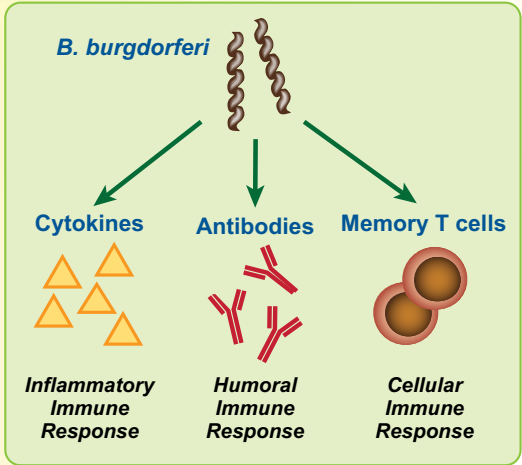


MY Lyme Immune ID.™ can help.

Lyme disease is a complex multi-system inflammatory disease that causes the same symptoms as other clinical conditions.

MY Lyme Immune I.D.™ is a powerful 3-pronged approach that provides the most accurate immune response assessment of *B. burgdorferi*.



MY Lyme Immune I.D.™:

- Identifies the antibody response to *B. burgdorferi*.
- Examines the immune system’s memory to identify *B. burgdorferi* that is hiding in the body.
- Identifies the presence of inflammation due to *B. burgdorferi*.

Your healthcare practitioner can use MY Lyme Immune ID.™ to:

- Identify the presence of *B. burgdorferi* even if the immune response is low or the bacteria are hiding.
- Determine if symptoms of inflammation are due to *B. burgdorferi*.
- Develop an appropriate therapeutic regimen.
- Monitor the progress of your treatment.

SELF-TEST

Have you had recent exposure to tick-friendly environments: tall grasses, wooded areas, etc.?	YES	NO
Have you experienced a rash recently?	YES	NO
Are you experiencing recurrent fatigue or low energy?	YES	NO
Have you experienced joint pain or muscle aches recently?	YES	NO
Are you experiencing recurrent headaches or anxiety?	YES	NO
Have you been suffering from insomnia?	YES	NO
Have you received a negative test result for Lyme in the past?	YES	NO
Have you received a negative Lyme Antibody test result in the past?	YES	NO

If you have answered YES to any of these questions, share your answers with your healthcare practitioner and request MY Lyme Immune I.D.™ testing.

Covered by most insurance companies and Medicare. NeuroScience, Inc. will submit claims to your insurance company on your behalf. Deductibles may apply.

Lyme Disease:

- Has vague symptoms.
- Mimics other diseases.
- Can be difficult to identify.
- Can be serious if left untreated.

Don’t let Lyme disease continue to affect your quality of life. Ask your healthcare practitioner for MY Lyme Immune I.D.™ today.



Lyme Disease.
A Great Imitator.

The symptoms of Lyme disease mimic the symptoms of other diseases.



www.NeuroScienceInc.com

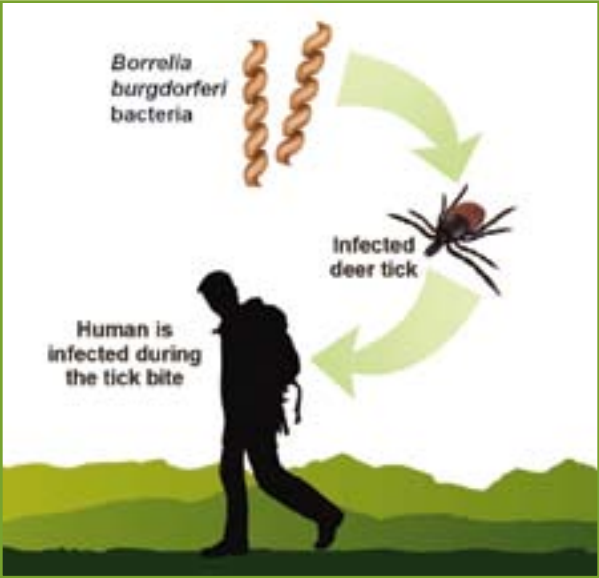
©2010 NeuroScience Inc. No part of this document may be reproduced without the expressed permission of the copyright holder. These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. These products are not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease.

100718-PT-Z2037



What is Lyme disease?

Lyme disease is the fastest growing infectious disease in the United States, with cases reported in every state except Hawaii (www.lyme.org). It is an inflammatory condition caused by a bacterial infection. The bacterium, *Borrelia burgdorferi*, is transmitted by the bite of a deer tick, or black-legged tick.



Lyme disease is underreported.

In 2009, 34,252 cases of Lyme disease were reported to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). However, it is estimated that only 1 in 10 cases are reported, so the actual number of cases in 2009 may be as high as 342,000 (www.lyme.org). This also suggests that 90% of individuals with Lyme disease may not know they have it.

Why don't people know they have Lyme disease?

Lyme disease is difficult to identify. The “bull’s eye” rash, which is the most well-known indicator, is not always present or in an easily visible location (see below).



Less distinct rashes are more commonly associated with the disease. Also, fewer than 50% of patients with Lyme disease recall having a rash. Many people react differently to the infection and may experience a number of symptoms other than a rash.

Additional Symptoms of Lyme Disease	
Fatigue	Swollen Lymph Nodes
Headaches	Swelling
Irritability	Neck Stiffness
Depression	Muscle Pain
Focus & Memory Issues	Joint Pain
Sleep Issues	Palpitations & Chest Pain
Facial Paralysis (Bells Palsy)	Numbness & Tingling in Limbs
Fever	Lightheadedness & Dizziness

Lyme disease is often mistaken for other clinical complaints.

The variety of symptoms associated with Lyme disease can mimic conditions such as multiple sclerosis, fibromyalgia, chronic fatigue syndrome, or anxiety, potentially leading to misdiagnosis.

Traditional testing methods do not eliminate the possibility that an individual has Lyme disease.

A number of tests are available to identify the presence of *B. burgdorferi*. However, they sometimes provide negative results for individuals who do, in fact, have Lyme disease. Incorrect results may occur for several reasons.

- The immune response to the bacteria is commonly tested by measuring antibody levels. In some cases, levels are too low to detect, resulting in a negative test.
- Antibodies may not be generated because *B. burgdorferi* can hide in the body resulting in a negative test.
- Your immune response may be slower than normal, or it may be suppressed by other ongoing conditions.

Positive identification of *B. burgdorferi* is necessary to select the right treatment.

The same techniques *B. burgdorferi* uses to evade detection can also make it difficult to treat. If detected early, antibiotics usually eliminate the bacteria that cause Lyme disease.

If you have inflammation, it is important to determine whether it is caused by a *B. burgdorferi* infection or by other clinical conditions. Anti-inflammatory treatments may not be appropriate for Lyme disease and some may even cause symptoms to worsen.

Have you been treated for Lyme disease but still don't feel well?

There are a number of reasons why your symptoms may have returned or are still present.

1. The treatment did not eliminate all of the bacteria causing Lyme disease.
2. Other microbes, some of which may be antibiotic-resistant, may have been transmitted by the same tick bite and are still present.
3. The inflammation caused by the infection(s) is not under control.

