

UNDERSTANDING THE BASICS OF SKIN

- Skin is the body's largest organ and has 3 layers.
- The top layer is called the epidermis. It protects the underlying skin layers from the outside environment.
- The second layer is the dermis. It contains cells that provide strength, support, and flexibility to the skin.
- The last layer is the hypodermis. It contains the fat cells or adipose tissue that insulates the body and helps it conserve heat.
- Sebaceous glands, which are present in dermis, produce the oil (sebum), which protects skin from dryness. The oil from the sebaceous glands also helps to soften hair and it kills bacteria that get in the skin's pores.
- Sweat glands, which are present in dermis secrete sweat that contains water, sodium, and small amounts of body waste (urea, ammonia, and creatinine). Sweat glands help in regulating the body temperature.

Function of the Skin

- First line of defense
- Protection from dehydration, pathogens and injury
- Regulates body temperature

WHAT IS ACNE?

- Acne is a common skin condition that occurs when the hair follicles is plugged with oil and dead skin cells. It is characterized by comedones (bumps) and pus-filled spots (pustules).
- It usually starts at puberty and varies in severity, from a few spots on the face, neck, back and chest, which most adolescents will have, to a more significant problem that may even cause scarring.

Causes of Acne

- Male hormones present in both males and females (in lesser amount) increase during puberty and stimulate oil glands (sebaceous gland) of the skin. This in turn stimulates the oil (sebum) production.
- In some people, due to hormonal activity, over production of oil (sebum) occurs, that gets blocked at the pore opening.
- Further growth of bacteria leads to redness (inflammation), infection and finally pimples.

Diagnosis of Acne

- Acne is easily recognized by the appearance of the spots and by their distribution on the face, neck, chest or back.
- However, there are several types of acne, which your doctor will be able to identify after examining your skin.

WHAT ARE SKIN CLEANSERS?

- Skin cleansers are surface-active substances (i.e., emulsifiers/surfactants/soaps) that remove dirt, sebum and microorganisms.

Need of Cleansers

- Sebum & many other impurities (including cosmetic products applied on the skin) are not water soluble. Therefore cleansing with only water might not suffice. Cleansers help in removing these water insoluble as well as soluble impurities.

Significance of Cleansers in Acne

- Cleansing helps in removing surface dirt, sweat, excess oil, exfoliated cells and microorganisms without irritating or disrupting the skin's protective barrier.
- Regular use of mild cleansers is an important component in effective acne management as hydrated skin absorbs medication/moisturization more readily and is less prone to irritation.
- Routine cleansing may enhance antimicrobial activity and decrease the risk of infection.

GLOGEOUS
Advanced face wash gel



COMPOSITION:

Ingredients:

Purified water, Aloe Vera, Sodium Cocoyl Apple Amino Acids, Cocamidopropyl Betaine, Hexylene glycol, Ammonium Acryloyl Dimethyltaurate / Carboxyethyl Acrylate Crosspolymer, Decyl glucoside, Glycerin, Xylitol glucoside (and) anhydroxylitol (and) xylitol, Fresh cell (pumpkin), Ethoxydiglycol, Glycolic Acid, Propanediol (and) Evodia Rutaecarpa fruit extract, Vits Primasponge Pink SS, Vits Primasponge Red SS, Fragrance, Vitamin E acetate, Potassium hydroxide.

DESCRIPTION

Aloe Vera

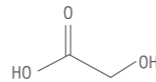
Aloe vera is a natural product that is now a days frequently used in the field of cosmetology. Aloe Vera comprises of more than seventy-five effective components, which includes the twenty amino acids and the eight essential amino acids indispensable for the human body. Besides these, they also contain certain enzymes effective for metabolic health, essential vitamins, minerals, poly-saccharides that render immune-stimulating properties along with its magical healing touch. The substances in Aloe Vera such as Salicylic Acid, Saponins and Sterols provide it analgesic, anti-inflammatory and antiseptic properties.

Fresh Cell (Pumpkin)

Fresh cells (Pumpkin) offer up their molecular heritage in natural microcapsules, representing a new approach in phyto-cosmetics. Plant cells are gathered in a medium capable of keeping them intact and maintaining their nutrients, vitamins and trace elements. Fresh cells pumpkin are characterized by their medium size (80µm) and by grains of β-carotene that can be seen inside.

Glycolic Acid

Alpha hydroxy acids are a group of natural acids from foods. Some alpha hydroxy acids are gluconolactone; citric, glycolic, lactic, and malic acids and others



Propanediol (and) Evodia Rutaecarpa Fruit Extract

Evodia Rutaecarpa created from the mature fruit of the plant Wu-Zhu-Yu (traditional Chinese medicine). This plant now show a new important activity in the fight against the visible signs of aging: a vasomotricity action in the skin.

