PROGRAMMENT SS



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Over and above natural photoprotection, a need for effective active photoprotection

With spring coming up, questions about health and well-being benefits from sun exposure pop up like every year, as well as damaging consequences of overexposures, for ourselves, our young children, people with a higher risk of skin reactivity.

From which the importance of having at disposal effective sun products, which protection factors have been determined not only according to strict experimental conditions but also taking into account the skin typology of the persons they are intended to.

Involved since the beginning as experts in working groups in charge of the normalization of these methods, we can provide you, in addition to our experience, a specific expertise which will shelter you from methodological errors that your future consumers could bear the consequences of.

Chemists know how to synthesize or have recourse to filters or sunscreens that reduce or inhibit damaging sun effects by absorbing or reflecting sun radiations of different wavelength. It is for the galenists to create formulas which, while optimising the "screen" function of these particular ingredients, will ensure their permanence for the benefit of the comfort and safety of the final users.

Filters and sunscreens come under specific regulatory provisions set from established experimental data. Do you make sure that existing toxicological data still apply to the galenic

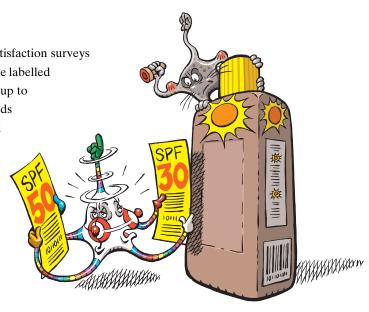
form that you intend to market?

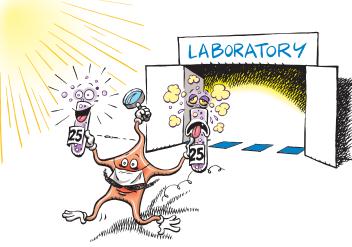


This time of the year is traditionally the period of satisfaction surveys and comparative tests, leading sometimes to a questioning of the labelled protection factors. It is a fact that a great confusion appeared up to recently resulting from the disparity of the methods implemented to determine sun protection factors (SPF) as well as protection factors in UVA (PFA), and also the reliability of the claimed values.

Today, within the ISO, an international working group is setting up harmonised methods that will progressively enable to have a single SPF and PFA value for a given product.

Do you have access to the latest information in the matter?





Many debates concern the validation of *in vitro* methods to determine SPF and PFA values. Authorities of some member states of European Union or non EU countries recognize them even for products labelling, at the risk of misleading the consumers.

Are you well aware of the disparity of the results obtained from in vitro and in vivo experiments and that at the moment no in vitro method has been definitely validated?

The expertise that we have acquired in this field makes us the target of very various questions such as the consequences of a permanent sun protection on the natural defences mechanisms of the organism, the type of sun protection to be recommended for children, or the incidence of other ingredients on the functionality of a filter incorporated in a formula, etc... in practice, questions as regards the safety of filters and sunscreens use, or their

efficacy in peculiar conditions of use.

It is not enough actually to provide numbers for protection factors, as high as they might be. These values and the ratio SPF/PFA will also and above all have to be possibly confirmed when controlled by any official laboratory.

The complexity to satisfy to the requirements of specific markets fully justifies calling on specialists for help, in order to generate files based on reliable and reproducible results.

Our team of technicians is at your disposal to share with you this year-after-year acquired experience and to suggest you fitted solutions to the questions that you still have about photoprotection and their inherent regulatory issues.

All you have to do is to call us: we will take care of everything else.







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