





Does your skin reject everything you slather on it? *Fiorella Valdesolo* reads the fine print and finds the cosmetic ingredients that may be to blame

"I would say that at least 50 percent of women think they have sensitive skin," says dermatologist Dr. David Bank, "They have a hard time finding products that won't cause a reaction." That reaction, called contact dermatitis, falls into two categories: allergic and irritant. Allergic indicates that the immune system is displeased, while irritant reactions stop at the surface. It's something Lynne Greene, Clinique's global president, became all too familiar with on a recent trip to Asia. "I went to Singapore, which is one climate; Japan, which is another; and finally Shanghai, which has a lot of pollution," she says. "By the time I boarded the plane home, my skin was tremendously red and reactive." But while the detrimental effects of environmental aggressors may be beyond our control, what we put on our skin can be monitored, says Greene. And a number of reactions, both allergic and irritant, can be traced back to one of these culprit ingredients:

PHTHALATES A plasticizing ingredient commonly listed as DBP or di-n-butyl phthalate, it is used most often in the beauty world to give nail polishes increased pliability. Considered to be a potential carcinogen and possible cause of birth defects, allergic rashes and eczema, they are already banned in Europe. When shopping for lacquers, look for phthalate-free formulas. Neither Zoya nor Spa Ritual has ever used the ingredient in its lines, while Essie, OPI, and Sally Hansen altered their formulations in recent years to get rid of it.

SHEA BUTTER It may seem completely harmless, but anyone with a nut allergy could find themselves with a heightened sensitivity to it. "I have seen reactions among those with nut allergies to both shea and cocoa butter," says Dr. Ellen Marmur, author of the new book Simple Skin Beouty. "Even organic or natural ingredients can cause allergic reactions."

TRICLOSAN Flu season and the ongoing swine flu epidemic have made hand-washing a frequent ritual, and in some cases, it's the soap that causes the itchy rashes creeping up on palms and fingertips. If your hands are inflamed, steer clear of any soaps or sanitizers with this antibacterial agent. >> FORMALDEHYDE While most beauty products won't include this ultra-common makeup, skin, and haircare preservative on the ingredient list, many will have a formaldehyde-releasing agent like imidazolidinyl urea or quaternium 15, which can be equally reactive. Therefore, those who experience an allergy or irritation to formaldehyde actually have a list of names to be on the lookout for. Nowadays, two of the most frequent places where contact may occur are the nail and hair salon. "The most common cause of evelid dermatitis is the formaldehyde in nail polish," says dermatologist Dr. Marsha Gordon, "After you polish your nails, there is a day or two when the finish is not rock hard, and that's when formaldehyde may be released. Your hands may not show redness because that skin is tough, but when you touch your eyes while washing or moisturizing you can end up with dermatitis there."

PARABENS They are the darlings of preservatives among mass manufacturers since they're cheap and stable. It can be downright difficult to find products that don't con-

RULES FOR SENSITIVE TYPES

Toss expired products. If a product remains sealed and is stored properly, its shelf life can be extended past the due date. But once you open it, the clock starts ticking, "Past expiration, the ingredients meant to suppress bacteria begin to lose their efficacy," says Dr. David Bank.

Take a patch test. If your skin is reacting but you can't pinpoint the cause, get to the doctor's office for a patch test. Dr. Ellen Marmur suggests that the easily irritable conduct their own patch tests on their next beautybuying trip. 'Just try a little of everything on your arm to see if it stings. It doesn't have to sting to be effective.'

Even old favorites can let you down. Tried-and-true favorites can eventually elicit an allergic reaction. "The fact that you've used something with impunity for decades does not automatically mean it's off the suspect list," explains Bank.

Less is more. The more products you use, the greater the likelihood that you'll have a reaction. Ultraexpensive creams also tend to pack a multitude of ingredients, says Bank. "They may look, smell, and feel divine, but if you're sensitive, you're better off using a product with fewer ingredients."

Check percentages. If you're allergic to an ingredient, you'll likely have a reaction no matter how much or how little of it is in a product, but if you're simply sensitive, amount matters. "We can sometimes help women by prescribing a milder version of what they're using," says Dr. Marsha Gordon. tain parabens like methyl, propyl, and benzyl hydroxybenzoate. Those who experience redness or a rash can avoid them entirely by seeking out lines such as Aubrey Organics, Burt's Bees, Dr. Hauschka, and Weleda, whose formulations are all paraben-free.

ACIDS While the majority of acids—azelaic, alpha hydroxy, benzoic, lactic, sorbic—are tolerable in modest doses, cinnamic can pose a problem. A tartar-fighting agent in toothpaste, it can be the reason for itchy eruptions on the lips and around the mouth. Look for toothpaste without cinnamic acid (like Tom's of Maine), or if you're attached to a brand that has it, dermatologist Dr. Dennis Gross recommends applying Vaseline around the mouth and chin before brushing to form a barrier.

PPD Paraphenylenediamine (PPD) is found in most permanent hair dyes. Those who are allergic will likely develop a rash not on the scalp but around the hairline on the forehead and neck and behind the ears. According to Gross, allergy to PPD seems to increase with age. Avoid contact by requesting PPD-free dyes or opting for henna and color rinses that don't contain the irritant.

RETINOIDS Most dermatologists will concur that despite a laundry list of antiaging and acne-fighting benefits, retinoids are also a classic irritant. "They make your skin more sensitive to the sun in the summer and more prone to dryness in the winter," says Gross. "What really matters is the net concentration that you apply to your skin. Using something weaker more often is better than something stronger that can only be tolerated a few times per week." Marmur also has a little retinoid magic trick: "If you want your antiaging without the red, raw skin, put on your retinoids for 15 minutes at night, then wash it off with a mild cleanser. I call it 'short-contact antiaging." mc

EASY ON THE SKIN

Aveeno Ultra-Calming Moisturizer SPF 30, \$14.99. 2. CellCeuticals PhotoDefense Anti-PhotoAging Skin Protector, \$40. 3. Patricia Wexler M.D. Sensitive Skin Comforting & Renewing Serum, \$55. 4. VMV Hypoallergenics Mild-Mannered Cleansing Scrub, \$20. 5. Lumene Sensitive Touch Comforting Night Cream, \$17.99. 6. SkinMedica TNS Ceramide Treatment, \$60, 7, Jason Fragrance-Free Facial Cleanser, \$9. 8. CoverGirl Clean Makeup for Sensitive Skin, \$5.99.9, Clinique Comfort On Call Allegy Tested Relief Cream, \$39.50. 10. Equavie Soothing. Oil, \$48. 11. La Roche-Posay Physiological Micellar Solution, \$18.

