents and adults had had a typhus infection, usually tick typhus.)

957. Tay, S. T., et al. Antibodies to Orienta tsutsugamuchi, Rickettsia typhi and spotted fever group rickettsiae among febrile patients in Malaysia. *TRSTMH* 94:280-284, 2000. (Two-thirds of fever patients in the Sibu area showed recent exposure to rickettsia.)

958. Taylor, A. C., et al. A serological survey of scrub, tick, and endemic typhus in Sabah. *SEAJTMPH* 17 (4):613-619, 1986. (On Tidong, Dusun, Murut, Iban; scrub typhus was rare in study populations but more common in rural W. Malaysia; 11% of rural Sabah villagers lacked necessities such as food.)

959. Traub, R., et al. Efficacy of dieldrin and aldrin in area control of the chigger vectors of scrub typhus. *J. Economic Entomology* 47 (3):429-435, 1954. (On Sabah.)

XVII. Women's health

960. Abu Bakar Suleiman et al. A strategy for reducing maternal mortality. *Bull. WHO* 77:190-192, 1999. (20% of maternal deaths in Malaysia in the early 1990s had associated anemia; women over 35 were the highest risk group for mortality; theoretically, over 52% of the deaths were preventable; recommended better education for medical staff about hypertension during pregnancy and postpartum hemorrhaging, especially for young, inexperienced doctors; Sarawak's maternal death rate in the 1990s was 47 per 100,000 live births but fell thereafter.)

961. Anonymous. *Keluarga berencana, kesehatan maternal, HIV/AIDS, dan kesehatan reproduksi remaja*. Baden Koordinasi Keluarga Berencana Nasional, Jakarta, 2007. (On family planning, maternal health, etc., for teenagers in W. Kalimantan and elsewhere.)

962. Appell, L. W. R. Menstruation among the Rungus: an unmarked category. In *Blood Magic: New Perspectives in the Anthropology of Menstruation*. T. Buckley and A. Gottlieb, eds. Univ. California Press, Berkeley, 1988. Pp. 94-112. (On Sabah.)

963. Baer, A. Indigenous women's health. In *Asia-Pacific Post-Beijing Implementation Monitor 1999: Health*. V. Griffen, ed. Asia and Pacific Development Center, Kuala Lumpur, 1999. Pp. 268-278. (A review of Southeast Asia, including Borneo.)

964. Brevis, K. Traditional birth practices of the Timugon Murut. *Sabah Soc. J.* 9:169-175, 1990. (On Sabah.)

965. Edwards, J. M. Cultural perceptions of reproduction and family planning behavior among the Iban of Sarawak. Preliminary research report, 1999. (Iban women disdained condoms and described them as funny.)

966. Edwards, J. M. *Reproductive beliefs and family planning behavior in an Iban community in Sarawak, Malaysia.* M. A. thesis, Univ. Alabama, 2000. (On Bawang Assan, near Sibu.)

967. Fariastuti Djafar. Reproductive health conditions of internally displaced women in West Kalimantan. In *Empowerment of Indonesian Women: Family, Reproductive Health, Employment, and Migration*. Sri Haryati Hatmadji et al., eds. Demographic Institute, Univ. Indonesia, Depak, 2004. Pp. not known.

968. Hare, R., and I. Polunin. Anaerobic cocci in the vagina of native women in British North Borneo. *Internat. J. Obstetrics Gynaecology* 67 (6):985-989, 1960.

969. Howell, W. Pregnancy and childbirth (restrictions). *J. Straits Branch Royal Asiatic Soc.* 46: 1906; reprinted in *The Sea Dayaks and Other Races of Sarawak*. A. Richards, ed. Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Kuala Lumpur, 1992, pp. 56-61.)

970. Jegasothy, R. Sudden maternal deaths in Malaysia: a case report. *J. Obstetrical Gynaecological Research* 28 (4):186-193, 2002. (Indigenous women of E. and W. Malaysia, totaled together, had the highest rate of maternal deaths in the country, 92.4 per 100,000 deliveries, for the category of sudden maternal deaths their rate was even higher; while no data are available on E. Malaysia alone, most indigenous women live on the Borneo side; Malays, Indians, and Chinese had very low maternal death rates.)

971. Jus'at, I., et al. Reaching young Indonesian women through marriage registries: an innovative approach for anemia control. *J. Nutrition* 130 (2S suppl.):456S-458S, 2000. (Anemia in a sample of women in S. Kalimantan decreased from 23.8% to 14.0% during an information program on anemia.)

