Case Report

The First Evidence of Lyme Neuroborreliosis in Southern Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Lyme borreliosis (LB) is caused by the spirochete Borrelia burgdorferi, which is transmitted to humans by ticks of the Ixodes ricinus complex. It is manifested by a variety of clinical symptoms and affects skin, joints, heart, and nervous system. Neurological manifestations are predictable and usually include meningoencephalitis, facial palsy, or radiculopathy. Recently, a dramatic rise in the number of diagnosed cases of LB has been observed on the global level. Here we show the first case of Lyme neuroborreliosis in southern Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was first presented by erythema chronicum migrans. Unfortunately, it was not recognized or well treated at the primary care medicine. After eight weeks, the patient experienced headache, right facial palsy, and lumbar radiculopathy. After the clinical examination, the neurologist suspected meningoencephalitis and the patient was directed to the Clinic for Infectious Disease of the University Hospital Mostar, where he was admitted. The successful antimicrobial treatment with the 21-day course of ceftriaxone was followed by normalization of neurological status, and then he was discharged from the hospital. This case report represents an alert to all physicians to be aware that LB is present in all parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as in the neighboring regions.

1. Introduction

Lyme disease or Lyme borreliosis (LB) is caused by the spirochete Borrelia burgdorferi sensu lato group with its human pathogenic species B. burgdorferi sensu stricto, B. garinii, and B. afzelii, which are transmitted by ticks of the species Ixodes [1, 2]. LB is manifested by a variety of clinical symptoms with occurrence of primary infection. It is a multiorganic disease affecting skin, joints, heart, and central nervous system, causing many neurological manifestations usually characterized by meningoencephalitis, facial palsy, or radiculopathy [2, 3]. LB can be divided into three stages. Of epidemiological importance is that the first stage of illness usually begins in the summer or spring, with presented erythema chronicum migrans at the site of the tick bite. The second stage of illness occurs within several days to weeks later, when the pathogen may spread to different parts of the body like the nervous system, heart, or joints. The third stage of illness may be developed up to several years after primary infection. This stage is characterized by persistent disease affecting the joints, nervous system, skin, and many other organs [1]. Of importance is that all these stages can be effectively treated with antimicrobial regiments [4].

Up to 80% of patients develop erythema chronicum migrans at the site of the tick bite [5]. However, in the absence of erythema chronicum migrans, physicians often have difficulties to diagnose LB [6]. The final diagnosis of LB is based on specific clinical symptoms that should be confirmed by serologic tests including ELISA, or more specifically, tests like Western blot [7].

From the epidemiological point of view, it is important to emphasize that, in many European countries and the United States, a dramatic increase of diagnosed patients with LB was observed [8]. Also, many previously unnoticed regions are now affected with this pathogen [3]. So far in our broader region, including Croatia and Serbia, it has been speculated that the occurrence of LB was generally restricted to Serbia,
northern Croatia, and northern Bosnia and Herzegovina [9–12].

2. Case Description

Two months prior to admittance to the Clinic for Infectious Disease of the University Hospital Mostar, a 45-year-old male patient presented with Bannwarth’s syndrome [13]. This includes headache, facial palsy, and radiculopathy, as well as CSF lymphocytosis. LB is the vector-transmitted disease, which is sometimes difficult to diagnose, especially when neurological symptoms are dominant and final diagnosis may cost a lot [5, 14]. Of note is that cranial neuritis is presented by facial nerve palsy with up to 60% of all Lyme neuroborreliosis patients [1]. Here we presented for the first time the emergence of Lyme neuroborreliosis in southern Bosnia and Herzegovina. Several studies previously showed the presence of LB in the surrounding areas, mostly in northern Croatia and Serbia, but none of them reported the incidence of the disease in southern Bosnia and Herzegovina [9–12]. Thus, LB represents a growing public health threat in the world [3, 8]. Recent molecular and genetic studies have confirmed that B. burgdorferi, the spirochetal agent of LB, is one of the most complex bacteria known [15]. This should alert all physicians to take into account the presence of Lyme neuroborreliosis in southern Bosnia and Herzegovina as a new problem for epidemiologists and other physicians. Thus, they should put more effort to recognize LB on time and properly treat it.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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