Description:

Unideep is a saponified and stabilised medium depth 23% m/m TCA pH<1 peel that reaches the papillary dermis. To obtain the Unideep peeling solution, inject the required quantity of TCA into the base solution (see instructions included in the product box). Unideep is suitable for patients who desire quick results with few side-effects.

The Unideep kit includes one phial of peel solution and two tubes of Post-Peel Mask (with antioxidant and stimulating effects) to be applied by the physician immediately after the peel. Also included are two applicators, one glass jar, and the instruction leaflet.
**Indications:** One or two peel sessions should be performed to promote deep skin regeneration. This peel is suitable for the treatment of photoageing, acne, hyperpigmentations, melasma, chloasma, keratosis, and fine lines. Unideep is a very flexible treatment, and can be used in many different ways. It can be combined with a local deep TCA (Only Touch) or local phenol (Lip & Eyelid Formula). It can also be applied locally (on the forehead, for example) while using Easy TCA on the rest of the face, for a reduced effect on the patient's social life.

**Directions for Use**

**Skin Preparation**
Cleanse the skin. Use Skin Tech Pre-Peel Cleanser. Disinfect with alcohol. Degrease the skin with acetone two or more times.

**Applicator Preparation**
The kit comes with one large applicator; break it into two pieces, and use just one piece. Hold the applicator with tweezers, as shown in the photograph.
Peeling Solution Preparation

To get Unideep peeling solution, physicians should add the right quantity of trichloroacetic acid to the base solution, according to the instructions found in the Unideep kit.

Local anaesthesia (truncal blocks) may be necessary for sensitive patients. For normal patients, it is sufficient to cool the skin before applying the first Unideep coat and between successive coats. For this purpose, use the 3M “Cold Pack” and a fan.

Applying the Unideep Peeling Solution

Apply one coat of Unideep solution. Use the applicator included in the kit.
Let it dry completely.
An uneven frosting will usually appear.
If necessary, apply another coat of Unideep solution to produce an even, pinkish-white frosting. The frosting will appear more quickly on thin, dry skin than on thick, oily skin. Physicians will have to apply more coats to thick skin to achieve the same result.

After an even frosting has appeared, apply 5 g. of Post-Peel Mask (50% of the tube) to the face.

The patient should apply the rest of the Post-Peel Mask tube to the face that night, and also the next morning, after cleaning the skin. The patient should see the physician on Day 3 and Day 6 after the peeling.

Post-Peel Daily Care

Day 1 to Day 3:
Apply Re-Nutriv ACE Lipoic Complex three times a day
Visit physician on Day 3
Day 4 to Day 7: Apply pure Vaseline
Visit physician on Day 6
Day 7 to Week 6 (at least):
Apply Blending Bleaching Cream (Skin Tech) and SPF 20-60 sun protection at 9 am, 11 am and 2 pm
After Week 6 post-peel: Use the appropriate Skin Tech daily care cream

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skin Condition</th>
<th>SkinTech Daily Care Product to Apply</th>
<th>Repetition/Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flaccid skin</td>
<td>Actilift with DMAE</td>
<td>Twice a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin ageing &lt;40-45</td>
<td>Vit. E Anti oxydant</td>
<td>During the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Re-Nutriv ACE Lipoc Complex</td>
<td>At night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin ageing &gt;40-45</td>
<td>DHEA-PHYTO</td>
<td>During the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Re-Nutriv ACE Lipoic Complex</td>
<td>At night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acne</td>
<td>Purifying Cream</td>
<td>During the day (whole face)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Purifying Cream</td>
<td>At night (on acne lesions only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperpigmentation</td>
<td>Blending Bleaching Cream</td>
<td>During the day (whole face) + SPF 60 sun protection at 9 am, 11 am and 2 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blending Bleaching Cream</td>
<td>At night (on hyper-pigmentation only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Avoid sun exposure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Precautions
Unideep is a papillary dermis peel. Skin Tech indications, proceedings, and methods should be strictly respected and followed. Problems could arise from the incorrect use of Unideep.

Never apply the TCA solution directly onto the skin. The TCA solution must be mixed with the Unideep Base Solution.

- Unideep can be used, according to the instructions, on phototypes I to IV. To treat darker phototypes, proceed with caution. Prepare the skin two or three weeks before the procedure. Apply Blending Bleaching Cream twice a day. Avoid solar exposition and apply a SPF 20-60
- Apply Blending Bleaching Cream, twice a day, during at least six weeks after the peeling procedure.

Physicians should advise patients to refrain from touching or scratching the peeled area.

How Unideep Solution Works
Unideep Solution (23% TCA m/m) coagulates the epidermis and papillary dermis proteins (resulting in an even, pinkish-white frosting). The healing of pilo-sebaceous units and sweat glands originates in the intact keratinocytes of the basal layer, and produces a new epidermis and stimulates the production of fibroblasts in the dermis: collagen, elastin, GAGs.

The Post-Peel Mask stimulates the skin and stops the oxidative vicious cycle (inflammation ↔ free radicals). It shortens the healing process, avoiding the oxidation damage that comes with classic post-peel inflammation. It also prevents against post-peel inflammatory hyperpigmentations.

Unideep Base Solution allows for a safer papillary dermis peel.

