

AESTHETIC AND COSMETIC DERMATOLOGY (LASERS SEPARATE CATEGORY)

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CLINICAL BENEFITS PROVIDED BY TWO FACIAL DAILY CARE REGIMENS WITH ASCORBYL GLUCOSIDE IN BRAZILIAN WOMEN FOR 8 WEEKS

Fernanda Chaves Beltrao⁽¹⁾ - Ana Lucia Coutinho⁽²⁾ - Fabio Sanches⁽¹⁾ - Lucas Offenbecker Guerra⁽³⁾ - Anne-laure Gaudry⁽¹⁾

Pierre Fabre Laboratories, Scientific Communication And Clinical Development - Bic, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil⁽¹⁾ - Pierre Fabre Laboratories, Medical Direction, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil⁽²⁾ - Allergisa Pesquisa Dermato-cosmética Ltda, Clinical Studies, Campinas, Brazil⁽³⁾

INTRODUCTION: The well-known instability of vitamin C to thermal and oxidative degradation stimulated the research for more stable molecules with gradual release and effect on the skin. Ascorbyl glucoside is a Vitamin C precursor. It is an ascorbic acid molecule with an additional C2-glucose, more chemically stable which prevents the low effectiveness of vitamin C in the presence of different degradation mechanisms.

OBJECTIVES: Evaluate and compare clinical results on photoaging clinical aspects between two daily care regimens containing ascorbyl glucoside: isolated regimen with a sunscreen (I) and combined regimen with a sunscreen and an antioxidant and antiaging serum (II).

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Single-blind comparative randomized study enrolled 120 female, 36 to 65 years old, with visible signs of facial aging scored grades 1-6 (Griffith's scale). Subjects were divided in two regimens above mentioned. Clinical efficacy assessment by a dermatologist, self-assessment questionnaire and instrumental analysis (Visia CR, Canfield Scientific, Inc.) were performed on D0, D30; D60. Statistical analyses were applied in all parameters. Volunteers were advised to use the products as recommended by dermatologist during 8 weeks.

RESULTS: Clinical efficacy assessment demonstrated that both regimens provided a significative reduction of overall skin photodamage, fine lines and wrinkles at D30 and D60 in comparison to D0. It was observed a statistically significant reduction for regimen II at D60, compared to regimen I for overall photodamage (27,1% and 19,2% respectively, p-value = 0,001), fine lines and wrinkles (36,4% and 23,8% respectively, p-value <0,001). Self-assessment showed that both regimens provided an improvement of skin luminosity and firmness at D60, with a trend of greater improvement for regimen II.



CONCLUSION: The regimen II provided synergic clinical benefits comparison to regimen I, representing a technological breakthrough in antiaging daily care.

