

# Phytophotodermatitis following the use of Ammi Majus Linn (Bishop's weed) for vitiligo

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Sir,

Phytophotodermatitis (PPD) is a well-known entity that is caused by sequential exposure to certain species of plants and then to sunlight. In our social context where many patients resort to use herbal medicine, we report a case of a phytophotodermatitis following the use of Ammi majus L. as a treatment of vitiligo.

A 46 years old patient was presenting vitiligo since the age of 15. After having a "prescription" from a radio show, she applied a mix of Ammi majus leaves, also known as Bishop's weed, and Anacyclus pyrethrum on her vitiligo skin lesions and then exposed herself directly to the sunlight. One day later, she developed a burning sensation, pain, itch and erythema on her vitiligo patches, she subsequently developed multiple bullae (Fig. 1). A diagnosis of phytophotodermatitis was made, with a complete resolution of her symptoms after symptomatic treatment.

Phytophotodermatitis is a cutaneous phototoxic inflammatory eruption resulting from contact with light-sensitizing botanical substances and long-wave ultraviolet radiation [1]. Those substances usually contain furocoumarins. The intensity of the induced phototoxic reaction depends upon a number of factors. Many studies and case reports have described different plants with a different ability to cause a phototoxic reaction.

Amongst the family of the Apiaceae, the Ammi majus Linn, used by our patient, is well-known for its photo-

toxic and photo-allergic properties [2]. Its content of coumarin is ranging from 50 to 900mg per 100g [3]. It was responsible of a dermal-epidermal cleavage, leading to apparition of vesicles and bullae. Two other cases of phytophotodermatitis by using Ammi majus L. were reported in literature [1-4]. Other authors described cases of urticaria, allergic rhinitis and ocular toxicity after the use of this plant [5].

On the other hand, and since the 13<sup>th</sup> century, the Egyptians have used a powder prepared from the fruit of this plant for the treatment of leukodermas. However, the powder of Ammi Majus Linn, just like that of Ammi Visnaga, provoked such undesirable manifestations as headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gastric burning and, when given in very strong doses, even nephritis and coma [6].



**Figure 1:** Image of the arm of the patient showing erythema and bullae on vitiligo patches.

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Nowadays, with the easy access to information, the anarchic recourse to herbal remedies can be dangerous for our patients. The use of phytotherapy should be cautious without scientific studies proving the efficiency and the safety of the plants use.

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