

If you develop flu-like symptoms after a tick bite, with or without a rash, you should see a physician right away.

Larvae, Nymph, Adult Male and Adult Female Lone Star Ticks

Engorged Tick



Common Texas Ticks

Ticks and Tick-Borne Diseases in Texas

Tick-Borne Diseases

- Lyme Disease
- Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
- Ehrlichiosis
- Relapsing Fever



Tick-borne diseases, if caught early, can almost always be cured. If left untreated, these diseases can be serious or even fatal.

Protective Measures

- Wear light-colored clothing so that crawling ticks can easily be seen. Tuck pant legs into boots or socks so that ticks do not have access to skin.
- Use insect repellents according to package instructions.
- To reduce the risk of disease transmission, inspect yourself for ticks frequently and remove any attached ticks promptly.

To Remove An Attached Tick

- Use tweezers to grasp the tick's mouthparts at the surface of the skin. (If tweezers are not available, use a tissue to protect your fingers.)
- With a steady motion, pull the tick straight out.
- Place the live tick in a container and mail the container to the Texas Department of Health Laboratory (address below) so that the tick can be identified and tested.
- **If you develop flu-like symptoms after a tick bite, with or without a rash, you should see a physician right away.**



For More Information

Contact your local health department; the Texas Department of Health, 1100 West 49th St., Austin, TX 78756 or visit www.TickTexas.org.