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## STUDIES LIST SKIN-VISIOMETER®

*K.P. Wilhelm, Evaluation of a new optiprofilometric technique for the Assessment of the Skin Surface Topography*, The 10th International Symposium on Bioengineering & the Skin, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 13-15, 1994

*M.Ghyczy, J. Greiss Th. Kovats, Liposomes from Vegetable Phosphatidylcholine*, Cosmetics & Toiletries, July 1994

The structure of the skin, especially the stratum corneum with its important function as a barrier to minimize transepidermal water loss (TEWL), has been extensively studied and reviewed. During the proliferation of epidermal cells and their migration from the basal layer to the upper layer of the stratum corneum, cell differentiation is accompanied by a tremendous change in metabolic activities.

*A. Teglia, G. Secchi, Evaluation of the Protective Efficacy of Proteins and Mild Tensides against the adverse Cutaneous Effects of Anionic Detergents by means of TEWL and Profilometric Measurements*, 18th International IFSCC-Congress, Venice, October 1994

The repeated use of anionic-based detergents is reported to induce adverse events on the human skin, such as alteration of the stratum corneum barrier function and increase of roughness. Our investigation focused on quantification and comparison of the protective effects of mild surfactants and protein derivatives in simple and complex tenside systems based on sodium lauryl sulfate, sodium laureth sulfate and sodium C<sub>14-16</sub> olefin sulfonate. Cocamidopropyl betaine, cocamidopropylamine oxide and alkyl polyglucoside were used as mild surfactant additives; wheat proteins with different average molecular size were tested. The variations in skin permeability were assessed by TEWL measurements. The changes in skin surface morphology were analysed by three- and two-dimensional roughness parameters of the skin relief. Exposure models were based on the soap chamber test and on standardised washing procedures. Proteins and mild surfactants show comparable efficacy in the one-day occlusion tests, but better results were observed for proteins in the occluded and open repeated exposures.

*Dr.H.P.Nissen, Comparative Studies of Skin Roughness Measurements by Profilometry and a New Image Analysis System*, Cosmetic and Toiletries Manufacture World-wide, Jan. 95

The characterisation of the effects of skin care products on the topography of the horny layer is a valuable component in the substantiation of treatment products' efficacy. Skin roughness is a very important parameter in the characterization of cosmetic skin properties. Smooth, supple skin is a perceptible effect that can be achieved by means of cosmetic skin care products. Up to now, however, it has been difficult to record the roughness of the skin and to define it satisfactorily by measuring technique. In this study a new method for computer assisted structural analysis of the skin surface is presented, which uses a special image analysis technique. This new method is compared with the profilometry and the conventional image analyser technique.

**J.W.Fluhr, W.Gehring, M.Gloor, Analyse der Hautrauigkeit bei Personen unterschiedlicher Altersgruppen mit dem Visiometer, Akt.Dermatol. 21, 151-156 - 1995**

An 40 hautgesunden Probanden wurde mittels eines neuartigen Verfahrens (Visiometer) in vier distinkten Altersgruppen an Ober- und Unterarmen, Ober- und Unterschenkel sowie am Nacken und Rücken das Hautrelief untersucht. Die Untersuchung mit dem Visiometer beruht auf der Analyse eines Silikonabdruckes mittels EDV-gestützter CCD-Videokamera. Altersunterschiede konnten nur am Rücken nachgewiesen werden. Hingegen fanden sich im direkten Vergleich der Lokalisationen übereinstimmende Hautrauigkeitswerte am Oberarm, Unterarm, Oberschenkel sowie am Rücken, die sich signifikant unterschieden. Ein Geschlechtseffekt konnte nicht nachgewiesen werden.

**"Visiometre SV 400": l'alternative pour mesurer le relief cutané, Cosmétologie No. 2, 28, Janvier 1995**

*Jong-il Kim, Hae-kwang Lee, Technologies of Skin Bioengineering, The Society for Investigative Dermatology, Sheraton Chicago Hotel, Chicago, May 24-28, 1995*

Clinical improvement of amino propane sulfonic acid and its quantitative measurement with a new optiscopofilometry.

