



Buckeye Tick Test

TICK TESTING REPORT

Name: John Smith

No. ticks in order: 1

Date tick was found: 1/30/2025

Where did you encounter this tick? Walking or hiking in my neighborhood

Submission Date: 1/30/2025 10:27 AM

County: Franklin

What was the tick found on? Human

Age: 54 Sex: Male

Attached and Biting? No

IDENTIFICATION OF YOUR TICK 2247-01

The tick you submitted was identified as follows: *Dermacentor variabilis*, Adult Male

PHOTOS OF YOUR TICK



RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THIS SPECIES

Dermacentor variabilis, commonly known as the American dog tick, can transmit the bacteria that cause Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and tularemia in people. Dogs are also at risk for Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever. This tick can also transmit the organism that causes bovine anaplasmosis and the organism that causes feline cytauxzoonosis.

TEST RESULTS OF YOUR TICK

We test the tick(s) you submit using validated custom panels of primers and probes that have demonstrated high sensitivity and specificity for pathogens (germs) that commonly cause disease in humans and animals. We will only report results that meet our stringent quality control requirements. We do not provide medical advice and tick testing should not be a substitute for consultation with your healthcare provider or veterinarian. Detection of a pathogen (i.e. a positive result) does not guarantee that the pathogen will pass to the person/animal that was bitten by the tick nor that the person/animal will become ill. Failure to detect a pathogen (i.e. a negative result) does not mean that the tick wasn't infected with another pathogen that wasn't included in the test. It may also be possible that the person/animal was bitten by another tick that went unnoticed and was not submitted. For these reasons, tick pathogen test results should not be a deciding factor in consulting your physician but can be a useful piece of information to share with your provider. More information on what tick testing can and cannot tell you is available on our website, buckeyeticktest.osu.edu. Always monitor for symptoms after any tick bite (see additional information below) and immediately contact your health care provider or veterinarian if symptoms develop. Share tick pathogen test results with your health care provider when available. Do not wait for tick pathogen test results to consult your health care provider or veterinarian if you or your pet are experiencing symptoms!

Pathogen	Associated Disease	Results
<i>Anaplasma marginale</i>	Anaplasmosis	Not Detected
<i>Cytauxzoon felis</i>	Cytauxzoonosis (in felines)	Not Detected
<i>Rickettsia rickettsii</i>	Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF)	Not Detected
<i>Francisella tularensis</i>	Tularemia	Detected

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Being bitten by a tick does not guarantee that you will be infected with a pathogen and become ill. After any tick bite, mark the date on your calendar and monitor for symptoms of illness.

Symptoms of tick-borne disease in people may vary, but most often include fever, headache, joint pain, muscle aches, fatigue, or rash. Watch for symptoms for up to 2 months after the bite and contact your health care provider if symptoms develop. Tell them you had a tick bite or found a tick on you, give them information on this report, and tell them about your outdoor activities. Note that some people report redness or itchiness where they were bitten by a tick, but itchiness and redness that does not expand outward from the bite site are not symptoms of tick-borne disease. Always talk with your provider if you are unsure. Symptoms of tick-borne disease in pets also vary, but often include fever, loss of appetite, swollen joints and/or lameness, lethargy, and occasionally diarrhea or vomiting. Symptoms may take weeks or months to develop after a tick bite so marking the calendar is important and monitoring pets long-term is important.

Prevent tick bites on yourself by wearing tick repellent, long sleeves and pants, and tucking pants into socks to limit access to your skin. Perform a thorough tick check whenever you return from the outdoors and shower as soon as possible. Perform a tick check on any animals that went outdoors with you. Remove all ticks immediately by grasping the tick close to the skin with tweezers and pulling gently upwards. For more information on tick safety and tick-borne disease in Ohio, type ohio.gov/ticks into your browser. Remember to talk with a veterinarian about tick prevention for your animals. Preventing ticks on companion animals can reduce your exposure to ticks. To learn how common tick-borne disease is in your area, the Ohio Department of Health also has information on their website about when and where tick-borne diseases occur.

If you have questions about this report, please contact ticks@osu.edu.