

**IT DOESN'T MATTER IF
YOU'RE BIG OR SMALL.
ONE SIZE FITS ALL!**



LYME BEAWARENESS!

NEW JERSEY IS NOW THE # 2 STATE IN THE US WITH THE MOST CASES OF LYME DISEASE. OUR AREA IS ENDEMIC. If you remove a tick from your child, notify your pediatrician. Your family physician may want to see your child and the tick as soon as possible after the tick bite. The doctor may be able to identify the tick and **may want to begin preventative treatment. Early treatment can make all the difference.**

Be careful removing the tick as to not transmit additional bacteria into your child.

Remove the tick with a fine point tweezer.

Place the tweezer around the tick's mouthpart as CLOSE to the skin as you can get. DO NOT GRASP THE BODY!

Pull out the tick using a gentle, steady motion. DO NOT TWIST THE TICK!

Save the tick in a small amount of alcohol in the event your child develops symptoms, the tick can be tested.

Clean the site with antiseptic and mark your calendar!

If your child develops **symptoms of Lyme disease/Co-infections**, this is the best CDC tick-borne workup available to discuss with your physician. **But remember: A bite with symptoms MUST be treated clinically.** The bite of a tick can transmit Lyme Disease, Bartonella, Babesia, Anaplasmosis, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, Mycoplasma Pneumonia and many other infections. Bartonella and Babesia require different antibiotics for treatment.

Symptoms of tick-borne illness in children can include any of the following symptoms:

Learning difficulties

Sensory sensitivities

Stomach pain

Joint pain

Neurological issues (seizures, dizziness)

Psychological issues (anxiety, depression),

Fatigue

Rashes at times (does not have to be a bulls-eye)

Swollen glands

Heart problems

Be aware that the following tests were developed for surveillance and not very accurate in diagnosing Lyme disease. **It is a fact that the CDC western blot misses the diagnosis 30-50 percent of the time.** If your child has clinical symptoms, a negative test does not necessarily mean negative.

QUEST:

WESTERN BLOT	CODE 9076F
BABESIA MICROTI	CODE 5819N
WA1 BABESIA DUNCANI	CODE 17231X
BARTONELLA	CODE 4127N
BARTONELLA PCR	CODE 11108X

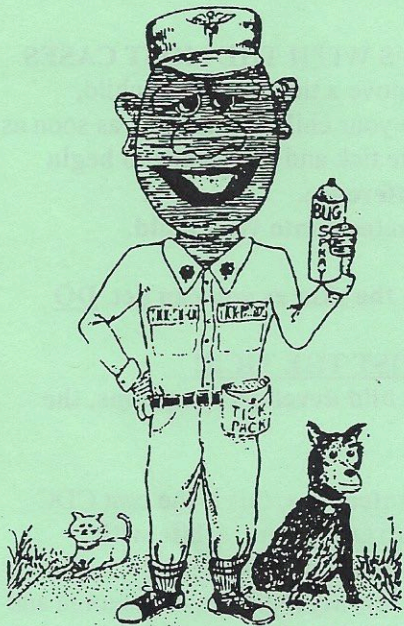
LAB CORP

WESTERN BLOTT	CODE 163600
BABESIA MICROTI	CODE 138315
WA1 BABESIA DUNCANI	CODE 807177
BARTONELLA	CODE 163162
BARTONELLA PCR	CODE 138350



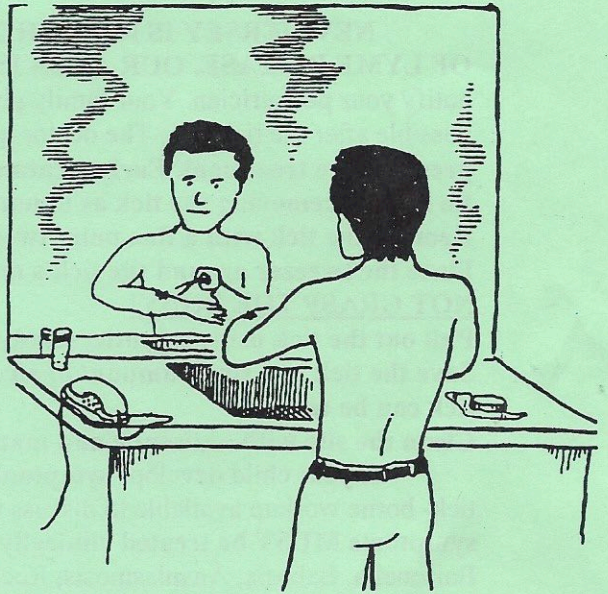
PREVENT LYME DISEASE

1. PROTECT



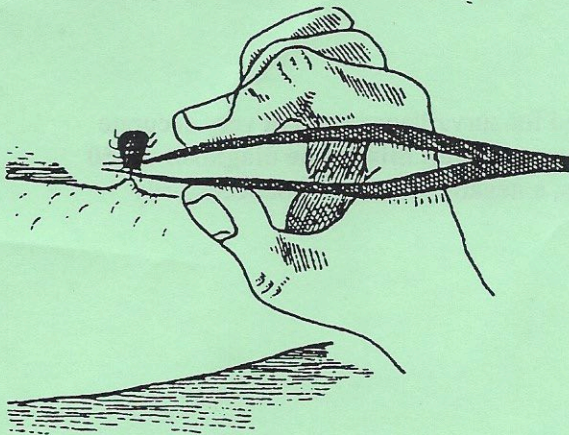
Major Tick-Check says to wear light colored clothing, and to tuck your shirt into your pants, and your pant legs into your socks. Have an adult spray your clothing with a repellent before going outside. Remember to protect and check your pets too!

2. TICK CHECK



After you come inside, check your entire body for ticks. Do this visually, and by running your fingers over your skin. Check hair line, underarms, and groin extra well. Have a family member check your back.

3. REMOVE TICKS PROPERLY



Children should always have an adult remove attached ticks.

Remove ticks with fine point tweezers. Place the tweezers around the tick's mouthpart as close to the skin as you can. Pull out the tick out, using a gentle, steady motion. Place the tick in a small vial, and clean the bite site and tweezers with antiseptic.

Never remove the tick with your fingers or put any petroleum jelly or matches on the tick. This could increase your chance of getting Lyme disease.

4. CALL YOUR DOCTOR



Your family physician may want to see you and the tick as soon as possible after the bite. The doctor or nurse may be able to identify the tick and may want to begin preventative treatment. Early treatment can make all the difference.