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TOXICOLOGY

DERMAL SENSITIZATION STUDY OF FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION IN GUINEA PIGS

FINAL REPORT

IITRI Project No. L8100 Study No. 288 Test Article No. 100

Contractor:

IIT Research Institute Life Sciences Research 10 West 35th Street Chicago, IL 60616

Sponsor:

Standard Oil Co. (Ind) 200 E. Randolph Drive Chicago, IL 60601

March 3, 1982





IITRI Project No. L8100

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Formaldehyde is a strong sensitizer and was employed to test the upper limit of the maximization test. One group of 10 male guinea pigs was treated and a group of 5 male guinea pigs was used as a control.

The following procedure as described by Magnusson and Kligman was employed.

A. Induction Procedure:

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1. <u>Intradermal Injections</u>: Two series of 3 injections (one on either side of the midline) were made within the boundaries of a 2 x 4 cm area on June 3, 1981. Each series consisted of the following:

Injection I: 0.1 ml of Freund's Complete Adjuvant

(Difco Laboratories).

Injection II: 0.1 ml of the Test Article

(Formaldehyde Solution, 37%, Sargent

Welch, lot KTKH) (0.1%).

Injection III:

0.1 ml of Test Article emulsified in Freund's Complete Adjuvant (0.1%).

Control animals received no clipping or injections.

2. Topical Application: One week following the injections, the intradermal injection site was shaved. The following day (6/10/81) the test article at a non-irritating concentration (a Draize Score less than 2) was spread over a 2 x 4 cm patch of filter paper (Whatman no. 3) to saturation. Impermeable plastic tape (Blenderm, 3M Company) was applied to cover the filter paper. Elastic Adhesive Bandage (Elastoplast Beiersdorf, Inc.) was wound around the torso of the animal to secure the plastic adhesive tape and filter paper. The dressing was removed 48 hours after application.

Control animals received no clipping or dosing.

¹Magnuson, Bertil and Kligman, Albert M., <u>Allergic Contact Dermatitis in the Guinea Pig</u>, Charles C. Thomas Publisher, Springfield, IL. (1970) p. 102-123.

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- B. Challenge Procedure: Two weeks following topical application and 24 hours prior to dosing, hair was clipped from a 5 x 5 cm area on the flank of all animals, including controls. The following day (6/24/81) the test article at a subirritating concentration was spread over a 2 x 2 cm patch of filter paper to saturation and sealed to the flank for 24 hours under Blenderm and Elastoplast tape.
- C. Results: Neither edema nor erythema was observed (Appendix I). All guinea pigs were humanely killed on June 29, 1981.

This study was conducted to develop a method for determining dermal sensitization in guinea pigs. Therefore, failure to obtain positive scores resulted in the termination of the study. This summary was prepared to close the file.

Marcia Reckers, B.S.

Date

Study Director

Life Sciences Research

Bruce K. Bernard, Ph.D.

3-3-82

Program Director

Life Sciences Research

Josephine M. Reed, M.M., M.S.

Doto

Supérvisor, Quality Assurance

Life Sciences Research

DERMAL SENSITIZATION

Study Number <u>288</u> Test Article <u>100</u>

Score at <u>24</u> Hrs.

	Animal Number	Date	Time	Erythema	Edema	Initials
/	441	dak!	11:35R	. 0	0	MR
2	442	७/२१४१	11:95	0	0	MR
CONTROL	44.3	<u>Ubîki</u>	11:35		0	MR
8	444	<u>[.][5987]</u>	11:35	0	0	MR
	445	1/21/81	11:35	0	0	MR
	446	1.159/81	11:35	0	0	MR
	447	lokáls .	11:35	0	0	MR
	448	u kogts)	11:35	0	0	MR
	449	LG98)	11:35	0	0	MR
Y	450	b logki	11:35	0	0	MR

Read and Understood By 710 Becka
Date 6/29/51

DERMAL SENSITIZATION

Study Number 288 Test Article /00

Score at 24 Hrs.

TREATED									
Animal Number	Date	Time	Erythem a	Ed em a	Initials				
451	6/2/ki	11:35%	. 0	0	MR				
452	1. 121/81	11.35A.A.	0	0	NR				
453	6/2/8/	11:35A)	0	<i>ბ</i>	MP				
454	1/2/8/	// <i>352</i> /N	- 0	0	MR				
455	t LAS)	/1.35P)	r 0	0	me				
-									

Read and Understood By J. Bicks.
Date 6/29/81