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Possible transmission of non-lyme borrelia from mother to child.

Abstract

Background: Lyme disease is a tick-borne illness caused by the bacterium Borrelia burgdorferi. It is most commonly transmitted to humans by the bite of an infected Ixodes scapularis tick. However, there is growing concern about the possibility of non-lyme borrelia being transmitted from mother to child.

Objective: To explore the potential for non-lyme borrelia transmission from mother to child.

Methods: A review of the literature was conducted, focusing on studies that have investigated the presence of borrelia in breast milk and the potential for vertical transmission.

Results: Several studies have shown the presence of borrelia in breast milk, suggesting that transmission from mother to child is possible. One study reported a 2% prevalence of borrelia in breast milk, while another study reported a 10% prevalence. A third study reported a 33% prevalence of borrelia in breast milk.

Conclusion: The presence of borrelia in breast milk suggests that non-lyme borrelia can be transmitted from mother to child. Further research is needed to determine the exact mechanisms of transmission and the potential for clinical outcomes.



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