

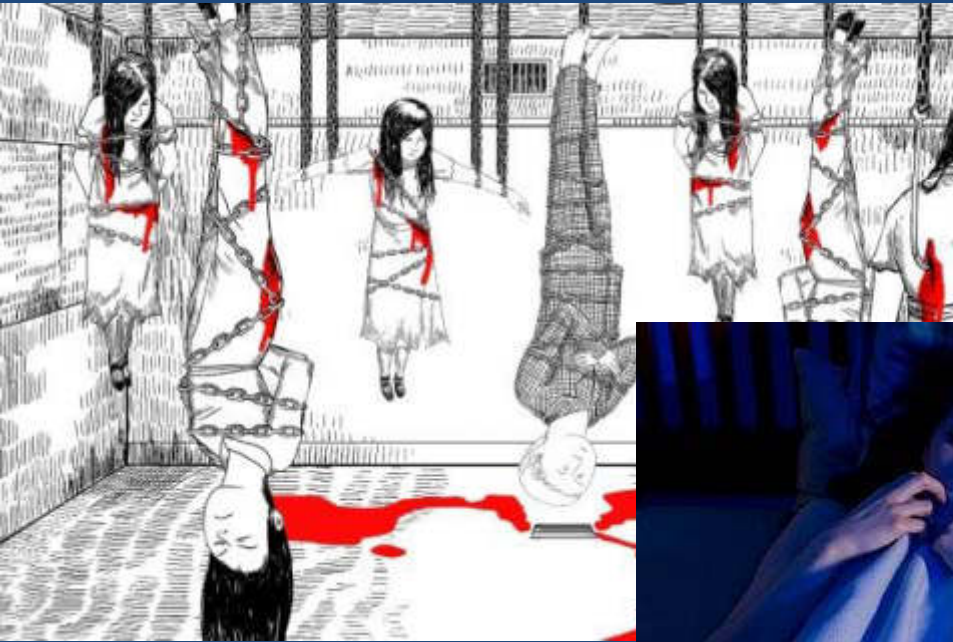
Processing				
Fluency of speech	4%	(0–8%)	62%	(52–72%)
Reading comprehension	6%	(1–11%)	59%	(49–69%)
Spelling errors	8%	(3–13%)	56%	(46–66%)
Word substitution errors	5%	(1–9%)	55%	(45–65%)
Calculation	10%	(4–16%)	51%	(41–61%)
Optic ataxia	1%	(0–3%)	51%	(41–61%)
Auditory comprehension	5%	(1–9%)	49%	(39–59%)
Handwriting	8%	(3–13%)	47%	(37–57%)
Letter reversals	2%	(0–5%)	45%	(35–55%)
Fluency of written language	2%	(0–5%)	43%	(33–53%)
Number reversals	1%	(0–3%)	39%	(29–49%)
Left–right confusion	6%	(1–11%)	30%	(21–39%)
Transposition of laterality	2%	(0–5%)	22%	(14–30%)
Spatial perceptual distortions	1%	(0–3%)	21%	(13–29%)
Sound localization	3%	(0–6%)	19%	(11–27%)

Executive Functioning



Executive functioning				
Brain fog	3%	(0–6%)	84%	(77–91%)
Unfocused concentration	4%	(0–8%)	81%	(73–89%)
Prioritizing multiple tasks	6%	(1–11%)	76%	(68–84%)
Multitasking	3%	(0–6%)	74%	(65–83%)
Mental apathy	4%	(0–8%)	72%	(63–81%)
Obsessive thoughts	4%	(0–8%)	56%	(46–66%)
Racing thoughts	1%	(0–3%)	54%	(44–64%)
Abstract reasoning	3%	(0–6%)	51%	(41–61%)
Intrusive thoughts	no data			
Time management	no data			

Imagery



Imagery				
Vivid nightmares	3%	(0–6%)	38%	(28–48%)
Hypnagogic hallucinations	2%	(0–5%)	21%	(13–29%)
Illusions	2%	(0–5%)	20%	(12–28%)
Capacity for visual imagery	2%	(0–5%)	19%	(11–27%)
Intrusive aggressive images	1%	(0–3%)	19%	(11–27%)
Hallucinations (auditory, visual, olfactory, and tactile)	2%	(0–5%)	18%	(10–26%)
Intrusive images, other	1%	(0–3%)	10%	(4–16%)
Intrusive sexual images	1%	(0–3%)	6%	(1–11%)

