

Fragrance Mix II

(MX-25)

Your patch testing results indicate that you have a contact allergy to one or more chemicals in the **Fragrance Mix II**. It is important that you familiarize yourself with these chemicals and take steps to avoid coming in contact with them.

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What is Fragrance Mix II and where can the chemicals be found?

The chemicals in **Fragrance Mix II** are:

- **Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde (Article Number H-025):** A fragrance used in various perfumed products. Odor profile: floral, jasmin, waxy. Olfactory description: Similar to x-amyl cinnamic aldehyde but with a finer, more floral and delicate character. Found in acid cleaner liquid, detergent TAED, alcoholic lotion, fabric softener, anti-perspirant, bath foam, bleach, hard surface cleaner, deo-stock shampoo, detergent perborate and soap. Also known as x-Hexylcinnamaldehyde.
- **Coumarin (Article Number C-038):** A fragrance used in various perfumed products. Coumarin (anhydride of o-coumaric acid) is white, crystalline lactone, obtainable naturally from several plants, such as tonka bean, lavender, sweet clover grass, strawberries, and cinnamon, or produced synthetically from an amino acid, phenylalanine. Coumarin has the characteristic odor like that of vanilla beans. It is used for the preparation perfumes, soaps, flavorings. Also known as 2H-1-Benzopyran-s-one.
- **Farnesol (Article Number F-004):** A fragrance used in various perfumed products. Farnesol is a nature identical ingredient originally found in orange blossoms, rose, jasmin or linden flowers. It inhibits the bacterial activity responsible for unpleasant odors, acne and athlete's foot, while at the same time not affecting the natural skin flora. Also used as a pesticide. Also known as 3,7,11-trimethyl-2,6,10-Dodecatrien-1-ol.
- **Hydroxyisohexyl 3-Cyclohexene Carboxaldehyde (Article Number L-003):** A fragrance known for its soft delicate floral, lily, cyclamen note reminiscent of hydroxycitronellal. Used in products such as Alcoholic Lotion, Antiperspirant, Deo Stick, Detergent Perborate, Detergent TAED, fabric softener, hard surface cleaner, shampoo and soap. Stabilized with 0.1% BHT. Also known as 3-cyclohexene-1-carboxaldehyde, 4-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpentyl)-3-cyclohexene-1-carboxaldehyde and Lylal.
- **Citral (Article Number C-036):** Fragrance for use in various perfumes. Examples of usage: in citrus notes and floral fragrance blends and as an intermediate to form other compounds. Also known as Geranial; Geranialdehyde; 3,7-Dimethyl-2,6-octadienal.
- **Citronellol (Article Number C-037):** A fragrance used in various perfumed products. Citronella oil is a yellowish essential oil distilled from the leaves of either of two grasses, Cymbopogon nardus or C. winterianus. This aromatic oil is inexpensive, and widely used in cheap perfumes and as a fragrance in soaps. It is also best known as an insect repellent. Citronellol, derived from citronella oil, is a chief constituent of geranium oil, another is Geraniol. Both are used in the production of perfumes: (smells sweet, rose, lilac, geranium). Also known as 3,7-dimethyl-6-Octen-1-ol.

These chemicals are all used as fragrances in a wide assortment of products and forms. Make certain to read ingredient labels. This may not be a complete list of product categories where these chemicals are used.

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IMPORTANT NOTES

- (1) Specific Patient Information Sheets are available (by Article Number) for each of the chemicals in the Mix.
- (2) Based upon your patch test readings your Doctor may consider further testing to confirm which of the Mix ingredients are causing your allergy.

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THINGS YOU CAN DO TO HELP MANAGE YOUR CONTACT ALLERGY

- Be vigilant ... read the product label.** Always take the time to read the ingredient listing on product packages. This should be your first step *each* time you purchase a product as manufacturers sometimes change product ingredients. If you have any concerns ask your pharmacist or your doctor.
- Test the product first.** If you have purchased a new product you should test it on a small skin area to see if you get a reaction before using the product on larger skin areas.
- Advise people you obtain services from of your contact allergy.** This should include people like your pharmacist, doctor, hairdresser, florist, veterinarian, etc.
- Inform your employer if the source of your contact allergy is work related.** You should identify the specific source of the chemical and take the necessary steps to avoid further exposure. Protective wear may be adequate or you may need to make a change in your work activities. Both you and your employer benefit when the cause of your occupational dermatitis is eliminated.
- “Google” it.** The internet is an excellent source of ingredient information that can be searched by product, by company and by specific chemical. Some helpful independent internet links include:

www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factsheets.html (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; alphabetic list)

www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factssubj.html (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; subject list)

www.cosmeticsinfo.org (Cosmetic Industry Category Ingredient Database)

www.whatsinsidescjohnson.com (information on all S.C. Johnson product ingredients)

If you have any future contact dermatitis concerns or questions, please call the doctor's office.