### Types of skin

- ·Bases on the texture the skin is divided in to 4 types
- •
- 1)Normal skin
- 2)Dry skin
- 3)Oily skin
- 4)Combination skin
- •

And based upon condition the of skin is divided in to 3 types

- 1)Sensitive
- 2)Sallow
- 3)Matured skin

### Texture of Skin & Disorders

#### Normal Skin

- •Normal' is a term widely used to refer to well-balanced skin. The scientific term for healthy skin is eudermic.
- It looks flawless (Pore size is fine neither big or small) and healthy and soft.
- •Skin is even (Neither too thick nor thin)
- •The moisture content is good.
- ·Skin has good blood circulation
- •Skin looks velvety, soft and smooth texture and a fresh, rosy colour uniform transparency
- · Skin has no blemishes
- •Skin has no pigmentation and no blemish.
- •and is not prone to sensitivity.



## Texture of Skin & Disorders

#### Dry Skin

- ·Skin is not healthy. Very Rough
- •Skin pores are small.(due to that sebum can't be secreted properly which causes to Milia, a disease which found near under eye and cheek area)
- ·Skin is thin
- •The moisture content is less.
- ·Skin has not good blood circulation
- Skin looks fragile, fleky,
- · Skin pigmentation is not even.
- Skin may have blemish.

It has tendency to turn in to sensitive skin



### Texture of Skin & Disorders

#### Skin Deseases for Dry Skin

Milia: Milia are small white bumps that appear on the skin. ... They develop when skin flakes become trapped under the surface of the skin, according to the Mayo Clinic, or when keratin builds up and gets trapped. Milia occur most often in newborn babies.





## Texture of Skin & Disorders

#### Oily Skin

- ·Skin is oily in look.
- •Skin pores are big . (due to that sebum secrets more and it cause to Acne)
- ·Skin is thick
- ·The moisture content is too high.
- ·Skin has low blood circulation
- ·Skin looks glossy, and healthy because of sebum.
- · Skin pigmentation is not even.
- ·Skin may have blemish.
- ·It has tendency to turn in to sensitive skin .
- $\hbox{\bf •Skin Diseases for oily skin}:$
- ·Comodones :
- ·Pastules
- ·Sebaciuos cyst
- ·Acne vulgaris



### Texture of Skin & Disorders

#### Skin Deseases for Oily Skin

- •Comodones: A comedo, or basic acne lesion, is a hair follicle that has become clogged with oil and dead skin cells. Comedones (the plural of comedo) can develop into bumps called whiteheads and blackheads. Products that may trigger comedones are called "comedogenic." Makeup labeled "noncomedogenic" is less likely to clog pores and contribute to
- •Blackheads: Blackheads are comedones that are open at the surface of the skin. They are filled with excess oil and dead skin cells. It's not dirt that causes the comedone to turn black. The black hue results from the irregular reflection of light coming from clogged hair follicles.
- •White Heads: Comedones that stay closed at the surface of the skin are called whiteheads. This happens when oil and skin cells prevent a clogged hair follicle from opening. Many of the same over-the-counter medicines that treat blackheads are also effective against whiteheads.
- •Papules: Papules are comedones that become inflamed, forming small red or pink bumps on the skin. This type of pimple may be sensitive to the touch. Picking or squeezing can make the inflammation worse and may lead to scarring. A large number of papules may indicate moderate to severe acne.



### Texture of Skin & Disorders

#### Skin Deseases for Oily Skin

- Pastules: Pustules are another kind of inflamed pimple. They resemble a whitehead with a red ring around the bump. The bump is typically filled with white or yellow pus. Avoid picking or squeezing pustules. Picking can cause scars or dark spots to develop on the skin.
- Nodules: Nodules are large, inflamed bumps that feel firm to the touch. They develop deep within the skin and are often painful. Nodules should be treated by a dermatologist. Over-the-counter treatments may not be powerful enough to clear them up, but prescription drugs can be effective.
- Cysts. Cysts are large, pus-filled lesions that look similar to boils. Like nodules, cysts can be painful and should be treated by a dermatologist. People who develop nodules and cysts are usually considered to have a more severe form of acne.







