

ORION CONCEPT **COSM'O LAB** **TECHN'O**

La MICROSCOPIE CONFOCALE DE
REFLECTANCE
de la PEAU

*Training Days – Mars 2012 -
Tours*

Together
To think differently ...

COSMETIC VALLEY FRANCE

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Microscopie Confocale IN VIVO
Les appareils

VivaScope 1500 mono et trilaser

VivaScope 3000

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Microscopie Confocale 3000



VivaScope® 3000 Multilaser - Données techniques

- Résolution optique : horizontale: <1.25 µm au centre du champ d'image ; verticale : <5.0 µm au centre du champ d'image
- Profondeur d'imagerie : jusqu'à 200 µm (selon la nature du tissu)
- Section visualisable, image individuelle : 1000 µm x 1000 µm
- Résolution d'image : 1000 x 1000 pixels (optimisé Nyquist)
- Cadence d'images : 8 images / seconde
- Puissance d'exploitation optique : CDRH classe 1, EU classe 1M (max. 16mW)
- Longueur d'onde imagerie : 830 nm
- Objectif inclus : Lucid StableViewTM F.L. = 4.3 mm, 0.9 NA immersion
- Certifications : FCC classe A, marqué CE



Microscopie Confocale 1500

VivaScope® 1500 Multilaser - Données techniques



- Résolution optique : horizontale : <1.25 µm au centre du champ d'image ; verticale : <5.0 µm au centre du champ d'image, l'épaisseur optique de la coupe transversale est réduite avec une longueur d'onde plus courte mais toujours inférieure à 5.0 µm
- Profondeur d'image : selon la longueur d'onde sélectionnée
- Section visualisable, image individuelle : 500 µm x 500 µm (section écran utilisable)
- Champ d'image affiché : +/- 4.0 mm en direction de x et y (8-mm2)
- Résolution d'image : 1000 x 1000 pixels (optimisé Nyquist)
- Cadence d'images : 9 images / seconde
- Puissance d'exploitation optique : laser rouge : CDRH classe 1, EU classe 1M (pour lasers classe 1M, regarder la sortie de laser avec certains instruments optiques dans 100 mm peut représenter un danger pour les yeux) ; laser bleu : à déterminer, par conséquent une protection pour les yeux est recommandée
- Longueur d'onde imagerie : 785 nm, 658 nm, 488 nm
- Objectif inclus : Lucid StableViewTM F.L. = 4.3 mm, 0.9 NA immersion eau
- Certifications : FCC classe A, marqué CE



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Microscopie Confocale 1500 multilaser

Infrared
Laser
830 nm

Blue
Laser
445 nm

Granular Layer Spinous Layer

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Microscopie Confocale IN VIVO

VivaScope 1500

Detector
Pinhole
Focusing Lens
Laser
Scanning Optics
Objective Lens
Window

500 μm

Ep coupe : 4-5 μm
Résol XY: 0.5 - 2 μm
Pas : 1 μm

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Microscopie Confocale IN VIVO

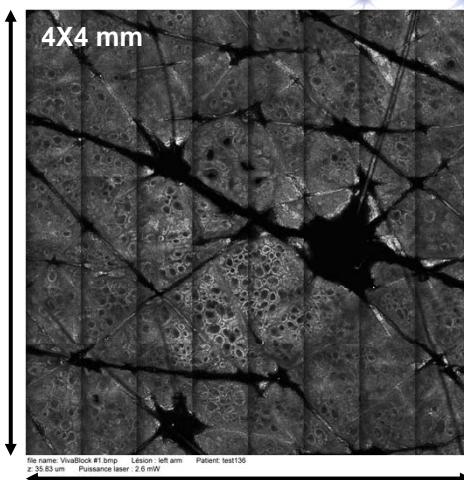
Acquisitions de « Stacks » (Piles Img. équidistantes)

Acquisitions de « Blocks » (Mosaïques) à différentes profondeurs
(Résolution conservée)

Jusqu'à 8 mm de coté

1Mo par acquisition élémentaire

Meilleure représentativité
de la peau



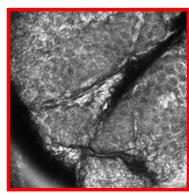
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Microscopie Confocale IN VIVO

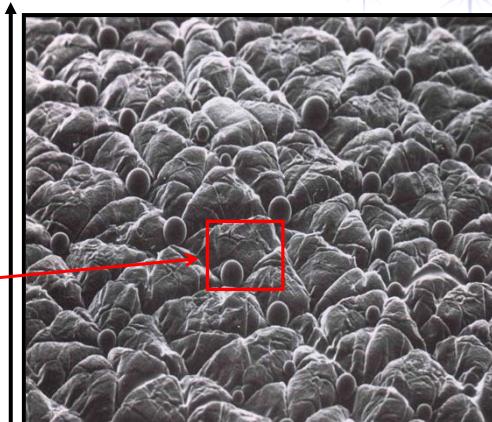
A cette échelle, la peau
n'est pas lisse !!

