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REVIEW

Allergic Contact Dermatitis to Plants: Understanding the Chemistry will Help our Diagnostic Approach

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PALABRAS CLAVE

Dermatitis de
contacto;
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 α -Metileno- γ -
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Quinonas;
Terpenos;
Fenoles

Abstract Allergic contact dermatitis due to plants is common. Potentially allergenic plants and plant products are found in many everyday environments, such as the home, the garden, the workplace, and recreational settings. By improving our knowledge of allergenic plant-derived chemical compounds, we will be better positioned to identify novel allergens. We review the most relevant chemical allergens that contribute to plant allergic contact dermatitis and propose a clinical classification system based on 5 major families of chemical sensitizers: α -methylene- γ -butyrolactones, quinones, phenol derivatives, terpenes, and miscellaneous structures (disulfides, isothiocyanates, and polyacetylenic derivatives). We also describe the different clinical pictures of plant allergic contact dermatitis and review currently available patch test materials. A better understanding of the specific allergens involved in plant allergic contact dermatitis will help to predict cross-reactivity between different plant species or families.

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Dermatitis alérgica por contacto con plantas. Entender las bases químicas ayudará al enfoque diagnóstico

Resumen La dermatitis alérgica por contacto debida a plantas es común. Se pueden encontrar plantas y productos vegetales potencialmente alérgicos en muchos entornos habituales como el hogar, el jardín, el lugar de trabajo y ambientes recreativos. Mejorando nuestro conocimiento de los compuestos químicos alérgicos derivados de plantas estaremos en una mejor posición para identificar alérgenos nuevos. Revisamos los alérgenos químicos que contribuyen de manera más relevante a la dermatitis alérgica por contacto por plantas y proponemos un sistema de clasificación clínica basado en 5 principales familias de sensibilizadores químicos: α -metileno- γ -butirolactonas, quinonas, derivados fenólicos, terpenos y estructuras misceláneas (disulfuros, isotiocianatos y derivados poliacetilénicos). Describimos también los diferentes cuadros clínicos de dermatitis alérgica por contacto por plantas y revisamos los materiales de pruebas

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epicutáneas actualmente disponibles. Un mejor entendimiento de los alérgenos específicos involucrados en la dermatitis alérgica por contacto por plantas ayudará a predecir reacciones cruzadas entre diferentes especies o familias de plantas.

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Introduction

Plants are living organisms belonging to the kingdom of Plantae that includes at least 300 000 species considering trees, herbs, bushes, grasses, vines, ferns, mosses and green algae. Although most plants are harmless to skin contact or ingestion, mild to serious adverse events are also well-recognized. Several cutaneous adverse reactions to plants such as non-immunological contact urticaria, irritant contact dermatitis, allergic contact dermatitis, photo-toxic contact dermatitis and photo-allergic contact dermatitis have been reported.

Allergic contact dermatitis is one of the most frequent cutaneous side effects in individuals exposed to plants. The study of the pathogenic mechanisms implicated in the development of allergic contact dermatitis to plants (ACDP) may be challenging. The large number of species, the diversity of chemical compounds that they contain and the simultaneous contact with more than one allergen may explain these difficulties.

A wide range of plants and plant allergens responsible for ACD have been identified and the different contact dermatitis triggers have often been classified according botanical criteria. These classifications are useful but do not allow predicting cross-reactivity among different species or families and require a botanical knowledge often cumbersome to physicians, dermatologists and allergologists. A possible classification of plant contact dermatitis according to the main chemical structures acting as allergens could be useful and may allow preventing future exposures to the responsible agent or its cross-reacting compounds that could be present in different species or families.

Our main objective is to review plant induced allergic contact dermatitis from the chemical point of view. The responsible plants are classified according their chemical allergens. Several families of chemical sensitizers causing different types of contact and photo-contact allergic dermatitis are reviewed (Table 1).

Plant Contact Dermatitis Classified by its Chemical Responsible Allergenic Structure

α -Methylene- γ -Butyrolactones

The α -methylene- γ -butyrolactones are part of a large and varied group of bioactive natural products widely present in plants. They have an α,β -unsaturated carbonyl system which allows the formation of covalent adducts with nucleophilic residues on diverse biomolecules which explains their high chemical reactivity. Most of them are of the sesquiterpene type (15 carbon atoms molecule) with an α -methylene group

directed exocyclically to the γ -lactone ring. They are classified into six main groups of sesquiterpene lactone (SQL) structures: guaianolide, pseudoguaianolide, xanthanolide, eremophilanolide, eudesmanolide and germacranolide (Fig. 1). They are the predominant allergens in the Compositae family as well as in other related plant families such as Jubulaceae, Magnoliaceae, Winteraceae, and Lauraceae.¹ The α -methylene- γ -butyrolactones can also be found as more simple structures in the Liliaceae (tulipaline A) and Alstroemeraceae families.

Asteraceae or Compositae Family

The Asteraceae/Compositae family also referred to as the aster, daisy or sunflower family, comprise the second largest family of flowering plants in the world. It includes more than 22 750 currently accepted species, spread across 1620 genera and 12 subfamilies. Over 200 species are important causes of contact dermatitis worldwide.^{2,3} This family presents a variety of edible plants, such as lettuce, chicory, dandelion, salsify, sunflower, scorzonera, artichoke and yacon. Many members are decorative flowers, such as chrysanthemums, gerbera, calendula, dendranthema, dahlias, and heleniums and many others are spread as common weeds. Also, species such as arnica, chamomile or feverfew are used medicinally. Asteraceae/Compositae can be recognized by its inflorescence consists of many tiny flowers clustered to form a flower head and subtended by an involucre.

SQLs are the predominant allergens although other compounds such as epoxythymol-diester and polyacetylenes may also be involved.⁴ SQLs are usually lipophilic, and are often located in the liquid-soluble part (oleoresin fraction) of the leaf, stem flower and possibly in the pollen.^{2,4,5} Although the mechanism of sensitization is unknown, several possibilities have been proposed: pollen or dry debris airborne transportation; direct and/or indirect contact with parts of the plant; as well as allergen inhalation or ingestion.^{4,6}

Some peculiar cutaneous eruptions caused by Asteraceae/Compositae family have been described. The pseudophotodermatitis pattern occurs almost exclusively in middle-aged men with a history of outdoor exposure, being rare in children and women, although further studies have suggested an equal sex distribution.^{6,7} Exposed areas of the face, V of neck, hands and forearms are typically involved. In addition, non-clear-cut sun exposed areas such as retroauricular regions ('Wilkinson's triangle'), eyelids, nasolabial folds and under the chin are also involved, allowing its differentiation from a true photo-related dermatitis.⁷ In hot regions, during summer months dry dead plants mate-

Table 1 Important plants causing Allergic Contact Dermatitis to skin.

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Distribution | Clinical Pattern | Allergen | Principal Use | Principal Affected Group |
|------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| <i>Compositae family</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Lactuca sativa</i> | Lettuce | Widely cultivated | Hands and forearms dermatitis | SQL (lactucin and lactucopicrin) | Food | Occupational: food handlers (salad makers, greengrocers and market gardeners) |
| <i>Cichorium endivia</i> | Endivie | Mediterranean area | Hand dermatitis | SQL | Food | Occupational: salad makers |
| <i>Chicorium intybus</i> | Chicoriy, Escarole | Native to west and central Europe. Naturalized in South Africa, Australia, Usa and South America | Hand dermatitis | SQL (lactucin and lactucopicrin) | Food | Occupational: greengrocers and market gardeners |
| <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> | Dandelion | Europe. Temperate regions including South Africa, USA and Australia | Pseudophotodermatitis, face dermatitis | SQL (taraxinic acid) | Medicinal herb | Domestic |
| <i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp. | Chrysanthemums spp. | Europe, Asia, Africa and America | Hand and face dermatitis | SQL (guaianolide) | Ornamental plants | Occupational: professional growers and florist |
| <i>Helenium autumnale</i> L. | Sneezeweed, Bitterweed | North America | Pseudophotodermatitis | SQL | Ornamental plant | Domestic |
| <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> | Marguerites | Europe, Asia, USA | Local dermatitis | SQL | Weed | Occupational: gardeners and florist |
| <i>Arnica montana</i> L. | Montain tobacco | Northern hemisphere-temperate zone | Local dermatitis | SQL (helenalin and its esters) | Medicinal herb | Domestic (usado en heridas) |