**K. Articus, K.P. Wilhelm, Das Skinvisiometer-ein neues Gerät zur Bestimmung der Hautrauheit, Parfümerie und Kosmetik, Nr. 9/95.**

Die Rauheit der Hautoberfläche kann nicht direkt gemessen werden, da willkürliche Bewegungen des Probanden die Messung stören. Daher wird ein Silikonabdruck der Haut angefertigt. Eine Diamantnadel, deren Spitze auf der Oberfläche des Abdruckes aufliegt, wird über den Abdruck bewegt. Dabei hebt und senkt sie sich entsprechend der Oberflächenstruktur des Abdruckes. Die Bewegung der Nadel wird - elektronisch verstärkt - auf Papier aufgezeichnet. Die resultierende Linie stellt ein Profil der Oberfläche dar. Gemäß den Definitionen der DIN Normen (2) werden dann an Hand der Profillinie die verschiedenen Rauheitsparameter bestimmt (Tab.1). Da die Nadel mit konstanter Geschwindigkeit gleichmäßig über die Oberfläche bewegt werden muß, stellt dieses Verfahren hohe Anforderungen an die Mechanik des Gerätes und die Aufzeichnung des Profils dauert mehrere Minuten. Das Skinvisiometer benutzt eine andere Methode, um den Silikonabdruck der Oberfläche auszuwerten. Es ist dadurch in der Lage, die gesamte Oberfläche eines 6,5 mal 5mm<sup>2</sup> großen Silikonabdruckes in Sekunden einzulesen.

**A. Teglia and G. Secchi, Minimizing the Cutaneous Effects of Anionic Detergents Cosmetics and Toiletries Magazine Vol. 111, August 1996**

Evaluating the protective efficacy of proteins and mild surfactants via transepidermal water loss and profilometric measurements.

**Alessandro Teglia, Antonella Mondelli, Influence of cosmetic treatments on the intercorrelations of skin elasticity, hydration and microrelief, 19th IFSCC Congress Sydney, October 1996**

Skin Hydration, elasticity and surface microtopography are important cutaneous parameters reflecting sensory/aesthetic qualities of the skin and have been largely adopted as indicators of the effectiveness of cosmetic treatments. Several studies have been made about the influence of environmental and biological factors on them, while little is known about their correlation. Aim of our study was to investigate their intercorrelation and possible influence of cosmetic applications on their relationship. 30 healthy volunteers were subject to the study over a period of one year. 7 skin sites for each longitudinal half of the body were taken as test areas: volar aspect of the forearm (3sites), upperarm, breast cheek, forehead. The subjects divided into two groups were properly instructed to apply twice a day a W/O emulsion (1st group) and an O/W emulsion (2nd group) on the test sites of a half of the body; contralateral untreated sites were used as controls. Biophysical measurements of skin hydration, mechanical properties and surface geometry were made at regular intervals over the test period for each volunteer. The data collected were submitted to statistical analyses for cross-correlation and differences of the means. The

following variables were considered: electric capacitance EC as measure of the hydration of the horny layer; the viscoelastic to elastic ratio  $Uv/Ue$  and the biological elasticity  $Ur/Uf$  as mechanical properties of the skin; mean roughness depth  $Rz$  and coefficient of skin extensibility LD as parameters of the skin surface microtopography. Age of the subjects was considered as biological variable. On untreated skin were observed: significant correlation of topographical and mechanical parameters with age; correlation of  $Rz$  with  $Uv/Ue$  (direct) and with  $Ur/Uf$  (inverse); correlation of LD with EC (inverse) and with  $Ur/Uf$  (direct). Correlation of mechanical properties with hydration was not significant. Treatment with W/O emulsion increases significantly hydration, elasticity and skin smoothness; intercorrelation of biophysical variables does not show important variations. The baseline correlation of microrelief parameters with age was reduced. Treatment with O/W emulsion increases moderately hydration and smoothness but does not effect the elastic properties of the skin; correlation of  $Rz$  with biological elasticity and viscoelastic component loses significance. Exposure of the skin to different type of emulsions ca effect selectively the cutaneous biophysical parameters and vary their intercorrelation.

