Itching and rashes on contact with latex among patients attending community contraceptive clinics

Elspeth Hamilton

Background
Itching following contact with latex condoms is a familiar problem in contraceptive services, and popular textbooks still maintain that it is frequently an excuse for avoiding condoms, or that spermicide is to blame.1 If a patient experiences symptoms on contact with other latex items as well as condoms then it would be reasonable to suspect sensitivity to something in the rubber material, either natural rubber latex (NRL) or accelerator chemicals used to convert liquid latex into solid rubber.

‘Latex allergy’ is a loose term applied to allergic reactions following contact with rubber material used to make condoms, surgical gloves, etc. Reactions fall into two groups: Type I immediate hypersensitivity to NRL protein, causing a range of symptoms from transient urticaria and sneezing to coughing, wheezing and full-blown anaphylaxis; and Type IV delayed hypersensitivity response causing prolonged dermatitis. Type IV reactions are usually due to accelerator chemicals rather than NRL.2

Latex allergy gained notoriety in the late 1980s following a series of fatal anaphylactic reactions during barium enemas in the USA. The Health & Safety Executive (HSE) issued recommendations,3 however serious anaphylactic reactions continued to occur in patients with known Type I NRL allergy because staff were not aware of hidden latex in drugs and equipment. In 2004 a survey by the National Patient Safety Agency revealed that 40% of NHS Trusts still did not have operational latex policies.4 In order to address this, the HSE published a toolkit to identify symptoms suggesting NRL allergy in patients about to have surgery, and new employees required to wear latex gloves.5 The toolkit highlights the importance of a history of itching and rashes following contact with latex gloves, condoms and balloons, and advises that affected individuals should not have further contact with latex until this has been investigated. The risk of developing Type I NRL allergy is increased by frequent contact with latex through occupation or medical treatment, atopic tendencies, and allergy to foods that share common allergens with NRL protein (e.g. kiwi, banana, avocado, raw potato, chestnuts).

Study method
The author conducted a 4-year observational study of all her patients in community contraceptive clinics, asking them directly whether they experienced itching or rashes on contact with latex condoms, gloves or balloons, instead of just asking “Are you allergic to latex?” Patients who already had a diagnosis of ‘latex allergy’ were not questioned further. The Trust’s Latex Allergy Checklist (using key points from the HSE toolkit) was only completed for those individuals with undiagnosed itching and rashes. Their details were recorded in a manual log and the outcomes of referrals were collated at the end of the study. The total number of patients seen and their demographics were derived from computerised clinic records.

Results
A total of 2146 patients were seen, but 4% (89/2146) had incomplete records and could not be traced. 2057 records were analysed; 98.6% were female and 1.4% male. Patients were aged between 12 and 80 years, with 50% between the late teens and mid-thirties. 3.9% (83/2146) said either they or their partner had itching on contact with latex condoms or gloves. 7/83 (8.4%) said they had already been given a formal diagnosis of ‘latex allergy’. This represented 0.3% of the total clinic population. 10/83 (12%) said their partner could not tolerate latex, leaving 66 patients to be screened with the checklist. This was only 3.1% (66/2146) of the total patients seen.

A few patients (6.1%, 4/66) described condoms causing soreness or burning rather than itching, and had not reacted to any other rubber/latex items and did not have any known risk factors for developing Type I NRL allergy. They were given the Trust’s patient information leaflet on latex allergy and advised to return for referral if their symptoms worsened. Two (3.0%) patients declined to discuss the checklist.

Most (91%, 60/66) patients had symptoms for which dermatology referral was recommended by the Trust’s Latex Policy. 56% of them had reacted to two or more rubber/latex items and 73% of them had at least one risk factor for developing Type I NRL allergy, but only 13% (8/60) actually attended dermatology for diagnostic testing.

Half (4/8) of those who attended dermatology were advised to avoid future contact with latex. Only one person had Type I NRL allergy, but three others had multiple risk factors for developing it including allergy to kiwi fruit and severe atopic tendencies. The other four patients had been avoiding contact with rubber/latex anyway because of dermatitis or non-specific skin irritation.

Effect on contraceptive care
Gloves and condoms are the main latex hazards. Latex-free gloves were always available but latex-free condoms were sometimes in short supply. No latex-free diaphragms were available. Pills, Implanon®, intrauterine devices and Mirena® are latex-free. Injected drugs remain a problem. The Trust only purchases latex-free syringes, and lidocaine for removing Implanon is in a glass vial; however, both Lignospan Special® and Scandonest® dental cartridges used for cervical blocks contain NRL, so should not be used in patients with Type I NRL allergy. Depo-Provera® has a synthetic rubber bung without NRL and was used without mishap by nine of the patients in the study despite symptoms suggesting Type I NRL allergy.

Conclusions
Patients complaining of itching and rashes following condom use usually had symptoms with other rubber/latex items and risk factors for Type I NRL allergy. They should be treated as potentially allergic to latex, as recommended by the HSE toolkit. Staff need to be aware of sources of latex in contraceptive care and have latex-free alternatives.
since this study shows that nearly 4% of contraceptive patients may need them.

