

THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY
OF THE THIRD PHASE OF THE METHOD
FOCUS ON THE LOSS OF TONE

ATTACK / BODY

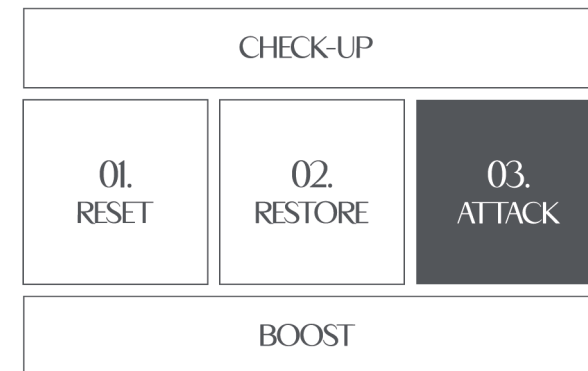


REWRITE YOUR STORY FOCUS ON LOSS OF TONE

The **THIRD** and final **PHASE** of the **METHOD** involves the treatment of each specific blemish.

Deeply purified, detoxified and "reactivated", the skin is ready to receive actions aimed at **REDUCE** the imperfections present in order to obtain the desired result.

LOSS OF TONE is one of the problems we intend to address to find a perfect silhouette





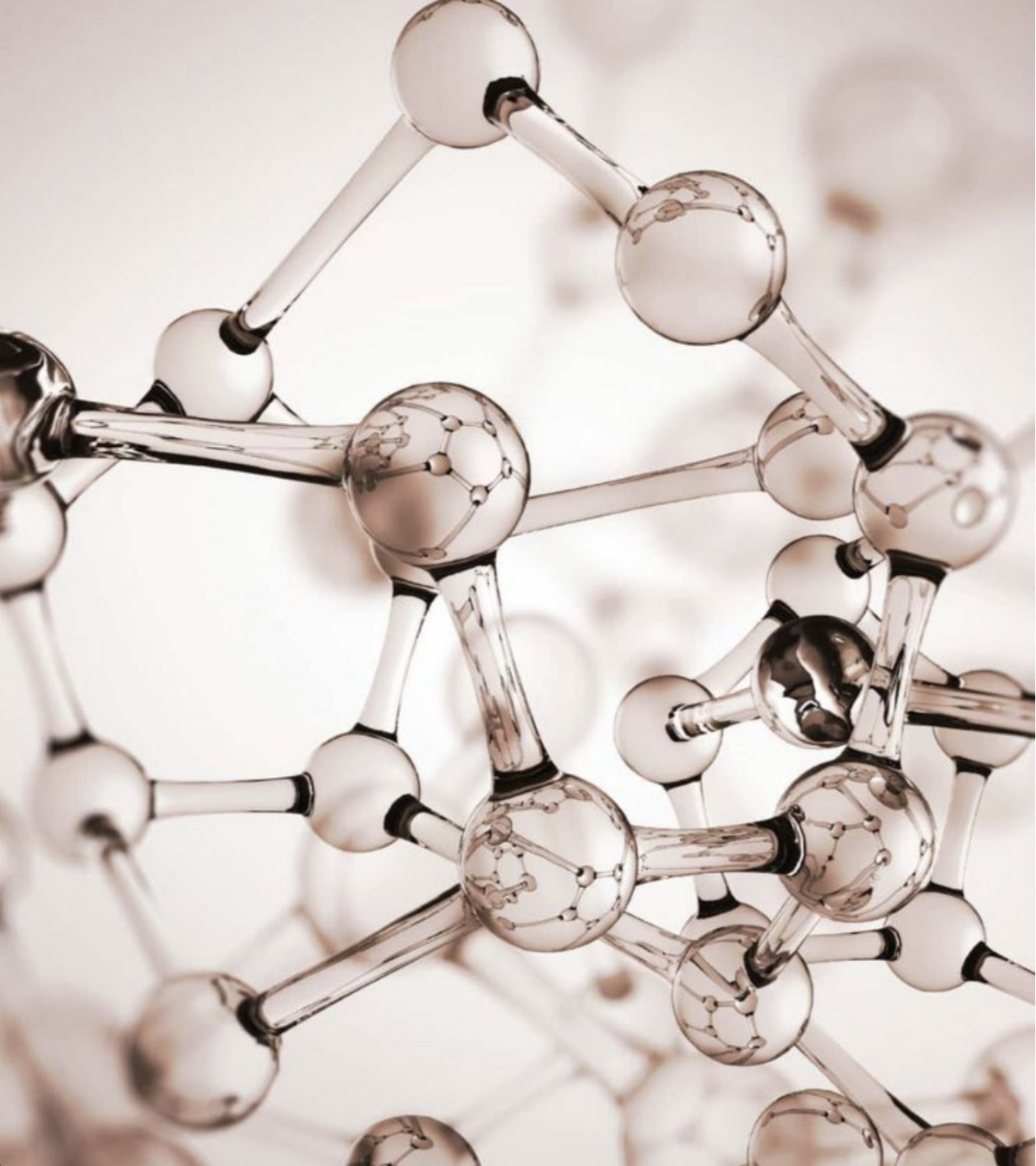
SKIN LAXITY AND RELAXATION

WHAT IS IT ABOUT?

Skin laxity (also called sagging skin, sagging skin, sagging skin, etc.) is a condition characterized by a loss of normal skin tone.

