

Clinical Study High Frequency Effect on Pore Size

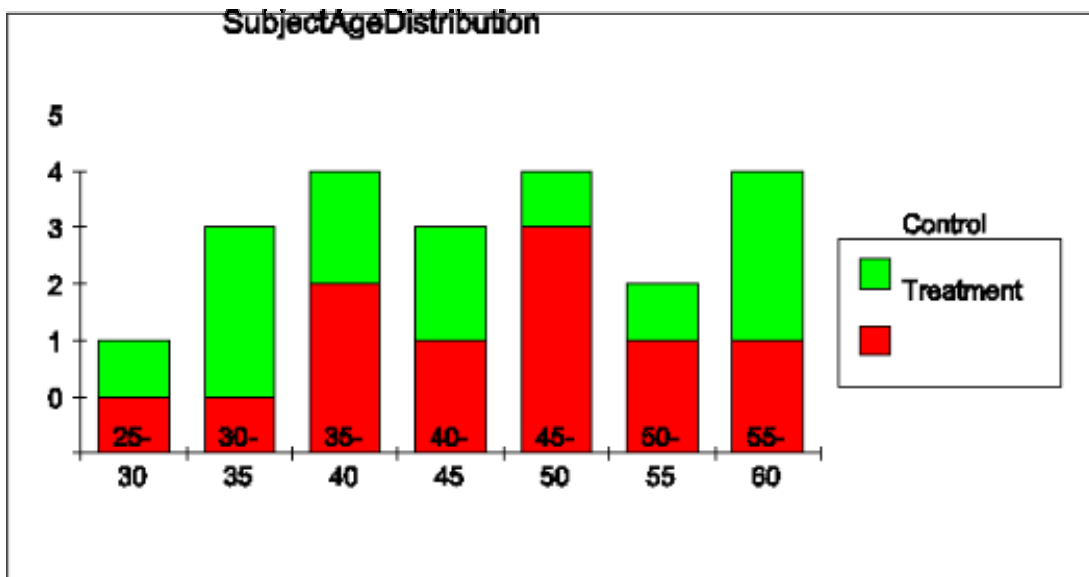
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Introduction

The use of high frequency current in the cosmetic industry has been observed to reduce the appearance of facial pore size. The purpose of this study was to investigate, through double blind trials, the actual ability of the technology to achieve these goals.

Procedure

The study began with 32 subjects (16 treated, 16 control). By the time the study was completed, only 28 subjects remained (15 treated, 13 control). Each subject was given a skin care regime which consisted of a cleanser (Primary Solution Cleanser) and a portable high frequency unit high frequency esthetic tool. The treatment subjects were given a fully operational portable high frequency unit and the control group was given a portable high frequency unit which was fitted with an incandescent light bulb.



All of the subjects were female and they ranged in age from 29 to 58 years.

The subjects were instructed on how to use the portable high frequency unit and told to use their normal skin care regime. The instructions were to use the portable high frequency unit in the morning and in the evening. Each subject was to record the length of time the portable high frequency unit was used during each application as well as the balance of their skin care regime.

At the beginning of the study, pore size was measured using a magnified projection

image. This device shines a high powered light onto the surface of the skin. This light is viewed through a gradated lens. This provides a measurement of the pores diameter to within 15% accuracy. However, measurement of the curvature of the pore is not possible with this method. To obtain this a qualitative scale of rough, medium or smooth was used.

Each subject was seen weekly over a 6 week period to determine their progress.

Results

The attached table provides the results of the weekly measurements for the 28 subjects who completed the study. The results show a reduction in pore size of 33% for the test group compared to 6% for the control group. These results are shown graphically below:

