

KOSÉ Develops “Broad-Spectrum Sunscreen Cosmetics” Proven to Help Photosensitive Dermatoses Patients

KOSÉ Corporation (HQ: Chuo-ku, Tokyo, President: Kazutoshi Kobayashi) succeeded in developing “Broad-Spectrum Sunscreen Cosmetics” which has ever-broader wavelength band with a high UV protection effect. This sunscreen was provided to the research group whose core members are from Department of Dermatology, Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine as a testing product for research; through their clinical study results, it was proved to be effective in preventing aggravation of photosensitive dermatoses symptoms.

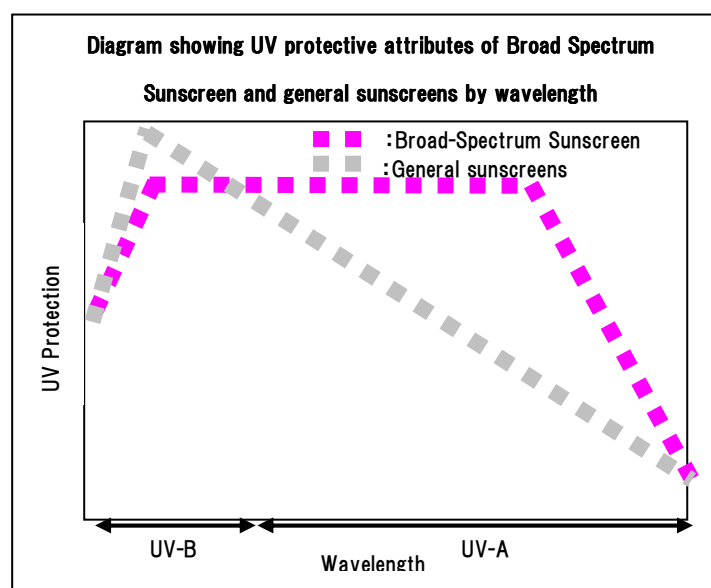
This research team presented the results in Skin Research^{*1} Vol.10 No.5 as an article^{*2}.

KOSÉ, as a part of the initiative for new business domains, sets a goal to “expand and deepen the relations between the cosmetics and the medical field (cosmetic medicine)”, and approaches new research and development themes from the perspectives “to demonstrate the effectiveness of cosmetics”, “enhancement of quality-of-life” and “health science”.

There has also been an increase in attention paid to the effects of ultraviolet radiation, especially UV-A rays, to the skin, and it is recognized that the UV-A protection provided by sunscreens is promoted actively in Japan as well as Europe and the US.

KOSÉ has researched and developed “broad spectrum sunscreen cosmetics” to improve the QOL of patients afflicted with photosensitive dermatoses, to whom slight sunlight at a level that does not disturb healthy people can cause abnormal skin reactions.

This newly developed “broad spectrum sunscreen” contains highly effective ultraviolet absorbers, some of which have a stronger capability to absorb in the UV-A range. The combination of the agents is well balanced to create a sunscreen that provides protection from a wider wavelength band of ultraviolet light. As a result of a clinical study, its effectiveness



for many patients was recognized, and it was proved to be effective in preventing photosensitive dermatoses symptoms. Furthermore, this sunscreen's characteristic strength against UV-A brought remarkable results to some patients. *2

The results from this research indicated that the sunscreen developed by KOSÉ had demonstrated prevention of aggravation of photosensitive dermatoses symptoms in addition to previously known effectiveness of skin protection against sunburn and suntan. That means this sunscreen caters to a wider user base and has a potential to contribute in enhancement of QOL for people afflicted with photosensitive dermatoses

KOSÉ is considering ways to improve protection capabilities of UV-A compared to existing sunscreens and to develop new sunscreen products that show the UV protecting effect in a wide range, along with its application in the medical field, by applying the formula of this "broad spectrum sunscreen".

*1 Osaka Regional Meeting of the JDA and Keiji Regional Meeting of the JDA Journal

*2 "Skin Research" Volume 10, Number 5, Pages 424-441

"Use Study of Broad-Spectrum Sunscreen Cosmetics BSUS MILK-1 Containing New UV Absorbers for Patients with Photosensitive Dermatoses"

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【About Ultraviolet Light】

The solar ray contains rays with various wavelengths including infrared, visible light, ultraviolet light (UV). The range with shorter wavelengths than visible light is called ultraviolet light (UV). The ultraviolet light that reaches and affects the earth can be grouped into UV-B(290~320nm) and UV-A(320~400nm).

UV-A darkens melanin pigments in epidermis, and that, in turn, causes darker skin tones. It is also responsible for decreased resiliency in the skin by penetrating into dermis deep in the skin. UV-A transmits through normal window glasses and a significant portion of it reaches the earth surface even on a cloudy day. Therefore, it is thought to continuously cause much skin damage in daily life and promote aging effects by the sun light such as spots and wrinkles.

UV-B provokes sunburn (inflammation caused by sunbathing), which makes the skin red after a short period of time, and a few days later, suntan (pigment deposition) which darkens the skin. This inflammatory reaction activates melanocytes to produce melanin.