

Para-phenylenediamine allergy: current perspectives on diagnosis and management

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Abstract: Para-phenylenediamine (PPD) is the commonest and most well-known component of hair dyes. Oxidative hair dyes and dark henna temporary tattoos contain PPD. Individuals may be sensitized to PPD by temporary henna tattooing in addition to dyeing their hair. PPD allergy can cause severe reactions and may result in complications. In recent years, frequency of positive patch test reactions to PPD has been increasing. Cross-sensitization to other contact allergens may occur, in particular to other hair dye components. Hairdressers are at a high risk for PPD allergy and require counseling regarding techniques to minimize exposure and protective measures while handling hair dye. We focus this review on the current perspectives of diagnosis and management of PPD allergy.

Keywords: para-phenylenediamine, patch test, hair dye

Introduction

Para-phenylenediamine (PPD) was first described by Hofmann in 1863¹ and formulated to use in hair dye at the end of the 19th century.² It is a preferred constituent in many hair dyes in view of the longer lasting nature and black, natural appearing pigmentation imparted to the hair.² PPD requires a secondary ingredient such as a developer or oxidizer to produce the black color. It is within the epidermis or dermis that PPD is oxidized to an allergenic hapten.³

Epidemiology

PPD has been identified as a common hair dye contact allergen for a number of years. Contact allergy to PPD can manifest as acute, subacute, or chronic dermatitis. Different studies involving the dermatitis patients have shown the median prevalence of positive PPD patch test to be 6.2% in North America, 4% in Europe, and 4.3% in Asia, although there may be broad variations within the country and between different countries.⁴⁻⁷ Patch test centers of Southern and Central Europe have a higher prevalence of PPD sensitization than Scandinavian countries, corresponding to the proportion of dark-haired individuals in the region.⁸ Lower prevalence in Scandinavia may be due to the higher proportion of blond-haired individuals. Darker shades of hair dye products contain higher concentrations of PPD and its related substances.⁹

There has been an increase in the frequency of positive patch test reactions to PPD over time, which could be due to larger number of people dyeing their hair, and at an increasingly earlier age.¹⁰ In India, PPD use was initially restricted to disguising

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the grey and white hairs among the older population; recent times have seen a greater use among the younger generation who would like to experiment with their looks.¹¹ Hair dye dermatitis is thus showing a higher incidence among the whole population.¹¹

The frequency of induction of contact allergy to PPD by black henna tattooing is estimated to be 2.5% per application. This trend has contributed to the increasing incidence of PPD allergy. After sensitization, patients may later manifest allergic contact dermatitis when using PPD-containing hair dyes.¹² More recently, younger people consider temporary henna tattooing as a fashion. Black henna is a combination of PPD and natural henna, which intensifies the color as well as reduces application time.¹³ PPD is responsible for most of the allergic contact dermatitis and complications reported after temporary henna tattoos.¹⁴ For example, Haluk Akar et al¹⁵ reported an angioedema-like reaction following first time application of PPD-containing hair dye in a 15-year-old teenager who was not aware of previous sensitization to PPD from a black henna tattoo. Temporary henna tattoos are important source of exposure and sensitization to PPD, particularly in children, which may pose health and career consequences later in life.¹²

There are five different categories of hair dyes, each one having specific composition and mode of action: 1) gradual hair coloring (mainly metallic dyes, e.g., salts of silver, lead, and bismuth), 2) vegetable hair dyes (e.g., henna), 3) temporary hair dyes such as water-soluble hair dyes that resist only 1 shampooing, 4) semipermanent dyes (can resist 4 to 5 shampooings; may contain PPD-related chemicals), and 5) permanent or oxidation hair colors (usually PPD and/or related chemicals), which is a very important category.¹⁶ Permanent hair dye compounds such as aromatic amines may cause contact allergy to self-hair dye users, hairdressers, and their clients.^{17,18} Hairdressers are usually exposed to both skin irritants and sensitizers; so, they are at a higher risk of occupational skin diseases.¹⁹

Clinical presentation

Topical PPD exposure may cause primary sensitization, resulting in subsequent allergic contact dermatitis. Skin and mucosal manifestations may differ, but they are usually characterized by pruritus, erythema, and vesicular or even bullous dermatitis in severely affected patients.²⁰

Most reactions are delayed-type IV hypersensitivity reactions, and the symptoms and signs therefore have a latent period of several hours to days following the exposure to the hair dye. Pruritus, erythema, papules, and vesicles may involve the face, scalp margins (Figure 1 and 2) or ears. The patient provided written informed consent including



Figure 1 PPD allergy involving hairline.
Abbreviation: PPD, para-phenylenediamine.



