

# Tick-borne Diseases

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Assistant Professor

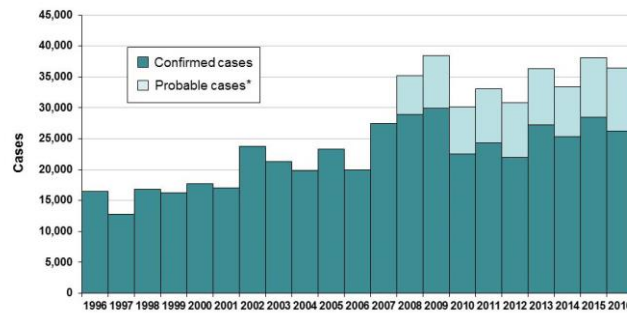
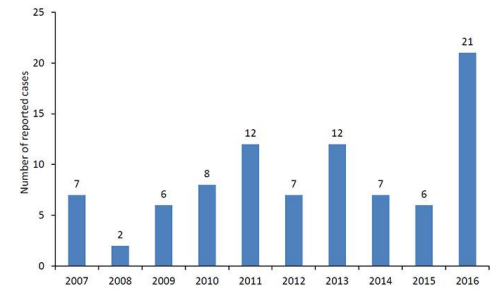
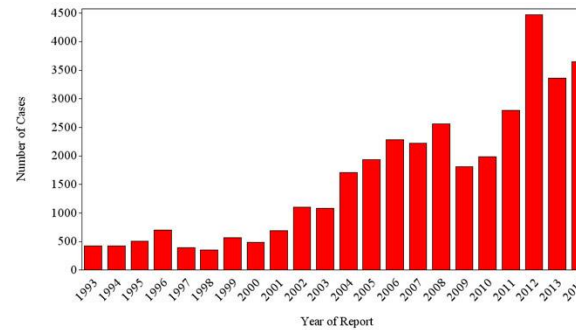
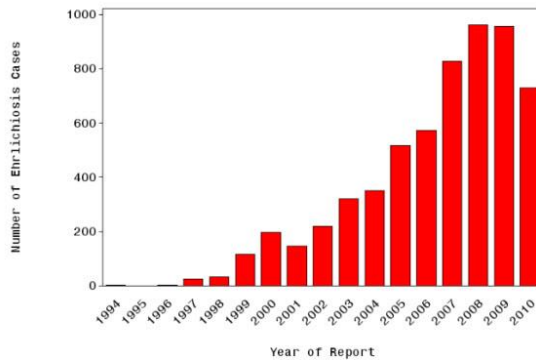
Department of Public Health and Recreation  
Professions

 TickEncounter Resource Center

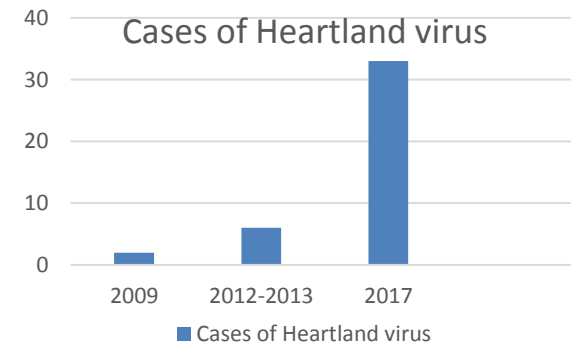
*Dermacentor variabilis* (American Dog ticks)



Number of Annual Ehrlichiosis Cases, 1994-2010



\*National Surveillance case definition revised in 2008 to include probable cases; details at [http://www.cdc.gov/ncez/diseases/nndss/casedef/lyme\\_disease\\_2008.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/ncez/diseases/nndss/casedef/lyme_disease_2008.htm)

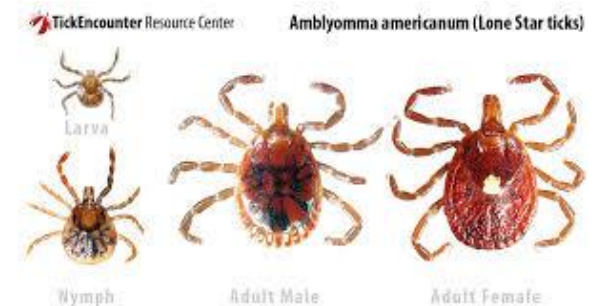


- <https://www.cdc.gov/powassan/statistics.html>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/rmsf/stats/index.html>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/lyme/stats/graphs.html>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/ehrlichiosis/stats/index.html>


- Geographic location.
  - Heavily wooded areas.
  - Waterways nearby.
  - Agricultural areas.
  - Increased population of deer.
- Exposure.
  - Outdoor activities centered around forested or grassland areas.
  - Lack of preventive behaviors.



- Tick- borne diseases display symptoms that are flu-like in nature.
  - Potential to cause organ failure, neurological problems, and even death.
- Individuals do not know that they have become infected until the onset of severe illness.



- Assessing the knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors among college students.
- Qualitative refinement of a tick-borne disease survey.
- Assess the knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of the older adults living in rural areas.

 TickEncounter Resource Center *Ixodes scapularis* (Blacklegged ticks or Deer ticks)

