

DIAGNOSTYKA SEROLOGICZNA BORELIOZY Z LYME WYTYCZNE EUROPEJSKIE

Stanisława Tylewska-Wierzbanowska, Tomasz Chmielewski

Państwowy Zakład Higieny, Samodzielna Pracownia Riketsji, Chlamydii i Krętków Odzwierzęcych
ul. Chocimska 24, 00-791 Warszawa, tel. 022-5421250, e-mail: stylewska@pzh.gov.pl

Wpłynęło w

1. Wprowadzenie. 2. Swoiste antygeny *Borrelia burgdorferi* sensu lato. 3. Postępowanie diagnostyczne.
3.1. Metoda EIA. 3.2. Western-blot. 3.3. Inne badania. 4. Podsumowanie

Serological diagnosis of Lyme borreliosis - European guidelines

Abstract: Lyme disease is a multisystem and multistage infection caused by three genospecies of the *Borrelia burgdorferi* sensu lato species. The diagnosis of Lyme disease is based on the history of tick-bite, physical examination and laboratory tests, which confirmed clinical recognition. In 2000 the German Society of Hygiene and Microbiology (DGHM) has published guidelines for the microbiological diagnosis of Lyme borreliosis in Europe. It has been established that two-step diagnosis warranted highest specificity and sensitivity. At the first step level of *B. burgdorferi* antibodies is measured with screening test such as enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) or indirect fluorescent-antibody assay (IFA). At the second step specificity of positive or equivocal results is confirmed with immunoblot. For each genospecies of *Borrelia burgdorferi* sensu lato used as the blot antigen, different interpretation criteria for positive Western-blot are recommended.

1. Introduction. 2. Specific antigens of *Borrelia burgdorferi* sensu lato. 3. Diagnostic protocol. 3.1. EIA.
3.2. Western-blot. 3.3. Others methods. 4. Summary

Słowa kluczowe: borelioza z Lyme, rozpoznanie, *Borrelia burgdorferi*, ELISA, Western-blot
Key words: Lyme borreliosis, recognition, *Borrelia burgdorferi*, ELISA, Western-blot

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