LYME DISEASE

Policy Number: INFECTIOUS 001.20 T2 Effective Date: November 1, 2019

Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table of Contents</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONDITIONS OF COVERAGE</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COVERAGE RATIONALE</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFINITIONS</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPLICABLE CODES</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLINICAL EVIDENCE</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFERENCES</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLICY HISTORY/REVISION INFORMATION</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONDITIONS OF COVERAGE

Applicable Lines of Business/Products

This policy applies to Oxford Commercial plan membership.

Benefit Type

General Benefits Package

Referral Required

(Does not apply to non-gatekeeper products)

No

Authorization Required

(Precertification always required for inpatient admission)

Yes¹,²,³

Precertification with Medical Director Review Required

No¹,²,³

Applicable Site(s) of Service

(If site of service is not listed, Medical Director review is required)

Home¹,³, Outpatient¹,³, Office¹,²,³

Special Considerations

¹Medical Director review is required only for treatment lasting beyond a period of 28 days. Exceptions may apply (see Coverage Rationale).

²Participating Providers in the Office Setting:
Precertification is required for services performed in the office of a participating provider. Non-Participating/Out-of-Network Providers in the Office Setting:
Precertification is not required, but is encouraged for out-of-network services performed in the office. If precertification is not obtained, Oxford will review for out-of-network benefits and medical necessity after the service is rendered.

³For Connecticut members, precertification is not required for the use of parenteral antibiotics, regardless of treatment length/timeframe, when referred or recommended by a board certified rheumatologist, infectious disease specialist, and/or neurologist.

COVERAGE RATIONALE

Note: This policy does not address the use of oral antibiotics.
The use of parenteral antibiotics, such as ceftriaxone, cefotaxime or penicillin G, for a period of up to 28 days is proven and medically necessary for treating Early Disseminated Lyme Disease (EDLD).

Continuous treatment lasting longer than 28 days or a repeat course of parenteral antibiotics beyond 28 days is unproven and not medically necessary for treating Lyme Disease (LD) except in individuals with Late Neurologic Lyme Disease and late LD associated arthritis. Beyond this, there is insufficient evidence of efficacy to support ongoing or repeat antibiotic treatment for these late LD manifestations.

DEFINITIONS

Early Disseminated Lyme Disease: Considered the second stage of Lyme Disease, it occurs a few weeks after the initial tick bite after the initial infection goes untreated. Individuals present with one or more of the following conditions: multiple erythema migrans lesions, Lyme carditis, Lyme acute aseptic meningitis or Lyme-associated seventh paralysis. (Kowalski, et al. 2010)

Late Neurologic Lyme Disease: Late Neurologic Lyme disease may present as encephalomyelitis (characterized primarily by memory deficit, irritability and somnolence), peripheral neuropathy (presenting as intermittent limb paresthesia or radicular pain) or encephalopathy (manifested primarily by distal paresthesia or radicular pain).

APPLICABLE CODES

The following list(s) of procedure and/or diagnosis codes is provided for reference purposes only and may not be all inclusive. Listing of a code in this policy does not imply that the service described by the code is a covered or non-covered health service. Benefit coverage for health services is determined by the member specific benefit plan document and applicable laws that may require coverage for a specific service. The inclusion of a code does not imply any right to reimbursement or guarantee claim payment. Other Policies may apply.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCPCS Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J0558</td>
<td>Injection, penicillin G benzathine and penicillin G procaine, 100,000 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J0561</td>
<td>Injection, penicillin G benzathine, 100,000 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J0696</td>
<td>Injection, ceftriaxone sodium, per 250 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J0698</td>
<td>Cefotaxime sodium, per g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J2510</td>
<td>Injection, penicillin G procaine, aqueous, up to 600,000 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J2540</td>
<td>Injection, penicillin G potassium, up to 600,000 units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES

Lyme disease (LD) is caused by the bacteria (spirochete), Borrelia burgdorferi (Bb), which lives in the gut of Ixodes ticks. Ticks become infected with Bb while feeding on an infected host, typically rodents. The bacteria are transmitted to humans via the saliva of a feeding tick.

