Borreliose und Ko-Infektionen Lymphom, Neoplasma

Neoplasma = Tumor im engeren Sinn = neoplastische Geschwulst = Gewebeneubildung
Ein Tumor ist ein Kardinalsymptom einer Entzündung.
Ein infiltrierend und destruierend auftretender Tumor ist ein Kardinalsymptom einer ungebremsten Infektion mit Nukleinsäuren.

Neoplasm = tumor in the narrow sense = tumor = neoplastic tissue formation.
A tumor is a cardinal symptom of inflammation.
An infiltrative and destructively occurring tumor is a cardinal symptom of an unbraked infection with nucleic acids.

Kroun M (2013) **History**, MKs Hamburg presentation http://lymerick.net/Borrelia-history-test-FINAL.pptx http://lymerick.net/Bb-history.ppt

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„Das manifest werden von Tumoren ist offenbar eine Kombination von mindestens zwei dissonanten Störungen: eine ungeregelte Zellteilung und eine Änderung der Zelloberfläche.
The development of tumors is apparently a combination of at least two dissonant disorders: an unregulated cell division and a change in the cell surface“

Quelle: Cramer F. (1998) Symphonie des Lebendigen. Versuch einer allgemeinen Resonanztheorie. Insel Verlag. S. 178 http://www.amazon.de/Symphonie-Lebendigen-Versuch-allgemeinen-Resonanztheorie/dp/3458338888

„Atmung, ohne Gärung ist das Attribut des geordneten Wachstums, Gärung ist das Attribut des ungeordneten Wachstums, überall und immer, im Körper wie in vitro…. Zu den Fermenten der Atmung gehört, chemisch und funktionell, das Ferment Katalase … Der Katalase-Gehalt … extrem virulenter Krebszellen ist so niedrig, dass er fast zu vernachlässigen ist. … Krebszellen sind wegen ihres Katalase-Mangels empfindlicher gegen Wasserstoffsuperoxyd als normale Körperzellen.

Breathing, without fermentation is the attribute of the ordered growth, fermentation is the attribute of the disordered growth, everywhere and always, in the body such as in vitro.... Among the enzymes of respiration, chemical and functional, belongs the enzyme catalase ... The catalase content ... in extremely virulent cancer cells is so low that it is almost negligible. Cancer cells are ... because of their catalase deficiency more sensitive to hydrogen peroxide than normal body cells“

Quelle: Warburg O. (1958) **Partielle Anaerobiose der Krebszellen und Wirkung der Röntgenstrahlen auf Krebszellen**. Jahrbuch 1958 der Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften E.V. Hubert und Co., Göttingen

- **Mitochondrien** http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/mitochondrien.pdf
- **Immunität** http://www.erlebnishaft.de/danger_model.pdf

- Huismans BD (2007**) Lebendigkeit, Selbstorganisation, Morphogenese: 5. Hauptsatz der Thermodynamik, das Phanes Sound Theorem.** Grin Verlag. ISBN 978-3-638-77985-2 http://www.grin.com/de/e-book/71284/lebendigkeit-selbstorganisation-morphogenese-5-hauptsatz-der-thermodynamik
- Huismans BD (2007) **Nullquantum, Zahlensymbolik und Struktur**. Grin Verlag. ISBN 978-3-638-87371-0 http://www.grin.com/de/e-book/80450/nullquantum-zahlensymbolik-und-struktur

1909 präsentiert der schwedische Hautarzt Arvid Afzelius seine Forschungsergebnisse über eine sich ausbreitende, ringförmige Hautrötung.

Askani (1936) Zur Ätiologie des Erythema chronicum migrans. Dermatol Wochenschr 102, 125-131.
http://books.google.de/books/about/Zur_%C3%84tiologie_des_Erythema_chronicum_mi.html?id=1A-xPgAACAAJ&redir_esc=y

1956 wird die Wanderröte in den USA in einem medizinischen Lehrbuch erstmals beschrieben.

