EFFICACY OF A DERMO-COSMETIC SERUM TO REDENSIFY THE CONTOUR OF THE FACE IN VOLUNTEERS AND PREVENT PHOTOAGING IN HUMAN SKIN MODEL

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Introduction: Aged skin is characterized by cutaneous slacking and loss of density.

Objective: To assess the efficacy of a dermo-cosmetic serum containing vanilla polyphenols, Sytenol™, glycoleol and Avene Thermal Spring Water to redensify the contour of the face.

Materials and Methods: A clinical study was conducted with 41 women aged 45 to 65. The serum was applied twice a day for 56 days. The remodeling effect of the product was assessed by FaceScan, a fringe projection system to measure ptosis volume. The firming effect was assessed by DynaSKIN measuring the deformation created by blowing air. Firmness and luminosity were scored on a 11-point scale (0 to 10). Furthermore, an ex vivo human skin model of photoaging induced by chronic UVA radiation allowed to evaluate the benefit of serum on glycosaminoglycan quantity (GAG stained with alcian blue), a major component of the dermal extracellular matrix.

Results: Face ptosis was reduced by 11% on average for 26 responsive subjects after 56 days (and up to 23%), meaning that face contour line was more defined, and that the serum had a remodeling effect. Depth of skin deformation induced by DynaSKIN was reduced by 24% on average for 30 responsive subjects after 56 days (and up to 30%). This firming effect of the product was confirmed by clinical scoring. Luminosity was significantly improved by 29% on average for 33 responsive subjects. Moreover, the ex vivo study showed that serum application on skin explants prevented the loss of GAG at the dermo-epidermal junction (DEJ) caused by chronic UVA exposure. The serum also induced a GAG increase in the dermis of photoaged skin.
Conclusions: The dermo-cosmetic serum was effective to improve skin firmness and to redensify the dermis by restoring GAG content. It also significantly increased skin luminosity.