

Abstracts

Journal of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists Japan Vol. 39, No. 2, 2005*

Research on Constitutions and Physiology of Skin
Development of Traditional Chinese Medicine for Skin

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The Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) is considered medical treatment for constitutions (Shou). In women, who are healthy volunteers living in Tokyo, we investigated the relationship among the 4 types of skin condition and 6 types of constitution, which are based on the general idea of TCM. As a result, it is clear that skin types are composed of several constitutions. The constituent proportions of damp heat constitution and yin deficient constitution are high in the case of active skin (this type of skin tends to turn red and is easily partially inflamed). The constituent proportions of qi - blood deficient constitution and yang deficient constitution are high in the case of inactive skin (this type of skin tends to be pale). The proportion of phlegm dampness constitution is high in the case of damp skin (this type of skin looks greasy and tends to break out in acne). The constituent proportions of qi - blood deficient constitution and yin deficient constitution are high in the case of dry skin (this type of skin looks dry and rough). In other words, it is suggested that the features of the 4 types of skin are signified as the sum total of local symptoms composed of the constitutions. Furthermore, we trialed the external prescriptions of TCM, which changed the features of the 4 types of skin. It is proved that each of the external prescriptions of TCM can change the skin features according to the effective result of all of types of skin.

Consequently, it is considered to be appropriate to classify skin type on the basis of TCM.

Effect of Added Fragrances on the Foaming Properties of
Aqueous Surfactant Solutions

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Foaming properties are important characteristics of surfactant solutions used for personal washing products, hair styling foam, shaving foam, etc. Fragrances are often used in these cosmetic products, but they also influence the foaming properties of aqueous surfactant solutions. In this study, we investigated the effects of added fragrances (d - limonene (LN), α - hexyl cinnamic aldehyde (HCA), β - ionone (IN), benzyl acetate (BA), linalool (LL), geraniol (GL), eugenol (EL), and cis - 3 - hexenol (HL)) on the initial foam heights and foam stability of sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) aqueous solutions. GL and EL increase the initial foam heights of 0.1wt% and 0.3wt% SDS aqueous solutions. Dynamic surface tension measurement shows that these fragrances quickly lower the surface tension of SDS solutions. Hence, GL and EL increase the initial foam heights due to the fast adsorption at the air / water interface. Further, GL and EL also increase the foam stability of SDS solutions and act as foam boosters. For the application to shampoo, the addition

* These abstracts appear as they were originally published. They have not been edited by the *Journal of Cosmetic Science*.

of GL results in the largest improvement of the initial foam height and the foam stability among the fragrances investigated here.

Evaluation of Cosmetic Foaming Cleanser by Paired Comparisons Method with Think - Aloud Method

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Evaluation studies in the development of new types of cosmetics are divided into exploratory and confirmatory

research. The exploratory evaluation aims to discover the unknown characteristics of tested products, whereas the confirmatory evaluation aims to examine the attainment of their designed quality. This report presents an evaluation method to achieve simultaneously the two objectives using the think - aloud method with the paired comparisons method. The results obtained for two foaming cleansers possessed both exploratory aspects and confirmatory ones, and were straightforward in demonstrating the features of the foaming cleansers because the think - aloud method was not restricted by a complicated evaluation procedure. The method proposed from the discussions can be readily applied to the process of new product development.