Scrimenti R (1970) first documented the **EM rash** in the United States.
http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.med.diseases.lyme/2007-04/msg00121.html

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Lymphom

Langer H (1959) Acrodematitis chronica atrophicans (Herxheimer) and lymphoreticular tumors of the skin. Dtsch Gesundheitsw. 14, 1800-1803 http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14413937
http://www.researchgate.net/publication/9174280_Acrodermatitis_chronica_atrophicans_%28Herxheimer%29_and_lymphoreticular_tumors_of_the_skin

Grassner H, Janner M (1974) Acrodermatitis chronica atrophicans Herxheimer in combination with cutaneous lymphoma. Hautarzt 25, 453-456 http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/4459332
http://www.researchgate.net/publication/18707347_Acrodermatitis_chronica_atrophicans_Herxheimer_in_combination_with_cutaneous_lymphoma

Burgdorfer W, Barbour AG, Hayes SF et al (1982) Lyme disease a tick-borne spirochaetosis? Science. 216, 1317-1319 http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/7043737

Garbe C, Stein H, Gollnick H, Taud W, Orfanos CE (1988) **[Cutaneous B cell lymphoma in chronic Borrelia burgdorferi infection. Report of 2 cases and a review of the literature].** Hautarzt. 39(11), 717-26. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/3072322
« We conclude that an elevated titer indicating Borrelia infection is an important finding for the diagnosis and prognosis of this particular type of cutaneous B-cell lymphoma. »

Cerroni L, Zöchling N, Pütz B, Kerl H (1997) **Infection by Borrelia burgdorferi and cutaneous B-cell lymphoma.** J Cutan Pathol. 24(8), 457-61. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9331890
« In analogy to Helicobacter pylori-associated MALT-lymphomas, which in some cases can be cured by eradication of Helicobacter pylori infection, a proportion of CBCL may be cured with antibiotic therapy against Borrelia burgdorferi. Although yet speculative, adequate antibiotic treatment for patients with primary CBCL should be considered before more aggressive therapeutic options are applied, particularly in countries where infection by Borrelia burgdorferi is endemic. PCR analysis of Borrelia burgdorferi DNA is a fast test that should be performed in all patients with CBCL to identify those who more likely could benefit from an early antibiotic treatment. »

Goodlad JR, Davidson MM, Hollowood K (2000) **Primary cutaneous B-cell lymphoma and Borrelia burgdorferi infection in patients from the Highlands of Scotland.** Am J Surg Pathol. 24(9), 1279-85. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10976703
„The relationship between B. burgdorferi and primary cutaneous B-cell lymphoma (PCBCL) was significant when compared with the control groups separately (p <0.05) or in combination (p <0.01). These results provide strong evidence to support the concept of B. burgdorferi-driven lymphomagenesis in the skin.“

Roggero E, Zucca E, Mainetti C (2000) **Eradication of Borrelia burgdorferi infection in primary marginal zone B-cell lymphoma of the skin.** Hum Pathol. 31(2) 263-8.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10685647
« The disappearance of the microorganism accompanied by the unequivocal decrease of most indicators of active T- and B-cell immune response strongly supported a pathogenetic role for B burgdorferi in sustaining an antigen-driven development and growth of this cutaneous marginal zone lymphoma. Antibiotic therapy (analogous to Helicobacter pylori infection in gastric MALT lymphoma) might be helpful with the aim of averting or at least deferring the indication for more aggressive treatment. »

Munksgaard L, Frisch M, Melbye M, Hjalgrim H (2000) **Incidence patterns of lyme disease and cutaneous B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in the United States.** Dermatology. 201(4), 351-2.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11146349

«This observation suggests that infection with B. burgdorferi is not a major risk factor for CBCL in the USA. «

Ruggieri, F., Dummer, R. u. Wellauer, R. (2001): Borreliose und kutanes **B-Zell-Lymphom**, Schweiz Med Forum Nr. 27, S. 710.

