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ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY ABERDEEN PROVING BR--ETC F/6 6/20
TOPICAL HAZARD EVALUATION PROGRAM OF CANDIDATE INSECT REPELLENT--ETC(U)
MAY 80 A W SINGER
USAEHA-75-51-0027-80

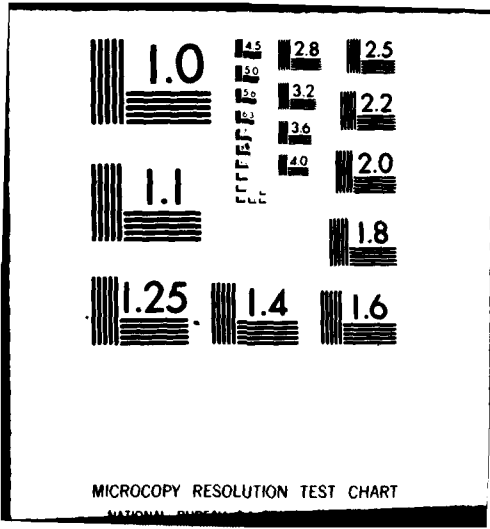
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UNITED STATES ARMY
ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE
AGENCY

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD 21010

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6 TOPICAL HAZARD EVALUATION PROGRAM OF CANDIDATE INSECT REPELLENTS
AI3-37220, 1-(3-CYCLOHEXEN-1-YLCARBONYL)-2-METHYLPYRROLIDINE AND
AI3-37224, 1-(3-CYCLOHEXEN-1-YLCARBONYL)-1,2,3,6-TETRAHYDROPIRIDINE,
~~STAN-806-75-2450027-80 AND 75-51-0031-80~~

9 Final rept. MAY 77 - MAY 80

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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Preliminary hazard evaluations of AI3-37220 and AI3-37224 were performed by means of laboratory animal studies using rats, rabbits, and guinea pigs. The technical grade compounds caused mild skin and eye irritation, but no phototoxic or sensitization reactions. Neither compound proved to be acutely toxic by ingestion.		

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY CPT Singer/jc/AUTOVON
 U. S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY 584-3980
 ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MARYLAND 21010

16 JUL 1980

HSE-LT/WP

SUBJECT: Topical Hazard Evaluation Program of Candidate Insect Repellents
 AI3-37220, 1-(3-cyclohexen-1-ylcarbonyl)-2-methylpiperidine and
 AI3-37224, 1-(3-cyclohexen-1-ylcarbonyl)-1,2,3,6-tetra-
 hydro-pyridine, Study Nos. 75-51-0027-80 and 75-51-0031-80,
 May 1977 to May 1980

Executive Secretary
 Armed Forces Pest Management Board
 Forest Glen Section, WRAMC
 Washington, DC 20012

A summary of the pertinent findings and recommendations of the inclosed report follows:

Preliminary hazard evaluations of AI3-37220 and AI3-37224 were performed by means of laboratory animal studies using rats, rabbits, and guinea pigs. The technical grade compounds caused mild skin and eye irritation, but no photo-toxic or sensitization reactions. Neither compound proved to be acutely toxic by ingestion. It was recommended that AI3-37220 and AI3-37224 be approved for further testing as candidate insect repellents.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

John F. Mazur, LTC, VC
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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U. S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MARYLAND 21010

HSE-LT/MP

TOPICAL HAZARD EVALUATION PROGRAM OF CANDIDATE INSECT REPELLENTS
AI3-37220, 1-(3-CYCLOHEXEN-1-YLCARBONYL)-2-METHYLPYPERIDINE AND
AI3-37224, 1-(3-CYCLOHEXEN-1-YLCARBONYL)-1,2,3,6-TETRAHYDROPYRIDINE
STUDY NOS. 75-51-0027-80 AND 75-51-0031-80
MAY 1977 to MAY 1980

1. AUTHORITY.

a. Letter, US Department of Agriculture - Agricultural Research Service, Southern Region, Insects Affecting Man Research Laboratory, Gainesville, Florida, 4 May 1977.

b. Memorandum of Understanding between the US Army Environmental Hygiene Agency; the US Army Health Services Command; the Department of the Army, Office of The Surgeon General; the Armed Forces Pest Control Board; and the US Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research, Science and Education Administration, titled, Coordination of Biological and Toxicological Testing of Pesticides, effective 23 January 1979.

2. REFERENCE. Toxicology Division Procedural Guide, US Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (USAEHA), 1972, revised 1976.

3. PURPOSE. The purpose of this program is to provide guidance for further entomological testing of the candidate insect repellents AI3-37220 and AI3-37224.

4. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS. Hazard evaluations of the above candidate repellents were conducted by this Agency using New Zealand White rabbits for skin and eye studies, Hartley guinea pigs for skin sensitization studies and Sprague-Dawley rats for determination of oral toxicity. A tabular presentation of animal toxicity data developed in this Agency follows:*†

* In conducting the studies described in this report, the investigators adhered to the "Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals," US Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Publication No. (NIH) 74-23, revised 1978.

† The experiments reported herein were performed in animal facilities fully accredited by the American Association for the Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care.

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Study Nos. 75-51-0027-80 and 75-51-0031-80, May 77 to May 80

TABLE. PRESENTATION OF DATA

<u>Test</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Interpretation</u>
<u>SKIN IRRITATION STUDIES</u>		
<u>Rabbits</u>		
Single 24-hour application of each compound to intact and abraded skin of New Zealand White rabbits.	Both AI3-37220 and AI3-37224 caused mild irritation of intact skin and of skin surrounding an abrasion.	USAEHA Category II (ref Appendix).
0.5 ml technical grade compound applied to each of six rabbits.		
<u>EYE IRRITATION STUDIES</u>		
<u>Rabbits</u>		
Single 24-hour application of 0.1 mL of each technical grade compound to one eye of each of six New Zealand White rabbits.	Both AI3-37220 and AI3-37224 caused mild injuries to corneal and conjunctival tissues. No evidence of eye irritation was detectable at 7 days.	USAEHA Category C (ref Appendix).
<u>APPROXIMATE LETHAL DOSE (ALD)</u>		
<u>Oral</u>		
Rats (male) - no diluent	For AI3-37220, the ALD = 1270 mg/kg; for AI3-37224, the ALD = 4300 mg/kg.	Presents little lethal hazard from accidental ingestion.

Study Nos. 75-51-0027-80 and 75-51-0031-80, May 77 to May 80

Test	Results	Interpretation
<u>PHOTOCHEMICAL SKIN IRRITATION STUDIES</u>		
<u>Rabbits</u>		
<p>A single 0.05 ml application of a 25 percent (w/v) solution of each compound and a 10 percent (w/v) Oil of Bergamot solution (positive control) in 95 percent ethyl alcohol were applied to the intact skin of six rabbits. Five minutes after application, the rabbits were exposed to UV light (365 nm) for 30 minutes at a distance of 10-15 cm.</p>	<p>Neither compound in ethanol caused a photochemical irritation reaction under test conditions.</p>	<p>Neither AI3-37220 nor AI3-37224 caused a photochemical irritation reaction under test conditions and neither is expected to cause a photochemical irritation in humans.</p>
<u>Control</u>		
<p>Following UV exposures of the rabbits, 0.05 mL of test compounds, positive control and diluent were applied to additional skin areas to serve as unirradiated control sites. Application areas were checked for skin irritation at 24, 48 and 72 hours.</p>	<p>Positive control application and irradiation caused greater irritant effects than in unirradiated skin areas.</p>	

