Devitil

Filling the gap of discolored skin

MEDIMAR

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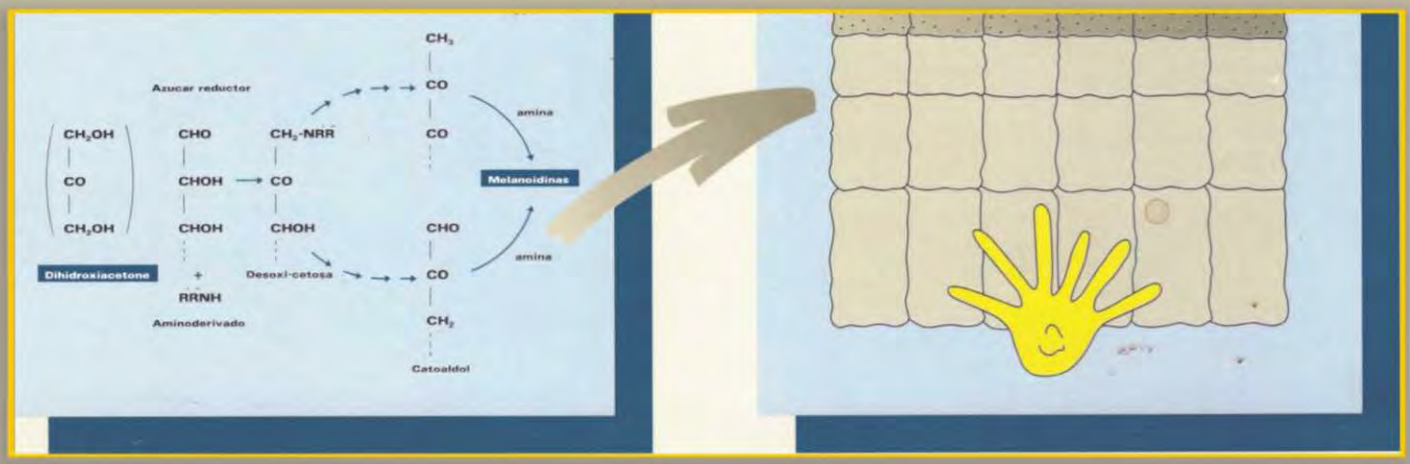
DEVITIL allows the fast normalization of the color in the discolored areas, combining the action of dihydroxyacetone with the aminoacids tyrosine and phenylalanine.

Right after the topical application there is an immediate cosmetic affect while it simultaneously acts for the deep recoloration of the skin.

Dihydroxyacetone reacts with the aminoacids and the aminogroups of the skin's keratin (Maillard reaction) forming colored substances (Melanoidins (1)).

Melanoidins are restricted to the stratum corneum and promote the skin's pigmentation regardless of the natural process of melanization (2-4).



The skin's Pigmentation appears after 2 hours of the application of the cream, it lasts some days and is unaffected by rubbing and washing. 8-14 days after the termination of application, its action stops with a light peeling of the stratum corneum (2-4).

Its utilization in vitiligo facilitates a cosmetic pigmentation almost equal to normal skin's color (5).