(Image de MEB)



500 µm

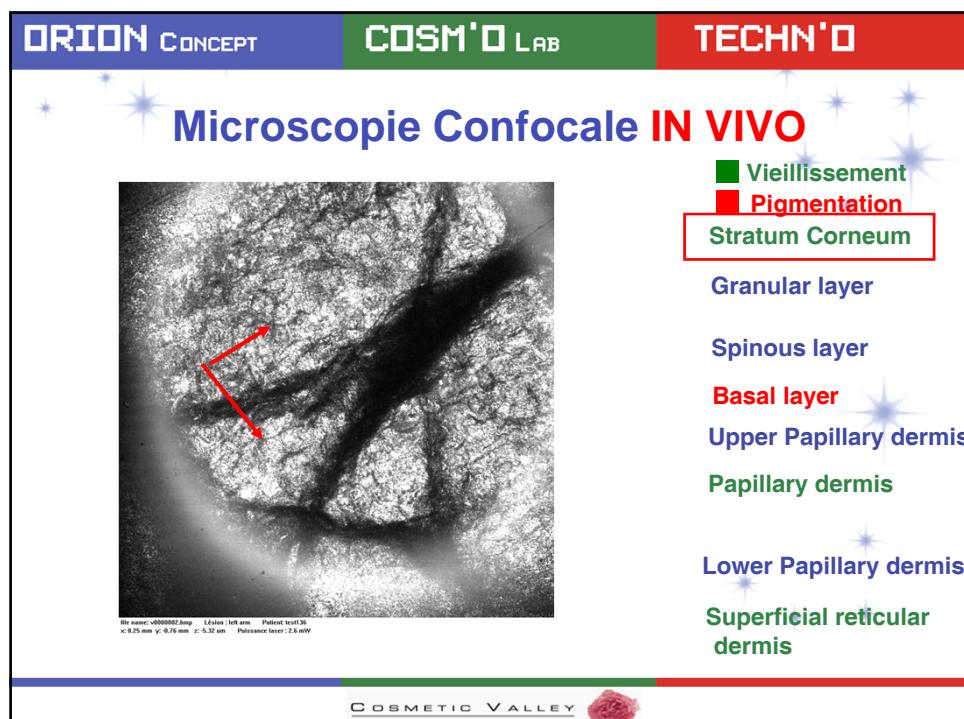
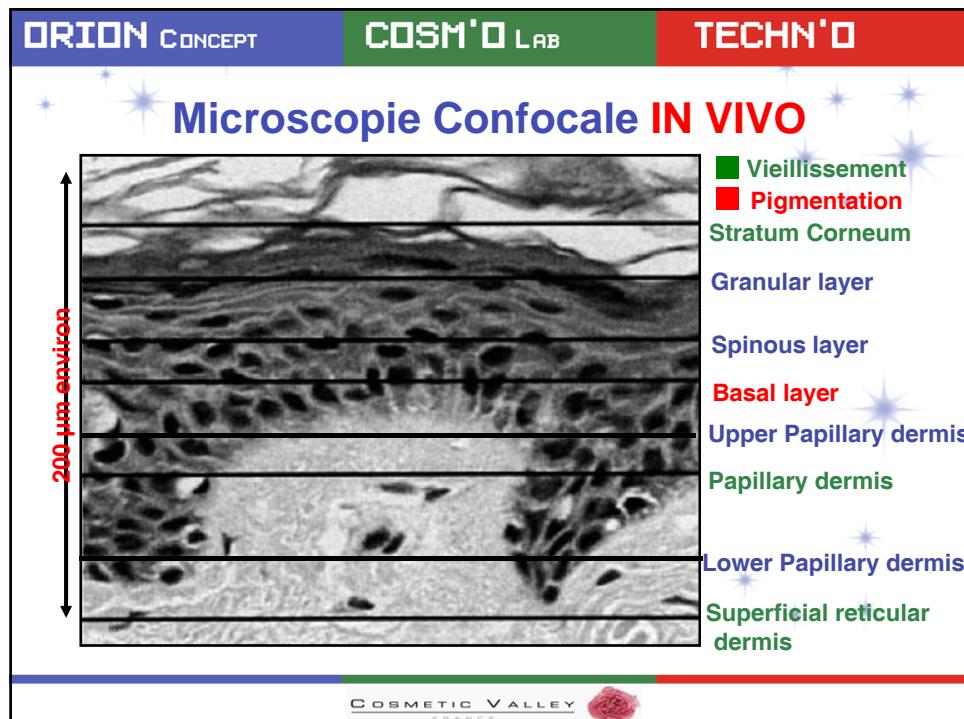
Acquisition élémentaire VivaScope



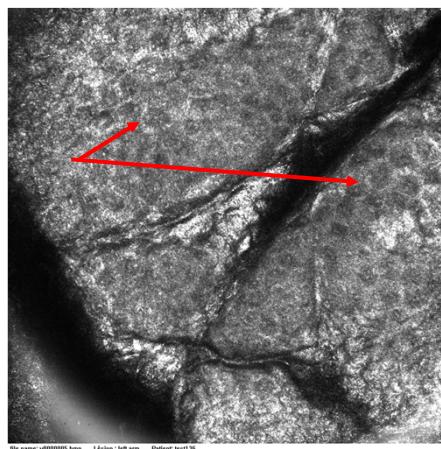
4X4 mm

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Microscopie Confocale IN VIVO



