

Bonjour

Voici la reproduction d'un dépliant portatif américain que j'ai trouvé très intéressant. Il condense les principaux points sur les tiques. Il vous suffit de l'imprimer recto / verso et de découper le contour. Après l'avoir plié sur les pointillés, il se range très bien dans un portefeuille.

Je rappelle que seules les tiques qui sont infectées peuvent transmettre la maladie, et cela après plus de 30 heures fixés à vous. Pour vous protéger, utiliser un insecticide avec du DEET et/ou des vêtements longs et clairs. Si vous êtes dans une région à risques, vérifiez 1 fois par jour tout votre corps, particulièrement les secteurs velus. Pour extraire une tique, utiliser une pince à pointe fine, tenter de saisir la tique près du rostre (pièces buccales allongées et piqueuses de certains insectes), puis d'un mouvement régulier et délicat, tirez verticalement sur la tique. Pour savoir si vous êtes infecté, une éruption entourée d'une aréole rougeâtre au point de la piqûre se développe dans 70 à 80% des cas. Autres symptômes : fièvre ou frissons, douleur musculaire ou articulation, maux de tête, sensation de fatigue. NE PAS tourner, toucher, écraser ou brûler la tique, ni la couvrir de vaseline, d'alcool, etc.

TICK-BORNE DISORDERS

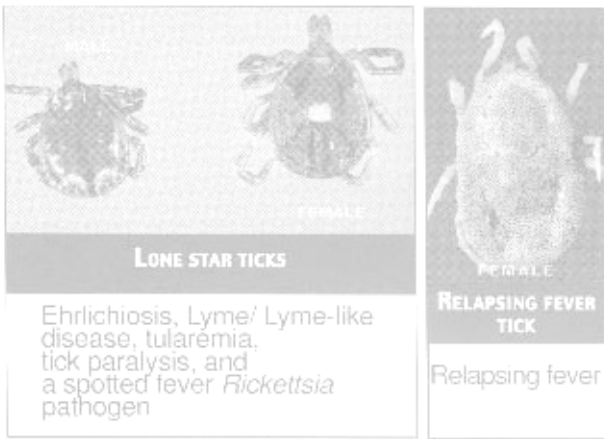
Symptoms for all tick-borne disorders tend to include flu like symptoms - fever, malaise, headache, aches & pain

Babesiosis - Protozoan infections of the red blood cells. Symptoms can be mild to serious with a high fever and fatigue. More severe in people with their spleen removed.

Colorado tick fever - Viral disease characterized by a high fever, and sometimes a faint rash. After a 2-3 day remission, symptoms recur accompanied by a drop in white blood cells. Complications can also include encephalitis, heart problems, and severe bleeding.

Ehrlichiosis - Rickettsial infection of white blood cells. A rash may occur. Neurologic complications can occur with more severe disease. Two forms exist - HME and HGE. Delayed treatment can result in death.

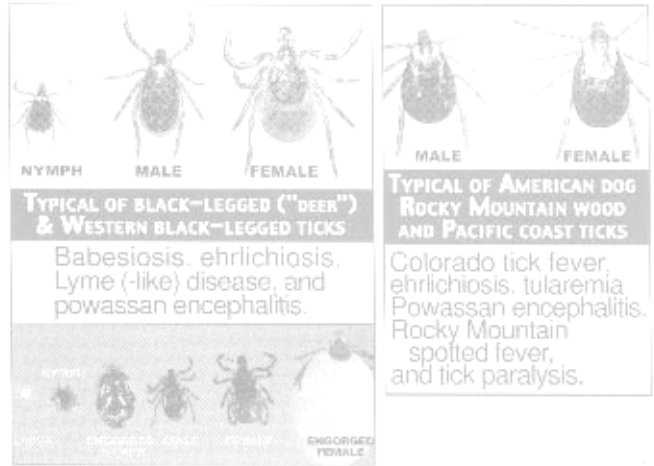
Lyme(-like) disease - Multisystem bacterial infection which can start with an enlarging rash. Brain, joint, heart, eye, spleen, kidney, and other organs can be affected.



LONE STAR TICKS
Ehrlichiosis, Lyme/ Lyme-like disease, tularemia, tick paralysis, and a spotted fever *Rickettsia* pathogen

RELAPSING FEVER TICK
Relapsing fever

Photo: American Field Sanitation Dept.



TYPICAL OF BLACK-LEGGED ("DEER") & WESTERN BLACK-LEGGED TICKS
Babesiosis, ehrlichiosis, Lyme (-like) disease, and powassan encephalitis.

TYPICAL OF AMERICAN DOG ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOOD AND PACIFIC COAST TICKS
Colorado tick fever, ehrlichiosis, tularemia, Powassan encephalitis, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and tick paralysis.

LYNCH, ENDOCRIS, GALE, FRISBY, ENGORGED FEMALE

CETTE VERSION A ÉTÉ MODIFIÉE POUR NE PAS ÊTRE UTILISÉE. LA VERSION OFFICIELLE COULEUR DU DÉPLIANT SERA DISPONIBLE BIENTÔT OU DANS LA FORMATION.

Powassan Encephalitis - Viral brain infection causing seizures, aphasia, muscle weakness, dementia, and death.

Relapsing fever - Multisystem bacterial infection with symptoms similar to LD. Characterized by repeating bouts of fever lasting 2-9 days, alternating with no fever.


Rocky Mountain spotted fever - Rickettsial infection causing a reddish-to-black rash resembling measles. Diagnosis and treatment must be made immediately or death can occur.

Tick paralysis - Loss of motor function and increasing paralysis caused by a reaction to a female tick's neurotoxins.

Fularemia - Bacterial infection causing repeated fever spikes. Swollen lymph nodes develop into skin ulcers, conjunctivitis, and pneumonia.

West Nile virus - Viral infection transmitted by mosquitoes. There is no evidence to support that ticks are important vectors to humans. While severe cases can include ataxia, tremors, disorientation, paralysis, and coma, most cases are subclinical in nature.

PROPER TICK REMOVAL



- Use a fine-point tweezers to grasp the tick at the place of attachment, as close to the skin as possible.
- Gently pull the tick straight out.
- Place tick in a small vial labeled with the victim's name, address, date, and estimated hours attached. Mark your calendar too!
- Wash your hands, disinfect the tweezers and the bite site.
- Call your doctor to determine if treatment is warranted.
- Have the tick identified/tested by a lab, health department, or veterinarian.

TICK ID WALLET CARD
Protect Your Loved Ones

- Avoid Tick-infested Areas** - Avoid sitting directly on the ground and stay in the center of paths.
- Dress Properly** - Wear light-colored clothes when you venture into grass, woods, garden or beach areas so you increase the likelihood of noticing ticks. Tuck shirt into pants and pants into socks to thwart a tick's effort to crawl under your clothing and get to your skin.
- Use EPA-approved Tick Repellents** - Once inside, wash off repellents.
- Do Frequent Tick-Checks** - Daily, including a naked full-body exam upon returning inside. Remove ticks properly!

Note : _____

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