原 著

山口大学化粧品外来3年間のまとめ

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A Survey of the Patients at Our Cosmetic Clinic for These Three Years

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By a survey on the 128 patients examined at our cosmetic clinic, from Jan. 1977 to Dec. 1979, by closed patch testings with cosmetic ingredients and products, following results were obtained.

- 1) Positive incidences of closed patch testings with cosmetic ingredients and products were 17/43 (39.5%) and 11/42 (26.2%) in melanosis, 2/15 (13.3%) and 3/14 (21.4%) in cosmetic dermatitis, 9/61 (14.8%) and 6/61 (9.8%) in chloasma, 0/4 and 2/4 in acne, and 2/5 and 0/3 in rosacea-like dermatitis respectively.
- 2) Percentages of patients improved in facial eruptions were 26/33 (78.8%) in melanosis, 9/9 (100%) in cosmetic dematitis, 19/42 (45.2%) in chloasma, 2/3 (66.7%) in acne, and 4/5 (80%) in rosacea-like dermatitis.
- 3) In melanosis the patients proved to be sensitized by coaltar dyes and those by perfumerys were nearly equal in number. In the group of coaltar dyes, R-219, R-207, 0-203 and Sudan I showed high positive incidences, while no definite tendency was seen in the group of perfumerys. Cheek rouges were noticed to have especially high positive incidence in the examined cosmetic products.
- 4) Main constituents account for positive reactions of cosmetic ingredients in chloasma were found to be perfumerys, and in the cases that developed positive reactions to cosmetic ingredients, therapy using ACC was ineffective.
- 5) Patients with rosacea-like dermatitis, after the control of their facial eruption, could not help using the small number of cosmetic products.

要 旨

昭和52年1月から同54年12月までの3年間に化粧品 外来を受診した128例に対して、化粧品成分及び使用 化粧品を用いて行った貼布試験成績及びその治療経過 について検討し、次の結果を得た。

1)化粧品成分及び使用化粧品貼布試験の陽性率はそれぞれ、黒皮症で17/43(39.5%)及び11/42(26.2%)、化粧品皮膚炎で2/15(13.3%)及び3/14(21.4%)、肝斑で9/61(14.8%)及び6/61(9.8%)、痤瘡で0/4及び2/4、酒皶様皮膚炎で2/5及び0/3であった。

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- 2)皮疹の軽快率は `黒皮症で26/33(78.8%), 化粧品 皮膚炎で9/9(100%), 肝斑で19/42(45.2%), 痤瘡で2/3(66.7%), 酒皶様皮膚炎で4/5(80%) であった。
- 3)黒皮症では、化粧品成分のうちタール系色素及び香料系物質による感作例がおのおのほぼ半数ずつを占めており、タール系色素ではR-219、R-207、O-203及びズダンIに陽性率が高かったが、香料系物質では一定の傾向を認めなかった。使用化粧品では頬紅の陽性率の高いことが注目された。
- 4) 肝斑で陽性の認められた化粧品成分は香料が主体 であった。これらの化粧品成分貼布試験陽性例におけ る ACS 化粧品による治療は無効であった。
- 5) 酒皶様皮膚炎では,皮疹軽快後も化粧品使用の制限

して先の報告1)と同様の方法で、被検物質を背部に2