



# BCN PEEL #01

## Acne Prone

**BCN PEEL #01 - Acne Prone** focuses its action on acneic skins to improve acne which is active or in resolution phase and to reduce the superficial scarring caused by the acne.

**BCN PEEL #01**, thanks to the combined action of an AHA, the **mandelic acid** and a BHA, the **salicylic acid**, performs two different and complementary actions: on the one hand it **exfoliates** the upper layers of the skin to detach old and damaged cells and with them, to remove the existing acne, as well as comedones, black heads and clogged pores; on the other hand, it has a **preventative and curative action** thanks to its astringent, anti-microbial and anti-inflammatory qualities which prevent possible recurrences.

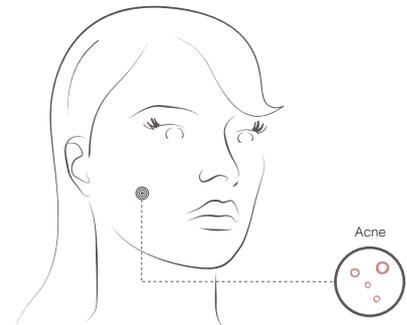
**BCN PEEL #01** is indicated for the treatment of acne on the face, as well on other areas of the body such as the back, chest, arms and buttocks.



Bottle | 50 ml | 1,75 fl.oz.

## INDICATIONS

- Acne which is active or in resolution
- Comedones, blackheads, clogged pores, etc.
- Folliculitis
- Oily skin
- Enlarged pores
- Superficial acne scarring
- Prevention of new acneic outbreaks



## ACTIVE COMPONENTS

Salicylic acid	15%
Mandelic Acid	15%
<b>pH</b>	<b>1,5 - 2,5</b>

## RESULTS

- **Improvement in the acne lesions is almost immediate and the inflammatory signs quickly reduce, with the skin appearing softer and less seborrheic.**
- **Eliminates or exfoliates the dead cells** of the skin.
- **By penetrating the pores, it improves their appearance**, removing the fatty material which clogs them and restoring their natural appearance.
- **Improves the appearance of blemishes and scars.**
- **Evens out** skin tone making it more uniform.
- The ability of salicylic acid to absorb oil makes it **ideal for the problems of oily skin.**
- Can be used by people with dark phototypes.
- **Effective on all areas of the body susceptible to the appearance of acne**, such as the back, chest, shoulders, buttocks and thighs.

## DETAILED INFORMATION

### ACNE

**Acne** is a skin disorder which involves the pilosebaceous units and is characterized by the formation of comedones (blackheads and whiteheads), papules (pimples), pustules (spots containing pus) and sometimes even nodules and cysts (deep spots), which appear mainly on the face and upper part of the trunk.

Acne occurs as a result of several factors. Firstly, an **alteration in the keratinisation of the hair follicle**, which contributes to blocking the pore and the appearance of comedones and is the critical factor in the appearance of acne. There is also an **overproduction of sebum** due to excessive activity in the skin's sebaceous glands which is normally related to a hormonal stimulus.

The blocking of the pores and the continuous secretion of sebum by the underlying glands often causes the pilosebaceous structure to rupture due to the sebum collecting and resulting in inflammation of this functional unit.

Finally, this type of skin also exhibits **bacterial overgrowth** of a micro-organism called *Propionibacterium acnes* which contributes to infection and inflammation of the lesions.

As well as acne appearing on the face, it often also appears on other parts of the body, such as the **back, chest, shoulders, upper arms** and in some cases, on the **buttocks or thighs**. These parts of the body are more likely to suffer from acne as, along with the face, they have more sebaceous glands. However, when acne appears in these areas, it is likely to be a more serious acne which is more difficult to fight and is more likely to leave **scars**.

**Post-acne marks and scars** may form when the acne is particularly inflammatory, located in certain areas or when the patient physically manipulates the lesions.

The inner layer of the skin, the **dermis**, is composed of supporting fibres, ground substance, and the cutaneous annexes; together, they make up the supportive element which gives the skin its texture, volume and elasticity. The most important fibres in relation to these functions are **collagen** and **elastin**.

In the repair process following the rupture of an inflammatory acne lesion, new dermal tissue is formed from collagen fibres which are produced and arranged in the area needing repair. Scars form due to an alteration in the amount and spatial arrangement of the **collagen** during this repair process. When an **excessive** amount of collagen is formed in the reparative tissue a **hypertrophic or keloid** scar is formed; these are called excessive scars and are more serious and more difficult to treat.

If there is not enough new scar tissue to fill the damaged space, **atrophic (depressed) scars** form for which **this type of peel is particularly indicated**.



### BCN PEEL #01 ACTION ON ACNE

The principal components of BCN PEEL #01 are two types of acid chemical exfoliants:

- **Alpha hydroxy acids (AHA)** or "fruit acids", chemical agents from a natural source existing in fruit. **BCN PEEL #01** contains **mandelic acid** which is extracted from bitter almonds.

Its molecular structure, larger than that of other AHAs, means that it penetrates the stratum corneum more slowly and requires longer exposure time to achieve its effect, which explains why it does not create irritation or itching on the skin.

**Its main actions are:**

- An increase in the synthesis of collagen, elastin and glycosaminoglycans in the papillary dermis.
- Anti-microbial action.

- **The beta hydroxy acids (BHA)**, such as the **salicylic acid** contained in **BCN PEEL #01**, which is extracted from willow leaves, are liposoluble substances which easily penetrate the centre of the sebaceous unit to exfoliate oily areas of the skin. This is why they are called **comedolytic** agents, improving the general appearance of skin with acne or with a tendency towards oiliness. Salicylic acid also has a **keratolytic** action, accelerating the elimination of corneocytes. Thus, being able to smooth the stratum corneum, this makes the subsequent removal of comedones easier, so avoiding the spread of bacteria when manipulating them.

Once it has penetrated the skin it is able to reach the papillary dermis where it generates various changes such as vasodilation, stimulation of fibroblast proliferation, increase in the production of glycosaminoglycans, stimulation of collagen synthesis and repair of the elastin fibres.

The **salicylic acid** also has an **astringent, anti-inflammatory and anti-microbial action**, as it neutralises the micro-organism responsible for infection in acne, *propionibacterium acnes*, so preventing recurrence.