

▼ Photo credit: URI TickEncounter Resource Center, TickEncounter.org



Female
(enlarged)

Deer/Blacklegged tick

Ixodes scapularis

Associated with Lyme disease,
Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis,
Bartonellosis, *Borrelia miyamotoi*
and Powassan virus*



Male



Nymph



Female
(enlarged)

American Dog tick

Dermacentor variabilis

Associated with Ehrlichiosis,
Rocky Mountain Spotted fever
and Tularemia*



Male



Female
(enlarged)

Lone Star tick

Amblyomma americanum

Associated with Ehrlichiosis, Rocky
Mountain Spotted fever and STARI;
may trigger red meat allergies*



Male



Nymph

***a tick bite can give you more than one infection**

Protect & Inspect

- Avoid tick habitats
- Spray shoes/clothing with Permethrin or wear pre-treated clothes
- Wear long sleeves/pants, tuck pants into socks
- Spray skin with insect repellent
- Do daily tick checks for all (pets too)
- Shower as soon as possible; check head to toe, front to back

Remove & Monitor

- Remove tick immediately, which is critical to prevent disease
- Grab tick close to skin with tweezers
- Pull gently straight upwards until tick releases
- DO NOT put anything on tick (petroleum jelly, nail polish, etc.), twist, jerk or squeeze tick
- Seal tick in ziplock bag with moist cotton ball
- Clean bite site with antiseptic
- See physician: testing, diagnosis, treatment
- Consider tick testing
- Monitor for symptoms in coming days/weeks/months



State-Wide Advocacy & Support



www.palyme.org

 PA Lyme Resource Network

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