'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 invasive

Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Uncontrolled
Primary purpose:	Basic science

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Pending
Start date (anticipated):	20-11-2006
Enrollment:	100
Type:	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	ID
CCMO	NL13676.029.06