

OMER IBRAHIM, MDDepartment of Dermatology,
Cleveland Clinic**USAMA MOHAMMAD SYED, MBBS, BSc**

Faculty of Medicine, Imperial College London, UK

KENNETH J. TOMECKI, MDDepartment of Dermatology,
Cleveland Clinic

Bedbugs: Helping your patient through an infestation

ABSTRACT

Bedbugs—hematophagous parasitic arthropods of the genus *Cimex*—have been unwelcome bedfellows for humans for thousands of years. With increases in population density, ease of travel, and insecticide resistance, bedbugs have reemerged. As a result, physicians are often at the forefront in the diagnosis and treatment of bedbug infestation. This review summarizes the biology and epidemiology of bedbugs and provides details on the diagnosis and treatment of bedbug infestation.

KEY POINTS

The increase in pyrethroid resistance, the ban of DDT, the ease and frequency of travel, and the increased population density in large cities have led to an exponential rise in the incidence of bedbug infection.

Once the diagnosis is suggested, patients deserve symptomatic treatment, and extermination of the pests becomes essential, though time-consuming, costly, and often problematic.

Measures to eliminate infestation and prevent spread include early detection, identification of the pest, patient education, and professional eradication.

BEDBUGS HAVE BEEN unwelcome bedfellows for humans for thousands of years. An increase in pyrethroid resistance, a ban on the insecticide dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT), increased international travel, and increased population density in large cities have led to an exponential rise in the incidence of bedbug infestations. Physicians are often at the forefront of bedbug infestation diagnosis.

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Once the diagnosis is suggested, symptomatic treatment of the patient and extermination of the pests are essential, though time-consuming, costly, and often problematic. Measures to eliminate infestation and to prevent spread include identification of the pest, early detection, patient education, and professional eradication.

■ BEDBUGS: A BRIEF HISTORY

The term bedbug refers to the obligate parasitic arthropod *Cimex lectularius* (the common bedbug) and, less commonly, its tropical cousin *C. hemipterus*. Bedbugs have coexisted with humans for centuries, dating back to the ancient Egyptians 3,500 years ago.¹ Through the mid-20th century, about 30% of US households were infested with bedbugs.² The introduction of pesticides during World War II markedly decreased the incidence, but with increased international travel, pesticide resistance, and the banning of certain pesticides in the last decade, bedbugs have reemerged worldwide.³



FIGURE 1. The adult *Cimex lectularius* is a red-brown, wingless, oval-shaped insect measuring about 4 to 5 mm in length.

Source: US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <http://phil.cdc.gov/>.

BIOLOGY

Bedbugs are red-brown, wingless, oval-shaped insects measuring 4 to 5 mm in length (Figure 1). They are hematophagous ectoparasites that preferentially feed on human blood, although they feed on some animals as well.²

Cimex lectularius dwells in temperate climates and *C hemipterus* in more tropical climates, but overlap and interbreeding are common. The usual life cycle is about 6 months, but some bugs live 12 months or longer. The female bedbug lays 5 to 8 eggs per week, or approximately 500 eggs in her lifetime, and each egg hatches in 5 to 10 days.⁴

These photophobic parasites do not live on their human hosts but rather simply visit for a meal. They cohabitate in dark locations, attacking human hosts when they are inactive or sleeping for long periods of time. Common living areas include mattress seams, box springs, bed linens and clothes, wallpaper seams, electrical outlets, and furniture seams (Table 1).⁵ The female bedbug lays her eggs in these secluded crevices, ensuring their safety until hatching. The dense nests of adult bedbugs, their eggs, and accumulated fecal matter allow for easy visual identification of infestation.⁵

Bedbugs typically feed between 1:00 AM

TABLE 1

Common areas of bedbug infestation

Mattress seams
Box springs
Headboards
Bed linens, bedclothes
Curtains
Carpets
Electrical outlets
Wall and floor cracks
Wallpaper
Picture frames
Luggage, suitcases
Couches, other furniture

and 5:00 AM. Though wingless, they successfully navigate towards their human host, attracted by emitted heat and carbon dioxide.² Once attached to human skin, the bedbug bite releases enzymes and chemicals including nitrophenol and nitric oxide that facilitate bleeding; these substances are responsible for the resultant dermatitis. (Of note, bedbugs with experimentally excised salivary glands do not cause skin disease in humans.⁶) After feeding for 3 to 20 minutes, the length and weight of the arthropod can increase by 50% to 200%. A fully sated bedbug can survive for a year until its next meal.^{2,7} Even if an establishment, home, room, or article of clothing infested with bedbugs has been abandoned for several months, without proper eradication the item still represents a possible nidus for recurrent disease if used, inhabited, or worn again.

