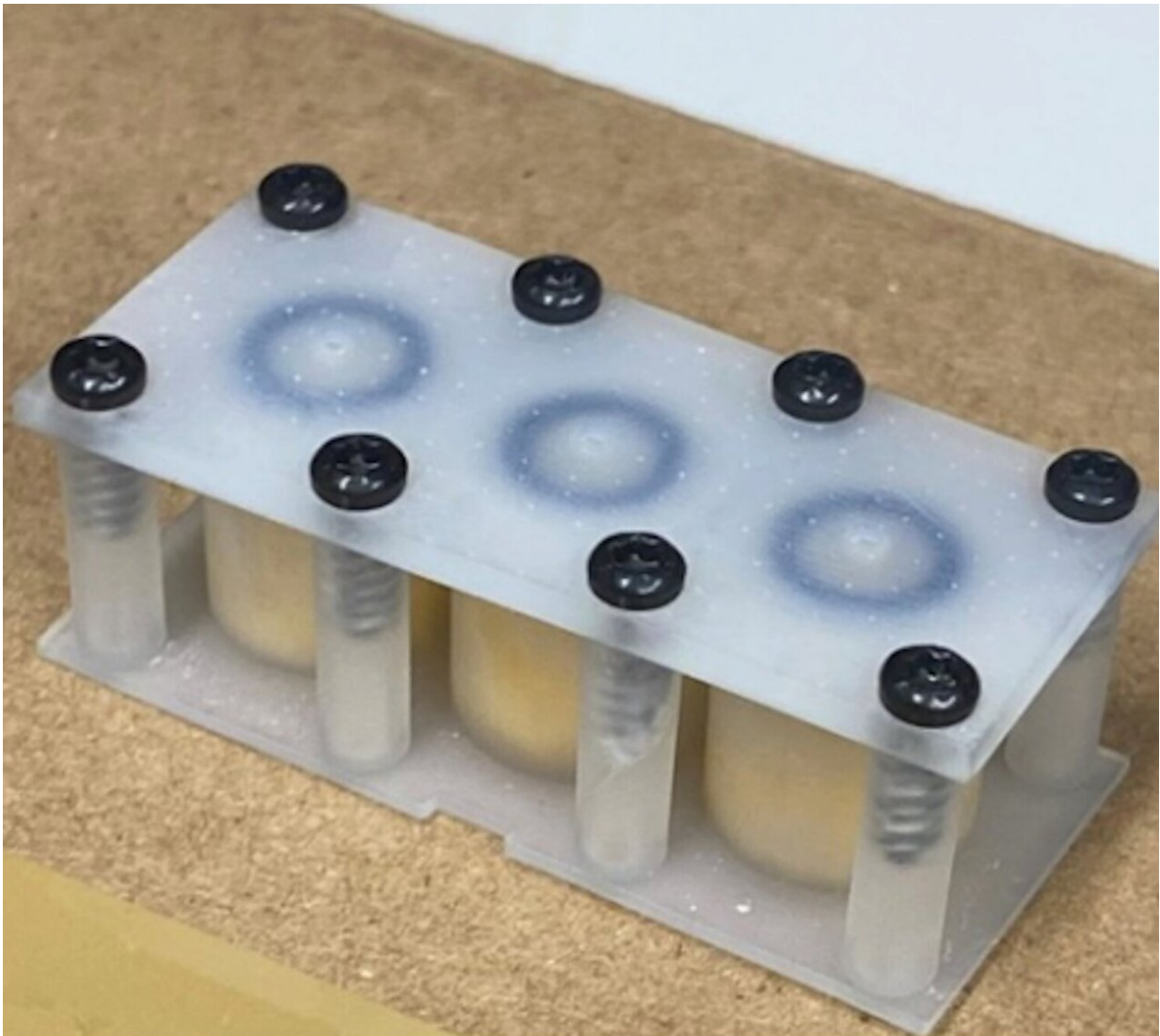


New device may offer a better way to prevent tick bites

November 8 2022



The controlled-release device (CRD). Credit: *PLOS ONE* (2022). DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0269150

