

# GREDECO

Research and Evaluation Group in Dermatology and Cosmetology

LED LINE 5: **2in 1Pad** -FACE  
January 14 –February 22, 2021

**Protocol No. 79.11.20**

## **CLINICAL EVALUATION OF THE ANTI-AGING EFFICACY OF THE 2 IN 1 PAD NOT ASSOCIATED WITH LINE 5 COSMETICS ON HEALTHY VOLUNTEERS**

**Product under study:**

**Line 5LED Device: 2-in-1 Pad**

**Date of FINAL REPORT: March 1, 2021**

**Promoter**

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92 500 REUIL MALMAISON  
Monitor: LENEE Natacha**

**Investigative center GREDECO Laboratory**

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**Investigator: Dr Sylvie Boisnic, Dermatologist  
Clinical Research Assistant: Angela Rodrigues**

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## 1) OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Line 5 Company offers red LED photomodulation devices aimed at stimulating cellular regeneration and thus reducing the signs of skin aging (wrinkles, lack of tone, roughness of the skin). A clinical study was conducted on 20 healthy volunteers using the Line 5 2-in-1 Pad for 1 month on the entire face.

The anti-aging efficacy of the device was analyzed using the following parameters:

- anti-wrinkle effect with measurement of the depth of the crow's feet wrinkle,
- sagging of the facial oval by clinical scoring,
- firmness and elasticity of the skin with cutometer measurement,
- density of the dermis by ultrasound analysis,
- smoothing of the skin with measurement of roughness at the cheek level,
- diameter of the pores measured on macrophotographs with Proscope x30,
- homogeneity of the complexion by chromametric measurement of the internal and external part of the face.

Volunteer satisfaction was assessed at the end of the study via a self-administered questionnaire.

The study is taking place under the dermatological supervision of Dr. Boisnic.

The assessments are carried out on D0 and D28 according to the protocol below:

	D0	D28
Checking inclusion/non-inclusion criteria	X	
Informed consent	X	
Photographs	X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Evaluation of the anti-wrinkle effect by measuring the depth of the wrinkle goose foot</li><li>• Clinical evaluation of sagging facial contours</li><li>• Measurement of skin firmness and elasticity by the cutometer</li><li>• Measurement of dermis density by ultrasound analysis</li><li>• Evaluation of skin smoothness by measuring roughness at the of the cheek</li><li>• Measurement of pore diameter by analysis of macrophotographs at Proscope x30</li></ul>	X	X
Analysis of skin tone homogeneity by chromametric measurements		
Control of dermatological tolerance	X	X
Satisfaction self-questionnaire	X	X
Report	X	X

## 2) PRODUCT UNDER STUDY

### 2.1) Product identification

#### Line 5 LED Device: 2-in-1 Pad



### 2.2) Conditions of use of the product The

LED Line 5 device is given to the subjects on D0 with the following instructions:

- Use of the Line 5 device on the face, every other day, for 18 minutes (3 sessions of 6 minutes on the right and left side of the face as well as the forehead) over a period of 1 month.
- The device should be applied to clean facial skin and made up.

Subjects kept their usual day and night creams, cleansers and makeup products.

## 3) METHODOLOGY

### 3.1) Chronology of the study

- Open-label study
- Evaluations compared to initial values
- Subjects are their own references
- Under dermatological control

**3.2) Investigator Center GREDECO**  
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### **3.3) Investigators**

**Investigator: Dr Sylvie Boisnic, Dermatologist**  
**Clinical research assistant: [Angela Rodrigues](#)**

## **4) DATES OF THE STUDY**

**Inclusion dates (D0): from January 14 to 25, 2021**  
**End of study date (D28): from February 11 to 22, 2021**

## **5) SUBJECTS OF THE STUDY**

### **5.1) Number of subjects •**

**Pre-selection visit: recruitment of 20 healthy female volunteers between 45 and 70 years old showing signs of skin aging.**

### **5.2) Inclusion criteria**

#### **General criteria**

- **Volunteer able to follow the terms of the trial in their entirety;**
- **Volunteer having given, after oral and written information on the trial, his/her free, informed and written consent;**
- **Subject benefiting from a social security system.**

#### **Specific criteria**

- **Woman,**
- **Age: 45 to 70 years old,**
- **All skin types (dry, normal, oily or combination),**
- **Presence of signs of skin aging (wrinkles, lack of tone, roughness of the skin).**

### **5.3) Exclusion criteria**

- **Person suffering from epilepsy,**
- **Pregnant women or women wishing to become pregnant during the study or breastfeeding,**
- **Participant in any other clinical study evaluating cosmetics, medicines or medical devices,**
- **Subject having benefited from injection / facial implantation of any agent of non-absorbable filling,**

- Under concomitant treatment (or not stopped for at least 3months) with anti-inflammatories, oral or injectable corticosteroids (inhaled corticosteroids are authorized as well as topical corticosteroid therapy not involving the head or neck),
- Having concomitant treatment with immunosuppressant or chemotherapy or radiotherapy,
- Subject presenting an acute inflammatory reaction or abacterial or viral infection on the face or seen less than 2months after the end of such an episode;
- Subject having a history or an associated pathology of the autoimmune type or of the connective tissue type.

