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Il est certifié qu'un brevet
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Brevet européen n°

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(54) **PEEL-OFF POLYVINYL FACIAL MASK FOR TREATMENT OF SKIN CONDITIONS COMPRISING A HIGH CONCENTRATION OF RETINOIC ACID**

ABZIEHBARE POLYVINYLGESICHTSMASKE ZUR BEHANDLUNG VON HAUTLEIDEN MIT HOCHKONZENTRIERTER RETINSÄURE

MASQUE FACIAL VINYLIQUE A EFFET EXFOLIANT POUR LE TRAITEMENT D'AFFECTIONS CUTANÉES A HAUTE CONCENTRATION EN ACIDE RETINOÏQUE

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• **"Water-contg. cosmetic mask compsn. - contg. biological complex of gelatin-glycine-zinc vitaminised with vitamin A palmitate, PVA, nipagin, ethanol etc", DERWENT, 31 December 1986 (1986-12-31), XP002283611,**

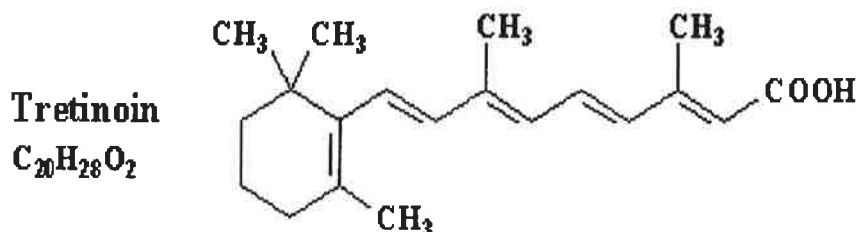
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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a composition, preferably in the form of a mask, having a filmogenic action (peel-off effect) for professional and home use, containing retinoic acid (Tretinoin) at a high concentration, to be used in the treatment of acne, wrinkles, hyperpigmentations, psoriasis and all imperfections linked to keratinization disorders. Within the scope of the present invention, by the term retinoic acid (or tretinoin) it is meant both the trans-retinoic acid and the cis-retinoic acid.

[0002] Retinoic acid, a vitamin A ester present in the cis form and in the trans form with regard to the double bond in position 13, is a yellow crystalline powder, practically insoluble in water, soluble in dichloromethane, moderately soluble in ether, scarcely soluble in ethanol. It is sensitive to air, heat and light, especially in solution. It has the following structural formula, in which the two forms, trans and cis, are not distinct.



[0003] It is known that Trans-Retinoic acid (Tretinoin) is used in preparations for topical use in the treatment of acne vulgaris, comedonal acne and papulo-pustulous acne due to its action normalizing the keratinization of the acroinfundibulum and promoting comedolysis. Moreover, it is known that retinoic acid exhibits various biological actions, finalized to the treatment of photoaging, inducing an increase of keratinocyte turnover, neoangiogenesis and neosynthesis of collagen fibers (type 1 procollagen). In particular, Tretinoin proved capable of inducing, with a dose-dependent mechanism, a clinical improvement and reduction or regression of histological alterations typical of photoaging (Kligman L.H.: Prevention and repair of photoaging: sunscreens and retinoids. *Cutis*, 43: 458-465, 1989 -- Torras H.: Retinoids in aging. *Clin Dermatol*, 14: 207-215, 1996.). After 3-6 months of therapy with Tretinoin, clinical improvement is observed for skin texture and laxity, for wrinkledness, for skin dyschromias. Moreover, topical administration of Trans-Retinoic acid for at least 6 months induces partial reduction of microscopic alterations, with thinning of epidermal hyperkeratosis, with a more compact setting of the corneal layer, increase of the granulous layer, loss of cellular atypia and restoration of keratinocyte polarity, reduction of basal layer pigmentation with a more uniform melanosome distribution and, in the derm, no deposit of collagen fibers. One of the demonstrated mechanisms for the treatment and prevention of photoinduced aging consists in the inhibition of the synthesis of metalloproteinases which degrade the dermal extracellular matrix. UVB rays, by kinase activation, stimulate expression of c-jun and c-fos proto-oncogens, which, by binding into a protein complex, are in turn capable of activating the nuclear transcription factor AP-1 with gene expression in fibroblasts of collagenase (MMP-1), of gelatinase B (MMP-9) and of stromelysin (MMP-3), proteinases which degrade the extracellular matrix. Tretinoin, by inhibiting AP-1 formation, reduces UVB-induced damages on the dermal extracellular matrix.