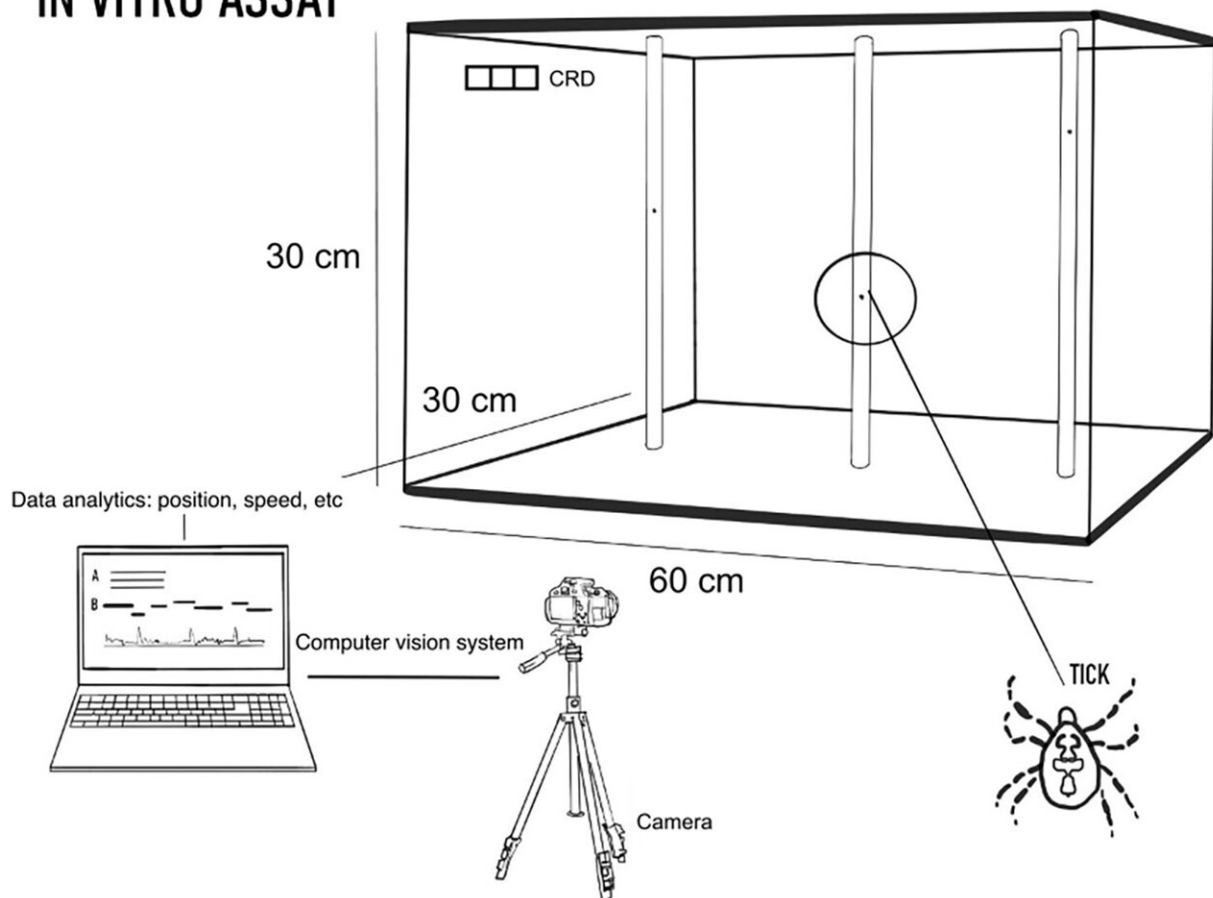
When it comes to preventing tick bites—especially in light of the dramatic, decade-long rise in tick-borne diseases—bug sprays help but are less than optimal.

For example, DEET was designed to keep quick-moving mosquitoes from landing on their host, where they bite and fly off in seconds. Ticks, on the other hand, don't fly, but rather ambush and then climb slowly up their host until they embed, feed and may remain for days.

