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Literature List

Quantirides®/Visioline®

*P. Corcuff, J. de Rigal, S. Makki, J.-L. Lévêque, P. Agache, **Skin relief and aging**, J Soc Cosmet Chem, 1983, 34, 177-190*

Synopsis: An analysis using a Quantimct 720 IR| of skin surface negative replicas made of silicone rubber (SILFLO)[®] shows several modifications with age (from 2 to 98 years old) of forearm skin surface patterns of males and females. These changes of skin relief involve the principal and secondary directions of furrows, their densities and average depths, and the coefficient of developed skin surface (a measure of true versus apparent surface area). In children and adults, two main pattern directions of furrows are found. The first direction persists all through the life span, whereas the second one progressively disappears after the age of sixty and is very rarely detected beyond the age of seventy. With aging, the principal pattern direction gets closer to the forearm axis at an angle of 65° in children, 50° in adults, and 30° in the aged group. The skin furrow density is clearly decreased after age sixty-five, and their depths continuously increase after age fifty (children: 33 ± 1; adults: 41 μm ± 2; aged people: 60 μm ± 3). No difference in results was found in relation to sex.

*E. Bauza, A. Berghi, G. Oberto, N. Domloge, **Ederline, an anti aging active ingredient In vivo studies on wrinkles**, Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Dec. 2000*

Skin aspect and texture is largely influenced by steroid hormones which are stored in the subcutaneous tissue and act on skin cells as they stimulate the regeneration of the extra cellular matrix. Studies have shown that the decrease of these hormones plays an important role in skin endogenous aging.

*A. Berghi, E. Bauza, G. Oberto, C. Del Farra, D. Pyronel, N. Domloge, **Date Palm Kernel extract exhibits anti-aging properties and significantly improves skin wrinkles**, 20th World Congress of Dermatology, Paris, July 2002*

It is well established that body hormones play a central role in skin appearance and are implicated in skin aging. Studies have shown that the decrease of these hormones plays an important role in skin endogenous aging, the decrease of skin thickness, and the disturbance of normal collagen turnover which, in turn, results in a decrease in collagen I and III synthesis.

*C. Lenaers, N. Guichard, S. Mazalrey, B. Closs, **A biological desquamation strategy for skin resurfacing**, Personal Care Magazine, January 2006, p. 31-37*

The stacking of corneocytes constitutes the horny layer of the skin, or stratum corneum (SC) and enables the epidermis to fulfil two of its principal functions. On the one hand, the SC ensures a barrier and protection function between the organism and its environment by limiting both water losses and the penetration of exogenous molecules.

C. Lenaers, M. Dana, M. Pinel, B. Closs, Immediate and long-lasting skin tightening, Personal Care, Sept. 2006, p. 65-67

The use of tensor active ingredients in anti-age care products is well-known to provide the users with immediate and visible effects. Nevertheless, these tensor active ingredients provide only mechanical effects on the skin surface that are also short-term effects.

C. Lenaers, D. Boudier, C. Chauprade, D. Rondeau, B. Closs, Wrinkle Reduction by Stimulation of the Skin's Mechanical Resistance, Cosmetics & Toiletries, Vol. 121, No. 11/Nov. 2006, p. 47-56

Wrinkles are a symptom of structural failure in the dermis. They indicate that the skin is losing its ability to support its own weight, and that fibroblasts in the dermis are losing their capacity to attach to collagen fibers and transmit mechanical information.

L. Rigano, C. Andolfatto, F. Rastrelli, Antiaging Effects of a Skin Repair Active Principle, Cosmetics & Toiletries, Vol. 121, No. 11/Nov. 2006, p. 57-64

Sodium DNA is an ingredient with activity at the cellular level. This fact has led to its incorporation in numerous high-end antiaging skin care products. An explanation of that activity and results of several tests of one sodium DNA material are presented in this article.

