

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES MANUAL

KEYSTONE COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INC.

KEYSTONE INDEPENDENT LIVING, INC.



Policy Title:
Photosensitivity

Chapter:

Effective Date:
7/1/1992

Revision Date:
11/25/2008

Policy Number:

Executive Director

SCOPE:

- Chapter 6400 – Community Homes For Individuals With Mental Retardation

INTRODUCTION:

1. Some common drugs such as Mellaril, Haldol and Thorazine may cause photosensitivity, i.e., sensitivity to ultraviolet light. Individuals who use these drugs are at a higher risk for sunburn and should use a sunblock preparation daily, year round, on uncovered parts of their bodies. The sunblock when applied to damp skin has two effects; it acts as a cumulative sunblock as well as a mild moisturizing agent.
2. Common drugs which may cause photosensitivity are as follows:
 - Amitriptyline (Elavil)
 - Amiodanone
 - Accutane
 - Achromycin
 - Ascendin
 - Aventyl
 - Azo Gantanol
 - Azo Gantrisin
 - Azulfidine
 - Bactrim
 - Chlopromazine (Thorazine)
 - Declomycin
 - Compazine
 - Desyrel
 - Doxepin
 - Doxycycline
 - Dyazide
 - Dyrenium
 - Etrafon
 - Fulvicin
 - Imipramine (Tofranil)
 - Gantanol
 - Gantrisin
 - Griseofulvin
 - Haldol
 - Ludiomil
 - Mellaril
 - Minocin
 - Navane
 - NegGRAM
 - Norpramin
 - Panmycin
 - Pamelor
 - Permitil

- Prolixin
- Pediazole
- Septra
- Sinequan
- Sparine
- Stelazine
- Sulfonamides
- Sumycin
- Surmontil
- Triavil
- Tetracycline
- Triafon
- Tindal
- Vibratabs
- Vibramycin
- Vivactil

2. It is your responsibility to know which of the residents you work with require daily sunblock application. If in doubt, consult your supervisor.

DISCUSSION: