

**Glutaral**  
(Glutaraldehyde)

(G-003A, G-003B, G-003C)

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

**i What is Glutaral and where is it found?**

Glutaraldehyde is a chemical typically used as a disinfectant on medical and dental equipment. It is also used as a topical agent for some specific dermatological conditions (e.g., warts) and as a tanning agent for leather. It can be found in some topical medications and cosmetics. Further research may identify additional product or industrial usages of this chemical.

**i What else is Glutaral called?**

This chemical can be identified by different names, including:

1,3-diformylpropane	Glutaralum	Hospex
1,5-Pentanedral	Glutaral	Pentane-1,5-dial
1,5-pantanedione	Gluteraldehyde	Pantanedral
Aldesan	Glutaric Aldehyde	Potentiated acid glutaraldehyde
Alhydex	Glutaric Acid Dialdehyde	Sonacide
Cidex	Glutaric dialdehyde	Sporicidin
Coldcide-25 microbiocide	Glutardialdehyde	Ucaricide
Dioxopentane	Glutarol	Veruca-sep

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