

シンポジウム「ヘアー・ダイとパーマ」

(4) 毛髪化粧品 特にヘアー・ダイによる皮膚障害 (臨床)

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Hair Dye Dermatitis

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Abstract

From 1973 to 1982, 62 patients were diagnosed as hair dye dermatitis based on patch testing. 12 patients were hair dressers and 50 patients were consumers. Clinical features of hair dye dermatitis in hair dressers were subacute or chronic eczematous dermatitis on the both hands and the distal half of both forearms. 10 of the 12 patients were under the age of 40 years. In consumers, the severity and the distribution of the dermatitis were variable. The clinical diagnosis on the first visit in consumers with hair dye dermatitis were the following: contact dermatitis was 35 patients, seborrheic dermatitis 7, rosacea like dermatitis 1, pigmented contact dermatitis 4, neurodermatitis 2 and toxic erythema 1. 48 of the 50 patients were over the age of 40 years. 30 of the 50 patients were acute severe cases and the other 20 patients were chronic mild cases.

62 patients with hair dye dermatitis were patch tested with 1% paraphenylenediamine (PPD) in pet., 1% ortho-nitro-para-phenylenediamine (ONPPD) in pet., 1% para-toluenediamine (PTD) in pet., 1% para-aminophenol (PAP) in pet. and hair dye mix containing PPD, PTD, ONPPD and PAP each 1% in pet.

The positive percent of patch test in the 62 patients was as follows: PPD was 83% (49/59), PTD 53% (24/45), ONPPD 50% (22/44), PAP 50% (10/20) and hair dye mix 100% (28/28).

As some of the permanent dye did not contain PPD, some of the consumers with hair dye dermatitis did not react to PPD. Whereas all of the hairdressers with hair dye dermatitis were sensitive to PPD. Hair dye mix is useful for detection of hair dye dermatitis.