

Request for Reconsideration after Final Action

The table below presents the data as entered.

Input Field	Entered
SERIAL NUMBER	87588623
LAW OFFICE ASSIGNED	LAW OFFICE 116
MARK SECTION	
MARK	https://tmng-al.uspto.gov/resting2/api/img/87588623/large
LITERAL ELEMENT	THE MASQUERADE BY JUVIA'S
STANDARD CHARACTERS	YES
USPTO-GENERATED IMAGE	YES
MARK STATEMENT	The mark consists of standard characters, without claim to any particular font style, size or color.
ARGUMENT(S)	
Please see the actual argument text attached within the Evidence section.	
EVIDENCE SECTION	
EVIDENCE FILE NAME(S)	
ORIGINAL PDF FILE	evi_728124537-20181018153827777043_.27537-2018-10-18-Arguments.pdf
CONVERTED PDF FILE(S) (8 pages)	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0002.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0003.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0004.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0005.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0006.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0007.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0008.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0009.JPG
ORIGINAL PDF FILE	evi_728124537-20181018153827777043_.27537-Cosmetic_Britannica.com.pdf
CONVERTED PDF FILE(S) (7 pages)	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0010.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0011.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0012.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0013.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0014.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0015.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0016.JPG

ORIGINAL PDF FILE	evi_728124537-20181018153827777043_.27537-Cosmetics - Wikipedia.pdf
CONVERTED PDF FILE(S) (17 pages)	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0017.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0018.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0019.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0020.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0021.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0022.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0023.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0024.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0025.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0026.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0027.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0028.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0029.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0030.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0031.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0032.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0033.JPG
ORIGINAL PDF FILE	evi_728124537-20181018153827777043_.27537-Skin_care - Wikipedia.pdf
CONVERTED PDF FILE(S) (6 pages)	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0034.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0035.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0036.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0037.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0038.JPG
	\\TICRS\EXPORT17\IMAGEOUT17\875\886\87588623\xml11\RFR0039.JPG
GOODS AND/OR SERVICES SECTION (current)	
INTERNATIONAL CLASS	003
DESCRIPTION	Cosmetics
FILING BASIS	Section 1(a)
FIRST USE ANYWHERE DATE	At least as early as 08/00/2016
FIRST USE IN COMMERCE DATE	At least as early as 08/00/2016
GOODS AND/OR SERVICES SECTION (proposed)	
INTERNATIONAL CLASS	003
TRACKED TEXT DESCRIPTION	
Cosmetics ; Cosmetics, namely, make-up for beatification.	
FINAL DESCRIPTION	Cosmetics, namely, make-up for beatification.

FILING BASIS	Section 1(a)
FIRST USE ANYWHERE DATE	At least as early as 08/00/2016
FIRST USE IN COMMERCE DATE	At least as early as 08/00/2016
SIGNATURE SECTION	
RESPONSE SIGNATURE	/MKF/
SIGNATORY'S NAME	Michael K. Fretwell
SIGNATORY'S POSITION	Attorney of record, Maryland bar
SIGNATORY'S PHONE NUMBER	4102806608
DATE SIGNED	10/18/2018
AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY	YES
CONCURRENT APPEAL NOTICE FILED	NO
FILING INFORMATION SECTION	
SUBMIT DATE	Thu Oct 18 15:45:27 EDT 2018
TEAS STAMP	USPTO/RFR-XX.XX.XXX.XX-20 181018154527884644-875886 23-610fd7ee7476a587b736cd b5aa79d1f952566cd7a3d2f66 8103d30cd44ea0e6a2-N/A-N/ A-2018101815382777043

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.
PTO Form 1980 (Rev 10/2011)
OMB No. 0651-0050 (Exp 09/20/2020)

Request for Reconsideration after Final Action

To the Commissioner for Trademarks:

Application serial no. **87588623** THE MASQUERADE BY JUVIA'S(Standard Characters, see <https://tmng-al.uspto.gov/resting2/api/img/87588623/large>) has been amended as follows:

ARGUMENT(S)

In response to the substantive refusal(s), please note the following:

Please see the actual argument text attached within the Evidence section.

EVIDENCE

Original PDF file:

[evi_728124537-2018101815382777043_.27537-2018-10-18-Arguments.pdf](#)

Converted PDF file(s) (8 pages)

[Evidence-1](#)

[Evidence-2](#)

[Evidence-3](#)

[Evidence-4](#)

[Evidence-5](#)

[Evidence-6](#)

[Evidence-7](#)

[Evidence-8](#)

Original PDF file:

[evi_728124537-20181018153827777043_.27537-Cosmetic_Britannica.com.pdf](#)

Converted PDF file(s) (7 pages)

[Evidence-1](#)

[Evidence-2](#)

[Evidence-3](#)

[Evidence-4](#)

[Evidence-5](#)

[Evidence-6](#)

[Evidence-7](#)

Original PDF file:

[evi_728124537-20181018153827777043_.27537-Cosmetics - Wikipedia.pdf](#)

Converted PDF file(s) (17 pages)

[Evidence-1](#)

[Evidence-2](#)

[Evidence-3](#)

[Evidence-4](#)

[Evidence-5](#)

[Evidence-6](#)

[Evidence-7](#)

[Evidence-8](#)

[Evidence-9](#)

[Evidence-10](#)

[Evidence-11](#)

[Evidence-12](#)

[Evidence-13](#)

[Evidence-14](#)

[Evidence-15](#)

[Evidence-16](#)

[Evidence-17](#)

Original PDF file:

[evi_728124537-20181018153827777043_.27537-Skin_care - Wikipedia.pdf](#)

Converted PDF file(s) (6 pages)

[Evidence-1](#)

[Evidence-2](#)

[Evidence-3](#)

[Evidence-4](#)

[Evidence-5](#)

[Evidence-6](#)

CLASSIFICATION AND LISTING OF GOODS/SERVICES

Applicant proposes to amend the following class of goods/services in the application:

Current: Class 003 for Cosmetics

Original Filing Basis:

Filing Basis: Section 1(a), Use in Commerce: The applicant is using the mark in commerce, or the applicant's related company or licensee is using the mark in commerce, on or in connection with the identified goods and/or services. 15 U.S.C. Section 1051(a), as amended. The mark was first used at least as early as 08/00/2016 and first used in commerce at least as early as 08/00/2016 , and is now in use in such commerce.

Proposed:

Tracked Text Description: **Cosmetics;** [Cosmetics, namely, make-up for beatification.](#)

Class 003 for Cosmetics, namely, make-up for beatification.

Filing Basis: Section 1(a), Use in Commerce: The applicant is using the mark in commerce, or the applicant's related company or licensee is using the mark in commerce, on or in connection with the identified goods and/or services. 15 U.S.C. Section 1051(a), as amended. The mark was first used at least as early as 08/00/2016 and first used in commerce at least as early as 08/00/2016 , and is now in use in such commerce.

SIGNATURE(S)

Request for Reconsideration Signature

Signature: /MKF/ Date: 10/18/2018

Signatory's Name: Michael K. Fretwell

Signatory's Position: Attorney of record, Maryland bar

Signatory's Phone Number: 4102806608

The signatory has confirmed that he/she is an attorney who is a member in good standing of the bar of the highest court of a U.S. state, which includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and other federal territories and possessions; and he/she is currently the owner's/holder's attorney or an associate thereof; and to the best of his/her knowledge, if prior to his/her appointment another U.S. attorney or a Canadian attorney/agent not currently associated with his/her company/firm previously represented the owner/holder in this matter: (1) the owner/holder has filed or is concurrently filing a signed revocation of or substitute power of attorney with the USPTO; (2) the USPTO has granted the request of the prior representative to withdraw; (3) the owner/holder has filed a power of attorney appointing him/her in this matter; or (4) the owner's/holder's appointed U.S. attorney or Canadian attorney/agent has filed a power of attorney appointing him/her as an associate attorney in this matter.

The applicant is not filing a Notice of Appeal in conjunction with this Request for Reconsideration.

Serial Number: 87588623

Internet Transmission Date: Thu Oct 18 15:45:27 EDT 2018

TEAS Stamp: USPTO/RFR-XX.XX.XXX.XX-20181018154527884

644-87588623-610fd7ee7476a587b736cdb5aa7

9d1f952566cd7a3d2f668103d30cd44ea0e6a2-N

/A-N/A-2018101815382777043

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Mark: THE MASQUERADE BY JUVIA'S

Serial Number: 87/588,623

Applicant: Juvia's Holdings, LLC

Examining Attorney: Susan K. Lawrence

ARGUMENTS

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the refusal to register THE MASQUERADE BY JUVIA'S for the reason that it is likely to cause confusion with the MASKERAIDE mark of registration No. 4,349,967. Applicant contends that mark is not similar enough to the applied-for mark to cause a likelihood of confusion. The differences in the goods, as amended, and the differences in MASKERAIDE and MASQUERADE combined with the additions of THE and BY JUVIA'S renders the applied-for mark distinctive from the mark of the cited registration. Although, in the applicant's opinion, the marks themselves are dissimilar enough as to prevent a likelihood of confusion, Applicant has amended the goods identified in its application to further distance its mark from that of the cited registration.

A. There are enough differences between MASKERAIDE and THE MASQUERADE BY JUVIA'S that the appearance, sound, connotation and commercial impression of the marks are not similar enough to lead to a likelihood of confusion.

The examining attorney contends that the applied-for mark and the mark of the cited registration are similar enough to weigh in favor of a likelihood of confusion because of the uses of MASKERAIDE and MASQUERADE in the two

marks. Those similarities, alone, are not enough for this factor to weigh in favor of finding a likelihood of confusion.

The mark MASKERAIDE when used with its identified goods is not a strong indicator of source and creates a commercial impression separate from “masquerade” as spelled correctly. The use of MASK and AID (or even AIDE) within the term would lead consumers to believe that the mark nearly describes something about the product. It is a mask that aids skin care. To be sure, the term is MASKERAIDE and thus would likely not be deemed descriptive. However, because consumers typically retain a general memory of a mark, and not all the particulars of it, it is likely that they would retain MASK and AID in their memory, considering that those terms identify features of the goods. Though the mark is suggestive on the continuum of trademark distinctiveness, it likely leans toward being descriptive because of its specific spelling. This reduces its prominence and its ability to distinctively identify the masks of the mark.

As to the applied-for mark, THE MASQUERADE BY JUVIA’S, includes the proper spelling of “masquerade”, providing some differences between the mark of the cited registration, but also includes an additional 3 words, which when used together creates enough separation to render any confusion unlikely.

As noted above, MASQUERADE is likely suggestive when used in association with cosmetics and cosmetic related items (and even less so when used as with MASKERAIDE). It refers to a party at which a person wears a mask or make-up. Thus, on the trademark continuum, since the mark does not describe the cosmetics, MASQUERADE would likely be distinctive for cosmetics, However, being suggestive, it would fall at the weaker end of the distinctiveness

portion of the continuum. As the examining attorney notes, THE is not typically distinctive and thus adds little to the mark—though it must be noted, as explained below, that does not mean it is altogether removed from the mark, and still adds something.

Most important, is the use of BY JUVIA'S. That portion of the mark has no relevance whatsoever to cosmetics other than as an identifier for the applicant, and would stand out to consumers as identifying the applicant as the source of goods. It is extremely significant to the mark, and, considering the suggestiveness provided by MASQUERADE, which conjures up a mask and makeup for a party, would be remembered as the prominent feature of the mark.

Truly, the only similarity between MASKERAIDE and THE MASQUERADE BY JUVIA'S is in the pronunciation of "masquerade." And while that should be considered, the differences between the appearance, and the reduced distinctiveness of MASKERAIDE, when considering the differences in the goods as amended, overcomes any potential likelihood of confusion.

Beyond the similarities in the marks themselves, the examining attorney avers that there is no difference in commercial impression between MASKERAIDE and THE MASQUERADE BY JUVIA'S. This, however, cannot be true. Surely, the use of MASK instead of "masq" and AIDE instead of "ade" creates some difference in commercial impression from simply using MASQUERADE. The former is a purposefully different spelling to force MASK and AID to stand out, while the latter would only call to mind a party at which one wears a mask. Thus, MASKERAIDE has a different commercial impression from the lone term MASQUERADE. Likely, when a consumer reads

MASKERAIDE they would think of a “masquerade,” but still MASK and AID are present and would cause consumers to have some additional thought as to what the mark means. Then, considering the goods, they would understand that it nearly describes what is being sold: a *mask* that *aids* skin care.

If applicant’s mark were simply MASQUERADE, then the differences between it and MASKERAIDE would likely not be enough. That is not the case, though. Applicant’s mark includes THE and BY JUVIA’S, specifically stating the source of the goods. This most certainly creates a different commercial impression. Not only is there no “aiding” with a “mask”, but the BY JUVIA’S portion almost entirely alters the overall impression received by a consumer.