### 5.4) Study constraints

For the study to run smoothly, volunteers are asked to:

- to maintain their habits of care products (face cream) / cleansers and makeup (same products and same frequencies of use), which they will have had for at least 2 weeks before the start of the study and which they will continue until the end of the study,
- to avoid any facial hair removal in the 2days preceding each visit,
- to maintain their lifestyle habits / diet, weight,
- to avoid if possible any other local treatment without prior authorization from the person in charge of the study,
- to declare all drug treatments, to report any event undesirable,

For each visit to GREDECO, do not apply anything to the face (neither cream nor makeup).

### 5.5) Premature termination of the study

The subject may terminate the study for the following reasons :

- voluntary withdrawal;
- medical reason (medical treatment that may interfere with the results of the test in progress, COVID-19);
- adverse event with decision to stop in agreement with the dermatologist responsible;
- severe adverse event (death, hospitalization, etc.);
- exclusion criterion.

### 5.6) Collection of adverse events

Adverse events are collected with the date of the event, the location and duration of the event, the measure taken (stopping applications, drug treatments, etc.), the severity (very mild, mild, moderate, severe) and an assessment of imputability to the tested product (very likely, likely, possible, doubtful, excluded).

In the event of an adverse event related to the use of the product tested, a clinical investigation is carried out by the dermatologist, possibly with photographs taken. If necessary, atypical treatment is prescribed by the doctor. If these effects persist, the dermatologist remains in contact with the subject until the symptoms have completely resolved. In the event of a significant adverse effect related to the product tested, withdrawal from the study may be considered.

### 5.7) Reporting of adverse events

Each adverse event must be reported to the study sponsor within 48 hours and must be included in the study report.

### 5.8) Subjects lost to follow-up

When a subject does not show up for the visit, the persons responsible for the GREDECO laboratory must contact him several times before considering him lost to follow-up.

Each study exit must be justified and reported in the final report.

### 5.9) Exclusion period

At the end of the study, subjects have a minimum exclusion period of 14 days before being able to participate in a new study.

## 6) REGULATORY PROVISIONS

### 6.1) Regulatory procedures

This study is carried out in accordance with:

- to good clinical practices (CPMP, July 1996)
- to the law of December 20, 1988 (n° 2004-806 of August 9, 2004)
- to the Helsinki declaration (1964)

### 6.2) Independent of the ethics committee

### 6.3) Recruitment of subjects

Recruitment of subjects is carried out from the GREDECO panel of volunteers.

The identity of each subject participating in the study remains confidential through the use of an identification number.



### 6.4) Consent

The consent to participate must be dated and signed by the subject and the investigator in duplicate. A copy is kept by the subject.

### 6.5) Compliance with the protocol

The investigator undertakes to comply with the protocol. Any modification must be discussed in advance between the investigator and the sponsor.

### 6.6) Insurance

The GREDECO laboratory is insured by MACSF (premises and civil liability) whose contract number is 6096750-79B.

### 6.7) Subject compensation

An allowance worth €75 is given to each volunteer at visit D28.

### 6.8) Archives

All original study data are kept for 10 years by the company GREDECO.

### 6.9) Contractual obligations

A financial contract is established between the GREDECO laboratory and the sponsor before the start of the study. Payment is made by the sponsor of the study after presentation of invoices.

## 7) EVALUATION OF EFFECTIVENESS

### 7.1) Photographs

The photographs (front and profile) taken using the LifeViz mini device allow us to visualize the modulation of the different parameters studied (2D and 3D face, depth of wrinkles).

### 7.2) Evaluation of the anti-wrinkle effect by measuring the **depth of the wrinkle crow's feet** from LifeViz micro® photographs

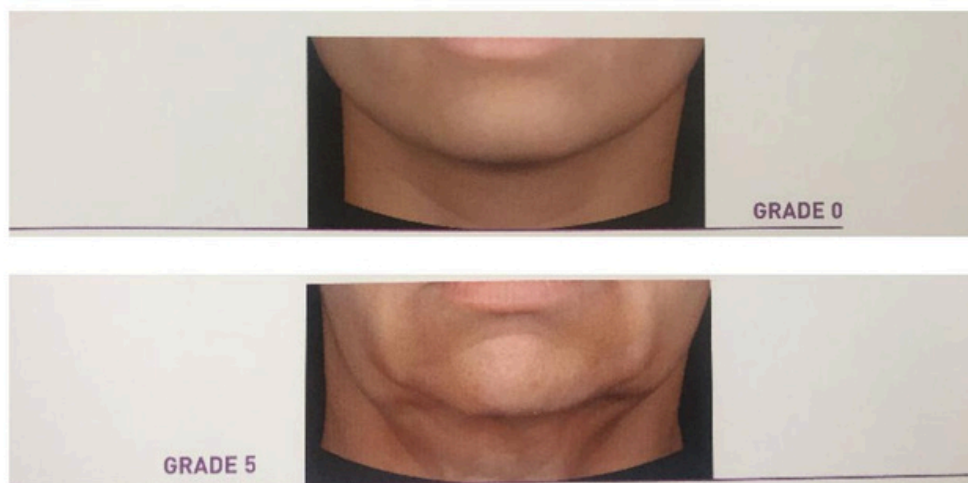
The analysis is carried out on the deepest crow's feet wrinkle.

