

摩 擦 黒 皮 症

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Friction Melanosis

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Abstract

The prevalence, aetiology, clinical features, age and sex incidence of friction melanosis were studied from earlier reports. The results of questionnaire performed on 524 out patients who visited dermatological clinic of Nagoya University Branch Hospital from Sep. 27th to Oct. 3rd 1984 were summarized and discussed.

In previous reports nylon towels were assumed as causes of friction melanosis, and it was confirmed by the statistical analysis of the results taken from questionnaire study in Nagoya University Branch Hospital.

The representative of friction melanosis clinical features was ripple patterned brownish pigmentation without inflammatory signs over the bony tissues such as clavicle, scapula, vertebrae or humers. The prevalence of nylon towels in the out patients of Nagoya University Branch Hospital was 51.7% and the incidence of friction melanosis in nylon towels users was 6.64%.

As to sex incidence, in analysis of 267 cases in previous reports there were 65 males and 202 females. The age ranged from twenties to sixties.

Amyloids deposits in the papillary layer were detected in 3 cases out of 13 cases.

The frequency of friction melanosis in each product (health towel, nylon towel, health brush, nylon brush, sponge, pot cleaner, polish) was almost the same.

The duration from the beginning of nylon towels using to develop hyperpigmentation was 5 ~ 20 years.

To rub strongly with nylon towels every day for long period was thought as the most important causative factor of friction melanosis.