Intrusive Symptoms

- “Frightening, stabbing, horrific images -usually of death, dying or pain and suffering. Often gory and unreal as in a horror story. Faces mostly with blood or terror exaggerated awful expressions. Visions of stabbing or killing often of those close to you or familiar. Episodic, not continuous. Fleeting faces most usually of the worse possible situation Helpless stumped bodies perhaps close to death. These images don't seem to necessarily be associated with a particular occasion, place or time, but come and **invade the privacy of my mind.**”

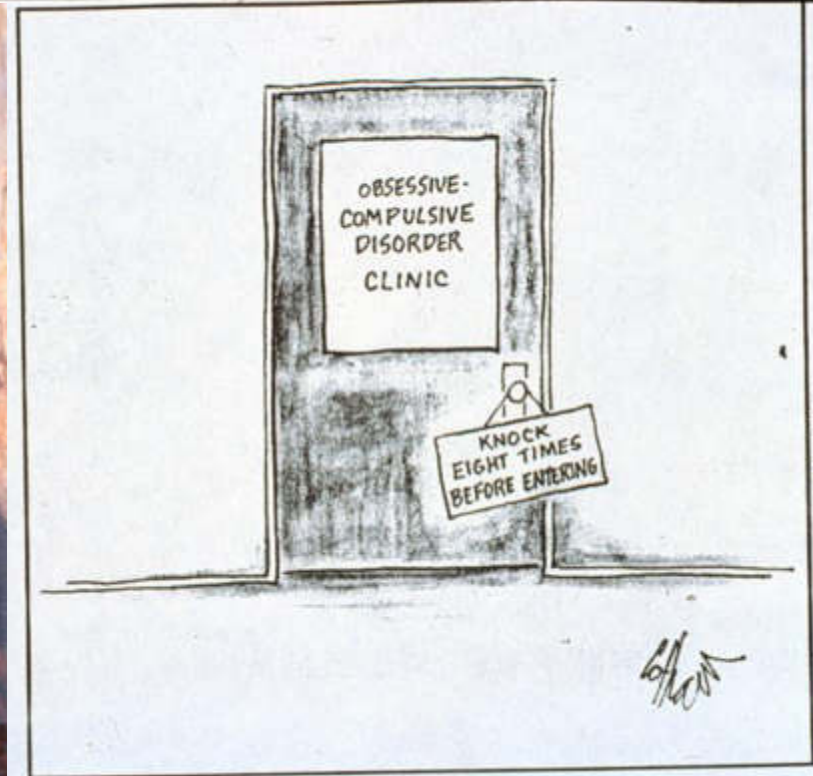
Emotional				
Decreased frustration tolerance	5%	(1–9%)	80%	(72–88%)
Sudden mood swings	3%	(0–6%)	74%	(65–83%)
Anhedonia	3%	(0–6%)	64%	(55–73%)
Crying spells	0%	(0–0%)	50%	(40–60%)
Hypervigilance	1%	(0–3%)	45%	(35–55%)
Paranoia	1%	(0–3%)	26%	(17–35%)
Hyperarousal	no data			
Dissociative symptoms				
Depersonalization	2%	(0–5%)	64%	(55–73%)
Derealization	1%	(0–3%)	29%	(20–38%)
Dissociative Episodes	0%	(0–0%)	12%	(6–18%)

Behavioral				
Decreased job/school performance	2%	(0–5%)	78%	(70–86%)
Decreased social functioning	6%	(1–11%)	72%	(63–81%)
Compensatory compulsions	2%	(0–5%)	58%	(48–68%)
Dropping objects	2%	(0–5%)	52%	(42–62%)
Exaggerated startle reflex	1%	(0–3%)	49%	(39–59%)
Explosive anger	3%	(0–6%)	39%	(29–49%)
Marital/Family problems	4%	(0–8%)	39%	(29–49%)
Accident prone	4%	(0–8%)	35%	(26–44%)
Disinhibition	2%	(0–5%)	33%	(24–42%)
Suicidal	1%	(0–3%)	28%	(19–37%)
Substance abuse	1%	(0–3%)	12%	(6–18%)
Legal difficulties	1%	(0–3%)	8%	(3–13%)
Homicidal	0%	(0–0%)	1%	(0–3%)

