TICKBORNE DISEASES IN WISCONSIN

There are many diseases that can be spread by ticks in Wisconsin. Anaplasmosis, babesiosis, ehrlichiosis, Lyme disease, Powassan virus infection, and spotted fever rickettsiosis are among the diseases that can be spread by ticks. Most tickborne diseases are spread by the black-legged tick (also known as the deer tick). If you are bitten by a tick and have symptoms listed below within a few weeks, you should be seen by a health care provider.

Symptoms of tickborne diseases

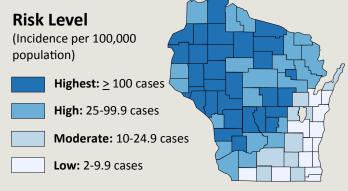
- Fever
- Chills
- Muscle aches

- Headache
- Fatigue
- Rash (not seen in all tickborne diseases)

BE ALERT FOR FEVER OR RASH. Even if you do not remember being bitten by a tick, a fever or rash may be the first sign of Lyme disease. Contact your health care provider right away if you have any of these symptoms.

Tickborne Disease Risk

It is important to remember that ticks are present in all counties in Wisconsin and, therefore, people living in any county in Wisconsin can contract Lyme disease and other tickborne illnesses. Follow the prevention tips below to reduce your chances of being bitten by a tick. Average incidence of confirmed and probable Lyme disease, anaplasmosis, and babesiosis cases by county of residence, 2006-2015



*Lyme disease, anaplasmosis, and babesiosis account for the majority of tickborne disease cases in Wisconsin.

Tick Bite Prevention

PROTECT YOURSELF FROM BITES. Wear insect repellent with 20% or more DEET. Wear a long-sleeve shirt and pants while outdoors.

AVOID TICK-HEAVY AREAS. Ticks like to live in tall bushes and other vegetation. When walking on trails, stay in the center and do not go off into the brush.

PERFORM DAILY TICK CHECKS. Check your entire body after being outside, even if you were only in your yard. Shower as soon as possible after coming in from the outdoors.

TUMBLE DRY CLOTHES AFTER BEING OUTDOORS.

Tumble dry your clothes on **high heat** for 10 minutes to kill any ticks that may have come in on your clothes.

PREVENT TICKS ON ANIMALS. Try to prevent pets from bringing ticks into your home by not allowing them in tick-infested areas, and by using veterinarian-prescribed tick collars or spot treatment.



P-01751 (03/2017)

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

