

TICK ID



Blacklegged Tick (Deer Tick)

adult male

adult female



Actual size

nymph
1 mm - 1.6 mm

adult
0.3 cm

engorged adult
up to 1.3 cm



Dog Tick

adult male

adult female



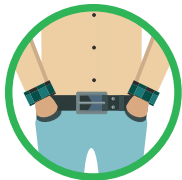
TICK removal

- 1 Use fine-tipped tweezers to grasp the tick as close to your skin as possible.**
- 2 Pull the tick straight out firmly but gently.**
Do not squeeze the tick as this could cause the bacterium to enter the body.
- 3 Thoroughly clean the bite site with rubbing alcohol and/or soap and water.**



If you think you have been bitten by a blacklegged tick, place it in a secure container and take it to Public Health for identification or testing.

be PREPARED



Wear light coloured long pants and long sleeved shirt tucked into pants.



Wear closed footwear and tuck pants into socks.



Use an insect repellent with DEET or Icaridin on clothes and exposed skin. Follow manufacturer's directions.



Check pets for ticks if they have been outdoors.

Shower as soon as you can after being outdoors and look for ticks on your body, especially in the groin, navel, armpits, scalp and behind ears and knees.



LYME disease

In Ontario, blacklegged ticks can carry and transmit Lyme disease.

Blacklegged ticks can be found in woody, bushy areas and tall grasses.

Infected ticks need to be attached for at least 24 hours to transmit Lyme disease. It is important to remove a tick as soon as possible.

Symptoms of Lyme disease may include; expanding skin rash, fever, chills, headache, fatigue, muscle and joint pain and facial paralysis.

Seek medical attention immediately if any symptoms develop.

For more information including a map of known areas for blacklegged ticks see www.regionofwaterloo.ca/fightthebite or call 519-575-4400 | (TTY) 519-575-4608



Region of Waterloo
PUBLIC HEALTH AND
EMERGENCY SERVICES