Figure 2 Posterior hairline involvement.

permission to use her pictures for this review. The scalp often fails to demonstrate visible inflammation,²¹ perhaps because it is shielded from dye by the hair itself. The severity of manifestations may vary from mild pruritus to prominent eyelid and facial edema, exudation, or blister formation. Systematization of the dermatitis can also occur involving other areas such as the neck, chest, arms, and,

rarely, erythroderma. Men dyeing the hairs of moustache or beard may develop lesions on the central face. Several individuals may also notice photosensitivity. Few people may have predominantly airborne contact dermatitis-like manifestation as a presenting symptom with involvement of the eyelids, flexures such as antecubital fossa, and retroauricular folds.¹³

An angioedema-like appearance is also common and may lead to diagnostic confusion. The timing and history of hair dye exposure is, however, key to clarifying the diagnosis.

Earliest signs of allergic contact dermatitis can develop within 1–3 days of exposure to black henna tattoos in previously sensitized and within 4–14 days in non-sensitized patients.¹² Post-inflammatory hypopigmentation is common, particularly in children, and can take more than 6 months to clear or may be permanent.^{12,14} Hyperpigmentation occurs mostly in adults and adolescents.^{12,14}

PPD allergy can present with relatively rare skin manifestations, which are described in case reports, such as erythema multiforme,²² severe inflammatory, keloidal allergic reaction,²³ contact urticaria,²⁴ systemic manifestations such as acute renal failure,²⁵ and even anaphylaxis.²⁶

Diagnosis

Patch test

The gold standard test to confirm hair dye contact allergy is by epicutaneous patch test. PPD 1% in petrolatum (pet) is recommended to be tested as part of the standard European patch test series. Patch testing involves a small amount of commercially prepared allergen being placed in/on a chamber and applied to the back for 48 hours prior to removal. Patch tests are usually read on day 2 and day 4 to look for positive allergic reactions (Figure 3).

The oxidation of PPD on the surface and within the skin is responsible for the initiation of allergic reaction. Individuals with severe PPD reactions are more likely to provide a history of previous reaction to commercial hair dye.²⁷ Those people sensitized by exposure to black henna tattoos and subsequently patch tested with standard 1% pet PPD often react strongly to PPD.²⁸ Some centers now recommend testing patients with the lower 0.3% PPD concentration if they have a history of a black henna tattoo allergy in order to avoid a severe blistering patch test reaction. PPD 1% patch testing can cause active sensitization. However, it is uncommon.²⁷ Active sensitization to 1% PPD has been reported as a delayed reaction up to 15 days.²⁹ Reactions later than 4 days could suggest the possibility that active sensitization events are occurring; however, this concept has been debated as several



Figure 3 Blistered positive patch test reaction on day 4 to 1% PPD.
Abbreviation: PPD, para-phenylenediamine.

true elicitation reactions can occur even after 7 days.³⁰ Geier et al³¹ have recommended PPD 0.3% pet among the baseline series instead of PPD 1% pet to decrease the risk of active PPD sensitization.

A human repeated insult patch test demonstrated that the sensitization rate of 1% PPD was reduced from 54% to 3% by decreasing the PPD exposure period from 48 hours to 5 minutes. However, another extended clinical trial demonstrated that higher concentration and infrequent but longer period of exposure to PPD was significantly less likely to cause sensitization on comparing with lower concentrations and more frequent but short period of PPD exposure.³²

Open test

Open testing is recommended by hair dye manufacturers to test for allergic reactions 48 hours prior to hair dye applications. They suggest that a small amount of the dye is placed behind the ear and the skin be observed for redness.

