



Anti — Dust Mite

Protection against and
elimination of dust mites.



- + Up to 2 million dust mites live in your pillow and nearly 10 million in your mattress. Exposure as a child or baby may cause a lifelong allergy to dust mites.





The house dust mite grazes on fungi and skin scales and their digestive system creates up to 20 dung-pellets a day.

Dust mites are found in the bedding, pillows, mattresses, carpets and upholstered furniture in our homes, where they feed on scales of human skin.

Dust mites are very bad news. They don't seem very dangerous, but exposure as a child or baby may cause a lifelong allergy to dust mites.

Exposure as a young child may also cause other complications including asthma, eczema, allergic rhinitis, the exacerbation of eczema and hay fever that will last for a lifetime. The mite is also implicated in glue ear and conjunctivitis.

Unfortunately these are not the kind of creatures that you can look for and easily destroy, being invisible to the unaided eye. Especially since their translucent bodies make it more difficult to spot them. The excrement of dust mites are wrapped in a special film and contain undigested scraps of food which are broken down by powerful enzymes to provide nourishment for the mite later.

In other words they can eat their own droppings up to three times over and still have a plentiful supply of food.

Up to 2,000,000 dust mites live in our pillow and nearly 10,000,000 in our mattress. The textiles we use on a daily basis may be affecting our everyday health as they each contain a literal cesspool of decaying biomass.

The pellets, once disturbed in an unventilated room, can remain suspended in still air for 20 minutes.

Allergic Reaction

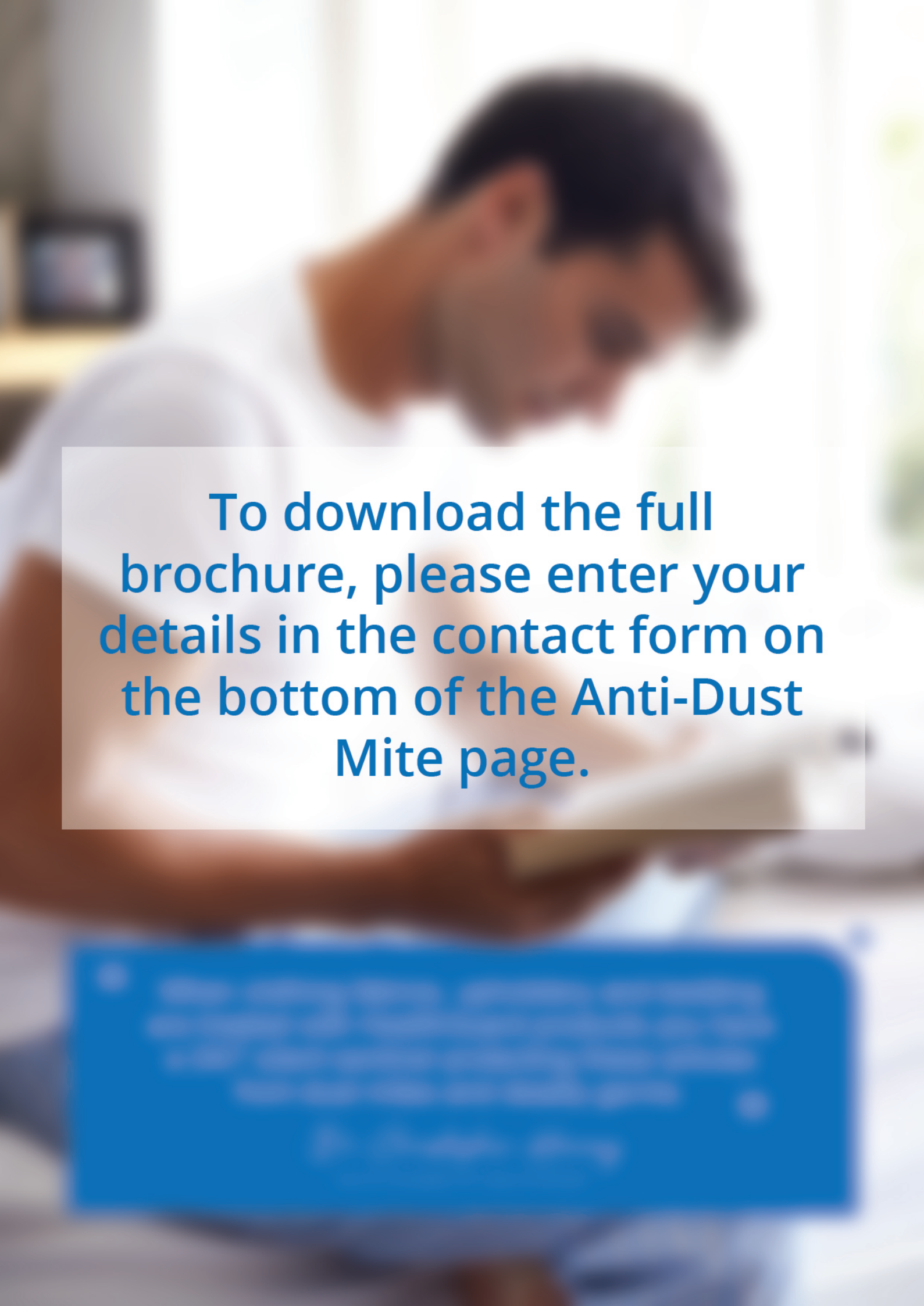
One of the mite's most powerful enzymes is known by scientists as *Der p1*. It is very important to understand the way this enzyme interferes with the human lung or nasal tissue in vulnerable people.