Table 1 (Continued)

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Distribution | Clinical Pattern | Allergen | Principal Use | Principal Affected Group |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|--|---------------------------|--|
| <i>Chamomilla recutita</i> | Chamomile | Europe | Oral swelling, arms and trunk dermatitis | SQL (desacetylmatricarin) | Medicinal herb | Domestic |
| <i>Tanacetum parthenium</i> | Feverfew | Europe | Pseudophotodermatitis | SQL (parthenin) | Medicinal herb | Domestic |
| <i>Ambrosia</i> spp. | Ragweeds | North America. Naturalized in Australia and India. | Pseudophotodermatitis | SQL | Weed | Male farmers |
| <i>Artemisia</i> spp. | Mugwort, Wormwood | Northern temperate regions | Pseudophotodermatitis | SQL | Weed/spice/medicinal herb | Domestic |
| <i>Arctotheca</i> | Capweed | Cape province, South Africa. Naturalized in Australia | Pseudophotodermatitis | SQL | Weed | Domestic |
| <i>Conyza bonariensis</i> | Fleabane, Horseweed | North and South America, Australia | Pseudophotodermatitis | SQL | Weed | Domestic |
| <i>Cynara scolymus</i> | Globe artichoke | Widely cultivated in Mediterranean regions and other temperate areas | Hand dermatitis | SQL (cynaropicrin) | Food | Occupational: pickers, market gardeners and flower arrangers |
| <i>Dittrichia viscosa</i> | Sticky elecampane, Stinkwort | Mediterranean regions, Australia | Pseudophotodermatitis | SQL (inuvicolide and 2-deacetoxyxanthinin) | Weed | Domestic: farm workers and gardeners |
| <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> | Congress grass. Carrot weed | Central and south America. Southwest USA. India | Pseudophotodermatitis | SQL (parthenin) | Weed | Adult male farmers |

Table 1 (Continued)

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Distribution | Clinical Pattern | Allergen | Principal Use | Principal Affected Group |
|--|-----------------|--|--|---|------------------------|--|
| <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | Yarrow | Europe (especially Britain) | Localized dermatitis, generalized dermatitis | SQL | Medicinal herb | Domestic |
| <i>Chamaemelum nobile</i> | Sweet chamomile | Europe | Localized dermatitis, anaphylaxis | SQL (nobilin) | Lawn plant, herbal tea | Domestic |
| <i>Dahlia cvs.</i> | Dahlia | Central America | Face, hand and arm dermatitis | SQL | Ornamental plant | Occupational: gardeners |
| <i>Inula helenium</i> | Elecampane | Continental Europe, Asia | Local dermatitis | SQL (alantolactone) | Medicinal herb | Domestic |
| <i>Jubulaceae family</i> <i>Frullania spp.</i> | | Worldwide, especially in temperate and sub-tropical forests | Pseudophotodermatitis | SQL (frullanolide) | Liverworts | Occupational: forestry workers |
| <i>Liliaceae family</i> <i>Tulipa spp.</i> | Tulip | Europe, Mediterranean region; Asia | Tulip fingers | α -Methylene- γ -butyrolactones (tulipalin A) | Ornamental plants | Occupational: bulb growers |
| <i>Alstroemeriaceae family</i> <i>Alstromeria</i> | Peruvian lily | Andean foothills esp Chile and Peru. Widely grown as a border perennial and for cut flower | Tulip fingers | α -Methylene- γ -butyrolactones (tulipalin A) | Ornamental plants | Occupational: florist |
| <i>Anacardiaceae family</i> <i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> | Poison ivy | Eastern Asia and North and South America | Linear array dermatitis | Urushiol | Weed | Domestic and occupational (out door workers) |

Table 1 (Continued)

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Distribution | Clinical Pattern | Allergen | Principal Use | Principal Affected Group |
|--|-----------------------|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i> | Western poison oak | West coast of North America | Linear array dermatitis | Urushiol | Weed | Domestic |
| <i>Toxicodendron toxicarium</i> | Eastern poison oak | South-eastern USA | Linear array dermatitis | Urushiol | Weed | Domestic |
| <i>Toxicodendron striatum</i> | Poison sumac | Central America and northern South America | Linear array dermatitis | Urushiol | Weed | Domestic |
| <i>Mangifera indica</i> L. | Mango | Eastern Asia, Bruma and regions of India | Face dermatitis, stomatitis | Urushiol | Food | Domestic |
| <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L. | Cashew nut tree | Northeaster Brazil. Tropical countries | Linear array dermatitis, stomatitis | Anacardic acids and cardol | Food, manufacturing of other products | Domestic |
| <i>Toxicodendron verniciflua</i> Stokes | Japanese lacquer tree | Japan and China | Local eczema | Urushiol | varnish | Domestic and lacquer workers |
| <i>Ginkgoaceae</i> family <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> L. | Ginkgo tree | China, Europe and temperate regions | Hand, face and arm dermatitis | Ginkgolic acid | Ornamental and food | Domestic |
| <i>Proteacea</i> family <i>Grevillea</i> spp. | Silk oak | Australia and southern USA | Linear array dermatitis | Pentadecylresorcinol, tridecylresorcinol | Ornamental | Domestic |
| <i>Primulaceae</i> family <i>Primula obconica</i> | Primula | China and Europe | Facial dermatitis with limb or hand dermatitis | Primin | Ornamental | Occupational: gardeners and florist |

Table 1 (Continued)

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Distribution | Clinical Pattern | Allergen | Principal Use | Principal Affected Group |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|---|--|----------------|--|
| <i>Rutaceae family</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Citrus lemon</i> | Lemon | Widely cultivated | Hand dermatitis | Geraniol, citral and α -limonene | Food | Food handlers |
| <i>Citrus sinensis</i> | Orange | Widely cultivated | Hand dermatitis | Geraniol, citral and α -limonene | Food | Food handlers |
| <i>Citrus aurantium</i> | Bergamot | Widely cultivated | Hand dermatitis | Geraniol, citral and α -limonene | Food | Food handlers |
| <i>Alliaceae family</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Allium sativum</i> | Garlic | Worldwide | Fingertip dermatitis | Diallyl disulfide | Food | Occupationa: food handlers |
| <i>Cruciferae family</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Raphanus sativus</i> | Radish | Worldwide | Hand dermatitis | Isothiocyanate | Food | Domestic |
| <i>Brassica oleracea</i> | Cabbage | Worldwide | Hand dermatitis | Isothiocyanate | Food | Domestic |
| <i>Brassica nigra</i> | Black mustard | Central and southern Europe | Variable, hand dermatitis, local dermatitis | Isothiocyanate | Food | Food handler |
| <i>Brassica oleracea v botrytis</i> | Caouliflower | Worldwide | Hand dermatitis | Isothiocyanate | Food | Plant grower |
| <i>Capparaceae family</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Capparis spinosa</i> | Caper bush | Mediterranean, extending to Asia | Local dermatitis | Isothiocyanate | Food | Domestic |
| <i>Araliaceae family</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Hedera helix</i> | Common ivy | Europe, North Africa and Asia | Linear array dermatitis | Falcarinol and didehydrofalcarinol | Weed | Domestic |
| <i>Apiaceae family</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Centella asiatica</i> | Asian pennywort | Asia | Local dermatitis | Madecassic acid, asiatic acid and asiaticoside | Medicinal herb | Domestic |
| <i>Daucus carota vars.</i> | Carrot | Temperate areas | Hand dermatitis | Falcarinol | Food | Occupational: canning factories workers |

SQL: sesquiterpene lactones.

