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RESEARCH



DEVELOPMENT



TESTING



ANALYSIS



Sun Protection in Europe and China Mentionable Remarks

Mathias Rohr

Su Ning, Cheng Yanzhang, Andreas Schrader



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SPF-Test Method

- Aim of SPF-Testing:
Quantifying *in vivo* a value, which defines a protection level against an UV-induced Erythema Reaction.
- By this the defined **SPF** (Sun Protection Factor) is the ratio of those Energies / UV-Doses, which are needed minimally to provoke an Erythema Reaction (**MED**) with and without Product application.

$$\text{SPF} = \frac{\text{MED (protected skin)}}{\text{MED (unprotected skin)}}$$

SPF-Test Method

$$\text{SPF} = \frac{\text{MED (protected skin)}}{\text{MED (unprotected skin)}}$$

MED :

- minimal UV-Dose, that produces the first perceptible unambiguous erythema
- with defined borders appearing over most of the field of UV exposure
- 16-24 h after UV exposure
- The final **SPF** is the arithmetic mean of 10 subject in minimum linked to an 95%-CI of less than 17% of the mean

SPF-Testing / What is needed?

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SPF-Test-Method

Lab – Conditions

Product - Application

Irradiation

- Spectrum
- Energy
- Homogeneity

Reading - MED

Standards / Label – SPF

Subjects

Lab-Conditions

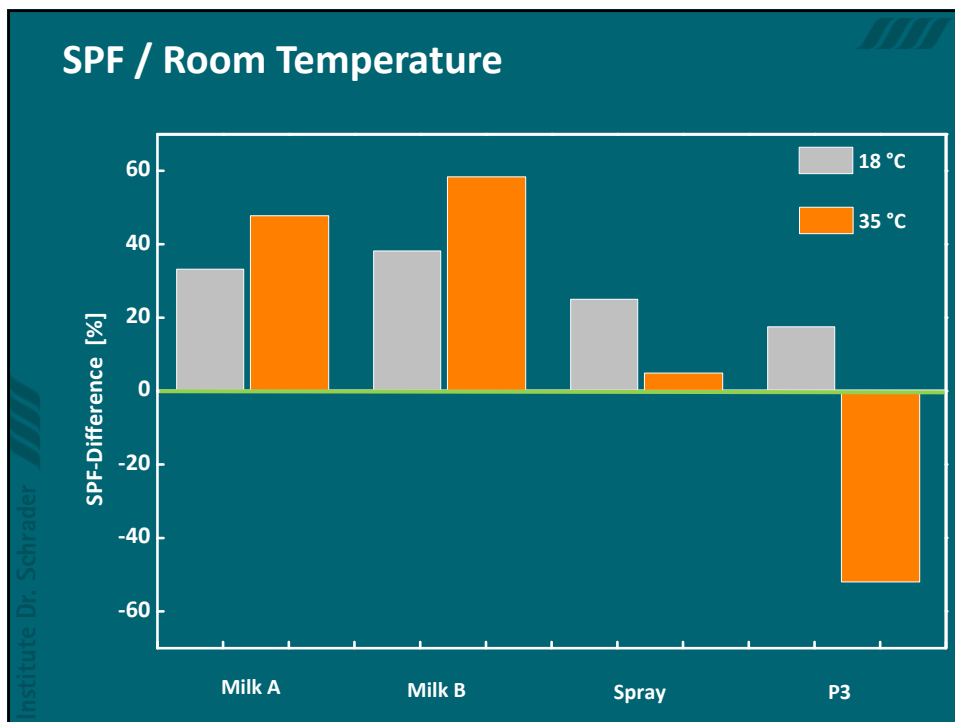
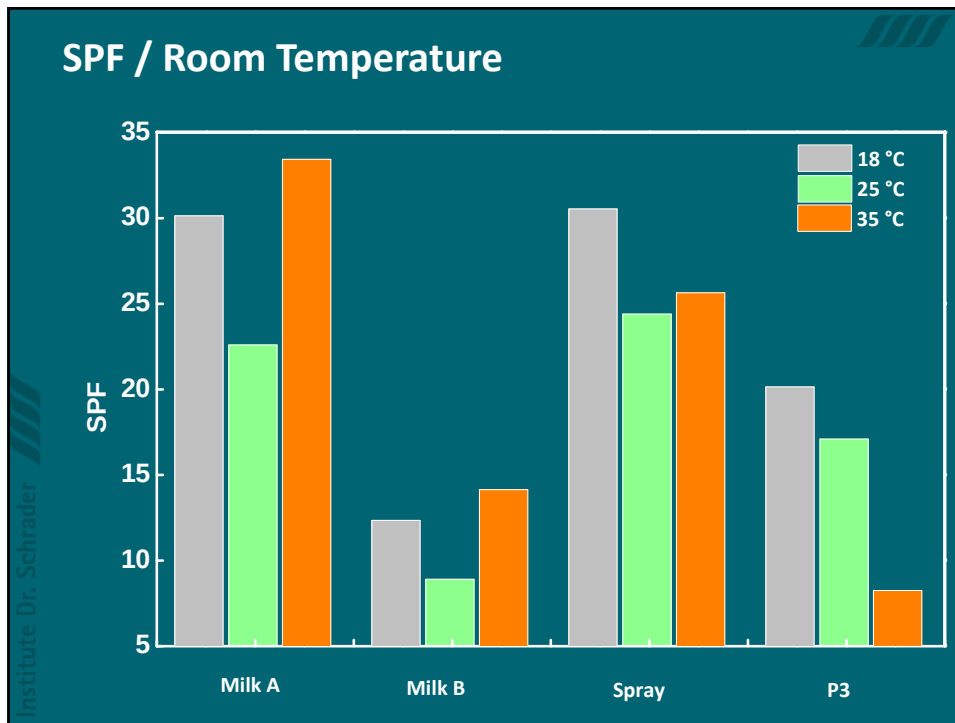
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Lab - Conditions

