

BED BUGS 101:



A HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONAL'S GUIDE TO RECOGNITION AND PREVENTION

Bed bugs can reproduce quickly, so it's critical to detect introductions and treat infestations early. Below are a few tips for spotting evidence of a budding bed bug problem and what you can do to help stop it.

“SPOTTING” THE SIGNS:

- Bed bugs are typically in hiding during the daytime, so it's difficult to spot them. Signs of bed bugs include live bed bugs, cast skins, fecal smears and bed bug bites.
- Look for the *tiny, ink-colored stains* they leave behind on:
 - ◆ Mattress seams
 - ◆ Bed framing
 - ◆ Hanging pictures
 - ◆ Furniture near the bed
 - ◆ Behind headboards
- Keep an eye out for potential hiding places (buckling wallpaper or carpet) or conditions that attract bed bugs like heat.
- Report signs of bed bugs to maintenance immediately.



IF EVIDENCE OF BED BUGS IS FOUND:

DO NOT:

- Disturb the room further (leaving the “scene” untouched helps Orkin diagnose the problem).
- Take any items out of the room.

DO:

- Take the room out of service and quarantine it.
- If the room is occupied, work with management to move patients to a new room.
- Contact Orkin immediately so they can:
 1. Inspect the room suspected of infestation
 2. Pre-treat room to which any patients are to be moved



IF ORKIN INSPECTION CONFIRMS BED BUGS:

- Prepare the designated rooms for service according to Orkin's Bed Bug Service Preparation Checklist, which includes:
 - ◆ Pulling furniture into center of room and turning over appropriate items
 - ◆ Removing or loosening all items attached to the walls
 - ◆ Loosening carpet around the perimeter of each room (if applicable)
 - ◆ Vacuuming the mattress, box springs and carpets along baseboards
- Work with Orkin to treat the patient's belongings to help ensure bed bugs are not transferred to a new room when the patient is moved.



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