Four Basic Rules of Cosmetic Claim Substantiation

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Let's see what we will do the next 25 minutes or so



Types of claims

Four Basic Rules for building effective claim substantiation packages

The role of regulation

Summary

What actually is a Cosmetic Claim?



Claims for cosmetic products are statements made, usually in advertising, with regard to a product's functions (R. Schueller and P. Romanowski, C&T, January 1998)

For example:

"reduces the appearance of fine lines and wrinkles in 10 days"
"all day moisture"
"tangle free"

But not every type of claim is the same!



Claims may relate to:

Physico-chemical characteristicsChemical analysisProduct performanceCustomer preference

There are three different types of cosmetic 'matter' claims



Emotive claims:

Say nothing about the product, but refer to the consumer

Do not require substantiation

Are not really claims

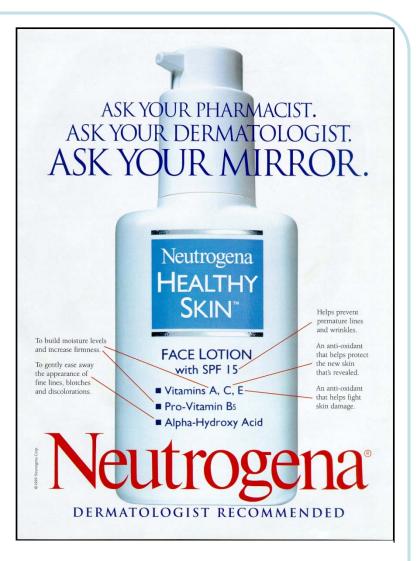


A second type of 'matter' claim is shown in this advertisement



Vitamin C:

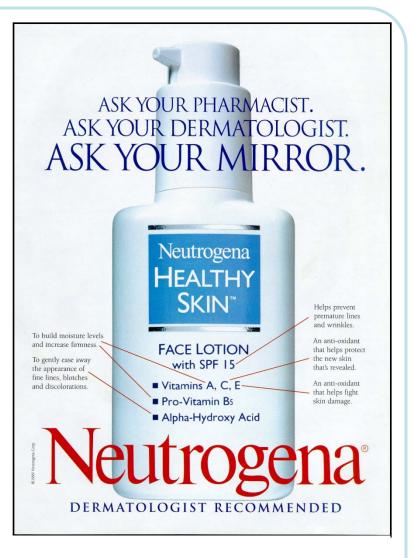
"An anti-oxidant that helps protect the new skin that's revealed"



This type of cosmetic 'matter' claim is called the ingredient claim



Implies that the activity of an active ingredient is maintained in the product in which it is incorporated



As such, the Ingredient Claim sounds not too attractive but think again!



Ceramide story:

Elizabeth Arden

move across categories

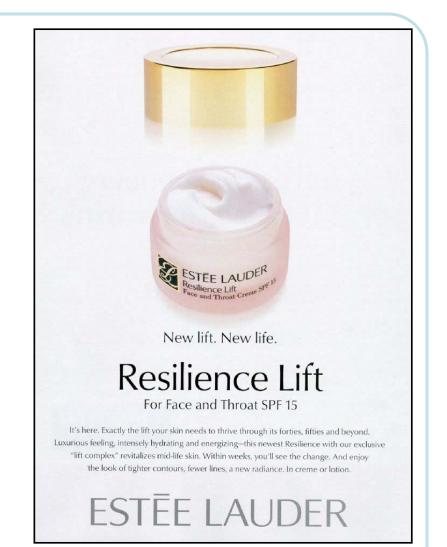
Move across chemical boundaries

Frequency in Skin and Hair Care

This advertisement is an example of the third type of 'matter' claim



"this newest Resilience with our exclusive "lift complex" revitalises mid-life skin. Within weeks, you'll see the change. And enjoy the look of tighter contours, fewer lines, a new radiance"



This third type of 'matter' claim is called a product claim



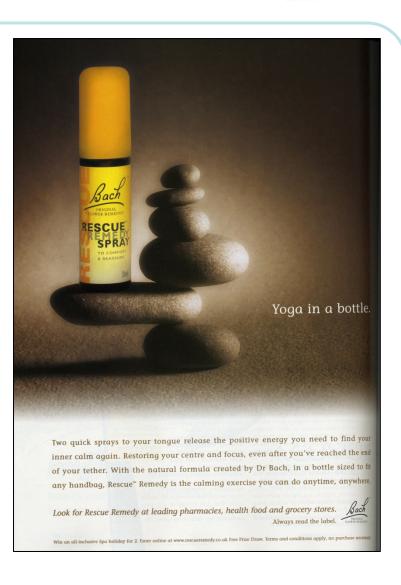
Product claims claim that the product does deliver the effect, but often softened by the words 'helps to'



To study 'mind' claims, we have to go back to the future...