"Unfortunately, most repellents were developed for mosquitoes 75-plus years ago and not for [ticks](#)," says vector-borne disease expert Stephen Rich, professor of microbiology at the University of Massachusetts Amherst and executive director of the UMass Amherst-based New England Center of Excellence in Vector-Borne Diseases (NEWVEC). "DEET, the gold standard, works fairly well, but a holy grail would be to have another repellency tool—not a contact repellent like DEET but a spatial repellent—that works as good as or better than DEET against ticks."

Experiments at Rich's Laboratory of Medical Zoology used a new controlled-release device developed by scientist-entrepreneur Noel Elman. Rich and colleagues tested the effects on ticks after releasing the synthetic pyrethroids transfluthrin and metofluthrin into a small, transparent chamber equipped with three vertical climbing sticks. Ticks don't come in direct contact with the repellents; rather, the active ingredients create more of a "force field" that alters and slows the ticks' progress toward their target.

IN VITRO ASSAY



Experimental setup. The controlled release device was placed in the upper left-hand corner of the experiment chamber. Three vertical climbing sticks were arrayed along the top face. A camera recorded tick climbing from the perspective shown for quantitative behavior analysis based on vertical movement. Credit: *PLOS ONE* (2022). DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0269150

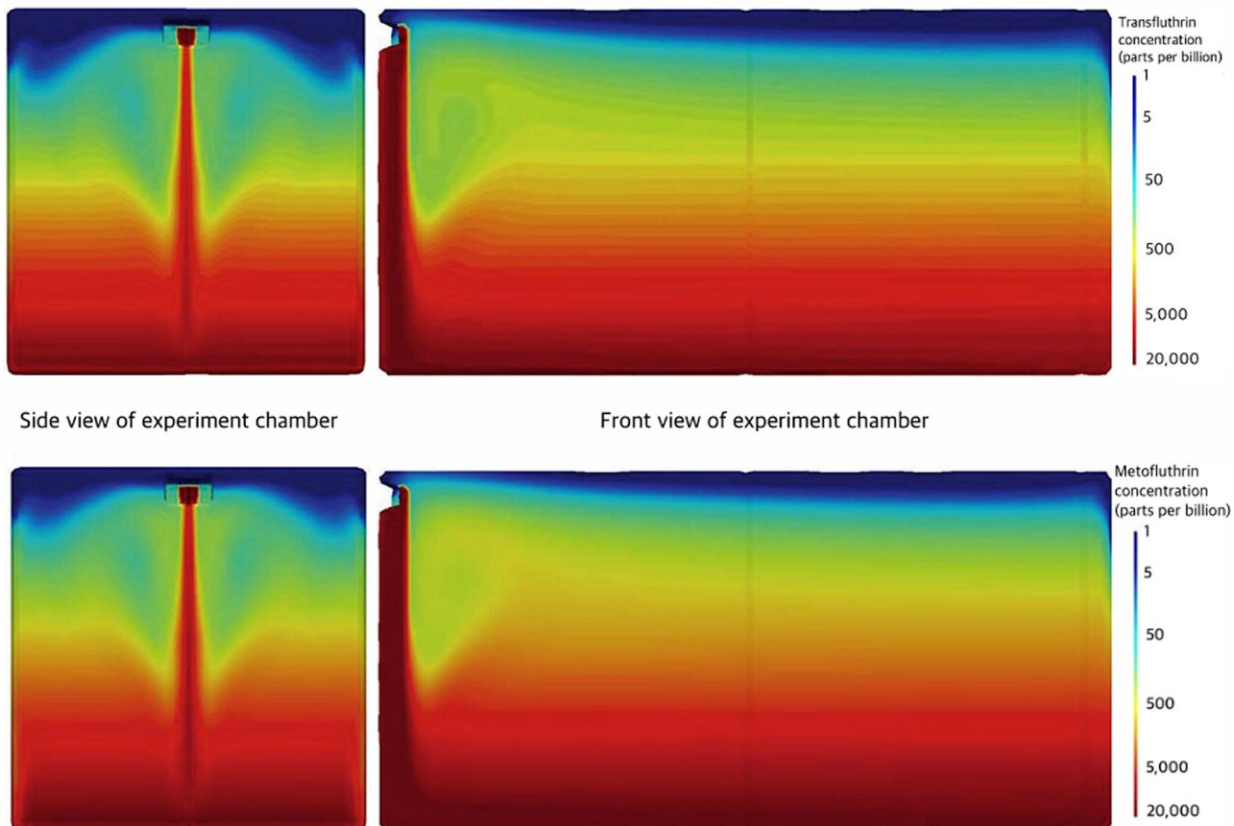
The results, published today, Nov. 8, in the journal *PLOS ONE*, found that the two spatial repellents were effective at changing the behavior of ticks, making them less likely to climb vertically and more likely to detach or fall off the stick.