Suicide a Lym& & Associated Diseases

- Suicidality seen in LAD contributes to causing a significant number of previously unexplained suicides and is associated with immune-mediated and metabolic changes resulting in psychiatric and other symptoms which are possibly intensified by negative attitudes about LAD from others. Some LAD suicides are associated with being overwhelmed by multiple debilitating symptoms, and others are impulsive, bizarre, and unpredictable.
- Negative attitudes about LAD from family, friends, doctors, and the health care system may also contribute to suicide risk. By indirect calculations, it is estimated there are possibly over 1,200 LAD suicides in the US per year.

Psychiatric Syndromes



Psychiatric syndromes				
Depression	9%	(3–15%)	79%	(71–87%)
Generalized anxiety disorder	3%	(0–6%)	53%	(43–63%)
Panic disorder	2%	(0–5%)	49%	(39–59%)
Social anxiety disorder	7%	(2–12%)	36%	(27–45%)
Obsessive compulsive disorder	2%	(0–5%)	24%	(16–32%)
Posttraumatic stress disorder	6%	(1–11%)	16%	(9–23%)
Rapid cycling bipolar	3%	(0–6%)	11%	(5–17%)

Fatigue & Sleep Disorders



Vegetative				
Energy				
Fatigue	1%	(0–3%)	76%	(68–84%)
Sleep				
Non-restorative sleep	4%	(0–8%)	76%	(68–84%)
Insomnia				
Hypersomnia	2%	(0–5%)	73%	(64–82%)
Insomnia, mid	1%	(0–3%)	72%	(63–81%)
Insomnia, initial	5%	(1–9%)	70%	(61–79%)
Insomnia, late	1%	(0–3%)	58%	(48–68%)
Loss of circadian rhythm	5%	(1–9%)	44%	(34–54%)
Delayed sleep phase disorder	no data			
Sleep apnea, central	no data			
Sleep apnea, obstructive	no data			
Sleep paralysis	no data			
Cataplexy	no data			
Narcolepsy	no data			