972. Kedit, P. M. "Meanwhile back home…" Bejalai and their effects on Iban men and women. In *Female and Male in Borneo.* V. H. Sutlive, ed. Borneo Research Council, Williamsburg, Virginia, 1991. Pp. 295-316. (Iban women reported that when their family men were away, they became fatigued and ill due to the heavy farm workload and, at times, due to their children's ill health.)

973. Koh, T. H. Breast-feeding in Sarawak. *British Med. J.* 280:95-96, 1980. (On urban Chinese.)

974. Kwa, S. K. Breastfeeding and the use of maternal health services in Sarawak. *Malaysian J. Reproductive Health* 11 (1):8-19, 1993. (Based on data from the 1980s, Sarawak mothers who delivered in private hospitals breastfed less than did other mothers; they needed to be targeted for breast feeding promotion.)

975. Ronsmans, C., et al. Women's recall of obstetric complications in South Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Studies in Family Planning* 28 (3):203-214, 1997. (Three hospitals were studied; results were inconclusive.)

976. Ronsmans, C., et al. Use of hospital data for Safe Motherhood programmes in South Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Tropical Med. Internat. Health* 4 (7):514-521, 1999. (Studied three districts; use of obstetric service was low, even in Banjar, but lower still in Barito Kuala District.)

977. Sambi, J. The changing pattern of maternal mortality in developing countries. *Far East Med. J.* 5:160-162, 1969. (A few data on Dayaks in Kuching General Hospital.)

978. Sebastian, V. S., et al. Prevalence of hepatitis-B surface antigen in the pregnant women of Brunei Darussalam. *SEAJTMPH* 21 (1):123-127, 1990. (A prevalence of 3.2% was found for the antenatal clinic population at Kota Belait hospital.)

979. Supratikto, G., et al. A district-based audit of the causes and circumstances of maternal deaths in South Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Bull. WHO* 80 (3):228-234, 2002. (Studied 130 deaths; most were due to hemorrhage and hypertensive diseases; obstetric facilities as well as village midwives were caregivers in these cases; improvements in care were recommended.)

980. Teo, Y. K. M., Tiong Tung Hui, and B. Teo. Septic induced abortion—a report of 100 cases in Sarawak. *MJM* 37 (4):322-325, 1982.

981. Viegas, O. A., et al. Safe childbirth needs more than medical services. *World Health Forum* 13 (1):159-165, 1992. (A little on Brunei.)

982. Wadsworth, G. R. Weights and blood pressures of women who attend family planning clinics in Sarawak. *MJM* 36 (3):148-150, 1981. (Chinese weighed more and Bidayuh weighed least; systolic/diastolic pressure averaged 112.1/72.4 mm.)

983. Wong, C. M., and Abdullah Mohammed. Rural women's reproductive health education needs in Malaysia. Abstract. 23rd Annual Conference Program, National Council for International Health, 1996 (reprinted in *Women's Health Weekly* 08/05/96, pp. 12-13). (On the Tinjar River area in Baram District, Sarawak; noted that 33% of women there had heard of breast self-examination to detect cancer and 17% had heard of Pap smears to detect cervical cancer.).

984. Wong, M. L. and P. C. Chen. Self-reliance in health among village women. *World Health Forum* 12 (1):43-48, 1991. (On Sarawak Berawan.)

985. Zulkifli, S. N., et al. Maternal and child health in urban Sabah, Malaysia: a comparison of citizens and migrants. *A-P J. Pub. Hlth*. 7 (3):151-158, 1994. (Studied eight urban centers; citizen women had a marginally lower infant mortality rate than did migrant women; the migrants accessed antenatal care later than the citizens did.)

XVIII. Journalistic materials

986. Antara, 1 February, 2008. Number of lepers in East Kalimantan up by 159. (The largest number of lepers was in Nunukan District.)

987. *Antara*, 26 February, 2008. Excrements pollute rivers in Banjarmasin. (In S. Kalimantan, both households and industry pollute waterways.)

988. *Asiaweek,* 15 September, 1993, p. 39. Sabah's green treasures; the rain forest proves to be a cornucopia of cures.

989. Azlin Othman. Hope for cancer cure in Borneo's rainforest. *Borneo Bulletin*, 24 February, 2008.

990. Bambang Bidor. Mercury spells disaster in W. Kalimantan. *Jakarta Post*, 15 July, 2003. (The Kapuas is muddy and mercury-contaminated due to unlicensed gold mining upstream; river fish contain far more mercury than is safe for human consumption; other river basins are likewise affected.)

991. Bambang Bidor. Haze: a perennial calamity in W. Kalimantan. *Jakarta Post*, 31 August, 2004. (Noted breathing difficulties associated with smoke; air pollution index was over 700.)