"While we still have much work to do, these innovative findings prove

the principle that these spatial repellents alter the behavior in ticks in a way we hope will lead to fewer [tick bites](#)," says Rich, senior author.

The paper's lead author, Eric Siegel, helped design the vision system that precisely tracked tick movement in the experiment chamber. "People throw the word 'repellency' around a lot, and we made it a goal to redefine repellency in tick protection and find ways to measure it," says Siegel, a lab technician about to begin his Ph.D. studies in microbiology under Rich. "There's so much we still don't know about tick olfactory [smell] and gustatory [taste] mechanisms, and this was the biggest challenge in these experiments, as is the case overall in the development of protective products."

The compounds were tested against the three main human-biting ticks in the U.S.: *I. scapularis* (black-legged or deer tick), which can spread Lyme disease and anaplasmosis, among other diseases; *D. variabilis* (American dog tick), which can transmit Rocky Mountain spotted fever and tularemia; and *A. americanum* (lone star tick), which can spread ehrlichiosis and has been associated with an allergy to red meat.



Concentration gradients from CFD simulation, 25 minutes post-release. The concentration gradients produced from the CFD simulation were plotted for (A) transfluthrin, and (B) metofluthrin, 25 minutes post-release. Accounting for the 20-minute induction time prior to tick introduction, the concentrations represented tick exposure halfway (5 minutes) through the trial. A vertical concentration gradient was seen, with higher concentrations (warmer colors) present on the bottom of the chamber and lower concentrations (cooler colors) at the top. Two perspectives were illustrated: looking at the chamber from the perspective of the camera (right) and the side with the CRD (left). The CRD was positioned in the top left corner from the perspective of the right box and the upper middle of the side perspective. Credit: *PLOS ONE* (2022). DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0269150

The experiments found that transfluthrin deterred 75% of *D. variabilis*,

67% of *A. americanum* and 50% of *I. scapularis*. Metofluthrin was slightly more effective, deterring 81% of *D. variabilis*, 73% of *A. americanum* and 72% of *I. scapularis*.

"We were impressed with not just the repellency but the [behavioral changes](#) in the tick," says co-author Elman, founder and CEO of GearJump Technologies, who designed a controlled-release device that can attach to the boot of soldiers. Many of the ticks in the experiments became slower-moving, less mobile, and appeared to be in a "drunken-like state," according to the paper.

Elman approached Rich a few years ago to design and run experiments using the device with various repellents. A next step is to conduct experiments with actual animal hosts.

"Repellents probably won't stop ticks from getting on us," Rich says. "We hope the repellents will help keep them from staying on us, and that's where the battle lines really should be drawn."

The researchers can envision a day when such devices will be commercially available to the general population. Until then, the research will continue. "We still mostly don't know how the chemicals we use work," Siegel says. "When we do, we can develop and refine these measures in a more targeted way."

More information: Eric L. Siegel et al, Spatial repellents transfluthrin and metofluthrin affect the behavior of *Dermacentor variabilis*, *Amblyomma americanum*, and *Ixodes scapularis* in an in vitro vertical climb assay, *PLOS ONE* (2022). [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0269150](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0269150)

Provided by University of Massachusetts Amherst

Citation: New device may offer a better way to prevent tick bites (2022, November 8) retrieved 13 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2022-11-device.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.