■ Vieillissement

■ Pigmentation

Stratum Corneum

Granular layer

Spinous layer

Basal layer

Upper Papillary dermis

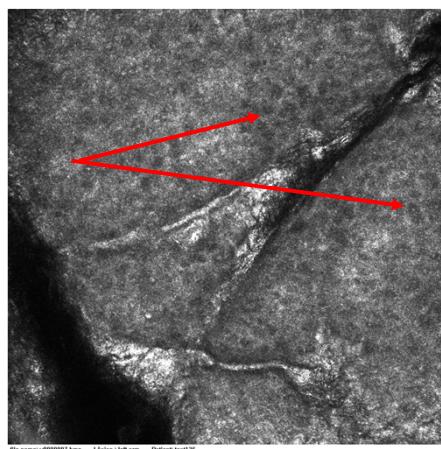
Papillary dermis

Lower Papillary dermis

Superficial reticular dermis



Microscopie Confocale IN VIVO



■ Vieillissement

■ Pigmentation

Stratum Corneum

Granular layer

Spinous layer

Basal layer

Upper Papillary dermis

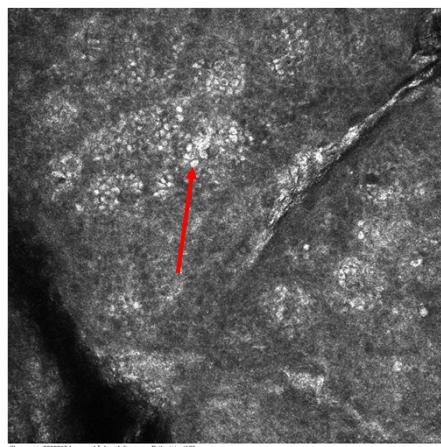
Mid Papillary dermis

Lower Papillary dermis

Superficial reticular dermis



Microscopie Confocale IN VIVO



Vieillissement

Pigmentation

Stratum Corneum

Granular layer

Spinous layer

Basal layer

Upper Papillary dermis

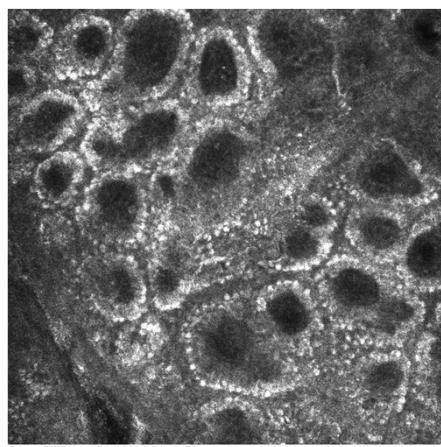
Papillary dermis

Lower Papillary dermis

Superficial reticular dermis



Microscopie Confocale IN VIVO



Vieillissement

Pigmentation

Stratum Corneum

Granular layer

Spinous layer

Basal layer

Upper Papillary dermis

Papillary dermis

Lower Papillary dermis

Superficial reticular dermis

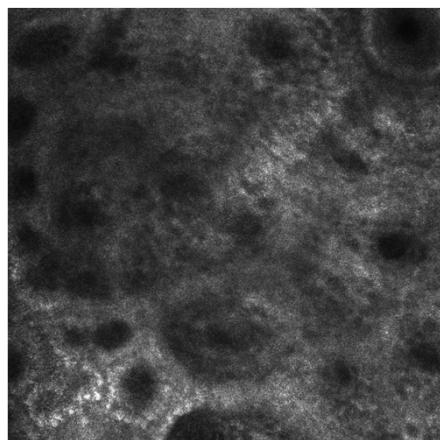


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Microscopie Confocale IN VIVO



Site examé: v0000940.bmp L'épaisseur : 100 µm Patient: test136
x: 0.25 mm y: 0.76 mm z: 66.18 µm Puissance laser : 4.7 mW

Vieillissement

Pigmentation

Stratum Corneum

Granular layer

Spinous layer

Basal layer

Upper Papillary dermis

Papillary dermis

Lower Papillary dermis

Superficial reticular dermis

COSMETIC VALLEY FRANCE

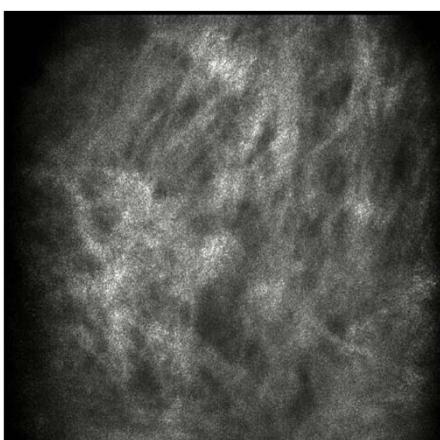


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Microscopie Confocale IN VIVO



