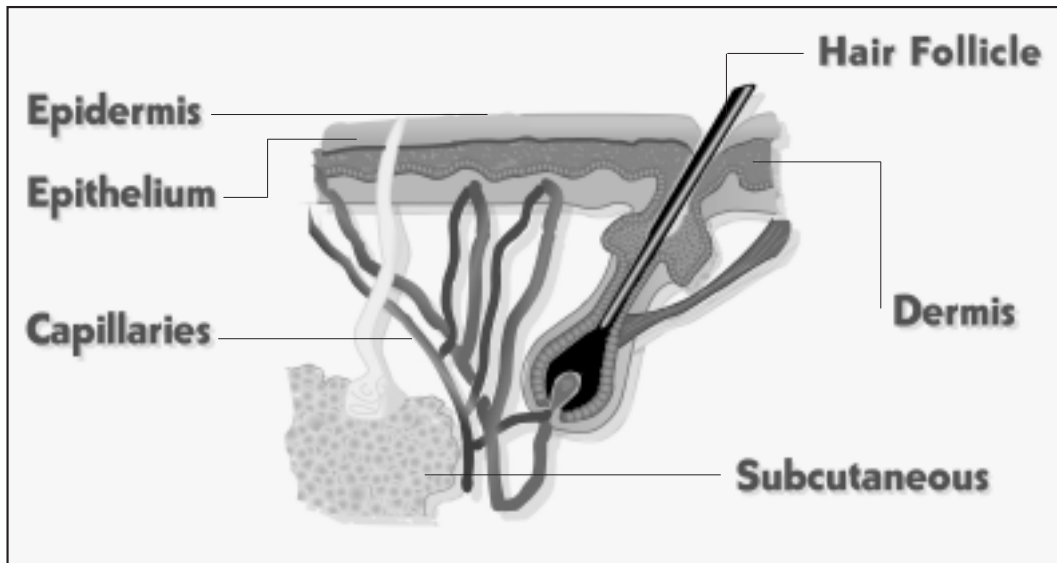


Facewash



Epidermis

Thin outer layer of the skin. It is made up of several layers. Top layer is made up of several cell layers, the top layer of which is made up of dead cells. A gentle face wash will remove these dead cells from the surface, thereby preventing the pores from getting blocked.

Epithelium

A sheet of cells, which forms a surface covering.

Capillaries

Tiny blood vessels, which supply blood containing oxygen and 'food' to the skin.

Hair Follicle

If the hair follicles become blocked with sebum, blackheads and spots can develop. Face wash can help wash away build up or blockages.

BAREFACTS

Dermis

A thick layer of connective tissue under the epidermis containing most of the embedded structures.

Subcutaneous

The layer of fatty (adipose) tissue below the dermis – a fat store. Elastic fibres run through it to connect the dermis to the organs below. It is also an insulating layer.

Sebum

Is an oily, waxy substance that keeps skin flexible and waterproof. If you produce a lot of sebum, this can make your skin and hair greasy.

Spots

- **Whiteheads** Created when pores become clogged and blocked with oil secretions and dead skin.
- **Blackheads** These are clogged pores that remain open and trap dirt.
- **Pimples** Raised reddish spots that signal inflammation or infection in plugged pores.
- **Cysts** Cysts are hollow spaces within tissues or organs, lined with epithelial cells and commonly filled with fluid or other secretions. They may appear as thick lumps beneath the surface of the skin.