

PATHOBIOLOGY AND VETERINARY SCIENCE

Connecticut Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory

61 North Eagleville Road, Unit 3203

Storrs, CT 06269-3203

Phone: 860-486-3738 Fax: 860-486-2737

http://cvmdl.uconn.edu

Accession Number: _____

OFFICE USE ONLY:

FedEx UPS US Mail Walk-In
Date Received by Lab: _____

Payment Information (ACCWKS0014)

Paid- Check #: _____ Amount \$ _____

SUBMISSION FORM FOR TICK TESTING

BILLING INFORMATION

Submitter Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip Code: _____

BEST daytime phone number: _____

Alternate number: _____

E-Mail Address(es): _____

How did you hear about our service? Newspaper Word of mouth Internet search; where? _____ Other:

REPORTING INFORMATION

- May we report the results to someone else?
 No Yes, Who? _____
- Report results via: Email Fax U.S. Mail
- If you cannot be reached immediately by phone, is it acceptable to send the report by email without verbal results? No Yes

TICK INFORMATION

- Was the tick attached or embedded in host's skin?
 Yes No Unknown
- If, YES:
 1. For how long? _____
 2. **Name/Age/Species** of host from whom the tick was removed:

 3. Date/Time tick was removed: _____

SUBMITTING THE TICK

- Please send payment with tick in the form of a check or money order. To make alternate payment arrangements, (e.g. credit card, or billing for health professionals with CVMDL account) please contact the laboratory at 860-486-3738 prior to testing.
****Note: If selecting PCR Test Selection-Option 1 below testing fees will be invoiced; pre-payment is not required.****
- **Review Page 2** of this submission form for packaging instructions and "Do's and Don'ts of Tick Submissions"
- Please note that any tick submitted in any substance other than water (i.e. tape, alcohol, cotton, Vaseline) could compromise the test results. **Testing will proceed even if ticks are submitted in substances not ideal for PCR testing.**

REQUEST A TEST

RUSH SERVICE - For an additional fee of \$25.00, results will be available the next business day IF the tick is received before 2:00 PM.
NOTE: In order to prevent a delay in testing and reporting the results, the tick **will be tested regardless of condition, which includes ALL factors that may inhibit or impact test results. Trained technicians will identify the tick species and select the appropriate tests.**

Tick Identification ONLY (NOTE: Tick Identification is included with PCR test fees and selection)

PCR Test Selection- Two Options, Please SELECT ONE (for Non-Rush test requests, only)

1. Allow trained technicians to identify the tick and proceed with the appropriate test requests based on the type (species) of tick submitted. The lab will ensure that only the correct tests will be performed on the tick. Pre-payment is not required.
2. Select the individual tests. See and select "Testing Options" below:

Testing Options (for Option 2):

- Deer Tick: 1-Panel PCR- *Borrelia burgdorferi*
 4-Panel PCR (Human Host) - *Borrelia burgdorferi, Anaplasma phagocytophilum, Babesia microti, Borrelia miyamotoi*
 3-Panel PCR (Non-Human Host) - *Borrelia burgdorferi, Anaplasma phagocytophilum, Borrelia miyamotoi*
- Dog Tick: 3-Panel PCR (Any Host) - *Francisella tularensis, Rickettsia rickettsii, Ehrlichia species*
- Lonestar Tick: 3-Panel PCR (Any Host) - *Francisella tularensis, Ehrlichia species, Borrelia lonestari*
- Brown Dog Tick: (Non-Canine Host) - *Rickettsia rickettsii*
 2-Panel PCR (Canine Host) - *Rickettsia rickettsii, Ehrlichia species*

THE DO'S AND DON'TS OF TICK SUBMISSIONS!

PLEASE DO:

- ✓ Place tick in moist paper towel
- ✓ Place tick in **two** Ziploc bags
- ✓ Mail in a bubble or cushion mailer to protect the tick
- ✓ Use submission form provided on the CVMDL website:
→ <http://cvmdl.uconn.edu/resources/forms.php>
- ✓ Clearly indicate how you would like to receive your results
- ✓ Ensure a parent or guardian's name appears on a report if applicable
- ✓ Indicate all names of individuals with whom information and results may be discussed

TICK REMOVAL! **

- Use tweezers to grasp the tick as close to the skin's surface as possible.
- Pull upward with steady, even pressure. Don't twist or jerk the tick; this can cause the mouth-parts to break off and remain in the skin.
- After removing the tick, thoroughly clean the bite area and your hands.

**Taken from http://www.cdc.gov/ticks/removing_a_tick.html

There are also several popular tick removal tools such as the "Tick Bar", the "Tick Key" or "Ticked Off™" available for purchase from many retailers. Remember, the highest risk for tick bites in humans is in the late spring through summer and again in the fall!

PLEASE DON'T:

- ✗ Submit the tick in:
 - Alcohol
 - Tape
 - Vaseline
 - Toilet paper, facial tissue, or cotton balls
 - Medical or prescription bottles
 - Nail Polish
 - Any substance other than water
- ✗ Make an attempt to squish or destroy the tick
- ✗ Send in a regular, paper envelope (passage of an envelope through the USPS automatic sorter may damage the tick)

TICK-BORNE DISEASE INFORMATION

Borrelia burgdorferi

- The bacteria that causes Lyme disease
- The highest prevalence is in the Northeast and upper Midwest of the United States (US)
- Visit the CDC website for more information: <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lyme/>

Anaplasma phagocytophilum

- The bacteria that causes Granulocytic Anaplasmosis in humans, horses, dogs and cows
- The highest prevalence is in the Northeast and the upper Midwest of the US
- Visit the CDC website for more information: <http://www.cdc.gov/anaplasmosis/>

Babesia microti

- The microscopic parasite that infects red blood cells and causes Human Babesiosis.
- The highest prevalence is in southern New England, New York, New Jersey and the upper Midwest of the US
- Visit the CDC website for more information: <http://www.cdc.gov/parasites/babesiosis/>

Borrelia miyamotoi

- A newly emerging tick-borne bacterium that may cause Lyme disease like symptoms
- Visit the CDC website for more information: <http://www.cdc.gov/ticks/miyamotoi.html>

***Ehrlichia* species** (different kinds of ticks may carry different Ehrlichia species)

- Dog tick may carry *E. chaffeensis* (may cause fever, depression, lethargy in humans and animals)
- Lonestar tick may carry *E. chaffeensis* & *E. ewingii* (may cause fever, depression, lethargy in humans and animals)
- Brown dog tick may carry *E. canis* (may cause fever and hemorrhage in dogs)

Rickettsia rickettsii

- The bacteria that causes Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (RMSF)
- The highest prevalence has been reported in North Carolina, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Missouri, but has been found all over most of the continental US
- Visit the CDC website for more information: <http://www.cdc.gov/rmsf/>

Francisella tularensis

- The bacteria that causes Tularemia.
- It has been reported from all over most of the US, but is most common in Massachusetts (Martha's Vineyard), south central and the Pacific Northwest parts of the US.
- Visit the CDC website for more information on tick-borne diseases of humans: <http://www.cdc.gov/tularemia/index.html>
- Visit the Companion Animal Parasite Council (CAPC) for more information on tick-borne diseases in companion animals: <http://www.capcvet.org/capc-recommendations/ehrlichia-spp-and-anaplasma-spp1/>