



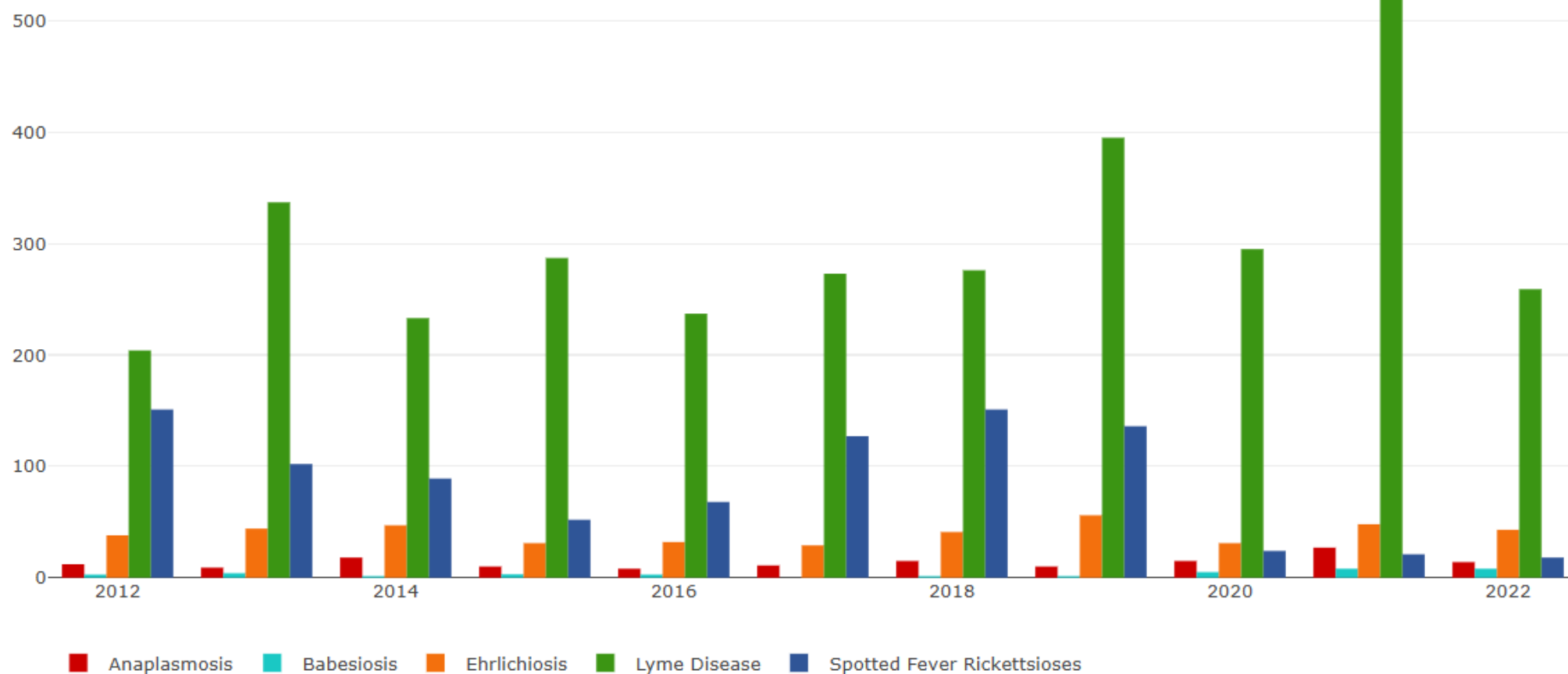
# **School Nurse Bootcamp 2025**

## **Tickborne Diseases**

Jennifer Seo, MD, JD  
Pediatric Medicine Medical Advisor

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# Reported Tickborne Disease Cases 2012-2022



# Symptoms of Tickborne Diseases

- Fever/chills
- Body aches
- Headache
- Malaise, fatigue
- Nausea, vomiting
- Rash
  - Lyme disease
  - Rocky Mountain spotted fever
  - Ehrlichiosis (less common)
  - Anaplasmosis (uncommon)
  - No rash for babesiosis
- Treatment: Typically doxycycline



