

Ticks

-Dog

Eg Ixodes ricinus , R.sanguineus

CS-

- Tick bites may be directly debilitating to domestic animals, causing mechanical damage, irritation,, inflammation and hypersensitivity. Ticks, when present in large numbers, damage skin and depreciate leather value
- Feeding may cause anaemia and reduced productivity.
- The salivary secretions of some ticks may cause toxicosis and paralysis.
- Ticks may also transmit a range of pathogenic viral, bacterial, and rickettsial diseases.
- Cutaneous injury
- Unthriftiness and anemia
- Irritation and dermatitis
- Paralysis. Mostly hind limbs are affected
- Frequent shaking of the ea and tail wagging

Tx

- Tick infested animals should have acaricides applied.
- All the vegetations surrounding the animal shed should be cleared
- Treatment of infected house with suitable acaricides
- Dipping may be done, if available spraying or dusting.
- Following solutions can be used for dips or spray:
 - o Sumithion 1% sprays,
 - o Malathion 0.5%,
 - o Amitraz 250 ppm,
 - o Ivermectin 0.2 mg/kg BW s/c

Control and Prevention

- Because substantial geographic differences occur in tick prevalence and seasonality, CAPC supports year-round use of topical tick-control products on pets. Furthermore, in certain geographic regions, reactive or seasonal applications of tick-control products may be administered too late to prevent disease transmission.
- Other tick-control measures include elimination of tick and alternative host habitats by cutting or removing grass, weeds, and brush piles between fences, along property lines, and near buildings. It is also helpful to select plants that do not attract deer.
- Treating outdoor environments with products such as carbaryl, cyfluthrin, permethrin, or s-fenvalerate can also help in controlling ticks. Acaricides should be allowed to dry before animals or humans are allowed back into the premises.
- Bait boxes can be used to rid areas of rodents.
- Acaricides such as cyfluthrin and permethrin can be used in indoor facilities to help eliminate *R. sanguineus* infestations. Acaricides should be sprayed into cracks and crevices, behind and under cages, and along the boards in the ceiling. It is often

preferable to have a licensed pest-management professional (exterminator) apply acaricides on premises indoors and outdoors.

-Cat

Eg Ixodus pilosus

CS-

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