



History of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergology and Contact Dermatitis

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Abstract

Historical trends of Japanese Society for Dermatoallergology and Contact Dermatitis (JSDCD) are summarized since the establishment of these two societies. On December 8, 2017, the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergology and Contact Dermatitis (JSDCD) and the Skin Vessels/Connective Tissue Diseases Study Group were integrated as the Japanese Society for Cutaneous Immunology and Allergy (JSCIA). As the newly organized JSCIA is in charge of the important task of providing education for the above-mentioned dermatologists.

KEYWORDS

allergology, connective tissue disease, contact dermatitis, vessel

1 | INTRODUCTION

On December 8, 2017, the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergology and Contact Dermatitis (JSDCD) and the Skin Vessels/Connective Tissue Diseases Study Group were integrated as the Japanese Society for Cutaneous Immunology and Allergy (JSCIA). With such integration around the corner, the editorial department has asked me, as the former President, to describe the histories of the former societies and future perspectives on skin immunology/allergology. This article provides an overview of the roles of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergology and Contact Dermatitis that have been played in Japan's medical services, research, and education related to skin allergies, as well as its directionality.

2 | EARLY HISTORY OF JSDCD

JSDCD was established by integrating the Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis and the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergology in 2007. The former was founded in 1975, succeeding the Mid-Japan Patch Test Research Group led by professors Tetsuro Sugai (the chief of the Dermatology Department of Osaka Kaisei Hospital at that time) and Kiyoshi Nishioka (Lecturer of Department of Dermatology,

Kansai Medical University at that time, and currently, Emeritus Professor of Tokyo Medical and Dental University) as the representative organizers. In the following year, the 1st Annual Meeting (not bearing the name of the research group) was held (Figure 1). In 1989, the group was reorganized as the Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis (Table 1, left column). Under the leadership of the late professors Tetsuro Sugai and Ritsuko Hayakawa (Professor of Department of Environment Dermatology, Division of Dermatology, Nagoya University School of Medicine at that time) as the first and second presidents, respectively, the new society developed substantially over the subsequent years. This society contributed to and promoted the diagnosis of contact dermatitis and other allergic dermatoses, such as drug eruptions, atopic dermatitis, and occupational dermatitis, mainly using patch tests based on the mechanism of delayed-type hypersensitivity, and established basic treatment criteria, paving the way for the development of guidelines to manage contact dermatitis. Professor Hayakawa also launched an academic journal containing English articles, named *Environmental Dermatology*.

Professor Kiyoshi Nishioka studied abroad at the Dermatology Department of the University of London. Actively exchanging information with Doctors C.D. Calnan and E. Cronin as patch test pioneers at St. Johns Hospital, he introduced patch test techniques to Japan. The third and last President, Professor Kayoko Matsunaga,

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defined the society's basic premise as "to contribute to society by implementing preventive measures against contact dermatitis and occupational skin diseases/dermatoses, and promptly providing extensive and useful information".¹ The number of society members before integration was 1055; there were more members than in the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy (Table 2, left column). According to data remaining at the office, the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy was launched in 1972 as the successor to the Research Group for Drug-Induced Dermatoses founded by Professor Kihei Tanioku (Professor of Department of Dermatology, Okayama University at that time). As shown in the right column of Table 1, the research group had held meetings annually and changed its name several times until the 20th Annual Meeting.

In 1991, the 21st Annual Meeting was formally held under the name of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy. Professor Hikotaro Yoshida (Nagasaki University), a junior of Professor Tanioku, belonging to the Dermatology Department of Okayama University at that time, was relocated as Professor of Nagasaki University

in 1976. As a representative organizer, he had led the society until June 1994 (Figure 2). The presidency was subsequently assumed by Professors Shoso Yamamoto (Professor of Hiroshima University at that time; from July 1994 to June 1999), Masahiro Takigawa (Professor of Hamamatsu University School of Medicine at that time; from July 1999 to June 2003), and Fukumi Furukawa (Professor of Wakayama Medical University; from July 2003 to March 2007), in this order.

The number of members before integration was approximately 885 according to records (Table 2, right column). Soon after the establishment of the society, professors, especially those under the guidance of Professor Kihei Tanioku, including Professor Hikotaro Yoshida who was specialized in drug eruptions and atopic dermatitis, Hiroaki Ueki (Emeritus Professor of Kawasaki Medical School) who was specialized in connective tissue diseases, and Shoichi Nakagawa (subsequently Assistant Professor of Kawasaki Medical School) who conducted experimental studies on contact dermatitis, led the nationwide fields of immunity and allergology, and provided the basis for skin immunology and allergology research in Japan.

Personally, my career as a dermatologist started at the Dermatology Department of Osaka University in 1977. I mainly participated in the activities of the Japanese Society for Immunology, rather than those of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy, but I remember that Professor Nakagawa provided me with extensive guidance for pathological research on contact dermatitis using guinea pigs. Professor Hikotaro Yoshida launched the Japanese Journal of Dermatoallergy in 1993 (Figure 2). A large number of informative reports of Japanese research on allergic dermatoses and related issues published in this journal made us realize the significance and importance of publishing in academic society journals.



