



## Ontario blacklegged tick surveillance: Quick guide for Public Health Units

This guide supports Ontario public health units in planning for blacklegged tick surveillance. It is excerpted from the PHO's <u>Technical report: Update on Lyme disease prevention and control</u>, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. Risk area is a term used to describe locations in Southern Ontario where there is an increased risk of Lyme disease. For PHUs in which there are known Lyme disease risk areas (Category 1: PHUs with known risk areas and/or high numbers of tick submissions and Category 2: PHUs with known risk areas and/or moderate numbers of tick submissions), PHO has encouraged a shift from passive tick surveillance to active tick surveillance. For more information, visit <u>www.publichealthontario.ca/lymedisease</u>.

## Blacklegged tick surveillance categories for public health units

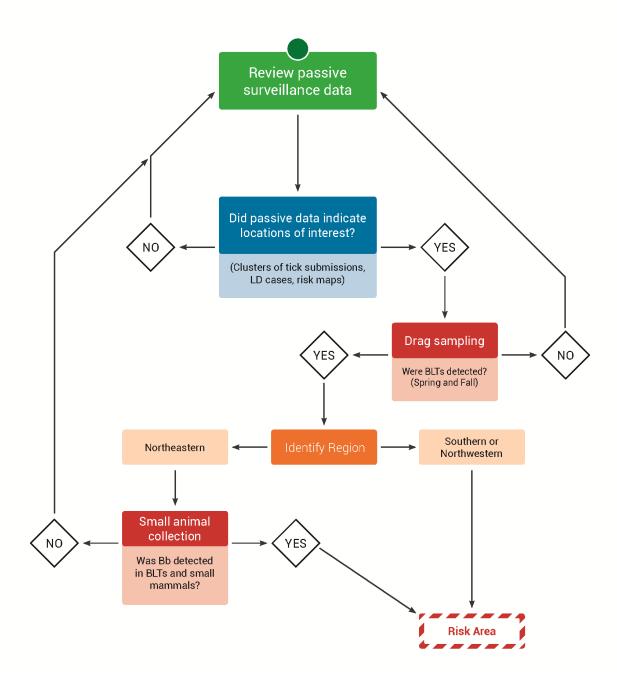
Categories	Average number blacklegged ticks submitted per year*	Known risk area(s) present**	Passive tick surveillance (via physicians)	Passive tick surveillance (PHU via public)	Active tick surveillance (tick dragging) <sup>†</sup>	Active tick surveillance (small mammal trapping)
1: PHUs with known risk areas and/or high numbers of tick submissions	>250	Yes	No	Not recommended	Yes	No
2: PHUs with known risk areas and/or moderate numbers of tick submissions	10≤n<250	Yes	Outside of risk areas	Outside of risk areas	Yes	No
3: Other PHUs with no risk areas and low numbers of tick submissions	<10	No	Yes	Yes	If indicated by passive surveillance	If indicated by passive surveillance and tick dragging

Average number of blacklegged ticks submitted per year through passive surveillance, last 3 years

<sup>\*\*</sup> Risk areas as identified in PHO's Ontario Lyme disease estimated risk areas map: 2016.

Perform tick dragging twice a year, once in spring and again in fall

## Tick surveillance decision tree



For advice or consultation, please contact PHO's Enteric, Zoonotic and Vector-Borne Disease team at ezvbd@oahpp.ca.

