Lyme Disease
Lyme disease is a bacterial infection transmitted by ticks to dogs, other animals, and people. Most Lyme disease in the United States is spread by the deer tick (pictured below), which is found primarily in the Northeast, Southeast, and Upper Midwest. The western black-legged tick is the primary source of Lyme disease transmission in the western states.¹

What is Lyme disease?

What are the signs of Lyme disease?

Many dogs can have Lyme disease and show no signs. The most common signs include²:

- Fever
- Loss of appetite
- Painful or swollen joints
- Lameness that comes and goes between different legs
- Loss of energy

Signs may come and go, vary in severity, and can sometimes be mistaken for those of other conditions.
If left untreated, severe cases of Lyme disease can lead to:

1. **Heart Damage**
2. **Central Nervous System Disorders**
3. **Fatal Kidney Disease**

Your veterinarian will typically diagnose your dog by looking for signs of Lyme disease, then confirm it with a blood test.²

The bacteria that causes Lyme disease is called *Borrelia burgdorferi*.

**That’s a mouthful...literally!**

Ticks spread this bacteria by biting an animal and passing it through their saliva, while feeding, over the course of 24–48 hours.²
Is my dog at risk of infection?

Any dog can be infected with Lyme disease, but dogs living in or traveling to areas where Lyme disease is prevalent have a higher risk of infection.

What can I do if my dog is infected?

Dogs can be treated for Lyme disease with 4 weeks of antibiotics; however, it’s possible that the symptoms could return, requiring further treatment.²

LYME DISEASE IS A NATIONWIDE THREAT!³

35 STATES have a moderate-to-high prevalence of Lyme disease, but positive cases have been reported in every state in the US.³

The best way to manage Lyme disease is to prevent it.
How can I protect my dog from Lyme Disease?

**STOP THE TICK**

Keep your dog on year-round preventative medication to kill ticks before they can transmit disease.\(^4\)

Also, check your dog for ticks after spending time outdoors and immediately remove any ticks you find.\(^2\)

**STOP THE BACTERIA**

To protect your dog from the bacteria that cause Lyme disease, your dog must be vaccinated against Lyme disease before it is bitten by an infected tick.\(^2\)

- Vaccinating your dog may help keep them safe in case you don’t remove an infected tick in time.\(^4\)

CHECK OUT THE BACK COVER FOR A LYME PROTECTION CHECKLIST.
Lyme vaccines have been used to protect dogs since 1990, and side effects have been rare. If they occur, they are usually mild and typically resolve within a few days.

### Are Lyme vaccines safe?

Lyme vaccines have been used to protect dogs since 1990, and side effects have been rare. If they occur, they are usually mild and typically resolve within a few days.

### Assess your dog’s risk of Lyme disease.

**Check YES or NO:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does your dog live in one of the 35 states with a moderate-to-high prevalence of canine Lyme disease?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Have you taken, or are you planning to take, a trip with your dog to one of the 35 states?</td>
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<td>Do you ever take your dog on hunting trips or other outdoor activities?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Does your dog spend a lot of time outdoors?</td>
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<td>Has anyone from your local area been diagnosed with Lyme disease?</td>
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If you answered YES to any of the above questions, it is likely that your dog would benefit from Lyme vaccination.

To find out more visit StopLyme.com

**SHARE YOUR ANSWERS WITH YOUR VETERINARIAN.**
Lyme Protection Checklist

1. Make sure your dog is vaccinated against Lyme disease.

2. Ask your veterinarian to recommend a year-round preventative medication.

3. After a trip outdoors, check your dog for ticks. Remove them immediately.

4. Have your veterinarian screen for ticks at your dog’s next visit.

5. Be aware of any changes in your dog’s behavior. Watch for signs of Lyme disease, such as limping, fever, lack of energy, or loss of appetite.