Lyme Disease Experience Survey - All Responses



Little is formally documented on the lived experience of Lyme disease - the state of diagnosis, treatment & care and the impact on the lives of those infected. Lyme Resource Centre (LRC) conducted an online survey to gather information on the impact of Lyme disease in the United Kingdom & Republic of Ireland.

NICE evidence review highlights that 'Raising awareness of Lyme disease reduces the possibility that people with Lyme disease are overlooked or not adequately assessed and diagnosed for Lyme disease."

HSE Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC) offers practical advice on how to protect against ticks & prevent Lyme disease

475

reported a diagnosis of Lyme disease confirmed by a qualified health professional 26%

were bitten in an urban park, garden or indoors (via pet) 41%

don't recall a tick bite or not sure 64%

were not aware of need to protect against tick bites prior to illness **69%**

were not aware of Lyme disease prior to illness

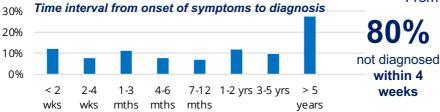
Raising awareness of tick bites and Lyme disease is a priority

NICE guideline "aims to raise awareness of when Lyme disease should be suspected and ensure that people have prompt and consistent diagnosis and treatment".

HSE Expert Advisory Committee advises early identification of Lyme disease to minimise likelihood of late stage infection.

respondents had an Erythema Migrans

(EM) rash



From onset of symptoms

not diagnosed within 3 months not diagnosed for > one year

Timely diagnosis of Lyme disease must improve

NICE guideline states that 'Prompt antibiotic treatment reduces the risk of further symptoms developing and increases the chance of complete recovery".

HSE Expert Advisory Committee advises prompt and appropriate antibiotic therapy to minimise likelihood of late stage infection.

83%

had difficulty accessing treatment

10%

did not receive antibiotics

28%

received first antibiotic within 4 weeks and

38%

within 3 months

46%

delay of over a year to first antibiotic, and

35%

delay of 2 years or more

86%
did not fully recover after first

antibiotic

Prompt, effective treatment for Lyme disease must be available

Of the 90% who had antibiotics

NICE guideline states that 'Symptoms can be more severe and long-lasting if treatment is delayed'.

HSE Expert Advisory Committee advises prompt and appropriate antibiotic therapy to minimise likelihood oflong term complications of Lyme disease.

83%
have ongoing symptoms

52%
been unwell for

6+ vears

Impaired thinking
Joint pains
Impaired sleep
Muscle aches
commonly
reported
ongoing
symptoms

Impaired thinking
Joint pains
Impaired thinking
Auxiery depression
Nerve pain, tingling

Fatigue

thinking

23%

36%

21%

23%

24%

29%

21%

28%

16%

28%

28%

21%

28%

21%

28%

21%

27%

21%

0%

20%

40%

60%

80%

Severe

Moderate

Mild

"I was fiercely independent and strong before, now I'm vulnerable and rely on others good will and love. I lost career, family, friends, income, independence. It's hard to do anything now.....I wouldn't wish this on anyone."

The needs of those with ongoing consequences of Lyme disease must be met





Little is formally documented on the lived experience of Lyme disease - the state of diagnosis, treatment & care and the impact on the lives of those infected. Lyme Resource Centre (LRC) conducted an online survey to gather information on the impact of Lyme disease in the United Kingdom & Republic of Ireland.

Whilst the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) offers practical advice on how to protect against ticks & prevent Lyme disease, awareness in some areas of the UK remains low.

responses from residents of UK reporting a diagnosis of Lyme disease confirmed by a qualified health professional

54%

were not aware of need to protect against tick bites prior to illness

63%

were not aware of the sign/symptoms of Lyme disease prior to illness

36%

don't recall a tick bite or not sure

25%

were bitten in an urban park, garden or indoors (via pet)

Raising awareness of tick bites and Lyme disease should be a priority

National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidance on management of Lyme disease "aims to raise awareness of when Lyme disease should be suspected and ensure that people have prompt and consistent diagnosis and treatment".

64% respondents had an Erythema Migrans (EM) rash



From onset of symptoms

69% not diagnosed within 4 weeks

diagnosed for > 1 year

diagnosed for > 5 years

Timely diagnosis of Lyme disease in the UK must improve

NICE guidance states that "Prompt antibiotic treatment reduces the risk of further symptoms developing and increases the chance of complete recovery".

