Lyme disease

Lyme disease is a tick-borne zoonotic disease caused by the spirochete *Borrelia burgdorferi*. The first manifestation in about 60% of patients appears as a red macule or papule that expands slowly in an annular manner, sometimes with multiple similar lesions. This distinctive skin lesion is called erythema migrans. The incubation period for Lyme disease ranges from three to 32 days after tick exposure; however, the early stages of the illness may be asymptomatic, and the patient may later develop systemic symptoms and rheumatologic, neurologic or cardiac involvement in varying combinations over a period of months to years.

Currently, increasing recognition of the disease is redefining enzootic areas for *B. burgdorferi*; Lyme disease cases have been reported in 47 states, and in Ontario and British Columbia, Canada. Elsewhere, related borrelioses have been found in Europe, the former Soviet Union, China and Japan.

In 1997–1998, a tick identification and *Borrelia* isolation study was conducted by the CDC and the Oregon Department of Human Services in Deschutes, Josephine and Jackson counties. No ticks from Deschutes County were identified as carrying *Borrelia* in this study. The organism was isolated in 3% of *Ixodes pacificus* ticks tested.

During 2006, 19 cases were reported in Oregon. The median age was 43 years. Twelve (63%) of the cases occurred between May and August. Seventeen (89%) of the cases resided west of the Cascades.
Lyme disease by year - Oregon, 1997–2006

Lyme disease by onset month - Oregon, 2006
Incidences of Lyme disease by age and sex - Oregon, 2006

![Graph showing incidence of Lyme disease by age and sex for Oregon, 2006.](image)

Incidences of Lyme disease - Oregon vs. nationwide, 1997–2006

![Graph showing incidence of Lyme disease in Oregon vs. nationwide, 1997–2006.](image)

*not necessarily county of acquisition

Lyme disease rate per 100,000

- 0.0–0.29
- 0.3–0.96
- 0.97–2.4
- 2.5–6.2
- 6.3–13