**Bed Bugs for Health Departments and Health Care Providers Webinar (3/1/12)**

Questions and Answers

1. **For** **Landlords and Property Managers**
	1. When will you be doing a webinar for **Landlords and Property Managers?** *(see below)*
	2. When will the presentation on the tenant/landlord situation be presented?
	3. I would be interested in the landlord/tenant aspect of bedbug control*. (see below)*
	4. Please ensure that HUD has a link to the archive of this training as this training will be a very valuable tool for property owners, managers and residents.

*A.: Here is the link:* <https://www1.gotomeeting.com/register/810978241> *(note: the presentation takes quite a while to download (perhaps 4 minutes or more. Be patient.) Region 2 Pesticides has the presentation on a Health Care CD. If you would like a copy of the CD contact:* *Siegel.Larry@epa.gov**.*

* 1. What is the legal responsibility of landlord to deal with a bed bug issue?
	2. And what is the time frame that they must deal? *(This varies by state. Please check with your state regulators)*
	3. Are there any proven marketing strategies for avoiding the stigma of bed bugs when involving real estate managers and other staff?
	4. In a multi family complaint of bedbugs, and a professional, licensed exterminator is hired, are we obliged to wait for a clearance letter from that pest control operator that the apt. is available to re rent?

*A*.: Free Online Training: “Managing Pests in Multifamily Housing: *Spring is here and the critters are coming out. Learn how to proactively manage pests at your property using integrated pest management (IPM)”. Attend a free webinar on April 26, 2012 or view the recorded session afterwards. This webinar is for anyone interested in beginning an IPM program at a multifamily property. Property owners/managers and staff at organizations that work with multifamily properties are encouraged to attend. Viewers will gain an understanding of IPM and learn the resources available to support their efforts. To register, go* *to:*  [www.stoppests.org/ipm-training/training-opportunities/stoppests-webinars/managing-pests-in-multifamily-housing/](http://www.stoppests.org/ipm-training/training-opportunities/stoppests-webinars/managing-pests-in-multifamily-housing/) *website:*[*http://www.naahq.org/governmentaffairs/issues/bedbugs/Pages/BedBugsInformationforMultifamilyPropertyOwnersandManagers.aspx*](http://www.naahq.org/governmentaffairs/issues/bedbugs/Pages/BedBugsInformationforMultifamilyPropertyOwnersandManagers.aspx)

*We have already presented two webinars on the legal aspects of bed bugs. Marcia Anderson discussed the generalities, while Bruce Aber of EPA Region 2 – Office of Regional Counsel, discussed legal ramifications associated with bed bugs. These were recorded and archived in NETI at:* <https://www1.gotomeeting.com/register/439724120> and [https://www1.gotomeeting.com/register/863325785](https://ntecdc1.ntec.org/exchweb/bin/redir.asp?URL=https://www1.gotomeeting.com/register/863325785)

1. Should a property consider replacing carpet with a smooth cleanable flooring to help control bedbugs? *A.: It certainly will help. It makes floors easier to clean and gives bed bugs less places to hide, with the added benefit of better indoor air quality.*
2. Proactive gesture.... A good thing for tenants to be required to view video on bed bugs so, they can be informed and share with family and friends. Also, mgmt. Agents and on-site staff*. A.: Excellent idea. There are numerous good bed bug control training videos on You-Tube.*
3. **Questions about Freezing and Dry Ice.**
	1. What about using dry ice in the interceptor? *A.: Not necessary because you are the attractant, but see below for home-made dry ice monitor.*
	2. Can dry ice be used as bait for bedbugs (C02 liberator)? *(see below)*
	3. Can dry ice attract bed bugs. *A.: Dry ice does attract bed bugs, as it puts out even more CO2 than we exhale. You can even make a home-made bed bug monitor / trap with dry ice in a thermos. Always use extreme caution when handling dry ice since improper handling can lead to severe burns. For directions on creating a dry ice trap using a thermos. See directions at:* http://[www.njaes.rutgers.edu/pubs/publication.asp?pid=FS1117](http://www.njaes.rutgers.edu/pubs/publication.asp?pid=FS1117)
	4. What temperature and time range is required to kill bedbugs by freezing?
	5. Can leaving bagged items outside overnight in freezing conditions kill bugs?
	6. How cold does it have to be to kill bed bugs?