The average depth expressed in mm is equal to the total volume (= positive volume – negative volume), divided by the surface area of the wrinkle contour. The contour of the deepest wrinkle is taken at visit D0 and transposed to the following visits.

### 7.3) Clinical evaluation of **facial oval sagging** using Roland BAZIN score

The clinical assessment of sagging facial contours is carried out by the dermatologist using the ROLAND BAZIN scale.

For women, this scale has 6grades (0 being the absence of sagging). This sagging corresponds to the sagging of the lower part of the face on each side of the chin which makes the oval of the face irregular. This scoring does not take into account the double chin.



### 7.4) Measurement of skin **firmness** and **elasticity** by the cutometer

The Cutomètre® is intended to measure the biomechanical properties of the upper layers of the epidermis by applying negative pressure (suction) that deforms the skin. The measurement principle is based on the suction method. A negative pressure is created in the device and the skin is sucked into the measuring cup of the probe. After a defined time, the skin is released inside the probe.

This measuring principle provides information on the firmness and elasticity and mechanical properties of the skin surface and allows the objective quantification of skin age. The decrease in the suction depth (R0) of the skin indicates a firming/tightening effect (increase in firmness).

The relaxation phase will allow us to observe the elastic properties of the skin. Skin elasticity is indicated by the parameter R5 (net elasticity) which is increased in case of increase in skin elasticity (R5=1 corresponding to 100% elasticity).

### 7.5) Measurement of **dermal density** by ultrasound analysis

The ultrasound is performed at the level of the right cheek with the 2D 20MHz probe of 12.1 mm of narrow focus exploration. The image capture as well as the analysis of the dermal density is done by the Advanced Control software. The dermal density is expressed in %.

### 7.6) Evaluation of skin smoothness by measuring roughness **at** the cheek level from LifeViz micro® photographs

Skin texture assessment is performed by analyzing the roughness at the upper right or left cheek using the LifeVizMicro® device analysis software .

Roughness is calculated by adding the positive and negative volumes in absolute value and dividing it by the closing surface of the area considered. This parameter reflects the regularity or lack of regularity of the skin surface. Roughness is unitless.

### 7.7) Measuring **pore diameter** from Proscope x30 macrophotographs

Macrophotographs taken using the PROSCOPE® (x30) allow visualizing the modulation of pore diameter. Pore diameter measurements will be taken: 6 to 10 measurements in order to obtain an average diameter in µm. This measurement of pore size is carried out at the level of the cheek in contact with the wings of the nose.

### 7.8) Chromametric analysis of **skin tone homogeneity**

Colorimeters express colors through digital data that conform to international standards by the CR400® chromameter (Minolta, Osaka, Japan). The L\*a\*b\* color space (also called CIELAB) is currently one of the most widely used to measure the color of objects in virtually all fields. The measurement is based on light reflected perpendicular to the skin surface and the data collected allow a trichromatic analysis L \*, a\*, b\*at 450, 560 and 600 nm, respectively.

The L\* parameter corresponds to the skin's brightness and is expressed as a percentage, between the brightness of black (0) and white (100). The a\* parameter represents the color and saturation on an axis from red (+299 positive value) to green (-300 negative value). The b\* parameter, on the other hand, defines the color and saturation on an axis from yellow (+299 positive value) to blue (-300 negative value).

As part of the assessment of skin tone homogeneity, two measurements of the L parameter will be taken (inner and outer part of the right or left cheek) using the Konica Minolta CR/DP-400® Chromameter. A calculation of the difference of the

two measurements are then taken. The decrease in the gap between the two measurements indicates an increase in the homogeneity of the skin. The increase in the homogeneity of the complexion can also be visualized in 3D.

### 7.9) Self-assessment questionnaire

The self-assessment questionnaire is provided by the Line 5company. Volunteers answer the self-assessment questions during the J28 visit.

### 7.10) Evaluation of tolerance by the dermatologist

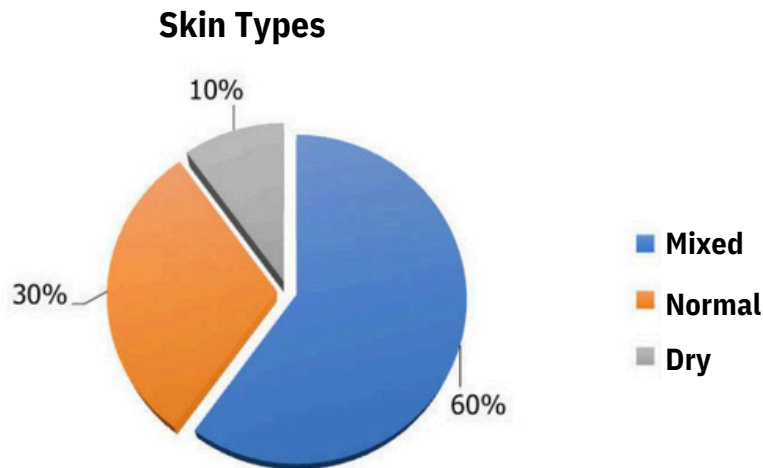
On D0 (inclusion), a clinical evaluation of the condition of the facial skin is carried out by the dermatologist. On D28, a check for the absence of adverse events is carried out. A medical interview also makes it possible to specify the possible occurrence of adverse events between visits D0 and D28.

