



SNAIL SLIME EXTRACT

EFFICIENCY TESTS

1. TESTING EFFECTS ON THE SKIN

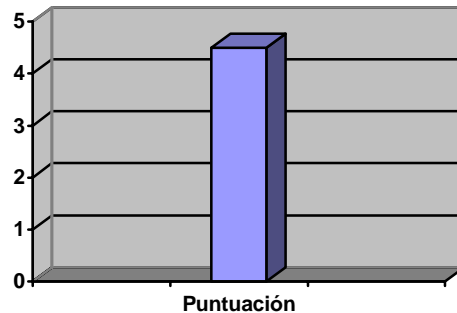
In which the following parameters are evaluated:

- Smoothness
- Firmness
- Surface (micro-wrinkles)

For these tests, 20 volunteers aged between 35 and 70 years old participated. During a period of one month, the product was applied on the right-hand side of the face whereas the left-hand side was left untreated. A dermatological evaluation of the variation in the state of the skin was carried out, comparing the two sides of the face, by means of the following scoring values.

SCORE	EFFECT
Less than 1	None
1-2	Slight
2-3	Medium
3-4	Good
More than 4	Very good

The average obtained after one month's treatment appears in the bar graph below:



Scoring

As may be observed in the bar graph, the score is slightly superior to 4, which indicates a resulting classification of very good.



2. TEST TO QUANTIFY THE MOISTURIZING CAPACITY

METHODOLOGY

Three double blind tests were carried out on 20 people aged between 40 and 65 years old with dry skin.

Half were given a placebo cream or gel, the other half were given the same cream or gel containing 5% SNAIL SLIME, after application twice a day on all of the face, in the morning and at night, over a period of two months.

The state of the participants' skin was examined after 4 weeks and after 8 weeks. The cream was not applied on the days on which the examination took place. The following methods were used:

- LEVELS OF HYDRATION OF THE CUTIS BY MEANS OF A CORNEOMETER**
 It is based on the measurement of the impedance of a dielectric medium. Any change in the dielectrical constant, due to a variation in the hydration of the surface of the skin, will alter the capacitance, which can be measured in conventional units on the corneometer. Comparing this value with the initial reading, the improvement in the hydration of the skin can be deduced.
 In figure 1 the results obtained are given, after the first and second months in conventional units, from which the percentages of improvement in the hydration of the skin can be calculated. The placebo, achieved an improvement of 3.1% after four weeks and 6.4% after eight weeks. The cream or gel with 5% active material achieved a 19.6% increase in the level of hydration after the first month and 25.5% at the end of the test

U.C. Skin hydration (Corneometer)

Placebo +20% Active material

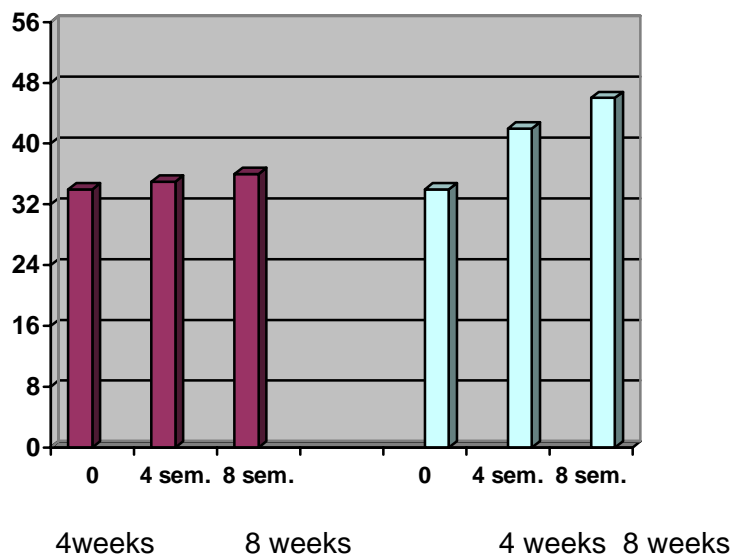


Fig. 1: Increase in the hydration of the cutis measured by means of a corneometer



REDUCTION OF TRANSEPIDERMAL WATER LOSS (TEWL). The measurement of this value is one of the vital parameters for the evaluation of the efficiency of the hydrolipidical layer of the skin; the measurement of the transcutaneous evaporation is carried out by means of a Tewameter, which gives the results expressed in g/m²h (grams per square meter and hour).

In figure 2 the value obtained and the g/m²h units are then converted into percentages, these show that in the case of the placebo there exists no reduction after the first month of application and only 2.3% after eight weeks. Whereas, in the case of the cream or gel with 5% of SNAIL SLIME, at the end of the first month it already achieves 22.8%, reaching 30.5% at the end of the second month.

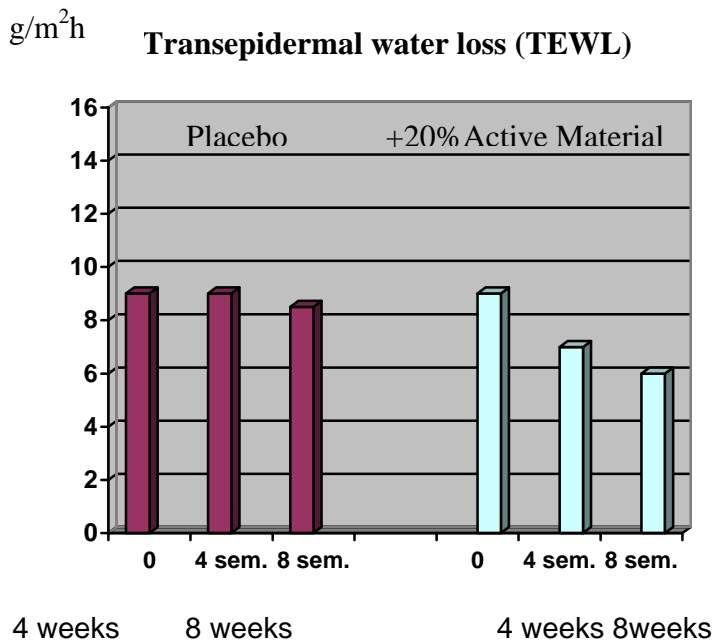


Fig. 2: Reduction in transepidermal water loss measured with a Tewameter

VISUAL AND TACTILE COMPARISON OF THE STATE OF THE SKIN

On finalizing the test a noticeably favourable difference was observed among the participants who had used cream or gel with 5% concentrate of SNAIL SLIME