

Table 1. Positive patch test results

	D2	D3	D4	D6
diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)	—	—	—	+
toluylene diisocyanate (TDI)	—	?+	+	+
4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	+	+	?+	—
BIS-GMA	++	++	++	+
epoxy resin	++	+++	++	—

No specific IgE-antibodies against MDI and TDI were detected (CAP-FEIA).

Discussion

The safety data sheet of 1 of the polyurethane adhesives provided unequivocal proof of contact with MDI in the original work. The patient may have had contact with TDI and BIS-GMA in other adhesives or may have cross-reacted (5). Later, airborne contact with epoxy systems may also have included 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane, or its formation from hydrolysis of MDI may explain this reaction (1, 3). While air-

borne allergic contact dermatitis from epoxy resin is not uncommon (6), this is, to our knowledge, the 1st report of airborne allergic contact dermatitis caused by isocyanates.

References

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Allergic contact dermatitis from 1,2,6-hexanetriol in fluocinonide cream

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Key words: 1,2,6-hexanetriol; fluocinonide cream; allergic contact dermatitis; medicaments; excipients. © Munksgaard, 1999.

Case Report

A 35-year-old woman presented with a 3-week history of pruritic erythema, edema and linear vesiculation of the upper arms. Patch tests were positive to a Japanese

rose, a 'marvel-of-Peru' and fluocinonide cream, with fluocinonide ointment being negative. Subsequent patch tests with the individual ingredients of fluocinonide cream showed 1,2,6-hexanediol to be positive (Table 1, Fig. 1). Patch tests with 1,2,6-hexanetriol in 20 healthy persons were negative in all cases. The eruption cleared without any further topical treatment.

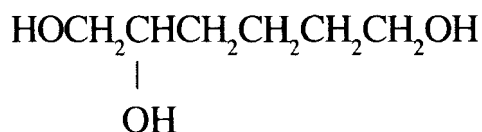


Fig. 1. 1,2,6-hexanetriol

Table 1. Patch test results

	D2	D3	D7
fluocinonide cream (as is)	—	+++	+++
fluocinonide 0.05% pet.	—	—	—
1,2,6-hexanetriol 5% pet.	—	+++	+++
1,2,6-hexanetriol 2.5% pet.	—	—	++
1,2,6-hexanetriol 0.5% pet.	—	—	++
pet.	—	—	—
other ingredients	—	—	—

Discussion

Contact dermatitis from fluocinonide cream was first reported by Shores (1), followed by several other reports, all concluding that the cream base was the culprit (2–4). 1,2,6-hexanetriol was the only cause in some cases and 1 of more than 1 in others. 1,2,6-hexanetriol is used as a humectant, solvent and viscosity-controlling agent in medicaments and cosmetics.

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Allergic contact dermatitis from the fragrance ingredient Lyrall in underarm deodorant

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Key words: allergic contact dermatitis; fragrance; Lyrall; 3- and 4-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpentyl)-3-cyclohexene-1-aldehyde; CAS no: 31906-04-4; EINECS no: 250-863-4; underarm deodorant; cosmetics. © Munksgaard, 1999.

Case Report

A 20-year-old woman presented with a 5-month history of severe dermatitis in both axillae, related to the use of her underarm deodorant, especially a particular brand. She had had no atopic dermatitis. Both repeated open application test and patch test with this deodorant were positive, whereas the European standard series was negative. Subsequently, patch testing with all the ingredi-

ents of the deodorant, as supplied in appropriate concentrations by the manufacturer, was positive to Lyrall (3- and 4-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpentyl)-3-cyclohexene-1-aldehyde) and the fragrance of the deodorant, including Lyrall (10% pet.). Switching to a fragrance-free deodorant resolved the axillary dermatitis completely.

Discussion

Lyrall (Fig. 1) is a synthetic fragrance component, the use of which in the cosmetics industry seems to have increased in the last few years. 4 cases of sensitization have previously been published (1). This particular fragrance sensitization is not detected by the fragrance mix of the European standard series, the clinical sensitivity of which is no higher than 70% (2). Regrettably, the INCI declaration of cosmetic ingredients does not yet include individual fragrance chemicals. Thus, the patient had to resort to a fragrance-free deodorant or trial-and-error.

References

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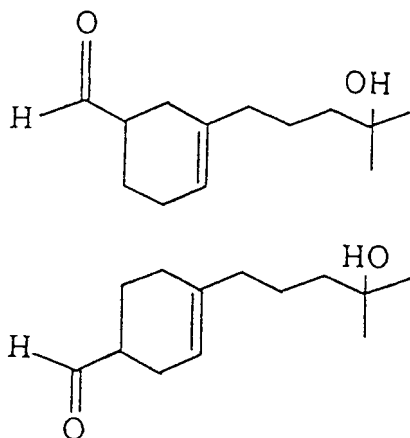


Fig. 1. Lyrall (3- and 4-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpentyl)-3-cyclohexene-1-aldehyde), CAS no: 31906-04-4, EINECS no: 250-863-4.