

Thiuram Mix

(MX-01)

Your patch testing results indicate that you have a contact allergy to one or more chemicals in the **Thiuram Mix**. It is important that you familiarize yourself with these chemicals and take steps to avoid coming in contact with them.



What is Thiuram Mix and where can the chemicals be found?

The chemicals in **Thiuram Mix** are:

- **Diepentamethylenethiuram disulfide (Article Number D-019):** Used as an accelerator and vulcanizing agent for latex (gloves) and butyl rubber. Also known as PTD.
- **Tetraethylthiuram disulfide (Article Number T-002):** Used as an accelerator, activator, stabilizer and vulcanizing agent for various rubber products. Also used as a fungicide, seed disinfectant and alcohol deterrent. Also known as disulfiram, antabuse and TETD.
- **Tetramethylthiuram disulfide (Article Number T-005):** Used as a rubber accelerator and vulcanizer. Works as a fungicide, disinfectant for seed, bacteriostat in soap, animal repellent, etc. Also known as Thiram and TMTD.
- **Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide (Article Number T-006):** An accelerator and activator for natural rubber nitrile-butadiene and butyl rubber. Also known as TMTM.

These various chemicals can be found in a broad range of rubber-based products, such as gloves, elastic bands, condoms, balloons and kitchen utensils. They may also be found in adhesives, animal repellent, cosmetic applicators, disinfectants, medical devices, clothing, soap and swimwear. Additionally, in tires, tubes, hoses, conveyor belts, electric cords, earphones and some agricultural products such as fungicides. Further research may identify additional product or industrial usages of these chemicals. This may not be a complete list as manufacturers introduce and delete chemicals from their product lines.



IMPORTANT NOTES

- (1) Specific Patient Information Sheets are available (by Article Number) for each of the chemicals in the Mix.
- (2) Based upon your patch test readings your Doctor may consider further testing to confirm which of the Mix ingredients are causing your allergy.

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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/factssubj.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.