FIGURE 1 Establishment of the Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis. The Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis was founded in 1975, succeeding the Mid-Japan Patch Test Research Group led by Dr. Tetsuro Sugai and Kiyoshi Nishioka. (A) Tetsuro Sugai (Chief of the Dermatology Division, Osaka Kaisei Hospital at that time). (B) Kiyoshi Nishioka (Lecturer of Dermatology Department, Kansai Medical University at that time, and currently, Emeritus Professor of Tokyo Medical and Dental University) as representative organizers with Dr. Sugai. (C) Ritsuko Hayakawa (Professor of Nagoya University) also launched an academic journal containing English articles, *Environmental Dermatology*

3 | INTEGRATION OF THE TWO SOCIETIES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE NEW SOCIETY

Although the circumstances that led to establishment, activities, and members varied between the two societies, their specialties were close, and their aims were similar, as both attached importance to more advanced specialties, deeper academic insights, and more open public utilities. At this point, their integration was a natural course. Based on this idea and varying opinions, the presidents of the two societies, professors Kayoko Matsunaga and Fukumi Furukawa, reached an agreement upon their integration. They started to hold meetings through collaboration from 2000, and their joint meetings in 2005 and 2006 were successful. Having resolved a few problems, including the bankruptcy of a company entrusted by the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy, through arrangements made by the presidents and members of both parties, the two societies were formally integrated on April 1, 2007 as the JSDCD, a new society specialized in dermatoallergy, with Professor Kayoko Matsunaga as the first President.

The two journals, the Japanese Journal of Dermatoallergy and *Environmental Dermatology*, were also integrated as the [Journal

TABLE 1 Historical changes of society name and president of Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis

Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis		
Japanese Patch Test Research Meeting	September 27, 1975	Tetsuro Sugai (Osaka Kaisei Hospital) Kiyoshi Nishioka (Kansai Medical University)
1st Annual Meeting of the Mid-Japan Patch Test Research Group	November 12, 1976	Tetsuro Sugai (Osaka Kaisei Hospital) Mie Kobayashi (Nagoya University)
2nd Annual Meeting of the Mid-Japan Patch Test Research Group	September 9, 1977	Hiroshi Ueda (Fujita Health University) Ritsuko Hayakawa (Nagoya University)
3rd Annual Meeting of the Mid-Japan Patch Test Research Group	December 7, 1978	Tetsuro Sugai (Osaka Kaisei Hospital)
4th Annual Meeting of the Mid-Japan Patch Test Research Group	December 16, 1979	Ritsuko Hayakawa (Nagoya University Branch Hospital)
5th Annual Meeting of the Mid-Japan Patch Test Research Group	December 7, 1980	Yoshitatsu Uragami (Japanese Red Cross Kyoto Daiichi Hospital)
6th Annual Meeting of the Japanese patch test research group	December 6, 1981	Nobuhiko Higashi (Sakai Municipal General Medical Care Center)
7th Annual Meeting of the Japanese patch test research group	December 5, 1982	Hiroshi Ueda (Fujita Health University)
8th Annual Meeting of the Japanese patch test research group	December 4, 1983	Hirokazu Yasuno (Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine)
9th Annual Meeting of the Japanese patch test research group	December 2, 1984	Keiichi Fujimoto (Sumitomo Hospital)
10th Annual Meeting of the Japanese patch test research group	December 7-8, 1985	Tetsuro Sugai (Osaka Kaisei Hospital)
11th Annual Meeting of the Japanese patch test research group	December 6-7, 1986	Kunihiko Yoshikawa (Osaka University)
12th Annual Meeting of the Japanese patch test research group	December 5-6, 1987	Kazue Nishioka (Yamaguchi University)
13th Annual Meeting of the Japanese patch test research group	December 3-4, 1988	Nobuyuki Mizuno (Nagoya City University)
14th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis	December 2-3, 1989	Tamiyo Akaeda (Kansai Medical University)
15th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis	November 30-December 1, 1990	Kayoko Matsunaga (Nagoya University Branch Hospital)
16th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis	December 7-8, 1991	Akinobu Shoji (Osaka Kaisei Hospital)
17th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis	December 5-6, 1992	Mamiko Shono (Saiseikai Kawaguchi General Hospital)
18th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis	December 4-5, 1993	Takehito Kozuka (Osaka National Hospital)
19th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis	November 26-27, 1994	Masaaki Morohashi (Toyama Medical and Pharmaceutical University)
20th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis	December 2-3, 1995	Tetsuro Sugai (Osaka Kaisei Hospital)
21st Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis	December 7-8, 1996	Tamotsu Kanzaki (Kagoshima University)
22nd Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis	November 28-30, 1997	Zenrou Ikezawa (Yokohama City University)
23rd Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis	December 5-6, 1998	Nobuhiko Higashi (Sakai Municipal General Medical Care Center)
24th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis	December 11-12, 1999	Masatoshi Ito (Toho University Omori Medical Center)
25th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis	December 2-3, 2000	Ritsuko Hayakawa (Nagoya University)
26th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis	December 8-9, 2001	Masamitsu Ishii (Osaka City University)
27th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis	November 30-December 1, 2002	Hiroyuki Suzuki (Nihon University)
28th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis	December 13-14, 2003	Yoko Kataoka (Osaka Habikino Medical Care Center)
29th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis	November 27-28, 2004	Yoshinari Matsumoto (Aichi Medical University)
35th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergology	July 16-17, 2005	Zenrou Ikezawa (Yokohama City University)

