

〈原 著〉

Stinging Test により分類される敏感肌の皮膚生理特性

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Physiological Characteristics of Sensitive Skin Classified by Stinging Test

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Abstract

Sensitive skin has been of great concern over the last decades, and the woman who recognizes sensitive skin is increasing recently. Speaking of sensitive skin, there are various viewpoints that should be taken from; dermatological, cosmetic and the general public views. The subjects who feel sensory stinging in the Stinging Test without visible inflammation were defined as sensitive skin in this study. The characteristics of sensitive skin were assessed in terms of physiological parameters as well as stratum corneum (SC) lipids analysis. The self-estimated sensitive skin subjects showed higher responses to two stinging probes, citric acid and methyl-paraben. The hydration state of stingers to citric acid were significantly lower than that of non-stinger. TEWL tended to increase in stingers to citric acid, too. Relative proportion of SC lipids with stingers to citric acid was vary to non-stingers. On the other hand, no significant difference was observed in physiological parameters between stingers to methyl-paraben and non-stingers. Lipid levels from sebaceous gland were higher in stingers to methyl-paraben compared with non-stingers. As with sensitivity related changes in physiological parameters and SC lipids, it is considered that at least two different factors affect sensitive skin classified by Stinging Test.

Key words: sensitive skin, Stinging Test, physiological parameter, stratum corneum.