**D. Khazaka, Claim Support & Efficacy Testing. A New System to Analyze Skin Roughness and Wrinkles**, Active Ingredients, International Conference Paris, November 1996

From the 1 January 1997 all cosmetic products and raw materials have to fulfill the 6th Amendment regarding product information package, ingredient labeling and claim support. Meanwhile there are a range of objective skin analyzing instruments on the market helping to satisfy the new needs of efficacy testing and claim support arising from this Amendment. The parameters of the skin which can be determined objectively are sebum, moisture, pH-value of the skin (hydrolipidic film), viscoelasticity and micro circulation of the skin, skin color (melanin and erythema index), transcutaneous oxygen pressure, temperature and thickness of the skin. A brand new system to evaluate skin roughness and wrinkles is now commercially available: the SKIN-VISIOMETER SV 400®. It differs from other roughness measuring systems by its economical, accurate and quick measuring principle.

A specially blue dyed silicon skin replica is analyzed by light transmission in a slide projector according to their heights and depths. By means of a digitalization unit the replica is visible on a monitor in 256 gray levels or false colors. Standard roughness parameters (e. g.  $Ra$ ,  $Rt$ ,  $Rz$ , etc.) are calculated for the profile of a single line. Also the average parameters of up to 180 lines in a circle or a square can be determined within a second. The software of the SKIN-VISIOMETER SV 400® offers many possibilities to the user as calculation of 3-dimensional parameters like surface or volume, or the display of a perspective image for marketing use. All data can be stored, printed out and exported to statistical programs.

**De Vroey, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Studie van het Microreliëf van de Hiud aan de Hand van een Lichttransmissie-methode.**

**Articus, K.; Khazaka, G.; Wilhelm, K.-P.; The Skin Visiometer-A Photometric Device for the Measurement of Skin Roughness.** Bioengineering of the Skin: Skin Surface Imaging and Analysis. 1997 CRC Press,

Since 1959, When Tronnier presented a stylus profilometer as a tool to quantify the surface of the human skin, several author have used this device to quantify the effect if cosmetic and pharmaceutical products on the skin. A profilometer works like a phonograph. A diamond stylus is placed on the surface of a plastic replica of the skin, and the stylus is moved linearly across the surface. By transducing the horizontal and vertical movement to a recording unit, a two-dimensional (2D) profile line is drawn. The profile line is used to calculate roughness parameters. Profilometers have been used for many years, so that the machines have reached a high stage of development and the calculation of various roughness parameters has been standardised in many countries. In 1979, Hoppe showed that the anisotropic surface of the human skin cannot be reliably quantified by profilometric measurements in one direction, but that several direction have to be measured to obtain a more correct roughness value of the human skin. Later Hoppe et al. applied the fast fourier analysis as a three-dimensional (3D) parameter on 3D skin surface recordings that were achieved by combining several parallel 2D profile scans of the surface to overcome

the disadvantages of 2D parameters. In the meantime, other investigators have also applied 3D parameters on skin surface data.

Unfortunately, the movement of the stylus is very time-consuming, and though faster systems have been invented, where the diamond stylus is replaced by optical measurement systems that use laser beams and thus avoid contacting the surface, the 3D recording of a replica of a skin area still takes several minutes up to hours. Also, the precise movement of the stylus makes heavy demands on the mechanics of the movement mechanism. The photometric device that we present in this article overcomes these problems by applying a photometric measurement principle that needs no horizontal or vertical displacement of a stylus and records the 3D surface of a skin area in a split second.

