

## Original Article

# Chemical Composition and Repellency of *Origanum vulgare* Essential Oil against *Cimex lectularius* under Laboratory Conditions

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## Abstract

**Background:** The common bed bug (*Cimex lectularius*), a nocturnal blood-feeding ectoparasite, is considered an urban pest with public health importance in human environments. We aimed to determine the repellency effect of oregano essential oil, *Origanum vulgare*, against this pest under laboratory conditions.

**Methods:** The essential oil was prepared from dried leaves using hydro-distillation method. A gas chromatography-mass spectrometer (GC-MS) was used for analysis and identification of oregano essential oil compounds. Treated surface method in Petri dish was carried out to evaluate repellency potential of the oil using 4th and 5th instar nymphs and adults. The concentration-repellency response of oregano essential oil was calculated and compared with a commercial insect repellent stick containing 33% N, N-diethyl-*meta*-toluamide (DEET).

**Results:** The oregano essential oil consisted of 158 compounds with terpineol (22.85%) and  $\alpha$ -terpinene (20.60%) being the major components by volume. The EC<sub>50</sub> and EC<sub>99</sub> of oregano oil (effective concentrations causing 50% and 90% repellency of bed bugs) were 1.61 and 6.57mg/cm<sup>2</sup> at 9h after application, respectively. The 40% oregano essential oil exhibited 100% repellency against bed bug at 3, 5, 9 and 24h after application while the repellency index of DEET 33% was 100% at 3 and 5h and it decreased to 80% and 27% at 9 and 24 hours.

**Conclusion:** Oregano oil 40% exhibited more repellency compared to commercial insect repellent stick containing 33% DEET. Further studies are warranted to confirm the effectiveness of oregano essential oil in personal protecting against bed bug biting.

**Keywords:** *Cimex lectularius*, Essential oil, *Origanum vulgare*, repellency

## Introduction

Bed bug (*Cimex lectularius* Linnaeus), is a nocturnal blood-feeding ectoparasite considered as urban, common and nuisance pest in the recent past (1, 2). This insect affects everyone in different social status and infests everywhere. The case of infestation has been reported from countries including United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Australia, Brazil,

Iran, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Kuwait, Nigeria and the United States (2–11). The bed bug infestation became rare with the new pest control techniques in North America and Europe a century ago (12), but the United States has significant resurgence as a perfect storm in 2006 (13). The global resurgence of bed bug infestations was related to increased levels of international transport through tourism and

trade, immigration insecticide resistance and possibly increased temperatures (14). Besides pain and itchiness, the problems caused by bed bug infestations include psychological distress with nightmares, insomnia, anxiety, social isolation, and quality of life (15).

Bed bugs hide in protected places such as crevices on beds and other furniture, inside devices, inside walls, floor cracks. This partially explains why they are difficult to detect and control (16). Surface treatment with pyrethroids and other classes of insecticides, physical control, and personal protection are the main recommendations for the control and prevention of bed bugs infestation (1, 17, 18). Application of insecticides poses an immediate risk to human health and the environment especially when insecticides are applied on furniture (17).

Personal protection using repellent compounds on human skin is an effective and in some cases the only practical approach to the control of biting insects. The most common synthetic repellent used on blood-sucking arthropods is N, N-diethyl-*meta*-toluamide (DEET) produced in 1954 (19, 20). Due to reports of allergic and toxic effects especially on children and pregnant women from DEET, it is placed under investigation (21–23). Therefore, finding a safer repellent compound for use on human body surface is necessary. Botanical essential oils are regarded as environmentally friendly products, ecological alternatives and low mammalian toxicity materials (24). However, some plant-based repellents should be used with caution due to their compounds (25).

Essential oils have been introduced as green pesticides and most of them are non-toxic to humans, animals and are safe and friendly to the environment (26). These products are good alternatives to synthetic insecticides and can delay the development of resistance to insect pests (27). Essential oils (EO) are secondary metabolites of plants. They are complex mixtures of volatile organic compounds such as

hydrocarbons and oxygenates (28, 29). Today, many essential oil products have been developed and are effective as repellents or surface spraying compounds on pest of medical important (17, 30). Essential oils have various activities against insect pests, including insecticidal, antifeedant, repellent, oviposition, deterrent and growth regulatory (30, 31). Repellent activity of essential oils is an effective way of controlling biting insects including bed bugs and they can be applied on luggage, fabric materials and furniture in order to reduce bed bug infestation by preventing bed bugs into their home (27).

