Dosage for Adults
Antibiotic treatment in early disease may reduce 500 mg/d for 17 days

For children ≤ 12 years of age ≤ 33 kg:

- Fever/chills 39%
- Myalgia 44%
- Fatigue 54%
- Headache 42%
- Fatigue 54%
- Myalgia 44%

A disease of public health significance, Lyme disease is reportable in Ontario under the Health Protection and Promotion Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. H.7.

In Europe, the areas of highest risk are in Central and Eastern Europe, but infected ticks have also been found in Southern Scandinavia and up to the northern Mediterranean region.

The risk of acquiring Lyme disease varies across geographical regions. Please click to see the risks in Ontario, Canada, and the United States.

In Europe, the areas of highest risk are in Central and Eastern Europe, but infected ticks have also been found in Southern Scandinavia and up to the northern Mediterranean region.

The tick was attached > 24 hours

The risk of developing Lyme disease following a tick bite is between 1% and 3%. In Ontario, the prevalence of infected ticks varies by geographic region. In many instances, it is reasonable to adopt the “wait and see” approach and treat patients if they develop symptoms compatible with Lyme disease. Counsel patients to watch for the development of early signs and symptoms for 30 days, and advise patients that other tick-borne infections may result in signs or symptoms too.

Based on the best available evidence, post-exposure prophylaxis can be considered if these four criteria are met:

1. The tick was attached > 24 hours
2. The tick was removed within the past 72 hours
3. The tick was acquired in an area with a prevalence of ticks infected with *Borrelia burgdorferi* > 20% (e.g., Rouge National Urban Park and Morningside Park in the Great Toronto Area, Brighton, Kingston and surrounding areas, Thousand Islands, Brockville, Perth-Smith Falls and surrounding areas, Ottawa and surrounding areas, and Rondeau Provincial Park in Moirphet)
4. Doxycycline is not contraindicated (Doxycycline is contraindicated for pregnant people and for children < 8 years old. There is insufficient evidence for the prophylactic use of other medications, such as amoxicillin, in these populations)

Adults: 1 dose of doxycycline 200 mg, by mouth

Children < 8 years: 1 dose of doxycycline 4 mg/kg, up to a maximum dose of 200 mg, by mouth

Note: Doxycycline is not a comprehensive list of higher-risk areas in Ontario. For more information, please refer to the *Ontario Lyme Disease Map*.

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Cameron DJ, Johnson LB, Maloney EL. Evidence assessments and guideline recommendations in Lyme disease: the clinical management of known tick bites, and advise patients that other tick-borne infections may result in signs or symptoms too.

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