

#header_bg, #header, #natureimage, #wrapper {background-color:#f9f9e1 !important;}

Skin Moisturizing

Q: What makes a great moisturizer?

A: A great moisturizer contains emollients, water binding agents, antioxidants, anti-irritants, and UV protection.

Q: What are Natural Moisturizing Factors (NMF's)?

A: Natural Moisturizing Factors are water binding agents that keep water in the skin and help to repair the intercellular matrix. They work well for dry skin and most are suitable for all skin types.

Q: What are emollients?

A: Emollients are ingredients which lubricate skin and increase elasticity. These ingredients are in the form of substances that resemble those that the skin normally produces for itself.

Q: What are anti-irritants?

A: Anti-irritants are ingredients that protect skin from damage and promote recovery if skin is already damaged. Sources of skin irritation include pollution, sun, smoke, and even some skin care products.

Skin and Healing

Q: What does partial thickness damage mean?

A: Partial thickness damage means tissue destruction through the epidermis extending into, but not through, the dermis.

Q: What does laceration mean?

A: Laceration means a torn or jagged wound.

Q: What is the difference between a first and second degree burn?

A: A first degree burn is damage limited to the epidermis characterized by erythema (redness, inflammation), hyperemia (increase of blood flow), tenderness, and pain.

A second degree burn is superficial to deep partial- thickness wound characterized by large blisters; edema (swelling), and wet, weeping, and shiny surface.

Q: In addition to using **Natural Healing Aid**, what other factors would be helpful in the healing process?

A: Proper nutrients always accelerate the healing process. Some of the most important nutrients are proteins, carbohydrates, essential fatty acids, Vitamin A, and Vitamin C, Riboflavin, Thiamine, Copper, Iron, and Zinc.

Q: What are the factors that impede wound healing?

A: The factors that impede wound healing are:

Pressure: When too much pressure is applied or if pressure is continuously applied to a wound site, then the blood supply to the capillary network may be disrupted impeding the blood flow to the surrounding tissues and delaying healing.

Dry environment: Wounds heal three to five times faster and less painfully in a moist environment than in a dry one. Typically, in a dry environment, exposed nerves cause pain at

the wound site. This causes a scab or crust to form over the wound site, cell death may happen. All this can impede healing. If the wound is kept moist with a properly selected wound care product and covered with the dressing (band-aid or bandage as needed) where all wound care needs are considered, then the epidermal cell migration is enhanced, encouraging epithelialization.

Trauma and edema: Wounds heal slowly or perhaps not at all in an environment in which the wounds are repeatedly traumatized or deprived of local blood supply by edema. Edema interferes with the transportation of oxygen and cellular nutrition to the wound.

Infection: A systemic or local infection may delay or impede healing. If an infection is present, then a physician's proper evaluation and suggestions are necessary.

Necrosis: Dead, devitalized tissue (also known as necrotic tissue) can impede healing. Necrotic tissue must be removed before repair and healing can occur.

Systemic factors: These include age, body build, chronic diseases, nutritional status, vascular insufficiencies, immunosuppression, and radiation therapy.

Diaper Rash



Q: What is diaper rash?

A: Diaper rash is a very common skin inflammation or irritation in infants and babies, characterized by redness and tenderness of the skin.

Q: What causes diaper rash?

A: When a baby's sensitive skin comes in contact with the enzymes, chemicals and moisture of urine or stools, the result is diaper rash. The rash can be further aggravated due to the continuous friction from diapers and susceptible to bacterial or yeast infection.

Q: When should you seek medical advice?

A: In the unusual event that your baby's rash does not improve within several days of home treatment, have your child examined by a health care professional.

Disclaimer: Our products have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. They are not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent disease.