

38. Lapenna F, Lochi L, Iliceto G, Lamberti P, Lamberti P; de Mari M. Post-vaccinie opsoclonus-myoclonus syndrome: a case report. *Parkinsonism Relat Disord.* 2000;6:241–2. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1353-8020\(00\)00020-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1353-8020(00)00020-1)
39. Bembeeva RT, Petrukhin AS, Bologov AA, Baïdun LV, Il'ina ES, Samoilova MV, et al. Opsoclonus-myoclonus syndrome in children [in Russian]. *Zh Nevrol Psichiatr Im S S Korsakova.* 2007;107:4–11.

Address for correspondence: Bruno Fukelmann Guedes, Department of Neurology, Hospital das Clínicas, Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil Av Dr. Eneas de Carvalho Aguiar, 255, 5º andar, sala 5084, Cerqueira Cesar 05403-900, São Paulo, SP, Brazil; email: bruno.guedes@hc.fm.usp.br

etymologia

Enterocytozoon bieneusi ['entərəʊ, saɪtə'zju:ən bɪə'nəʊsɪ]

Maxime Moniot, Philippe Poirier, Céline Nourrisson

From the Greek *en'ter-ō-si'tōn* (intestine), *kútōs* (vessel, cell), and *zō'on* (animal), and the surname Bieneusi, in memory of the first infected patient whose case was reported in Haiti during 1985. *Enterocytozoon bieneusi*, a member of the wide-ranging phylum Microsporidia, is the only species of this genus known to infect humans. Microsporidia are unicellular intracellular parasites closely related to fungi, although the nature of the relationship is not clear.

E. bieneusi, a spore-forming, obligate intracellular eukaryote, was discovered during the HIV/AIDS pandemic and is the main species responsible for intestinal microsporidiosis, a lethal disease before widespread use of antiretroviral therapies. More than 500 genotypes are described, which are divided into different host-specific or zoonotic groups. This pathogen is an emerging issue in solid organ transplantation, especially in renal transplant recipients.

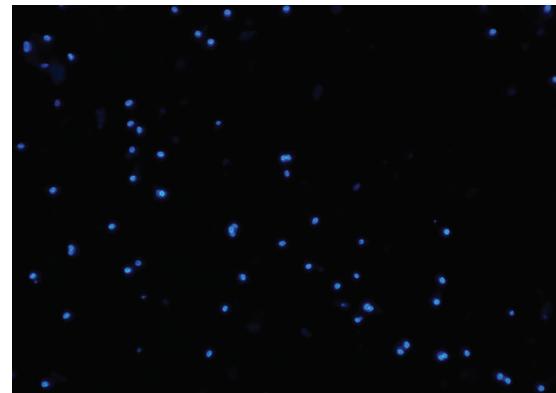


Figure. Spores of *Enterocytozoon bieneusi* in a fecal smear from a patient with intestinal microsporidiosis. Spores are small ($\approx 1.5 \mu\text{m} \times 0.5 \mu\text{m}$) and egg-shaped (calcofluor-white stain, original magnification $\times 1,000$). Photograph courtesy of Céline Nourrisson.

Sources

- Desportes I, Le Charpentier Y, Galian A, Bernard F, Cochand-Priollet B, Lavergne A, et al. Occurrence of a new microsporidian: *Enterocytozoon bieneusi* n.g., n. sp., in the enterocytes of a human patient with AIDS. *J Protozool.* 1985;32:250–4. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1550-7408.1985.tb03046.x>
- Didier ES, Weiss LM. Microsporidiosis: not just in AIDS patients. *Curr Opin Infect Dis.* 2011;24:490–5. <https://doi.org/10.1097/QCO.0b013e32834aa152>
- Han B, Weiss LM. Microsporidia: obligate intracellular pathogens within the fungal kingdom. *Microbiol Spectr.* 2017;5:97–113. <https://doi.org/10.1128/microbiolspec.FUNK-0018-2016>
- Moniot M, Nourrisson C, Faure C, Delbac F, Favenne L, Dalle F, et al. Assessment of a multiplex PCR for the simultaneous diagnosis of intestinal cryptosporidiosis and microsporidiosis: epidemiologic report from a French prospective study. *J Mol Diagn.* 2021;23:417–23. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmoldx.2020.12.005>

Address for correspondence: Maxime Moniot, Laboratoire de Parasitologie Mycologie, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, 58 Rue Montalembert, Gabriel Montpied 63003, Clermont-Ferrand CEDEX 1, France; email: mmoniot@chu-clermontferrand.fr

Author affiliation: Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Clermont-Ferrand, France

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2706.ET2706>