SKIN CONDITIONS
INGREDIENTS
PRODUCT PROTOCOLS

by

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SKIN CONDITIONS
ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

- **Pigmentation**
- **Acne**
- **Rosacea**
- **Aging**

Everyone's skin type is different and so are their issues and needs. For a LINE to be effective, it must have several active ingredients to provide all the following: ingredients to deep pore cleanse, moisturizing and hydrating ingredients to maintain and increase moisture, antioxidants to protect from free radical damage, peptides to build new collagen, vitamins and mineral to feed and nourish, exfoliating and rejuvenating ingredients to increase cellular turnover and improve texture and skin tone, as well as an array of specialty ingredients to target specific needs or issues.

HYPERPIGMENTATION



KNOWN CAUSES



- Hormones
- Medications
- Sun Exposure
- Nationality
- Prone in Asian & Hispanic Skin types

TYPES OF HYPERPIGMENTATION

FOCAL: Post Inflammatory in nature, occurring after **injury** (eg, cuts and burns) or other causes of inflammation (e.g., acne, lupus).

FOCAL LINEAR: Due to phyto photo dermatitis, which is a phototoxic reaction that results from **ultraviolet** light

CAUSES OF MELASMA

- Melasma Appearance: consists of dark brown, sharply marginated, roughly symmetric patches of hyperpigmentation on the.



- Prevalent more among darker skin types



- Primarily found in pregnancy, referred to as : Mask of pregnancy) and in women taking oral contraceptives.

- Melasma risk increases with increasing sun exposure

LENTIGINES



- **Lentigines Appearance:** Flat, tan to brown, oval macules.
  Causes: They are commonly due to chronic sun exposure (solar lentigines; sometimes called liver spots) and occur most frequently on the face and back of the hands.

- They typically first appear during middle age and increase in number with age.

- Although progression from lentigines to melanoma has not been established, lentigines are an independent risk factor for melanoma. If lentigines are a cosmetic concern, they are treated with cryotherapy or laser; hydroquinone is not effective



PREVENTIVE ~ MAINTENANCE TYPE INGREDIENTS to ENHANCE/MAINTAIN PROCEDURES

- Mushroom extract (lentinum edodes mycelium)~Degrades melanin, and lightens skin tone.
- Daisy Flower (bellis perennis) Interferes with mechanisms involved in melanogenesis
- Niacinamide (Vitamin B3)~Increase hydration & lightening properties
- Antioxidants ~ Protect Skin from free radical activity
- 3-0 Ethyl Ascorbic Acid~Lightening properties- Antioxidant
- Growth Factors~ **Growth factors** are natural substances made by **skin** cells to maintain healthy **skin and** repair of damaged **skin**, making components that provide firmness, elasticity & help break down melanin.
- SunBlocks ~Protects from both UVA~ UVB damaging rays
- Kojic Acid – Lightening (mushroom family)
- Hydroquinone-Tyrosinase inhibitor
- Rumex Extract-Lightening properties

SUN BLOCKS~SUNSCREENS

- Two types of protective lotions ~ chemical and physical.

- **Sunblock, a physical block, contains both organic and non-organic ingredients that sit on top of the skin acting as a barrier** between your skin and damaging UV rays by reflecting or scattering UVB light, i.e.g, octyl methoxycinnamate, octyl salicylate and octocrylene.

- **Sunscreen, a chemical kind, penetrates the skin and absorbs the UVA rays** before they are able to reach and damage your dermal layer. Zinc oxide and titanium dioxide are the active ingredients in deflecting harmful UV rays before they reach the protective outer epidermis layer of your skin..

- **Sunblocks are formulated to shield against UVB rays, while sunscreens protect against UVA.**

PHYSICAL BLOCKS

PF stands for Sun Protection Factor and is used to estimate the amount of UV radiation it normally takes to sunburn one's skin with protective sunscreen. The "A" in UVA stands for 'Aging'. The "B" in UVB stands for 'Burning'.

