



## PATIENT INFORMATION SHEET

### N-Phenyl-2-naphtylamine (PBN)

(P-009)

Your patch testing results indicate that you have a contact allergy to **N-Phenyl-2-naphtylamine (PBN)**. It is important that you familiarize yourself with this chemical and take steps to avoid coming in contact with it.

#### What is **N-Phenyl-2-naphtylamine (PBN)** and where is it found?

This chemical is used in rubber and latex processing. It is used in the manufacture of electrical-insulating silicone enamels, greases, dyes, lubricating oils and transformer oils. It is used as a component of rocket fuels, surgical plasters and tin electroplating baths. It is found in rubber products made of natural rubber, styrene-butadiene, nitrile, butadiene and chloroprene. Further research may identify additional product or industrial usages of this chemical.

#### What else is **N-Phenyl-2-naphtylamine (PBN)** called?

This chemical can be identified by different names, including:

*2-anilinothalene, N-(2-naphthyl)-Nphenylamine, Nocrac d, 2-naphthylphenylamine, N-beta-naphthyl-N-phenylamine, Nonox d, dn, 2-phenylaminonaphthalene, N-Phenyl-beta-naphthylamine, PBNA, Aceto pbn, N-Phenyl-2-Naphthalenamine, Phenyl-betanaphthylamine, Agerite, Naftam 2, PBN, Anilinothalene, Neosone d, Phenyl-2-naphthylamine, Antioxidant 116, pbn, Neozon d, Stabilizator ar, Betanaphthylphenylamine, Neozone, Stabilizer ar, N-(2-naphthyl)aniline, Nilox pbna, Vulkanox pbn*

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.whatsinsidescjohnson.com](http://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.

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