Swedish Experiences From Patch Testing Methylisothiazolinone Separately.

Engfeldt, Malin; Bråred-Christensson, Johanna; Isaksson, Marléne; Matura, Mihály; Morgardt-Ryberg, Kristina; Stenberg, Berndt; Svedman, Cecilia; Bruze, Magnus

Published in:
Acta Dermato-Venereologica

DOI:
10.2340/00015555-2029

2015

Link to publication

Citation for published version (APA):

Total number of authors:
8

General rights
Unless other specific re-use rights are stated the following general rights apply:
Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.
• Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
• You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
• You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

Read more about Creative commons licenses: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/

Take down policy
If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Download date: 02. May. 2021
CLINICAL REPORT

Swedish Experiences From Patch-testing Methylisothiazolinone Separately

Malin ENGELFDT1, Johanna BRÄED-CHRISTENSSON2, Marlène ISAKSSON1, Mihály MATURA1, Kristina RYBERG4, Berndt STENBERG5, Cecilia SVEDMAN1 and Magnus BRUZE1

1Department of Occupational and Environmental Dermatology, Skåne University Hospital, Lund University, Malmö, 2Department of Dermatology, Sahlgrenska Academy at University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, 3Unit of Occupational and Environmental Dermatology, Institute of Environmental Medicine, Karolinska Institute and Centre for Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Stockholm, 4Department of Dermatology, Uddevalla Hospital, Uddevalla, Sweden, and 5Department of Public Health and Clinical Medicine, Dermatology & Venereology, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden

The preservative methylchloroisothiazolinone/methylisothiazolinone (MCI/MI) is a well-known sensitizer and present in the Swedish baseline series since the 1980s. The proportions of MCI/MI are 3:1. MI alone has been used as a preservative since less than 10 years. This study was conducted on behalf of the Swedish Contact Dermatitis Research Group to evaluate inclusion of MI in the Swedish baseline series since the preparation of MCI/MI might fail to detect contact-allergic reactions to MI alone. Patients with suspected allergic contact dermatitis at 5 Swedish dermatology departments were consecutively patch-tested with MI 2,000 ppm aq and MCI/MI 200 ppm aq. The number of cases with exclusive contact allergy to MI varied between 0.8–4.2%. In total, 1.9% reacted exclusively to MI and not to MCI/MI. Due to the considerable frequency of contact allergy to MI not traced by MCI/MI, MI 2,000 ppm aq is included in the Swedish baseline series from January 2014. This corresponds to a dose of 60 µg/cm². Key words: allergic contact dermatitis; contact allergy; delayed hypersensitivity; dose in µg/cm²; MCI/MI; micropipette; preservative.

Accepted Dec 3, 2014; Epub ahead of print Dec 4, 2014


Malin Engfeldt, Department of Occupational and Environmental Dermatology, Skåne University Hospital, Lund University, Jan Waldenströmsgata 16, SE-205 02 Malmö, Sweden. E-mail: malin.engfeldt@skane.se