Use this formula to figure out the appropriate SPF for you: "SPF Number x Time to Burn without Protection = Time to Burn with Protection". For example: SPF 15 x 10 minutes = 150 minutes of protection

- **Zinc Oxide is a photostable mineral ingredient with a high refractive index and broad-spectrum UV screening properties**

- **Octyl Methoxycinnamate is an organic compound well known for its ability to absorb UV rays from the sun, protecting the skin from damage.** By using both Zinc Oxide and Octyl Methoxycinnamate, the sun screening capabilities are maximized

FDA APPROVED SUNSCREENS

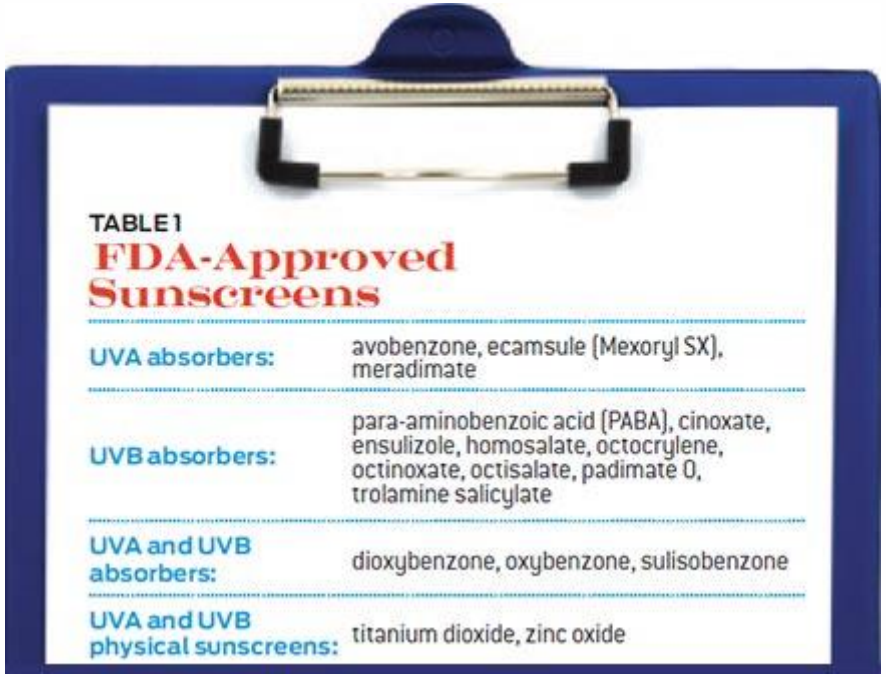

TABLE 1

FDA-Approved Sunscreens

UVA absorbers:	avobenzone, ecamsule (Mexoryl SX), meradimate
UVB absorbers:	para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA), cinoxate, ensulizole, homosalate, octocrylene, octinoxate, octisalate, padimate O, trolamine salicylate
UVA and UVB absorbers:	dioxybenzone, oxybenzone, sulisobenzone
UVA and UVB physical sunscreens:	titanium dioxide, zinc oxide

BELIDES ™ NP
Bellis Perennis (Daisy) Flower Extract

- **Belides™ ORG is a natural water soluble skin-lightening agent, derived from organic daisy flowers (*Bellis perennis*)**. It is suitable for any skincare concept providing even and luminous complexion and radiant skin.
- Highly efficient **natural skin lightener** by influencing different Pigmentation
- **Belides™ ORG's action is based on a potent, multifaceted reduction in the activity of melanocytes.** Belides™ ORG influences different cellular pathways involved in melanogenesis, encompassing the reduction of cellular signaling, tyrosinase transcription, tyrosinase activity and melanosome transfer. These actions lead to even pigmentation and make age spots less visible.

3-0 ETHYL ASCORBIC ACID

- **Molecule produced by modifying Ascorbic Acid**, commonly known as Vitamin C.
- This modification is done to increase the molecule's stability and enhance its transport through skin, as pure Vitamin C is easily degraded
- **Ethyl Ascorbic Acid retains the benefits of Vitamin** C, such as antioxidant activity.
- Potent in reducing skin darkening after UV exposure.
- Has **better penetration** than just **L-ascorbic acid**
- **Highest concentration** of any Vitamin C derivative

NATURAL & SYNTHETIC VITAMIN C DIFFERENCES

- **Natural vitamins: Come from plants, fruits and other natural sources**. Natural vitamin C comes from berries, citrus fruits, peppers, and other natural foods. This type of vitamin C also contains additional phytonutrients from the source.