Vieillissement

Pigmentation

Stratum Corneum

Granular layer

Spinous layer

Basal layer

Upper Papillary dermis

Papillary dermis

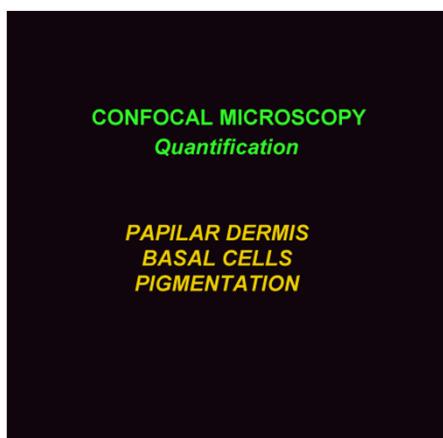
Lower Papillary dermis

Superficial reticular dermis

COSMETIC VALLEY FRANCE



Microscopie Confocale IN VIVO



- Vieillissement
- Pigmentation
- Stratum Corneum
- Granular layer
- Spinous layer
- Basal layer
- Upper Papillary dermis
- Mid Papillary dermis
- Lower Papillary dermis
- Superficial reticular dermis

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Microscopie Confocale IN VIVO

Analyses répétables

ConfoScan® V02.0.7

Exigence d'analyses d'images pour « comparer » :

- ✓ **Un repérage en profondeur précis**
 - Mesurer au même niveau à différents temps d'observation
- ✓ **Travailler sur une région représentative**
 - ✓ Piles ou Mosaiques
 - ✓ Définition de protocoles d'acquisition selon étude
- ✓ **Une gestion d'un échantillon dans le temps :**
 - Maîtrise des paramètres d'analyses pour un individu en fonction du temps
 - Un outils dédié utilisateur



COSMETIC VALLEY FRANCE



Microscopie Confocale IN VIVO

Analyses répétables

ConfoScan® V02.0.7

Finalités premières : Vieillissement et Pigmentation

✓ Pigmentation :

- Nombre, densité (charge) et répartition cellules basales sur N coupes ou mosaïques (mélanocytes?)

✓ Vieillissement : Niveau SC, Papillaire, Réticulaire

- Mesures hauteur sur coupes reconstruites en Z :
 - Épaisseur SC, Epiderme
 - Hauteur/largeur des papilles dermiques
- Mesure dans le plan :
 - Texture du microrelief SC
 - Papilles (hauteur, morphologie, densité de répartition, taille, nombre...)
 - Réseau collagène/élastine (derme réticulaire, structure, densité)



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Microscopie Confocale IN VIVO

ConfoScan® V02.0.7

● L'interface logiciel – Gestion d'échantillon et/ou mesure ponctuelle par « processus »

Création,
Choix,
gestion d'études

Selection des
acquisitions

Selection des
Coupes (stacks)

Selection des ROIs

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Microscopie Confocale IN VIVO



Lancement d'un processus d'analyse

- ✓ Pigmentation : Derme Papillaire
- ✓ Vieillissement : Derme Papillaire, Réticulaire
- ✓ Reconstruction coupes Z pour mesures d'épaisseurs

Compilation des résultats de l'échantillon en fonction du temps

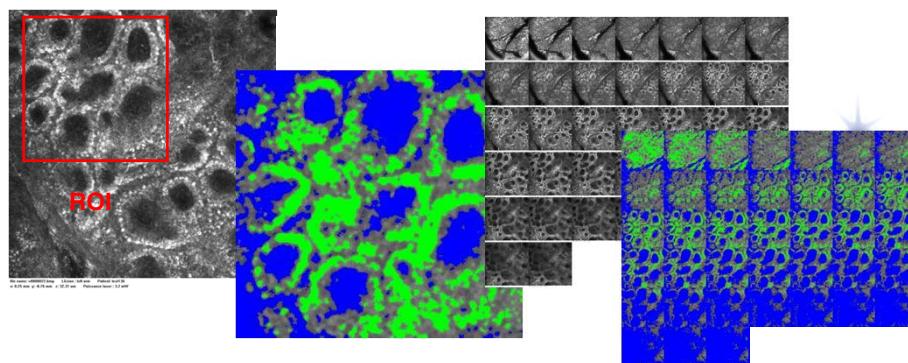
- ✓ Ficher Excel, Texte, PDF



Microscopie Confocale IN VIVO

Analyse de pigmentation

- ✓ Nombre et charge en mélanine des cellules basales

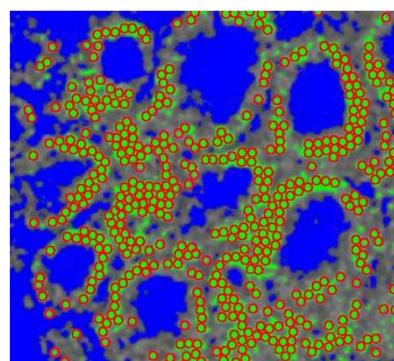


Microscopie Confocale IN VIVO

Analyse de pigmentation

ConfoScan® V02.0.7

- ✓ Nombre et charge en mélanine des cellules basales (et forme)



Analyses par "modèle"



