ETHYLENEDIAMINE DIHYDROCHLORIDE

Your patch test result indicates that you have a contact allergy to ethylenediamine dihydrochloride. This contact allergy may cause your skin to react when it is exposed to this substance although it may take several days for the symptoms to appear. Typical symptoms include redness, swelling, itching and fluid-filled blisters.

Where is ethylenediamine dihydrochloride found?

Ethylenediamine dihydrochloride is a substance that is used to manufacture various drugs and industrial compounds. The most common source of allergic reaction to ethylenediamine dihydrochloride is contact with topical antifungal, antibacterial, and cortisone skin cream mixtures, especially those containing nystatin. It is rarely found in cosmetics and toiletries. Ethylenediamines are one structural class of antihistamines and was used previously as a stabilizing component in topical medicaments such as Mycolog Cream. It is not used as frequently in topical skin care products today and is not found in Mycolog II Cream although it may still be found in some generic nystatin/triamcinolone creams. Because you are allergic to ethylenediamine dihydrochloride, you may have a general skin reaction to antihistamine drugs used in the treatment of asthma, hay fever, motion sickness, and hives. A variety of industrial products such as epoxy resins, coolant oils, fungicides, dyes, insecticides, and synthetic waxes also may contain this chemical.

How can you avoid contact with ethylenediamine dihydrochloride?

Avoid products that list any of the following names in the ingredients:

• 1,2-Diaminoethane dihydrochloride  
  CAS RN: 333-18-6

What are some products that may contain ethylenediamine dihydrochloride?

Accelerator in Color Development  
Baths in Photography

Anti-Motion Sickness Medications:

• Antivert  
• Bonine  
• Dramamine II  
• Meclizine (piperazine)  
  *(Dimenhydrinate (Dramamine), an ethanolamine is a safe alternative for motion sickness

Antipsychotics (Potential Cross Reactors):

• Clozapine  
• Fluphenazine  
• Olanzapine  
• Perphenazine

Binders for Printing Inks

Bleach Activators

Coolant Oils

Curing Agents in Epoxy Resins and Coatings

Electrophoretic Gels Electroplating

Fuel Additives & Corrosion Inhibitors

Insecticides

Lubricants and Waxes

Metal-binding Agents (known as chelators)

Oral, Intravenous, or Intramuscular Medications:

• Aminophylline, an oral and IV form of theophylline  
• Cyclizine (Marezine)  
• Hydroxyzine (Atarax, Vistaril)  
• Antihistamines classified as ethylenediamines or piperazines  
• Buclizine (Bucladin - S)  
• Cetirizine (Zyrtec)  
• Chlorcyclizine (Mantadil)  
• Prochlorperazine  
• Thiothixene  
• Levocetirizine (Xyzal)  
• Promethazine hydrochloride (HCl) (Phenergan)  
• Tripelemamine (PBZ)  
• Trifluoperazine

Solvent for Casein, Albumin, Shellac

Surfactants, Emulsifiers and Dispersants

Textile Dye-assist Compounds

Topical Medicaments:

• Antibacterial creams  
• Antifungal creams  
• Antihistamine drugs  
• Eye drops  
• Motion sickness medicines  
• Mycolog Cream (old formula)

Veterinary preparations

• Nose drops  
• Some generic nystatin/triamcinolone creams  
• Steroid Creams  
• Tincture of merthiolate  

Urethane foam catalysts

For additional information about products that might contain ethylenediamine dihydrochloride, go to the Household Product Database online (http://householdproducts.nlm.nih.gov) at the United States National Library of Medicine. These lists are brief and provide just a few examples. They are not comprehensive. Product formulations also change frequently. Read product labels carefully and talk to your doctor if you have any questions. These are general guidelines. Talk to your doctor for more specific instructions.