

Abstracts

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Nanotechnologie Zur Wirkungssteigerung Funktionaler
Inhaltsstoffe In Rinse Off Formulierungen

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Salvona Technologies Inc.

Die von Salvona Technologies Inc. entwickelte Nanotechnologie NanoSal™ optimiert die Aufbringung von Wirkstoffen und Duftstoffen mit Hilfe von Rinse-Off Anwendungen auf das Haar und die Haut. NanoSal™ besteht aus festen, hydrophoben Nanosphären mit einer durchschnittlichen Teilchengröße von 0,01 Mikron bis 1 Mikron in Form einer wässrigen Dispersion. Die Nanosphären verstärken gleichzeitig die Wirksamkeit dieser Inhaltsstoffe und verlängern deren Freisetzung im Zielbereich über einen länger anhaltenden Zeitraum hinweg. Die NanoSal™ Nanosphären verfügen über eine höhere Stabilität als emulsionsbasierte Systeme wie z.B. Liposome und werden wirksamer verteilt als die meisten suspensionsbasierten Systeme. Die höhere Stabilität der Nanosphären kann zur Stabilisierung empfindlicher Wirkstoffe herangezogen und zur Steigerung der allgemeinen Produkthaltbarkeit genutzt werden. Darüber hinaus muss die aufzubringende Substanz nicht in dem Träger löslich sein, da sich auch in der Festkörpermatrix dispergiert werden kann. Mit NanoSal™ besteht außerdem ein geringeres

Reaktionsrisiko zwischen aufzubringenden Substanzen und dem Trägermedium, da es sich bei dem Trägermedium um einen inerten Feststoff handelt.

Management of Undesirable Event Reports –
Guidelines For Cosmetics Industry

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Cosmetics manufacturers obligations in the range of generation of data on undesirable events linked to use of cosmetic products are defined in adequate legal regulations: Directive 76/768/WE and the Act on Cosmetics in Poland. The law does not give any instructions for a manufacturer, in what way the data should be formed to be useful for him and the consumer and reliable for sanitary inspection representatives. At present, the industry has two documents at its disposal, which include the technical details on management of undesirable event reports as well as the interpretation (albeit non binding) of the regulations concerning undesirable effects:

- „Colipa Guidelines on the management of undesirable event reports”

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

- European Union Guidelines - „Data on composition and undesirable effects should be easily accessible to the public – practical implementation of the Article 7a(1)(h) of the Cosmetics Directive 76/768/WE”

L+ Lactic Acid: A BPD-Registered Anti-Microbial Ingredient For Acidic Cleaners

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L+ lactic acid and lactates have been used for many years in a wide variety of food products as a natural preservative, because L+ lactic acid and lactates have a proven functionality as a bacteriostatic agent. In this respect L+ lactic acid gains more and more interest in hygienic or disinfecting detergents formulations. In addition, there is a clear trend towards more safe and sustainable ingredients and detergents formulations. Traditional biocides, on the other hand, are under pressure due to toxicity issues, build-up of resistance (e.g. Triclosan) and harm to waste water. This article zooms in on the mechanism behind the anti-microbial functionality of lactates and shows the difference

between L+ lactic acid and other acids. Moreover, results of synergy studies are presented and the actual BPD status of L+ lactic acid is discussed. To complete the picture, other important functionalities of L+ lactic acid (e.g. descaling) in detergents are reviewed. L+ lactic acid is produced through fermentation of carbohydrates.

Formulating For Efficacy

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Via the introduction of the Relative Polarity Index, the authors show that the choice of emollients in cosmetic formulations determines the total amount of skin penetration of active ingredients whereas the choice of the emulsifier determines its distribution within the skin.