"Two quick sprays to your tongue release the positive energy you need to find your inner calm again. Restoring your centre and focus, even after you've reached the end of your tether."

"Quality of Life" claims



Let's look at a recent, more cosmetic example...



Finally there is a beauty regimen that addresses how stress impacts our skin. Through calming aromatic essences and advanced formulations from Shiseido laboratory, the giora skincare collection combats signs of skin aging caused by stress.

Cosmetic Claims are....



Controlled by regulation, e.g. BACC, ASA

Like an insurance document

Cosmetic Claims.....

What's not in it, is not covered!!

Four basic rules of cosmetic claim substantiation are introduced



Four Basic Rules Formulated Around Four Basic Questions:

what would you like to claim?

what is changing?

how to measure the change?

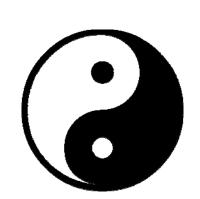
can you prove it changed?

The First Rule of Cosmetic Claim Substantiation sounds so simple....



What would you like to claim?

Rule #1: Start from claim to design the test, not the other way round!!



Reasons:

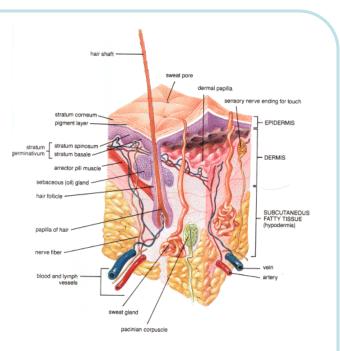
It will give you the strongest support possible Avoids the "Why can't we claim X" situation

The Second Rule of Cosmetic Claim Substantiation deals with biology



What is changing?

Rule #2: Know the physiology/ your substrate nail)



Reason:

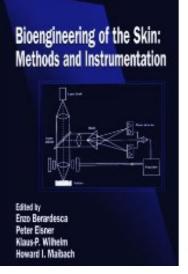
To allow identification of the right structure(s) / reaction(s) / principle(s) being measured

The Third Rule of Cosmetic Claim Substantiation deals with equipment

How to measure the change?

Rule #3: Know the measuring principles of the equipment that could be used in your study

Example: What's the difference between the MoistureMeter SC and the VapoMeter?







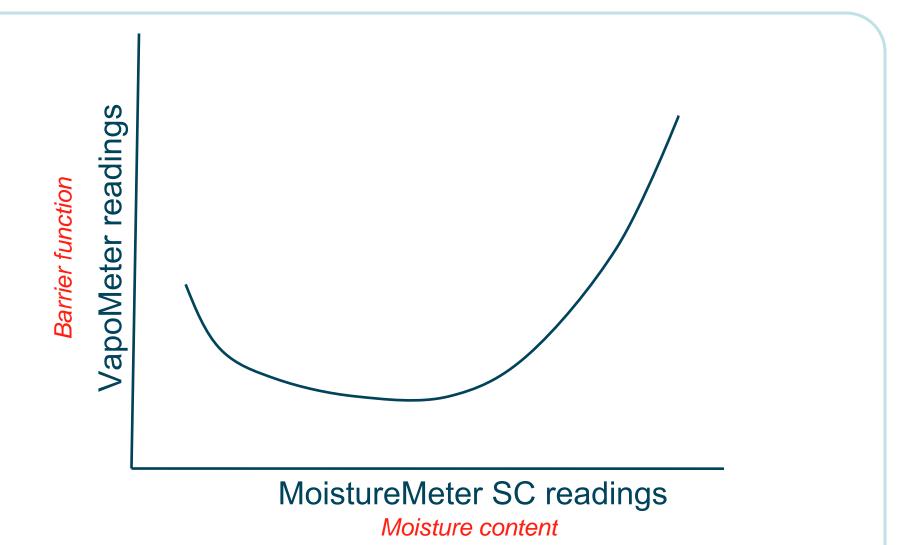
Of course, the two machines look different, but both measure water!





