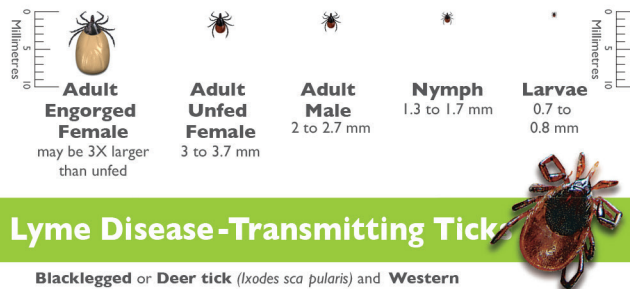




LOOK OUT!

LYME DISEASE IS ON THE RISE IN CANADA¹



Lyme Disease-Transmitting Tick

Blacklegged or Deer tick (*Ixodes scapularis*) and **Western Blacklegged tick** (*I. pacificus*). The two species look alike and are smaller than both the American Dog and the Brown Dog ticks.



Protection Starts Here!

Ask your veterinarian about protecting your dog from Lyme disease with yearly vaccination and a monthly tick control product.



- ¹ Government of Canada PHA of C. Public Health Reminder: Lyme disease- Public Health Agency of Canada. July 2013. <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/phn-asp/2015/lyme-eng.php>. Accessed July 9, 2015.
- ² Lyme Prevention | CanLyme – Canadian Lyme Disease Foundation. <http://canlyme.com/lyme-prevention/>. Accessed July 10, 2015.
- ³ Tick Removal | CanLyme – Canadian Lyme Disease Foundation. <http://canlyme.com/lyme-prevention/tick-removal/>. Accessed July 9, 2015.
- ⁴ Lyme Disease. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <http://www.cdc.gov/features/lymedisease>. Accessed July 10, 2015.
- ⁵ Government of Canada HC and the PHA of C. Causes of Lyme disease. January 2015. <http://www.healthycanadians.gc.ca/diseases-conditions-maladies-affections/disease-maladie/lyme/causes-eng.php>. Accessed July 10, 2015.
- ⁶ Littman MP, Goldstein RE, Labato MA, Lappin MR, Moore GE. ACVIM small animal consensus statement on Lyme disease in dogs: Diagnosis, treatment, and prevention. *J Vet Intern Med*. 2006;20:422-434.
- ⁷ Companion Animal Parasite Council- Lyme disease. <http://www.ccapcvet.org/capc-recommendations/lyme-disease>. Accessed July 13, 2015.



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BE ON GUARD

EVERYONE IS A TARGET



Protect you and your pet with these helpful tips.



Fight the bite! Dogs do not give Lyme disease to people, but humans are still at risk if bitten by an infected tick.⁵

Ticks and People: The Risk is Real.

IT'S A FACT: *humans can get Lyme disease from the bite of an infected tick. Stay aware and make prevention a priority by following these guidelines.¹*

1. Wear light coloured clothing to make ticks easier to see.²
2. Walk toward the middle of clear pathways or trails, avoiding low-lying brush or tall grass.²
3. Wear long pants and long-sleeved shirts, and tuck your pants into your socks.²
4. Walk with a partner who can watch for ticks on you or your pet.³
5. Spray insect repellent on your body and clothing (specifically at the opening of sleeves and pants). Please consult product caution statements before use, especially on young children.⁴

6. Check your clothes and body, as well as your pet's body, for ticks immediately after being outside in tick-infested areas.⁴
7. If you discover one or more ticks attached remove them promptly and completely.⁴



Ticks and Pets: The Power to Protect

Lyme disease is a serious risk for dogs – but it can be prevented. Here are ways to keep your pet protected⁶:

1. Keep animals away from thick underbrush. If walking near woods or tall grass, stay on clear, unobstructed trails.⁷
2. Carefully check your dog for ticks after every walk.⁷
3. Talk to your veterinarian about vaccinating your dog with a Lyme vaccine such as RECOMBITEK® Lyme to help prevent Lyme disease. Annual revaccination is necessary to maintain immunity.⁶
4. Use a monthly tick control product such as NexGard™, the soft, beef-flavoured chewable tablet that kills ticks and fleas.⁷

TICK REMOVAL³

Most commonly, ticks can be removed using fine-pointed tweezers or a tick removal device, grasping the tick as close to the skin's surface as possible, and pulling straight outward.

TICK BITE TREATMENT³

Wash the bite with soap and water and treat it with an antiseptic. If the tick that bit you or your pet is a Lyme-carrying species, or if you are unsure, consult your doctor or veterinarian immediately.

TICK REMOVAL AND TREATMENT FOR DOGS

Follow the same procedure to remove a tick and treat the bite site as you would for a human.