The examining attorney, however, argues that BY JUVIA’S is insufficient to differentiate one mark from another, and first relies on the position of MASQUERADE in the mark—leading the BY JUVIA’S portion, and nearly being the leading term, considering only THE comes before it—to determine that it would be the term most remembered by consumers. While position of a term can matter, it is not determinative. And, here, the most distinctive portion is BY JUVIA’S.

The examining attorney relies on the often cited *Palm Bay*¹, which tends to stand for the proposition that the leading term in a mark is the dominant term, and the term that will likely be remembered by customers. The facts of that case, however, don’t quite match up with the facts here, and thus the proposition

¹ *Palm Bay Imports¹, Inc. v. Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin Maison Fondée en 1772*, 396 F.3d 1369, 1372 (Fed. Cir. 2005).

doesn't hold. In *Palm Bay*, the court found that the leading term in VEUVE ROYALE, was the dominant portion of the mark partly because it was the leading term, but mostly because, as the court determined, VEUVE was arbitrary and thus a strong identifier, and ROYALE was less dominant. The court found that, the "arbitrary term VEUVE contributes more to [the] commercial impression of [the] product than ROYALE," and since the registered mark also lead with the distinctive VEUVE, the two marks were too similar and likely to cause confusion.²

More on point for the marks here, is the Federal Circuit's holding in *Keebler*³. There, the court found the two marks, PECAN SANDIES and PECAN SHORTEES, were not likely to cause confusion, *even though they shared the same leading term*, because the leading term was not distinctive.⁴ That is the case here. The use of MASKERAIDE in the cited registration is not highly distinctive—it is suggestive and potentially descriptive—and the use of BY JUVIA'S is highly distinctive, sufficiently removing any potential confusion that might possibly be caused by MASKERAIDE and MASQUERADE if compared on their own.

Beyond the position of MASQUERADE within the mark, the examining attorney, however, believes that BY JUVIA'S is not sufficient enough to overcome a likelihood of confusion, and in supporting that insufficiency, cites a number of cases⁵ that essentially hold that additional terms, added to a distinctive term, are

² *Palm Bay* at 1372.

³ *Keebler Co. v. Murray Bakery Prod.*, 866 F.2d 1386 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *Crocker Nat'l Bank*, 228 U.S.P.Q. (BNA) ¶ 689 (T.T.A.B. Jan. 23, 1986); *In Re Corning Glass Works*, 229 U.S.P.Q. (BNA) ¶ 65 (T.T.A.B. Nov. 29, 1985); *In Re Pellerin Milnor Corp.*, 221 U.S.P.Q. (BNA) ¶ 558 (T.T.A.B. Dec. 30, 1983)

not enough to overcome a likelihood of confusion between marks. As with *Palm Bay*, though, the facts here are different than the facts in those cases. In *Crocker*, the Board found that the difference between two marks, COMMCASH and COMMUNICASH, was not enough to overcome a likelihood of confusion because the use of COMM and COMMUNI was too similar. However, there are two important points to note. First, the only difference between the marks was the use of UNI added to the middle of one term—both marks included a single term and included COMM and CASH. Second, the Board noted that the identified services of the applied-for mark covered the services of the registered mark, and that the applicant was trying to restrict its services in its arguments rather than restricting them in the identification, where it matters. Similar analyses were applied to the other two cited cases, where the differences in the applied-for mark was either descriptive or added so little as to not be meaningful.

Here, Applicant has restricted its goods, which causes them to directly be different than the goods of the registered mark. Also, the additions to the mark for the present application, namely, BY JUVIA'S, adds a great deal to the overall mark. As noted above, BY JUVIA'S is the most distinctive and prominent portion of the applicant's mark. That combined with the differences between MASKERAIDE and MASQUERADE amounts to significant differences in the appearance, sound and commercial impression. The fact that MASQUERADE is almost the leading term is not enough to create confusion, and does not lead to the legal standards noted above.

B. Applicant has amended its goods to limit them to “make-up for beautification,” which removes any crossover with the identification of the ‘967 registration.

Applicant has amended its identification of goods from “Cosmetics” to “Cosmetics, namely, make-up for beautification.” The identified goods of the cited registration are, “Cosmetic preparations for skin care; Facial beauty masks; Facial masks.” Though both recite “Cosmetics,” each is qualified to limit the goods to a specific type of cosmetics. For the applicant, the cosmetics are strictly related to make-up, such as the eyeshadow palettes sold by Applicant, and for the cited registration, the cosmetics are related to skin care, and specifically, to facial mask. Both are a form of cosmetics, and both are used to improve the look of a person. However, the products themselves are very different. Make-up is typically used for a short period of time, to alter a person’s look, for instance by adding color, and then is removed, leaving the person looking as they did prior to applying the make-up. A skin care preparation is typically applied to promote healthier skin, ideally improving a person’s look for some time after the product is removed, leaving the person looking different; facial masks are applied and removed before any of the effects are seen.

Submitted with this Response is internet evidence from Encyclopedia Britannica and Wikipedia detailing the differences between make-up products and skin care products. Though both goods are within the broad category of cosmetics, the specific goods themselves are used differently, for different purposes and with different results. Applicant’s amendment to its goods, along with the differences in the marks, as detailed above, are enough to prevent there

from being any likelihood of confusion between the applied-for mark and the mark of the cited registration.

C. Considering the totality of the differences in the marks as a whole and the identified goods, Applicant's mark is not likely to cause confusion with the '967 registration.

Considering the strength of BY JUVIA'S, the totality of the differences in appearance, sound and commercial impression between the single-termed, alternatively spelled, MASKERAIDE and THE MASQUERADE BY JUVIA'S, and in light of the differences between the goods, there is not a likelihood of confusion between the marks. A "likelihood" is a high burden. It cannot be fulfilled by a "possibility" of confusion, and it cannot be determined based on a technical dissection of parts of a mark—even if a dissection can be helpful in the process. The entirety of each mark, including the appearance and sound of the mark, the commercial impression from the entirety of the mark, and the goods identified, need to be considered as a whole. Applicant is confident that when considering all of those aspects, the two marks are not *likely* to cause confusion.

Respectfully,

Date: October 18, 2018

/Michael K. Fretwell/

Michael K. Fretwell
Attorney for Applicant
Laubscher & Laubscher
1160 Spa Road, Suite 2B
Annapolis, MD 21403
410-280-6608



Cosmetic

WRITTEN BY: The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica

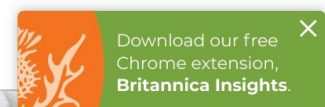
Cosmetic, any of several preparations (excluding soap) that are applied to the [human body](#) for beautifying, preserving, or altering the appearance or for cleansing, colouring, conditioning, or protecting the skin, hair, nails, lips, eyes, or teeth. See *also* [makeup](#); [perfume](#).

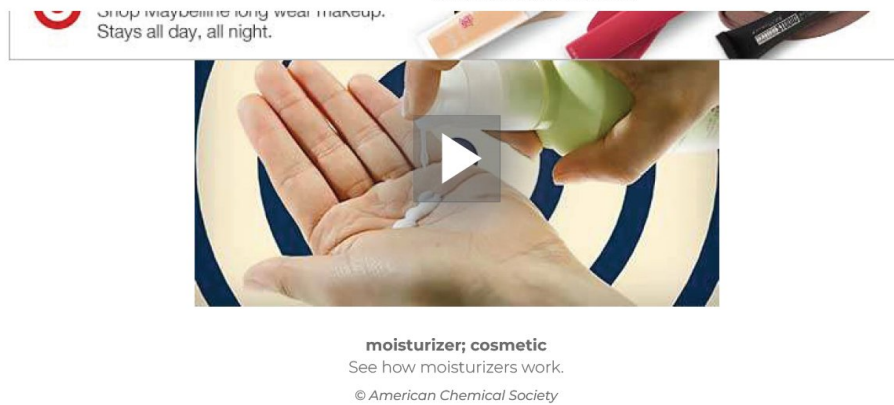
The earliest cosmetics known to archaeologists were in use in Egypt in the fourth millennium BC, as evidenced by the remains of [artifacts](#) probably used for eye makeup and for the application of scented unguents. By the start of the Christian era, cosmetics were in wide use in the Roman Empire. Kohl (a preparation based on lampblack or antimony) was used to darken the eyelashes and eyebrows and to outline the eyelids. Rouge was used to redden the cheeks, and various white powders were employed to simulate or heighten fairness of complexion. Bath oils were widely used, and various abrasives were employed as dentifrices. The perfumes then in use were based on floral and herbal scents held by natural resins as fixatives.

Along with other cultural refinements, cosmetics disappeared from much of Europe with the fall of the Roman Empire in the 5th century AD. A revival did not take place until the Middle Ages, when crusaders returning from the [Middle East](#) brought cosmetics and perfumes back from their travels. Cosmetics reappeared in Europe on a wide scale in the Renaissance, and Italy (15th–16th centuries) and France (17th century on) became the chief centres of their manufacture. At first makeup was used only by royalty, their courtiers, and the [aristocracy](#), but by the 18th century cosmetics had come into use by nearly all social classes. During the [conservative](#) Victorian era of the 19th century, the open use of cosmetics was frowned upon by respectable society in the United States and Britain. French women continued to use makeup, however, and France pioneered in the scientific development and manufacture of cosmetics during that time. After [World War I](#) any lingering Anglo-American [prejudices](#) against makeup were discarded, and new products and techniques of manufacture, packaging, and advertising have made cosmetics available on an unprecedented scale.

Skin-Care Preparations

Preparations for the care of the skin form a major line of cosmetics. The basic step in facial care is cleansing, and [soap](#) and water is still one of the most effective means. Cleansing creams and lotions are useful, however, if heavy makeup is to be removed or if the skin is sensitive to soap. Their active ingredient is essentially [oil](#), which acts as a solvent and is combined in an [emulsion](#) (a mixture of liquids in which one is suspended as droplets in another) with water. Cold cream, one of the oldest beauty aids, originally consisted of water beaten into mixtures of such natural fats as lard or almond oil, but modern preparations use [mineral oil](#) combined with an emulsifier that helps disperse the oil in water. Emollients (softening creams) and night creams are heavier cold creams that are formulated to encourage a massaging action in application; they often leave a thick film on the [face](#) overnight, thus minimizing water loss from the skin during that period.





Hand creams and lotions are used to prevent or reduce the dryness and roughness arising from exposure to household detergents, wind, sun, and dry atmospheres. Like facial creams, they act largely by replacing lost water and laying down an oil film to reduce subsequent moisture loss while the body's natural processes repair the damage.

Foundations, Face Powder, And Rouge

The classic foundation is vanishing cream, which is essentially an oil-in-water emulsion that contains about 15 percent [stearic acid](#) (a solid fatty acid), a small part of which is saponified (converted to a crystalline form) in order to provide the quality of sheen. Such creams leave no oily finish, though they provide an even, adherent base for face powder, which when dusted on top of a foundation provides a peach-skin appearance. Many ingredients are needed to provide the characteristics of a good face powder: talc helps it spread easily; chalk or kaolin gives it moisture-absorbing qualities; magnesium stearate helps it adhere; zinc oxide and [titanium dioxide](#) permit it to cover the skin more thoroughly; and various pigments add colour.

Heightened colour can be provided with rouge, which is used for highlighting the cheekbones; the more modern version is the blusher, which is used to blend more colour in the face. Small kits of compressed face powder and rouge or blusher are commonly carried by women in their handbags.

Eye Makeup

Eye makeup, which is usually considered indispensable to a complete *maquillage* (full makeup), includes mascara to emphasize the eyelashes; eye shadow for the eyelids, available in many shades; and eyebrow pencils and eyeliner to pick out the edges of the lids. Because eye cosmetics are used [adjacent](#) to a very sensitive area, innocuity of ingredients is essential.

Lipstick

Lipstick is an almost universal cosmetic since, together with the eyes, the mouth is a leading feature, and it can be attractively coloured and textured. Lipstick has a fatty base that is firm in itself and yet spreads easily when applied. The colour is usually provided by pigment—usually reds but also titanium dioxide, a white [compound](#) that gives brightness and cover. Because lipsticks are placed on a sensitive surface and ultimately ingested, they are made to the highest [safety](#) specifications.

Other Cosmetics

Hair preparations include soapless [shampoos](#) (soap leaves a film on the hair) that are actually scented detergents; products that are intended to give gloss and body to the hair, such as resin-based sprays, brilliantines, and pomades, as well as alcohol-based lotions; and hair conditioners that are designed to treat damaged hair. [Permanent-wave](#) and hair-straightening preparations use a chemical, ammonium thioglycolate, to release hair from its natural set. [Hair colorants](#) use permanent or semipermanent dyes to add colour to dull or mousy-coloured hair, and [hydrogen peroxide](#) is used to [bleach](#) hair to a blond colour.