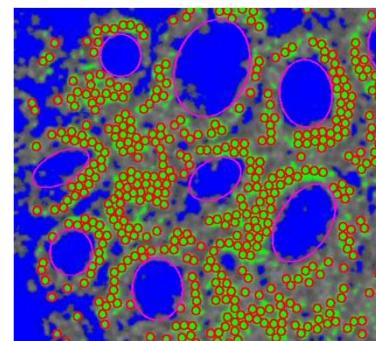
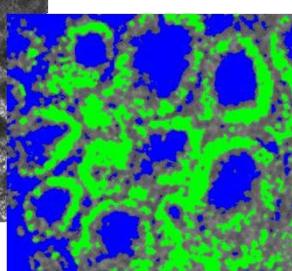
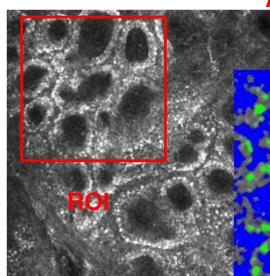
Microscopie Confocale IN VIVO

Analyse du vieillissement - Papilles

ConfoScan® V02.0.7

- ✓ Nombre, densité, orientation et critère forme des papilles

Analyses par "modèle"

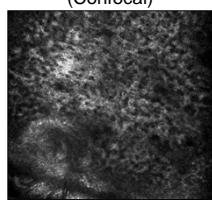
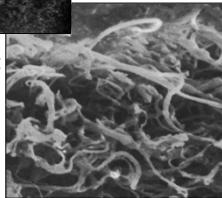
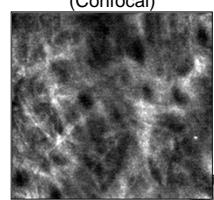
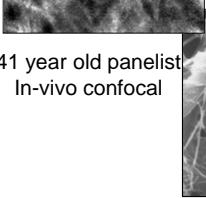


Microscopie Confocale IN VIVO

ConfoScan® V02.0.7

★ Analyse du vieillissement - Derme réticulaire superficiel

- ✓ Texture et densité : un aspect différent

Photodamaged Elastin
(Confocal)75 year old panelist
In-vivo confocalNormal Skin
(Confocal)41 year old panelist
In-vivo confocal

Exemple : Elastose Photo-Vieillissement

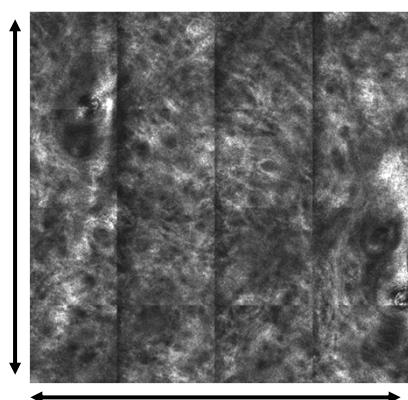


Microscopie Confocale IN VIVO

ConfoScan® V02.0.7

★ Analyse du vieillissement - Derme réticulaire superficiel

- ✓ Texture et densité : une organisation régulière (jeune)



2X2 mm
Mosaïque réticulaire
jeune

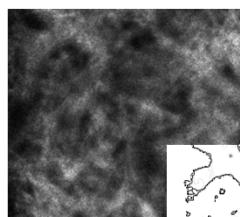


Microscopie Confocale IN VIVO

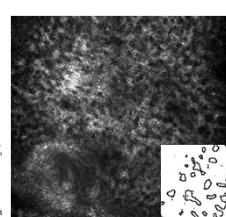
ConfoScan® V02.0.7

Analyse du vieillissement - Derme réticulaire superficiel

- ✓ Texture et densité : différence d'arrangement des fibres



Jeune



Agé



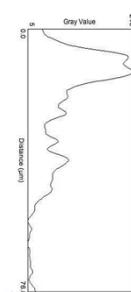
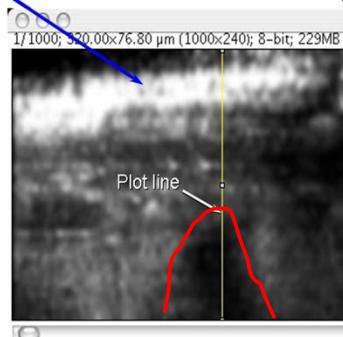
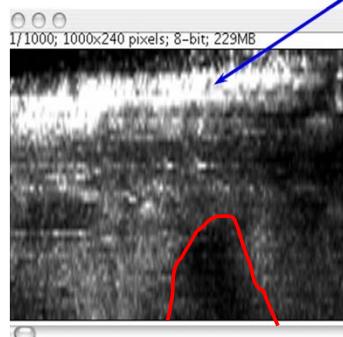
Microscopie Confocale IN VIVO

ConfoScan® V02.0.7

Analyse du vieillissement – Mesures hauteur des papilles, du SC...

- ✓ Reconstruction de coupes en Z
- ✓ Mesures : Hauteur, largeur mi-hauteur...