### Texture of Skin & Disorders

#### **Combination Skin**

- .. Skin is oily in look in T zone and C Zone Dry
- ·Skin pores are big in Oily area and small dry area
- ·Skin is thick in big pore area and thin in small pore area
- •The moisture content is too high where pores are big and less where pores are small
- ·Skin has not even blood circulation area.
- ·Skin looks glossy in oily area
- · Skin pigmentation is not even.
- ·Skin may have blemish.
- •It has tendency to turn in to sensitive skin.
- ·Skin Diseases for combination skin:
- ·Milia
- Acne



### Condition of Skin

#### **Sensitive Skin**

Sensitive skin types may exhibit the characteristics of dry skin. oily skin, or combination skin, but they also deal with a great amount of redness and irritation. Normal skin types may also have sensitive skin, but these generally don't overlap. Those with sensitive skin types should avoid harsh chemical-based skin care treatments, and can be caused by other skin conditions like rosacea or allergies. Sensitive skin is easily inflamed, so it's important to choose the right natural skin care for sensitive skin to avoid any adverse reactions



### Condition of Skin

#### Sallow Skin

Sallow skin refers to skin that has lost its natural complexion. When this happens, your skin may appear yellow or brown in tone, especially on your face. As your skin ages, it's natural to notice increasing dryness, wrinkling, and thinness. But sallow skin isn't a natural sign of aging — it has external causes

Sallow skin often makes an individual look older than they are, often times making a person look sickly. Sallow skin is characterised by yellowing or pale tinted skin. The individual that is suffering from sallow skin will often have skin that is tired looking, and may look haggard. They will generally not look like they are in the best of health. The main causes of sallow skin include smoking, a vitamin deficiency, and anemia. Sallow skin may also be caused by dehydrationdiet . Having a loss of iron in the body can cause anemia, which is one of the main culprits of sallow skin. Folic acid and vitamin B12 should also be a part of the diet to ward off sallow skin.



## Condition of Skin

#### **Matured Skin**

Dark spots. Dark spots, also called hyper pigmentation are caused by a variety of reasons. ...

- Drier and finer skin.
- Dehydration.
- · Lack of luminosity.
- Flaccidity, lack of tone and firmness.
- Deep wrinkles.
- Pallid or yellowy colour.
- · Open pores.
- Hyperpigmentation and age darkspots.
- Sagging skin.
- Dull glow-less skin.
- Lines & wrinkles.
- Dry skin. & Patchy skin.
- Open pores.



### Pigmentation Disorder of Skin

- •Hyper Pigmentation.: Hyperpigmentation is a common, usually harmless condition in which patches of skin become darker in color than the normal surrounding skin. This darkening occurs when an excess of melanin, the brown pigment that produces normal skin color, forms deposits in the skin.
- •Hypo Pigmentation: Hypopigmentation is characterized specifically as an area of skin becoming lighter than the baseline skin color, but not completely devoid of pigment. This is not to be confused with depigmentation, which is characterized as the absence of all pigment. It is caused by melanocyte or melanin depletion, or a decrease in the amino acid tyrosine, which is used by melanocytes to make melanin
- •PIH ( Post Inflammatory Hyper /Hypo Pigmentation): Postinflammatory pigmentation is temporary pigmentation that follows injury (eg, a thermal burn) or inflammatory disorder of the skin (eg, dermatitis, infection).PIH occurs after there is damage or irritation to the skin. The skin involved turns tan, brown, or purple







### Pigmentation Disorder of Skin

•Rosacea: Rosacea (roe-ZAY-she-uh) is a common skin condition that causes redness and visible blood vessels in your face. It may also produce small, red, pusfilled bumps. These signs and symptoms may flare up for weeks to months and then go away for a while. Rosacea most commonly affects middle-aged women with fair skin. It can be mistaken for acne or other skin conditions

•Freckles: Freckles are small brown spots on your skin, often in areas that get sun exposure. In most cases, **freckles** are harmless. They form as a result of overproduction of melanin, which is responsible for skin and hair color (pigmentation). Overall, **freckles** come from ultraviolet (UV) radiation stimulation.

•Melasma / Cholasma: **Melasma** is a common skin problem. The condition causes dark, discolored patches on your skin. It's also called chloasma, or the "mask of pregnancy," when it occurs in pregnant women. The condition is much more common in women than men, though men can get it too. Melasma can be due to hormonal changes during pregnancy or from sun exposure. Women are much more likely than men to develop this condition.

The brown or grey-brown patches of melasma appear most often on the cheeks, forehead, nose and chin.

