SKINUVA®

brite

# EVALUATING THE SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF SKINUVA® BRITE TO HYDROQUINONE 4%: A PROSPECTIVE, RANDOMIZED, CONTROLLED SPLIT FACE STUDY

## Background

**Skinuva® Brite** is a revolutionary new non-hydroquinone skin brightening cream formulation using highly selective synthetic Growth Factors, Tranexamic Acid, Niacinimide, Arbutin, and Vitamin C. Each ingredient has been shown to be backed by medical literature to improve hyperpigmentation. Skinuva® Brite treats melasma, post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation (PIH), under eye hyperpigmentation, and Solar Lentigo AKA sun spots. **In this prospective, randomized split study, the efficacy and safety of this topical cream is evaluated and compared with that of hydroquinone 4% (HQ4%).**


## Study Design/Materials and Methods

Skinuva® Brite was compared head to head to hydroquinone 4% cream. **18 patients with hyperpigmentation** were enrolled in this split face study where one side was treated with Skinuva® Brite and the other with HQ4%.

## Results

Patients reported that **83.3% of sides treated with Skinuva® Brite appeared better than HQ4% treated side.** Independent evaluators also had similar findings but **even higher at 88.2%.**

Skinuva® Brite was shown to be nearly **30% better than HQ4%** in both Patient Reported Assessment AND Independent Evaluators.

**0% of patents reported irritation and tolerability issues with Skinuva® Brite**, while 27.8% of patients reported irritation with HQ4%

## Conclusion

Skinuva Brite is safe and effective in improving hyperpigmentation, better tolerated than HQ, and outperformed HQ by nearly 30% in our clinical trial.


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https://skinuva.com/pages/clinical-studies

Kalasho BD, Minokadeh A, Zhang-Nunes S, Zoumalan RA, Shemirani NL, Waldman AR, Pletzer V, Zoumalan CI. Evaluating the safety and efficacy of a new topical formulation for hyperpigmentation consisting of highly selective growth factors, tranexamic acid, and other ingredients to hydroquinone 4%: a prospective, randomized, controlled split face study. J Cosmet Sci. 2020 Sep/Oct;71(5):263-290.