

Table 2.

Preservative allergens	No. patients tested	% Reactivity
1. B.H.A 2 %	409	0.9
2. B.H.T. 2 %	224	0.9
3. Bronopol 1 % (aqueous)	190	13.2
4. 4-chloro-m-cresol 1 %	220	0
5. Dichlorophene 1 %	173	11
6. E.D.T.A. 1 %	215	0.9
7. Irgasan DP-300 2 %	221	1.4
8. Polyethylene glycol 400	279	0.7
9. Quaternium-15	194	2.6
10. Sorbic acid 2 %	223	1.8
11. Stearyl alcohol 30 %	172	1.2

Table 3.

Perfume allergens	No. patients tested	% Reactivity
1. Benzyl benzoate 2 %	198	0
2. Benzyl salicylate 2 %	183	2.1
3. Cinnamic aldehyde	202	3.4
4. Costus root Oil 0.1 %	148	0
5. Coumarin 5 %	183	5.4
6. Eugenol 2 %	168	4.2
7. Isoeugenol 2 %	273	5.1
8. Jasmin absolute 10 %	185	10.8
9. Jasmin synthetic 10 %	183	15.3
10. Methyl salicylate 2 %	183	1.6
11. Musk ambrette 5 %	183	1.6

All of the perfume and preservative allergens were prepared and supplied by Tro-Labs, Copenhagen, Denmark. These results are only preliminary, and not all investigators were able to patch test patients for a full year due to distribution problems. Our next year's work should result in more meaningful data.

The 1 % bronopol is an obvious irritant and has been revised in this year's preservative battery. Dr. H. I. Maibach will be supplying us with a new source and concentration. The dichlorophene is probably a marginal irritant; we will need more experience with this allergen.

Captan was added to the tray late in the year, and may be related to thiuram reactions. We have no satisfactory explanation of its high reactivity. It is found in many hair preparations and fungicides in North America.

References

- Rudner, E. J. et al. (1973) Epidemiology of contact dermatitis in North America: 1972. *Archives of Dermatology* 108, 537-540.
- Rudner, E. J. et al. (1975) The frequency of contact sensitivity in North America. *Contact Dermatitis* 1, 277-280.

Textile dye Disperse Yellow 64

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A woman clerk aged 58 (P65545) presented in February 1976 with a 4-month history of a rash which began on the right wrist and spread up the arms to the elbow flexure, shoulders and left side of the face and neck. She also complained of itching on the front of the

thighs and axillae. Previous and family history were negative.

She had recently purchased a new blouse and some new bed sheets. The materials used in dyeing the blouse were obtained for patch testing.

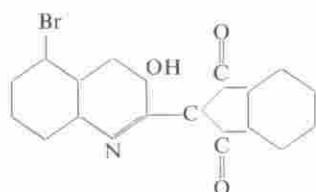
She later developed mild dermatitis of the dorsa of the hands.

Patch tests results were as follows:

	48 h	96 h
Standard series	neg	neg
New green blouse	+	+
Clothing resins	—	—
Disperse yellow dye 1 %	+	—
Disperse blue dye 1 %	—	—
Antistatic agent 1 %	—	—
Textile dye series	—	—

(Table 1)

The disperse yellow dye was identified as Disperse Yellow 64 (CI No. 47023). It is a quinoline dye with the structural formula



Condense 4-bromo-2-methyl-3-quinolinol with phthalic anhydride.

This dye is made by a number of manufacturers in different countries and marketed under different names, as follows:

Mitsubishi

Japan, Dianix Yellow FGE

General Analine & Film Corporation

U.S.A., Genacron Yellow 3GE

Nippon Kyaku

Japan, Kayalom Polyester Yellow 3GL

Dupont

U.S.A., Latyl Yellow 3GB

Mitsui Toatsu

Japan, Miketom Polyester Yellow 3GSL

Indian Dye Stuffs

India, Navileme Yellow 3G

BASF

Germany, Palamil Yellow 3G

Bayer

Germany, Resolim Yellow 3GL

Fabwerk Hoechst

Germany, Samarom Yellow H3GL

Aziemdi

Italy, Tersetile Yellow 3GL

For a few years we have been using the list of textile dyes found in Table 1 to detect dye sensitivity. This series is clearly inadequate since it was negative in our patient.

Table 1. Textile dye series

Disperse Yellow 3	Disperse Blue 7
Disperse Yellow 4	Disperse Blue 35
Disperse Yellow 9	Disperse Black 1
Disperse Yellow 39	Disperse Black 2
Disperse Orange 3	Bismark Brown
Disperse Red 1	Serisol Blue 3RD
Disperse Red 11	Serolene Yellow Brown
Disperse Blue 3	2RL

Contact dermatitis due to lignocaine

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A 45-year-old Caucasian male used a spray-on sunburn relief agent (Paxyl®, Fauldings Australia). A widespread rash occurred in the treated area. The patient was patch-tested to the standard ICDRG series, to the spray, to lignocaine 2 % in water, and to benzalkonium chloride, another ingredient in the aerosol.

Intense positives were recorded at 48 h to the aerosol and at 96 h to the aerosol and to lignocaine, but not to any of the other tested ingredients.

The writer is unaware of more than three previous reports of lignocaine sensitivity (Burry et al. 1973, Eyre & Nally 1971, Noble &

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