The research that causes chronic Lyme disease and STARI/Master's disease is physiologically similar, but not new and has not been defined. Borrelia burgdorferi (BB), which is the causative agent of Lyme disease, has been studied extensively in the past but not for the purpose of understanding the symptoms of chronic Lyme disease. The first step in understanding the connection between STARI and Lyme disease involves analyzing the evidence supporting the theory that Borrelia burgdorferi is the cause of STARI/Master's disease.

Dr. Willy Burgdorfer believes that Borrelia burgdorferi is the agent of STARI/Master's disease. In a study published in 1996, Dr. Burgdorfer and his team identified an uncultivable Borrelia species in the hard tick Amblyomma americanum, which was associated with a Lyme disease-like illness. This finding supports the hypothesis that Borrelia burgdorferi is the cause of STARI/Master's disease.

In addition to Borrelia burgdorferi, Dr. Burgdorfer also identified a bacteriophage of Borrelia burgdorferi called BB-1, which is a bacteriophage of Borrelia burgdorferi. BB-1 is believed to be responsible for the transmission of Borrelia burgdorferi to humans. This bacteriophage is known to be associated with a number of symptoms, including chronic fatigue, muscle pain, and joint pain.

The scientific connection between STARI and chronic Lyme disease is supported by the discovery of a number of cases of STARI/Master's disease patients who have been diagnosed with Borrelia burgdorferi infection. This correlation supports the hypothesis that Borrelia burgdorferi is the cause of STARI/Master's disease.

It is important to note that the relationship between STARI/Master's disease and chronic Lyme disease is not fully understood. Further research is needed to fully understand the relationship between these two diseases and to develop effective treatments for patients with STARI/Master's disease.