A Review of Death Certificates
Listing Lyme Disease as a Cause of
Death in the United States

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Lyme disease was listed as an underlying or multiple cause
of death on 114 death records during 1999–2003. Upon re-
view, only 1 record was consistent with clinical manifes-
tations of Lyme disease. This analysis indicates that Lyme
disease is rare as a cause of death in the United States.

Lyme disease is a tickborne disease caused by Borrelia burgdor-
feri. In the United States, cases most commonly occur among
persons aged 5–14 years and 45–54 years, and during the sum-
mer months in the northeastern, mid-Atlantic, and north-
central states [1]. Clinically, early Lyme disease is characterized
by fever, fatigue, headache, arthralgias, myalgias, and erythema
migrans rash. Untreated, the infection may disseminate to cause
various manifestations, including secondary skin lesions, cranial
neuropathy, lymphocytic meningitis, radiculoneuritis, atro-
ventricular block, and oligoarthritis [2]. However, Lyme disease
rarely has been reported as a cause of death in the United
States [3–6].

The International Classification of Diseases (ICD) is the
international standard for categorizing health and vital records,
including death certificates. When the ICD was updated to
version 10, which became effective in the United States in 1999,
Lyme disease was given a unique code and thus could be
captured as a cause of death on death certificates. During 1999–
2003, the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)
Summary of Notifiable Diseases listed 24 deaths (median per
year, 5; range per year, 2–7) attributed to Lyme disease (avail-
able at http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/mmwr_nd/index.html). To
describe the epidemiology of deaths attributed to Lyme disease,
we reviewed death records and death certificates in the United

METHODS

Death records from 1999 to 2003 for which Lyme disease was
coded as an underlying or multiple cause of death were
requested from the National Center for Health Statistics
(NCHS). The underlying cause of death is defined as “the dis-
ease or injury which initiated the chain of morbid events leading
directly to death” [7]. A multiple cause of death is defined as
“any other significant condition which contributed to the fatal
outcome, but was not related to the disease or condition directly
causing death” [7]. Part I of a death certificate contains the
causal sequence from the underlying cause to the terminal event,
and Part II contains any other significant medical conditions
that contributed, but were not directly related, to the causal
sequence. Death certificates were coded according to the ICD-10
in state vital records departments using a computerized algo-
rithm updated annually by NCHS. All records with ICD-10
codes assigned to Lyme disease (ie, A69.2 and L90.4) were
requested. Data obtained included month and year of death, age,
sex, state of residence, state of death, and ICD-10 codes for
underlying and multiple causes of death. Copies of corre-
sponding death certificates were requested from states and
reviewed. Analyses were conducted using Microsoft Excel and
SAS software, version 9.1. Death record analysis was exempt
from human subjects review at CDC, but approval was obtained
from states when required. Plausibility of association with Lyme
disease was based on well-established clinical manifestations of
Lyme disease published in the peer-reviewed literature.

RESULTS

Approval to release death records during the study period was
received from all states except Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine,
and Tennessee. Among the 45 remaining states, Lyme disease
was coded as an underlying or multiple cause of death for 119
records from 25 states. When requesting corresponding death
certificates, one certificate could not be located by the state, one
was never requested in error, two certificates did not contain a
diagnosis or any wording of Lyme disease or *B. burgdorferi* infection, and one certificate was destroyed and the corresponding data deleted during our analysis due to expiration of the state’s human subjects approval per state guidelines. Analyses were conducted on the remaining 114 death certificates.

The median age of decedents was 71 years (range: 19–99 years); 66 (58%) were male. The relative age-group specific rates of persons with Lyme disease listed as an underlying or multiple cause of death, all-cause mortality in the United States and incident cases of Lyme disease are shown in Figure 1. Deaths were evenly distributed throughout the study period (1999: *n* = 25; 2000: *n* = 23; 2001: *n* = 14; 2002: *n* = 25; 2003: *n* = 27) and across seasons. Deaths were reported among residents of Connecticut (19), Pennsylvania (18), New Jersey (13), New York (12), California (8), Massachusetts (5), Minnesota (5), Wisconsin (5), Virginia (4), Florida (3), Missouri (3), Texas (3), Maryland (2), Michigan (2), West Virginia (2), Alabama (1), Arkansas (1), Colorado (1), Iowa (1) (The death record and certificate for this decedent were from Kansas, but Iowa was listed as the state of residence.), Illinois (1), Indiana (1), North Carolina (1), North Dakota (1), South Carolina (1), and Washington (1).