[0004] To date, several Trans-Retinoic acid-based products are available, with concentrations of said acid ranging from 0.02 to 0.3% b/w. The reason for these low values lies in the fact that one among the main drawbacks of retinoic acid, in addition to its toxicity and irritating action, is just the difficulty to be introduced at high concentrations and homogeneously into products stable over time. Physical stability of compositions containing retinoic acid is difficult to control, owing to the tendency of the acid to precipitate, even in the short run, in a microcrystalline form.

[0005] **The present invention proposes to provide improved retinoic acid-based compositions overcoming the drawbacks of state of the art compositions. According to the invention, there are obtained compositions with concentrations of up to 8% by weight (b/w) of retinoic acid, with a preferred value of 5%, and a particularly preferred value of 2.5%, advantageously in the form of a mask with peel-off effect, in which moreover retinoic acid concentration is homogeneous and stable over time and the acid does not cause skin toxicity.** The mask is however pleasant to use and does not cause any irritating effect by local application on the skin.

[0006] Objects of the present invention are the composition of which at independent claim 1 and the method of which at independent claim 10; further objects are set forth in the dependent claims thereof. The composition according to the present invention advantageously finds therapeutic or cosmetic use in the form of a mask. By the term "mask", within the scope of the present invention, is to be understood the composition of the invention formed according to the needs of the specific site of application on the body, such as face, **neckline**, etc. The composition of the invention entails several advantages compared to other forms of administration, such as:

- great ease of control and application on skin parts to be treated;

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- absence of toxicity due to the presence of polyvinyl alcohol, which is capable of creating a surface barrier preventing retinoic acid absorption in the period of application, eliminating all potential risks of toxicity related thereto.
- absence of skin irritation, thanks to the time - dose ratio allowing to administer a high dose of Tretinoin over a limited time (about 20 minutes)

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[0007] According to the invention, the stability of Trans-Retinoic or 13-Cis acid at high concentrations is obtained by the presence in the formula of Octyldodecyl Octyldodecanoate (BIOSIL BASIC C-38), highly branched GUEBERT ester, obtained from a Guebert alcohol and a Guebert acid. Thanks to its chemical structure, it possesses an interesting stability profile. Like other esters, it is insoluble in water but soluble in Isopropanol and Cyclomethicone. Preferably, the weight ratio between Trans-retinoic or 13-Cis acid and Octyldodecyl Octyldodecanoate (BIOSIL BASIC C-38), should be comprised between 1:4 and 1:8.

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[0008] The gelling agent allowing to obtain the desired viscosity is polyvinyl alcohol, whose concentration by weight is comprised between 5% and 15%.

[0009] The method of production of the composition subject-matter of the present invention is the following. In a suitable vessel, Disodium EDTA, Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer, Polyvinyl Alcohol, Propylene Glycol are prearranged in production water heated to 70 ° C. In a separate vessel, Octyldodecyl Octyldodecanoate (BIOSIL BASIC C-38) is preheated to 40°C, then Retinoic or 13-Cis acid is added and homogenized by a turbine having a controlled speed. At the end of this step the compound obtained is added to the preceding phase, carrying on a slow and constant stirring. Finally, salicylic acid pre-solubilized in denatured ethyl alcohol and Imidazolidinyl urea pre-dissolved in a small amount of deionized water are added. At the end of the steps the compound is left under constant stirring until desired viscosity is achieved.

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[0010] The composition according to the invention, preferably in the form of a vinylic mask thus obtained, is intended for:

- 1) fight against skin ageing, be it photoinduced or not photoinduced, to reduce pigmentations or actinic keratoses, wrinkles, striae distensae;
- 2) treatment of dermatological affections linked to a keratinization disorder (acne in its different forms, ichthyoses, psoriasis, dermatitises, xeroses;
- 3) treatment of dermal or epidermal proliferations (warts);
- 4) treatment of dermatoses or blisters.

