

WHAT IS LYME DISEASE?



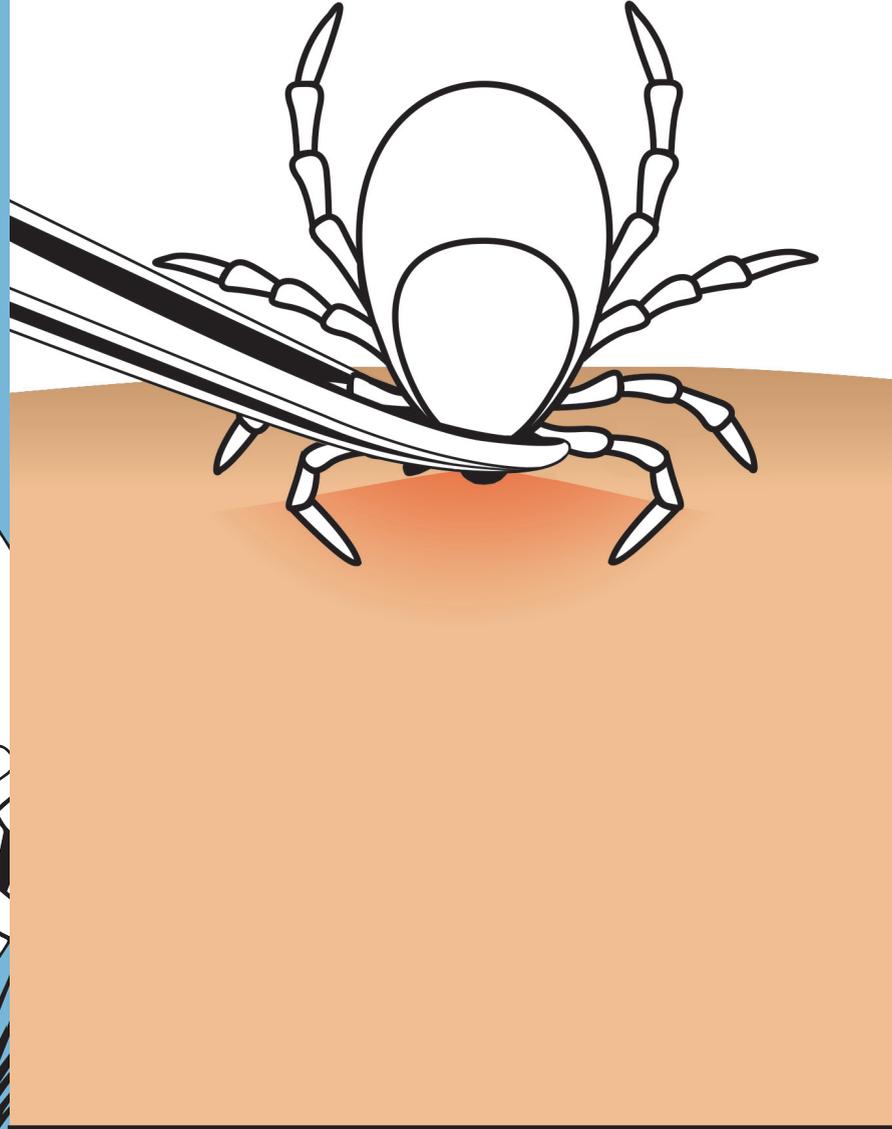
Lyme Disease is a bacterial infection that hurts many parts of the body. Early symptoms of Lyme Disease include fever, chills, headache, tiredness, swollen lymph nodes, and muscle/joint pain. In most cases, people will get a red or purplish round or oval rash that may resemble a bullseye. Eventually, multiple rashes may appear all over the body and flu symptoms can develop.

The longer Lyme Disease is left untreated, the worse the symptoms get. The long-term effects of Lyme Disease include arthritis, neurological and nervous system problems, as well as chronic fatigue. Lyme Disease is treatable, especially when caught early.



TICK REMOVAL

When removing the tick, do not burn or use any substance on the tick. Instead, grasp the head of the tick as close to the skin as possible with tweezers. Be sure to pull the tick straight out by using antiseptic on the skin. Afterwards, disinfect the tweezers and wash your hands thoroughly. Always see a physician for possible diagnosis, especially if tick parts remain after removal.



