Human babesiosis is an emerging tick-borne disease caused by the intraerythrocytic protozoan Babesia microti. Its geographic distribution is more limited than that of Lyme disease, despite sharing the same tick vector and reservoir hosts. The geographic range of B. microti is expanding, but knowledge of its range is incomplete and relies exclusively on reports of human cases. We evaluated the utility of tick-based surveillance for monitoring disease expansion by comparing the ratios of the 2 infections in humans and ticks in areas with varying babesiosis endemicity. We found a close association between human disease and tick infection ratios in long-established babesiosis-endemic areas but a lower than expected incidence of human babesiosis on the basis of tick infection rates in new disease-endemic areas. This finding suggests that babesiosis at emerging sites is underreported. Vector-based surveillance can provide an early warning system for the emergence of human babesiosis.

The outcome of B. microti infection varies from asymptomatic or moderate disease in previously healthy persons to severe and sometimes fatal disease in persons who are elderly or immunocompromised (1). Fatality rates of 6% to 9% have been reported among hospitalized patients and of ≈20% among those who are immunosuppressed or who experience transfusion-transmitted babesiosis (3–7). Although B. microti shares the same tick vector (Ixodes scapularis ticks) and primary reservoir host (Peromyscus leucopus mice) (1,8) as the Lyme disease agent (Borrelia burgdorferi), the number of Lyme disease cases reported nationally in 2011 was ≈25 times greater than that of babesiosis cases. This disparity probably results from the more limited geographic distribution of B. microti, although lower B. microti tick infection prevalence in babesiosis-endemic areas or lower tick-to-human transmission rates may also be contributing factors. Babesiosis has expanded in a pattern similar to that of Lyme disease, albeit at a slower pace (9,10). Both diseases are following the range expansion of I. scapularis ticks over the past 30 years (9,11). If B. microti continues its current rate of expansion, it may ultimately have the same distribution as B. burgdorferi.

Current knowledge of the geographic range of babesiosis is incomplete and relies exclusively on human case reports. Case reports are poor indicators of risk for babesiosis because of the low index of suspicion on the part of many physicians and the lack of distinctive clinical signs such as the erythema migrans rash of Lyme disease. An alternative approach to determining infection risk is tick-based surveillance, which is likely to be a more sensitive method for identifying areas where babesiosis is emerging and can be used to estimate zoonotic prevalence in established areas. The incidence of tick-borne disease is primarily determined by 2 factors: human–tick contact rates and the proportion of the tick population that is infected (12,13). Human–tick
contact rates are difficult to measure accurately because they are highly spatially heterogeneous and are determined by complex interactions between human and tick populations, depending on particular tick densities and human behaviors associated with human exposure.

We proposed an integrative measure of tick-borne disease risk that combines tick infection prevalence and human incidence data for an established disease (Lyme disease) and an emerging disease (babesiosis). We hypothesized that the ratio of human Lyme disease to babesiosis incidence rates (hereafter termed “human ratio”) is directly proportional to the prevalence ratio of *I. scapularis* ticks infected with *B. burgdorferi* and that of those infected with *B. microti* (hereafter termed “tick ratio”) in babesiosis-and Lyme disease–endemic areas. We based this hypothesis on the fact that the ratio of incidence rates for >1 infection transmitted by the same tick should depend only on the ratio of tick infection prevalence with the respective pathogens because human–tick contact rates are the same for both. We further hypothesized that the human ratio would be relatively higher than the tick ratio in areas where babesiosis is newly emerging because of underreporting of emerging disease. Accordingly, we determined the relationship between the human ratio and the tick ratio in regions in southern New England where the disease is endemic and emerging.

### Methods

#### Study Sites

We established study sites in towns in Lyme disease–endemic regions in Connecticut and Massachusetts on the basis of when human babesiosis became endemic. A town was defined as babesiosis-endemic the first time the state public health department reported human babesiosis cases for 2 consecutive years. We identified 2 sites in southeastern Connecticut (Lyme and Old Lyme) and 1 site in Massachusetts (Nantucket) where babesiosis has been endemic for at least a decade. Nantucket was the first area where human babesiosis was identified as endemic in the United States (14), and Lyme disease and babesiosis have been highly endemic there for 4 decades. Lyme disease and babesiosis have been endemic in Lyme and Old Lyme for 2 decades (Figure 1, Table 1). We also established 5 study sites in northeastern Connecticut (Eastford, Hampton, North Mansfield, South Mansfield, and Willington), where babesiosis has become endemic within the past 10 years or where it is not yet considered endemic (Figure 1, Table 1).