Perfumes are present in almost all cosmetics and toiletries. Other products associated with grooming and hygiene include antiperspirants, mouthwashes, depilatories, [nail](#) polish, astringents, and bath crystals.



perspiration

Scientific facts about sweat.

© American Chemical Society

LEARN MORE in these related Britannica articles:



dress: Ancient Egypt

Cosmetics were extensively applied by both sexes, and considerable knowledge of their use is available because of the Egyptian custom of burying comforts and luxuries with the dead. Examples of the cosmetics used and of the means of making, applying, and keeping them may be...



motion picture: Makeup

...plastic surgeons, as well as cosmeticians, are aimed at a heightened reality...



stagecraft: Western traditions

...that the actors adapted the cosmetics of fashionable women to their own use...



Elizabeth Arden

...developed a successful line of cosmetics and a chain of beauty salons and spas...

makeup

Makeup, in the performing arts, motion pictures, or television, any of the materials used by actors for cosmetic purposes and as an aid in taking on the appearance appropriate to the characters they play. (See also cosmetic.) In the Greek and Roman theatre the actors' use of masks precluded the need...

MORE ABOUT Cosmetic

6 REFERENCES FOUND IN BRITANNICA ARTICLES

Assorted References

- dress and adornment
 - (In [dress: Ancient Egypt](#))
 - (In [dress: The early 20th century](#))
- motion-picture and stage makeup
 - (In [motion picture: Makeup](#))
 - (In [stagecraft: Western traditions](#))

work of

- Arden
 - (In [Elizabeth Arden](#))
- Bishop
 - (In [Hazel Bishop](#))

EXTERNAL WEBSITES ▼

ARTICLE HISTORY ▼

ARTICLE CONTRIBUTORS ▼

FEEDBACK

Corrections? Updates? Help us improve this article! Contact our editors with your feedback.



Cosmetic

KEY PEOPLE

- [Viola Desmond](#)
- [Madam C.J. Walker](#)
- [Coco Chanel](#)
- [Estée Lauder](#)
- [Jil Sander](#)
- [Andrea Jung](#)
- [Liliane Bettencourt](#)
- [Elizabeth Arden](#)
- [Helena Rubinstein](#)
- [Hazel Bishop](#)

RELATED TOPICS

- Makeup
- Perfume
- Emollient
- Eyeliner
- Eye shadow
- Cold cream
- Face powder
- Foundation
- Kohl
- Lipstick



Target logo

Shop Maybelline long wear makeup. Stays all day, all night.

Maybelline makeup products: concealer, mascara, and lipstick.



Target logo

Shop Maybelline long wear makeup. Stays

Maybelline makeup products: concealer, mascara, and lipstick.



KEEP EXPLORING BRITANNICA



Slavery

Slavery, condition in which one human being was owned by

another. A slave was considered by law as property...

[READ THIS ARTICLE](#) ▶



Fascism

Fascism, political ideology and mass movement that dominated many parts of central, southern, and eastern...



Education

Education, discipline that is concerned with methods of teaching and learning in schools or school-like...

[READ THIS ARTICLE](#) ▶

[READ THIS ARTICLE ▶](#)

[VIEW MORE](#)



[About Us](#)
[About Our Ads](#)
[Partner Program](#)
[Contact Us](#)
[Privacy Policy](#)
[Terms of Use](#)

©2018 Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

WIKIPEDIA

Cosmetics

Cosmetics are substances or products used to enhance or alter the appearance of the face or fragrance and texture of the body. Many cosmetics are designed for use of applying to the face, hair, and body. They are generally mixtures of chemical compounds; some being derived from natural sources (such as coconut oil), and some being synthetics or artificial.^[1] Cosmetics applied to the face to enhance its appearance are often called **make-up** or **makeup**. Common make-up items include: lipstick, mascara, eye shadow, foundation. Whereas other common cosmetics can include skin cleansers and body lotions, shampoo and conditioner, hairstyling products (gel, hair spray, etc.), perfume and cologne.

In the U.S., the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), which regulates cosmetics,^[2] defines cosmetics as "intended to be applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance without affecting the body's structure or functions". This broad definition includes any material intended for use as a component of a cosmetic product. The FDA specifically excludes soap from this category.^[3]

Contents

Etymology

History

Types

Products

Brushes

Other products

Ingredients

- Natural

- Mineral

- Benefits of mineral-based makeup

Cosmetic packaging

Industry

Controversy

- Safety

- Animal testing

Legislation

- Europe

- United States

- Brazil

- International

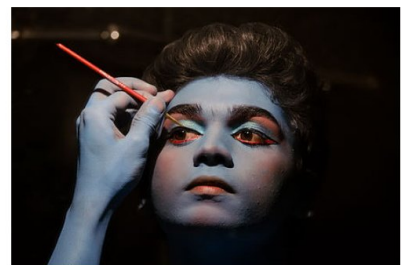
Careers



Assorted cosmetics and tools



Woman wearing several forms of cosmetics, including lipstick, eye liner, eye shadow, and hair color



An artist applying make-up for an Indian classical dance

See also

References

Further reading

External links

Etymology

The word *cosmetics* derives from the Greek κοσμητικὴ τέχνη (*kosmetikē tekhnē*), meaning "technique of dress and ornament", from κοσμητικός (*kosmētikos*), "skilled in ordering or arranging"^[4] and that from κόσμος (*kosmos*), meaning amongst others "order" and "ornament".^[5]

History

Cosmetics have been in use for thousands of years. The absence of regulation of the manufacture and use of cosmetics has led to negative side effects, deformities, blindness, and even death through the ages. Examples are the prevalent use of ceruse (white lead), to cover the face during the Renaissance, and blindness caused by the mascara Lash Lure during the early 20th century.

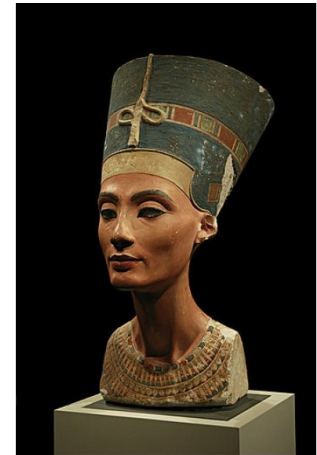
Egyptian men and women used makeup to enhance their appearance. They were very fond of eyeliner and eye-shadows in dark colors including blue, red, and black. Ancient Sumerian men and women were possibly the first to invent and wear lipstick, about 5,000 years ago.^[6] They crushed gemstones and used them to decorate their faces, mainly on the lips and around the eyes.^[7] Also around 3000 BC to 1500 BC, women in the ancient Indus Valley Civilization applied red tinted lipstick to their lips for face decoration.^[8] Ancient Egyptians extracted red dye from fucus-algin, 0.01% iodine, and some bromine mannite, but this dye resulted in serious illness. Lipsticks with shimmering effects were initially made using a pearlescent substance found in fish scales.^[9] Six thousand year old relics of the hollowed out tombs of the Ancient Egyptian pharaohs are discovered.

According to one source, early major developments include:^[1]

- Kohl used by ancient Egypt as a protectant of the eye.
- Castor oil used by ancient Egypt as a protective balm.
- Skin creams made of beeswax, olive oil, and rose water, described by Romans.
- Vaseline and lanolin in the nineteenth century.

The Ancient Greeks also used cosmetics^{[10][11]} as the Ancient Romans did. Cosmetics are mentioned in the Old Testament, such as in 2 Kings 9:30, where Jezebel painted her eyelids—approximately 840 BC—and in the book of Esther, where beauty treatments are described.

One of the most popular traditional Chinese medicines is the fungus *Tremella fuciformis*, used as a beauty product by women in China and Japan. The fungus reportedly increases moisture retention in the skin and prevents senile degradation of micro-blood vessels in the skin, reducing wrinkles and smoothing fine lines. Other anti-aging effects come



Nefertiti Bust showing the use of eye liner made of kohl



An 1889 Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec painting of a woman applying facial cosmetics

from increasing the presence of superoxide dismutase in the brain and liver; it is an enzyme that acts as a potent antioxidant throughout the body, particularly in the skin. *Tremella fuciformis* is also known in Chinese medicine for nourishing the lungs.^[12]

Cosmetic use was frowned upon at many points in Western history. For example, in the 19th century, Queen Victoria publicly declared make-up improper, vulgar, and acceptable only for use by actors.^[13]

During the sixteenth century, the personal attributes of the women who used make-up created a demand for the product among the upper class.^[14]

Many women in the 19th century liked to be thought of as fragile ladies. They compared themselves to delicate flowers and emphasized their delicacy and femininity. They aimed always to look pale and interesting. Sometimes ladies discreetly used a little rouge on the cheeks and used "belladonna" to dilate their eyes so it would make them stand out more. Make-up was frowned upon in general, especially during the 1870s when social etiquette became more rigid. Teachers and clergywomen specifically were forbidden from the use of cosmetic products.

During the 19th century, there was a high number of incidences of lead-poisoning because of the fashion for red and white lead makeup and powder. This led to swelling and inflammation of the eyes, weakened tooth enamel, and caused the skin to blacken. Heavy use was known to lead to death. However, in the second part of the 19th century, great advances were made in chemistry from the chemical fragrances that enabled a much easier production of cosmetic products.

It was socially acceptable for actresses in the 1800s to use makeup, and famous beauties such as Sarah Bernhardt and Lillie Langtry could be powdered. Most cosmetic products available were still either chemically dubious or found in the kitchen amid food coloring, berries and beetroot.

In the Middle Ages, it seemed completely natural that the face should be whitened and the cheeks rouged.^[14]

By the middle of the 20th century, cosmetics were in widespread use by women in nearly all industrial societies around the world.

In 1968 at the feminist Miss America protest, protestors symbolically threw a number of feminine products into a "Freedom Trash Can." This included cosmetics,^[15] which were among items the protestors called "instruments of female torture"^[16] and accouterments of what they perceived to be enforced femininity.

As of 2016, the world's largest cosmetics company is L'Oréal, which was founded by Eugène Schueller in 1909 as the French Harmless Hair Colouring Company (now owned by Liliane Bettencourt 26% and Nestlé 28%; the remaining 46% is traded publicly). The market was developed in the US during the 1910s by Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein, and Max Factor. These firms were joined by Revlon just before World War II and Estée Lauder just after.

Although modern make-up has been traditionally used mainly by women, an increasing number of men are using cosmetics usually associated to women to enhance or cover their own facial features such as blemishes, dark circles, and so on. Cosmetics brands release products specially tailored for men, and men are increasingly using them.^[17]



Kissproof brand face powder from 1926, from the permanent collection of the Museo del Objeto del Objeto in Mexico City.

Types

Cosmetics are intended to be applied externally. They include, but are not limited to, products that can be applied to the face: skin-care creams, lipsticks, eye and facial makeup, towelettes, and colored contact lenses; to the body: deodorants, lotions, powders, perfumes, baby products, bath oils, bubble baths, bath salts, and body butters; to the hands/nails: finger nail and toe nail polish, and hand sanitizer; to the hair: permanent chemicals, hair colors, hair sprays, and gels.

A subset of cosmetics is called "makeup", refers primarily to products containing color pigments that are intended to alter the user's appearance. Manufacturers may distinguish between "decorative" and "care" cosmetics.

Cosmetics that are meant to be used on the face and eye area are usually applied with a brush, a makeup sponge, or the fingertips.

Most cosmetics are distinguished by the area of the body intended for application.

- Primer comes in formulas to suit individual skin conditions. Most are meant to reduce the appearance of pore size, prolong the wear of makeup, and allow for a smoother application of makeup. Primers are applied before foundation or eye-shadows depending on where the primer is to be applied.
- Lipstick, lip gloss, lip liner, lip plumper, lip balm, lip stain, lip conditioner, lip primer, lip boosters, and lip butters.^[2] Lipsticks are intended to add color and texture to the lips and often come in a wide range of colors, as well as finishes such as matte, satin, and lustre. Lip stains have a water or gel base and may contain alcohol to help the product stay on leaving a matte look. They temporarily saturate the lips with a dye. Usually designed to be waterproof, the product may come with an applicator brush, rollerball, or could be applied with a finger. Lip glosses are intended to add shine to the lips and may add a tint of color, as well as being scented or flavored for a pop of fun. Lip balms are most often used to moisturize, tint, and protect the lips. Some brands contain sunscreen.
- Concealer covers imperfections of the skin. Concealer is often used for any extra coverage needed to cover acne/pimple blemishes, undereye circles, and other imperfections. Concealer is often thicker and more solid than foundation, and provides longer lasting, more detailed coverage as well as creating a fresh clean base for all the rest of the makeup.

