Effect of several solvents on irritant dermatitis measured by non-invasive techniques

Jae Hak Yoo, M.D., Il Je Yu and Hee Chul Eun, M.D.

Department of Dermatolgy, College of Medicine,
Seoul National University

* Industrial Health Research Institute, Inchon, Korea

Background: Solvents play an immerse role in the industrial sector.

Irritant dermatitis which is more common than allergic contact

dermatitis can be caused by solvents.

Objective: Our purpose was to compare the skin irritancy of several solvents using human and guinea pig skin models.

Methods: The skin responses to short contact with ethanol, acetone, dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) and xylene were measured by visual scoring of erythema, transepidermal water loss (TEWL) and laser doppler flowmetry (LDF).

Results:

The results are summarized as follows:

- 1. Guinea pig and human skin responses to normal saline, ethanol, and acetone were nearly negligible.
- 2. Guinea pig skin responses to 99.9% DMSO under occlusion for 15 min were assessed by visual scoring system, TEWL, and LDF. They were measured 3 ± 0.00 , 71 ± 21.70 , 45 ± 12.70 at 5 min after removal of 99.9% DMSO, and 0.83 ± 0.41 , 10.5 ± 3.83 , 36 ± 4.90 at 120 min after removal.
- 3. Guinea pig skin responses to 97% xylene under occlusion for 15 min were assessed by visual scoring system, TEWL and LDF. They were

measured 3 ± 0.00 , 19 ± 5.82 , 77 ± 11.7 at 5 min after removal of 97% xylene, and 1.83 ± 0.75 , 5.5 ± 3.21 , 39.17 ± 11.53 at 120 min after removal.

- 4. Human skin responses to 75% DMSO under occlusion for 120 min were assessed by visual scoring system, TEWL and LDF. They were measured 3 ± 0.00 , 2.5 ± 0.55 , 51 ± 13.70 at 5 min after removal of 75% DMSO, and 0.83 ± 0.41 , 0.17 ± 0.41 , 21.17 ± 8.11 at 120 min after removal.
- 5. Human skin responses to 97%xylene under occlusion for 120 min were assessed by visual scoring system, TEWL and LDF. They were measured 3 ± 0.00 , 63 ± 25.8 , 76 ± 14.30 at 5 min after removal of 97% xylene, and 1.83 ± 0.75 , 2.5 ± 0.55 , 3.17 ± 0.98 at 120 min after removal.

Conclusion: Short contact with DMSO and xylene causes visible erythema and increases in TEWL and cutaneous blood flow. The reaction patterns in human and guinea pig skin models were similar.

Key words: solvent, irritant dermatitis, transepidermal water loss, laser doppler flowmetry