

UNDERSTANDING SKIN CONDITIONS

Rosacea

REDNESS/DILATED BLOOD VESSELS/REACTIVE SKIN

Rosacea is a chronic skin condition characterized by facial flushing, redness, telangiectasias (visible vessels) and bumps and pimples. The first sign of rosacea may be redness or flushing that comes and goes.

Rosacea is most often seen in fair-skinned people between the ages of 30 and 50 and typically affects the cheeks, nose, forehead and chin. It is more common in women but more aggressive in men. The cause of rosacea is not yet certain; theories include small intestine bacterial overgrowth, an immune reaction to a natural mite (demodex mite) that lives in our skin, unstable vessels, genetics and sun exposure. What we do know is that something irritates the skin, leading to chronic inflammation with intermittent flare-ups.



TEWL Trans Epidermal Water Loss leads to sensitive skin and dehydration.

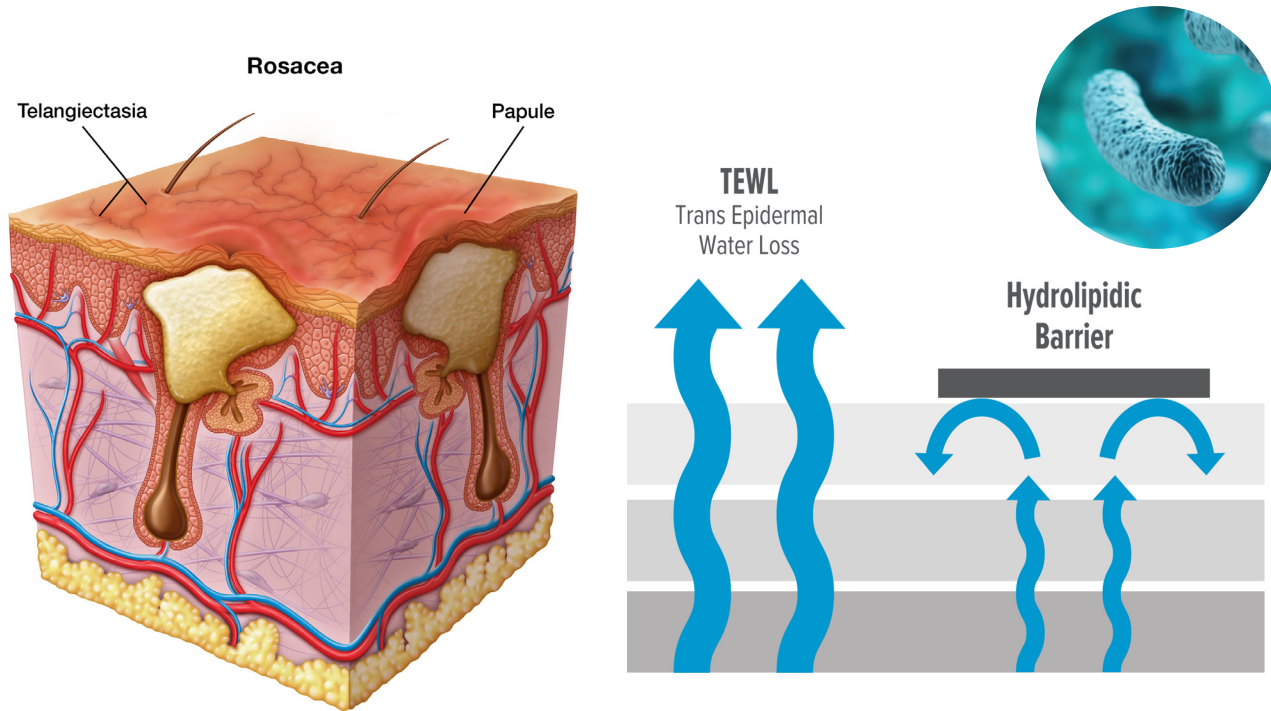


Free Radical Damage Pollutants and ultraviolet radiation produce free radicals which cause our skin to weaken and become dull.



Bacteria Management Demodex Mites and bacteria can aggravate Rosacea and Sensitive Skin.

If skin is sensitive or damaged, it will not cope with common daily aggressors. Sun, wind and pollution can cause a reaction within the skin. Since the skin is compromised and unable to properly protect itself from this reaction, the body sends blood to the areas as a defense mechanism. Blood brings oxygen by red blood cells and immunity with white blood cells to try and correct the effect of these aggressions. However, it also brings heat, redness and inflammation. If this flushing reaction occurs regularly over time, the blood vessels just under the skin will become dilated and the redness will be more prominent. As a result, the skin will become more vulnerable to daily aggressors and rosacea symptoms will get worse.



TREATMENT PATHWAY FOR ROSACEA

Follow these four steps using the associated ingredients to target rosacea

- 1 Reinforce cellular protection
→ L-ASCORBIC ACID
- 2 Strengthen blood vessel walls / Manage bacteria
→ PIPERONYL GLUCOSE & HINOKITOL
- 3 Rebuild hydrolipidic barrier
→ PEPTIDES & NIACINAMIDE
- 4 Protect against UVB & UVA
→ ZINC OXIDE