**M.Kläsgen Radez, Wirkungskontrolle bei der Kosmetikherstellung - Kein Problem mit einem neuen System zur Hautprofilvermessung**, Euro Cosmetics 3/97

**J.W.Fluhr, W.Gehring, J.Bettinger, M.Gloor, Skin Visiometer SV 400 zur Hautrauhigkeitsmessung: EDV-gestützte Transmissions-Profilometrie**, Kosmetische Medizin 18/1997

The Skin Visiometer SV400 is a high speed device with good reliability to measure the skin roughness. The measurement principal of the Skin Visiometer is based on light transmission of a silicone replica and the light-measurement with a CCD-camera. The great disadvantage of the Skin Visiometer is, in comparison to conventional profilometers, the missing validity. This new device could help to analyse skin roughness in studies with dermatologic and cosmetic products, light protection and skin aging effects.

**M.Kläsgen-Radez, Putting Claims to the Test**, SPC Oktober 1997

The pressure is on to substantiate your product claims or drop them altogether. Michael Kläsgen-Radez of Courage + Khazaka explains how high-tech equipment is making this possible in skin care.

**D.Khazaka, Claim Support and Efficacy Testing**, Industry Supplier News 1997

**E.J.Thumm, C.Bayerl, E.G. Jung, Evaluation Of The Efficacy Of Cosmetic Products By Using Profilometry**. 3rd Int.Symposium on Cosmetic Efficacy, May 1998

**K. Articus, C.A. Brown, K.P. Wilhelm, Scale Sensitive Fractal Analysis Using the Patchwork Method for the Assessment of Skin Roughness**. 12th ISBS, Boston, 06/98.

**R.R. Warner, Y.L. Boissy, S.A. Lang, Microscopy of Lipid Structure in the Outer Stratum Corneum: The Effects of Age, Skin Grade and Frequent Soap Use**. 12th ISBS, Boston, 06/98.

**H. Tronnier, Neuere Wirkstoffe in der Kosmetik**. Kosmetische Medizin Nr. 2-1998

Eine Reihe neu oder wieder entdeckter Wirkstoffe für die Kosmetik wird vorgestellt und kritisch beleuchtet. Manches ist an Wirkungen an der Haut nachgewiesen, anderes bisher nur in Modellen und dann einfach auf die Haut übertragen worden. Für den Wirkungsnachweis bedeutet das aber speziell in der Kosmetik, daß dieser zur Bewertung prophylaktischer Maßnahmen, die ja erst nach Jahrzehnten zum Tragen kommen, natürlich kaum geführt werden kann, und hier ein Rückgriff auf eine Beeinflussung von Mechanismen, die zu einer Alterung, vor allem einer vorzeitigen führen, erfolgen muß.

**E. Thumm, E..G. Jung, Ch. Bayerl, Überprüfung der Auswirkung von Kosmetika auf Hautrauhigkeit, Feuchtigkeitsgehalt und Barrierefunktion der Haut**. Kosmetische Medizin 3 Juni 1999

In einer seitenkontrollierten Studie wurde drei Kosmetikpräparate auf liposomaler Basis hinsichtlich ihrer Auswirkung auf a) Hautrauhigkeit (Skin Visiometer SV 500), b) den Feuchtigkeitsgehalt des Stratum corneum (Corneometer CM825) und c) die Hautbarrierefunktion bzw. den transepidermalen Wasserverlust/TEWL (Tewameter TM 210) untersucht.

*A.Teglia, Un Nuovo Sistema Per o Studio Della Superficie Cutanea: Skin Visiometer SV400. C&T (Italiano) 1996*

*M.Puschmann, A.Melzer,H.P.Nissen, Hautgättende, hautelastische und hautschützende Wirkung einer Urea-Ceramid-Kombination. Kosmetische Medizin Nr.4, 1999*

*V Rogiers, K. De Paepe, I. Van Hecke, D.Roseeuw, A Light Transmission Method for the Study of Microrelief and Ageing. ISBS and EEMCO Meeting, Liege, 09/1999*

