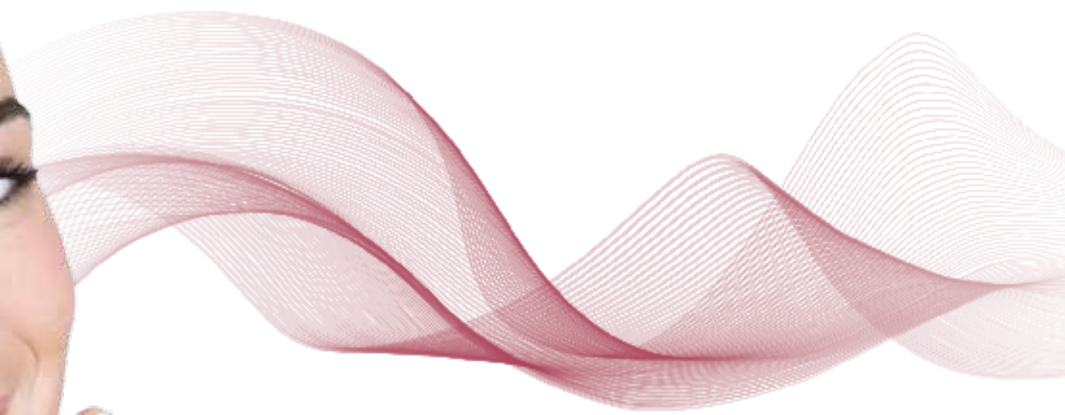




LOVE[®]
COSMEDICAL



NEOFOUND[®]

A NEW WAY TO BE PROFOUND

COS'È LO SKIN RECONDITIONING



I moderni concetti di invecchiamento si basano sul fatto che questo processo involutivo interessa diverse strutture situate su diversi livelli: ossa, tessuti molli e cute¹⁻³. Ogni livello è responsabile di proprie caratteristiche imperfezioni (tabella). Quelle legate allo strato superficiale, come rughe sottili, discromie, perdita di compattezza, levigatezza e luminosità, sono molto comuni e responsabili del viso poco attraente⁴⁻⁵. Il nuovo concetto di skin reconditioning rappresenta una tecnica più ampia della tradizionale biorivitalizzazione in quanto, in aggiunta della modulazione dei fibroblasti, induce altre attività selettive in differenti strutture e linee cellulari come i cheratinociti, le fibre muscolari, i melanociti, i fibroblasti e i preadipociti.

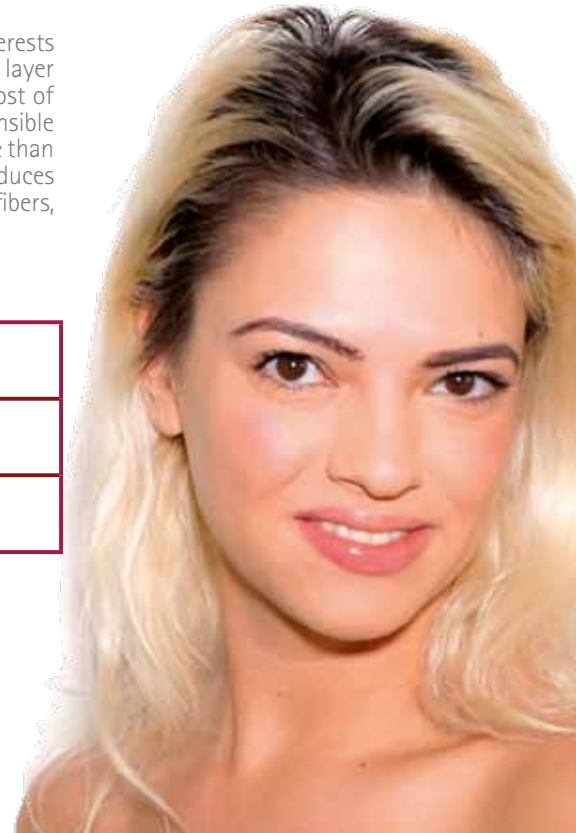
LIVELLO	MECCANISMO	DIFETTI
osso	assorbimento distorsione	alterazioni delle proporzioni disarmonia
tessuti molli	riassorbimento aumento	inversione del triangolo della bellezza, ombre, solchi
cute	fotoinvecchiamento cronoinvecchiamento	rughe, elastosi, discromie inestetismi vascolari, neoformazioni

1. Matros E, Momoh A, Yaremchuck MJ. The aging midfacial skeleton: implicaEons for rejuvenation and reconstruction using implants. *Facial Plast Surg* 2009.
2. Newberry I, CerraE EW, Thomas JR. Facial Plastic Surgery in the Geriatric Population. *Otolaryngol Clin North Am.* 2018 Aug;51(4):789-802.
3. Macho GA. Cephalometric and craniometric age changes in adult humans. *Ann Hum Biol.* 1986 Jan-Feb; 13(1):49-61.

