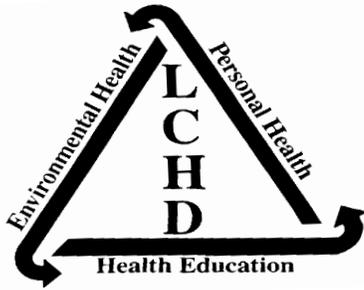


MEDIA RELEASE



Date: May 2, 2018
To: All Media
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For Immediate Release

OTTAWA – In observance of Lyme Disease Awareness month and the warmer weather our area has been

experiencing, it's important to take precautions against tick bites and the illnesses they can carry. Illnesses

like Rocky Mountain spotted fever, Lyme disease, tularemia, and ehrlichiosis can cause mild symptoms or

severe infections. In LaSalle County, Lyme disease is the tick-related illness seen most commonly. There were 5 cases of Lyme disease confirmed in the county in 2017.

YEA R	NUMBER OF HUMAN CASES
2014	5
2015	6
2016	8
2017	5

Lyme disease is caused by bacteria called *Borrelia burgdorferi* and is transmitted to humans through the bite of infected blacklegged ticks. The risk of exposure to ticks is greatest in the woods and in the edge area between lawns and woods; however, ticks can also be carried by animals onto lawns and gardens and into houses by pets. Campers, hikers, outdoor workers, and others may be exposed to infected ticks in wooded, brushy, and grassy places. People who spend time in heavily wooded areas where infected ticks are common are at higher risk for exposure.

“While antibiotics can treat illnesses due to tick bites, it’s best to avoid tick bites altogether by taking some simple precautions,” says Chris Pozzi, Director of Environmental Health at LaSalle County

Health Department.

Simple tips to avoid ticks bites include:

- Wear light-colored, protective clothing—long-sleeved shirts, long trousers, boots or sturdy shoes and a head covering. Tuck long pants into socks and boots.
- Apply insect repellent containing 10 percent to 30 percent DEET primarily to clothes.
- Use products that contain permethrin to treat clothing and gear, such as boots, pants, socks and sleeping tents. Or look for clothing pre-treated with permethrin.
- Walk in the center of trails so weeds do not brush against you.
- Check yourself, children, other family members and pets for ticks every two to three hours (especially ears, hair, neck, legs and between the toes).
- Check outdoor pets often for ticks. Ticks can “hitch a ride” on pets and into your home. Tick collars, sprays, shampoos, or monthly “top spot” medications help protect pets against ticks.

If you find a tick attached to your skin, there's no need to panic. Remove the tick as soon as possible to reduce your chances of getting an infection from the tick bite. The CDC recommends the following steps to remove a tick:

1. Use fine-tipped tweezers to grasp the tick as close to the skin's surface as possible.
2. Pull upward with steady, even pressure to remove the tick. Avoid twisting or jerking. If the mouthparts remain in the skin, leave them alone. In most cases, they will fall out in a few days.

Don't use nail polish, petroleum jelly, or a hot match to make the tick detach.

3. Clean the bite area and your hands with rubbing alcohol or soap and water.

If you become ill with a fever and/or rash after being in an area where ticks may be, please contact your health care provider. The most common symptoms of tick-related illnesses can include fever, chills, aches, pains, and rash (not in all cases). Early recognition and treatment of the infection decreases the risk of serious complications.

For additional information, please contact the LaSalle County Health Department at 815-433-3366. The Health Department's website can be accessed at www.lasallecounty.org.

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