But the two cannot simply be exchanged as shown by Marie Lodén





The Third Rule of Cosmetic Claim Substantiation deals with equipment

How to measure the change?

Rule #3: Know the measuring principles of the equipment that could be used in your study



Reason:

To allow identification of the best measuring equipment for the structure / reaction / principle you would like to measure



The Fourth Rule of Cosmetic Claim Substantiation deals with biostatistics

Can you prove it changed?

Rule #4: Know the study design and impact of biostatistics

Reason:

To increase the change to observe a statistically significant result

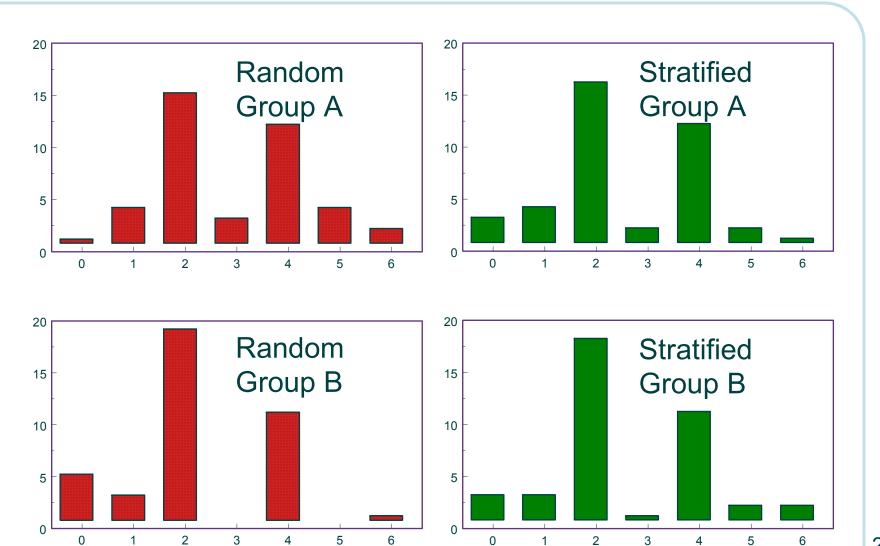






The allocation of panellists to groups is a nice example of the Fourth Rule





Another example is the calculation of the required number of panellists

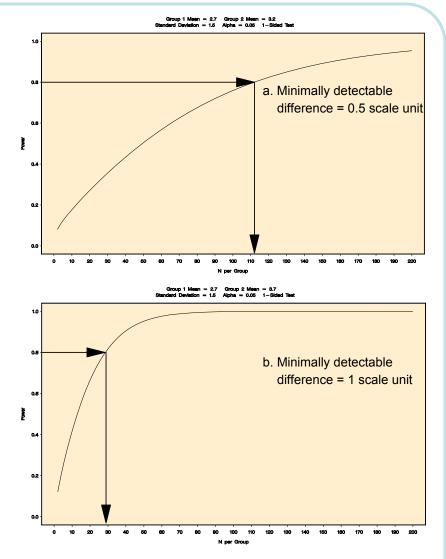


Depends on:

- 1. Variability in signal
- 2. Detectable difference
- 3. Levels of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$; $\beta = 0.2$) Power of test = $1 - \beta$

n ≥
$$(\sigma_n/(\mu_1 - \mu_2))^2 \int \alpha_n \cdot \beta$$

 $\int \alpha_n \cdot \beta = 7.98$ if $\alpha = 0.05$
and $\beta = 0.2$



Cosmetic Claim Substantiation seems to be a rather masochistic exercise



Regulation but also to protect the consumer:

