

Fragrance Mix I or II

You have shown a positive allergic reaction to **Fragrance Mix I or II**. You should avoid any contact with this substance. Information about this substance is below.

What is it?

Fragrances are used as scents, masking scents, and flavorings in a number of cosmetic products and foods. The components of this mixture are:

Fragrance Mix I

- Amyl Cinnanal
- Cinnamyl alcohol
- Cinnamal
- Emulsifier: sorbitan sesquioleate 5%
- Eugenol
- Geraniol
- Hydroxycitronellal
- Isoeugenol
- Oakmoss absolute

Fragrance Mix II

- Lyrar (Hydroxyisohexyl 3-cyclohexane carboxaldehyde)
- Citral
- Farnesol
- Citronellol
- Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde
- Coumarin

How can I avoid it?

Skin contact with Fragrance is required for it to cause a rash. Discontinuation of exposure to products containing Fragrance should result in improvement and/or resolution of your dermatitis. By law, all products made in the US for topical use have the ingredients listed either on the product package or the box that contains it. Check the labeling of your skin care products for this ingredient. If there is no information, ask your pharmacist or call the company directly. At work, request a material safety data sheet (MSDS) to help identify potential sources of exposure.

The avoidance of fragrances can be difficult, since so many everyday products contain these substances. One should use only fragrance-free cosmetic and household products. "Unscented" products may contain low levels of a fragrance to cover up an undesirable odor and also should be avoided. Products labeled as "hypoallergenic" do not assure that the product is truly free of fragrance.

Since some fragrances are also flavors, foods can, rarely, cause flare-ups of dermatitis in fragrance-sensitive individuals. Since fragrances are complex mixtures of many ingredients, an individual may tolerate one fragrance but not another. A trial-and-error method of avoiding a fragrance allergen in a product can be performed by applying the product to the forearm in the same small area twice a day for a week. If no dermatitis develops, the product may likely be used safely.

Direct contact with foods or products containing Fragrances may cause symptoms including burning, irritation and redness. Direct contact may occur on the skin, lips or mouth. It is possible, but rare, that ingestion of this substance could cause generalized symptoms such as itching or redness of the skin.

Uses:

Fragrances are found in a wide variety of products to enhance odor or mask undesirable odors, including the following:

- Perfumes / Colognes / After-shaves / Toilet water
- Skin Care Products / Cosmetics
 - Antiperspirants / Deodorants
 - Hair sprays, gels, tonics and lotions
 - Hair Colorants / "Permanents-Relaxers"
 - Soaps / Cleansers
 - Shampoos / Conditioners
 - Moisturizers
 - Make-ups
 - Nail Polish / Nail Polish Remover
 - Powders / Sprays
 - Sunscreens

- Medications, topical, prescription and over the counter such as
 - Anesthetics
 - Antiseptics
 - Creams, Ointments, Solutions
 - Foot And Other Powders
 - Nasal Decongestants
 - Traditional Chinese Medications
 - Wound Dressings
- Insect repellent candles
- Insecticides
- Household products
 - Cleaning Products / Soaps / Detergents (*A preferred household cleaner is dilute white vinegar.*)
 - Furniture polish
 - Laundry care (detergent, softeners)
 - Room fresheners
- Oral Care Products
 - Cough mixtures
 - Toothpaste / Mouthwash
 - Throat tablets and lozenges
 - Flavoring agents
- Metal working fluids
- Paints
- Tobacco
- Foods
 - Spices / flavoring
 - Oranges and lemons

Other names for Fragrances:

- Aroma Chemicals
- Colognes
- Essential oils of plants and animals
- Masking fragrance
- Perfumes
- Toilet water

Potential co-reactive (not cross-reactive) substances:

- Myroxylon Pereirae Resin (Balsam of Peru)
- Cinnamic alcohol
- Cinnamic aldehyde
- Hydroxycitronellal