This relaxation can be caused by several factors and, from a histological point of view, reflects a reduction in the content of:

- **COLLAGEN:** the protein that provides structure, thickness and resistance to the skin;
- **ELASTIN:** helps the skin return to its original position after being stretched;
- **ADIPOSE TISSUE:** present in the deep skin layers (hypodermis), provides thermal and mechanical protection, and shapes the volumes of the face.



COLLAGEN

The main component of the extracellular matrix is collagen. On the other hand, it represents 25%-30% of the total protein mass of the organism. In the human body, there are different types of collagen. Type I collagen is the dominant form and is found widely in almost all tissues, particularly tendons and skin.

The other forms of collagen are found in defined areas. For example, type II collagen is found in the cartilage and cornea, while type III collagen is the main form within the walls of blood vessels. Collagen fibers do not remain randomly arranged, but in each tissue they are highly organized to perform specific functions. For example, in skin, collagen fibers alternate in perpendicular layers, to resist pulling from different angles. In tendons, however, bundles of fibers are formed in the direction of traction.

In the form of fibres, collagen provides tensile strength to connective tissues, especially in abundance in those required to resist various mechanical stresses such as tension, shear and pressure. It should also be noted that collagens not only provide tensile strength, but play a role in other cellular processes such as adhesion and migration. The properties of each tissue depend on the type of collagen and the other fibers and components of the ground substance that interact with it. The rigid or flexible structure and structural changes of various tissues of the body depend on changes in collagen composition.



ELASTIN

Elastin is a very abundant protein in the extracellular matrix and provides tissues such as the dermis of the skin with the ability to recover from continuous stretching, acting together with glycoproteins such as fibrillin and fibulin.

As the name suggests, it is responsible for the elasticity of the tissues, and is therefore more expressed where great elasticity is required, such as at the level of arterial vessels, skin, vocal cords and lung tissue.

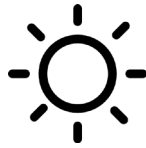
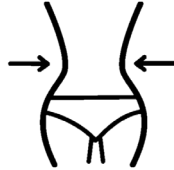
The structure of elastin is composed of individual tropoelastin subunits that are cross-linked with an outer layer of fibrillin microfibrils that constitute an elastic fiber.

SKIN LAXITY AND RELAXATION CAUSES AND FAVORABLE FACTORS

Aging, pregnancy and drastic and rapid weight loss are the most common causes of skin laxity.

There are also favorable factors, such as:

- genetics,
- smoke,
- chronic exposure to the sun (photoaging),
- unmanaged chronic stress,
- prolonged cortisone therapies,
- incorrect diet (such as poor nutrition and excessive consumption of alcohol and simple sugars).





AGING

But the main cause of skin laxity is aging: with age, in fact, collagen and elastin levels decrease. Loss of collagen in the body begins at 18-29 years of age. After the age of 40 the human body can lose approximately 1% of collagen per year and around the age of 80 collagen synthesis can decrease by 75% compared to that of young adults.

Skin aging is also associated with other structural changes that can promote sagging skin, such as:

- muscle atrophy,
- loss of subcutaneous adipose tissue,
- reduction in the thickness of the epidermis.

It is worth remembering that chronological or intrinsic aging is inevitable, although influenced by genetic factors; it begins after the age of 25, to manifest itself visibly from the age of 40 onwards. However, there is also extrinsic aging, favored by external or "environmental" factors. Among these, the most important role is played by prolonged exposure to sunlight, which produces premature aging. Other environmental factors responsible for premature aging include different types of pollutants, as well as harmful and irritating substances such as cigarette smoke.

All these factors induce the formation of free radicals and the reduction of enzymes with antioxidant action. Free radicals cause damage to collagen and elastin fibers, and can also damage DNA and RNA.



WEIGHT LOSS

One study found that when a person remains overweight long enough, the collagen and elastin fibers in their skin can become damaged. This affects the skin's ability to adapt to new body shapes after weight loss.

The same thing happens during pregnancy, when the skin expands on the abdomen.

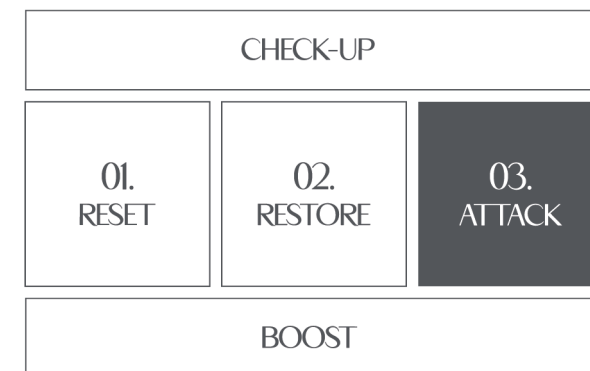


ATTACK / BODY

THE SOLUTION TO REWRITE YOUR STORY

Promote an active, healthy lifestyle and choose targeted cosmetic treatments that help restore skin elasticity, thus promoting a **TONIFICATION** and **REMODELING** action of your body through:

- RESTRUCTURING OF ELASTIC FIBERS
- STIMULATION OF NEW COLLAGEN SYNTHESIS
- IMPROVEMENT OF THE SKIN'S NATURAL MOISTURIZING SYSTEM



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