LD is a progressive disease that can occur in three stages: early localized, early disseminated and late. Early localized LD, or stage I, occurs in the weeks following the bite of an infected tick. The first sign of LD is a characteristic bull's eye rash, called erythema migrans, which forms at the site of the tick bite in the majority of cases. The second stage of LD, called early disseminated LD (EDLD), is characterized by multiple erythema migrans lesions (that typically occur days to weeks after infection) and/or neurologic and/or cardiac findings (that typically occur weeks to months after infection). Some individuals have no antecedent early localized LD. The bacteria spread from the primary site via cutaneous, lymphatic and hematogenous routes, causing general signs and symptoms of infection and organ involvement. Late LD (third stage) is usually associated with intermittent or persistent arthritis and/or neurologic problems. Late LD may develop months to a few years after the initial infection. Late LD may not be preceeded by a history of early localized or EDLD. Late LD can have a variety of manifestations including encephalitis, encephalomyelitis, cerebral arteritis, polyneuropathy and arthritis. For the majority of individuals these symptoms improve gradually over six months to a year.

A small number of individuals report a variety of non-specific symptoms such as generalized pain, joint pain or fatigue following an episode of Lyme disease that has been appropriately treated with antibiotics. These patients often show no evidence of an active infection. If symptoms persist for more than 6 months after standard treatment the condition is often termed post-Lyme disease syndrome (PLDS), or Chronic Lyme Disease where symptomatic treatment is recommended rather than ongoing or repeat antibiotic therapy. (IDSA; Wormser, et al., 2006/2010)
Available evidence supports that early LD with no indication of neurologic or cardiac involvement is treated with oral antibiotics.

**Short Term Antibiotic Treatment**

Several clinical practice guidelines recommend the use of short term parenteral antibiotic treatment (≤ 4 weeks) in patients with specific Lyme disease manifestations (see Professional Societies information below). These recommendations are based on a high quality body of evidence, derived from a number of randomized controlled trials (RCTs), which demonstrate the safety and efficacy for this indication.

**Long Term Antibiotic Treatment**

In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial, Berende et al. (2016) assessed whether long-term antibiotic treatment of persistent symptoms attributed to Lyme disease led to better outcomes than short-term treatment. Patients were randomly assigned to receive a 12-week oral course of doxycycline (n=86), clarithromycin plus hydroxychloroquine (n=96) or placebo (n=98). All patients received intravenous (IV) ceftriaxone daily for 2 weeks before initiating the randomized regimen. The primary outcome measure was health-related quality of life (QOL) at the end of the treatment period at week 14, after the 2-week course of ceftriaxone and the 12-week course of the randomized study drug or placebo had been completed. Of the 281 patients who underwent randomization, 280 were included in the modified intention-to-treat analysis. The authors reported that long-term antibiotic treatment did not have additional beneficial effects on health-related QOL beyond those seen with short-term treatment. The rates of adverse events (AEs) were similar among the study groups. ClinicalTrials.gov number NCT01207739.

To investigate whether longer-term antibiotic treatment improves cognitive performance in patients with persistent symptoms attributed to Lyme borreliosis, Berende, et al. (2019) collected data during the Persistent Lyme Empiric Antibiotic Study Europe (PLEASE) trial, a randomized, placebo-controlled study. Study participants passed performance-validity testing (measure for detecting suboptimal effort) and had persistent symptoms attributed to Lyme borreliosis. All patients received a 2-week open-label regimen of intravenous ceftriaxone before the 12-week blinded oral regimen (doxycycline, clarithromycin/hydroxychloroquine, or placebo). Cognitive performance was assessed at baseline and after 14, 26, and 40 weeks with neuropsychological tests covering the cognitive domains of episodic memory, attention/working memory, verbal fluency, speed of information processing, and executive function. The authors concluded that a 2-week treatment with ceftriaxone followed by a 12-week regimen of doxycycline or clarithromycin/hydroxychloroquine did not lead to better cognitive performance compared to a 2-week regimen of ceftriaxone in patients with Lyme disease-attributed persistent symptoms. The study provided Class II evidence that longer-term antibiotics in patients with borreliosis-attributed persistent symptoms does not increase cognitive performance compared to shorter-term antibiotics.

