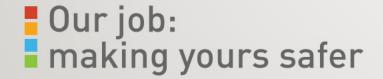


Occupational contact dermatitis

sources of exposure and clinical aspects

Dr Nadia NIKOLOVA-PAVAGEAU *Medical Studies and Assistance Division, INRS*



Occupational contact dermatitis

- Occupational skin disease: one of the most common work-related disease in developed countries
- Occupational contact dermatitis
 - 80 to 90% of all reported cases of occupational skin disease
 - Annual incidence 11 86 cases per 100,000 workers per year
- Important social and economic impact
 - Affect young people: mean age 35 years for OACD, 36 years for OCU
 - Prolonged sick-leave and long-term treatment in severe disease
 - Often need to change workstation / job
 - Poor prognosis for severe OCD even after stopping work in that field





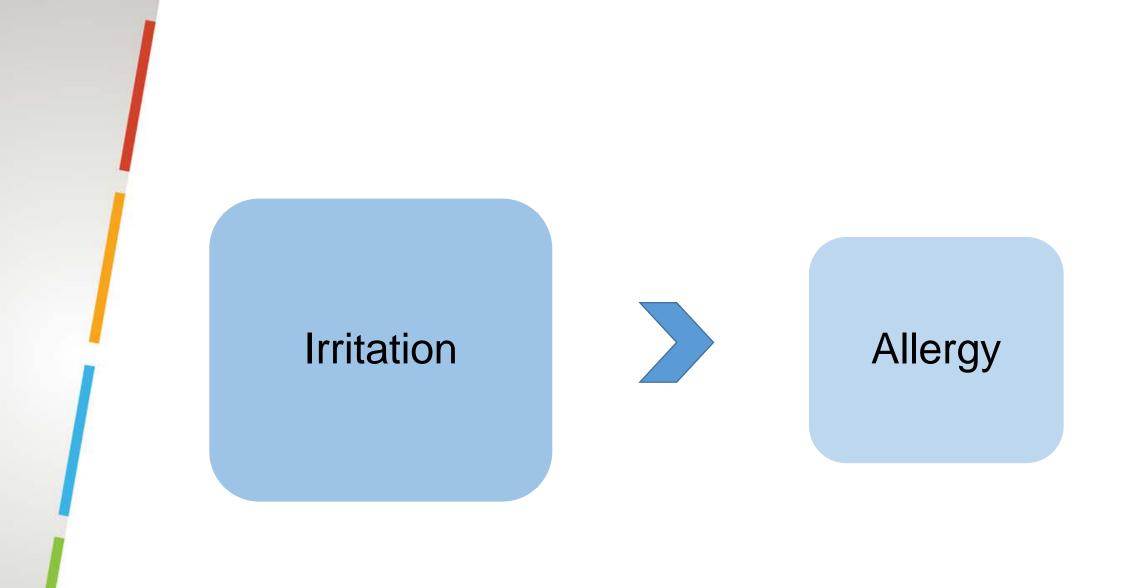




Occupational contact dermatitis

What are we talking about?

Our job: making yours safer









Occupational irritant contact dermatitis (OICD)

Symptoms

- Initially raw, dry, scaly skin
- Later redness, infiltration, painful rhagades, less pruriginous than OACD
- -> hyperkeratotic-rhagadiform appearance

Localisation

- Back of the hands and fingers, exposed areas of the forearms
- No spread, sharp border

Pathogenesis

- Repeated effects of irritants in minor concentrations over a long period of time
- Activation of innate immune system







Occupational irritant contact dermatitis (OICD)



OICD in a waitress working in wet conditions http://www.atlasdedermatologieprofessionnelle.com

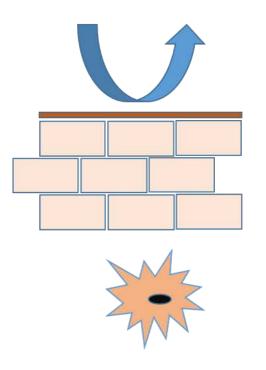




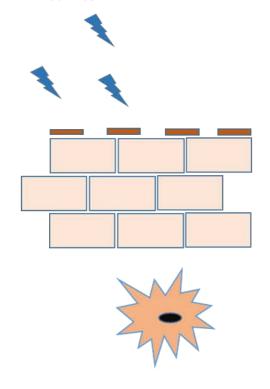


Impaired skin barrier function

Irritants

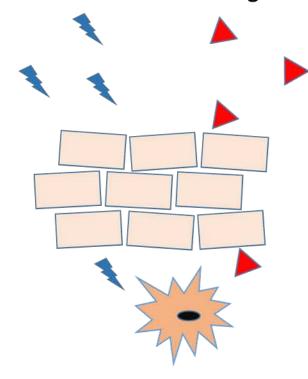


Irritants



Irritants

Allergens



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Irritant factors

Chemical irritants

- Solvents, alcohols, petroleum products,
- Cutting oils and coolants,
- Degreasers,
- Disinfectants,
- Soaps and cleaners...