Profil d'intensité

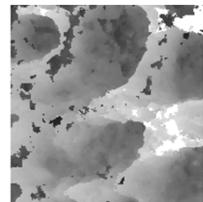
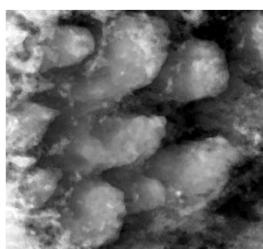
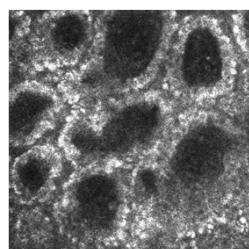


Microscopie Confocale IN VIVO

ConfoScan® V01

Analyse du vieillissement – Mesures dimensionnelles des papilles

- ✓ Reconstruction de coupes en Z
- ✓ Mesures : Hauteur, largeur

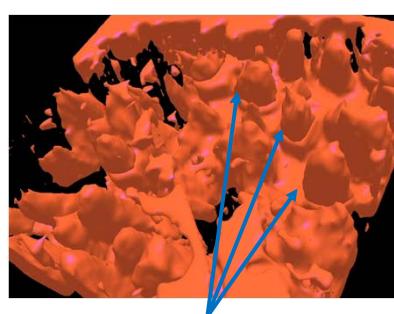


Hauteur des papilles

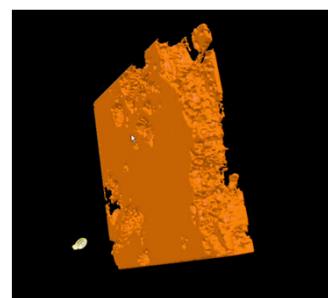
Microscopie Confocale IN VIVO

ConfoScan® V01

*...La reconstruction 3D surfacique
et aux nouvelles quantifications possibles...*



Papilles



Pour demain ... (!)

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LVMH RECHERCHE
PARFUMS & COSMETIQUES

*Exemple d'étude :
« Cells of the epidermis »*

EVALUATION OF IN VIVO KERATINOCYTE
SIZE WITH CONFOCAL LASER SCANNING
MICROSCOPY AT 830 AND 445 NM

J.C. Pittet*, J. Descoubes*, C. Faucheuix*, A. Bernois**, C. Heusèle**, S. Schnebert**
*ORION-Concept, 26 rue Pasteur-37000 Tours, France
**LVMH Recherche, St Jean de Braye, France

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Introduction and Objectives

Confocal Laser Scanning Microscopy (CLSM) allows to obtain “optical biopsies” of the skin and realtime imaging of the keratinocytes of the different layers of the epidermis.

The aim of this study was to study, *in vivo*, on the forehead and the ventral forearm, the size, density and shape of the keratinocytes of the granular and spinous layers with the new VivaScope® 1500 Multilaser and to investigate the age effect these parameters.

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Methodology 1/2

✓ **Panel :**

98 healthy Caucasian women aged 18 – 70

Phototype III

✓ **Localizations:**

On the forehead (photo-exposed area)
and the ventral forearm (photo-protected area)

✓ **Measurements :**

✓ Photoageing scored according to the Larnier scale

✓ Biomechanical properties of the skin measured with cutometer
SEM 575 (Courage & Khazaka)

2 mm probe and a 300 mBar suction

✓ Image acquisitions obtained with the VivaScope® 1500
Multilaser with 2 wavelengths: 430 nm and 830 nm

- 3 stacks separated by 5 mm – 2µm step up to 150 µm depth

- 2 mosaïcs (4X4mm) in the granular and spinous layers



Methodology 1/2

✓ **Panel :**

✓ 98 healthy Caucasian women aged 18 - 70 was recruited

✓ Phototype II

✓ **Measurements : on forehaed and the ventral forearm**

✓ Photoageing was scored according to the Larnier scale

✓ Biomechanical properties of the skin were measured with Cutometer SEM 575 (Courage & Khazaka)

2 mm probe and a 300 mBar suction on the forehead and the ventral forearm.

✓ Image acquisitions were obtained with the VivaScope® 1500 Multilaser (Lucid - Mavig GmbH) With 2 wavelengths: 445 nm and 830 nm

- 3 stacks separated by 5 mm – 2µm step up to 150 µm depth

- 2 mosaïcs (3X3mm) in the granular and spinous layers

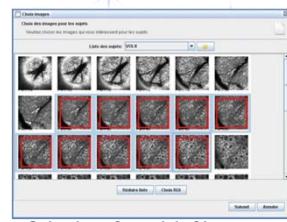
- On the Forehead and Forearm



Methodology 2/2

✓ **Software:**

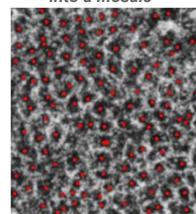
- ✓ **ConfoScan V02 (ORION Concept, France)**
 - ✓ On mosaïcs of the granular and spinous layers
 - ✓ Between 100 and 500 cells counted per subject
(From 5 to 10 images /mosaïc)



Selection of a serial of images
into a mosaic

✓ **Analysis:**

- ✓ Processing of images for nucleus detection



✓ **Quantified parameters for each layer:**

- ✓ Cell surface/density (per unit of surface)

✓ **Remarks :**

- ✓ Verification that parameters were independent of the wavelength :
 - ✓ No difference between the lasers for cell detection (445 vs 830 nm)
- ✓ Verification of the size variations of spinous cells with the depth :
 - ✓ No variation



Results 1/2

✓ **Cutometry :**

- ✓ Both on Forehead and Forearm :
 - ✓ Significant decrease of firmness ($\downarrow U_f$ and $-U_a/U_f - p<0.05$)
 - ✓ Significant decrease of the elasticity ($\uparrow U_v/U_e$, $\downarrow U_r/U_e - p<0.05$)
 - ✓ Significant decrease of the elastic recovery ($\downarrow U_r - p<0.05$)
 - ✓ Skin of the forearm was more firm and elastic than on the forehead

