

# How the testing is bogus

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*Source:* <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.med.diseases.lyme/2006-10/msg00193.html>

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1) Here is the Steere original report in which he remarks that Lyme is like the trypanosomes:

<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pubmed&pubmedid=3531237>

Although he says that data was not available on the serology of Relapsing Fever, there actually was such data:

<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pubmed&pubmedid=3540570>

This second article is a very comprehensive article and you should read it about three times. In it you will find that rodent brains were the storage media and that the bug sheds (blebbing) surface antigens (flak).

2) The second example of the clarity in which it was understood that Lyme was a relapsing fever borreliosis and changed surface antigens, necessitating serial Western Blots is this CDC document from 1990:

[http://www.actionlyme.org/CDC\\_DOCUMENTS\\_1990.htm](http://www.actionlyme.org/CDC_DOCUMENTS_1990.htm)

"Significant change in IgM and IgG antibodies..." in serial Western Blots. (Page 20 of that CDC publication.)

3) Dattwyler and Luft at the FDA in June 1994, suggest that the way to test for Lyme is to do serial Western Blots:

[http://www.actionlyme.org/Dattwyler\\_Luft\\_Bb\\_DNA\\_in\\_CSF.htm](http://www.actionlyme.org/Dattwyler_Luft_Bb_DNA_in_CSF.htm)

See where I circled what he said.

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The Igenex Paper, where Nick Harris says about what I said to the FDA 3 years later:

<http://www.igenex.com/labtest.htm>

[http://www.fda.gov/ohrms/dockets/ac/01/slides/3680s2\\_11.pdf](http://www.fda.gov/ohrms/dockets/ac/01/slides/3680s2_11.pdf)

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Click on page 3533 here:

<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pubmed&pubmedid=1894359>

Fikrig picked a fragment of *Borrelia* flagellin which resulted in a protein, against which only Lyme victims' band 41 reacted.

That made the test SPECIFIC (an FDA rule) to the diagnosis of LYME, and

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not some other infection that had produced an anti-flagellar antibody.

One of the rules of a method validation is SPECIFICITY, or that, the test does not detect something else, with some degree of certainty.

Here is that patent, in which Yale makes the identical claims of validity to the US Patent Office:

<http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsearch->

"Infection with *B. burgdorferi* induces a strong humoral immune response. \*Early\* in human infection, antibodies are generated primarily against the 41-kDa flagellar protein. In later stages, antibodies to the outer surface proteins OspA and OspB, among others, appear [J. E. Craft et al., "Antigens Of *Borrelia burgdorferi* Recognized During Lyme Disease", *J. Clin. Invest.*, 78, pp. 934-39 (1986)]. .."

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NOW ON TO ALAN BARBOUR SAYING NUMEROUS STRAINS OF BUGS SHED NUMEROUS TYPES OF ANTIGENS, AND THAT AS A RESULT, THE IMMUNE SYSTEM MAY BE COMPLETELY OVERWHELMED (which means the current testing for Lyme is bogus)

<http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO2&Sect2=HITOFF&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsearch->

### "2.1 Methods of Treatment

"An important aspect of the invention is the recognition that *Borrelia* VMP-like sequences recombine at the vls site, with the result that antigenic variation is virtually limitless. Multiclonal populations therefore can exist in an infected patient so that immunological defenses are severely tested if not totally overwhelmed.

"Thus there is now the opportunity to develop more effective combinations of immunogens for protection against *Borrelia* infections or as preventive inoculations such as in the form of cocktails of multiple antigenic variants based on a base series of combinatorial VMP-like antigens. "

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All of that means that they only test we can use for all kinds of Lyme is a borrelia-specific flagellin antibody test, since flagellin does not change. It is not a varying antigen.

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