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[0011] The treatment consists in the uniform application of the mask, with a circular center-to-outside motion, said mask to be left in place to dry for about 30 min. As soon as it is dry, the mask should be uniformly removed with a top-to-bottom motion, with the aid, at the end of the step, of a cotton disk soaked with suitable detergent oil in order to accurately remove any trace of the mask. The treatment is to be repeated weekly for at least 4-5 weeks, thereafter a maintenance session every 30-40 days is advisable. An example of composition of vinylic mask according to the invention will now be given, by way of illustration and without any limitative purpose:

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N°	Ingredient	Amount in 100 g of gel
1	Water	57.37 g
2	Disodium EDTA	0.07 g
3	Imidazolidinyl Urea	0.20 g
4	Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer	0.53 g
5	Polyvinyl Alcohol	10.00 g
6	Propylene Glycol	3.33 g
7	Retinoic acid (Tretinoin)	2.50 g
8	Octyldodecyl Octyldodecanoate (BIOSIL BASIC C-38)	10.00 g
9	Denatured Alcohol	16.00 g
10	Salicylic Acid	0.80 g

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[0012] The mask has the following chemico/physical reference characteristics:

pH comprised in the range 3.5 - 4.5

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(continued)

viscosity comprised between 15.000 - 23.000 mpa
density comprised between 0.97 ml - 1.01 ml
Retinoic acid titer in 100 g of gel 2.25 g - 2.75 g

[0013] Tests carried out on this mask - and reported hereinafter - highlighted the following properties:

- 1) absence of skin permeation of retinoic acid during the application period
- 2) absence of skin irritation.
- 3) absence of direct contact cytotoxicity.
- 4) absence of allergic sensibilization

Example 1 - *Assessing the absence of skin permeation of retinoic acid during the application period by ex vivo determination of skin-accumulated amount of the tretinoin contained in the polyvinyl mask*

[0014] An *ex vivo* study of the skin-accumulated amount of retinoic acid contained in the polyvinyl mask was conducted at the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences of the University of Milan. The aim of the work was the assessment of the barrier effect by polyvinyl alcohol toward the percutaneous absorption of Trans-Retinoic acid under standard conditions of use of the mask. A sample of polyvinyl mask containing 2.5 % Trans-Retinoic acid (Lot n° P10044) was subjected to the test. The membrane was prepared by using skin of human origin, which is the most appropriate for foreseeing *in vivo* absorption. As it is known that the skin barrier against permeation of exogenous substances by passive diffusion mainly consists of the corneal layer, absorption was assessed by using as membrane the corneal endothelial layer (SCE) obtained by mechanical separation of the derm from the skin.

[0015] Results - Preliminary analyses were conducted which demonstrated that the compositions examined did not contain products capable of interfering on quantitative determination of retinoic acid. The difference in the amounts of tretinoin accumulated in the membranes over the two exposure times, reported in the following table 1, is not significant; therefore, it is evident how the barrier formed by polyvinyl alcohol interferes, by inhibiting percutaneous absorption of Trans-Retinoic acid and therefore its undesired systemic effects, which instead are present in products lacking said barrier and containing it.

Table 1: Amount of SCE-accumulated tretinoin, expressed as $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ and % w/w with respect to the amount applied (n=3, average \pm s. d.).

	Exposure time	
	30 min	60 min
Tretinoin ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$)	1.32 \pm 1.01	1.63 \pm 0.23
Tretinoin (% w/w)	1.15 \pm 0.84	1.38 \pm 0.12

Example 2 - *Absence of skin irritation on the polyvinyl mask*

[0016] On the product being examined, a "polyvinyl mask" manufactured according to modes and percentages described in the invention, a toxicological study was conducted in order to provide data needed for assessment of local toxicity at the skin level, by the skin irritation assay according to EN ISO 10993-10:2002

[0017] The polyvinyl mask (Lot Nr. 090709 G) was applied as such on intact skin of 3 albino rabbits for a time period of 4 hours. At the end of the detections, a primary irritation index equal to 0.11 was found. Reactions were observed 1 h after gauze removal, and again 24, 48 and 72 hours after exposure. On the basis of the results obtained, interpreted according to what is provided for by EN ISO 10993-10:2002, the product must be deemed as non-irritating for the skin.

Example 3 - *Cytotoxicity assessment*

[0018] On the product being examined, a "polyvinyl mask" manufactured according to modes and percentages described in the invention, a cytotoxic effect assessment was conducted, by cytotoxicity assay on agar according to EN ISO 10993-5:2009. The cytotoxicity test was performed by using a confluent culture of BalbC 3T3 cells in the exponential phase of growth. After 24 h of incubation, cell culture was observed in order to assess biological reactivities. The results highlight that, in the wells treated with the product being examined, the detected degree of reactivity of the limited area

below the substance being examined was no higher than 2. On the basis of the results obtained, interpreted according to what is provided for by EN ISO 10993-5:2009, the product being examined should be deemed as non-cytotoxic.