✓ **Clinical evaluation of skin ageing :** (Scored with the Larnier Scale)

- ✓ Significant increase of the ageing signs with the age ($p<0.05$)
- ✓ Significant correlation between clinical evaluation and mechanical properties measurements ($p<0.05$)

✓ **Validation of the panel in terms of correlation between « age of subject and age of their skin »**



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Results 2/2				
✓ Confocal microscopy : In average on the whole panel (98 Women)				
Location Parameters	Granular layer	SD (interindividual variation)	Spinous Layer	SD (interindividual variation)
Forehead		** homogeneous density for locations		
X diameter (μm)	21.4	0.9 (CV 4%)	12.0	1.0 (CV 8%)
Y diameter (μm)	26	1.4 (CV 5%)	14.8	1.3 (CV 8%)
Density (nb/mm ²)	1810	143 (CV 8%)	5698	820 (CV 14%)
Forearm		*		*
X diameter (μm)	21.6	1.8 (CV 8%)	11.7	1.4 (CV 10%)
Y diameter (μm)	26.4	2.1 (CV 8%)	14.7	1.5 (CV 12%)
Density (nb/mm ²)	1781	256 (CV 14%)	5991	1287 (CV 21%)
No statistical differences between locations for all parameters				
Significant difference between granular and spinous layer				
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Results 2/2		
✓ Confocal microscopy : Relation with the age		
5 groups : (19-27 years), (28-37 years), (38-47 years), (48-57 years), (58-70 years)		
✓ GRANULAR layer : Significant decrease with the age of the <u>cell density on forearm (-15.7% - p<0.05)</u> and on the forehead (<u>-5.4% - Limit p<0.1</u>) = <u>cells are larger for old skin</u> .		
✓ SPINOUS layer : No Significant modification of the <u>cell density and size both on forearm and the forehead</u>		
✓ For all locations and layers, no modifications were observed on the shape of cells with the age (diameter X and Y)		
✓ Statistical correlation between the firmness (Uf – Onto the face), clinical evaluation of the ageing signs and the size of the granular cells on the forehead : more the cells are big, more the firmness is bad.		
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CHANEL

RECHERCHE ET TECHNOLOGIE
RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

*Exemple d'étude :
Reflectance Confocal Microscopy – Basal
pigmentation*

Whitening effect of a dermio-cosm »tique
product

Comparison of confocal microscopy and
skin surface imaging

Jean-Christophe Pittet¹, Claire Ezanno², Agnès Lavoix³, Etienne Camel³, Jérôme
Jacqueline-Bessiere², Danielle Mougin²

¹ ORION Concept, Tours, France

² CHANEL Parfums Beauté, Pantin, France

³ Institut d'Expertise Clinique, Lyon, France.

COSMETIC VALLEY



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Methodologie 1/4

Preliminary study in Korea (IEC Korea)

- ✓ **Clinical Evaluation Clinique**
- ✓ **Chromametric measurements**
 - ✓ Chromamter Minolta CM2600D ($L^*a^*b^*$, ITA°)

COSMETIC VALLEY



Methodology

PRELIMINARY IN KOREA (IEC Korea)

- ✓ Clinical Evaluation Clinique
- ✓ Chromametric measurements
 - ✓ Chromamter Minolta CM2600D ($L^*a^*b^*$, ITA°)

MAIN STUDY IN FRANCE (IEC France)

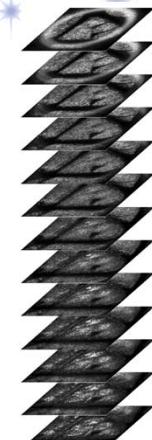
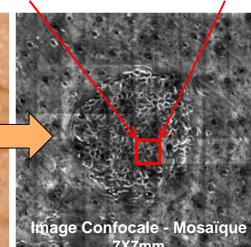
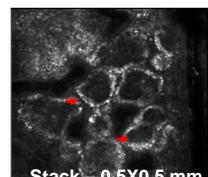
- ✓ Panel :
 - ✓ 23 Asian women (19-70 years old) with lentigines onto the face
 - ✓ Whitening product onto the face – twice daily application – 3 months
- ✓ Measurements :
 - ✓ Digital acquisitions of the skin surface (HR – 6Mpx) of spots (Vivacam, Mavig, Allemagne)
 - ✓ Confocal microscopy acquisitions (830 Nm) (VivaScope 1500, Mavig, Allemagne)
 - 2 Stacks in the spot (step 2 μm for the quantification of the melanin)
 - 1 mosaïc 7X7 mm for iconography



COSMETIC VALLEY FRANCE



Methodology



COSMETIC VALLEY FRANCE

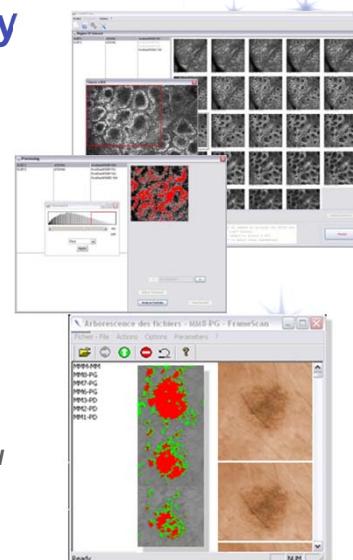


Methodology

✓ **Images analysis**

- ✓ **Confocal imaging : ConfoScan V1.1.0**
(ORION Concept, France)

