Aloe Sunscreen

Todo parece más bello cuando el sol brilla, ¡pero a veces este manto luminoso puede traer nubes! Con el conocimiento de hoy día sobre los peligros de la exposición solar, buscamos únicamente los productos de mejor y más alta calidad para la protección de nuestra piel.

¡Y eso es precisamente lo que ofrece Aloe Sunscreen! Combinando la ciencia moderna con ingredientes naturales, este eficaz filtro solar ayuda a aliviar, lubricar, humectar y proteger la piel contra la luz solar. Con un SPF de 30, Aloe Sunscreen bloquea tanto los rayos UVA como los UVB. Esta sedosa y suave loción hecha con puro Gel de Sábila estabilizada, rica en humectantes, mantiene el equilibrio natural de humedad de la piel.

INGREDIENTES ACTIVOS
Metoxicinamato Octil, Octisalato, Oxibenzona, Óxido de Zinc

INGREDIENTES INACTIVOS
Gel de Sábila Barbadensis (Gel de Sábila Estabilizada), Agua, Dimeticona, Polisorbato 80, Benzoato Alkyl C12-15, Copolímero Acrilato Hidroxietil/Acriloildimetil de Sodio, Squalane, Estearato Gliceril, Alcohol Cetil, Glicerina, Polisorbato 60, VP/Copolímero Eicoseno, Estearato PEG-100, Urea Diazolidinil, Metilparaben, Propilparaben, Xanthan Gum, Fragancia, Acetato de Tocoferil.

CONTENIDO
4 Fl. Oz. (118ml)

INDICACIONES
Aplique generosamente a todas las áreas expuestas de 15 a 30 minutos antes de asolearse. Vuelva a aplicar cuando sienta la piel reseca o dentro de 40 minutos después de cualquier actividad acuática.

- Alto nivel de SPF para mayor protección contra el sol
- Fuerte fórmula a prueba de agua, que retiene su SPF hasta después de 40 minutos de una actividad acuática
- Humecta la piel para prolongar su bronceado
- Suficientemente segura para los niños

PRODUCTO #199

Some Helpful Information About the Sun and Tanning

- Take sensible precautions to avoid sunburn, particularly in children.
- Limit unprotected exposure to solar radiation, especially during the hottest midday hours between 10am and 2pm.
- Seek shade wherever possible, but remember sunburn can occur even while in partial shade.
- Sunburn can also occur while in the water, and can be equally damaging from the high level of reflected UV radiation off snow or sand.
- Covering your head with a wide-brimmed hat or cap, reduces exposure to the face, head and neck.
- Cover exposed skin with protective clothing, such as long-sleeved shirts.
- Sunglasses should be designed to exclude both direct and peripheral exposure of the eye.
- Apply sunscreen with high SPFs (minimum 15), to uncovered skin. Apply generously, and reapply frequently.
- Certain prescribed drugs, medicines and cosmetics may make you more sensitive to sunlight.

FACTS ABOUT SUN PROTECTION

- Sunlight is essential to all life on earth, and most of its effects are beneficial. However, a component of sunlight that is invisible to our eyes is ultraviolet, or UV light. As we travel to hotter climates on vacations, and suntan as often as possible, incidences of skin cancer rise dramatically. Research shows that nearly all skin cancers are caused by the sun, and fall into two main types: Non-melanomas, although rarely fatal, account for about 5% of registered malignancies, and predominantly affect the elderly. Malignant melanomas, on the other hand, occur in a much younger age group, and account for just under 10% of cancers in the 20-39 age group. This rate has doubled over the last fifteen years and is now the cause of 1 in 25 cancer deaths in this age group. Taking more care of our skin in the sun could help to drastically reduce this statistic.
- Sunlight contains two types of UV radiation, known simply as UVA and UVB. Both types cause changes to the skin, but there are important differences. Remember: A is for Aging, B for Burning. UVA penetrates deeply, leading to drying, wrinkling, sagging (from reduced elasticity) and blemishes (such as 'liver spots'). UVB, produces surface damage ranging from a slight redness to severe blistering.
- The Sun Protection Factor (SPF) of a cream or lotion, indicates the level of protection offered against the effects of prolonged exposure to sunlight. It is the ratio of the UV exposure needed to produce minimal erythema (redness) on a skin site protected by the sun cream, compared to the UV exposure needed to produce comparable erythema on unprotected skin. The greater the SPF number, the longer the skin can be exposed to direct sunlight without damage. Nevertheless, even when using a good sunscreen, common sense is vital!