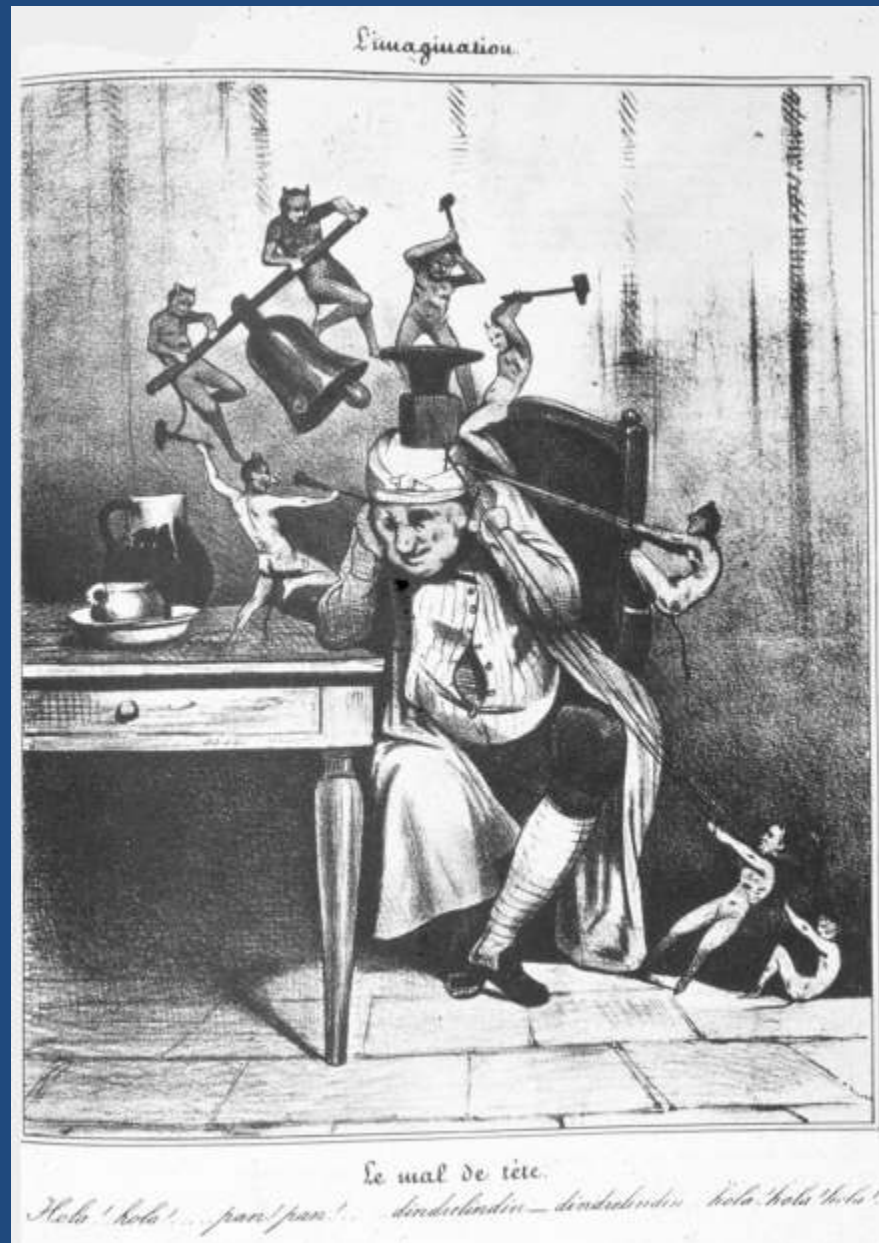
Eating				
Anorexia	1%	(0–3%)	45%	(35–55%)
Weight loss	1%	(0–3%)	45%	(35–55%)
Non-appetite over-eating	2%	(0–5%)	34%	(25–43%)
Weight gain without increased food intake	1%	(0–3%)	27%	(18–36%)
Weight gain with increased food intake	2%	(0–5%)	22%	(14–30%)

Sexual functioning

Decreased libido	4%	(0–8%)	60%	(50–70%)
Decreased arousal	1%	(0–3%)	42%	(32–52%)
Decreased orgasm	2%	(0–5%)	41%	(31–51%)
Increased libido	1%	(0–3%)	9%	(3–15%)
Altered sexual imagery	0%	(0–0%)	3%	(0–6%)

Temperature control				
Intolerance to cold	2%	(0–5%)	64%	(55–73%)
Body temperature fluctuations	3%	(0–6%)	63%	(54–72%)
Night sweats	2%	(0–5%)	60%	(50–70%)
Chills	2%	(0–5%)	59%	(49–69%)
Intolerance to heat	2%	(0–5%)	58%	(48–68%)
Decreased body temperature	5%	(1–9%)	52%	(42–62%)
Flushing	3%	(0–6%)	49%	(39–59%)
Low grade fevers	1%	(0–3%)	47%	(37–57%)

Headaches



Neurological				
Headache (neurological and musculoskeletal)				
Headache	3%	(0–6%)	68%	(59–77%)
Tension	2%	(0–5%)	57%	(47–67%)
Cervical radiculopathy	0%	(0–0%)	43%	(33–53%)
Temporal mandibular joint	2%	(0–5%)	41%	(31–51%)
Sinus	5%	(1–9%)	41%	(31–51%)
Migraine	4%	(0–8%)	33%	(24–42%)
Cluster	0%	(0–0%)	10%	(4–16%)
Coital cephalgia	0%	(0–0%)	4%	(0–8%)
Thunderclap	no data			

