Hyperpigmentation and Hypopigmentation

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Abstract

Multiple factors interrelate to determine human skin color. Among these are the reflection coefficient of the skin surface, the absorption coefficient of epidermal and dermal cell constituents, the scattering coefficient of various cell layers, the thickness of the individual cell layers, and the presence of several pigments. The melanin pigmentation system of man is an ingenious one in which two cell types (melanocytes and keratinocytes) and their subcellular components interact to create the end result of pigmentation. Pigmentary disorders manifest themselves clinically as either lightening or darkening of the skin. Disturbances of melanin pigmentation may be based on an increase in amount, a decrease in amount, absence, or an abnormal location, distribution, or state of degeneration of melanin pigment in the skin, hair, mucous membrane, or nails. In turn, these factors may vary with alterations in numbers of melanocytes and in their melanin-producing and transferring activity, as well as with change in the rate and manner of loss of melanin pigment from the skin. Among causes of such alterations are genetic, metabolic, endocrine, nutritional, inflammatory, neoplastic, infectious, chemical and physical, and still to be discovered factors.

Key words: hyperpigmentation, hypopigmentation, nevocellular nevus, nevus of Ota, vitiligo vulgaris.

1. 皮膚色の増す病気（色素増加症：hyperpigmentation）

1-1. 母斑細胞母斑 nevocellular nevus (色素性母斑 pigmented nevus, melanocytic nevus, nevocytic nevus)

日常もっともよくみられる黒あざの一種で、下記の3型がある。

1-1-1. 小型色素性母斑 small-sized pigmented nevus

俗に“はくろ”といわれる、もっとも小規模のものである。3〜4歳ごろより生じ、思春期までに大きさ、隆起、色調を数を増し、以後だいに退色して脂肪組織や線維組織で置換される。通例長径1.5 cm以下で、多くの場合後天性母斑に属する。手掌・足底にみられるものは扁平な黒褐色の色素斑を呈することが多い。

1-1-2. 通常型色素性母斑 congenital (medium-sized) pigmented nevus

実地診療上、もっとも多くみられるタイプで、大きさ、形、色調、表面の性状などが多種多様である。そ