Skin wrinkles are induced by a marked loss of fibrillin-positive structures as well as a reduced content of collagen type VII, which contribute to weakening the bond between dermis and epidermis of extrinsically age skin. To prevent or improve the skin wrinkles, various strategies, including anti-wrinkle creams have been pertained to the primary structural components of the dermis, collagen, elastin and GAGs. The aim of study was to evaluate the relationship between long-term application of anti-wrinkle creams and the improvement of facial wrinkle score in participants with various demographic characteristics. This study included five participants with age range of 34-62 years. Information on age and occupation as well as skin condition and types of skin was collected. Arbitrary facial wrinkle score (0 (none) to 10 (maximum)) were examined at baseline and 8 weeks of anti-wrinkle creams treatment. The 8 weeks of treatment showed significantly decreased the degree of wrinkle around the eyes, with mean values (arbitrary unit) of 5.27 unit at baseline and 1.87 unit at 8 weeks of treatment. Similarly, in wrinkle around the mouth, the treatment of anti-wrinkle creams decreased the wrinkle, with mean values of 6.84 unit at baseline and 3.60 unit at 8 weeks of treatment. The results of this study suggest that long-term treatment of anti-wrinkle creams decreases the facial wrinkle in women having various demographic characteristics. Therefore, anti-wrinkle cosmetics is a useful preventive strategy in wrinkle formation in terms of the rejuvenation of the skin primary structural constituents and reduction of inflammatory reaction.

Biography

Younghee Kim is an Assistant Professor of the Department of Skin & Health Care at Suseong University. She has received her PhD in Public Health from Keimyung University in 2009.

kimkisok@kmu.ac.kr