

Patient Name: _____ DOB: _____

Section A

Do you remember being bitten by a tick? ___ Yes ___ No. If yes, when? _____

Do you remember having the "bull's eye" rash? ___ Yes ___ No

Do you have any other rash? ___ Yes ___ No. If yes, describe: _____

Please Check all "Yes" Answers:

___ Spend time in Tick-infested area

___ Frequent outdoor activities

___ Hiking

___ Fishing

___ Camping

___ Gardening

___ Hunting

___ Ticks noted on pets

Section B:

Please check which symptoms you have experienced:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unexplained fevers, night or day sweats, chills | <input type="checkbox"/> Headache |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unexplained weight change (loss or gain) | <input type="checkbox"/> Neck creaking and cracking, neck stiffness, neck pain |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fatigue, tiredness, poor stamina | <input type="checkbox"/> Tingling, numbness, burning/stabbing sensation, shooting pains |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unexplained hair loss | <input type="checkbox"/> Facial paralysis (Bell's palsy) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Swollen glands (list areas _____) | <input type="checkbox"/> Eyes/Vision: double, blurry, increased floaters, light sensitivity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sore throat | <input type="checkbox"/> Ears/Hearing: buzzing, ringing, ear pain, sound sensitivity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Testicular pain/pelvic pain | <input type="checkbox"/> Increased motion sickness, vertigo, poor balance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unexplained menstrual irregularity | <input type="checkbox"/> Lightheadedness, wooziness |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unexplained milk production; breast pain | <input type="checkbox"/> Tremor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Irritable bladder or bladder dysfunction | <input type="checkbox"/> Confusion, difficulty in thinking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual dysfunction or loss of libido | <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty with concentration, reading |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Upset stomach | <input type="checkbox"/> Forgetfulness, poor short-term memory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Change in bowel function (constipation, diarrhea) | <input type="checkbox"/> Disorientation: getting lost going to wrong places |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chest pain or rib soreness | <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty with speech, vocalization, or writing; word block |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shortness of breath, cough | <input type="checkbox"/> Mood swings, irritability, depression |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heart palpitations, pulse skips, heart block | <input type="checkbox"/> Disturbed sleep-too much, too little, fractionated, early awakening |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Any history of a heart murmur or valve prolapse | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Joint pain or swelling (list joints_____) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stiffness of the joints (ie. neck, back) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Muscle pain or cramps | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Twitching of the face or other muscles | |

Exaggerated symptoms or worse

hangover from alcohol

Total: _____ / 38

Section C:

- High fever and chills at the onset symptoms.
- Night sweats
- Air hunger

- Cough
- Persistent migraine-like headache
- Sense of imbalance
- Fatigue

Total: _____ / 7

Section D:

- Neurological symptoms more severe than other symptoms
- Agitation
- Anxiety
- Insomnia
- Seizures
- Difficulty with mental processing

- Lower abdominal pain
- Sore soles
- Sore soles worst in morning
- Red rashes
- Red streaking like stretch marks
- Lymph nodes enlarged
- Sore throat

Total: _____ / 13

Section E:

- High Fever
- Severe Headache
- Chronic headache
- Muscle symptoms

- Shooting pains
- Abnormalities in liver function, white blood cells, or platelets

Total: _____ / 6

Section F:

- Fatigue
- Joint Pain
- Muscle pain

- Difficulty with mental processing
- High fever

Total: _____ / 5

Section G:

- Dark spotted rash
- Chills
- High fever
- "Brain Fog"

- Headache
- Muscle Ache
- Light sensitivity

Total: _____ / 7

Sources:

- Burrascano, Joseph. Managing Lyme Disease, 15th ed. September 2005.

- Burrascano, Joseph. Advanced Topics in Lyme Disease: Diagnostic Hints and Treatment Guidelines for Lyme and Other Tick Borne Illnesses, 13th ed. May 2000.
- Singleton, Kenneth M.D. "The Lyme Disease Solution." 2008.

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Informed Consent for Treatment of Persistent Lyme Disease

There is considerable uncertainty regarding the diagnosis and treatment of Lyme disease. No single diagnostic and treatment program for Lyme disease is universally successful or accepted. Medical opinion is divided, and two schools of thought regarding diagnosis and treatment exist. Each of the two schools of thought is described in peer-reviewed, evidence-based treatment guidelines. Until we know more, patients must weigh the risks and benefits of treatment in consultation with their doctor.

My Diagnosis

The diagnosis of Lyme disease is primarily a clinical determination made by my doctor based on my exposure to ticks, my report of symptoms, and my doctor's observation of signs of the disease, with diagnostic tests playing a supportive role.

Doctors differ in how they diagnose Lyme disease.

- Some physicians rely on the narrow surveillance case criteria of the CDC for clinical diagnosis even though the CDC itself cautions against this approach. These physicians may fail to diagnose some patients who actually have Lyme disease. For these patients, treatment will either not occur or will be delayed.
- Other physicians use broader clinical criteria for diagnosing Lyme disease. These physicians believe it is better to err on the side of treatment because of the serious consequences of failing to treat active Lyme disease. These physicians sometimes use the antibiotic responsiveness of a patient to assist in their diagnosis. Since no treatment is risk-free, use of broader clinical criteria to diagnose disease could in some cases expose patients to increased treatment complications. This approach may result in a tendency to over diagnose and over treat Lyme disease.