(Continues)

30th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis Joint meeting		
36th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy and Contact Dermatitis	July 15-16, 2006	Ichiro Katayama (Osaka University)
31st Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis Joint meeting		
Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy and Contact Dermatitis		
37th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy and Contact Dermatitis	December 14-16, 2007	Kayoko Matsunaga (Fujita Health University)
38th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy and Contact Dermatitis	November 7-9, 2008	Fukumi Furukawa (Wakayama Medical University)
39th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy and Contact Dermatitis	November 6-8, 2009	Yoshiki Tokura (University of Occupational and Environmental Health Japan)
40th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy and Contact Dermatitis	December 10-12, 2010	Michihiro Hide (Hiroshima University)
41st Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy and Contact Dermatitis	July 16-17, 2011	Shinji Shimada (University of Yamanashi)
42nd Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy and Contact Dermatitis	July 13-15, 2012	Hiroo Yokozeki (Tokyo Medical and Dental University)
43rd Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy and Contact Dermatitis	November 29-December 1, 2013	Kazuhiko Takehara (Kanazawa University)
44th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy and Contact Dermatitis	November 21-23, 2014	Setsuya Aiba (Tohoku University)
45th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy and Contact Dermatitis	November 20-22, 2015	Eishin Morita (Shimane University)

TABLE 2 No. of members of two societies

Year	No. of members	
	Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis	Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy
2005	944	ND
2006	1055	885
2007	1657	
2008	1718	
2009	1750	
2010	1777	
2011	1821	
2012	1815	
2013	1691	
2014	1712	
2015	1741	
2016	1662	
2017	1712	

*As of January 19, 2017.

of Environmental Dermatology and Cutaneous Allergy] (Figure 3), with myself as the Chief Editor for both parties. Office management was also entrusted to the same agent company. Figures 3 and 4 show scenes from the last joint meeting, with me as the Chair. During the event, the former presidents gave lectures to reflect their

activities in front of the many members who gathered to hold enthusiastic discussions.

4 | ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF JSDCD

Professor Kayoko Matsunaga, the first president of JSDCD, executed a major organizational reform and launched three to four joint research projects annually (Table 2, right column). Following the second President Fukumi Furukawa, I assumed the presidency of the society from April 1, 2013 (Figure 4). In those days, delays in the provision of support for female medical doctors to return to their workplaces, marked changes in patient awareness due to the influence of mass media, increased burdens of daily examination and treatment services, presentations at academic meetings, and paper writing by hospital/clinic doctors and private practitioners were noted as major problems in the medical circle. The phenomenon resulting from these problems was termed "the Hospital Doctor Walk-off Sabotage." Under the context of such major reform, the former President Fukumi Furukawa adopted a number of new systems and organized regulations of the society in pursuit of more advanced specialties, deeper academic insights, and more open public utilities.²

During my presidency, I decided to operate the society based on the idea that the most important task of the society should accomplish for the development of dermatology in Japan. The tasks

are also increasing the number of members interested in allergology, rapidly fulfilling their demands, and impartially operating the organization. The society included a wide range of areas, contact dermatitis, urticaria, food allergies, drug eruptions, atopic dermatitis, occupational allergies, connective tissue diseases, and vasculitis, each of which is led by specialized domestic and international societies. As a future perspective, rapid and bidirectional exchange with these societies having objectives similar with ours should be indispensable. Therefore, we have considered effective methods to promptly provide skin allergy-related information, such as that regarding new allergens, drug eruptions, and methods to obtain reagents for patch tests, through the society's website, hold educational seminars for skin allergy specialists, collaborate with other societies, create and support new research projects (Table 4), collect data from epidemiological studies led by sustainable societies and feed their outcomes to society, and provide information regarding skin health damage. To fulfill these purposes, preparation for the incorporation of the society, including appropriate methods to select new trustees/councilors and training/promoting young doctors, is the most important.³ Number of members of Joint Societies (JSCIA) is 1712 in 2017 (Table 2). After my appointment as the President, the society was reorganized, and five ad hoc committees on contact dermatitis, atopic dermatitis, drug eruptions, urticaria, and connective tissue diseases in charge of communication with the Japanese Dermatological Association, Japanese Society of Allergology, and international societies were launched. In addition, with the incorporation of the society as a general incorporated association, its operations to execute major projects are becoming more transparent.