F. Distante, V. Pagani, A. Bonifigli, L. Rigano, J. Fluhr, Objective evaluation of the placebo effect in cosmetic treatments. A randomized controlled study, IFSCC Magazine. Vol. 9, No. 3/2006

A product's packaging and claimed efficacy may stimulate pleasant emotions during the use of cosmetics, thus enhancing their perceived benefits. The aim of this study was to evaluate if smart packaging and strongly claimed efficacy attributes can influence the objectively measured efficacy, allowing a true placebo effect to be associated with a given cosmetic treatment

C. Heusèle, C. Derome, D. Kanchankoti, R. Mohile, A. Bernois, S. Schnebert, Clinical and Instrumental Evaluation of the Facial Photoageing on Indian Women, IFSCC Barcelona 2008

Daily exposure to the sun leads to skin photodamage. Clinical signs of photoageing due to biological and structural alteration of the epidermis and dermis will be function of level of UV exposure and individual protection capacities. The influence of ethnic origin on skin structure and function is more and more investigated but few instrumental or clinical studies describe the characteristics of healthy skin and their evolution with age on Indian women living in India [1]. Previous clinical, instrumental or biological studies were carried on Indian subjects living in South Africa or England.

D. Boudier, C. Lenaers, C. Sabbadini, D. Creel, B. Closs, Development of "certified" organic actives, Personal Care, September 2008; p. 35-37

Nowadays, consumers are more conscious than ever before of what they put on their skin. They demand authenticity from natural/organic brands, scrutinising product labels and favouring products that meet certification standards. For over 20 years, independent company Silab has introduced natural active ingredients to the cosmetic industry. In order to meet market expectations and by applying its expertise in the "natural" area, Silab now has launched three "certified" organic active ingredients covering the main aspects of anti-ageing products: an immediate tensor, a hydrating ingredient and an anti-wrinkle active ingredient.

L. Rigano, M. Pleardo, E. Pini, R. Stradi, M. Meloni, A. Bertelli, A. Benedusi, G. Guiliani, Novel Retinol-like Actives from Parrot Feathers, IFSCC magazine, Vol. 11, No. 4 / 2008

Several classes of pigments are responsible for coloration in birds. Melanin pigments most commonly appear in bird feathers and bare parts. They impart black, brown and chestnut hues. Carotenoids are a second group of coloring biochemicals in birds. These two types of pigment-based coloration are found in nearly every order of extant birds. In contrast, parrots harbor bright-colored pigments in their feathers, which have different structures.

D. Khazaka, C. Uhl, More than 2 decades of bioengineering for efficacy testing and product

recommendation, Household and Personal Care TODAY, No. 1/2009

Due to high competition in the cosmetic and growing customer expectations, in the past two decades there has been a continuous development of new cosmetic products with more efficient ingredients covering new effects on the skin. Simultaneously to this, there was an increasing demand for new measuring techniques to substantiate the new product claims. The field of skin bioengineering has consequently been immensely enriched in the last years by inventing new physical and optical measurement methods for all kind of skin parameters.

L. Sousselier, C. Camuzat, **White biotechnology new source of ingredients**, Personal Care, September 2009, p. 49-51

White biotechnology has been used for millennia for the preparation of bread and alcoholic drinks. Sumerians had mastered alcoholic fermentation, for the manufacture of beer, 4,000 years AD. Nowadays, white biotechnology is used for several applications. In the pharmaceutical sector it is used for the production of antibiotics such as famous Penicillin, and it is used for energy in bioethanol production.

J.-M. Sainthillier, S. Mac, M. Pfulg, V. Gribinski, V. Guillou, J. de Rigal, C. Montastier, P. Humbert, **Comparative instrumental study of aesthetic dermatology acts and cosmetic protocols**, ISBS Besancon, 2009

Mesotherapy and chemical peels are commonly performed in dermatological practice. However few data are available to compare their cutaneous effects on the face with those resulting from the repeated application of cosmetic products. A mesotherapy study (meso study) and a chemical-peel study (peel study) devised according to criteria defined by LaClinic of Montreux were compared with two different cosmetic protocols combining a serum, a day cream and an eye contour cream for the meso study and a cream for the peel study.

