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STUDIES LIST SEBUFIX F 16[®] CORNEOFIX F 20[®]

*P.M. Clarys, A.O. Barel, **Sebumetry: A comparison between Lipid Collection Techniques.** Skin Research and Technology, Vol.2, No.4, Nov.1996*

Recently, several methods have been developed for the collection of skin surface lipids. We compared 3 of those measurement techniques: the Sebutape, the Sebufix, and the Sebumeter. Lipid sampling with the Sebufix and with the Sebumeter takes only 30 seconds while lipid sampling with the Sebutape takes 1 hour. As demonstrated by several authors application of a film on the skin surface may interfere with several skin properties such as skin temperature, skin hydration, and skin surface water loss. Our experimental set was designed in order to make a comparison between the 3 measurement techniques and in order to evaluate the effect of Sebutape application on the above skin parameters. Comparison of the lipid quantification with the 3 techniques delivered a good correlation. The Sebutape seems to have no or only a minor influence on skin temperature and TEWL. The hydration state of the stratum corneum increased significantly during the Sebutape application.

*W.D. Becker, J.S. Bajor, K. Hoyberg, S. Hillmer, D. Thiboutot, H. Knaggs, **Measurement Of Human Surface Sebum Levels.** The Journal of Investigative Dermatology, Vol. 110, No. 4, April 1998.*

*C.Piérard-Franchimont, G.E.Piérard, **Postmenopausal Aging of the Sebaceous Follicle: A Comparison between Women Receiving Hormone Replacement Therapy or Not.** Dermatology 07/2002*

The endocrine control of sebaceous follicles is complex in women. During aging, a decline in sebum output is often experienced. However, some women report increased seborrhea after the menopause.

*Thomas Förster, Henkel KgaA, **Cosmetic Lipids and the Skin Barrier,** 2001 by Marcel Dekker*

There is no doubt that the application of cosmetic lipids has many positive effects on the structure and function of the skin. These effects are pleiotropic, caused either by direct interaction with the epidermis, particularly the stratum corneum, or indirectly, by influencing the physiologic, homeostatic condition of the skin.

*N. Piccardi, Jean-Chr. Choulot, M. Philippe, **Butyl avocate : Managing Hyper-Seborrhoea,** Personal Care, November 2004.*

Hyper-seborrhoea, acne and alopecia are among the most common diseases encountered by dermatologists in daily practice. These pathologies are in part related to the hyper-activity of the 5-alpha reductase (5- α R), the enzyme that metabolises (Fig. 1) testosterone into 5 α -dihydrotestosterone (5 α -DHT), a major potent androgen in human skin.

K. de Paepe, V. Rogiers, Corneofix F20®, a new technology to define skin desquamation, Presentation on the ISBS Meeting 2005 in Philadelphia, USA.

The aim of the present study was the evaluation of a newly marketed methodology for the characterization of the skin desquamation index (DI) being an important parameter for the evaluation of overall skin condition.

J.W. Fluhr, M. Breternitz, M. Flach, P. Elsner, Acute experimentally induced barrier disruption by tape stripping is influenced by pressure, time and anatomical location: Integrity and Cohesion assessed by sequential tape stripping, Presentation on the ISBS Meeting 2005 in Philadelphia, USA, abstract.

Tape stripping is a well-known procedure in stratum corneum physiology research. Adhesive films are pressed to the surface of SC and then removed. The superficial layers of SC adhere on the film and are accessible for further investigations. Although this method is widely used, only few information about standardization are known.

Hristo Dobrev, Clinical and instrumental study of the sebum regulation efficacy of REGU®-SEB, Poster Presentation at the EADV in London, October 2005.

Excessively oily facial skin is due to overactive sebaceous glands and can occur in both males and females. The skin is greasy and shiny, with large open pores, feels unpleasant and may be a serious cosmetic problem. Moreover, this type of skin is sensitive and much more prone to acne and seborrhoeic dermatitis. That is why the control over the excessive oiliness is very important.

Electronically Av.

