



Clinical Management of Lyme Borreliosis

Consensus Statement from the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Health Protection Surveillance Centre, the Infectious Diseases Society of Ireland, the Irish Society of Clinical Microbiologists, the Irish Institute of Clinical Neuroscience and the Irish College of General Practitioners.

Lyme disease is a comparatively common tick-borne infection, the diagnosis and treatment of which, while occasionally challenging, are nevertheless relatively straightforward.

Since January 2012, Lyme disease has been mandatorily notifiable in Ireland as the entity 'neuroborreliosis'. It is important that management of this disease should be as consistent and as standardised as possible. In order to ensure a standardised approach the above agencies and organisations endorse the use, in Ireland, of the Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA) guidelines on the *Clinical Assessment, Treatment, and Prevention of Lyme Disease, Human Granulocytic Anaplasmosis, and Babesiosis: Clinical Practice Guidelines by the Infectious Diseases Society of America* (available at http://cid.oxfordjournals.org/content/43/9/1089.full). These guidelines represent the best and most effective synthesis of the available evidence on the treatment of Lyme disease.

In addition, the European Federation of Neurological Societies (EFNS) has produced guidelines in 2010 on the diagnosis and management of European Lyme neuroborreliosis. These guidelines represent the most effect synthesis of the available evidence on the management of Lyme neuroborreliosis and are available at http://www.efns.org/fileadmin/user-upload/guidline-papers/EFNS guideline 2010 European lyme neuroborreliosis.pdf.

The Scientific Advisory Committee of the Health Protection Surveillance Centre

The Infectious Diseases Society of Ireland

The Irish Society of Clinical Microbiologists

The Irish Institute of Clinical Neuroscience

The Irish College of General Practitioners

November, 2012