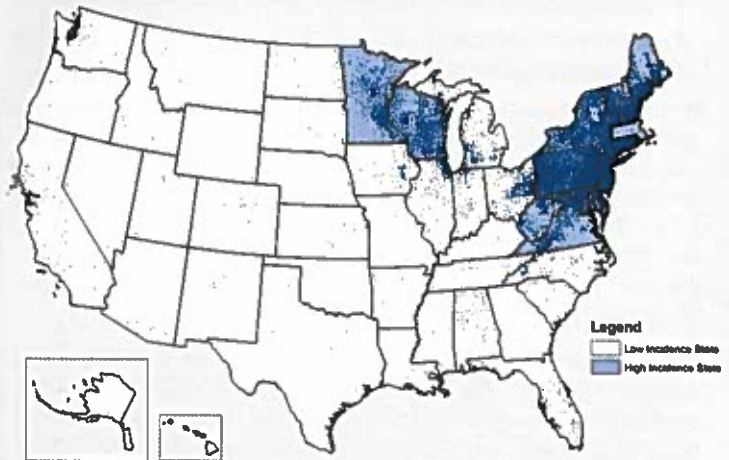


Ticks can attach to any part of the human body but prefer hard-to-see areas such as the groin, armpits, and scalp. In most cases, the tick must be attached and fill with blood before Lyme disease bacteria can be transmitted.

EMBEDDED NYMPHAL TICK  
PHOTO COURTESY OF DURLAND FISH.

## Reported Cases of Lyme Disease — United States, 2019

1 DOT PLACED RANDOMLY WITHIN COUNTY OF RESIDENCE  
FOR EACH CONFIRMED CASE



Although Lyme disease cases have been reported in nearly every state, this does not mean there is risk of infection in every state. Cases are reported based on where a person lives, not where they were infected. Some people become infected while traveling out of state.

This map does not reflect every case of Lyme disease diagnosed in 2019. Surveillance data are subject to each state's ability to capture and classify cases, which may vary between states, and from year to year. Due to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, 2019 and 2020 data from some jurisdictions may be incomplete. For more information, visit [www.cdc.gov/lyme/datasurveillance](https://www.cdc.gov/lyme/datasurveillance).

## Tick Removal

Grasp the tick firmly and as close to the skin as possible. With a steady motion, pull the tick's body away from the skin. Do not be alarmed if the tick's mouthparts remain in the skin. Cleanse the area with rubbing alcohol or soap and water.

