

Record #1 of 5

ID: CN-00797869

AU: Joshi J

AU: Donga SB

AU: Pandya MA

TI: A comparative study of savarnakara ghrita and savarnakara cream in the management of kikkisa w.S.R. To striae gravidarum

SO: AYU

YR: 2008

VL: 29

NO: 4

PG: 260-5

PB: Institute For Post Graduate Teaching & Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar

CY: India

DE: RCT

UF: <http://www.ayujournal.org/article.asp?>

issn=0974-8520;year=2008;volume=29;issue=4;spage=260;epage=265;aualast=Joshi ;type=0

US: <http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/869/CN-00797869/frame.html>

KY: Kikkisa; Striae gravidarum; Savarnakara Ghrita; Savarnakara Cream;

CC: HS-SASIANCC; HS-HANDSRCH

AB: Kikkisa is Tridoshaja Vyadhi clinically characterized by burning, itching, stretch marks on the body particularly on the abdomen, thighs and breast region. It is usually found in the second trimester of pregnancy particularly in the seventh month due to the overstretching. It can be correlated with Striae gravidarum from modern science. It is the major problem of modern cosmetic conscious era, where more than 90% of the women suffer from this condition. It makes much psychological distress to the women. Considering the above facts, for the present study 64 patients were selected for clinical study, out of which 57 patients completed the course of treatment and were randomly divided into three groups. Each group was further divided into two sub-groups i.e. preventive and curative. In group A, 10 gm of Savarnakara Ghrita was given twice a day for oral administration for two months. In group B, Savarnakara cream in sufficient quantity was given for local application twice a day for two months. In group C, wheat flour capsule (500 mg) was given twice with Krishna Mruttika Lepa twice a day for two months. Better therapeutic response had been observed in Group B than Group A. In Group C, the condition of most of the patients started deteriorating. It was found that therapy is more effective in preventive group than in curative group.

Record #2 of 5

ID: CN-00425712

AU: Morganti P

AU: Palombo P

AU: Fabrizi G

AU: Palombo M

AU: Persechino S

TI: Biweekly in-office injectable treatment of striae distensae vs a long-term daily use of topical vitamin C.

SO: Journal of Applied Cosmetology

YR: 2001

VL: 19

NO: 4

PG: 107-112

XR: EMBASE 2002153764

PT: Journal: Article

DE: RCT

US: <http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/712/CN-00425712/frame.html>

KY: *Skin Manifestation/Dt [Drug Therapy]; *Striae Distensae/Dt [Drug Therapy]; *Topical Treatment; *Injection; Long Term Care; Skin Irritation/Si [Side Effect]; Histology; Fibroblast; Cell Proliferation; Scar/Dt [Drug Therapy]; Human; Female; Major Clinical Study; Clinical Trial; Randomized Controlled Trial; Controlled Study; Adult; Article; *Ascorbic Acid/Ae [Adverse Drug Reaction]; *Ascorbic Acid/Ct [Clinical Trial]; *Ascorbic Acid/Cm [Drug Comparison]; *Ascorbic Acid/Dt [Drug Therapy]; *Ascorbic Acid/Tp [Topical Drug Administration]; *Hyaluronic Acid/Ae [Adverse Drug Reaction]; *Hyaluronic Acid/Ct [Clinical Trial]; *Hyaluronic Acid/Cm [Drug Comparison]; *Hyaluronic Acid/Dt [Drug Therapy]; *Hyaluronic Acid/Tp [Topical Drug Administration]; *Dermatological Agent/Ae [Adverse Drug Reaction]; *Dermatological Agent/Ct [Clinical Trial]; *Dermatological Agent/Cm [Drug Comparison]; *Dermatological Agent/Dt [Drug Therapy]; *Dermatological Agent/Tp [Topical Drug Administration]; *Beta Glucan/Ae [Adverse Drug Reaction]; *Beta Glucan/Ct [Clinical Trial]; *Beta Glucan/Cm [Drug Comparison]; *Beta Glucan/Dt [Drug Therapy]; *Beta Glucan/Tp [Topical Drug Administration]; Placebo

