



PATIENT INFORMATION SHEET

Dimethyl fumarate

(D-066B)

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

What is **Dimethyl fumarate** and where is it found?

Dimethyl fumarate (DMF) is a chemical compound that is derived from the base compound fumaric acid. DMF is a biocide that prevents moulds that may deteriorate leather furniture, clothing or footwear during storage or in transport in humid climate. DMF penetrates through patient's clothes, onto the skin, where it can cause skin contact dermatitis. (It can sometimes be found in little pouches inside of furniture or added to footwear boxes.) Further research may identify additional product or industrial usages of this chemical.

What else is **Dimethyl fumarate** called?

This chemical can be identified by different names, including:

Dimethyl (E)-butenedioate, trans-1,2-ethylenedicarboxylic acid dimethyl ester, (E)-2-Butenedioic acid dimethyl ester, (2E)-2-buenedioic acid dimethyl ester, Allomaleic acid dimethyl ester, Boletic acid dimethyl ester, Dimethyl trans-ethylenedicarboxylate, Methyl fumarate, Trans-Butenedioic acid dimethyl ester, Related diesters include: Diethyl fumarate, dimethyl maleate, dimethyl malonate, dimethyl adipate.

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.

DISCLAIMER: Every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of the information provided herein. However, CHEMOTECHNIQUE MB DIAGNOSTICS AB makes no warranties or representations of any kind as to its accuracy, currency or completeness. Such information is provided for informational purposes only and is not meant to be a substitute for physician or health professional advice.