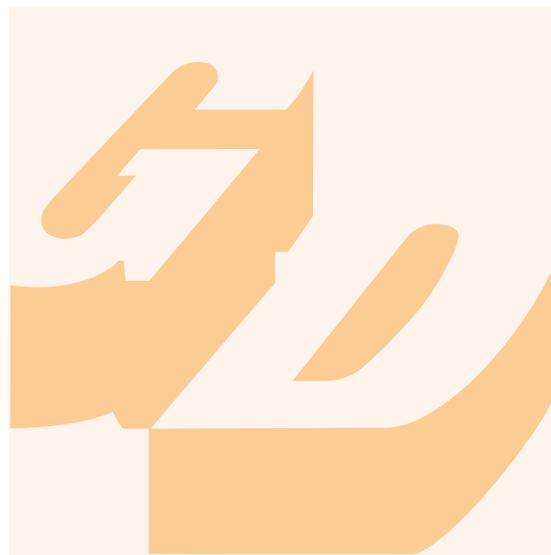


Abstracts

Seminar

„New aspects on skin compatibility of fragrances“

Chair: Sven Ballschmiede, Brüssel



Gesellschaft für
Dermopharmazie

Seminar: New aspects on skin compatibility of fragrances

Surveillance of allergies to fragrances through clinical epidemiology

Prof. Dr. med. Axel Schnuch,

Information Network of Departments of Dermatology, Göttingen

Contact sensitisation to fragrances is common both in clinical and population samples. The spectrum of allergens is broad and diverse and to some extent covered by a set of screening agents patch tested in the standard (baseline) series, namely the fragrance mix I with 8 single constituents, the fragrance-mix II with 6 substances, and myroxylon pereirae (balsam of Peru) and oil of turpentine. Further fragrances are tested as single compounds or essential oils in aimed testing of specific series.

Analyses of more recent IVDK data show the following:

15.1% of all patients tested with the German baseline series reacted positive (to FM I 6.6% to FM II 4.6% or Myroxylon pereirae resin (balsam of Peru), 6.8% . Among the single constituents of FM I, Evernia prunastri (oak moss abs.) was the leading, and amyl cinnamal the least frequent allergen. Among fragrances not included in FM I or FM II, Evernia furfuracea (tree moss abs.) was the most common allergen. Positive reactions to the FM II occurred in 4.9% of patients tested. Of those reacting to the FM II and tested with the single compounds, 47.7% reacted to hydroxyisohexyl 3-cyclohexene carboxaldehyde (HICC; Lyrall[®]), 16.1% to citral, 11.4% to farnesol, 3.8% to hexyl cinnamal, 2.7% to coumarin, and 2.5% to citronellol. A subgroup of patients was also tested with essential oils and positive reactions most commonly occurred to ylang-ylang oil (I and II) (3.1%) lemongrass oil (1.8%), jasmine absolute (1.6%), sandalwood oil and clove oil (1.5% each).

With regard to time trends, the development of contact allergies to FM I, and FM II is not uniform. After a decrease of contact allergies to the FM I after 2000, no further decrease was noted in the course of the last years, whereas contact allergies to the FM II seem to be on a slight but continuous rise. In total, contact allergies to fragrances remain frequent and need a continuous surveillance to identify single problematic compounds which could and should be subject to aimed preventive measures (e.g. through recommended use levels).



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Allergies in the population: The European Dermatoepidemiology Network (EDEN) study

*Prof. Dr. Thomas L. Diepgen,
Abt. Klinische Sozialmedizin, Berufs- und Umweltdermatologie,
Universitätsklinikum Heidelberg*

Data on contact sensitization and especially on contact allergy to fragrances in the general population are limited. Data from allergological services suggest that the frequency of contact allergy to fragrances is increasing. The European Dermato-Epidemiology Network (EDEN) Fragrance Study aims to obtain reliable data on the prevalence of contact allergy to fragrances and other sensitizers of the European baseline series, in the general population of different geographical areas of Europe. In this lecture the background and the current knowledge of the epidemiology of contact allergy in the general population will be presented. In addition the methodology of the EDEN fragrance study is introduced and discussed.

References:

Rossi M, Coenraads PJ, Diepgen T, Svensson A, Elsner P, Goncalo M, Bruze M, Naldi L: Design and Feasibility of an International Study Assessing the Prevalence of Contact Allergy to Fragrances in the General Population: The European Dermato-Epidemiology Network Fragrance Study. *Dermatology Epub* (2010)



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Ensuring the safe use of fragrances: The global IFRA safety programme

*Dr. Matthias Vey,
International Fragrance Association (IFRA),
Brüssel*

The presentation will describe the roles of IFRA – the International Fragrance Association and RIFM – the Research Institute for Fragrance Materials in ensuring, on a global basis, the safe use and enjoyment of all types of fragranced consumer products. It will further elaborate the process of how IFRA Standards are developed and communicated to members and stakeholders. It will highlight improvements that had been introduced over the last years with regard to the risk assessment process as well as to the way the Standards are presented. It will conclude by describing the global reputation and recognition of the IFRA Standards and the methods to ensure compliance.