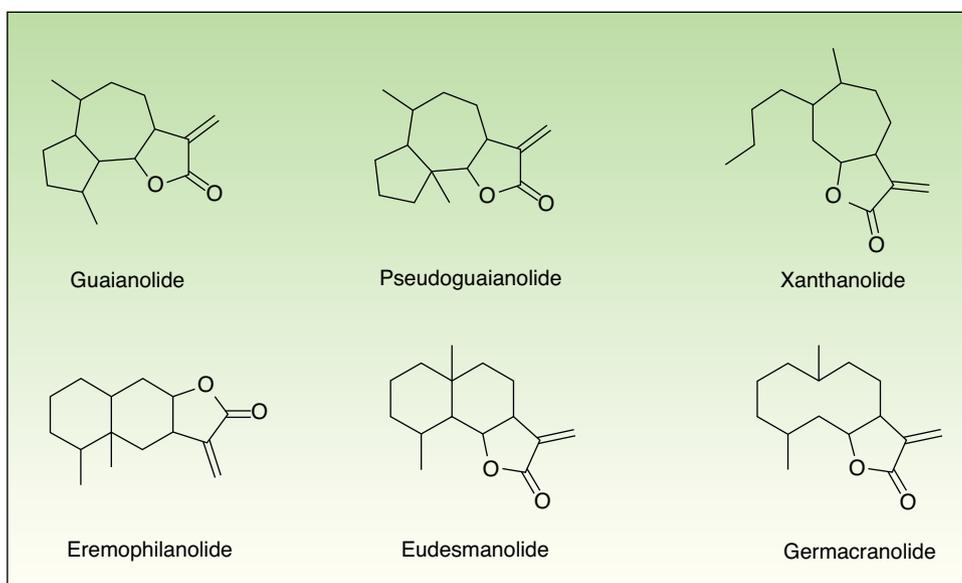


Figure 1 Chemical structures of main groups of sesquiterpene lactones.

rial contributes to this airborne pattern of dermatitis. In USA, many compositae weed, including ragweed (*Ambrosia* spp.), induce this clinical pattern often called "ragweed dermatitis" or "weed dermatitis" in regions where other composite weeds predominate, such as *Ambrosia*, *Artemisia*, *Helenium*, and *Iva* species.^{9,10} A similar pattern was described in Australia where it is known as "bush dermatitis" due to species such as *Arctotheca*, *Cassini*, *Conyza*, *Cynara* and *Dittrichia*^{11,12} and also in India where it is called "parthenium dermatitis" being the offending plant the *Parthenium hysterophorus* L.^{13,14} Although this environmental conditions are not normally encountered in the temperate regions of Europe, some isolated reports of airborne dermatitis ("ragweed dermatitis") induced by feverfew (*Tanacetum parthenium* (L.) Sch. Bip.), chicory and lettuce, liverworts of the genus *Frullania*, and the chrysanthemums^{1,6,9} have exceptionally been reported.

A second special clinical pattern was described as atopic eczema-like eruption. Compositae allergy may be manifested as a generalized eczematous eruption with primarily flexural involvement. Although it most commonly occurs in elderly men in rural areas, cases in children have also been reported.^{4,15} An erythrodermic exfoliative pattern classically induced by weed *Parthenium hysterophorus* L. was also described. This plant was accidentally introduced in the west coast of India in contaminated seed wheat. Several thousands of cases of allergic contact dermatitis occurred, some of them fatal.¹⁶

Hand eczema is more frequent in women working in gardening after contact with weeds. A palmar distribution often predominates.¹⁷ Hand dermatitis is also associated with handling lettuce.^{18,19} Dermatitis confined to one or more localized areas such as facial dermatitis secondary to steaming chamomile tea or hand and arm dermatitis from herbal compresses²⁰ has rarely been reported. Oral swelling, perianal pruritus and dermatitis of the trunk and arms were described in a sensitized drunk chamomile tea patient.²⁰ Stomatitis and throat swelling have occurred in some patients after eating lettuce and endivia.²¹ In one

single patient erythema multiforme was reported to develop after patch testing.²²

A rare chronic and disabling eczematous photodermatitis known as chronic actinic dermatitis (CAD), photosensitive dermatitis and actinic reticuloid has been linked to the ACD to compositae. A high incidence of allergic contact dermatitis to one or more allergens has been found among patients with CAD,²³ and sesquiterpene lactones are commonly identified as allergens. It is thought that about 20%–75% of patients sensitized to Asteracea (Compositae) have some degree of photosensitivity. Thus, the progressive evolution of ACD to sesquiterpene lactones towards CAD has been postulated, but its origin is still unknown.

Patch Test

No ideal patch testing material to study Compositae induced dermatitis exists. Compositae family includes more than 1350 SQLs and almost 50% of them are potential contact allergens.² SQLs with slight differences in molecular structure, may cause true cross-reactions, while identical SQLs from different species may be responsible of false cross-reactions. SQLs are not exclusive from the Compositae family and frequently show cross-reactions with other plant families. Because the concentration of SQLs shows seasonal and geographic variations and as cross-reactions between different species are not complete, when a patient is not tested with the relevant plants, the diagnosis may be easily overlooked.

Fresh plants or plant extracts should not be patch tested as they are. This procedure may cause severe contact reactions and can also elicit active sensitization. False positive irritant reactions or false negative results caused by low content of allergens (degradation products) can also occur.

In 1986, Benezra and Epstein developed the "sesquiterpene lactone mix" (SL mix) a non-sensitizing and seldom irritant mixture of three of the six main structural groups of sesquiterpene lactones (alantolactone, costunolide and dehydrocostuslactone of eremophilanolide, germacranolide and guaianolide group) (Fig. 2). This mixture

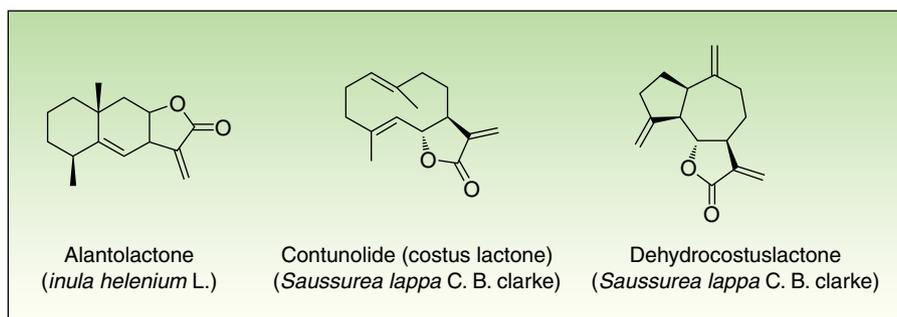


Figure 2 Structures of alantolactone, dehydrocostuslactone and costunolide, constituents of the SL mix test material.

allows to identify about 60% of SQL sensitization cases²⁴ and was included in the European baseline series.¹⁷ Other studies^{19,25–27} reported different percentages, which can partly be explained by phyto-geographical variations and the diversity of SQL structures.²⁸ An alternative preparation, the Compositae mix, based on a mixture of plant extracts (arnica, yarrow, tansy, German chamomile and feverfew), detects a higher proportion of the cases, however, it may be irritant and cause patch test sensitization.²⁹

Dandelion and feverfew extracts, together or individually, also appear to be more useful than the SL mix.^{30,31} Other blends have been proposed, such as a mixture of *Achillea millefolium* L., *Chamaemelum nobile* All., *Helianthus annuus* L., *Tagetes minuta* L., and *Tanacetum vulgare* L. as well as extracts mixtures of arnica, German chamomile, feverfew, tansy, and yarrow.²⁷

Jubulaceae Family (Liverworts). Liverworts are non-vascular plants with a bryophyte life cycle. They comprise four genera: Frullania accounts for nearly 800 species, Jubula 15, whereas Steerea and Neohattoria are both montypic. These plants are often epiphytes growing on trunks and branches of trees or shrubs presenting a worldwide distribution, being rare common in tropical and subtropical regions and rare in frigid climates. They are often resistant to desiccation and direct light. Jubula species are largely confined to damp shaded rock surfaces.

At least 11 species of Frullania have been described as responsible of allergic contact dermatitis.³² *Frullania dilatata* (L.) Dum. and *Frulanina tamarisci* (L.) Dum. have been frequently incriminated in Europe. Cases of allergic contact dermatitis were also described in the British Columbia (Canada), the Pacific North-West of the United States, and in the South-West of France.

The most important allergen is frullanolide,^{33–35} an α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone sesquiterpene from the eudesmanolide structural group. Other α -methylene- γ -butyrolactones have been reported as sensitizers such as oxyfrullanolide 5, cis-b-cyclocotunolide 6 and eremo-frullanolide 7.^{35–37} *Frullania dilatata* (L.) Dum. contains exclusively the D- or (+)-enantiomer of frullanolide while *Frullania tamarisci* (L.) Dum. exclusively yields the L- or (–)-enantiomer.³⁶ Both enantiomers are sensitizers, and in guinea pigs the stereospecificity of sensitization to one enantiomer has been demonstrated^{36,37} (Fig. 3).

