

Lyme Disease

Lyme disease is the most common vector-borne disease in the United States. Lyme disease is caused by the bacterium *Borrelia burgdorferi* and rarely, [Borrelia mayonii](#). It is transmitted to humans through the bite of infected blacklegged ticks. Typical [symptoms](#) include fever, headache, fatigue, and a characteristic skin rash called erythema migrans. If left untreated, infection can spread to the joints, the heart, and the nervous system.

Lyme disease is diagnosed based on symptoms, physical findings (e.g., rash), and the possibility of exposure to infected ticks. Laboratory testing is helpful if used correctly and performed with validated methods. Most cases of Lyme disease can be [treated](#) successfully with a few weeks of antibiotics.

Steps to [prevent](#) Lyme disease include using insect repellent, removing ticks promptly, applying pesticides, and reducing tick habitat. The ticks that transmit Lyme disease can occasionally transmit other tickborne diseases as well.

To learn more information from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), visit their [Lyme Disease section](#) which provides helpful information on prevention, transmission, sign & symptoms, diagnosis & treatment, post-treatment Lyme Disease Syndrome, tick removal, communications tool kits, statistics, and additional resources.

[Lyme Disease Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQs\)](#)

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