D. Boudier, M. Magnol, N. Solingeas, M. Pinel, B. Closs, **Stress-related cutaneous disorders treated**, Personal Care, January 2010, p. 51-55

The plague of a generation, stress is everywhere in our hectic lives. We have all used the term "stress" to define what we feel (acceleration of the heartbeat, increased perspiration, etc.) in unsettling or unexpected situations. We have Hans Selye to thank for popularising the ideas of physiological stress and showing that stress could have an impact on health. In the 1920's, he studied the body's reaction or common response, subsequently known as the general adaptation syndrome or stress response to varied stimuli. Although stress often has a negative connotation, it was originally a gift of nature. It is an evolutionary adaptation mechanism enabling individuals to adapt to any changes in their environment, whether physical, social and/or psychological.

J. Woodruff, **Testing - backing up the claims**, Cosmetic Business, August 2010

Instrumental methods for efficacy testing of cosmetic products have long been of interest. The first Journal of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists published in 1947 contained an article on cosmetic efficacy testing although the only instrumental method quoted was the use of a spectrophotometer to measure UV absorbance of sunscreen agents. It is interesting to note that the need to determine if these were subject to photodegradation was mentioned. Papers on efficacy testing have appeared in almost every issue of the journal since that first edition but most methods are subjective. Instrumental methods other than those to measure physical parameters or analytical ones to measure ingredient concentrations of the cosmetic composition were sadly lacking until 1956 when a paper describing the measurements of percutaneous absorption using radioisotopes to measure absorption journal during 1956 was an in-vitro method using radioisotopes to measure absorption by hair.

Y. Lee, S.K. Choj, Y.J. Kim, Y.J. Park, J.M. Heo, **Anti-Wrinkle Effect of Ligustrum japonicum Fruits Extract**, IFSCC 2010 Buenos Aires, Argentina

To develop wrinkle care cosmetic ingredient with plant extracts, ten species of plant extracts were investigated. Accordingly, *Ligustrum japonicum* (LJ) was selected as candidates for developing cosmetic ingredient. By high performance liquid chromatography, 7.93% of ursolic acid and 30.33% of oleanolic acid which are well-known for anti-wrinkle effect were analyzed. To investigate the effect

of *Ligustrum japonicum* fruits extract (LJE) on the procollagen type I (COL1A1) expression, human fibroblast CCD-986Sk was used. In this study the expression of COL1A1 gene and elastase inhibition were significantly increased. As the results, LJE is applicable for potential cosmetic ingredient focused on anti-wrinkle effect. Aging of the skin by natural or environmental processes may result in the formation of deep-set wrinkles on the forehead and around the eye area. There are a number of factors that contribute to the formation of these wrinkles, both intrinsic factors such as loss of connective tissue, excessive contraction of the facial muscles and, general aging of the skin and also extrinsic factors caused by environmental factors such as UV radiation, glucosides, and phenolic compounds from this plant, and constituents such as phenylethanoids, monoterpenes, and secoiridoid glucosides from other species of the genus *Ligustrum* [1], [2]. Screening studies in our laboratory have found that the ethanol extract of the fruits of LJ showed significant anti-aging effects.

M.D. Gianeti, P.M.B.G Maia Campos. Effects in tactile sensitivity and in skin moisturizing of cosmetic formulations containing vitamins and botanical extracts, IFSCC 2010 Buenos Aires, Argentina

Skin is a sense organ with sensory nerve endings and receptors, which behaves like a body wrap with its protection and regulation functions. Sensorial informations are originated at the sensory receptors and it makes possible body representation, mediating physical world exploration. Experimental studies have shown that many factors may affect tactile sensations. For this purpose it was measured the current perception threshold (CPT) sensory nerve fibers by using an electric current sine wave stimulator (Neurometer™) in 20 healthy women volunteers, aged from 25 to 35 years, before and after 2 hours of a single application of a formulation containing an association of vitamins A, C, E, *Ginkgo biloba* and *Phorphyra umbilicalis* extracts. The CPT for 5Hz, 250Hz and 2000Hz frequency current are reported to enable a selective quantification of the sensory thresholds of C, Ad, and Ab fibers respectively. In parallel, the stratum corneum hydration, the sebum content and the TEWL were measured using Corneometer™ CM285, Sebumeter™ SM810 and Tewameter™ TM210, respectively. Skin water and sebum content were significantly increased after 2 hours of the formulation application. The test group showed significantly decreased in the TEWL and in the CPT of 2000Hz, while the control group did not demonstrate any change on those parameters.