5 | INTEGRATION WITH THE SKIN VESSELS/CONNECTIVE TISSUE DISEASES STUDY GROUP AND CHANGE OF THE NAME OF THE SOCIETY

The adoption of a new specialist certification system revealed the previously mentioned major problems in the medical circle. As such, it became necessary to consider the integration of the Skin Vessels/Connective Tissue Diseases Study Group and the JSDCD. The former was based on an organization founded by the late Yoshiaki Yasuda (Emeritus Professor of Toho University and the former President of the Japanese Dermatological Association), mainly with Professor Shigeo Nishiyama (Emeritus Professor of Kitasato University) and other professors interested in connective tissue diseases, vasculitis, and hemangioma. The 1st Skin Vessels Forum was held at the Sankei Hall in Tokyo on January 18, 1976, with Professor Nishiyama as the President. After some hiatuses, Professor Nishiyama organized the forums between 1982, when the 5th forum was held, and 1989 as the president again. Based on the idea of Professor Kiyoshi Nishioka (formerly Assistant Professor, and currently, Emeritus Professor of Tokyo Medical and Dental University), the Dermatological Study Group for Connective Tissue Diseases was launched in 1987. Since that time, the Meeting of the Connective Tissue Diseases Study

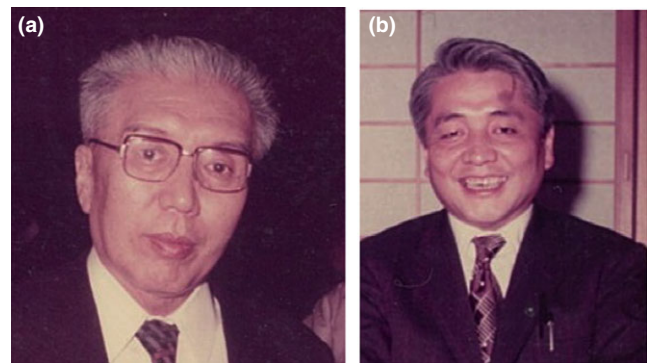


FIGURE 2 Establishment of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy. The Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy was launched in 1972 as the successor to the Research Group for Drug-Induced Dermatoses founded by Professor Kihei Tanioku (Professor of Department of Dermatology, Okayama University at that time). In 1991, the 21st Annual Meeting was formally held by the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy. Professor Hikotaro Yoshida (Nagasaki University), a junior of Professor Tanioku, belonging to the Dermatology Department of Okayama University at that time, was relocated as a professor of Nagasaki University in 1976. As a representative organizer, he had led the society until June 1994. (A) Professor Kihei Tanioku. (B) Professor Hikotaro Yoshida

Group had been held on the day following the Skin Vessels Forum at the International House of Japan in Roppongi every year (Table 3).

In 2001, the two study groups were integrated, and the new group was named the Skin Vessels/Connective Tissue Diseases Study Group. As a study group rather than an academic society, members discussed presentation topics in a free atmosphere beyond temporal restrictions, focusing on diagnostic grounds, histopathological perspectives, and challenges to be addressed. Participation in such discussions, with prominent professors fronting the dermatological societies, was indeed exciting and truly productive in terms of dermatologist education for junior members. Subsequently, successors to the founders of the society began to hold group meetings like this in turns throughout Japan, with an increased number of young participants. Over the years, the future of this study group has been discussed, revealing rising concerns about the current situation. Manpower for the management of inpatients and patients with severe conditions is becoming more insufficient as a result of a nationwide increase in the number of female medical doctors. In addition, the provision of training to acquire important skills for the examination and treatment of connective tissue diseases, such as accurately assessing/diagnosing skin symptoms and reading pathological data in consideration of abnormal test values, is becoming more difficult. The role of dermatologists in such examination and treatment is narrowing with the emergence of biologics and molecular targeting drugs leading to unbalanced medical services, in addition to the dissemination of generic drugs, which promotes market principles among companies. The number of facilities participating in meetings of the Skin

TABLE 3 Historical changes of society name and president of Japanese Society for Dermatoallergology

