

KFD project

Tick Information Cards

finalized December 2019

2 versions:

Pages 2 & 3: white background,
saves printer ink

Pages 4 & 5: colourful background

For printing off please choose
double sided option (long edge) on
A4 format paper/card.

This will result in 4 cards per page of
roughly 11.8 cm x 9.1 cm.



MonkeyFeverRisk



This leaflet was produced by the **MonkeyFeverRisk** project, a research collaboration between:

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology



icmr NITM
INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINE



Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment



Department of Health and Family Welfare Services
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National Institute of Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics
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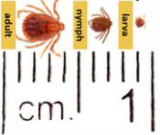
For further information
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Know your ticks!

Ticks are small and difficult to see.

Ticks feed on blood and can transmit disease e.g. Kyasanur Forest Disease (Monkey Fever).

Ticks are mainly active between November & May.



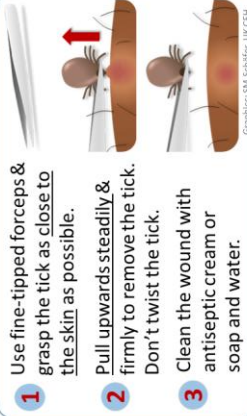
Ticks wait on the tips of grasses, shrubs, leaf litter and grab onto passing animals or humans before crawling onto the skin and biting.

Ticks may be found anywhere with plants but especially along paths used by animals, around water bodies and in forests.



Remove ticks properly!

The longer the tick is attached to your skin, the higher the risk of the tick giving you a disease.



- 1 Use fine-tipped forceps & grasp the tick as close to the skin as possible.
- 2 Pull upwards steadily & firmly to remove the tick. Don't twist the tick.
- 3 Clean the wound with antiseptic cream or soap and water.

- Do not use fingers to remove the tick!
- Crushing the tick increases risk of infection.
- Do not burn the tick with a match/lighter.
- Do not cover the tick with petroleum jelly, soap etc.
- Do not rub or scratch at the tick.

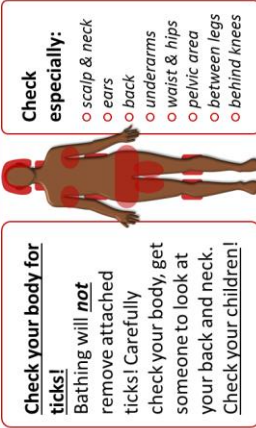
Visit your local Public Health Centre if you feel unwell with fever after being bitten by a tick.

Prevent tick bites!

Cover up AND use tick repellent!

Wear shoes, trousers and long sleeves.
Tuck trousers into socks.
Apply repellent especially around feet, ankles, arms and around neck.
Reapply every 2 hours.

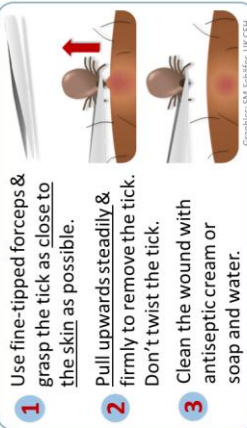
Wash clothes!
After being in fields or forest or after handling dry leaves, remove clothes before entering the home, soak overnight in soapy water and hang in sun for at least 6 hours.



Check your body for ticks!
Bathing will **not** remove attached ticks! Carefully check your body, get someone to look at your back and neck.
Check your children!

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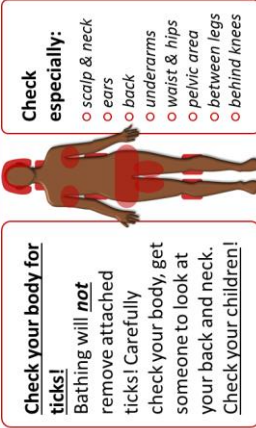
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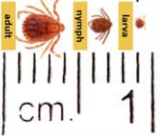
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Ticks feed on blood and can transmit disease e.g. Kyasanur Forest Disease (Monkey Fever).

Ticks are mainly active between November & May.



Ticks wait on the tips of grasses, shrubs, leaf litter and grab onto passing animals or humans before crawling onto the skin and biting.

Ticks may be found anywhere with plants but especially along paths used by animals, around water bodies and in forests.





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Remove ticks properly!

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- Use fine-tipped forceps & grasp the tick as close to the skin as possible.
- Pull upwards steadily & firmly to remove the tick. Don't twist the tick.
- Clean the wound with antiseptic cream or soap and water.

- X** Do not use fingers to remove the tick!
- X** Crushing the tick increases risk of infection.
- X** Do not burn the tick with a match/lighter.
- X** Do not cover the tick with petroleum jelly, soap etc.
- X** Do not rub or scratch at the tick.

Visit your local Public Health Centre if you feel unwell with fever after being bitten by a tick.

Prevent tick bites!



Cover up AND use tick repellent!
Wear shoes, trousers and long sleeves. Tuck trousers into socks. Apply repellent especially around feet, ankles, arms and around neck. Reapply every 2 hours.

Wash clothes!
After being in fields or forest or after handling dry leaves, remove clothes before entering the home, soak overnight in soapy water and hang in sun for at least 6 hours.

Check your body for ticks!
Bathing will **not** remove attached ticks! Carefully check your body, get someone to look at your back and neck. Check your children!

Check especially:

- scalp & neck
- ears
- back
- underarms
- waist & hips
- pelvic area
- between legs
- behind knees

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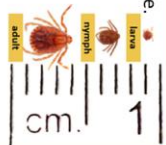
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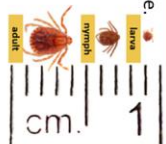
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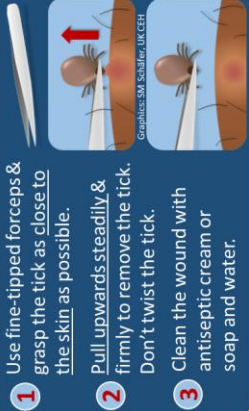
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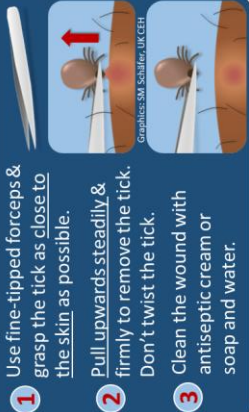
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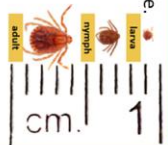
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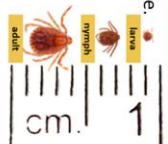
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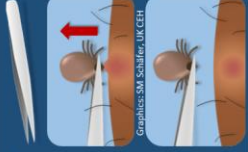
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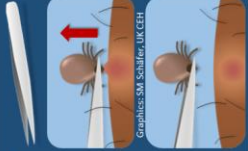
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