My Treatment Choices

The medical community is divided regarding the best approach for treating persistent Lyme disease. Many physicians follow the treatment guidelines of the Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA) that recommend short term treatment only and view the long-term effects of Lyme disease as an autoimmune process or permanent damage that is unaffected by antibiotics.[1] Other physicians believe that the infection persists, is often associated with other tick-borne co-infections, is difficult to eradicate, and therefore requires long-term treatment with intravenous, intramuscular, or oral antibiotics, frequently in high and/or combination or pulsed dosing. These physicians follow the guidelines promulgated by the International Lyme and Associated Diseases Society (ILADS), which recognize that commercial diagnostic tests may be insensitive and that diagnosis and treatment must be based on the physicians clinical judgment and that the risk/benefit of any treatment must be individualized. [2]

Potential Benefits of Treatment

Some clinical studies support longer term treatment approaches, while others do not. The experience in this office is that although most patients improve with continued treatment, some do not.

Risks of treatment

There are potential risks involved in using any treatment, just as there are in foregoing treatment entirely. Some of the problems with antibiotics may include (a) allergic reactions, which may manifest as rashes, swelling, and difficulty with breathing, (b) stomach or bowel upset, or (c) yeast infections. Severe allergic reactions may require emergency treatments, while other problems may require suspension of treatment, or adjustment of medication. Other problems such as adverse effects on liver, kidneys gallbladder, or other organs may occur.

Factors to consider in my decision

No one knows the optimal treatment of symptoms that persist after a patient is diagnosed with Lyme disease and treated with a simple short course of antibiotic therapy. The appropriate treatment may be supportive therapy without the administration of any additional antibiotics. Or, the appropriate treatment might be additional antibiotic therapy. If additional antibiotic therapy is warranted, no one knows for certain exactly how long to give the additional therapy. By taking antibiotics for longer periods of time, I place myself at greater risk of developing side effects. By stopping antibiotic treatment, I place myself at greater risk that a potentially serious infection will progress. There is no currently available diagnostic test that can demonstrate the eradication of the Lyme bacteria from my body. Other forms of treatment designed to strengthen my immune system are also important. Some forms of treatment are intended to make me more comfortable by relieving my symptoms and do not address any underlying infection.

My decision about continued treatment may depend on a number of factors and the importance of these factors to me. Some of these factors include (a) the severity of my illness and degree to which it impairs my quality of life, (b) whether I have co-infections, which can complicate treatment, (c) my ability to tolerate antibiotic treatment and the risk of major and minor side effects associated with the treatment, (d) whether I have been responsive to antibiotics in the past, (e) whether I relapse or my illness progresses when I stop taking antibiotics, and (f) my willingness to accept the risk that, left untreated, a bacterial infection potentially may get worse. For example, if my illness is severe, significantly affects the quality of my life, and I have been responsive to antibiotic treatment in the past, I may wish to continue my treatment. However, if I am not responsive to antibiotics, I may wish to terminate treatment. I will ask my doctor if I need any more information to make this decision and am aware that I have the right to obtain a second opinion at any time if I think this would be helpful. I realize that the choice of treatment approach to use in treating my condition is mine to make in consultation with my physician.

After weighting the risks and benefits of the two treatment approaches, I have decided: (CHECK ONE)

- To treat my Lyme disease through a treatment approach that relies heavily on clinical judgment and may use antibiotics until my clinical symptoms resolve. I recognize that this treatment approach does not conform to IDSA guidelines and that insurance companies may not cover the cost of some or all of my treatment.
- Only to treat my Lyme disease with antibiotics for thirty days, even if I still have symptoms.
- Not to pursue antibiotic therapy

* **The IDSA guidelines are available free at:** http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/lyme/IDSA_2000.pdf

The ILADS guidelines are available free at:
www.ilads.org/lyme

I understand the benefits and risks of the proposed course of treatment, and of the alternatives to it, including the risks and benefits of foregoing treatment altogether. My questions have all been answered in terms that I understand. All blanks on this document have been filled in as of the time of my signature.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Print Name: _____ Witness: _____

For more information on the treatment approaches used in diagnosing and treating Lyme disease, see:

1. Wormser GP, RJDattwyler, ED Shapiro, AJ Halperin, AC Steere, MS Klemperer, PJ Krause, JS Bakken, FStrle, G Stanek, L Bockenstedt, D Fish, JS Dumler, and RB Nadelman. The clinical assessment, treatment, and prevention of Lyme disease, Human Granulocytic Anaplasmosis, and Babesiosis: Clinical practice guidelines by the Infectious Diseases Society of America. Clin Infect Dis. 2006; 41(1 November): 1089. Available at <http://cid.oxfordjournals.org/content/43/9/1089.full>
2. The International Lyme and Associated Diseases Society. ILADS Evidence-based guidelines for the management of Lyme disease. Expert Rev. Anti-infect. Ther. 2004; 2(1): S1–S13. Available at http://www.ilads.org/files/ILADS_Guidelines.pdf
3. The National Guidelines Clearinghouse (www.guideline.gov) enter Lyme in the search box.