

PREVENTION



The Companion Animal Parasite Council™ (CAPC) recommends a comprehensive plan on regional risk assessment to help reduce the risk of Lyme disease. Speak with your veterinarian about what steps you can take to help minimize your dog's risk.

If Lyme disease is a concern in your pet's geographic region, your veterinarian may recommend vaccination against Lyme disease in addition to regular use of a tick control product.

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VANGUARD® crLyme is a vaccine that aids in the prevention of canine Lyme disease.

Ask us about helping to protect your dog from Lyme disease with VANGUARD crLyme.

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SHOULD YOU WORRY



ABOUT LYME DISEASE?

IS YOUR DOG AT RISK?

If you answer yes to any of the following, ask us how we can help protect your dog from Lyme disease.

- 🦋 You've found a tick on yourself, a family member or your dog.
- 🦋 You live in an area with deer ticks or that's endemic for Lyme disease.
- 🦋 You travel to areas endemic for Lyme disease.
- 🦋 You live next to a wildlife area.
- 🦋 Your yard is surrounded by tall brush or you spend time in places with tall brush or grasses.

1 IN 16 DOGS IN THE U.S. TESTED POSITIVE FOR LYME DISEASE IN 2015¹



TICKS ARE 8-LEGGED PARASITES FROM THE ARACHNID FAMILY that feed off the blood of animals and people in order to grow and reproduce. They can live almost anywhere, but they prefer moist, humid environments.

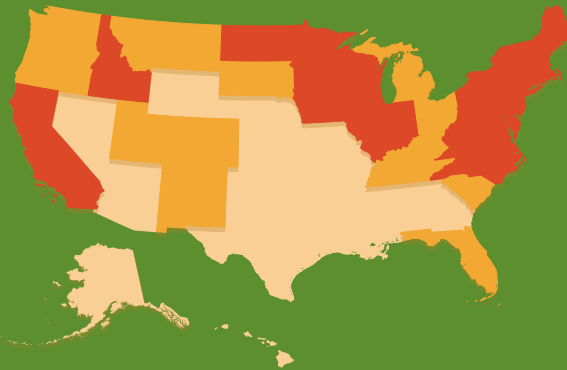
Ticks typically reside in forests and fields. They're most active when the weather is cool and damp.

LYME DISEASE IS A GROWING CONCERN

In the past, Lyme disease was predominantly thought of as occurring in the Northeast and upper Midwest and not considered to be prevalent in other regions of the United States.

In recent years, it has been demonstrated that the geographic range of *Ixodes spp.* ticks is expanding. As these ticks establish themselves in new areas, the risk of Lyme disease increases.

The prevalence of Lyme disease also is influenced by the hosts on which *Ixodes spp.* ticks feed. Certain hosts, the white-footed mouse being the most notorious, allow the bacteria which causes Lyme disease to replicate in high numbers. While *Ixodes spp.* ticks often feed on deer, the bacteria appear to replicate more efficiently in mice than in deer.



RISK ■ LOW ■ MODERATE ■ HIGH

¹ Parasite prevalence maps. Companion Animal Parasite Council. <http://www.capcvet.org/parasite-prevalence-maps>. Accessed Oct. 10, 2016.

² Lyme disease incidence rates by state, 2005-2014. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID) Division of Vector-Borne Diseases (DVBD). <http://www.cdc.gov/lyme/stats/chartstables/incidencebystate.html>. Accessed October 10, 2016.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?



LAMENESS
Is your dog limping?

LETHARGY
Is your dog lacking energy and less interested in usual activities?

LOSS OF APPETITE
Is your dog not eating?

IT IS IMPORTANT TO BE PROACTIVE— THESE SIGNS MAY APPEAR MANY MONTHS AFTER YOUR DOG HAS BEEN BITTEN BY AN INFECTED TICK.

90% OF INFECTED DOGS DO NOT SHOW CLINICAL SIGNS²

HELP PROTECT YOUR PET

Talk with your veterinarian about the need for Lyme disease vaccination and a safe and effective tick control product that will help protect your dog from tickborne disease.

In the United States, *Ixodes scapularis* and *Ixodes pacificus* (also known as blacklegged ticks) are the only species that can carry and transmit the Lyme disease bacteria called *Borrelia burgdorferi*. There are other species of ticks that can transmit other diseases to your dog. Ask your veterinarian about the tick prevention that they recommend based on your pet's risk factors.