
Detection of molecular markers for chloroquine and pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine resistance in imported cases of *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria in Poland

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The printed version of the original article unfortunately contained a mistake. Table III on page 289 should be read as follows (see next page).

The online version of the original article can be found at <http://dx.doi.org/10.2478/s11686-007-0031-2>.

Table III. The comparison of the efficiency of chemoprophylaxis and/or treatment with chloroquine and Daraprim or Fansidar depending on the mutations of *P. falciparum* isolates in genes *pfcr*, *dhfr* and *dhps* (only mutations in the gene related to the resistance to used drugs are marked)

Place of infection	n	Chloroquine			Pyrimethamine + Sulfadoxine			Mutations (genotype)							
		chemo- prophy- lactic	treat- ment	drug resis- tance	chemo- prophy- lactic D	treat- ment F (D)	drug resis- tance	<i>pfcr</i> (chloroquine)	<i>dhfr</i> (pyrimethamine)	<i>dhps</i> (sulfadoxine)					
Central America	1	1						1							
Papua NG	1	1	1	1											
	19	19						3	16						
	6	3	6	4				1	5						
Africa	7	3	4	4	1	6	6	7	4	3	2	1	1	1	2
	6				6	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3
Total – chloroquine	34	27	11	9				5	29						
Total – F/D	13				7	7	7	7	3	3	2	1	1	2	1

D – Daraprim, F – Fansidar, no – PCR product not obtained.