

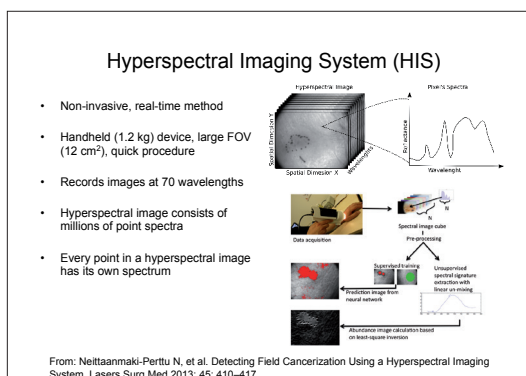
The study is still ongoing. Due to this, final results of the study were not ready for publication at the time of the congress, but examples and preliminary results were shown.



**KASPER F. HJULÆR**  
 Chairman of the Danish Ass. of  
 Dermatology Residents, Department  
 of Dermatology, Aarhus University  
 Hospital, DK-8000 Aarhus, Denmark  
 E-mail: khp@ki.au.dk

### Detecting Field Cancerization using a Hyperspectral Imaging System

Field cancerization denotes subclinical abnormalities in a tissue chronically exposed to UV radiation. These abnormalities can be found surrounding the clinically visible actinic keratoses. In our study we used a handheld hyperspectral imaging system (HIS) to detect field cancerized areas for early treatment of the subclinical actinic keratosis (AK).



Fifty-two clinical AKs in 12 patients were included in the study. HIS detected all clinically visible 52 AKs and numerous subclinical lesions surrounding them. Results were confirmed by histopathology. A specific diffuse reflectance spectrum of an AK and healthy skin was defined. The hyperspectral imaging system offers a new, non-invasive method for early detection of field cancerization. The large field of view (12 cm<sup>2</sup>), the light (1 kg) hand-held device and the quick procedure make HIS a feasible tool for clinical practice.



**NOORA NEITTAANMÄKI-PERTTU**  
 Department of Dermatology and Allergy,  
 Skin and Allergy Hospital,  
 Helsinki University Central Hospital,  
 FI-00250 Helsinki, Finland  
 E-mail: noora.neittaanmaki@fimnet.fi

## Contact Dermatitis

### Summary of the Contact Dermatitis Session

**Kristiina Aalto-Korte, Helsinki, Finland: Contact Allergy to Epoxy Compounds.** In Germany an alarming increase in prevalence of epoxy allergy has been observed in the building industry, especially in young workers. Pipe relining with epoxy is a rapidly increasing trade with extensive risk of skin exposure. Prevention of epoxy contact allergy is of great importance. Not all important epoxy hardeners are available as commercial patch test substances.

**Heidi Søsted, Copenhagen, Denmark: Contact Dermatitis to Hair Dye Ingredients.** p-Phenylenediamine (PPD) is the primary patch test screening agent for hair dye contact allergy, while 100 different hair dye chemicals are allowed. But is PPD an optimal screening agent for diagnosing hair dye allergy? 2,939 consecutive European patients were patch-tested with 27 hair dye ingredients. A positive reaction to PPD was found in 4.5%, 2.8% reacted to toluene-2,5-diamine. 5.3 % reacted to one or more of 5 commercial available hair dye patch test allergens. Dying hair was the most frequently reported cause of the allergy (55.4%). p-Methylaminophenol gave reactions in 2.2%. PPD identifies the majority of positive reactions, but not all, which justifies additional test with hair dye ingredients from the used product.

**Jussi Liippo, Turku, Finland: Lichen Allergy – Sensitisation and Contact Dermatitis from Nature and Cosmetics.** In a group of 18 patients the face, upper body and hands were most often affected. Many patients reacted to oak moss or fragrance mix I without evident fragrance-related problems. Most patients were females and had atopic background.

**Kristian F. Mose, Odense, Denmark: Heterogenous Distribution of Methacrylate Allergens Throughout Petrolatum in Commercially Available Patch test Preparations.** Fresh patch test syringes of methyl methacrylate (MMA) and 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate (2-HEMA) test were divided in 5 equal segments and samples were analyzed by high-performance liquid chromatography. A decreased concentration of MMA was observed in the initial segments of all 6 patch test preparations, whereas 4 of 6 2-HEMA syringes were in accordance with the stated concentrations.

**Flemming Andersen, Odense, Denmark: Elicitation Study on Oak Moss Absolute.** A new quality of oak moss absolute with lowered atranol and chloroatranol content caused significantly less elicitation of dermatitis than the classic formulation using repeated open application (ROAT) in volunteers known to be sensitised; neither formulation elicited contact dermatitis in control persons.

**KRISTINA AALTO-KORTE**  
 Finnish Institute of Occupational Health (FIOH), Control  
 of Hypersensitivity Diseases, Helsinki, Finland  
 E-mail: kristiina.aalto-korte@ttl.fi