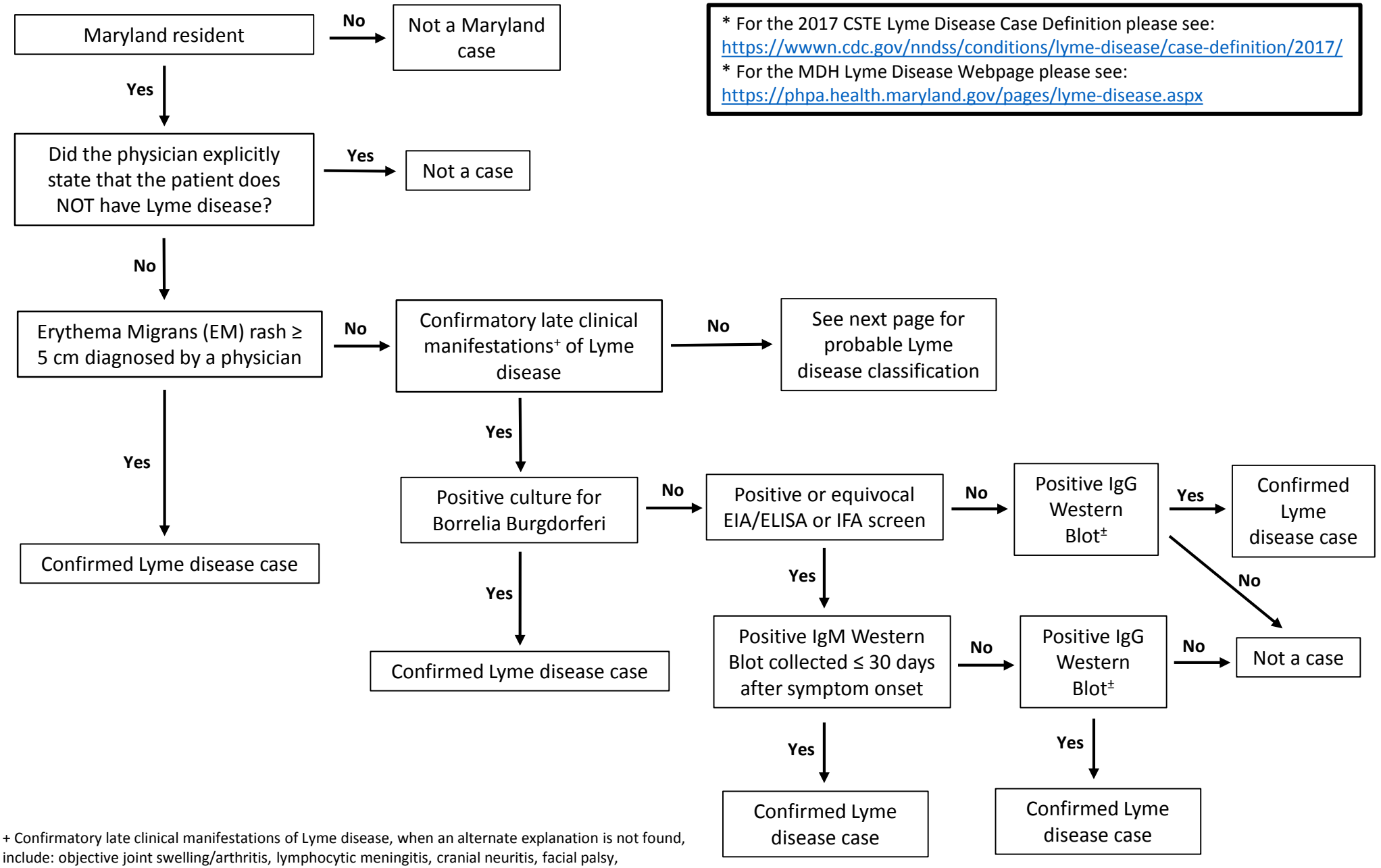
Updated February 27, 2018

Maryland Department of Health Lyme Disease Classification Algorithm for Confirmed Cases



* For the 2017 CSTE Lyme Disease Case Definition please see: https://wwwn.cdc.gov/nndss/conditions/lyme-disease/case-definition/2017/
* For the MDH Lyme Disease Webpage please see: https://phpa.health.maryland.gov/pages/lyme-disease.aspx

+ Confirmatory late clinical manifestations of Lyme disease, when an alternate explanation is not found, include: objective joint swelling/arthritis, lymphocytic meningitis, cranial neuritis, facial palsy, radiculoneuropathy, encephalomyelitis, and acute onset of high-grade atrioventricular conduction defects sometimes associated with myocarditis.