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted by the Swedish Contact Dermatitis Research Group and 5 Swedish dermatology clinics took part during the period February–December 2012. The participating clinics were from Malmö, Gothenburg, Uddevalla, Stockholm, and Umeå. Results are based on the consecutive patch testing of 1,498 patients with suspected allergic contact dermatitis, 1,003 females and 495 males (mean age 43.8 years; age range 5–90 years; female/male 67.0/33.0%). All participating clinics used preparations of the same batches of MI 2,000 ppm (w/v) in aqua and MCI/MI 200 ppm (w/v) in aqua, both bought from Chemotechnique Diagnostics (Vellinge, Sweden) by the Malmö department which distributed it to participating clinics. The patch testing and reading of the patients followed the routine of the participating clinics. Finn Chambers® (8 mm diameter; Epitest Ltd, Tuusula, Finland) on Scanpor® tape (Norgesplaster A/S, Venne, Norway) were used in all centres except Uddevalla, which used IQ Ultra chambers (8 × 8 mm²; Chemotechnique Diagnostics) on a high quality hypoallergenic surgical tape. The dose of 15 µl for Finn Chamber and 20 µl for IQ ultra was applied using micro-pipettes (9) to give the doses 60 µg/cm² and 6 µg/cm² for MI and MCI/MI, respectively. Readings were classified according to the ICDRG guidelines (10). All patients products is not restricted or in need of declaration, with the exception of products regulated by the Cosmetics Regulation (EC 1223/2009) or the Detergents Regulation (EC 648/2004). In 1989, regulatory measurements were taken and the maximum allowed concentration of MCI/MI in cosmetics was set to 15 ppm within the EU (89/174/EEC). This led to decreasing contact allergy frequencies (6). In 2005 MI alone was allowed in Europe as a preservative in cosmetics at a maximum concentration of 100 ppm. This was followed by yet another rise in the contact allergy frequencies to MCI/MI in Europe (6, 7). However, the patch test preparation of MCI/MI used in many baseline series may fail to detect contact allergies to MI because the concentration of MI is too low in the test preparation (50 ppm). This shortcoming and the reports of higher contact allergy frequencies to MI when patch-tested alone resulted in the inclusion of MI at 2,000 ppm aqu (60 µg/cm²) into the European baseline series in January 2014 (8). The aim of this study was to survey the contact allergy frequencies to MCI/MI and MI in Sweden in order to evaluate if MI 2,000 ppm aqu should be included in the Swedish baseline series.
were read twice, on day (D) 3–4 and D6–8. A dermatologist read all patch tests on both days in all centres except Umeå, where a nurse trained in patch-test readings did the first reading and a dermatologist the second one. Any positive reaction (+, ++, ++++) either on D3–4 or D6–8, was registered as a positive reaction.

RESULTS

In Table S11 the patch test results from testing with MI 2,000 ppm (60 µg/cm²) in aqua and MCI/MI 200 ppm (6 µg/cm²) in aqua are presented. In total, 7.1% reacted to MCI/MI. Of these, 2% had an exclusive contact allergy to MCI/MI. Of the 7.1% that reacted to MI, 1.9% had an exclusive contact allergy to MI. The additional number of cases found by testing MI separately varied from 0.8–4.2% in the 5 centres. In all, 9.1% of the patch-tested population reacted to MCI/MI and/or MI. The age and sex distribution amongst the positive patients are listed in Table SII1.

DISCUSSION

In the present study, the number of cases with exclusive contact allergy to MI varied between 0.8–4.2%. Besides reflecting true differences in contact allergy rates after adjusting for factors such as gender, age, occupational cases and face dermatitis, the variation may also partly depend on the quality of the performed multicentre study. In a recent paper on how to improve the quality of multicentre patch test studies, 16 factors of significance for the patch test result were identified (11). These factors were scored depending on the relative importance of respective factor for the patch test result. According to the quality ranking suggested based on the total score, the present multicentre patch test study is ranked as a high quality study. The factors not scoring the highest possible values were different patch test system and occlusive tape, no control of tape adhesiveness after 48 h, no calibration of reading and no monitoring performed (11).

Studies from other countries regarding MI allergies that would have been missed if only MCI/MI was tested show figures ranging from 0–1.6% (12–14); however, it should be noted that different patch test concentrations have been used in the different countries which might affect the outcome (8). MI has been tested in ranges from 200–2,000 ppm in the above-mentioned studies. In the European baseline series 100 ppm MCI/MI has been recommended (15), while 200 ppm has been used in Sweden since 1986 (16), in Spain since the late 1980s (17), and in some UK centres since the 2000s (18). In fact, there is a new recommendation from the European Environmental and Contact Dermatitis Research Group and the European Society of Contact Dermatitis to increase the concentration of MCI/MI to 200 ppm (6 µg/cm²) (19). In the present study where MI was tested at 2,000 ppm, 72.6% of those positive to MCI/MI at 200 ppm also reacted to the MI preparation at 2,000 ppm. Corresponding figure from Germany in 2011 was 59% when testing with MCI/MI at 100 ppm and MI at 500 ppm (20).

