## **Common Tick-Borne Diseases in Dogs**

DISEASE	TICK CARRIER	PATHOGEN	SIGNS (NOT COMPREHENSIVE)
Lyme Disease	Black-legged tick or deer tick.	Borrelia burgdorferi	Lameness, hot or swollen joints, fever,
	Ixodes spp.		fatigue and lack of appetite. Heart,
			neurological or kidney damage may occur.
Anaplasmosis	Black-legged tick carries A.	Anaplasma phagocytophilum	Both: Low blood platelets and fever.
	phagocytophilium.	Anaplasma platys	A. phagocytophilum only: anemia, lethargy,
	The vector for <i>A. platys</i> is not known but		lack of appetite, enlarged lymph nodes and
	is thought to be tick transmitted.		stiff joints.
Ehrlichiosis	Brown dog tick.	Ehrlichia canis	Anemia, low blood platelets, ocular and
			neurological sings, fever, swollen lymph
			nodes, runny eyes and nose, nosebleeds,
			lethargy, lack of appetite and exercise
			intolerance.
Rocky Mountain	American dog, lone star and wood ticks.	Rickettsia rickettsii	Fever, swollen lymph nodes and joints,
Spotted Fever	In some areas, brown dog tick.		vomiting, stiffness, skin lesions, vision
			problems, nosebleeds, anemia and
			neurological signs (behavioral changes, head
			tremors, difficulty standing or walking).
Babesiosis	Brown dog tick carries B. canis.	Babesia canis	Anemia, pale gums, weakness, anorexia,
	B. gibsoni is thought to be transmitted	Babesia gibsoni	vomiting and low blood platelets.
	when an infected dog bites an uninfected		
	one.		
Bartonellosis	Ticks and fleas may be vectors.	Bartonella vinsonii	Intermittent fever and lameness. May cause
		Bartonella henselae	anemia and heart or liver disease, among
		other species	other signs.
Hepatozoonosis	Brown dog and Gulf Coast ticks.	Hepatozoon canis	Back pain, fever, runny eyes and nose,
	Transmitted when dogs eat infected ticks	Hepatozoon americanum	bloody diarrhea, muscle pain, muscle
	or animals.		wasting. Other signs may occur due to
			infection of spleen, bone marrow and
			muscles. Signs vary with species.

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