Sensitization to Frullania can occur by direct handling of trees or by airborne through volatilization of its small particles, especially during warm weather or

by the action of chainsaws.^{34,35} Forester workers often suffer from “woodcutter’s eczema” and domestic allergy can be presented in people who use lobe-leaved trees as firewoods. Exposed areas of skin are typically affected, with an “airborne” pattern on the face and the V of the neck. This clinical pattern can mimic a photosensitivity pattern but involving shaded areas such as the eyelids and nasolabial folds. The hands may become edematous, with involvement of finger webs but often sparing of the palms. Exceptional involvement of the genitalia and intertriginous folds has also been reported.³⁸

Patch Test

Testing the patient with small pieces of Frullania is associated with a high risk of active sensitization. The SQL mix only detects about 1% of allergic reactions to Frullania. The frullanolide mix, a racemic mixture of (+)- and (–)-frullanolide at 0.01%, 0.033% and 0.1% in petrolatum³⁹ is a safe and not sensitizing test, but only shows a 0.35% of positive reactions.

Testing the patient with small pieces of Frullania is associated with a high risk of active sensitization, however, it could be used if there is high clinical suspicion. Frullanolide mix, a racemic mixture of (+)- and (–)-frullanolide at 0.01%, 0.033% and 0.1% in petrolatum³⁹ has been used in several clinical trials proving to be a safe and not sensitizing test, but with a lower sensitivity than the SQL mix. Therefore the allergen of choice in this cases is SQL mix, even though it only detects 1% of the allergic reactions to Frullania.

Cross-reactions with botanically unrelated plants that contain similar allergens, e.g. *Laurus nobilis* L.,³⁵ *Magnolia grandiflora* L.⁴⁰ and several Compositae may also occur.^{32,41,42}

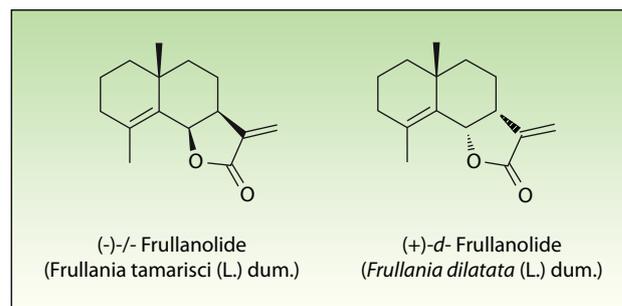


Figure 3 Chemical structures of D-(+)- and L-(–)-frullanolide.

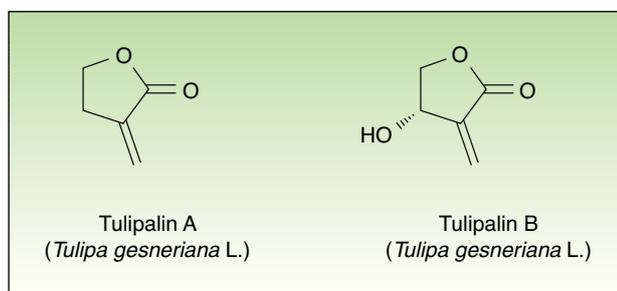


Figure 4 Chemical structures of tulipalin A and B.

Liliaceae. Tulip genus which comprises 109 species of showy flowers is the most important genus of the Liliaceae family. A number of species and many hybrid cultivars are growing in gardens, used as pot plants or as fresh cut flowers. Most cultivars of tulip are derived from *Tulipa gesneriana*. Professional bulb growers, bulb collectors, sorters and packers are particularly at risk of contact dermatitis.

Tulip bulbs contain several glucosides including tuliposides A and B, which are weakly allergenic but are rapidly hydrolysed to tulipalin A and B. Tulipalin A appears to be the main sensitizer in clinical practice⁴³ although tulipalin B also causes sensitization in guinea pigs⁴⁴ (Fig. 4). Flowers, leaves and stems possess higher concentrations of tuliposide A than the bulbs; but sensitivity can develop from contact with any portion of the plant, although most of the cases occur in bulb growers who are continuously handling the bulbs. Contact with airborne allergens, although infrequent has also been reported.⁴⁵

The most common presentation is a combined allergic and irritant hand dermatitis known as "tulip fingers". It is characterized by a painful, subungual and periungual erythematous-squamous, sometimes erosive lesions involving the fingertips, particularly the first and second fingers of the dominant hand.⁴⁶ There may be fissures, suppuration and hyperkeratosis. The dermatitis may extend to the adjacent skin and rarely may involve distant areas or even give rise to a diffuse dermatitis.^{45,47} The dust in tulip sheds may induce conjunctivitis, rhinitis and asthma. Reaginic responses to tulip antigens can also occur.⁴⁷

Alstroemeriaceae. These species have a cluster of tuberous roots and produce leafy stems, bearing one to several brightly colored flowers. Several species are found in special collections and only two species are widely distributed and produced: *Alstroemeria aurantiaca* D. Don, with orange flowers, who grows as a border plant, particularly in cottage gardens, and *Alstroemeria ligtu* (Peruvian lilies) which give rise to numerous colors, mostly in shades of lilac and pink, with darker veins and mottling on the petals (Fig. 5). They grow in Holland, South America, USA and Australia. Tulipalin A, the same allergen of the Liliaceae family, is the main responsible sensitizer, being found mainly in the petals and stem. The rate of sensitization for tulipalin A can exceed 50% in workers of *Alstroemeria* cultivation.⁴⁸

Dermatitis most commonly affects florist who strip off the leaves manually and are therefore exposed to the broken plant with a high risk of allergic contact dermatitis. The lesions, in contrast to the "tulip finger dermatitis", can be more severe and tend to involve the fingertips of all digits of both hands. Occasionally, the clinical pattern can be very



Figure 5 Alstroemeriaceae.

similar to that produced by the garlic clove (but in a bilateral and symmetric distribution).⁴⁹ Workers who cut the flowers often show palm eczema.⁵⁰⁻⁵⁵ Airborne dermatitis⁵⁶ and post-inflammatory depigmentation have rarely been reported.⁵⁷ False positive responses due to a primary irritant reactions may also occur.⁵⁸

Patch testing Liliaceae and Alstroemeriaceae

Patch test with short ether extract of the leaves and petals as well as direct testing with them is not recommended because of the high risk of active sensitization.⁵⁸ Since pure tulip allergen is not readily available, patch tests may be performed with outermost bulb scales, after removal of the brown skin. To obviate dependence on seasonal supplies, extracts may be prepared from bulbs which have been tested for allergenicity.⁵⁹

Several ways of performing patch testing have been recommended. A 96% ethanol extract of tulip bulbs or an extract prepared by shaking fresh bulbs for 90 min in acetone (80% in water) using 1% of this extract in 70% ethanol was recommended by Hjorth et al.⁵⁹ A methanol extract of the fresh petal or leaf/stem material in petrolatum at a 0.001% concentration was recommended by Hausen et al.⁵⁸ A 6-tuliposide A at 0.01% or an α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone at 0.0001% in ethanol was proposed by Santucci et al.⁵¹

Patients with allergic contact dermatitis to *Alstroemeria* generally cross-react to tulip extracts.^{57,60} No cross-reactions between the sesquiterpene lactones and tulipalin A, have been reported (even though considering that both contain an α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone in the lactone ring⁶¹).