 *A.: According to the EPA web page (*[*www.epa.gov/bedbugs*](http://www.epa.gov/bedbugs)*), temperatures below 0oF (-19oF) for at least four days will kill bed bugs. However, there are many variables. If items are thick or densely packed, the temperature must permeate through the core, and be maintained there for four days in order to be killed. Temperatures in a home freezer typically range from-13 to -15 oC (5 to 9 oF), so these freezers are not reliable for killing bed bugs, unless special care is taken.*

*g.* Can you tell us what the name or product there is on the market for the freezing agent product that you mentioned*. A.: Cryonite system. It uses liquid CO2 which will kill bed bugs on contact. Make sure to use only EPA registered CO2 systems . Discuss Cryonite treatment with your pest management professional.*

1. **Questions about Heat**
2. Can a blow dryer help to kill bed bugs? A.: *Blow dryers are really not the best option for bed bug control, as their performance would be too unreliable. They would also contribute to increased dispersal of the bed bugs by blowing them around, and possibly off of the item being treated.*
3. If drying fabric on high for 30 minutes kills bed bugs, can we tell seniors/people with disabilities to just do that since washing as well can be cost-prohibitive *A.: Yes.*
4. Is dry cleaning effective for killing bed bugs on blankets/drapes? A.: *Putting them in the dryer is a much better option, if the fabric can withstand the heat. Transporting infested materials can spread infestations and many dry cleaning establishments will refuse to accept infested articles.*
5. You have said to wash clothes at the highest temperature but how do you know that you will be able to obtain a temperature hot enough to eliminate the bed bugs? *A.: Although washing will get rid of some bed bugs, hot water will stun them, making make more of them release their grips on the fabric, but washing by itself will not kill or dislodge all of the eggs. Drying is most effective for killing the bed bugs and eggs.*
6. Is right to put the bedding and other stuffs under the hot sun. *A.: Not usually. The internal temperature of the items left outside must exceed 113oF for at least 1 hour (according to the EPA web page at* [*www.epa.gov/bedbugs*](http://www.epa.gov/bedbugs)*). Like freezing, these temperatures must be reached and maintained at the core of the infested items to be effective. While outside heating may work in extremely hot climates, it is not a reliable means of bed bug control.*
7. **Low Income Properties and Bed Bugs.**
8. How are low-income properti*es going to afford all the time, effort and expense to monitor and hire professional exterminators to eliminate their infestations?*
9. *What is your advice for assisting clients who cannot afford professional bed bug treatment? A.: There are many DIY methods to combat bed bugs that can be combined with diligent monitoring to reduce costs of control. Affordable Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods described in the presentation, including: encasements, interceptors, vacuuming, drying on high heat, steam cleanings, clutter removal, pesticidal diatomaceous earth applied in cracks and crevices and moving bed away from the wall. If you cannot control them after 2 months, then you may need to consult a PMP.*
10. What are poor people supposed to do about bed bugs? Please address. (See IPM methods above, plus review the presentation.)
11. More research into exactly what works and doesn't work. Especially with low cost things that our low income populations can use safely.
12. **Detection Dogs.**
	1. How are effective are dogs in detecting bed bugs, as a tool for surveillance?.
	2. Please tell us about the k-nine finders of infestation.
	3. What about dogs sniffing for bed bugs?
	4. I wanted to hear more about the effectiveness of using dogs for detection. That is a rapidly expanding service, and there is always some question about the reliability of the animal.

A.: EPA does not require, nor has any dog efficacy data. For additional information, Dr. ChangLu Wang, from Rutgers Univ. recommends an article that can be found at: <http://www.rci.rutgers.edu/~insects/Wang2011DetectiontoolsandmethodsPCT.pdf>

