

Lyme disease
- Caused by bacteria Borrelia burgdorferi, which is transmitted by tick bite.

- Forests.
- Heathland.
- Moorland.
- Suburban parks.

most commonly

- New Forest.
- Salisbury Plain.
- Surrey and West Sussex.
- Exmoor.
- South Downs.
- Wiltshire and Berkshire.
- Lake District.
- North York Moors.
- Thetford Forest (Norfolk).
- Scottish Highlands.

Disclaimer:
Read the disclaimer at medimaps.co.uk/disclaimer

References:
1. cks.nice.org.uk

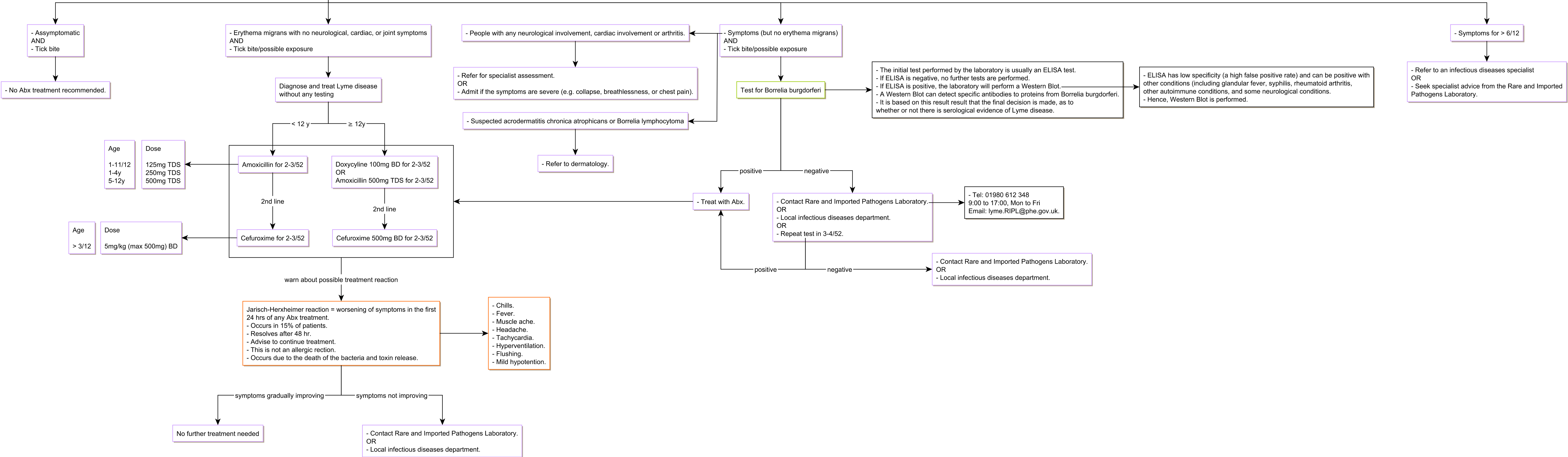
Symptoms

- Dermatology:**
- Erythema migrans.
- Flu-like symptoms:**
- Fever.
 - Headache.
 - Lethargy.
 - Nausea, vomiting.
 - Arthralgia.
 - Myalgia.
- Neurological:**
- Unilateral or bilateral facial nerve palsy.
 - Radiculopathy.
 - Meningitis or encephalomyelitis.
 - Mononeuropathy multiplex (multiple, anatomically unrelated nerves).
- Cardiac symptoms:**
- Syncope.
 - SOB.
 - Chest pain.
 - AV heart block.
- Borrelia lymphocytoma:**
- Bluish-red, solitary swelling.
 - Usually on ear lobes or nipples.

- Round or oval rash, pink, red or purple rash.
- Usually flat, but 5% have a vesicle or pustule.
- Border may be slightly raised.
- Often a central clearing or a target-like appearance (65-80%).
- Usually expands over days to weeks.
- Diameter is usually larger than 5 cm (median 16 cm), and can be as large as 1 metre.
- Only 2/3 with rash recall the tick bite.
- Legs, knees, axillae, groin, around the waistband, under the breasts, near to straps (which impede the forward progress of ticks), or (particularly in children) at the hairline or the upper parts of the body.
- Usually appears 7-10/7 (range 3-36 days) after the tick has detached or was removed.
- A rash presenting while tick still attached or which develops within 48 hrs of detachment is most likely to be a tick bite hypersensitivity reaction.
- The rash may be mildly painful or itchy.

- Arthritis:**
- Recurrent, brief attacks of joint swelling in one or more large joints.
 - Usually knee, hip, ankle, shoulder, or temporomandibular joint.
 - Large painful knee effusion.
 - Baker's cyst may develop and rupture.
- Neurological disease:**
- Progressive CNS disorder (encephalomyelitis) or peripheral neuropathy.
- Acrodermatitis chronica atrophicans:**
- Bluish-red discolouration and swelling.
 - Usually on extensor surfaces of legs and arms.
 - Develops several years after infection.

Management



Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction = worsening of symptoms in the first 24 hrs of any Abx treatment.

- Occurs in 15% of patients.
- Resolves after 48 hr.
- Advise to continue treatment.
- This is not an allergic rection.
- Occurs due to the death of the bacteria and toxin release.

- Chills.
- Fever.
- Muscle ache.
- Headache.
- Tachycardia.
- Hyperventilation.
- Flushing.
- Mild hypotension.