- **Synthetic vitamins:** Are wholly **made in the lab, usually from ingredients like corn syrup and acetone.** They do not include flavonoids or other phytonutrients, but may be combined with other synthetic ingredients to promote absorption.

Synthetics are more stable, and often last longer on the shelves than natural vitamins. They are less vulnerable to erosion from things like light and temperature

VITAMIN C DERIVATIVES

- **Tetrahexyldecyl Ascorbate or BV-OSC :** An anti-oxidant, very **stable lipid soluble, from vitamin C** family. This stability allows it to better penetrate the skin shown the skin lightning effects. Its topical use has shown diminishing skin darkening effect. This is explained by the fact that skin cells, treated with BV-OSC, do not activate melanocytes (pigment producing cells) in response to UV radiation. Using a combination of several antioxidants also increase the stability and thus the shelf life of final product.
- **Magnesium Ascorbyl Phosphate (MAP): Stable, water soluble derivative of Vitamin C** (L-Ascorbic acid mono-dihydrogen phosphate acid, it does not readily degrade in formulas containing water. It is considered light-stable and oxygen-stable.
- **L-ascorbic acid: Water soluble…**Turns out that topical application of vitamin C is rather complicated. **A 2001 study found that L-ascorbic acid had to be formulated at just the right pH level (3.5 or less) to be absorbed by the skin**.

SYNTHETIC VITAMIN C'S

Ascorbic Acid
L-Ascorbic Acid
Magnesium Ascorbyl Phosphate
Ascorbyl Palmitate
Ascorbic Acid Polypeptide
Ascorbyl Glucosamine
Ascorbyl Glucoside
Ester-C
Sodium Ascorbyl Palmitate
Sodium Ascorbyl Phosphate

NOTE: L-ascorbic acid is the preferred synthetic form, but it's the least stable of the synthetics.

NIACINAMIDE~Vitamin B3

- **Niacinamide - Vitamin B3:** Does not inhibit the production of melanin but it was shown in 2002 that **niacinamide** inhibits the transfer of the melanosomes to the surrounding keratinocytes by up to 68%.

  - As a **skin lightening** agent, **niacinamide** effectively reduces areas of jagged pigmentation and age spots. Because of its strong lightening proficiency and its soothing nature on the skin, **niacinamide is a first-rate solution to pigmentation** control without the harmful side effects.

  - **Niacinamide** is claimed to be a much safer alternative when applied topically for **skin** or genitalia **whitening.**

TYPES OF VITAMIN A

- **Tretinoin**~also known as all-trans-retinoic acid (ATRA), is a naturally occurring derivative of vitamin A (retinol). to **treat acne** and **photodamaged skin and to manage keratinization disorders**

- **HPR~Hydroxypinacolone Retinoate**~is the **newest member of** the "royal family of skincare", the **retinoid family**. The queen of the family is the FDA-approved anti-aging superstar, retinoic acid, aka tretinoin .

- **Retinol**~Another name for vitamin A. It's a type of retinoid, the family of chemical compounds related to vitamin A

- **Retinyl Palmitate**~Is a combination of retinol (pure vitamin A) and the fatty acid palmitic acid.

RETINOID~Vitamin A
HYDROXYPINACOLONE RETINOATE

- HPR is a **highly-advanced form of retinoid** which is, in fact, a **non-prescription ester** of all-trans direct retinoic acid that offers better effect against signs of ageing than retinol.

  - Other forms of **retinoids** have to be converted by our metabolic machinery to do something. That's not the case with **HPR**. It **binds directly** to the **retinoid receptors** of the skin cells to work.

  - Found to help **brighten skin** and improve appearance of dark spots

  - **No irritation** such as found with Retin-A

SUPPORTIVE AT HOME TOPICALS WITH COSMETIC PROCEDURES

- Vitamin C~Antioxidants
- Exfoliants to increase cellular turnover
- Tyrosinase Inhibitors
- Hydrating Products
- Sun Protectant
- Rotate Retinoid’s 3-4 x weekly / p.m.

- Microdermabrasion~IPL~Peels~Microneedling with topicals will accelerate results

Questions? Feel free to email…sheila@dermamdskincare.com