1. **General Bed Bug Questions**
	1. How fast can they crawl? A.: Crawling speed can vary depending on a number of conditions. Dr. ChangLu Wang from Rutgers Univ. recommends the following video: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0GkL2W6StCU>
	2. Do Bed bugs suck only human blood or some other animals? *A.: They prefer humans, however if humans are unavailable and they are really hungry, they will seek out dogs, cats, chickens, guinea pigs, etc. However, the thick fur is a deterrent.*
	3. How far can bedbugs jump? *A.: Bed bugs do not jump.*
2. **Questions about bed bug monitors**
	1. In the first example, was there any reason for the monitors being in place for two weeks? Is that an optimal time or minimal? *A.: In very lightly infested units, 2 weeks is optimal because the longer the placement, the more likely it is that the bed bugs will be detected. After 2 weeks, the dust accumulation may render the interceptors less effective and the interceptors should be wiped clean with cotton and talc.*
	2. Can you use cornstarch instead of talc? It's slippery and a very fine dust. *A.: Not very effectively. Talc is much better than corn starch. Corn starch is not fine enough.*
	3. How effective are hand held bed bug detectors? A.: *EPA has reviewed no data on these detector units, so we cannot supply an answer.*
	4. What is in the bed bug traps put out in apartment - what attracted the bugs to the traps? *A.: The traps shown in Dr. Wang’s presentation did not have lures. Bed bugs wander around and fall into the traps.*
	5. When using moat *-style interceptors for monitoring, do you use any type of bait to attract? A.: No. The CO2 that is released when you exhale is the most effective lure for attracting bed bugs. Chemical lures can also sometimes be useful to increase trap catches.*
	6. Is there a difference between the interceptors and the monitoring units? *A.: There are various types of monitoring units, interceptors are one example. In this presentation we discussed interceptors, which are placed under bed legs to prevent the bed bug from crawling up onto the bed. These interceptors can also be used as a monitor. By counting the number of bed bugs trapped in them, you can see if your bed bug controls are actually reducing the number of bugs attempting to feed on you while you sleep.*
3. **IPM Methods to Control Bed Bugs**
	1. Is there any one method of getting rid of bedbugs that you would recommend over another? *A.: No. The most effective control methods will vary according to the environment (home, office, hospital, ect.), level of infestation, client’s expectation and financial capability, Overall, we recommend that you use a combination of IPM methods. Some common methods include encasing the bed, placing interceptors under furniture (sofa, bed, end table) legs, frequent laundering, hand removal, placing infested items in freezer. These can be done without professional services. Professionals can be hired to apply hot steam or pesticides.*
	2. How can you kill the eggs*. A.: High heat or freezing as discussed above. (see freezing section.)*
4. **Questions about repellents and DEET.**
	1. Is using DEET as a bed bug repellant a misuse, or is it covered under 2ee? A.: *As long as it is applied according to label directions, then it would be covered under 2ee. However, EPA has no data indicating that DEET will be effective at repelling bed bugs at any site or application rate, so we cannot recommend this use.*
	2. Will DEET work on luggage*? A.: No efficacy studies performed on this specific site were submitted to EPA; thus, we cannot express an opinion.*
	3. I have read that insect repellants are not effective on bed bugs. Please clarify if there are data that indicate which repellants are effective, and which are not. EPA is not aware of any data on the efficacy of any insect repellents against bed bugs. Therefore, we cannot recommend this use.
	4. Are other repellents (picaridin, IR3535, oil of lemon eucalyptus) also effective against bed bugs The same as above
	5. I have heard that DEET DOES NOT WORK WELL,..what unbiased evidence do you have that proves DEET works.....SECONDLY...BE VERY CAREFUL ABOUT PERSONAL OVER EXPOSURE TO DEET ON YOUR SKIN AND RESPIRATORY SYSTEM. See above.
	6. What was the name of the stuff you spray on clothes? *A.: We were discussing DEET.*
	7. Is DEET contraindicated with pregnancy and infants? All repellent products should be used in strict accordance with their labeling.
5. **Questions about other products**
	1. Why use the talc powder, what is it for? *A.: Talcum powder is used in the base of interceptor trays and a small bit vacuumed up after vacuuming for bed bugs. This is not intended as a pesticide, but as a coating, since it makes surfaces slippery and makes it difficult for bed bugs to climb back out of vacuum cleaners, or out of the interceptors.*
	2. Is Murphy soap good to use for bed bugs? A.: *Not that we are aware of.*
	3. *Is Cedarcide an effective control method? EPA does not have any data on the efficacy of Cedarcide, as this product is exempt from registration under FIFRA 25(b).*
	4. *Is salt effective at killing bed bugs? We are not aware of any data regarding the use of salt to kill bed bugs.*
	5. Is anyone familiar with a product...JT Eaton Luggage spray? It is marketed as a spray that you would pre-treat your luggage prior to traveling? A.: This is an EPA registered product; which when applied to luggage, is intended to avoid ‘pick-up’ of bed bugs. It was not registered as a repellent.
	6. Does rubbing alcohol have any effect on bed bugs? A.: EPA is not aware of any data regarding the use of rubbing alcohol on bed bugs. However, isopropyl alcohol, which is found in rubbing alcohol, is a registered insecticide for use against bed bugs. When using a product for bed bug control, you should always use a product that has been registered with the EPA and strictly follow the label directions. Rubbing alcohol is highly flammable and has been involved in many serious fires. if so does the bug develop tolerance to it?
6. Can you comment on the use of cedar oil in prevention? We are not aware of any data on the role of cedar oil in preventing bed bug infestations.

