Contact Dermatitis

Job

Agriculture workers

Cabinet makers,

Daycare workers

Dentists and dental

technicians

Electricians

and carpenters

Construction

workers

the affected area.

What causes Contact Dermatitis (a form of eczema)?

Two causes of contact dermatitis are exposure to **allergens** and **irritants**. An allergy occurs when the immune system reacts to a chemical. An irritant can be a strong soap or chemical.

Exposure to allergens and irritants frequently occurs in the workplace.

An allergy causes contact dermatitis in two ways:

- Contact urticaria the immediate appearance of hives (transient itchy swellings)
- Allergic contact dermatitis chronic areas of itchy, red, crusty or scaly skin

Irritant contact dermatitis is produced by repeated exposure to a harsh or drying chemical that damages the outer skin barrier. Damage can be:

• Acute (sudden and quick) after contact with a

- high concentration of a chemical that sets off a reaction such as a burn
- Chronic (persistent) or delayed (when it occurs after months or years of contact with an irritant)

Contact Dermatitis and the Workplace How common is it?

The number of cases of contact dermatitis in Canada is not currently known but according to some US statistics, skin disorders comprise more than forty-five percent of all occupationally related diseases. Among all occupational dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis accounts for about 80 percent and allergic contact dermatitis accounts for about 30 percent (some patients have both).

Can you still work?

Most workers who have contact dermatitis can return to work. It will depend on:

- what kind of contact dermatitis you have
- how severe it is
- · how it is treated

Think you may have occupational eczema? Ask yourself these questions:

- Did your skin problem start when you changed jobs?
- Does your skin problem improve when you are away from your job?
- Do you think that any specific substance at work is causing your skin problem?

If you have answered 'yes' to any of these questions, consult your dermatologist.

This information sheet has been produced with the assistance of an unrestricted educational grant from:





Soldering fluxes Fluxes, resins, rubber

Hairdressers	Permanent wave solutions, shampoos, bleaching agents, wet work	Dyes, persulphates, nickel, perfumes, rubber
Homemakers	Detergents, cleansers, foods, wet work	Rubber gloves, foods, spices, flavours, nickel, chromates, polishes
Mechanics	Oils, greases, gasoline, diesel fuel, cleaners, solvents	Rubber gloves, chromates, epoxy resin, antifreeze
Medical personnel, Nurses, Hospital workers	Disinfectants, detergents, wet work	Latex gloves, anaesthetics, antibiotics, antiseptics, phenothiazines, formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde, liquid chloroxylenol, hand creams
Plastics workers	Solvents, acids, styrene, oxidizing agents	Hardeners, phenolic resins, polyurethanes, acrylics, plasticizers
Teachers	Chalk dust	

Information provided by WSIB. To view the full Workplace Contact Dermatitis fact sheet go to: www.wsib.on.ca/wsib/wsibsite.nsf/Public/FactSheetsOccupationalDisease



For more information about contact dermatitis and your workplace, call the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS), 1-800-668-4284 or on the internet at www.ccohs.ca

Place on the skin for 20 to 30 minutes Keep the cloth continuously wet and uncovered to allow

SOME IRRITANTS AND ALLERGENS FOUND IN MANY JOBS

Allergen

veterinary medications, cement, plants,

Chromates, cobalt, rubber and leather

methacrylates, eugenol, disinfectants,

rubber, dental impression material

Rubber, oats, barley, animal feed,

pesticides, wood preservatives

varnishes, colophony

gloves, resins, woods

Local anaesthetics, mercury,

Stains, glues, woods, turpentine,

· Use several layers of cheesecloth or soft cotton cloth cut to fit over

Keep the cloth continuously wet and uncovered to allow evaporation

Cool compresses relieve inflammation and itching.

Follow these easy instructions for fast relief:

• Then pat the skin dry and apply your medication

Irritant

cleaners, gasoline, diesel oil,

Glues, detergents, thinners,

solvents, wood preservatives

Detergents, cleaners, wet

Detergents, hand cleansers,

Artificial fertilizers,

plants and grains

Cement

work

wet work

disinfectants, pesticides,

· Soak the cloth with tap water or Burow's solution