could indicate a phototoxic reaction. Similarly, it is worth pointing out the risk of developing cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma. Lastly, it is important to distinguish the eruption from amyopathic paraneoplastic dermatomyositis owing to its better prognosis and different therapeutic management.

**Conflicts of Interest**

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

**References**


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**Allergic Contact Dermatitis Due to Methyl Glucose Dioleate in a Balm Cream**

**Eczema alérgico de contacto por metil glucosa dioleato contenido en una crema bálsamo**

**To the Editor:**

Methyl glucose dioleate (MGD) is a polyethylene glycol used as an emulsifier or surfactant that is considered nonirritant and nonsensitizing on healthy skin.

We report the case of a 12-year-old girl referred to the dermatology clinic with very pruriginous lesions that had first appeared on the axillas and, in just a few days, spread to the arms, trunk, neck, and face. Her parents reported that 3 days previously they had applied a balm cream (Mustela) on the axillas for erythema that had appeared after application of a depilatory cream.

The physical examination revealed erythematous, scaly plaques on both axillas. They affected the skin folds and spread less intensely to the areas described above (Fig. 1).

The lesions disappeared after 10 days with the application of topical corticosteroids.

We performed a use test with both the depilatory cream and the balm cream that the patient had used, by applying both products twice daily at the same site on the forearm. The only reaction observed was with the balm cream 3 days after application.

We performed patch tests with the standard series of the Spanish Contact Dermatitis and Skin Allergy Research Group

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**Figure 1** Erythematous, scaly plaques on the axillas.
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(i.e., the axillas) in a girl with irritated skin.

This case highlights the fact that, even though MGD is considered a safe product in healthy skin, it should not be applied when the skin is damaged. Given that very few cases have been reported, further studies are needed on skin inflammation caused by MGD at different concentrations in order to evaluate its ability to sensitize.

Lastly, it is important to perform a use test with the patient’s own products in order to diagnose unusual allergens that are not included in routine test series.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

References


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