*A.: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has developed a Pesticides and Consumers Resource Directory at [www.epa.gov/safepestcontrol](http://www.epa.gov/safepestcontrol). Here is the web site for registered bed bug products:* [*http://www.epa.gov/bedbugs/productsearch/*](http://www.epa.gov/bedbugs/productsearch/) *.*

1. **Registered Pesticides**
	1. What types of pesticides can be used to eradicate bb? *A.: See the attached link to the EPA website of EPA registered pesticide products for bed bug control.*
	2. What is Tempo Dust? DE or does it also contain a pesticide? *A.: Tempo is an EPA registered product that contains cyfluthrin. It is a different pesticide than diatomaceous earth.*

What pesticides are bed bugs most resistant to? *A.: Resistance is very difficult to measure especially in an uncontrolled environment such as individual residences. There have been many reports of resistance to pyrethroids. However, there are many reasons for a treatment failure other than resistance. Please see the “When treatments Don’t Work” section of the EPA web page at.* [*http://www.epa.gov/bedbugs/productsearch/*](http://www.epa.gov/bedbugs/productsearch/) *.*

* 1. What products have exhibited residual control*?* *A.: There are numerous products registered with various levels of residual control. Some of these include products containing: chlorfenapyr, cyfluthrin, deltamethrin, diatomaceous earth, etofenprox/PBO, imidacloprid, s-hydropene, and silica dioxide*.

What is an EPA product that contains alcohol that people can spray on their shoes after leaving an infested area? *There are a number of EPA registered products on the market containing isopropyl alcohol as one of their active ingredients. You may visit the EPA web site for registered bed bug products:* [*http://www.epa.gov/bedbugs/productsearch/*](http://www.epa.gov/bedbugs/productsearch/) *.*

1. **About Diatomaceous Earth**
	1. What does DE do to the bedbugs? *(see below)*
	2. Is diatomaceous earth safe to use around young children and pets?
	3. What exactly is DE?

*A.: As with all pesticides, you must follow the directions on the label.*

*DE is a siliceous power from the shells of diatoms, which are microscopic marine animals. When they die, their shells sink to the bottom of the body of water that they inhabit. Over thousands, or millions of years, beds of them become exposed due to plate tectonics and uplift of the Earth’s plates. Then they can be easily mined.*

*There are three main grades of DE: pool, food and pesticidal. Always use the pesticidal grade registered by the EPA. DE is also used in gardens for slugs and grubs. Microscopically, DE dust is very sharp, like broken glass or razor blades (to the pest – not us). The pests crawl over the dust, and it cuts or injures them. These injuries will eventually kill them; however, it may take up to two weeks. Do not inhale the dust; as it can be hazardous to your lungs. Do not apply in places where it can be blown or airborne. It is best applied in areas not accessible to young children or pets. Always use pesticides as directed on label.*