Japanese Society for Dermatoallergology		
1st Annual Meeting of the Research Group for Drug-Induced Dermatoses	October 28, 1972	Kihei Tanioku (Okayama University)
2nd Annual Meeting of the Research Group for Drug-Induced Dermatoses	May 20, 1973	Kihei Tanioku (Okayama University)
3rd Annual Meeting of the Research Group for Drug-Induced and Occupational Dermatoses	November 16, 1973	Kihei Tanioku (Okayama University)
4th Annual Meeting of the Research Group for Drug-Induced and Occupational Dermatoses	April 14, 1974	Kihei Tanioku (Okayama University)
5th Annual Meeting of the Research Group for Dermatoses from Simple Chemicals	August 23, 1975	Kihei Tanioku (Okayama University)
6th Annual Meeting of the Research Group for Dermatoses from Simple Chemicals (Antigens Research group)	August 28, 1976	Kihei Tanioku (Okayama University)
7th Annual Meeting of the Antigens Research Group (Research Group for Dermatoses from Simple Chemicals)	September 3, 1977	Kihei Tanioku (Okayama University)
8th Annual Meeting of the Antigens Research Group (Research Group for Dermatoses from Simple Chemicals)	August 26, 1978	Kihei Tanioku (Okayama University)
9th Annual Meeting of the Antigens Research Group (Research Group for Dermatoses from Simple Chemicals)	July 27, 1979	Kihei Tanioku (Okayama University)
10th Annual Meeting of the Antigens Research Group (Research Group for Dermatoses from Simple Chemicals)	September 29, 1980	Hikotaro Yoshida (Nagasaki University)
11th Annual Meeting of the Antigens Research Group (Research Group for Dermatoses from Simple Chemicals)	July 25, 1981	Tetsuro Sugai (Osaka Kaisei Hospital)
12th Annual Meeting of the Antigens Research Group (Research Group for Dermatoses from Simple Chemicals)	September 25, 1982	Fumio Saito (Toho University Medical Center Ohashi Hospital)
13th Annual Meeting of the Antigens Research Group (Research Group for Dermatoses from Simple Chemicals)	August 6, 1983	Shoji Toshitani (Fukuoka University)
14th Annual Meeting of the Antigens Research Group (Research Group for Dermatoses from Simple Chemicals)	June 2, 1984	Masaru Ishihara (Toho University Medical Center Ohashi Hospital)
15th Annual Meeting of the Antigens Research Group (Research Group for Dermatoses from Simple Chemicals)	July 6, 1985	Ritsuko Hayakawa (Nagoya University Branch Hospital)
16th Annual Meeting of the Antigens Research Group (Research Group for Dermatoses from Simple Chemicals)	June 14, 1986	Ryukichi Nagai (Yokohama City University)
17th Annual Meeting of the Antigens Research Group (Research Group for Dermatoses from Simple Chemicals)	June 27-28, 1987	Hideo Nakayama (Tokyo Saiseikai Central Hospital)
18th Annual Meeting of the Antigens Research Group (Research Group for Dermatoses from Simple Chemicals)	July 2-3, 1988	Seiichiro Sagami (Hyogo College of Medicine)
19th Annual Meeting of the Antigens Research Group (Research Group for Dermatoses from Simple Chemicals)	July 1-2, 1989	Masayuki Shimizu (Mie University)
20th Annual Meeting of the Antigens Research Group (Research Group for Dermatoses from Simple Chemicals)	June 30-July 1, 1990	Mitsuyoshi Honda (Nippon Medical School)
21st Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergology	August 31-September 1, 1991	Masaaki Tashiro (Kagoshima University)
22nd Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergology	June 27-28, 1992	Joji Jidoi (Shimane University)
23rd Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergology	July 2-4, 1993	Hirokazu Yasuno (Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine)
24th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergology	July 9-10, 1994	Toshio Hamada (Osaka City University)
25th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergology	June 2-3, 1995	Hikotaro Yoshida (Nagasaki University)
26th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergology	July 12-14, 1996	Hiroshi Ueda (Fujita Health University)
27th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergology	May 10-11, 1997	Masako Mizoguchi (St. Marianna University School of Medicine)
28th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergology	July 11-12, 1998	Shoso Yamamoto (Hiroshima University)

(Continues)

29th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy	July 17-18, 1999	Fumio Kaneko (Fukushima Medical University)
30th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy	July 22-23, 2000	Toshiyuki Aoki (Aoki Clinic, Skin & Allergy Clinic for Itchy Skin Diseases/Osaka Habikino Medical Care Center)
31st Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy	July 13-14, 2001	Masahiro Takigawa (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine)
32nd Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy	July 20-21, 2002	Takeshi Horio (Kansai Medical University)
33rd Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy	July 5-6, 2003	Kiyoshi Nishioka (Tokyo Medical and Dental University)
34th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy	July 17-18, 2004	Masaaki Morohashi (Toyama Medical and Pharmaceutical University)
35th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy/30th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis Joint meeting	July 16-17, 2005	Zenrou Ikezawa (Yokohama City University)
36th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy/31st Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis Joint meeting	July 15-16, 2006	Ichiro Katayama (Osaka University)

