

The Study for Developing Computer System of Patch Test Results

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The research members of Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis (JSCD) have cooperated to study about the optimal concentrations and vehicles of patch test allergens from 1975.

Since the every year data from collaborators has come to a vast volume, we introduced a computer system into the patch test data processing. When we took the case cards of coresearch from JSCD members, we input the code number of the institute, patient's number, sex, age, occupation, and the date of testing.

We are able to print out the table of patch test results, positive ratios of the allergens patch tested, graphs of positive ratios and the patients' name who positively reacted to one or more tested allergens.

In this paper, the patch test results in 1992 and 1993 are reported.

In 1992, we costudied about two kinds of preservatives (Kathon[®] CG and formaldehyde) and a tar dye (Lithol Rubine BCA). 997 (141 males and 856 females) patients with skin diseases were patch tested in 37 institutes. The optimal concentrations of Kathon[®] CG and formaldehyde were 100 ppm/aq and 1.0% aq respectively. The optimal concentration of Lithol Rubine BCA was 1.0% pet and its impurity was 0.1 % pet.

In 1993, we costudied about metal allergens such as gold and mercury. At present, 601 (142 males and 459 females) case cards have been collected and the data were input into computer. Since we have had only a short time after finishing 1993's coresearch, all the data have not been input into computer and we have not reached to the conclusion about the optimal concentrations and the most suitable chemicals as patch test allergens.

Key words : Patch testing, computer system, Kathon[®] CG, formaldehyde, R-202, Lithol Rubine BCA, gold, mercury