Vitamin E acetate

Vitamin E is a fat-soluble antioxidant that is essential for the maintenance of healthy skin. Naturally occurring Vitamin E is not a single compound; instead, Vitamin E is a group of molecules with related structures, some of which may have unique properties in skin. Vitamin E is also found as Vitamin E conjugates that increase stability but require cellular metabolism for activation. Vitamin E is normally provided to the skin through the sebum. Topical application can also supply the skin with Vitamin E and may provide specific Vitamin E forms that are not available from the diet. As an antioxidant, Vitamin E primarily reacts with reactive oxygen species. In addition, Vitamin E can also absorb the energy from ultraviolet (UV) light. Thus, it plays important roles in photoprotection, preventing UV-induced free radical damage to skin. Vitamin E may also have related anti-inflammatory roles in the skin.

BENEFITS OF USING GLOGEOUS ADVANCED FACEWASH GEL

Deep cleansing with superior nourishment

Natural ingredients for a radiant skin

Does not cause dryness after application

Skin friendly pH

Safe in use

MODE OF ACTION

Aloe Vera

Healing properties

Glucomannan, a mannose-rich polysaccharide, and gibberellin, a growth hormone, interacts with growth factor receptors on the fibroblast, thereby stimulating its activity and proliferation, which in turn significantly increases collagen synthesis after topical and oral Aloe vera. Aloe gel not only increased collagen content of the wound but also changed collagen composition (more type III) and increased the degree of collagen cross linking. Due to this, it accelerated wound contraction and increased the breaking

strength of resulting scar tissue. An increased synthesis of hyaluronic acid and dermatan sulfate in the granulation tissue of a healing wound following oral or topical treatment has been reported.

Effects on skin exposure to UV and gamma radiation:

Aloe vera gel has been reported to have a protective effect against radiation damage to the skin. Exact role is not known, but following the administration of aloe vera gel, an antioxidant protein, metallothionein, is generated in the skin, which scavenges hydroxyl radicals and prevents suppression of superoxide dismutase and glutathione peroxidase in the skin. It reduces the production and release of skin keratinocyte-derived immunosuppressive cytokines such as interleukin-10 (IL-10) and hence prevents UV-induced suppression of delayed type hypersensitivity.

Anti-inflammatory action:

Aloe vera inhibits the cyclooxygenase pathway and reduces prostaglandin E2 production from arachidonic acid. Recently, the novel anti-inflammatory compound called C-glucosyl pheromone was isolated from gel extracts.

Antiseptic effect:

Aloe vera contains 6 antiseptic agents: Lupeol, salicylic acid, urea nitrogen, cinnamonic acid, phenols and sulfur. They all have inhibitory action on fungi, bacteria and viruses.

Fresh cell (Pumpkin)

In the plant, each cell is surrounded by various ramparts called cell walls.

Each cell wall has its own chemical properties on the basis of which LIBiol has developed its gentle enzymatic extraction process.

The originality lies in the fact that only the middle layer is digested. The other walls are protected. The result of this exclusive technology is the suspension of intact cells, easily incorporated into all types of cosmetic formulations. The pumpkin is one of the vegetables with the highest anti-oxidising carotene content to which it owes its fine orange colour. In particular, it is their β-carotene content that gives fresh cells pumpkin this protective effect with respect to free radicals. Fresh cells pumpkin inhibit the activity of hyaluronidase and tyrosinase. Through their protective, co-lightening and co-moisturising activity, Fresh cells pumpkin will express their potential in repairing, calming or after-sun care treatments.

Glycolic acid

Glycolic acids are a class of chemical compounds that consist of a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the adjacent carbon. They may be either naturally occurring or synthetic. Glycolic acids are well known for their use in the cosmetics industry. They are often found in products claiming to reduce wrinkles or the signs of aging, and improve the overall look and feel of the skin. Glycolic acid reacts with the upper layer of the epidermis, weakening the binding properties of the lipids that hold the dead skin cells together. This allows the stratum corneum to be exfoliated, exposing live skin cells.

Propanediol (and) Evodia Rutaecarpa Fruit Extract

The fruits of Wu-Zhu-Yu contain a multitude of active molecules like evodiamine and rutaecarpine have been identified as the two main active ingredients. Their action directly targets the microcirculation process to reactivate the luminosity of the skin and make the complexion more even.

External aggression (pollution, UV rays, smoking), known to be an aggravating factor in aging, causes oxidative stress and premature aging of blood vessels. The result is a decrease in effective blood flow and poor microcirculation. Microcirculation, an essential source for the provision of nutrients and oxygen, encourages growth and healthy cell metabolism. By boosting microcirculation, Propanediol (and) Evodia Rutaecarpa Fruit Extract offers a global answer for skin vitality and illumination. Nitric oxide (NO) is widely described as a booster of vasomotricity. The efficacy of Propanediol (and) Evodia Rutaecarpa Fruit Extract on skin microcirculation is the direct result of the release of NO.