Previous studies have reported the specificity and sensitivity of commercial open cutaneous allergy tests to anticipate the probability of hair dye allergic contact dermatitis.^{33,34} Thirty-four PPD-positive allergic patients and 49 non-allergic control individuals were investigated with test products of increasing concentrations of PPD (0.1%, 0.5%, 1.0%, or 1.5%). It was noted that all PPD-allergic subjects developed positive reactions and no one from the control non-allergic subjects developed positive reactions. It was decided that the open test is suitable for pre-dyeing PPD allergy screening. It is possible, however, that this testing is adding further

cutaneous exposure to PPD and may play a part in increasing the risk of PPD sensitization. The investigation will also miss patients who develop reactions beyond 48 hours, or who have weaker positive reactions that would only be detected by formal closed patch testing with pre-prepared allergens in diagnostic chambers.

In vitro test

Kneilling et al³⁵ have described an in vitro lymphocyte activation test (LAT) for the diagnosis of PPD allergy. Titrated amounts of PPD without interleukin (IL)-2 or with IL-2 supplementation are cultured with freshly isolated peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC). Proliferation of cells is determined by incorporation of [3H]-thymidine.³⁵ LATs are used to identify PPD-specific PBMC cell proliferation, with a minimum of three and half fold raise in the uptake of [3H]-thymidine needed for an individual to be labeled as allergic to PPD. PPD-LATs containing IL-2 supplementation have exhibited 100% sensitivity and remain unresponsive in PPD non-sensitized controls as well as in those sensitive to other similar p-amino compounds.

The in vitro LAT is an alternative to patch testing, particularly for severe PPD-allergic patients.³⁵ However, the test is not widely available in clinical practice at the present time.

Cross-reactivity

PPD may show cross-sensitization with other compounds that also contain an amine group in their benzene ring at the para position (Table 1). PPD-allergic individuals exhibit a relatively high risk of concurrent sensitivity to other chemically related hair dyes as well as clothing dyes.²⁷

There are case reports³⁶ of hair dye allergy to PPD-free hair dye products because individuals can develop allergic reactions to other cross-reacting chemicals such as toluene-2,5-diamine (PTD), which is commonly present in PPD-free products. Hence, PPD-allergic patients need clear information to make sure that they are not unintentionally exposed to risk due to potentially misleading labeling on hair dye packs. PPD-allergic patients who are confirmed on patch testing to

be non-reactive to PTD may safely use a permanent hair dye, which contains only PTD as hair colorant. However, due to the presence of potentially cross-reactive colorants in most permanent hair dyes, the safest approach is to recommend only the non-permanent hair dyes.

A retrospective study³⁷ of 221 1% PPD patch test-positive patients showed an association between more vigorous reactions (3+ rather than 1+) and increased propensity to react to related compounds. An increasing likelihood of cross-reactions to N-isopropyl-N'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine, Caine mix, and Disperse Yellow 3 was noted with increasing strength of patch test reactions to PPD; however, these cross-reactions have an unclear clinical significance.

Patch testing for strongly sensitized PPD patients

The effective and safe way of confirming sensitization to PPD with reduced risk of severe reactions in strongly sensitized patients is either with PPD 0.3% pet for 2 days or 1% pet for 1 hour in those with a previous history of strong reaction to hair dyes. Patients who are not reactive to either test on day 2 can then be tested with 1% PPD for the next 2 days.³⁸

Patch test with 1% PPD pet is often blistering type in patients with a past history of reaction to black henna tattoo. It has been recommended to test these patients at 0.01% PPD to reduce the chance of a severe reaction.²⁸ An alternative approach is to minimize the contact time with the 1% concentration patch by advising patients to remove the PPD patch early if symptomatic, the patch being placed on an accessible part of the body such as the arm.

Treatment

The causative hair dye should be withdrawn. For acute, severely affected patients with PPD hair dye dermatitis, the scalp and hair should be washed thoroughly with a soap substitute to remove any excess dye. In theory, it may be useful to completely oxidize the PPD by applying hydrogen peroxide or potassium permanganate solutions;³⁹ however, in practice, this is not tolerated by patients. Further treatment with a potent topical corticosteroid or short course of oral corticosteroids may be required as well as oral antibiotics if there is secondary skin infection. Oral antihistamines to counter the pruritus may also be considered.

PPD-free alternative hair dyes

Hydroxyethyl-p-phenylenediamine sulfate (HPPS) is a recognized sensitizer, which is tested as an alternative dyeing agent for PPD-sensitive individuals.⁴⁰ In one report, 19.9%

Table 1 Chemicals that cross-react with PPD

Chemical	Product
Para-aminobenzoic acid	Sunscreens
Sulfonamides, sulfonylureas	Medications
Para-toluenediamine sulfate	Semipermanent hair dyes
Azo dyes	Clothes, ballpoint pen ink, shoes
Benzocaine, tetracaine, procaine	Local anesthetics
PPD-aminosalicylic acid	Antibiotics

Abbreviation: PPD, para-phenylenediamine.