- Lab-Conditions
 - Stable / Constant Conditions
 - Temperature: 18 °C – 26 °C

Lab - Conditions





SPF

Lab – Conditions

Product - Application

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Product-Application

Product - Application

- **Product Amount :** 2.00 mg/cm² +/- 2.5%
(0.05 mg/cm²)
- **Product Distribution :** 20 – 50s
- **Balance :** min. 0.1 mg
- **Waiting Time :** 15 – 30 min
- **Test Area:** Back
min. 30 cm²
min. 1 cm distance

Product - Application

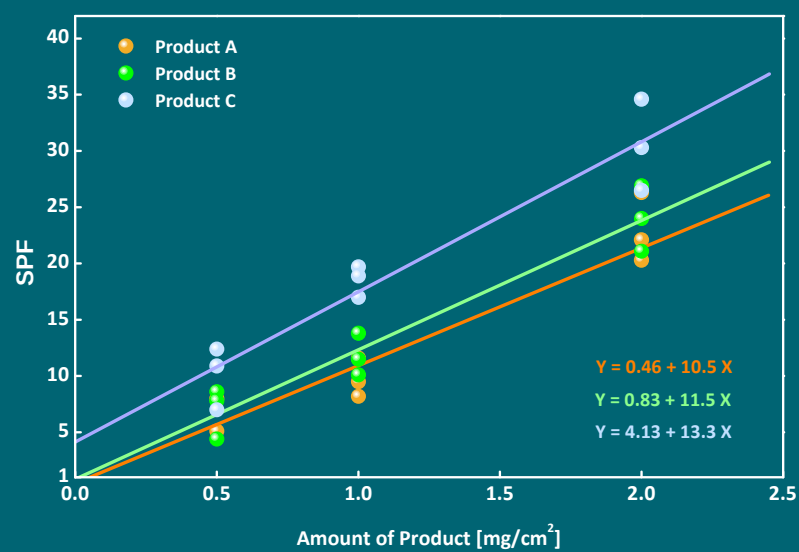
- **Product Application:**
 - approx. 1 Drop / 2 cm²
 - Syringe / Pipette
 - Fingerstall
 - homogenous distribution with slight pressure



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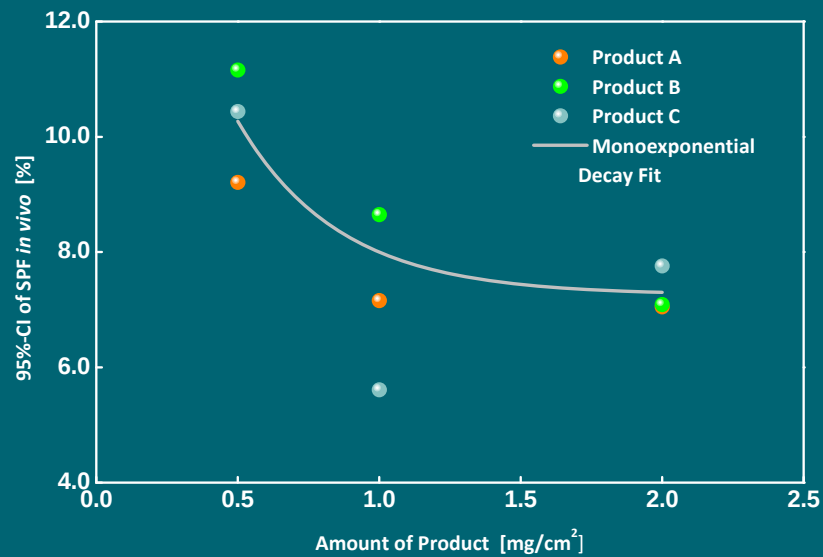
Product-Application / SPF and Amount of Product

Publication DGK-Working Group 2007



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Product-Application / SPF and Amount of Product