### 7.11) Statistical analysis

The results are presented in the form of tables (mean  $\pm$ SD over the 20 subjects). The two-tailed Student's statistical test for paired data is performed in the case where the data follow a normal distribution (verified by the Shapiro Wilk test). Otherwise, the non-parametric Wilcoxon test is performed. For all statistical tests, an alpha risk of 5% is used (significance at  $p < 0.05$ ).

## 8) RESULTS

A total of 20 women were included in this study with a mean age of  $57.6 \pm 5.24$  years.



Subject #6 was withdrawn from the study on February 8, 2021 (the day before his D28 visit) due to an accident with a pelvic fracture preventing his travel to GREDECO for his final visit. The measurements were analyzed on 19 subjects. The self- questionnaire was completed by the 20 subjects, including subject #6 who responded to the questionnaire online.

### 8.1) Measurement of **crow's feet wrinkle** depth from LifeViz micro photographs

LED LINE 5: <b>2in 1Pad</b> - FACE		
Crow's feet wrinkle depth (LifeViz Micro) -mm	J0	<b>J28</b>
Mean $\pm$ SD (n=19)	0.098 $\pm$ 0.04	<b>0.074 <math>\pm</math>0.03</b>
Student's test p-value (significance)	3.63x10-5 (S)	
% variation	<b>-24.0%</b>	

On average across 19 subjects, a significant **24%** reduction in the depth of the crow's feet wrinkle, measured by image analysis, was observed after 28 days of use of the 2-in-1 Pad alone and not combined with LINE5 cosmetic products. An improvement in this parameter was observed for 17 subjects (89.5% of the panel).

Photographs of subjects #1 and #13 illustrate the reduction in the depth of wrinkles on the face.

**SUBJECT N° 1: D0 / D28**





**SUBJECT N° 13: D0 / D28**





### 8.2) Clinical evaluation of **facial oval sagging** using R. BAZIN score

LED LINE 5: <b>2in 1Pad</b> - FACE		
Relaxation of the facial oval -Rscore. BAZIN	J0	<b>J28</b>
Mean $\pm$ SD (n=19)	3.42 $\pm$ 0.87	<b>3.05 <math>\pm</math>0.86</b>
Wilcoxon test p-value (significance)	2.11x10 <sup>-4</sup> (S)	
% variation	<b>-10.8%</b>	

On average, in 19 subjects, a significant reduction of **10.8%** in the sagging of the facial oval, clinically assessed by the Roland BAZIN score, was observed after 28 days of use of the 2in 1Pad alone and not combined with LINE5 cosmetic products.

An improvement in this parameter was observed for 14 subjects (73.7% of the panel).

Photographs of subjects #2 and #5 illustrate the reduction in sagging facial skin with visualization of atightening effect.

**SUBJECT N° 2: D0 / D28**



**SUBJECT N° 5: D0 / D28**



### 8.3) Measurement of skin **firmness** and **elasticity** by the cutometer

#### 8.3.a) Measurement of **firmness** (R0 value)

LED LINE 5: 2in 1Pad -FACE		
Firmness of the skin (cuRto0meter) Value	J0	J28
Mean $\pm$ SD (n=19)	0.2694 $\pm$ 0.06	0.2431 $\pm$ 0.05
Student's test p-value (significance)	0.019 (S)	
% variation	-9.8%	

On average across 19 subjects, the significant decrease of **9.8%** in the R0 value measured by the cutometer reflects an increase in skin firmness after 28 days of using the 2-in-1 Pad alone and not combined with LINE5 cosmetic products.

An improvement in this parameter was observed for 16 subjects (84.2% of the panel).

#### 8.3.b) Measurement of **elasticity** (R5 value)

LED LINE 5: 2in 1Pad -FACE		
Elasticity of the skin (cuRto5meter) Value	J0	J28
Mean $\pm$ SD (n=19)	0.5267 $\pm$ 0.11	0.5537 $\pm$ 0.14
Wilcoxon test p-value (significance)	0.145 (NS)	
% variation	+5.1%	

On average across 19 subjects, a non-significant increase of **5.1%** in the R5 value measured by the cutometer was observed after 28 days of use of the 2 in 1 Pad alone and not combined with LINE5 cosmetic products. An improvement in this parameter was observed for 14 subjects (73.7% of the panel).

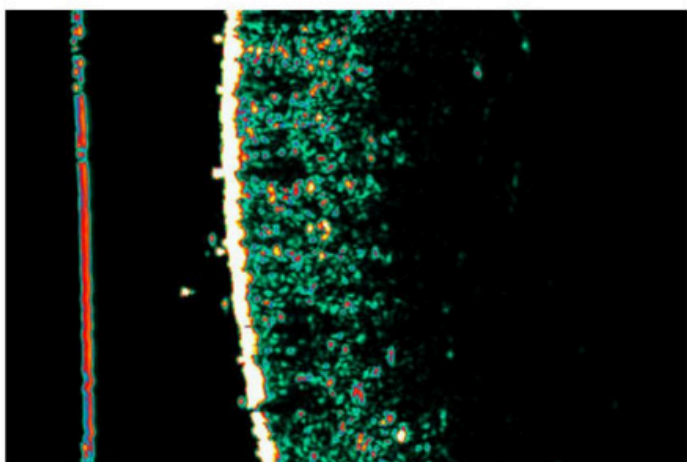
### 8.4) Measurement of **dermis density** by ultrasound analysis

