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Allergic contact dermatitis from amorolfine cream

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Key words: contact allergy; antimycotics; amorolfine; medicaments. © Munksgaard, 1997.

Case Report

a 29-year-old woman, who had used a topical corticosteroid for 10 days, presented with pustules and erosions of the right leg. She then started using an antimycotic preparation, amorolfine (0.5%) cream (Pekiron[®] cream, Kyorin Pharmaceut. Inc., Tokyo, Japan), for candidiasis. After 5 weeks of use, she had developed pruritic erythema and papules in the same region. The diagnosis was made of contact dermatitis from amorolfine-containing cream. The patient had a positive reaction to a patch test with Pekiron[®] cream.

Additional patch tests were carried out with amorolfine, the active ingredient, and the other ingredients of Pekiron[®] cream. The patient showed positive reactions to amorolfine, at 0.25% and 0.5% pet. She had no reactions to the other ingredients of Pekiron[®] cream. Amor-

olfine (0.5% pet.) was patch tested in 30 more patients with other skin diseases, as controls, but none had a positive reaction.

Discussion

Kramer et al. (1) reported the 1st case of contact allergy to amorolfine (Loceryl[®]) in 1996. Pekiron[®] cream has been in use in Japan since 1994. Our case is the 2nd report of allergic contact dermatitis from amorolfine, and the first recorded in Japan.

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Aluminium contact sensitivity

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Key words: aluminium; aluminium sulfate; aluminium chloride; patch testing technique. © Munksgaard, 1997.

Case Report

A 23-year-old man presented in May 1990 with dermatitis of the face following application of a cream for acne and hyperpigmentation. He was patch tested with various allergens without using chambers, though not with the

cream that he had used. There were positive reactions to nitrofurazone 1% in plastibase (plast.), propyl paraben 5% plast., cetrimide 0.5% aq. and polyethylene glycols 400 and 1500 as is.

In March 1997, he presented again, this time with balanoposthitis. His blood glucose was normal. Empir-

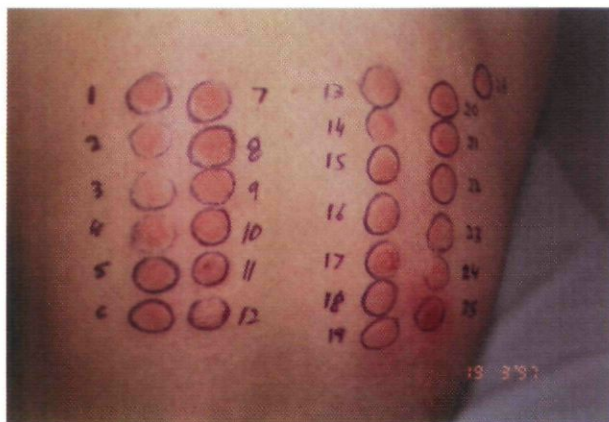


Fig. 1. Patch test results on D2.

ically, he was treated for trichomoniasis and moniliasis without improvement. He was then patch tested with newly-introduced CODFI (Contact and Occupational Dermatoses Forum of India) allergens, plus cetrimide and chloroxylenol, using aluminium chambers on Micropore®. On D2, all the tests showed positive reactions of varying intensity (Fig. 1). On D4, all the tests were still positive, though a few of them showed reactivity mainly at the rim margin, including an aqueous control.

The patient was retested after 15 days with nitrofurazone 1%, paraben mix 15%, cetrimide 0.5%, polyethylene glycol 400 as is, propylene glycol 2% aq., aluminium sulfate and aluminium chloride, both 2% aq. The patches were applied without chambers, using filter paper, gauze and Micropore®; ++ reactions were given to both aluminium salts, while cetrimide showed a +++ reaction and nitrofurazone a + reaction. Other tests were negative.

Discussion

Contact sensitization to uninjected aluminium is a rarity (1, 2). The typical route of sensitization is the injection of aluminium-adsorbed vaccines and such children may present with a granulomatous nodule at the site (3, 4). Application of antiperspirants and topical medicaments can also lead to allergic contact dermatitis (2, 5, 6). Most often, the diagnosis is made accidentally during patch testing (2, 5–8), and rim margin reactivity has been seen in most instances.

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Allergic contact dermatitis from oxidized *d*-limonene

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Key words: allergic contact dermatitis; patch test; oxidized *d*-limonene; occupational; mechanic; hand cleanser. © Munksgaard, 1997.

d-limonene, the main constituent of the volatile oil of citrus fruits, is produced mainly from citrus peel by pressing and distillation. The distillate (peel oil) contains more than 90% *d*-limonene. *d*-limonene has been widely used in fragrances and flavorings in low concentrations. Recently, solvents with a high content of *d*-limonene have been used increasingly in industry and the home, instead of chlorinated hydrocarbons, chlorofluorocarbons and other toxic organic solvents. Products containing as much as 95% *d*-limonene are used for degreasing

metal before industrial painting and for cleaning assemblies, as well as for a hand cleanser. *d*-limonene is supposedly regarded as "natural, harmless" and "environmental friendly".

Case Report

A 42-year-old male mechanic with chronic hand eczema was patched to an extended standard Series, using 8-mm Finn Chambers on Scanpor tape (Epitest Ltd Oy,

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