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NON-CIRCULATING

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Texas Preventable Disease

NEWS

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Texas Board of Health
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Drugs That Cause Photosensitivity
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TEXAS STATE DOCUMENTS
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DRUGS THAT CAUSE PHOTOSENSITIVITY*

As the weather becomes warmer, physicians may see more photosensitivity reactions due to systemic or topical drugs, perfumes, or cosmetics. Even brief exposure to sunlight in warm or cold weather can cause intense cutaneous reactions in patients who have used photosensitizing agents, and some patients may continue to be sensitive to sunlight long after stopping use of the offending agent (HN Robinson et al, Arch Dermatol, 121:522, 1985). The most frequent reactions involve **phototoxicity** or chemical injury to the skin resulting in a "sunburn" reaction with erythema, edema, blisters, hyperpigmentation, and desquamation or peeling. Much less often, topical or systemic drugs can cause **photoallergy**, resembling contact allergy with immediate wheal and flare reactions or delayed papular, erythematous, or eczematous rashes (JH Epstein and BU Wintroub, Drugs, 30:42, 1985). Some phototoxic drugs, such as chlorpromazine (*Thorazine*; and others), occasionally also cause photoallergy (S Schauder, Photodermatology, 2:95, 1985).

THE TABLE - The table that follows lists some of the drugs and other agents that have been reported to cause photosensitivity reactions. Those marked with an asterisk frequently cause reactions. Others such as doxycycline, phenothiazines, and some diuretics and hypoglycemic agents only cause reactions occasionally, but are used so frequently that they may be common causes. Some of the agents in this list have only been implicated in photosensitivity reactions in single case reports. Phototoxic drugs used for therapeutic purposes such as the psoralens, trioxsalen (*Trisoralen*) and methoxsalen (*Oxsoralen*), used for vitiligo and psoriasis, and coal tar (*Zetar*; and others) used for psoriasis are not listed here.

TREATMENT - Most photosensitivity reactions can be treated as ordinary sunburn, with cold water compresses, emollients, or cool baths. Topical corticosteroids may be helpful, but local anesthetics are best avoided because they may also have toxic effects. Systemic corticosteroids may be needed to treat severe reactions.

SUNSCREENS - Benzophenone and anthranilate sunscreens absorb longwave ultraviolet light and offer some protection against photosensitivity reactions (Medical Letter, 26:56, 1984), but some sunscreen ingredients may themselves cause photoallergic reactions (P Thune, Photodermatology, 1:5, 1984). Opaque sunscreens, such as titanium dioxide, may be best for prevention.

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Table 1.
SOME AGENTS THAT MAY CAUSE PHOTSENSITIVITY REACTIONS

*REACTIONS OCCUR FREQUENTLY

ANTICANCER DRUGS

- *Dacarbazine (*DTIC-Dome*)
- Fluorouracil (*Fluoroplex*; and others)
- Methotrexate (*Mexate*; and others)
- Procarbazine (*Matulane*)
- Vinblastine (*Velban*)

ANTIDEPRESSANTS

- Amitriptyline (*Elavil*; and others)
- Amoxapine (*Asendin*)
- Desipramine (*Norpramin*; *Pertofrane*)
- Doxepin (*Adapin*; *Sinequan*)
- Imipramine (*Tofranil*; and others)
- Isocarboxazid (*Marplan*)
- Maprotiline (*Ludiomil*)
- Nortriptyline (*Aventyl*; *Pamelor*)
- Protriptyline (*Vivactil*)
- Trimipramine (*Surmontil*)

ANTI-HISTAMINES

- Cyproheptadine (*Periactin*)
- Diphenhydramine (*Benadryl*; and others)

ANTIMICROBIALS

- *Demeclocycline (*Declomycin*; and others)
- Doxycycline (*Vibramycin*; and others)
- Griseofulvin (*Fulvicin-U/F*; and others)
- Methacycline (*Randomycin*)
- Minocycline (*Minocin*)
- *Nalidixic acid (*NegGram*)
- Oxytetracycline (*Terramycin*; and others)
- Sulfacytine (*Renoquid*)
- Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (*Fansidar*)
- Sulfamethazine (*Neotrizine*; and others)
- Sulfamethizole (*Thiosulfil*; and others)
- Sulfamethoxazole (*Gantanol*; and others)
- Sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim (*Bactrim*; and others)
- Sulfasalazine (*Azulfidine*; and others)
- Sulfathiazole
- Sulfisoxazole (*Gantrisin*; and others)
- Tetracycline (*Achromycin*; and others)

ANTIPARASITIC DRUGS

- *Bithionol (*Bitin*)
- Pyrvinium pamoate (*Povan*)
- Quinine (many manufacturers)

ANTIPSYCHOTIC DRUGS

- Chlorpromazine (*Thorazine*; and others)
- Chlorprothixine (*Taractan*)
- Fluphenazine (*Permitil*; *Prolixin*)
- Haloperidol (*Haldol*)
- Perphenazine (*Trilafon*)
- Piperacetazine (*Quide*)
- Prochlorperazine (*Compazine*; and others)
- Promethazine (*Phenergan*; and others)
- Thioridazine (*Mellaril*)
- Thiothixene (*Navane*)
- Trifluoperazine (*Stelazine*; and others)
- Triflupromazine (*Vesprin*)
- Trimeprazine (*Temaril*)

DIURETICS

- Acetazolamide (*Diamox*)
- Amiloride (*Midamor*)
- Bendroflumethiazide (*Naturetin*; and others)
- Benzthiazide (*Exna*; and others)
- Chlorothiazide (*Diuril*; and others)
- Cyclothiazide (*Anhydron*)
- Furosemide (*Lasix*)
- Hydrochlorothiazide (*HydroDIURIL*; and others)
- Hydroflumethiazide (*Diucardin*; and others)
- Methyclothiazide (*Aquatensen*; *Enduron*)
- Metolazone (*Diulo*; *Zaroxolyn*)
- Polythiazide (*Renese*)
- Quinethazone (*Hydromox*)
- Trichlormethiazide (*Metahydrin*; and others)

HYPOGLYCEMICS

- Acetohexamide (*Dymelor*)
- Chlorpropamide (*Diabinese*; *Insulase*)
- Glipizide (*Glucotrol*)
- Glyburide (*DiaBeta*; *Micronase*)
- Tolazamide (*Tolinase*)
- Tolbutamide (*Orinase*; and others)

NONSTEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS

- Ketoprofen (*Orudis*)
- Naproxen (*Naprosyn*)
- Phenylbutazone (*Butazolidin*; and others)
- Piroxicam (*Feldene*)
- Sulindac (*Clinoril*)

SUNSCREENS

- 6-acetoxy-2,4-dimethyl-m-dioxane (preservative in sunscreens)
- Benzophenones (*Aramis*; *Clinique*; and others)
- Cinnamates (*Aramis*; *Estee Lauder*; and others)
- Oxybenzone (*Eclipse*; *PreSun*; and others)
- PABA esters (*Eclipse*; *Block Out*; *Sea & Ski*; and others)
- Para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA -*Pabagel*; *Pabanol*; *PreSun*; and others)

OTHERS

- *Amiodarone (*Cordarone*)
- *Bergamot oil, oils of citron, lavender, lime, sandalwood, cedar (used in many perfumes and cosmetics; also topical exposure to citrus rind oils)
- Benzocaine
- Captopril (*Capoten*)
- Carbamazepine (*Tegretol*)
- Contraceptives, oral
- Disopyramide (*Norpace*)
- Gold salts (*Myochrysine*; *Solganol*)
- Hexachlorophene (*pHisoHex*; and others)
- Isotretinoin (*Accutane*)
- 6-methylcoumarin (used in perfumes, shaving lotions, and sunscreens)
- Musk ambrette (used in perfumes)
- Quinidine sulfate and gluconate

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF REPORTABLE DISEASES IN TEXAS