LED LINE 5: <b>2in 1Pad</b> -FACE		
Dermis density (ultrasound) %	<b>J0</b>	<b>J28</b>
Mean $\pm$ SD (n=19)	32.58 $\pm$ 8.18	<b>41.40 <math>\pm</math>9.35</b>
Student's test p-value (significance)	6.93x10-5 (S)	
% variation	<b>+27.1%</b>	

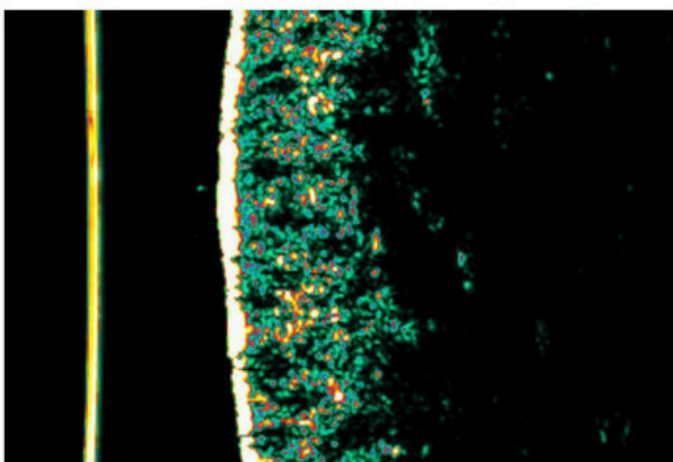
On average across 19 subjects, a significant increase of **27.1%** in dermal density, measured by ultrasound, was observed after 28 days of use of the 2in 1Pad alone and not combined with LINE5 cosmetic products. An improvement in this parameter was observed for 17 subjects (89.5% of the panel).

Ultrasound photographs of subjects #13, #15, and #13 illustrate the increased density of the dermis.

