

Part 14:

Even research by Lyme "experts" contradicts their own official stance

Leading scientists who wrote the official ruling guidelines that deny chronic Lyme exists have made different admissions in earlier research.

Lyme activist and writer Tina J. Garcia researched the following, available at publichealthalert.org:

"This is an abstract from a published article co-written by Allen C. Steere, one of the authors of the 2000 and 2006 IDSA Practice Guidelines, in the New England Journal of Medicine, Nov 22 [1990]; 323(21): 1438-44, which refers to a study of *Borrelia burgdorferi*," Garcia explained.

Garcia quoted Steere: "These chronic neurologic abnormalities began months to years after the onset of infection, sometimes after long periods of latency, as in neurosyphilis...The typical response of our patients to antibiotic therapy supports the role of spirochetal infection in the pathogenesis of each of the syndromes described here... The likely reason for relapse is failure to eradicate the spirochete."

Garcia added: "The following is from another published article by Dr. Allen C. Steere: Steere, AC., 1995, Musculoskeletal manifestations of Lyme disease. American Journal of Medicine, 1995, 88:4A-44S-51S."

Garcia again quoted Dr. Steere: "... a 1-month course of oral antibiotics may not always eradicate viable spirochetes."

Garcia quoted from another abstract from Raymond J. Dattwyler, another author of the 2000 and 2006 IDSA Practice Guidelines: Dattwyler, RJ., et al., 1988, from the New England Journal of Medicine, 1988, 319(22): 1441-6.

The abstract stated: "We studied 17 patients who had presented with acute Lyme disease and received prompt treatment with oral antibiotics, but in whom chronic Lyme disease subsequently developed."

Garcia concluded, "This scientific published research by Drs. Klempner, Steere and Dattwyler, members of the esteemed IDSA panel of Practice Guideline authors, does not support the IDSA hypothesis that chronic Lyme disease does not exist. The IDSA Practice Guideline authors demonstrated that chronic Lyme disease is caused from persistent bacterial infection. So, the IDSA Practice Guideline authors ignored their own published research in the formulation of their 2000 and 2006 guidelines for the treatment of Lyme disease."

Next: Dissenting doctors stripped of medical licenses