± While a single IgG western blot is adequate for surveillance purposes, a two-tier test is still recommended for patient diagnosis.

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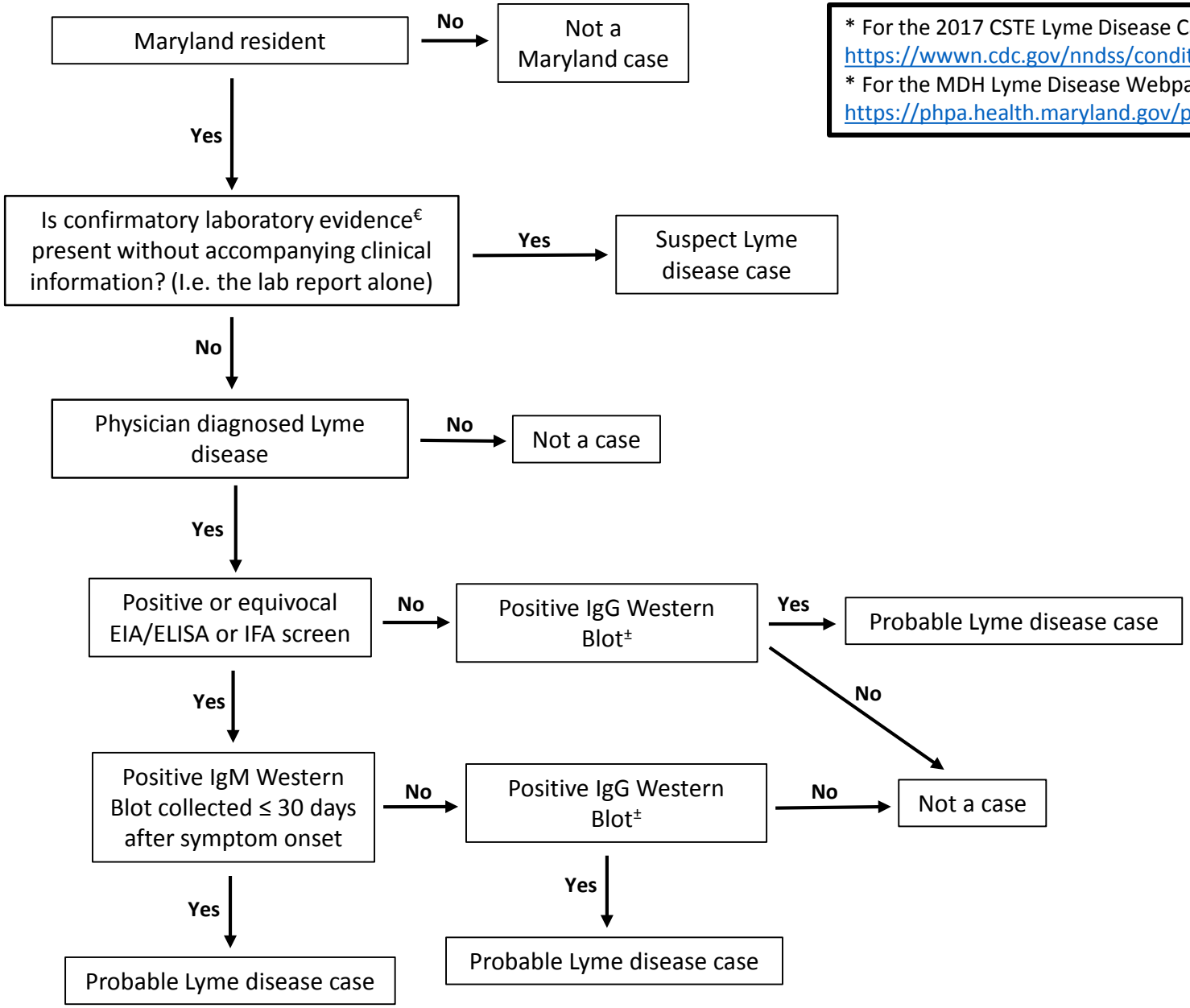
Maryland Department of Health Lyme Disease Classification Algorithm for Probable and Suspect Cases



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€ Confirmatory laboratory evidence includes: a positive culture for B. burgdorferi, a positive two-tier test (defined as a positive or equivocal enzyme immunoassay (EIA) or immunofluorescent assay (IFA) followed by a positive Immunoglobulin M[1] (IgM) or Immunoglobulin G [2] (IgG) western blot for Lyme disease or a positive single-tier IgG western blot test for Lyme disease.
± While a single IgG western blot is adequate for surveillance purposes, a two-tier test is still recommended for patient diagnosis.