Oregano oil is considered as an excellent antiseptic and insect repellent. It has some active ingredients such as carvacrol, thymol and  $\alpha$ -terpinene reported being highly effective in repelling mosquitoes (32, 33). Moreover, it showed significant repel activity at concentration range of 2.5–30% against *Suppella longipalpa* (34).

The aim of this study was to determine the repellency activity of oregano essential oil (*O. vulgare*) on bed bugs in comparison with DEET against bed bugs (*C. lectularius*).

## Materials and Methods

### Bed Bugs

The adult and nymph stages of *C. lectularius* were collected from infested homes in Ahvaz City, southern Iran and transferred to the Laboratory of Medical Entomology Department, School of Public Health, Ahvaz, Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran. The insects were reared in plastic containers (12cm in height and 6cm in diameter) with folded papers as harborage and kept at  $26\pm 1$  °C,  $50\pm 5\%$  relative humidity (RH), photoperiod of 12:12 (L: D) (17, 27). The colony of *C. lectularius* were fed weekly on rabbits and allowed to suck blood for 10min (2). The bed bugs were starved for 7 d before bioassays.

### Chemical compounds

Insect repellent stick (33% DEET) as commercial formulation was purchased from Reyhan Naghsh Jahan Pharmaceutical Cosmetic and Hygienic Company. It is used widely in Iran on blood-sucking insects such as mosquitoes, sand flies, ticks and bed bugs.

### Essential oil isolation

Oregano plant (*O. vulgare*) was collected from its natural habitat from Yazd Province, central part of Iran (latitudes 54.20257 and longitudes 32.00315). Collected Oregano specimens were identified by the Department of Pharmacognosy, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences. Firstly, fresh leaves dried with air, and next 200gr of oregano was mixed with 400ml of distilled water and placed in a 1L flask. In the following the essential oil oregano used in the assay was isolated from dried fresh leaves by the hydrodistillation method using a Clevenger-type apparatus (Model BP, British Pharmacopoeia, Manufacturer Pyrex Fan Company, Iran and mantle model H610 manufacturer Fater Company, Iran) at  $90\pm 5$  for 5 hours. We extracted 0.9cc pure (about 100%) essential oil of 100gr of dried leaves of *O. vulgare*. Sodium sulfate was used for dehydration. The extracted essential oils were stored at 4 °C in dark glass vials for further experiment (35).

### Gas chromatographic-mass spectral analysis

Gas-chromatography-mass spectrometer (GC-MS) was used for the analysis and identification of oregano essential oil compounds (Hewlett-Packard 6890, Agilent Technology, Santa Clara, California, USA). It is equipped with HP-5MS column (30m× 0.25mm× 0.25 μm). The initial temperature used was 40 °C for 1min and was later raised to 220 °C at a rate of 3 °C/min and finally raised to 270 °C for 5min at a rate of 20 °C/min. Other parameters of the GC-MC machine included carrier gas Helium (99/999%), injector temperature (260 °C), detector temperature (FID, 270 °C),

split-less mode, ionization potential of 70eV, scan rate of 1 scan/sec, the scan range of m/z 40–48 was used for all analysis. The essential oil constituents were identified by comparing their retention indices, mass spectra fragmentation with those in a stored Wiley 7n.1 mass computer library and those of National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) (36).

### Petri dish repellency assay

Oregano essential oil at concentrations of 0.625, 1.25, 2.5, 5, 10, 20 and 40% (V/V) were evaluated against the laboratory-reared bed bugs in plastic Petri dishes and compared with DEET (33%). Moreover, the concentrations were calculated as doses of 0.1, 0.21, 0.43, 0.86, 1.72, 3.45, 6.9mg/cm<sup>2</sup> for drawing dose-response curve. Plastic Petri dishes of 8cm diameter by 1.5cm height were used in this experiment. Ethanol was used as solvent for essential oil. White filter papers were divided into two equal halves and inserted into the bottom part of the Petri dishes. A piece of folded filter paper was placed in the middle as bed bug harborage (Fig. 1). This part (bed bug harborage) was treated with 0.7ml of essential oil solution using a micro-sampler and the other half was left untreated (27). In the control (negative and positive) plastic Petri dishes group, one half of the filter paper and the harborage were treated with 0.7ml of 96% ethanol or 33% DEET, and the other half was left untreated. Ten-bed bugs (4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> instars, nymphs and adults) for each treatment group were released into the center of each Petri dish (Fig. 1). The number of bed bugs on each side of the Petri dish was recorded at 3, 5, 9, and 24h post treatment by visual inspection. The experiments were replicated four times for any concentrations in oregano essential oil, Ethanol, and 33% DEET. All Petri dishes were kept at  $26\pm 2$  °C, photoperiod of 12:12 (L: D) and  $55\pm 5\%$  relative humidity (RH).

