

〈第8回学術大会会頭講演〉

アレルギー性香粧品皮膚炎研究の回顧

須 貝 哲 郎*

Retrospective of my Studies on Allergic Cosmetic Dermatitis

Tetsuro SUGAI*

Abstract

Iatrogenic contact dermatitis from hydrogenated lanolin was confirmed at our clinic in 1972, reported at the 1st RCD held in Singapore, and published in the Contact Dermatitis journal (1:146-157, 1975). Self-regulation of the use of hydrogenated lanolin as well as the development of hypoallergenic lanolin have resulted in decreasing the number of patients with lanolin dermatitis.

In 1974, a patient with pigmented rouge dermatitis was found, and confirmed that a red coal-tar dye, brilliant lake red R (D&C R 31) was closely related to pigmented cosmetic dermatitis in 1975. In addition, it was confirmed by Dr. Kozuka that the main causative was Sudan I (1-phenylazo-2-naphthol) contaminated in the dye. Other causatives of pigmented cosmetic dermatitis of lichenoid type, such as cloflucarban (Irgasan CF₃) and a sunscreen agent, benzotriazole derivative (Tinuvin P), also disappeared from cosmetic products. Thus, the number of patients with pigmented cosmetic dermatitis of lichenoid type has decreased markedly, from 54 in 1977 to 2 in 1982.

A lichenoid tissue reaction was histologically confirmed at sites of positive allergic reactions to D&C R 31 or Sudan I in patchtests. Thus, Sudan I is considered to be a specific agent to cause a lichenoid reaction.

Pigmented fragrance dermatitis of eczematous type has been still found, and fragrance allergy will be one of the coming important problems as to the skin safety of cosmetic products.