

# Surveillance for Lyme disease in Canada: 2009â€“2015

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Distribution of <i>Ixodes scapularis</i> in Northwestern Ontario: Results from Active and Passive Surveillance Activities in the Northwestern Health Unit Catchment Area. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2018, 15, 2225.	1.2	12
2	Evidence for increasing densities and geographic ranges of tick species of public health significance other than <i>Ixodes scapularis</i> in QuÃ©bec, Canada. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0201924.	1.1	39
3	Clinical manifestations of reported Lyme disease cases in Ontario, Canada: 2005â€“2014. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0198509.	1.1	25
4	What is the real number of Lyme disease cases in Canada?. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2019, 19, 849.	1.2	33
5	Passive and Active Surveillance for <i>Ixodes scapularis</i> (Acari: Ixodidae) in Saskatchewan, Canada. <i>Journal of Medical Entomology</i> , 2020, 57, 156-163.	0.9	12
6	Parenting When Children Have Lyme Disease: Fear, Frustration, Advocacy. <i>Healthcare (Switzerland)</i> , 2019, 7, 95.	1.0	6
7	Impact of climate change on emerging infectious diseases: Implications for Canada. <i>Jammi</i> , 2019, 4, 55-59.	0.3	1
8	Estimating direct healthcare costs attributable to laboratoryâ€‘confirmed Lyme disease in Ontario, Canada: A populationâ€‘based matched cohort study using health administrative data. <i>Zoonoses and Public Health</i> , 2019, 66, 428-435.	0.9	5
9	Prevalence of <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> , <i>Anaplasma</i> spp., <i>Ehrlichia</i> spp. and <i>Dirofilaria immitis</i> in Canadian dogs, 2008 to 2015: a repeat cross-sectional study. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2019, 12, 64.	1.0	29
10	Risk Factors for Bites and Diseases Associated With Black-Legged Ticks: A Meta-Analysis. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2019, 188, 1742-1750.	1.6	26
11	A Multiple Streams Approach to Understanding the Issues and Challenges of Lyme Disease Management in Canadaâ€™s Maritime Provinces. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2019, 16, 1531.	1.2	3
12	Analysis of the antigenic determinants of the OspC protein of the Lyme disease spirochetes: Evidence that the C10 motif is not immunodominant or required to elicit bactericidal antibody responses. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2019, 37, 2401-2407.	1.7	25
13	Detection of municipalities at-risk of Lyme disease using passive surveillance of <i>Ixodes scapularis</i> as an early signal: A province-specific indicator in Canada. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0212637.	1.1	26
14	Challenges in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Lyme Disease. <i>Current Rheumatology Reports</i> , 2020, 22, 3.	2.1	20
15	Decoupling of Blacklegged Tick Abundance and Lyme Disease Incidence in Southern Maine, USA. <i>Journal of Medical Entomology</i> , 2020, 57, 755-765.	0.9	15
16	Lyme disease in children: Data from the Canadian Paediatric Surveillance Program. <i>Ticks and Tick-borne Diseases</i> , 2020, 11, 101347.	1.1	6
17	Lyme Disease Patient Outcomes and Experiences; A Retrospective Cohort Study. <i>Healthcare (Switzerland)</i> , 2020, 8, 322.	1.0	2
18	Merging Patches, an Atypical Presentation of Disseminated Cutaneous Lyme Disease: A Case Report. <i>Journal of Emergency Medicine</i> , 2020, 59, e243-e245.	0.3	0

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19	Seroprevalence, spatial distribution and risk factors of <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> sensu lato in Jordan. <i>Comparative Immunology, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases</i> , 2020, 73, 101559.	0.7	1
20	Serologic Evidence for the Exposure of Eastern Coyotes ( <i>Canis latrans</i> ) in Pennsylvania to the Tick-Borne Pathogens <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> and <i>Anaplasma phagocytophilum</i> . <i>MSphere</i> , 2020, 5, .	1.3	7
21	A Generalized Additive Model Correlating Blacklegged Ticks With White-Tailed Deer Density, Temperature, and Humidity in Maine, USA, 1990–2013. <i>Journal of Medical Entomology</i> , 2021, 58, 125-138.	0.9	12
22	Performance of a Modified Two-Tiered Testing Enzyme Immunoassay Algorithm for Serologic Diagnosis of Lyme Disease in Nova Scotia. <i>Journal of Clinical Microbiology</i> , 2020, 58, .	1.8	8
23	Post-treatment Lyme Disease as a Model for Persistent Symptoms in Lyme Disease. <i>Frontiers in Medicine</i> , 2020, 7, 57.	1.2	93
24	Assessing knowledge, attitudes, and practices of Canadian veterinarians with regard to Lyme disease in dogs. <i>Journal of Veterinary Internal Medicine</i> , 2021, 35, 294-302.	0.6	7
25	Public perceptions of Lyme disease and climate change in southern Manitoba, Canada: making a case for strategic decoupling of climate and health messages. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2021, 21, 617.	1.2	7
26	Masting by beech trees predicts the risk of Lyme disease. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2021, 14, 168.	1.0	16
29	Monitoring the patterns of submission and presence of tick-borne pathogens in <i>Ixodes scapularis</i> collected from humans and companion animals in Ontario, Canada (2011–2017). <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2021, 14, 260.	1.0	7
30	Detection of <i>Borrelia</i> spp., <i>Ehrlichia canis</i> , <i>Anaplasma phagocytophilum</i> , and <i>Dirofilaria immitis</i> in Eastern Coyotes ( <i>Canis latrans</i> ) in Nova Scotia, Canada. <i>Journal of Wildlife Diseases</i> , 2021, 57, 678-682.	0.3	6
31	Risk of transfusion-transmitted <i>Babesia microti</i> in Canada. <i>Transfusion</i> , 2021, 61, 2958-2968.	0.8	6
32	<i>Borrelia afzelii</i> Infection in the Rodent Host Has Dramatic Effects on the Bacterial Microbiome of <i>Ixodes ricinus</i> Ticks. <i>Applied and Environmental Microbiology</i> , 2021, 87, e0064121.	1.4	13
33	Human and Veterinary Vaccines for Lyme Disease. <i>Current Issues in Molecular Biology</i> , 2022, 42, 191-222.	1.0	11
34	Laboratory Diagnosis of Lyme Borreliosis. <i>Clinical Microbiology Reviews</i> , 2021, 34, .	5.7	60
35	Clinical Practice Guidelines by the Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA), American Academy of Neurology (AAN), and American College of Rheumatology (ACR): 2020 Guidelines for the Prevention, Diagnosis and Treatment of Lyme Disease. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 72, e1-e48.	2.9	174
36	The continued rise of Lyme disease in Ontario, Canada: 2017. <i>Canada Communicable Disease Report</i> , 2018, 44, 231-236.	0.6	35
37	A scoping review of Lyme disease research relevant to public health. <i>Canada Communicable Disease Report</i> , 2018, 44, 243-256.	0.6	8
38	Increased risk of tick-borne diseases with climate and environmental changes. <i>Canada Communicable Disease Report</i> , 2019, 45, 83-89.	0.6	151