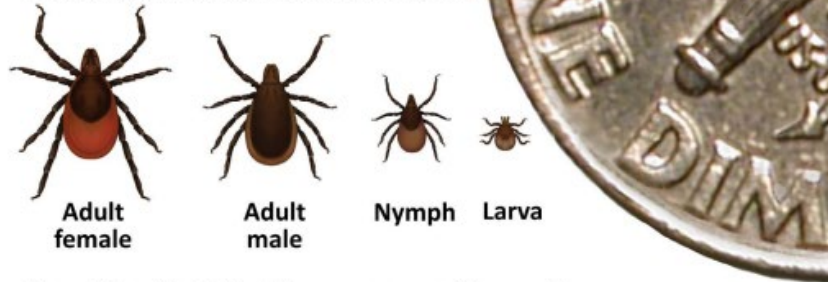
Lyme Disease, CDC



Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, CDC

TICKS THAT COMMONLY BITE HUMANS

Blacklegged Tick (*Ixodes scapularis*)



Lone Star Tick (*Amblyomma americanum*)



American Dog Tick (*Dermacentor variabilis*)



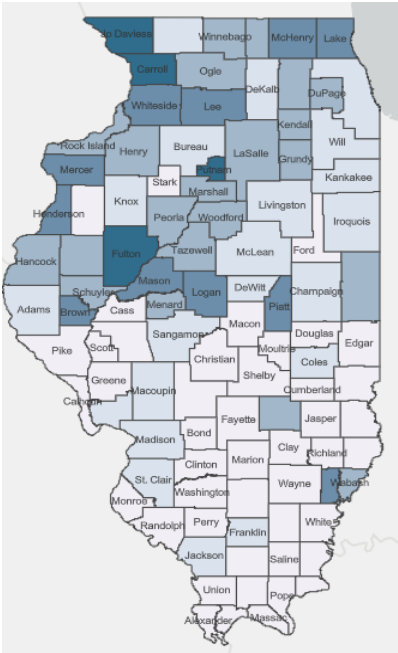
**NOTE:** Relative sizes of several ticks at different life stages.

Engorged female *Ixodes scapularis* tick. Color may vary.

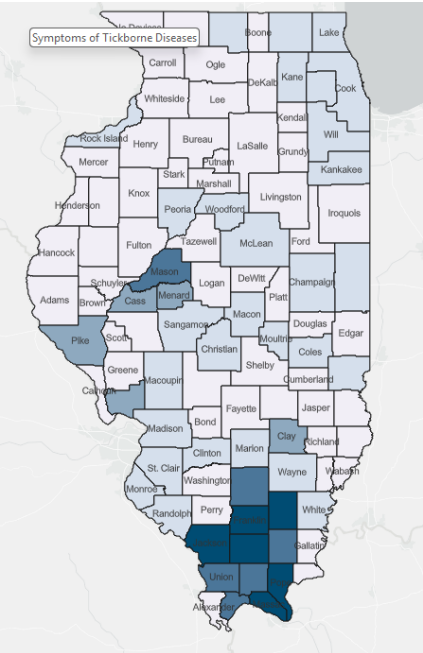


# Average Human Incidence Rate 2022-2024

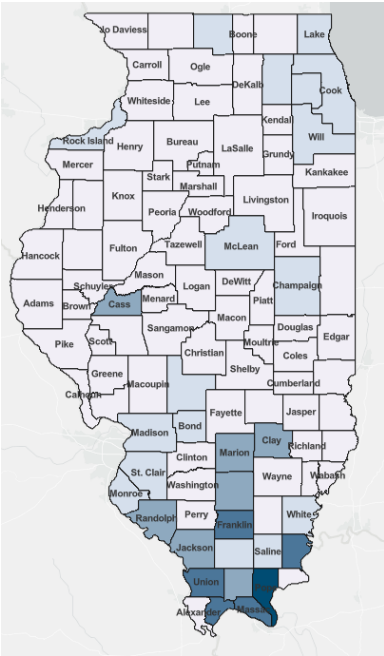
3-Year Average Human Incidence Rate (2022-2024)