. Some formulations are intended only for the eye or only for the face. This product can also be used for contouring the face like ones nose, cheekbones, and jaw line to add a more defined look to the total face.

- Foundation is used to smooth out the face by covering spots, acne, blemishes, or uneven skin tone. These are sold in a liquid, cream, or powder, or more recently in a mousse. Foundation provides sheer, matte, dewy or full coverage.^[2] Foundation primer is applied before foundation to fill out pores, create a dewy look or create a smoother finish. They usually come in cream formulas to be applied before foundation as a base.
- Face powder sets the foundation and under eye concealer, giving it a matte finish while also concealing small flaws or blemishes. It can also be used to bake the foundation, so that it stays on longer. Tinted face powders may be worn alone as a light foundation so that the full face does not look as caked-up as it could.
- Rouge, blush, or blusher is cheek coloring to bring out the color in the cheeks and make the cheekbones appear more defined. Rouge comes in powder, cream, and liquid forms. Different blush colors are used to compliment different skin tones.^[2]
- Contour powders and creams are used to define the face. They can give the illusion of a slimmer face or to modify a face shape in other desired ways. Usually a few shades darker than the skin tone and matte in finish, contour products create the illusion of depth. A darker-toned foundation/concealer can be used instead of contour products for the same purpose.
- Highlight, used to draw attention to the high points of the face as well as to add glow; comes in liquid, cream, and powder forms. It often contains a substance to provide shimmer. Alternatively, a lighter-toned foundation/concealer can be used.
- Bronzer gives skin a bit of color by adding a golden or bronze glow and highlighting the cheekbones, as well as being used for contouring. Bronzer is considered to be more of a natural look and can be used for an everyday wear. Bronzer enhances the color of the face while adding more of a shimmery look.^[2] It comes in either matte, semi matte/satin, or shimmer finishes.
- Mascara is used to darken, lengthen, thicken, or draw attention to the eyelashes. It is available in various colors. Some mascaras include glitter flecks. There are many formulas, including waterproof versions for those prone to allergies or sudden tears. It is often used after an eyelash curler and mascara primer.^[2] Many mascaras have components to help lashes appear longer and thicker.

- **Eye shadow** is a pigmented powder/cream or substance used to accentuate the eye area, traditionally on, above, and under the eyelids. Many colours may be used at once and blended together to create different effects. This is conventionally applied with a range of eyeshadow brushes, though it isn't uncommon for alternative methods of application to be used.^[18]
- **Eye liner** is used to enhance and elongate the apparent size or depth of the eye. For example, white eyeliner on the waterline and inner corners of the eye makes the eyes look bigger and more awake. It can come in the form of a pencil, a gel, or a liquid and can be found in almost any color.
- **Eyebrow pencils, creams, waxes, gels, and powders** are used to color, fill in, and define the brows.^[2]
- **Nail polish** is used to color the fingernails and toenails.^[2] Transparent, colorless versions may strengthen nails or be used as a top or base coat to protect the nail or polish.
- **Setting spray** is used as the last step in the process of applying makeup. It keeps applied makeup intact for long periods. An addition to setting spray is setting powder, which may be either pigmented or translucent. Both of these products claim to keep makeup from absorbing into the skin or melting off.
- **False eyelashes** are used when exaggerated eyelashes are desired. Their basic design usually consists of human hair, mink hair, or synthetic materials attached to a thin cloth-like band, which is applied with glue to the lashline. Designs vary in length and color. Rhinestones, gems, and even feathers and lace occur on some false eyelash designs.
- **Contouring** is designed to give shape to an area of the face. The aim is to enhance the natural shading on the face to give the illusion of a more defined facial structure which can be altered to preference. Brighter skin coloured makeup products are used to 'highlight' areas which are wanted to draw attention to or to be caught in the light, whereas darker shades are used to create a shadow. These light and dark tones are blended on the skin to create the illusion of a more definite face shape. It can be achieved using a "contour palette" - which can be either cream or powder.

Cosmetics can be also described by the physical composition of the product. Cosmetics can be liquid or cream emulsions; powders, both pressed and loose; dispersions; and anhydrous creams or sticks.

Makeup remover is a product used to remove the makeup products applied on the skin. It cleans the skin before other procedures, like applying bedtime lotion. Micellar waters are becoming a more common product used to remove makeup. It acts as a two-in-one by removing the makeup and cleansing the skin.

Products

Cleansing is a standard step in skin care routines. Skin cleaning include some or all of these steps or cosmetics:

- **Cleansers or foaming washes** are used to remove excess dirt, oil, and makeup left on the skin. Different cleansing products are aimed at various types of skin, such as sulfate-free cleansers and spin brushes.^[19]
- **Toners** are used after cleansing the skin to freshen it up, boost the appearance of one's complexion, and remove any traces of cleanser, mask, or makeup, as well to help restore the skin's natural pH. They are usually applied to a cotton pad and wiped over the skin, but can be sprayed onto the skin from a spray bottle. Toners typically contain alcohol, water, and herbal extracts or other chemicals depending on skin type whether oily, dry, or combination. Toners containing alcohol are quite astringent, and usually targeted at oily skins. Dry or normal skin should be treated with alcohol-free toners. Witch hazel solution is a popular toner for all skin types, but many other products are available.



Eye shadow being applied



Broadway actor Jim Brochu applies make-up before the opening night of a play.



The chin mask known as *chutti* for Kathakali, a performing art in Kerala, India, is considered the thickest makeup applied for any art form.

Many toners contain salicylic acid and/or benzoyl peroxide. These types of toners are targeted at oily skin types, as well as acne-prone skin.

- Facial masks are treatments applied to the skin and then removed. Typically, they are applied to a dry, cleansed face, avoiding the eyes and lips.
 - Clay-based masks use kaolin clay or fuller's earth to transport essential oils and chemicals to the skin, and are typically left on until completely dry. As the clay dries, it absorbs excess oil and dirt from the surface of the skin and may help to clear blocked pores or draw comedones to the surface. Because of its drying actions, clay-based masks should only be used on oily skins.
 - Peel masks are typically gel-like in consistency, and contain acids or exfoliating agents to help exfoliate the skin, along with other ingredients to hydrate, discourage wrinkles, or treat uneven skin tone. They are left on to dry and then gently peeled off. They should be avoided by people with dry skin, as they tend to be very drying.
 - Sheet masks are a relatively new product that are becoming extremely popular in Asia. Sheet masks consist of a thin cotton or fiber sheet with holes cut out for the eyes and lips and cut to fit the contours of the face, onto which serums and skin treatments are brushed in a thin layer; the sheets may be soaked in the treatment. Masks are available to suit almost all skin types and skin complaints. Sheet masks are quicker, less messy, and require no specialized knowledge or equipment for their use compared to other types of face masks, but they may be difficult to find and purchase outside Asia.
- Exfoliants are products that help slough off dry, dead skin cells to improve the skin's appearance. This is achieved either by using mild acids or other chemicals to loosen old skin cells, or abrasive substances to physically scrub them off. Exfoliation can even out patches of rough skin, improve circulation to the skin, clear blocked pores to discourage acne and improve the appearance and healing of scars.
 - Chemical exfoliants may include citric acid (from citrus fruits), acetic acid (from vinegar), malic acid (from fruit), glycolic acid, lactic acid, or salicylic acid. They may be liquids or gels, and may or may not contain an abrasive to remove old skin cells afterwards.

Abrasive exfoliants include gels, creams or lotions, as well as physical objects. Loofahs, microfiber cloths, natural sponges, or brushes may be used to exfoliate skin, simply by rubbing them over the face in a circular motion. Gels, creams, or lotions may contain an acid to encourage dead skin cells to loosen, and an abrasive such as microbeads, sea salt, sugar, ground nut shells, rice bran, or ground apricot kernels to scrub the dead cells off the skin. Salt and sugar scrubs tend to be the harshest, while scrubs containing beads or rice bran are typically very gentle.

- Moisturizers are creams or lotions that hydrate the skin and help it to retain moisture; they may contain essential oils, herbal extracts, or chemicals to assist with oil control or reducing irritation. Night creams are typically more hydrating than day creams, but may be too thick or heavy to wear during the day, hence their name. Tinted moisturizers contain a small amount of foundation, which can provide light coverage for minor blemishes or to even out skin tones. They are usually applied with the fingertips or a cotton pad to the entire face, avoiding the lips and area around the eyes. Eyes require a different kind of moisturizer compared with the rest of the face. The skin around the eyes is extremely thin and sensitive, and is often the first area to show signs of aging. Eye creams are typically very light lotions or gels, and are usually very gentle; some may contain ingredients such as caffeine or Vitamin K to reduce puffiness and dark circles under the eyes. Eye creams or gels should be applied over the entire eye area with a finger, using a patting motion. Finding a moisturizer with SPF is beneficial to prevent aging and wrinkles.

Brushes

A makeup brush is used to apply makeup onto the face. There are two types of makeup brushes: synthetic and natural. Synthetic brushes are best for cream products while natural brushes are ideal for powder products.^[20] Using the appropriate brush to apply a certain product allows the product to blend into the skin smoothly and evenly.

- A foundation brush is usually a dense brush that distributes the product evenly while smoothing out the face. This brush is best used to achieve full coverage.
- A concealer brush has a small, tapered tip that allows for precise spot correction such as blemishes or discoloration.
- A stippling brush has soft, synthetic bristles that gives an airbrushed effect. This brush is best used to achieve light to medium coverage.
- A blush brush comes in all shapes and sizes and is used to apply blush, allowing the blush to look natural while giving a flush of color.
- A powder brush tends to be big and fluffy for quick and easy application of dusting powder all over the face. Powder gives the appearance of a matte effect.

- A bronzer blush is a round, fluffy brush that gives a "sun-kissed" appearance to the face.
- A contour brush can have a flat top or be angled which gives the illusion of having cheekbones.^[21]
- A highlight brush, also known as a fan brush, has bristles that are typically spread out and is used to apply where the sun would naturally hit.
- An eyeshadow brush is a dense brush that allows shadow to be packed onto the eyelid.
- A blending eyeshadow brush is used to blend out any harsh lines you may have from the eyeshadow and can soften the eyeshadow look.
- An eyeliner brush is tapered with an extra fine tip used for gel eyeliners which allows precision to line the eyes.
- A spoolie is used to brush out the eyebrows and can also be used as a mascara wand.
- A lip brush is small to ensure precision and is used to apply lipstick evenly onto the lips.

Other products

There are two categories of personal care products. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act defines cosmetics as products intended to cleanse or beautify (for instance, shampoos and lipstick). A separate category exists for medications, which are intended to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent disease, or to affect the structure or function of the body (for instance, sunscreens and acne creams). Some products, such as moisturizing sunscreens and anti-dandruff shampoos, are regulated within both categories.^{[22][23]} There are also many types of tools used such as makeup brushes or face sponges, also known as the Beauty Blender.^[24] The Beauty Blender is supposed to be run underwater to become dampened and then can be used to apply foundation, blend concealer, and apply powder or highlighter.

Ingredients

A variety of organic compounds and inorganic compounds comprise typical cosmetics. Typical organic compounds are modified natural oils and fats as well as a variety of petrochemically derived agents. Inorganic compounds are processed minerals such as iron oxides, talc, and zinc oxide. The oxides of zinc and iron are classified as pigments, i.e. colorants that have no solubility in solvents.

Natural

Handmade and certified organic products are becoming more mainstream, due to the fact that certain chemicals in some skincare products may be harmful if absorbed through the skin. Products claimed to be organic should, in the U.S., be certified "USDA Organic".^[25]

Mineral

The term "mineral makeup" applies to a category of face makeup, including foundation, eye shadow, blush, and bronzer, made with loose, dry mineral powders. These powders are often mixed with oil-water emulsions. Lipsticks, liquid foundations, and other liquid cosmetics, as well as compressed makeups such as eye shadow and blush in compacts, are often called mineral makeup if they have the same primary ingredients as dry mineral makeups. However, liquid makeups must contain preservatives and compressed makeups must contain binders, which dry mineral makeups do not. Mineral makeup usually does not contain synthetic fragrances, preservatives, parabens, mineral oil, and chemical dyes. For this reason, dermatologists may consider mineral makeup to be gentler to the skin than makeup that contains those ingredients.^[26] Some minerals are nacreous or pearlescent, giving the skin a shining or sparking appearance. One example is bismuth oxychloride.^[1] There are various mineral-based makeup brands, including: Bare Minerals, Tarte, Bobbi Brown, and Stila.