80%

had difficulty accessing treatment

11%

did not receive antibiotics

Of the 89% treated with antibiotics

received first antibiotic within 4 weeks and

49%

within 3 months

33%

delay of > one year to first antibiotic, and

24%

delay of 2 years or more

83% did not fully

recover after the first antibiotic course

Prompt, effective treatment for Lyme disease must be available across the UK

NICE guidance also states that 'Symptoms can be more severe and long-lasting if treatment is delayed'

78% have ongoing symptoms

44% been unwell for

6+ years

Fatigue Most Impaired thinking commonly reported Joint pains ongoing Muscle aches symptoms Impaired Sleep

Anxiety, depression Me mory loss Numbness, nerve pain

60% 20% 40% ■ Severe ■ Moderate ■ Mild

"The constant pain and fatigue makes me reluctant to do things as I feel so awful afterwards. I miss out on experiences with family and friends."

"I am unable to work... A lot of people have distanced themselves from me, as they don't understand.

The UK must meet the needs of those with ongoing consequences of Lyme disease



Lyme Disease Experience Survey



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Whilst HSE Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC) offers practical advice on how to protect against ticks & prevent Lyme disease, awareness in Ireland is very low.

responses from residents of Rep. of **Ireland** diagnosed with Lyme disease by a health professional 82%

not aware of need to protect against tick bites prior to illness

86%

not aware of Lyme disease prior to illness

bitten in Ireland

19%

bitten in garden or urban park

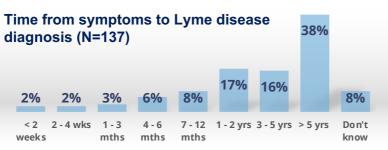
38%

bitten when walking, running, hill walking / climbing

Ireland must prioritise raising awareness of tick bites and Lyme disease

HSE Expert Advisory Committee advises early identification of Lyme disease to minimise likelihood of late stage infection and/or long term complications of Lyme disease.

63% had an Erythema Migrans (EM) rash



From onset of symptoms

diagnosed within 4 weeks

diagnosed for diagnosed > 5 years for > 1 year

Timely diagnosis of Lyme disease in Ireland must improve

HSE Expert Advisory Committee advises prompt and appropriate antibiotic therapy to minimise likelihood of late stage infection and/or long term complications of Lyme disease.

had difficulty

accessing treatment

94%

had antibiotics

Time from symptoms to first antibiotic

just **9%** received within one

received within 3 months

91%

did not fully recover after first antibiotic experienced delay of 2 years

iust 10% have fully recovered Of 89% who had difficulty accessing treatment

90% say

lack of disease awareness & expertise amongst health professionals was top barrier to treatment

Prompt, effective treatment for Lyme disease must be available across Ireland

or more

HSE Expert Advisory Committee recognises long-term nature of Lyme disease symptoms but does not provide guidance on management

have ongoing symptoms

have been unwell for > 2 years

Most commonly reported Impaired thinking ongoing symptoms

> 6 years

Muscle aches Impaired sleep Nerve-related Anxiety, depression have been unwell for

Fatigue Joint pains 80% 20% 40% ■ Severe ■ Moderate ■ Mild

"Lyme means I wake each day feeling just as exhausted as when I fell into bed. it's like a hangover and the worst flu ever on 365 day

repeat. I can plan nothing, I lost a glittering career, all of my social circle, my self respect, the respect of others, and all joy. It has been devastating, like a stolen life. .

Ireland must meet the needs of those with ongoing consequences of Lyme disease



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responses from residents of Scotland; all diagnosed with Lyme disease by a qualified healthcare professional

86%

were bitten in Scotland of which

>80% bitten in Highlands & Islands

60%

were bitten in local fields, woodlands farmlands

20%

bitten in the garden

were not aware of need to protect against tick bites prior to illness

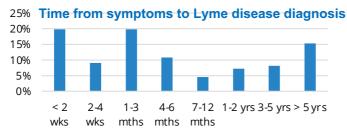
were not aware of Lyme disease prior to illness

Scotland must prioritise raising awareness of tick bites and Lyme disease

In a letter of June 2019, Scotland's CMO directs practitioners to NICE guideline 95 on management of Lyme disease, which "aims to raise awareness of when Lyme disease should be suspected and ensure that people have prompt and consistent diagnosis and treatment".

