

Glutaral
(Glutaraldehyde)

(G-003A, G-003B, G-003C)

Your patch testing results indicate that you have a contact allergy to **Glutaral**. It is important that you familiarize yourself with this chemical and take steps to avoid coming in contact with it.

i What is **Glutaral** and where is it found?

Glutaraldehyde is a chemical typically used as a disinfectant on medical and dental equipment. It is also used as a topical agent for some specific dermatological conditions (e.g., warts) and as a tanning agent for leather. It can be found in some topical medications and cosmetics. Further research may identify additional product or industrial usages of this chemical.

i What else is **Glutaral** called?

This chemical can be identified by different names, including:

<i>1,3-diformylpropane</i>	<i>Glutaralum</i>	<i>Hospex</i>
<i>1,5-Pentanedial</i>	<i>Glutaral</i>	<i>Pentane-1,5-dial</i>
<i>1,5-pentanedione</i>	<i>Gluteraldehyde</i>	<i>Pentanedial</i>
<i>Aldesan</i>	<i>Glutaric Aldehyde</i>	<i>Potentiated acid glutaraldehyde</i>
<i>Alhydex</i>	<i>Glutaric Acid Dialdehyde</i>	<i>Sonacide</i>
<i>Cidex</i>	<i>Glutaric dialdehyde</i>	<i>Sporicidin</i>
<i>Coldcide-25 microbiocide</i>	<i>Glutardialdehyde</i>	<i>Ucarcide</i>
<i>Dioxopentane</i>	<i>Glutarol</i>	<i>Veruca-sep</i>

This may not be a complete list as manufacturers introduce and delete chemicals from their product lines.

THINGS YOU CAN DO TO HELP MANAGE YOUR CONTACT ALLERGY

- Be vigilant ... read the product label.** Always take the time to read the ingredient listing on product packages. This should be your first step *each* time you purchase a product as manufacturers sometimes change product ingredients. If you have any concerns ask your pharmacist or your doctor.
- Test the product first.** If you have purchased a new product you should test it on a small skin area to see if you get a reaction before using the product on larger skin areas.
- Advise people you obtain services from of your contact allergy.** This should include people like your pharmacist, doctor, hairdresser, florist, veterinarian, etc.
- Inform your employer if the source of your contact allergy is work related.** You should identify the specific source of the chemical and take the necessary steps to avoid further exposure. Protective wear may be adequate or you may need to make a change in your work activities. Both you and your employer benefit when the cause of your occupational dermatitis is eliminated.
- “Google” it.** The internet is an excellent source of ingredient information that can be searched by product, by company and by specific chemical. Some helpful independent internet links include:
 - www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factsheets.html** (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; alphabetic list)
 - www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factsbj.html** (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; subject list)
 - www.cosmeticsinfo.org** (Cosmetic Industry Category Ingredient Database)
 - www.whatsinsidescjohnson.com** (information on all S.C. Johnson product ingredients)

If you have any future contact dermatitis concerns or questions, please call the doctor's office.