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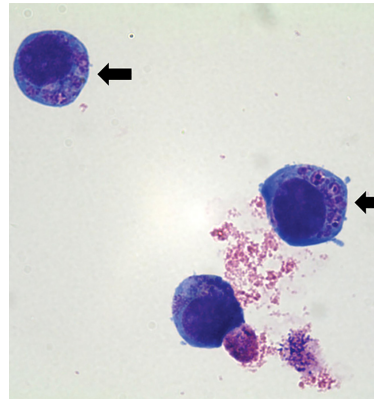
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etymologia

Anaplasma phagocytophilum [an"ə-plaz'mə fa'go-sīt"o-fī-lum]

Ronnie Henry

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



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

1. Kim K-H, Yi J, Oh WS, Kim N-K, Choi SJ, Choe PG, et al. Human granulocytic anaplasmosis, South Korea, 2013. Emerg Infect Dis. 2014;20:1708–11. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.vetpar.2009.09.013>
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