

## Retraction: Still no evidence that deer flies or deer keds transmit *B. burgdorferi* or *A. phagocytophilum*

Sunday, May 01, 2016

<http://danielcameronmd.com/swarming-deer-flies-quickly-expose-people-lyme-disease-anaplasmosis/>

by Daniel J. Cameron, MD MPH

1. The Journal of Vector Ecology was talking about deer keds seen below (family Hippoboscidae, genus Lipoptena), not deer flies (family Tabanidae, genus Chrysops). Thomas Mather pointed out a fun blog about this "tick with wings" at [http://www.tickencounter.org/tick\\_notes/tick\\_notes\\_deer\\_keds#top](http://www.tickencounter.org/tick_notes/tick_notes_deer_keds#top)
2. The *Anaplasma phagocytophilum* identified in the paper has not been identified in people.
3. The following conclusion by the authors was included but not highlighted "no evidence thus far that suggests that deer ked bite transmit *B. burgdorferi* or *A. phagocytophilum* to humans."

Thank you for your understanding.

We need to encourage more funding for entomological research, *so we are able to bring solutions to fruition to reduce tick populations and thereby reduce Lyme and tick-borne diseases.* Research to determine if the "deer keds" are capable of transmitting the pathogens to humans should also be considered.

1. Buss M, Case L, Kearney B, Coleman C, Henning JD. Detection of Lyme disease and anaplasmosis pathogens via PCR in Pennsylvania deer ked. *J Vector Ecol.* 2016;41(2):292-294.

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