Dates of Onset: February 1 to February 28, 1987

REPORTABLE DISEASE	PHR 1	PHR 2	PHR 3/12	PHR 4	PHR 5	PHR 6	PHR 7/10	PHR 8	PHR 9	PHR 11	WEEKS 1-4 1986	5-8 1987	CUMULATIVE 1986	1987
AIDS					5	3	2		2	9	74	21	158	88
Amebiasis			1		3	2				1	25	7	54	16
Botulism											0	0	0	0
Brucellosis											2	0	2	1
Campylobacteriosis	1	1	3	1	3	2	2	1	1	6	27	21	55	68
Coccidioidomycosis											4	0	10	2
Dengue											0	0	0	0
Encephalitis					1						5	1	14	6
Hansen's Disease										1	3	1	3	5
H. influenzae infections	1	1			8	6	2	3	1	11	0	33	0	109
Hepatitis A	10	2	20	2	54	11	3	1	13	5	191	121	383	267
Hepatitis B	3	1	8	4	37	6	2	2	2	7	126	72	239	155
Hepatitis D											0	0	0	0
Hepatitis, NA-NB			2	1	2	3			1	1	7	10	20	22
Hepatitis, U		1	2		16	1		3	6	2	84	31	144	70
Histoplasmosis						1					8	1	13	1
Legionellosis											3	0	5	2
Leptospirosis											0	0	0	0
Listeria										1	0	1	0	1
Lyme Disease											0	0	0	0
Malaria										1	4	1	11	5
Measles								1			19	1	33	5
Meningococcal Infections			1		2	2	3	1	2	5	15	16	28	40
Meningitis, Aseptic					6	4			1	4	27	15	54	45
Mumps	3		1		2	2	4	2	2	18	27	34	48	68
Pertussis											4	0	12	0
Psittacosis											0	0	2	0
Relapsing Fever											0	0	0	0
Reye Syndrome				1							2	1	2	3
RMSF											0	0	2	0
Rubella											10	0	22	0
Salmonellosis	1	4	11	5	15	11	3	13	4	10	89	77	186	204
Shigellosis	12		6	1	10	3		4	2	8	118	46	178	111
Tetanus											0	0	0	0
Toxic Shock Syndrome									1		2	1	3	2
Trichinosis											0	0	1	0
Tularemia											0	0	0	0
Typhoid											1	0	3	1
Typhus, Endemic											1	0	4	0
Vibrio infections											0	0	0	0
Chickenpox	46	1	158	19	295	233	379	349	205	791	2,678	2,476	3,430	3,512
Influenza	417		874	941	1,376	1,750	1,937	2,660	2,031	2,050	15,641	14,036	19,295	25,868

NOTE: There have been no reported cases of: Anthrax, Cholera, Diphtheria, Plague, Polio, Q Fever, Rabies, or Yellow Fever in 1986.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF REPORTABLE OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES IN TEXAS
FEBRUARY 1, 1986 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1987

REGION	1	2	3/12	4	5	6	7/10	8	9	11	WEEKS 1-4 1986	1987	CUMULATIVE 1986	1987
ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVELS †				4	1		4			5	50	61	50	61
ACUTE OCCUPATIONAL PESTICIDE POISONING §														
SILICOSIS §														
ASBESTOSIS §														

†Blood lead level ≥40 ug/dl in persons 15 years of age or older; summarized by date of blood lead test.

§Regular summaries of these reportable occupational diseases will be included as reporting procedures become better established.

CUMULATIVE TOTALS FOR DISEASES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE SERVICES THROUGH FEBRUARY 1987

REGION	1	2	3/12	4	5	6	7/10	8	9	11	STATEWIDE 1986	1987
TUBERCULOSIS	1	0	9	0	19	7	14	10	16	63	189	139
P&S SYPHILIS	8	11	24	1	203	34	42	44	59	220	785	646
GONORRHEA	70	98	213	77	1237	439	398	134	242	438	4624	3346

VIRAL ISOLATES FOR FEBRUARY 1987

<u>Virus</u>	<u>County of Residence of Patient(s)</u> <u>(Number of Isolates)</u>
Adenovirus	Bell (1), Bexar (1), Harris (3), Travis (2)
Cytomegalovirus	Bexar (1), Dallas (24), Galveston (3)
Echovirus 6	Harris (1)
Influenza A (H1N1)	Harris (11), Hays (1), Travis (7)
Parainfluenza 3	Bell (5), Bexar (1), Harris (1)
Rotavirus	Bell (7), Bexar (9), Dallas (1), Travis (3)
Respiratory Syncytial Virus	Bell (6), Bexar (25), Dallas (5)
<i>Chlamydia trach.</i>	Bell (19), Bexar (2), Dallas (4), Travis (2)

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