SPF

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Irradiation

Irradiation

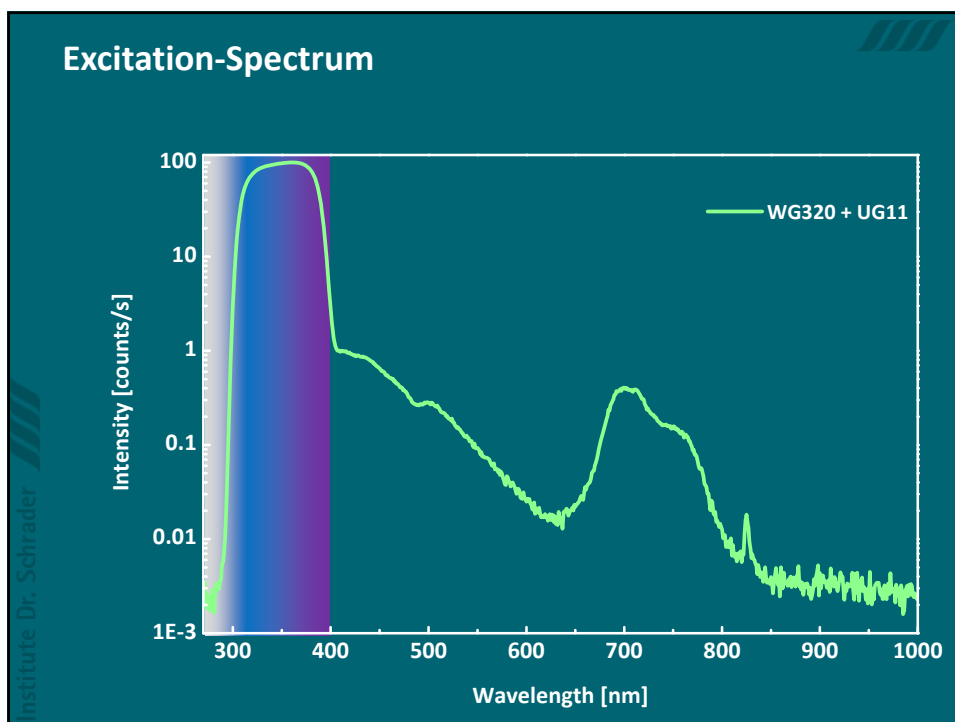
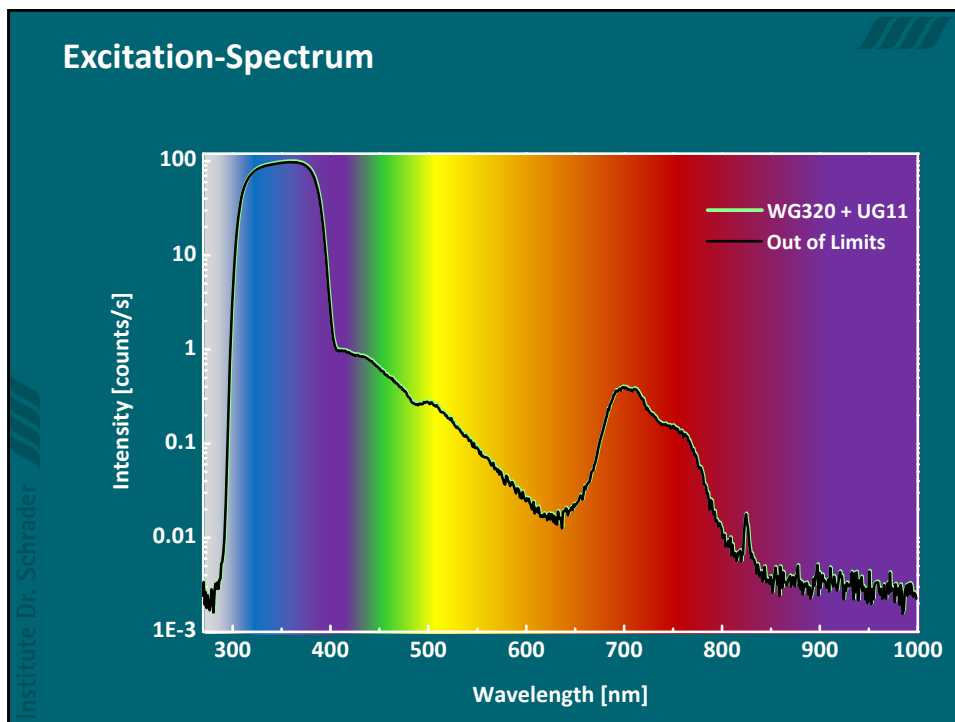
- Sun Simulator : Xenon-Solar-Simulator
Homogenous energy distribution
Stabile energy over time

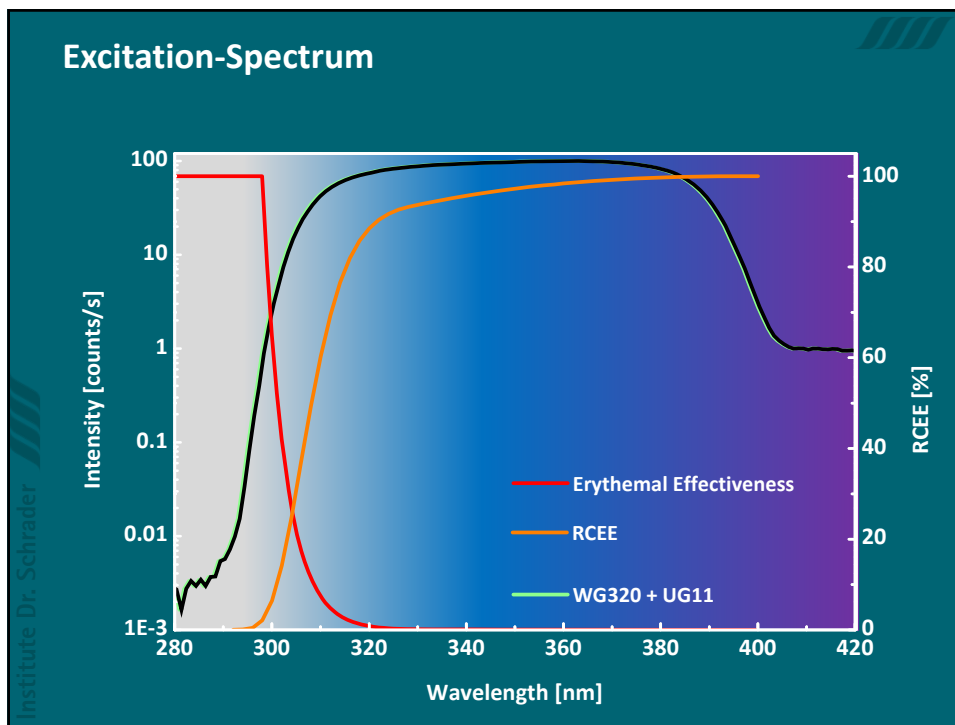
- Erythemat Balance: Ratio UVA I / UVA II