Benefits of mineral-based makeup

Although some ingredients in cosmetics may cause concerns, some are widely seen as beneficial. Titanium dioxide, found in sunscreens, and zinc oxide have anti-inflammatory properties.^[27]

Mineral makeup is noncomedogenic (as long as it does not contain talc) and offers a mild amount of sun protection (because of the titanium dioxide and zinc oxide).^[28]

Because they do not contain liquid ingredients, mineral makeups have long shelf-lives.

Cosmetic packaging

The term cosmetic packaging is used for primary packaging and secondary packaging of cosmetic products.^{[29][30]}

Primary packaging, also called cosmetic container, is housing the cosmetic product. It is in direct contact with the cosmetic product. Secondary packaging is the outer wrapping of one or several cosmetic container(s). An important difference between primary and secondary packaging is that any information that is necessary to clarify the safety of the product must appear on the primary package. Otherwise, much of the required information can appear on just the secondary packaging.^{[31][32][33]}

Cosmetic packaging is standardized by the ISO 22715, set by the International Organization for Standardization^{[30][34]} and regulated by national or regional regulations such as those issued by the EU or the FDA. Marketers and manufacturers of cosmetic products must be compliant to these regulations to be able to market their cosmetic products in the corresponding areas of jurisdiction.^[35]

Industry

The manufacture of cosmetics is dominated by a small number of multinational corporations that originated in the early 20th century, but the distribution and sales of cosmetics is spread among a wide range of businesses. The worlds largest cosmetic companies are L'Oréal, Procter & Gamble, Unilever, Shiseido, and Estée Lauder.^[36] In 2005, the market volume of the cosmetics industry in the US, Europe, and Japan was about EUR 70 Billion/a year.^[1] In Germany, the cosmetic industry generated €12.6 billion of retail sales in 2008,^[37] which makes the German cosmetic industry the third largest in the world, after Japan and the United States. German exports of cosmetics reached €5.8 billion in 2008, whereas imports of cosmetics totaled €3 billion.^[37]

The worldwide cosmetics and perfume industry currently generates an estimated annual turnover of US\$170 billion (according to Eurostat – May 2007). Europe is the leading market, representing approximately €63 billion, while sales in France reached €6.5 billion in 2006, according to FIPAR (Fédération des Industries de la Parfumerie – the French federation for the perfume industry).^[38] France is another country in which the cosmetic industry plays an important role, both nationally and internationally. According to data from 2008, the cosmetic industry has grown constantly in France for 40 consecutive years. In 2006, this industrial sector reached a record level of €6.5 billion. Famous cosmetic brands produced in France include Vichy, Yves Saint Laurent, Yves Rocher, and many others.

The Italian cosmetic industry is also an important player in the European cosmetic market. Although not as large as in other European countries, the cosmetic industry in Italy was estimated to reach €9 billion in 2007.^[39] The Italian cosmetic industry is dominated by hair and body products and not makeup as in many other European countries. In Italy, hair and body products make up approximately 30% of the cosmetic market. Makeup and facial care, however, are the most



Cosmetics at department store Farmers Centre Place in Hamilton, New Zealand

common cosmetic products exported to the United States.

According to Euromonitor International, the market for cosmetics in China is expected to be \$7.4 billion in 2021 up from \$4.3 billion in 2016. The increase is due to social media and the changing attitudes of people in the 18-to-30-year age bracket.^[40]

Due to the popularity of cosmetics, especially fragrances and perfumes, many designers who are not necessarily involved in the cosmetic industry came up with perfumes carrying their names. Moreover, some actors and singers (such as Celine Dion) have their own perfume line. Designer perfumes are, like any other designer products, the most expensive in the industry as the consumer pays for the product and the brand. Famous Italian fragrances are produced by Giorgio Armani, Dolce & Gabbana, and others.



Cosmetics at Life Pharmacy at Westfield Albany on the North Shore of Auckland, New Zealand

Procter & Gamble, which sells CoverGirl and Dolce & Gabbana makeup, funded a study^[41] concluding that makeup makes women seem more competent.^[42] Due to the source of funding, the quality of this Boston University study is questioned.

Controversy

During the 20th century, the popularity of cosmetics increased rapidly.^[43] Cosmetics are used by girls at increasingly young ages, especially in the United States. Because of the fast-decreasing age of make-up users, many companies, from high-street brands like Rimmel to higher-end products like Estee Lauder, cater to this expanding market by introducing flavored lipsticks and glosses, cosmetics packaged in glittery and sparkly packaging, and marketing and advertising using young models.^[44] The social consequences of younger and younger cosmetics use has had much attention in the media over the last few years.

Criticism of cosmetics has come from a wide variety of sources including some feminists,^[45] religious groups, animal rights activists, authors, and public interest groups. It has also faced criticism from men in the manosphere, some of whom describe it as a form of deception or *fakeup*.^[46]

Safety

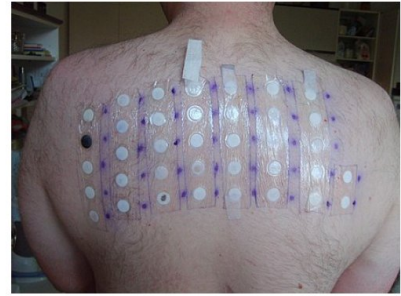
In the United States: "Under the law, cosmetic products and ingredients do not need FDA premarket approval."^[47] The EU and other regulatory agencies around the world have more stringent regulations.^[48] The FDA does not have to approve or review cosmetics, or what goes in them, before they are sold to the consumers. The FDA only regulates against some colors that can be used in the cosmetics and hair dyes. The cosmetic companies do not have to report any injuries from the products; they also only have voluntary recalls of products.^[2]

There has been a marketing trend towards the sale of cosmetics lacking controversial ingredients, especially those derived from petroleum, sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS), and parabens.^[49] Numerous reports have raised concern over the safety of a few surfactants, including 2-butoxyethanol. In some individuals, SLS may cause a number of skin problems, including dermatitis.^{[50][51][52][53][54]}

Parabens can cause skin irritation and contact dermatitis in individuals with paraben allergies, a small percentage of the general population.^[55] Animal experiments have shown that parabens have a weak estrogenic activity, acting as xenoestrogens.^[56]

Perfumes are widely used in consumer products. Studies concluded from patch testing show fragrances contain some ingredients which may cause allergic reactions.^[57]

Balsam of Peru was the main recommended marker for perfume allergy before 1977, which is still advised. The presence of Balsam of Peru in a cosmetic will be denoted by the INCI term *Myroxylon pereirae*.^{[58][59]} In some instances, Balsam of Peru is listed on the ingredient label of a product by one of its various names, but it may not be required to be listed by its name by mandatory labeling conventions (in fragrances, for example, it may simply be covered by an ingredient listing of "fragrance").^{[59][60][61][62]}



Patch test

Some cosmetics companies have made pseudo-scientific claims about their products which are misleading or unsupported by scientific evidence.^{[63][64]}

Animal testing

Cosmetics testing on animals is particularly controversial. Such tests involve general toxicity, eye and skin irritancy, phototoxicity (toxicity triggered by ultraviolet light), and mutagenicity.^[65]

Due to the controversy over the ethics of animal testing, alternatives to animal testing are in development, and some nations have chosen to legislate on animal testing with cosmetics. There are nearly 50 non-animal tests that have been validated for use, with many more in development, that may replace animal testing and are potentially more efficacious.^[66] Cosmetics testing is banned in the Netherlands, India, Norway, Israel, New Zealand, Belgium, and the UK, and in 2002, after 13 years of discussion, the European Union (EU) agreed to phase in a near-total ban on the sale of animal-tested cosmetics throughout the EU from 2009, and to ban all cosmetics-related animal testing. Animal testing is regulated in EC Regulation 1223/2009 on cosmetics. France, which is home to the world's largest cosmetics company, L'Oréal, has protested the proposed ban by lodging a case at the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg, asking that the ban be quashed.^[67] The ban is also opposed by the European Federation for Cosmetics Ingredients, which represents 70 companies in Switzerland, Belgium, France, Germany, and Italy.^[67] A plethora of cosmetic companies are cruelty free including: Bath and Body Works, Milani, Kat Von D, ELF, Too Faced Cosmetics, Lush, Physicians Formula, Urban Decay, Wet n Wild, Smashbox, and a variety of others.^[68] PETA has links on their website that users can sign encouraging makeup brands to become cruelty free.

Legislation

Europe

In the European Union, the manufacture, labelling, and supply of cosmetics and personal care products are regulated by Regulation EC 1223/2009.^[69] It applies to all the countries of the EU as well as Iceland, Norway, and Switzerland. This regulation applies to single-person companies making or importing just one product as well as to large multinationals. Manufacturers and importers of cosmetic products must comply with the applicable regulations in order to sell their products in the EU.^[70] In this industry, it is common fall back on a suitably qualified person, such as an independent third party inspection and testing company, to verify the cosmetics' compliance with the requirements of applicable cosmetic regulations and other relevant legislation, including REACH, GMP, hazardous substances, etc.^[71]

In the European Union, the circulation of cosmetic products and their safety has been a subject of legislation since 1976. One of the newest improvement of the regulation concerning cosmetic industry is a result of the ban animal testing. Testing cosmetic products on animals has been illegal in the European Union since September 2004, and testing the separate ingredients of such products on animals is also prohibited by law, since March 2009 for some endpoints and full since 2013.^[72]

Cosmetic regulations in Europe are often updated to follow the trends of innovations and new technologies while ensuring product safety. For instance, all annexes of the Regulation 1223/2009 were aimed to address potential risks to human health. Under the EU cosmetic regulation, manufacturers, retailers, and importers of cosmetics in Europe will be designated as "Responsible Person".^[73] This new status implies that the responsible person has the legal liability to ensure that the cosmetics and brands they manufacture or sell comply with the current cosmetic regulations and norms. The responsible person is also responsible of the documents contained in the Product Information File (PIF), a list of product information including data such as Cosmetic Product Safety Report, product description, GMP statement, or product function.

United States

In 1938, the U.S. passed the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act authorizing the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to oversee safety via legislation in the cosmetic industry and its aspects in the United States.^{[74][75]} The FDA joined with 13 other federal agencies in forming the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods (ICCVAM) in 1997, which is an attempt to ban animal testing and find other methods to test cosmetic products.^[76]

Brazil

ANVISA (Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária, *Brazilian Health Surveillance Agency*) is the regulatory body responsible for cosmetic legislation and directives in the country. The rules apply to manufacturers, importers, and retailers of cosmetics in Brazil, and most of them have been harmonized so they can apply to the entire Mercosur.

The current legislation restricts the use of certain substances such as pyrogallol, formaldehyde, or paraformaldehyde and bans the use of others such as lead acetate in cosmetic products. All restricted and forbidden substances and products are listed in the regulation RDC 16/11 and RDC 162, 09/11/01.

More recently, a new cosmetic Technical Regulation (RDC 15/2013) was set up to establish a list of authorized and restricted substances for cosmetic use, used in products such as hair dyes, nail hardeners, or used as product preservatives.

Most Brazilian regulations are optimized, harmonized, or adapted in order to be applicable and extended to the entire Mercosur economic zone.

International

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) published new guidelines on the safe manufacturing of cosmetic products under a Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) regime. Regulators in several countries and regions have adopted this standard, **ISO 22716:2007**, effectively replacing existing guidance and standards. ISO 22716 provides a comprehensive approach for a quality management system for those engaged in the manufacturing, packaging, testing, storage, and transportation of cosmetic end products. The standard deals with all aspects of the supply chain, from the early delivery of raw materials and components until the shipment of the final product to the consumer.

The standard is based on other quality management systems, ensuring smooth integration with such systems as ISO 9001 or the British Retail Consortium (BRC) standard for consumer products. Therefore, it combines the benefits of GMP, linking cosmetic product safety with overall business improvement tools that enable organisations to meet global consumer demand for cosmetic product safety certification.^[77]

In July 2012, since microbial contamination is one of the greatest concerns regarding the quality of cosmetic products, the ISO has introduced a new standard for evaluating the antimicrobial protection of a cosmetic product by preservation efficacy testing and microbiological risk assessment.

Careers

An account executive is responsible for visiting department and specialty stores with counter sales of cosmetics. They explain new products and "gifts with purchase" arrangements (free items given out upon purchase of cosmetics items costing over some set amount).

A beauty adviser provides product advice based on the client's skin care and makeup requirements. Beauty advisers can be certified by an Anti-Aging Beauty Institute.

A cosmetician is a professional who provides facial and body treatments for clients. The term cosmetologist is sometimes used interchangeably with this term, but the former most commonly refers to a certified professional. A freelance make-up artist provides clients with beauty advice and cosmetics assistance. They are usually paid by the hour by a cosmetic company; however, they sometimes work independently.

Professionals in cosmetics marketing careers manage research focus groups, promote the desired brand image, and provide other marketing services (sales forecasting, allocation to retailers, etc.).

