

**Triamcinolone Acetonide**

(T-030)

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

**What is Triamcinolone acetonide and where is it found?**

This is a topical and systemic corticosteroid chemical belonging to the group B (triamcinolone acetonide). It is an anti-inflammatory drug used to treat severe chronic allergic and inflammatory processes involving the eye, respiratory tract, and skin. Further research may identify additional product or industrial usages of this chemical.

**What else is Triamcinolone acetonide called?**

This chemical can be identified by different names, including:

<i>9a-fluoro-11b,21-dihydroxy-16a,17a-isopropylidene-dioxy-1,4-pregnadiene-3,20-dione</i>	<i>Aristoderm</i>	<i>Rineton</i>
<i>9afluoro-16a-hydroxyprednisolone 16,17 acetonide</i>	<i>Aristocort acetonide Ftorocort</i>	<i>Solodelf</i>
<i>9a-Fluoro-11b,16a,17,21-tetrahydroxypregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione cyclic 16,17-acetal with acetone</i>	<i>Flutex</i>	<i>Tramacin</i>
<i>9a-Fluoro-16a,17-isopropylidenedioxyprednisolone</i>	<i>Kenacort-A Kenalog</i>	<i>Tricynolon</i>
	<i>Kenaquart</i>	<i>Triamcinolone</i>
	<i>Ledercort D</i>	<i>Vetalog</i>
	<i>Omcilon-A</i>	<i>Volon A</i>
	<i>Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione,</i>	<i>Volonimat</i>
	<i>Respicort</i>	

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