Cranial nerves				
I Olfactory: loss of smell, altered taste	2%	(0–5%)	22%	(14–30%)
II Optic (and ophthalmologic)				
Photophobia to bright light	3%	(0–6%)	61%	(51–71%)
Floaters	1%	(0–3%)	56%	(46–66%)
Blurred vision	2%	(0–5%)	50%	(40–60%)
Sensitivity to fluorescent and flicker	3%	(0–6%)	48%	(38–58%)
Eye pain	2%	(0–5%)	36%	(27–45%)
Night blindness	4%	(0–8%)	36%	(27–45%)
Dry eyes	0%	(0–0%)	32%	(23–41%)
Flashes	0%	(0–0%)	23%	(15–31%)
Conjunctivitis	0%	(0–0%)	19%	((11–27%)
Peripheral shadows	2%	(0–5%)	18%	(18–26%)
Blind spots	1%	(0–3%)	12%	(6–18%)
Optic neuritis	0%	(0–0%)	2%	(0–5%)
Papilledema	0%	(0–0%)	1%	(0–3%)
Iritis	0%	(0–0%)	1%	(0–3%)
Panopsia	no data			

Cranial Nerves II-XII



III, IV, VI Double vision or eye drifts when tired, ptosis	2%	(0–5%)	36%	(27–45%)
V Sensory loss, pain	0%	(0–0%)	27%	(18–36%)
VII Bell’s palsy	2%	(0–5%)	16%	(9–23%)
VIII Dizziness	2%	(0–5%)	53%	(43–63%)
Tinnitus	1%	(0–3%)	51%	(41–61%)
Motion sickness	9%	(3–15%)	40%	(30–50%)
Vertigo	1%	(0–3%)	29%	(20–38%)
Hearing loss	1%	(0–3%)	26%	(17–35%)
Tullio’s	0%	(0–0%)	12%	(6–18%)
Mal de débarquement	no data			
IX, X Episodic loss of speech, choking on food, difficulty swallowing	0%	(0–0%)	36%	(27–45%)
XI. Sternocleidomastoid and trapezius pain and/or paresis	0%	(0–0%)	44%	(34–54%)
XII. Tongue deviates to side	0%	(0–0%)	5%	(1–9%)

Seizures

Partial

2%

(0–5%)

8%

(3–13%)

Grand mal

1%

(0–3%)

4%

(0–8%)

Other neurological				
Tingling	1%	(0–3%)	71%	(62–80%)
Paresis	2%	(0–5%)	66%	(57–75%)
Numbness	1%	(0–3%)	59%	(49–69%)
Twitching	1%	(0–3%)	56%	(46–66%)
Muscle tightness	0%	(0–0%)	56%	(46–66%)
Restless leg	5%	(1–9%)	50%	(40–60%)
Sensory loss	1%	(0–3%)	40%	(30–50%)
Tremor	3%	(0–6%)	40%	(30–50%)
Myoclonic jerks	1%	(0–3%)	38%	(28–48%)
Burning	1%	(0–3%)	36%	(27–45%)
Static electric sensation	0%	(0–0%)	35%	(26–44%)
Formication, crawling sensation	0%	(0–0%)	35%	(26–44%)
Stabbing sensation	0%	(0–0%)	28%	(19–37%)
Romberg positive	1%	(0–3%)	21%	(13–29%)
Herniated disc(s)	4%	(0–8%)	14%	(7–21%)
Ataxia	1%	(0–3%)	6%	(1–11%)
Other neurological	1%	(0–3%)	6%	(1–11%)
Extrapyramidal symptoms	0%	(0–0%)	3%	(0–6%)
Tourette’s	0%	(0–0%)	2%	(0–5%)
Torticollis	0%	(0–0%)	1%	(0–3%)
Spasticity	1%	(0–3%)	1%	(0–3%)
Sensation of wetness	no data			
Sensation of vibration	no data			

Musculoskeletal

Joint pain, swelling, tightness, and crepitation (specify joints)	2%	(0–5%)	81%	(73–89%)
Myalgia	1%	(0–3%)	54%	(44–64%)
Chondritis (ear, nose, and costochondral)	0%	(0–0%)	38%	(28–48%)
Fibromyalgia	1%	(0–3%)	36%	(27–45%)
Plantar fasciitis	0%	(0–0%)	33%	(24–42%)
Epicondylitis	2%	(0–5%)	20%	(12–28%)
Tendonitis	3%	(0–6%)	17%	(10–24%)
Carpal tunnel	1%	(0–3%)	15%	(8–22%)
Bone thinning/fractures	1%	(0–3%)	7%	(2–12%)
Periostitis (tibia, ribs, iliac crest, sternum, clavicle,	4%	(0–8%)	7%	(2–12%)
Deep bone pain	no data			
Foot pain	no data			
Ehlers-Danlos	no data			