Four additional randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blinded clinical trials, published as three studies, evaluated antibiotic therapy in patients with chronic Lyme disease. All RCTs were sponsored by the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Patients were either untreated or had failed primary antibiotic treatment. Study size was generally small, and ranged from 37 to 78 patients. Patients were administered IV ceftriaxone for a treatment duration that ranged from 28 days to 3 months. One study also administered oral doxycycline for 60 days following 30 days of IV ceftriaxone. Outcome measures were varied, and included biological markers of infection, functional status and/or Health-Related Quality of Life (HR-QOL) measures, cognitive function, mood and psychological measures, fatigue, and pain. These studies, including outcomes measures and treatment results are described in detail below.

Fallon et al. (2008) studied patients with mild to moderate cognitive impairment and marked levels of fatigue, pain, and impaired physical functioning. Patients had well-documented Lyme disease, with at least 3 weeks of prior IV antibiotics, current positive IgG Western blot, and objective memory impairment. Healthy individuals served as controls for practice effects. 37 patients were randomly assigned to 10 weeks of double-masked treatment with IV ceftriaxone or IV placebo and then no antibiotic therapy. Across six cognitive domains, a significant treatment-by-time interaction favored the antibiotic-treated group at week 12. The improvement was generalized (not specific to domain) and moderate in magnitude, but it was not sustained to week 24. On secondary outcome, patients with more severe fatigue, pain, and impaired physical functioning who received antibiotics were improved at week 12, and this was sustained to week 24 for pain and physical functioning. IV ceftriaxone therapy resulted in short-term cognitive improvement for patients with posttreatment Lyme encephalopathy, but relapse in cognition occurred after the antibiotic was discontinued.

Krupp et al. (2003) conducted a single-center randomized double-masked placebo-controlled trial on 55 patients with Lyme disease with persistent severe fatigue at least 6 or more months after antibiotic therapy. Patients were randomly assigned to receive 28 days of IV ceftriaxone or placebo. The primary clinical outcomes were improvement in fatigue and cognitive function. The primary laboratory outcome was measure of infection. Outcome data were collected at the 6-month visit. Ceftriaxone therapy in patients with post-Lyme syndrome (PLS) with severe fatigue was...
associated with an improvement in fatigue but not with cognitive function or laboratory measure of infection. Because fatigue (a nonspecific symptom) was the only outcome that improved and because treatment was associated with AEs, this study does not support the use of additional antibiotic therapy with parenteral ceftriaxone in post-treatment, persistently fatigued patients with RLS.

Kaplan et al. (2003) studied 129 patients in two randomized double-blind placebo-controlled studies of patients with a history of post-treatment chronic LD to determine whether antibiotic therapy improved cognitive function. Patients received IV ceftriaxone 2 g daily for 30 days followed by oral doxycycline 200 mg daily for 60 days or matching IV and oral placebos. Assessments were made at 90 and 180 days after treatment. The authors concluded that patients with post-treatment chronic Lyme disease who have symptoms (e.g., fatigue, depression) but show no evidence of persisting Borrelia infection do not show objective evidence of cognitive impairment. Additional antibiotic therapy was not more beneficial than administering placebos. Added expense and toxicity are the only proven results of such practice. Iatrogenic problems, such as gallbladder disease, fungal infections, and other superinfections, and gastrointestinal problems, certainly increase with prolonged use of broad-spectrum antibiotics. This highlights the need for an appropriate diagnosis before subjecting the patient to antibiotic regimens.

Klempner et al. (2001) conducted two RCTs of extended antibiotic treatment for the same set patients in whom symptoms persisted after the recommended treatment (n=129) and evaluated QOL outcomes. Seventy-eight patients who were seropositive for IgG antibodies and 51 patients who were seronegative were randomized to receive either IV ceftriaxone daily for 30 days, followed by oral doxycycline daily for 60 days or matching IV and oral placebos. After completion of treatment with antibiotics, 37 percent of the seropositive group showed improvement in the physical- and mental- component summary scales of the Short-Form General Health Survey, 29 percent had no change, and 34 percent had a worsening of symptoms. In the seropositive patients who received placebo, 40 percent improved, 26 percent had no change, and 34 percent worsened. The results were similar for the seronegative patients in both treatment groups.

