East Stroudsburg University
Applied DNA Sciences
Northeast
Infectious Disease
Diagnostic Laboratory

Three ticks common to the Northeast United States are:

Deer Tick



Lone Star Tick

American Dog Tick

Deer Tick/Black-Legged Tick (Ixodes scapularis)

Vectors Lyme Disease, Babesiosis and Anaplasmosis

Lone Star Tick

(Amblyomma americanum)
Vectors Anaplasmosis

American Dog Tick (Dermacentor variabilis)

Vectors Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (RMSF)

Attachment of 24 hours or more allows for the transmission of the Lyme spirochete.

Attachment of six hours or more allows for the transmission of RMSF.

Symptoms:

Lyme, Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis, and Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (RMSF) share similar symptoms: nausea, fever, headache, chills, fatigue, joint and muscle pain. Some symptoms are specific to certain tick-borne diseases.

Lyme Disease: a bull's-eye

shaped rash may appear within 4-20 days. Other Lyme symptoms commonly mimic arthritis.

RMSF: the rash usually appears as blanching, often faint, red macules that evolve into petechiae. Eruption typically starts on the wrists and ankles before appearing on the trunk, palms, and soles of the feet.

To prevent tick-borne diseases: Avoid tick-infested areas.

Wear light colored, tightly woven clothing.
Use insect repellant.

Tuck pant legs into socks.Tape openings in clothing.

Conduct a body check upon returning from a grassy area.
Check pets for ticks.

For proper tick removal:Avoid handling ticks with

uncovered fingers.
Remove the tick with tweezers.

 Grasp at the mouthpart and pull gently until the tick releases.
 Place tick into a sealed container

for future testing.

Wash the wound site and hands
Apply antiseptic.



For testing, Diagnostic Submission forms may be accessed through:

www.esu.edu/dna

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