Grange F, Wechsler J, Guillaume JC, et al. (2002) Borrelia burgdorferi-associated lymphocytoma cutis simulating a primary cutaneous large B-cell **lymphoma**. J Am Acad Dermatol 47(4), 530-4. Abstract

de la Fouchardiere A, Vandenesch F, Berger F (2003) Borrelia-associated primary cutaneous MALT **lymphoma** in a nonendemic region. Am J Surg Pathol 27(5), 702-3. Full Citation

de la Fouchardiere A, Vandenesch F, Berger F (2003) **Borrelia-associated primary cutaneous MALT lymphoma in a nonendemic region.** Am J Surg Pathol. 27(5), 702-3. PMID: 12717258 http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12717258

Munksgaard L, Obitz ER, Goodlad JR, et al. (2004) Demonstration of B. burgdorferi-DNA in two cases of nodal **lymphoma**. Leuk Lymphoma 45(8), 1721-3. Full Citation

Walther EU, Seelos K, Bise K et al. (2004) Lyme neuroborreliosis mimicking primary CNS Lymphoma. Eur Neurol. 51(1), 43-45 http://www.pubfacts.com/detail/14639029/Lyme-neuroborreliosis-mimicking-primary-CNS-lymphoma.

Strålman K, Hørby J, Sjø LD (2005) Borrelia **lymphocytoma** in the breast. Ugeskr Laeger 167(15), 1649-50. Full Citation

Bhambhani N, Disla E, Cuppari G (2006) Lyme disease presenting with sequential episodes of ruptured **Baker cysts**. J Clin Rheumatol 12(3), 160-2. Full Citation

Cho-Vega JH, Vega F, Rassidakis G, Medeiros LJ (2006) **Primary Cutaneous Marginal Zone B-Cell Lymphoma.** Am J. Clin Pathol 125 (Suppl 1), 38-49

Monari P, Farisoglio C, Calzavara Pinton PG (2007) Borrelia burgdorferi-associated primary cutaneous marginal-zone **B-cell lymphoma**: a case report. Dermatology 215(3), 229-32. Abstract

Bahrain H, Laureno R, Krishnan J, et al. (2007) Lyme disease mimicking **central nervous system lymphoma**. Cancer Invest 25(5), 336-9. Abstract

Batinac T, Petranovic D, Zamolo G, et al. (2007) Lyme borreliosis and multiple sclerosis are associated with primary effusion **lymphoma**. Med Hypotheses 69(1), 117-9. Abstract http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17197115

Takino H, Li C, Hu S, Kuo TT et al. (2008) **Primary cutaneous marginal zone B-cell lymphoma: a molecular and clinicopathological study of cases from Asia, Germany, and the United States.** Mod Pathol. 21(12), 1517-26. doi: 10.1038/modpathol.2008.159. Epub 2008 Sep 26. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18820662

Ferreri AJ, Ernberg I, Copie-Bergman C (2009) **Infectious agents and lymphoma development: molecular and clinical aspects**. J Intern Med. 265(4, 421-38. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19298458
„Epstein-Barr virus infection and related lymphoproliferative disorders are analysed as an example of lymphotropic virus with tumourigenic activity. Molecular, biological and clinical features as well as therapeutic implications of these associations are analysed and future perspectives in this field are discussed. »

Fühler M, Ottmann KW, Tronnier M (2010) **[Cutaneous marginal zone lymphoma (SALT) and infection with Borrelia burgdorferi].** Hautarzt. 61(2), 145-7.
«In our patient with a Borrelia infection, a marginal zone lymphoma (SALT) regressed after ceftriaxone therapy. This further case of a combined appearance of CBCL and B. burgdorferi underlines a possible relationship as an example of an infectious trigger in tumorigenesis. «

Dalle S, Thomas L, Balme B, Dumontet C, Thieblemont C. (2010) Primary **cutaneous marginal zone lymphoma**. Crit Rev Oncol Hematol 74, 156–62. 7.