Working in wet conditions

- Employees spend > 2h/day with their hands in a moist environment
- Or must wear waterproof gloves for the same amount of time
- Or must wash their hands often or intensely







Occupational allergic contact dermatitis (OACD)

Symptoms

- Acute stages: redness, small blisters, severe itching
- Chronic stages: hyperkeratosis, rhagades

Localisation

- Exposure sites affected (hands, wrists, forearms, face by airborne sensitisation)
- Spread to surrounding areas, irregular border

Pathogenesis

- Type IV hypersenstivity: diagnosis by patch test
- Close temporal relationship between exposure and disease
 - > Development and exacerbation when working
 - > Improvement on the weekends, healing during vacation
 - > Recurs within a few days when back to work







Occupational allergic contact dermatitis (OACD)





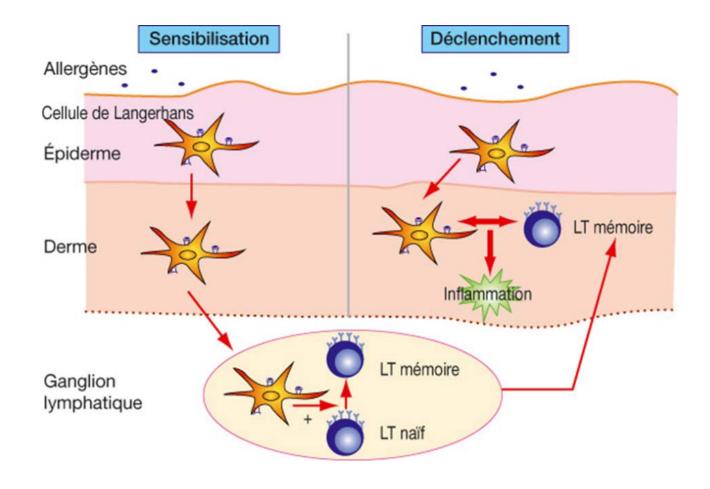
OACD caused by tricresyl phosphate in PVC gloves in a hospital cleaner www.atlasdedermatologieprofessionnelle.com







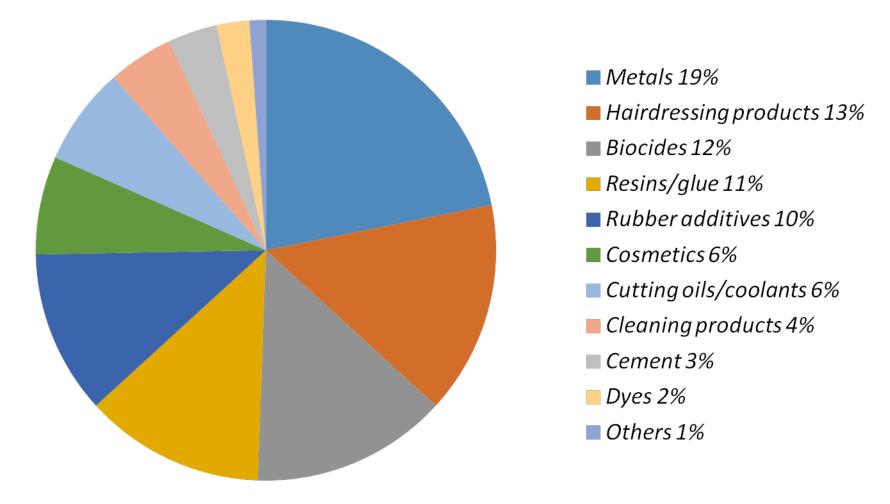
Contact sensitisation







Allergens in OACD



Distribution of OACD cases reported in the French RNV3P network by agents (2001-2010, n=3738) Bensefa-Colas L et al. BJD, 2014







Activity sectors and occupations

- Most common occupations in OACD cases in France
 - For women: hairdressers, health care workers, cleaners
 - For men: masons and mechanics

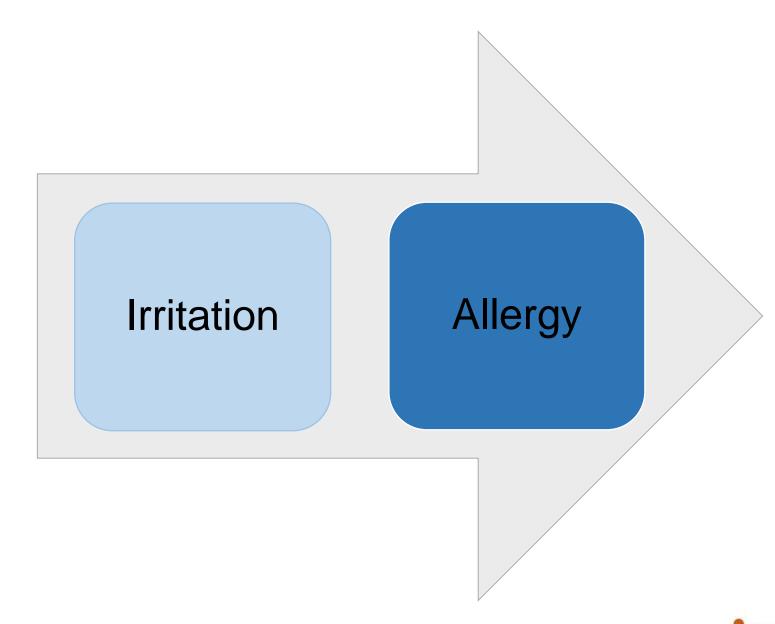
Bensefa-Colas L et al. BJD, 2014

- Most common occupations in OCD cases in Europe
 - hairdressers, food industry workers, health care workers, metal workers, construction workers, cleaners, agricultural workers, mechanics, painters, beauticians

