





Rationala Ospecialismo Universitanta di Fer







ACNE FERRARA 2017 14° MEETING di AGGIORNAMENTO su ACNE e DERMATOSI CORRELATE

FERRARA, 24-25 NOVEMBRE 2017 FERRARA FIERE CONGRESSI



<u>COSMETOLOGIA ED ACNE</u>

S. Manfredini, S. Vertuani



Inflammation & Cell Signaling 2015; 2: e737.doi: 10.14800/ics.737; @ 2015 by G. Fabbrocini, et al.

http://www.smartscitech.com/index.php/ics

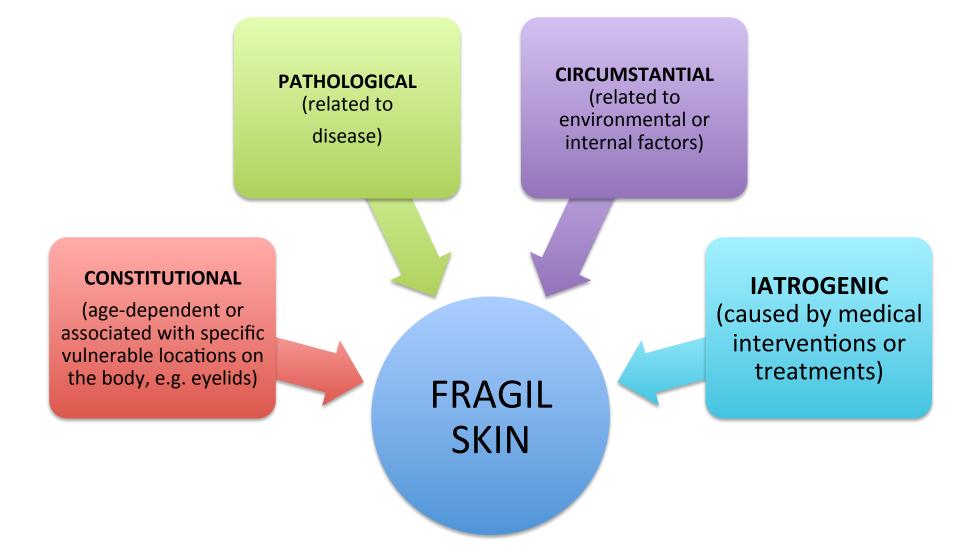


Fragile Skin: Benefit of Cosmeceuticals based on Rhealba[®] Oat plantlet in acne vulgaris

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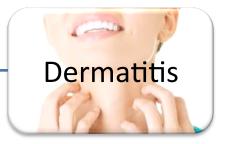
Correspondence: M. Saint Aroman E-mail: marketa.saint.aroman@pierre-fabre.com Received: March 19, 2015 Published online: May 07, 2015







Cosmeceuticals: physiologically active cosmetics meant to leave lasting effects on the skin





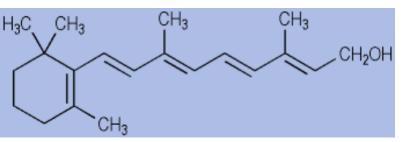


CURRENT OPINION

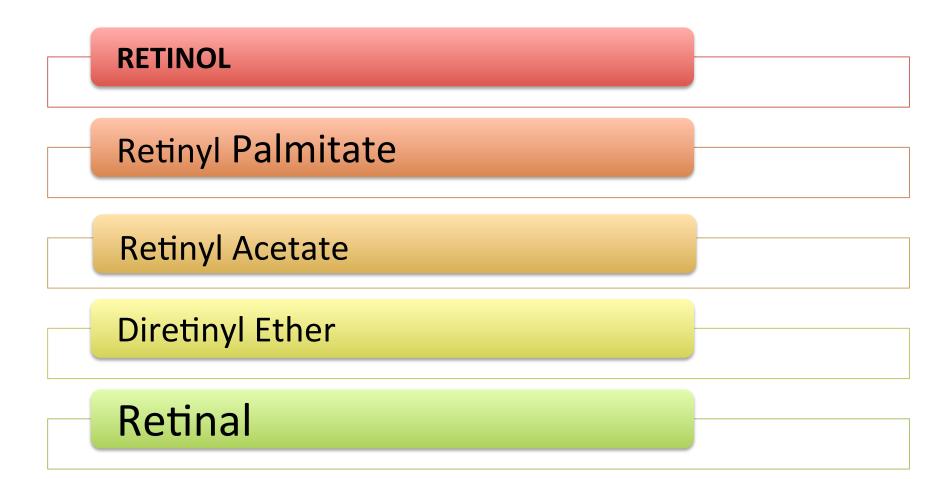
The Use of Cosmeceuticals in Acne: Help or Hoax?

