

**HEALTH HAZARDS!!**

**KNOW MORE ABOUT**  
**BEDBUGS**

**BEDROG?**  
**MUHUMUZA GIFT**  
**YEAR: ONE**

**Course: C&J**

**URDT. Institute**

# Flow of presentation

1. Introduction to bed bugs
2. How are they spread
3. Signs and symptoms
4. Prevention and management
5. Watch a video clip about B'Bs control
6. Comments, supplements, reactions, correction and etc.

# INTRODUCTION

- Bedbugs are a type of insect that feeds on human blood usually at night. Their bites can result in a number of health impacts including skin rashes, psychological effects and allergic symptoms. Bedbug bites may lead to skin changes ranging from invisible to small areas of redness to prominent blisters . Symptoms may take about between minutes to days to appear and itchiness is generally present. Some may feel tired or have a fever. Typically, uncovered areas of the body are affected and often three bites occur in a narrow . Bedbug bites are not known to transmit any infectious disease.

# Cont'n

## SPECIES

- The common bedbug (*Cimex lectularius*) is the species best adapted to human environments. It is found in **temperate** climates throughout the world. Other species include: **Cimex hemipterus**, found in **tropical regions**, which also infests poultry and bats, and **Leptocimex boueti**, found in the tropics of West Africa and South America, which infests bats and humans. **Cimex pilosellus** and **Cimex pipistrella** primarily infest bats, while **Haematosiphon inodora**, a species of North America, primarily infests poultry.

# HOW ARE THEY SPREAD

- Infestation is rarely caused by a lack of [hygiene](#). Transfer to new places are usually in the personal items of the human they feed upon. Dwellings can become infested with bedbugs in a variety of ways, such as:
  - Bugs and eggs inadvertently brought in from other infested dwellings on a visiting person's clothing or luggage.
  - Infested items like furniture especially beds or couches, clothing or backpacks brought in a home or business.

# Cont'n

- Wild animals like bats or birds that may also harbor bedbugs or related species.
- People visiting infested areas such as dwelling, entertainment venue or lodging and carrying the bugs to an other area on their clothing, luggage or bodies.

# SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

## Skin

- Symptoms may not appear until some days after the bite have occurred. The skin reaction usually occurs in the areas of the bite which is most commonly the arms, shoulders and the back.
- BBs moving around the walls, furniture and in other hiding places.

## Psychological

- Serious infestations and chronic attacks can cause anxiety, stress and insomnia. And so many others.

# Cont'n





# PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT

## Prevention

- ✓ To prevent bringing home bedbugs , travelers are advised to do the following after visiting an infested sit.
- ✓ Checking shoes on leaving the site.
- ✓ Checking the bed before taking suitcases into the sleeping area and putting them on a raised stand.
- ✓ Hung up clothes with no contact to the wall or leave them in the suitcases.
- ✓ Use detergents such powdered soap (magic) to wash the materials containing BBs such as clothes, M. nets, bedcovers, etc.
- ✓ Control the hosting level.

# Cont'n

## Management

Use of a combination of pesticides and non-pesticides approaches.

BBs requires frequently the use of pesticides and non-pesticide approaches because once established are extremely difficult to get rid of.

# RECOMENDATIONS

- Since BBs have been proved to be serious in hostels, student body HUMBLY requests the administration to at least do the following to overcome this problem.
- Blocking the gaps left when jointing decker.
- Painting the dormitory walls.
- Providing metallic decker .
- Changing on the cides we have been using to spray the BBs.
- Removing the gutters from girl's dormitory.

# Finally;

- Watch a video clip.
- Comments, Supplements, Questions etc.