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**LYME DISEASE**  
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Lyme disease remains one of the most poorly studied by nosology in the context of damage to the nervous system. However, doctors note its manifestation quite frequently. The results of the research indicate that infection of the Ixodid ticks by *Borrelia* in 2015 amounted to 33.2% of the population of the ticks. For example, infection of the encephalitis virus at that period of time was not more than 1.5%.

Despite numerous studies devoted to this issue, there is a need of further study due to a high incidence of the disease often resulting in disability and death.

The objective of this study was to identify features of prevalence, diagnosis and treatment of Lyme disease typical of the Republic of Belarus. A number of statistical materials and a variety of articles on the issue have been analyzed.

Lyme disease, also known as Lyme borreliosis, is an infectious disease caused by bacteria of the *Borrelia* type. The disease is caused by a bite of Ixodid ticks and develops in three stages, so it is prone to long duration.

Clinical manifestations are lesions of the skin, nervous system, musculoskeletal system, cardiovascular system. Other organs, e.g. eyes, can also be affected.

The diagnosis is based on clinical, epidemiological history as well as clinical and laboratory tests.

The treatment is carried out in the infectious hospital; it can be general and special depending on the stage of the disease.

Although the immunity against Lyme disease is relatively short (1 year), no vaccination against the disease is carried out for a man regardless the fact that vaccines have been developed.

Nowadays, infectious diseases of the nervous system transmitted by ticks are the most widespread natural focal diseases in Belarus. Despite this, in 2015 the level of the morbidity decreased by 4% compared to 2014, and amounted to 12.4 per 100 thousand persons.