



BCN PEEL #03

Depigmentant

BCN PEEL #03 - Depigmentant is designed to **remove skin blemishes and imperfections on the whole body.**

To achieve its depigmenting, antioxidant and regenerating effect on the skin it combines the **action of three AHAs**: lactic acid, mandelic acid and glycolic acid.

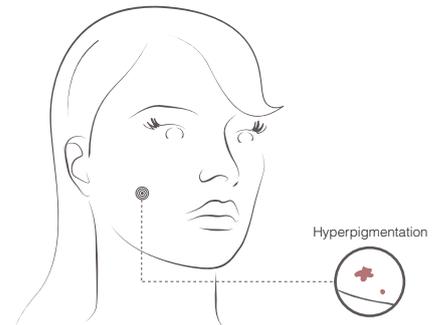


Bottle | 50 ml | 1,75 fl.oz.

INDICATIONS

- **Melasma, chloasma** or the mask of pregnancy*
- Solar **lentigo** or age spots, also called liver spots
- Post-inflammatory **hyperpigmentation**
- **Xerosis, ichthyosis** and other similar conditions
- Additional treatment for **psoriasis**

**Always use the product after pregnancy and breastfeeding*



ACTIVES COMPONENTS

Lactic acid	20%
Mandelic acid	20%
Glycolic acid	20%
pH	1,5 - 2,5

RESULTS

- **Depigmenting effect:** removal of **age spots, lentigos and melasma.**
- **Evens out skin tone** making it more uniform.
- **Removal of imperfections.**
- Excellent for cases of **rosacea.**
- **Cell renewal.**
- Improves the skin's **elasticity.**
- **Improves psoriasis** plaques.
- **Improves the appearance of the skin** in cases of **ichthyosis.**

DETAILED INFORMATION

HYPERPIGMENTATION

80% of the **epidermis**, the upper layer of the skin, is composed of **keratinocytes**, which are the cells responsible for the **synthesis of keratin**. This is also where the **melanocytes** are found, the cells responsible for the synthesis of melanin, which **protects against ultraviolet A radiation**.

In this way, **the pigmentation of the skin, caused by the excess production of melanin, is a defence mechanism** to protect itself against the free radicals produced by solar radiation. But there are cases where this pigmentation becomes anarchic. There is excessive production and irregular distribution of the melanin which results in the appearance of hyperpigmented spots, which are benign but unsightly, such as melasma and lentigo.

Melasma is an acquired hypermelanosis which **appears in areas exposed to the sun**, particularly on the face, and is more common during pregnancy (25% of pregnant women). This is what is called **chloasma or the mask of pregnancy**, but it can also appear on women who use oral contraception (33% of women). Therefore, it is clearly linked to hormonal stimulation and, particularly, to the presence of oestrogens. Solar radiation is the direct cause.

Lentigos, commonly referred to as age spots or liver spots, although they have nothing to do with this organ but are linked to exposure to the sun, are spots which over time tend to become darker due to the accumulation of ultraviolet radiation.



BCN PEEL #03 ACTION ON HYPERPIGMENTATION

The principal components of BCN PEEL #03 are three alpha hydroxy acid chemical exfoliants:

- **Lactic acid** which is extracted from milk.
It breaks the protein bonds between the corneocytes, causing their release and the reduction in the thickness of the hyperkeratotic stratum corneum. It stimulates the production of collagen and glycosaminoglycans, constituents of the dermal matrix. It has a natural hydrating effect on the skin by attracting water molecules towards the horny layer and stimulating the synthesis of ceramides, improving and modulating the barrier function. It promotes an even dispersion of melanin, inhibits the action of tyrosinase and blocks melanogenesis. It has an antioxidant effect.
- **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.
- **Glycolic acid**, derived mainly from sugar cane.
Great power of **penetration** through the epidermis because of its small molecular size. Its **keratolytic** action helps exfoliation of the upper layers of the stratum corneum. **It stimulates cell renewal**, promotes the synthesis of glycosaminoglycans, increases the **moisture levels** in the epidermis and strengthens the **natural barrier** function of the skin. It improves the penetration of other acids.

When the chemical agent comes into contact with an excess of melanin, it causes a controlled chemical burn which results in peeling of the keratinocytes loaded with melanin and initiates the process **which improves the appearance of hyperpigmented skin**.