

EYELIDS AND LIPS

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EYELIDS

COMPOSED OF **UNIQUE SKIN**

moves constantly as the eyes open and close

*must be **thin** enough for rapid movement,
yet **strong** enough to protect the tender eye tissues.*

shows the state of health and age of an individual more rapidly than any other skin of the body

eyelid skin appears to age quickly resulting in the presence of redundant upper eyelid tissue and lower eyelid bags

CHARACTERISTICS

Thinnest

- most common site of irritant contact dermatitis and allergic contact dermatitis

Paucity of sebaceous glands,

- common area of skin dryness

- Common source of symptoms of allergies

Rubbing eyelids vigorously

- Mechanical damage
- Sloughing of stratum corneum
- Small tears in skin

LIPS

Transition skin between traditional keratinized dry skin and moist mucosal skin

Portal of entry for foreign invaders

Begin to thin as we age due to loss of fat

*Lips do not have well-developed stratum corneum but **rich in vascular supply** with thin overlying skin*

***Vermillion**- transitional skin surface overlying a complex array of muscles with supporting fat; visible portion adorned by lip cosmetics*

CHARACTERISTICS

SKINCARE NEEDS

Main Issue: moisturization and sun protection

EYELIDS

- *spreadable to prevent bruising or tearing.*
- *highly lubricious*

LIPS

Maintain vermillion intact and free from wound or fissures

- *use waxy, thick moisturizers*

Tiny sebaceous glands at lip line do not function as well when we age

- *Dry lips- more common in elderly*
- *Occlusive lip balms- prevent saliva from wetting skin repeatedly*

HYGIENE NEEDS

EYELIDS

- *Gentle cleansing*
- *Typical cleanser: **baby shampoo***
- *Applied with the use of fingertips*

LIPS

- ***Gatekeeper** to materials taken orally*
- *Usually washed with the face but also regularly cleaned by saliva*
- ***Frequently infected** with direct contact with other infected individuals through **kissing***
- *Infection through hand/oral transmission is more common than infection of lips themselves*

EYELIDS

Important when formulating eyelid moisturizers and sunscreens:

- *spreadable to prevent bruising or tearing*
- *highly lubricious emollient formulations*

LIPS

Usually made of oil and fatty base formulations with addition of pigments

- *Beeswax- strengthener*
- *Hydrogenated vegetable oil (feel enhancer cream)*
- *Petrolatum white (lip moistener)*
- *Lanolin oil (shine enhancer)*
- *Mineral oil (glide or slip agent)*
- *Pigment*

FORMULATION NEEDS TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEM