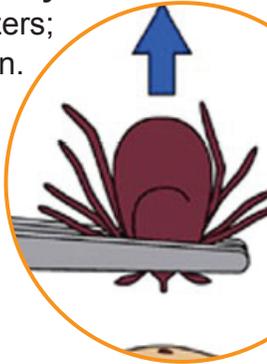


# TICK removal

## Remove ticks immediately.

- Use fine-tipped tweezers; grasp tick close to skin.
- Pull tick straight out.
- Avoid squeezing tick to prevent bacteria entering your body.
- Do not put anything on the tick, or try to burn the tick off.
- Clean bite site with soap and water.
- Place tick in a dry screw top bottle or ziploc bag and bring it to Public Health Services or a Municipal Service Centre for identification.



# prevent THE BITE

- Wear light-coloured long pants and a long sleeved shirt.
- Wear closed footwear and tuck pants into socks.
- Use insect repellent with DEET or Icaridin (follow manufacturer's directions) on skin or clothing. Do not use on your pets.
- Perform daily checks. Pay special attention to the scalp, groin, and armpits.

Remember to check your pets for ticks too! (Note: We do not accept ticks on pets)

Only blacklegged ticks found on people will be tested for Lyme disease. **There is no cost to submit a tick.**

For more information and drop off locations, visit: [www.hamilton.ca/lymedisease](http://www.hamilton.ca/lymedisease) or call 905-546-CITY (2489)

May 2017

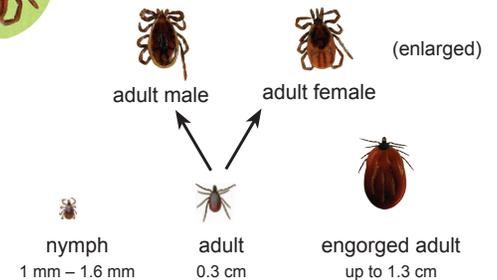
Hamilton Public Health Services

# tickID CARD



## Blacklegged Tick (Deer Tick)

Tick images sourced from  
Niagara Region Public Health



## Dog Tick



[www.hamilton.ca/lymedisease](http://www.hamilton.ca/lymedisease)

# just the FACTS



In Ontario, Lyme disease can be carried by blacklegged ticks.

In Hamilton currently the most common type of tick is the **American dog tick and these do not transmit Lyme disease.**

Ticks are bugs that sit on tall grass and bushes until they attach themselves to a person or animal passing by. They move slowly and cannot fly.

# LYME disease



**Infected ticks need to attach for at least 24 hours to transmit Lyme disease.**

**It is important to properly remove the tick right away!**

After a blacklegged tick bites, you might find a red rash more than 5 cm across at the site of the tick bite. This can look like a bull's eye, circular rash and can happen a few days to a few weeks after the tick bite.

Other symptoms include:

- fatigue
- headache
- muscle and joint pain
- fever and chills

Seek medical advice immediately if these symptoms appear. Blacklegged ticks may also transmit the agents that cause other diseases such as babesia and anaplasmosis.



For information on Lyme disease areas of concern (Endemic and Risk Areas), visit [www.publichealthontario.ca](http://www.publichealthontario.ca)