In The Lungs

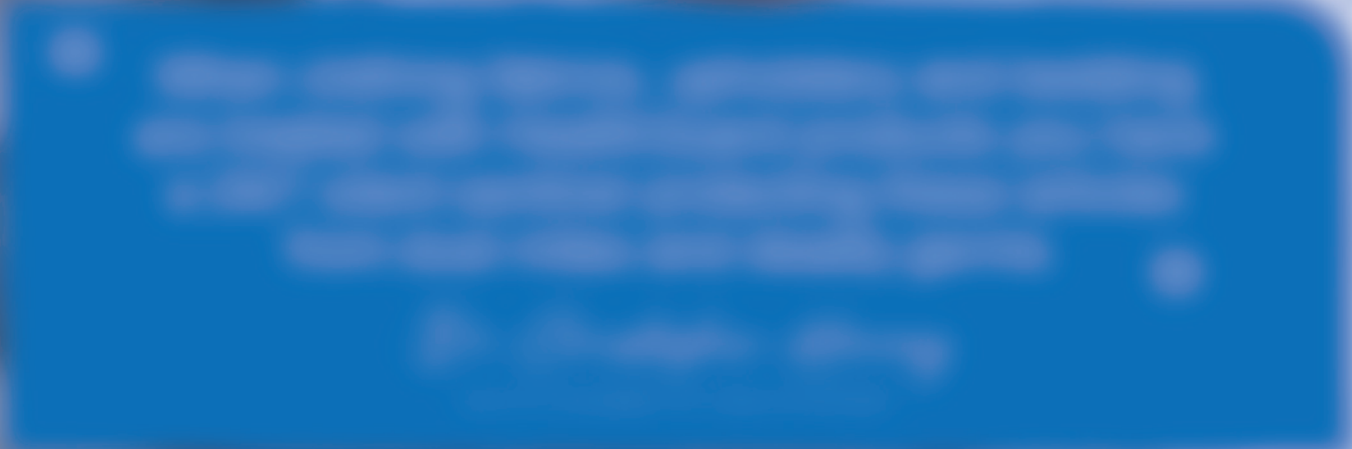
Once *Der p1* is inhaled and released it breaks down the adhesion molecules binding cells together. Inside the delicate tissue of the lungs it 'clips off' important bits of cells. This action raises an alarm in the body's defence system. The resulting reaction causes damage to the lung as the body searches to destroy an invader/ parasite. *Der p1* is doing what it is designed to do. It is breaking down potential food for the mite.



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