Pregnancy, Breastfeeding & Lyme Bibliography

Any woman who has Lyme disease and is considering becoming pregnant or who is pregnant, or who is bitten by a tick during pregnancy, should see a Lyme disease doctor, one who understands the serious medical implications of Lyme during pregnancy. The Lyme bacteria, *Borrelia burgdorferi*, can cross the placenta and can cause death of the fetus. The Lyme Disease Association (LDA) has compiled the following list of articles related to Lyme and pregnancy and Lyme and breastfeeding for informational purposes only, for your review and review by your physician.

NEW in 2020! [CDC Focus on Maternal-Fetal Transmission of Lyme Disease](#)


Carlomagno G; Luksa V; Candussi G; Rizzi GM; Trevisan G Acta Eur Fertil 1988 Sep-Oct;19(5):279-81 Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Trieste School of Medicine. Lyme Borrelia positive serology associated with spontaneous abortion in an endemic Italian area.


Lavoie PE; Lattner BP; Duray PH; Barbour AG; Johnson HC. Arthritis Rheum 1987; Culture positive seronegative transplacental Lyme borreliosis infant mortality. Volume 30,


Markowitz, L. E., Steere AC, et al. (1986). “Lyme disease during pregnancy.” JAMA 255(24): 3394-6. Because the etiologic agent of Lyme disease is a spirochete, there has been concern about the effect of maternal Lyme disease on pregnancy outcome.


Nadal D, Hunziker UA, Bucher HU, et al. (1989) Infants born to


**Breastfeeding**


**Pregnancy & Breastfeeding**

Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC) website

**During Pregnancy & While Breastfeeding**

“Lyme disease acquired during pregnancy may lead to infection of the placenta and possible stillbirth, however, no negative effects on the fetus have been found when the mother receives appropriate antibiotic treatment. There are no reports of Lyme disease transmission from breast milk.”

[http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/LYME/ld_transmission.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/LYME/ld_transmission.htm)