992. Bede Hong. Penan plight shocks Suhakam team. *Malaysiakini,* 27 September, 2006. (Notes Penan must defecate in river which is also their bathing place; housing in the three Belaga areas seen, Sungai Asap, Long Singu, and L. Jaik, was sub-standard and health personnel were insufficient.)

993. *Bernama*, 9 June, 2003. Males account for about 80 pct of HIV infections in Sarawak. (Most cases were in the 20-39 age group.)

994. *Bernama*, 26 April, 2004. Highest number of breast cancers reported in Sarawak. (Over 230 Sarawak cases were reported annually, amounting to 16% of all cancer cases reported in women).

995. *Bernama*, 29 July, 2004. Sarawak housewives face increasing risk of HIV infection. (By 2003, 20% of Sarawak AIDS victims were women, a much higher percentage than for Malaysia as a whole.)

996. *Bernama*, 27 June, 2009. Sarawak close to producing anti-HIV, cancer drugs. [On a latex derivative of the bintangor (Calophyllum) tree for HIV and "Silverstrol" for cancer, according to Sarawak Biodiversity Center scientists.]

997. *Borneo Post*, 9 September, 1999. Blood donation in aid of thalassaemia children in Sabah. (On a community campaign for donating blood, given that more than 700 Sabah children had thalassemia and many needed transfusions.)

998. *Borneo Post*, 4 July, 2000. New mtDNA analysis to speed up crime probes. (Refers to the work published in entry # 662.)

999. *Borneo Post*, 27 July, 2001. 4000 deaths due to AIDS since 1986.

1000. *Borneo Post*, 21 September, 2001. First study on migrant health woes. (Migrants were found to bring new diseases into Malaysia; Sabah was noted as having a large percent of foreign workers.)

1001. *Borneo Post*, 3` May, 2008. People need better healthcare with all facilities in place, including specialists and doctors. (Sarawak had an acute shortage of doctors for both hospitals and clinics.)

1002. *Brunei Times*, 13 April, 2009. Mukim residents take part in health activities. (Health promotion programs were started in several mukims in 2006; one was started in Mukim Kilanas in 2009 and was celebrated with exhibitions, lectures, and a walkathon.)

1003. Buckell, J. Medics find basic best. *The Australian* 23 October, 2002, p. 34. (Discusses the psychiatrist, Ahmad Faris bin Abdullah, in Bukit Padang, Sabah, and the Harvard-Melbourne program there for training medical assistants to educate mental health patients.)

1004. Chen, T. S. Sarawak's oral health drive taking bite. *New Straits Times*, Malaysia, 7 November, 2000. (Due to dental education, school children's teeth were improving somewhat but were still not good.)

1005. Cobb, R. Beri-beri on estates in North Borneo. *British North Borneo Herald* 36:5, 1918.

1006. Comarow, A., L. Wiener, and K. Clark. New headache for lice sufferers. *U. S. News & World Report* 127 (12):67 only, 1999. (Reported that few children were treated for lice in Borneo but lice there do succumb to permethrin.)

1007. Cook, L. Health care: house calls from afar. *Houston Chronicle*, 6 March, 2009. (A doctor in Houston, Texas diagnosed the heart problem of an oil rig worker 23 miles offshore of Borneo by telemedicine; this avoided an expensive helicopter evacuation to shore.)

1008. Cruez, A. F. Dengue alert: on the verge of an epidemic. *New Straits Times*, Malaysia, 27 September, 2005. (A table of "dengue hotspots" for 2004 and up to 9 September, 2005 showed that Sabah had 638 cases in 2004 and 1302 in 2005 while Labuan had 18 and 29 and Sarawak had 395 and 678, respectively.)

1009. *Daily Express* (E. Malaysia), 19 August, 2004. Nearly one-third of TB cases in Sabah. (Sabah had 28% of all Malaysian cases.)

1010. *Daily Express* (E. Malaysia), 13 August, 2005. Sabah in dire need of healthcare facility for elderly: USM. (The University Sabah Malaysia warned that elderly people with dementia were on the increase.)

1011. *Daily Express* (E. Malaysia), 27 January, 2008. Sabah among top 3 in leprosy cases. (The other two top Malaysian states were Pahang and Sarawak.)

1012. *Daily Express* (E. Malaysia), 21 June, 2009. Sabah students' oral hygiene at worrying levels. (Only 10% of primary pupils were cavity-free.)

1013. *Deutsche Presse-Agentur*. Malaysian city offers cash reward for dead rats. 7 September, 2000. (On Kuching's rat problem.)

1014. DPA. Malaysian states record rise in dengue cases. http://www.earthtimes.org/articles/ Posted 4 September, 2008. Accessed 15 March, 2009. (Sarawak and 7 other of the 13 Malaysian states recorded rises in dengue cases in August-September 2008; in 2007 the country had 35,164 cases with 74 deaths; only 34% of patients sought treatment within 3 days of contracting the disease.)

1015. *Eastern Times* (E. Malaysia), 1 August, 2006. Focusing on rural healthcare services. (Plans were announced to build 97 rural health clinics, some new and some as replacements for older structures, plus 13 new urban clinics; the number of mobile clinics for oral health services in rural areas was also to be increased; correct preparation, supply, and quality control of pharmaceuticals were to be emphasized.)

1016. *Eastern Times* (E. Malaysia), 1 August, 2006. HIV/AIDS cases up in Sarawak. (Infection rates increased for timber workers returning home from overseas and for Chinese males; the most vulnerable groups were prostitutes, housewives, factory workers, fishermen, and the unemployed; over the seven year period starting in 1989, 582 new cases of HIV were recorded in Sarawak with 267 of them becoming AIDS cases.)

1017. Fernandaz, J. Sabah health sector needs money, money, money. *Malaysiakini*, 1 March, 2009. http://www.malaysiakini.com/news/99893 Accessed 15 March, 2009. (The public hospital, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, in Kota Kinabalu was declared unfit for use in 2008 and its facilities were decentralized, leading to a decline in patient care and "needless

deaths;" in addition, two second-tier hospitals in Sabah are "understaffed and lacking in the necessary equipment.")

1018. Hartman, J., P. Metcalf, and R. Culbertson. *The Naked Ape and the Homelife of Borneo Headhunters.* Video recording. Univ. Virginia, Medical Television Series, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1992. (A panel discussion of William Furness' book, "Homelife…" in terms of the idea that violence is genetically conditioned.)

1019. *Jakarta Post*, 25 November, 2008. HIV/AIDS on the rise in East Kalimantan. (More than 800 new HIV infections were recorded in the previous year but many others were probably not recorded.)

1020. *Jakarta Post*, 8 June, 2009. Number of people with HIV/AIDS on the rise. (On Balikpapan, E. Kalimantan, where 282 people were found to be infected.)

1021. Joseph, K. J. False impression: TB no more health hazard. *Daily Express* (E. Malaysia), 29 March, 2009. (In colonial times tuberculosis was the top killer disease in Sabah; a volunteer association to combat it was started in 1952 and in 1960 the state control program was launched; in the 1990s tuberculosis surged in Sabah.)

1023. Keruah Usit. Alice in cancerland. *Malaysiakini*, 15 April, 2009. http://malaysiakini.com/news/102388 Accessed 15 April, 2009. (Relates the difficulties of a Penan woman with nasopharyngeal cancer who lived in the interior of Sarawak in accessing treatment found only in urban hospitals; advocates greater healthcare delivery for poor, rural people in Malaysia.)

1024. Keruah Usit. Flogging a white elephant. *Malaysiakini* 24 June, 2009. (An expensive private hospital being built by the Sarawak state government, partly to foster "health tourism," experienced construction delays and cost overruns; in 2009 the state asked the federal system to take it over, ostensibly to overcome congestion at the Sarawak General Hospital, but the new hospital is not urban-based and the state already has a major shortage of doctors in its existing hospitals.)

1025. Komandjaja, E. C. Indonesia still struggling with nationwide leprosy. *Jakarta Post*, 14 January, 2004. (Lepers are most common in S. Kalimantan and a few other Indonesian areas.)

1026. Lely Djuhari. Vaccinating children deep in Borneo's jungle. *UNICEF* on-line, 25 June, 2009, accessed 7 July, 2009. (On Riam Dadap village, Kalimantan.)

1027. Lubon, L. Village health promoters bring care to rural communities in Sarawak. http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/malaysia_34164.html Accessed 5 October, 2008. (Briefly reviews the VHP program in text and video; reports over 2500 VHPs work in Sarawak, reaching nearly 2000 villages.)

1028. *Malaysiakini*, 24 January, 2005. Remote Penan tribe under quarantine after measles kills fourteen. (In early 2005, 66 Sarawak Penan contracted measles, to which they had never been exposed previously; all the deaths were at Sungai Urun in Belaga, far upriver from Bintulu.)

1029. *Malaysiakini*, 26 September, 2006. Air pollution hits unhealthy levels in Sarawak. (Haze from Sumatra fires polluted Sarikei and Sri Aman towns, with index readings at unhealthy levels, above 110; Sibu saw readings of 104, also an unhealthy level.)