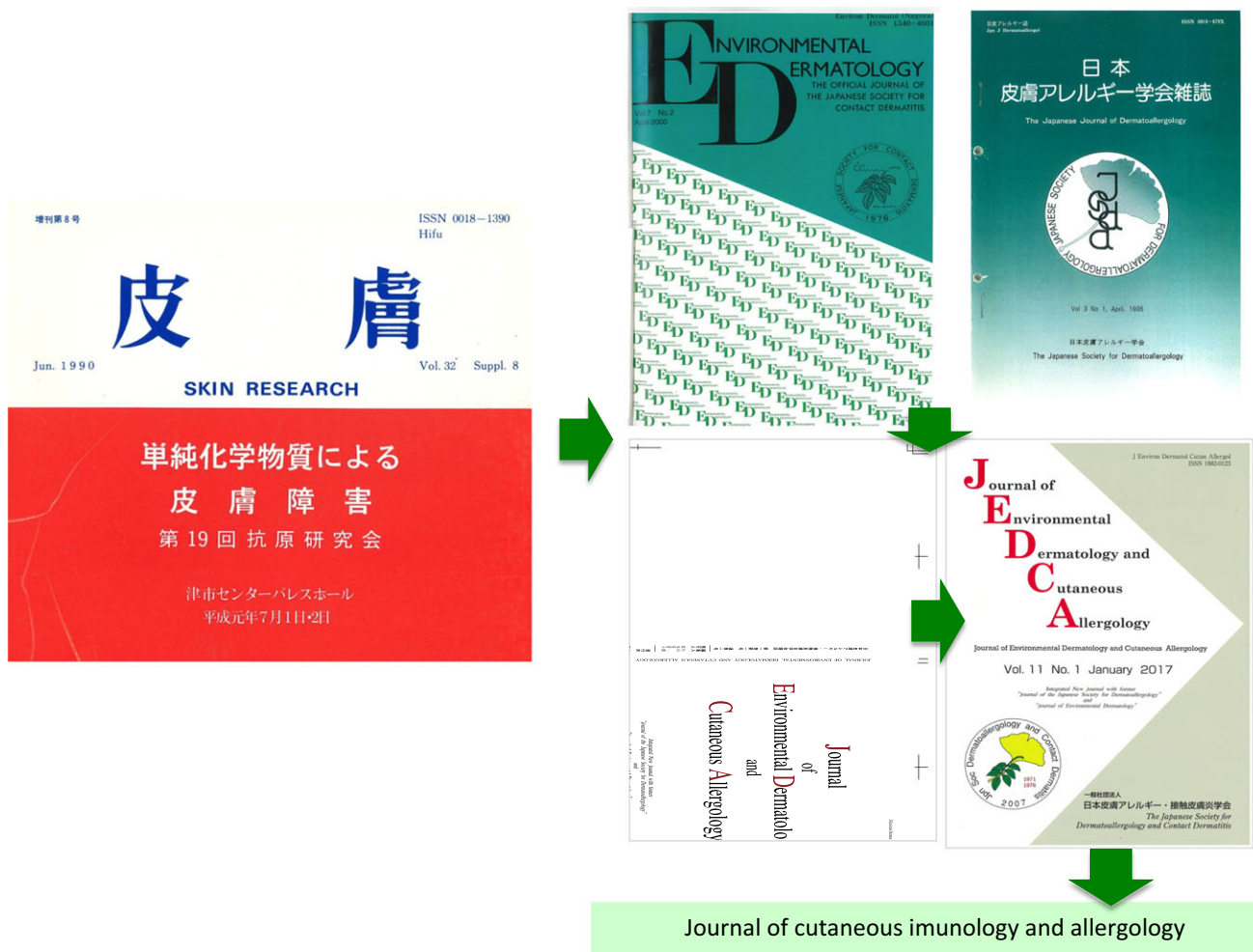


FIGURE 3 Changes of cover design of official journals. From abstract issue (supplement of Skin research, Figure 3 left) to Environmental Dermatology (official journal of Japanese Society for Contact Dermatitis; right) and Japanese Journal of Dermatoallergy (official journal of Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy). Journal of Environmental Dermatology and Cutaneous Allergy is an official journal of formally integrated two societies (Japanese Society for contact dermatitis and Japanese Society for Dermatoallergy)



FIGURE 4 Presidents of two former societies and integrated Japanese Society for Dermatoallergology and Contact Dermatitis. (A) Prof. Ichiro Katayama (Department of Dermatology, Osaka University). 3rd president of Japanese Society for Dermatoallergology and Contact Dermatitis. (B) Prof. Kayoko Matsunaga (Fujita Health University at that time). (C) Prof Fukumi Furukawa (Wakayama prefectural medical School at that time)

Vessels/Connective Tissue Diseases Study Group is also decreasing annually. It should particularly be noted that associate professors and lecturers who will lead the next generation participate in such meetings less frequently than before, and only limited participants offer their opinions (Table 5).

Having discussed the future and roles of study groups on connective tissue diseases over these years and considering the opinions of Professor Shigeo Nishiyama and other founders, the integration of the Skin Vessels/Connective Tissue Diseases Study Group and the JSDCD that I am organizing as the President was decided. With the latter in charge of contact, it will become possible for both parties to more promptly share information regarding issues, including criteria for the use of hydroxychloroquine, indications, and adverse events, which were actively discussed at the meeting in 2017, through its website, and appropriately manage affairs related to vasculitis classification and guideline development that require collaboration with international societies specializing in scleroderma and SLE. Furthermore, communication with research groups on atopic dermatitis, vitiligo, and pruritus, as well as related international societies and research organizations, will also become smoother. "Scraping and building" organizations, according to the change in time, may

be necessary. Indeed, at the Chapel Hill Consensus Conference and in SLE and scleroderma classifications, it remains unclear to what extent dermatologists' opinions are reflected in new diagnostic criteria to assess and diagnose skin symptoms. Therefore, the sharing of information and deep discussions among society members are of the utmost importance, and the participation of multiple representatives in international conferences may be essential. In this respect, the integration with the Skin Vessels/Connective Tissue Diseases Study Group may allow the JSDCD to continue to play an important role in creating opportunities to discuss connective tissue diseases and vasculitis.

