

TICK IDENTIFICATIONS

If you find a tick on yourself or another person, the Georgia Department of Public Health will identify the tick and provide feedback in the form of educational brochures about prevention of tick-borne diseases. Only whole, intact ticks with mouthparts attached can be identified, so in some cases tick identification is not possible. GDPH cannot test your tick for the bacteria that cause Rocky Mountain spotted fever, ehrlichiosis,Lyme Disease, or southern tick-associated rash illness. If you develop symptoms of tick-borne disease 1to 4 weeks after having been bitten by a tick, see your healthcare provider.

For more information about symptoms of tick-borne disease or tick vectors, including how to remove an attached tick, visit our website at https://dph.georgia.gov/environmental-health/insects-and-diseases/.

For tick identification, fill out the form below as completely as possible. Place the tick in a small, non-breakable vial in 70% alcohol and mail with this form to: Rosmarie Kelly, Georgia Department of Public Health, Environmental Health Section, 200 Piedmont SE / East Tower / Suite 486 / Atlanta, GA 30334.

Submitter Information		
_		
Daytime phone	E-mail	
Relationship to person bitte	en	
Information on Person Bi	tten	
	_ First Name	
Age Sex Street Address	City	
State Zip code	County	
Has the person hitten trave	eled outside of the county of residence in the past week?	
If yes, where?	ned outside of the county of residence in the past week.	
-		
Tick Information Date tick was found		
Was the tick attached to the	e person?	
If yes, where on the body w	vas it attached?	
How long was it attached (e	estimated number of hours)?	
How was the tick removed?	k was acquired (be specific)?	
Where do you think the ticl	< was acquired (be specific)?	
	ne person bitten engaged in when the tick exposure occurred?	
	Employment Hunting Other (please describe)	
GDPH USE ONLY		
Species: D. variabilis A. a	americanum I. scapularis Other	
	lult male Nymph Larva	
Results reported date:		