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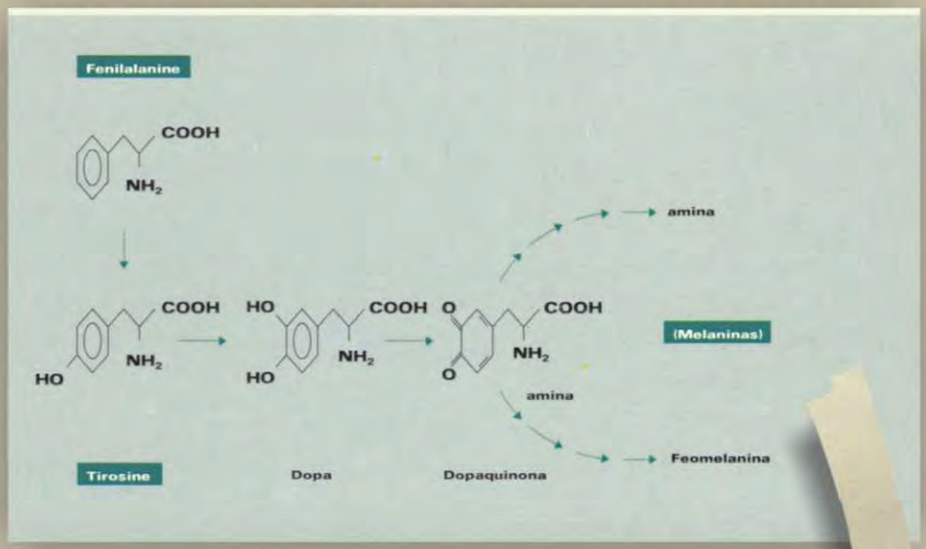
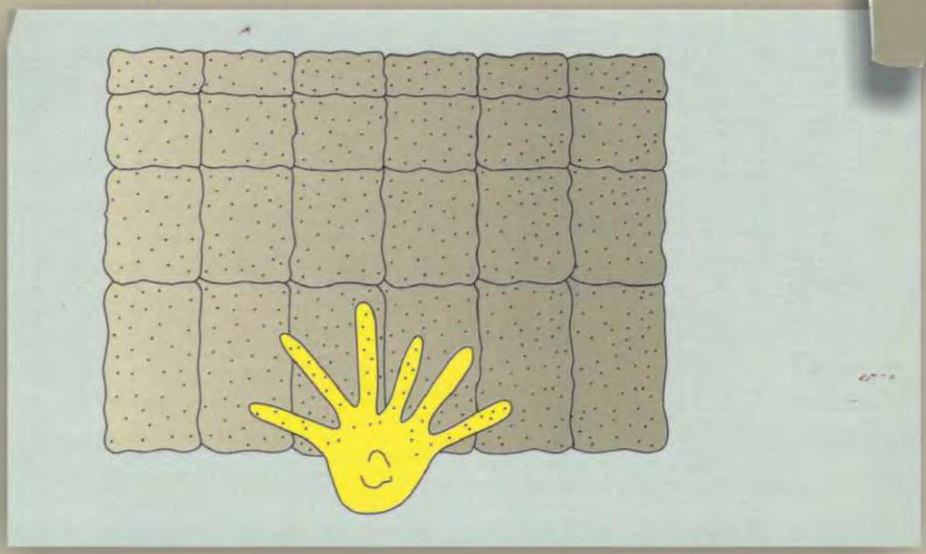
TYROSINE AND PHENYLALANINE

Tyrosine is an aminoacid of the base substratum and it participates in the natural process of skin's pigmentation that is in the biosynthesis of melanine. **Phenylalanine** is an amino acid precursor of Tyrosine (1)



The topical application of **tyrosine** helps in the skin's pigmentation that is intense in its duration (8).

Phenylalanine acts by stimulating the melanization or the creation of melanosomes and by preventing the production of anti melanocytes (6,7).



For the effectiveness of recoloring, **phenylalanine** is a substance that has been much used in color's restoration (9).

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High Safety: Principal of physiological action.

How to use: Using the spatula, stir well an equal quantity of cream by each tube. Carefully apply using your finger without leaving the discolored area. After use, rinse hands thoroughly using water and soap.

Dosage: 2 or 3 times per week for a month. Afterwards, applications will be arranged according to doctor's opinion and they will depend on the color you obtained.

Ingredients:

Cream A:	Dihydroxyacetone.....10g	
(White tube)	Excipient c.s.p.....100g	
Cream B:	Phenylalanine.....20g	(Crimson Tube)
	Tyrosine.....6g	
	Phospholipid liposomes sol.....2g	
	Colored excipient c.s.p.....100g	
Cream A+B	Dihydroxyacetone.....5%	
	Phenylalanine.....10%	
	Tyrosine.....3%	

How to use:
Take a small amount of cream from the white tube and right next to it put the same amount of cream from the crimson tube (see figure in the leaflet). Stir the two creams well using the contained spatula. Apply a thin and uniform layer in the affected areas using your finger and trying not to get out of the discolored area's limits. After the use, rinse your hands thoroughly with water and soap and clean spatula. At first, apply 2-3 times per week for a month.

Precautions:
Avoid the preparations' contact with mucous parties (nose, mouth etc.). The preparation can also stain clothes. The tubes must be maintained tightly closed and in a cool place for their maintenance.

Product Form
Box with two opaque tubes, a white one that contains 25ml of cream A and a crimson one that contains 25ml of cream B.
They are also accompanied by a spatula for the creams' stirring.

Bibliography:

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