Study Nos. 75-51-0027-80 and 75-51-0031-80, May 77 to May 80

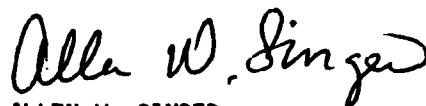
Test	Results	Interpretation
<u>SENSITIZATION STUDIES</u>		
<u>Guinea Pigs (Male)</u>		
Intradermal injections of 0.1 mL of 0.1 percent solutions (w/v) of AI3-37220, AI3-37224, or of dinitrochlorobenzene (DNCB)* in a mixture containing 1 volume of propylene glycol and 29 volumes of saline.		
Ten test guinea pigs for each compound were given 10 sensitizing doses over a 3-week period. After 2 weeks rest, they were challenged with ID injections of respective test compound.	Challenge dose of test compounds produced no sensitization reactions.	Neither AI3-37220 nor AI3-37224 produced a sensitization reaction under test conditions and neither is expected to produce a sensitization reaction in man.
Ten positive control guinea pigs were sensitized over 3 weeks with DNCB. After 2 weeks rest, they were challenged with ID injections of DNCB.	Challenge dose of DNCB in positive control guinea pigs produced a marked sensitization reaction in 10 out of 10 guinea pigs.	DNCB produced a marked reaction, indicating the guinea pigs respond to sensitizing agents

* A known skin sensitizer.

Study Nos. 75-51-0027-80 and 75-51-0031-80, May 77 to May 80

5. CONCLUSION. Technical grade compounds AI3-37220 and AI3-37224 caused mild primary skin and eye irritations, but no phototoxic or sensitization reactions. Neither compound was acutely toxic by ingestion.

6. RECOMMENDATION. Under the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding (paragraph 1b), it is recommended that AI3-37220 and AI3-37224 be approved for further testing as candidate insect repellents.



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Study Nos. 75-51-0027-80 and 75-51-0031-80, May 77 to May 80

APPENDIX

TOPICAL HAZARD EVALUATION PROGRAM
DEFINITIONS OF CATEGORIES OF COMPOUNDS BEING
CONSIDERED FOR ACUTE SKIN APPLICATION

CATEGORY I - Compounds producing no primary irritation of the intact skin or no greater than mild primary irritation of the skin surrounding an abrasion. (INTERPRETATION: No restriction for acute application to the human skin.)

CATEGORY II - Compounds producing mild primary irritation of the intact skin and the skin surrounding an abrasion. (INTERPRETATION: Should be used only on human skin found by examination to have no abrasions or may be used as a clothing impregnant.)

CATEGORY III - Compounds producing moderate primary irritation of the intact skin and the skin surrounding an abrasion. (INTERPRETATION: Should not be used directly on the skin without a prophetic patch test having been conducted on humans to determine irritation potential to human skin. May be used without patch testing, with extreme caution, as clothing impregnants. Compound should be resubmitted in the form and at the intended use concentration so that its irritation potential can be reexamined using other test techniques on animals.)

CATEGORY IV - Compounds producing moderate to severe primary irritation of the intact skin and of the skin surrounding an abrasion and, in addition, producing necrosis, vesiculation, and/or eschars. (INTERPRETATION: Should be resubmitted for testing in the form and at the intended use concentration. Upon resubmission, its irritation potential will be reexamined using other test techniques on animals, prior to possible prophetic patch testing in humans, at concentrations which have been shown not to produce primary irritation in animals.)

CATEGORY V - Compounds impossible to classify because of staining of the skin or other masking effects owing to physical properties of the compound. (INTERPRETATION: Not suitable for use on humans.)

EYE CATEGORIES:

A. Compounds noninjurious to the eye. INTERPRETATION: Irritation of human eyes is not expected if the compound should accidentally get into the eyes, provided it is washed out as soon as possible.

B. Compounds producing mild injury to the cornea. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with caution around the eyes.

C. Compounds producing mild injury to the cornea, and in addition some injury to the conjunctiva. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with caution around the eyes and mucosa.

D. Compounds producing moderate injury to the cornea. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with extreme caution around the eyes.

E. Compounds producing moderate injury to the cornea, and in addition producing some injury to the conjunctiva. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with extreme caution around the eyes and mucosa.

F. Compounds producing severe injury to the cornea and to the conjunctiva. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with extreme caution. It is recommended that use be restricted to areas other than the face.