L. Rigano, C. Andolfatto, L. Stucchi, M. Bosco, Hyaluronic Acid Butyric Esters for the Improvement of Skin Functionality, Cosmetic & Toiletries Vol. 126, No. 2/February 2011, p. 104-111

The word hyaluronic is derived from the Greek *hyalos* meaning “glass” or “transparent” and refers to the vitreous humor, the ocular tissue from which it was first isolated by Karl Meyer and colleagues in 1934. It was later located in many other animal tissues, i.e. synovial fluid, cartilage and the umbilical cord, where it has the same structure and biological activities, described in this article. Hyaluronic acid (HA) is a linear polysaccharide of high molecular weight that belongs to the family of mucopolysaccharides or glycosaminoglycans (GAGs), the physiological constituents of the dermal connective tissue in the extracellular matrix. In adult humans, the total amount of HA is equal to approximately 15g, half of which is found in the skin.

L.J. Cruz, C. Gutierrez, C. Caniego, I.M. Ramos, Intelligent targeting devices; Target delivery of cosmetic actives to specific skin cells, Household and Personal Care TODAY n3/2011; p. 14-17

Since the first Liposomes were introduced in the cosmetic market products in the 80's, Cosmetic Delivery Systems have been used during the last decades to enhance the properties of Cosmetic Actives. Encapsulation Technologies are a family of Delivery Systems that include a wide range of techniques, that allow isolating the substance of interest from the environment, surrounding it with a shell, or into a matrix made up of the encapsulating material. Just by encapsulating a substance in the right way, we can increase stability, reduce toxicity, increase the bioavailability, mask taste or odour... or just change the physical appearance. But the most elegant applications of encapsulation involve any kind of modification of the delivery of the encapsulated active material.

C. Uhl, D.Khazaka, Techniques for globally approved skin testing, Personal Care April 2013

In efficacy testing and claim support for cosmetic products, objective measurement systems became indispensable long ago, especially since subjective clinical assessments are often prone to

bias and inter-observer variation. Without suitable instrumentation it is close to impossible to determine what a product is really doing for the skin. Those objective measurement methods and subjective evaluations are mutually dependent. No measurement can be performed without the subjective evaluation of the results by the user of such instrumentation. However, a pure subjective evaluation of the skin without appropriate measurement techniques is not able to achieve accurate results either. This relationship becomes clearer when looking for example at skin colour measurements. Subjectively, the human brain cannot process slight changes in colour, especially when the colours are not viewed side by side, but at different points in time. Instrumental measurement however will clearly detect such slight changes. The achieved result must then be interpreted in context with the expected outcome or the hypothesis. For this, you will always need a knowledgeable and experienced person because 'a fool with a tool is still a fool', as the late Albert Kligman used to say. This relationship between objective measurement and subjective evaluation is not only true for the determination of differences in skin colour, but also for all other skin measurement parameters important for the cosmetic industry.

*P. Larmo, V.-P. D. Tech, A. Bonfigli, **Lingonberry boosts hydration with anti-ageing benefits**, Personal Care April 2013*

Lingonberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*) is a nutritious berry that is widely abundant and harvested in wild form in the Nordic countries. In recent years, it has gained a reputation as a health-promoting superfruit. Lingonberries are used in several ways in Scandinavian cuisine: as a side dish, garnish or components of desserts. Lingonberries are rich in vitamin C and E in polyphenols including anthocyanins, proanthocyanidins and flavonols. Seeds containing ~30% oil by dry weight, represent about 1.5% of lingonberries' fresh weight.

*E.J. Kim, J.Y. Han, H.K. Lee, Q.Q. He, J.C. Cho, L. Wei, X. Wang, L. Li, L. Wei, H. Liang, X. Gao, B.J. Kim, G.W. Nam, **Effect of the regional environment on the skin properties and the early wrinkles in young Chinese women**, Skin Research and Technology 2014; 20: 498-502*

Background: There are ethnic differences in the skin characteristics, also the skin is susceptible to be influenced by the external environment such as UV radiation and the climates. It can be shown that the skin in same race or twins varies by the environment. Objectives: This study was designed to investigate the skin characteristics and the early wrinkles of young Chinese women from four different regions, and to identify the correlation among the wrinkles, the other skin characteristics, and environmental conditions. Methods: A total of 441 healthy Chinese women aged between 20 and 35 years participated in the study: 110 from Beijing, 110 from Shanghai, 111 from Wuhan, and 110 from Guangzhou. The skin hydration, sebum contents, TEWL, pH, elasticity, and wrinkles were measured on the cow's feet area.