Phenol and Derivates

This is a group of mono- or dihydroxybenzene derivatives of phenol, catechol, resorcinol or salicylic acid with a long alkyl or alkenyl carbon side chain. Mixtures of catechols with alk(en)yl side chains are also known as urushiol and are the main allergens in the toxicodendron genus. Phenols, resorcinols, and salicylic acid with alk(en)yl side chains are called cardanol, grevillol and ginkgolic acid, respectively and are the main allergic contact sensitizers in the Anacardiaceae, Ginkgoaceae and Proteaceae family respectively. They are very good examples of prohapten, that is, non-electrophilic

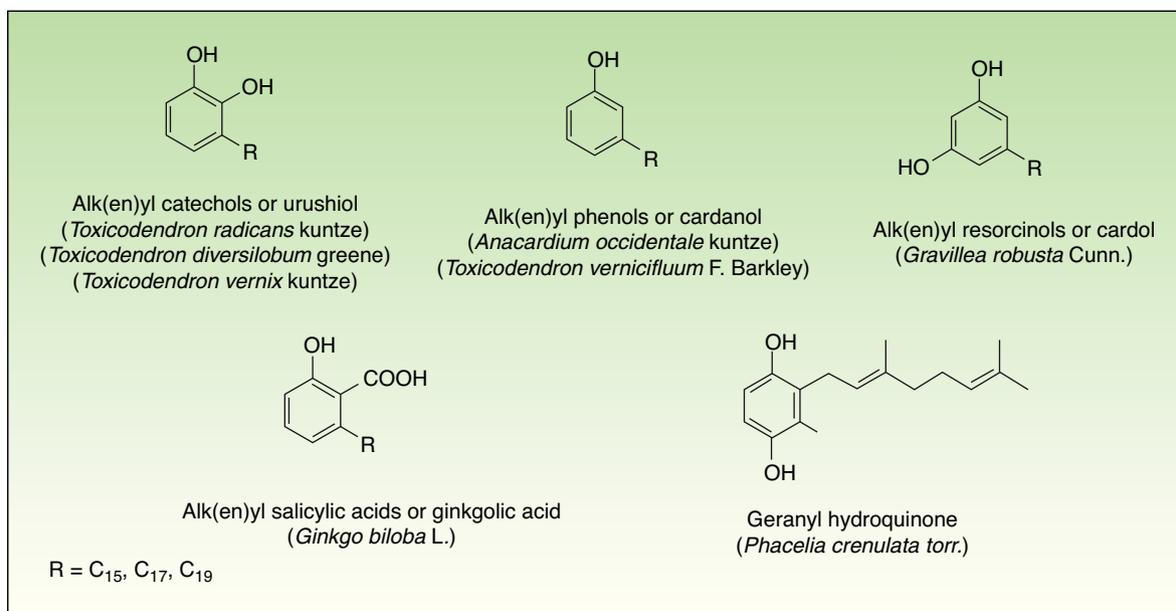


Figure 6 General structures of sensitizing alk(en)yl aromatic derivatives.

substances which have to undergo a chemical transformation, like oxidation, to give the active substance. Thus, many phenolic derivatives are metabolized into ortho-quinones or para-quinones, which are strong electrophiles⁶² (Fig. 6).

Anacardiaceae

The Anacardiaceae family also known as the “cashew family” or the “sumac family” is a very wide family of flowering plants. This family includes about 70 genera and 650 species of evergreen deciduous trees, shrubs, and woody vines. These plants are native from tropical and subtropical areas of the world, but some species occurs in temperate regions too. Members of the Anacardiaceae plant family that are important in dermatology include: the Toxicodendron genus, (common poison ivy, poison oak, poison sumac), *Mangifera indica* L. (mango), *Toxicodendron vernicifluum* (lacquer tree) and *Anacardium occidentale* L. (cashew nut).

Toxicodendron Genus

Toxicodendron is the most allergenic genus of this family. It includes the poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans* Kuntze) and subspecies such as *T. radicans* Kuntze var. *rydbergii* Erskine), the poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum* Greene and *Toxicodendron toxicarium* Gillis), and the poison sumac (*Toxicodendron striatum* Kuntze, *T. vernix* Kuntze) complexes. These genera are the main causes of allergic contact dermatitis in the United States and approximately 50%–70% of the population seems to be sensitized.⁶³

Occupational contact dermatitis to poison ivy is an important cause of occupational disability and contributes significantly to the monetary expense of the health system in the United States. Wilderness, rural and outdoor activities as well as outdoor occupations related to agriculture, forestry, and fire fighting, are at high risk of sensitization.⁶⁴

The poison ivy dermatitis is generally unknown in Europe. The plants can be recognized by its compound leaves, with three or more smaller leaflets. Flowers and fruit arise in the angle between the leaf and the twig. The leaf stalk also leaves a “U”- or “V”-shaped scar after it falls off.⁶⁵

The pentadecylcatechols, consisting of 1, 2-dihydroxy benzenes with a 15-atom side chain in the third position (3-pentadecylcatechol), also called urushiols are the sensitizers in the Toxicodendron plants. Urushiols are colorless or slightly⁶⁴ yellow in their natural state, but they oxidize, polymerize and turn black when exposed to air. Urushiol is found in the stems, roots, leaves and skin of the fruits of these plants and also on fomites, where it retains its antigenic potential in the dry state indefinitely.⁶⁶ Young leaves contain greater amount of urushiol than the older ones.⁶⁷

Contact dermatitis primarily results from the direct contact with the oleoresin obtained from a portion of a bruised or injured plant. However, contamination and re-exposure to the antigen may occur, being the most important reservoirs the fingernails, clothing, animals, garden tools or firewood.^{10,68} Contact dermatitis usually appears within 2–4 days, however it may appear as late as 2 weeks after the history of contact. It is characterized by intense pruritus and an erythematous reaction followed by the appearance of multiple papules and vesiculo-bullous lesions in a linear distribution (Fig. 7). The face, neck, and genitalia are commonly affected and usually show intense oedema. The dermatitis has a self-limiting course, lasting approximately 1–2 weeks, but can last up to 6 weeks.⁶⁴

Other clinical presentations include erythema multiforme-like reactions,⁶⁹ exanthematous and urticarial eruptions, and even renal damage that, may occur after accidental, medicinal or alimentary ingestion.^{70,71} Stomatitis and anal itch have been described after chewing the leaves or secondary to hyposensitization treatments. The “black spot poison ivy dermatitis” is a rare and very



Figure 7 Erythematous linear arrays and erythema multiforme-like lesions on right elbow after contact with poison ivy.

special condition, consisting of asymptomatic black lesions on the skin that cannot be washed off. These lesions are followed by subsequent pruritic papules and have been mistaken for melanoma in several cases.⁷²

Patch Test

The plant oleoresin diluted 1:10 in acetone may be used for patch testing. The pure synthetic antigen, 3-pentadecylcatechol, may also be used in various dilutions, but is not readily available and probably does not contain all the antigenic materials of the poison ivy oleoresin.⁷³

Mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) is a fruit found in eastern Asia, Burma and regions of India which has been widely cultivated throughout the world, in particularly Hawaii, Florida, Mexico and Central America.

The responsible allergens are three resorcinols derivatives: heptadecadienylresorcinol, heptadecenylresorcinol and pentadecylresorcinol.⁷⁴ They are found in stems, leaves, and peel, but not in the fruit juice that may be drunk by sensitized persons. Allergic contact dermatitis occurs after touching the fruit with the peel intact. Dermatitis can be limited to vesicles at the commissures of the mouth but it usually affects the entire perioral area, and it may affect the buccal mucosa and face. The hands can carry allergen to the eyes and neck, and these eruptions sometimes become generalized. Some rare cases of systemic contact dermatitis have also been reported after ingestion by people previously sensitized by contact.⁷⁵ Climbing the tree can result in allergic dermatitis due to the content of urushiol in the leaves and bark of the tree. Symptoms of wheezing have also been reported, presumably due to an immediate hypersensitivity reaction.

Patch test: Leaves bark but not fruit extracts could be used to demonstrate contact allergy. There is not a standardized procedure and a possible active sensitization should be taken into account. Cross hypersensitivity between the allergens of mango and the Anacardiaceae and Ginkgoaceae families has been reported.⁷⁴

Cashew nut tree (*Anacardium occidentale* L.) is a small tree native to northeastern Brazil but is harvested now in most tropical countries. The tree produces a kidney shaped fruit (cashew nut) that grows at the end of the accessory fruit called the cashew apple. The cashew nuts are

composed of an internal kernel and a double-layered outer shell. Between the two layers of the shell irritant and allergenic oil is found. The nuts are used in the food industry as a substitute for almonds. The oil obtained from the nut shells (cashew nut shell liquid) is used in manufacturing various products. Friction dust is used for brake linings and clutch facings, epoxy resins, paints, varnishes, and foundry core oil as well as insecticides to control mosquito larvae and schistosomiasis vectors.