EPIDEMIOLOGY

From the earliest documented cases of *Cimex* in ancient Egyptian tombs to the mid-1900s, the cohabitation of humans and bedbugs was seen as inevitable. With the introduction of DDT 60 years ago, the bedbug population significantly decreased.⁸ Since DDT's prohibition, coupled with increased travel and heightened resistance to over-the-counter

The female bedbug lays 5 to 8 eggs per week, 500 eggs in her lifetime, and each egg hatches in 5 to 10 days



FIGURE 2. Bedbug bites begin as pink macules that progress to papules (as seen here), large plaques, or hives. Some papules and plaques may have a central crust or erosion suggesting a bite.



FIGURE 3. The clustering of bedbug bites in groups of three in a linear pattern—the “breakfast, lunch, and dinner” sign—can help distinguish a bite from a diffuse urticarial response.

insecticides, the bedbug population has re-emerged exponentially.^{9,10}

Infestations have been reported worldwide, on every continent, and in all 50 of the United States. In Australia, infestations have risen 4,500% in the last 10 to 15 years.¹¹ In the United States, infestation occurs exclusively with *C lectularius* and the incidence is rising. Philadelphia and New York City are among the most bedbug-infested US cities. New York City experienced a 2,000% increase in bedbug complaints between 2004 and 2009.⁸

Bedbugs can be transmitted either through active migration of colonies from one area to another adjacent living area through wall spaces or ventilation, or through passive transportation in luggage, clothing, furniture, used mattresses, bookbags, and other personal items.¹ Although infestation affects people of all socioeconomic classes and backgrounds, the likelihood increases in people who frequently travel and people who live in lower income neighborhoods with tightly packed apartments. Bedbug infestations are also common in refugee camps: 98% of the rooms in a refugee camp in Sierra Leone had bedbugs, and almost 90% of the residents had signs of bites.¹² Unlike scabies, direct person-to-person, skin-to-skin transfer is rare.

CLINICAL FINDINGS

Bedbug bites are analogous, almost identical, to other arthropod bites: bites begin as pink macules that progress to papules (Figure 2), large plaques, or wheals (hives).¹³ Bites can arise minutes or even days after the initial as-

sault. Some papules and plaques may have a central crust or erosion suggesting a bite.

Bites are typically intensely pruritic, and occasionally, hypersensitive victims can develop bullae, necrotic plaques, or even vasculitis. New papules and plaques form as older ones heal. Some patients may have fever and malaise.¹³ About 30% of patients may not have skin disease from bedbugs, making diagnosis in those individuals impossible.

The nonspecific nature of this presentation and the subsequent difficulty in prompt diagnosis can lead to a prolonged period of morbidity for the patient, as well as increasing the window of opportunity for the bedbugs to affect other surrounding individuals.

THE DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS IS BROAD

Commonly, bedbug bites have been misdiagnosed as drug eruptions, food allergies, dermatitis herpetiformis, staphylococcal or varicella infection, and scabies, as well as other arthropod bites.¹¹ This broad differential diagnosis can often be narrowed by careful observation of the bite distribution. The clustering of bites in groups of 3, often in a linear pattern, sometimes overlying blood vessels, is known as the “breakfast, lunch, and dinner” sign (Figure 3), and this can help to guide the clinician toward the diagnosis of a bite as opposed to a diffuse urticarial response.²

If the characteristic clusters of bites are not present, distinguishing clinically between the various causes of pruritic urticarial lesions is difficult. Subtle clues that point towards bedbug bites can be that the rash appears to be

The waist, axillae, and uncovered parts of the body are the usual sites for bedbug bites

most edematous in the morning and flattens throughout the day, as the bites occur typically during sleep.¹⁴ Likewise, the rash associated with bedbug bites has also been reported to last longer, to blanch less, and to be less responsive to steroid and antihistamine treatment than other urticarial rashes.¹⁴ If a skin biopsy specimen is available, histologic assessment can help to rule out similarly presenting conditions such as prodromal bullous pemphigoid, dermatitis herpetiformis, and urticarial dermatosis, even if it cannot provide a definitive answer as to the etiology.¹⁵

Bedbug bites vs other arthropod bites

Once a bite is suspected, differentiating between bedbug and other arthropod bites is the next challenge.