**Statements on funding and competing interests**

**Funding** None identified.

**Competing interests** None identified.

**Author’s note**
The work was undertaken by a clinician with Type I NNR allergy so latex-free gloves were always available to examine patients in whom latex allergy was suspected.

**References**

**NEWS ROUNDUP**

**New websites launched to help couples facing infertility**

Interfertility Network UK and More To Life, national charities helping people suffering from infertility or facing involuntary childlessness, have launched new websites for the one in six couples facing infertility. These offer downloadable fact sheets and books to purchase in the new online shop. The websites offer a members’ only forum and dedicated chatrooms, a first for More For Life users, providing a safe online community facilitated by their Online Community Organiser who is also a qualified counsellor.

Sources: [www.infertilitynetworkuk.com](http://www.infertilitynetworkuk.com) and [www.moretolife.co.uk](http://www.moretolife.co.uk)

**New EQUATOR website**

EQUATOR is a new website that aims to provide resources for good reporting of health research. EQUATOR collates all the available guidelines covering a show of change of study designs. All the guidelines have the same aim: to help authors write clearer papers so that readers can understand the work more fully. CONSORT (for reporting of clinical trials) is probably the best known; others include MOOSE (for meta-analyses of observational studies) and STARLITE (for proposed standards for reporting of literature searches). The Public Library of Science (PloS) asks authors to consider guidelines before submitting studies.

Source: [http://www.plos.org/cms/node/282](http://www.plos.org/cms/node/282)

**Teenage sexual behaviour**

Data from almost 5000 pupils from 24 Scottish schools overall, showed a change in all study designs. The results revealed that school level socioeconomic factors remain influential even after individual pupils’ socioeconomic status is taken into account. This suggests that an individual who is deprived but attending a school with an affluent catchment may be discouraged from sexual activity, whilst an affluent individual attending a school with a deprived run appears to have little influence on the sexual activity and career aspirations even when background socio-cultural factors have led to them to have sex early. This may help break the cycle of deprivation for their children.”


**New CEO for fpa**

Julie Bentley has recently been appointed as the fpa’s new Chief Executive Officer (CEO). Julie was formerly CEO of personal safety charity, The Suzy Lamplugh Trust. More information about Julie can be found on the fpa’s website where visitors can read The Quick Interview in which Julie talks candidly and answers some of the top questions asked of a new CEO at the start of their tenure with one of the country’s leading sexual health charities.

Source: [www.fpa.org.uk](http://www.fpa.org.uk)

**Cervical cancer care**

Analysis of data from the NHS Cervical Screening Programme reveals that fewer women need repeat cervical smears due to inadequate samples than in previous years. The introduction of liquid-based cytology (LBC) to replace conventional Pap smear tests has significantly reduced the number of inadequate tests from 7.2% in 2005/2006 to 4.7 % in 2006/2007. Results of tests are back sooner and access to colposcopy was also faster. The full report entitled Cervical Screening Programme, England 2006-07 is available on The Information Centre website.

Source: [www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/cervscreen0607](http://www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/cervscreen0607)

**Sexual awareness in Europe**

On St Valentine’s Day, a day traditionally dedicated to love and to sexual health, the European Sexual Dysfunction Alliance (ESDA) reminded everyone of the importance of sexual health as a part of overall health. Prevalence studies show that sexual health problems are very common and are often ignored, leading to a negative impact on a person’s quality of life, their personal relationships and their self-esteem. ESDA is an umbrella organisation for patient support helplines across Europe. They have national websites and fact sheets on different sexual problems in different languages and these can be sent to callers who request them free of charge. ESDA helplines in France, Greece, UK, Spain and Sweden received a total of 11 000 calls in 2007. Callers varied between countries, with 92.4% of callers in France being men, compared with 72% in the UK. For the first time, callers were asked if it’s time to give up the hunt, or if your partner just needs to try harder.

Researchers had already found biochemical markers relating to heightened sexual function in tissue between the vagina and urethra, where the G spot is said to be located. However, they had been unable to link the presence of these markers to the ability to experience or orgasm. The new research suggests that an orgasm triggered by stimulation of the front vaginal wall without any simultaneous stimulation of the clitoris.

The team led by Enmanuelle Jannini, at the School of Sexology at the University of L’Aquila in Italy, used vaginal ultrasound to scan the entire urethrovaginal space – the area of tissue between the vagina and urethra. The G spot was said to be located. However, they had been unable to link the presence of these markers to the ability to experience an orgasm. The new research suggests that an orgasm triggered by stimulation of the front vaginal wall without any simultaneous stimulation of the clitoris.


**‘G spot’ identified**

The search for the ‘G spot orgasm’ has led Italian researchers to seek out anatomical differences between women who claim to experience vaginal orgasms involving a G spot and those who don’t. A simple test could tell them if it’s time to give up the hunt, or if your partner just needs to try harder.

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Reviewed by Henrietta Hughes

General Practitioner, London, UK