

Ticks



Handling with ticks in kindergarten and school

Tick sting:

Ticks do not usually sting immediately, but crawl around on the body, sometimes for several hours, to find a suitable bite site. These are usually soft and warm parts of the body, e.g.:

- Genital area
- inner thighs
- hollow of the knee and crook of the arm
- Belly button
- Skin folds (stomach/chest)
- Armpits
- Ears
- Neck and nape
- Scalp & hairline

During a tick sting, the tick scratches the human skin with its jaw claws and “anchors” the stinger in the wound. The tick does not pierce a vein but tears a wound that is full of blood. The tick releases a saliva secretion containing several components, e.g.:

- Anticoagulants
- Anaesthetics
- Anti-inflammatories

Tick removal:

Once discovered, ticks should be removed quickly and professionally to reduce the risk of infection (e.g. tick tweezers, tick card, tick snare).

Grasp the tick just above the skin and pull it out slowly and evenly. Do not twist or squeeze the tick. If the tick is difficult to remove, gently twisting it back and forth may help.



Do not apply oil, nail polish, soap, glue, alcohol, toothpaste or other “household remedies” to the tick. This increases the risk of the tick releasing infectious saliva into the wound.

After removing the tick, mark the bite site and observe for changes. If necessary, document the puncture site with a photo to recognize changes at an early stage.