WHAT IS SKIN RECONDITIONING

Modern facial aging concepts are based on the fact that this process of involution interests all structures located on different levels: bone, soft tissue and skin¹⁻³ (see table). Each layer is responsible of different blemishes. Those related to skin surface, such as fine lines, lost of firmness, smoothness and brightness, skin discolourations are very common and responsible of unattractive face⁴⁻⁵. The new concept of skin reconditioning includes a wider technique than the traditional biorevitalization because, in addition to modulate the fibroblasts, it induces other selective activities in different structures and cell lines like keratinocytes, muscle fibers, melanocyte, fibroblasts and preadipocytes.

LAYER	AGING PROCESS	DEFECT
bone	reabsorption distortion	alteration of facial proportions disharmonious face
soft tissue	reabsorption enhancement, ptosis	reversal of beauty triangle shadows, folds
skin	photoaging chronological	wrinkles, elastosis, stains vascular defects, neoformations



4. Fink B, Grammer K, Thornhill R. Human (*Homo sapiens*) facial attractiveness in relation to skin texture and color. *J Comp Psychol* 2001;115:92-9.

5. Samson N, Fink B, MaSs PJ, Dawes NC, et al. Visible changes of female facial skin surface topography in relation to age and attractiveness perception. *J Cosmet Dermatol* 2010;9:79-88.



NEOFOUND®

ACTIVES

	ACETIL CYSTEINE	NIACINAMIDE Vit PP	RESVERATROL	AMINOACIDS	HA HYALURONIC ACID	HEXAPEPTIDE
ANTIOXIDANT EFFECT	X	X	X			
POSITIVE BIOLOGICAL EFFECT				X	X	
AESTHETIC OUTCOME		X			X	X

A GLOBAL APPROACH TO REJUVENATION WITH SKIN RECONDITIONING

N-ACETILCISTEINA

L'Acetilcisteina è il derivato acetilato dell'aminoacido L-cisteina. È un importante agente riduttivo, conosciuto per le sue proprietà antiossidanti. Il gruppo tiolico (sulfidrilico) gli conferisce la capacità di ridurre abilmente radicali liberi.

È capace di rigenerare il glutathione, uno dei più importanti antiossidanti presenti nel nostro organismo. L'Acetilcisteina è inoltre un efficace agente anti-apoptotico.

N-ACETYLCISTEINE

Acetylcysteine is the N-acetyl derivative of the amino acid L-cysteine. Acetylcysteine is an important reducing agent, so it is known for its high antioxidant properties. The thiol group (sulfhydryl) confers antioxidant effects and is able to reduce free radicals. In addition to the ability to regenerate glutathione, one of the most important antioxidants available to the human body, N-acetylcysteine has also proven to be effective as an anti-apoptotic agent.



NEOFOUND®

COMPOSIZIONE - COMPOSITION

NIACINAMIDE (VIT PP o B3)

Niacinamide è il precursore del nicotinamide-adenin-dinucleotide-fosfato [NAD(P)], importante coenzima. La sua forma ridotta [NAD(P)H] ha importanti **proprietà antiossidanti**.

Shindo Y et al. Enzymic and non-enzymic antioxidants in epidermis and dermis of human skin. J Invest Dermatol. 1994;102:122-124.

È stato ampiamente documentato che la Vit PP **riduca il giallore cutaneo, l'iperpigmentazione, l'eritema e la rosacea**.

I pigmenti melanici cutanei diminuiscono attraverso l'inibizione del trasferimento melanosomiale dai melanociti ai cheratinociti. *Hakozaki T et al. The effect of niacinamide on reducing cutaneous pigmentation and suppression of melanosome transfer. Cutaneous Biology. 2002;147:20-31.*

Niacinamide **riduce le rughe sottili incrementando la produzione di collagene** e riducendo l'eccesso dermico dei glicosaminoglicani (GAG), tipici del photoaging e della pelle rugosa.

Bissett DL, Oblong JE, Berge CA. Niacinamide: a B vitamin that improves aging facial skin appearance. Dermatol Surg. 2005;31:860-865.

