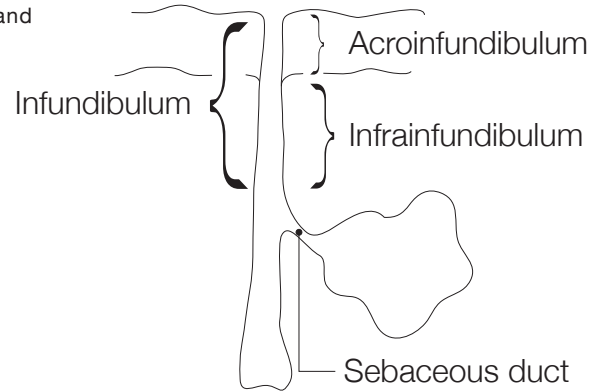
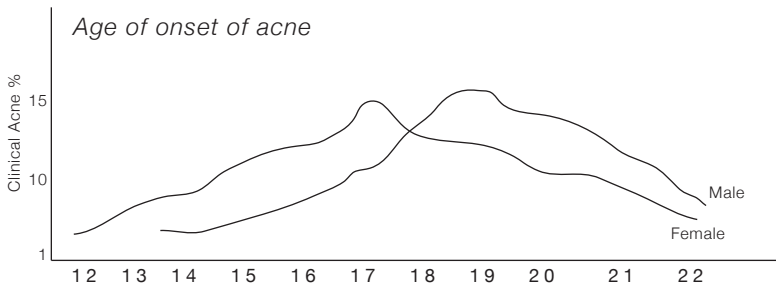
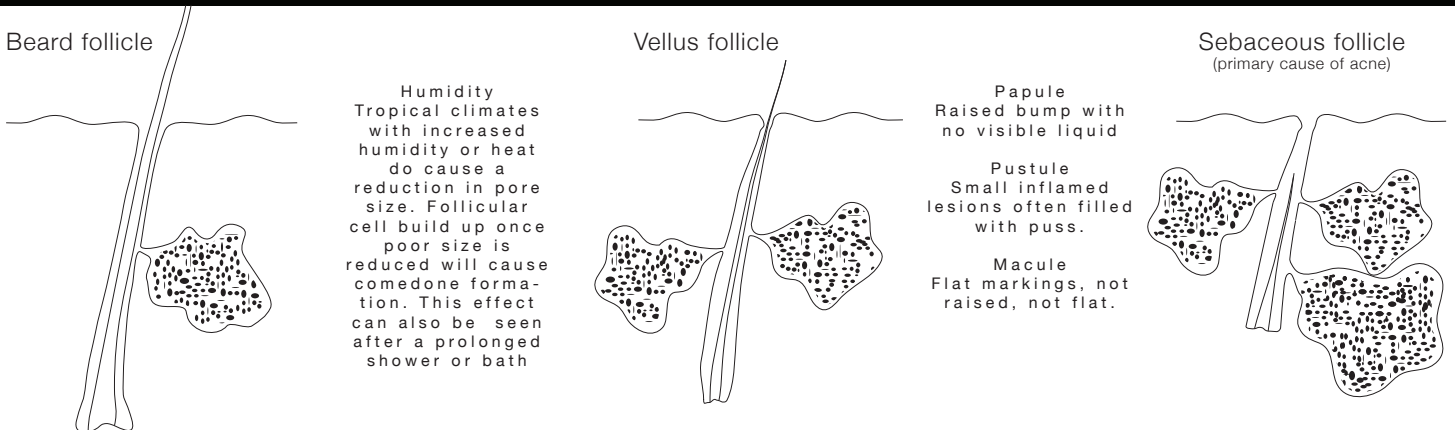


## ACNE BASICS

- Acne forms in the 'Infundibulum' section of the follicle
- Individuals with acne have thicker, denser and less regular corneocyte lamellae
- Acne patients have 'Seborrhoea' - Increased greasiness of skin and scalp
- Evidence also suggests an increase in the number of sebaceous lobules per gland
- P. Acnes is not involved in the creation of comedones
- Salicylic acid's molecular structure is small enough to enter 'Infundibulum'

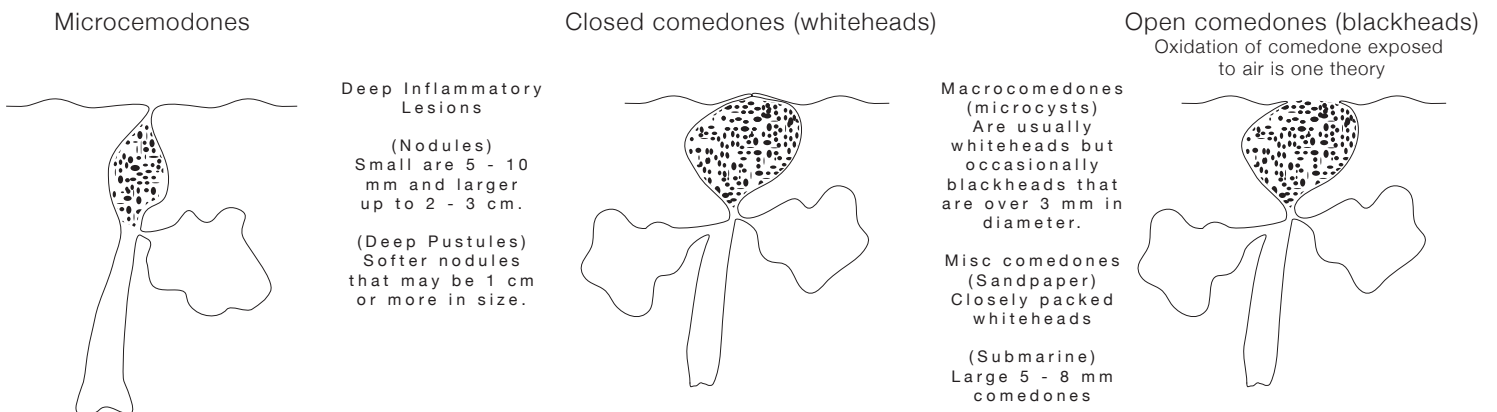


## THREE TYPES OF SEBACEOUS GLANDS



Hair can act like a wick allowing sebum to flow upwards carrying dead skin cells and other skin related particles to the surface. In the sebaceous follicle the hair is short and vellus in nature and normally does not reach the surface. These follicles are ineffective at preventing the retention of follicular contents. Almost all acne starts in a sebaceous follicle.

## THREE MAJOR TYPES OF COMEDONES



Proper diagnosis and treatment of acne skin requires good lighting and possible magnification. Another technique used in diagnosing the grade of acne in younger clients or clients with minimal visual signs of acne is to gently stretch the skin to expose areas hiding microcomedones.