#### Prevalence of *B. burgdorferi* and *B. microti* Infection in *I. scapularis* Nymphs

Host-seeking *I. scapularis* nymphs were collected at the study sites in 2007 and 2010 (Table 1). Sampling was conducted once or twice at each site during the peak nymphal host-seeking period from late May to late June. We focused on the nymphal stage of *I. scapularis* because it is the only tick stage with a significant role as a vector for *B. burgdorferi* in North America (15). Because of their small size, these nymphs often escape detection long enough to transmit *B. burgdorferi* (16). To sample *I. scapularis* nymphs, researchers dragged a 1-m² corduroy cloth over leaf litter along a variable number of 100-m transects and conducted supplemental nonquantitative drags to provide additional ticks (17). A total of 1,170 nymphal ticks (87 on Nantucket, 247 in southeastern Connecticut, 836 in northeastern Connecticut) were collected in forested areas and peridomestic habitats adjacent to forests (Table 1). The cloth was inspected for ticks at 20-m intervals, and ticks were preserved in vials containing 70% ethanol. The geographic coordinates of all transects relative to the map datum WGS84 were recorded by using a handheld global positioning system receiver (Garmin, Olathe, KS, USA).
All ticks were identified by using a dissecting microscope and taxonomic keys (18). DNA was extracted from all *Ixodes scapularis* nymphs with QIAGEN DNeasy blood and tissue kit (QIAGEN Inc., Valencia, CA, USA) by using a modified protocol (19). A nested PCR was performed to amplify the 16S-23S rRNA intergenic spacer region of *B. burgdorferi* by using the primers and protocols developed by Liveris et al. (20). Amplicons were visualized on 1% agarose gel by using ethidium bromide. All positive samples were sequenced bi-directionally. *B. burgdorferi* amplicons were typed by comparing them with known genotypes by using BLAST (21). Ticks were tested for *B. microti* infection by using a reverse transcription PCR for *B. microti* infection with *B. burgdorferi* in *I. scapularis* nymphs and to compare infection prevalence of each of these pathogens among study sites. We derived a tick-infection prevalence ratio (or tick ratio) by dividing the prevalence of *B. burgdorferi* infection by the prevalence of *B. microti* infection from samples from each of the 3 study regions (Nantucket, southeastern Connecticut, and northeastern Connecticut). We derived a disease incidence-rate ratio (or human ratio) by dividing Lyme disease incidence rates by babesiosis incidence rates for state-reported cases by town and for each medical practice. For the combined estimates of the southeastern and northeastern Connecticut regions, the state-reported annual incidence rates were calculated by adding all cases and dividing by the respective mid-year population estimates for the towns where tick samples were collected.

We evaluated the association between the human ratio and tick ratio by fitting a linear regression model. The model included state-reported case data from babesiosis-endemic sites and case diagnoses from both medical practices. These datasets were selected with the assumption that Lyme disease and babesiosis would probably be diagnosed and reported in a similar manner at these sites. Both diseases are well known by the study physicians on Nantucket and in Mansfield, Connecticut. The Mansfield practice services a large catchment area that includes 4,000 patients from the towns where ticks were collected for this study (Eastford, Hampton, Mansfield, and Willington).

### Data Analyses

Logistic regression analyses were performed to assess differences in prevalence of infection with *B. burgdorferi* and *B. microti* in *I. scapularis* nymphs and to compare infection prevalence of each of these pathogens among study sites. We derived a tick-infection prevalence ratio (or tick ratio) by dividing the prevalence of *B. burgdorferi* infection by the prevalence of *B. microti* infection from samples from each of the 3 study regions (Nantucket, southeastern Connecticut, and northeastern Connecticut). We derived a disease incidence-rate ratio (or human ratio) by dividing Lyme disease incidence rates by babesiosis incidence rates for state-reported cases by town and for each medical practice. For the combined estimates of the southeastern and northeastern Connecticut regions, the state-reported annual incidence rates were calculated by adding all cases and dividing by the respective mid-year population estimates for the towns where tick samples were collected.

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### Incidence Rates for Babesiosis and Lyme Disease in Humans

We calculated annual incidence rates for babesiosis and Lyme disease in humans for the towns and years in which tick assessments were conducted by using reported cases and mid-year population estimates from the Connecticut Department of Public Health (23) and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health (24). We also calculated annual incidence rates for 2010 by using clinical diagnosis data from a private physician practice on Nantucket Island with ≈10,000 patients and a practice in Mansfield, Connecticut. The Mansfield practice services a large catchment area that includes 4,000 patients from the towns where ticks were collected for this study (Eastford, Hampton, Mansfield, and Willington).
emerging, if the value of the human ratio was higher than expected from the tick ratio, underreporting of babesiosis (in comparison to Lyme disease) was probable. Statistics were performed by using Stata 12 Statistical Software (StataCorp. LP, College Station, TX, USA).