UVB	→	290 nm – 320 nm	→	100%
UVA	→	320 nm – 400 nm	→	
UVA II	→	320 nm – 340 nm	→	> 20%
UVA I	→	340 nm – 400 nm	→	> 60%

Spectral Limits

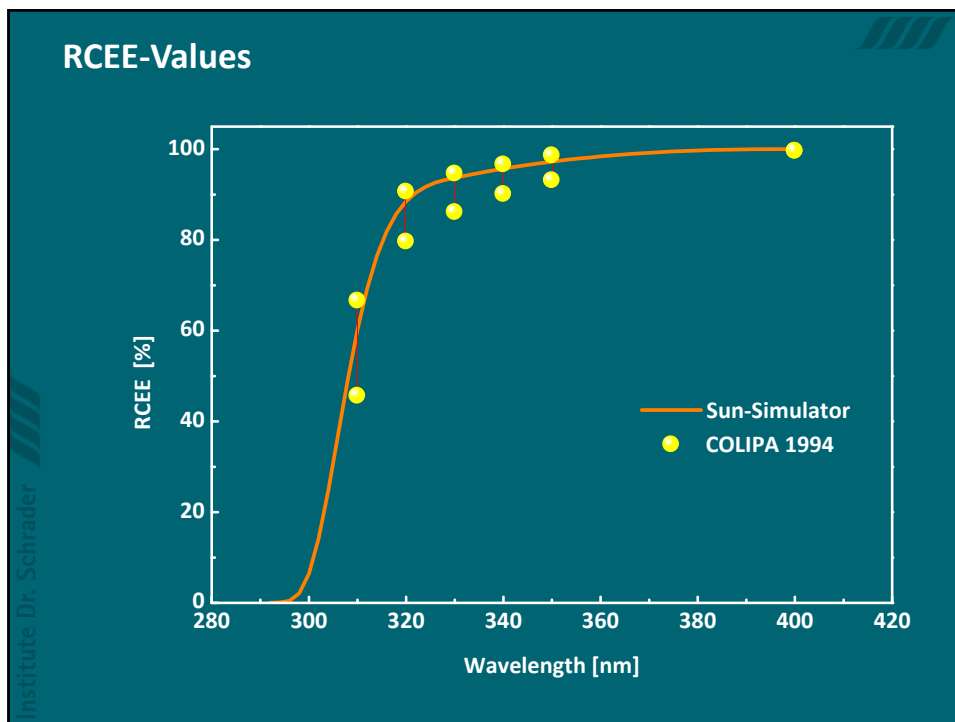
- No pain during irradiation
- Maximal Spectral Energy of 120 mW/cm²
- RCEE : Relative – Cumulative – Erythemat – Effectiveness
- Adjustment of %-RCEE to Standard Sun





RCEE-Values

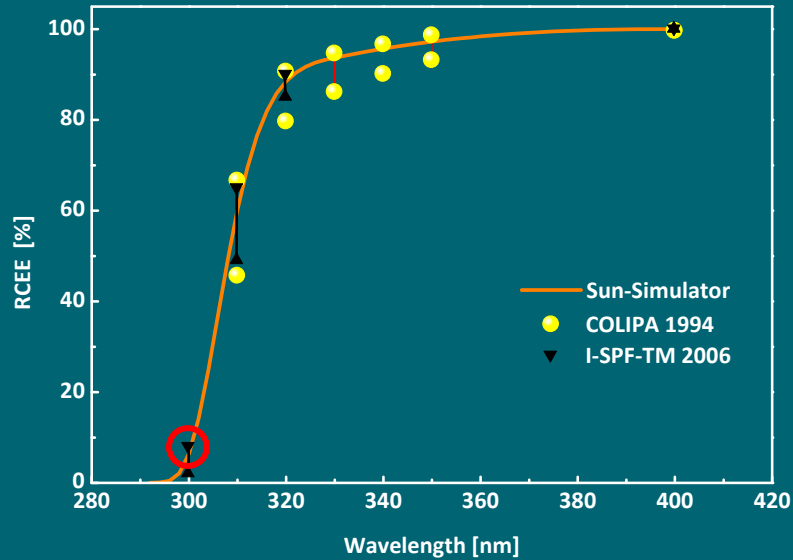
Spectrum	COLIPA 94	
	% RCEE Lower Limit	% RCEE Upper Limit
< 290		< 1.0
290 - 300		
290 - 310	46.0	67.0
290 - 320	80.0	91.0
290 - 330	86.5	95.0
290 - 340	90.5	97.0
290 - 350	93.5	99.0
290 - 400	100.0	100.0