Cardiovascular



Cardiovascular				
Racing pulse	0%	(0–0%)	48%	(38–58%)
Chest pain	2%	(0–5%)	39%	(29–49%)
Episodes rapid and slow heart rate	0%	(0–0%)	34%	(25–43%)
Mitral valve prolapse	4%	(0–8%)	20%	(12–28%)
Murmur	7%	(2–12%)	16%	(9–23%)
Hypertension	2%	(0–5%)	15%	(8–22%)
Postural orthostatic hypotension	0%	(0–0%)	12%	(6–18%)
Heart block	2%	(0–5%)	11%	(5–17%)
Hypertensive crisis	1%	(0–3%)	3%	(0–6%)
Cardiomyopathy	0%	(0–0%)	2%	(0–5%)
Pericarditis	0%	(0–0%)	1%	(0–3%)
Postural orthostatic tachycardia	no data			

Upper respiratory, dental, and pulmonary				
Shortness of breath	1%	(0–3%)	43%	(33–53%)
Swollen glands	0%	(0–0%)	41%	(31–51%)
Allergies	7%	(2–12%)	35%	(26–44%)
Tooth pain	0%	(0–0%)	32%	(23–41%)
Cough	1%	(0–3%)	28%	(19–37%)
Periodontal disease	0%	(0–0%)	19%	(11–27%)
Asthma	4%	(0–8%)	14%	(7–21%)
Nose bleeds	1%	(0–3%)	7%	(2–12%)
Air hunger	no data			

Gastrointestinal

Irritable bowel	6%	(1–11%)	50%	(40–60%)
Abdominal bloating	1%	(0–3%)	42%	(32–52%)
Upper GI distress	6%	(1–11%)	25%	(17–33%)
Inflammatory bowel	0%	(0–0%)	2%	(0–5%)
Cholecystitis	0%	(0–0%)	2%	(0–5%)
Gastroparesis	0%	(0–0%)	1%	(0–3%)
Hepatitis	0%	(0–0%)	1%	(0–3%)
Pancreatitis	0%	(0–0%)	1%	(0–3%)
Gall stones	0%	(0–0%)	1%	(0–3%)
Non-calculous cholecystitis	no data			
Cyclic vomiting	no data			

Genitourinary				
Spastic bladder	1%	(0–3%)	47%	(37–57%)
Menstrual irregularity	3%	(0–6%)	30%	(21–39%)
Genital pain	1%	(0–3%)	27%	(18–36%)
Breast tenderness, pain	1%	(0–3%)	24%	(16–32%)
Urinary incontinence	1%	(0–3%)	18%	(10–26%)
Recurrent UTI	1%	(0–3%)	11%	(5–17%)
Lactation	0%	(0–0%)	8%	(3–13%)
Anesthesia of genitalia	0%	(0–0%)	6%	(1–11%)
Atrophy of genitalia	0%	(0–0%)	3%	(0–6%)
Interstitial cystitis	0%	(0–0%)	1%	(0–3%)

Other				
Hair loss	2%	(0–5%)	47%	(37–57%)
Chronic pain	0%	(0–0%)	41%	(31–51%)
Alcohol intolerance	3%	(0–6%)	41%	(31–51%)
Ecchymosis	1%	(0–3%)	34%	(25–43%)
Multiple chemical sensitivity	2%	(0–5%)	25%	(17–33%)
Thyroid dysfunction	1%	(0–3%)	20%	(12–28%)
Hypoglycemia	2%	(0–5%)	20%	(12–28%)
Ankle edema	1%	(0–3%)	20%	(12–28%)
Adrenal insufficiency	0%	(0–0%)	10%	(4–16%)
Vasculitis	0%	(0–0%)	5%	(1–9%)
Wilson syndrome	0%	(0–0%)	4%	(0–8%)
Splenomegaly	0%	(0–0%)	4%	(0–8%)
Lymphocytoma	3%	(0–6%)	3%	(0–6%)
Acrodermatitis chronicum atrophicans	0%	(0–0%)	1%	(0–3%)
Erythema of palms and soles	0%	(0–0%)	0%	(0–0%)
Mold sensitivity	no data			
Bartonella tracks	no data			

