

## **Occupational Health - Zoonotic Disease Fact Sheet #38**

### LYME DISEASE

[Lyme disease, relapsing fever, Erythema chronicum migrans (ECM) with polyarthritis, Lyme arthritis, Tickborne meningopolyneuritis]

**CHARACTERISTICS:** Spirochete, first identified in 1982

**PATHOGENICITY:** Tickborne zoonotic disease characterized by distinctive skin lesion (ECM), systemic symptoms, polyarthritis, and neurological and cardiac involvement; malaise, fatigue, fever, headache, stiff neck, myalgia, migratory arthralgias or lymphadenopathy lasting several weeks and may precede lesions; neurological and cardiac abnormalities weeks to months after onset of ECM; chronic arthritis may develop

**EPIDEMIOLOGY:** In USA, endemic foci along east coast, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California and Oregon; One endemic area in Southern Ontario; Europe, USSR, and Australia; cases occur primarily during summer; distribution coincides with abundance of relevant ticks

**HOST RANGE:** Humans, deer, wild rodents

**MODE OF TRANSMISSION:** By exposure to an infected tick

**INCUBATION PERIOD:** From 3-32 days after tick exposure

**COMMUNICABILITY:** No evidence of natural transmission from person to person

**RESERVOIR:** Deer, wild rodents (mice), ticks through transstadial transmission

**VECTORS:** Ticks - Ixodes dammini (eastern and midwestern USA), Dermacentor variabilis, Ixodes pacificus (western USA, Europe)

**DRUG SUSCEPTIBILITY:** Sensitive to tetracyclines and penicillin

**SUSCEPTIBILITY TO DISINFECTANTS:** Susceptible to 1% sodium hypochlorite and 70% ethanol

**PHYSICAL INACTIVATION:** Sensitive to heat, UV

**SURVIVAL OUTSIDE HOST:** Infected guinea pig blood - 28 to 35 days at room temperature; survives for short periods in urine

**SURVEILLANCE:** Monitor for appearance of typical lesions; serological tests show a rise in antibodies directed against the spirochete