*K.De Paepe, JM Lagarde, Y.Gall, D.Roseeuw, V.Rogiers, Study of the Human Skin Microrelief by a Standardised Light Transmission Method. 13<sup>th</sup> ISBS Jerusalem, March 2000.*

*Ch.Houghton, New natural oils. Cosmetic Science & Business 2000.*

*M.Gotsche, R.Dieing, A.Jentzsch, P.Hoessel, W.Schrof, Investigations of Polymers for Skin Care. XXIst IFSCC Congress 2000, Berlin*

There is a need for improved skin care products due to a demographic shift in the population. A major challenge for the cosmetic chemist in this area is the improvement of skin smoothness and moisturization.

*K.De Paepe, JM Lagarde, Y.Gall, D.Roseeuw, V.Rogiers, Study of the Human Skin Microrelief by a Standardised Light Transmission Method. 13<sup>th</sup> ISBS Jerusalem, March 2000 and Skin Research and Technology, Vol. 6, No. 3, August 2000*

*K.De Paepe, J.M.Lagarde, Y.Gall, D.Roseeuw, V.Rogiers, Microrelief of the Skin Using a Light Transmission Method.Arch.Dermatol.Res (2000)*

The recently developed Skin Visiometer, based on light transmission through blue-coloured silicone replicas, was used to study skin microrelief. Calibrated metal plates displaying lines with depths between 6 and 361 µm, were used to determine the accuracy, sensitivity and reproducibility of the technique as well as the parameters of importance during measurement.

*D.Schmid, A.Lang, T.Allgäuer,Ch.Bayerl, E.G.Jung, Beurteilung der Veränderung der Hautbeschaffenheit durch die Heilpflanzensäfte Brennnessel und Löwenzahn. Akt.Dermatol. 2000.*

Wir führten eine Anwendungsbeobachtung über die Beeinflussung von objektiven und subjektiven Parametern der Hautbeschaffenheit durch die Kombination der Heilpflanzensäfte Brennnessel und Löwenzahn bei gesunden Probandinnen durch. Zehn Probandinnen (Versuchsgruppe) nahmen über 6 Wochen die Kombination der Heilpflanzensäfte oral ein, gleichzeitig erhielten sie eine standardisierte Körperpflege mit Basiscreme DAC, weitere 10 Probandinnen (Kontrollgruppe) benutzten lediglich die standardisierte Körperpflege mit Basiscreme DAC.

*K.Articus, Validierung und Anwendung eines photometrischen Verfahrens zur Rauigkeitsmessung von Hautoberflächen. Doktorarbeit 2000*

*D.Iliev, U.Hinnen, P.Elsner, Skin Bioengineering Methods in Occupational Dermatology. Skin Bioengineering Vol. 26, March 2001*

Measuring biophysical properties of the skin is not only useful to study cutaneous physiology and pathology but may also be of value for the prediction of eczema risk, for the detection of subclinical eczema and for therapy control in occupational dermatology.

*K.Articus, Ch.A.Brown, K.P.Wilhelm, Scale-sensitive fractal analysis using the patchwork method for the assessment of skin roughness.* Skin Research and Technology, Vol.7, No. 2, August 2001.

As skin roughness and wrinkles are easily perceived by the consumer, quantifying skin surface structures is a vital parameter for cosmetic product development. As more tools are available for measuring three-dimensional (3-D) surface data, instead of two-dimensional (2-D) profile lines, new algorithms are desirable, to take advantage of the information gathered.

*S.Sustmann, Body care for dry skin.* Scientific Study Eubos Med – 2001

The test product EUBOS DERMAL BALSAM is very well-tolerated by the skin. Evidence of the suitability of the product for dry skin conditions with an impaired barrier function was provided by studies on the regeneration of damaged skin as well as the positive effect on skin moisture, tautness, and roughness.

