

Preventing a Bed Bug Infestation

Furniture and Room Guidelines

Bed bugs thrive under certain conditions which are enhanced by the availability of hiding spots close to their human hosts. Bed bugs have a strong preference for paper and wood, over metal and plastic. Porous surfaces provide more humidity and egg-laying locations. Furniture choices can greatly contribute to the control of bed bugs.

Guidelines for furniture include:

- Replace wood frame beds with metal frame beds to discourage bed bug hiding and egg-laying on beds.
- Eliminate head boards completely. Bed bugs hide and thrive in head boards.
- Replace all plush furniture with metal and plastic, or items easily cleaned with soap and water.
- Adding smaller cushions that can be placed in a dryer is one way to make residents more comfortable. Cushions should be dried on a hot setting if bed bugs are an issue.
- Use only white or light colored sheets.
- Use wooden baby cribs, but choose models that are painted white. Paint existing wood-colored cribs white. Fill gaps in the frames with silicone caulk. This will allow for much better inspection and reduce need for treatment. Avoid using pesticides on baby cribs!
- Vinyl-covered or seamless mattresses are recommended for adult beds and cribs.
- If vinyl mattresses have holes, consider repairing them with tape or discarding them.
- Do not discard regular (non-vinyl) mattresses, only to replace them with other regular mattresses. Bed bugs will reinfest the new bedding quickly. Use mattress encasements (see below).
- If a box spring is being used, be sure to encase it too. The box spring is more likely to harbor bed bugs than the mattress.
- Wooden dressers, wardrobes, tables and other furniture can be painted white for easy inspection. Any crevices where a credit card will fit should first be sealed with silicone caulk to eliminate hiding spots.
- Discard any wicker furniture. Wicker provides infinite harborage to bed bugs and is impossible to treat effectively.



A metal bed frame and vinyl mattress will minimize bed bug problems. Photo by Black Widow Pest Control.

Mattress Encasements

Mattress encasements are zippered enclosures that cover the entire mattress, as if it were bagged. Encasements should always be used for non-vinyl mattresses and box springs in bed bug prevention and management. Special bed bug-proof encasements are made of high

quality cloth material, so they do not tear easily, and they have no folds around the zipper for bed bugs to find shelter. Cheaper vinyl encasements are available but need to be installed carefully to avoid tears in the vinyl. If a small hole appears, duct tape can be used to repair it. Holes **MUST** be repaired to prevent bed bugs from either gaining protection on the inside of the cover, or to prevent bed bugs from escaping from the infested bedding. Encasing both mattress and box spring eliminates the need to discard bedding by trapping bed bugs inside and providing a smooth simple outer surface that can be inspected, vacuumed and cleaned easily. **It is highly recommended that mattresses and box springs be encased, to preserve the sleeping area and to make bed bug inspections quick and easy.**

Other room guidelines:

- Moldings and joints around the room perimeter (floor, doors, cabinets, and windows) should be caulked with silicone sealant to eliminate hiding spots for both bed bugs and cockroaches.
- Openings around pipes or other structures that come through walls, floors and ceilings must be sealed. This will help with bed bugs, mice and cockroaches.
- People should keep sleeping in the room to avoid spreading bed bugs to other rooms or apartments, when possible.
- Residents should not store belongings under the bed when dealing with a bed bug infestation. This provides plenty of hiding spots that are difficult to clean.

Issues between rooms:

Often, bed bugs infesting a room or unit will make their way to an adjacent room or unit through electrical, heat and phone line conduits. It is important to identify cases where this happens and approach the spread from both sides of the wall.

Evidence that may suggest room to room movement of bed bugs includes:

- Bed bugs in ceiling light fixtures
- Bed bugs hiding in and coming out of electrical and switch plates on walls and bed bug droppings found on the inside of the switch plates, or near ducts
- Bed bugs frequently found in unusual locations, such as the kitchen or bathroom. In such a case, it may be that the kitchen or bathroom is located adjacent to an infested bedroom or heavily infested unit, and bed bugs are traveling along water pipes.



Bed bug fecal stains near a duct indicate harborage and possible movement. Photo by R. Cooper.

Donations of clothing and household items:

Donations of clothing, shoes, coats, toys and other personal belongings are vital to many programs that help the disadvantaged. But sometimes when people discover bed bugs in their homes, they discard many personal belongings, and it is unclear how much of these discarded personal belongings make it to the donation stream. It is therefore important to be very careful about

donated items to avoid the introduction or spread of bed bugs in your facility or home.

Suggested precautions for donations include:

- Wash and especially DRY on HOT all clothing, shoes, coats, linens, blankets, and plush toys before distribution.
- Sort donations on a clean linoleum floor. Prevent the escape of bed bugs into your facility by sorting inside a perimeter of carpet (double-sided) tape placed around the working space. This creates a sticky barrier that bed bugs cannot cross.
- Shake out clothing; inspect books and toys carefully using the identifying guide in this manual.
- Ban all cardboard boxes for donations from your facility. Instead use clear plastic bags.
- Keep sorted and laundered items away from items that have not been checked or treated.

Policy Statements to Minimize the Spread and Impact of Bed Bugs

Agencies and facilities managers should have policies in place that will help to prevent the spread of bed bugs. Suggested policy statements and reasoning for bed bug prevention include:

- Your belongings must be free of bed bugs, or you must be willing to work with facility staff to rid your belongings of bed bugs. – *This will prevent the introduction of bed bugs into our facility, and will help the resident to avoid future bed bug issues.*
- You may not bring into this facility items collected from the street, discarded items, donated furniture. – *With the increased number of bed bug cases, items on the streets are much more likely to contain bed bugs (the reason for being discarded). Therefore it is not safe to bring discarded or abandoned items into our facility.*
- If you have possibly been exposed to bed bugs, or suspect that you may have bed bug bites, you must tell the facilities manager. – *Early detection and management is very important for the control of bed bugs. Otherwise the number of bed bugs will increase rapidly.*
- The client must consult with a medical provider or social worker if bed bugs are suspected. – *There is help for clients with mental, physical, and financial needs that limit their ability to deal with bed bugs.*
- You must follow pre-treatment guidelines for a room you occupy. – *Following pre-treatment guidelines will allow management to help get the bed bug infestation under control. Without cooperation control will not be possible.*
- You must not use spray, fog, or dust pesticides on your own to treat for bed bugs or any other pests. – *Foggers cause bed bugs to spread, over-the-counter sprays may be ineffective, and bed bug control requires experience to know where to place insecticides to be effective against bed bugs. Do it yourself pesticides are illegal in city facilities. Similar laws may apply to other residences.*

Handling Complaints

Bed bugs and other pests sometimes elicit fear and panic in people. Most are unwilling to live with pests, especially those that bite. However, some individuals are resigned to living with bed bugs and may be the source of an infestation in an adjacent unit or room.

Complaints about pests or bites must therefore be handled IMMEDIATELY and with concern, but also with a logical approach that relies on science and pest control expertise. The typical course of events would be complaint, inspection (of one or many units), confirmation, cleaning, treatment, future prevention, and follow up to be sure the problem was handled adequately.

Designation of a pest management coordinator in your organization can streamline the handling of complaints and infestations. There should be one person in charge of overseeing the inspection and treatment process. Often this is the building or facility manager.

Encourage clients to speak openly about bed bugs and other pests and to ask for help. Be sensitive to their concerns. Use resources available to you, and gather the contact information of experts, such as your pest control company's staff entomologist, to ensure a quick response