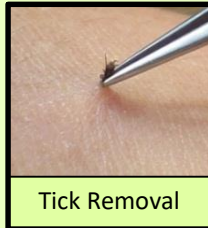


How can I avoid TBDs?

- **Wear protective clothing** (long sleeve shirt, pants, tuck in shirt and tuck pants in socks)
- **Use repellants**
 - Greater than 25% DEET
 - Treat clothes with permethrin
- **Limit exposure** to tick habitats (woody and brushy areas) and use caution when entering these areas
 - Stay on paths
 - Don't sit on logs/in leaf litter
- **CHECK YOURSELF** IN MIRROR after being in tick habitats and remove any ticks that may be attached!!!!!!

What should I do if I notice a tick attached to me?

- **Remove tick.**
Grasp tick with tweezers as close to the skin as possible, pull straight out
- **Place** tick in small container or vial
- **Label container** with the date, town/area where tick was acquired, approximate length of time tick was attached, and person's name
- **Contact your physician** to discuss possible treatment



DO NOT: burn, squeeze, or smother tick
These actions could increase your chances for infection

MiITICK

(Military Tick Identification/Infection Confirmation Kit)

MiITICK is a **free** tick testing and identification service available to Department of Defense (DOD) personnel and their dependents.

Contact the MiITICK team with questions or to order Tick Kits:

Phone: (410) 436-5425 or Email
usarmy.app.medcom-aphc.mbx.tickcom@mail.mil

Visit the CAC-enabled data dashboard at
<https://carepoint.health.mil/sites/ENTO/miltick>

Visit the MiITICK website at
<https://phc.amedd.army.mil/topics/envirohealth/eopm/Pages/HumanTickTestKitProgram.aspx>

For more information about tick-borne diseases:

Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Tick-borne diseases information page:
<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/tick/>

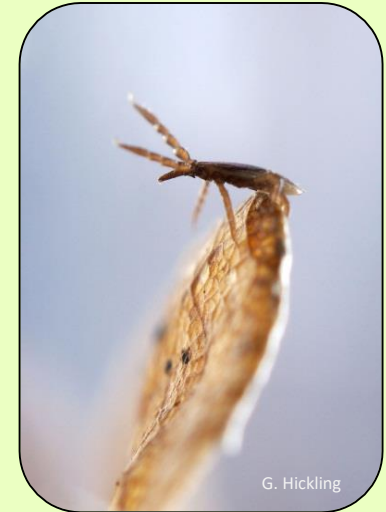
Monroe County Health Department
14301 County Highway B
Sparta, WI 54656
608-269-8666

Armed Forces Pest Management Board
<https://www.acq.osd.mil/eie/afpmb/>

For further inquires contact:
Installation Safety Office: 608-388-3403
Fort McCoy Natural Resources Branch: 608-388-2252
Fort McCoy Entomology & Pest Management: 608-388-2557
Occupational Health Clinic: 608-388-8461

Ticks and Tick-Borne Diseases at Fort McCoy

Fight the Bite



G. Hickling



G. Hickling

“Deer tick” nymphs host-seeking (top) and walking on a penny (bottom)

General Information

Ticks progress through 3 life stages after hatching. To move from one stage to the next, they must take a blood meal from a host. Transmission of disease occurs when ticks bite infected hosts and then pass disease on to subsequent animals they feed on, including humans. Ticks are often found in woody, brushy, and tall grass habitats.

Diseases spread to humans by ticks are known as tick-borne diseases (TBD). Most TBDs are treatable with prescription medications (usually antibiotics).

Fever, headache, fatigue, muscle/joint aches, and rash are associated with TBDs. If you experience ANY of these symptoms, promptly consult a physician.

Early detection of TBDs increases the success of treatment.

Ticks Collected at Fort McCoy



Pick your Ticks!

1. Blacklegged ("Deer") Tick (*Ixodes scapularis*)

Adult female (left) • Adult tan to black, with black/dark brown legs
 Adult male (middle)
 Nymph (right)

2. Dog ("Wood") Tick (*Dermacentor variabilis*)

Adult female (left) • Adult dark purple-red with cream-colored markings on back
 Adult male (right)

3. Lone Star Tick (*Amblyomma americanum*)

Adult female • Adult tan with white/iridescent spot or flecks

Ticks pictured above were collected during Summer 2010

Tick-borne Diseases in Wisconsin

Disease	Tick That Can Carry It
Lyme disease	 All 4 diseases carried by Blacklegged ("Deer") Tick
Anaplasmosis	
Ehrlichiosis	
Babesiosis	

VERY Rare TBDs in Wisconsin (2):

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	 Dog ("Wood") Tick <u>and</u>  Lone Star Tick
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POW Virus (Powassan encephalitis)	 Blacklegged ("Deer") Tick
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Fever, headache, fatigue, muscle/joint aches, and rashes are common symptoms associated with TBDs. If you experience ANY of these symptoms after potential tick exposure, promptly consult a physician to discuss treatment options.



Female Deer tick



Engorged Female Deer tick



Wood tick adults

Ticks can markedly differ in appearance



Deer tick nymph

Nymphs are often hard to detect due to their small size



Bulls-eye Rash (*Erythema migrans*)