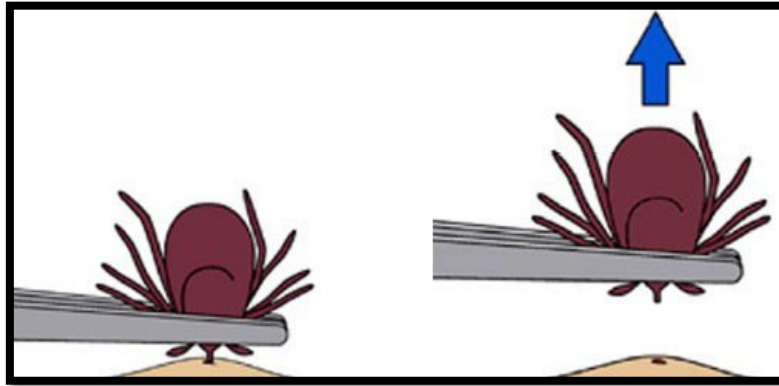


Hey Doc – Your Patient Has Been Bitten by a Tick, What Do You Do Now?

Few insect stings or arthropod bites elicit as visceral a response as tick bites. Late spring and fall in California may herald an increase in tick-bite calls or visits by patients because human-biting ticks in California become active at this time and remain active through winter. These ticks include primarily adult western blacklegged ticks (*Ixodes pacificus*), Pacific Coast ticks (*Dermacentor occidentalis*), and American dog ticks (*D. variabilis*). Prompt and correct removal of an embedded tick is important to decrease the possibility of tick-transmitted diseases such as Lyme disease (transmitted by the western blacklegged tick) or Rocky Mountain spotted fever (transmitted by *Dermacentor* spp. ticks), and to avoid excessive hypersensitivity or foreign body reactions such as a granuloma¹.

Removing a tick is usually a straight-forward procedure that can be taught to patients, particularly if a patient is bitten frequently or cannot readily make an office visit. Medical intervention may be necessary if the tick is embedded in a sensitive or difficult-to-reach area, or if the patient lacks the necessary tools or self-confidence to remove the tick without assistance. Prompt removal is critical to decrease the possibility of disease transmission. *Rickettsia rickettsii*, the causative agent of Rocky Mountain spotted fever, can be transmitted soon after tick attachment, and *Borrelia burgdorferi*, the agent of Lyme disease, can be transmitted after a day or more of attachment^{2, 3, 4}.

Manual removal of ticks is the best approach and simply requires a pair of medium-tipped forceps^{5, 6}; curved forceps are particularly helpful. Wear gloves when removing a tick to protect from exposure to the tick's fluids if the tick is accidentally punctured. If possible, cleanse the area around the embedded tick with soap and water or antiseptic solution. Using forceps, grasp the tick's mouthparts as close to the skin as possible. Using gentle, continuous traction, pull the tick slowly upwards, perpendicularly away from the skin. Do not twist or jerk the tick while pulling. Occasionally during the removal process, the body of the tick may become separated from the head, leaving the tick's mouthparts embedded in the skin. These should be removed because they can cause local irritating inflammatory reactions⁷. The embedded mouthparts can be extracted similarly to splinter removal⁶ or with a small skin punch biopsy⁵.



(Image courtesy of [CDC](#))

Some commercial tick-removal devices have been shown to be effective at facilitating the removal of ticks^{8, 9, 10, 11}. These devices principally have beveled slits that are designed to grasp the tick at the mouthparts close to the skin attachment site. Like the forceps procedure, the tick is then slowly and continuously pulled upwards, away from the skin, to remove it. These tools may be useful for patients who are often exposed to ticks or who find it difficult to grasp forceps.

Passive tick removal techniques such as: 1) coating the tick's body with nail polish, petroleum jelly, alcohol, or gasoline, 2) lighting the tick with a match, 3) swabbing the tick with liquid soap, or 4) injecting lidocaine at the tick attachment site, are popular lore. These techniques are based on the premise that these noxious stimuli may stop the tick's respiration and will make the tick "back out" and detach from the skin. These methods are ineffective at best^{6, 12}, dangerous at worse, delay removal, and should not be used.

Once removed, cleanse the bite wound with soap and water. At the medical office, the tick should be disposed of in hazardous waste or, at home, the tick can be disposed of in the trash or flushed in the toilet. If desired, the tick may be saved for identification by placing it in alcohol or using clear tape to secure the tick onto a piece of paper. The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) does not recommend testing a tick for the purpose of medical decision making. View [CDPH's tick testing resource](#) for more information

(<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/CDPH%20Document%20Library/TickTestingQA.pdf>).

The patient should be instructed to monitor for signs of tick-borne disease, such as fever, rash, and flu-like symptoms, for up to 30 days after the tick bite and to seek medical care if symptoms develop. The administration of a single 200 mg dose of doxycycline to prevent Lyme disease after the bite of blacklegged ticks has been

suggested in highly Lyme-endemic areas⁸. The prophylactic value of this approach has not been studied following the bites of western blacklegged ticks in California; Lyme disease epidemiology differs in the western United States from the eastern United States. View [CDC's Tickborne Diseases of the United States: A Reference Manual for Healthcare Providers](https://www.cdc.gov/ticks/tickbornediseases/TickborneDiseases-P.pdf) for more information (https://www.cdc.gov/ticks/tickbornediseases/TickborneDiseases-P.pdf).

Patients should be reminded about the importance of tick bite avoidance and of prompt tick removal to avoid disease transmission from an infected tick. If individuals frequent areas where ticks are found, remind them to:

- Apply an EPA-registered repellent containing at least 20% DEET on exposed skin.
- Spray clothing, prior to wearing, with permethrin to kill ticks.
- Shower soon after returning from tick habitat to wash off any ticks.
- Place clothing worn in tick habitat in a hot dryer for 10 minutes to kill ticks.
- Perform tick checks on themselves, children, and their pets for three days after being in an area where ticks are found.

Visit [CDPH's tick-borne diseases webpage](https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/Tick-Borne-Diseases.aspx) for more information (https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/Tick-Borne-Diseases.aspx).

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