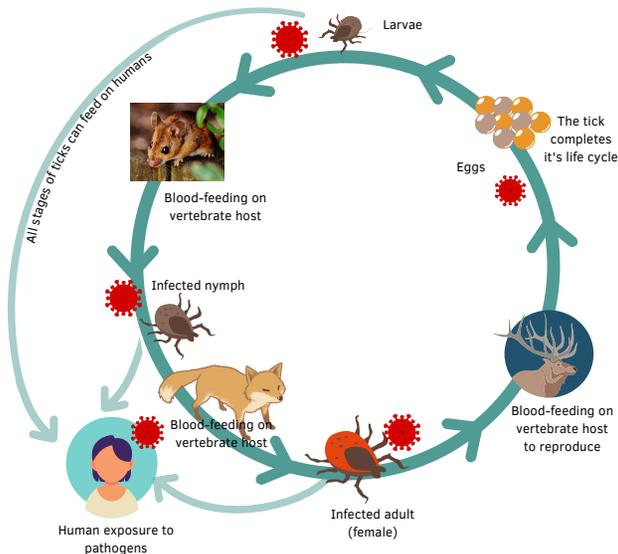


About ticks

Ticks are blood-sucking parasites that live most of their lives in the environment, but feed upon vertebrate animals to develop to the next life-stage. Their presence is attributed to favorable habitat, temperature, humidity, and the abundance of wildlife.

As they take blood from vertebrate hosts for their life-cycle development and reproduction, they can also pass on disease pathogens:



By this transmission cycle, ticks can acquire or transmit pathogens like bacteria, viruses, or protozoa from or to the host, which can be a human, wild or domestic animals

Compared to bacterial diseases, tick-borne viruses can have much more life-threatening symptoms and do not respond to antibiotic treatments that are normally used to treat infections such as Lyme disease

DIAGNOSIS & TREATMENT

Medical diagnosis of these viruses is usually based on a history of exposure to tick bites and laboratory tests



Because these are viral infections, they cannot be treated with antibiotics. There are no treatments or vaccines for these viruses, so **supportive therapies** are adopted to improve patient conditions.

AVOIDING EXPOSURE TO TICKS

Prevention of tick bites is the key method to avoid these tick-borne viruses. Ticks are active year-round, so care must be taken all the time. Both the blacklegged and the lone-star ticks are usually found in wooded and brushy areas. So, when going outdoors, be sure to:

Wear EPA registered tick repellent with a minimum of 20-30% DEET on the skin and 0.5% permethrin on clothing



Perform regular tick checks and take a shower once in home



Tuck your pant legs into your socks



Virginia Cooperative Extension is a partnership of Virginia Tech, Virginia State University, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and local governments. Its programs and employment are open to all, regardless of age, color, disability, gender, gender identity, gender expression, national origin, political affiliation, race, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, military status, or any other basis protected by law. Visit Virginia Cooperative Extension: ext.vt.edu



Emerging Tick-Borne Arboviruses

Powassan, Heartland, and Bourbon viruses

2022 ENTO-509NP

Virginia Cooperative Extension
Virginia Tech • Virginia State University
www.ext.vt.edu

Original content by: Ahmed Garba and Gillian Eastwood
Department of Entomology, Virginia Tech. Images used with permission from Canva. Design by: Ana C. Hernández-Solis.

Scan me



Ticks in the region

The blacklegged tick (*Ixodes scapularis*) and the lone star tick (*Amblyomma americanum*) are associated with the transmission of rare, but fatal, viral pathogens: Powassan, Heartland, and Bourbon viruses, each capable of causing damage to vital body organs and even death.

BLACKLEGGED TICK

More concentrated along the western edge of the state. Adult are typically less than 3 mm in length with black to dark brown legs. Females have orange to red coloration on their lower back



LONE STAR TICK

Predominantly found east of the Blue Ridge Mountains at elevations below 1,600 ft. Adults are brown to tan, females have a single white pigment spot on their back

POWASSAN VIRUS (POWV)

TRANSMITTED BY: BLACKLEGGED TICK

Symptoms: fever, fatigue, body aches, and vomiting. Also can cause severe damage to vital organs such as the brain and the spinal cord, within 1-4 weeks of transmission.



Confirmed cases: One case reported in Virginia in 2009.

HEARTLAND VIRUS (HRTV)

TRANSMITTED BY: LONE STAR TICK

Symptoms: fever, fatigue, head and body aches, nausea, diarrhea, decreased appetite, weight loss and joint pain, within 2 weeks of infection.



Confirmed cases: No HRTV cases have yet been identified in Virginia.

BOURBON VIRUS (BRBV)

TRANSMITTED BY: LONE STAR TICK

Symptoms: fever, fatigue, body aches, and vomiting. Just like with HRTV infection, patients display reduced platelets and white blood cells.

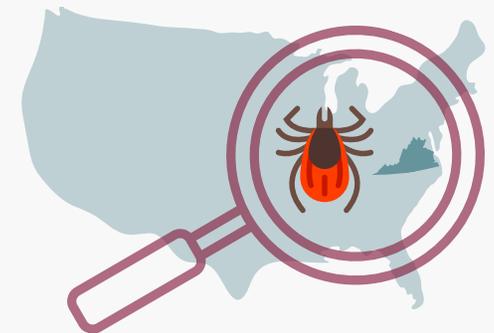


Confirmed cases: No human cases of BRBV in Virginia as of yet; however the virus is known to be circulating (Cumbie et al. 2022)

While it's true that there have been little or no human cases yet reported for Virginia, there is an increasing concern regarding these viruses



POWV cases are increasing nationwide. Besides that, serological evidence from Virginia wildlife and livestock, and confirmed cases of HRTV and BRBV in neighboring states, suggest that these viruses are circulating locally and, therefore, highlight the need for awareness that they are a potential risk in Virginia.



There is a need to monitor ticks and their viral pathogens in Virginia