1. **Outreach Materials**
	1. Does the EPA make those posters and fact sheets available to the public?
	2. What is the NETI website mentioned? Web address?
	3. Will this presentation be placed online for viewing after the presentation?
	4. Would like a copy of the short power point.
	5. Can we get a copy of the power point presentation and how can we get posters about bed bugs and information cards?
	6. Is there a website with this information so it can be shared with coworkers? Or will this PPT be posted somewhere?
	7. Access to handouts?
	8. Information on a dvd would be great.
	9. Please archive for later access and notify the webinar subscribers.
	10. Is there an option to print all or some of the presentation in Outline form to follow along and take notes for reference materials?
	11. I missed the EPA website slide. Can you please send it? *Pesticides and Consumers Resource Directory at [www.epa.gov/safepestcontrol](http://www.epa.gov/safepestcontrol).*

*A.: Web links will be given to all participants for outreach materials. The shortened version of the power point will be sent out to all who request it, plus it will be available on our “Health Care Provider” CD currently in production. EPA web links will also be provided. If you would like a copy of the CD please contact* *Siegel.Larry@epa.gov**.*

Flier: Simple, Common Sense Bed Bug Information for Residents and Building Managers.

Flier: Simple, Common Sense Bed Bug Information for Health Care Workers and Building Staff. Web-link for the fliers and a bed bug elevator / stairwell poster go to: <http://njaes.rutgers.edu/bedbug/>

EPA also expects to be releasing a bed bug communications clearinghouse on our web page this spring. This web page will facilitate the exchange of communication materials across communities, which should allow more effective and efficient bed bug control efforts.

1. **Personal Protection**
	1. What are these drum liners you talk about? *A: Garbage bags, extra-large and strong, roughly 55 gallon and larger.*
	2. More pictures re: precautions against transporting bed bugs either when transporting people who may have infestations, and ideas re: self protection. I like white trash bags, as, you can see bedbugs easier than on black trash bags. *A.: Using white bags is an excellent suggestion.*
	3. Are there portable items that field workers can use when they go into homes which may or may not have bed bugs? *A.: We would need more specifics. What items are you talking about that you may need?*

*A.: Generally, clear zip-lock bags are great for transporting items. Also, you can use a clear, lidded plastic box for transporting your items. Many come with easy carry handles and locking lids. Books, notepads and i-pads can also be placed in the zip-bags, when not being used. Everything is easy to see and BB cannot get in.*

* 1. In order to minimize the chances of leaving with them Is there precautions that can be taken before or after a client is put into the car?
	2. How can health care workers protect themselves while transporting clients in their cars?
	3. When you have to make multiple visits to different locations in one day, how do you suggest we manage our clothing and shoes? (*Refer back to prevention slides).*
	4. How can you protect yourself from bed bugs when coming out of the home? You can't strip naked before you get into your.
	5. Can you provide more prevention methods for health care providers who get in contact with infested areas and client?

A.: Review the precaution slides and accompanying fliers. Wear light-colored clothing and brush off when you leave a residence. Do not wear pants with cuffs or cargo pants. A sticky lint roller can also be helpful in your self-inspection between client visitations.

* 1. What precautions should in-home providers use to prevent taking bedbugs home.
	2. What is recommended for a local services agency in treatment /prevention in the work area when it is suspected that a client has been exposed to bed bugs?

A.: Dress appropriately. Only bring in equipment that is absolutely necessary. Bring along a large plastic bag or smooth plastic gardening knee pad to kneel on, if needed. Inspect and using an EPA approved pesticide on the exterior of your equipment satchel after leaving the premises, if bed bugs are known to be in the residence. Some care providers bring along their own small folding metal stool or chair, especially if they find no other “safe” place to sit.

* 1. I do not recall hearing the suggestion for service workers to wear booties over their shoes, or booties that go up to the calf, to prevent carrying any bedbugs out of an infested area. A.: Tyvek protective pants and booties were on the prevention slides, and are great tools, however, just remember to strip them off before entering your car and place them into a plastic bag and seal the bag tightly.
	2. How do I protect my equipment - nursing bag and contents, or my materials tote bags for educational visits to families/young children?

