We obtained 78 human blood samples from areas in Haiti with high transmission of malaria and found no drug resistance–associated mutations in \textit{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.

\textbf{Haiti is a unique country in the Americas because malaria is caused there mainly by \textit{Plasmodium falciparum}. Despite chloroquine being used for treatment of malaria since 1955, \textit{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 resistance to chloroquine.}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{image.png}
\caption{Image description.}
\end{figure}