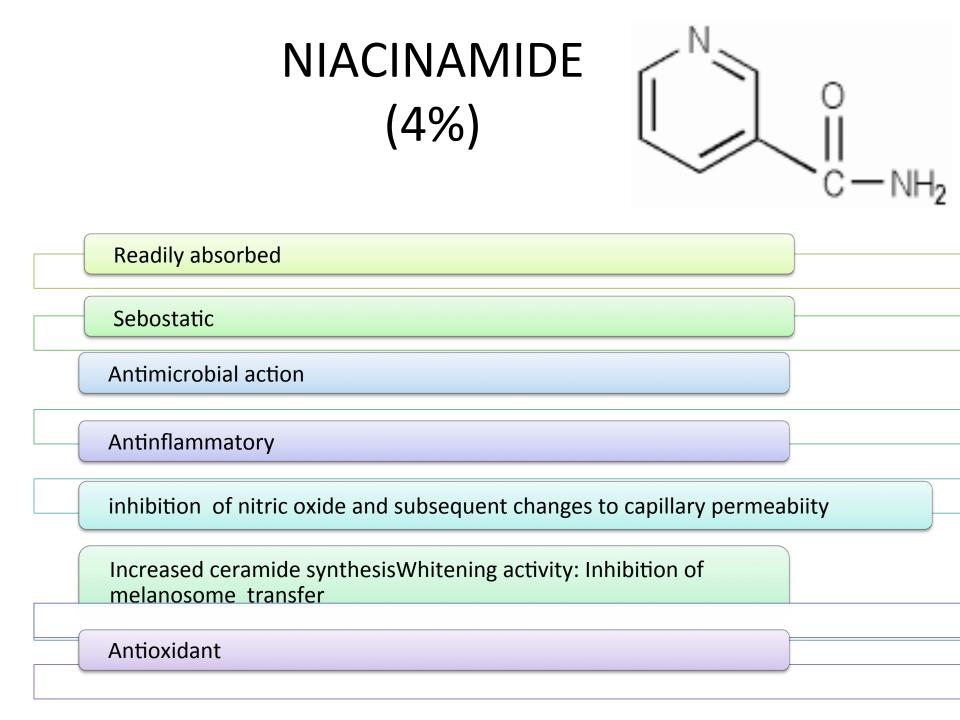
Brittany S. Barros¹ · Andrea L. Zaenglein^{1,2}

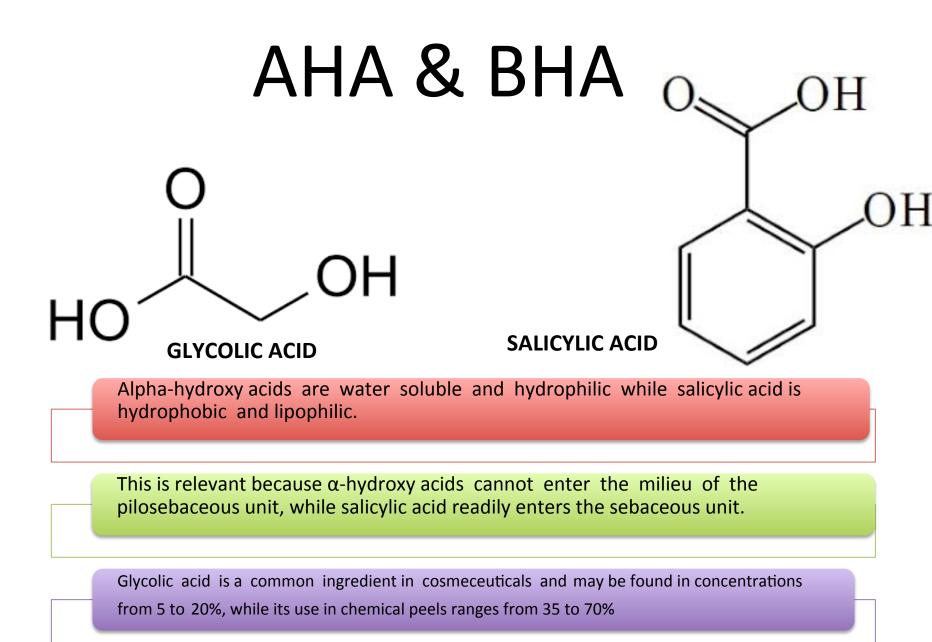
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COSMETIC RETINOIDS (0.015%-1%)