*S.Sustmann, Face care for sensitive and particularly dry skin.* Scientific Study Eubos Med – 2001

The test products EUBOS sensitive moisturizing cream and EUBOS sensitive regenerating cream are characterized by excellent skin compatibility particularly with sensitive and dry skin. The very good skin compatibility is confirmed by both the subjective assessment of the subjects and the objective assessments made in a controlled test program.

*HP Nissen, S.Sustmann, Body care for normal to oily and sensitive skins.* Scientific Study Eubos Med – 2001

The test product EUBOS liquid is characterized by the following properties on dermatological and physiological skin testing:

- Excellent skin compatibility
- Intensive cleansing/defatting effect on the skin surface
- No drying-out of the skin
- No refatting properties

*J. Sook Koh, H. Kang, S.W. Choi, H.O. Kim, Cigarette smoking associated with premature facial wrinkling: image analysis of facial skin replicas,* International Journal of Dermatology 2002

Current smokers have a higher degree of facial wrinkling than nonsmokers and past smokers. Past smokers who smoked heavily at a younger age show less facial wrinkling than current smokers. In the analysis, which was adjusted for age group, the relative risk of moderate to severe wrinkling for current smokers compared with nonsmokers was 2.72 (confidence interval, CI: 1.32-3.21,  $P < 0.05$ ).

*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.

*K. De Paepe, J-P Hachem, J-M Lagarde, E. Houben, Y. Galle, D. Roseeuw, V. Rogiers, Skin microrelief topography measurements of ageing skin using a light transmission method,* Skin Research and Technology, Vol. 9, No. 2, May 2003, "Abstract Nr. P69".

Anti-wrinkle creams, anti-ageing products and all kinds of skin care products, developed to affect skin relief and reduce lines and wrinkles, are very popular and good sellers. Also for these products, it is necessary to comply with the actual cosmetic EU legislation and to substantiate the claims made.

*Dr. M. Fröschle, Dr. R. Plüss, A. Peter, F. Etzweiler, Phytosteroids for skin care,* Personal Care, Vol. Sept. 2004.

Healthy skin is a largely self-regulating system. In order to keep metabolic processes functioning efficiently, the relevant biological precursors and activators must be available to the skin cells for metabolism. If, due to age-related changes, the body no longer provides a sufficient amount of certain

substances, an additional external supplement can proactively support the biological processes and thus counteract the advance of the ageing process.

*Sujung Kim, Byung Young Kang, Si Yong Cho, Dae Suk Sung, 20-O-β-D-Glucopyranosyl-20 (S)-Protopanaxadiol (Compound K) induces expression of Hyaluronan Synthase 2 Gene in transformed human Keratinocytes and Fibroblasts and increases Hyaluronan in Hairless mouse skin, IFSCC Magazine, vol. 7, No. 3, 2004.*

Ginsenosides, the major active ingredients of ginseng, show a variety of biomedical efficacies such as anti-aging, anti-oxidation and anti-inflammatory activities. To understand the effects of 20-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-20 (S)-protopanaxadiol (compound K) – one of the major metabolites of ginsenosides – on the skin, we assessed the expression level of approximately 100 transcripts in compound K-treated HaCaT cells using cDNA microarray analysis.

*A. Barel, M. Calomme, A. Timchenko, K. De Paepe, Effect of Oral Intake of Choline-Stabilized Orthosilicic Acid On Skin, Nails And Hair In Women With Photodamaged Facial Skin. VUB Poster presentation, AAD 2005, New Orleans. \**

Chronic exposure of the skin to sunlight or ultraviolet causes severe damage to the underlying connective tissue, with a loss of elasticity and a reduction in its protective function. Silicon (Si) was suggested to have an important function in the formation and maintenance of connective tissue.

*G. Böhm, J. Nutzmann, M. Jansen, Neue Hautemulsionen zur Behandlung der postoperativen Hautquellung der Chirurgenhand – eine klinisch prospektive Studie, Kosmetische Medizin 07/05.*

Chirurgen und OP-Personal erfahren durch das Tragen protektiver Handschuhe eine Erhöhung der natürlichen Respiration der Haut mit Bildung einer feuchten Kammer. Daraus resultiert ein stark hydratisiertes, gequollenes und mazeriertes Stratum corneum mit Erniedrigung der normalen Barrierefunktion.

