

Main health risks



Ticks can transmit bacteria that cause diseases such as Lyme disease, which can lead to very serious conditions if left untreated. Symptoms of Lyme disease can include flu-like symptoms, fatigue, muscle and joint pain.

A characteristic expanding rash, erythema migrans, is present in most but not all cases. You may not always remember being bitten by a tick, so if you have spent time outdoors and develop any of these symptoms, seek advice from your GP.

Lyme disease can be treated with a course of antibiotics. Without treatment, more serious conditions such as viral-like meningitis, facial palsy, nerve damage and arthritis can develop, so prevention and early detection are crucial.

Expanding Erythema migrans rash with bull's-eye appearance

Perform a tick check

Make it a habit to carry out a **tick check** - an easy way to make sure you haven't picked up a tick when outdoors. You should perform a tick check regularly if you're outdoors for a longer period of time - just look over your clothes and body for any ticks to brush off.

When you get home, carry out a more thorough check by removing your clothes and having a good look and feel for any ticks. Ticks prefer warm, moist places on your body, especially the groin area, waist, arm pits, behind the knee and along hair lines, so look out for anything as tiny as a freckle or a speck of dirt.



Young children are more commonly bitten on the head/scalp so they would need to be carefully checked around the neck, behind the ears and along the hairline. Remember that you should check your pets and their bedding as well.

Tick bites may not hurt and you don't always notice you've been bitten, so make sure you thoroughly check yourself, your children and your pets.



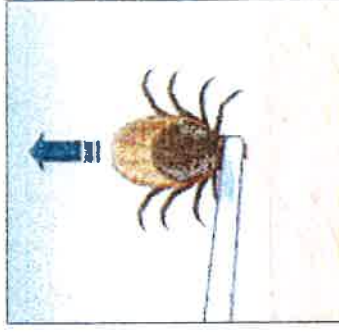
Take simple steps to avoid coming into contact with ticks, such as

- walking on clearly defined paths, to avoid brushing against vegetation
- avoiding dense vegetation
- wearing light-coloured clothing so ticks are easier to spot and brush off
- you can also use repellents such as DEET

If you have been bitten

Being tick aware by knowing what ticks look like, where they can be found, and practising prevention behaviours will help you to avoid tick bites. However, if you do get bitten, removing the tick quickly and correctly can help to reduce any potential risk:

- remove the tick as soon as possible
- the safest way to remove a tick is to use a pair of fine-tipped tweezers, or a tick removal tool
- grasp the tick as close to the skin as possible
- pull upwards slowly and firmly, as mouthparts left in the skin can cause a local infection
- once removed, apply antiseptic to the bite area, or wash with soap and water and keep an eye on it for several weeks for any changes
- contact your GP if you begin to feel unwell and remember to tell them you were bitten by a tick or have recently spent time outdoors



Help us record ticks

PHE monitors changes in tick distributions and investigates the drivers for change. Help us monitor ticks by participating in our nationwide surveillance via the Tick Surveillance Scheme (www.gov.uk/guidance/tick-surveillance-scheme). You can send in any ticks you come across, which helps us to update our knowledge of British tick species, their spread across the country and detect unusual species.

Visit our website for more information on how to take part and download a recording form to post with your specimens. For more information on British ticks or the TRS, please visit our website or email tick@phe.gov.uk

Be tick aware

- you could be exposed to ticks whenever you are outdoors and enjoying the countryside, even in your garden or the local park
- ticks attach themselves to animals to feed and sometimes this can include people
- you can prevent tick bites by walking on clearly defined paths, using insect repellent and **performing regular tick checks**
- some tick bites can result in infection so it is important to remove ticks as soon as possible
- ticks can be removed safely with tweezers or a tick removal tool
- **if you have been bitten or recently spent time outdoors and start to feel unwell, contact your GP**

Ticks and your health | Information about tick bite risks and prevention

Ticks can transmit bacteria that cause diseases such as Lyme disease. Although not all tick bites result in disease, it is important you know how to avoid tick bites and to take action if you or your family get bitten. This factsheet provides important health advice and some basic precautions you can take to help you and your family avoid tick bites.

What are ticks and where can you find them?

Ticks are small, spider-like creatures that feed on the blood of animals, including people.

The size of a tick varies, depending on the stage of its life cycle, gender, species and whether it has fed recently. Nymphs are about the size of a poppy seed, while adult ticks look more like tiny spiders.

Ticks can survive in many places, but prefer moist areas with dense vegetation or long grass. The species of tick most frequently found on people is *Ixodes ricinus*, more commonly known as the sheep or deer tick. They are usually found in woodlands, grassland, moorland, heathland and some urban parks and gardens.



How do you come into contact with ticks?

Ticks don't jump or fly, but wait until an animal or person brushes past to climb on. They then bite to attach to the skin and start to feed on the blood. It may take several days to complete their blood meal, before they drop off. Ticks can be found throughout the year, but are most active between spring and autumn.



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