Infine, il niacinamide incrementa sia la componente lipidica che proteica dello strato corneo riducendo di conseguenza il transepidermal water loss (TEWL) e **incrementando le proprietà di barriera**.

Tanno O et al. Nicotinamide increases biosynthesis of ceramides as well as other stratum corneum lipids to improve the epidermal permeability barrier. Br J Dermatol. 2000;143:524-531.

NIACINAMIDE (VIT PP)

Niacinamide (vitamin B3) is a precursor to the nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide [NAD(P)], family of endogenous coenzymes. The reduced forms of these cofactors [NAD(P)H] have **antioxidant properties**.

Shindo Y et al. Enzymic and non-enzymic antioxidants in epidermis and dermis of human skin. J Invest Dermatol. 1994;102:122-124.

It has also been well-documented to **reduce skin yellowing, hyperpigmentation, erythema and blotchiness**. Cutaneous pigment is reduced via inhibition of melanosome transfer from melanocytes to keratinocytes.

Hakozaki T et al. The effect of niacinamide on reducing cutaneous pigmentation and suppression of melanosome transfer. Cutaneous Biology. 2002;147:20-31.

Niacinamide reduce fine lines and wrinkles, **increasing collagen production** and reducing excess dermal glycosaminoglycans (GAGs), characteristic of photodamaged or wrinkled skin.

Bissett DL, Oblong JE, Berge CA. Niacinamide: a B vitamin that improves aging facial skin appearance. Dermatol Surg. 2005;31:860-865.

Lastly, niacinamide increases both the lipid and protein components of the stratum corneum subsequently reducing transepidermal water loss (TEWL) and increasing the skin's barrier properties.

Tanno O et al. Nicotinamide increases biosynthesis of ceramides as well as other stratum corneum lipids to improve the epidermal permeability barrier. Br J Dermatol. 2000;143:524-531.



NEOFOUND®

COMPOSIZIONE - COMPOSITION

RESVERATROLO

Il Resveratrolo (3,5,4'-triidrossi-trans-stilbene) è uno stilbenoide, un tipo di fenolo naturale. E' stato dimostrato che stimoli la proliferazione cellulare e la produzione di collagene con incremento del tono cutaneo e con effetto anti-aging generalizzato. In aggiunta, attivando l'enzima superossido dismutasi, ha una azione antiossidante molto più elevata di quella attribuita alle vitamine C ed E, e più efficace dei bioflavonoidi. Il resveratrolo inibisce anche l'enzima ciclossigenasi-2 determinando una azione anti-infiammatoria.

RESVERATROL

Resveratrol (3,5,4'-trihydroxy-trans-stilbene) is a stilbenoid, a type of natural phenol. It has been shown to stimulate cell proliferation and collagen production with skin tone enhancement and a general anti-aging effect. In addition, its antioxidant action would be even higher than that attributed to vitamin C and vitamin E and more effective than bioflavonoids. It also block the enzyme cyclooxygenase-2 with anti-inflammatory action and it activates superoxide dismutase (SOD2) with antioxidant effect.

GLYCINA - PROLINA ARGININA

La glicina e la lisina sono i principali aminoacidi costituenti il collagene, rappresentando circa il 50% del suo contenuto aminoacidico. La glicina rappresenta circa un terzo delle molecole presenti nel collagene. L'arginina è un aminoacido semi-essenziale. Essendo un precursore dell'ossido nitrico gioca un ruolo importante nella vasodilatazione.

GLYCINE - PROLINE ARGININE

Glycine and lysine are the primary amino acids found in collagen, accounting for at least 50 percent of its amino acid content. Glycine accounts for one-third of the amino acids in the collagen molecule. Arginine is classified as a semiessential amino acid. As a precursor of nitric oxide, arginine have an important role in vasodilatation.



NEOFOND®

COMPOSIZIONE - COMPOSITION

ACIDO IALURONICO A BASSO ED ALTO PESO MOLECOLARE

La concomitante presenza nella stessa soluzione di acido ialuronico (HA) a diverso peso molecolare (alto e basso) permette l'integrazione dei livelli endogeni di HA con concentrazioni equilibrate¹.

- **HA a basso peso (100 kDa) 30 mg per fiala (1%)**

Legando recettori specifici stimola la proliferazione dei fibroblasti e dei cheratinociti, fornendo nutrimento e idratazione profonda alla pelle.

- **HA ad alto peso (1400 kDa) 30 mg per fiala (1%)**

Grazie alla sua elevata capacità di legare le molecole d'acqua e di interagire con il collagene e i proteoglicani, esercita un'azione strutturale, migliorando la matrice extracellulare.

