# BACKGROUND

Though traditionally positioned as an issue affecting teenagers, blemishes and imperfections are a common adult condition: 48% of European women ages 30-49 suffer from breakouts. Imperfections may appear as inflammatory blemishes—red, inflamed papules and pustules—or as non-inflammatory blemishes, which are commonly referred to as whiteheads and blackheads. In addition, adults who battle imperfections have a unique set of aging concerns: as oil glands enlarge with age, pores increase in size; the skin's texture becomes rough; and post-breakout hyperpigmentation can linger long after blemishes subside.

Traditional blemish treatments solely address breakouts, ignoring the anti-aging needs of the adult client. Drug therapies can be sensitizing and drying with a low tolerance profile, and do not address hyperpigmentation, fine lines, or wrinkles. In addition, drug therapies can be overly disruptive to facial appearance, accelerating signs of aging in the adult client.

## **KEY INGREDIENTS**

Results based on in-vivo testing

## Dioic Acid

- Derived from a natural, vegetable source
- Stimulates peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors for antiblemish and anti-aging results
- Powerful "before and after" effect: Reduces the presence of P acnes bacteria, inhibits sebogenesis, and prevents hyperpigmentation

## Capryloyl Salicylic Acid

- Unique lipid structure that is similar to the lipid structure of human skin
- Targets optimal cells for exfoliation, resulting in a precise, "cellby-cell" desquamation
- Anti-bacterial and anti-inflammatory

## Salicylic Acid

- Lipid-soluble beta hydroxy acid
- Accelerates the desquamation of epidermal cells
- Highly effective at clearing cellular debris

## **Glycolic & Citric Acids**

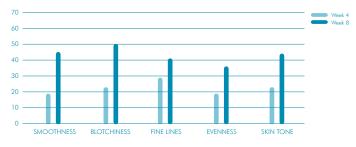
- Alpha hydroxy acids
- Work synergistically to reduce cell adhesion in the upper levels of the epidermis
- Smooth skin, reduce skin imperfections, and minimize the appearance of fine lines and wrinkles

# **BLEMISH + AGE LINE UP CLINICAL STUDY**

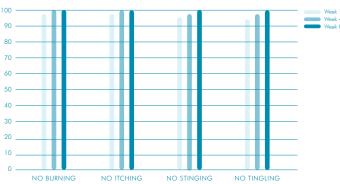
Results of a dermatologist-controlled 8-week study of 50 multiethnic subjects ages 25-50.



AVERAGE IMPROVEMENT IN SIGNS OF AGING







Numbers represent percentage of patients who did NOT experience each sign of intolerance.



TOLERANCE ACCEPTANCE RATE