Many involved within the cosmetics industry often specialize in a certain area of cosmetics such as special effects makeup or makeup techniques specific to the film, media, and fashion sectors.



A professional make-up artist servicing a client



Model Alek Wek receiving make-up from a professional.

See also

- Airbrush makeup
- Baking
- Body art
- Cosmeceutical
- Cosmetic packaging
- Electrotherapy (cosmetic)
- Female cosmetic coalitions
- Henna
- List of cosmetic ingredients
- Maker culture
- Mouflage
- Natural skin care
- Permanent makeup
- Skin care

References

1. Schneider, Günther *et al* (2005). "Skin Cosmetics" in *Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry*, Wiley-VCH, Weinheim. doi:10.1002/14356007.a24_219 (https://doi.org/10.1002%2F14356007.a24_219)

2. "Cosmetics and Your Health – FAQs" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130312162359/http://www.womenshealth.gov/publications/our-publications/fact-sheet/cosmetics-your-health.cfm>). Womenshealth.gov. November 2004. Archived from the original on 2013-03-12.
3. Lewis, Carol (2000). "Clearing up Cosmetic Confusion." (<http://www.healthy-communications.com/clearingupcosmeticconfusion2000.html>) *FDA Consumer Magazine*
4. Liddell, Henry George and Scott, Robert. κοσμητικός (<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.04.0057%3Aentry%3Dkosmhtiko%2Fs>) in *A Greek-English Lexicon*
5. Liddell, Henry George and Scott, Robert. κόσμος (<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.04.0057%3Aentry%3Dko%2Fsmos>) in *A Greek-English Lexicon*
6. Schaffer, Sarah (2006), *Reading Our Lips: The History of Lipstick Regulation in Western Seats of Power* (<https://dash.harvard.edu/handle/1/10018966>), Digital Access to Scholarship at Harvard, retrieved 2014-06-05
7. "The Slightly Gross Origins of Lipstick" (http://inventorspot.com/articles/the_slightly_gross_origins_lipstick_13653). InventorSpot. Retrieved 2010-02-09.
8. Williams, Yona . Ancient Indus Valley: Food, Clothing & Transportation (http://www.unexplainable.net/artman/publish/article_4535.shtml). unexplainable.net
9. Johnson, Rita. "What's That Stuff?" (<http://pubs.acs.org/cen/whatstuff/stuff/7728scit2.html>). *Chemical and Engineering News*. **77** (28): 31.
10. Adkins, Lesley and Adkins, Roy A. (1998) *Handbook to life in Ancient Greece*, Oxford University Press
11. Burlando, Bruno; Verotta, Luisella; Cornara, Laura and Bottini-Massa, Elisa (2010) *Herbal Principles in Cosmetics*, CRC Press
12. Reshetnikov SV, Wasser SP, Duckman I, Tsukor K (2000). "Medicinal value of the genus *Tremella* Pers. (Heterobasidiomycetes) (review)". *International Journal of Medicinal Mushrooms*. **2** (3): 345–67. doi:10.1615/IntJMedMushr.v2.i3.10 (<https://doi.org/10.1615%2FIntJMedMushr.v2.i3.10>).
13. Pallington, J (1998). *Lipstick: A Celebration of the World's Favorite Cosmetic*. St. Martin's Press. ISBN 0-312-19914-7.
14. Angeloglou, Maggie. *The History of Make-up*. First ed. Great Britain: The Macmillan Company, 1970. 41–42. Print.
15. Dow, Bonnie J. (Spring 2003). "Feminism, Miss America, and Media Mythology". *Rhetoric & Public Affairs*. **6** (1): 127–149. doi:10.1353/rap.2003.0028 (<https://doi.org/10.1353%2Frap.2003.0028>).
16. Duffett, Judith (October 1968). *WLM vs. Miss America. Voice of the Women's Liberation Movement*. p. 4.
17. "FDA Authority Over Cosmetics" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090513223418/http://www.cfsan.fda.gov/~dms/cos-206.html>). Cfsan.fda.gov. Archived from the original (<http://www.cfsan.fda.gov/~dms/cos-206.html>) on 2009-05-13. Retrieved 2011-10-23.
18. "eyeshadow - definition of eyeshadow in English | Oxford Dictionaries" (<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/eye-shadow>). *Oxford Dictionaries | English*. Retrieved 2016-11-30.
19. "The Exact Regimen You Should Be Following for Your Skin Type" (<http://www.byrdie.com/daily-skincare-routine>). *Byrdie*. Retrieved 2018-05-01.
20. Webster, Emma Sarran. "This Is the Real Difference Between Natural and Synthetic Makeup Brushes" (<https://www.teenvogue.com/story/real-and-synthetic-makeup-brushes-difference-guide>). *Teen Vogue*. Retrieved 2018-05-07.
21. "How to Contour For Your Face Shape" (<https://www.makeup.com/how-to-contour-for-your-face-shape>). *Makeup.com*. Retrieved 2018-05-07.
22. Kessler R. More than Cosmetic Changes: Taking Stock of Personal Care Product Safety. *Environ Health Perspect*; DOI:10.1289/ehp.123-A120 [1] (<http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/123-a120/>)
23. FDA. *Cosmetics: Guidance & Regulation; Laws & Regulations. Prohibited & Restricted Ingredients*. [website]. U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Silver Spring, MD. Updated 26 January 2015. [2] (<http://www.fda.gov/Cosmetics/GuidanceRegulation/LawsRegulations/ucm127406.htm>)
24. "beautyblender® official site | the original makeup sponge | free shipping" (https://www.beautyblender.com/?gclid=Cj0KCQjw_ZrXBRDXARIsAA8KauR9hgkNjy05qQzVunw8WfBPMJieBlp5vNNFFE39gmyh9NL640B7HbcaAhG4EALw_wcB). *www.beautyblender.com*. Retrieved 2018-05-01.

25. Singer, Natasha (2007-11-01). "Natural, Organic Beauty" (https://www.nytimes.com/2007/11/01/fashion/01skin.html?_r=1&oref=slogin). *The New York Times*.
26. "The Lowdown on Mineral Makeup" (<http://www.webmd.com/healthy-beauty/features/the-lowdown-on-mineral-makeup>). WebMD. p. 3. Retrieved February 5, 2012.
27. Administration, Australian Government Department of Health. Therapeutic Goods (2017-01-11). "Literature review on the safety of titanium dioxide and zinc oxide nanoparticles in sunscreens" (<https://www.tga.gov.au/literature-review-safety-titanium-dioxide-and-zinc-oxide-nanoparticles-sunscreens>). *Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA)*. Retrieved 2018-07-17.
28. Palladino, Lisa (2009-12-07). "What Is Mineral Makeup?" (<http://www.luxist.com/2009/12/07/what-is-mineral-makeup/>). Luxist.com. Retrieved 2011-10-23.
29. Cospér, Alex (September 16, 2016). "Purposes of Cosmetic Packaging" (<http://www.desjardin.fr/blog/purposes-of-cosmetic-packaging>).
30. Cospér, Alex. "Cosmetic packaging compliant to ISO 22715" (<http://www.desjardin.fr/blog/cosmetic-packaging-compliant-to-iso-22715>). Desjardin. Retrieved 2 November 2016.
31. Cospér, Alex (September 22, 2016). "What you should know when packaging cosmetics compliant to FDA regulations" (<http://www.desjardin.fr/blog/what-you-should-know-when-packaging-cosmetics-compliant-to-fda-regulations>). Desjardin.
32. Cospér, Alex. "What you should know when packaging cosmetics compliant to EU regulations" (<http://www.desjardin.fr/blog/what-you-should-know-when-packaging-cosmetics-compliant-to-eu-regulations>). Desjardin. Retrieved 2 November 2016.
33. "Understanding the Cosmetics Regulation" (<https://www.cosmeticseurope.eu/cosmetics-industry/understanding-cosmetics-regulation/>). Cosmetics Europe Association. Retrieved 3 November 2016.
34. International Organization for Standardization. "ISO 22715:2006 Cosmetics – Packaging and labelling" (http://www.iso.org/iso/catalogue_detail.htm?csnumber=36436). ISO.org. Retrieved 2 November 2016.
35. Turner, Dawn M. "Is the Standard ISO 22715 on Cosmetic Packaging legally binding?" (<http://www.desjardin.fr/blog/is-the-standard-iso-22715-on-cosmetic-packaging-legally-binding>). Desjardin. Retrieved 2 November 2016.
36. Top 100 Cosmetic Manufacturers (<https://web.archive.org/web/20081209102412/http://www.scribd.com/doc/3027409/Top-100-Cosmetic-Manufacturers>). scribd.com
37. "Cosmetic Industry" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100908122058/http://www.german-business-portal.info/GBP/Navigation/en/Business-Location/Manufacturing%20Industries/cosmetics-industry%2Cdid%3D326082.html>). Archived from the original (<http://www.german-business-portal.info/GBP/Navigation/en/Business-Location/Manufacturing%20Industries/cosmetics-industry,did=326082.html>) on 2010-09-08. Retrieved 2010-08-04.
38. "France continues to lead the way in cosmetics" (<http://www.clickpress.com/releases/Detailed/82987005cp.shtml>). Retrieved 2010-08-04.
39. "Cosmetics – Europe (Italy) 2008 Marketing Research" (http://researchwikis.com/Cosmetics_-_Europe_%28Italy%29_2008_Marketing_Research). Retrieved 2010-08-04.
40. Wei, Daniela (2017-05-31). "Bloggers Touting Makeup Secrets Spur Estee Lauder's China Sales" (<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-05-31/bloggers-touting-makeup-secrets-spur-estee-lauder-s-china-sales>). *Bloomberg News*. Retrieved 2017-06-02.
41. Etoff, N. L.; Stock, S; Haley, L. E.; Vickery, S. A.; House, D. M. (2011). "Cosmetics as a Feature of the Extended Human Phenotype: Modulation of the Perception of Biologically Important Facial Signals" (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3185017>). *PLoS ONE*. 6 (10): e25656. Bibcode:2011PLoSO...625656E (<http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2011PLoSO...625656E>). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0025656 (<https://doi.org/10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0025656>). PMC 3185017 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3185017>). PMID 21991328 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21991328>).
42. "Makeup Makes Women Appear More Competent: Study" (https://www.nytimes.com/2011/10/13/fashion/makeup-makes-women-appear-more-competent-study.html?_r=1). *The New York Times*. 2011-10-12.
43. Millikan, Larry E. (2001). "Cosmetology, cosmetics, cosmeceuticals: Definitions and regulations". *Clinics in dermatology*. 19 (4): 371–4. doi:10.1016/S0738-081X(01)00195-X (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2FS0738-081X%2801%2900195-X>). PMID 11535376 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11535376>).

