

EXPLORING MEDICINAL MINERAL WATER-BASED PRODUCTS FOR SKIN CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY FACE MASKS

Alicia Paz,¹ Noelia Flórez-Fernández,^{2,*} Elena Falqué,³ Tania Ferreira-Anta,² Kai Lois Balstruch,² Iván Costa-Trigo,¹ Andrés Moure,² JM Salgado,¹ María Dolores Torres,² Herminia Domínguez,² and JM Domínguez¹

¹Industrial Biotechnology and Environmental Engineering Group "BiotechnIA", Chemical Engineering Department, University of Vigo, Ourense, Spain

²Biomass and Sustainable Development Group, Chemical Engineering Department, Universidade de Vigo, Faculty of Sciences, Ourense, Spain

³Analytical Chemistry Area, Analytical Chemistry and Food Department, Universidade de Vigo, Faculty of Sciences, Ourense, Spain

*E-mail : noelia.florez@uvigo.es

INTRODUCTION

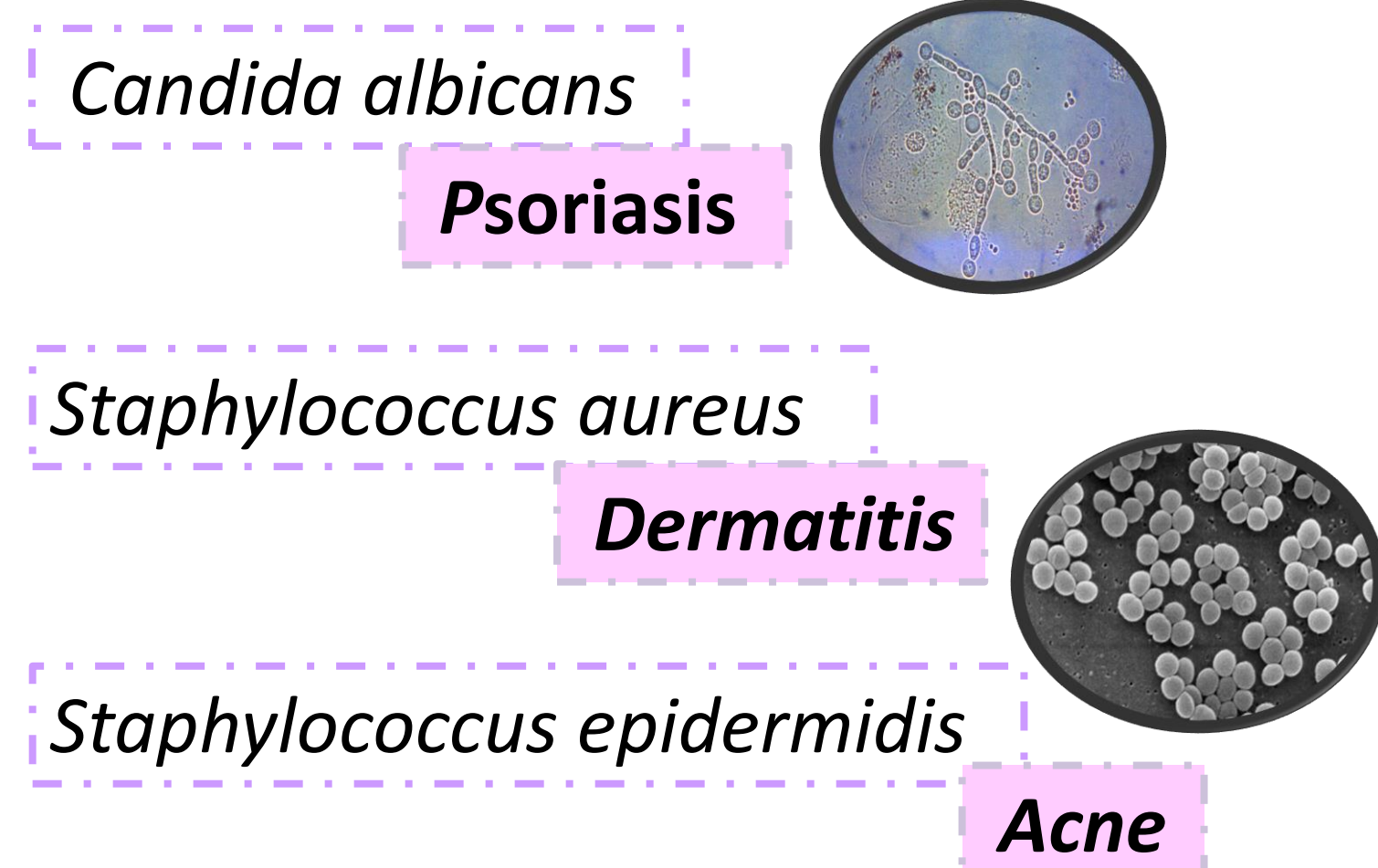


