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**SPF (PRELIMINARY TEST)
DETERMINATION OF THE SOLAR PROTECTION
FACTOR (SPF)
ON A SMALL NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS
FOLLOWING COLIPA METHOD**

Record no. 1303M26SP3

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**BIOSELECT
SUN EXPERT FACE CREAM FOR ALL SKIN TYPES
SPF 10**

Place and date of issue: 10th December 2013

Report no. **1303M26SP3**

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EXPERIMENTAL PART

Title

Determination of the solar protection factor (SPF) of a cosmetic product on a small number of volunteers (no. 5 subjects) - COLIPA method.

Aim

To evaluate the protective effectiveness of a solar product towards damage caused by UV radiations.

Sponsor

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DESCRIPTION OF THE METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE SOLAR PROTECTION FACTOR (SPF) (COLIPA SUN PROTECTION FACTOR TEST METHOD, 2006)

Introduction

The solar protection degree has traditionally been reckoned through the test of the solar protection factor (SPF), which evaluates the erythematous reaction of the skin to the ultraviolet radiation.

The solar protection factor (SPF) is the ratio between the necessary energies to produce the slightest erythematous reaction - with or without the application of a solar product on the volunteers' skin - using a ultraviolet radiation coming in most cases from an artificial source.

The COLIPA working team has examined all the aspects of the SPF test and has considered the possible causes of variation in the testing. The result was a method which can easily be carried out in the same way in all labs where the test is done.

Description of the method

The COLIPA method for the determination of the SPF is a lab method which uses an artificial source of ultraviolet radiation with a precise and definite output.

An increasing sequence of late erythematous reactions to the UV is produced on some small skin areas of the volunteers.

The volunteers undergo at least two medical examinations in the lab; first to expose themselves to the sequence of UV radiations and then for the evaluation of the late erythematous reaction.

Increasing incrementally the UV dose, different degrees of cutaneous erythema (redness due to surface vasodilation) are produced, reaching its maximum about 24 hours after UV exposure. A typical exposure time to produce erythema on an unprotected skin is 2 minutes

The minimum dose which produces an evident erythema is called "minimum erythematous dose" or MED. MED on unprotected skin (MEDu) and MED on protected skin (MEDp) are evaluated at the same time on the same volunteer.

MEDu and MEDp can be evaluated at sight by experts or instrumentally using a colorimeter.

More than a product can be tested on the same volunteer at any time.

The Solar Protection Factor (SPF) of the product is calculated for each volunteer using the ratio MEDp/MEDu.

Volunteers taking part in the test

The volunteers taking part in the test are selected from a panel of subjects including skin phototypes I, II and III.

They undergo a medical inspection in which the doctor examines their state of health and verifies their suitability to take part in the test.

All volunteers have to sign a written consent, if they decide to participate.

The exclusion criteria are the following:

- pregnant and nursing women
- subjects under treatment (for instance: under pharmacological treatment)
- subjects suffering from dermatopathies
- subjects who had abnormal reactions to sun exposure
- subjects who made a long use of UVA sun beds

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UV radiation source

There's a UV radiation source, a filter system to change the spectrum output, and devices to measure exposure flux and exposure time, so that the spectrum is continuous, uninterrupted and there aren't any extreme peaks of radiation in the UV area.

To ensure that appropriate amounts of UVA radiation are included in the spectrum of the solar simulator throughout the entire UVA range, the total radiometric proportion of the UVA II (320-340 nm) irradiance of the simulator must equal or exceed 20% of the total UV (290-400 nm) irradiance. Additionally, the UVA I region (340-400 nm) irradiance must equal or exceed 60% of the total UV irradiance.

Products with standard SPFs

The standard product, which is generally used, is the following:

- P3: Mean value SPF= 16.2 (Range 13.8-18.7).

Application area of the product

The smallest area, on which product has been applied, was 50 cm².

The unprotected area for the determination of MED_u is near to the areas for the determination of MED_p. The areas for the determination of MED_p are on the back. This for all volunteers to avoid variations concerning skin anatomy differences. Contiguous application areas are at least 1 cm. apart. The application area/areas should be outlined with a form in non-absorbent material.

Product quantity applied

The standard and the tested products have been applied in a 2.00± 2.5% mg/cm² quantity.

Leaks due to evaporation of volatile components after weighting of the product and before its application have been avoided.

Product application

Small quantities of the product are applied on the whole test area, using a suitable instrument. The area is softly massaged with a smooth glove to obtain a uniform application.

There shouldn't be any accumulation of the product at the form extremes (if a form has been used). A clean glove is to be used for each product.

The skin is sometimes moistened, especially when powders are used, to allow application of the whole standard product dose.

Waiting time between product application and UV exposure

The tested areas have been exposed to UV radiations 15 minutes after application of the product

Subjects' position

During UV exposure the subjects were sitting down. They were instructed not to move their arms or change position during this period.

The position was the same both for the UV exposure and for the MED evaluation.