Unideep Active Ingredients
Trichloroacetic Acid (TCA): Adding the right amount of TCA to the base solution (see product instructions on the box) transforms it into an adjuvated and stabilised Unideep solution.
Base Solution

L-Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C): An antioxidant. Stimulates collagen synthesis and promotes skin regeneration.

Citric Acid: An alpha hydroxy acid. It enhances skin penetration, Functioning as a chelatin agent and protecting the solution from free radicals. It is also an acidifying and buffering agent.

Cocamide: Protects the skin and improves saponin efficiency.

Sodium Laureth Sulphate: A tensio-active, emulsifying and wetting agent with very good skin tolerance. The molecular structure of the ingredient used by Skin Tech – sodium laureth sulphate – differs from lauryl sulphate, the skin irritant.

Saponins and Excipients: Saponins are an extensive and varied group of glycoside plant constituents, known as glycosides, which have distinctive foamy, soapy properties. As a glycoside, a saponin can provide the skin with water-binding properties. There is some evidence that saponins also have antimicrobial benefits. They are also used for the skin, for even acid penetration, and to improve healing.

Post-Peel Mask

The Post-Peel Mask has an antioxidant effect, stimulates skin regeneration, and promotes healing. Its action is very important for a safer papillary dermis peel. The post-peel penetration of ingredients is dramatically modified when the peeling solution is applied beforehand. The post-peel rate of penetration is much higher than the normal skin rate. The skin is much more permeable during the close post-peel period: sebum and cornocytes no longer act as a barrier and hydrophilic ingredients can rapidly pass through this modified epidermis, so that high quantities of stimulating factors and antioxidants can reach the dermis.

Urea: Keratolytic, used to treat dry skin; it increases skin permeability.

Silicium (Methylsilanol Manuronate): This oligo element is strongly linked to proteoglycans and mucopolysaccharides, hyaluronic acid and chondroitin sulfate. Silicium plays an important role in skin healing and is necessary to fight signs of ageing.

Vitamin C: Vitamin C is a potent antioxidant. It works in water solutions, where it captures free radicals; with this action, Vitamin C prevents protein destruction. It also exerts a protecting role over other cellular antioxidants. This action is particularly valuable when there is an increased number of free radicals, which occurs with wounds (whether they are infected or not) and in exfoliated areas after a peeling treatment.

Skin Tech uses Magnesium Ascorbyl Phosphate (MAP), which is the most stable ascorbic acid derivative. On and inside the skin, phosphatase, an abundant enzyme, quickly transforms it into Vitamin C.

Magnesium Ascorbyl Phosphate is better than ascorbyl palmitate (AP), used in other preparations, because the esterification of MAP occurs on the carbon where the enediol function is found (2\textsuperscript{nd} carbon). This enediol is responsible for the acidic and antioxidant properties of the molecule. This is why the esterification of this
function protects MAP and allows for longer and better antioxidant efficiency. The enediol function on carbon 2 of ascorbyl palmitate is not protected by esterification (see section on vitamins).

**Citric Acid:**
This is an alpha hydroxy acid. It is an antioxidant with buffering and chelating properties.

**Phytic Acid:**
This is an antioxidant with an antityrosinase effect. It helps in treating hyperpigmentations and avoiding post-peel inflammation.

**Vitamin A:**
Pure cyclodextrin microencapsulated retinol is used in this cream (see section on vitamins).

**Selenium:**
A trace element that accelerates skin healing; its penetration is clearly enhanced when combined with methionin. Creams based on selenium methionin enhance healing after laser resurfacing treatment or peeling, and prevent seborrheic dermatitis. Selenium is a component of Glutathion Peroxidase (GPX) [family of antioxidant enzymes] which breaks down peroxides. It reduces hydroperoxides and acts as an intermediary on the cyclo-oxygenase and lipo-oxygenase pathway, reducing inflammation. It prevents the production of inflammatory and immunosuppressive cytokines, and boosts both cellular and humoral immunity. Combination with Vitamin E strengthens its protective action and creates a tretinoin-like effect.

**Vitamin E (Tocopheryl Acetate):**
This most stable ester of Vitamin E is automatically hydrolysed into pure Vitamin E after cutaneous absorption. The acetate form is very interesting because it constitutes a reservoir that slowly releases Vitamin E into the skin. Vitamin E traps the oxygen free radicals that can cause damage to the tissues. Vitamin E blocks oxidative chain reactions, inhibiting the formation of lipoperoxyls in the cell, and protects nucleic acids and proteins (see section on vitamins).

**Propylene Glycol:**
A disinfectant, moisturiser, and stabiliser for vitamins, propylene glycol diminishes corneocyte cohesion. This promotes the penetration of other active ingredients of the Post-Peel Mask.

**Phenoxyethanol:**
Antibacterial. This has been used for the disinfection of wounds and burns.

**Vitamin H (Biotin – Coenzyme R – Vitamin B8):**
The metabolic action of the biotin is carried out by biotin-dependent enzymes, which act in the synthesis of the purines. It is a stable, water- and alcohol-soluble monocarboxylic acid, which acts as a co-enzyme or also as a “growth factor”, even in very small quantities. Deficits of biotin are characterised by exfoliative dermatitis and hyperkeratosis with alopecia. Topical application of biotin lessens the secretion of sebum.

**Presentations**
Kit for two papillary dermis facial peels

**Base Solution + Post-Peel Mask + Applicators**