*D. Vanden Berghe, A. Barel, A. Timchenko, K. De Paepe, N. Demeester, P. Clarys, V. Rogiers, M. Calomme, EFFECT OF ORAL INTAKE OF CHOLINE-STABILIZED ORTHOSILICIC ACID ON SKIN, NAILS AND HAIR IN WOMEN WITH PHOTODAMAGED FACIAL SKIN, , Presentation on the IFSCC in Florence 2005. \**

Choline-stabilized orthosilicic acid (“ch-OSA”) is a bioavailable form of silicon. The effect of ch-OSA on skin, nails and hair was investigated in a double blind, placebo-controlled study. Fifty women with photodamaged facial skin were randomized to receive orally during 20 weeks 10 mg Si/day (ch-OSA pellets) or a placebo. Non-invasive methods were used to evaluate skin microrelief, hydration and mechanical anisotropy. Volunteers evaluated on a visual analogue scale (VAS) brittleness of hair and nails. In the ch-OSA group the serum Si concentration was significantly higher after 20 weeks compared to the placebo. Skin roughness increased in the placebo group but decreased in the ch-OSA group. Skin anisotropy increased after 20 weeks in the placebo group but decreased in the ch-OSA group suggesting improvement of mechanical properties. VAS scores for nail and hair brittleness were significantly lower after 20 weeks in the ch-OSA group compared to baseline scores.

*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

*H.K. Lee, Y.K. Seo, J.H. Baek, J.S. Koh* **Comparison between ultrasonography (DermaScan C version 3) and transparency profilometry (Skin Visiometer SV600)**, *Skin Research and Technology* 2008; 14, pp. 8-12

A recently developed method to estimate skin smoothness is the replica method, which may have the limitation of the roughness difference of actual skin due to the skin-replicating process. Therefore, observation of dermal layer change is very important. For this purpose, ultrasonic display equipment is generally used.

**The Potential Anti-aging Properties of Prunella vulgaris Extract In Vitro and In Vivo;** *Eun Suk Hong, Gi Woong Ahn, and Byoung Kee Jo, Ifscc Barcelona 2008*

The dried *Prunella vulgaris* (self-heal) is one of the popular traditional herbal medicines in some Asian countries, and has been used extensively for the treatment of robustness, hyperpigmentation, dermatitis, goiter and so on [1-5]. The aim of this study was to examine various anti-wrinkle activities of *Prunella vulgaris* extract such as the activation of collagen synthesis, inhibition of collagenase synthesis, inhibition of elastase activity and anti-oxidative activities in vitro. And we were also interested in investigating the effect of this *Prunella vulgaris* on the skin's surface in a double-blind clinical study.

*H. Tronnier, M. Wiebusch, U. Heinrich;* **Change in Skin Physiological Parameters in Space - Report on and Results of the First Study on Man;** *Skin Pharmacol Physiol* 2008;21: S.283-292

Astronauts often show skin reactions in space. Systematic tests, e.g. with noninvasive skin physiological test methods, have not yet been done. In an interdisciplinary cooperation, a test series with skin physiological measurements was carried out before, during and after a long-term mission in the International Space Station. The hydration of the stratum corneum (Corneometer), transepidermal water loss (Tewameter), and the surface structure of the skin (SkinVisiometer) were measured. In order to record cutaneous states, the suction elasticity was measured (Cutometer), and an ultrasound measurement with 20 MHz (DermaScan) was also made. In addition, one measuring field of the two inner forearms was treated with a skin care emulsion. There were indications of a delayed epidermal proliferation of the cells, which would correspond to the clinical symptoms. Hydration and TEWL values are improved by respective skin care. On the cutaneous level, the elasticity measurements and the ultrasound picture showed results which correspond to a significant loss of elasticity of the skin. Further examinations are necessary to validate these preliminary results.

