Halvtidskontroll

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Abstract

Photocontact allergy to ketoprofen: diagnostic considerations, simultaneous allergies and possible pathogenesis.

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Background:
Ketoprofen was in year 2000 listed by the Swedish Medical Products Agency as a most common photosensitizer. Since then, multiple reports have been published, confirming similar occurrence of photocontact allergies to ketoprofen in other countries that had ketoprofen-containing products on the market. Interestingly, multiple contact allergies seem to be over-represented in individuals with photocontact allergy to ketoprofen.

Aim:
We are looking for better understanding of causes of sensitization to both ketoprofen, and, even more important, to other, often chemically non-related substances, contact allergies to which are more common in ketoprofen-photoallergic individuals.

Methods:
1: We have conducted a clinical trial with different occlusion times to simplify the photopatch testing procedure for ketoprofen. 2: We have conducted a retrospective investigation to quantify the occurrence of simultaneous contact allergies in individuals with photocontact allergy to ketoprofen. 3: We have performed chemical analyses to confirm that the pattern of reactions to chemically unrelated substances may differ between individuals with and without photocontact allergy to ketoprofen.

Preliminary results:
1: 1 hour occlusion is sufficient for identifying a photocontact allergy to ketoprofen (compared to standard 24 hours occlusion). 2: We have identified a number of simultaneous allergies in individuals allergic to ketoprofen. 3: We have noted differences in reaction patterns between ketoprofen-photoallergic individuals and controls.

Implications:
1: In clinical settings, 1 hour occlusion can be safely used while testing with ketoprofen. 2: Individuals with photoallergy to ketoprofen should be tested for other possible contact allergies. 3: The relevance of simultaneous contact allergies we have found should be investigated. 4: We should study the mechanisms of simultaneous contact allergies to chemically non-related substances.
Published work:


2: Marmgren V, Hindsén M, Mowitz M et al. Contact allergy to fragrance mix I, cinnamyl alcohol, and cinnamal in individuals with photocontact allergy to ketoprofen. *In manuscript.*

3: Bruze M, Marmgren V, Antelmi A, Hindsén M, Svedman C, Zimerson E, Mowitz M. Contact allergy to oxidized linalool and oxidized limonene is over-represented in individuals with photocontact allergy to ketoprofen. *Submitted.*