

Cosmeceuticals: A mere pseudo category?

Background Articles:

Umbach, W.: Cosmeceuticals - ein neuer Weg für die Kosmetik?

(from Parfümerie & Kosmetik 11/1995)

http://www.cossma.com/fileadmin/all/cossma/Archiv/SciencArtic/COS1511_10_ArticleUmbach.pdf

Lintner, Karl: Target groups and active ingredients: The myth of targeted actives

(from COSSMA 10/2010)

http://www.cossma.com/fileadmin/all/cossma/Archiv/SciencArtic/COS1511_10_ArtLintCos1010.pdf

Literature References

¹A cosmetic “anti-ageing” product improves photo aged skin: a double blind, randomized controlled trial. R.E.B. Watson, S. Ogden et al., Brit. J. Dermatol., 161, pp. 419-426 (2009).

² Martins De Almeida J, Chrea C, Navarro S, Valette Florence P, Mougin D

Creation Of A Tool To Measure Well-Being In Women Population And Its Application To A Skincare Product. 26 TH IFSCC Congress Buenos Aires 2010, Paper 0280, Pages 1-11

Reasons for pressure towards increased proof of efficacy

- the 76/EC directive which requires proof of claims
- an increased interest in ingredient characterization under the 6th amendment
- the heightened scrutiny of safety aspects
- the introduction of the “functional cosmetic” category in Korea
- the new cosmetic EU regulation of 2009 with further insistence on the safety dossier but also with the recent establishment of Working Groups aiming to harmonize cosmetic “efficacy” claims
- the rising power of NGOs and the increased influence of consumer organizations
- the need to create products that stand out from competition
- the pressure coming from the Pharma industry entering the market with borderline products,
- the emergence of a specific industry of specialized ingredient suppliers, as well as wider patent protection
- new methods of dermatological investigation (increasing availability and sophistication of molecular biology and genomics, proteomics, NMR, FOITS, 3D Ultrasound echography, powerful image analysis) and many more.