44. Singer, Natasha (March 26, 2011). "What would Estee Do?" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2011/03/27/business/27lauder.html>). *The New York Times*. Retrieved 18 March 2014.
45. Battista, Kathy (2012-09-19). "Cindy Hinant's make-up, glamour and TV show" (<http://www.phaidon.com/agenda/art/articles/2012/september/19/cindy-hinants-make-up-glamour-and-reality-tv-show/>). *Phaidon*. "The American feminist artist's [Cindy Hinant] first solo show at Manhattan's Joe Sheffel Gallery plays with feminine ideals and expectations, as well as earlier artistic movements, says Dr Kathy Battista of Sotheby's Institute of Art, New York...A series of MakeUp Paintings appear as pale monochromatic works, but closer inspection reveals they are the result of the artist's daily action of blotting her face on the paper. The variation in tones calls attention to the use of makeup as artifice and the layered construction of the female self."
46. Franks, Mary Anne. "How to Feel like a Woman, or Why Punishment is a Drag." *UCLA L. Rev.* 61 (2013): 566.
47. "FDA Authority Over Cosmetics" (<http://www.fda.gov/Cosmetics/GuidanceRegulation/LawsRegulations/ucm074162.htm>). *fda.gov*.
48. "EUR-Lex – co0013 – EN – EUR-Lex" (http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/consumers/product_labelling_and_packaging/co0013_en.htm). *europa.eu*.
49. "Signers of the Compact for Safe Cosmetics" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070609155356/http://www.safecosmetics.org/companies/signers.cfm>). Campaign for Safe Cosmetics. Archived from the original (<http://www.safecosmetics.org/companies/signers.cfm>) on 2007-06-09. Retrieved 2007-07-05.
50. Agner T (1991). "Susceptibility of atopic dermatitis patients to irritant dermatitis caused by sodium lauryl sulphate". *Acta Derm. Venereol.* 71 (4): 296–300. PMID 1681644 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/1681644>).
51. Nassif A, Chan SC, Storrs FJ, Hanifin JM (November 1994). "Abnormal skin irritancy in atopic dermatitis and in atopy without dermatitis". *Arch Dermatol.* 130 (11): 1402–7. doi:10.1001/archderm.130.11.1402 (<https://doi.org/10.1001%2Farchderm.130.11.1402>). PMID 7979441 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/7979441>).
52. Marrakchi S, Maibach HI (2006). "Sodium lauryl sulfate-induced irritation in the human face: regional and age-related differences". *Skin Pharmacol Physiol.* 19 (3): 177–80. doi:10.1159/000093112 (<https://doi.org/10.1159%2F000093112>). PMID 16679819 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16679819>).
53. "7: Final Report on the Safety Assessment of Sodium Lauryl Sulfate and Ammonium Lauryl Sulfate". *International Journal of Toxicology.* 2 (7): 127. 1983. doi:10.3109/10915818309142005 (<https://doi.org/10.3109%2F10915818309142005>).
54. Löffler H, Effendy I (May 1999). "Skin susceptibility of atopic individuals". *Contact Derm.* 40 (5): 239–42. doi:10.1111/j.1600-0536.1999.tb06056.x (<https://doi.org/10.1111%2Fj.1600-0536.1999.tb06056.x>). PMID 10344477 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10344477>).
55. Nagel JE, Fuscaldo JT, Fireman P (April 1977). "Paraben allergy". *JAMA.* 237 (15): 1594–5. doi:10.1001/jama.237.15.1594 (<https://doi.org/10.1001%2Fjama.237.15.1594>). PMID 576658 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/576658>).
56. Byford JR, Shaw LE, Drew MG, Pope GS, Sauer MJ, Darbre PD (January 2002). "Oestrogenic activity of parabens in MCF7 human breast cancer cells". *J. Steroid Biochem. Mol. Biol.* 80 (1): 49–60. doi:10.1016/S0960-0760(01)00174-1 (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2FS0960-0760%2801%2900174-1>). PMID 11867263 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11867263>).
57. Frosch PJ, Pilz B, Andersen KE, et al. (November 1995). "Patch testing with fragrances: results of a multi-center study of the European Environmental and Contact Dermatitis Research Group with 48 frequently used constituents of perfumes". *Contact Derm.* 33 (5): 333–42. doi:10.1111/j.1600-0536.1995.tb02048.x (<https://doi.org/10.1111%2Fj.1600-0536.1995.tb02048.x>). PMID 8565489 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8565489>).
58. Beck, M. H.; Wilkinson, S. M. (2010), "26. Contact Dermatitis: Allergic", *Rook's Textbook of Dermatology*, 2 (8th ed.), Wiley, p. 26.40, doi:10.1002/9781444317633.ch26 (<https://doi.org/10.1002%2F9781444317633.ch26>), ISBN 9781444317633
59. Johansen, Jeanne Duus; Frosch, Peter J.; Lepoittevin, Jean-Pierre (2010). *Contact Dermatitis* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=sSHIIWSOiroC&pg=PA556>). Springer. ISBN 9783642038273. Retrieved March 13, 2014.
60. Fisher, Alexander A. (2008). *Fisher's Contact Dermatitis* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=dQBAzfyCeQ8C&pg=PA735>). PMPH-USA. ISBN 9781550093780.

61. William D. James; Timothy Berger; Dirk Elston (2011). *Andrew's Diseases of the Skin: Clinical Dermatology* (https://books.google.com/books?id=Ef_HllqkdqEC&pg=PT514). Elsevier Health Sciences. ISBN 9781437736199.
62. Zhai, Hongbo; Maibach, Howard I. (2004). *Dermatotoxicology* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ORpbQRdICpoC&pg=PA1042>) (Sixth ed.). CRC Press. ISBN 9780203426272. Retrieved March 13, 2014.
63. McLaughlin, Martyn (2007-12-20). "Pseudo science can't cover up the ugly truth" (<http://news.scotsman.com/latestnews/-Pseudo-science-can39t-cover.3606975.jp>). *The Scotsman*. Edinburgh. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090404114054/http://news.scotsman.com/latestnews/-Pseudo-science-can39t-cover.3606975.jp>) from the original on 2009-04-04. Retrieved 2009-12-16.
64. "Cosmetics" (<http://www.badsience.net/category/cosmetics/>). Badsience.net. Retrieved 2011-10-23.
65. Ferdowsian, Hope R.; Beck, Nancy (2011). "Ethical and Scientific Considerations Regarding Animal Testing and Research" (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3168484>). *PLoS ONE*. 6 (9): e24059. Bibcode:2011PLoSO...624059F (<http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2011PLoSO...624059F>). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0024059 (<https://doi.org/10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0024059>). PMC 3168484 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3168484>). PMID 21915280 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21915280>).
66. "Fact Sheet: Cosmetic Testing : The Humane Society of the United States" (http://www.humanesociety.org/issues/cosmetic_testing/qa/questions_answers.html). *www.humanesociety.org*. Retrieved 2018-05-01.
67. Osborn, Andrew & Gentleman, Amelia (August 19, 2003). "Secret French move to block animal-testing ban" (<https://www.theguardian.com/animalrights/story/0,11917,1021527,00.html>), *The Guardian*. Retrieved February 27, 2008.
68. "These Companies DO NOT Test on Animals. They're Cruelty-Free" (<https://www.peta.org/living/personal-care-fashion/these-companies-dont-test-on-animals/>). *PETA*. Retrieved 2018-05-01.
69. "EUR-Lex – 32009R1223 – EN – EUR-Lex" (http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?ELX_SESSIONID=BjgDTqTLRty236HwZXDnLB8dT2DKtFwsDg7wsf2KknHqQZCl6vh!990913682?uri=CELEX:32009R1223). *europa.eu*.
70. Cospér, Alex. "What you should know when packaging cosmetics compliant to EU regulations" (<https://www.desjardin.fr/blog/what-you-should-know-when-packaging-cosmetics-compliant-to-eu-regulations>). Desjardin. Retrieved 19 December 2016.
71. "Product safety for manufacturers" (<http://www.bis.gov.uk/policies/consumer-issues/product-safety/cosmetic-products-safety-regulations-2008-as-amended>). *bis.gov.uk*.
72. "Regulatory context" (http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/sectors/cosmetics/animal-testing/index_en.htm). *ec.europa.eu*. Retrieved 2010-08-04.
73. "EU Cosmetic Regulation 1223/2009" (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:342:0059:0209:en:PDF>), European Parliament & Council, 30 November 2009, Retrieved 7 April 2015
74. "Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act)" (<http://www.fda.gov/RegulatoryInformation/Legislation/FederalFoodDrugandCosmeticAct/FDCA/default.htm>). *fda.gov*.
75. "The 1938 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act" (<http://www.fda.gov/AboutFDA/WhatWeDo/History/ProductRegulation/ucm132818.htm>). Retrieved 22 April 2015.
76. "Animal Testing & Cosmetics" (<http://www.fda.gov/cosmetics/scienceresearch/producttesting/ucm072268.htm>). Retrieved 10 February 2017.
77. ISO 22716 (http://www.iso.org/iso/home/store/catalogue_tc/catalogue_detail.htm?csnumber=36437) ISO Guidelines on Good Manufacturing Practices, Retrieved 09/27/2012

Further reading

- Winter, Ruth (2005) [2005]. *A Consumer's Dictionary of Cosmetic Ingredients: Complete Information About the Harmful and Desirable Ingredients in Cosmetics (Paperback)*. US: Three Rivers Press. ISBN 1-4000-5233-5.
- Begoun, Paula (2003) [2003]. *Don't Go to the Cosmetics Counter Without Me (Paperback)*. US: Beginning Press. ISBN 1-877988-30-8.
- Carrasco, Francisco (2009) [2009]. *Diccionario de Ingredientes Cosméticos (Paperback)* (in Spanish). Spain: www.imagenpersonal.net. ISBN 978-84-613-4979-1.
- Main findings of the report "Alternative (Non-Animal) Methods for Cosmetics Testing: Current Status and Future Prospects" (http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/sectors/cosmetics/files/pdf/animal_testing/main_findings_report_at_en.pdf)

- Adler, Sarah; Basketter, David; Creton, Stuart; Pelkonen, Olavi; Van Benthem, Jan; Zuang, Valérie; Andersen, Klaus Ejner; Angers-Loustau, Alexandre; Aptula, Aynur; Bal-Price, Anna; Benfenati, Emilio; Bernauer, Ulrike; Bessems, Jos; Bois, Frederic Y.; Boobis, Alan; Brandon, Esther; Bremer, Susanne; Broschard, Thomas; Casati, Silvia; Coecke, Sandra; Corvi, Raffaella; Cronin, Mark; Daston, George; Dekant, Wolfgang; Felter, Susan; Grignard, Elise; Gundert-Remy, Ursula; Heinonen, Tuula; Kimber, Ian; et al. (2011). "Alternative (non-animal) methods for cosmetics testing: Current status and future prospects—2010". *Archives of Toxicology*. **85** (5): 367. doi:10.1007/s00204-011-0693-2 (<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00204-011-0693-2>). PMID 21533817 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21533817>).

External links

Retrieved from "<https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Cosmetics&oldid=863331064>"

This page was last edited on 10 October 2018, at 03:25 (UTC).

Text is available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License](#); additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the [Terms of Use](#) and [Privacy Policy](#). Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the [Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.](#), a non-profit organization.

WIKIPEDIA

Skin care

Skin care is the range of practices that support skin integrity, enhance its appearance and relieve skin conditions. They can include nutrition, avoidance of excessive sun exposure and appropriate use of emollients. Practices that enhance appearance include the use of cosmetics, botulinum, exfoliation, fillers, laser resurfacing, microdermabrasion, peels, retinol therapy.^[1] Skin care is a routine daily procedure in many settings, such as skin that is either too dry or too moist, and prevention of dermatitis and prevention of skin injuries.^[2]

Skin care is a part of the treatment of wound healing, radiation therapy and some medications.

Contents

Background

Neonate

Sunscreen

Elderly

Acne

Pressure sore

Stoma

Wound healing

Nutrition

Radiation

EGFR

Related products

Procedures

References



A cosmetologist applying a face mask

Background

Skin care is at the interface of cosmetics,^[3] and dermatology, a traditional medical discipline;^[4] there is some overlap with each of these topics.

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act defines cosmetics as products intended to cleanse or beautify (for instance, shampoos and lipstick). A separate category exists for medications, which are intended to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent disease, or to affect the structure or function of the body (for instance, sunscreens and acne creams), although some products, such as moisturizing sunscreens and anti-dandruff shampoos, are regulated within both categories.^{[3][5]}

Skin care differs from dermatology, as traditionally practiced, by its additional but less medical scope and by its inclusion of non-physician professionals, such as estheticians and wound care nursing staff.^{[1][6]} Skin care includes modifications of individual behavior and of environmental and working conditions.^[6] Nevertheless, dermatology has co-opted some aspects of skin care, particularly in the U.S., and to a significantly lesser extent elsewhere, such as the U.K.^[1] Add from^{[1][2][7][8]} ^[9]

Neonate

Guidelines for neonatal skin care have been developed. Nevertheless, the pediatric and dermatologic communities have not reached consensus on best cleansing practices, as good quality scientific evidence is scarce.^[10] Immersion in water seems superior to washing alone, and use of synthetic detergents or mild liquid baby cleansers seems comparable or superior to water alone.^[10] Add from ^{[11][12]}

Sunscreen

Sun protection is an important aspect of skin care. Though the sun is beneficial in order for the human body to get its daily dose of vitamin D, unprotected excessive sunlight can cause extreme damage to the skin. Ultraviolet (UVA and UVB) radiation in the sun's rays can cause sunburn in varying degrees, early ageing and increased risk of skin cancer.^[13] UV exposure can cause patches of uneven skin tone and dry out the skin.

This can reduce the skin's elasticity and encourage sagging and wrinkle formation. Sunscreen can protect the skin from sun damage; sunscreen should be applied at least 20 minutes before exposure, and should be re-applied every four hours. Sunscreen should be applied to all areas of the skin that will be exposed to sunlight, and at least a tablespoon (25 ml) should be applied to each limb, the face, chest, and back, to ensure thorough coverage. Many tinted moisturizers, foundations and primers now contain some form of SPF.



A woman applying sunscreen

Sunscreens may come in the form of creams, gels or lotions; their SPF number indicates their effectiveness in protecting the skin from the sun's radiation. There are sunscreens available to suit every skin type; in particular, those with oily skin should choose non-comedogenic sunscreens; those with dry skins should choose sunscreens with moisturizers to help keep skin hydrated, and those with sensitive skin should choose unscented, hypoallergenic sunscreen and spot-test in an inconspicuous place (such as the inside of the elbow or behind the ear) to ensure that it does not irritate the skin.

