



¹ In the presence of severe neurologic symptoms, consider testing for Powassan/deer tick virus testing and other vector-borne diseases (see Meningitis/Encephalitis Panel Algorithm). Also consider contacting the public health department for additional testing options based on exposure history (eg, Heartland virus, Bourbon virus, Colorado tick fever virus).

² Covers testing for the most common tick-borne pathogens in the US. Not all inclusive.

³ The standard 2-tiered testing algorithm remains an option for the diagnosis of Lyme disease. However, Mayo Clinic recommends performance of the modified 2-tiered algorithm due to improved sensitivity for detection of early Lyme disease.

⁴ Test includes polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests for *Babesia* species, *Anaplasma phagocytophilum*, *Ehrlichia* species, and *Borrelia miyamotoi*.

⁵ In place of the PCR panel, PCR tests for the individual organisms and/or smear for *Babesia* species can be ordered based on the suspected organism(s).

⁶ PCR testing of blood may be useful for detection of *Borrelia mayonii* (patients with exposure to ticks in Minnesota or Wisconsin).

See [Lyme Neuroborreliosis Diagnostic Algorithm](#) for more information.