

Acetaminophen

(A-032)

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



What is **Acetaminophen** and where is it found?

Acetaminophen is commonly used for the relief of fever, headaches, and other aches and pains. It is a major ingredient in numerous cold and flu medications, including Tylenol and Panadol. Further research may identify additional product or industrial usages of this chemical.



What else is **Acetaminophen** called?

This chemical can be identified by different names, including:

Abensanil	Apamide	Eneril	Liquiprin	Panex	Tapar
Acamol	Calpol	Exdol Febrilix	Lonarid	Panofen	Temlo
Acetagesic	Cetadol	Febrolin	Momentum	Paracetamol	Tempanal
Acetalgin	Dafalgan	Finimal	Multin	Parmol	Tempra
Acetaminofen	Datril	Gelocatil	Napafen	Pedric	Tralgon
Acetaminophen	Doliprane	Hedex	Naprinol	Percogesic	Tussapap
Algotropyl	Dolprone	Hormoolan	Nobedon	Phenaphen	Tylenol
Alvedon	Dristan	Janupap	Pacemo	Phendon	Valadol
Amadil	Dularin	Korum	Paldesic	Pyrinazine	Valgesic
Anacin-3	Dymadon	Lestemp	Panado	Salzone	Paracetamol
Anaflon	Elixodyne	Liqiprine	Panaleve	Sinutab	Parapan
Anuphen	Enelfa	Liquagesic	Panets	Tabalgin	

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.