

〈速報〉

リアル黒皮症発症年度と原因物質の変動

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with Pigmented Contact Dermatitis
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One hundred thirty-six out of 154 patients with pigmented contact dermatitis and the comparable melanosis of the face were patch-tested and potopatch-tested with 20 standard all allergens, composed of 29 coal-tar dyes, 17 fragrant materials, 5 deodorants, 2 sun-screen agents, 3 lanolin products, parabensmix, balsam of Peru, turpentine peroxide and colophony. Contact sensitivity was found in 101 out of the 136 patients (74.3%). Frequency distribution of onset year in the patients was plotted in relation with causative agents. The number of patients sensitive to brilliant lake red R (DC-R31) and/or 1-phenylazo-2-naphthol (Sudan I) were found to be maximal in 1974, none in 1975, and twon in 1976 and 1977, respectively. The four patients manifested in 1976 and 1977 were confirmed to be caused by the application of old rouge made before 1974. The results obtained reflect quite well with the removal of DC-R31 and DC-R17 (Sudan III) from the make-up products in Japan. 1-Phenylazo-2-naphthol is a main contaminant of the both dyes. The number of patients with the melanosis tends to decrease rapidly since 1977. Now fragrant materials seem to be a main cause in pigmented contact dermatitis and the comparable melanosis.