*G.W. Nam, E.J. Kim, Y.C.I Jung, C.B. Jeong, K.H. Shin, H. K. Lee, **Differences in Skin Properties of Korean Women at the Initial Aging Phase**, Journal of Cosmetics, Dermatological Sciences and Applications, 2014, 4, p. 44-52*

Many studies on aging have focused on evaluating differences between older and younger people, but only a few have focused on differences in skin properties among subjects from the same age group according to their skin aging status. In this study, we evaluated the facial skin condition and life style factors in 110 Korean women aged 25 to 35 in an attempt to evaluate factors which may affect the skin aging status in the initial aging phase. The facial skin condition of 110 healthy Korean women was assessed over two successive 6-month periods, summer and winter. Using clinical assessments including aging, wrinkles and skin's elasticity values, the subjects were divided into 7 groups. Then, various facial skin conditions and life style factors were examined between a severe aging group and mild aging group. In the severe aging group, the mean value pH was lower and the mean value of water content was slightly lower than that of women in the mild aging group. Also, the seasonal site variation in water content and sebum secretion level were significantly higher in the severe aging group than in the mild aging group. Topical sunscreen using percentage was not significantly different between the two groups. However, the number of cosmetic subject use was slightly higher in the mild aging group than in the severe aging group. The study suggested that there were several differences in skin characteristics between women in the severe aging group and in

the mild aging group at the initial aging phase. Seasonal site variation between cheek and forehead was the most dominant differences. We also considered that life style factors such as cosmetic use could affect skin aging status.

F. Hashmi, C. Wright, C. Nester, S. Lam, The reliability of non-invasive biophysical outcome measures for evaluating normal and hyperkeratotic foot skin, Journal of Foot and Ankle Research (2015) 8:28

Background: Hyperkeratosis of foot skin is a common skin problem affecting people of different ages. The clinical presentation of this condition can range from dry flaky skin, which can lead to fissures, to hard callused skin which is often painful and debilitating. The purpose of this study was to test the reliability of certain non-invasive skin measurement devices on foot skin in normal and hyperkeratotic states, with a view to confirming their use as quantitative outcome measures in future clinical trials. Methods: Twelve healthy adult participants with a range of foot skin conditions (xerotic skin, heel fissures and plantar calluses) were recruited to the study. Measurements of normal and hyperkeratotic skin sites were taken using the following devices: Corneometer® CM 825, Cutometer® 580 MPA, Reviscometer® RVM 600, Visioline® VL 650 Quantiride® and Visioscan® VC 98, by two investigators on two consecutive days. The intra and inter rater reliability and standard error of measurement for each device was calculated. Results: The data revealed the majority of the devices to be reliable measurement tools for normal and hyperkeratotic foot skin (ICC values > 0.6). The surface evaluation parameters for skin: SEsc and SEsm have greater reliability compared to the SER measure. The Cutometer® is sensitive to soft tissue movement within the probe, therefore measurement of plantar soft tissue areas should be approached with caution. Reviscometer® measures on callused skin demonstrated an unusually high degree of error. Conclusions: These results confirm the intra and inter rater reliability of the Corneometer®, Cutometer®, Visioline® and Visioscan® in quantifying specific foot skin biophysical properties.

F. Perin, In vivo anti-ageing studies without protocol consensus, Personal Care, May 2016

Life expectancy in most countries has been regularly increasing over the past decades as a result of advances in medicine and economic development. But whereas the world population is ageing, the cult of youth and beauty is constantly glorified by the media. Because our skin (and its appendages) is the only body organ directly visible to others, its deteriorated appearance caused by ageing is a source of concern in many people.

