Hello everyone,

During our January meeting Dr Alfred Miller (included in this email) waited patiently to speak, and by the time Rep Marsh acknowledged him to speak he had left. (I would like to work out how we can not make attendees wait so long in future meetings).

Below is Dr Millers comment to the NH Lyme Study Commission:

Proper testing is critical.
1) Neuroborreliosismay involve different species of Borrelia.
Borrelia Burgdorferi(Lyme) is prevalent in the Northeast and upper Midwest.
Relapsing Fever Borreliais prevalent in Texas.
Testing for Lyme Disease in Texas results in a negativetest and therefore an erroneous conclusion ruling out Neuroborreliosis, but testing for Relapsing Fever Borreliawill be positive and confirms the diagnosis of Neuroborreliosis.
I prefer to use a lab dedicated to Tick Borne Diseases whose testing includes many different species of Borrelia.

2) The tests measure the patient'sblood for antibodies against the invading spirochete.

3) The tick bite may go unnoticed in 50% of those infected.

4) Approximately 3 months after the inoculation (tick bite or sexual transmission) the spirochete becomes a cyst which is sequestered deep in tissue and impenetrable to antibiotics. The immune system is not exposed to these sequestered spirochetes and therefore, no antibodies are produced. The testing for antibodies will be negative or muted.

5) Pre-test provocative antibiotics will prevent false negative results.
These antibiotics must include a "cyst buster" to allow the antibiotics to penetrate to kill the spirochete.
Typical antibiotics include Flagylto open the cyst and Zithromycinto kill the spirochete.
These are administered daily for 21 days pre-testing.

6) The provocative antibiotics expose the spirochete to the immune system resulting in robust antibody production which are then measured on the testing.

I have encountered numerous patients whose initial tests for Borreliaare negative but after the provocative antibiotics the same tests performed in the same lab become very positive.

Please view brief videos:

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCD19kTsVBMH-F0BfV3335Ow

http://www.the-rheumatologist.org/article/letters-detecting-lyme-disease-may-require-thorough-testing/

If patient is taking an immunosuppressive medication discontinue.
Wait 4 weeks, then 21 days of "Provocative Antibiotics" to expose the Lyme spirochete to the immune system in order to get a robust antibody production. The antibodies will be measured on the definitive tests.
The specific antibiotics:
1) Zithromycin 500mg

2) Flagyl 500mg
Take both daily for 21 days before any testing.
Regarding the testing:
Two labs -1) LabCorp- they have collecting stations in every city.
Order "CD 57".
2) IgenexLab - They have a website - the physician contacts them and they will send a collecting kit and a FedEx mailer.
Order Igenex panel #TBD 3 (This is very comprehensive and includes Borrelia and co-infection).

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