

OBSERV[®] 320

APPEARANCE ANALYSIS

Quick Reference Guide
for common skin concerns



Skin Ageing

Skin ageing starts at around the age of 25 and is influenced by internal and external factors. While intrinsic ageing – biological ageing, is linked to genetics and DNA, extrinsic ageing is generally a result of lifestyle and environmental causes (sun exposure, pollution, stress, nutrition). The first noticeable signs of skin ageing appear mainly on the surface texture and include: fine lines, wrinkles, loss of elasticity and volume (sagging skin). Roughness, dry skin and enlarged pores will also affect the appearance of the skin texture.



Surface Texture

The key to improving skin texture requires going deeper than surface level: assessing elastin and collagen. These proteins play an essential role in the appearance of micro-relief.



Comedones

skin-colored papules frequently found on forehead and chin



Blackheads

small bumps that appear on the skin due to clogged hair follicles



Acne Scars

raised lumps of damaged skin tissue



Daylight: From Baseline to Results

The daylight picture of OBSERV³²⁰ is the baseline of an appearance analysis and the start of any skin consultation. It allows clients to understand their skin, and beauty practitioners to provide the best result-oriented solutions. The creation of a beautiful, healthy skin is teamwork: get clients engaged and let them play an active role in achieving their skin goals.



Skin Type and Condition

Every person is unique and so is the skin. Skin type, the size and number of oil glands are determined from birth. The primary skin types are normal, oily, dry and combined skin. 'Oily' is used to describe a skin type with heightened sebum production in the T and U zone. 'Combination' skin consists of a mix of areas (high and low sebum production). 'Dry' includes skin types that produce little sebum and lack a strong lipid barrier. 'Normal' refers to well-balanced (sebum and oil) skin. Next to skin type, skin condition is an important parameter to identify.



Redness

Sensitive skin is vulnerable and has reduced tolerance – often a result of a weakened surface layer. Identify the severity of redness to compose an effective treatment plan including a home care routine.



Mild

Red Moles
mole-like skin growth made up of small blood vessels



Moderate

Spider Vein
clusters of tiny blood vessels under the skin



Severe

Ingrown Hair
hair that has grown sideways into the skin



Skin Tone Inhomogeneity

Hyperpigmentation, photo ageing and skin tone inhomogeneities often significantly impact skin appearance and perceived age. One of the most common causes of discoloration is the sun. Ultraviolet rays stimulate the production of free radicals, which stimulate production of melanin in our skin.

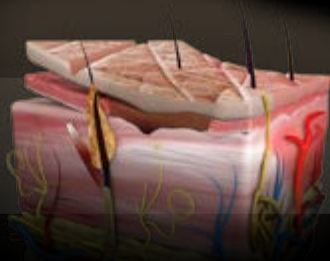




Daylight

The face is illuminated with a natural and soft light coming from all directions. There is no shadow or emphasis on particular skin features. This mode provides a clear means for the overall appearance evaluation of the skin. Skin concerns and conditions that are visible in the daylight can be compared with other light modes to define a treatment plan and monitor appearance improvements.

Travel through the skin layers



Rough and bumpy skin texture

Deep wrinkles

Dry lines

Clogged pores

Open pores

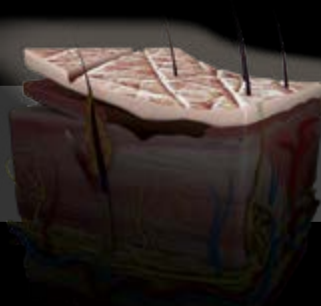
Very dry skin



Surface Texture

This picture highlights the skin's surface texture and roughness. Early signs of ageing such as fine lines, wrinkles, visible pore structures and bumpy skin including rough patches become more apparent and help to understand the overall skin's micro-relief. The surface texture is also a good indicator of the quality of the underlying skin tissue.