THE EFFECTS OF TOPICALLY APPLIED MATRIXYL, NATURAL GRAPE SEED AND AVOCADO OILS ON SKIN SURFACE, HYDRATION AND ELASTICITY

H. Dobrev

Department of Dermatology, Medical University, Plovdiv, Bulgaria

Background: Matrixyl is a lipophilic pentapeptide that stimulates the collagen synthesis by fibroblasts in the skin. The grape seed extract is rich in flavonoids which are powerful antioxidants. Avocado oil consists predominantly of unsaturated fatty acid glycerides, vitamins and minerals, and has good emollient properties.

Aim: To evaluate the effects of two 1% Matrixyl, 1% grape seed oil and 2% avocado oil containing creams on aged facial skin using *in vivo* skin bioengineering techniques.

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EVALUATION OF THE EFFICACY OF A ROOIBOS EXTRACT CONTAINING ANTIWRINKLE CREAM

H. Dobrev

Department of Dermatology, Medical University, Plovdiv, Bulgaria

Background: Rooibos plant possesses scientifically proven anti-oxidative, anti-allergic, anti-microbial and anti-inflammatory features.

Aim: To evaluate the efficacy of a Rooibos extract containing cream on aged facial skin using *in vivo* skin bioengineering techniques.

Methods: Measurements were carried out on 21 healthy female volunteers (from 35 to 63 years old) before and after twice-daily applications for 4 weeks. Images of the skin surface at eye corners were obtained with video camera Visioscope and then analyzed with the

software SELS (Surface Evaluation of the Living Skin). Skin mechanical properties on five anatomic regions (forehead, eye corners and cheeks) were measured with a suction device Cutometer SEM 474. In addition, a subjective evaluation questionnaire regarding the organoleptic characteristics, tolerance and efficacy of the product was given to the volunteers.

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TREATMENT OF ACNE WITH A NEW TOPICAL PREPARATION. A CLINICAL AND INSTRUMENTAL STUDY.

H. Dobrev

Department of Dermatology, Medical University, Plovdiv, Bulgaria

Background: Sepicontrol A5 is a cosmetic active ingredient designated to improve the appearance of oily, acne prone facial skin.

Aim: To evaluate the sebum regulation activity, clinical efficacy and safety of a 3% and 4% Sepicontrol A5 containing cream and gel in subjects with mild to moderate acne.

Electronically Av

**Clinical and instrumental study of the sebum regulation efficacy of
REGU[®]-SEB**

Hristo Dobrev, MD, PhD

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Introduction

Excessively oily facial skin is due to overactive sebaceous glands and can occur in both males and females. The skin is greasy and shiny, with large open pores, feels unpleasant and may be a serious cosmetic problem. Moreover, this type of skin is sensitive and much more prone to acne and seborrhoeic dermatitis. That is why the control over the excessive oiliness is very important.

Oily facial skin

Sebaceous glands activity is stimulated by the androgen hormones. Testosterone arising from the blood circulation is converted in the skin to its more potent form, dihydrotestosterone, by the action of the enzyme 5 alpha-reductase. The inhibition of this enzyme can result in effective reducing sebum production (1).

Electronically Av

Nicht invasive Testverfahren am behaarten Kopf

*Hagen Tronnier*10. MFDK München, 04.12.2004 (PPT)

Enleitung

Messung der (seborrhoischen) Kopfschuppung

Photo-Trichogramm

Messung von Haardichte und –qualität

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Results: The product tolerability and cosmetic properties (consistency, spreadability) were evaluated by 95% of the volunteers as “good” to “very good”. A visible anti-wrinkle efficacy was reported in 76% of the volunteers. The results showed a significant increase in all mechanical parameters of the skin: Uf, skin distensibility (+7%), Ua/Uf, brut-elasticity (+6%), Ur/Ue, net-elasticity (+23%), Ur/Uf, biological elasticity (+12%) and Uv/Ue, skin viscoelasticity (+21%). The application of a Rooibos containing cream significantly reduced the skin surface parameters SEr, roughness (-13%), SEw, wrinkles (-5%) and the micro relief parameters Rt, Rz, Rm, Ra, Rp (an average reduction of 10%), which are indicators for the number, width and depth of the facial wrinkles.

