

NA35: Ethylenediamine Dihydrochloride

CAS#: 333-18-6

Patient Information

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
- 1,2-Ethanediamine, dihydrochloride CCRIS 8579
- Chlor-ethamine Dimethylenediamine dihydrochloride
- Dimethylenediamine dihydrochloride
- EINECS 206-369-6
- Ethylenediamine dihydrochloride Ethylenediamine hydrochloride (VAN)
Ethylenediammonium chloride
- NSC 163962
- Ethylenediammonium dichloride

What are some products that may contain ethylenediamine dihydrochloride?

- Accelerator in Color Development Baths in Photography
- Anti-Motion Sickness Medications
- Antipsychotics (Potential Cross Reactors)
- Binders for Printing Inks
- Bleach Activators
- Coolant Oils
- Curing Agents in Epoxy Resins and Coatings
- Electrophoretic Gels
- Electroplating
- Fuel Additives and Corrosion Inhibitors
- Insecticides
- Lubricants and Waxes
- Metal-Binding Agents (Known as Chelators)
- Oral, Intravenous, Or Intramuscular Medications:
 - Buclizine (Bucladin - S)
 - Chlorcyclizine (Mantadil)
 - Thiothixene
 - Hydroxyzine (Atarax, Vistaril)
 - Tripeleminamine (PBZ)
 - Aminophylline, an oral and IV form of theophylline
 - Antihistamines classified as ethylenediamines or piperazines
 - Promethazine hydrochloride (HCl) (Phenergan)
 - Cetirizine (Zyrtec)
 - Prochlorperazine
 - Cyclizine (Marezine)
 - Levocetirizine (Xyzal)
 - Trifluoperazine
- Solvent for Casein, Albumin, Shellac
- Surfactants, Emulsifiers and Dispersants
- Textile Dye-Assist Compounds
- Topical Medicaments:
 - Antibacterial creams
 - Antihistamine drug
 - Motion sickness medicines
 - Steroid creams
 - Some generic nystatin/
triamcinolone creams
 - Antifungal creams
 - Eye drops
 - Nose drops
 - Tincture of merthiolate
- Veterinary Preparations
- Urethane Foam Catalysts

*For additional information about products that might contain **ethylenediamine dihydrochloride**, go to the Household Product Database online (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.