

- ✧ **Tick and Mosquito Protection:** As temperatures rise, tick and mosquito activity increases, especially in grassy, wooded, or shaded areas where children play. Ticks can transmit [Lyme disease](#), which is prevalent in Pennsylvania, while mosquitoes can carry illnesses like [West Nile virus](#).
- *Tick Safety:* Regularly mow grass and remove leaves or tall brush in outdoor areas. After outdoor play, check children's hairlines, behind ears, under arms, and behind knees. If a tick is found, follow your program's removal protocol and immediately notify parents to discuss next steps.
  - Check out the [CDC's Tick Bite Bot](#), an interactive tool for guidance on the removal of attached ticks based on the user's responses, including information about recommended actions and resources.
  - View this HealthyChildren.org article from the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP): [How to Remove a Tick](#), including guidance on the different methods for removing wood ticks versus deer ticks, and more.
  - Share these resources from the Pennsylvania Department of Health (PA DOH) on tickborne diseases prevalent in PA, including symptoms, possible complications, and treatment on this one-page [table](#), [tick prevention brochure](#), and poster about [Lyme Disease quick facts](#). Shareable materials are available [here](#), in English and Spanish, including tick life cycles and habitats, how to do a tick check, protecting yards from ticks, and more.
  - *Mosquito Safety:* View this [Mosquito-borne Virus brochure \(Spanish\)](#) from the PA DOH. Dump out containers like buckets, toys, or planters that collect rainwater. ([CFOC Standard 5.2.8.2: Insect Breeding Hazard](#))
  - [CFOC Standard 3.4.5.2: Insect Repellent and Protection from Vector-Borne Diseases](#) has best practice information on insect repellents containing DEET, other types of repellents, and more.
- ✧ **Hot Car Deaths Can Happen to Anyone:** As reported by the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration's [You Can Help Prevent Hot Car Deaths](#) the majority (52%) of hot car deaths happen because someone forgets a child in a car.
- According to [NoHeatStroke.org](#), the first vehicular heatstroke of the year typically occurs in March. Notable trends include the following: in approximately 47% of cases where a child was forgotten, the caregiver had intended to drop the child off at child care or preschool. Thursdays and Fridays, which mark the end of the workweek, have been associated with the highest number of fatalities. Over half of the victims (55%) are children under the age of two.
  - Childcare providers can bring awareness to families, share this [Heatstroke Factsheet](#) and call parents if children do not arrive as scheduled. Take this free, 10-minute eLearning course in English or Spanish on [Children in Hot Cars](#).



- ✧ **Fireworks Safety:** Sparklers burn at up to 2000 degrees Fahrenheit and are a leading cause of fireworks related injuries, especially in young children.
- Help families celebrate July 4<sup>th</sup> safely with these [Safety Tips](#) from the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), and this [information](#) to celebrate safely from the Consumer Product Safety Commission.