## **Tick Identification Card**



**Blacklegged (Deer) Tick -** carrier of Lyme disease, anaplasmosis, babesiosis, and Powassan virus. Females are orange-brown with black spot near head, males are all black and smaller than females. Nymphs are even smaller and are all brown.

**Lone Star Tick** – Females are brown with white spot in center of back. Males are brown with white markings along back edge. They transmit monocytic ehrlichiosis, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and tularemia in southeastern and central Midwest U.S.

American Dog (Wood) Tick – unlikely to transmit Lyme disease or other diseases to humans. Tend to be larger than blacklegged ticks. Dark brown with white "necklace" or white striping down sides.

## Lyme Disease Information

**Exposure:** Lyme disease is transmitted by the blacklegged tick. Infection is unlikely if tick has been attached less than 36 hours.

**Precaution:** Wear long sleeves/pants with light colors to help protect yourself and easily see and remove ticks. Repellent provides some protection. Check yourself, children, and pets carefully for ticks. Remove attached tick with fine tweezers; grasp tick's head as close to skin as possible and gently pull straight out. Try not to squeeze tick. Wash area with antibacterial soap.

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

Treatment: If found early, Lyme disease can be treated with antibiotics.



PE-853-009-01 (05/19) 9701-002 © 2010 (2014, 2016, 2018, 2019) Marshfield Clinic Health System, Inc. All rights reserved. Written permission to reproduce or transmit this document in any form or by any means must be obtained from Marshfield Clinic Health System, Inc.