Conclusion: These results demonstrate with quantitative and objective methods the efficacy of a Rooibos containing cream to improve skin mechanical properties and surface appearance of the aged facial skin.

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THE EFFECTS OF TOPICALLY APPLIED MATRIXYL, NATURAL GRAPE SEED AND AVOCADO OILS ON SKIN SURFACE, HYDRATION AND ELASTICITY

H. Dobrev

Background: Matrixyl is a lipophilic pentapeptide that stimulates the collagen synthesis by fibroblasts in the skin. The grape seed extract is rich in flavonoids which are powerful antioxidants. Avocado oil consists predominantly of unsaturated fatty acid glycerides, vitamins and minerals, and has good emollient properties.

A new and sensitive method to assess the NMF content of Stratum Corneum in vivo - Evaluation of a topical moisturizing product; *S Sisalli1, N Voisin, F Venturoli, A Adao, S Gardinier, M Isoir, J Jacqueline-Bessière, D Mougin.*; Ifscc Barcelona 2008

As far as the existence of the Natural Moisturizing Factor has been known, the need for *in vivo* and non invasive methods to evaluate the NMF content has been required. The purpose of this paper is to present a new method for the analysis of some NMF compounds sampled by tape stripping.

This method allows the simultaneous determination of 2-pyrrolidone-5-carboxylic acid (PCA) and of the 3 main amino acids of the NMF : SERine, GLYcine and ALAnine. It also allows, in the same time, the determination of glycerol (GOL) content, which was recently underlined as an important component in the understanding of cutaneous hydration .

Z. D. Draelos, E. Baltas; FP1448: SKIN BARRIER AND DESQUAMATION IN PATIENTS WITH MILD PLAQUE PSORIASIS IS IMPROVED WITH THE USE OF A GENTLE MOISTURIZING CREAM; Abstract; EADV Paris 09/2008;

Psoriasis is a disorder characterized by faster than normal skin growth and replacement. The result of this rapid skin growth and replacement is a build-up of red, thickened areas with a scaly appearance. The most commonly affected areas are the scalp, elbows, knees and back. These plaques are often dry and non-pliable areas on the skin that can be a source of pain and/or discomfort to affected individuals. Moisturization of these areas may provide some relief by increasing hydration.

Hristo Dobrev Treatment of acne with a new topical product. A clinical and instrumental study. www.teknoscienze.com; submitted to the Journal Household and Personal Care Today;

We studied the efficacy of a new topical product containing a combination of lipoaminoacid capryloyl glycine, sarcosine, and Cinnamon zeylanicum bark extract in 19 subjects with mild to moderate acne after twice daily application for a 7-week treatment period. Determination of efficacy included clinical assessment using acne lesion counting and disease severity scoring, bioengineering measurements of sebum on the facial skin using a photometric device and sebum collector foils.

Hristo Dobrev; Clinical and instrumental study of the efficacy of a new multi-action topical product in acneic skin; Household and Personal Care TODAY, n1/2009

Many people suffer from oily, acne prone skin. This type of skin is characterized by increased oily secretion, greasy looking rough skin surface with dilated pores, comedones and tendency to inflammation manifested by erythema, papules and pustules. It can be observed in both men and women and often is a serious cosmetic problem. Oily skin and acne formation are related to the overproduction of sebum and abnormal keratinisation of the sebaceous follicle epithelium stimulated by male sex hormones (androgens)

Sainhillier JM, Mac S, Tarrit C, Mermet P, Mougin D, Assessment of the Nourishing Effect of a Lip Balm. Exploratory Study; Société Skinexigence SAS CHU Saint Jacques, Besancon, France;

The main characteristics of the lips are their fragility and sensitivity to dryness and exposure to UV. This phenomenon is an issue for many people, more specifically with the presence of chapped lips in winter. The aim of this study was to objectivate and illustrate the nourishing effect of a lip balm in the winter season (November to December 2008) after repeated applications during 28 days.