### Statistical Analysis

Probit analysis was used to calculate the effective concentration (EC<sub>50</sub> and EC<sub>99</sub>). Repellency indices were calculated using: repellency =  $(C-T)/C \times 100$ , where C is the mean number of bed bugs located on the treated filter paper in all control plastic Petri dishes, and T is the number of bed bugs located in half part of the treated filter paper at unfixed concentration test in the plastic Petri dishes (27). Repellency indices were compared using analysis of (ANOVA) followed by Dunnett test to distinguish between the treatments. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS ver. 16 (Chicago, IL, USA).

## Results

### Yields and chemical constituents of essential oil

The content of essential oil was obtained from 0.8 to 1ml per 100gr of dried leaves and the density of the essential oil was calculated as  $d_{EO} = 0.94 \text{ g mL}^{-1}$ . Oregano essential oil was found to contain 158 compounds using GC-MS. The most common compounds are shown in Table 1 and Fig. 2. In addition, chemical analysis of essential oil of *O. vulgare* is shown in Fig. 3.

### Dose-response of essential oil

The results of dose-response test are showed with the calculation of repelling effective concentration as mg essential oil per cm<sup>2</sup> (EC<sub>50</sub> and EC<sub>99</sub>) in Table 2. The dose-response data was calculated from repels effective concentration of essential oil in mg per cm<sup>2</sup> of the surface. The data obtained from 9h exposure time was important because this time represents the typical time period when people are in bed and exposure to common bed bug biting. They were 1.61 and 6.57mg/cm<sup>2</sup> for EC<sub>50</sub> and EC<sub>99</sub> at 9h after exposure, respectively with slope ( $\pm$ SE) =  $0.469 \pm 0.073$  and Chi-

square ( $df$ ) = 17.17 and  $P < 0.904$ . Calculated dose-response curve for Oregano essential oil after 9h is shown in Fig. 4.

### Bed bug repellency activity of essential oil

Repellency indices of oregano essential oil and 33% DEET on *C. lectularius* are shown in Table 3. The repellency means are noticeable even in very low concentrations at 3h after exposure. The Dunnett test showed, there was no significant difference in repellency between 33% DEET and oregano essential oil in the concentrations of 10, 20 and 40% ( $P = 0.4$ ). After 5h, the repellent activity of oregano oil was similar to 33% DEET at the concentrations of 10% to 40% and it varied between 86% and 100%. The repellency of oregano oil at the concentrations of 10% and 20% was still obvious (86–93% repellency). Significant difference in repellency was observed between 0.625%, 1.25%, and 2.5% concentrations of oregano essential oil and 33% DEET after 3, 5 and 24h ( $P < 0.001$ ), while the differences in repellency of 5%, 10%, 20%, and 40% oregano essential oil with 33% DEET were not significant after 3 and 5h ( $P = 0.25$ ). The concentration of 40% oregano essential oil had 100% repellency against bed bugs at 3, 5 and 24h post exposure, while the repellency index of 33% DEET decreased to 27% after 24h (Table 3). The repellency of oregano essential oil at concentrations of 0.625–20% significantly declined from 3h to 24h, but it was constant at a concentration of 40% and exhibited similar repellency to 33% DEET at a concentration of 20%.

At 9h after exposure, significant differences were observed between repellency of 0.625%, 1.25%, 2.5%, and 5% concentrations of Oregano essential oil and 33% DEET ( $P < 0.001$ ), while the differences between 10%, 20%, and 40% oregano essential oil and 33% DEET were not significant ( $P = 0.21$ ) (Fig. 5).

