# 'Photo-allergic contact dermatitis from cinnamon and cinnamon-derivatives'

Published: 04-01-2007 Last updated: 09-05-2024

We want to verify if cinnamon (-derivatives) allergic patients do show dermatological reactions to cinnamon-derived UV protectors.

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Pending
Health condition type	Allergic conditions
Study type	Observational non invasive

# **Summary**

### ID

NL-OMON29735

**Source** ToetsingOnline

#### **Brief title**

'Photo-allergic contact dermatitis from cinnamon- and cinnamon-derivatives'

### Condition

- Allergic conditions
- Epidermal and dermal conditions

**Synonym** allergy to cinnamon (-derivatives)

**Research involving** Human

### **Sponsors and support**

**Primary sponsor:** Vrije Universiteit Medisch Centrum **Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** Ministerie van OC&W

### Intervention

Keyword: allergic contact dermatitis, cinnamon, cinnamon-derivatives, photo-allergy

### **Outcome measures**

#### **Primary outcome**

Regarding the literature we expect that concomitant reactions or

cross-reactivity between cinnamon (-derivatives) and cinnamon-derived UV

protectors will occur. If we detect this association between

cinnamon-derivatives allergy and UV protectors, we expect the finding to be of

important clinical relevance.

#### Secondary outcome

Frequency of allergy for cinnamon, cinnamon-derivatives and fragrance in the

study population.

Presence and/or absence of cross-reactivity and concomitancy among

cinnamon(-derivatives) and cinnamon derived UV protectors.

# **Study description**

#### **Background summary**

Allergic contact dermatitis (ACD) is an inflammatory response of the skin to an allergen that has direct contact with the skin. Spices, food and flavours are important causes of ACD. Among spices is cinnamon one of the most common to cause sensitization. Sunscreens are other, less common, substances that can cause ACD, mostly photo-allergic contact dermatitis (PACD). In PACD the skin reacts to a photoallergen, which is an allergen that has been photo-activated by (UV-) irradiation. In (P)ACD the immune system cannot always distinguish between chemically closely related molecules. This can lead to cross-reactivity as clinically indicated by multiple positive patch test reactions to related congeners. Another explanation for multiple positive patch test reactions could be an allergy for an identical ingredient of different substances. This is called concomitancy. The \*cinnamates\*, one of the UVB protectors used in

sunscreens, are molecular related to cinnamon and, hence, may cause cross-reactivity.

Here, we aim to asses if cinnamon (-derivatives) allergic patients do show dermatological reactions to cinnamon-derived UV protectors.

#### **Study objective**

We want to verify if cinnamon (-derivatives) allergic patients do show dermatological reactions to cinnamon-derived UV protectors.

#### Study design

Prospective study

#### Study burden and risks

Patients could experience discomfort because they have to invest time to come to the outpatient clinic for four times.

A photopatch test is an accepted routine procedure in dermatological diagnostics. The substances to be tested in this study are not foreseen to cause unexpected deviant reactions.

All patients are offered a dermatological examination including a photopatch test. The patients with a positive fragrance patch test are during nowadays routine diagnostics usually not offered further diagnostics. After the dermatological examination and photo-patch test the patients will have gained more information about their allergy and their own health.

# Contacts

#### Public

Vrije Universiteit Medisch Centrum

De Boelelaan 1117 1081 HV Amsterdam Nederland **Scientific** Vrije Universiteit Medisch Centrum

De Boelelaan 1117 1081 HV Amsterdam Nederland

# **Trial sites**

# **Listed location countries**

Netherlands

# **Eligibility criteria**

Age Adults (18-64 years) Elderly (65 years and older)

#### **Inclusion criteria**

Patients with a known cinnamon (-derivatives) allergy Patients with a positive fragrance patch test (fragrance mix 1 and/or fragrance mix 2) Age 18 years and above Written informed consent Skin to be tested has been clinical normal for the preceding two weeks

### **Exclusion criteria**

Pregnant women Topical therapy at skin to be tested in previous two weeks Lotions and commercial skin treatments on skin to be tested in less than 24 hours Previous (2 weeks) sun exposition at skin to be tested

# Study design

### Design

Study type: Observational non invasiveMasking:Open (masking not used)Control:UncontrolledPrimary purpose:Basic science

# Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Pending
Start date (anticipated):	20-11-2006
Enrollment:	100
Туре:	Anticipated

# **Ethics review**

Approved WMO	
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Amsterdam UMC

# **Study registrations**

# Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

# Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

# In other registers

Register CCMO ID NL13676.029.06