1030. *New Straits Times*, Malaysia, 24 April, 1997. Hospitals still biased against people with HIV/AIDS. (Reports patients were refused treatment by medical personnel.)

1031. *New Straits Times*, Malaysia, 11 June, 2000. Number of malaria cases up in Sarawak. [3,155 malaria cases and 647 dengue cases (4% with hemorrhagic fever) were reported in 1999.]

1032. *New Straits Times*, Malaysia, 20 November, 2000. Africa must get over sex taboos to fight AIDS scourge. (Malaysia had over 40,000 known HIV infections with some 4000 deaths.)

1033. *New Straits Times*, Malaysia, 1 January, 2001. Excessive pesticides in Sabah greens. (A new study showed that 21% of upland and 16% of lowland vegetables had pesticide residues above the maximum permitted.)

1034. *New Straits Times*, Malaysia, 1 September, 2001, p. 9. Goal of one dentist for every 4,000 by 2020. (Noted that nearly two-thirds of Malaysian dentists are in private, not government, practice.)

1035. *New Straits Times*, Malaysia, 5 September, 2004. (Pulau Mantanani and Pulau Balambangan in Sabah, lacking comprehensive health facilities, were visited by a volunteer medical team.)

1036. *New York Times*, 9 July, 1902, p. 9. Decimated by cholera; terrible experience of a Sarawak, Borneo, expedition—Rajah Brooke's son safe. (On "The Cholera Expedition" by the Brooke regime against autonomous, upriver native peoples.)

1037. Nijjar, S. Buck up or deadly viruses return. *Borneo Post*, 26 September, 1999. (A local government minister in Sabah warned in Penampang against filthy premises, both residential and commercial, that provide breading places for disease-bearing mosquitoes, flies, and rats.)

1038. Nixon, R. M., and A. Scourby. *MD international*. Medical Television Unit, Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, 1956. (When he was vice-president of the United States, Nixon introduced this film, which includes Dr. Harold Brewster working with Iban in the Kapit area whose ills included malaria, tuberculosis, intestinal parasites, and dysentery; Brewster and his staff were shown traveling by boat to remote longhouses to effect treatment and hygiene.)

1039. Nurni Sulaiman. Ten die of dengue in E. Kalimantan. *Jakarta Post*, 27 February, 2008. (Balikpapan had 372 dengue patients.)

1040. Nurni Sulaiman. Tribe lives in poverty, isolation in protected forest. *Jakarta Post*, 12 November, 2008. (The Muluy of Paser Regency, E. Kalimantan, live in the Gunung Lumut Protection Forest, far from the regency's capitol of Tanah Grogot; they must walk 18 kilometers to reach a health clinic.)

1041. Pancoast, W. Planting hope for the future. *The Borneo Wire*, Spring, 2000, p. 3. (On Kayan and Penan; native medicinal plants know to cure headache, stop bleeding wounds, etc., were being saved in botanical conservation nurseries for Long Sayan and Uma Bawang Keluan villagers.)

1042. Puvaneswary Devindran. Children infected with HIV/AIDS sent to peninsula. *Borneo Post,* 30 March, 2008. (Sarawak does not have a care facility for such children; Sarawak reportedly had 771 HIV cases, 389 AIDS cases, and 159 AIDS-related deaths from 1989 to October, 2007.)

1043. Rintos Mail. Sarawak has highest reported STD cases. *The Malaysian Today,* 27 June, 2001, p. 5. (In 2001, 40% of reported STIs in Sarawak were syphilis, 60% were gonorrhea, and less than 1% was HIV/AIDS.)

1044. *Sarawak Tribune*, 25 July, 2000, p. 8. (Sarawak had 34 logging-related deaths in 1999 and was building toward more in 2000.)

1045. *Sarawak Tribune*, 2 July, 2000, p. 2. HIV is both health and development problem: Dr Chan. (The Sarawak AIDS Network organized a two-day seminar on "HIV/AIDS and religion.")

1046. *Sarawak Tribune*, 2 July, 2000, p. 7. Food basket programme gets RM 150,000 annually. (Childhood malnutrition was 37% in Song District, 36% in Kapit District, 25% in Kanowit District, and 36% in Belaga District.)

1047. Shenon, P. Hunt in forests of Borneo aims to track down natural drugs. *New York Times*, 6 December, 1994. (On Dr. Soejarto and the Calophyllum tree.)

1048. Sher, R. Is the public healthcare system in disarray? *Malaysiakini*, 21 May, 2009. (Reports on many public health problems in Malaysia, including a rapid spread of malaria in the Bario Highlands of Sarawak.)