Galicia has more than 300 springs distributed throughout the territory. Specifically, in Ourense there are numerous pools and fountains whose waters are suitable for the treatment of multiple ailments, from dermatological to respiratory. With the appearance of COVID-19, face masks have become an indispensable complement. However, the barrier that protects us from the virus, favors the proliferation of undesirable microorganisms that aggravate certain skin pathologies.

This work is focused on alleviating the effects of facial masks such as dermatitis, acne and psoriasis, through the development of a natural product based on mineral-medicinal water (MMW). Namely, it seeks to transfer the antimicrobial property of certain natural compounds present in olive pomace to the waters through the formulation of microparticles (MP).

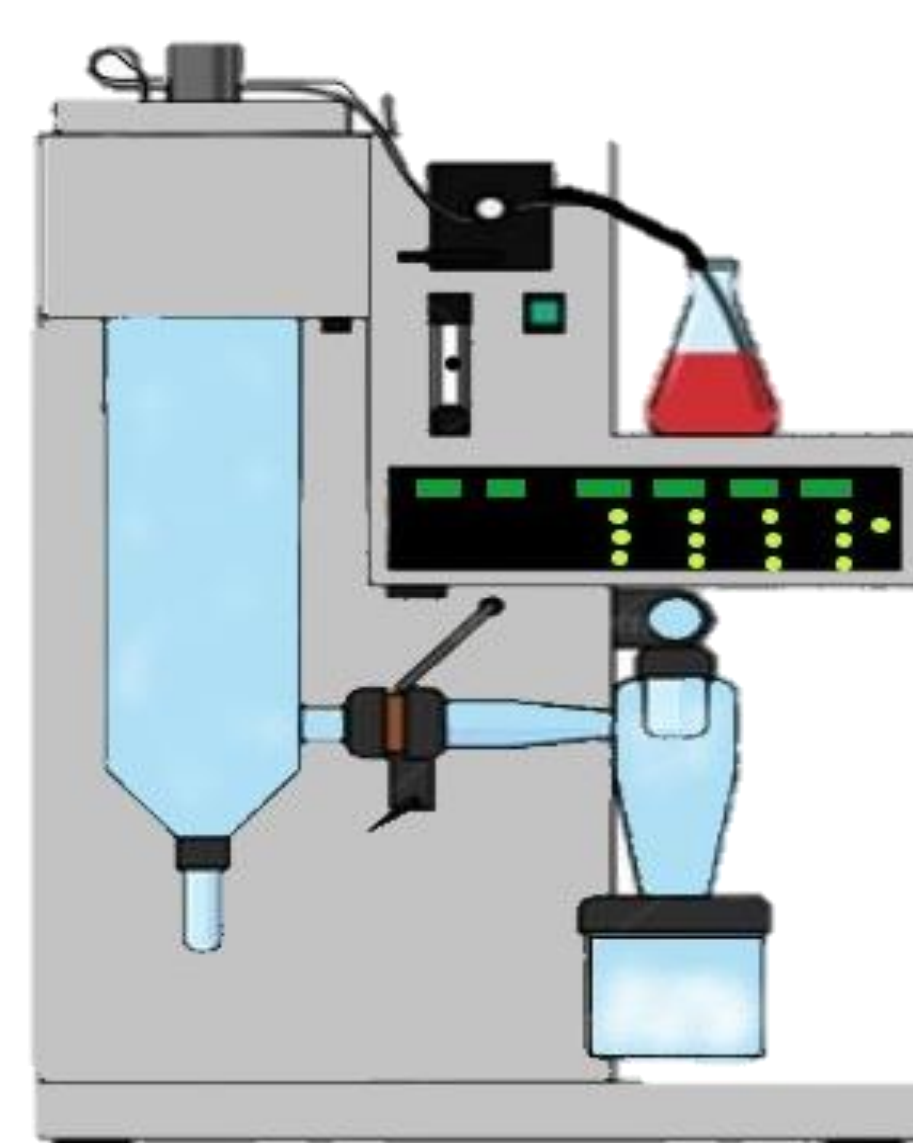
MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY

1. Antimicrobial activity of phenolic compounds from olive pomace (POP) against:



2. Selection of microparticle carrier

- Mannitol
- Alginate
- Carrageenan



Volume: 50 mL

Carrier (1%)

T^a inlet (°C): 103

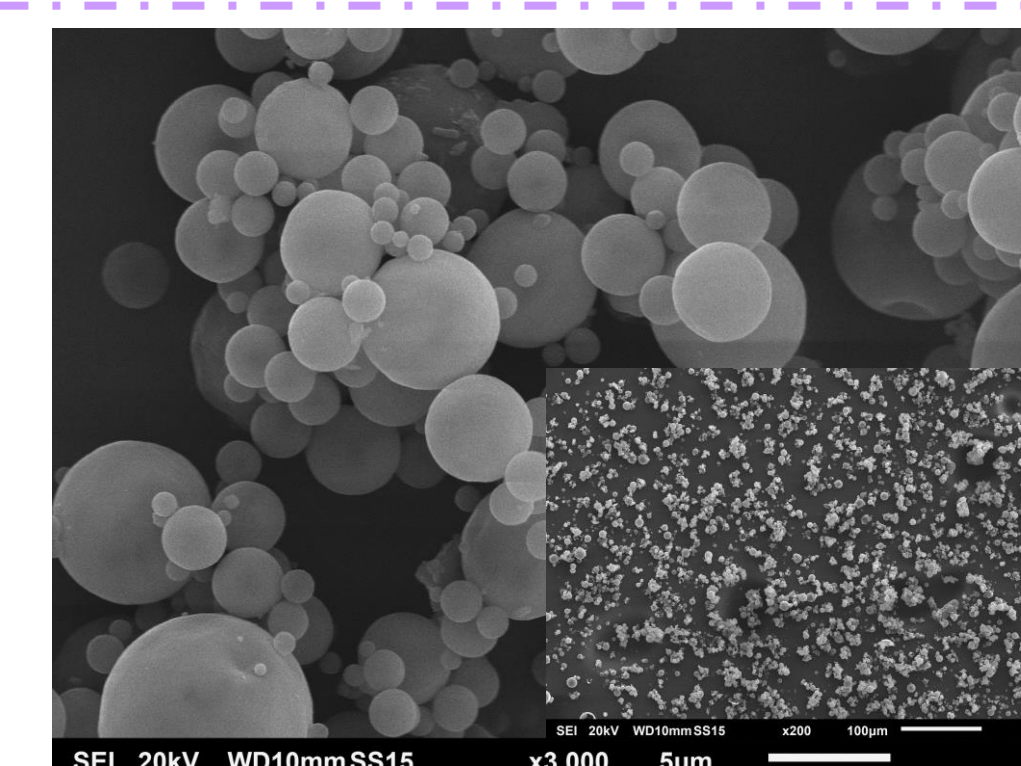
Aspiration (%): 100

Pump (%): 30

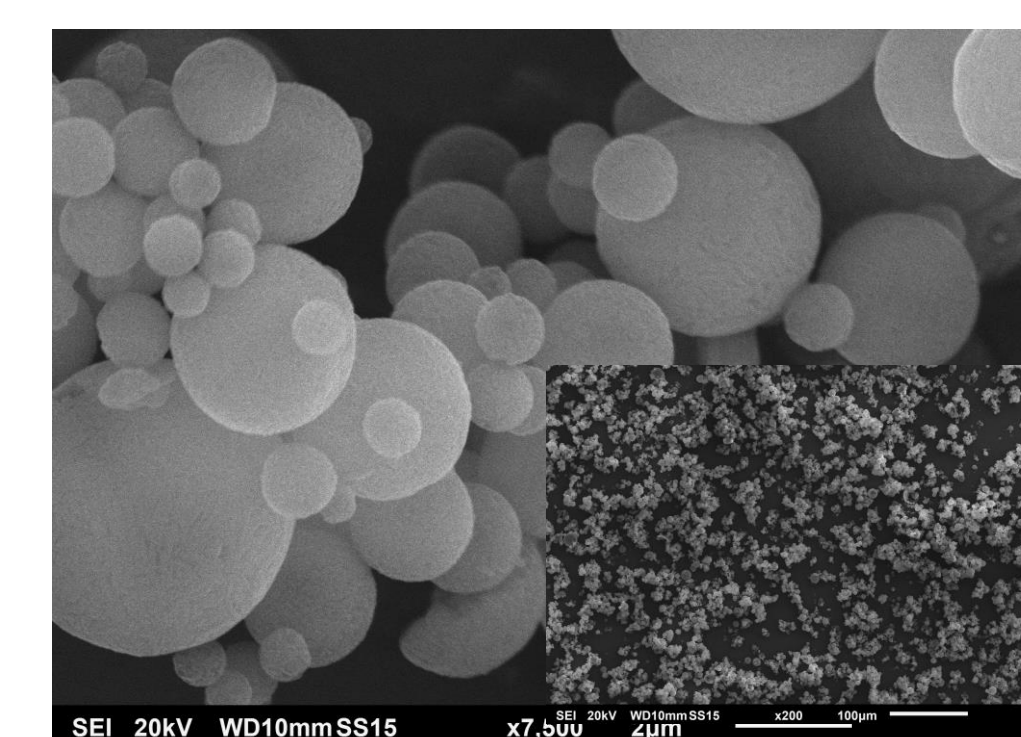
Q-Flow (%): 30-40

3. Formulation of bioactive microparticles

