IDEA Workshop on Pre- & Pro-Haptens

Key conclusions
La Hulpe, May 29th, 2013

The workshop produced a number of key conclusions on the work to date and identified a range of specific action steps:

- There is clear qualitative indication that sensitizers can be formed in some formulations under realistic conditions as a result of abiotic **hydrolysis** of fragrance ingredients. The importance of biotic **hydrolysis** in the epidermis will require further investigation.

- Contact allergy (positive patch-tests) to **oxidation** products of some fragrance ingredients is common. There is presently insufficient data on exposure to these **oxidation** products to make a correlation to disease (allergic contact dermatitis).

- On biotic and abiotic **oxidation**, the data show the complexity with great challenges for predictability and analytical testing:

    - The models do not sufficiently reflect exposure conditions or co-factors that interfere with sensitization.

    - There is a need for more rigorous protocols (including ROAT) for clinical studies.

    - Different concepts of relevance (individual, group-related and epidemiologic data) need to be refined.

- The development of new analytical methodologies such as HR MAS-NMR is a key requirement to elucidate in situ phenomena.

- The workshop produced a range of recommendations to identify and characterize pre- & pro-haptens, ranging from chemical characterization to confirmation through clinical studies.

- Future work should be conducted in transparency and with participation from stakeholders with relevant expertise.

The participants

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