In 2015, the integration was approved at the meeting of the Board of Trustees in Shimane organized by Professor Eishin Morita (Shimane University) as the President under some conditions, including prolonging the duration of each annual meeting to 3 days from 2017, when the meeting would be organized by Professor Takuro Kanekura (Kagoshima University) as the chairman; making arrangements to ensure a sufficient time frame for each presentation; and naming the new society the Japanese Society for Cutaneous Immunology and Allergy (JSCIA). Subsequently, the integration was approved at the Skin Vessels/Connective Tissue Diseases Study Group Organizer

TABLE 4 Themes of Joint Research projects provided by JSDCD

Year	Applicant	Theme
2007	Yoshiki Tokura	Occupational skin disease navigation
2008	Kayoko Matsunaga	2008 Patch Test Reagents
	Hiroo Yokozeki	Preparation of Guidelines for the Treatment of Contact Dermatitis
	Masatoshi Ito	Evaluation of primary skin irritation using patch testing
2009	Kayoko Matsunaga	Patch testing with cosmetic ingredients
	Hideo Hashizume	Drug eruption database
2010	Kayoko Matsunaga	Patch testing with cosmetic ingredients
	Hideo Hashizume	Drug eruption database
	Hiroo Yokozeki	Preparation of Guidelines for the Treatment of Contact Dermatitis
2011	Kayoko Matsunaga	2011 Patch Test Reagents
	Hideo Hashizume	Drug eruption database
	Setsuya Aiba	Guidelines for diagnosis of acute diffuse and total alopecia for the female scalp
2012	Kayoko Matsunaga	2012 Patch Test Reagents
	Hideo Hashizume	Drug eruption database
2013	Kayoko Matsunaga	2013 Patch Test Reagents
	Hideo Hashizume	Drug eruption database
2014	Kayoko Matsunaga	2014 Patch Test Reagents
	Hideo Hashizume	Drug eruption database
	Hiroyuki Murota	Survey on the prevalence of allergic diseases in adolescents
2015-2016	Kayoko Matsunaga	2015-2016 Patch Test Reagents
	Hiroo Yokozeki	Preparation of Guidelines for Diagnosis of Hand Eczema
	Hiroyuki Murota	Survey on the prevalence of allergic diseases in adolescents
	Hideo Hashizume	Drug eruption database

TABLE 5 President of skin vessel forum and connective tissue diseases study group

Skin vessels forum					Meeting of the connective tissue diseases study group	
		President	University in charge	Location	President	University in charge
1976	1	Shigeo Nishiyama	Kitasato University	Sankei Hall		
1977	2	Kuniki Sakamoto	Nara Medical University	Suginoi Hotel (Beppu)		
1978	3	Moriya Okuma	Kindai University	Kanazawa University (Kanazawa)		
1979		(no meeting)				
1980	4	Kiyoshi Nishioka	Osaka University	Gifu University (Gifu)		
1981		(no meeting)				
1982	5	Ryuzo Saito	Kitasato University	Taito Pfizer (Tokyo)		
1983	6	Ryuzo Saito	Kitasato University	Seventy (Tokyo)		
1984	7	Ryuzo Saito	Kitasato University	Taito Pfizer (Tokyo)		
1985	8	Ryuzo Saito Mikio Masuzawa	Kitasato University	Seventy (Tokyo)		
1986	9	Ryuzo Saito	Kitasato University	Taito Pfizer (Tokyo)		
1987	10	Ryuzo Saito	Kitasato University	International House of Japan	1	Shigeo Nishiyama Kitasato University

(Continues)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Skin vessels forum				Meeting of the connective tissue diseases study group		
	President	University in charge	Location	President	University in charge	
1988 11	Shigeo Nishiyama	Kitasato University	International House of Japan	2	Shigeo Nishiyama	Kitasato University
1989 12	Shigeo Nishiyama	Kitasato University	International House of Japan	3	Shigeo Nishiyama	Kitasato University
1990 13	Hiroaki Ueki	Kawasaki Medical School		4	Hiroaki Ueki	Kawasaki Medical School
1991 14	Takeji Nishikawa	Keio University		5	Takeji Nishikawa	Keio University
1992 15	Toshihiko Shirai	Nara Medical University		6	Toshihiko Shirai	Nara Medical University
1993 16	Kiyoshi Nishioka	Tokyo Medical and Dental University		7	Kiyoshi Nishioka	Tokyo Medical and Dental University
1994 17	Shohei Inoue	Miyazaki University School of Medicine		8	Shohei Inoue	Miyazaki University School of Medicine
1995 18	Shigeo Nishiyama	Kitasato University		9	Shigeo Nishiyama	Kitasato University
1996 19	Fumio Kaneko	Fukushima Medical University		10	Fumio Kaneko	Fukushima Medical University
1997 20	Ryuzo Saito	Toho University		11	Ryuzo Saito	Toho University
1998 21	Masayuki Shimizu	Mie University		12	Masayuki Shimizu	Mie University
1999 22	Soji Yamazaki	Dokkyo Medical University		13	Soji Yamazaki	Dokkyo Medical University
2000 23	Hajime Kodama	Kochi Medical School		14	Hajime Kodama	Kochi Medical School
2001 24	(combined)			24	Keiji Kitamura	Saitama Medical Center
2002 25				25	Tamotsu Jinbo	Kagoshima University
2003 26				26	Hiroshi Shinkai	Chiba University
2004 27				27	Sachiko Miyagawa	Nara Medical University
2005 28				28	Fujio Otsuka	University of Tsukuba
2006 29				29	Keiji Iwatsuki	Okayama University
2007 30				30	Kensei Katsuoka	Kitasato University
2008 31				31	Osamu Ishikawa	Gunma University
2009 32				32	Fukumi Furukawa	Wakayama Medical University
2010 33				33	Seiji Kawana	Nippon Medical School
2011 34				34	Mitsuru Setoyama	Kagoshima University
2012 35				35	Tetsuya Tsuchida	Saitama Medical University
2013 36				36	Ichiro Katayama	Osaka University
2014 37				37	Hiroo Yokozeki	Tokyo Medical and Dental University
2015 38				38	Tetsuo Sasaki	International University of Health and Welfare
2016 39				39	Shigetoshi Sano	Kochi University
2017 40				40	Toshiyuki Yamamoto	Fukushima Medical University

