TICK REMOVAL



- . Longer the tick attachment, greater the risk of infection
- . Do not burn or use any substance on tick.
- . Do not grasp, squeeze or twist the body of tick.
- Grasp tick close to skin with tweezers.
- . Pull tick straight out.
- Use antiseptic on skin afterward.
- . Disinfect hands thoroughly.
- . Dispose of tick in tape or save for testing/ identification

Remember, one tick bite can give you more than one disease

Always see a physician for possible diagnosis. testing and treatment, especially if tick parts remain after removal





Research, Education, Prevention, & Patient support

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TICK IDENTIFICATION

Ixodes scapularis (deer tick, blacklegged tick) Found: Northeast, Unner Midwest, and much of the South Transmite: Lyme habesinsis ananlasmosis Powassan encenhalitis tick naralysis tularemia hartonellosis ehrlichiosis (Fhrlichia muris-like). Borrelia miyamotoi. Borrelia mayonii.







Amblyomma americanum (lone star tick) Found: Fastern II S. Transmits: human monocytic ehrlichinsis STARI, tularemia, tick paralysis, O fever, Heartland virus, Can develon meat allergy after hite.





Dermacentor variabilis (dog tick) Found: All U.S. Transmits: Rocky Mountain spotted fever. tularemia, tick paralysis.





Ixodes pacificus (western blacklegged tick) Found: Far West Transmits: Lyme, babesiosis, anaplasmosis. hartonellosis





Larvae Nymph Adult Male Adult Female

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photos courtesy of James L. Occi, MA, MS and Robert S. Lane, PhD

MAJOR TICK-BORNE DISEASES

Lyme Signs & Symptoms

FM (hull's eye) rash at hite site (less than 50%), other types of rashes rash at other than hite site flu-like illness Musculoskeletal: inint/muscle nain in feet swelling in toes balls of feet, ankle pain, burning in feet, shin splints, joint pain or swelling, stiffness of the joints, neck or back, muscle pain or cramps that may migrate, neck creaks and cracks. neck stiffness TM I Reproductive testicular pain / pelvic pain, menstrual irregularity, milk production (lactation), sexual dysfunction or loss of libido Cardiac/Pulmonary: chest nain or rib soreness, shortness of breath, heart nalnitations nulse skins heart block heart murmur or valve prolanse Tyme carditis can cause death. Neurological: twitching of the face evelids or other muscles headache tingling numbness burning or stabbing sensations, facial paralysis (Rell's nalsy) dizziness noor halance increased motion sickness light-headedness wooziness difficulty walking tremor confusion difficulty in thinking or with concentration or reading forgetfulness poor short term memory disorientation (getting lost, going to wrong place), difficulty with speech, double or blurry vision, eye pain, blindness, increased floaters, increased sensitivity to light or sound. buzzing or ringing in ears, ear pain, deafness, seizure activity, white matter lesions, low blood pressure, Neuropsychiatric: mood swings, violent outbursts, irritability, depression, disturbed sleep (too much, too little, early awakening), personality changes, obsessive/compulsive disorder. paranoia, panic/anxiety attacks, hallucinations, Gastrointestinal: nausea or vomiting difficulty eating change in bowel function (constipation, diarrhea), gastritis, abdominal cramping, irritable bladder or bladder dysfunction, cystitis, Other: fever, sweats, or chills, weight change (loss or gain), fatique tiredness hair loss swollen glands sore throat difficulty swallowing, swelling around the eyes.

Lone star tick bite meat allergy - Tick saliva triggers immune response to alpha-gal found in red meat. Symptoms: anaphylaxis can occur.

Babesiosis - Protozoan, babesia microti, WA-1, MO-1; sometimes fatal in elderly or those without spleen. Symptoms include fever, chills, fatique, headache, muscle pain, sweats & anemia

Rartonellosis - Rartonella enn can he transmitted by cat hite/scratch or tick bite when atypical presentations may result including visual nrohlems headaches enlarged lymnh nodes resistant neurological deficite new eneet of a coizure disorder Diagnosis by IFA and PCR



Ehrlichiosis - Human monocytic Support for this project ehrlichiosis caused by Ehrlichia chaffeensis (symptoms below).

has been provided by Rotary International

Ananlasmosis - Caused by Ananlasma phagacytophilum Symptoms of both ehrlichiosis and anaplasmosis include fever malaise headaches chills severe muscle aches More severe illness may result if co-infected with Lyme disease Lab tests show decreased white blood cells & platelets elevated liver enzymes. Death can result

STARI (southern tick-associated rash illness) - A Lyme-like disease transmitted by lone star tick, may get rash, other early Lyme symptoms, no test available.

Bocky Mountain Snotted Fever - Caused by the bacterium Rickettsia rickettsii. Symptoms include headaches, myalgia. and a characteristic rash usually beginning on wrists ankles nalms soles

Tularemia - Caused by a bacterium, Francisella tularensis. Symptoms include headache, chilliness, vomiting, aching pains, fever, Infection site develops into an ulcer, swollen glands, sweating, weight loss, debility.

Powassan Virus - Caused by flavi virus, Tick bite to illness onset 1 week to 1 month, Can cause encephalitis & meningitis Symptoms can include fever head ache vomiting weakness, confusion, loss of coordination, speech difficulties, seizures, sometimes death.

Borrelia miyamotoi - Lyme-like, transmitted by deer tick. Symptoms include fever, headaches, muscle aches, chills, PCR diagnosis.

Other tick-horne diseases - Pacific Coast tick fever (Pacific Coast tick), tick-borne relapsing fever (ornithodoros tick), Colorado tick fever (Bocky Mt. wood tick). Bickettsia parkeri rickettsiosis (Gulf Coast tick), Bourbon virus (unknown tick), Heartland virus (deer tick), Q fever (deer tick)

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