In the present study a total of 106 individuals (7.1%) had a positive reaction to MI. Amongst these, 88 of 106 (83%) had ++ or +++ reactions and 77 of 106 (72.6%) had concurrent reactions with MCI/MI. The concurrent reactions between MI and MCI/MI were equally strong in 35 individuals (45.4%), for 33 individuals (42.9%) the MI reactions were stronger while the MCI/MI reactions were stronger in 9 individuals (11.7%); 29 (27.4%) of the MI-positive individuals did not react to MCI/MI. In 21 (72.4%) of these cases the patients had a weak reaction (+), not classified as positive, to MCI/MI. In a recently published study from Finland, where 3,682 patients were patch-tested with MI 500 ppm aq and MCI/MI at 100 ppm (13), a somewhat higher frequency of MI-positive individuals was seen (11.3%) compared to our results, while the percentage of patients reacting with strong (++ or ++++) reactions were lower in the Finnish study (67%). The results show that it is mainly those with a weak MI allergy that risk to be missed if patch-testing is only performed with MCI/MI. However, as several repeated open application studies have shown that also patients with weak allergies risk to develop dermatitis if exposed under prolonged conditions (12, 21, 22) it is necessary to also test with MI separately.

Some previous reports have indicated a male predominance of MI-positive patients (14, 23, 24). In the present study, more women than men reacted to both MCI/MI and MI (p < 0.001; Fischer’s exact test, 2-tailed). However, there was no statistical difference between the number of women that reacted only to MI (and not to MCI/MI) compared with the number of men with the same reactivity pattern (p = 0.425; Fischer’s exact test, 2-tailed). Neither was there any statistical difference between the number of women that reacted only to MI/MI (and not to MI) compared with the number of men with the same reactivity pattern. (p = 0.328; Fischer’s exact test, 2-tailed).

Several studies (25–27) have showed an over-representation of MI allergy amongst patients older than 40 years, and it has been suggested that one explanation is a lack of sufficient down-regulatory response in older people (26) or age-associated use of cosmetics (25, 26). This pattern was not seen in the present study, where both the mean and the median age was below 40 years of age while the mean age of all tested individuals was ≥ 40 years of age. Although a lower median age were seen in our study amongst those positive to MCI/MI and/or MI compared to the results in the above-mentioned

---

1http://www.medicaljournals.se/acta/content/?doi=10.2340/00015555-2029
studies, very few children were positive. In fact, only one individual < 15 years of age was positive to any of the investigated substances, an 11-year-old girl with a + reaction to MI on D7.

**Conclusion**

Previously published results from other countries have shown that the contact allergy frequencies to MI are high and increasing with a subsequent increase in also the contact allergy frequencies to MCI/MI. This study confirms that the contact allergy frequencies to MI and MCI/MI are high also in Sweden. This is most probably due to an increased exposure to MI as a result of its introducing in 2005 as a monopreservative itself in cosmetics. An increased use of MI in combination with the fact that no legislative changes regarding the use of MCI/MI has been taken since 1989, indicates that the observed increased frequencies are a result of MI being the primary sensitiser in most cases. With this study as a basis the Swedish Society for Occupational and Environmental Dermatology included MI in water at 2,000 ppm in the Swedish baseline series from January 2014, thus the same concentration/dose as the recom-
mended one for the European baseline series [8]. This corresponds to a dose of 60 μg/cm² when applying 15 μl with a micro-pipette and using the Finn Chamber® (diameter 8 mm) technique.

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

**REFERENCES**

2. Hannuksela M. Rapid increase in contact allergy to Kathon CG in Finland. Contact Dermatitis 1986; 15: 211–214.
22. Lundov MD, Zachariae C, Johansen JD. Methylisothia-