Fühler M, Ottmann KW, Tronnier M (2010) Cutaneous marginal zone **lymphoma** (SALT) and infection with Borrelia burgdorferi. Hautarzt 61(2), 145-7. Abstract

Tunev SS, Hastey ChJ, Hodzic E et al. (2011) **Lymphoadenopathy during Lyme Borreliosis Is Caused by Spirochete Migration-Induced Specific B Cell Activation**. PLoS Pathogens, 7 (5), e1002066 DOI: 10.1371/journal.ppat.1002066

Ponzoni M, Ferreri AJ, Mappa S, et al. (2011) **Prevalence of Borrelia burgdorferi infection in a series of 98 primary cutaneous lymphomas.** Oncologist 16(11), 1582-8. Abstract

Unbound MEDLINE results for: borreliosis and tumor AND human Refine this search
257 journal articles in the PubMed database

Neoplasma

Zajkowska JM, Lebkowski WJ, Snarska-Furła I, et al. (1998) **Lymphocytic meningitis** with the involvement of the skull in the course of **spinal cord neoplasm** simulating neuroborreliosis. Case report. Neurol Neurochir Pol 32(5):1281-7. Abstract

Kieslich M, Fiedler A, Driever PH et al. (2000) **Lyme borreliosis mimicking central nervous system malignancy: the diagnostic pitfall of cerebrospinal fluid cytology.** Brain & Development 22(6), 403-406 http://www.brainanddevelopment.com/article/S0387-7604%2800%2900165-0/abstract

Salzberg SL, White O, Peterson J, Eisen JA (2001) **Microbial genes in the human genome: lateral transfer or gene loss?** Science 292, 1903–1906. doi: 10.1126/science.1061036. http://www.sciencemag.org/content/292/5523/1903.abstract

Behringer D, Spyridonidis A, Fetscher S, et al. (2001) **Paraneoplastic polyneuropathy preceding the diagnosis of Hodgkin's disease and non-small cell lung cancer in a patient with concomitant Borrelia burgdorferi infection**. Ann Hematol 80(4), 232-5. Abstract

Cerroni L, Höfler G, Bäck B et al. (2002) **Specific cutaneous infiltrates of B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (B-CLL) at sites typical for Borrelia burgdorferi infection**. J Cutan Pathol 29, 142–7.

Tothova SM, Bonin S, Trevisan G, et al. (2006) **Mycosis fungoides**: is it a Borrelia burgdorferi-associated disease? Br J Cancer 94(6), 879-83. Abstract

Kalac M, Suvic-Krizanic V, Ostojic S, et al. (2007) **Central nervous system involvement of previously undiagnosed chronic lymphocytic leukemia in a patient with neuroborreliosis**. Int J Hematol 85(4), 323-5. Abstract

Dunning Hotopp JC, Clark ME, Oliveira DC, Foster JM, Fischer P, et al. (2007) **Wide spread lateral gene transfer from intracellular bacteria to multicellular eukaryotes**. Science 317 1753–1756. doi: 10.1126/science.1142490.

Koutros, S; Holford, TR; Hahn, T; Lantos, PM; McCarthy, PL; Risch, HA; Swede, H. (2007) **Excess diagnosis of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma during spring in the USA**. Leukemia and Lymphoma. 48, 357-366. Abstract

Schöllkopf C, Melbye M, Munksgaard L et al. (2008) **Borrelia infection and risk of non-Hodgkin lymphoma.** Blood, 111 (12) http://www.bloodjournal.org/content/bloodjournal/111/12/5524.full.pdf http://www.kentuckyindianalymesupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/non-hodgkin-lymphoma.pdf
„In conclusion, for the first time, we found evidence to suggest an associacion between Borrelia infection and risk of mantle cell lymphoma. This novel observation requires confirmation, for example, from studies testing for the presence of Borrelia DNA in tumor tissue or from investigations nested in cohorts with access to serologic, register, and/or interview information about Borrelia infection. »

Huismans BD, Klemann W. (2008) **Langzeitbehandlung mit Antiinfektiva bei persistierender Borreliose mit Borrelien-DNA-Nachweis durch PCR**. Grin Verlag.
„11,11% (10/90) der Patienten mit bösartigen Tumoren".
http://www.grin.com/de/e-book/117294/langzeitbehandlung-mit-antiinfektiva-bei-persistierender-borreliose-mit
http://www.diplomica-verlag.de/gesundheitswissenschaften_94/antibiotika-langzeit-therapie-bei-chronischer-lyme-borreliose-mit-borrelien-dna-nachweis-durch-pcr-intensivbehandlung-kombinationsbehandlung-langzeitbehandlung_159733.htm

