Claims

[Claim 1]

A method for determining a UV sensitivity of a skin to erythema formation in a test subject, comprising a step of irradiating the skin of the test subject with ultraviolet light to determine the UV sensitivity using the amount of biophotons to be detected within a specific period after the irradiation, wherein 100% of the specific period overlaps a period from 1 to 3 minutes after the irradiation, wherein the specific period does not overlap an initial period of 30 seconds after the completion of the irradiation.

[Claim 2]

The method according to claim 1, wherein the specific period has a length of from 30 seconds to 2 minutes.

[Claim 3]

The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the specific period is 1 minute from 1 to 2 minutes after the UV irradiation, 1 minute from 2 to 3 minutes after the UV irradiation, or 2 minutes from 1 to 3 minutes after the UV irradiation.

[Claim 4]

The method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the UV irradiation is irradiation with mixed ultraviolet light of A radiation and B radiation.

[Claim 5]

The method according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the UV irradiation is performed at a UV irradiation dose of from 300 to 8000 mJ/cm^2.

[Claim 6]

The method according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the amount of biophotons is calculated based on the luminescence intensity of biophotons.

[Claim 7]

The method according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the UV sensitivity is erythema formation by ultraviolet light.

[Claim 8]

A method for evaluating or searching for a UV erythema formation sensitivity-reducing agent, comprising: a step of administering a test substance to a subject or bringing the test substance into contact with the subject; and a step of irradiating the skin or skin cells of the subject with ultraviolet light to evaluate the test substance using the amount of biophotons to be detected within a specific period after the irradiation, wherein 100% of the specific period overlaps a period from 1 to 3 minutes after the irradiation, wherein the specific period does not overlap an initial period of 30 seconds after the completion of the irradiation.