

**Tetraethylthiuram disulfide**

(T-002)

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

**What is Tetraethylthiuram disulfide and where is it found?**

This chemical is used as an accelerator, activator, stabilizer and vulcanizing agent for various rubber products. It is also used as a fungicide, seed disinfectant and in medicines used in the treatment of alcoholism. Further research may identify additional product or industrial usages of this chemical.

**What else is Tetraethylthiuram disulfide called?**

This chemical can be identified by different names, including:

<i>1,1'-dithiobis(N,N-diethylthioformamide)</i>	<i>Antadix</i>	<i>Disulfamide</i>	<i>Ethyl tuex</i>	<i>Stopethyl</i>
<i>Bis((diethylamino)thioxomethyl)disulfide</i>	<i>Antalcol</i>	<i>Dicupral</i>	<i>Exhorran</i>	<i>Tenurid</i>
<i>Bis(N,N-diethylthiocarbamoyl) disulfide</i>	<i>Antietil</i>	<i>Disetil</i>	<i>Krotenal</i>	<i>Tenutex</i>
<i>Bis(diethylthiocarbamoyl) disulfide</i>	<i>Antikol</i>	<i>Esperal Ethyl</i>	<i>HOCA</i>	<i>Tetraetil</i>
<i>Bis(Diethylthiocarbamyl) disulfide</i>	<i>Abstynyl</i>	<i>Thiurad</i>	<i>Noxal</i>	<i>TETD</i>
<i>Tetraethylthiram disulfide</i>	<i>Antiethanol</i>	<i>Ekagom</i>	<i>Nocbin</i>	<i>Tetradine</i>
<i>Tetraethylthioperoxydicarbonic Diamide</i>	<i>Aversan</i>	<i>Ephorran</i>	<i>Nocceler</i>	<i>Teturamin</i>
	<i>Bonibal</i>	<i>Espenal</i>	<i>Robac TET</i>	<i>TTD</i>
	<i>Contrapot</i>	<i>Ethyl thiram</i>	<i>Stopaethyl</i>	<i>Thiuranide</i>
	<i>Contralin</i>	<i>Ethyl thiudad</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/factsobj.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.