



“Clinical Profile of Spirulina on Skin Diseases-A Study in Tertiary care Hospital, Bangladesh”

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Abstract: Introduction: Spirulina stands out as a sustainable bioactive microalga with health-promoting properties, and an important active ingredient of natural cosmetics products. Spirulina is a unicellular blue-green alga rich in vitamins, minerals, pigments, proteins, polysaccharides, which indicates a high potential use in anti-aging cosmetic products as well as for skin protection. Preliminary studies showed antioxidant potential, immediate benefits on the skin microrelief and hydration and skin compatibility of formulations containing Spirulina extract. **Objective of this study:** To assess the clinical profile of Spirulina on Skin Diseases-A Study In Tertiary care Hospital, Bangladesh. **Methods:** It is a descriptive study conducted at Dermatology and Venereology OPD in 250 bedded *Mohammad Ali Hospital, Bogura* and Rangpur Medical College Hospital, Rangpur, Bangladesh for the period from 1st January, 2020 to 31st December 2020. Fifty (50) healthy male and female participated in the clinical efficacy study, aged between 18-65 yrs. The gel-cream formulation, supplemented, or not (vehicle - FGV) with 0.1% (w/w) of Spirulina extract (FGA) was applied twice daily on the volunteers face region. The effects were evaluated in terms of skin hydration, transepidermal water loss-TEWL, skin micro relief, sebum content and morphological and structural epidermal features before and after a 28-day-period of application of the formulations. **Results:** A total of 50 patients were included in the study conducted over a period of 1 year, of which 25 (50.0%) were male and 25 (50.0%) were females. 50 healthy male and female participated in the clinical efficacy study, aged between 18-65 yrs. After 28 days of application of the formulation containing Spirulina extract, a significant increase of the stratum corneum water content was observed in both groups. This effect was more pronounced on the mature skin group. The formulation containing Spirulina extract increased stratum corneum water content and reduced the TEWL in both groups. However, a significant reduction in the older group, that received the formulation with Spirulina extract, was observed when compared to the younger group and to the vehicle formulation. Only the formulation containing the active ingredient under study reduced significantly the sebum content on the volunteer's skin. It was also noted an improvement of the skin microrelief by the reduction of the surface roughness and after the treatment the keratinocytes were more uniformly distributed and homogeneous. **Conclusion:** The formulation containing Spirulina extract improved skin conditions and provided long term skin benefits such as hydration, protection of the skin barrier function and oil control. Finally, Spirulina extract stands out as a unique active ingredient for effective multifunctional dermocosmetic formulations for the care of young and mature skin.

Keywords: Clinical Efficacy; Dermocosmetic Formulations; Skin Protection; Spirulina; Young And Mature Skin.

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INTRODUCTION

Spirulina is a microscopic and filamentous cyanobacterium that derives its name from the spiral or helical nature of its filaments. It has a long history of use as food and it has been reported that it has been used during the Aztec civilization [1]. Spirulina refers to the dried biomass of *Arthrospira platensis*, an oxygenic photosynthetic bacterium found worldwide in fresh and marine waters. This alga represents an important staple diet in humans and has been used as a source of protein and vitamin supplement in humans without any significant side-effects. Apart from the high (up to 70%) content of protein, it also contains vitamins, especially B₁₂ and provitamin A (β -carotenes), and minerals, especially iron. It is also rich in phenolic acids, tocopherols and γ -linolenic acid [1]. Spirulina lacks cellulose cell walls and therefore it can be easily digested [1]. Since ancient times, botanical extracts have been extensively used in cosmetics and skin care products. In recent decades, researchers have turned their interest towards microalgae and cyanobacteria for the preparation of healthy and nutrient natural products, both as food and cosmetics [2]. Between the microalgae, Spirulina (*Arthrospira*) is one of the most promising species, due to its precious content of phytochemicals and its greener and more sustainable production chain. The quest for prevention and treatment of skin changes due to aging process has motivated the development of innovative cosmetic products, leading to an intense search for new cosmetic products for the protection and improvement of skin conditions, providing unique benefits to the skin. Spirulina is an unicellular blue-green alga rich in vitamins, minerals, pigments, proteins, polysaccharides fatty acids, amino acids such as methionine, glycine, lysine and gammalinolenic acid (GLA) and in polysaccharides and pigments, including β -carotene, i.e. the pro-vitamin A, and vitamin B complex that has a high potential use in dermocosmetic products for the treatment and prevention of changes from the aging process and for skin protection [3, 4]. Furthermore, preliminary studies performed by our research group [5], showed antioxidant potential, skin compatibility and immediate effects on the skin microrelief and hydration with formulations containing Spirulina extract obtained by biotechnological process. In addition, their stability had already been confirmed by physical stability tests in preliminary studies by the determination the rheological behaviour. To prove those effects, it is necessary to conduct clinical efficacy studies with advanced biophysical and skin imaging techniques, which involves equipments with different physical and physicochemical principles and that enables the assessment of product's efficacy under real conditions of use [6-8]. Among the non-invasive methods, we highlight the equipments that evaluate