SALICYLIC ACID

- The safety of this ingredient is actually investigated and discussed from *Risk Assessment Committee* (RAC) dell'ECHA (*European Chemicals Agency*), and it could be classified in Cat. 1B or 2
- (suspected reproductive toxicity)

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Fragility of epidermis: acne and post-procedure lesional skin

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TESTED FORMULA COSMETIC FORM



CLAIMS ingredients

 Aqua, Glycolic acid, PPG-15 Stearyl Ether, Propylene Glycol, Cyclopentasiloxane, Polymethyl Methacrylate, Propylene Glycol Ceteth-3 acetate, Glycerin, Sodium Hydroxide, Cetyl Alcohol, Lactic Acid, Arachidyl Alcohol, Polyacrylate-13, Glyceryl Stearate, PEG 100 Stearate, Salicylic Acid, Arachidyl Glucoside, Avena Sativa Oat Kernel Extract, Behenyl Alcohol, BHT, Bisabolol, Cucurbita Pepo Seed Oil, Dimethicone, Disodium EDTA, Fragrance, Polyisobutene, Polisorbate 20, Pyridoxine HCl, Sorbistan Isostearate, Zinc Gluconate

TESTED COSMECEUTICAL Emollients

• Aqua, Glycolic acid, PPG-15 Stearyl Ether, Propylene Glycol, Cyclopentasiloxane, Polymethyl Methacrylate, Propylene Glycol Ceteth-3 acetate, Glycerin, Sodium Hydroxide, Cetyl Alcohol, Lactic Acid, Arachidyl Alcohol, Polyacrylate-13, Glyceryl Stearate, PEG 100 Stearate, Salicylic Acid, Arachidyl Glucoside, Avena Sativa Oat Kernel Extract, Behenyl Alcohol, BHT, Bisabolol, Cucurbita Pepo Seed Oil, Dimethicone, Disodium EDTA, Fragrance, Polyisobutene, Polisorbate 20, Pyridoxine HCl, Sorbistan Isostearate, Zinc Gluconate

TESTED COSMECEUTICAL Humectants

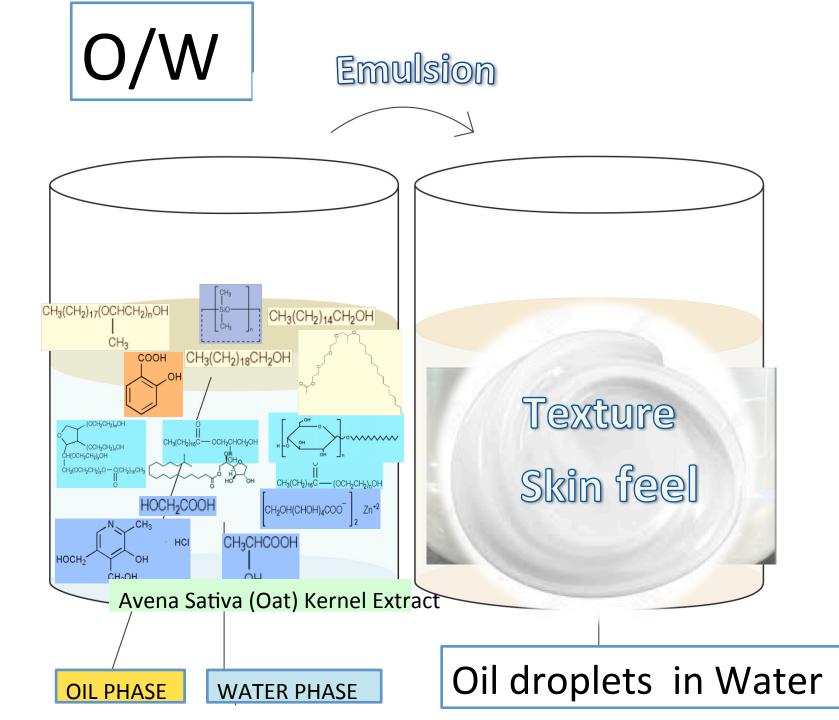
• Aqua, Glycolic acid, PPG-15 Stearyl Ether, **Propylene Glycol**, Cyclopentasiloxane, Polymethyl Methacrylate, Propylene Glycol Ceteth-3 acetate, Glycerin, Sodium Hydroxide, Cetyl Alcohol, Lactic Acid, Arachidyl Alcohol, Polyacrylate-13, Glyceryl Stearate, PEG 100 Stearate, Salicylic Acid, Arachidyl Glucoside, Avena Sativa Oat Kernel Extract, Behenyl Alcohol, BHT, **Bisabolol**, Cucurbita Pepo Seed Oil, Dimethicone, Disodium EDTA, Fragrance, Polyisobutene, Polisorbate 20, Pyridoxine HCl, Sorbistan Isostearate, Zinc Gluconate