**Table 1.** Constituents of oregano essential oil by GC-MS analyses

Compound	RI *	Major Constituents (%)
Pinene	939	1.15
$\gamma$ -Terpinene	1056	0.14
$\alpha$ – Terpinene	1016	20.60
$\alpha$ – Terpinolene	1186	2.16
Terpineol	1192	22.85
Thymol	1290	4.53
Carvacrol	1299	4.9
Caryophyllene	1419	6.75
Other compounds	-	36.92

\*RI, retention index as determined on an HP-5MS column using the homologous series of *n*-hydrocarbons

**Table 2.** Effective doses of Oregano essential oil against *Cimex lectularius* by treated surface method in Petri dishes

Time	EC <sub>50</sub> (CL*) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	EC <sub>99</sub> (CL*) /cm <sup>2</sup>	Slope ( $\pm$ SE)	Chi-Square** (df)	P value
After 3h	0.27(0.05-0.42)	1.96 (1.52-2.97)	1.377 ( $\pm$ 0.279)	21.57 (26)	0.712
After 5h	0.87(0.57-1.16)	4.10 (3.31-5.55)	0.720 ( $\pm$ 0.112)	31.70 (26)	0.203
After 9h	1.61(1.18-2.09)	6.57 (5.29-8.92)	0.469 ( $\pm$ 0.073)	17.17(26)	0.904
After 24h	4.53 (***)	6.10 (***)	1.19 ( $\pm$ 0.877)	12.70 (26)	0.986

EC<sub>50</sub> and EC<sub>99</sub>: Effective concentration cause 50% and 99% repellency against Bed Bug.

\*CL: confidence limits.

\*\*Since Chi-square goodness of fit test is not significant ( $P > 0.05$ ), no heterogeneity factor is used in the calculation of confidence limits.

\*\*\*Probit model did not work because  $< 25\%$  repellency occurred.

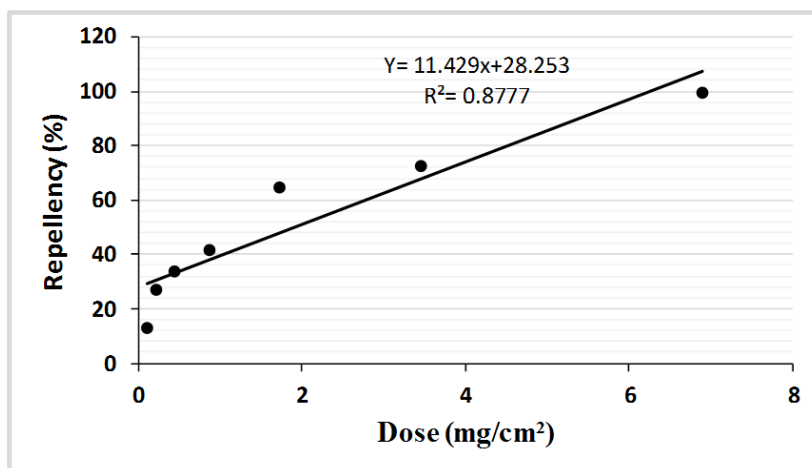
**Table 3.** Repellency index of essential oil, ethanol and 33% DEET against bed bugs

Treatment	Concentration (%)	Repellency index (Mean% $\pm$ SE)			
		3h	5h	9h	24h
Oregano essential oil	0.625	20 $\pm$ 0.88a	14 $\pm$ 1.15a	13 $\pm$ 1a	3 $\pm$ 0.33a
	1.25	32 $\pm$ 0.57ab	27 $\pm$ 1.33ab	27 $\pm$ 0.33a	7 $\pm$ 0.57a
	2.5	44 $\pm$ 0.88bc	39 $\pm$ 0.33bc	34 $\pm$ 0.88ab	10 $\pm$ 0.33a
	5	68 $\pm$ 0.33cd	61 $\pm$ 0.33cd	42 $\pm$ 0.57abc	14 $\pm$ 0.33ab
	10	100 $\pm$ 0.0d	86 $\pm$ 0.33d	65 $\pm$ 0.57bcd	17 $\pm$ 0.57b
	20	100 $\pm$ 0.0 d	93 $\pm$ 0.66d	73 $\pm$ 0.33c	25 $\pm$ 0.57b
	40	100 $\pm$ 0.0 d	100 $\pm$ 0.0d	100 $\pm$ 0.0d	100 $\pm$ 0.0c
33% DEET	33	100 $\pm$ 0.0 d	100 $\pm$ 0.0d	100 $\pm$ 0.0d	27 $\pm$ 0.57b
Ethanol	96	-	-	-	-

