SKIN CARE INSTANT REPORTS

LEXICON

Volume XXIII VEVY EUROPE Nr 2 December 2008

Aminoefaderma
the nourishing agent

The balanced application of polyproline and EFA contributes to the stimulation of the cells of both epidermis and dermis. EFA are essential in maintaining the right skin softness and moisture level, since they prevent dehydration by contributing to the harmonious union of the membrane. Polyproline helps in the formation of new collagen fibrils by stimulating its synthesis in areas where they are reduced, thereby delaying the aging process in less elastic areas.

Skin eutrophic effect of Aminoefaderma (Vevy codex 18.55.99). Activity evaluation
1. study on the inhibitory effect on the acanthosis induced by castor oil and petrolatum;
2. radiographic evaluation of the rate of skin absorption of labelled Aminoefaderma;
3. histochemical studies;
4. clinical double-blind study in man.

ADF-oleile
the dethixotropic agent

ADF-oleile (Vevy codex 04.0196) is a viscosity stabilizer and dethixotropic and anti-thickener agent for O/W emulsions. Viscosity regulator, it fluidifies emulsions as needed allowing to get fluid milks from emulsions with a cream consistency. Furthermore ADF-oleile stabilizes an emulsion towards temperature changes (thermo-rheostabilizing property). Chemico-physical and toxicological tests did not ever give value to the so-called "bad imitations" which ADF-oleile can claim on the market. In its 48 years of life many pages have been written on ADF. Here you can find only some quotes:

1."Viscostatico, fluidificante y estabilizante de las emulsiones". Nueva Estetica 52.
2."Studio della velocità di sedimentazione all'ultracentrifuga di un latte ottenuto con ADF-Oleile". Relata Technica 1965, 3:3-9.
3."L'ADF Oleile" Lexicon Vevy Europe 1986, 4:62-64.
4."Viscosity modifier ADF-OLEILE". Cosmetics & Toiletries 1986, vol. 101:31.
5."Milk for sun protection". Cosmetics & Toiletries Ed.it. 1987, 4:76.
6."Preparazioni per uso topico in farmacia" Lexicon Vevy Europe 1988, 5:58-61.
7."Il contributo italiano in cosmetologia". Lexicon Vevy Europe 1988, 6:80.
8."ADF-oleile". Lexicon Vevy Europe 1993, 5:62-63.
9."How to avoid thyxotropic phenomena in liquid emulsions". Relata Technica 1994, 1:13-18.
10."Thixotropy: how to avoid it" Lexicon Vevy Europe 2001, 1:2-3.

Auxina Tricogena (Vevy codex 13.0275)
Auxina Tricogena Etha Free (Vevy codex 13.4857)

Auxina Tricogena is a natural product having a well-defined and definite activity on the hair vital cycle (anagen, catagen and telogen phases). Its action is specific and not indiscriminate for hair roots. Histochemistry, enzymatic tests and clinical studies have been involved in the evaluation of Auxina Tricogena. Its action (increase in redox processes at the hair root) in the physiological hair cycle has been shown. The treatment with Auxina Tricogena increases esterases activity only at the anagen level while having no action during catagen. Thus it is clear that Auxina Tricogena does influence the physiological hair cycle while respecting its phases. It has a nourishing action which can be evaluated monitoring mucopolysaccharides, hyaluronic acid, heparin and condroitin-sulfate content in the hair.

Since 1971 Auxina Tricogena is available in alcoholic form.
Since December 2008 Auxina Tricogena Etha free (alcohol free) is available. Ask for sample and literature.

International information on dermo-pharmaceutics cosmetics and toiletries

Publisher: VEVY EUROPE, via Semeria 16A, 16131 Genova, Italy. **Managing Editor**: Giorgio Rialdi. **Deputy Editor**: Raffaele Rialdi. **Editorial and Advisory Boards**: Skin Applied Sciences Associates (SASA);

Mailing: registered for delivery by post, free of charge to branch specialists. **Circulation**: 13'500 copies. **Document Type**: Trade/Scholarly Publication. Printed in Italy. Publication legally protected by the Literary, Artistic and Scientific bureau of the Italian Presidential Council of Ministers.

