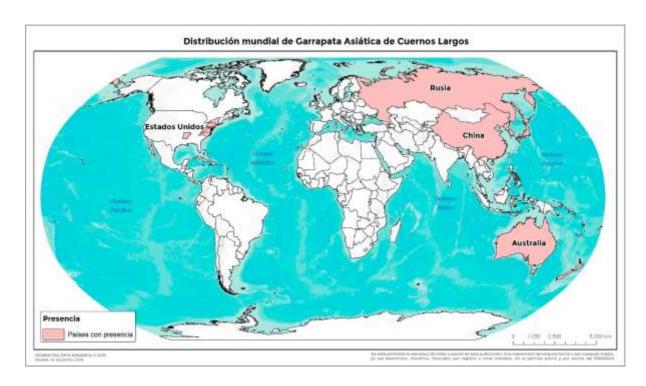
Longhorned Tick in the United States of America.

There are no reports of its presence in Mexico

The long-horned tick (Haemaphisalys longicornis), native to the Asian continent, was identified in the United States of America for the first time in 2017 and as of June 2019 its presence has been reported in at least 11 states of that country.



Consult the Infographics

Currently, it is present in:

Australia China United States of Korea

America

Japan Pacific Islands Russia New Zealand

Ticks can transmit serious diseases between humans and animals, and can even carry diseases that are not present in our country.

It can reproduce without the presence of males, so a single parasite can create a population in a place where it was not present before.

It is capable of feeding on a wide variety of domestic animals such as cows, sheep, goats, horses, dogs, cats and wild animals such as deer, raccoons, foxes, coyotes, hares, reptiles, birds, etc., and can even be present in humans.

This tick species is smaller than others already existing in Mexico, so its presence can easily go unnoticed.



Top view of the tick Haemaphysalis longicornis. Nymph (left) and adult female (right). CDC.

Your collaboration is important:

If you visit a country where ticks are present, notify Senasica personnel upon arrival so that they can inspect your pet for external parasites.

Perform regular treatments and preventive measures on farm animals and pets, making responsible use of treatments and using only products registered with Sader-Senasica.

If you find a tick attached to an animal or person, remove it immediately: Preferably use fine-tipped tweezers and if they are not available, improvise by protecting your fingers with gloves or other waterproof material.

Hold the tick as close to the skin as possible, pulling it away from its initial position and upwards exerting constant and uniform pressure.

Do not twist the tick while removing it; do not try to suffocate it with alcohol-soaked absorbent cotton, as this increases the risk of infection. Do not use hot match heads or petroleum jelly to remove ticks. After removing the tick, wash the affected area with soap and water. Then disinfect the bite with a topical antiseptic. Place the tick in a small plastic or glass container or jar with an airtight seal and seal it. Take it immediately to the veterinarian so that he/she can

request Senasica's support in the diagnosis and recommend the best treatment for the animals under your care.

If you observe:

- Unusually severe tick infestations in animals, which may be accompanied by a significant loss of weight or production, or even cause death of the animal.
- Infestations with parasites of smaller than usual size.

Notify immediately by calling (55) 59 05 10 00 ext. 51236, 51242, 51243 toll free (800) 751 2100, you can also make your report at any Senasica office or Regional Coordination of the CPA.

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