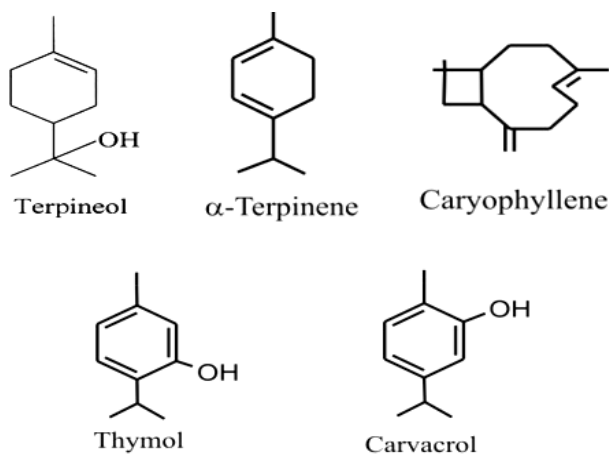
Values in columns followed by different letters are significantly different ( $P < 0.05$ )



**Fig. 1.** Petri dish repellency assay of oregano essential oil, ethanol and 33% DEET on bed bugs



**Fig. 2.** Dose-response curve for Oregano essential oil after 9 hour in laboratory assay



**Fig. 3.** Chemical structures of major compounds of the essential oil of *Origanum vulgare*

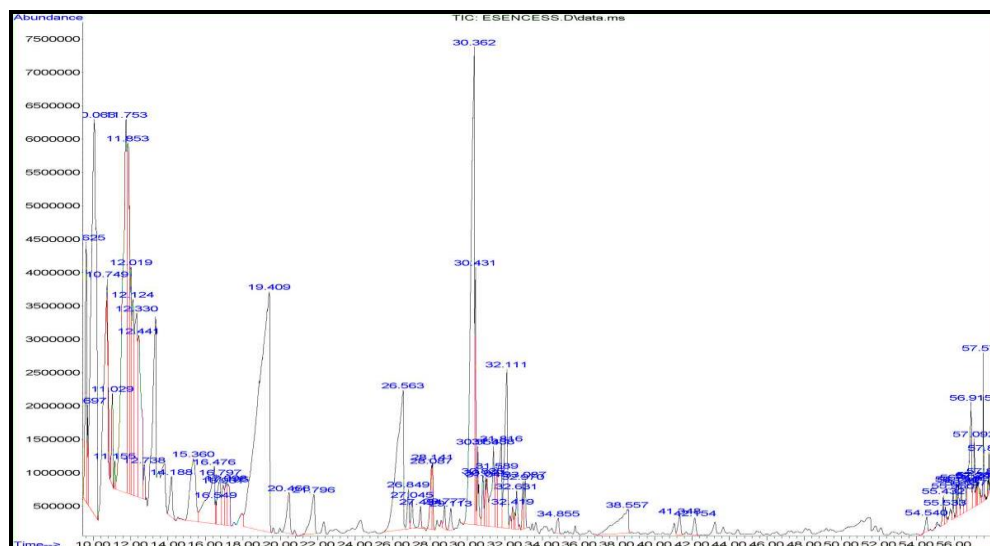


Fig. 4. A typical GC-MS chromatogram showing the chemical analysis of essential oil from *Origanum vulgare*

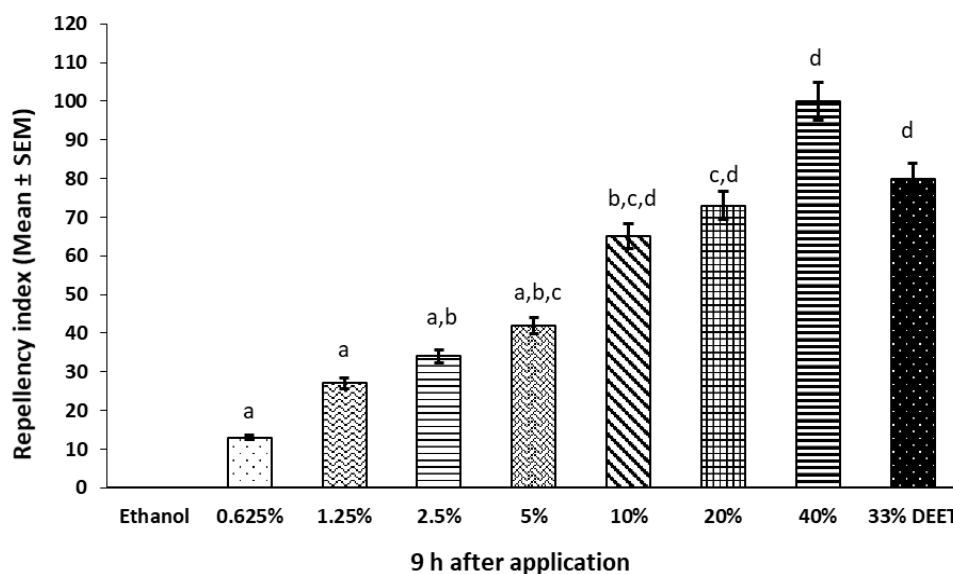


Fig. 5. Repellency of ethanol, different concentrations of Oregano essential oil and 33% DEET against bed bugs in Petri dish assays. Different letters above the bars indicate significant differences at  $\alpha = 0.05$