different skin parameters of great importance in cosmetics clinical efficacy studies: Corneometer CM 825® (stratum corneum water content), Tewameter TM 210® (transepidermal water loss), Cutometer® (skin viscoelastic properties), Visioscan VC 98® (skin microrelief), and Sebumeter® (sebum content). The 20 MHz Ultrasound Dermascan® C has also been used to determine the dermis thickness and to analyze hypoechogenic bands, which has been correlated with photoaging. The Reflectance Confocal Microscope Vivascope® 1500 may also assist in the evaluation of epidermis thickness, allowing imaging analysis of the epidermis and papillary dermis at the cellular level [9-12]. Finally, the use of Spirulina extract in dermocosmetic formulations enables the development of a formulation with multifunctional features: more stable, safe, with fewer active substances and lower cost. All these advantages are furthermore strengthened by the fact that, Spirulina is highly dense and rich of nutrients and of phytochemicals. Since the chemical composition of a given spirulina is strongly influenced by the genus and by the cultivation conditions. However, long term studies are necessary to prove its anti-aging properties on the skin. Thus, the objective of this study was to evaluate the clinical profile of formulations containing Spirulina extract using biophysical and skin imaging techniques.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It is a descriptive study conducted at Dermatology and Venereology OPD in 250 bedded Mohammad Ali Hospital, Bogura and Rangpur Medical College Hospital, Rangpur, Bangladesh for the period from 1st January, 2020 to 31st December 2020. 50 healthy male and female participated in the clinical efficacy study, aged between 18-65 yrs. The gel-cream formulation, supplemented, or not (vehicle - FGV) with 0.1% (w/w) of Spirulina extract (FGA) was applied twice daily on the volunteers face region. The effects were evaluated in terms of skin hydration, trans epidermal water loss-TEWL, skin micro relief, sebum content and morphological and structural epidermal features before and after a 28-day-period of application of the formulations.

Spirulina Extract – Composition:

The studied Spirulina extract contains between 50 and 70% of its dry weight in proteins. The amino acids composition includes methionine, glycine, lysine and gammalinolenic acid. Spirulina extract has between 8 and 14% polysaccharides of which the main monomers are glucose, galactose, mannose and ribose and about 6% of lipids. The extract has high concentrations of pigments, among them β -Carotene (pro-vitamin A) and vitamin B.

Characterization of the skin and evaluation of clinical efficacy-Studied panel:

After the approval of the ethical committee (CEP/FCFRP n^o 315), 50 healthy female volunteers, with phototypes II,III or IV aged between 18 - 65 years old were recruited. The volunteers were divided into 2 groups according to their age. The first group of 25 volunteers was aged between 20 to 39 years old (young skin) and the second, between 18 to 65 years old (mature skin). In the clinical efficacy study, the gel-cream formulation added or not (vehicle - FGV) with 0.1% (w/w) of Spirulina extract (FGA) was applied by the volunteers twice daily on the face region. Both groups were divided into two other groups, being 10 using the formulation containing Spirulina extract and the other 10, using the vehicle formulation. Their measures were obtained before (baseline values) and after a 28-day-period of application of the formulations on the face.