Klempner et al. (2013) stated that the authors of 4 National Institutes of Health-sponsored antibiotic treatment trials of patients with persistent unexplained symptoms despite previous antibiotic treatment of Lyme disease determined that re-treatment provided little if any benefit and carries significant risk. Two groups recently provided an independent re-assessment of these trials and concluded that prolonged courses of antibiotics are likely to be helpful. These investigators have carefully considered the points raised by these groups, along with their own critical review of the treatment trials. On the basis of this analysis, the authors concluded that there is a meaningful clinical benefit to be gained from re-treatment of such patients with parenteral antibiotic therapy cannot be justified.

Cadavid et al. (2016) reviewed seven randomized studies involving 450 European participants with Lyme neuroborreliosis (LNb) in adults and children that compared any antibiotic treatment, including combinations of treatments, versus any other treatment, placebo, or no treatment. The trials investigated four antibiotics: penicillin G and ceftriaxone in for studies, doxycycline in three studies, and cefotaxime in two studies. The authors concluded that none of the studies provided clear evidence that one antibiotic was better than another and treatment with any of the four antibiotics produced similarly good outcomes for treatment of neurological Lyme disease in Europe. A second treatment with amoxicillin did not appear to provide added benefit to ceftriaxone.

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)

In November 2018, the NIAID published their findings from three placebo-controlled clinical trials to learn more about the efficacy of prolonged antibiotic therapy for treating post-treatment Lyme disease syndrome (PTLDS). These trials were designed to ensure that several key parameters were addressed:

- The susceptibility of B. burgdorferi, the bacterium that causes Lyme disease, to specific antibiotics
- The ability of antibiotics to cross the blood-brain barrier, access the central nervous system, and persist at effective levels throughout the course of therapy
- The ability of antibiotics to kill bacteria living both outside and inside mammalian cells
- The safety and welfare of patients enrolled in the trials, including improvements in self-reported fatigue and cognitive function.

In all three studies, people receiving prolonged antibiotic therapy reported a greater improvement in fatigue than those in placebo; however, no benefit to cognitive function was observed. In one of the studies, 26% of the individuals experienced AEs attributed to intravenous antibiotic use; whereas in another study, 11% experienced AEs. The NIAID findings reported that carefully designed, placebo-controlled studies have failed to demonstrate that prolonged antibiotic therapy is beneficial.

National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE)

In April 2018, NICE published a guideline that covered diagnosing and managing Lyme disease (LD) with the aim of raising awareness of when Lyme disease should be suspected and ensure that individuals have prompt and consistent diagnosis and treatment. The guideline includes specific antibiotic treatment based on symptoms with oral doxycycline,
amoxicillin or azithromycin or intravenous ceftriaxone for LD in adults and young people (aged 12 and over) versus LD in children (under 12). Intravenous antibiotics for 21 days are recommended as a first line of treatment for patients 9 and older with LD affecting the central nervous system and individuals if all ages with Lyme carditis and haemodynamically unstable. Otherwise, oral antibiotics are recommended as a first line of treatment. When a oral switch is being considered, use of doxycycline is recommended. The standard duration of treatment ranged from 21 to 28 days, depending on symptoms, age and whether intravenous antibiotics was administered as an alternate treatment. The committee also made recommendations that individuals who present with ongoing for LD symptoms should not be routinely offered more than 2 courses of antibiotics because of lack of evidence of benefit. The committee noted the importance of considering alternative diagnoses to prevent inappropriate antibiotic treatment and misdiagnosis. Discussion with a specialist or referral should be considered if a different tick-borne disease is possible.

