

Sensitivity to oxytetracycline

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Key words: oxytetracycline; medicaments; allergic contact dermatitis. © Munksgaard, 1997.

A peculiarity of contact allergy in Poland is the frequency of oxytetracycline-positive patients. This is due to the widespread use of the Polish preparation Oxycort (Polfa) (ointment, aerosol, ophthalmic ointment), containing oxytetracycline and a corticosteroid. In 1995-1997, we observed 23 patients positive to 10% oxytetracycline. These patients and previous cases from 1975 are shown in Table 1. We reported previously that pharma-

ceutical workers were frequently positive to tetracycline (1). However, in recent years, we have had no further cases.

Reference

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Table 1. Frequency of oxytetracycline sensitivity in various groups of patients

Patient group	1975			1995-97		
	tested	positive	(%)	tested	positive	(%)
atopic dermatitis ^{a)}	66	1	1.5	48	0	0
stasis dermatitis ^{b)}	68	5	7.3	111	12	10.8
conjunctivitis ^{b)}	—	—	—	276	5	1.8
contact dermatitis ^{a)}	476	3	0.6	832	6	0.7

^{a)} Not consecutive patients.

^{b)} Consecutive patients.

Allergic contact dermatitis from neticonazole hydrochloride

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Key words: allergic contact dermatitis; neticonazole; antifungals; medicaments. © Munksgaard, 1997.

Case Report

A 39-year-old housewife developed dermatitis on the inner feet and soles, where she had applied Atolant[®] cream (neticonazole) for 18 months. She had a past history of contact dermatitis from metal earrings and necklaces, mascara, and adhesive tapes, and had suffered from tinea pedis et unguium for many years, receiving multiple treatments.

Patch tests were performed with Atolant[®] cream, its active ingredient neticonazole (1 to 0.1% pet.), vehicle, and 11 other imidazole antifungal cream products presently available in Japan. Positive reactions were obtained to Atolant[®] cream, neticonazole 1 and 0.5% pet., and sulconazole cream (Table 1). Neticonazole 1% pet. was negative in 10 normal control persons.

Comment

Neticonazole hydrochloride, (E)-1-[2-methylthio-1-[2-pentyloxy)phenyl]ethenyl]-1H-imidazole hydrochloride

Table 1. Patch test results

Allergen	D2	D3
Atolant [®] cream as is	+	+
neticonazole 1% pet.	+	+
0.5% pet.	+	+
0.1% pet.	—	—
Atolant [®] cream vehicle	—	—
clotrimazole cream as is	—	—
miconazole cream as is	—	—
econazole cream as is	—	—
isiconazole cream as is	—	—
tioconazole cream as is	?+	—
croconazole cream as is	—	—
oxiconazole cream as is	—	—
sulconazole cream as is	+	+
sulconazole 1% pet.	NT	
bifonazole cream as is	—	—
ketoconazole cream as is	—	—
laniconazole cream as is	—	—

patch tests were performed with Finn Chambers, and results were evaluated by ICDRG standards.

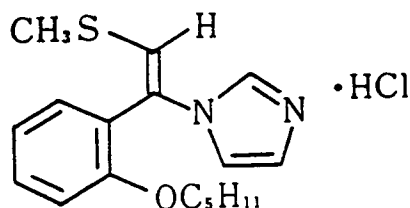


Fig. 1. Chemical formula of neticonazole hydrochloride.

(Fig. 1), is a new imidazole antifungal that was released on the Japanese market in 1993, and is presently one of the 3 most widely used imidazoles in Japan (these being bifanazole, lanoconazole, and neticonazole).

While neticonazole is a vinyl imidazole, our patient did not react to 2 other vinyl imidazoles, croconazole and lanoconazole, which have some structural differences from neticonazole. Cross-reactions to structurally

dissimilar phenylmethyl and phenylethyl imidazoles seem unlikely, and there is a high probability that the patient could have been sensitized to sulconazole cream from previous treatments.

Allergic contact dermatitis from neticonazole has previously been reported in 8 Japanese cases (1, 2), and cross-reactions were not observed in 1 of the cases in which patch tests with other imidazole products (including croconazole and lanoconazole creams) were performed (2).

References

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Non-occupational contact allergy to glutaraldehyde

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Glutaraldehyde is widely used as an alkaline cold sterilizing solution (1). Both occupational hand contact irritancy and allergy to it have been reported (1–3). Glutaraldehyde (5 to 20%) is also used as a treatment for warts (4).

Case Report

A 20-year-old male was treated with Verutal® (glutaraldehyde 20%; Lab. Stiefel, Nanterre, France) for 10 days for warts on the leg. Examination revealed a 2-day-duration intensely itchy vesiculobullous eczema, the area of which was larger than the site to which Verutal® had been applied. An open test with a single application of Verutal® on the forearm was positive after 2 days.

Patch testing included the European standard series; the constituents of Verutal® (obtained from Stiefel): glutaraldehyde (0.3 and 1% pet.), acetone (10% o.o.), hydroxypropylcellulose (5 and 20%, both aq. and pet.); and another aldehyde: cinnamaldehyde (1% pet.). Positive results were: glutaraldehyde +++ on D 2 and formaldehyde ++ on D 3. Because of frequent irritant reaction, glutaraldehyde was also patch tested on 8 other patients with contact dermatitis: 7 were negative to glutaraldehyde, 3 were positive to formaldehyde, and 1 was positive to both aldehydes.

Discussion

We tested glutaraldehyde at 0.3 and 1% pet. as recommended by De Groot (5) and did not observe any irritancy. The patient had never experienced this allergy before, having never used glutaraldehyde either for occupational or personal purposes. Verutal® is the only glutaraldehyde-based product marketed in France for the treatment of warts. Cross-reaction between formaldehyde and glutaraldehyde seems to be infrequent (1, 6) but has been reported (3).

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