

What to do if you find a kissing bug

Never touch a kissing bug with a bare hand.

The parasite they may harbor can be transmitted to humans and other animals. If you see a bug you believe is a kissing bug and would like confirmation of the species identity and to submit it for testing, our lab accepts carefully obtained samples.

Use a glove or small plastic bag to catch the bug to avoid direct contact with the bug. Store the bug in a sealed plastic bag, in a vial, or other small container, all of which are acceptable. All surfaces with which the bug came into contact should be thoroughly cleaned with a bleach solution. You may contact us (information on back) with questions or about submitting a kissing bug.

It is very important for us to know:

- exactly where the bug was found
- the date
- the time of day
- if the bug was alive when found
- what the bug was doing

Please write down this information to send with the bug.



Kissing Bug Research at Texas A&M University

Researchers in the Department of Veterinary Integrative Biosciences and Department of Entomology have projects underway to understand the ecology of kissing bugs and the parasite that causes Chagas disease. Samples from bugs and potentially infected animals are tested for the parasite, and the results are being used to answer questions related to whether Chagas disease will become a disease of major public health concern in the United States.

Research Team at Texas A&M

Website: <http://KissingBug.tamu.edu>

Email: KissingBug@cvm.tamu.edu

Principal Investigators

- Sarah Hamer, PhD, DVM, Assistant Professor
- Gabriel Hamer, PhD, Assistant Professor
- Rachel Curtis-Robles, PhD, Postdoctoral Researcher

Kissing bugs and Chagas disease



Adult female
Triatoma sanguisuga



Triatoma gerstaeckeri
Adult female



**VETERINARY MEDICINE
& BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES**
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY



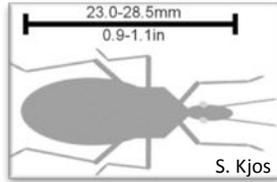
**AGRICULTURE
& LIFE SCIENCES**
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY



**VETERINARY MEDICINE
& BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES**
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

“Discovering tomorrow’s health solutions today.”

About Kissing Bugs



Triatoma gerstaeckeri
Adult male



Kissing bugs are insects also commonly known as cone-nose bugs or *chinchies*. Kissing bugs feed on blood during the night, and they are called kissing bugs because they were thought to prefer to bite humans around the mouth or eyes. There are 11 different species of kissing bugs in United States, all are about ½ - 1 inch long. The most common species in the south-central US are *Triatoma sanguisuga* (see picture on front) and *Triatoma gerstaeckeri* (see picture to the left). Kissing bugs can be found around woodpiles, debris in the yard, and woodrat nests, but are also attracted to the lights and carbon dioxide associated with human houses and dog kennels.

Why worry about Kissing Bugs?

Kissing Bugs & Chagas Disease

Kissing bugs can harbor a parasite called *Trypanosoma cruzi*, which causes Chagas disease in humans and dogs. Chagas disease is a major public health problem throughout Central and South America, and is considered a 'Neglected Tropical Disease' due to lack of adequate research funding and preventive measures. Raised awareness suggests the bugs and parasite are more common in the southern United States than previously thought, and our research will help to understand the ecology of disease emergence.

Many conditions can determine where kissing bugs may come into contact with humans and dogs and whether or not they transmit this deadly parasite. Even if a bug is not carrying the parasite, a bite can cause an allergic reaction.

Chagas Disease Transmission

The parasite *Trypanosoma cruzi* can live in the digestive system of the kissing bug. After taking a bloodmeal from an animal or human, the bug defecates, and the parasite is deposited in the feces. Open wounds (such as the bite that the bug just created), mucous membranes, or ingestion are all ways that the parasite can enter the body and cause infection.

The parasite initially causes a localized reaction, but the parasite can later affect the heart and digestive tract, and can ultimately cause Chagas disease and death. No vaccines exist, and medications are few and not always effective.



Triatoma indictiva
Adult female



Allergic Reactions

The bite of a kissing bug can cause an allergic reaction; although many people may not have any reaction to a bite. Kissing bugs bites can cause a localized swelling and allergic response similar to other insect bites. Although the bite is generally painless, the reaction can be painful, and some individuals may have a heightened response that can result in anaphylactic shock and the need for hospitalization.

It is also important not to touch kissing bugs with bare hands, and to thoroughly clean all surfaces that may have come into contact with kissing bugs and their feces.