1049. Sulok Tawie. More foot and mouth cases in Sarawak. *New Straits Times*, Malaysia, 26 August, 2006. (Over 3000 suspected cases had occurred.)

1050. Tan Chin Siang. Better health in Sarawak now. *New Straits Times*, 6 August, 2001. (Between 1970 and 1998 the neonatal, infant, and maternal death rates declined by 80% or more in Sarawak.)

1051. *The Star*, Malaysia, 27 September, 1999, p. 24. Dept. on alert for aliens with malaria. (Non–Sarawakians accounted for 13% of the malaria cases in Sarawak.)

1052. *The Star*, Malaysia, 2 July, 2000, p. 12. Sarawak records 10 HIV cases in first four months. (In 2000 Sarawak had 2500 new STI cases reported annually but the percentage in females was not stated; a government spokesman said HIV carriers need to be included in society, not feared or shunned.

1053. *The Star*, Malaysia, 1 April, 2007. Cholera outbreak in Sabah contained. (The problem occurred in 3 northern districts; hospitals in Pitas, Kudat, and Kota Marudu admitted many victims; Kgs. Tanjung Kapu, Marabahai, and Mariangin were notably stricken.)

1054. Then, S. Dengue fever drives up demand in Miri blood bank. *The Star*, 23 September, 2003. (The demand increased yearly.)

1055. Then, S. Longhouse folks affected by Bakun project seek help. *The Star*, 24 September, 2003. (Food scarcity occurred, including a decline in fish and wildlife, as well as depletion of potable water and an increase in monsoon flooding.)

1056. Then, S. Choppers sought for anti-malaria sweep in Bario. *The Star*, 12 August, 2008.

1057. United States Navy Department. *Our Man in Borneo*. National Audiovisual Center, 1967. (A film on 4 Peace Corps workers from Philadelphia, 2 doing health work.)

1058. Wong, J. Diabetes, cancer cases up. *Borneo Post*, 13 August, 2001, p. 1. (In 2000, Sarawak had 105 reported cases of breast cancer.)

LATE INSERTIONS

1059. Birks, M., K. Francis, and Y. Chapman. Seeking knowledge, discovering learning: uncovering the impetus for baccalaureate nursing students in Malaysian Borneo. *Internat. J. Nursing Practice* 15 (3):164-171, 2009.

1060. Lee, K-S., et al. Plasmodium knowlesi from archival blood films: further evidence that human infectious are widely distributed and not newly emergent in Malaysian Borneo. *Internat. J. Parasitology* 39 (10):1125-1128, 2009. (A study of 47 blood films showed that knowlesi malaria occurred throughout Sarawak.)

1061. Hsien, Y. C., et al. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma in Brunei Darussalam: low incidence among the Chinese and an evaluation of antibodies to Epstein-Barr virus antigens as biomarkers. *Singapore Med. J.* 50:271-277, 2009. (Compared to Singapore and W. Malaysia, Chinese males in Brunei have a low NPC rate.)

1062. Yap, F. B. Clinical characteristics producing erytheme nodosum leprosum (ENL) among patients with multibacillary leprosy (MBL) in Sarawak. *Asia-Pacific J. Tropical Med*. 2:66-70, 2009. (On risk factors, using data from Sarawak General Hospital.)

1063. Spiegelman, M., et al. Confirmation of the presence of Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex –specific DNA in three archaeological specimens. Internat. J. Osteoarchaeology 12:393-401, 2002. (A human ulna bone from Borneo housed in London that predates European contact was found to contain DNA from TB organisms, thus TB was evidently not an invasive disease from Europe.)

1064. Raynore Mering. SGH not equipped for H1N1 tests. *Borneo Post* (on-line), 6 August, 2009. (The General Hospital in Kuching had no facilities to test for the epidemic H1N1 influenza; officials set up a priority system for handling influenza cases and urged those with mild flu symptoms to stay at home so as not to transmit the disease further.)

1065. Anderson, P. Doktor-gigi in the Peace Corps. *J. American Dental Association* 72 (3):576-581, 1966. (An American dentist working in Labuan and Sabah for 2 years sometimes did 45 tooth extractions a day; dental health was poor and dentists were rare.)

1066. Valente, F. P., et al. The evolution and diversity of TNF block haplotypes in Europeans, Asians, and Australian Aboriginal populations. *Genes and Immunity,* advanced online publication 18 June, 2009, pp. 1-9. (Studied the Tumor Necrosis Factor region of DNA in Bidayuh, Temuan, Jehai, and others.)

