

Lyme Disease Panel Discussion

Presented By

The Carousel Network

Chronic Neuroimmune Diseases

Information & Support for Sonoma County

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The Carousel Network provides information on current research into etiology, diagnosis, and treatment of CFS, FM, MCS, Lyme, and related CND. TCN also provides a forum for the discussion and learning about the coping skills required by those with chronic illness, the disabilities caused by these disorders. Through monthly meetings, bimonthly newsletter, and website, the all volunteer-run organization helps educate patients, the general public, and the health care community about these disorders.

For more information on Lyme and associated co-infections:

Melissa Kaplan's *Lyme Disease*

www.anapsid.org/lyme

Sonoma County Lyme Information

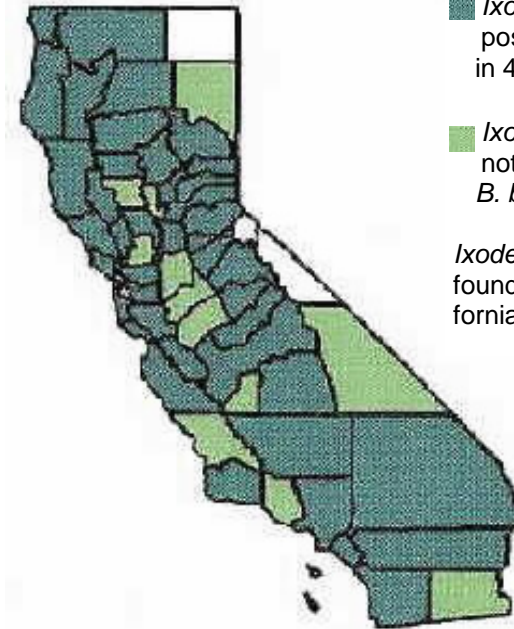
lymeinfo@sonic.net

707.528.8219

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California Charitable Trust 99734. FEIN 68-0357451*

Lyme Disease

The "Emerging" Health Threat is Already Here and Thriving in California



■ *Ixodes pacificus* ticks tested positive for *Borrelia burgdorferi* in 41 counties

■ *Ixodes pacificus* ticks found but not yet confirmed for presence of *B. burgdorferi*

Ixodes pacificus has thus far been found in all but three counties in California.

Panel Discussion

August 14, 2004

3273 Airway Drive

Santa Rosa

2:00 PM – 5:00 PM

Meetings are fragrance free.

Many people originally diagnosed with chronic fatigue syndrome, fibromyalgia, chronic myofascial pain, multiple sclerosis, schizophrenia, depression, Tourettes, ADHD and other diseases and disorders are in fact ill due to being infected with *Borrelia spp*, the organism that causes Lyme disease, and possibly other organisms that frequently inhabit the same ticks that carry *Borrelia: Babesia, Bartonella* ("cat scratch fever"), and *Ehrlichia*.

Contrary to popular belief, Lyme disease isn't restricted to the states in the northeastern section of the United States. And, contrary to commonly published inaccurate information, one does not have to remember having found an attached tick (or have a tick in place for more than 24 hours), nor have the "classic" bull's-eye rash, nor encounter deer mice or any other small mammal commonly found to be carrying the *Ixodes* ticks that are inhabited by these organisms.

Just taking a walk through your backyard, or in a city park, or getting wood from your woodpile, may be enough to put you in contact with a hungry tick - or tick nymphs and larvae, all of which carry infectious organisms and feed on mammals.

If you have been ill for some time with symptoms consistent with Lyme disease, and have been told that you couldn't possibly have Lyme, or have tested negative for Lyme, or have been treated but have not responded to short courses of antibiotics, come and find out why what you have been told or led to believe may be affecting your health.

- *Ticks do not follow geographic boundaries.*
- *The pathogenic organisms living in ticks are also not restricted by geography.*
- *The most common tick contacts are from pets, grasses, and wood.*
- *Fewer than 50% of patients infected with Borrelia had a rash.*
- *Symptoms may appear within weeks of a tick bite, or years later.*

Panel Participants

As of April 2004:

Wayne Anderson ND, Clinical Practice, Santa Rosa CA
Marylynn Barkley PhD MD, Neurobiology/Physiology, UC Davis
Brian Bouch MD, Clinical Practice, Petaluma CA (*tentative*)
Ron Keith, Marin-Sonoma Mosquito & Vector Control District
Lee Lull, Marin County Lyme Support
Phyllis Mervine, CA Lyme Disease Association
Melissa Kaplan, Panel Coordinator

Panel Discussion Areas

Yes, Virginia, there is Lyme in California.

Prevalence of Bb outside of Lyme CT and the Northeast
Prevalence of Bb in California and other western states
Prevalence of Bb in North Bay counties
California vectors

Tests

Which tests useful, and which are not
Clinical diagnosis vs. epidemiological reporting criteria:
Seronegativity

Treatment

Acute/new infection
Chronic/Late neuroborreliosis

Family & Social Issues

Sexual Transmission
Other Possible Transmission Routes
Psychosocial issues affecting patient and family

Information You Can Use

What patients need to know
What your doctors need to know
What your families need to know