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39	Risk assessment strategies for early detection and prediction of infectious disease outbreaks associated with climate change. <i>Canada Communicable Disease Report</i> , 2019, 45, 119-126.	0.6	25
40	Using Earth observation images to inform risk assessment and mapping of climate change-related infectious diseases. <i>Canada Communicable Disease Report</i> , 2019, 45, 133-142.	0.6	11
41	Fatal Lyme carditis presenting as fluctuating high-grade atrioventricular block. <i>Cmaj</i> , 2020, 192, E574-E577.	0.9	9
42	Modified two-tiered testing algorithm for Lyme disease serology: the Canadian context. <i>Canada Communicable Disease Report</i> , 2020, 46, 125-131.	0.6	8
43	Ticks, Human Babesiosis and Climate Change. <i>Pathogens</i> , 2021, 10, 1430.	1.2	24
44	New-onset Bell palsy and Lyme disease. <i>Canadian Family Physician</i> , 2017, 63, 941.	0.1	1
46	Beech tree masting explains the inter-annual variation in the fall and spring peaks of <i>Ixodes ricinus</i> ticks with different time lags. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2021, 14, 570.	1.0	8
47	<i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> and <i>Borrelia miyamotoi</i> in Atlantic Canadian wildlife. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2022, 17, e0262229.	1.1	9
48	Early neuroborreliosis in children, Bannwart syndrome (clinical observations). <i>Detskie Infekcii (Moskva)</i> , 2021, 20, 60-64.	0.1	0
49	Acting on climate change for a healthier future. <i>Canadian Family Physician</i> , 2021, 67, 725-730.	0.1	9
51	Climate Change and Cascading Risks from Infectious Disease. <i>Infectious Diseases and Therapy</i> , 2022, 11, 1371-1390.	1.8	56
52	Lyme Disease, Anaplasmosis, and Babesiosis, Atlantic Canada. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2022, 28, .	2.0	2
53	Disseminated Lyme Disease and Dilated Cardiomyopathy: A Systematic Review. <i>Trends in Cardiovascular Medicine</i> , 2022, , .	2.3	8
54	Management and clinical outcomes of Lyme disease in acute care facilities in 2 endemic regions of Quebec, Canada: a multicentre retrospective cohort study. <i>CMAJ Open</i> , 2022, 10, E570-E576.	1.1	1
55	Lyme Disease in Children. <i>Infectious Disease Clinics of North America</i> , 2022, 36, 593-603.	1.9	6
56	Inhibition of <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> by 3,3-Diindolylmethane: A Research Protocol. , 2022, 6, 1-5.		0
57	Emerging Tick-Borne Pathogens in Central Canada: Recent Detections of <i>Babesia odocoilei</i> and <i>Rickettsia rickettsii</i> . <i>Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases</i> , 2022, 22, 535-544.	0.6	5
58	Clobetasol increases the abundance of <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> in the skin 70 times more in male mice compared to female mice. <i>Ticks and Tick-borne Diseases</i> , 2022, 13, 102058.	1.1	3

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59	Rurality, Socioeconomic Status, and Residence in Environmental Risk Areas Associated with Increased Lyme Disease Incidence in Ontario, Canada: A Case-Control Study. <i>Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases</i> , 0, , .	0.6	1
60	Ecology and Epidemiology of Lyme Disease in Western North America. , 2023, 3, 20-37.		0
61	Nursesâ€™ perceptions of climate sensitive vector-borne diseases: A scoping review. <i>Public Health Nursing</i> , 0, , .	0.7	0
62	A Retrospective Database Study of Lyme Borreliosis Incidence in Poland from 2015 to 2019: A Public Health Concern. <i>Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases</i> , 2023, 23, 247-255.	0.6	2