Example 4 - *Delayed hypersensitivity test*

[0019] On the product being examined, a "polyvinyl mask" manufactured according to modes and percentages described in the invention, a toxicologic study was conducted in order to provide data needed for assessment of local toxicity at the skin level, by assay with the Guinea pig maximization test according to EN ISO 10993-10:2002. For the above-mentioned assay 15 Guinea pigs were used, of which 10 treated with the product being examined and 5 used as control. The delayed hypersensitivity assay consists of an inducing phase and a triggering phase. After 48 h and 72 h from the start of the triggering phase, reactions of treated and control animals were assessed. Nothing abnormal was detected in treated animals and in controls. On the basis of the results obtained, interpreted according to what provided for by EN ISO 10993-10:2002, the product must be defined as non-sensibilizing.

[0020] Also the following chemico-physical determination was carried out.

Example 5 - *Determination of stability and uniformity of concentration of trans-retinoic acid in the polyvinyl mask.*

[0021] A comparative study for the determination, stability and uniformity of concentration of Trans-Retinoic acid in the polyvinyl mask was conducted, by chromatography, at the Department of Pharmacological Sciences of the University of Studies of Milan. Two lots of polyvinyl mask were analyzed, containing the same concentration of Trans-Retinoic acid (2.5%) solubilized in different esters, respectively Octyldodecyl Octyldodecanoate (BIOSIL BASIC C-38) for lot N° P10044 (invention) and Peg-7 Glyceril Cocoate (CETIOL HE SPECIAL) for lot N° 120209 (comparison). Preliminary analyses were conducted, which demonstrated that the compositions examined did not contain products capable of interfering in the quantitative determination of retinoic acid. Hereinafter, the methodology used is described: quantitative analysis of Trans-Retinoic acid is performed by HPLC (HP1100, Chemstations Hewlett Packard, USA).

[0022] *Operating conditions:* Reversed-phase column: C18 LiChrospher 100 RP-18E, 125x4.0 mm, 5 μ m. Mobile phase: solution of 81 volumes of ethanol and 19 of phosphate buffer (25 mM, pH 2.5), kept at a temperature of 40°C. The mobile phase was degassed and filtered before use. Flow: 1 ml/min. Detector: UV-VIS adjusted to 353 nm. Injection volume: 20 μ l. Retention time: 13.5 min. For calibration, standard solutions of tretinoin in the mobile phase, in the concentration range of 0.2-20 μ g/ml, were used.

[0023] For each batch record, samplings were performed with the following modes:

- sampling 1: without mixing, from a superficial point of the bulk;
- sampling 2: without mixing, from a point internal to the bulk;
- sampling 3: after homogeneous stirring.

[0024] **RESULTS:** Experimentally determined content of Trans-Retinoic acid in the polyvinyl mask identified by Lot 120209 (control) was found to be comprised between 4.1 and 1.9% \pm 0.1% w/w relative to the collection site, whereas the producer had declared a homogeneous content equal to 2.5%. Trans-Retinoic acid content, experimentally determined in Lot P10044 according to the invention, was found to be equal to 2.4 \pm 0.1 % w/w, in compliance to what had been declared by the producer, equal to 2.5% in all collection sites. The foregoing demonstrates the scarce homogeneity of the control product, making its application difficult just due to the variability of the composition; the latter tends to randomly split into zones with different concentrations, making a correct application of the mask impossible just due to the retinoic acid toxicity problems highlighted in the foregoing. On the contrary, the mask according to the invention has homogeneity of concentration allowing a safer, easier and more effective application thereof. Moreover, as highlighted in the following table, retinoic acid concentration of the mask according to the invention remains constant for 24 months (shelf life), whereas that of the control product decreases rapidly, as may be highlighted in the following Tables 2 and 3, reporting long-term stability tests of compositions according to the invention (Table 2) and compositions according to the state of the art (Table 3). A comparative analysis of the results highlights how the compositions according to the state of the art do not meet the specifications already after one year of storage, whereas the compositions according to the invention meet the specifications up to 24 months (each passage between successive Ts denotes a 6-month difference). It can be concluded that the use of Octyldodecyl Octyldodecanoate (compositions of Table 2) unlike other esters makes the concentration of Trans-Retinoic acid in the polyvinyl mask stable and homogeneous even at high concentrations and with long shelf lives.