SUBJECT N° 13: J0

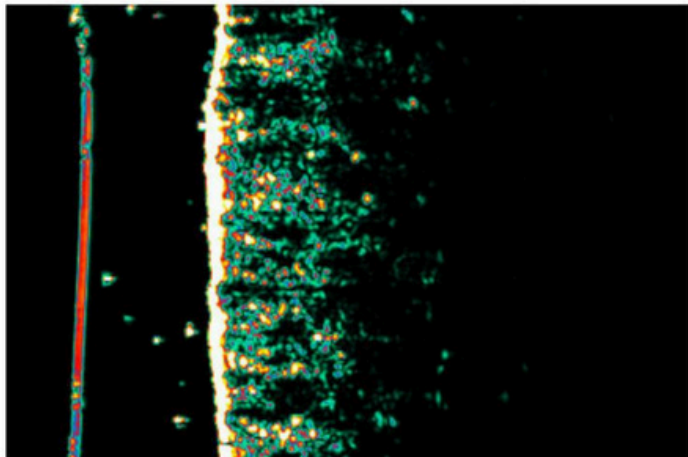


SUBJECT N° 13: J28

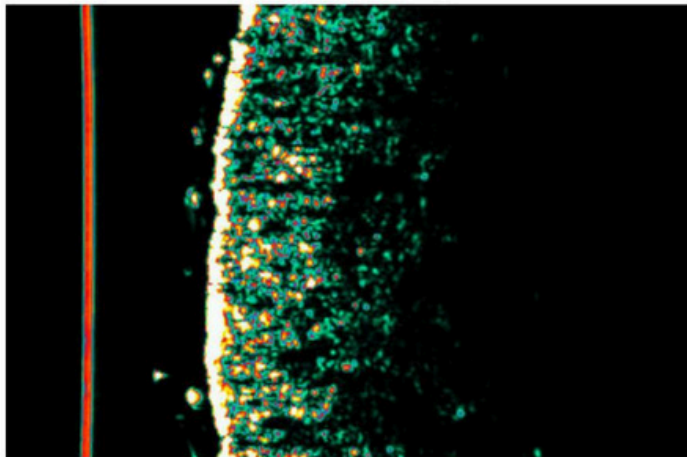




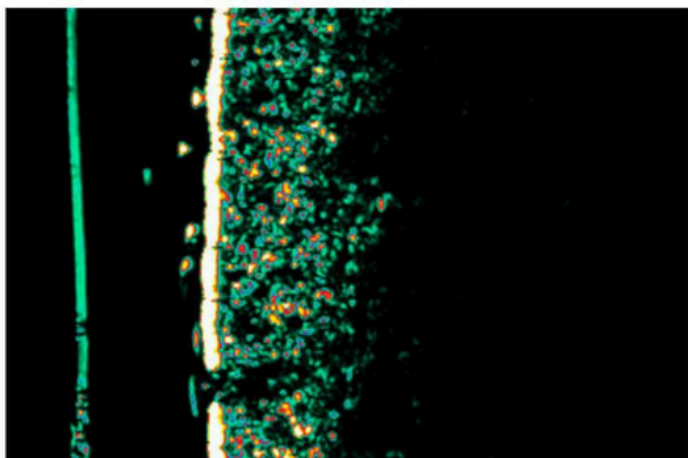
**SUBJECT N° 15: J0**



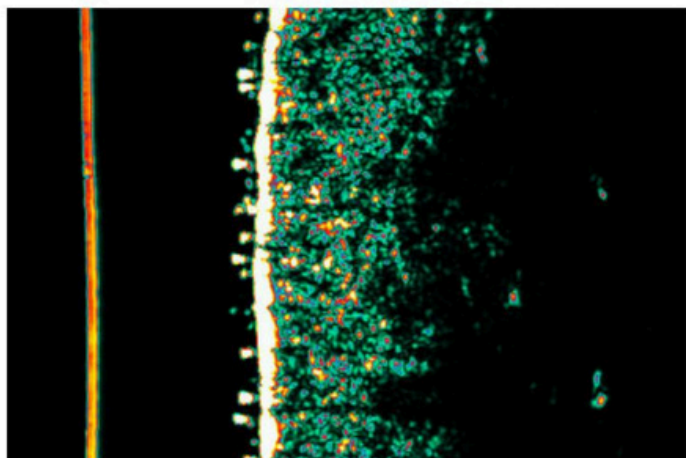
**SUBJECT N° 15: J28**



**SUBJECT N° 18: J0**



**SUBJECT N° 18: J28**



### 8.5) Evaluation of skin smoothness by measuring roughness **at** the cheek level from LifeViz micro photographs

LED LINE 5: <b>2in 1Pad</b> -FACE		
Roughness of the skin (LifeViz Micro)	J0	<b>J28</b>
Mean $\pm$ SD (n=19)	0.811 $\pm$ 0.34	<b>0.746 <math>\pm</math> 0.35</b>
Student's test p-value (significance)	0.013 (S)	
% variation	-8.1%	

On average across 19 subjects, a significant decrease of **8.1%** in cheek roughness, measured by image analysis, was observed after 28 days of use of the 2-in-1 Pad alone and not combined with LINE5 cosmetic products. This result demonstrates smoothing of the skin. An improvement in this parameter was observed for 15 subjects (78.9% of the panel).

Photographs in subject #17 illustrate skin smoothing.

**SUBJECT N° 17: D0 / D28**





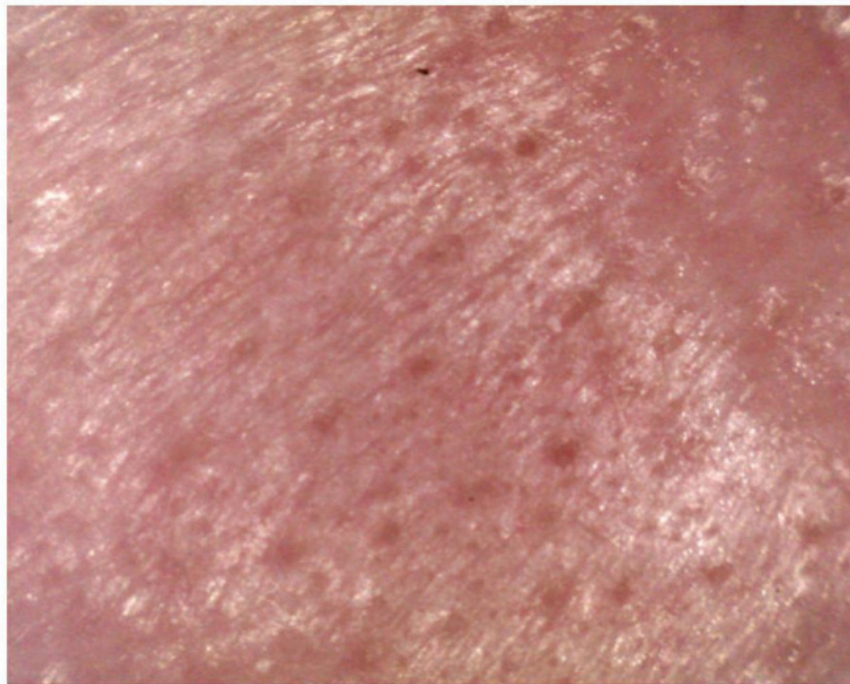
### 8.6) Measuring pore diameter from Proscope x30 macrophotographs

LED LINE 5: 2in 1Pad -FACE		
Diameter of pores (Proxs3c0o)pe	J0	J28
Mean $\pm$ SD (n=19)	106.23 $\pm$ 25.60	80.41 $\pm$ 21.64
Wilcoxon test p-value (significance)	3.81x10 <sup>-6</sup> (S)	
% variation	-24.3%	

On average across 19 subjects, asignificant decrease of **24.3%** in pore diameter, measured by analysis of macrophotographs, was observed after 28 days of use of the 2in 1Pad alone and not combined with LINE5 cosmetic products. An improvement in this parameter was observed for all 19 subjects (i.e. 100% of the panel).

Macrophotographs (Proscope x30) of the cheek of subjects no. 5, 13 and 16 illustrate the reduction in pore diameter.