Anacardic acid (a mixture of 2-carboxyl-3-alkyl phenols) and cardol (a mixture of 5-alkyl resorcinols such as 5-pentadecadienylresorcinol), are the most important allergens.³⁶ Any part of the cashew tree, except the roasted nut, can induce dermatitis⁷⁶ however allergic contact dermatitis is generally caused by direct contact with the oil. Topical contact with the oil can induce the same type of reaction seen in individuals exposed to poison ivy.⁷⁷ Oral ingestion can lead to stomatitis and pruritus ani⁷⁸ and even to widespread dermatitis with flexural accentuation, typically distributed on the extremities, groin, and buttocks. This eruption occurs generally from 1 to 3 days after ingestion of raw cashew nuts contaminated with allergenic oil.⁷⁹ Dermatitis, resulting from sensitized children handling and playing with the nuts, has been reported.⁸⁰ Improperly shelled cashew nuts caused an outbreak of perioral and more generalized dermatitis in Pennsylvania.⁸¹

Patch test: There is not a standardized patch test recommendation for cashew nut oil, although a 30% in pet. concentration has been occasionally used.⁸² The occurrence of cross-sensitivity between the urushiols of the poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans* Kuntze) and the cashew nut allergen has long been recognized.^{83,84}

***Toxicodendron verniciflua* Stokes (Japanese lacquer tree)** is an indigenous tree of Japan and China. From its trunk yields a milky juice, which on contact with air darkens and becomes a durable lacquer used as varnish on furniture, floors, tea pots, rifle stocks, canes, wooden toilet seats and ornaments. All plant parts as well as lacquered objects can trigger an allergic phytodermatitis, even after many years.⁸⁵ The allergens are also urushiols, but they differ from poison ivy's by the positions of the double bonds on the 15-carbon side chain at positions 8, 11 and 13 instead of 8, 11 and 14 positions in poison ivy's urushiols.⁸⁶

Clinical features are variable, according to the mode and sites of contact, and the degree of sensitivity. The most common is an inflammatory reaction and erythema at the site of contact with the varnish, however more extensive persistent and severe cases have been described.⁸⁷ Dermatitis of the face induced by burning logs from lacquer trees has also been reported.⁸⁸

Patch test: Previous experience is scarce and there is any special protocol and general recommendation for plants should be follow. Patients allergic to poison ivy usually cross-react to Japanese lacquer tree urushiol.⁸⁶

Ginkgoaceae Family

Ginkgo biloba L., the ginkgo tree, is the only representative of this family and is regarded as one of the world's oldest surviving tree species. Originating in southeastern China 200 million years ago, it was introduced to Europe

during the early 18th century, and now it grows in temperate regions throughout the world. Contact dermatitis from the ginkgo tree is not due to its leaves but to its malodorous fruit exclusively borne in female trees.

The alkylphenols (anacardic or ginkgolic acids, cardols and cardanols) have been identified as the potential allergens. Ginkgolic acid 1, the most important allergen, is found mainly in the fruit, but can also be detected in Ginkgo leaves.⁸⁹ Allergic reactions seem to occur only with open fruit extruding pulp. Handling the intact fruit is not harmful to sensitive persons.⁹⁰

Contact dermatitis occurs especially in East Asians, who enjoy eating the “nuts” (seed kernels), and manipulate the seeds to remove the fleshy pulp and obtain the kernels. Pruritic, edematous and erythematous plaques with papules or vesicles appear on the hands, face, arms and anywhere the seed pulp is spread. Ingestion may also cause stomatitis and anal pruritus.⁹¹ While reactions are uncommon in the West, a small epidemic occurred among a group of schoolgirls who stomped upon fallen fruit. They developed a streaky, vesicular dermatitis on their legs, similar that poison ivy contact dermatitis.⁹²

Patch Test

Ginkgo fruit pulp 1–10 in acetone is recommended for patch testing,⁹¹ avoiding irritancy at this concentration, whereas the fruit pulp itself is strongly irritant.^{92,93}

Proteaceae Family

The Proteaceae family comprises 1050 species in 62 genera and is found predominantly in the tropics. The most important genus of this family is the genus *Grevillea* which is made up of approximately 360 species, most native of Australia, where they range from low shrubs to forest trees. A number of different *Grevillea* species and hybrids, specially of the eugrevillea section, appear to cause allergic contact dermatitis.⁹⁴ The most important species are *Grevillea robusta* Cunn, also known as silky oak or silver oak and *Grevillea* x Robyn Gordon a natural hybrid between *Grevillea banksii* R. Br. and *Grevillea bipinnatifida* R. Br. which is perhaps the most important plant in this genus from human health perspective and probably represent the most common cause of plant-induced dermatitis in Australia.⁹⁵

The allergens appear to be different between the species and among their hybrids. The allergens of *G. robusta* are 5-tridecylresorcinol (grevillol), 5-pentadecylresorcinol and 5-pentadecenylresorcinol. *Grevillea banksii* R. Br. shows the resorcinol derivative pentadecylresorcinol. Others long carbon chain alkenyl resorcinol are also the haptens in *Grevillea* Robyn Gordon.⁹⁶

Contact with the wild and cultivated tree, especially with the flowers, as well as with objects made with its wood, induces a bullous eruption similar to that caused by poison ivy and poison oak (*Toxicodendron* spp.).⁹⁷ *Grevillea* poisoning was described among men who cut the fallen trees and developed a severe bullous contact reaction.⁹⁸

Patch Test

The 0.1% ethanol extract of *Grevillea* flower in petrolatum has been used to patch test. Because the allergens

of *Grevillea* are related chemically with the *Toxicodendron* genus cross-sensitivity can be seen. Patients who are known to be sensitive to *Toxicodendron* should avoid *Grevillea* species contact and vice versa.

Quinones

This is a group of (poly)cyclic organic compounds with at least one six-membered unsaturated ring to which two oxygen atoms are bonded as carbonyl groups (–C=O). They represent oxidized forms of ortho- or para-diphenol. They are strong electrophiles substances that easily react with the nucleophilic groups of proteins, acting then as strong haptens.

The most important allergens are benzoquinones or naphthoquinones. At high concentrations, they are primary irritants. They are the main sensitizers present in tropical woods as well as in some families of plants, among them the Primulaceae family being the most important.

Primulaceae

Primulaceae is a wide family of flowering plants with about 1000 species in 24 genera. Despite its large number of specimens and cosmopolitan distribution only *Primula* spp. presents a common dermatological hazard. *Primula* was exported from China to England in the year 1880. Their beautiful flowers, long flowering period and their ease of care, helped a quick introduction into Europe, with less success in America. For a number of years *Primula obconica* Hanse was the most common cause of plant-induced contact dermatitis in Europe, however since the introduction of primin-free *P. obconica* Hanse into the European market, its incidence has declined.⁹⁹ Other species of *Primula* are reported to be allergenic, such as *P. auricula* L., *P. denticulata* Sm. and *P. vulgaris* Huds, and vary widely in their allergen content.^{100–102}

The primin (2-methoxy-6-*n*-pentyl-*p*-benzoquinone) is the major allergen of primrose dermatitis, a quinone formed by oxidation of its biosynthetic precursor miconidin (Fig. 8), however other allergens such as primetin (a flavone),¹⁰³ and miconidin (2-methoxy-6-pentyl-1,4-dihydroxybenzene)¹⁰⁴ has also been suggested. Primin is contained in the terminal cells of the microscopic glandular hairs on the surface of the leaves, stems and flowers. The allergen content of the plant varies considerably, depending on season, the number hours of sunshine, the method of cultivation, and the horticultural variety, which explains the striking seasonal variation in its allergenicity, being greatest in the summer and lower in winter months.

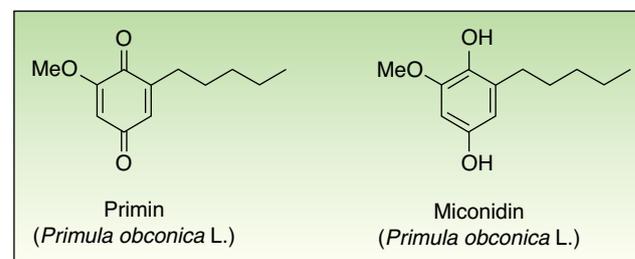


Figure 8 Chemical structures of primin and miconidin.