- MMW + POP



Control MP Mannitol



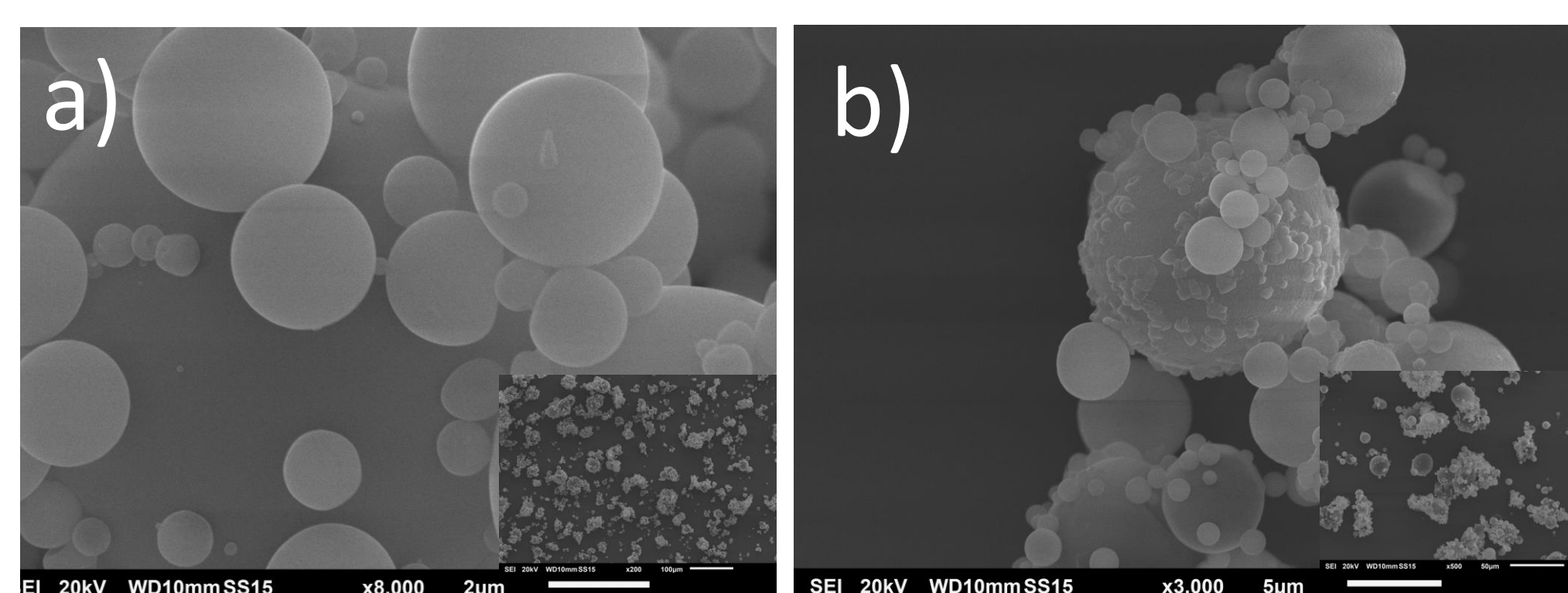
MMW + POP

RESULTS

The water from the Baniño spring is **weak mineralized** with a low content of Na, K, Fe, Mg, Mn, Si, Al, Cr, Cu, Zn, Se, Mo, Cd, Pb, chlorides, nitrites, nitrates, phosphates and sulfates. However, the **elements** shown in the table and related to their **thermal origin** stand out.

