



Notification to parent/guardian of tick found on student

Dear parent/guardian,

This letter is to inform you that a tick was found and removed from _____
on _____.

We recommend that you call your child's doctor if you notice any signs or symptoms of illness, such as a skin rash, fever, or flu-like symptoms for up to one month following the tick bite.

Ticks found in Delaware and other nearby states carry germs that can transmit disease and make people sick. The most common illness caused by ticks that bite and attach for more than 24 hours is Lyme disease.

Year-round tick prevention is still the best defense against Lyme disease.

Sincerely,





TICK BITE NOTIFICATION FORM

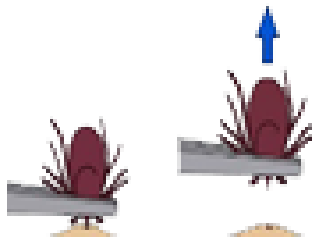
Name: _____

Date bitten: _____

Location on body: _____

How to remove a tick

- Use fine-tipped tweezers and protect your hands with a tissue or glove.
- Grab the tick close to the skin. Do not twist or jerk the tick.
- Gently pull straight up until all parts of the tick are removed.
- Clean the tick bite with soap and water or an antiseptic.



For more information visit:

<http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/epi/lyme.html>

or call 1-888-295-5156



DELAWARE HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
Division of Public Health

Quick tick tips

- Check for ticks daily and bathe after being in tick habitat.
- Look for ticks in late spring through early fall, when they are most active.
- Many tick-borne diseases have similar early symptoms, including fever, headache, fatigue, and possible rash.
- If untreated, infection may spread from the site of the bite to other parts of the body producing symptoms of Bell's palsy or Erythema Migrans.
- Contact your health care provider to discuss prophylaxis if the tick was attached for at least 24 hours, or if you develop any symptoms after a tick bite or being in tick habitat.