



Research, Education,
Prevention, & Patient support

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Tick Removal

- Do not burn or use any substance on tick.
- Do not grasp, squeeze or twist body of tick.
- Grasp tick close to skin with tweezers.
- Pull tick straight out.
- Use antiseptic on skin.
- Disinfect hands thoroughly.

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

Thanks to: IGeneX Labs
797 San Antonio Rd., Palo Alto, CA 94303
800.832.3200 www.igenex.com

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Tick Identification Guide

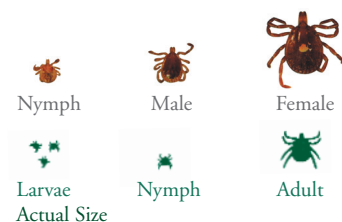
Ixodes scapularis (includes deer tick)

Transmits agents of: Lyme, babesiosis, anaplasmosis, tick paralysis, Powassan encephalitis.
Possibly transmits: tularemia, bartonella.



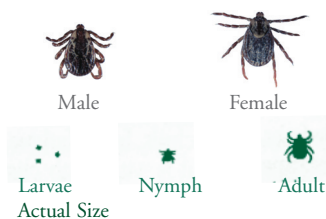
Amblyomma americanum (includes lone star)

Transmits agents of: ehrlichiosis, STARI (southern tick-associated rash illness), tick paralysis, tularemia.
Possibly transmits: Rocky Mt. spotted fever.



Dermacentor variabilis (includes American dog tick and wood tick)

Transmits agents of Rocky Mt. spotted fever, tick paralysis, tularemia.
Possibly transmits: ehrlichiosis. Although a small percentage of dog ticks carry the Lyme bacteria, no transmission has been proven.



Photos: James L. Occi MA, MS