M.A. Amirkhani, A. Shoaie-Hassani, M. Soleimani, S. Hejazi, L. Ghalichi, M.A. Nilforoushzadeh, Rejuvenation of facial skin and improvement in the dermal architecture by transplantation of autologous stromal vascular fraction: a clinical study, BiolImpacts, 2016, 6(3), 149-154

Introduction: The rejuvenation characteristicsoffat tissue grafting has been established for many years. Recently it has been shown that stromal vascular fraction (SVF) of fat tissue contributes to its rejuvenation properties. As the SVF is a minimal processed cell population (based on FDA guidance), therefore it is a suitable cell therapy for skin rejuvenation. This clinical trial was aimed to evaluate the ultrastructural improvement of aging skin in the facial nasolabial region after transplantation of autologous SVF. Methods: Our study was conducted in 16 patients aged between 38 and 56 years old that wereinterested in face lifting at first. All of the cases underwent the lipoaspiration procedure from the abdomen for sampling of fat tissue. Quickly, the SVF was harvested from 100 mL of harvested fat tissue and then transplanted at dose of 2.0×10^7 nucleated cells in each nasolabial fold. The changes in the skin were evaluated using Visioface scanner, skin-scanner DUB, Visioline, and Cutometer with multi probe adopter. Results: By administration of autologous SVF, the elasticity and density of skin were improved significantly. There were no changes in the epidermis density in scanner results, but we noticed a significant increase in the dermis density and also its thickness with enrichment in the vascular bed of the hypodermis. The score of Visioface scanner showed slight changes in wrinkle scores. The endothelial cells and mesenchymal progenitors from the SVF were found to chang the architecture of the skin slightly, but there was not obvious phenotypic changes in the nasolabial grooves. Conclusion: The current clinical trial showed the modification of dermis region and its microvascular bed, but no changes in the density of the epidermis. Our data represent the rejuvenation process of facial skin by improving the dermal architecture.

P. Barlier, V. Couturaud, Évaluation de l'effet antirides et des propriétés biomécaniques, in: A.-M. Pénse-Lhéritier (Editor): *Évaluation des produits cosmétiques*, Lavoisier Paris, Tec & Doc, chapter 4, p. 58-81, 2016

En vieillissant, les organes du corps humain, dont la peau fait partie, se mettent à fonctionner de façon moins efficace. Ce processus, programmé par notre profil génétique, peut être amplifié par l'environnement et par nos habitudes de vie.

H. Aoshima, Fullerenes improve fine wrinkles around eyes, PERSONAL CARE ASIA, May 2017, p. 58-61 and PERSONAL CARE EUROPE, September 2017, p. 37-40

Formation of fine wrinkles during the photo-ageing of skin is caused by reactive oxygen species (ROS) generated by exposure of the skin to ultraviolet (UV) light. Therefore, it is very important to quickly scavenge the ROS generated in skin. Applying a radical scavenger such as an antioxidant to skin is effective for the prevention of wrinkles. However, most antioxidants are unstable in the presence of light and heat, and easily deteriorate under exposure to UV light. However, fullerene (C60) is an antioxidant that is stable even in the presence of light and heat. Hence, fullerene was hypothesised to be effective in preventing the formation of fine wrinkles. A clinical trial demonstrated that, compared to a placebo cream, a cream containing fullerene significantly reduced the area of wrinkled skin, without any adverse effects; the wrinkle-improving effect may result from the regulation of gene expression involved in wrinkle formation and skin barrier function via ROS scavenging by fullerene.

B. Onišak, L. Sardinšek, J. Jelenc, K. Žmitek, HIFU for skin tightening, Poster for the AMWC Monaco 2017

HIFU is a new method of skin rejuvenation that uses ultrasound. High intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) has recently expanded from high precision surgical procedures into the field of non-invasive cosmetic medicine. HIFU is an energy modality that can propagate through tissues, resulting in selective thermal coagulative changes within the focal region of the beam while leaving the remaining regions unaffected. Where applied, the temperature at the focal point (discrete thermal injury zones – TIZs) rapidly rises while tissue above and below the TIZs are unaffected. The heating induced shortening of collagen fibers causes immediate lifting of the skin and consequently reduction in wrinkles. Application of HIFU causes collagen fibers to denature, contract and stimulates de novo synthesis of new collagen (neocollagenesis). By targeting the facial superficial musculoaponeurotic system (SMAS), noninvasive tightening and lifting of sagging facial and neck skin and improvements in the appearance of wrinkle can be achieved. During the period of several months after the treatment the appearance of the skin continues to improve and remodeling of the skin structure lifts the skin and makes it more youthful, tightened and toned.