LOW AND HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHTS HYALURONIC ACID

The simultaneous presence in a single solution of different HA molecular weights (high and low) enables the integration of endogenous HA levels with balanced concentrations of HA¹.

- **Low weight HA 100 kDa 30 mg per vial (1%)**

Which binds to specific receptors, stimulates fibroblasts and keratinocyte proliferation, providing nourishment and deep hydration to the aged skin.

- **High weight HA 1400 kDa 30 mg per vial (1%)**

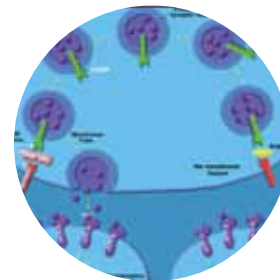
Owing to its high capacity to bind water molecules and interact with collagen and proteoglycans, exerts a dermal scaffold action.

¹ D'Agostino A, Stevellato A, Busico T, et al. In vitro analysis of the effects on wound healing of high- and low-molecular weight chains of hyaluronan and their hybrid H-HA/L-HA complexes. *BMC Cell Biol.* 2015;16(1):19.



NEOFOUND®

COMPOSIZIONE COMPOSITION



ACETIL-ESAPEPTIDE

- L'acetil-esapeptide è un peptide formato da sei aminoacidi (acetilglutammato-glutammato-metionina-glutamina-arginina-arginina), dotato di attività botulino-simile. E' simile alla estremità N-terminale della proteina SNAP-25, con la quale compete per la costituzione del complesso SNARE¹, responsabile del rilascio di catecolammine nel vallo sinaptico per innescare la contrazione muscolare.

1. Clara Blanes-Mira et al. *Identification of SNARE complex modulators that inhibit exocytosis from an α -helix-constrained combinatorial library.* *Biochem. J.* (2003) 375, 159–166

- L'acetil-esapeptide frammenta irreversibilmente la proteina SNAP-25, prevenendo la formazione del complesso SNARE e determinando una paralisi permanente del muscolo. Quando impiegato riduce la contrazione dei muscoli facciali responsabili dell'insorgenza delle linee di espressione (rughe mimiche).²

2. Stacey J. Pilkington et al. *The Tricky Tear Trough. A Review of Topical Cosmeceuticals for Periorbital Skin Rejuvenation.* *(J Clin Aesthet Dermatol. 2015;8(9):39–47.*

ACETYL HEXAPEPTIDE

- The Acetyl Hexapeptide is a peptide chemically composed of six aminoacids (acetylglutamate-glutamate-methionine-glutamine-arginine-arginine), with activity similar to that of botulinum toxin A. It is similar to the N-terminal end of the SNAP-25 protein, with which it competes for a position on the complex SNARE¹, responsible for the release of catecholamines, chemical mediators of muscle contraction.

- The Acetyl Hexapeptide-8 fragments the SNAP-25 protein irreversibly, preventing the formation of the SNARE complex resulting in permanent paralysis of the muscle. When applied, it reduces the tonic contraction of facial muscles responsible for the appearance of expression lines.²

PROTOCOLLO

PROTOCOL

TRATTAMENTO PERSONALIZZATO

Aree differenti richiedono modalità diverse.

La posologia varia in base al soggetto.

QUANDO: 2 sedute per pelle giovane (Glogau 1 & 2), 3-4 sedute per pelle invecchiata (Glogau 3 & 4). Intervallo fra sedute: 15 giorni. Ripetere il ciclo dopo 6-9 mesi o eseguire sedute mensili di mantenimento.

QUANTO: Ciascuna area (faccia, collo, décolleté, mani) richiede 1 ml pelle giovane (Glogau 1 & 2), 1,5 ml per pelle invecchiata (Glogau 3 & 4)

DOVE: Faccia, collo, décolleté, mani

CUSTOMIZED TREATMENT

Different areas needs different ways.

Different subjects needs different posology.

WHEN: 2 sessions for young skin (Glogau 1 & 2), 3-4 sessions for aging skin (Glogau 3 & 4). Sessions must be done every 2 week. Repeat the cycle after 6-9 months or doing single monthly session as touch-up.

HOW MUCH: Dosage for session. Each area (face, neck, décolleté, hands) requires 1 mL for young skin (Glogau 1 & 2), or 1,5 mL for aging skin (Glogau 3 & 4).