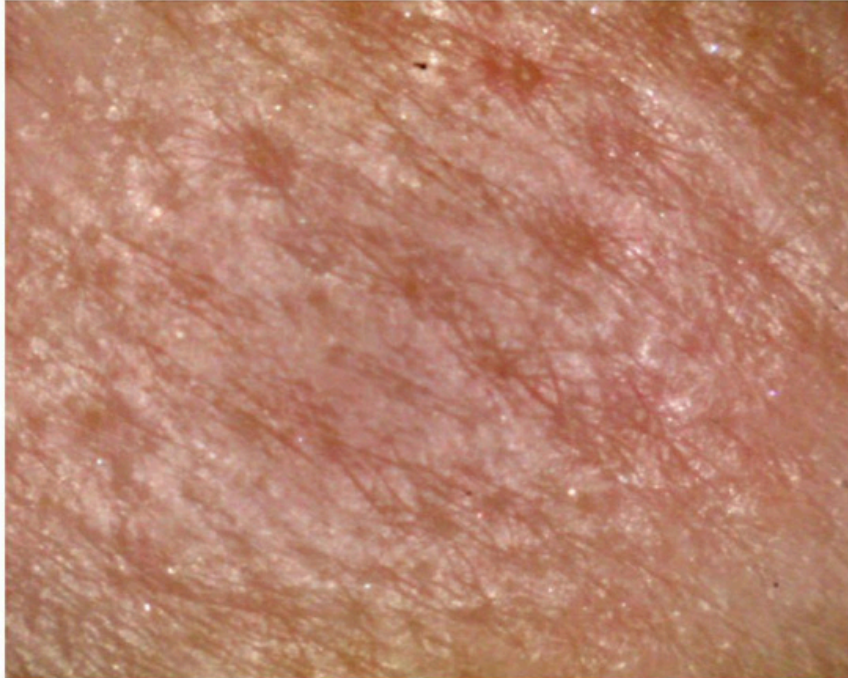
**SUBJECT N° 5: J0**



**SUBJECT N° 5: J28**



**SUBJECT N° 13: J0**



**SUBJECT N° 13: J28**



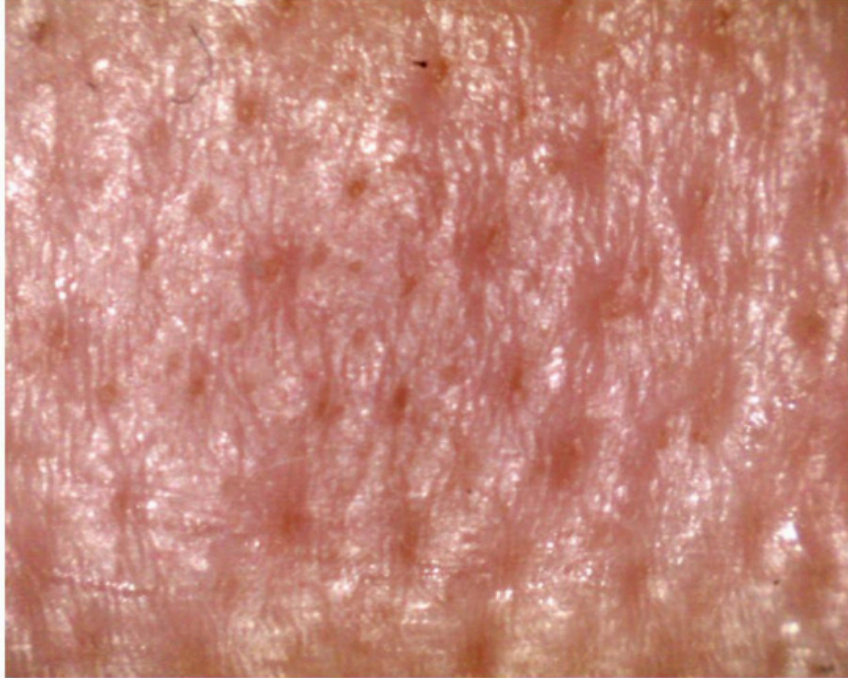


# GREDECO

Research and Evaluation Group in Dermatology and Cosmetology

LED LINE 5: **2in 1Pad** -FACE  
January 14 –February 22, 2021

**SUBJECT N° 16: J0**



**SUBJECT N° 16: J28**



### 8.7) Chromametric analysis of **skin tone homogeneity**

LED LINE 5: <b>2in 1Pad</b> -FACE		
Variation of the parameter 2 zones face (chromameter) The entrance	J0	J28
Mean $\pm$ SD (n=19)	3.13 $\pm$ 1.51	1.91 $\pm$ 1.80
Student's test p-value (significance)	0.008 (S)	
% variation	-39.1%	

On average, on 19 subjects, a significant decrease of **39.1%** in the difference in the L parameter between the internal and external area of the face, measured by chromametry, is observed after 28 days of use of the 2in 1Pad alone and not associated with LINE5 cosmetic products. This result demonstrates the increase in the homogeneity of the complexion. An improvement in skin tone homogeneity was observed for 16 subjects (84.2% of the panel).

### 9) CONCLUSION

This clinical study carried out on 20 healthy volunteers highlights the anti-aging effectiveness of the LINE 52-in-1 Pad on the face after 28 days of use.

A significant modulation of the following parameters was observed for 19 subjects (subject no. 6 left the study):

- **24%** reduction in the depth of crow's feet wrinkles, measured by image analysis,
- **10.8%** reduction in sagging of the facial oval, clinically assessed by the Roland BAZIN score,
- increased skin firmness with a **9.8%** reduction in the R0 value measured by cutometer,
- **27.1%** increase in dermal density, measured by ultrasound,
- smoothing of the skin with **8.1%** reduction in skin roughness cheek, measured by image analysis,
- **24.3%** decrease in pore diameter, measured by analysis macrophotographs
- increase in skin tone homogeneity with a **39.1%** decrease in the difference in parameter L between the internal and external areas of the face, measured by chromametry.

