

Exfoliak

ENZYMATIC EXFOLIANT

Introduction

On the dawn of a new millennium, Alpha Hydroxyacid (A.H.A.) extracted from certain fruits and lactic products became a revolutionary step forward in the Beauty Care Industry field. However, additionally to the benefits obtained by A.H.A., most dermatologists and plastic surgeons wanted a faster, intensive effect than that obtained using glycolic acid (70%), without compromising patient's health and life-style.

Kuhra Vital researchers introduce Exfoliak, an enzymatic compound with a wider scope than that of the already known products. Exfoliak adds papain and bromeline, the so-called marvelous enzyme, and a series of enzymatic compounds that make of Exfoliak a revolutionary

product. Exfoliak exfoliates, regenerates and restores the balance of the corneous layer and makes deeper skin layers grow healthier and renewed. Working as a micro-aesthetic surgery, Exfoliak is the best alternative available today in the peeling products industry.



History and background

The history of beauty care has seen a wide range of resources for reducing the corneous layer, and providing the skin with brightness while promoting cellular renovation (such technical terms certainly didn't exist in the past!). Some of the exfoliative

Agents used are:

Natural: Sun.

Artificial and physical: Ultraviolet rays, zirconium granules (seed and skin), polyethylene granules.

Chemical: Phenol, resorcin, trichloroacetic acid, carbonic dioxide snow, alfahydroxyacids.

Biological: Proteolytic enzyme – Tretionin (retinoic acid)

Mechanic: Rotatory brush The abovementioned agents needed more or less sophisticated application techniques. Some risks were involved both in handling and results. Harmful effects of the sun and ultraviolet rays are widely known. Why don't we take a look to the rest of the procedures?

Phenol: A chemical for medical and surgical use only. Used for fine wrinkles, acne sequels and hyperpigmented spots.

Resorcin: A chemical from the phenol family. It's less toxic and with less keratolytic ability than that of phenol. Similar indications.

Trichloroacetic acid: A caustic substance preferably used on local injuries, like warts and certain keratosis. For medical use only.

Salicylic acid: Used for local problems like callouses (hyperkeratosis) and warts. Also in more extended areas, e.g. ichthyosis.

Carbonic dioxide snow: Carbon dioxide of carbon with a boiling point of 78.5°C, is used in cryosurgery, because of the cellular alteration resulting from freezing. This method demands special equipment and temperature range. Used in keloid scars, post-acne treatments, lentigo, keratosis, etc.. For medical use only.

Alfahydroxyacids: From the family of soft acids obtained from some fruit, milk and wine fermentation. We can mention the following "family members":

Malic acid: Found in most of sour fruits (pear and apple) and wine fermentation.

Acetic acid: With a "sui generis" scent and highly volatile, this acid is found in fruit vinegars.

Lactic acid: A product of the fermentation of milk, yoghurt, "jocoque" (a dessert from soured milk), etc.

Glycolic acid: With a low molecular weight, it's highly hygroscopic obtained from sugar cane, quince and other sour fruits.

Rotatory brush: A surgical procedure performed with a brush with special-wired bristles or special sanding function. Used for polishing the cutaneous surface to the desired depth. It is quite aggressive and requires outstanding manual ability. Sedation and delicate post-operative care (bandages, anti-inflammatory and antibiotic drugs) are required.

Composition

Proteolytic enzymes: Biological catalysts including papain and bromeline (vegetable origin) and trypsin (animal origin).

Tretinoin: A drug that stimulates cellular mitosis by reducing the corneus layer. Tretinoin will produce irritation on site, visible as erythema, desquamation, tightness and burning sensation, all of them exacerbated upon contacting water. Caution and medical supervision is required when administering this drug. Indicated for acne, exfoliative and fine wrinkles.

Indications

Exfoliak is more than a product –it's a system. Includes a mixture of enzymes and tretinoin, which has been proven and studied to achieve safe and very satisfactory results. Is an effective system to achieve accelerated exfoliation but lets you have an absolute control of the peeling. Since it is a product of natural origin there are no risks of toxicity.

Use in cases of

Melasma (spots), ephelis (freckles), elastosis (fine wrinkles), dilated pores, Damaged skin caused by the sun. Superficial marks (post acne)

Cure through exfoliation

Active acne (back skin included), hands, arms and feet. In cases of age-related spots ("age spots"), elastosis and sun-damaged skin. Promotes cellular reproduction and provides a fresh look, with less expression lines and dryness, reducing the inclination to acne.

Helps in cases of hyperpigmentation in face, chest, arms, hands and feet and active acne.

Exfoliak provides your skin with countless benefits. However, ask your Physician or high-qualified professional consultant before applying this product. Anatomy and skin physiology knowledge is strictly required.

How it works

The enzymatic mixture included in Exfoliak promotes a controlled clotting of albuminoids found in the corneous layer of the skin. This proteic precipitation allows for new compounds responsible for accelerating the desquamation process (remember that our skin is approximately 2mm thick, dermis and epidermis. The later is only 0.2 mm thick and is made of layers of cell rows with different functions):

Germinative layer or basal stratum: Provides the base of the epidermis and it is strongly tied to the dermis. Cellular renovation takes place at this level (mitosis). Each fresh cell will need about 28 days to get through other layers before desquamation. Nourishment is merely osmotic since no capillary vessels are available to them. Cells spread along the extract are responsible for producing the brown pigment we know as melanocytes.