Associato all'Unione Stampa Periodica Italiana

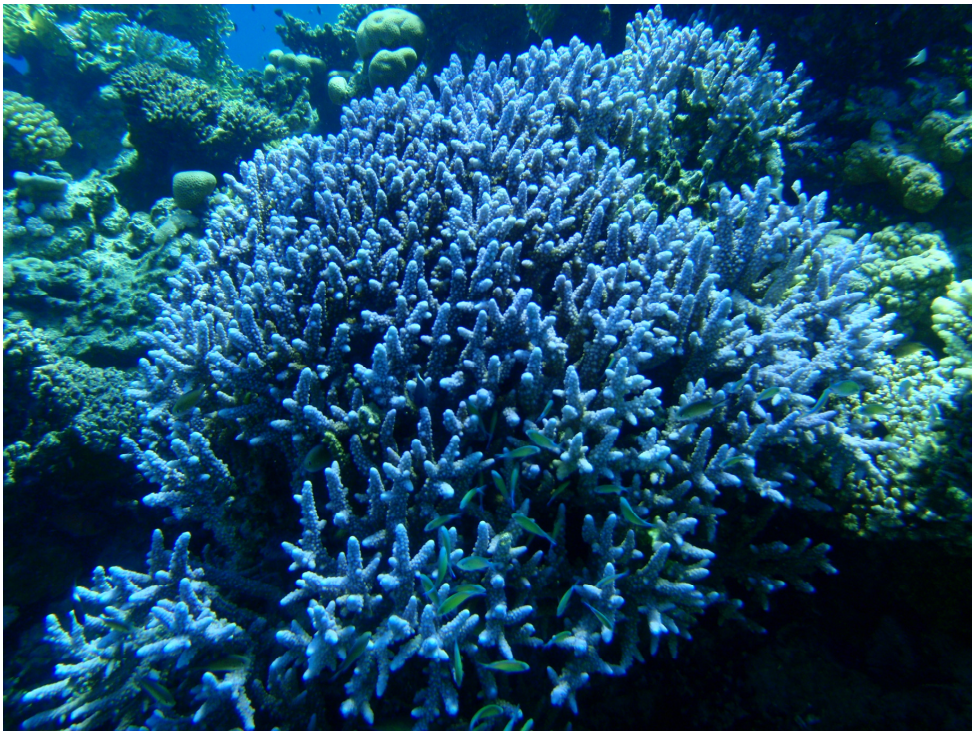
Printed by Morino Grafica Scrl — Genova, Italy
Autor. Tribunale di Genova 31/84, del 18/6/84. Iscrizione al Registro Operatori di Comunicazione (ROC) al n. 6411 del 10.12.01. Spedizione in abb. Postale

Foaming detergents

The composition of a detergent for personal washing agents body-care, shampooings, soapless soap or shower-bath is rather complex and requires special additives to improve the product from orthodermal viewpoint, even when starting molecule is particularly suitable, as in the case of Afron-22 (Vevy codex 01.0468).
Adjustment of the pH value, though essential, is not sufficient to solve through neutrality the drawbacks. Detergent molecules usually all have strong inhibiting action on skin enzymes resulting in skin intolerance which is often improperly classified as "allergy caused by detergents". The enzymatic dermotoxicity is a property shared by most detergents, irrespective of their formulation (whether anionic, cationic, amphoteric, ethoxylate or not), but this should not be confused with skin aggressiveness which is a much more direct and immediate symptom. Dermotoxicity, though in a more underhand way, is leading to the same result after protracted use of the detergent.
Suitable steps must be taken at the formulation stage to ensure an optimum batching of the active washing substance and the additives needed to correct the physico-chemical and biological properties of these washing agents. The correlation between detergency, foaming and irritation of the skin cells is one of the basic chapters of cosmetic. Substances called *biochemical conditioners* are a great help to formulate foam-producing detergents having suitable biological properties (such as for instance Carbossalina, Vevy codex 18.1107).

Afron-22 is a non-aggressive foam producing substance due to an original expedient in its components. It is not ethoxylated. It performs splendidly in high concentration preparations, such as foam-baths and shampooing-showers. At its maximum concentration rate for normal use it can easily assimilate 2% of most perfumed compositions and 1% when in 50% concentration.