Leverkus M, Finner AM, Pokrywka A, et al. (2008) **Metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the ankle in long-standing untreated acrodermatitis chronica atrophicans**. Dermatology 217(3), 215-8. Abstract

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http://r.search.yahoo.com/_ylt=A9mSs2zaBeNUsE4AyNozCQx.;_ylu=X3oDMTE1YWtxc2ZhBHNlYwNzcgRwb3MDMjIEY29sbwNpcjIEdnRpZANWSVBERTEwXzE-/RV=2/RE=1424193115/RO=10/RU=http%3a%2f%2fhrcak.srce.hr%2ffile%2f89478/RK=0/RS=ct5MKUTSQOYIDkzpXWX_k_IoJ8c-

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Petranovic D, Duletic-Nacinovic A, Scarpa-Prpic I et al. (2010) Gorski Kotar – An Endemic Region for Primary Gastric Non-Hodkin Lymphoma? Coll. Antropol. 34,(3), 877-880

Kash N, Fink-Puches R, Cerroni L (2011) **Cutaneous manifestations of B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia associated with Borrelia burgdorferi infection showing a marginal zone B-cell lymphoma-like infiltrate.** Am J Dermatopathol 33(7), 712-5. Abstract

Dunning Hotopp JC (2011) **Horizontal gene transfer between bacteria and animals**. Trends Genet 27: 157–163. doi: 10.1016/j.tig.2011.01.005.

Weinberg R (2011) **Cancer Stem Cells**: A New Target in the Fight Against Cancer.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tqrrHLkPNRc

Llosa M, Schroder G, Dehio C (2012) **New perspectives into bacterial DNA transfer to human cells**. Trends Microbiol 20: 355–359. doi: 10.1016/j.tim.2012.05.008.

Stricker RB, Johnson L. (2012) **Risk of Malignancy Associated with Lyme Disease: Still Up in the Air.** International Journal of Cancer. 'Accepted Article', doi: 10.1002/ijc.27559

Chang CM, Landgren O, Koshiol J. et al. (2012) **Borrelia and subsequent risk of solid tumors and hematologic malignancies in Sweden.** International Journal of Cancer. Article first published online: 15 MAR 2012 DOI: 10.1002/ijc.27483

Chang YC, Wu CH, Yen TC, et al. (2012) **Centrosomal protein 55 (Cep55) stability is negatively regulated by p53 protein through Polo-like kinase 1 (Plk1).** J Biol Chem; 287(6), 4376-85.

Riede I (2015) **Borreliose als chronisch lymphatische Leukämie**. Naturheilkunde. Der freie Arzt. 3/15- 5/15. 56. Jg. 28-31
http://www.researchgate.net/publication/277837630_Borreliose_als_chronisch_lymphatische_Leukmie

Lamb R, et al. (2015) **Antibiotics that target mitochondria effectively eradicate cancer stem cells, across multiple tumor types: treating cancer like an infectious disease.** Oncotarget. 6(7), 4569-84. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/m/pubmed/25625193/?i=91&from=glioblastoma%20antibiotic

Krebsstammzelltherapie http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/krebsstammzelltherapie.pdf

Bolhassani A, Zahedifard F (2012) **Therapeutic live vaccines as a potential anticancer strategy**. International journal of cancer. Journal international du cancer.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22610886