**Safety**

Available evidence suggests that prolonged use of parenteral antibiotics for treating LD does not improve treatment outcomes and is associated with an increased incidence of adverse events. In June 2017, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) released a warning about potential severe and life-threatening bacterial infections associated with various treatments for chronic Lyme disease. The warning notes that several RCTs have shown that prolonged courses of IV antibiotics, in particular, do not substantially improve long-term outcome for patients with a diagnosis of chronic Lyme disease and can result in serious harm, including death. (Marzec et al., 2017)

Results of available RCTs not only failed to demonstrate a prolonged therapeutic effect of long term antibiotic therapy for chronic Lyme disease, they also demonstrated a serious risk of harm. High rates of AEs following long-term antibiotic therapy were observed. One study reported that diarrhea occurred more often following antibiotic therapy than placebo treatment (43% versus 25%), and another study reported that rash, diarrhea, and vaginal pruritus occurred more frequently after antibiotic treatment than placebo (14% versus 3%). More serious, life-threatening complications were also reported in some individuals, including anaphylaxis in one patient (Krupp et al., 2003), life-threatening pulmonary embolism in one patient, and anemia accompanied by fever and gastrointestinal bleeding in one patient. (Klempner et al., 2001)

**Professional Societies**

**American Academy of Neurology (AAN)**

In 2007, the Quality Standards Subcommittee (QSS) of the AAN published evidenced-based practice parameters for the treatment of nervous system Lyme disease. (Halperin et al., 2007) Recommendations in the QSS/AAN practice parameters include:

- Parenteral penicillin, ceftriaxone, and cefotaxime are probably safe and effective treatments for peripheral nervous system Lyme disease and for CNS Lyme disease with or without parenchymal involvement.
- Recommended duration of both oral and parenteral regimens is 14 days, although the duration of antibiotic therapy in published studies ranged from 10 to 28 days without significantly different outcomes.
- Prolonged courses of antibiotics do not provide beneficial effects in post-Lyme syndrome (PLDS), and antibiotics are potentially associated with adverse events and therefore, are not recommended for treating PLDS.

**European Federation of Neurological Societies (EFNS)**

An EFNS guideline on the diagnosis and management of Lyme disease makes the following recommendations (Mygland et al., 2010):

- Adult patients with definite or possible acute Lyme disease (symptom duration <6 months) should be offered a single 14-day course of antibiotic treatment. Oral doxycycline (200 mg daily) and IV ceftriaxone (2 g daily) are equally effective in patients with symptoms confined to the peripheral nervous system, including meningitis (level A).
- Patients with central nervous system manifestations should be treated with IV ceftriaxone (2 g daily) for 14 days and late Lyme disease (symptom duration >6 months) for 3 weeks.
- Children should be treated as adults, except that doxycycline is contraindicated under 8 years of age (nine in some countries).
- If symptoms persist for more than 6 months after standard treatment, the condition is often termed post-Lyme disease syndrome (PLDS). Antibiotic therapy has no impact on PLDS.

**Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA)**

IDSA guidelines for the treatment of Lyme disease make the following recommendations: (Wormser et al., 2006; deemed current 2019)

- In the absence of neurologic or cardiac manifestations, oral antibiotics (e.g., doxycycline, amoxicillin or cefuroxime axetil) are recommended for 14 to 21 days. Doxycycline is recommended for 10-21 days of treatment. Amoxicillin and cefuroxime axetil are recommended for 14-21 days of treatment. IV antibiotics, while effective, are not superior to oral agents and are more likely than the recommended orally administered antimicrobials to...
Lyme Disease

antibiotic retreatment confirm that other potential causes of persistent manifestations have been adequately investigated prior to continuing retreatment, clinicians should reassess the clinical diagnosis as well as the anticipated benefit and the need for therapeutic adjustments.

illnesses should be investigated if that had not evaluate the patient for other potential causes of persistent disease manifestations. The presence of other tick instituting antibiotic ret
judgment, antibiotic retreatment will prove to be appropriate for the majority of patients who remain ill. Prior to initiating retreatment with antimicrobial agents because of the anticipated slow resolution of inflammation after treatment.

Adult patients with late neurologic disease affecting the central or peripheral nervous system should be treated with ceftriaxone for 14 to 28 days. Cefotaxime or penicillin G administered parenterally is an acceptable alternative. Response to treatment is usually slow and may be incomplete. Retreatment is not recommended unless relapse is shown by reliable objective measures.

Antibiotic therapy has not proven to be useful and is not recommended for patients with chronic (≥ 6 months) subjective symptoms after administration of recommended treatment regimens for Lyme disease.

Because of a lack of biologic plausibility, lack of efficacy, absence of supporting data or the potential for harm to the patient, long-term (> 28 days) antibiotic therapy is not recommended for treatment of patients with any manifestation of Lyme disease.