1. Surface Texture



Sun damage

Skin tone inhomogeneities

Freckles

Dark circles pigmented

Post inflammatory hyper pigmentation

Hormonal pigmentation



Pigmentation

Skin tone inhomogeneities, such as hyperpigmentation and discoloration, contribute a lot to the apparent age of people. Hyperpigmentation is used to describe areas of uneven pigmentation in skin. There are several types of hyperpigmentation, the common ones being melasma, sunspots, and post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation.

2. Pigmentation



Skin inflammations

Acne

Tear through

Rosacea

Couperosis

Broken capillaries

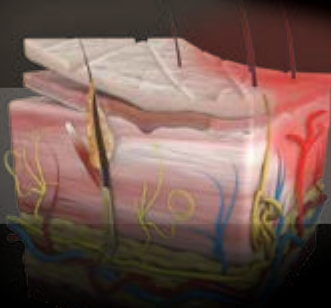
Comedones



Redness

Microvascular structures and inflammation in the dermis become clearly visible in this picture. Redness is often related to sensitive skin and can be a significant chronic or temporary concern. It occurs when the skin's natural barrier function is compromised, causing water loss and allowing penetration of irritants.

3. Redness



Forehead lines

Frown lines

Crow's feet

Under eye bags

Laugh lines

Loss of volume

Sagging facial outline

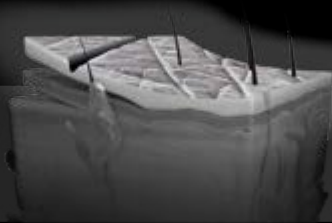
Dimpled chin

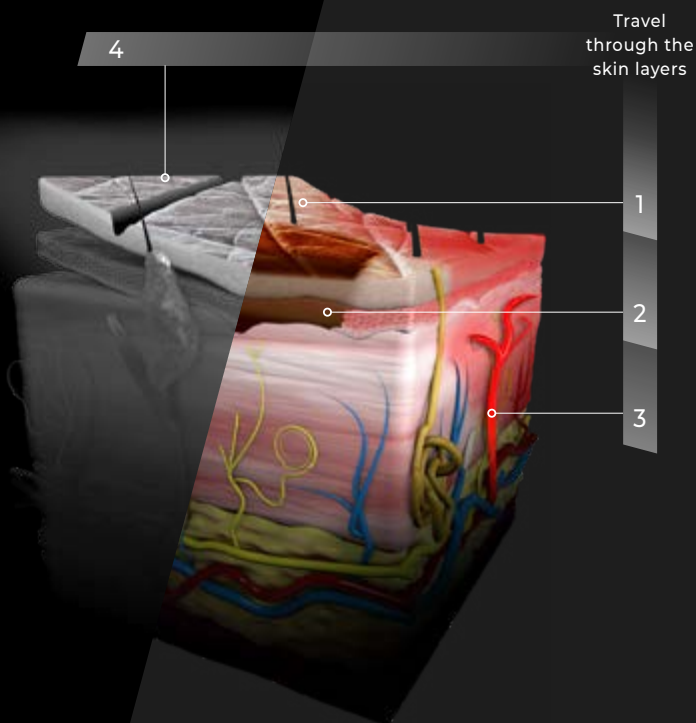


Firmness

By taking out the color information of the image, the eye is much less distracted and you can really focus on the areas in the skin that are losing their firmness, like wrinkles on the forehead, sagging cheek tissue and crow's feet around the eyes.

Firmness





Appearance Analysis

The appearance analysis of OBSERV[®]320 starts with a unique skin journey through the different skin layers. The outermost layer of the epidermis is the only layer that is visible to the eyes (daylight picture). Here, the skin surface texture (1) is formed by epithelial tissues. The stratum basale (2), where pigments are created by melanocytes, is mainly responsible for the skin tone - skin colour and pigmentations. Since the network of (3) microvascular structures feed the dermis with oxygen rich blood from blood vessels, the cause of inflammations and skin redness can often be found here.

OBSERV[®]320 uses different patented LED light sources and filters to reveal how subtle signs of ageing and skin health contribute to the appearance. This visible information enables skin practitioners to understand the skin and to provide individual, result-orientated solutions for clients.

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