Skin hydration:

The stratum corneum water content was determined by a noninvasive, skin capacitance meter (Corneometer® CM 825, Courage+Khazaka, Cologne, Germany), which measures capacitance and is entirely dependent of the water content in the skin. Different capacitance changes are converted into a digital measured value (arbitrary units) which is proportional to the skin humidity. The results are given in arbitrary units (AU) that are estimated to correspond 1 AU in 0.2 to 0.9 mg of water per gram of stratum corneum [13].



Fig-1. Current application of Spirulina in skin care

Transepidermal Water Loss:

The transepidermal water loss -TEWL - (g/cm² h) was evaluated by the Tewameter® TM 300 (Courage & Khazaka) based on the diffusion principle described by Adolf Fick. The values are given in g.m-2.h-1 [14].

Sebum content:

The determination of the sebum content of the skin was made using the Sebumeter® SM

equipment, which is based on a direct measurement method of sebum, that is not influenced by moisture. Oil is collected on the translucent plastic tape cassette, that becomes transparent, and the result is obtained by measuring the transmittance value of the difference light through the tape before and after impregnation of the oil present on the skin. The sebum content was evaluated on the forehead region of the volunteers face using the SM 810 Sebumeter® equipment. For this analysis, a special opaque tape 64 mm² was pressed on the face for 30 seconds with slight pressure to collect sebum [15, 16].

Skin microrelief:

Skin microrelief parameters were evaluated using a VisioScan® VC98 (Courage and Khazaka Cologne, Germany) equipment, which is a special high resolution UV-A light video camera developed especially to study the skin surface directly, allowing qualitative and quantitative assessment of it under physiological conditions through a scanning image [17]. The images show skin structure and its level of dryness. The grey level distribution of the image is used to evaluate the following skin roughness parameters: skin roughness (Rt), skin smoothness (Sesm-proportional to width and form of the wrinkles) and number and width of the wrinkles (Sew).

Evaluation of the dermis thickness and echogenicity:

The 20 MHz ultrasound Dermascan C®, (Cortex, Hadsund, Denmark) contains a transducer focus that is used for the attainment of two-dimensional transverse images, represented in the B-mode software. The ultrasonic wave (speed of 1,580 m/s) is partially reflected by the skin structure, giving rise to echoes of different amplitudes. To calculate the echogenicity, the number of pixels with low echogenicity is measured by means of the image analysis software and related to the total number of pixels [18]. The echogenicity ratio was calculated as a ratio of number of low echogenical pixels and number of total echogenical pixels (LEP/TEP).

Structural and morphological properties of the epidermis:

In vivo reflectance confocal microscopy (RCM) is based on the imaging of the light reflected by the living tissue. The light source illuminates a small area of a three-dimensional sample, like the skin, and the illuminated region is then scanned into the detector through a small opening. The confocal images are registered in gray scale (0.5mm), where white represents the total reflected light and black is associated with a region without reflection. More light is reflected when the analyzed skin region contains structures with sizes similar to the

wavelength of the light source systems as well as when the reflectance confocal microscopy is conducted using a laser as light source. The images are recorded in the presence of an endogenous contrast, which can be provided by microstructures, such as melanin, or cellular organelles, such as haemoglobin [10]. Three stacks were obtained in the periorbital region. The image acquisition was made in a 3 μm step until 150 μm. The stratum corneum thickness, viable epidermis thickness and epidermal homogeneity parameters were evaluated.

RESULTS

A total of 50 patients were included in the study conducted over a period of 1 year, of which 25 (50.0%) were male and 25 (50.0%) were females. 50 healthy male and female participated in the clinical efficacy study, aged between 18-65 yrs. After 28 days of application of the formulation containing Spirulina extract, a significant increase of the stratum corneum water content was observed in both groups. This effect was more pronounced on the mature skin group. In addition, a reduction of the transepidermal water loss was observed in both groups-young and mature skin-with the application of the formulations FGA (gel cream containing 0.1% of the active) (Figure 1A). However, these results were significant only in the older group (Figure 1B), when compared to the group that received the vehicle formulation.