Spectral Limits / Definition of RCEE-Values

Spectrum	COLIPA 94		IM 2006 / ISO 2011	
	% RCEE Lower Limit	% RCEE Upper Limit	% RCEE Lower Limit	% RCEE Upper Limit
< 290		< 1.0		< 0.1
290 - 300			2.0	8.0
290 - 310	46.0	67.0	49.0	65.0
290 - 320	80.0	91.0	85.0	90.0
290 - 330	86.5	95.0		
290 - 340	90.5	97.0		
290 - 350	93.5	99.0		
290 - 400	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

RCEE-Values



External Certification



SPF

Lab – Conditions

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Reading - MED

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MED Reading

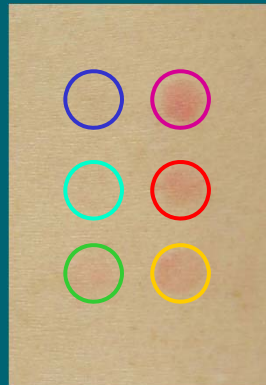
- Minimal UV-Dose, that produces the first perceptible unambiguous erythema
- with defined borders appearing over most of the field of UV exposure
- 16-24 h after UV exposure
- MED-Reading has to be carried out 16-24h after irradiation
- MEDu and MEDp Reading has to be carried out on the same day
- Product application and MED reading has to be carried out from 2 different technicians

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UVB Erythema



UVB-Erythema



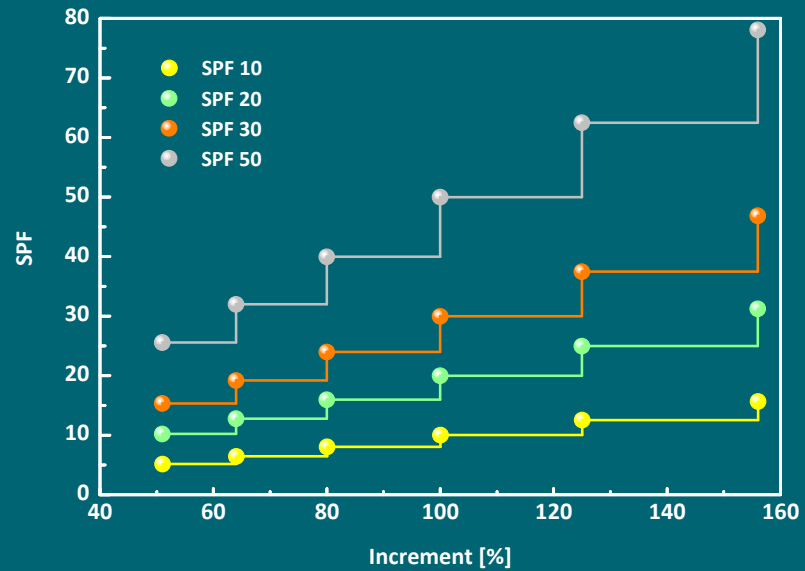
MED

156%
125%
MED_u = 100%
80%
64%
51%

SPF / Increasing Dose

- Increments 12% or 25% geometric progression
- For SPF > 25 - 12% have to be used!
- ISO 24444 - 15% are accepted as well

