

THE PESTS THAT BOTHER YOUR PETS: TICKS



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TICKS ARE BLOOD-SUCKING PARASITES

that attach themselves to animals and people. Animals that spend time outdoors, especially in wild areas, are more often affected. Ticks can transmit a large number of diseases, including Q fever and Lyme disease.



CARE NEEDS TO BE TAKEN

when selecting anti-tick products. Some products given monthly for flea control also effectively control ticks. Contact your veterinarian for a recommendation and be sure to share any information about additional pets you have at home.

WARNING: Cats can be exquisitely sensitive to topical medications and tick collars. Talk to your veterinarian before use.

TICKS SHOULD BE REMOVED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

- Use tweezers to carefully grasp the tick close to the skin and pull gently.
- Do not twist the tick because this will cause the mouthparts to break off and remain in the skin.
- Avoid crushing the tick.
- After removal, thoroughly clean the bite area and your hands with rubbing alcohol, an iodine scrub, or soap and water.
- Never try to remove a tick with your bare hands or hot matches.
- If your pet is severely infested, take them to see a veterinarian for tick removal.
- Infested animals may need to be treated with anti-tick insecticides to kill attached larvae, nymphs, and adults.

