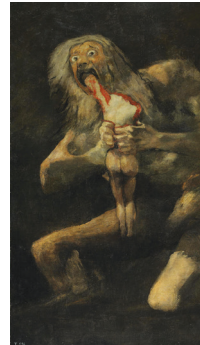


etymologia

Ronnie Henry

Cronobacter sakazakii [kro'no-bak'tər sak'ə-zak'ee-ī]

The first documented isolation of what would become known as *Cronobacter sakazakii* was from a can of dried milk in 1950, although these organisms have likely existed for millions of years. In 1980, John J. Farmer III, proposed the name *Enterobacter sakazakii* for what had been known as “yellow-pigmented *E. cloacae*,” in honor of Japanese bacteriologist Riichi Sakazaki. Over the next decades, *E. sakazakii* was implicated in scores of cases of meningitis and sepsis among infants, frequently in association with powdered infant formula. In 2007, the genus *Cronobacter* was created to accommodate the biogroups of *E. sakazakii*, with *C. sakazakii* as the type species. The genus was named for Cronos, the Titan of Greek myth, who devoured his children as they were born.



Francisco Goya (1746–1828), *Saturn Devouring His Son*, 1819–1823, oil mural transferred to canvas, via Wikimedia Commons.

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No *Plasmodium falciparum* Chloroquine Resistance Transporter and Artemisinin Resistance Mutations, Haiti

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We obtained 78 human blood samples from areas in Haiti with high transmission of malaria and found no drug resistance–associated mutations in *Plasmodium falciparum* chloroquine resistance transporter and Kelch 13 genes. We recommend maintaining chloroquine as the first-line drug for malaria in Haiti. Artemisinin-based therapy can be used as alternative therapy.

Haiti is a unique country in the Americas because malaria is caused there mainly by *Plasmodium falciparum*. Despite chloroquine being used for treatment of malaria since 1955, *P. falciparum* is generally still susceptible to this drug (1). Thus, chloroquine, plus a single dose of the gametocytocidal drug primaquine, is still the first-line treatment for uncomplicated malaria in Haiti, as indicated by the ministry of health. This regimen began to be challenged 9 years ago after a study reported chloroquine-resistant