Afron-22 è una sostanza schiumogena non aggressiva per un originale accorgimento nei suoi componenti. Non etossilata. Rivela un eccellente comportamento nelle preparazioni ad alta concentrazione, quali bagni-schiuma e shampoo-doccia. Sopporta bene, quando è alla massima concentrazione d'uso, il 2% della maggior parte delle composizioni profumate e l'1% quando è al 50%.



© 2008 Raffaele Rialdi. Blue coral, Red Sea, Egypt.

Valid detergent compounds are obtained combining polysorbates (such as Ixol series) and laurylamidobetaine (such as LMB, Vevy codex 01.0800) and even with cationic substance (such as Laurene, Vevy codex 11.0496). When appropriately used, the latter will partly neutralize the anionic charge which is typical for the Afron-22 molecule. Besides the well-known pearly effects Afron-22 also permits to obtain milky effects by adding Glycosterine, Vevy codex 03.0515. Basic additives are

monoamides (such as Nidaba-3, Vevy codex 01.0176) and a special lecithinic-amide (Nidaba-318, Vevy codex 01.1216) because of its foam stabilizing effect, viscosity control and particularly superfatting effect on the foam.
When using Afron-22, consideration must also be given to the addition of antidandruff and dermopurifyng agents (Undelene Vevy codex 11.0180, Tricosolfan Vevy codex 13.2083, tec.), emollient, softening and moisturizing additives (Dodecalene, Vevy codex 03.0203), non cationic and antistatic agents (BTN, Vevy codex 18.0523).
Afron-22 and Isolene (Vevy codex 02.0549) allow the preparation of foam-producing emulsions.

Nidaba-318 (Vevy codex 01.1216)
If you are looking for the ideal surfactant for sensitive and damaged skin, Nidaba-318 may be the right choice.
Naturally-derived, it modifies the harshness of the common foaming agents and has a skin softening effect, while boosting the foam and enhancing the finished product viscosity.

Nidaba-318 (Vevy codex 01.1216)
Se state cercando un tensioattivo ideale per pelli sensibili e danneggiate, Nidaba-318 può essere la giusta scelta.
Di derivazione naturale, modifica durezza degli schiumogeni comuni e possiede un effetto ammorbidente sulla cute, migliorando la schiuma e aumentando la viscosità del prodotto finito.

