

LONE STAR TICK

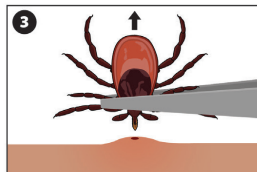
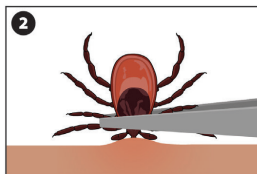
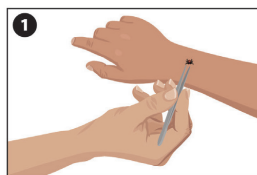
(*Amblyomma americanum*)

The female lone star tick has a white spot on its back, while the male has white streaks or spots around the edges of its upper body. These ticks can carry diseases such as Ehrlichiosis, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, and Southern Tick-Associated Rash Illness. In some people, their bite can cause an allergy to red meat, known as alpha-gal syndrome. These ticks are commonly found in wooded areas, grasslands, and brushy habitats.



Tick Removal Steps

- Remove the tick as soon as possible to reduce your chance of getting an infection from the tick bite.
- Use clean, fine-tipped tweezers to grasp the tick's head as close to the skin as possible.
- Gently pull the tick upward with slow, steady pressure.
- Disinfect the bite area and your hands with rubbing alcohol or soap and water.



Prevent Tick Bites

- Use insect repellent
- Wear long sleeves and pants
- Avoid wooded and brushy areas
- Check for ticks after being outdoors

Symptoms

- Symptoms usually begin within one month of exposure. Please visit your healthcare provider if you experience fever, rash, headache, fatigue, muscle pain, or joint pain.



STARI rashes take many forms.

Tick Life Cycle

- The lifecycle of lone star ticks generally lasts two years.
- During this time, they go through four life stages: egg, six-legged larva, eight-legged nymph, and adult.
- After the eggs hatch, the ticks must have a blood meal at every stage to survive.
- Lone Star Ticks can feed on mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. The ticks need to have a new host at each stage of their life.