Elderly

Skin ageing is associated with increased vulnerability.^[14] Skin problems including pruritus are common in the elderly but are often inadequately addressed.^[15] A literature review of studies that assessed maintenance of skin integrity in the elderly found most to be low levels of evidence^[14] but the review concluded that skin-cleansing with synthetic detergents or amphoteric surfactants induced less skin dryness than using soap and water.^[14] Moisturizers with humectants helped with skin dryness, and skin barrier occlusives reduced skin injuries.^[14]

Acne

According to the American Academy of Dermatology, between 40 and 50 million Americans suffer from acne each year.^[16] While many associate acne with adolescence, acne can occur at any age. Causes of acne can include heredity/genetics, hormones, menstruation, food, and emotional stress.^[16]

There are a few ways to help reduce the effects of acne. Use a gentle exfoliating product, such as a scrub that contains sea salt or jojoba beads instead of one that uses sharp seeds, granules, or husks. Exfoliation should only be performed based on skin type. Those with inflammatory acne should exfoliate with caution as the procedure may make conditions worse and consult a Dermatologist before treatment.^[17] Some anti-acne creams contain drying agents such as benzoyl peroxide (in concentrations of 2.5 - 10%),^[18] which can help ease acne in certain cases — particularly among teenagers. However, many adults can't tolerate the intense drying effects and might experience cracked skin and red blemishes the longer they use the product. Users often choose to discontinue using the product if skin is experiencing extreme side effects imposed by the product.

Pressure sore

Pressure sores are injuries to skin and underlying tissue as a result of prolonged pressure on the skin. A known example of pressure sore is bedsore called pressure ulcer.

Stoma

Add from ^{[19][20]}

Wound healing

Wound healing is a complex and fragile process in which the skin repairs itself after injury. It is susceptible to interruption or failure that creates non-healing chronic wounds.^[21]

Nutrition

Add from

- 2001 American Society for Clinical Nutrition Nutritional skin care: health effects of micronutrients and fatty acids Esther Boelsma, Henk FJ Hendriks, and Len Roza.

Radiation

Radiation induces skin reactions in the treated area, particularly in the axilla, head and neck, perineum and skin fold regions.^[22] Formulations with moisturising, anti-inflammatory, anti-microbial and wound healing properties are often used, but no preferred approach or individual product has been identified as best practice.^{[22][23]} Soft silicone dressings that act as barriers to friction may be helpful.^[22] In breast cancer, calendula cream may reduce the severity of radiation effects on the dark spot corrector.^{[23][24]} Deodorant use after completing radiation treatment has been controversial but is now recommended for practice.^[24] Add from^{[25][26][27][28]}

EGFR

Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) inhibitors are medications used in cancer treatment. These medications commonly cause skin and nail problems, including rashes, dry skin and paronychia.^[29] Preventive intensive moisturising with emollient ointments several times, avoidance of water-based creams and water soaks (although in certain circumstances white vinegar or potassium permanganate soaks may help), protection the skin from excessive exposure to sunshine, and soap substitutes which are less dehydrating for the skin than normal soaps, as well as shampoos that reduce the risk of scalp folliculitis, are recommended. Treatment measures with topical antibiotic medication can be helpful.^{[29][30][31]}

Related products

Cosmeceuticals are topically-applied, combination products that bring together **cosmetics** and "biologically active ingredients". Products which are similar in perceived benefits but ingested orally are known as **nutricosmetics**. According to the United States Food and Drug Administration (**FDA**), the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act "does not recognize any such category as "cosmeceuticals." A product can be a drug, a cosmetic, or a combination of both, but the term "cosmeceutical" has no meaning under the law". Drugs are subject to an intensive review and approval process by FDA. Cosmetics, and these related products, although regulated, are not approved by FDA prior to sale.

Procedures

Skin care procedures include use of botulinum;^[32] exfoliation; fillers; laser medicine in cosmetic resurfacing, hair removal, vitiligo, port-wine stain and tattoo removal; photodynamic therapy; microdermabrasion; peels; retinol therapy.^[1]

References

- Penzer R, Ersser S. *Principles of Skin Care: A Guide for Nurses and Health Care Practitioners*. John Wiley & Sons, 2010. ISBN 9781405170871 [1] (<https://books.google.com/books?id=-zpsb9e63AcC>)
- Lichterfeld A, Hauss A, Surber C, Peters T, Blume-Peytavi U, Kottner J (2015). "Evidence-Based Skin Care: A Systematic Literature Review and the Development of a Basic Skin Care Algorithm". *J Wound Ostomy Continence Nurs.* **42**: 501–24. doi:10.1097/WON.000000000000162 (<https://doi.org/10.1097%2FWON.000000000000162>). PMID 26165590 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26165590>).
- Kessler R. More than Cosmetic Changes: Taking Stock of Personal Care Product Safety. *Environ Health Perspect*; DOI:10.1289/ehp.123-A120 [2] (<http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/123-a120/>) **Cite error: Invalid <ref> tag; name "Kessler2015" defined multiple times with different content (see the help page).**
- Random House Webster's Unabridged Dictionary*. Random House, Inc. 2001. Page 537. ISBN 0-375-72026-X.
- FDA. *Cosmetics: Guidance & Regulation; Laws & Regulations. Prohibited & Restricted Ingredients*. [website]. U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Silver Spring, MD. Updated 26 January 2015. [3] (<http://www.fda.gov/Cosmetics/GuidanceRegulation/LawsRegulations/ucm127406.htm>)
- Schwanitz HJ, Riehl U, Schlesinger T, et al. (2003). "Skin care management: educational aspects". *Int Arch Occup Environ Health.* **76** (5): 374–81. doi:10.1007/s00420-002-0428-z (<https://doi.org/10.1007%2Fs00420-002-0428-z>). PMID 12719982 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12719982>).
- Handbook of Cosmetic Skin Care Second Edition AVI SHAI, HOWARD I. MAIBACH, and ROBERT BARAN Published August 2009 ISBN 9780415467186 Edition Second Pages 308 226 <http://informahealthcare.com/isbn/9781616310004>
- Antioxidants and skin care: The essentials Graf J - Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, 2010
- Draelos ZD Active agents in common skin care products - Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, 2010
- Blume-Peytavi U, Hauser M, Stamatas GN, Pathirana D, Garcia Bartels N (2012). "Skin care practices for newborns and infants: review of the clinical evidence for best practices". *Pediatr Dermatol.* **29** (1): 1–14. doi:10.1111/j.1525-1470.2011.01594.x (<https://doi.org/10.1111%2Fj.1525-1470.2011.01594.x>). PMID 22011065 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22011065>).
- PMID 10633681 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10633681>) Lund C, Kuller J, Lane A, Lott JW, Raines DA (1999). "Neonatal skin care: the scientific basis for practice". *Neonatal Netw.* **18** (4): 15–27. doi:10.1891/0730-0832.18.4.15 (<https://doi.org/10.1891%2F0730-0832.18.4.15>). PMID 10633681 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10633681>).
- Telofski LS, Morello AP 3rd, Mack Correa MC, Stamatas GN (2012). "The infant skin barrier: can we preserve, protect, and enhance the barrier?" (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3439947>). *Dermatol Res Pract.* **2012**: 198789. doi:10.1155/2012/198789 (<https://doi.org/10.1155%2F2012%2F198789>). PMC 3439947 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3439947>). PMID 22988452 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22988452>).

13. Clark A, Hessler JL (Aug 2015). "Skin Care". *Facial Plast Surg Clin North Am*. **23**: 285–95. doi:10.1016/j.fsc.2015.04.002 (https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.fsc.2015.04.002). PMID 26208767 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26208767).
14. Kottner J, Lichterfeld A, Blume-Peytavi U (2013). "Maintaining skin integrity in the aged: a systematic review". *Br J Dermatol*. **169** (3): 528–42. doi:10.1111/bjd.12469 (https://doi.org/10.1111%2Fbjd.12469). PMID 23773110 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23773110).
15. Beauregard S, Gilchrest BA (1987). "A survey of skin problems and skin care regimens in the elderly". *Arch Dermatol*. **123** (12): 1638–43. doi:10.1001/archderm.1987.01660360066014 (https://doi.org/10.1001%2Farchderm.1987.01660360066014). PMID 3688904 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/3688904).
16. AAD. *Acne facts.*. [website]. American Academy of Dermatology. 10 November 2015. [4] (https://www.aad.org/media-resources/stats-and-facts/conditions/acne)
17. AAD2. *Evaluate before you exfoliate.*. [website]. American Academy of Dermatology. 20 March 2015. [5] (https://www.aad.org/media/news-releases/evaluate-before-you-exfoliate)
18. "CFR - Code of Federal Regulations Title 21" (http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfcfr/CFRSearch.cfm?fr=333.310).
19. Skin care management of gastrointestinal fistulas JL Dearlove - Surgical Clinics of North America, 1996 - Elsevier* Peristomal skin care: an overview of available products P Black - Br J Nurs, 2007 - silesse.com
20. Nix D, Ermer-Seltun J (2004). "A review of perineal skin care protocols and skin barrier product use". *Ostomy Wound Manage*. **50** (12): 59–67. PMID 15632457 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15632457).
21. Flanagan M. *Wound Healing and Skin Integrity: Principles and Practice*. John Wiley & Sons, 2013. ISBN 9780470659779
22. Herst PM (2014). "Protecting the radiation-damaged skin from friction: a mini review" (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4175840). *J Med Radiat Sci*. **61** (2): 119–25. doi:10.1002/jmrs.46 (https://doi.org/10.1002%2Fjmrs.46). PMC 4175840 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4175840). PMID 26229646 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26229646).
23. McQuestion M (2006). "Evidence-based skin care management in radiation therapy". *Semin Oncol Nurs*. **22** (3): 163–73. doi:10.1016/j.soncn.2006.04.004 (https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.soncn.2006.04.004). PMID 16893745 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16893745).
24. McQuestion M (2011). "Evidence-based skin care management in radiation therapy: clinical update". *Semin Oncol Nurs*. **27** (2): e1–17. doi:10.1016/j.soncn.2011.02.009 (https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.soncn.2011.02.009). PMID 21514477 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21514477).
25. Aistars J (Aug 2006). "The validity of skin care protocols followed by women with breast cancer receiving external radiation". *Clin J Oncol Nurs*. **10**: 487–92. doi:10.1188/06.CJON.487-492 (https://doi.org/10.1188%2F06.CJON.487-492). PMID 16927902 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16927902).
26. Bolderston A, Lloyd NS, Wong RK, Holden L, Robb-Blenderman L (2006). "The prevention and management of acute skin reactions related to radiation therapy: a systematic review and practice guideline". *Support Care Cancer*. **14** (8): 802–17. doi:10.1007/s00520-006-0063-4 (https://doi.org/10.1007%2Fs00520-006-0063-4). PMID 16758176 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16758176).
27. Kumar S, Juresic E, Barton M, Shafiq J (Jun 2010). "Management of skin toxicity during radiation therapy: a review of the evidence". *J Med Imaging Radiat Oncol*. **54**: 264–79. doi:10.1111/j.1754-9485.2010.02170.x (https://doi.org/10.1111%2Fj.1754-9485.2010.02170.x). PMID 20598015 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20598015).
28. Trueman E (2015). "Management of radiotherapy-induced skin reactions". *Int J Palliat Nurs*. **21** (4): 187–92. doi:10.12968/ijpn.2015.21.4.187 (https://doi.org/10.12968%2Fijpn.2015.21.4.187). PMID 25901591 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25901591).
29. Califano R, Tariq N, Compton S, et al. (2015). "Expert Consensus on the Management of Adverse Events from EGFR Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors in the UK" (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4532717). *Drugs*. **75** (12): 1335–48. doi:10.1007/s40265-015-0434-6 (https://doi.org/10.1007%2Fs40265-015-0434-6). PMC 4532717 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4532717). PMID 26187773 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26187773).

30. Thatcher N, Nicolson M, Groves RW, et al. (2009). "Expert consensus on the management of erlotinib-associated cutaneous toxicity in the U.K.". *Oncologist*. **14** (8): 840–7. doi:10.1634/theoncologist.2009-0055 (<https://doi.org/10.1634/theoncologist.2009-0055>). PMID 19679688 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19679688>).
31. Kiyohara Y, Yamazaki N, Kishi A (2013). "Erlotinib-related skin toxicities: treatment strategies in patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer". *J. Am. Acad. Dermatol.* **69** (3): 463–72. doi:10.1016/j.jaad.2013.02.025 (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.jaad.2013.02.025>). PMID 23602600 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23602600>).
32. http://www.allergan.com/assets/pdf/botox_cosmetic_pi.pdf

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Skin_care&oldid=853415830"

This page was last edited on 4 August 2018, at 16:55 (UTC).

Text is available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License](#); additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the [Terms of Use](#) and [Privacy Policy](#). Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the [Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.](#), a non-profit organization.