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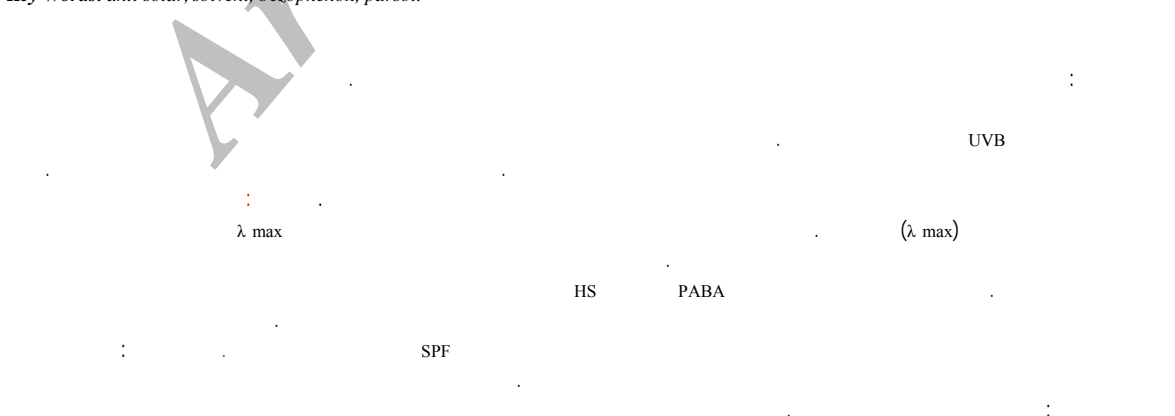
Studies on the effect of solvent on the efficiency of sunscreen products

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OBJECTIVES: Solvents are one of the most important ingredients in the preparation of hygienic and cosmetic products. Nowadays the adverse effects of the sun light on the skin such as stinging, erythema and finally skin cancer have been known. Therefore the use of anti preparations is common. In this study we tried to evaluate the effect of the solvents in altering of absorption amount and λ_{\max} of UVB for the chemical substance of products. **METHODS:** For this mean anti solar materials were solved in solvents i.e. water, sorbitol, ethanol, propylene glycol and glycerin. Then spectra and absorption intensities of them were measured in 5 nm intervals using by spectrophotometer instrument. Finally according to them maximum absorption, shift amount, area under the curve and relative efficacy of the anti solar substance were calculated. **RESULTS:** The results showed that the type of solvent had significantly effect on λ_{\max} . It should be considered that in the formulations containing Parsol 5000, using water and sorbitol as a solvent is not reasonable. Because these solvents will shift the λ_{\max} of sunscreen and the efficacy of the preparation will be lost. Most of the solvents altered the λ_{\max} of the benzophenon toward lower wave lengths. It was showed that PABA and Parsol HS had low sensitivity to the type of solvent among other sunscreens. Then it is possible to use most of the solvents in formulations as sunscreen products. It is necessary to say that the SPF of the product may be changed because of altering the λ_{\max} and absorption intensity of the anti solar substance by the solvents. **CONCLUSION:** Then it is possible to choose proper solvent for the each of above anti solar materials.

Key Words: anti solar, solvent, bezophenon, parsol.



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UV .

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()

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.()

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pH

UV

nm

UVB

nm

UVA

nm

UVC

UVB

UVC

PABA

UVB

D

UVA

UVB

PABA

UVA

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.()

UVB

UVA

DNA

UVB

UVB

UVB

UVB

()

PABA)

(HS

nm

$$AUC = \sum [(A_1 + A_2) / 2] \times [(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)]$$

:AUC

:A

:λ

(%SE) Sunscreen Efficacy :

$$\%SE = [(AUC_S - AUC_R) / AUC_S] \times 100$$

:(sample) S

:(Reference) R

(Merck) () PABA

(- Roche) Parsol® MCX

(- Roche) Parsol® HS

(- Roche) Parsol®1789

(- Roche) Parsol®5000

(- Roche)

(- Merck)

(Merck- Germany)

(Merck- Germany)

(Merck- Germany)

(Shimadzu-Japan) UV

UV

λ max

()

()

(.)

/ mg/ml

UVB

/ mg/ml PABA

PABA

HS

/ mg/ml

λ max

UV

UVB

UV

UV

UVB

)

%SE AUC

Δ λ

λ max

PABA

Δ λ

PABA

()

PABA

Δ λ

< < < <

(AUC)

() () λ max :

PABA	/	/	/	/	/
HS	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/

() () Δλ :

PABA	/	/	/	./
HS	+ /	+ /	+ /	+ /
	/	/	/	/
	/	/	./	+ /
	/	+ /	/	+ /
	/	+ /	/	+ /

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UVB λ max

AUC ()

AUC ()

AUC () %SE

() AUC :

PABA	/	/	/	/	/
HS	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/

()%SE :

PABA	/	/..	/	/	/
HS	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/

UV logP :

	logP
PABA	./
Parsol HS	/
Benzophenon	/
Parsol 1789	/
Parsol 5000	/
Parsol MCX	/

/
Δλ UVB

/

UVB

()

AUC

%SE

UVB

UVB

%SE

< < < <

+ /

UVB

() AUC

/

%SE

< < < <

UVB

AUC

(PABA)

AUC

PABA

+ /

UVB

PABA λ max

PABA

λ max

HS

λ max

UVB

+ /

()

UVB

λ max

%SE

HS

PABA

HS

<

<

<

<



logP

logP

/

logP

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