WHERE: Face, neck, décolleté, hands

GLOGAU CLASSIFICATION

DAMAGE	DESCRIPTION	CHARACTERISTICS
Type I (mild)	"No wrinkles"	EARLY PHOTOAGING <ul style="list-style-type: none">• mild pigmentary changes• no keratoses• minimal wrinkles PATIENT AGE-20'S OR 30'S <ul style="list-style-type: none">• minimal or no makeup• minimal acne scarring
Type II (moderate)	"Wrinkles in motion"	EARLY TO MODERATE PHOTOAGING <ul style="list-style-type: none">• early senile lentiginos visible• keratoses palpable but not visible• parallel smile lines beginning to appear PATIENT AGE-LATE 30'S OR 40'S <ul style="list-style-type: none">• some foundation usually worn• mild acne scarring
Type III (advanced)	"Wrinkles at rest"	ADVANCED PHOTOAGING <ul style="list-style-type: none">• obvious dyschromia, telangiectasias• visible keratoses• wrinkles present even when not moving PATIENT AGE-50'S OR OLDER <ul style="list-style-type: none">• heavier foundation always worn• acne scarring present that makeup does not cover
Type IV (severe)	"Only wrinkles"	SEVERE PHOTOAGING <ul style="list-style-type: none">• yellow-gray skin color• prior skin malignancies• wrinkles throughout, no normal skin PATIENT AGE-60'S OR 70'S <ul style="list-style-type: none">• makeup cannot be worn-it cakes and cracks• severe acne scarring

A GLOBAL APPROACH TO REJUVENATION WITH SKIN RECONDITIONING

DOVE WHERE

IL DERMA E IL CONNETTIVO SUBDERMICO SONO GLI STRATI TARGET DEL BIORIVITALIZZAZIONE
Dermis and superficial subcutaneous soft tissue are the right layers for biorevitalization.

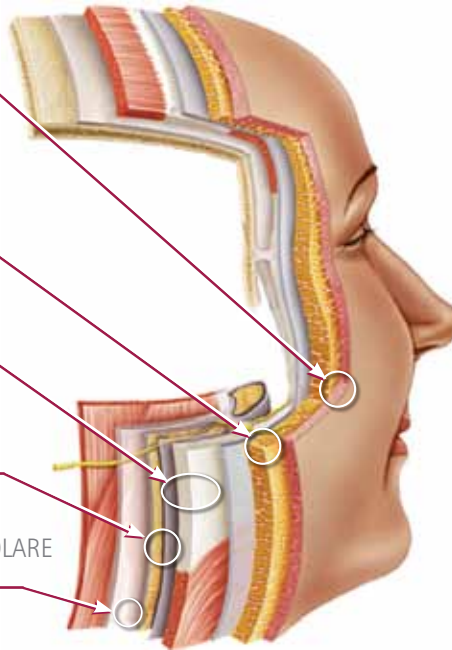
EPIDERMIDE E DERMA
Epidermis and dermis

**TESSUTO SOTTOCUTANEO
MOLLE SUPERFICIALE**
Superficial subcutaneous soft tissue

SMAS

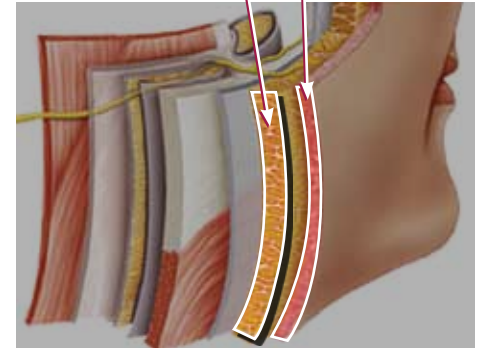
**TESSUTO MOLLE
PROFONDO**
(LEGAMENTI DI RITENZIONE E SPAZIO)
DEEP SOFT TISSUE
(Retaining ligaments and space)

PERIOSTIO O FASCIA MUSCOLARE
Periosteum or deep fascia



EPIDERMIDE E DERMA
EPIDERMIS AND DERMIS

**TESSUTO MOLLE
SUPERFICIALE**
**SUPERFICIAL
SUBCUTANEOUS SOFT TISSUE**



Il derma e il tessuto molle superficiale del sottocute sono i target della biorivitalizzazione.
Dermis and superficial subcutaneous soft tissue are the right layers for biorevitalization.

A GLOBAL APPROACH TO REJUVENATION WITH SKIN RECONDITIONING

CASI CLINICI | CLINICAL CASES

FINE WRINKLES



HYDRATION



FIRMNESS



ELASTOSIS



WHITENING





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