



Blacklegged Tick (*Ixodes scapularis*)



Lone Star Tick (*Amblyomma americanum*)



Dog Tick (*Dermacentor variabilis*)



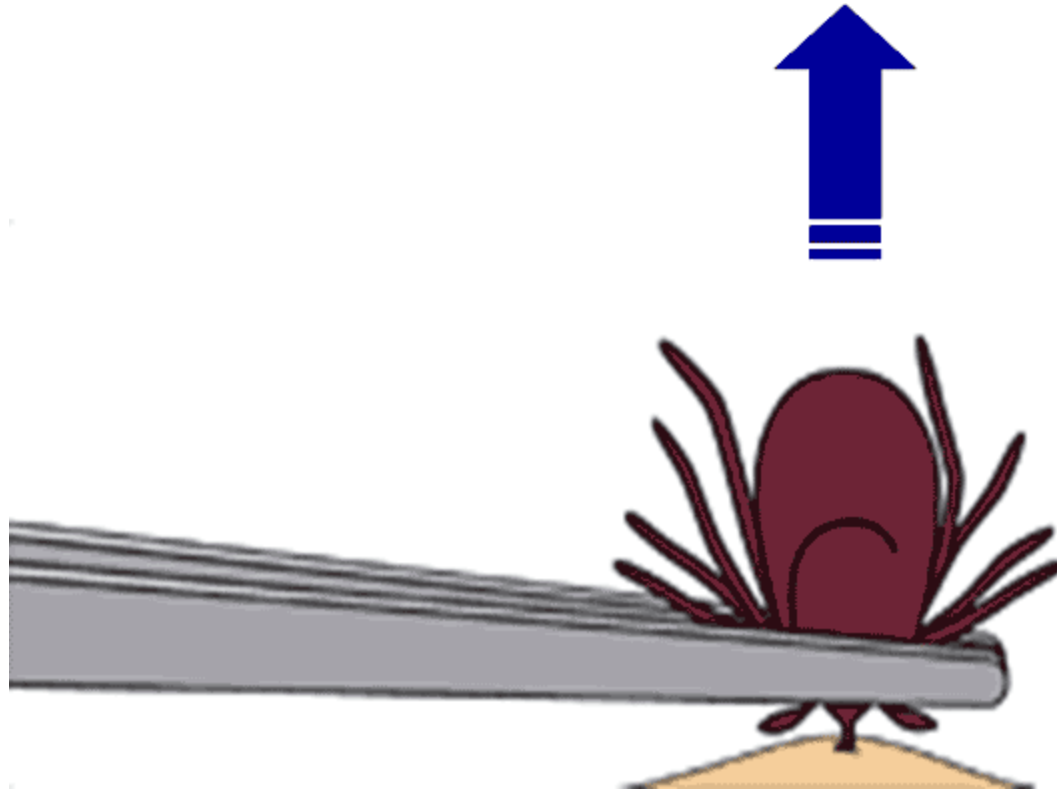
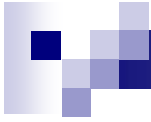
Blacklegged ticks (top row only) can transmit tick-borne diseases including Lyme disease.



How to remove a tick...

- Remove a tick from your skin as soon as you notice it. Use fine-tipped tweezers to grasp the tick close to your skin. With a steady motion, pull the tick's body away from your skin. Clean your skin with soap and warm water. Avoid crushing the tick's body. Do not be alarmed if the tick's mouthparts remain in the skin. If you accidentally crush the tick, clean your skin with soap and warm water or alcohol. Do not use petroleum jelly, a hot match, nail polish, or other products to remove a tick.

www.cdc.gov



CDC/DVBID



Lyme Disease Symptoms

If you believe you have Lyme disease, it is important you consult your health care provider for diagnosis.

The first sign of infection is usually a circular rash or bull's-eye rash that begins at the site of a tick bite after 3 - 30 days.

Some patients have symptoms of fatigue, chills, fever, headache, muscle and joint aches, and swollen lymph nodes.

Most cases of Lyme disease can be cured with antibiotics, especially if treatment is begun early.



Lyme Disease Prevention

- Wear pants, long sleeves, and socks. Tucking pant legs into socks or boots, and tucking shirts into pants helps keep ticks on the outside of clothing.
- Perform daily tick checks after being outdoors, even in your own yard. Inspect all parts of your body carefully including armpits, scalp, and groin. Remove ticks immediately using fine-tip tweezers.
- If a tick is attached to your skin for fewer than 24 hours, your chance of getting Lyme disease is small. To be safe, monitor your health closely after a tick bite and be alert for symptoms of tick-borne illness.