

Other Tickborne Diseases

Powassan, Hard Tick Relapsing Fever, Ehrlichiosis, SFR, & Tularemia

Maine Surveillance Report | 2022

Powassan Encephalitis

Human cases

Cases/100.000

people

33% increase from 2021

50% of patients (2) were female

Average age (range 34-74 years)



100% of patients (4) with neuroinvasive disease



100% of patients (4) hospitalized

Hard Tick Relapsing Fever (Borrelia miyamotoi)

Human cases

Cases/100,000 people

33% increase from 2021



50% of patients (6) were female

Average age (range 65-82 years)



42% of patients (5) with positive PCR result



0% of patients (0) hospitalized

Ehrlichiosis

Cases

Cases/100,000 people

▲ 75% increase from 2021



57% of patients (4) were male

Average age (range 31-73 years)

Trends in 2022:

Prevention:

and clothing.

indoors.

develop.

- · The germs that cause Powassan and Hard Tick Relapsing Fever are present in local Maine ticks.
- People may acquire ehrlichiosis and SFR infections while traveling to states where these germs are present.

Wear light-colored clothing, including long-sleeved shirts, pants, and socks. • Use EPA-approved repellents for skin

Avoid infested areas like wooded and brushy areas with high grass and leaf

Do a full-body tick check including your

clothing and gear when coming back

Call a healthcare provider if symptoms

Maine has not reported a Confirmed SFR case. All SFR cases to date are Probable cases.

Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis (SFR)

Case

Cases/100,000 people

▼ 100% decrease from 2021



100% of patients (1) were male

Average age

Tularemia

Cases

Cases/100,000 people

▲ 100% increase from 2021



100% of patients (1) were female

Age range

For more information visit:

- www.maine.gov/dhhs/vectorborne
- www.cdc.gov/ticks