A vaccine for Lyme was developed in Yale in 1996 in response to the increasing infestation of Lyme in the United States rural population. This vaccine would have worked by killing the Lyme bacteria as soon as it pierced the skin. Studies conducted in a Yale laboratory showed that not only did the vaccine clear the infection from the victim, but also the tick which carried the disease disease to the human because of its ability to suck into the human's blood carrying the antedote into itself.

After citation

This vaccine would have been very useful if it had passed. Unfortunately, it was discontinued in 1999 due to lack of funding.