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SKIN DEHYDRATION.

The skin, for its function of physiological regulator, plays an important role in the general water metabolism in the organism; therefore the degree of skin hydration and particularly of the epidermis that maintains elastic and intact the surface, is very important.

The skin's external layer, directly exposed to the influences of the external environment, has the property to check its own water level, due to the presence of substances having the function to retain water; besides, thanks to the keratin of the horny cells, with the correct degree of hydration, it serves as a thermal insulator, regulates the water of the deepest layers, neutralizes acids and alkalis and serves as a barrier against the penetration of foreign bodies and micro-organisms.

There are a lot of possible causes of dehydration:

- diminution of the humidity of the environment
- increase of the temperature and exposure to the sun
- action of chemicals
- pathologies of the organism
- when the physiological equilibrium of the horny layer's humidity level does not work, that can move to dehydration or to an altered sebum production.

Some examples...

- During winter, as a result of the scarce degree of humidity, the skin becomes rough because of the decreased sebaceous secretion of the glands.
- A prolonged exposure to sun produces the same effect on the skin.

Those factors due to the use of inadequate cleansers or soaps determining a desiccation of the horny layer can be added to the above mentioned factors of dehydration and to a metabolism dysfunction.

It is necessary to help the skin to preserve, also with external applications of cosmetic products containing the components of the moisturizing natural factor, its moisturizing coat.