*Hagen Tronnier, Mathilde Wiebusch, Ulrike Heinrich;* **First Skin-Physiological Tests in Weightlessness in the ISS Space Station;** *IFSCC Magazin – vol. 11, no 3/2008*

A prolonged stay in weightlessness induces several medical alterations of the human body and also results in impairment of the skin. The stratum corneum, epidermal barrier as well as other skin compartments are affected in terms of their susceptibility to dryness, desquamation and pruritus. This can lead, for example, to wound healing disorders. Skin physiological tests were performed on the skin of an astronaut during the ASTROLAB-Mission within the Skin Care program initiated by the ESA. The skin was analysed before, partly during and after the mission. In addition, the tests were repeated after one year.

*del Pozo A<sup>1</sup>, Solans M<sup>1</sup>, Fernandez C<sup>1</sup>, Dolz M<sup>2</sup>, Corrias F<sup>3</sup>, Herráez M<sup>3</sup>, Diez-Sales O.;* **Efficacy evaluation and characterization of chitosan nanoemulsions with Spirulina hydro-glycolic extract;** *Ifscc Barcelona 2008 (Poster)*

Nanoemulsions represent an interesting prospect for use as vehicles in the development of formulations to deliver active ingredients to the human body. Particularly, nanoemulsion formulations have been shown to be superior for transdermal and dermal delivery of hydrophilic and lipophilic compounds, compared to

conventional vehicles, such as hydrogels and emulsions [1]. Lecithins (phosphatidylcholines) have been used in several studies as surfactants for topical nanoemulsion vehicles. These surfactants are able to form nanoemulsions without co-surfactants.

*J.-M. Sainthillier, S. MAC, Ph. Humbert; La photographie numérique: un outil scientifique dans l'évaluation des traitements esthétiques et correcteurs*, J. Méd. Esth. et Chir. Derm. Vol. XXXVI, 144, décembre 2009

La photographie numérique et l'analyse d'image ont fait des progrès énormes ces 20 dernières années. Le développement de l'informatique et de la puissance de calcul ont permis les avancés technologiques clefs (migration des boîtiers argentiques, amélioration des CCDs, Matrice de Bayer). Il est désormais possible de réaliser des images dans des résolutions > 16 millions de pixels et d'y appliquer des algorithmes d'analyse réservés initialement à des stations de calcul (détections neuronales, filtrages non linéaire).

*J.-M. Sainthillier, S. MAC, Ph. Humbert; La photographie numérique: un outil scientifique dans l'évaluation des traitements esthétiques et correcteurs*, J. Méd. Esth. et Chir. Derm. Vol. XXXVI, 144, décembre 2009

La photographie numérique et l'analyse d'image ont fait des progrès énormes ces 20 dernières années. Le développement de l'informatique et de la puissance de calcul ont permis les avancés technologiques clefs (migration des boîtiers argentiques, amélioration des CCDs, Matrice de Bayer). Il est désormais possible de réaliser des images dans des résolutions > 16 millions de pixels et d'y appliquer des algorithmes d'analyse réservés initialement à des stations de calcul (détections neuronales, filtrages non linéaire).

*M. Udompataikul, P. Sripiroj, P. Palungwachira; An oral nutraceutical containing antioxidants, minerals and glycosaminoglycans improves skin roughness and fine wrinkles*; IFSCC Magazine – vol. 12, no 4 / 2009, p. 422

Various nutraceuticals (dietary supplements) are claimed to have cutaneous antiageing properties, however, there are limited number of research studies supporting these claims. The objective of this research was to study the effectiveness of an oral nutraceutical containing antioxidants, minerals and glycosaminoclycans on cutaneous ageing. In this double-blind, placebo-controlled trial, 60 women aged 35-60 years were randomized to receive oral dietary supplement (n=30) or placebo (n=30), once daily for 12 weeks.