

3: THE BUGS

LYME

BORRELIA BURGDORFERI, THE LYME BACTERIA, is a Spirochete bacteria shaped like a cork screw. It is similar to Syphilis, which loves to burrow into many different tissues in the body, including nervous tissue, joint tissue, connective tissue, muscles, the heart, and the brain. There are over 300 different types of Lyme or Borrelia. Borrelia can change its form from the typical cork screw shape to a cystic form, and an intracellular form. It can hide, evading the immune system or go dormant. It can create a bio-film that covers it, allowing it to hide more efficiently.

With Lyme, there is usually a gradual onset of symptoms, which come and go in four-week cycles. These symptoms involve many systems and are migratory. There is joint involvement, afternoon fevers with flu-like symptoms, neurological symptoms that can mimic many other medical conditions like Multiple Sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, and ALS (Lou Gehrig's disease). Fatigue is profound. Muscle weakness, difficulty walking, and numbness and tingling in the arms and legs are common. Mood and cognitive problems are usually moderate. Sleep can be mildly disruptive. Pain can be moderate to severe, unilateral or one-sided, or wandering, achy, and