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