Table-1: Sex distribution of patients

Sex	N	Percentage
Male	25	50.0
Female	25	50.0

Table-2: Age distribution of patients

Age	N	Percentage
20-39 yrs	Male 10	40.0
	Female 15	60.0
40-65 yrs	Male 15	60.0
	Female 10	40.0
Age Groups		
Young Skin	Age Between 18-39 Years	
Mature Skin	Age Between 40 To 65 Years	

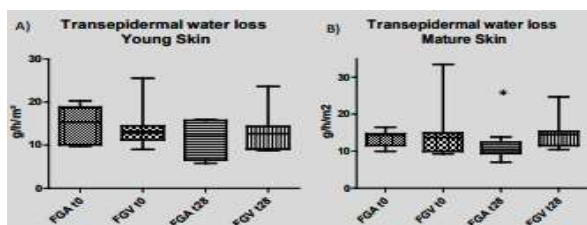


Fig-2. Transepidermal water loss before (t0), and after 28 days (t28) of application of the formulations FGA (gel cream containing 0.1% of Spirulina extract) and FGV (gel cream without Spirulina extract) in young skin (18–39 years) (A) and mature skin (40–65 years) (B). (*Kruskal–Wallis, p < 0.05)

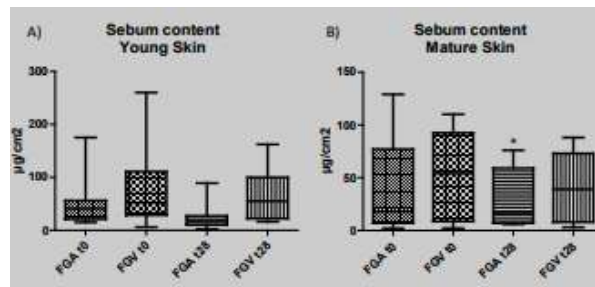


Fig-3. Sebum content of the skin before (t0), and after 28 days (t28) of application of the formulations FGA (gel cream containing 0.1% of Spirulina extract) and FGV (gel cream without Spirulina extract) on young skin (18–39 years) (A) and mature skin (40–65 years) (B) (*Kruskal–Wallis, p < 0.05)

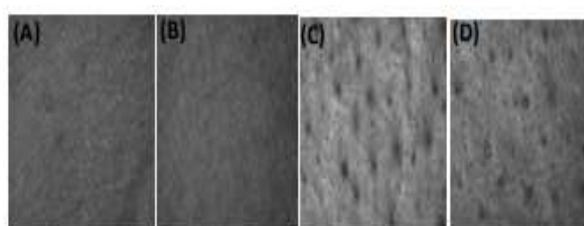


Fig-4: Images of skin microrelief Image (A) shows the microrelief of young skin at initial time (T0), image (B) shows the microrelief of young skin, Image (C) shows the of mature skin at initial time (T0) and image (D) shows the microrelief of mature skin, after 28 days of use of gel cream containing 0.1% of Spirulina extract

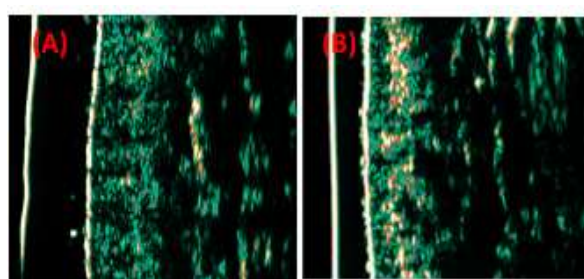


Fig-5: Images obtained from 20MHz ultrasound of the face of a participant with Young Skin before (A) and after 28 days (B) the application of the formulation containing blue-green algae. The scale of echogenicity is: white > red > yellow > green > blue > Black

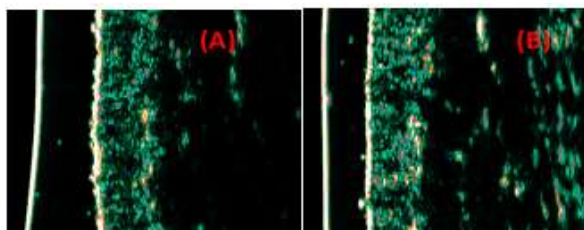


Fig-6: Representative images obtained from 20MHz ultrasound of the face of a participant with Mature Skin before (A) and after 28 days (B) the application of the formulation containing blue-green algae

