



Skin care terms

- **Antioxidants** — Known to be defenders against free radicals.
- **Cellulite** — A dimpled or orange-peel appearance of skin in the hips, thighs and buttocks. As the connective tissues beneath the dermis stiffen, either as an effect of aging or due to swollen cellulite-causing cells, they pull down where they connect to the dermis, resulting in “dimples” on the skin's surface. These “dimples” are often referred to as orange peel, or commonly, cellulite.
- **Collagen** — A protein in the dermis that gives skin its firmness and resiliency. In the middle layer of the skin - the dermis - collagen helps form a fibrous network, upon which new cells can grow. Collagen is also required in the replacement and restoration of dead skin cells.
- **Dermis** — Layer of cells beneath the epidermis.
- **Elastin** — A protein similar to collagen found in skin which provides skin the ability to stretch and return to its original shape.
- **Emollient** — An ingredient or product that “locks in” the moisture already in the skin, retarding its evaporation and making the skin feel softer.
- **Epidermis** — The outermost layer of skin that constantly regenerates itself. The top level of cells is dead skin cells, and underneath are living cells that push their way up to the surface, then die and flake off.
- **Exfoliant** — An ingredient or product (a grainy scrub cream, for example) used to remove dead skin cells from the surface of the epidermis.
- **Free Radicals** — Molecules that are produced due to environmental stressors or by normal biological processes, but can potentially cause damage to the skin as they are highly unstable and reactive.
- **Humectant** — An ingredient that helps skin retain moisture.
- **Hydrate** — To restore the normal level of moisture to the skin.
- **Hypoallergenic Cosmetics** — Used to describe products that do not contain ingredients known as common allergens (allergy-causing substances) — like fragrance. Now that stringent allergy testing has become an industry standard, many products fit this description.
- **Keratin** — A tough, fibrous protein that is part of the outer layer of the skin's epidermis and of the hair and nails.
- **Melanin** — The dark brown or black pigment that helps give skin its color.
- **Non-comedogenic** — Indicates a product has been shown through clinical testing not to clog pores.
- **Over-the-Counter (OTC) Drugs** — Drugs that can be purchased without a doctor's prescription like sunscreen and acne products. Customers should carefully read and observe all warnings, indications and directions for use on the labels of these products.
- **pH** — A measurement of acidity or alkalinity. Since high (alkaline) or low (acidic) pH products can be harsh, Mary Kay® skin care products are pH-balanced so they're compatible with the skin's own pH level.
- **Photoaging** — Fine lines, wrinkles and pigmented areas caused by overexposure to the sun, which are not related to chronological aging.



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- **Sebum** — The natural oil substance produced by the sebaceous glands which is the skin's natural moisturizer.
- **UVA Rays** – The rays that are able to penetrate the skin and are responsible for the signs of aging.
- **UVB Rays** – The rays that cause sunburn and most skin cancers.
- **Peptides** – Peptides are chains of amino acids that are the building blocks of proteins in the skin. Some peptides can act as signals to support cell function.
- **Retinol** – A form of vitamin A. It helps promote skin renewal and supports skin dermis, which can help reduce line and wrinkles in skin. Retinol is also an antioxidant that can help protect skin against free-radicals.