



AGELOC YOUTH RESEARCH

CLINICAL STUDY: EFFECT ON SKIN CAROTENOID SCORE

The clinical study results below provide further validation of the science behind both ageLOC Youth and the S3 BioPhotonic Scanner.

ageLOC Youth is a blend of unique ingredients designed to support aging defense mechanisms resulting in youth preservation benefits. One of these aging defense mechanisms is antioxidant defense and protection. More specifically, the ageLOC Youth blend stimulates the production of antioxidants found naturally in the body, such as glutathione, and provides dietary antioxidants like carotenoids.

The presence of carotenoids in the human body has been associated with many health benefits, including joint health, cardiovascular health, eye health, and more. However, many people have difficulty obtaining recommended levels of carotenoids due to diets low in fruits and vegetables.

With the BioPhotonic Scanner, it is possible to noninvasively measure the amount and potential increases of carotenoids in the skin using resonant Raman spectroscopy (RRS). The BioPhotonic Scanner and RRS have both linked supplementation of carotenoids to changes in carotenoid levels in the skin.

Methods

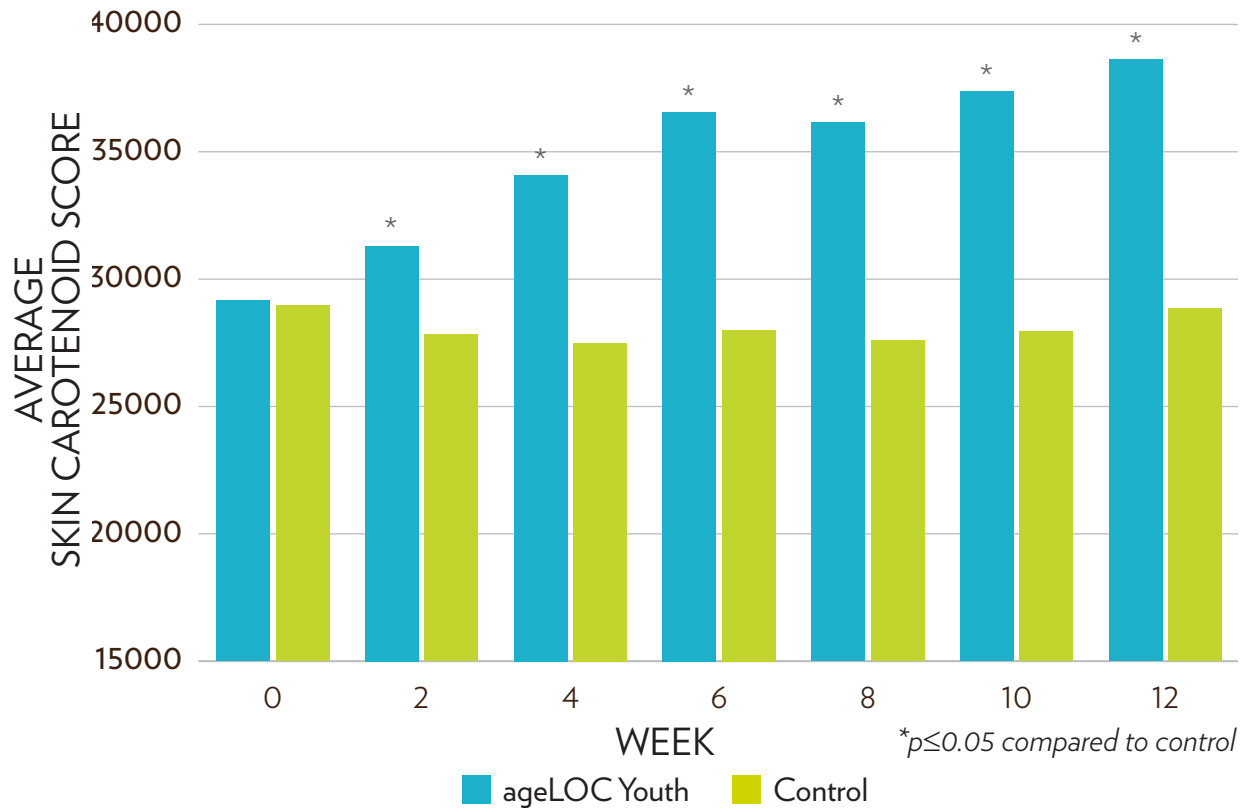
The objective of this study was to evaluate whether ageLOC Youth, which contains a 10 mg blend of carotenoids, can increase skin carotenoid scores (SCS).

Fifty-four healthy individuals (27 male and 27 female) between the ages of 25 to 64 years old were recruited. Subjects were randomly assigned to either a supplementing group (n=25) or control group (n=29). All subjects were asked to maintain their baseline diet and lifestyle habits for the duration of the study. Additionally, the supplementing group was asked to take ageLOC Youth as directed and to keep a diary to record compliance.

Subjects' SCS was measured noninvasively in the palm of the hand using the S3 BioPhotonic Scanner at baseline and every two weeks for 12 weeks. At each evaluation, subjects were scanned multiple times by trained operators to obtain an average score. The average score of each subject was tracked to determine the change for both groups over time.

Results

After only two weeks, the ageLOC Youth group experienced a statistically significant increase in SCS over the control group ($p < 0.05$). After 12 weeks of treatment, the ageLOC Youth group's SCS increased an average of 9,463 points while the control group saw negligible changes.



Conclusions

ageLOC Youth caused a statistically significant increase in SCS in the supplementing group after 12 weeks (p=0.0001), represented by an approximately 9,400 point increase on the S3 BioPhotonic Scanner. In comparison, the control group did not experience any significant changes in SCS. Additionally, the S3 BioPhotonic Scanner accurately measured participant SCS values and tracked the changes of those values over time.

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Reference:

Bartlett M, Croft W, Fisk N, Poole S. An open-label randomized control trial to determine skin carotenoid response to a nutritional supplement with non-invasive resonant Raman spectroscopy.