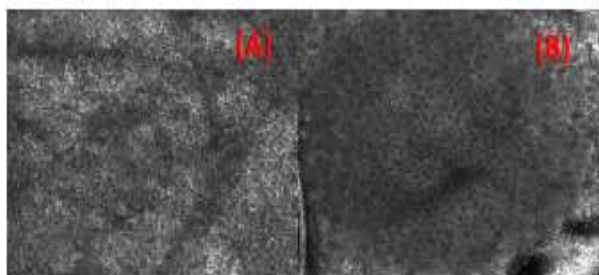


Fig-7: Cellular epidermal features obtained by Reflectance Confocal Microscopy of the skin before (A), and after 28 days (B) of application of the formulation FGA (gel cream containing 0.1% of Spirulina extract) in Mature Skin (40-65 years). (* Kruskal-Wallis, $p < 0.05$)

Regarding the sebum content, only the formulation containing the active ingredient under study significantly reduced the amount of sebum on the skin (Fig-2). A control in the sebum production was observed with the application of FGA formulation, in both groups (Fig-2A, Fig-2B), which can be explained based on the rich constitution of the Spirulina extract. The use of the formulations containing Spirulina extract over the 28 days improved the skin microrelief (Fig-3) by reducing the surface roughness (Ser parameter). The Ultrasound imaging analysis did not show any significant differences in the dermis echogenicity after 28 days of application of the formulation containing Spirulina extract. Although a significant result with the use of the formulation containing the active ingredient was not obtained, it was observed a slight improvement in echogenicity of the dermis of young and mature skin of the volunteers (Fig-5 and Fig-6). After 28 days of application of the formulations, the keratinocytes were more uniformly distributed and homogeneous, but it was

not observed significant changes in epidermis thickness (Fig-6).

DISCUSSION

In this study the most notorious functions of the skin is that this tissue is capable of protecting the body against water loss and it prevents the entrance of foreign bodies, as microorganisms and viruses. It also selectively regulates the output of substances from the human body towards the environment and vice-versa. This is called “the skin barriers function” [19]. Fifty patients were included in the study conducted over a period of 1 year, of which 25 (50.0%) were male and 25 (50.0%) were females. 50 healthy male and female participated in the clinical efficacy study, aged between 18-65 yrs. After 28 days of application of the formulation containing Spirulina extract, a significant increase of the stratum corneum water content was observed in both groups. This effect was more pronounced on the mature skin group. In addition, a reduction of the transepidermal water loss was observed in both groups-young and mature skin-with the application of the formulations FGA (gel cream containing 0.1% of the active) (Figure 1A). However, these results were significant only in the older group (Figure 1B), when compared to the group that received the vehicle formulation. The main constitution from this barrier is the epidermis; this layer acts as a dynamic physical and biochemical frontier. The physical barrier consists of lipids and corneocytes of the stratum corneum. These components are arranged in a linked structure and, additionally, there is a thin acid film of lipids covering its surface. Moreover, in this film, it’s possible to find sebaceous gland lipids, corneocytes remains and sweat which together play the role of the biochemical barrier. This way, the stratum corneum hydration, transepidermal water loss and sebum level parameters contribute to the maintenance of skin barrier functionality [19].

Table-3: Selection of recent studies about the skin care benefits of Spirulina herein discussed

Topic	Study Object	Outcome of the Study	Year	Reference
Antiage—Moisturizing	Spirulina in dermocosmetic formulations	Benefits on hydration, skin barrier function and oil control. Antiaging effects.	2015	[35]
	Spirulina fermented extracts for skin care applications	The enzymatic fermentation increased the efficiency of spirulina in inducing skin hydration and osmotic protecting activities	2018	[36]
	Dermatological effect of peptide extract of Spirulina	Stimulation of fibroblast proliferation and on the glycosaminoglycans and collagen’s synthesis; anti-aging benefits	2018; 2006	[37]
Antiage—Antioxidant	Sunscreen formula with algae as active ingredients	Synergistic effect of the contemporary use of UV-filters and Spirulina; increase skin protection and appearance	2012	[38]
	Spirulina as antioxidant for sunscreen formulation	Benefits on health of the dermis and the skin elasticity, reduction of skin hyperpigmentation, protection against photoaging and inhibition of ROS-induced damage to the dermis.	2017	[39]