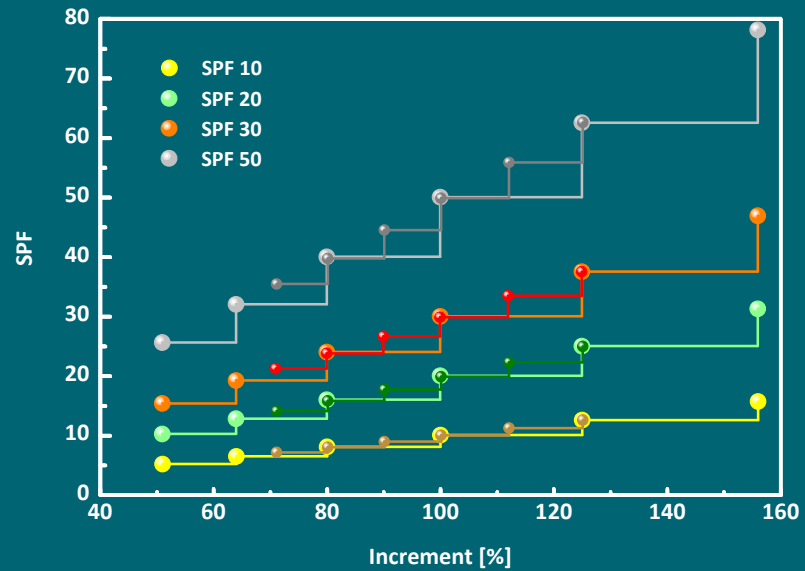
Increasing Dose / 12% or 25%



Increasing Dose / 25% oder 12%

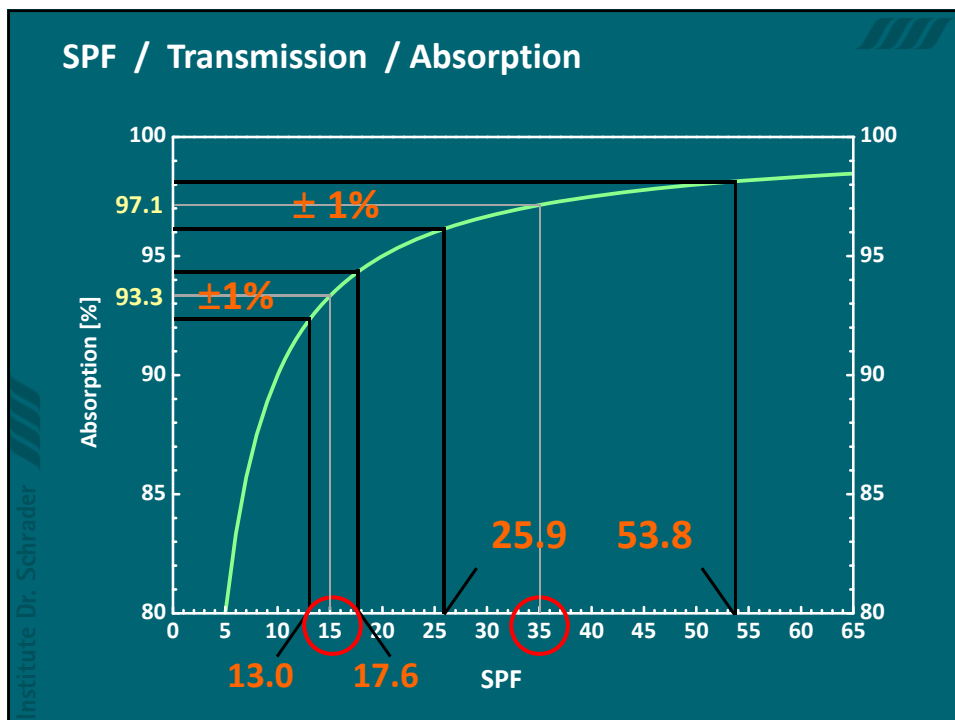
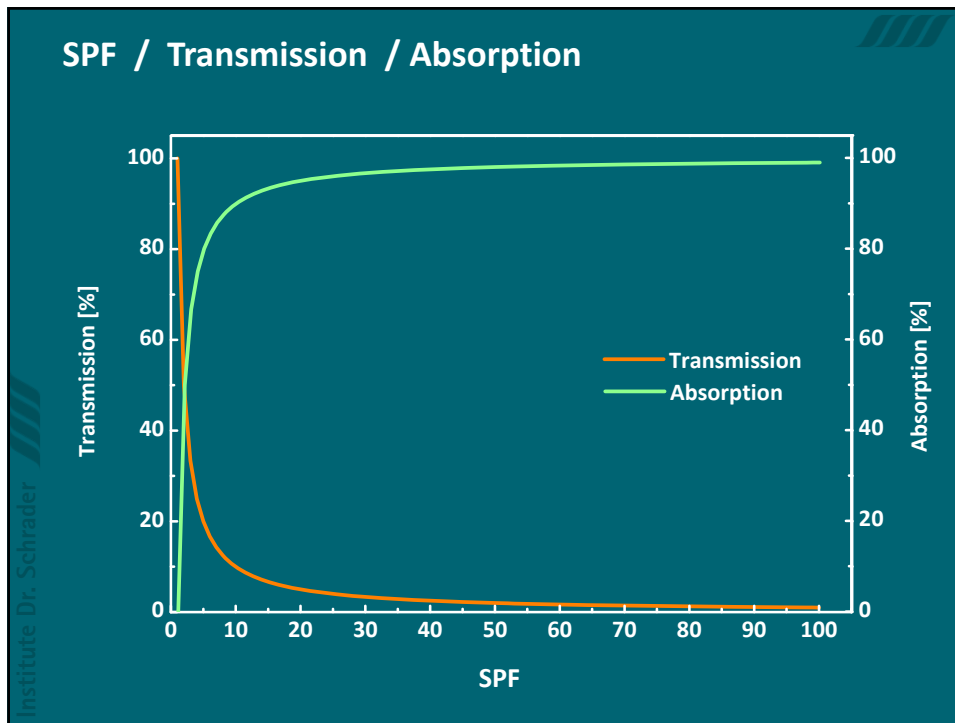
25 %	I-SPF-TM 2006				I-SPF-TM 2006				12 %
	SPF 10	SPF 20	SPF 30	SPF 50	SPF 10	SPF 20	SPF 30	SPF 50	
156%	16	31	47	78	13	25	38	63	125%
125%	12	25	38	63	11	22	34	56	112%
100%	10	20	30	50	10	20	30	50	100%
80%	8	16	24	40	9	18	27	45	90%
64%	6	13	19	32	8	16	24	40	80%
51%	5	10	15	26	7	14	21	36	71%

Increasing Dose / 12% oder 25%



Increasing Dose / IM-2006

- Inkrements 12% or 25% geometric progression
- For SPF > 25 - 12% have to be used!
- SPF-Testing only can produce definite SPF-Values
- SPF und Absorption are not linked linear!