In women, melasma often fades on its own after pregnancy or after an affected woman stops taking contraceptive pills. Skin lightening creams can help lasting melasma







### Pigmentation Disorder of Skin

- Dark Circle: Oversleeping, extreme fatigue, or just staying up a few hours
  past your normal bedtime can cause dark circles to form under your
  eyes. Sleep deprivation can cause your skin to become dull and pale,
  allowing for dark tissues and blood vessels beneath your skin to show
- Spider Vein: Spider veins are small, damaged veins that can appear on
  the surface of the legs or face. They are usually not painful or harmful, but
  some people may wish to treat them for cosmetic reasons. Spider veins
  can be blue, purple, or red and may appear in the form of thin lines, webs,
  or branches.
- Tanning: Sun tanning or simply tanning is the process whereby skin color is darkened or tanned. It is most often a result of exposure to ultraviolet radiation from sunlight or from artificial sources







### Pigmentation Disorder of Skin

- Vitiligo (White Patches): Vitiligo is a long-term skin condition characterized by patches of the skin losing their pigment. The patches of skin affected become white and usually have sharp margins. The hair from the skin may also become white. The inside of the mouth and nose may also be involved.
- Moles: Moles are a common type of skin growth. They often appear as small, dark brown spots and are caused by clusters of pigmented cells.
   Moles generally appear during childhood and adolescence. Most people have 10 to 40 moles, some of which may change in appearance or fade away over time
- Skin Tag: A skin tag is a small, soft, flesh-colored benign skin growth, often on a stalk. Skin tags are probably the single most common bump on adult skin. Skin tags are harmless but can be an annoying skin problem. Skin tags tend to occur on the eyelids, neck, armpits, groin folds, and under breasts.







### Makeup Product Details

#### Comon Makeup Products

- Cleanser
  - ·For Dry Skin
  - For Oily Skin
- Tonner
  - For Dry Skin
  - ·For Oily Skin
- Moisturizer
  - ·Oil base
  - •Oil Free
- Tinted Moisturizer
- Primer
  - •Liquid Normal to Dry Skin
  - •Gel Oily Skin
  - ·Cream Dry Skin

# Makeup Product Details Comon Makeup Products

- ·Lactocalamine
  - ·It is very soft
  - •It has antiseptic properties. It has healing properties
  - •It goes on all skin types .It comes for dry skin and oily skin
  - ·It doesn't cause any damages for skin
  - •It has SPF 10-15 & It gives 5% coverage
- •BB Cream
  - •BB stands for blemish balm" or "beauty balm".
  - •creamy formulation, typically lighter in texture than foundation, used to even out facial skin tone
  - •It has SPF 15-30
- - •CC generally stands for "color correcting" and the products are meant to address issues like redness or sallowness (usually with light-diffusing particles)
  - •It has SPF 30

### Makeup Product Details

#### **Comon Makeup Products**

- ·Base/ Foundation
  - •Liquid Regular use 15-20% coverage
  - •Cream Not for regular use Full coverage
  - •Cake Not for regular use Matte finish Full coverage
  - •Shimmery Foundation Glossy Look
- - •Compact / Pressed Regular use They have shades
  - •Loose powder used to set creamy foundation They have shades - good for oily skin
  - •Translucent Powder -c doesn't have any colour It has shine – can be use as highlighter
- Eyebrow corrector
  - •Cream
  - •Gel
  - Powder
  - ·Cake

#### **Makeup Product Details**

#### **Comon Makeup Products**

- ·Eye shadow
  - •Cream -can be used for wet look/ glossy look. Required powder or glitter to setup
  - •Powder more fall outs
  - •Bake less fall outs
  - •HD Pigments-doesn't need any glue. Can't blend .
  - Apply only using dabbing motion
  - ·Satin Powder doesn't need any glue. Can't blend.
  - Apply only using dabbing motion
  - •Shimmer Required Glue to attach
  - •Glitter Required Glue to attach
  - •Polyster Glitter Required glue to attach

# Makeup Product Details Comon Makeup Products

- •Eye Liner (Waterproof / Non Water Proof)(Smudge Proof/Non Smudge Proof)
  - Cake
  - Powder
  - ·Creamy
  - •Gel
  - •Liquid
  - Glitter
- ·Mascara
  - ·Water proof & Smudge Proof
  - •Non Water proof & Non Smudge Proof
  - Transparent
  - ·Mascara Base
- Kajal
  - ·Kohl
  - •Gel Eyeliner also can be use

### Makeup Product Details

#### Comon Makeup Products

- •Blush
  - ·Powder
  - •Cream -Baked cream, dark to light shades
  - ·Liquid Very pigmented

# Makeup Product Details Comon Makeup Products

- Lipstick
  - · Glossy
  - · Matte
  - •Cream
  - Metallic

·Shimmery / Glittery