AB: The treatment of striae distensae (SD) is difficult, generally unsatisfactory, and no placebo-controlled study has been carried out to ascertain the effect of different topical treatments. The aim of this study was to control the activity of both an office injectable treatment and a topical treatment of water solutions of vitamin C, betaglucan and hyaluronic acid (active A). A single blind placebo-controlled randomized comparative clinical study was performed on 66 women aged between 18-24, with SD localized over the abdomen and buttocks. The subjects were divided into 3 study groups. Active B was applied at home twice a day for 16 weeks to 24 patients (group A). Twice a week they received also dermal injection of active A for the entire period. 22 patients in group B applied, twice a day, active B for 16 weeks. The remaining 20 patients in group C applied a

placebo solution (distilled water) twice daily during the same period. The differences between the results in the different groups were statistically significant at week 12 and 16 ($p < 0.05$) both by visual score and by histological control performed. However, the combined use of injection and topical application (group A) provided superior results (+57%, $p < 0.05$) compared with the group B (topical treatment only) (+32% $p < 0.05$ vs. placebo). No side effects were observed during the treatment period, except a light burning at the moment of the injection. No results from placebo. The combined topical and injectable use of vitamin C, betaglukan and hyaluronan seems to be effective to stimulate cell proliferation provided that the right concentration of the active with the right carrier is used. Number of References 12. Copyright © 2011 Elsevier B. V., Amsterdam. All Rights Reserved.

Record #3 of 5

ID: CN-00557663

AU: Sparavigna A

AU: Setaro M

AU: Marnini G

AU: Rigoni C

TI: Boswellic acid based cream is effective and well tolerated treatment for striae distensae.

SO: Journal of Applied Cosmetology

YR: 2005

VL: 23

NO: 3

PG: 93-104

XR: EMBASE 2005521209

PT: Journal: Article

DE: RCT

US: <http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/663/CN-00557663/frame.html>

KY: *Boswellic Acid; Ae [Adverse Drug Reaction]; *Boswellic Acid; Dt [Drug Therapy]; *Boswellic Acid; Pd [Pharmacology]; *Boswellic Acid; Tp [Topical Drug Administration]; *Retinoic Acid; Dt [Drug Therapy]; *Retinoic Acid; Tp [Topical Drug Administration]; *Stria; Dt [Drug Therapy]; *Striae Distensae; Dt [Drug Therapy]; *Skin Disease; Dt [Drug Therapy]; Forearm; Disease Severity; Scoring System; Erythema; Atrophy; Edema; Quantitative Analysis; Drug Efficacy; Drug Tolerability; Skin Color; Odor; Skin Absorption; Pruritus; Si [Side Effect]; Rash; Si [Side Effect]; Burning Sensation; Si [Side Effect]; Human; Male; Female; Major Clinical Study; Clinical Trial; Multicenter Study; Adolescent; Adult; Article

AB: Problem: Striae distensae are a common disfiguring skin disorder for which few effective therapeutic alternatives are available. The main topical agent, retinoic acid, is often associated with irritation. Method