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Table 2

Accelerated stability	MONTHS					SPECIFICATIONS
Lot P10044 (invention)	T0	T1	T2	T3	T6	
Retinoic acid titer (sampling 1)	2.42	2.40	*	2.31	2.43	2.25 - 2.75 %
Retinoic acid titer (sampling 2)	2.40	2.38	*	2.38	2.39	
Retinoic acid titer (sampling 3)	2.45	2.43	*	2.40	2.42	

Table 3

Accelerated stability	MONTHS					SPECIFICATIONS
Lot 120209 (control)	T0	T1	T2	T3	T6	
Retinoic acid titer (sampling 1)	4.21	1.90	x	x	x	2.25 - 2.75 %
Retinoic acid titer (sampling 2)	2.10	2.75	x	x	x	
Retinoic acid titer (sampling 3)	3.22	3.99	x	x	x	
<p>Legend:</p> <p>T = corresponds to 6 months; long-term stability and therefore an overall period of 24 months, T0 to T6</p> <p>Specifications = acceptability range of retinoic acid concentration in the product</p> <p>Sampling 1 = bulk surface</p> <p>Sampling 2 = bulk inside</p> <p>Sampling 3 = after homogeneous stirring</p> <p>x = product found outside specifications</p> <p>* = in this case it was not necessary to carry out tests at time T2 (12 months) but they were carried out directly at time T3 (18 months) and T6 (24 months).</p>						

Claims

1. A composition comprising retinoic acid and polyvinyl alcohol, **characterized in that** it contains 1-8% by weight of retinoic acid and 8-15% by weight of octyldodecyl octyldodecanoate with reference to the total weight of the composition.
2. The composition according to claim 1, wherein the octyldodecyl octyldodecanoate is present in a ratio comprised between 1:4 and 1:8 with respect to the concentration by weight of the retinoic acid.
3. The composition according to at least one of the preceding claims, wherein the polyvinyl alcohol is contained in a ratio comprised between 5 and 15% by weight with reference to the total weight of the composition.
4. The composition according to at least one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** its viscosity is comprised between 15.000 and 23.000 mpa, and **in that** its pH is comprised between 3 and 5.
5. The composition according to at least one of the preceding claims, further comprising denatured ethyl alcohol in a ratio of between 10 and 30 % by weight with reference to the total weight of the composition.
6. The composition according to at least one of the preceding claims, in the form of a mask.
7. The composition according to at least one of the preceding claims, for use in the treatment of acne and psoriasis.
8. Use of the composition according to at least one of the claims 1 to 6 for the cosmetic non therapeutic treatment of wrinkles, hyperpigmentation and all imperfections linked to keratinization disorders.
9. A method of production of the composition according to claims 1 to 7 comprising the following steps:

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- a. prearranging polyvinyl alcohol and Disodium EDTA, Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer, Propylene Glycol in the production water at a temperature comprised between 60 and 80° C;
- b. preheating, in a separate vessel, Octyldodecyl Octyldodecanoate to 40°C, to which retinoic or 13-Cis acid is slowly added and homogeneized with a turbine having a controlled speed;
- 5 c. adding the mixture of which at step b) to the vessel of which at step a) with a slow and constant stirring;
- d. adding to the mixture of step c) of salicylic acid pre-solubilized in denatured ethyl alcohol and Imidazolidinyl urea pre-dissolved in a small amount of deionized water;
- e. constant stirring of the mixture of step d) until reaching a viscosity comprised between 15.000 and 23.000 mpa.

