

ABSTRACT

Provided are a water-absorbent resin that can reduce the amount of backflow of an absorbed liquid even when the water-absorbent resin is used at a low content in an absorbent material, and an absorbent article comprising an absorbent material containing the absorbent resin.

The water-absorbent resin is a crosslinked polymer of a water-soluble ethylenically unsaturated monomer and has a dry-up index of 1.85 or more, the dry-up index being represented by the following equation (1):

$$\text{dry-up index} = \text{overall absorption capacity term } \alpha \times \text{water absorption rate term } \beta \quad (1)$$

wherein the overall absorption capacity term α and the water absorption rate term β are determined according to the following equations (2) and (3):

$$\text{overall absorption capacity term } \alpha =$$

$$\frac{(\text{physiological saline absorption capacity under a load of 2.07 kPa} - \text{physiological saline absorption capacity under a load of 4.82 kPa})}{(\text{physiological saline absorption capacity} - \text{physiological saline retention capacity})} \quad (2);$$

$$\text{water absorption rate term } \beta = \text{dynamic water absorption rate} / \text{static water absorption rate} \quad (3).$$