

WHAT ARE TICK-BORNE DISEASES?



Tick-borne diseases in Ohio are caused by bacteria, parasites or viruses spread through the bite of an infected tick. The following reportable diseases are the most common tick-borne diseases in Ohio:

MOST COMMON

- * Lyme Disease
- * Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever

LEAST COMMON

- * Anaplasmosis
- * Babesiosis
- * Ehrlichiosis

Most people bitten by a tick will not get a disease. Not all ticks are infected with diseases.

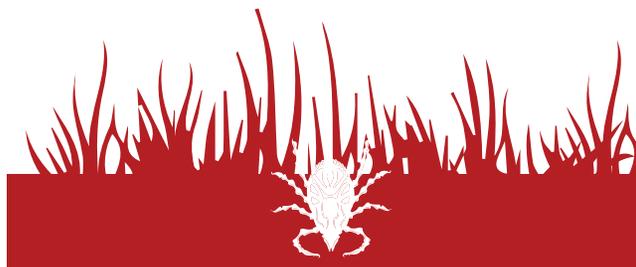
Ticks that are infected usually have to be attached to you or your pet for several hours to several days to pass along the disease.

Quick, proper removal of an attached tick will significantly reduce the risk of infection.



FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

www.cdc.gov/ticks/
www.odh.ohio.gov/ticks



PREVENT THE BITE

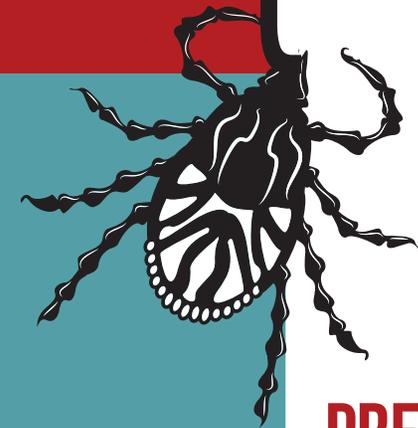
1. Avoid direct contact with ticks
2. Avoid wooded and bushy areas with high grass and leaf litter.
3. Walk in the center of designated trails.
4. Repel ticks on skin and clothing. Use repellent that contains 20% or more DEET, picaridin, or IR3535 on exposed skin for protection that lasts several hours. Always follow product instructions. Parents should apply this product to their children, avoiding hands, eyes, and mouth.
5. Do a tick-check on both you, your pets, and gear.
6. Remove any ticks from your clothes before going indoors.
7. Shower as soon as possible after coming indoors (preferably within two hours) to help wash off ticks that have not become attached. Use a full-length mirror to view all parts of your body to look for ticks that may be attached to your skin and have not washed off.
8. Wash your clothes immediately with hot water and dry them using high heat for at least one hour.
9. Remove ticks properly with tweezers and notify your health care provider of any tick-borne disease symptoms that may develop in the next 30-days.

LEARN MORE

Franklin County Public Health Department
www.myfcph.org



TICKS



PROTECT

REMOVE

IDENTIFY

PREVENT TICK-BORNE DISEASES



myfcph.org

Franklin County
Public Health
614.525.3160



OHIO TICKS THAT CAN CARRY DISEASE

IDENTIFY YOUR TICK

IF YOU HAVE BEEN BITTEN BY A TICK
IT'S IMPORTANT TO KNOW WHICH ONE



IF YOU REMOVE A TICK QUICKLY (WITHIN 24 HOURS)
YOU CAN GREATLY REDUCE YOUR CHANCES OF GETTING LYME DISEASE.



FEMALE

AMERICAN DOG TICK (*Dermacentor variabilis*)

DISEASE RISK:

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever in humans and dogs.

LOCATED:

Common in Ohio, the dog tick is often found in overgrown lots and along weedy roadsides, paths and hiking trails.



MALE

DEER TICK (*Ixodes scapularis*)

DISEASE RISK:

Deer ticks can transmit the bacteria that causes Lyme disease, anaplasmosis, and babesiosis.

LOCATED:

Wooded or bushy areas and in the edge area between lawns.



LONE STAR TICK (*Amblyomma americanum*)

DISEASE RISK:

The lone star tick can cause ehrlichiosis, and Southern Tick-Associated Rash Illness (STARI).

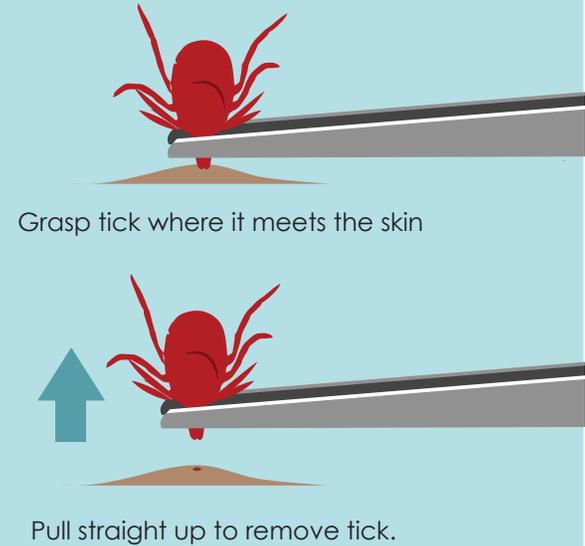
LOCATED:

Common in southern Ohio where it is found in shady areas along roads, in meadows and woods.



ACTUAL SIZE OF TICKS

1. If a tick is attached to you, use fine-tipped tweezers to gently grasp the tick at its head where it meets the surface of your skin. Do not put tweezers on body of tick.
2. Pull the tick straight up and out. Don't twist or jerk the tick—this can cause the mouth parts to break and stay in the skin. If this happens, remove the mouth parts with tweezers if you can. If not, leave them alone and let your skin heal.
3. Clean the bite and your hands with rubbing alcohol, an iodine scrub, or soap and water.
4. You may get a small bump or redness that goes away in 1-2 days, like a mosquito bite. This is not a sign that you have Lyme disease.
5. Identify the tick. It will help the doctor decide the best treatment if you develop a tick-borne illness.
6. Dispose of a live tick by submersing it in alcohol, placing it in a sealed bag/container, wrapping it tightly in tape, or flushing it down the toilet. Never crush a tick with your fingers.



Do not put hot matches, cigarette, nail polish, or petroleum jelly on the tick to try to make it pull away from your skin.



WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF TICK-BORNE DISEASE?

Many tick-borne diseases have similar signs and symptoms, which can develop between 5 and 30 days after being bitten. See your health care provider if you experience any of these symptoms:

- RASH OR SWELLING AROUND BITE
- FEVER AND/OR CHILLS
- HEADACHE
- MUSCLE PAIN
- GENERAL TIREDNESS
- JOINT PAIN
- STIFF NECK