



## PATIENT INFORMATION SHEET

### Disperse Yellow 3

(D-036)

Your patch testing results indicate that you have a contact allergy to **Disperse Yellow 3**. It is important that you familiarize yourself with this chemical and take steps to avoid coming in contact with it.

#### What is **Disperse Yellow 3** and where is it found?

This is a compound used in dyeing textiles, plastics, sheepskins and furs, in coloring polymethyl methacrylate, nylon, and in the surface dyeing of cellulose acetate. It is found in clothing, hosiery, and carpets. Further research may identify additional product or industrial usages of this chemical.

#### What else is **Disperse Yellow 3** called?

This chemical can be identified by different names, including:

*4'-((6-hydroxy-m-tolyl)azo)acetanilide, Celutate Yellow gh, Esterquinone light yellow, 4-(2-Hydroxy-5-methylphenylazo)acetanilide C.I. solvent yellow 77, Estone yellow, Acetamine Yellow Cg, C.I. disperse yellow 3, Fast Yellow GD, Acetoquinone Light Yellow, C.I. 11855, Fenacet fast yellow g, Altco Sperse Fast Yellow, Diacelliton fast yellow, Genacron yellow g, Amacel Yellow G, Dispersol yellow, Hispacet fast yellow g, Artisil Direct Yellow G, Disperse Yellow, N-[4-[(2-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)azo]-, Calcosyn Yellow, Durgacet yellow g, phenyl]acetamide, Celliton Yellow, Durosperse yellow g, Printing yellow g.*

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/factssubj.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factssubj.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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