Antiage— Brightening	Antimelanogenic effect of c- phycoyanin from Spirulina	C-phycoyanin dose-dependent decrease of tyrosinase activity and melanin content. Best result with 0.1 mg/mL of Cpc.	2011	[40]
	Spirulina for skin whitening cosmetics	Great potential to treat pigmentary disorders. High activity toward tyrosinase inhibition	2018	[41]
Wound healing	In vivo wound healing activity of spirulina extracts	Significant improvement in the wound healing activity. Best result with ointment containing 10 % w/w of petroleum ether extract	2011	[42]
	In vivo and in vitro wound healing effect of crude Spirulina extract and phycoyanin	Promising wound healing activity of crude Spirulina extract. Activity related to the presence of a mixture of phycoyanin and carotenoids.	2013	[43]
	Wound healing and antioxidant activities of Spirulina extract incorporated in skin cream	Cell proliferation, migration and immunoactivity were increased by incorporation of crude algae extracts in the formulation. Spirulina had no genotoxic effect on human peripheral blood cells.	2017	[44]
	Spirulina- polycaprolactone (PCL) nanofiber wound dressing to improve cutaneous wound healing	PCL-nanofibers containing Spirulina extract were demonstrated to be effective on dermal wound healing in a rat model. Additional Alginate impregnation increased the adhesiveness and moisture of the skin and expedited wound healing without causing cytotoxicity	2016, 2017	[45,46]
Antiacne	Formulation and Development of Topical Antiacne Formulation of Spirulina extract	Topical application of phycoyanin rich ointment successfully employed in the treatment of acne against <i>P. acne</i> and <i>S. epidermidis</i> .	2018	[47]
	In vitro evaluation of face mask containing extract and biomass of <i>Spirulina platensis</i> and its antibacterial activity	The face mask was able to inhibit <i>Cutibacterium</i> <i>acnes</i> with a diameter of inhibition zone was $10 \pm$ 0.4 mm. The antibacterial activity was due to the presence of alkaloids, steroids, saponins and phenol in <i>S. platensis</i> extract.	2019	[48]

Therefore, it's important to keep those parameters balanced, guaranteeing this way, the protection and the functionality of the skin barrier. Due to its features, the system can be stimulated and its functions can be improved by the use of several different formulations. According to the obtained results, the use of the formulation containing the Spirulina extract, due to its rich composition in amino acids [20] and polysaccharides [21], could enhance the hydrolipidic mantle, regenerating the skin barrier, leading to a reduction of the transepidermal water loss. The ingredients obtained from biotechnological process have gained prominence due to its performance in dermocosmetic formulations, which can induce a TEWL reduction. Studies have shown its importance to protect the skin barrier function because polysaccharides can help improve skin conditions with its daily use, keeping the skin in good conditions [21, 22]. Skin oiliness is a major concern in young skin, and has great impact in skin balance and presents undesirable clinical signals such as skin shine and oily appearance [23]. The use of inappropriate formulations, many times, can result in undesirable increase of skin oiliness and disturb skin oil balance [23]. Thus, the use of formulations for oil control is important in both young and mature skin. The sebum production is due to the stimulus made by androgens. The 5- α reductase enzyme is the enzyme responsible for the

metabolism of testosterone in the skin, which is present in its most potent form, the dihydrotestosterone. There are two isotypes of 5- α reductase: the isoenzyme type 1 is most commonly found in the sebaceous glands while the isoenzyme type 2 is most commonly found in the prostate and hair follicle [24, 25]. Thus, substances that have the ability to inhibit isoenzyme type 1 are very viable for use in cosmetic products for oil control [24]. It is known that some essential fatty acids have the ability to inhibit 5- α reductase enzyme, such as α and γ linolenic acid [26, 27], which are constituents of blue-green algae under study. In this context, the efficacy in terms of sebum control can be related with the content of these natural fatty acids such as linoleic acid found in the Spirulina extract. This way, the use of the formulation containing the Spirulina, helped in regulation of sebum production, improving the oily skin appearance on the face of the volunteers. Moreover, other studies showed that the control of the oiliness favors the balance of the hydrolipidic mantle, an essential factor in the protection of skin barrier function and consequently for moisturizing skin. In addition, the reduction or exacerbated increase oiliness can also compromise the formation of the hydrolipidic mantle, bringing unbalance to the barrier function of the skin. Considering that, the application of the formulation containing Spirulina extract can control the skin oiliness, mainly in mature skin, the control of the