Incremental progression of the UV dose

The exposure areas were at least five. The UV doses were incremental (geometric progression of 1.12).

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MED evaluation

MED was evaluated 20±4 hours after exposure. (This is the best time to evaluate possible erythematous reactions). The minimum erythematous dose on unprotected skin (MEDu) and MED on protected skin (MEDp) were evaluated simultaneously.

The visual evaluation was made when lighting was uniform and good.

A first MED evaluation was made on a small sample of volunteers (no. 5 volunteers). After that MEDu and MEDp were simultaneously evaluated.

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MED expression

MED is expressed as time (seconds).

Reckoning of the Solar Protection Factor (SPF)

When the 95% CL was met, the SPF of the product was expressed as the average of the SPFi values of all volunteers who took part in the test.

The general equations are the following:

Individual Solar Protection Factor (SPFi)

$$SPFi = MED_{pi} / MED_{ui}$$

Solar Protection Factor of the Product (SPF)

$$SPF = (\bar{\square}SPFi) / n$$

Its standard deviation (s) is:

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (SPFi)^2 - \frac{(\sum SPFi)^2}{n}}{n-1}}$$

95% Interval confidence (CL)

95% CL = from SPF - c to SPF + c

$$c = \frac{ts}{\sqrt{n}}$$

where t = t value taken from the bilateral chart concerning the Student distribution with a probability level p = 0.05 and with degrees of freedom $\square = (n-1)$

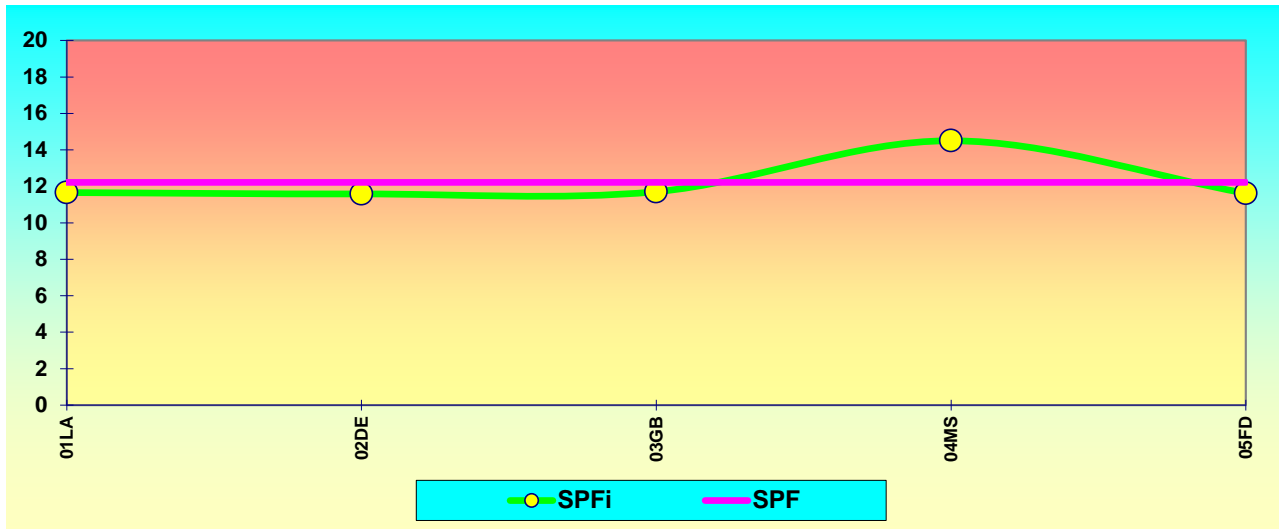
N	5
t	2,776

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SUMMARIZING TABLES

reference	SEX	Phototype	MEDu sec.	MEDp sec.	SPFi	SPF	s	c	CL (0,17 SPF)
01LA	F	I	35	408	11,7				
02DE	M	II	55	637	11,6				
03GB	M	II	85	995	11,7				
04MS	F	III	134	1943	14,5				
05FD	F	III	209	2429	11,6	12,2	1,3	1,3	2,1
Final result with variability							10,9	12,2	13,5



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CONCLUSIONS

From the tables and the charts listed above, we can maintain that the product tested on a small number of volunteers - no. 5 subjects - following the COLIPA method for the determination of the Solar Protection Factor has got the following SPF:

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SUN EXPERT FACE CREAM FOR ALL
SKIN TYPES
SPF 10**

12.2 ± 1.3

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Quality Control

Dr. Claudio Angelinetta

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STANDARD P3

reference	SEX	Phototype	MEDu sec.	MEDp sec.	SPFi	SPF	s	c	CL (0,17 SPF)
01LA	F	I	35	509	14,5				
02DE	M	II	55	796	14,5				
03GB	M	II	85	1554	18,3				
04MS	F	III	134	1943	14,5				
05FD	F	III	209	3795	18,2	16,0	2,0	2,1	2,7
Final result with variability							13,9	16,0	18,1