Symptom patterns				
Progression of symptoms	0%	(0–0%)	86%	(79–93%)
Fluctuation of symptoms	0%	(0–0%)	82%	(74–90%)
Stress increased symptoms	0%	(0–0%)	77%	(69–85%)
Herxheimer reaction	0%	(0–0%)	73%	(64–82%)
Antibiotic reduce symptoms	0%	(0–0%)	72%	(63–81%)
A 28 day or longer symptom cycle	0%	(0–0%)	43%	(33–53%)

Can our healthcare system meet the runaway demand for a specialty that is already experiencing acute shortages?

- According to multiple surveys, the number of Americans reporting at least one of the following conditions has doubled from 20% to 40% since the start of the pandemic:
 - Anxiety
 - Depression
 - Substance use
 - Suicidal ideation
 - Stress
 - Trauma

Lyme Treatments with COVID-19 Therapeutic Potential

- Ivermectin
- Fluvoxamine
- Hydroxychloroquine, Mepron, other anti-malaria treatments
- Zithromax, other antibiotics
- Disulfiram
- Quercetin
- Treatments that improve immune functioning
- Vitamin A, B-3, C, D, zinc, NAC
- Methylene blue

A Novel Plan to Deal with SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19 Disease

- None of our active patients on antibacterial treatments have come down with severe COVID-19 disease which suggests being on antibacterial treatment somehow protects against SARS-CoV-2 and severe COVID-19 disease
- If a person develops symptoms associated with SARS-CoV-2 and/or the pulse oximeter drops below 92mmHg (normal, >95mmHg), immediately start treatment with doxycycline or minocycline at 100mg twice daily and continue for one week with oximeter monitoring

POST-ACUTE OR PROLONGED COVID-19: TREATMENT WITH IVERMECTIN FOR PATIENTS WITH PERSISTENT, OR POST-ACUTE SYMPTOMS

- 33 adult patients with Persistent or Post-Acute Symptoms of COVID-19 were treated with Ivermectin. In 94% of the 33 patients, clinical improvement to some degree (partial or total) was observed after 2 doses of Ivermectin. Total improvement (without any symptoms) was observed in 87.9% of the patients after the 2 daily doses of Ivermectin. In 12.1% of patients whose symptoms had not been completely resolved after the first 2 doses, additional doses of Ivermectin treatment were administered according to the protocol, and total clinical resolution of symptoms was observed in 94% of cases.

Did Infections Caused by World War I Contribute to Causing World War II?

- How many of those who recovered from WWI-associated infections had residual neurological impairments that increased their risk for violence?



Will these pandemics cause a chronic mental illness epidemic &/or WWIII?

- The COVID-19 & TBD pandemics are causing chronic neuropsychiatric impairments in millions, possibly billions globally.
- The losses from the pandemic & shutdowns have caused great socioeconomic damage.
- Will the combination of neuropsychiatric impairments and socioeconomic damage result in conflicts and possibly WWIII?

Action Plan

- Although competing with special interests, a greater recognition of the symptoms of Lyme diseases & COVID-19 and effective treatment can help prevent needless suffering, disability, death, developmental impairments, learning disabilities, mental illnesses, suicides, general medical illnesses and economic and non-economic costs.
- Let's develop a protective legacy.