From onset of symptoms

respondents had an Ervthema Migrans (EM) rash



71% not diagnosed

within 4 diagnosed weeks for > 1 year

diagnosed for > 5 years

Timely diagnosis of Lyme disease in Scotland must improve

NICE guideline 95 states that 'Prompt antibiotic treatment reduces the risk of further symptoms developing and increases the chance of complete recovery".

68%

had difficulty accessing treatment

93%

had antibiotics

Time from symptoms to first antibiotic

delay of > one month

delay of > 3 months

experienced delay of 2 years or more

78%

did not fully recover after first antibiotic

Of 68% who had difficult accessing treatment.

86%

say lack of disease awareness & expertise amongst health professionals was top barrier to treatment

Prompt, effective treatment for Lyme disease must be available across Scotland

NICE guideline 95 also states that 'Symptoms can be more severe and long-lasting if treatment is delayed'

72% have ongoing symptoms

> 55% have been unwell for

> 2 years

reported ongoing symptoms have been unwell for

> 6 years

Most Joint pains commonly Muscle aches Impaired thinking

Impaired sleep Anxiety, depression 13% Memory loss 15%

Fatigue 80% ■ Severe ■ Moderate ■ Mild

"I was fiercely independent and strong before, now I'm vulnerable and rely on others good will and love. I lost career, family, friends, income, independence. It's hard to do anything now.....I wouldn't wish this on anyone."

Scotland must meet the needs of those with ongoing consequences of Lyme disease

About Lyme Resource Centre (LRC)



Lyme Resource Centre is a Scottish registered charity (SCIO: SC049151) focused on educating the public and healthcare professionals about Lyme disease & other tick-borne illnesses https://www.lymeresourcecentre.com

About the Survey

From 1st February to 30th April 2024, LRC ran a **Lyme Disease Experience Survey** in UK and Republic of Ireland, to explore awareness of ticks and Lyme disease and *capture the lived experiences of people affected by Lyme disease*, including diagnosis, treatment and health outcomes.

The survey sought to capture responses from people who had fully recovered from Lyme disease as well as those with ongoing symptoms and aimed to drive meaningful change for people who contract and live with Lyme disease and its consequences.

In researching the approach to the survey LRC consulted with the CEO of MyLymeData, a USA based, patient-powered research project with significant experience in surveys and patient data collection for Lyme disease.

Survey Monkey was chosen as the platform for an online survey due to its ease of use, functionality, and cost effectiveness.

Survey Method

To avoid concerns over data privacy and to encourage open, honest responses, the survey was conducted anonymously and participation was voluntary.

Participants were recruited via

- · open invitation on the LRC website
- social media channels (Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, X [Twitter])
- other organisations including Lyme Disease UK, TickTalk Ireland, Lyme Disease Alba, and others who shared and promoted the survey
- organisations whose members or followers use the outdoors professionally, educationally or socially (e.g. National Farmers Union, Forest Schools Association, Ramblers Association)
- individuals, who raised awareness of the survey with their own networks.

Survey Respondents

Out of 491 completed responses from UK and Republic of Ireland between 1st February 2024 and 30th April 2024, 475 reported a diagnosis of Lyme disease confirmed by a qualified health professional and form the basis of this analysis. Respondents who could **not** report a diagnosis of Lyme disease by a qualified health professional (including self-diagnosis) were excluded.

Respondents were asked to confirm their answers were accurate to the best of their knowledge prior to submitting their survey response. The large number of completed responses (almost 500) should minimise the impact of any response inaccuracies.

There was no direct access to patients themselves or to any medical records.

We are mindful that some people who fully recovered from Lyme disease may have been unaware of the survey - we aimed to address this by promoting the survey via outdoor organisations.

People with undiagnosed Lyme disease are not represented in this survey.

References

- NICE Guideline [NG95] Lyme Disease https://www.nice.org.uk/guideline/ng95
- HSE Expert Advisory Committee Antibiotic Prescribing Lyme disease
 https://www.hse.ie/eng/services/list/2/gp/antibiotic-prescribing/conditions-and-treatments/skin-soft-tissue/lyme-disease/
- HSE HPSC advises Be tick aware, keep you and your family safe from Lyme disease, May 2024 https://about.hse.ie/news/hse-hpsc-advises-be-tick-aware-keep-you-and-your-family-safe-from-lyme-disease/