SPF

Lab – Conditions

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Reading - MED

Standards / Label – SPF

Subjects

Standards / Label-SPF

Standard Products

	3 Standard Products			
	IM-2006		ISO 24444	
P2	16.6	(14.2 - 19.0)	16.1	(13.7 - 18.5)
P3	16.2	(13.8 - 18.7)	15.7	(13.7 - 17.7)
P7	5.1	(4.4 – 5.9)	4.4	(4.01 – 4.8)

Label-SPF

- A Label-SPF is not defined by the IM-2006 or the ISO 24444!
- EU - Commission Recommendation
(22. September 2006)

Label-SPF

- | | | |
|-------------|-----|---------------|
| • LOW | 6 | (6.0 – 9.9) |
| | 10 | (10.0 – 14.9) |
| • MEDIUM | 15 | (15.0 – 19.9) |
| | 20 | (20.0 – 24.9) |
| | 25 | (25.0 – 29.9) |
| • High | 30 | (30.0 – 49.9) |
| | 50 | (50.0 – 59.9) |
| • Very High | 50+ | (>= 60.0) |

SPF

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Subjects

Subjects

SPF / Phototype

- Phototype I, II, III (Fitzpatrick)

Typ I : always burns easily, never tans

Typ II : always burns easily, tans minimally

Typ III : burns moderately, tans gradually

- $ITA^\circ > 28$

$ITA^\circ > 55^\circ$

very light

ITA° von $> 41^\circ$ bis 55°

light

ITA° von $> 28^\circ$ bis 41°

intermediate

$$ITA^\circ = [\arctan((L^*-50)/b^*)] \cdot 180 / 3.1416$$

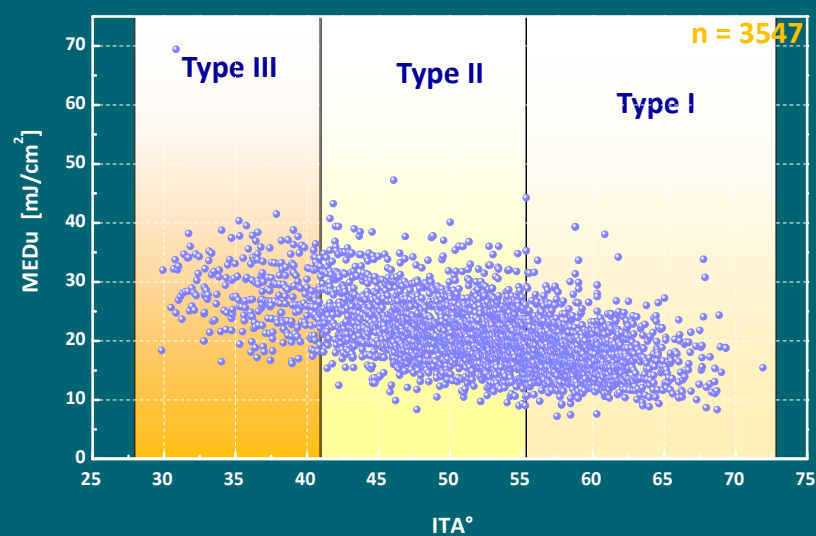
(ITA° : Individual Typology Angle)

Subjects

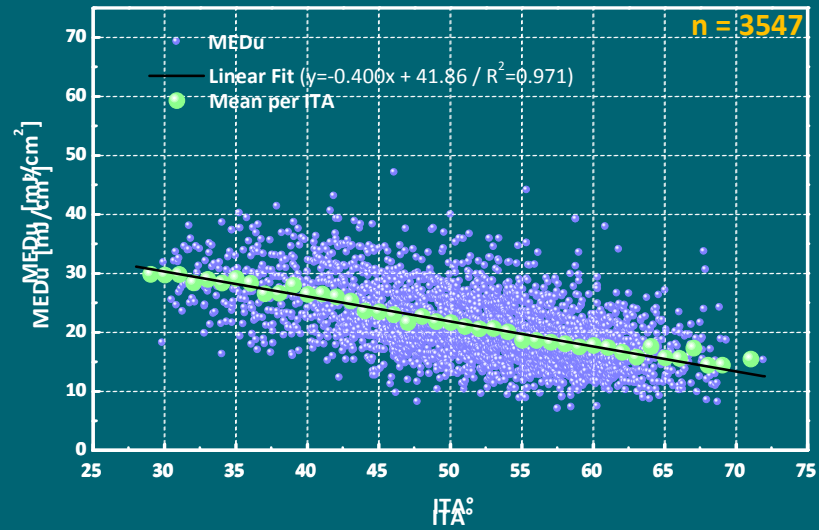
- No ab-normal reaction to sun
- No sun bath within the last 4 weeks
- Homogenous skin colour in the test area
(Back between Skapula und waist)
- In minimum 2 months break since last test
and no visible tanning
- Exclusion Criteria
 - Subjects below the age of consent
 - Pregnant or lactating women
 - Photosensitising medication
 - Anti-inflammatory medication
 - Dermatological problems
 - Accustomed to using tanning beds

