CLAIMS

1. Use of (i) a lactic acid bacteria producing substance containing polysaccharide produced by fermentation with a lactic acid bacteria and (ii) sphingomyelin for producing a fermented milk for inhibiting erythema formation and promoting absorption of sphingomyelin.

2. The use according to claim 1, wherein the lactic acid bacteria producing substance is produced with a combination of Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. bulgaricus and Streptococcus thermophilus.

3. The use according to claim 2, wherein

the Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. bulgaricus is at least one of Lactobacillus delbrueckii subspecies bulgaricus OLL1247 (Deposit number: NITE BP-01814) and Lactobacillus delbrueckii subspecies bulgaricus 2038, and the Streptococcus thermophilus is at least one of Streptococcus thermophilus OLS3078 (Deposit number: NITE BP-01697) and Streptococcus thermophilus 1131.

4. The use according to any one of claims 1 to 3, further using ceramide.

5. The use according to any one of claims 1 to 4, further using collagen peptide.

6. The use according to any one of claims 1 to 5, the fermented milk reduces an erythema intensity by 1 or more.

7. The use according to any one of claims 1 to 6, the fermented milk increases a minimum erythema amount.

8. The use according to any one of claims 1 to 7, the fermented milk increases a pigmentation intensity.

9. A method of using a fermented milk containing (i) a lactic acid bacteria producing substance containing polysaccharide produced by fermentation with a lactic acid bacteria and (ii) sphingomyelin as a composition for inhibiting erythema formation and promoting absorption of sphingomyelin (excluding treatment of human.).

10. A method for producing a fermented milk for inhibiting erythema formation and promoting absorption of sphingomyelin, comprising:

fermenting milk raw material by lactic acid bacteria producing polysaccharide to obtain a fermented milk, and

adding sphingomyelin to the fermented milk.