



<sup>1</sup> In the presence of severe neurologic symptoms, consider testing for Powassan/deer tick virus testing and other vector-borne diseases (see Meningitis/Encephalitis Panel Algorithm). Also consider contacting the public health department for additional testing options based on exposure history (eg, Bourbon virus, Colorado tick fever virus).

<sup>2</sup> Covers testing for the most common tickborne pathogens in the US. Not all inclusive.

<sup>3</sup> The standard 2-tiered testing algorithm remains an option for the diagnosis of Lyme disease. However, Mayo Clinic recommends performance of the modified 2-tiered algorithm due to improved sensitivity for detection of early Lyme disease. The modified algorithm will also detect antibodies from a wider variety of Lyme disease causing *Borrelia* species.

<sup>4</sup> Test includes BABPR / *Babesia* species, Molecular Detection, PCR, Blood, EPCR/B / *Ehrlichia/Anaplasma*, Molecular Detection, PCR, Blood, and BMIPB / *Borrelia miyamotoi* Detection, PCR, Blood.

<sup>5</sup> In place of the PCR panel, PCR tests for the individual organisms and/or smear for *Babesia* species can be ordered based on the suspected organism(s).

<sup>6</sup> PCR testing of blood may be useful for detection of *Borrelia mayonii* (patients with exposure to ticks in Minnesota or Wisconsin).

<sup>7</sup> See Lyme Neuroborreliosis Diagnostic Algorithm for more information.