





Pest management must include managing introductions





Find pests that get in before an infestation grows











and...

Take action

Use more than one control method

Methods must be economical and pose the
least possible risk to people, property, and
the environment









Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

- 1. Inspect and monitor
- 2. Identify
- 3. Determine the scale of response
- 4. Respond
 - Non-chemical control
 - Changing people's behavior
 - Chemical control
 - Biological control
- 5. Evaluate effectiveness

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What is a bed bug?

- A blood-sucking insect
- Flat
- Range in size from a sesame seed to a apple
- Light brown to mahogany red depending when they last fed



Adult bed bug feeding on a human

Bed bugs are health hazards

Bed bugs do not transmit disease, but they are a pest of significant public health importance

- Cause secondary infections after people scratch their bed bug bites
- · Result in stress, loss of work, loss of productivity, loss of sleep, and financial burden
- Are unwelcome in our homes and workplaces

Bed bug life cycle







Unfed

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Bed bug behavior

- Most active at night
- Hide in cracks and crevices, often in groups
- Cannot fly, jump, or burrow into skin... they crawl
- Hitchhike on coats, bags, furniture, wheelchairs...



Bed bug crawling into a screw hole to hide

What bed bugs eat and drink

Blood





Can be confused with...

- Ticks
- Cockroach nymphs
- Other kinds of bug bites
- Allergic reactions to chemicals













Mosquito Bites

Cockroach

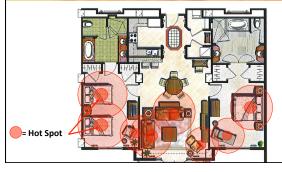
Signs of bed bugs

- Dead bed bugs
- Live bed bugs
- Bites
- Fecal spots
- Shed skins



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Where bed bugs live



Advice for staff, health aides, and contractors

- In units:
 - Avoid sitting or placing items on potentially infested surfaces
 - Wear a protective layer when moving infested items
- In the main office/community areas:
 - Replace fabric-covered furniture that has many crevices with plastic or metal items
 - Have residents set their belongings in plastic totes during meetings

Interview

- Find out where people sleep
- Find out where people put the things that come in/out of the unit
- Note financial, physical, or cognitive limitations that could influence treatment
- Use a flashlight and look around sleeping areas and areas where introduction is likely

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Inspection

- Always use a flashlight
- * If bed bugs are found, inspect all adjacent units
- Two types
 - Visual
 - Scent detecting canine



Monitoring

- Trap and kill bed bugs
- Determine how bad the infestation is
- Two types
 - Passive
 - Active



Passive, moat-style interceptor

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Include the resident in the plan

- Encourage patience and cooperation
- Give them an idea of the treatment timeline

Ask residents to NOT:

- · fog/bomb,
- use their own pesticides,
- throw away items,
- change too much until a professional arrives to inspect or treat

Give them control options:

- · vacuum with a pantyhose,
- clothes dryer for 30 minutes on high heat,
- encasements and interceptors,
- isolate belongings in plastic totes/bags
- protect the community 22

Treatment options

- Pesticides
 - Spray
 - Dust
 - Fumigation
- Heat

 - Steam

 - Dryer
- · Whole unit
- Container
- Freezing with Liquid CO₂
- Vacuuming
- Isolation
 - . Encasements

 - · Clear bags
 - · Closed plastic containers
 - · Interception devices

Questions?

In-house options (minimum training)

- Encasement
- Monitoring
- Quick (15 min) visual inspection
- Steam
- Clothes Dryer
- Vacuum
- Heat chamber (FL model)
- Diatomaceous Earth (APPLICATOR'S LICENSE)
- Resident training/support

Leave it to the experts

- · Canine inspection
- · Whole-unit heat treatment
- Pesticide application
- Thorough inspection
- Active Monitoring

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