(40/216) individuals reacted to 1% PPD; however, only 0.9% (2/216) were 1% HPPS positive and 2.3% of patients reacted to 2% HPPS.

Another alternative PPD derivative is 2-methoxymethyl-p-phenylenediamine. This is reported to be safe for use even in those with a 3+ positive response to PPD.⁴¹

Selecting a synthetic formulation that is free of PPD may help allergic patients to avoid dermatitis.⁴² Herbal hair dye derivatives like henna generally have low allergic potential; however, some of them may contain diaminotoluenes and diaminobenzenes as additives, which can lead to contact dermatitis.⁴³ Semipermanent hair dyes contain lower allergen concentrations; however, the dose-independent nature of allergic contact dermatitis means that reactions are still likely in sensitized individuals.

It should be noted that 57% of patients allergic to PPD were able to tolerate both newer permanent as well as demi-permanent hair dyes (demi-permanent dyes usually include ethanolamine and are moderately effective in coloring gray hair) if based on para-toluene diamine sulfate (PTDS) and PPD free.⁴² Most PTDS non-allergic patients also tested negative for other components of hair dye series. All 10 patients who were patch test PTDS negative and PPD positive later applied a PPD free PTDS dye and tolerated this well. Many PPD-allergic patients will benefit from these newer PTDS-based hair dye products. However, 43% of those tested had positive reactions and so patients should be made aware that comprehensive prior patch testing is required and the alternative hair colorant may not be suitable for them, depending on the results.

Patients need clear advice that it is easiest to simply avoid all permanent and semipermanent hair dyes in future once diagnosed with PPD allergy. The wash in-wash out dyes are usually safe.

Future/Prevention

Keeping the PPD concentration to the basic minimum level in hair dyes at the manufacturing level is an important consideration for hair dye producers. Restriction to PPD-free hair dyes (also avoiding potentially cross-reacting dyes) and vegetable-based hair dye is perhaps the best practical solution for those exhibiting PPD sensitization. Hair stylists and patients should be advised to use gloves while applying hair dyes to prevent contact with hands.

In an Australian study,⁴⁴ patients diagnosed with PPD allergy experienced a significant disturbance in their lifestyle. The study highlighted that standard medical advice of “stop the use of hair dye” is one dimensional and patients may not follow the advice. In all, 78% of patch test-diagnosed

PPD-allergic patients tried alternative hair dyes and greater than 50% continued hair dyeing. The majority of PPD-allergic patients can find the commercial hair dye market confusing as they commonly obtain information either from friends, family members, hair stylists, or chat forums on Internet. Confusion is not surprising due to ‘natural’, ‘organic’ or ‘pure’ marketing claims for dyes that often contain aromatic amines, which may cross-react with PPD. It is very important to advise all the patients to read the ingredient list instead of relying on the product name in order to identify other potential cross-reactants within the ingredient list. Patients need careful written advice about checking product ingredients, always using open patch tests correctly, and avoiding products if there is any doubt.

It is helpful to involve an experienced and well-trained hairdresser who uses proper techniques when applying hair dye. During hair dye self-application, it can be difficult to minimize spread onto the scalp. Before hair dye application, to minimize lateral spread of the hair dye and to protect the scalp margin, hairdressers can apply a barrier of petrolatum.⁴⁵ Recommended approaches for hairdressers to prevent hand dermatitis are proper education, appropriate use of gloves, and emollient use to prevent irritant hand eczema.

Conclusion

PPD is the commonest cause of hair dye contact dermatitis. Patients can present with a variety of clinical manifestations, including severe reactions. Patch testing remains the gold standard method for confirming PPD allergy. Avoiding future contact with permanent and semipermanent hair dyes is the standard preventative measure. A few PPD-allergic patients can successfully continue hair dyeing if comprehensive patch testing is undertaken and detailed written advice is provided for the individual regarding safe and unsafe hair dye components, including the potential for cross-reactivity. Further work is needed to raise public awareness that black henna tattoos are an important source of PPD sensitization.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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