„Abstract. The design of efficient cancer treatments is one of the major challenges of medical science. Therapeutic vaccines of cancer have been emerged as an attractive approach for their capacity of breaking the immune tolerance and invoking long-term immune response targeting cancer cells without autoimmunity. An efficient antigen delivery system is the key issue of developing an effective cancer vaccine. In this regard, live vaccination strategies including various live bacterial and viral vectors have attracted a great attention. Several bacterial strains such as Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Lactococcus lactis effectively colonize solid tumors and act as antitumor therapeutics. On the other hand, the use of viruses as vaccine vectors such as Vaccinia, Adenovirus, Herpes simplex virus, Paramyxovirus and Retroviruses utilizes mechanisms that evolved in these microbes for entering cells and capturing the cellular machinery to express viral proteins. Viral/bacterial-vectored vaccines induce systemic T-cell responses including polyfunctional cytokine-secreting CD4+ and CD8+ T-cells. However, there is an urgent need for the development of new safe live vaccine vectors that are capable of enhancing antigen presentation and eliciting potent immune responses without the risk of development of disease in humans. Recently, nonpathogenic parasites including Leishmania tarentolae, Toxoplasma gondii and Trypanosoma cruzi have emerged to be a novel candidate for gene delivery and heterologous genes expression. In this review, recent researches on cancer therapy using genetically modified bacteria and virus are summarized. In addition, live parasite-based vectors will be discussed as a novel anticancer therapeutic approach".

Maloy S (2012) **Microbes and Evolution**. The World That Darvin Never Saw. http://www.amazon.de/Microbes-Evolution-World-Darwin-Never/dp/1555815405

Lizée G, Overwijk WW, Radvanyi L, Gao J et al. (2013) **Harnessing the power of the immune system to target cancer**. Annual review of medicine http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23092383
„Abstract. For many years, immunotherapeutic approaches for cancer held more promise than actual clinical benefit for the majority of patients. However, several recent key advances in tumor immunology have now turned the tide in favor of immunotherapy for the treatment of many different cancer types. In this review, we describe four of the most effective immunotherapeutic approaches currently used in the clinic: cancer vaccines, immunostimulatory agents, adoptive T cell therapy, and immune checkpoint blockade. In addition, we discuss some of the most promising future strategies that aim to utilize multiple immunotherapies or combine them with other approaches to more effectively target cancer".

Riley DR et al. (2013) **Bacteria-human somatic cell lateral gene transfer is enriched in cancer samples**. PLOS Comput.Biology. http://www.ploscompbiol.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pcbi.1003107

Riede, I. (2014) **Membrane Fluidity: About the Origin of Autoimmunity.** Open Journal of Immunology, 4, 9-13. http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/oji.2014.41002

- **Virus triggers** http://www.erlebnishaft.de/virustriggers.pdf
- **Immunsuppressive Virusarten** http://www.erlebnishaft.de/virustriggers.pdf
- **Bakterielle Stressvarianten** http://www.erlebnishaft.de/stressvar1.pdf http://www.erlebnishaft.de/stressvar2.pdf
- **Gentransfer** http://www.erlebnishaft.de/gentransfer.pdf
- **Virus Bakterium und Immunsystem** http://www.erlebnishaft.de/virusbaktimmun.pdf
- **Angiopathie** http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/angiopathie.pdf
- **Tumorsuppressor-Protein P53** http://www.erlebnishaft.de/p53.pdf
- **Methylierung** http://xerlebnishaft.de/bildmethyl-arginin.pdf
- **Mitochondrien** http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/mitochondrien.pdf
- **Zytoskelett** http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/zytoskelett.pdf
- **Zytokine** http://www.kabilahsystems.de/antizyt-chem.pdf
- **Selbstorganisation** http://www.erlebnishaft.de/selbst_muster_nano.pdf
- **Quorum sensing und Kohärenz** http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/quorum.pdf
- **Pathogenitätsfaktoren** http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/bakt_pathogenitaetsfaktoren.pdf
- **Multiple Sklerose** http://www.erlebnishaft.de/multiplesklerose borreliose.pdf
- **Krebsstammzelltherapie** http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/krebsstammzelltherapie.pdf
- **Microbes and Cancer (Video)** http://polygenicpathways.blogspot.de/2014/05/microbes-and-cancer.html?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Feed:+PolygenicblogPolygenicBlog%29

Back to top: http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/borrel_inflam_lymphom_neopl.pdf