

Ethylenediamine Dihydrochloride and Medications Cross-reacting

You have shown a positive allergic reaction to **Ethylenediamine Dihydrochloride**. You should contact with this substance. Information about the substance is below.

What is it?

Ethylenediamine Dihydrochloride is a substance used in many different products including personal care items, medications, textiles, and in industry.

How do I avoid it?

The most common cause of allergic contact dermatitis related to Ethylenediamine Dihydrochloride is from nystatin-containing medicated creams. Mycolog II cream does not contain Ethylenediamine, but its generic equivalents do. The package insert should be read before these creams are used.

In the workplace, the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) may be helpful in identifying material contain Ethylenediamine. Some antihistamines may cross-react with Ethylenediamine. Avoid aminophylline for treatment of asthma. Oral theophylline alone or intravenous theophylline and a 5% dextrose injection in Viaflex plus a plastic container (travenol) may be used instead of aminophylline.

Safe alternative include: diphenhydramine (Benadryl), Chlorpheniramine (Chlortrimeton), and cyproheptadine (Periactin)

Uses:

- Accelerator in color development baths in photography
- Benders for printing inks
- Insecticides
- Inhibitor in antifreeze solutions and cooling fluids
- Antioxidants
- Asphalt wetting agents
- Cleaners (engine, toilet bowl)
- Accelerator in color develops
- Cosmetic creams and lotions
- Decontaminators of radioactive surfaces
- Deodorizers
- Detergents and liquid soaps
- Disinfectants
- Dyes
- Electroplating and electrophoretic gels
- Emblaming fluids
- Emulsifiers and lubricants
- Epoxy curing agent
- Floor polish remover
- Foods (salad oils)
- Fungicides and insecticides
- Medications (ear and nose drops, Pyribenzamine cream, stabilizer in steroid creams, Thimerosal [tincture of Merthiolate], almost all Ophthalmic solutions, Phenergan cream, Procaine and other injectable solutions)
- Metal (before plating)
- Metal deactivator
- Plant foods (to supply iron and other elements)
- Resins (epoxy, textile)
- Rubber latex stabilizer
- Shellac solutions
- Solvent for casein, albumin, shellac and sulfur
- Synthetic waxes
- Textile lubricant
- Textile cleaner
- Waxes
- Wetting solution for contact lenses
- Wines
- Veterinary preparations - Feed additive, especially for Cattle change "foot rot" or "lumpy jaw"

Other names for Ethylenediamine Dihydrochloride:

- 1,2-Diaminoethane
- 1,2-Ethanedimine
- Chlorethamine

Potential cross-reacting/co-reacting substances:

- Diethylenetriamine
- Hexamethylenetetramine
- Triethylenetetramine
- Zinc Pyrithione
- Ethylenediamine (EDA)
- Diethylenetriamine (DETA)
- Triethylenetetramine (TETA)
- Dipropylenetriamine (DPTA)
- Tetraethylenepentamine (TEPA)
- Diethylaminopropylamine (DEAPA)
- Trimethylhexamethylenediamine (TMDA)

Medications cross-reacting:

- Topical Antihistamine
 - Di-Delamine (contains Tripeleannamine)
- Antihistamines:
 - Antazoline phosphate (anitistine phosphate)
 - Atarax (hydroxyzine)
 - Chlorothen citrate (tagathen)
 - Hydroxyzine (Atarax, Vistaril)
 - Levocetirizine (xyzal)
 - Methapriline hydrochloride (histadyl)
 - Nisaval (pyrilamine)
 - PBZ, PBZ-SR (tripelennamine)
 - Pelamine (tripelennamine)
 - Piperazine antihistamine (fedrazil, mantadil, migral, maresine)
 - Pyrilamine maleate (pyma)
 - Zyrtec (certizine)
- Antihistamine-decongestant combinations:
 - Polyhistin-D (pyrilamin)
 - Rynatan (pyrilamine)
- Antiparasitic:
 - Piperazine
- Antipsychotics
 - Compazine (perchlorperazine)
 - Permital (fluphenazine)
 - Prolixin (fluphenaine)
 - Stelazine (trifluoperazine)
 - Tindal (aceophenazine)
 - Trilafon (perphenazine)
 - Fluphenazine
 - Perphenazine
 - Prochlorperazine
 - trifluoperazine
 - Thiothuxene
 - Clozapine
 - Olanzapine
- Antiseptics
 - Mersol (Tincture of Merthiolate)
- Asthma
 - Aminophylline
- Menstrual analgesics
 - Midol (pyrilamine)
 - Pamprin (pyrilamine)
 - Premsyn (pyrilamine)
- Motion sickness
 - Antivert (meclizine)
 - Bonine (meclizine)
 - Bucladin-S (buclizine)
 - Dizmiss (meclizine)
 - Dramamine II
 - Marezine (cyclizine)
 - Migral (cyclizine)
 - Mini-D (meclizine)
 - Ru-Vert (meclizine)
 - Vergon (meclizine)
 - Tripeleannamine citrate (pyribenzamine citrace-CIBA)
 - Tripeleannamine hydrochloride (pyribenzamine HCL-CIBA)
 - Vistaril (hydroxyzine)
- Nasal sprays
 - 40Way Fast Actine original nasal spray (pyrilamine)
 - Dristan (pyrilamine)
 - Myci-spray (pyrilamine)
 - Prefrin
 - Privin
 - Vasocon-A
- Therapeutic creams:
- Deleted from Mycolog II but still present in generic nystatin creams in the United States as well as brand name nystatin creams in Europe and elsewhere. Some topical steroid creams from UK (Tri-adcortyl) and Canada (Kenacomb, Halcicomb, and Validerm). Some trade names include:
 - Mytrex cream and ointment
 - Nysolone
 - Myco tricet cream and ointment
 - Fhulishist
 - Phyribenzamine (CIBA)
 - Syrfadil
- Thigh creams
 - Those with aminophylline
- Topical anti-itch products
 - Calamycin (pyrilamine)
 - Derma-pax (pyrilamine)
 - Di-delamine gel, spray (tripelennamine)
 - Fedrazil (chlorocyclizine)
 - Mantadil cream (chlorocyclizine)
 - Medicote (pyrilamine)
 - Soothaderm (pyrilamine)
- Veterinary preparation
 - Baci-ten antibiotic feed mix
 - Bingham's phenothiazine mineral salt mix
 - Good-life EDD iodine compound
 - Hi-O-Dine
 - Salsbur hog and cattle sulfa
 - Vineland Vi-lyte and iodine