Detergenti schiumogeni

La composizione per un detergente per il corpo, shampoo o sapone non sapone o bagno doccia, è complessa e richiede accorgimenti di additivazione onde migliorare il prodotto in senso ortodermico anche quando la molecola di partenza, come nel caso di Afron-22, Vevy codex 01.0468, è particolarmente idonea.
L'aggiustamento del pH è certamente fondamentale ma la neutralizzazione non risolve tutti gli inconvenienti. È comune alle molecole detergenti un'elevata capacità inibente degli enzimi cutanei. Questa si traduce in fenomeni di intolleranza cutanea spesso impropriamente classificati come "allergie da detersivi". La dermotossicità enzimatica è comune alla maggioranza dei detergenti comunque essi siano formulati (anionici, cationici, anfoteri, etossilati e non). E non va confusa con la aggressività cutanea che è la manifestazione diretta più immediata. La dermotossicità è più subdola, ma comunque porta allo stesso risultato con l'uso protratto del detergente.
È necessario che il detergente abbia, attraverso accorgimenti di formulazione, un dosaggio ottimale fra sostanza attiva lavante e additivi indispensabili sia per le correzioni chimico-fisiche che per quelle biologiche. La correlazione fra capacità detergente, schiumo genesi e irritabilità cellulare cutanea rappresenta uno dei capitoli fondamentali della cosmetica. Alla formulazione di un detergente schiumogeno che abbia idoneità biologica vengono in aiuto sostanze con il nome di condizionatori biochimici (vedi ad esempio Carbossalina, Vevy codex 1-8.1107).
Valide composizioni detergenti si ottengono con Afron-22 in combinazione con polisorbati (vedi serie Ixol), con lauramidobetaine (vedi LMB Vevy codex 01.0800) e anche con sostanze cationiche (vedi Laurene, Vevy codex 11.0496). Quest'ultimo, opportunamente utilizzato, neutralizza in parte la carica anionica tipica della molecola dell'Afron-22. Oltre ai noti effetti perlati si possono ottenere effetti lattei addittivando Glycosterine, Vevy codex 03.0515. Fondamentali additivi sono le monoamidi (vedi Nidaba-3, Vevy codex 01.0176) e una particolare amide, quella lecitinica (Nidaba-318, Vevy codex 01.1216), per il suo effetto stabilizzante della schiuma, regolatore della viscosità e particolarmente surgrassante della schiuma.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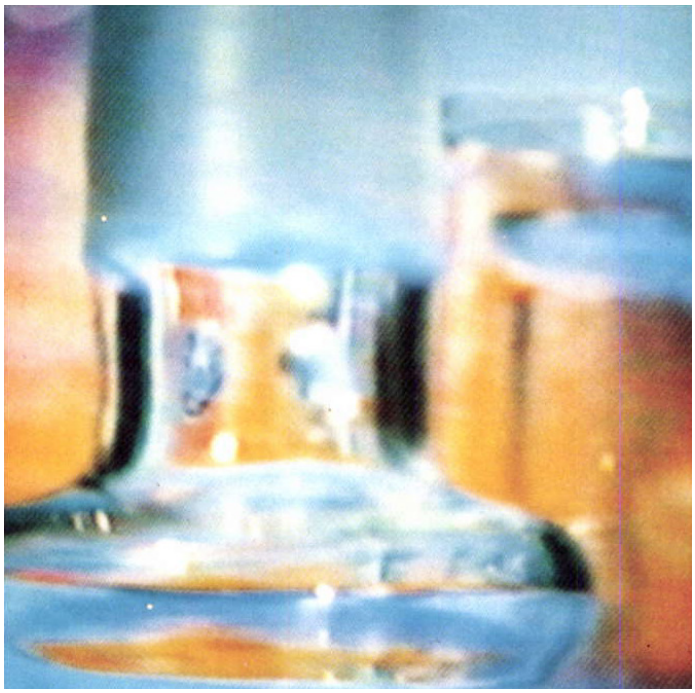
Nell'utilizzazione dell'Afron-22 vanno ancora tenute presenti le additivazioni con sostanze defosforanti e dermopurificanti (Undelene Vevy codex 11.0180, Tricosolfan Vevy codex 13.2083, etc.), ammorbidenti e bagnanti (Dodecalene, Vevy codex 03.0203), flessanti e antistatiche non cationiche (BTN, Vevy codex 18.0523).
Afron-22 e Isolene (Vevy codex 02.0549) consentono la preparazione di emulsioni schiumogene.

NEutral SATurated OiL



Is there any vegetable oil that doesn't need to be protected against rancidity?

Nesatol (Vevy codex 03.0197) is the only one polytriglyceride C12-C18 synthetically repeating the typical characteristics of natural oils without any unsaturated links (max. iodine number=15). Nesatol stands for NEutral SATurated OiL. Its saturation, the absence of short chain fatty acids, the observation of well defined proportions between its various long-chain fatty acid constituents and the cautions presence of saturated isomers make this oil best suited for skin applications. Another product-plus are its constant chemico-physical characteristics.

What means a cosmetic oil-skin relationship?

The oils used for cosmetic preparations are not inert or not relevant for the skin.
Although the formulator is essentially interested in their diluting or solvent or emollient role, the biologic response of the skin is not univocal and may vary according to the chemical structure of the oil. Some oil categories promote undesired effects such as comedogenesis effects caused by the release of short straight chain acids (C8-C10) or branched chain acids (isoC16-isoC18); or protein denaturation of the skin due to high C12 release; or lipoperoxidation caused by the presence of unsaturated fatty acids; or acanthosis, down growth or enzymic blocking caused by oils not having a triglyceride structure. Nesatol has none of these drawbacks and may be considered as a dermocompatible and easy use Natural Problem-Free Ingredient (NPFI).

Lipoplastidines

The lipidic fraction of vegetables applied in cosmetic treatment: an original idea from Vevy Europe with a strict experimental and analytic verification.

La frazione lipidica dei vegetali per il trattamento cosmetico della cute.
Un'idea originale di Vevy Europe con un severo riscontro sperimentale e analitico.

The active principle does not take effect if the excipient interferes with skin enzymekinetics.
50 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE
in dermatological and cosmetic formulations.

Il principio attivo non agisce se l'eccipiente interferisce sull'enzimocinesi cutanea.
50 ANNI DI ESPERIENZA
in formulazioni dermatologiche e cosmetologiche.