of study: 118 healthy subjects (102 women) aged 22+/-8.0 years with striae distensae of recent onset (<2years) applied a boswellic acid based cream twice daily onto the striae and randomly on the left or right volar forearm for 3 months. Global severity score and the severity of erythema, atrophy and edema were assessed using a 4-item semiquantitative scale, and extensibility of the volar forearm skin using the Dermeter device at baseline and after 45 and 90 days. Opinions on efficacy and tolerability were also collected. Subjects evaluated the cosmetic acceptability of the cream by expressing their opinion on its color, odor, consistency, ease of application, freshness, absorption, its effect and its residues on the skin. Results: Global severity score diminished from 2.3+/-0.9 to 2.1+/-0.9 (-10% p=0.05) after 45 days and to 1.9+/-0.8 after 90 days (-17.4% p<0.001). Also erythema, edema and atrophy improved significantly (all p<0.001, -46.1%, -35.3% and -29.6% after 90 days, respectively). Skin extensibility improved 15 minutes after the first application of the cream from 8.31+/-0.97 mm up to 8.72+/-0.71mm (p<0.001). At the end of treatment a substantial improvement was achieved in 60% of subjects and slight improvement in 25%. Erythema improved in 80% of patients and edema in 48%. No subjects worsened. Cosmetic acceptability was good or excellent in 66-93% according to the parameter taken into consideration. Subjects particularly appreciated the consistency and ease of application of the cream. No important adverse events were reported. Conclusions: The study suggests that the boswellic acid based cream is effective and well tolerated treatment for striae distensae of recent onset. It is also well accepted as a cosmetic. Copyright © 2011 Elsevier B. V., Amsterdam. All Rights Reserved.

Record #4 of 5

ID: CN-00399985

AU: Laugel C

AU: Cohen-Letessier A

AU: Clement A

AU: Laverdet C

AU: Legmann P

AU: Marty JP

TI: Evaluation of the clinical and echographic efficacy of a cream with Centella asiatica in the treatment of the stretch marks.

OT: EVALUATION DE L'EFFICACITE CLINIQUE ET ECHOGRAPHIQUE D'UNE CREME A BASE DE CENTELLA ASIATICA DANS LE TRAITEMENT DES VERGETURES.

SO: Nouvelles Dermatologiques

YR: 1999

VL: 18

NO: 6

PG: 412-416

XR: EMBASE 2001326774

PT: Journal: Article

DE: CCT

US: <http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/985/CN-00399985/frame.html>

KY: *Skin Defect/Dt [Drug Therapy]; Drug Efficacy; Cream; Treatment Outcome; Pregnancy; Elasticity; Human; Article; *Centella Asiatica/Ad [Drug Administration]; *Centella Asiatica/Dt [Drug Therapy]; *Centella Asiatica/Pd [Pharmacology]; *Centella Asiatica/Tp [Topical Drug Administration]

AB: The main objective of this study in double blind is to underline the efficiency of a cream against the stretch marks with Centella asiatica is placebo. Two groups of 20 volunteers with recent stretch marks have used a treatment during three months: the cream or the placebo. A clinical and biometrological examination with a Cutometer and an echographic measure at M0 M3 months have been realized. This study has underlined after three months the decrease of the width and the length as well as the colour, but also the beginning of the dermis repairing. Copyright © 2011 Elsevier B. V., Amsterdam. All Rights Reserved.

Record #5 of 5

ID: CN-00210093

AU: Mallol J

AU: Belda MA

AU: Costa D

AU: Noval A

AU: Sola M

TI: Prophylaxis of Striae gravidarum with a topical formulation. A double blind trial.

SO: International Journal of Cosmetic Science

YR: 1991

VL: 13

NO: 1

PG: 51-57

XR: EMBASE 1991122052

PT: Journal: Article

DE: CCT

US: <http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/093/CN-00210093/frame.html>

KY: *Pregnancy; *Skin Defect/Pc [Prevention]; Adult; Article; Controlled Study; Female; Human; Human Experiment; Normal Human; Topical Drug Administration; Drug Comparison; Cream; *Alpha Tocopherol/Pd [Pharmacology]; *Alpha Tocopherol/Cb [Drug Combination]; *Alpha Tocopherol/Cm [Drug Comparison]; *Centella Asiatica/Pd [Pharmacology]; *Centella Asiatica/Cb [Drug Combination]; *Cosmetic/Pd [Pharmacology]; Placebo/Cm [Drug Comparison]; Trofolastin/Pd [Pharmacology]; Trofolastin/Cm [Drug Comparison]; Unclassified Drug

CC: SR-COMP MED; SR-PREG

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