

# Tick Identification Card

## Blacklegged (Deer) Tick

*(Ixodes scapularis)*

Known to transmit Lyme disease



Female



Male

## Lone Star Tick

*(Amblyomma americanum)*

Not known to transmit Lyme disease



Female



Male

## American Dog (Wood) Tick

*(Dermacentor variabilis)*

Not known to transmit Lyme disease



Female



Male

## Actual Size (adult ticks)



Male



Female

**Blacklegged (Deer) Tick**



Male



Female

**Lone Star Tick**



Male



Female

**American Dog (Wood) Tick**



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# Lyme Disease Information

**Exposure:** Lyme disease is a bacterial infection transmitted by the bite of a blacklegged tick. Risk of developing the disease from a bite is less than 5%. Transmission is unlikely if tick has been embedded less than 36 hours.

**Precaution:** Wear long sleeves/pants and light colors to assist in protecting yourself and to more easily remove ticks from clothing. Insect repellent can provide some protection. Check yourself, children, and pets carefully for ticks. Remove an attached tick using a fine-jaw tweezers and grasping the tick's head as close to the skin as possible and gently pulling straight out. Try not to squeeze the tick as you remove it. Wash area with antibacterial soap.

**Symptoms:** A red, expanding, or ring-shaped rash may occur within 3 to 30 days. Symptoms may include fever, chills, headache, stiffness and pain in joints, weakness, and fatigue. Symptoms may vary. It usually takes several weeks after a bite for blood tests to accurately reflect the presence of Lyme disease.

**Treatment:** If detected early, Lyme disease is easily treated with antibiotics.

## Confirmed Cases of Lyme Disease (*B. burgdorferi*) per 100,000 Wisconsin Residents, 2018

Lyme disease cases occur in every Wisconsin county.

