**If You Find a Tick on Your Child**

* Use tweezers to firmly grasp the tick at its head or mouth, next to the skin.
* Pull firmly and steadily upward on the tick until it lets go.
* Don’t twist or jerk the tick, to avoid breaking it and leaving its mouthparts in the skin.
* Swab the site with alcohol.
* DON’T use petroleum jelly or a lit match to kill and remove the tick. These things may cause the tick to burrow deeper and release more saliva, increasing the chances of disease transmission.
* Call your pediatrician, who may want you to save the tick in a sealed container for identification later.

Symptoms of a tick disease typically develop within one to two weeks of a tick bite**.**

Call your pediatrician if your child develops:

* Flu-like symptoms such as a fever, headache, fatigue, vomiting and muscle aches
* A rash made up of red bump surrounded by area of spreading redness that looks like a bull’s eye (Lyme disease)
* Red dots on the ankles and wrists (Rocky Mountain spotted fever)