- ✓ 2 stacks
- ✓ Quantification of the melanin density



- ✓ **Dermoscopic imaging : FrameScan V2.95**
(ORION Concept, France)

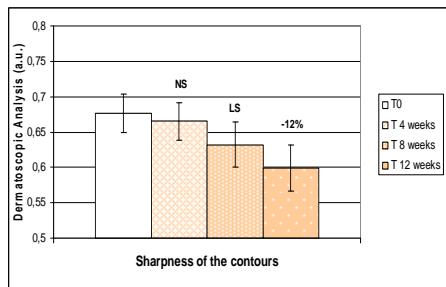
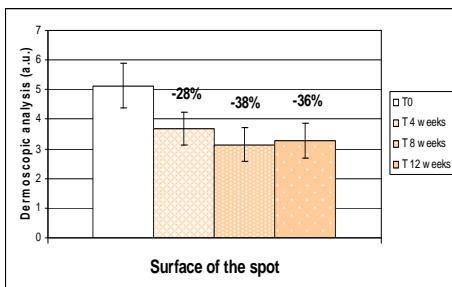
- ✓ Quantification of color : $L^*a^*b^*$,
 ITA° , DeltaE, contrast skin/spot and
morphology of spots



Result

✓ **Dermoscopic analysis**

- ✓ Significant decrease of the spots surface (times 1, 2 et 3 months) and of the
clearness of the edge (Time 3 months)



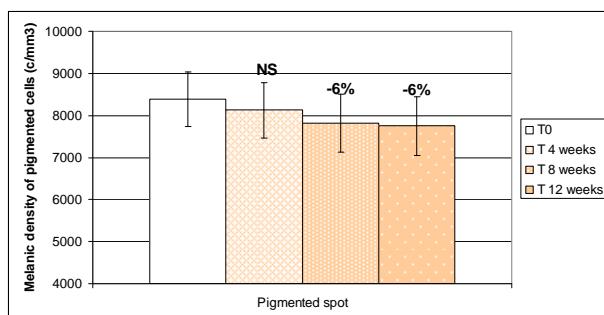
LS : Limit significant ($0,05 < p < 0,10$)
NS : Not Significant ($p \geq 0,10$)



Results

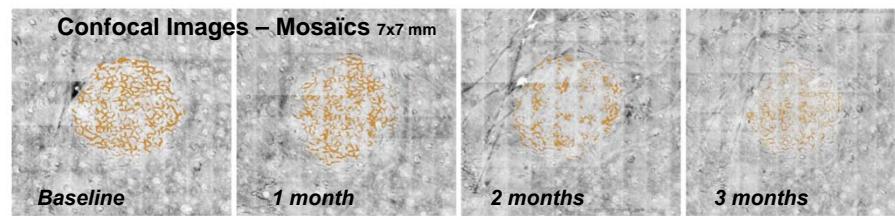
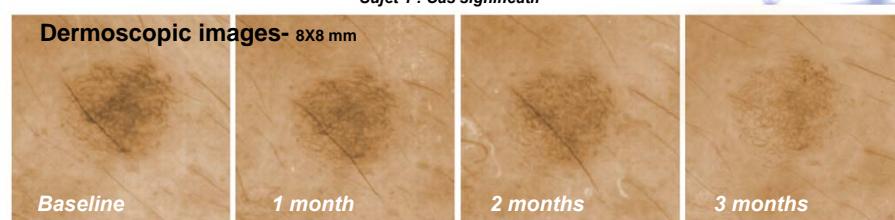
✓ Microscopie Confocale Laser

- ✓ Significant decrease of the melanin density (Times 2 et 3 months) related to the unpigmented skin around.



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Sujet 1 : Cas significatif



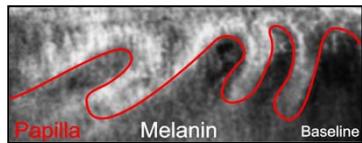
ORION CONCEPT

COSM'Ø LAB

TECHN'Ø

Iconography

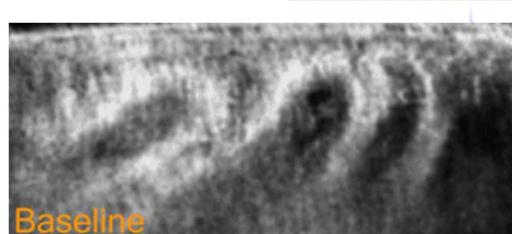
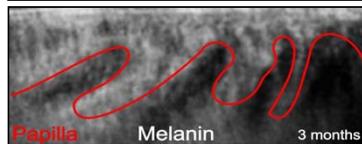
Subject 1



Dermoscopic image



Baseline



Reconstruction in Z direction – Papillary dermis

COSMETIC VALLEY
FRANCE