Propanediol (and) Evodia Rutaecarpa Fruit Extract stimulates this physiological pathway, which enables the relaxation of the microvessel walls and therefore vasodilatation.

Vitamin E acetate

The primary role of vitamin E in the skin is to prevent damage induced by free radicals and reactive oxygen species. Topical application of vitamin E is generally effective for increasing photoprotection of the skin. In rodent models, the application of alpha-tocopherol acetate before UV exposure reduces UV-induced skin damage by reducing lipid peroxidation, limiting DNA damage, and reducing the many chemical and structural changes to skin after UV exposure.

Vitamin E has been considered an anti-inflammatory agent in the skin, as several studies have supported its prevention of inflammatory damage after UV exposure. Topical vitamin E can reduce UV-induced skin swelling, skin thickness, erythema, and edema—all signs of skin inflammation. In cultured keratinocytes, alpha-tocopherol and gamma-tocotrienol have been shown to decrease inflammatory prostaglandin synthesis, interleukin production, and the induction of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) and NADPH oxidase by UV light, as well as limit inflammatory responses to lipid hydroperoxide exposure.

There is limited information concerning the effects of vitamin E supplementation on photodamage, which is commonly observed as skin wrinkling. Although vitamin E can protect mice exposed to UV from excessive skin wrinkling, this is a photoprotective effect rather than treatment of pre-existing wrinkles. Other reports using vitamin E to treat photodamage or reduce wrinkles are poorly controlled studies or unpublished observations.

Vitamin E is an integral part of the skin's antioxidant defenses, primarily providing protection against UV radiation and other free radicals that may come in contact with the epidermis. Topical vitamin E seems to be an effective mechanism for both delivery to the skin and providing a photoprotective effect. Additional anti-inflammatory effects of topical vitamin E have been seen in the skin.

Other Ingredient-

Ammonium Acryloyl Dimethyltaurate-film forming agent, Decyl glucoside-surfactant, Sodium Cocoyl Apple Amino Acids-foaming anionic surfactant and skin conditioner, Xylitol glucoside (and) anhydroxylitol-moistening agent, Xylitol-It is thought to improve the skin's barrier function and increase ceramide (a natural hydrating compound) synthesis. Cocamidopropyl Betaine-surfactant, Hexylene glycol-solvent and viscosity agent, Ethoxydiglycol-solvent Potassium hydroxide-pH adjuster or bufferer, Vits Primasponge Pink SS and Vits Primasponge Red SS-beads.

PRECAUTION

Aloe Vera:

Contraindicated in cases of known allergy to plants in the *liliaceae* family. Application of aloe to skin may increase the absorption of steroid creams such as hydrocortisone.

Aloe Vera may cause redness, burning, stinging sensation and rarely generalized dermatitis in sensitive individuals. Allergic reactions are mostly due to anthraquinones, such as aloin and barbaloin. It is best to apply it to a small area first to test for possible allergic reaction.

Glycolic acid

This may increase skin's sensitivity to the sun and particularly the possibility of sunburn.

EXPIRY DATE

Do not use later than the date of expiry.

STORAGE

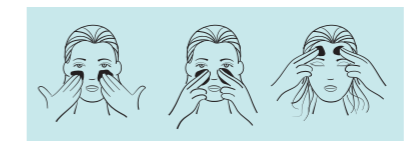
Store at temperature not exceeding 25°C. Do not freeze.

DIRECTION FOR USE

FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY

Use Glogeous advanced face wash gel at least twice daily. Dispense required quantity using the pump applicator into the palm and massage gently on your wet face in upward circular motion. Rinse off with clear water and pat your face dry.

Avoid contact with eyes. If contact occurs, rinse eyes thoroughly with water.



PRESENTATION

Glogeous advanced face wash gel available in 100g Airless container.



MARKETED BY

TORRENT PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.

Torrent House, Off Ashram Road,

Ahmedabad-380 009, INDIA.

8063090

Size : 120 x 230 mm (Front side) CMYK

Size : 120 x 230 mm (Back side) CMYK

PRODUCT NAME	glogeous advanced face wash gel	COUNTRY : Domestic	LOCATION : Akums	SUPERSEDES A/W NO. :
ITEM / PACK	Insert Front / Back	NO. OF COLORS: 1	REMARK :	
DESIGN STYLE		PANTONE SHADE NOS. :	SUBSTRATE :	
CODE	8063090	CMYK	Activities	Department
DIMENSIONS (MM)	120 x 230 mm		Prepared By	Pkg.Dev
ART WORK SIZE			Reviewed By	Pkg.Dev
DATE	18-01-2017		Approved By	CR
			Quality	
This colour proof is not colour binding. Follow Pantone shade reference for actual colour matching.				