Of 114 records, Lyme disease was coded as the underlying cause of death for 23 (20%) and as a multiple cause of death for 91 (80%) (Table 1). There were no significant differences between decedents with Lyme disease coded as an underlying versus multiple cause of death with respect to age, sex, or residence or death in a Healthy People 2010 highly endemic state as previously defined (Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin) [1]. Four (17%) records for which Lyme disease was coded as the underlying cause of death had Lyme disease listed in Part II of the death certificate, but it was coded as the underlying cause because the listed causal pathway in Part I of the death certificate lacked an accepted cause of death (eg, “presumed natural disease”). Eleven (48%) death certificates with Lyme disease coded as the underlying cause of death were improperly completed, as evidenced by an implausible or ill-defined causal sequence of events (Table 1) [8]. Of the 12 certificates considered properly completed, the terminal events in the causal sequences were cardiopulmonary or cardiorespiratory arrest (3), respiratory arrest, failure, or anoxia (3), Lyme disease (2), coronary thrombosis (1), encephalopathy (1), seizure disorder (1), and stroke (1). Of these 12 certificates, 6 (50%) lacked enough information to evaluate the plausibility of the causal sequence, 2 (17%) listed other more plausible clinical explanations for the terminal event in Part II of the certificate (eg, atherosclerotic heart disease and chronic atrial fibrillation for the decedent with stroke), 2 (17%) contained disease processes in intervals substantially longer than that described in the scientific literature (eg, Lyme disease 5–10 years prior to seizure disorder onset), 1 (8%) listed a causal sequence not previously associated with Lyme disease (ie, coronary thrombosis and hypercoagulable state), and 1 (8%) listed a causal sequence possibly consistent with a prior case report (ie, “respiratory
failure” due to “probable aspiration” due to “severe cognitive deterioration” due to “central nervous system Lymes disease” [sic] [3].

Among the 91 records for which Lyme disease was coded as a multiple cause of death, 45 different diseases were coded as the underlying cause of death, including infectious diseases (eg, tuberculosis), malignancies (eg, colon, prostate), diabetes mellitus, nervous system diseases (eg, motor neuron disease, Parkinson’s disease), circulatory system diseases (eg, acute myocardial infarction, atherosclerotic heart disease), and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

DISCUSSION

In contrast to the 96,068 cases of Lyme disease reported to CDC during 1999–2003, Lyme disease was coded as an underlying cause of death on only 23 records. Decedents were predominately of an advanced age and age distribution that more closely approximates that of all-cause mortality than that of reported Lyme disease cases. Most terminal events on death certificates for which Lyme disease was the underlying cause of death were inconsistent with the well-characterized complications of Lyme disease and the rare published case reports of Lyme disease-associated mortality [3–6]. Additionally, the underlying causes of death when Lyme disease was listed as a multiple cause of death varied widely and also were inconsistent with the well-characterized complications of Lyme disease.

While this analysis included data only through 2003, the number of deaths attributed to Lyme disease as reported in the MMWR Summary of Notifiable Diseases has remained consistent (available at http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/wk/mm5754.pdf). Mortality data are a fundamental component of disease surveillance. While standard forms and procedures are developed...
and recommended for nationwide use, improper completion of death certificates is not unique to our analysis [9]. Common errors include listing underlying or multiple causes of death in the wrong section, listing nonspecific processes, and listing inappropriate events in the causal sequence [9]. Sparse dedicated resources at the state level may limit follow-up of improperly or inaccurately completed death certificates, thereby decreasing the public health utility of this data source.

Without approval from every state to receive death record data, some relevant death records may have been excluded. However, these 5 states accounted for ~1% of Lyme disease cases reported during 1999–2003, and this analysis captured 23 of 24 reported underlying deaths due to Lyme disease. In contrast, deaths attributed to Lyme disease likely are overestimated in this report because 9 certificates (8%) had uncertain terms listed such as “Lyme disease?,” “Lyme disease—past history,” or “possible chronic Lyme disease.” Most importantly, we did not conduct medical chart reviews. Therefore, we were unable to confirm or deny the diagnosis of Lyme disease or the causal sequence leading to death.

Despite these limitations, our review of death records and death certificates supports the finding that Lyme disease is rare as a cause of death. Therefore, we strongly encourage health care providers to thoroughly document and report any death suspected to be caused by Lyme disease. Additionally, health care providers should be reminded to carefully and accurately complete death certificates as this data is a vital source of health information. Lastly, prompt diagnosis and treatment of persons infected with *Borrelia burgdorferi* are critical to the prevention of more serious illness and potential long-term complications.

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**References**