Correlation ITA° and MEDu / Europe

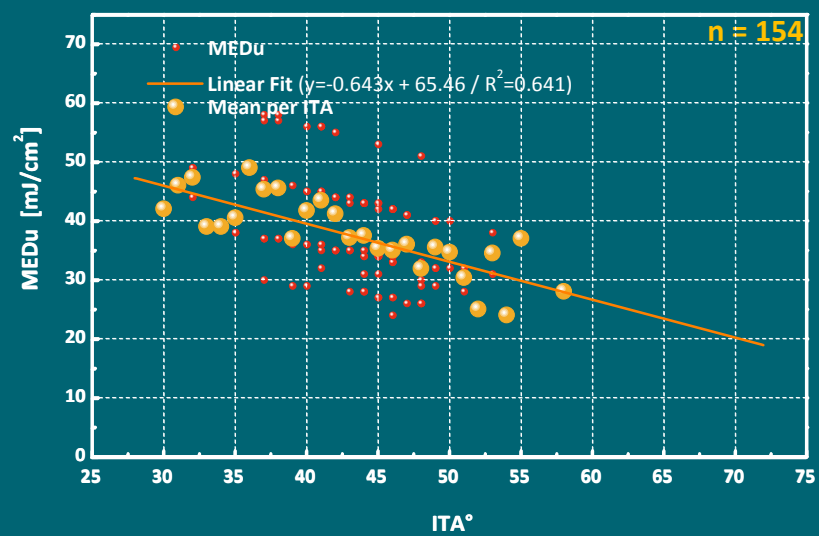
$$\text{ITA}^\circ = [\text{arc tg } ((L^*-50)/b^*)]180/\pi$$



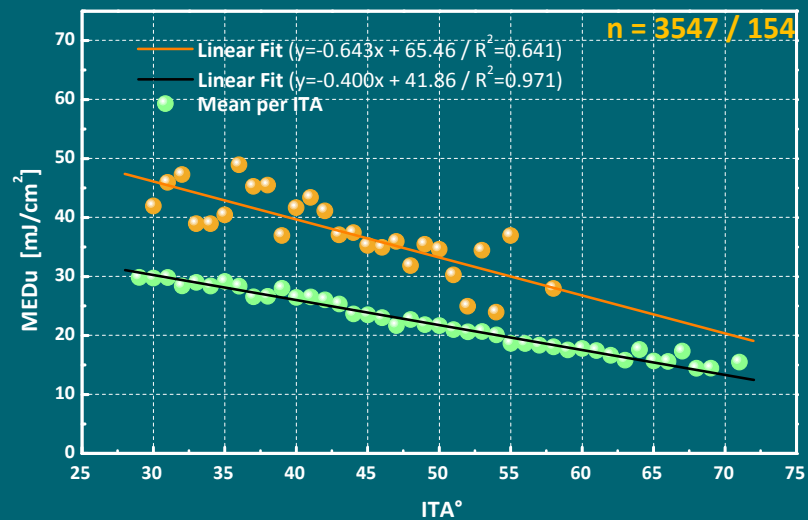
Correlation ITA° and MEDu / Europe



Correlation ITA° and MEDu / China



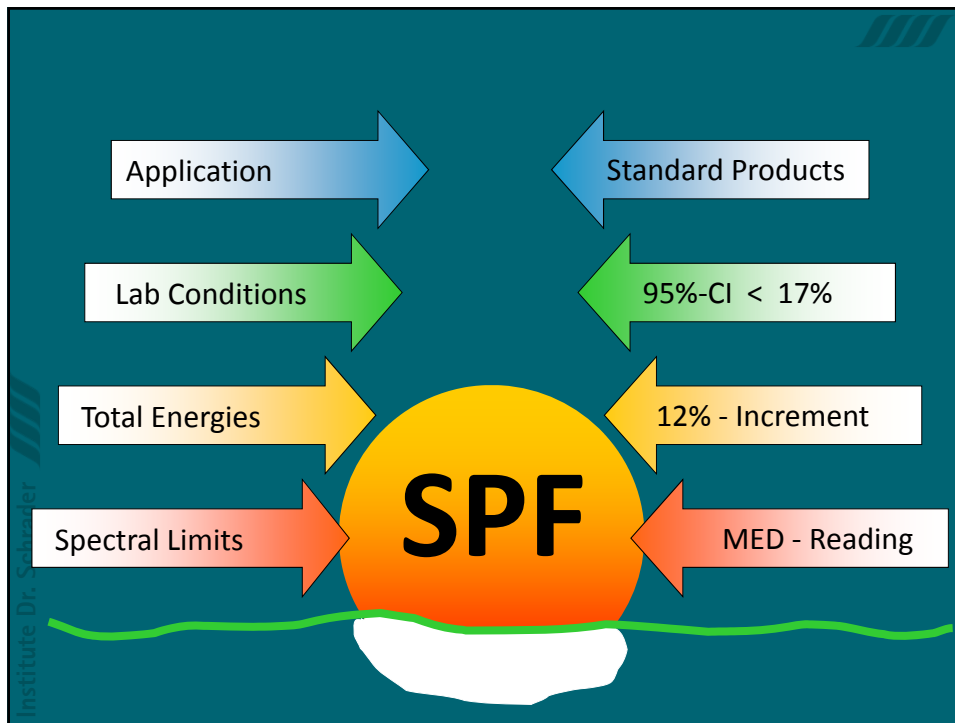
Correlation ITA° and MEDu / Europe and China



Subjects – Europe and China

- Different distribution of Phototypes
- Different correlation of Phototype and resulting MEDu
- Different correlation of Phototype and resulting MEDp

➡ Further studies have to be carried out in order to clarify if these differences might lead to differences in SPF determination if results in Europe and China will be compared!



Headquarters - Holzminden

Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit





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Institute Dr. Schrader

Max-Planck-Str. 6
D-37603 Holzminden

Phone: +49 55 31 93 13 0
Fax: +49 55 31 93 13 500
E-Mail: info@schrader-institute.de
Internet: www.schrader-institute.de



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