

How to find us

Address: 1901 Wayside Road
Tinton Falls, NJ 07724

From the South: Take the Garden State Parkway North to Exit 105. Immediately upon exiting, take the ramp for Route 18 (New Brunswick). Once on 18 follow directions below.

From the West: Take Rt. 33E or I195E/138E to Route 18 N or Rt. 537E to Rt. 18 S; follow directions from Route 18 below.

From the North: Take the Garden State Parkway South to Exit 105. After passing through the toll booth, take the jug handle immediately after the first traffic light (Hope Road). You will now be heading North on Hope Road. Cross the Parkway spur and proceed to the first traffic light (Pine Brook Road). Turn left on Pine Brook Road. Proceed over the railroad tracks and under the Parkway to the first traffic light (Wayside Road). Turn right onto Wayside Rd. The Division building (#1901) is on the right hand side.

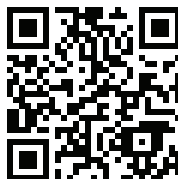
From Route 18: Take Route 18 (North or South) to Exit 15A (Wayside Road North). Proceed North on Wayside Road, over the railroad tracks, and past the first traffic light (Pine Brook Road). The Division building (#1901) is located 1500 feet past the traffic light on the right hand side.

Look for a small brick-front building. Out front is a green sign with gold letters (below)



For more information about tick-borne disease visit:

NJ Department of Health
<http://www.nj.gov/health/cd/izdp/vbi.shtml>



Centers for Disease Control & Prevention
<http://www.cdc.gov/ticks/index.html>

More information about Monmouth County's Tick-borne Diseases Program can be found at:

visitmonmouth.com/mosquito



or contact us at
(Tel): 732-542-3630
ticks@co.monmouth.nj.us

Tick-borne Diseases Program
Monmouth County Mosquito Control
1901 Wayside Road, Tinton Falls NJ 07724

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What to do if you find a tick...



Learn about tick identification and testing

A service of the
Monmouth County
Mosquito Control Division

Tick-borne Diseases Program



Tick Identification and Testing Service FAQ



Who can use this service?: All residents of Monmouth County are eligible. Ticks must be submitted in person at the Monmouth County Mosquito Control Division at 1901 Wayside Rd., Tinton Falls NJ 07724. Ticks may be submitted at the office between the hours of 7:30 AM and 4:00 PM.



What will it cost?: Tick Identification is free, but if you choose to have it tested there is a \$25.00 fee. We can only accept personal checks, NO cash or credit cards. Payment is expected at the time the tick is submitted. Test results will not be delivered without receipt of payment.



What can Tick Identification tell me?:

Tick species: Different tick species are known to transmit different disease causing organisms, therefore knowing the species involved may alert you or your physician to watch for symptoms of specific disease(s).

Tick development stage & gender: Different genders and stages of a tick (i.e., larva, nymph, adult) may be more or less likely to be infected with and/or transmit a disease-causing organism.

Tick engorgement level: Engorgement level (how much blood it has taken in) is a relative indication of how long the tick was attached and feeding. The longer a tick is attached, the greater the risk that it may transmit a disease organism. For example, in the case of Lyme disease, at least 24 hours is usually required before the tick can effectively transmit the pathogen.

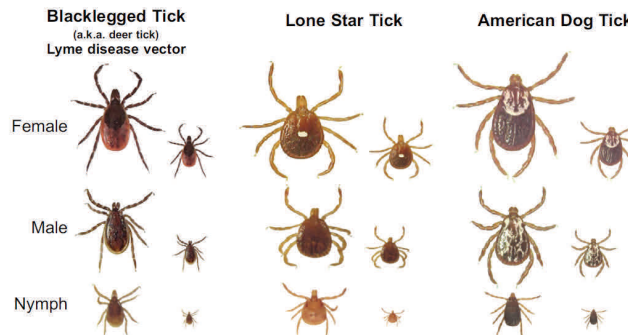


What can Tick Testing tell me?: All species of ticks can transmit disease, but we currently are only able to test black-legged ticks (a.k.a. “deer ticks”) for the presence of the Lyme disease bacterium, *Borrelia burgdorferi*.



How are these results useful?: Results can provide information that may help you and your doctor in making diagnostic and treatment decisions. **RESULTS CANNOT TELL YOU WHETHER YOU HAVE A DISEASE.** The identification and analysis of a submitted tick does not rule out the possibility that you may have had other undetected tick bites. Symptoms should never be ignored based on these results. **If you think you may have contracted a tick-borne disease contact your physician. He or she will be the most qualified to discuss diagnosis and treatment of tick-borne disease.**

Ticks and disease



Ticks to the left are enlarged to show detail. Ticks to the right represent actual size.

All three of the most common ticks found in New Jersey (above) can transmit disease to humans and pets. The most common tick-borne diseases in NJ are Lyme disease, ehrlichiosis, anaplasmosis, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and babesiosis. Early signs and symptoms may include: skin rash, tiredness, fever, chills, headache, a stiff neck, muscle aches, joint pain, dizziness. **See your health care provider if you develop any of these symptoms after a tick bite.** It is still possible to contract tick-borne disease during colder months.

Removing the tick

Grasp the tick with fine-tipped tweezers as close to the skin as possible; then pull straight up with a slow, steady force. Try to avoid crushing the tick or destroying it in any other way. Clean the area of tick attachment with an antiseptic. Removed ticks can be saved in any small sealed container to be later identified or tested. **Attached ticks should not be removed with noxious chemicals or by burning.** This may cause injury to the skin, and can increase the risk of transmission, by causing the tick to regurgitate disease causing organisms into the body. **Do not place ticks in tape.** This makes identification and testing more difficult.



Protecting yourself

To prevent future tick bites and the transmission of tick-borne diseases:

- Learn to **recognize** and **avoid** tick infested areas.
- **Wear light colored clothing** so that ticks can be spotted easily.
- **Wear long pants** and tuck pant legs into socks or boots; wear a long-sleeved shirt tucked into your pants. Tape the area where pants and socks meet so that ticks cannot crawl under clothing.
- **Use insect repellents** that contain 20-30% DEET or treat clothes (especially pants, socks, and shoes) with permethrin, which kills ticks on contact. Always follow the manufacturer's usage recommendations.
- **Walk in the center of trails** to avoid overhanging grass and brush along the trail's edge.
- **Inspect yourself carefully** and remove any attached ticks. It takes a minimum of 24 hours of attachment before an infected tick can transmit the Lyme disease spirochete. Therefore, the quicker you remove ticks, the less likely they can transmit any disease.