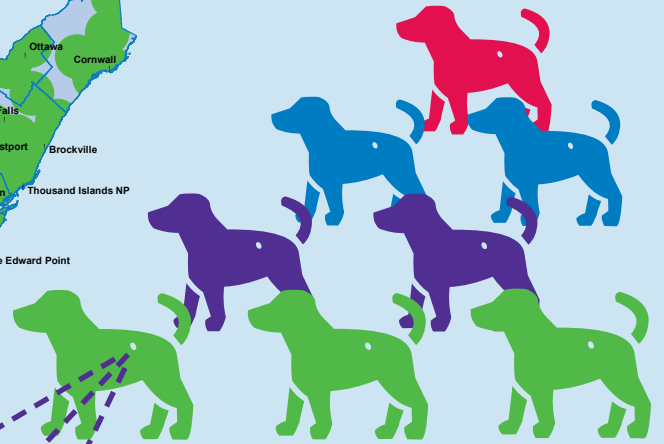
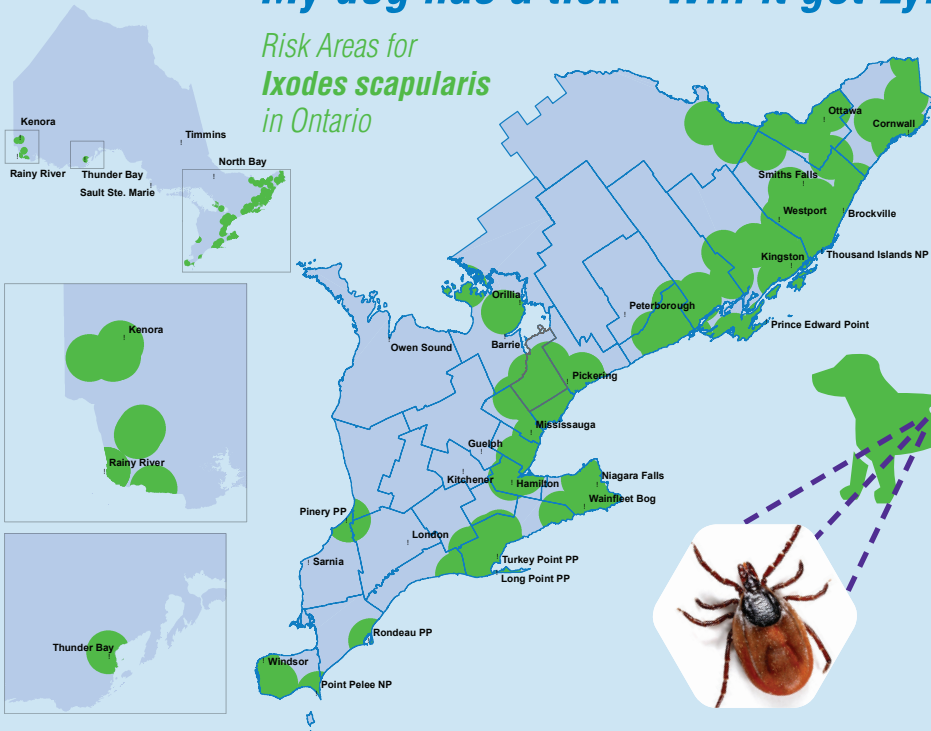




Ticks and Lyme Disease in Ontario: *What's the real risk?*

My dog has a tick - Will it get Lyme disease?

Risk Areas for
Ixodes scapularis
in Ontario



Amblyomma americanum
(Lone Star Tick)

Dermacentor variabilis
(American Dog Tick)

Rhipicephalus sanguineus
(Brown Dog Tick)

Ixodes scapularis
(Blacklegged Tick, Deer Tick)

Is it the right kind of tick?

- *Ixodes scapularis* is the only vector of *Borrelia burgdorferi* in Ontario

Is the *I. scapularis* tick carrying *B. burgdorferi*?

- Varies by region, but overall in Ontario:
- ~85% are negative
- ~15% are positive*

Was the positive tick attached for long enough to expose my dog to *B. burgdorferi*?

- < 24 hours - negligible risk
- 24-48 hours - questionable risk
- > 48 hours - significant risk

If my dog is exposed, will it test positive for antibodies?

- Most dogs will but not for at least 3-5 weeks

If my dog is exposed, will it get sick?

- 95% of dogs will not get sick

*Nelder et al. PLoS ONE 2014.

Only **5%** of dogs

- Bitten by the right kind of tick
- Carrying the right bacterium
- Attached for the right amount of time



WILL DEVELOP ANY SIGNS OF LYME DISEASE