*A.: As mentioned in 14-d above, use lots of zip bags and consider a clear plastic tote box with a lid for your supplies.* *Zippered plastic satchel bags are also available. Your biggest defense against picking up bed bugs is using common sense. Do NOT place your bag on beds or upholstered furniture. You can bring a large white garbage bag with you to place on a table, and place your bag and equipment on that. It is difficult for bed bugs to gain traction on smooth plastic.*

* 1. Are rental car companies required to check for bed bugs? *A.: EPA does not regulate car rental companies, so check with your rental car company about their policies.*
1. **Vacuuming questions**
	1. Can you tell me a brand of HEPA filter vacuum is the best for capturing bed bugs. *A.: Bed bugs will be effectively removed by any vacuum cleaner with strong suction. A HEPA filter is not necessary.*
	2. *How does th*e talcum powder kill bedbugs in the vacuum or sprinkled around? *(see below)*
	3. How does the talc kill the BB in the vacuum? *A.: The talc is not meant to kill the bed bugs. A small bit of talc may be vacuumed up at the end of the vacuuming session. This will coat the inside of the vacuum hoses to prevent bed bugs that may be lodged in the vacuum, from crawling back out. Make sure you empty the vacuum bag or chamber and place the contents into a plastic bag then seal it tightly, immediately after you have finished vacuuming.*
2. **Medical and Computer Equipment**
	1. How can I get rid of bed bugs on this equipment?
	2. How to inspect for bed bugs when new residents are moving into nursing homes with medical equipment
	3. We take our laptop computers into homes and facilities daily then reconnect them back at the office. There is no opportunity to isolate in a bag, etc. How should we prevent transporting bugs back to our office in or on our laptops? *A.: Bring along a large white plastic bag and spread it out on a table as if the bag is a table covering, then place the laptop atop the white plastic bag.*
	4. Do bed bugs like equipment that might be found in nursing homes like oxygen tanks, walkers, and other medical equipment?

*A.: Bed bugs do not ‘like’ medical equipment as there is no nutritional value associated. However they can be places of harborage. You will need to determine the proper cleaning methods of each different type of equipment. You can also place smaller equipment on a large white garbage bag and using compressed air, you can dislodge dust, debris or even tiny critters that may be hiding in the keyboard or in cracks or crevices. Other equipment should be regularly cleaned.*

* 1. I noticed a wheelchair in the slides. Do they need to be cleaned? *Wheel chairs should be inspected and cleaned daily.*
1. **Bed bugs and Public Health**
	1. Do the presenters consider bed bug infestation a public health threat*? A.: Yes. Please see the “Joint Statement on Bed Bug Control in the United States from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)” available at* <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/ehs/Publications/Bed_Bugs_CDC-EPA_Statement.htm> *for a full discussion of this issue*.
	2. Are bedbug infestations associated with transmission of communicable (infectious) diseases? *A.: As of this writing, we are not aware of any communicable diseases transmitted by bed bugs.*
2. **Certificate for this webinar**
	1. How can I get CEU’s for attending? A.: *Every state’s guidelines for CEU’s is different. You will need to check with your state agent or supervisor.*
	2. Are we receiving a certificate for this webinar? *A.: No.*
3. **Recommendations for Health care settings.**
	1. Recommendations for specifics within healthcare settings. What do we do when the patient walks in with a significant bed bug infestation and the hitchhikers are falling off him as he enters the facility?

*A.: To prevent the likelihood of an infestation, eliminate any plush furniture and reduce or remove wall to wall carpeting. Bare floors are much easier to maintain/clean and require bed bugs to travel greater distances to try to hide or to get a blood meal. Consider dedicating a dryer in your facility to kill bed bugs on incoming materials and clothing by placing your clients’ outer clothing, coat or sweater in the drier for the 20-30 minute that they are in your care. Also work with your facility evening maintenance staff to develop specific cleaning protocols that will prevent bed bugs from gaining a foothold.*

* 1. We work in the hospital and would have liked to hear about management of bedbugs in the hospital setting. *A.: Regularly wiping down mattresses, daily linen changing, washing of all bedding in hot water and hot drying, and daily floor cleaning are all excellent methods to control bed bugs. Most of these methods are already employed by most hospitals. If a patient is admitted that is carrying bed bugs on their bodies or clothing, follow procedures outlined above.*
	2. Sensitive ways/questionnaires for home visitors to use with clients re: healthy homes in general*,* including pests and measures/materials workers can take to limit/ reassure clients we are not sources of potential infestations for them.as we visit their homes. *Please go to the Healthy Homes website.*
	3. What areOSHA ramifications of workplace injury/exposure shedding to the home environment and expense liability? *A.: We would recommend that you contact you local OSHA representative or check their website*.