Once again, a detailed assessment of the location of the bites can yield valuable information. The waist, axillae, and uncovered parts of the body are the usual sites for bedbug bites.² Likewise, inflammatory papules along the eyelid (the “eyelid sign”) are highly suggestive of a bedbug bite.¹⁶

The scant involvement of covered body areas, the lack of shallow burrows in the skin, and the lack of scabetic elements on skin scrapings exclude scabies as a diagnosis.

Skin biopsy is not helpful in differentiating arthropod bites, as the histologic findings are nonspecific. The key to a definitive diagnosis in these cases is identification of the suspected bug in characteristic locations. Patients should be encouraged to carefully inspect mattresses, floorboards, and other crevices for the small ovaloid bugs or the reddish-brown specks of heme and feces they typically leave behind on bed linens.¹⁵ A positive reported sighting of the bugs can lend credence to the diagnosis, whereas capture and laboratory assessment of a specimen is ideal.

BEDBUGS AS DISEASE VECTORS

Extracutaneous manifestations of bedbug assault are rare. Anaphylaxis to proteins in *Cimex* saliva may occur, as well as significant blood loss, even anemia, from extensive feeding.¹⁷ Bedbug infestations can exacerbate asthma, preexisting mental illness, anxiety, and insomnia.¹⁸ Since bedbugs extract blood from hosts, they have a putative ability to act

as vectors of disease. Some 45 known pathogens have been isolated from the *Cimex* species including hepatitis B, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), *Trypanosoma cruzi*, and methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. To date, however, there is no evidence to demonstrate transmission of pathogens to humans.⁵

TREATMENT AND ERADICATION

Treatment is mainly symptomatic—systemic antihistamines and topical corticosteroids to reduce pruritus and alleviate the dermatitis.² Patients should be instructed to avoid scratching to prevent infection. Secondary bacterial infection can be treated with topical or systemic antibiotics. Rare cases of bite-induced asthma or anaphylaxis necessitate appropriate emergency treatment. Extermination of infestation is critical to therapy.

If bedbug infestation is suggested, mattresses, bedding, sleeping areas, and bed clothing should be inspected for insects, eggs, and fecal spotting. Adhesives or traps that emit heat or carbon dioxide can be used to capture the bedbugs. During widespread infestation, the arthropods release a pungent odor, which allows trained dogs to detect them with 95% to 98% accuracy.¹⁹

Eradiation techniques

Once infestation is confirmed, patients should contact an exterminator who can confirm the presence of bedbugs. Typical eradication measures often require nonchemical control and chemical pesticides.

Professional exterminators have special equipment that can heat a room to 48 to 50°C (118–122°F). Heat sustained at this temperature for 90 minutes is sufficient to kill bedbugs.²⁰

The infested area should be vacuumed daily, and vacuum bags and unwanted items should be sealed in plastic before discarding. Clothing, linens, and infested fabrics should be washed and dried in heat at 60°C (140°F) or greater.

Mattresses and furniture should be sealed in a special plastic that allows treatment with heat, steaming, or pesticides. Most professional pesticides contain pyrethroids, but resistance to these products is common, necessitating the use of multiple formulations to overcome resistance.⁸

Ensuring resolution of an infestation requires repeat inspections and retreatment

Over-the-counter pesticides, almost exclusively pyrethroids, are variably effective and potentially hazardous to consumers.⁸ Patients must be advised to follow label directions to avoid adverse effects and toxicity.

Alternative chemical eradication methods to circumvent the problem of resistance include piperonyl butoxide, S-methoprene, boric acid, silicates (diatomaceous earth dust), and sulfuryl fluoride. Recent research has also posited the use of antiparasitic agents such as ivermectin and moxidectin in cases of resistant bedbug infestation, with promising results.²¹

All extermination products and techniques have variable risks, efficacies, and costs,⁸ and repeat inspections and retreatment are often required.

Prevention strategies include visual inspection of possibly infested rooms, with particular attention to mattress seams and crev-

ices, placing luggage on a luggage rack away from the floor and bed, and careful examination of acquired second-hand items.⁷

Educating patients is the key to success

While all of the above eradication techniques are important curative strategies, the success of any treatment is contingent on appropriate patient education about the nature of the problem.

Resolving a bedbug infestation is notoriously difficult and requires meticulous adherence to hygiene and cleansing instructions throughout the household or institution for a sustained period of time. Information from sources such as the US Environmental Protection Agency (www.epa.gov) can empower patients to perform the necessary eradication protocols, and clinicians should routinely recommend them as part of a holistic treatment strategy. ■

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ADDRESS: Omer Ibrahim, MD, Department of Dermatology, A61, Cleveland Clinic, 9500 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44114; oibrahim@skincarephysicians.net