**Results**

**Prevalence of B. burgdorferi and B. microti Infection in I. scapularis Nymphs**

Mean tick infection prevalence for *B. burgdorferi* was 0.23 ± 0.42 and for *B. microti* was 0.08 ± 0.26 for all sites and years combined. *B. burgdorferi* tick infection prevalence was higher than *B. microti* tick infection prevalence when all sites were combined but varied significantly by region. *B. burgdorferi* infection was 5.2 times more prevalent than *B. microti* infection in northeastern Connecticut, 2.3 times more prevalent than *B. microti* infection on Nantucket, and was not significantly different in prevalence from *B. microti* infection in southeastern Connecticut (Tables 1, 2). The tick ratio varied from 0.88 to 5.20 across regions (Tables 1, 3). Rates of co-infection with both pathogens varied from 0 to 0.06 across regions.

**Incidence Rates for Lyme Disease and Babesiosis in Humans**

Incidence rates of Lyme disease in humans ranged from 191 to 211 cases per 100,000 population, based on state-reported data; 660, based on data from the medical practice in northeastern Connecticut; and 3,750, based on data from the medical practice on Nantucket. Incidence rates for human babesiosis ranged from 7 to 85 cases per 100,000 population, based on state-reported data; 70, based on data from the northeastern Connecticut medical practice, and 1,250, based on data from the Nantucket medical practice. Lyme disease incidence rates were higher than babesiosis incidence rates in all regions, and the human ratio varied from 2.3 in southeastern Connecticut (state reported) to 30.0 in northeastern Connecticut medical practice, and 1,250, based on data from the medical practice in southeastern Connecticut calculated from state-reported data was about 6 times higher than the tick ratio. These larger human ratios in emerging areas probably result from physician underreporting of babesiosis in comparison to Lyme disease cases. The nationally reported Lyme disease and babesiosis case ratio (25:1) is even greater and is probably caused by a combination of underreporting of babesiosis and the wider geographic distribution of *B. burgdorferi*. We conclude that the ratio of ticks infected with *B. burgdorferi* to those infected with *B. microti* may be used as a sensitive surveillance tool to identify new areas where human babesiosis is endemic but has not yet been reported or is underreported.

We found areas in Connecticut where Lyme disease is endemic but babesiosis is absent, or present at very low prevalence. In contrast, no areas where babesiosis is endemic and Lyme disease is not present have been reported. Babesiosis is increasingly being reported from areas where Lyme disease alone was previously endemic. Originally reported from Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, in 1969 (14), babesiosis has expanded its geographic range.

**Association between Human and Tick Ratios**

The human ratio was higher than the corresponding tick ratio for both private practice and state-reported case data in all regions/datasets (Table 3). A linear regression of the human ratio (combining medical practice and state-reported cases in babesiosis-and Lyme disease–endemic regions) on the tick ratio yielded the following (Figure 2):

\[
HR = 1.95 \times TR + 0.34
\]

\[
HR = \text{human ratio or human incidence rate ratio}
\]

\[
TR = \text{tick ratio or tick infection prevalence ratio}
\]

 Ninety percent of the variance in the human ratio was explained by the tick ratio ($R^2 = 0.9$). The 1.95 regression coefficient indicates that exposure to *B. burgdorferi*–infected ticks was nearly twice as likely to result in a case diagnosis as was exposure to *B. microti*–infected ticks. The reported human ratio from state-reported case data in the babesiosis-emergent area in northeastern Connecticut was higher than expected by the regression model (Figure 2), suggesting underreporting of babesiosis.

**Discussion**

We examined the ratio of *B. burgdorferi* infection to *B. microti* infection in humans and ticks and found that in areas where the 2 infections have been endemic for at least 20 years, the human ratio was consistently 2 times higher than the tick ratio. We found a strong positive association between the human and tick ratios, using either state health department data from long-time babesiosis–endemic states or data from private practices, indicating that the tick ratio can be used to estimate the relative risk for humans of acquiring *B. burgdorferi* and *B. microti* infection. In contrast, the human ratio in *B. microti*–emerging areas in northeastern Connecticut calculated from state-reported data was about 6 times higher than the tick ratio. These larger human ratios in emerging areas probably result from physician underreporting of babesiosis in comparison to Lyme disease cases. The nationally reported Lyme disease and babesiosis case ratio (25:1) is even greater and is probably caused by a combination of underreporting of babesiosis and the wider geographic distribution of *B. burgdorferi*. We conclude that the ratio of ticks infected with *B. burgdorferi* to those infected with *B. microti* may be used as a sensitive surveillance tool to identify new areas where human babesiosis is endemic but has not yet been reported or is underreported.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prevalence</th>
<th>Odds ratio</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>z score</th>
<th>p value (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nantucket, MA</td>
<td>2.57</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>0.038 (1.050–6.290)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeastern CT</td>
<td>7.16</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>10.82</td>
<td>0.00 (5.01–10.23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeastern CT</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>-0.62</td>
<td>0.53 (0.52–1.39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All sites combined</td>
<td>3.71</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>10.02</td>
<td>0.00 (2.86–4.78)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Results are shown stratified by region and for all sites combined.*
Monitoring Babesiosis Emergence