**Comments on the Comments: Do you have any suggestion for improvement?**

1. Well, we make home visits and most suggestions for control seem very impractical for the visiting worker. There are often not places to change clothes etc. We will be using this information to write policies. *A.: If you do come up with additional ways to help protect visiting workers, please share them with us. We all need to work together on solving this pest problem. Thanks.*
2. This is not a pleasant subject so I imagine everyone will be, like me, ready to take a shower after it, but I thought the information provided was adequate for the problem
3. The insta-polls were not up long enough to respond, They should be left up a little longer. Otherwise an EXCELLENT presentation. (*We will mention this to our technical staff. Thanks*) I will recommend the presentation to our medical health officer for all public health staff working in home environments.
4. I feel the training should also have incorporated participation by the participants. *A.: In a smaller venue, or classroom situation this would be excellent, however, with well over 800 attendees it would be difficult to do this effectively.*
5. The presentation was great. I would be interested in the landlord/tenant aspect of bedbug control.
6. I received and unbelievable amount of very valuable information. The material flowed very well. As some of the information is new to folks there were a few things that went a little too fast. As long as the materials are provided it will help those of us who might have missed what was said. Thank you for this outstanding webinar!
7. It was just too basic for me. I would like advanced level training.
8. The training and presentation was great! Fantastic!!!!
9. . Excellent presentation. How do we obtain the power point slides? the speakers were very knowledgeable
10. I thought the presentation was right on the money, the information was accurate and informative.
11. I work in community mainly schools so any way to protect bugs from transporting amongst students and keeping infestation in a school building to a minimum. Thanks, appreciate the information.
12. Include people of color on the slides showing examples of how bed bug bites may appear on the skin. *A.: An excellent suggestion and we will try to incorporate it. However, sometimes these photos are difficult to obtain.*
13. Stop making the bed bugs move in the slides...we were a room full of itchy people! :-)
Very informative webinar. Thank you. *A.: Point well taken, we will reduce the creepiness.*
14. Include feedback from occupants and landlords to share effectiveness and long term results of before and after treatment of bedbugs. *Great idea, there just was not enough time during this presentation.*
15. Great job. One thing you might put a little more emphasis on is that expensive high end hotels also can get and spread bed bugs just like economy hotels. Also there were quite a few pictures of homeless people and shelters. Perhaps there should be a few more pictures of middle class people as the bed bug seems to be an "equal opportunity" insect of infestation. A.: All hotels can have bed bugs left from previous customers, however reputations of the hotels are at stake so many hotels have emplaced strict cleaning protocols to reduce the incidence of BB. *A.: We will consider this in future presentations.*
16. Maybe a brief practice of the broadcast before actually going live; it was apparent that some people were struggling while presenting and seemed a little disorganized at times... But nevertheless a very informative Webinar!!! thank you. We regret the technical difficulties and will be working to reduce or eliminate them in future presentations.
17. This was a well put together and informative webinar. The main speaker for most of the presentation was clear and understandable, however, in the open ended segment; it was a little difficult understanding the speaker. *A.: We will work on that for the next time.*
18. I thought EPA should of did a better job of informing the participants that a licensed structural pest control operator should be hired to control the problem especially in the examples shown by the Dr. from Rutgers University. *A.: The research that Dr. Wang did in the multi-family units shows us that even large infestations of BB could be handled with simple IPM control measures without using lots of chemicals or other costly methods. We were trying to show that bed bug control does not have to be overly expensive. Yes, pest management professionals are an important resource, but not everyone can afford the full treatment, and there are alternative methods to use to help make the PMP’s job easier and far less costly.*
19. The webinar presentation was a great idea; however the audio was at times unclear. *A.: We will work on improving the audio for the next time.*
20. I did not understand much of what the Dr from Rutgers shared. I'm sure if I was in the same room it would have been easier to get used to the unique accent. Everything I did "get" was very good stuff. *A.: Thank you. We will work on improving the audio for the next time.*
21. Thanks for your time and effort in preparing and presenting this valuable information.
22. Keep spreading the word!
23. Suggest multiple persons attending from same office sit around one computer to attend. *A.: At least 34 groups did meet in conference rooms to view the webinar.*