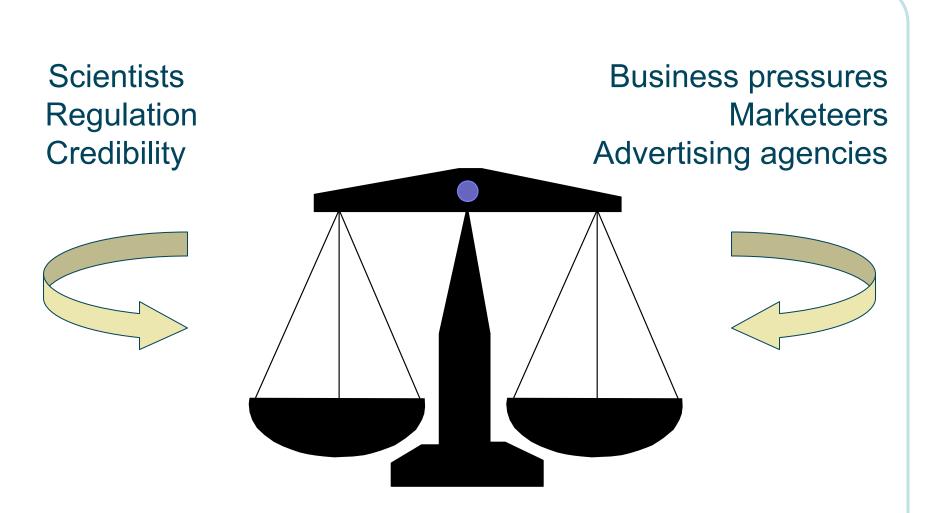
Broadcasters/publishers are legally responsible

BACC - British Advertising Clearance Centre installed to do pre-vetting

Communication between advertising agencies and scientists is key

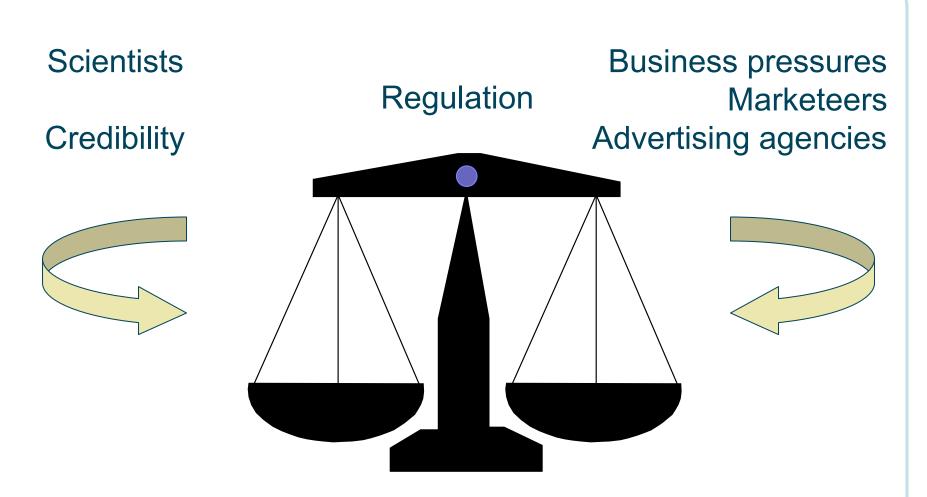
The Role of Regulation





The Future Role of Regulation





Properly presented cosmetic claim substantiation packages are valuable to all



Justice to the product

Better informed customers

Should there be a "Fifth Rule of Cosmetic Claim Substantiation"?



How about "Standard Operating Procedures" for cosmetic claim substantiation?

SOP's for measuring methodology is useful (see e.g. TEWL measurements): see EEMCO initiative European Group for the Efficacy Measurements on Cosmetics and other Topical Products

Each case of cosmetic claim substantiation is different, and therefore:

No Fifth Rule of Cosmetic Claim Substantiation!



Creating "Standard Operating Procedures for Cosmetic Claim Substantiation" will lead to uniform tests, and thus claims and therefore products

Claim support requires creativity to meet the needs of the customer

Let me quickly repeat what I said about cosmetic claim substantiation...



Types of claims

Four Basic Rules of Claim Substantiation what do I want to claim what is changing who do I measure that change can I prove it has changed

Regulation is a partner, not an enemy!!

Who Do We Do This All For?



Consumer vs. legislative authorities

Nobody has said, "Thank the good lord your collagen molecules are no longer hopelessly tangled!" but one friend did comment, "You look good! Have you changed your makeup?" on a day I wasn't wearing any. I think you can count that. And I, who have been wearing my face every single day for more than forty years, think it looks and feels better, and that you can count double. \Box

MIRABELLA JANUARY 1999