T. Houser, C. Zerweck, G. Grove, R. Wickett, Shadow analysis via the C+K Visioline: A technical note, Skin Research and Technology, 2017;00: p. 1–5

The development of facial wrinkles, especially in the crow's foot region, is generally considered a benchmark sign of aging. Wrinkling of the skin is aesthetically undesirable and is often the target symptom that a consumer is trying to treat with anti-aging products. Thus, it is not surprising that the assessment of wrinkles is considered an important and valid means of measuring the pace of the skins aging as well as its retardation or potential reversal via a given treatment. There are currently a number of accepted methods for analyzing skin surface wrinkling which range from simple visual assessments of the degree of wrinkling by an Expert Grader to computerized measurements with highly sophisticated 3D Cameras. These alternative methods have varying levels of difficulty and expense; One of the most popular methods, Shadow Analysis, offers accurate analysis of skin relief at a fraction of the cost compared with that of other instrumentation. In this approach, silicon rubber is used to obtain a skin surface impression (SSI) which is then illuminated in such a fashion as to create a pattern of shadows that is representative of the topography of the degree of wrinkling.

T. Houser, C. Zerweck, G. Grove, R. Wickett, **Shadow analysis via the C+K Visioline: A technical note**, *Skin Research and Technology* 2017; 23: p. 447-451

Background/purpose: This research investigated the ability of shadow analysis (via the Courage + Khazaka Visioline and Image Pro Premiere 9.0 software) to accurately assess the differences in skin topography associated with photo aging. Methods: Analyses were performed on impressions collected from a microfinish comparator scale (GAR Electroforming) as well a series of impressions collected from the crow's feet region of 9 women who represent each point on the Zerweck Crow's Feet classification scale. Analyses were performed using a Courage + Khazaka Visioline VL 650 as well as Image Pro Premiere 9.0 software. Results: Shadow analysis showed an ability to accurately measure the groove depth when measuring impressions collected from grooves of known depth. Several shadow analysis parameters showed a correlation with the expert grader ratings of crow's feet when averaging measurements taken from the North and South directions. The Max Depth parameter in particular showed a strong correlation with the expert grader's ratings which improved when a more sophisticated analysis was performed using Image Pro Premiere. Conclusion: When used properly, shadow analysis is effective at accurately measuring skin surface impressions for differences in skin topography. Shadow analysis is shown to accurately assess the differences across a range of crow's feet severity correlating to a 0-8 grader scale. The Visioline VL 650 is a good tool for this measurement, with room for improvement in analysis which can be achieved through third party image analysis software.

A. Clairet, V. Bardin, S Trevisan, M. Jomier, **Horse chestnut flower extract redesigns eye contour**, *PERSONAL CARE EUROPE*, April 2018, p. 145-148

With time, the fragility of the skin around the eyes and its permanent motion favour the formation of wrinkles. These lines change how our expression is read, in particular under-eye wrinkles and the tear trough or valley of tears which give the face an impression of tiredness and sadness. By reconnecting the epidermis to the dermis and enhancing the communication pathway, Gatuline® Link n Lift restores the features of a young skin and visibly reduces crow's feet, under-eye and tear trough wrinkles. The face regains a rested expression of authentic positive emotions.