Thorny layer or stratum:

Includes fresh cells extending bridges and building a grid. Metabolic and eventually basal functions (scar formation areas). Basal functions eventually become thorny functions, i.e., they represent different physiological phases of the same cellular kind.

Granular layer:

Rich in enzymes and made of flat components including keratohyalin granules. These are cells with no division power. They are exclusively responsible for the synthesis of keratin.

Lucid stratum:

An already keratinized layer that strongly holds the granular layer. This stratum is responsible for protecting deeper layers. That's why we can only find it in our palms and soles.

Corneous layer:

Includes those cells that already lost the nucleus and are waiting for desquamation. This process may be interrupted by excessive sebaceous secretion or poor personal hygiene. Friction processes may also cause this layer to engross.

Dead-cells layer.

Even though no metabolic process takes place within this layer, it plays an important role as a protective barricade against ultraviolet rays, dryness at deeper levels, and external elements in general.

All five layers have are 0.2 mm thick (average).

Cellular renovation may be impaired by cutaneous involution (aging), hyperkeratosis phenomena, nutrition deficiency, actinic atrophies and poor personal hygiene that give the skin a withered, grizzly appearance and rough texture. Exfoliak is the answer to this problem. By promoting a cellular renovation, the surface looks bright and smooth. Of course there are different types of skin, and we need to learn how to recognize them before diagnosis and defining treatment approaches. Basically we can talk about thin, dense, and thick skin.

Thin:

Generally clear with a thin, not well-lubricated surface resembling Chinese paper. The epidermis is thinner than normal and generally tends to premature wrinkles caused by dehydration. Usually burns before tanning.

Dense:

Generally grayish and rough with tendency to look fatty. This skin is resistant to aggressive treatments. Pores are generally dilated and tend to get obstructed. Deep, wizened folds are observed. Prone to hyperkeratosis and acne. Poor scar formation (keloids). Easy tanning properties.

Thick:

Spongy and fleshy at the hypodermis level. Generally warm with open pores and excessive sweating. Deep, cushioned folds. Tends to be reddish or brownish-gray. This skin is resistant to the sun but is prone to a hypertermia that lasts far beyond normal.

Application

Used for deep-cleaning the skin. Upon cleaning, soak cotton pads in a soft astringent. Allow 5 minutes until the skin is completely dry. Apply Exfoliak with regular movements onto the cheeks, jaw, temples, nose, orbicular area of the lips, neck and clavicle.

For this first application use Exfoliak at 75% and lightly press (rather tapping) pigmented areas and dilated pores. Cover the lips with vaselin. Carefully apply Exfoliak around the eyes, if necessary, but never apply directly on the eyes.

Allow at least one centimeter from the edge of the eye-lash (we don't recommend applications on upper eyelids). Be extremely careful if excessive burning is felt. Although we are working on a controlled-aggression basis, the process must never reach the corneus layer (burning would be just unbearable).

Time

Even if the patient doesn't complain, the exposition time must never exceed five (5) minutes, for in greasy and gross skin, the first time using Exfoliak 75%. Next time wait 7 minutes and ten (10) in the third time (using Exfoliak at 45%). IF treating fine and dry skin, never exceed (4) minutes, and always wait five (5), ten (10) and fifteen (15) days.

Make (2) and four (4) applications the same day, depending on the type of the skin, working by sections (remember, always use Exfoliak 75% the first time). After washing and rinse well wait at least 10 minutes before a second application is made (Exfoliak 45%). Depending on the burning produced and the type of skin you are treating, remove the product, wash and rinse. Wait for the next application and repeat the procedure.

Visible reactions

Some skin sections are thinner, because of slight excoriation, anatomy, etc. Therefore you will likely see stronger reactions there. You must keep that controlled with the help of visual examination. When the skin looks erythematous that means Exfoliak is working. When you begin to see a sort of "frost", you must stop and rinse with abundant water. Time may range from three to ten minutes. In some cases, you will need up to twenty minutes or more to see the erythema.

Post-treatment care

Following the application of the product, place gauzes lightly soaked with water. Leave them for some seconds and then remove the product with a dragging motion.

Take your time to evaluate the skin again and determine if a new application is needed (maybe local applications for specific areas). This is particularly true for cases with quicker and intense reactions. The Physician will decide on working by sections at different times. Finally a moisturizer and solar filter product must be used (or a steroid cream if necessary). There is no fixed procedure for the next sessions. Depending on the skin reactions, you will decide where to start or what concentration you are going to use.

Contraindications

Do not expose to sunlight (at least for two months-8 weeks following the treatment). Use a solar filter with protection factor 30 or higher for two (2) months. Do not accelerate exfoliative process by artificial means. Do not remove the rest of dead skin (abnormal

pigmentation risks involved). Moisture your skin with a recommended cream at night. Ask your Physician or Cosmetic professional.

Presentation and packing

Exfoliak comes in thermo-formed packages including 8 vials, 4 vials at 45% and 4 vials at 75%. Exfoliak is manufactured under strict quality controls and dermatological clinical tests according to the international regulations governing the matter.

Warning

Kuhra Vital guarantees the purity and quality of its products and shall not be responsible for harm caused to third parties due to bad praxis.

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