After 28 days, 65% of volunteers (13 out of 20) felt that using the LED device had improved the condition of their skin overall.

Dermatological tolerance was excellent for all subjects.

Done in Paris, March 1, 2021

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Dermatologist  
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### 10) INDIVIDUAL DATA

#### 10.1) Measurement of the depth of crow's feet wrinkles from photographs LifeViz Micro - in mm

No.	J0	J28
1	0.078	0.051
2	0.126	0.073
3	0.078	0.078
4	0.144	0.09
5	0.109	0.104
7	0.083	0.059
8	0.135	0.103
9	0.085	0.062
10	0.052	0.043
11	0.14	0.084
12	0.076	0.077
13	0.058	0.057
14	0.168	0.128
15	0.092	0.07
16	0.056	0.041
17	0.119	0.081
18	0.039	0.03
19	0.14	0.106
20	0.083	0.078

### 10.2) Clinical evaluation of facial oval sagging using the R. BAZIN score

No.	J0	J28
1	4	3.5
2	4	3.5
3	2.5	2
4	3	3
5	4.5	4
7	2.5	2
8	2.5	2.5
9	2	1.5
10	4.5	4
11	3	2.5
12	3.5	3
13	2.5	2.5
14	5	5
15	4	3.5
16	3	2.5
17	4.5	4
18	3	2.5
19	4	3.5
20	3	3



### 10.3) Measurement of skin firmness (R0 value) by the cutometer

No.	J0	J28
1	0.4020	0.3940
2	0.1810	0.2400
3	0.2250	0.2290
4	0.2810	0.2530
5	0.2580	0.2380
7	0.3870	0.2680
8	0.2840	0.2540
9	0.2970	0.2080
10	0.2450	0.2080
11	0.3020	0.2440
12	0.2190	0.1660
13	0.2260	0.2040
14	0.3280	0.2790
15	0.2130	0.1850
16	0.2460	0.2260
17	0.3130	0.2650
18	0.2190	0.1930
19	0.2420	0.2350
20	0.2510	0.3300

### 10.4) Measurement of skin elasticity (R5 value) by the cutometer

No.	J0	J28
1	0.3912	0.4160
2	0.5169	0.6829
3	0.6226	0.6900
4	0.4053	0.5119
5	0.4149	0.5432
7	0.5081	0.4787
8	0.5770	0.5928
9	0.7524	0.6204
10	0.4747	0.5205
11	0.3217	0.4261
12	0.5823	0.6154
13	0.6437	0.8056
14	0.4776	0.4290
15	0.5806	0.7721
16	0.5932	0.4817
17	0.6102	0.6184
18	0.5521	0.1850
19	0.5954	0.6012
20	0.3880	0.5287

### 10.5) Measurement of dermis density by ultrasound analysis -in %

No.	J0	J28
1	33.96	47.02
2	30.77	41.36
3	27.58	47.46
4	31.64	45.43
5	35.27	38.61
7	29.32	35.12
8	41.51	51.96
9	40.64	55.15
10	26.42	41.51
11	12.92	29.46
12	36.28	49.2
13	32.37	53.56
14	36.87	42.24
15	42.09	44.56
16	25.54	25.32
17	28.3	28.69
18	39.62	46.73
19	47.02	40.08
20	20.9	23.22

### 10.6) Evaluation of skin smoothness by measuring roughness at the cheek from LifeViz

#### Micro photographs

No. J28	J0	J28
1	1.318	1,298
2	0.859	0.7
3	1.029	0.936
4	1.332	1,253
5	0.947	0.808
7	0.363	0.352
8	0.488	0.261
9	0.179	0.16
10	0.707	0.477
11	0.474	0.483
12	0.505	0.485
13	0.457	0.335
14	1.036	1,038
15	0.683	0.877
16	0.812	0.799
17	1.187	0.965
18	1.258	1,215
19	0.715	0.645
20	1.058	1,078

### 10.7) Measuring pore diameter from Proscope x30 macrophotographs

No.	J0	J28
1	68.1	33.3
2	100	95.2
3	76.7	76.2
4	110	105.6
5	91.7	61.9
7	81.8	76.2
8	146.7	47.6
9	116.7	105.6
10	161.1	109.5
11	138.9	77.8
12	100	66.7
13	116.7	88.9
14	114.3	77.8
15	114.3	111.1
16	118.5	100
17	108.3	94.4
18	109.5	66.7
19	66.7	61.1
20	78.3	72.2

**10.8) Chromametric analysis of skin tone homogeneity - variation of parameter L between the internal and external part of the face**

No.	J0	J28
1	2.7	1
2	2.76	0.07
3	0.73	0.05
4	1.75	0.19
5	2.37	1.73
7	4.22	4.41
8	0.18	2.49
9	3.49	0.74
10	1.8	1.07
11	4.09	0.64
12	6.5	4.04
13	4.38	6.15
14	4.45	0.15
15	3.55	3.45
16	1.6	1.22
17	3.26	3.11
18	4.19	0.2
19	4.35	4.06
20	3.1	1.43