1067. Chang, Y. M., et al Haplotype diversity of 17 Y-chromosomal STRs in three native Sarawak populations (Iban, Bidayuh, Melanau) in East Malaysia. *Forensic Sci. Internat.: Genetics* 3 (3):e77-e80, 2009. (All 3 groups were distinctly different and also different from Malays, Chinese, and Indians in Malaysia.)

1068. Htwe, T. T., et al. Incidence of thyroid malignancy among goitrous thyroid lesions from the Sarawak General Hospital, 2000-2004. *Singapore Med. J*. 50 (7):724-728, 2009. (83% of the sample studied was female but thyroid cancer was not common.)

1069. Teh, C. L., Y. C. Kuan, and J. S. Wong. Systemic sclerosis in Sarawak: a profile of patients treated in the Sarawak General Hospital. *Rheumatology Internat*. 29 (10_:1243-1245, 2009. (Most cases were feales but the condition was rare.)

1070. Yap, F. B. Cutaneous lupus erythematosus in Sarawak, East Malaysia. *Indian J. Dermatology, Venerology, and Leprology* 75 (3):302-303, 2009. (On Sarawak General Hospital cases.)

1071. Hock, R. H. The Malaysian Medical Association's role in public health control for reduction of bird-dropping hazards in Sarawak. *Australia New Zealand J. Public Health* 33 (2):194-195, 2009.

1072. Lee, K-S., J. Cox-Singh, and B. Singh. Morphological features and differential counts of Plasmodium knowlesi parasites in naturally acquired human infections. *Malaria J*. 8:73 (published online 21 April), 2009. (In Sarawak, Kapit hospital samples of knowlesi were difficult to distinguish from other Plasmodia species.)

1073. Daneshvar, C., et al. Clinical and laboratory features of human Plasmodium knowlesi infection. *Clinical Infectious Diseases* 49:852-860, 2009. (On Kapit hospital malaria patients in Sarawak; 70% of them had knowlesi; the infection responded to chloroquine and primaquine.)

1074. Teh, C. L., et al. Systemic lupus erythematosus pregnancies: a case series from a tertiary East Malaysian hospital. *Lupus* 18 (3):278-282, 2009. (On Sarawak General Hospital; deliveries had complications.)

1075. S. A. R. Syed Alwi et al. The menopausal experience among indigenous women in Sarawak, Malaysia. *Climacteric* 1369-7137, published online 16 July, 2009. (Interviews showed that menopause occurred at age 51, on average.)

1076. Mallika, P. S., et al. Thyroid-associated ophthalmopathy—a review. *Malaysian Family Physician* 4 (1): online at www.ejournal.afpm.org.my 2009. (On thyroid eye disease in Sarawak.)

1077. Azmi, I. M. The gap between the legal and regulatory framework of health and medical biotech research and development in Malaysia and the needs of the R and D institutes in Malaysia. *J. Internat. Biotechnology Law* 6 (3):109-121, 2009. (Discusses the Sarawak Biodiversity Center ordinance and regulations of 1997-2004.)

1078. Boo, N. Y. Neonatal resuscitation programme in Malaysia: an eight-year experience. *Singapore Med. J.* 50 (2):152-159, 2009. (Includes Sabah and Sarawak.)

1079. Rampal, S., et al. Variation in the prevalence, awareness and control of diabetes in a multiethnic population. *A-P J. Pub. Hlth*. (published online 14 May, 2009). (On Sarawak.)

Topical index

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Author index

This index contains errors of a cross-cultural nature. That is, health databases and journal editors sometimes mistake the given name of an author for the surname. Thus, the same author may be listed as Ahmad, F. B. in one journal and as Fasihuddin B. Ahmad in another journal. Given that there are hundreds of authors in this bibliography, mistakes of this nature occur in this index. Index numbers refer to citations, not to page numbers.

1. Institutions and organizations

2. Individual authors

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Index of ethnic and language groups

Not all the groups living in Borneo are represented in this index because many have not been studied as to their health status or health problems. In addition, some cited reports do not specific the group or groups studied, or they use a name that is obsolete or incorrect. In cases where a group is identified as "Dayak," the designation is of little value, except that Dayak is commonly taken to refer to any non-Muslim group in Borneo. Dayak, then, is neither an ethnic nor a linguistic identifier. For a geographical representation of Borneo groups, see the Borneo map in S. A. Wurm and S. Hattori, *Land Atlas of the Pacific Area, Part 2, Japan Area, Taiwan (Formosa), Philippines, Mainland and Insular Southeast Asia,* Australian Academy of the Humanities, Canberra, 1983. For Kalimantan in particular see the maps in B. Sellato (#647 in the bibliography). For a general classification of Borneo languages see M. Ruhlen, *A Guide to the World's Languages, Volume 1: Classification,* Stanford University Press, Stanford, California, 1991. Details on the complexity of languages and language designations in Borneo, as well as language maps, are given in *The Ethnologue*, SIL International, Dallas, Texas, 1996-. It is available on-line at http://www.ethnologue.com. Linguistic relationships among Borneo groups are reviewed in A. Adelaar, The Austronesian languages of Southeast Asia and Madagascar: a historical perspective, in *The Austronesian Languages of Southeast Asia and Madagascar*, A. Adelaar and N. P. Himmelmann, eds., Routledge, London, 2005, pp. 1-41. Austronesian is a large language family that includes all the languages in Borneo. Biological relationships among Borneo groups are explored in the section on Genetics in this bibliography.