TESTED COSMECEUTICAL Emulsifiers

 Aqua, Glycolic acid, PPG-15 Stearyl Ether, Propylene Glycol, Cyclopentasiloxane, Polymethyl Methacrylate, Propylene Glycol Ceteth-3 acetate, Glycerin, Sodium Hydroxide, Cetyl Alcohol, Lactic Acid, Arachidyl Alcohol, Polyacrylate-13, Glyceryl Stearate, PEG 100 Stearate, Salicylic Acid, Arachidyl **Glucoside**, Avena Sativa Oat Kernel Extract, Behenyl Alcohol, BHT, Bisabolol, Cucurbita Pepo Seed Oil, Dimethicone, Disodium EDTA, Fragrance, Polyisobutene, Polisorbate 20, Pyridoxine HCl, Sorbistan Isostearate, Zinc Gluconate

TESTED COSMECEUTICAL Rheological additives

 Aqua, Glycolic acid, PPG-15 Stearyl Ether, Propylene Glycol, Cyclopentasiloxane, Polymethyl Methacrylate, Propylene Glycol Ceteth-3 acetate, Glycerin, Sodium Hydroxide, Cetyl Alcohol, Lactic Acid, Arachidyl Alcohol, Polyacrylate-13, Glyceryl Stearate, PEG 100 Stearate, Salicylic Acid, Arachidyl Glucoside, Avena Sativa Oat Kernel Extract, Behenyl Alcohol, BHT, Bisabolol, Cucurbita Pepo Seed Oil, Dimethicone, Disodium EDTA, Fragrance, Polyisobutene, Polisorbate 20, Pyridoxine HCl, Sorbistan Isostearate, Zinc Gluconate



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ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTION



Skin care and cosmeceuticals: Attitudes and trends among trainees and educators

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Summary

Introduction: Patients often seek skin care recommendations from their dermatologist. The objective of this study was to determine the degree of education dermatology residents receive on skin care and cosmeceutical products, the source of education, and the attitude of trainees and their educators toward skin care and cosmeceuticals.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey of dermatology residents and faculty via an online survey administered June 2015 and August 2015, respectively.

Results: In total, 104 dermatology residents and 50 dermatology faculty members completed the survey. Among the dermatology residents and faculty, equal distribution was represented across the country. The majority of residents and faculty (62% and 69%, respectively) report discussing skin care with up to 25% of their patients. Among resident participants, 76.5% "agree or strongly agree" that skin care and cosmeceutical education should be part of their education and the majority of residents (74.5%) report their education has been "too little or nonexistent" during residency. In contrast, the majority of the faculty (60%) reports their resident education is "just the right amount or too much" (P < .001).

Conclusions: Skin care and cosmeceutical recommendations are often discussed in dermatology visits. Dermatology residents feel that education on these products should be a part of their residency training.

KEYWORDS

cosmeceutical, patient education, residency training, skin care, survey

 Currently, the American Board of Dermatology does not require training specific to skin care and cosmeceuticals.

The autors performed a survey of US Dermatology Residents and Faculty which showed that residents feel uncomfortable providing skin care education to their patients and that they do not have enough cosmeceutical training in residency.

