no miracles, just science®

PhD Trials® an International Contract Research Organization engaged into the clinical assessment of safety and efficacy of products for topical application (cosmetics or raw materials).

We are a multidisciplinary team of skin specialists, boasting more than 20 years of experience in the scientific support to the cosmetic industry.

Visit us at **Stand J138**

We look forward to meet you !

In-cosmetics Global, Amsterdam, 17-19 April 2018

Boost Your Test

How to substantiate anti-age claims: *in vivo* method for anti-oxidant effects

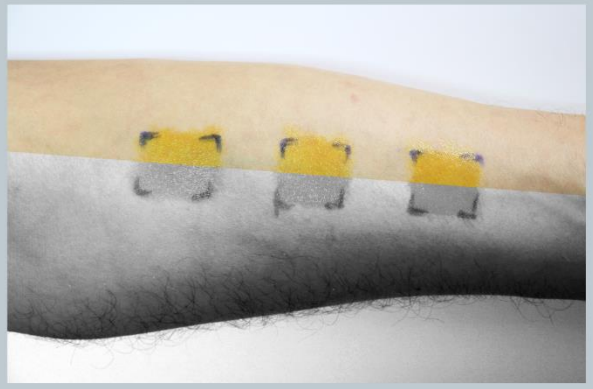


Figure 1A: image of anti-oxidante protocol

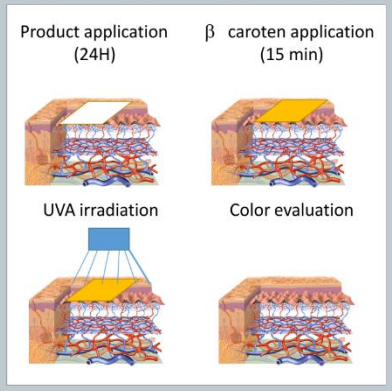


Figure 1B: Protocol definition for the *in vivo* study

UV radiation is one of the major factor that induce skin´s photodamage due to the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS).

This method is a new non-invasive way to show anti-oxidant effects in human skin.

How to substantiate anti-age claims: *in vivo* methods to assess photo-induced modifications

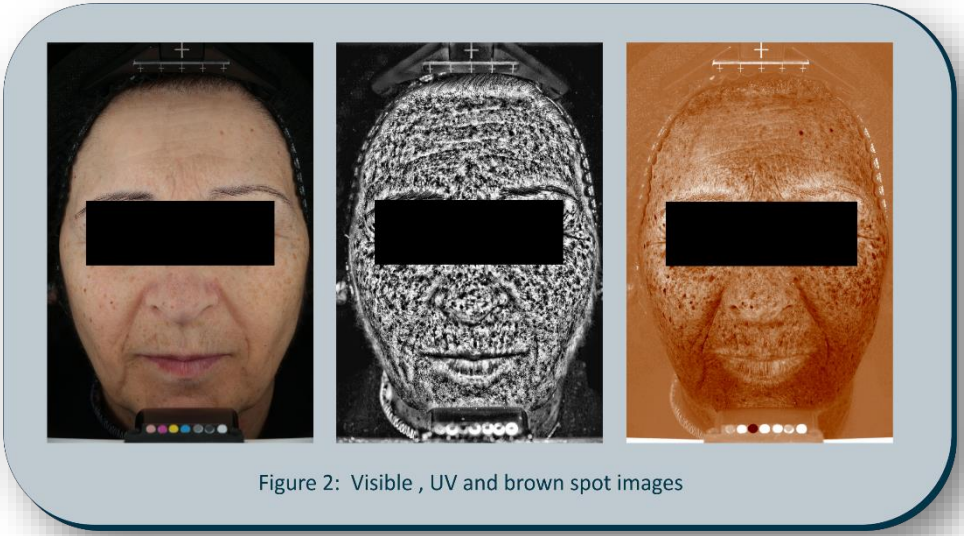
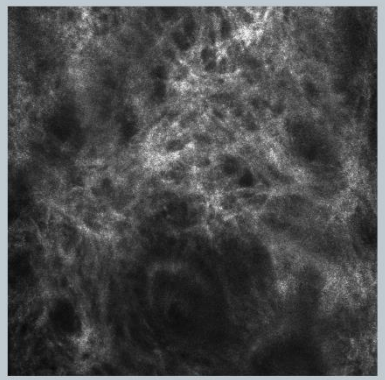


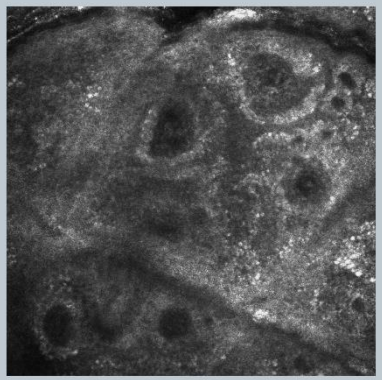
Figure 2: Visible , UV and brown spot images

Standard digital face photography (VISIA-CR, Canfield Scientific) is performed in order to obtain data concerning Visible, Brown (hyperpigmentation) and U.V. (photodamaged) induced spots

How to substantiate anti-age claims: *in vivo* methods to assess structural changes on fibers network



(a)



(b)

Figure 3: confocal structural images of fiber network (a) and dermal papillae (b)

Reflectance Confocal Microscopy (RCM) system allows to get a uniform imaging of the skin layers (epidermis and reticular dermis) and therefore evaluate skin´s structural changes.

How to substantiate anti-age claims: *in vivo* methods to assess skin topography modifications

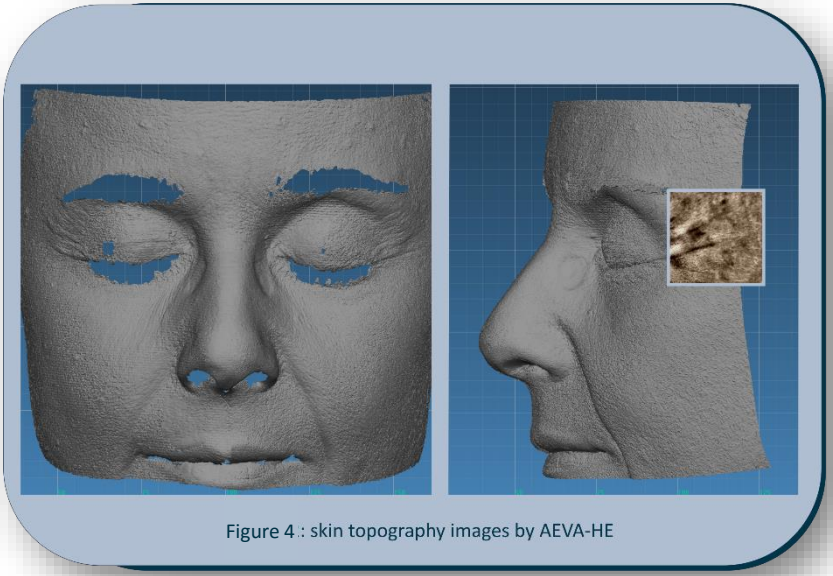


Figure 4 : skin topography images by AEVA-HE

The skin topography changes can be evaluated using 3D images obtained by a digital fringe projection (AEVA-HE).

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