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〈教育セミナー〉

おしゃれで安全な化粧品とは

香粧品の安全性評価

ヒトパッチテストでなにがわかるか？

松永佳世子

Safety Evaluation of Cosmetics and Toiletries

What can we evaluate by human patch testing?

Kayoko MATSUNAGA

Abstract

Human patch testing can play two roles in the safety evaluation of cosmetics and toiletries. One is a predictive test for skin irritation or skin sensitization before marketing. The other is a diagnostic test to identify causative products and antigens. The latter information from the front of dermatology practice is very important and also useful to know the safety of the current products and ingredients. I reported the recent trend of dermatitis due to cosmetics and toiletries showing the data of our out-patient clinic of dermatology, a total of 80 cases who were patch tested with those products or related allergens because of suspicion of contact dermatitis from them in 2009. Of them 24 (30%) cases were finally diagnosed as having allergic contact dermatitis from cosmetics and toiletries. Skin irritancy of a cosmetic product has been evaluated by a visual assessment using 24-hour or 48-hour human patch testing in Japan. In 2000, some keen members of the Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis founded the Research Group for Skin Irritation to study and validate the methods of evaluating skin irritation by patch testing. This group was approved to belong to the society and thereafter to the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergology and Contact Dermatitis. In 2003, we proposed a new criterion to evaluate skin irritation of patch testing. In 2007, we performed a collaborative study on optimal patch application time in the evaluation of skin irritation. We concluded that predictive patch testing to evaluate irritants should be performed either of a 24-hour or 48-hour patch test with follow-up readings at 24 hours after patch removal, and an application time of 24 hours places less of a burden on patients than a 48-hour patch test.

Key words: cosmetics, toiletries, skin safety, patch testing, skin irritation.