



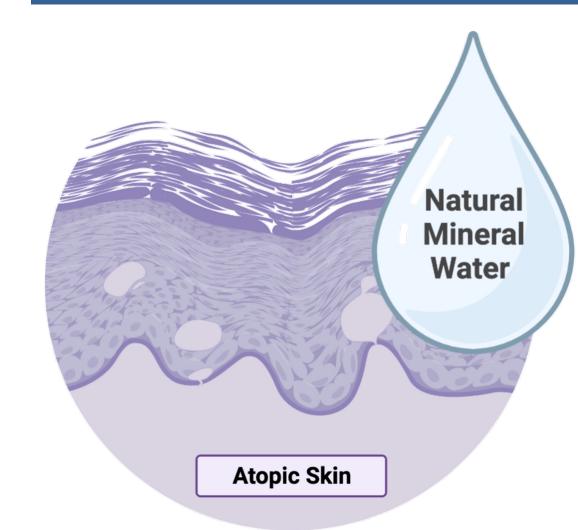
Cosmetic products for Atopic Dermatitis with natural mineral water from Termas de São Pedro do Sul

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Introduction



Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a chronic and recurrent **inflammatory skin disease**, frequently associated with atopy. It is a chronic pruritic and inflammatory dermatosis, which progresses through crises. **AD therapy** aims to **control symptoms**, which includes the use of **adjuvant products that promote skin hydration** and improve its protective **barrier function**.

Bioactive properties of thermal waters have motivated their use in the prevention and treatment of various skin conditions, leading to their commercialization in the form of vaporizers or as ingredients of other cosmetic products.

<u>Aim</u>: Rational design, stability, and potential user evaluation of three innovative cosmetic products (a cleansing stick, a supplemented thermal water spray and a moisture lotion) for Atopic Dermatitis management using São Pedro do Sul thermal water as the core ingredient.

Materials & Methods

Basic criteria for cosmetics development were: minimalism; ecofriendly; easy to use; innovation in texture or presentation; long lasting; protection of the skin's microbiome (maintain barrier properties).

Cosmetics stability was evaluated through centrifuge test (3000 RPM, 30min), cycle test (4°C and 40°C, 4 weeks), accelerated stability (room temperature, 5°C, 40°C and light) and by monitoring the organoleptic characteristics over time.

Three **focus groups** with **25 subjects** (only 43,3% had a dermatologist diagnostic to atopic dermatitis) were performed to assess **potential users' perceptions** regarding the portfolio of products.

The *in vivo* test of cleansing stick was already assessed in 15 subjects with inclusion criteria (Age: 18-65 years old, Gender: both, 100% Atopic skin tendency, SCORAD >8, Subjects presenting visible areas of dry skin (face, hands or elbows)). Protocol previous authorized by ethics comittee.

Product	Active cosmetic ingredients	Core ingredient
Cleansing Stick	 Anionic surfactants (Sodium Cocoyl Isethionate) Emollients (Butyrospermum Parkii (Shea) Butter) fatty esters of vegetable origin (Capric/Caprylic Triglycerides); Natural wax (Cera Alba). 	Natural Mineral
Moisturizer Lotion	 fatty esters of vegetable origin (Capric/Caprylic Triglycerides); actives that repair the skin barrier (Niacinamide); functional ingredients that mimic natural moisturizing factor (Pentylene Glycol, Glycerin, Fructose, Urea, Citric Acid, Maltose, Sodium PCA, Sodium Chloride, Sodium Lactate, Trehalose, Allantoin, Sodium Hyaluronate, Glucose); vegetable oils (grape seed oil). 	
Supplemented Thermal Water	 humectants (Glycerin); skin repairers (Panthenol); antioxidants (Tocopherol); prebiotics (Propylene Glycol, Water, Arctium Lappa Root Extract). 	

Results & Discussion							
Product(s)	Characteristics	Organoleptic characteristics and pH	Stability	Focus Group and in vivo			
Cleansing Stick •	is made of mild surfactants for gentle, hydrating cleansing action.	 Odor: none Color: white Aspect: solid pH=4.5-5.5 	 Positive performance in the cycle testing (4° and 40°C, 4 weeks) and maintained their organoleptic characteristics throughout. The cleansing stick performs well in accelerated stability. 	The participants liked the idea of using thermal water as the core ingredient concept of the products.			
Moisturizer Lotion	has soft emollient composition with an advanced texture in a spray format (easier application)			The most appreciated product was the moisture lotion, while the cleansing stick was the less. The participants reported not usually using special cleaning water and, therefore, they mainly react with			
Supplemented Thermal Water •	with hydrating ingredients with a soothing and refreshing action.	 Odor: none Color: transparent lightly white Aspect: liquid pH=4.5-5.5 		The participants suggested changes in the odour of products which did not please the majority, confirming that consumers seek perfumed cosmetics although they may increase the risk of irritation.			

All products were developed with appropriate skin feel for application in atopic skin. Microbiome-compatible, hydrating, and emollient ingredients were chosen.

The *in vivo* results suggest that, after 28 days of application, the product "cleansing stick" has the capacity to improve the skin condition associated to atopic dermatitis and at the same time is capable of increase skin hydration level and renew the skin due to its exfoliating capacity. Moreover, 86,7% of the subjects would like to continue to use the product.

Conclusion

The development of a cleansing stick, a supplemented thermal water spray and a moisture lotion with Sao Pedro do Sul Thermal Water for atopic dermatitis was successfully achieved.

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