oiliness could corroborate with decreased TEWL and improvement of skin appearance [10]. The use of the formulations containing Spirulina extract improved the skin microrelief by reducing the surface roughness. Changes in cutaneous microrelief parameters observed by using the FGA formulation are related to a moisturizing effect, since the hydration may provide an immediate improvement on skin appearance [10, 28]. Thus, the use of the formulation containing Spirulina extract improved skin microrelief in both groups (young and mature skin) due to the rich composition of the blue green alga in vitamins, minerals and proteins, allowing the formulation FGA to contribute to the increase skin hydration of the volunteers. The high-frequency ultrasound allows assessment of parameters related to skin structure, enabling the analysis of the skin aging process and the echogenicity of the dermis, which varies with the intrinsic (chronological age) and extrinsic (exposure to sunlight) aging processes. It is also possible to quantify and qualify the collagen and elastin fibers and other parameters, contributing to the efficacy of the dermocosmetic formulations analysis. During the aging process, the collagen fibers suffer modifications in its structural organization, there's a decrease in the synthesis of the collagen, and with that and elastic fibers tend to become deformed and less flexible. This decrease of collagen in epithelial tissue is a result of the decreased fibroblasts metabolic activity, which are responsible for its synthesis. The structural support of the dermis tends to be lost during the aging process so, the skin becomes less elastic, thinner and this way, less able to resist to mechanical changes [29,30]. In this study, significant differences were not observed in the dermis echogenicity. Although it wasn't obtained a significant result with the use of the formulation containing the active ingredient, it was possible to observe a slight improvement of the dermis echogenicity in both young and mature skin groups. Reflectance Confocal Laser Microscopy has been proposed to assess the efficacy of anti-aging formulation studied through the evaluation of the epidermal layers. It should be noted that few studies have used this innovative technology to evaluate the dermocosmetic clinical efficacy. The epidermis is a dynamic tissue in a constant cell renewal process, in which the loss of cells from the surface of the stratum corneum is balanced by growing cells in the lower layers of this tissue [31]. After the treatment, the keratinocytes were more uniformly distributed and homogeneous. This effect could be linked to the moisturizing effect of the Spirulina extract, showing that this multifunctional formulation provided an increase of water content in stratum corneum and a reduction of transepidermal water loss in the deeper layers of the epidermis [32, 33]. One possible mechanism for the effects of Spirulina extract observed during the clinical study is that this extract

could act on cell renewal process [21]. The basal layer, received stimulus for cell division and thus, a migration of these cells for the surface, replacing those that peeled off, contributing to the processes of keratinization or renewal of the stratum corneum. Therefore, the layer above (spinous layer) was encouraged to start the keratinization process, initiating the formation of lamellar bodies that are responsible for the formation of the hydro-lipidic mantle, allowing increased protection against transepidermal water loss [34]. This study applied innovative techniques that evaluate different parameters of the skin, improving our understanding about the skin biology and aging process and enhancing the elucidation of the effects of dermocosmetic formulations in the actual conditions of use, in a non-invasive way. The valuable results provided by the advanced equipments used in this study allowed the scientific clarification of the effects of Spirulina extract on the epidermis and showed comprehensive results in terms of the mechanism of action of this active substance on the skin homeostasis. In summary, Spirulina extract is presented as a differentiated active ingredient to be applied in dermocosmetic formulations for the improvement of the epidermis structure and maintenance of skin hydro-lipidic film balance, providing unique skin benefits with the balance of moisture and skin lipid content mainly on mature skin.

CONCLUSION

Spirulina extract is an innovative ingredient obtained from biotechnological process to be applied in multifunctional dermocosmetic formulations for hydration, skin barrier function and oil control with protective and anti-aging benefits. Finally, Spirulina extract stands out as a unique ingredient for achieving effective multifunctional dermocosmetic formulations for the care of young and mature skin.

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