





## PREVENTION

To reduce the chances of tick-borne diseases:

- Check animals daily, especially after they are outdoors
- ✓ Immediately remove any ticks that are found
- ✓ Discuss the use of tick preventatives with your vet¹



## TIPS FOR REMOVAL

- 1. Fine-pointed tweezers are best to use to remove a tick once it is attached. Incorrectly pulling off an attached tick can leave the head and/or mouthparts still attached to the animal. 2. Sticky duct tape will remove tick larvae before they bite.

  - 3. Put clothing directly into a hot dryer and run for 15 minutes; the ticks will desiccate.2





- Mow grass frequently, and keep brush and bushes trimmed
- Rake and remove fallen leaves
- Store stacked wood in a dry area to deter wildlife nesting areas Construct a 3-foot wide barrier of gravel or wood chips between lawn and wooded areas
- Discourage deer, raccoon, and stray animals from entering yard:
  - Promptly remove uneaten food of outside pets
  - Tightly bag trash and place in lidded cans out of reach of

# 



a serious health threat to humans and animals

Ticks carry vector-borne diseases that can pose

### WHAT TYPES OF DISEASES DO TICKS CARRY? **Lyme Disease**

- **Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever**
- **Tularemia**
- **Anaplasmosis**
- **Babesiosis Ehrlichiosis**
- **STARI**



### SYMPTOMS Symptoms may not appear for 7-21 days after

a tick bite. Watch for changes in behavior or appetite if you suspect your pet has had a tick bite. **SYMPTOMS FOR HUMANS AND PETS:** 

- **Fever/chills**
- Headache, fatigue, joint pain, muscle aches Rash
- **Anemia**
- **Paralysis**
- Lameness<sup>4</sup>

adult female can lay from 3,000 to 6,000 eggs<sup>2</sup>

After feeding, the blood-engorged

internal parasites by a veterinarian4

Have pets tested once a year for