Ehrlichiosis and Anaplasmosis

The Diseases and Transmission

- *Ehrlichia* and *Anaplasma* are related bacteria that are transmitted by ticks. These bacteria infect white blood cells in humans.
- There are three main different bacteria that cause disease in humans:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pathogen</th>
<th>Ehrlichia Chaffeensis</th>
<th>Ehrlichia ewingii</th>
<th>Anaplasma Phagocytophilum (formerly ehrlichia phagocytophilia)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disease</td>
<td>Human moncytic ehrlichiosis (HME)</td>
<td>Ehrlichiosis ewingii</td>
<td>Human granulocytic anaplasmosis (HGA, formerly HGE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tick Vector</td>
<td>Amblyomma Americanum (lone start tick)</td>
<td>Ixodes scapularis (black legged tick)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Southeast and south central US</td>
<td>Northeast and upper Midwest US</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Animal reservoirs for *E. chaffeensis* and *E. ewingii* are white-tailed deer and dogs. The reservoirs for *A. phagocytophilum* include cattle, deer, and rodents. You cannot get the diseases directly from animals.
- The diseases are not spread between humans other than through blood transfusions.
- Maryland is home to both the lone star tick and the black-legged tick.

Symptoms and Treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Clinical Features</th>
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| **HME, Ehrlichiosis ewingii** | - Symptoms appear 1 to 2 weeks after a tick bite.  
  - Symptoms include fever, headache, muscle aches, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, confusion, chills and malaise.  
  - Conjunctival infection (red eyes)  
  - Development of a rash may occur in up to 60% of children and <30% of adults. This may be confused with Rocky Mountain spotted fever. |
| **HGA**                  | - Symptoms appear 1 to 2 weeks after a tick bite.  
  - Symptoms include fever, headache, cough, nausea/abdominal pain, chills, malaise, confusion and muscle aches.  
  - Rash is rare |

- Most infections occur when tick activity is highest, in late spring and summer.
- If left untreated, HME and HGA may be severe.
- Co-infection with more than one tickborne disease is possible.
- Persons with compromised immunity caused by immunosuppressive therapies (e.g., corticosteroids, cancer chemotherapy, or longterm immunosuppressive therapy following organ transplant), HIV infection, or splenectomy appear to develop more severe disease
- Contact your health care provider if you develop any of these symptoms after a tick bite or after being in tick habitat. Your health care provider may order a blood test to help diagnose the disease.
- The diseases are effectively treated with antibiotics, most commonly doxycycline.
Prevention tips

- Ticks are most active from late spring through early fall.
- Insect repellent containing 20–30% DEET is recommended to prevent tick or fly bites.
- Repellents with up to 30% DEET can safely be used on children over 2 months of age.
- Treat clothes with permethrin (don’t use permethrin directly on skin).
- Long pants and long sleeves help keep ticks off of skin, and tucking pant legs into socks and shirts into pants keeps ticks on outside of clothing.
- Light colored clothing lets you spot ticks more easily.
- Talk to your veterinarian about tick control products for your pets.
- When enjoying the outdoors, avoid wooded or brushy areas with tall grass and leaf litter and walk in the center of trails.
- Check yourself, your kids and your pets daily for ticks when spending time in tick habitat.
- Bathe or shower as soon as possible after coming indoors (within 2 hours) to wash off ticks.
- Tumble dry clothes in a dryer on high heat for 10 minutes to kill ticks on dry clothes after you come indoors.

To remove ticks

- Use fine-tipped tweezers.
- Grab the tick close to the skin; do not twist or jerk the tick.
- Gently pull straight up until all parts of the tick are removed.
- Wash your hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based rub.
- Clean the site of the tick bite with soap and water or an antiseptic.
- Do not use petroleum jelly, a hot match, nail polish, or other products to remove ticks.

For more information on tick borne diseases, visit:

- http://www.cdc.gov/ehrlichiosis/
- http://www.cdc.gov/anaplasmosis/