Sensitization to *P. obconica* Hance can occur by direct contact with plants or by indirect contact, e.g. via handshakes, door handgrips or paper fibers. Primin can be released through pollen or small dust particles, causing an air-borne allergic contact dermatitis in some sensitized patients.¹⁰⁵

Dermatitis most commonly occurs in elderly women and a variety of cutaneous reactions have been described: Facial dermatitis, alone or combined with limb dermatitis and hand dermatitis.^{42,106,107} Eruptions vary from linear to erythematous papules, vesicles and bullae, and to erythema-multiforme and lichen planus like lesions.¹⁰⁸⁻¹¹³ Few cases of airborne dermatitis and^{111,114,115} facial eruption mimicking herpes simplex¹¹⁶ as well as one case presenting as vitiligo¹¹⁷ have also been reported.

In order to reduce the incidence of allergic primin contact dermatitis, a primin-free *Primula obconica* Hance was developed.¹¹⁸ Although its introduction reduced significantly the cases of among cultivars, it still remains as an important contact allergen, justifying its maintenance in the standard series.

Patch Test

Primin 0.01% in petrolatum is included in the European baseline series.

Terpenes

The terpenes represent a large class of hydrocarbon compounds, produced by a wide variety of plants, particularly the Conifers. They are the main components of most of the essential oils.

The terpenes are composed biosynthetically by units of isoprene, which has the molecular formula C_5H_8 . Chemically, terpenes are multiples of isoprene units, $(C_5H_8)_n$ where "n" is the number of linked units. The terpenes are classified by the number of isoprene units included in the complete molecule: hemiterpenes (a single isoprene unit), monoterpenes (two isoprene units, e.g. limonene, pinene and 3-carene), sesquiterpenes (three isoprene units), diterpenes (four isoprene units) and so on. Terpenes by themselves are not sensitizers because they lack of electrophilic properties necessary to bind covalently to skin proteins. They act as prehaptenes and need a chemical transformation in order to become true haptens.

Turpentine, a variable mixture of numerous terpenoid compounds, is one of the most important terpene representatives. The turpentine is obtained from the oleoresin of various pine species. Turpentine could easily auto oxidize into hydroperoxides (3-carene, α -pinene and β -pinene) and these later can evolve into ketones and aldehydes which are excellent electrophilic substances. Another important example of sensitizing terpene is colophony. Colophony is the residue left after distilling off the volatile oil from the oleoresin obtained from *Pinus sylvestris* L. and other species (Fig. 9).

Rutaceae

This family includes 900 species in 150 genera which are found in tropical and temperate regions especially in

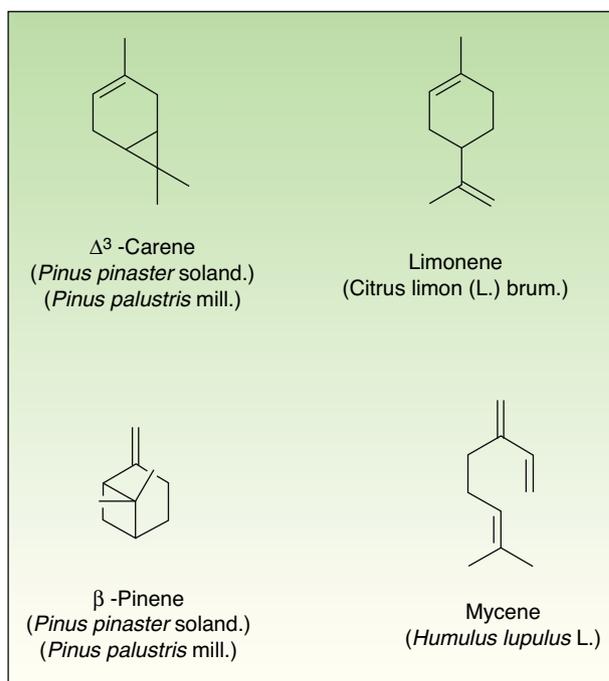


Figure 9 Chemical structures of some terpenes.

southern Africa and Australia. Is an important cause of phototoxic reactions although some cases of ACD of the citrus genus have also been reported.

Citrus Genus

Twelve species are native to southern China, south-east Asia and Indo-Malaysia; however, with the aim of achieving greater fruits, with more juice, better taste and lack of seeds, numerous other species have emerged from various artificial crosses. The most common species are *Citrus sinensis* L. (orange), *Citrus aurantium* L. (Bergamot) and *Citrus Limon* L. Burm. Fil. (lemon). Besides its use in the food industry, citrus used to carry out aromatic oils from the flowers and fur, used in perfumery and in the manufacture of soaps and cosmetics.

Allergic contact dermatitis to citrus fruits is unusual and hand dermatitis has been described in food handlers.¹¹⁹ The potential sensitizers include geraniol, citral and a the hydroperoxide derivative of α -limonene¹²⁰ which are usually included in fragrances and its mechanism of sensitization is nowadays a source of research.

Patch Test

Although oxidized limonene is available as commercial allergen to be patch tested at 3% in petrolatum (from Chemotechnique). A being multicenter study directed by Ann Therese Karlberg from Gothenborg, Sweden with oxidized limonene and linalol is currently performed. A recommended patch test is not still available.

Miscellaneous Structures

Examples of such natural products are Disulfides (Alliaceae), isothiocyanates (Cruciferae) and polyacetylenic derivatives

as phenylisothiocyanate, are probably less immunologically reactive and have a greater potential for irritation.

Cruciferae (Cabbage or Mustard Family, Brassicaceae) and Capparaceae Family

The Brassicaceae family contains about 3200 species in 375 genera. It includes several important vegetables, such as cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* L.), cauliflower (*B. oleracea* L. v. *botrytis*), radish (*Raphanus sativus* L.), horse radish (*Armoracia rusticana* P.Gaertn., B.Mey. & Scherb), turnip (*Brassica campestris* L.) and mustard (*Brassica nigra* (L.) W.D.J. Koch). The Capparaceae, regarded as the tropical relative of the mustard family, comprises some 650 species of small trees and shrubs in 30 genera. The most important representative of this family is *Capparis spinosa* L., or caper bush, a shrub with grayish oval leaves and showy white-pink flowers with several prominent stamens that is better known for the edible bud and fruit which are usually consumed pickled.

Several species contain thioglucosides, which are broken down enzymatically, in the presence of water, to isothiocyanates, potent irritants, which appear to be also the most important allergens. Contact dermatitis from these plants can be both irritant and allergic,^{136,137} being its potential irritancy capacity high and its allergic contact dermatitis rare.

Allergic contact dermatitis is more commonly seen in food handlers. *Raphanus sativus* L. induced an acute vesiculo-bullous dermatitis of both palms in a waitress who chopped them.¹³⁵ Cabbages provoked occupational contact dermatitis¹³⁸ and cabbage juice can produce positive patch test reactions in patients with hand dermatitis suspected to have been caused by vegetables.¹³⁹ *Brassica nigra* induced an allergic contact dermatitis due to mustard powder in a salad maker¹³⁷ and *Brassica oleracea* v. *Botrytis* (cauliflower) induced a hand eczema in a plant grower.¹⁴⁰ *Capparis spinosa* L. induced an acute vesiculo-bullous allergic contact dermatitis in a woman who applied a wet compress of the minced leaves and fruits to her arm.¹⁴¹

Patch test: Isothiocyanates present in these plants are usually primary irritants, and they can be tested at a concentration of 0.05% in petrolatum. As the irritancy of mustard oil tends to overshadow its allergic potential, positive patch test with mustard can be difficult to interpret.¹³⁵

Polyacetylenic Derivates

The polyacetylenes are a group of chemically reactive and biologically active compounds with a carbon-carbon triple bond or alkynyl functional group. They can be found in seven families of plants, and the majority has been isolated from the closely related plant families Araliaceae and Apiaceae. The polyacetylenic derivatives of the Araliaceae and Apiaceae are mostly the aliphatic C17-polyacetylenes of the falcarinol-type, derived from oleic acid.¹⁴² They act as very reactive alkylating agents towards, for example, thiol groups in proteins, forming hapten-protein complexes (antigens).^{142,143}



Figure 12 *Hedera helix*.

Araliaceae

This family of some 700 species in 55 genera consists mostly of trees and shrubs, but includes some twiners. Most species occur in tropical regions, particularly in Indo-Malaysia and tropical America. Other species are native to temperate regions, and some species have become widely distributed by horticulture and as houseplants.