Meeting in Kochi in 2016, with Professor Shigetoshi Sano (Kochi University) as the Chairman, and formally approved at JSDCD Board of Trustees Meeting with Professor Makoto Kawashima (Professor of Tokyo Women's Medical University) as the Chairman. The activities of

the JSCIA covering connective tissue diseases started on December 8, 2018. With changes in medical services related to connective tissue diseases, the new society will also review its own operations, launch study groups specializing in vasculitis, and hold special symposiums



FIGURE 5 New president of Japanese Society of Cutaneous Immunology and Allergology. From left to right. Prof. Takuro Kanekura, President of First Annual Meeting of Japanese Society of Cutaneous Immunology and Allergology (Kagoshima University). Prof. Ichiro Katayama. Prof. Ralf Paus (Manchester University). Prof. Yoshiki Tokura, New President of Japanese Society of Cutaneous Immunology and Allergology (Hamamatsu University School of Medicine)

upon deliberations at meetings of the Board of Trustees, with the aim of becoming a more advanced academic society. The development of programs to hold symposiums on contact dermatitis, drug-induced allergies, atopic dermatitis, urticaria, food allergies, and connective tissue diseases, and share/discuss the latest research outcomes through collaboration among the chairman, Meeting Program Committee, and Academic Committee was also approved.

6 | FUTURE PERSPECTIVES ON DERMATOALLERGOLOGY AND THE ROLES OF JSCIA

With respect to the development of a specialist certification system to be led by the Japanese Medical Specialty Board, which was postponed for 1 year last July, the roles of the Japanese Society of Allergology based on the 18 basic societies, educational programs, procedures to certify specialists, and criteria for updating have yet to be determined. As a result, methods to share roles between dermatology and allergy specialists in dealing with atopic dermatitis, urticaria, and anaphylaxis and to calculate additional fees for specialized care remain unclear. In the future, there may also be arguments as to whether expensive treatment procedures, such as epinephrine autoinjector administration, sublingual immunotherapy, and antibody therapy, should be performed only by allergy specialists, or whether they may also be performed by other specialists in related medical departments. Another important point is the possibility of

appropriate allergy management markedly improving medical economics, as our research group for the Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare reported.⁴ The question may be which dermatology or allergy specialists should be in charge of such management.⁵ The emergence of molecular targeting drugs for psoriasis, immune-checkpoint blockers for melanoma, and new drugs for atopic dermatitis is reminiscent of aciclovir, which is a highly effective drug for herpes zoster that rapidly promoted its treatment in internal medicine. In daily clinical services, internists will soon begin to treat incurable skin diseases based on examination findings and pathological diagnosticians' comments whenever a diagnosis is established. In other countries, there is already competition for patients among internists according to my English acquaintance. Furthermore, the approval of the Basic Act for the Management of Allergic Diseases last year may markedly change Diet members' attitudes toward this issue at the National Diet. The press has already reported that centers for the examination and treatment of allergic diseases will be reorganized and located throughout Japan.

With such rapid and marked changes in medical environments, it is important to examine and treat skin allergies from a holistic viewpoint. Now that the number of dermatologists who make presentations at meetings of basic societies represented by the Japanese Society of Allergology, Japanese Society for Immunology, and Japan College of Rheumatology is decreasing, the creation of environments for young doctors to actively make presentations on immunity, allergies, and connective tissue diseases, and enthusiastically discuss on these issues with experienced advisors and



professors, as well as provide opportunities to learn about basic immunology, are the core tasks of the society replacing the Skin Vessels/Connective Tissue Diseases Study Group. These activities may nurture “physician-scientists” who will lead the next generation in examining and treating dermatoses from broader perspectives based on immunology and allergology. As the newly organized JSCIA is in charge of the important task of providing education for the above-mentioned dermatologists, your continued support would be greatly appreciated (Figure 5).

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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