

## Fragrance Mix II

(MX-25)

Your patch testing results indicate that you have a contact allergy to **Fragrance Mix II**. It is important that you familiarize yourself with this chemical and take steps to avoid coming in contact with it.

**What is Fragrance Mix II and where is it found?**

Fragrances can be found in most products, especially cosmetics, as they are used to add scent or flavor. Fragrance Mix II contains Lyral, Citral, Citronellol, Farnesol, Coumarin and Cinnamic Aldehyde; chemicals which are commonly used in perfumes, cosmetics, laundry detergents and personal hygiene products. Further research may identify additional product or industrial usages of this chemical.

**What else is Fragrance Mix II called?**

This chemical can be identified by different names, including:

<i>3,7-dimethyl-6-Octen-1-ol</i>	<i>Benzo-alpha-pyrone</i>	<i>Cis-o-Coumaric</i>	<i>Levo-citronellol</i>
<i>2-Benzopyrone</i>	<i>Benzo-alpha-pyrone</i>	<i>Cis/trans-3,7-Dimethyl-</i>	<i>Lemarome</i>
<i>2,6-Dimethyl-2-octen-8-ol</i>	<i>Beta-citronellol</i>	<i>2,6-octadienal</i>	<i>Tonka bean camphor</i>
<i>2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one</i>	<i>Cassia aldehyde</i>	<i>Citral A, B</i>	<i>Neral</i>
<i>2-Oxo-1,2-benzopyran</i>	<i>Cephrol</i>	<i>DL-Citronellol</i>	<i>Propenoic acid</i>
<i>2-Propenal-3-phenyl</i>	<i>Citronella</i>	<i>Geranial</i>	<i>Phenylacrolein</i>
<i>3,7-dimethyl-6-Octen-1-ol</i>	<i>Cinnamic aldehyde</i>	<i>Geranialdehyde</i>	<i>Rodinol</i>
<i>3-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-delta-lactone-2- Acid</i>	<i>Cinnamal</i>	<i>Lacto</i>	
	<i>Coumaric Acid</i>	<i>Lactone</i>	

This may not be a complete list as manufacturers introduce and delete chemicals from their product lines.

**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](http://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](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factssubj.html) (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; subject list)
  - [www.cosmeticsinfo.org](http://www.cosmeticsinfo.org) (Cosmetic Industry Category Ingredient Database)
  - [www.whatsinsidescjohnson.com](http://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.

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