Perhaps the best known temperate species is *Hedera helix* L., the common ivy. The plants are native to Europe, North Africa, and Asia but are now grown in many other countries. Three main subspecies are found in Europe, namely *helix* (English ivy), *canariensis* (Canary Island ivy) and *poetarum*. They are a family of evergreen climbing plants usually found scrambling over rocks and through hedges or climbing up trees or walls (Fig. 12).

Falcarinol (heptadeca-1,9-diene-4,6-diyne-3-ol) and didehydrofalcarinol are the most important allergens. They are detected in stalks, leaves, and roots and may cause both irritant and allergic contact dermatitis. Falcarinol seems to be the stronger sensitizer and concentration and the ratio didehydrofalcarinol: falcarinol seems to varied considerably, depending on climate and other conditions of growth.¹⁴⁴

Sensitization can occur through contact with plants to climb trees covered by them or by pruning or handling the plants in an occupational setting. Any site in contact with the plant may be affected and dermatitis commonly begins with an itching and erythema that in a few days develops into a vesicular eczema (Fig. 13).¹⁴⁵ The most frequently affected sites are hands and forearms followed by involvement of the face and neck, however, involvement of trunk and legs as well as widespread dermatitis has also been reported.^{145,146} Urticarial-like dermatitis have also been reported.¹⁴⁷ Immediate, possibly allergic, reactions from common ivy causing rhinitis and asthma have rarely been reported, The majority of mucosal symptoms in gardeners are probably irritant, perhaps caused by hederin.¹⁴⁸⁻¹⁵⁰

Patch Test

Testing the plant material "as is" as well as extracts of these carries the risk of false positive reactions. Falcarinol

Table 2 Available allergens to patch test plants.

| | Allergen | Family or Specie |
|---|--|--|
| <i>European baseline series</i> | Sesquiterpene lactone mix 0.1 pet Primin 0.01 pet | Compositae and Frullania Primulaceae |
| <i>American baseline series</i> | Sesquiterpene lactone mix 0.1 pet Compositae mix 6 pet | Compositae and Frullania Compositae and Frullania |
| <i>Special series</i> | | |
| <i>Chamomilla romana</i> | Chamomilla Romana 1.0 pet ^a | Chamomilla romana |
| <i>Árnica montana</i> | Árnica montana 0.5 pet ^a | Árnica montana |
| <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> | Taraxacum Officinale 2.5 pet ^a | Taraxacum officinale |
| <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | Achillea Millefolium 1.0 pet ^a | Achillea millefolium |
| <i>Chrysanthemum parthenium</i> | Chrysanthemum Parthenium 1.0 pet ^a | Chrysanthemum parthenium (Feverfew) |
| <i>Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium</i> | Chrysanthemum Cinerariaefolium 1.0 pet ^a | Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium |
| <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> | Tanacetum Vulgare 1.0 pet ^a | Tanacetum vulgare |
| Alantolactone | Alantolactone 0.033 pet ^a | Compositae |
| Parthenolide | Parthenolide 0.1 pet ^a | Feverfew several Compositae and Magnoliaceae |
| Dipentene (limonene) | Dipentene (Limonene) 1.0 pet ^a , 2% vas ^b , 2% pet ^c , 2% ^e | Citrus genus |
| Diallyldisulfide 1.0 pet | Diallyldisulfide 1.0 pet ^a , vas ^b , pet ^{c,e} | Garlic |
| α-Methylene-γ-butyrolactone (tulipalin A) | α-Methylene-γ-butyrolactone 0.01 pet ^a | Liliaceae and Alstroemeria |
| Oil of bergamot | Oil of bergamot 2% vas ^b , pet ^c | Bergamot |
| Oil of lemon | Oil of lemon 2% vas ^b , pet ^{c,e} | Lemon |
| Orange oil | Orange oil 2% ^e | Orange |
| Primin | Primin 0.01 pet ^a , vas ^b , pet ^{c,e} | Primula obconica |
| Geraniol | Geraniol 1% pet ^a , vas ^b , pet ^{c,e} | Lemon, Orange, Bergamot |

^a Chemotetechnique.

^b Marti Tor.

^c AllergEAZE.

^d TROLAB.

0.03% and didehydrofcalcarinol 0.3% in petrolatum was and can be used.

Apiaceae

Also known as the Umbelliferae, this family of 2850 species in 275 genera is of cosmopolitan distribution but is found mainly in north temperate regions. Most of the species of dermatological importance are similar in floral structure with cluster of flowers on stalks of roughly equal length arising from a single point as an umbrella structure. Most of the members of this family have been shown to be rich in psoralenes and therefore produced phototoxic reactions. Some ornamental plants and weeds as well as edible plants of this family have also been related to allergic contact dermatitis. Two important species in dermatology are *Centella asiatica* and *Daucus carota* vars.

Centella asiatica

Centella asiatica formerly named *Hydrocotyle asiatica* (L.) Urban, is a small herbaceous annual plant of the subfamily Mackinlayoideae of family Apiaceae. It is native to India, Sri Lanka, northern Australia, Indonesia, and other parts of Asia. The fresh and dried leaves as well as the stems of

this species have been widely used topically in many medical and dermatological conditions for example on scars and keloids, in plastic surgery, scleroderma, phlebology, slow-healing wounds and chronic leg ulcers among others.¹⁵¹⁻¹⁵⁵

Several topical preparations have been formulated including BlastostimulinaTM, CentelaseTM, CollavenTM, EmdecassolTM, MadecassolTM, MarticassolTM, and TrofolastinTM. Contact allergy to the *Centella asiatica* extract demonstrated by patch testing has been reported with the topical use of MadecassolTM,¹⁵⁶ CentelaseTM¹⁵⁷⁻¹⁵⁹ and BlastostimulinaTM.¹⁶⁰⁻¹⁶⁴ The potential allergens are madecassic acid, asiatic acid and asiaticoside, three triterpenic acids of high molecular weight and low sensitizing capacity.¹⁶⁵

Daucus carota vars

Daucus carota, the carrot, is a root vegetable of usually orange color, though purple, red, white, and yellow varieties exist. In early use, carrots were grown for their aromatic leaves and seeds, but is now cultivated mainly for food.

Allergic contact dermatitis from carrot is well recognized particularly affecting employees working in canning factories.^{139,166-168} Leaves and fruits contains fcalcarinol, an allergen also present in celery (*Apium graveolens* L.) and

common ivy (*Hedera helix* L.).¹⁶⁸ Hand or fingertip dermatitis is the typical clinical pattern, but involvement of the face has also been reported.¹⁶⁹

Patch test: If the oleoresin of carrots is not available for testing, patch test may be performed with the external surface of an unpeeled raw carrot or with the surface of a slice of carrot.

Available Resources to Patch Test Plants

Currently we have a limited availability of commercial test materials for patch testing plants.

The European baseline series include de sesquiterpene lactone mix at 0.1% in petrolatum for Compositae and Frullania and the primin at 0.01% in petrolatum for Primulaceae. In contrast, the American baseline series include the Sesquiterpene lactone mix at 0.1% and the Compositae mix at 6% in petrolatum for Compositae and Frullania.

Special plant series for testing Compositae, Frullania, Liliaceae, Alstroemeriaceae, Alliaceae and the Citrus genus can be purchased from different European and American suppliers. Table 2 summarizes the currently available allergens. Commercial patch test material for Anacardiaceae, Cruciferae, Capparaceae, Ginkgoaceae, Araliaceae and Apiaceae are not available.



Figure 13 Symmetrical erythematous patches after contact with *Hedera helix*.

We can confirm that many times the study of a concrete plant induced contact dermatitis and photocontact dermatitis needs an accurate research into the published literature. The previous experience developed by our colleagues will help us to avoid unnecessary steps and to create more useful research protocols.

Conclusions and Further Research

This review intent covers some of the essential aspects of the allergic contact dermatitis induced by plants. The chemical approach presented here intended to allow a more rational understanding to the presently confusing cross-reactions between apparently unrelated genera. Plants contact dermatitis tends to be underestimated and misdiagnoses. We lack of definitive patch test material and often the diagnosis lies over an individualized approach with the own material involved. Plants induced contact and photocontact dermatitis can be severe and the basis from the development of other inflammatory skin diseases as chronic actinic dermatosis. Just the recognition of the problem will help to find the trigger and the development of preventive measures.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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