

Anaplasma phagocytophilum, Ehrlichia species

Seroprevalence surveys: Seroprävalenz:

**„14.0 percent of forestry workers,
11.4 percent of Lyme disease patients,
1.9 percent of blood donors in southern Germany (1983 to 1984)
5.5 percent of persons in the Rhine-Main area including
13.1 percent of patients with Lyme disease in the same region (1999 publication)
4.9 percent military personnel in southwestern Germany
15 percent of hunters in Styria and Burgenland (2003 publication)
4.5 percent of persons seropositive toward *Borrelia burgdorferi*“**

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"Lyme disease is considered to be caused by Borrelia species of bacteria but slowly evidence is accumulating which suggests that Lyme disease is a far more complex condition than Borreliosis alone. This hypothesis suggests that it may be more appropriate to regard Lyme disease as a tick borne disease complex. Over recent years numerous different microbes have been found in ticks which are known to be zoonotic and can coinfect the human host. The hypothesis suggests that multiple coinfections are invariably present in the clinical syndromes associated with Lyme disease and it is suggested that these act synergistically in complex ways. It may be that patterns of coinfection and host factors are the main determinants of the variable clinical features of Lyme disease rather than Borrelia types. An analogy with a jigsaw puzzle is presented with pieces representing Borreliae, coinfections and host factors. It is suggested that many pieces of the puzzle are missing and our knowledge of how the pieces fit together is rudimentary. It is hoped that the hypothesis will help our understanding of this complex, enigmatic condition." <http://www.jigsaw.org/>

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