

Table SIII. Differences in skin manifestations of Lyme borreliosis between children and adults

Parameter	Children ^a (reference)	Adults (reference)
SEM/MEM		
Rate of MEM among EM patients	38–40% (20)	4–7% (11)
Predilection site of SEM	Head/neck region (26–38%), trunk (9–43%), leg 17–29% (20, 36)	Leg (55–62%), trunk (21–28%), head (0–7%) (13, 37, 48)
Type of EM	Macular (14–37%) < annular (45–86%) (20, 21, 36)	Macular (66%) > annular (9) (49)
Frequency of local symptoms (e.g., itch, burning, pain)	0–41% (20)	55% (48)
Persistence of extracutaneous symptoms after therapy	None (20)	<10–20% of patients (11)
Borrelial lymphocytoma (BL)		
Prevalence of BL	14–31% of skin manifestations of LB (17, 22)	2% of skin manifestations of LB (9, 11)
Predilection site of BL	Ear (88%), breast (0–13%) (40, 41)	Breast (75–80%), ear (9–15%) (39, 40, 42)
Frequency of extracutaneous symptoms	7–18% (40, 41)	47–55% (40, 42)
Acrodermatitis chronica atrophicans		
Prevalence	11 pediatric cases described (22, 29–35)	1–2% of skin manifestations of LB (11)

^aResult from this study are included in this column.

BLEM: borrelial lymphocytoma plus erythema migrans; EM: erythema migrans; MEM: erythema migrans with multiple lesions; SEM: solitary erythema migrans.