## Discussion

In this study, terpineol (22.85%) was the most abundant chemical component of oregano essential oil followed by  $\alpha$ -terpinene with 20.6% (v/v). The component of  $\alpha$ -terpinene in *O. vulgare* collected from Mazandaran was 1.018% (38). The plant phenology and composition was likely affected by ecologic con-

ditions. The percentage of carvacrol obtained 4.9% in the present investigation. The percentage of carvacrol, collected from various localities in West Azarbaijan Province of Iran were reported in the range of 23.54% to 67.09% (39). The chemical composition of oregano oil changed due to plants' development, the popu-

lation or variation, and the cultivation conditions. The content of carvacrol depends on climatic condition and also it is can be variable in budding period and in full bloom (40). In addition, difference in the chemical composition of oregano oil from previously published papers with our study may is regarding the type of oregano subspecies. Two percent of  $\alpha$ -terpinene, monoterpenes derived from *Thymus vulgaris* were reported with stronger repellency activity than DEET against *Culex pipiens* (33). In our findings, oregano essential oil showed more potential as repellent compound than 33% DEET, a commercial product, against bed bugs. The high concentration  $\alpha$ -terpinene may be responsible for the oil's repellency.

The aim of using repellent compound towards hematophagous pest is to reduce the frequency of biting in endemic areas and prevent bites in areas where allergic reactions to biting insects are common (41). Very few studies have been conducted to evaluate insect repellent activities of essential oils against bed bugs (17, 27). More tolerance of bed bugs against insect repellents were compared with other blood-sucking insects (27).

According to the Petri dish repellency assay, the oregano essential oil of 2.5% showed 10% repellency after 24h. While the same concentration of oil demonstrated 99.1% repellent activity on the brown-banded cockroach (*Supella longipalpa*) after the same time (34). The sub-lethal concentrations (LC<sub>10</sub> and LC<sub>30</sub>) of oregano essential oil had an average repellency of 22.8% and 49.8% against the diamond-back moth (*Plutella xylostella*) respectively (42). Insect species, method of test, formulation, and concentrations of the oil were responsible for the different results observed in the reported investigations. However the repellency indices were different between selected concentrations of oregano oil and there was no significant difference between efficacy of DEET (33%) with 20% oregano oil at 3, 5, 9h post exposure. No repel activity was

observed in the control group of our study and all the bed bugs stayed under harborage at 3, 5, and 9h post ethanol exposure.

Our investigation showed that repellency of 40% oregano oil was 100% against the common bed bugs in Petri dish test. It repellency index was similar to 33% DEET at 3 and 5h and it was more effective than 33% DEET at 9h after application. The 40% concentration of oregano oil was found to be safer for application in human environments and also for personal protection. While EcoRaider (1% geraniol, 1% cedar extract, and 2% sodium lauryl sulfate) and bed bug patrol (0.003% clove oil, 1% peppermint oil, and 1.3% sodium lauryl sulfate) as botanical repellents did not exhibit detectable repellency against bed bug in the presence of carbon dioxide source (17).

DEET, picaridin, tea tree oil, peppermint oil, and citronella oil were tested for repellency activity on *Triathoma rubida* using small restrained rats. No long-range repellency was observed. Only citronella oil was able to stop all probing and feeding of *T. rubida* and appears to be a promising potential repellent to prevent sleeping people from being bitten by kissing bugs (41). The efficacy of any pesticide or repellent compound can vary with the testing method, rate of application, bed bug strain and physiological stage (17).

## Conclusion

Preferably, the EC<sub>99</sub> dose should be estimated to determine the protection time against blood-sucking insects. 6.57mg/cm<sup>2</sup> had 99% repellency against *C. lectularius* in treated surface after 9 hours. Further studies are recommended to determine the protection time and repellency of oregano essential oil using EC<sub>99</sub> on animal and human hosts.

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The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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