

Protective efficacy of Repair Gel serum on surface spots

ABSTRACT

Objective

The purpose of this study was to assess the protective efficacy of the serum, "Repair Gel" containing ascorbic acid on surface spots.

Method

An open-label trial was carried out with 17 adults (males and females) to evaluate the inhibitory effect of surface spots.

To establish the proper dosage of UV light to administer to a subject, the subject is screened to determine a minimal erythema dose (MED), which is the amount of UV radiation that will produce minimal erythema.

Subjects were exposed to MED level of UV radiation inside their arms at the beginning of this study.

Subjects were instructed to apply "Repair Gel" to the radiated spot every morning and night during 4 weeks.

To evaluate the whiteness of the complexion, lightness (L^*) was measured every week.

Results

Lightness was improved significantly at week 2 and 4, compared to week 1.

Conclusion

After the UV radiation, the application of "Repair Gel" to the radiated spots showed the significant improvement of skin lightness.

This result suggests that "Repair Gel" may exclude melanin and prevent surface spots.