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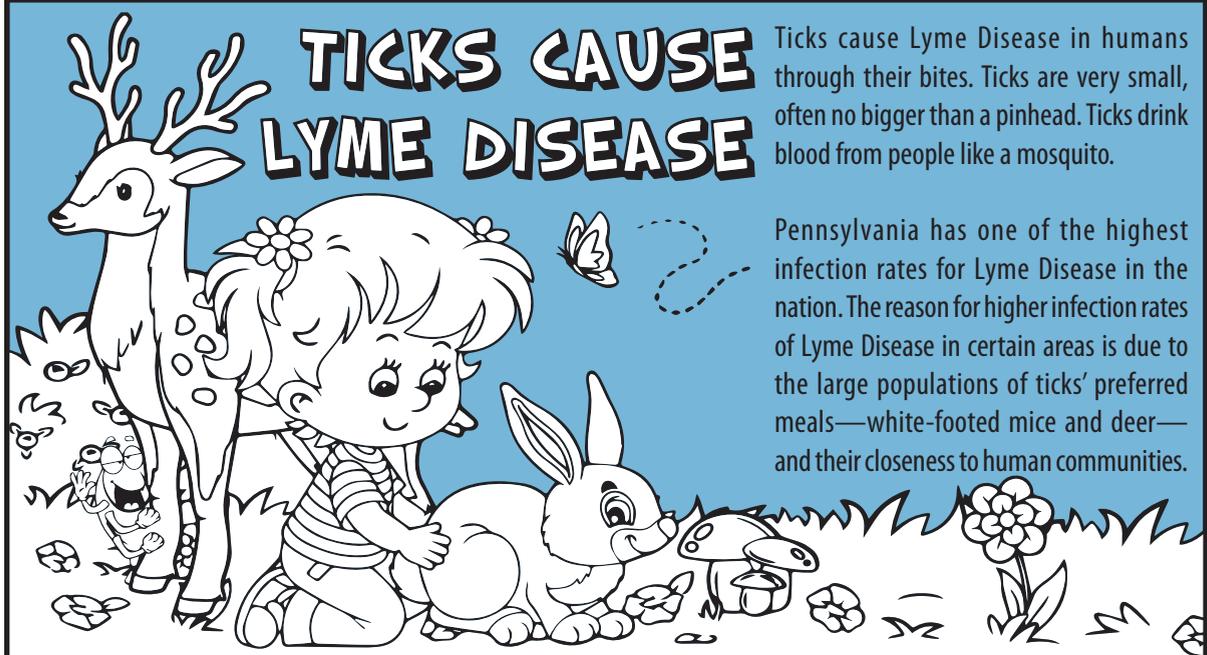
WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT LYME DISEASE



COLORING BROCHURE

RPD-6/25-AZ

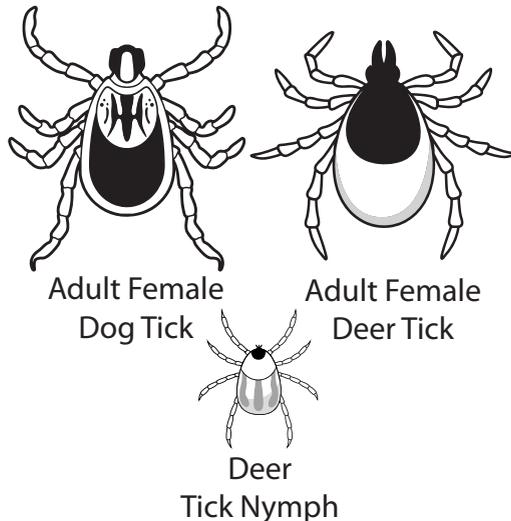
TICKS CAUSE LYME DISEASE



Ticks cause Lyme Disease in humans through their bites. Ticks are very small, often no bigger than a pinhead. Ticks drink blood from people like a mosquito.

Pennsylvania has one of the highest infection rates for Lyme Disease in the nation. The reason for higher infection rates of Lyme Disease in certain areas is due to the large populations of ticks' preferred meals—white-footed mice and deer—and their closeness to human communities.

TYPES OF TICKS



Adult Female Dog Tick

Adult Female Deer Tick

Deer Tick Nymph

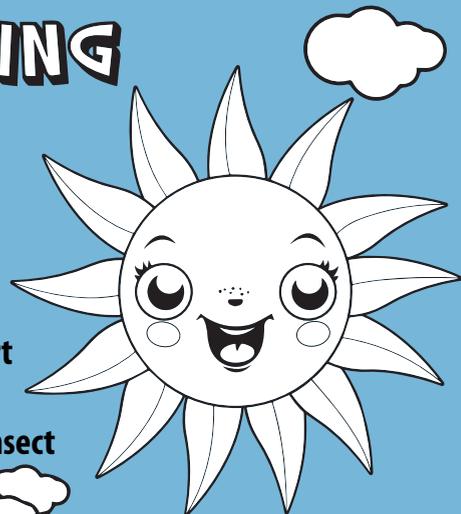
WHERE TICKS LIVE

- Your Backyard
- Tall Grass
- The Woods



PREVENTING TICK BITES

- Wear a Hat
- Wear a Long-sleeve Shirt
- Tuck Pants into Socks
- Use an EPA registered insect repellent on skin



Check your hair and body for ticks when you return home.

