K. pneumoniae ST307 with bla\textsubscript{OXA-181}, South Africa


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**etymologia**

\textit{Anaplasma phagocytophilum} [an"e-plaz'me fa'go-sĭt'o-fi-lum]  
Ronnie Henry

A species of tickborne bacteria that causes human granulocytic anaplasmosis, \textit{Anaplasma} (from the Greek \textit{an}- [“without”] + \textit{plasma} [“shape”]) \textit{phagocytophilum} (named for its affinity for growing in neutrophils: \textit{phagocyte} + Latin \textit{phile} [“loving”]) has gone by many names. First it was named \textit{Rickettsia} (for Howard Taylor Ricketts) \textit{phagocytophilum}, then \textit{Cytoecetes} (for its similarity to \textit{Cytoecetes microti} \textit{phagocytophilum}), and then \textit{Ehrlichia} (for Paul Ehrlich) \textit{phagocytophilum}. More recently, \textit{E. equi} and the agent of human granulocytic ehrlichiosis (now anaplasmosis) were combined with \textit{E. phagocytophilum} as \textit{A. phagocytophilum}.

\textit{Anaplasma phagocytophilum} cultured in human promyelocytic cells, showing morulae as basophilic and intracytoplasmic inclusions (arrows). Wright-Giemsa stain. Original magnification x1,000. Image: Emerg Infect Dis. 2014;20:1708–11.

**Source**


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