

〈教育シリーズ〉

化粧品を扱う人々が知っておきたい皮膚障害と化粧の有用性～臨床現場から～

化粧品開発とその障害の歴史 II

〈洗顔石鹸に含まれた加水分解コムギ (グルパール®19S) による  
即時型コムギアレルギーとロドデノール誘発性脱色素斑〉

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**History of Cosmetics Development and Its Harmful Effects II  
—Immediate-Type Wheat Allergy Caused by a Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein  
(Glupearl®19S) in Facial Soaps and Rhododendrol-Induced Leukoderma—**

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**Abstract**

After melanosis faciei femina, two outbreaks of severe side effects caused by cosmetics have occurred since 2009. One is an immediate wheat allergy percutaneously sensitized to hydrolyzed wheat protein contained in facial soaps (HWP-IWA) that included 0.3% of a specific type of HWP, Glupearl 19S. A total of 2,111 cases developed allergic contact urticaria, anaphylaxis, and/or wheat-dependent exercise-induced anaphylaxis (WDEIA) after using the soaps.

The other one is Rhododendrol-induced leukoderma (RDL) due to a skin-whitening agent rhododendrol (Rhododendrol) (RD) approved by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare as a quasi-drug. A total of 19,609 individuals developed leukoderma, that is about 2.4% of those who used whitening cosmetics (cosmetics) containing 2% RD.

The author served as chairpersons of the special committee of the Japanese Society of Allergology for HWP-IWA, and of the Japanese Dermatological Association for RDL. Both committees carried out epidemiological studies, established diagnostic criteria and provided practical guidance to treat and care the patients. Both committees performed and reviewed clinical, basic, and genetic research on the pathomechanism, and provided information to the medical doctors and the patients.

In this article, HWP-IWA and RDL are reviewed from a viewpoint of a dermatologist and the chairpersons of the special committees.

**Key words:** hydrolyzed wheat protein, Glupearl 19S, immediate-type wheat allergy, rhododendrol-induced leukoderma, cosmetic leukoderma.