

**Chlorpromazine Hydrochloride**

(C-011)

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

**What is Chlorpromazine Hydrochloride and where is it found?**

This compound is used in the treatment of schizophrenia, as an anti-emetic and as an anti-psychotic in pills, injections, and suppositories. It is used as an anti-emetic tranquilizer and sedative in veterinary medicine and has slight antihistaminic and anti-adrenaline actions. It is a depressant and it is also used to relieve nausea and vomiting associated with malignant diseases. Further research may identify additional product or industrial usages of this chemical.

**What else is Chlorpromazine Hydrochloride called?**

This chemical can be identified by different names, including:

*2-chloro-10-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) phenothiazine monohydrochloride*

*10-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-2-chlorophenothiazine monohydrochloride*

*Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl-, monohydrochloride*

*Chloro-10-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) phenothiazine monohydrochloride*

*4560 rp hydrochloride*

*Aminazin*

*Ampliactil monohydrochloride*

*Chlorpromazine chloride*

*Chlorpromazinium chloride*

*Largactil monohydrochloride*

*Monohydrochloride*

*Phenothiazine hydrochloride*

*Propaphenin hydrochloride*

*Thorazine hydrochloride*

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](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factsheets.html)** (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; alphabetic list)
  - [www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factsbj.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factsbj.html)** (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; subject list)
  - [www.cosmeticsinfo.org](http://www.cosmeticsinfo.org)** (Cosmetic Industry Category Ingredient Database)
  - [www.whatsinsidescjohanson.com](http://www.whatsinsidescjohanson.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.