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Title:

The anti-redness efficacy after topical application of product containing 6% Canola oil , 5% vitamin C and 1.5% Carrot oil.

Introduction & Objectives:

The skin with capillary problems is affecting a growing number of people. This type of skin is often delicate, with dilated vessels, tendency to erythema and subcutaneous hematomas, as well as hypersensitive for standard cosmetic care. Skin redness are often called as pre-rosacea and it is a common symptom of rosacea or acne vulgaris. It is also an aesthetical problem, which negatively affects human's comfort of life. The proper skin care is very important – the use of cosmetics prepared for skin with dilated capillaries are crucial for the redness decrease. Cosmetic industry offers a wide range of cosmetics for skin with dilated capillaries. They usually contain flavonoids, algae extract, *Ginkgo biloba*, *Aesculus sp.*, vit. PP. This study was aimed to evaluate the efficacy of the new product containing 6% Canola oil, 5% vit. C and 1.5% Carrot oil after a topical application.

Materials & Methods:

Tested product contained 6% Canola oil, 5% ascorbyl tetraisopalmitate and 1.5% Carrot oil. It was applied by 30 healthy female volunteers, with sensitive, redness-prone skin with dilated capillaries, once a day for a period of 6 weeks. The anti-redness and whitening efficacy were analysed every two weeks using Mexameter® (Courage-Khazaka electronic GmbH). Additionally, changes in skin color were imaging using Visia® Complexion Analysis (Canfield Scientific Inc.). Anti-wrinkle effects (depth and volume of the nasolabial furrows) were calculated using Primos® (GFMesstechnik GmbH). Moreover, the volunteers completed a questionnaire survey every two weeks of the product usage.

Results

During the test we observed the gradual skin erythema decrease: by 10%, 17% and 20% after 2, 4 and 6 weeks of the cosmetic use, respectively. Additionally, the reduction of melanin level was noticed. The tested product had also visible anti-wrinkle effects. The decrease of nasolabial furrows was up to 700 µm and their volume was reduced by 25%.

The volunteers self-assessment confirmed high anti-redness efficacy of the tested product. 90% of them noticed reduction of erythema level after 6 weeks of the cosmetic usage. At the end of the test the decrease in frequency of flashing and dilated capillaries visibility was observed by 86% of the volunteers.

Conclusions:

Results of the presented study demonstrated that systematic application of 6% Canola oil, 5% vit. C and 1.5% Carrot oil can significantly reduce skin redness and it had also whitening effect in the case of patients with pre-rosacea. Combination of anti-inflammatory canola oil and anti-free radical Carrot oil with whitening and anti-ageing vitamin C can supplement pharmacological treatment and seems to be proper care for delicate, hypersensitive skin with dilated vessels and tendency to erythema and subcutaneous hematomas.