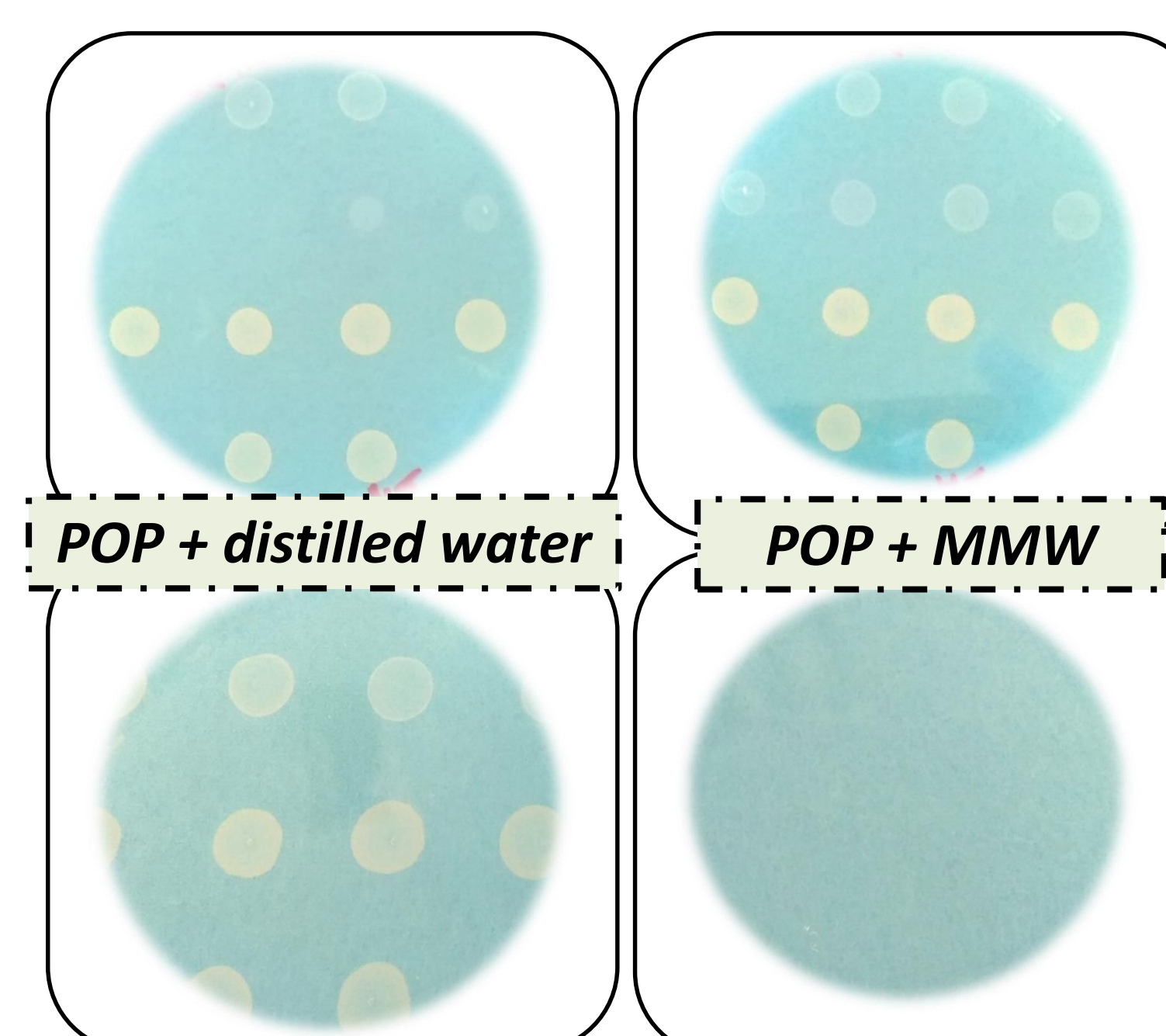
Physicochemical analysis of MMW	
Temperature	25 ± 1 °C
pH	7.9 ± 0.1
Dry residue (180 °C)	246.0 ± 11.3 mg/L
Li	0.5 ± 0.0 mg/L
Sr	51.5 ± 0.7 µg/L
As	34.0 ± 1.4 µg/L
Rb	14.0 ± 0.0 µg/L
Fluorides	8.0 ± 0.0 ppm

Carrier	Yield (%)
Mannitol	25.14 ± 3.60
Alginate	18.38 ± 0.87
Carrageenan	14.29 ± 0.90
MMW + Mannitol	29.42 ± 4.28



SEM images of control MP with carriers a) alginate and b) carrageenan

Antimicrobial activity of POP



CONCLUSIONS and FUTURE TRENDS

- A synergistic effect is observed between medicinal mineral water and phenolic compounds.
- The antimicrobial effect of POPs is enhanced when MMW is used as a substrate instead of distilled water.
- Using Milli-Q water as solvent, mannitol was the best carrier for formulating the microparticles.
- The combination of MMW as solvent, and mannitol as carrier, had a positive effect on the production yield.
- These results allow exploring new dermatological therapies by combining natural compounds and MMW-based microparticles.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks Xunta de Galicia for the postdoctoral grant of N.F.F and A.P.P (ED481B 2018/071 and ED481B 2018/073). M.D.T. thanks Spanish Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities of Spain for her postdoctoral grants (RYC2018-024454-I). We are grateful to the Deputación Provincial de Ourense and Universidade de Vigo for the INOU21 and to the Council of Carballiño for granting us authorization for the use of its springs.