M. Dąbrowska, A. Mielcarek, I. Nowak, **Evaluation of sex-related changes in skin topography and structure using innovative skin testing equipment**, *Skin Research & Technology*, April, 2018

Background: Evaluation of skin condition on the basis of parametrization and objective measurements of the parameters has become obligatory. The aim of this study was to assess sex-related changes in skin topography and structure using the skin testing equipment. Materials and Methods: The study was carried out on the group of 40 volunteers (20 females and 20 males) of the mean age 24 ± 3 years. The skin parameters were measured using 3 devices: Visioscan® VC 98 (skin topography), Visioline® VL 650 (skin macro relief) and Ultrascan UC22 (ultrasound imaging of the skin). All measurements were performed on the inner part of the left forearm. Results: The skin parameters measured revealed significant differences in skin surface and structure between females and males. The skin of all women subjects was more homogenous in its structure with the presence of more abundant superficial skin lines and wrinkles in comparison to male skin. The higher number of skin furrows in the skin of women is in agreement with literature reports claiming that men's skin has lower number of wrinkles which are deeper and more pronounced. Ultrasound imaging of the skin indicated greater thickness and lower density of the dermis of men subjects compared to those of females. Conclusion: Non-invasive methods of skin testing using new and advanced equipment have provided a possibility of objective parametrization and evaluation of sex-related changes in skin topography and structure.

P. Rouaud-Tinguely, R. Vyumvuhore, J. Corvo, D. Boudier, M. Le Guillou, B. Clos, **Quantifying Well Aging**, *Cosmetics & Toiletries*, Vol. 133, No. 8, September 2018

The age distribution of the world's population is dramatically shifting; longevity rises while fertility rates remain flat. According to demographic studies, 2020 will be a turning point, wherein individuals 60 years and older will outnumber children younger than five. Today, it is no longer a rarity to live 80 years or more in many parts of the world. This increasing longevity has led to new

challenges in the medical field. Today's population expects to live longer and in good health — i.e., without facing the declines previously associated with aging. This status is referred to as healthy aging, aging gracefully or aging well; it was defined by Rowe and Kahn as freedom from disease, high cognitive and physical functioning, and a rich social life. An added element of aging well is one's perceived age. In elderly individuals, a perceived age lower than their chronological age is associated with high survival.⁴ Among consumers 50 years and older, there are two main outlooks on the signs of aging. The first is negative, where individuals do not accept their age and seek to erase the signs of time; e.g., the use of anti-aging products, in attempt to look younger. The second is positive, where individuals assume aging as part of their personal identity.

M. Dabrowska, A. Mielcarek, I. Nowak, Evaluation of sex-related changes in skin topography and structure using innovative skin testing equipment, *Skin Res Technol.* 2018; 24, p. 614-620

Background: Evaluation of skin condition on the basis of parametrization and objective measurements of the parameters has become obligatory. The aim of this study was to assess sex-related changes in skin topography and structure using the skin testing equipment. Materials and Methods: The study was carried out on the group of 40 volunteers (20 females and 20 males) of the mean age 24 ± 3 years. The skin parameters were measured using 3 devices: Visioscan[®] VC 98 (skin topography), Visioline[®] VL 650 (skin macro relief) and Ultrascan UC22 (ultrasound imaging of the skin). All measurements were performed on the inner part of the left forearm. Results: The skin parameters measured revealed significant differences in skin surface and structure between females and males. The skin of all women subjects was more homogenous in its structure with the presence of more abundant superficial skin lines and wrinkles in comparison to male skin. The higher number of skin furrows in the skin of women is in agreement with literature reports claiming that men's skin has lower number of wrinkles which are deeper and more pronounced. Ultrasound imaging of the skin indicated greater thickness and lower density of the dermis of men subjects compared to those of females. Conclusion: Non-invasive methods of skin testing using new and advanced equipment have provided a possibility of objective parametrization and evaluation of sex-related changes in skin topography and structure.

P. Rouaud-Tinguely, R. Vyumvuhore, J. Corvo, D. Boudier, M. Le Guillon, B. Closs, Quantificação de como Envelhecer Bem, *Cosmetics & Toiletries Brasil*, Vol. 31, Mai-June, 2019, p. 40-48

Não há evidência biológica que explique por que alguns indivíduos parecem mais novos ou mais velhos do que realmente são.

M. Merlini, M. Lumain, Pro-ageing: when ageing becomes trendy, *PERSONAL CARE ASIA PACIFIC*, September 2019

„Age-defy”, „slow-age”, „well-ageing” are increasingly replacing the term „anti-age” on packaging and in advertising campaigns for cosmetic products. In the press, young women are also making a little more room for their elders (fifty and above). This is the pro-age trend, which consists of moving away from the beauty ideal defined by eternal youth.