Recent Articles I

- **Suicide and Lyme and associated diseases.** Neuropsychiatr Dis Treat. 2017 16;13:1575-87.
- **Did Infections Caused by World War I Contribute to Causing World War II?** Contagion Live. January 5, 2018.
- **Aggressiveness, Violence, Homicidality, Homicide and Lyme Disease.** Neurol Disease and Treatment. 2018;14; 693—713
- **Neuropsychiatric Lyme Borreliosis: An Overview with a Focus on a Specialty Psychiatrist's Clinical Practice.** Healthcare (Basel) 2018. 6(3), 104
- **Proposed Lyme Disease Guidelines and Psychiatric Illnesses.** Bransfield RC, Cook MJ, Bransfield DR. Healthcare (Basel). 2019. 9;7(3).
- **A Tale of Two Pandemics** <https://aonm.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/18-25-1.pdf>
- **(Published in IHCAN Magazine)** <https://www.ihcan-mag.com/>

Recent Articles II

- **Differentiating Psychosomatic, Somatopsychic, Multisystem Illnesses and Medical Uncertainty.** Bransfield RC, Friedman KJ. Healthcare (Basel). 2019 8;7(4). pii: E114.
- **Chronic Lyme Disease: An Evidence-Based Definition by the ILADS Working Group** Shor S, Szantyr B, Green C, Bransfield RC, Phillips S, Liegner K, Burrascano, J, Maloney E. Antibiotics. 2019. 8(4), 269.
- **A Clinical Diagnostic System for Late Stage Neuropsychiatric Lyme Borreliosis Based upon an Analysis of 100 Patients** Bransfield RC, Cook MJ, Aidlen DM, Javia S. Healthcare (Basel). 2020, 8(1), 13
- Hans Christiaan Klein, Lot de Witte, Robert Bransfield, and Peter Paul De Deyn. **PET Imaging of Microglia Activation and Infection in Neuropsychiatric Disorders with Potential Infectious Origin.** In book: PET and SPECT in Neurology. © Springer Nature Switzerland AG 2021 873 R. A. J. O. Dierckx et al. (eds.). December 2020.

Recent Videos I

- **Dr Bransfield: A Tale of Two Pandemics - Lyme & Covid**
May 26, 2020
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5InnliPUfP8&feature=youtu.be&fbclid=IwAR0Vbwhp_FE5vWSruatn4kNuCZuE2XQ3bH1KxMJVhMcw7WfQn06-NDvccXE
- **Dr. Robert Bransfield Q & A session - YouTube**
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kL2Zt_p_0LE&fbclid=IwAR0LtGoEetrzXMEY4Hmq5QoKVL10OPvZzgnV3RY0eQTAZiic9r1_BhCDQR8
- **Dr. Robert Bransfield on using Disulfiram for Lyme, depression and suicide prevention** June 1, 2020
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9iYalHaGE7g&feature=emb_logo
- **Special Interview with Lyme Expert, Dr. Robert C. Bransfield - YouTube** Charles E Holman Foundation August 7, 2020 <https://www.morgellonssurvey.org/special-interview-with-lyme-expert-dr-robert-c-bransfield/>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wpeKTEvdKvE&feature=share&fbclid=IwAR0f2F6Vgcs6Q3teFYIpfGoB1pRGcLY3NPvNqdkFBmP9K_JDEZJauV7GyWI

Recent Videos II

- **Part 1 - Lyme & Associated Diseases & Addictive & Substance Abuse Disorders: the Hijacked Brain - YouTube** August 2020
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YLfmfwK4V7M>
- **Part 2 – Q&A Lyme & Associated Diseases & Addictive & Substance Abuse Disorders: the Hijacked Brain – YouTube** 2020
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AFDI1O1wiAU>
- **Expert Opinions: IDSA Guidelines** Project Lyme. Dec 17, 2020.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?fbclid=IwAR3oGtaNjfGt4RaoUKKtsS3fVmNmdM1u_HoSvC5fKVaeqBk2Szd_Aqy2oQA&v=n9JNZO-B64E&feature=youtu.be
- **The Monster Inside Me | Lyme Disease Documentary (Trailer)**
<https://www.themonsterinsideme.com/?fbclid=IwAR04G8qahIU3rl6KCIGj-4hyFuG9jvGa9eNzo7f27e5w1LQKS1kdejzrQnQ>
- **Lyme/Tick-Borne Diseases and Neuropsychiatry**. PA Lyme Disease Resource Center. January 19, 2020. **Virtual Lyme Impact Series Videos - PA Lyme Resource Network**
<https://palyme.org/virtual-lyme-impact-series/>

Thanks for your attention



Discussion and Questions?