Borneo groups

Non-Borneo groups

Index to place names

This index can be used to determine particular areas, river systems, settlements, and political divisions identified in reports. However, the location of small study sites is not always clear in the references, and the ethnic groups studied at the site may be unnamed or misnamed. The index is organized by large divisions, from north to south: Brunei, East Malaysia (with subdivisions of Labuan, Sabah, and Sarawak), and Kalimantan (with subdivisions of East, West, Central, and South), followed by locations outside of Borneo.

Where possible, the index entry is:
place name—group name(s): list of numbered references.
For example, under Sabah is listed Ranau, Kg. Sayap—Dusun #10. While in many cases, more than one ethnic group lives at a named place, only groups mentioned in the bibliographic entries are listed in this index. Broad geographic entries are generally less specific as to resident ethnic groups and hospital studies may not name them at all.

Sarawak, East Malaysia

Kalimantan, Indonesia

(Note: The Indonesian terms for a regency versus a district, as well as a district versus a sub-district, may be mistranslated in English-language sources.)

East Kalimantan, Indonesia

Upper Tubu catchment in Malinau District (includes Sule-Pipa in Apo Kayan)—Punan #116, 499

West Kalimantan, Indonesia
Confluence of Melawi and Kapuan Rivers, Ransa village—Dayak #66
Kapuas District and River (including Mandor)—Taman #4, 55-56, 990
Kapuas Ulu District (Kalis River, south of the Kapuas)—Kalis #800
Ketapang District (includes Simpang Hulu area, transmigration sites)—Dayak, forest villagers, Javanese #461, 733

location not specified or ascertained—villagers #108
Pontianak District (includes Pontianak, Pontianak Hospital, Sengah Temila District)—Dayak, forest villagers #150, 290-291, 461
Sambas #766
Singkawang, north of Pontianak—Malay #922

Central Kalimantan, Indonesia
Desa Pahandut (now Palangkaraya, capital of Central Kalimantan) #885
Galangan mining site #285
Harowu village #301
Kahayan River, west of Barito, and it tributary, Rungan River #121, 624-625
locations not specified or ascertained, but Ot Danum are located upstream on the main north-south rivers along the border with W. Kalimantan with the Ngaju downstream on the same rivers—Ot Danum, Ngaju Dayak, transmigrants #206, 475
Mahuroi village—Ot Danum #69
Mangkahui village #145
Palangkaraya—Dayak #618
Pangkoh area #590

South Kalimantan, Indonesia
Banjar District (includes Tanah Intan, Penguiran Baru, Sungai Sipai, Air Puteh, Kintap village, Kintap area transmigration site)—Banjarese, villagers, Javanese #290, 595, 601, 703, 777
Banjarmasin #620, 987
Barito River region (includes Barito Kuala District)—villagers #621, 636, 642-643, 648, 976
Batu Tunku transmigrant settlement #734
Hulu Sungai Tengah District, north of Banjarmasin (Mahang, Tapuk, Relang)—villagers #595
locations not specified or ascertained—forest villagers, natives and Javanese transmigrants, Kahayan Dayak #624, 625
Mahang and Lampihong #589
Martapura River, near Banjarmasin #213
Panyipatan village—natives #734
Peleihari town, coastal, southeast of Banjarmasin #750
Sebamban Lima transmigration area—Javanese #703

South Kalimantan (Penguitan, Sungai Baru, Tanah Intan)—villagers #568

Other locations
Java #623, 643
Madagascar—Malagasy #621, 642, 648
Moluccas #643
Nepal—Nepalese #89
Philippines #620
Singapore #148, 230
Sulawesi #285, 431, 475, 881
Sumatra #128, 655
Taiwan—Toroko or other aborigines #611, 620
W. Malaysia—Semai, Senoi, Temuan, Kensiu, Jehai #182, 186, 876, 913
W. Malaysia, Gombak Hospital—Orang Asli #50