Multiple, repeated courses of antimicrobials for the same episode of Lyme disease is not recommended.

In 2008, a review panel was convened to determine whether the IDSA's guidelines were based on sound scientific evidence and whether revisions were needed. Based on its review of all the evidence, the review panel determined that no changes or revisions to the 2006 IDSA guidelines were necessary. The panel's conclusions, which are consistent with those reached by the IDSA as well as other societies, represent the state of medical science at the time of writing. Only high-quality, prospective, controlled clinical trial data demonstrating both benefit and safety will be sufficient to change the current recommendations. (Lantos et al., 2010)

After reviewing the evidence, the panel presented the following conclusions regarding antibiotic therapy for patients with chronic symptoms after recommended treatment regimens for Lyme disease. (Lantos et al., 2010)

- The prospective, controlled clinical trials for extended antibiotic treatment of Lyme disease have demonstrated considerable risk of harm, including potentially life-threatening AEs.
- Prospective, controlled clinical trials have demonstrated little benefit from prolonged antibiotic therapy.
- The risk/benefit ratio from prolonged antibiotic therapy strongly discourages prolonged antibiotic courses for Lyme disease.

**International Lyme and Associated Diseases Society (ILADS)**

ILADS published updated evidence-based guidelines for the management of Lyme disease. The recommendations regarding antibiotic retreatment are based on very low quality evidence. Clinicians should discuss antibiotic retreatment with all patients who have persistent manifestations of Lyme disease. These discussions should provide patient-specific risk–benefit assessments for each treatment option. While continued observation alone is an option for patients with few manifestations, minimal QOL impairments and no evidence of disease progression, in the panel's judgment, antibiotic retreatment will prove to be appropriate for the majority of patients who remain ill. Prior to instituting antibiotic retreatment, the original Lyme disease diagnosis should be reassessed and clinicians should evaluate the patient for other potential causes of persistent disease manifestations. The presence of other tick-borne illnesses should be investigated if that had not already been done. When antibiotic retreatment is undertaken, clinicians should initiate treatment with 4–6 weeks of the selected antibiotic. Clinicians should re-assess patients immediately following the completion of the initial course of retreatment to evaluate the effectiveness of retreatment and the need for therapeutic adjustments. In cases where the patient does not improve after 4–6 weeks of antibiotic retreatment, clinicians should reassess the clinical diagnosis as well as the anticipated benefit. They should also confirm that other potential causes of persistent manifestations have been adequately investigated prior to continuing antibiotic retreatment. (Cameron et al., 2014)
Several parenteral antibiotics used in the treatment of Lyme disease are approved by the FDA. Although these antibiotics have broad-spectrum activity, they are not specifically approved for use in *B. burgdorferi* infections. Search the following website for additional information. [http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/drugsatfda/](http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/drugsatfda/). (Accessed August 3, 2018)

**REFERENCES**


POLICY HISTORY/REVISION INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action/Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/01/2019</td>
<td>Definitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Added definition of “Early Disseminated Lyme Disease”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supporting Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated Description of Services, Clinical Evidence, and References sections to reflect the most current information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Archived previous policy version INFECTIOUS 001.19 T2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

This Clinical Policy provides assistance in interpreting UnitedHealthcare Oxford standard benefit plans. When deciding coverage, the member specific benefit plan document must be referenced as the terms of the member specific benefit plan may differ from the standard plan. In the event of a conflict, the member specific benefit plan document governs. Before using this policy, please check the member specific benefit plan document and any applicable federal or state mandates. UnitedHealthcare Oxford reserves the right to modify its Policies as necessary. This Clinical Policy is provided for informational purposes. It does not constitute medical advice.

The term Oxford includes Oxford Health Plans, LLC and all of its subsidiaries as appropriate for these policies. Unless otherwise stated, Oxford policies do not apply to Medicare Advantage members.

UnitedHealthcare may also use tools developed by third parties, such as the MCG™ Care Guidelines, to assist us in administering health benefits. UnitedHealthcare Oxford Clinical Policies are intended to be used in connection with the independent professional medical judgment of a qualified health care provider and do not constitute the practice of medicine or medical advice.