Lyme Disease

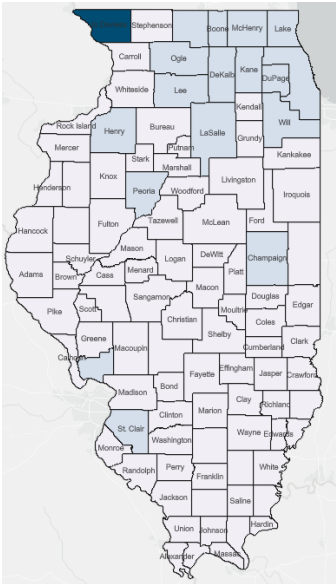


Ehrlichiosis

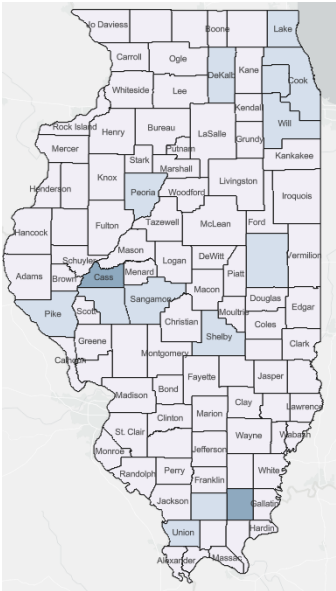


Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever

Anaplasmosis

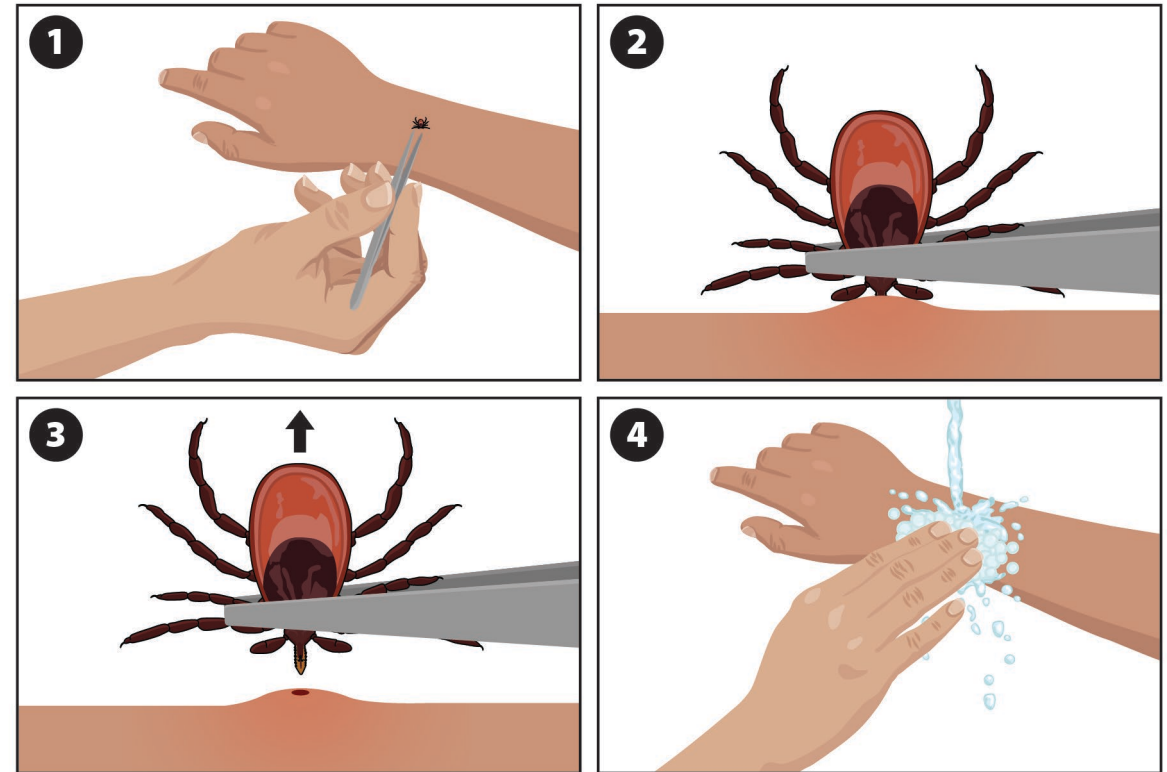


Babesiosis



# If a tick is found on a student

1. Use clean, fine-tipped tweezers to grasp the tick as close to the skin's surface as possible.
2. Pull upward with steady, even pressure. Don't twist or jerk the tick.
3. Do not crush the tick with your fingers. Dispose of a live tick by
  1. Putting it in alcohol
  2. Placing it in a sealed bag/container
  3. Wrapping it tightly in tape
  4. Flushing it down the toilet
4. Wash the bite area and your hands thoroughly with soap and water, rubbing alcohol, or hand sanitizer.
5. Notify the parent/guardian of removal.
  1. If possible, put the tick in a sealed bag or wrap tightly in tape and attach to the notification form in case needed for identification.



[What to Do After a Tick Bite | Ticks | CDC](#)

[IDPH Parent/Guardian Tick Notification Form](#)