Diepgen TL. Int Arch Occip Environ Health, 2003 Nicholson PJ et al. Contact Dermatitis, 2010













Other occupational contact dermatitis

- Occupational contact urticaria (OCU) and
- Occupational protein contact dermatitis (OPCD)

- Less common
 - OCU 1-8% of reported cases of OSD in developed countries
 - Annual incidence 0.3 to 6.2 cases per 100,000 workers per year
 - OPCD ?







OCU

- Erythema, swelling, itching
- Immunological (Type I hypersensitivity) or non-immunological
- Etiology: natural rubber latex, animal and vegetal proteins, some chemicals



OCU induced by latex www.atlasdedermatologieprofessionnelle.com

OPCD

- Chronic hand eczema
- Type I or IV hypersensitivity?
- Etiology: food (fruits, vegetables, meats, seafood), non-food proteins



OPCD induced by wheat and rye flour in a baker www.atlasdedermatologieprofessionnelle.com









Temporal trends

What can we learn?

Our job: making yours safer

Temporal trends in France, 2001-2010

- Number of OACD cases reported in the French RNV3P network remained stable
 - Mean of 370 cases per year
- But decrease in OACD induced by:
 - Cement compounds
 - ← 2005 regulation on hexavalent chromium content in cement
- And increase in OACD related to:
 - Isothiazolinones, epoxy resins, fragrances and cosmetics
 - → Priority for future preventive measures ?
- Number of OCU declined over the same period
 - Important decline in OCU cases due to natural rubber latex (particularly in health care workers)
 - ← Gradual phasing out of powdered latex gloves in French hospitals

Bensefa-Colas L et al. BJD, 2014 Bensefa-Colas L et al. BJD, 2015









Prevention

All that we already know but also...

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All that we already know...

- Normal hierarchy of risk control
 - Elimination
 - Substitution
 - Engineering controls
 - Safe work practices
 - Personal protective equipment where all of the above is not possible





But also measures for the prevention of skin irritation

- Organisational measures
 - divide tasks involving working in wet conditions
- Limited wearing of gloves
 - Intact, clean and dry inside
 - Wearing cotton glove liners
- Regular application of moisturisers
- Employee education and training programmes







www.rst-sante-travail.fr/rst/outils-reperes/allergologie.html









www.rst-sante-travail.fr/rst/outils-reperes/allergologie.html

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Allergologie-dermatologie professionnelle

Dermatites de contact professionnelles aux désinfectants et antiseptiques

AUTEUR:

M.N. Crépy, Dermatologie professionnelle, Hôpital Hôtel-Dieu, Paris

Les désinfectants et antiseptiques, contenant des substances actives biocides, sont responsables essentiellement de dermatites de contact d'irritation et/ou allergiques et plus rarement d'urticaires de contact. Ils sont utilisés surtout dans le secteur de la santé, du nettoyage, le secteur agro-alimentaire, l'agriculture, l'hôtellerie et l'industrie pharmaceutique. La plupart des désinfectants et antiseptiques ont un potentiel irritant.

Les allergènes en cause dans la dermatite allergique de contact (DAC) sont principalement les aldéhydes et les isothiazolinones. Les ammoniums quaternaires, la chlorhexidine, le chlorhydrate de polyhexaméthylène biguanide (PHMB) sont plus rarement incriminés comme allergènes.

Les principaux agents impliqués dans l'urticaire de contact sont la chloramine T, le formaldéhyde et la chlorhexidine.

Le diagnostic étiologique nécessite des tests allergologiques avec la batterie standard européenne, les batteries spécialisées et les produits professionnels.

La prévention technique doit mettre en œuvre toutes les mesures susceptibles de réduire l'exposition. La prévention médicale repose sur la réduction maximale du contact cutané avec les irritants et l'éviction complète du contact cutané avec les allergènes.

Ces affections sont réparées au titre de plusieurs tableaux de maladies professionnelles, en fonction des substances chimiques entrant dans la composition des produits utilisés.

MOTS CLÉS

Dermatite de contact / dermatose / allergie / désinfectant / antiseptique / irritation /urticaire

es produits désinfectants et les antiseptiques sont constitués de principes actifs mais aussi d'additifs (agents tensio-actifs, diluants, solubilisants, régulateurs de mousse, séquestrants, parfums...). Dans le cadre de cette fiche, seules les substances actives















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Thanks for your attention

