**Borrelia miyamotoi**

**Definition:**
*Borrelia miyamotoi* disease is a tick-borne relapsing fever illness caused by the bacteria, *B. miyamotoi*. It is transmitted by the bite of an infected *Ixodes scapularis* (deer) tick.

**Signs and symptoms:**
Common signs and symptoms of *B. miyamotoi* include fever, chills, and headaches. Other symptoms are sweats, myalgia, arthralgia, malaise/fatigue, rash, abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness, confusion/altered mental status, photophobia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, or elevated aminotransferase levels. There have been cases of meningoencephalitis in those who are immunocompromised.

**Transmission:**
*B. miyamotoi* disease is primarily transmitted to a person through the bite of an infected deer tick (*Ixodes scapularis*). This tick is endemic in the state of Maine, and can be found throughout the state.

**Diagnosis:**
*B. miyamotoi* is diagnosed by clinical symptoms and laboratory tests. A blood test is necessary for confirmation. Co-infections with other tickborne diseases may occur and should be considered.

**Role of the School Nurse:**

**Prevention**
- Provide education to students and staff regarding prevention efforts including: wearing protective clothing, using insect repellent, using caution in tick infested areas, and performing daily tick checks.
- School nurse should encourage the use of insect repellents when outside (following local policy guidelines), and always performing a tick check when returning indoors.
  - School nurses can apply insect repellent with parental permission (see [http://www.maine.gov/agriculture/pesticides/schoolipm/what/whats-new.htm](http://www.maine.gov/agriculture/pesticides/schoolipm/what/whats-new.htm))
- If a tick is found, the school nurse should remove the tick using tweezers or a tick spoon. Identification of the tick may be useful.
- Whole ticks in safe containers may be given to the parents.
- Testing of the tick is not recommended.

**Treatment Recommendations**
- If symptoms are noted, the child should be referred to their primary care provider for treatment.

**Exclusions**
• There is no need to exclude students from school for *B. miyamotoi* disease.
• Educational modifications may be warranted in children with a positive diagnosis.

**Reporting Requirements**
• *B. miyamotoi* disease should be reported as an unusual illness

**Resources:**
• Tick-borne Disease in Maine: A Physician’s Reference Guide
• Insect Repellent Finder (including time of protection)
  https://www.epa.gov/insect-repellents/find-insect-repellent-right-you
• Tick Submission information (for identification)
  https://extension.umaine.edu/ipm/tickid/
• Federal CDC *B. miyamotoi* disease website https://www.cdc.gov/ticks/miyamotoi.html