Patentansprüche

1. Zusammensetzung enthaltend Retinolsäure und Polyvinylalkohol, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** sie 1-8 Gew.-% Retinolsäure und 8-15 Gew.-% Octyldodecyl-octyldodecanoat, in Bezug auf das Gesamtgewicht der Zusammensetzung, enthält.
- 15 2. Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei das Octyldodecyl-octyldodecanoat in einem Verhältnis zwischen 1:4 und 1:8, in Bezug auf die Gew.-%-Konzentration der Retinolsäure, vorliegt.
- 20 3. Zusammensetzung gemäß mindestens einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der Polyvinylalkohol in einem Verhältnis zwischen 5 und 15 Gew.-%, in Bezug auf das Gesamtgewicht der Zusammensetzung, enthalten ist.
4. Zusammensetzung gemäß mindestens einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** ihre Viskosität zwischen 15.000 und 23.000 mpa ist, und dass ihr pH ist zwischen 3 und 5 ist.
- 25 5. Zusammensetzung gemäß mindestens einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, ferner enthaltend denaturierten Ethylalkohol in einem Verhältnis von 10 und 30 Gew.-%, in Bezug auf das Gesamtgewicht der Zusammensetzung.
6. Zusammensetzung gemäß mindestens einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, in der Form einer Maske.
- 30 7. Zusammensetzung gemäß mindestens einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, zur Verwendung in der Behandlung von Akne und Psoriasis.
8. Verwendung der Zusammensetzung gemäß mindestens einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6 zur kosmetischen, nicht-therapeutischen Behandlung von Falten, Hyperpigmentierung und alle Unvollkommenheiten, die mit Verhornungsstörungen verbunden sind.
- 35 9. Verfahren zur Herstellung der Zusammensetzung gemäß den Ansprüchen 1 bis 7, umfassend die folgenden Schritte:
- 40 a. Im Voraus Arrangieren von Polyvinylalkohol und Dinatrium-EDTA, Acrylaten/C10-30-Alkylacrylat-Crosspolymer, Propylenglycol in dem Betriebswasser bei einer Temperatur zwischen 60 und 80° C;
- b. Vorheizen, in einem separaten Behälter, von Octyldodecyl-octyldodecanoat auf 40°C, zu dem langsam Retinol- oder 13-Cis-Säure zugegeben wird und mit einer Turbine mit einer kontrollierten Geschwindigkeit homogenisiert wird;
- 45 c. Zugabe der Mischung aus Schritt b) zu dem Behälter von Schritt a) unter langsamen und konstanten Rühren;
- d. Zugabe von Salicylsäure, die in denaturiertem Ethylalkohol vorgelöst ist, und Imidazolidinylharnstoff, der in einer kleinen Menge deionisiertem Wasser vorgelöst ist, zu der Mischung aus Schritt c);
- e. Konstantes Rühren der Mischung aus Schritt d), bis eine Viskosität zwischen 15.000 und 23.000 mpa erreicht wird.
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Revendications

1. Composition comprenant de l'acide rétinoïque et de l'alcool polyvinylique, **caractérisée en ce qu'elle** contient 1 à 8 % en poids d'acide rétinoïque et 8 à 15 % en poids d'octyldodécanoate d'octyldodécyle par rapport au poids total de la composition.
- 55 2. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle l'octyldodécanoate d'octyldodécyle est présent en un rapport

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compris entre 1/4 et 1/8 par rapport à la concentration en poids d'acide rétinoïque.

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3. Composition selon au moins une des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle l'alcool polyvinylique est présent en un rapport compris entre 5 et 15 % en poids par rapport au poids total de la composition.
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4. Composition selon au moins une des revendications précédentes, **caractérisée en ce que** sa viscosité est comprise entre 15 000 et 23 000 mPa et **en ce que** son pH est compris entre 3 et 5.
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5. Composition selon au moins une des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre de l'alcool éthylique dénaturé en un rapport situé entre 10 et 30 % en poids par rapport au poids total de la composition.
6. Composition selon au moins une des revendications précédentes, sous la forme d'un masque.
7. Composition selon au moins une des revendications précédentes, pour l'utilisation dans le traitement de l'acné et du psoriasis.
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8. Utilisation de la composition selon au moins une des revendications 1 à 6 pour le traitement cosmétique non thérapeutique des rides, de l'hyperpigmentation et de toutes les imperfections liées à des troubles de la kératinisation.
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9. Procédé de production de la composition selon les revendications 1 à 7, comprenant les étapes suivantes consistant à :
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- a. prédisposer l'alcool polyvinylique et de l'EDTA disodique, le crosspolymère Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate, le propylène glycol dans l'eau de production à une température comprise entre 60 et 80 °C ;
- 35
- b. préchauffer, dans une cuve séparée, l'octyldodécanoate d'octyldodécyle à 40 °C, auquel l'acide rétinoïque ou l'acide 13-Cis est lentement ajouté et homogénéisé avec une turbine ayant une vitesse contrôlée ;
- 40
- c. ajouter le mélange de l'étape b) à la cuve de l'étape a) avec une agitation lente et constante ;
- 45
- d. ajouter au mélange de l'étape c) l'acide salicylique présolubilisé dans de l'alcool éthylique dénaturé et de l'imidazolidinylurée prédissoute dans une petite quantité d'eau déminéralisée ;
- 50
- 55
- e. agiter constamment le mélange de l'étape d) jusqu'à obtention d'une viscosité comprise entre 15 000 et 23 000 mPa.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Non-patent literature cited in the description

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