to mainland Connecticut (9,25), Maine (26), Massachusetts (27,28), New Jersey (29,30), New York (7,31), and Rhode Island (32,33). A similar range expansion is being reported from the Upper Midwest (34). As with Lyme disease (12,35), the emergence of B. microti in ticks has resulted in dramatic increases in the number of reported human cases of babesiosis, with a 3-fold increase in Connecticut from 1998 to 2008 (23) and a 20-fold increase in the lower Hudson Valley in New York from 2001 to 2008 (31). Our finding of a 2.3–3.5 ratio of babesiosis to Lyme disease in babesiosis-endemic areas is consistent with the 1.7 ratio reported in a 10-year prospective study on Block Island, Rhode Island, where babesiosis and Lyme disease have been endemic for >2 decades (33) This finding suggests that as B. microti expands into areas previously enzootic for B. burgdorferi alone, the national 25:1 human ratio is likely to narrow.

The lower incidence of babesiosis in areas where both diseases are endemic is due in part to the lower prevalence of B. microti in I. scapularis nymphs. Less efficient transmission of B. microti from infectious hosts to ticks may account for this difference. Mather et al. (36) found that 45% of nymphs derived from larvae that fed on B. microti–infected P. leucopus mice were infected with B. microti sporozoites, whereas 92% of nymphs derived from larvae that fed on a B. burgdorferi–infected mouse were infected with B. microti. The decreased ability of B. microti to survive in overwintering nymphs compared with that of B. burgdorferi appears to further reduce infection prevalence in I. scapularis ticks (37). Although these laboratory findings are consistent with the higher average prevalence of B. burgdorferi, they are not sufficient to explain the large variability observed in prevalence ratios for B. burgdorferi/B. microti infection in I.

Table 3. Comparison between the ratio of Lyme disease and babesiosis incidence in humans (human ratio) and the ratio of Borrelia burgdorferi and Babesia microti infection in ticks (tick ratio), New England, 2007 and 2010*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source, y</th>
<th>Lyme disease†</th>
<th>Babesiosis†</th>
<th>Human ratio‡</th>
<th>B. burgdorferi§</th>
<th>B. microti§</th>
<th>Tick ratio¶</th>
<th>Human/tick ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private practice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nantucket, 2010</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeastern CT, 2010</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>5.20</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported to CT DPH or MA DPH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nantucket, 2010</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeastern CT, 2010</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>5.20</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeastern CT, 2007</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*CT DPH, Connecticut Department of Public Health; MA DPH, Massachusetts Department of Public Health. †Annual incidence rates of Lyme disease and human babesiosis calculated for the towns and years for which tick assessments were conducted by using private practice or state-reported cases and mid-year population estimates from CT DPH (23) and MA DPH (24). ‡Ratio of human Lyme disease incidence rates to babesiosis incidence rates. §Nymphal Ixodes scapularis tick infection prevalence with Borrelia burgdorferi and Babesia microti. ¶Ratio of I. scapularis ticks infection prevalence with B. burgdorferi and infection prevalence with B. microti.
scapularis nymphs, which ranged from 0.9 to 5.2. Local differences in I. scapularis nymal abundance (32,38) or the composition of the enzootic host community (8) may help explain this variation.

Differences in B. burgdorferi and B. microti infection prevalence in ticks were 4-fold, whereas incidence of human Lyme disease was 4-fold higher than that of babesiosis in human babesiosis–endemic areas. Thus, the disparity in Lyme disease/babesiosis human case reporting was about twice that of tick-infection prevalence. This finding may be caused by a combination of decreased ability of nymphs to transmit B. microti efficiently to humans (39); greater difficulty in diagnosing babesiosis than Lyme disease; and more frequent asymptomatic Babesia infection, particularly in the young, immunocompetent population. The rates of asymptomatic infection in adults were 25% for B. microti infection and 10% for B. burgdorferi infection in previous studies (33,40). Longitudinal studies of Lyme disease and babesiosis in humans and infection prevalence in ticks are necessary for assessing the relative importance of these factors in determining the ratio of human Lyme disease to babesiosis.

The proposed tick surveillance method can be used to monitor the emergence of babesiosis and other I. scapularis tick–borne emerging infections in the eastern United States, such as human granulocytic anaplasmosis (Anaplasmaphagocytophilum), Powassan virus disease (Powassan virus), and hard tick relapsing fever (Borrelia miyamotoi). Vector-based surveillance that compares the incidence of emerging infections to that of Lyme disease can serve as a powerful tool for identifying new disease–endemic areas, leading to early case recognition and reduction in disease risk.

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References


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