

## Lyme - Borreliose und Ko – Infektionen in der Gastroenterologie Lyme disease and Coinfections in Gastroenterology

### Immunosystem

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### Viruses

Goellner MH (1988), Ruane PJ (1989), Dauzan YR (1990), Chiodini RJ (1993), Prantera C (1994), Fried MD (1996, 1999, 2x2002, 2004), Zaidi SA (2002), Sherr VT (2006), Borody TJ (2007), Chamberlin W et al. (2007), Clancy R et al. (2007), Selby W et al. (2007), Stein M. (2009), Schweig S (2014)

### Bacteria

Zaidi SA (2002), Dejea ChM (2018)

### Mycoses, fungi

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**„This study suggests that the treatment regimen with rifampicin, ethambutol, clofazimine, and dapsone is effective in relief of symptoms and maintenance of remission in some Crohn's disease patients.“**

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Fried MD, Abel M, Pietrucha D, Yen-Hong K, Ball A (1999) The spectrum of gastrointestinal manifestations in children and adolescents with Lyme disease. J Spirochetal and Tick-Borne Diseases, 6, 89-93

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« **Abdominal complaints are more common among patients with RMSF and may occasionally lead to an erroneous diagnosis of an acute abdomen and result in unnecessary surgery. Diarrhea is most frequently seen in patients with ehrlichiosis, RMSF, tularemia, and TBRF. Almost all of these infections involve the liver with varying degrees of severity and should be included in the differential diagnosis of acute hepatitis in areas of endemicity. The exceptions are Colorado tick fever and babesiosis, which do not commonly lead to hepatocellular injury. Q fever, in particular, and Lyme disease, ehrlichiosis, and tularemia, to a lesser extent, should be kept in mind when considering a diagnosis of granulomatous hepatitis in patients with an appropriate history of travel or exposure. Cholestasis and jaundice are most pronounced in patients with ehrlichiosis. They are uncommon in patients with Lyme disease, tularemia, Colorado tick fever, and TBRF, and they are seen variably in the rest. Finally, Lyme disease, ehrlichiosis, and babesiosis are transmitted by a common tick vector (*Ixodes* species ticks). Coinfection with any combination of the 3 pathogens is possible. Diagnosis of one of these diseases should prompt an evaluation for the presence of coexistent tickborne infections.**»

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- ➔ **Yersinia enterocolitica** <http://www.kabilahsystems.de/yersiniaenterocolitica.pdf>
- ➔ **Mykobakterien, mycobacteria (MOTT, MTM)**  
[http://www.kabilahsystems.de/atypical\\_mycobacteria.pdf](http://www.kabilahsystems.de/atypical_mycobacteria.pdf)
- ➔ **Alzheimer, Demenz** <http://www.erlebnishaft.de/alzheimerspirochaetosis.pdf>
- ➔ **Herzkrankheit, heart disease** <http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/herzkrankheit.pdf>
- ➔ **Zahn-Mundpflege, dental and oral care**  
[http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/zahn\\_mundpflege.pdf](http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/zahn_mundpflege.pdf)
- ➔ **Probiotika, probiotics** <http://www.kabilahsystems.de/probiotika.pdf>
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