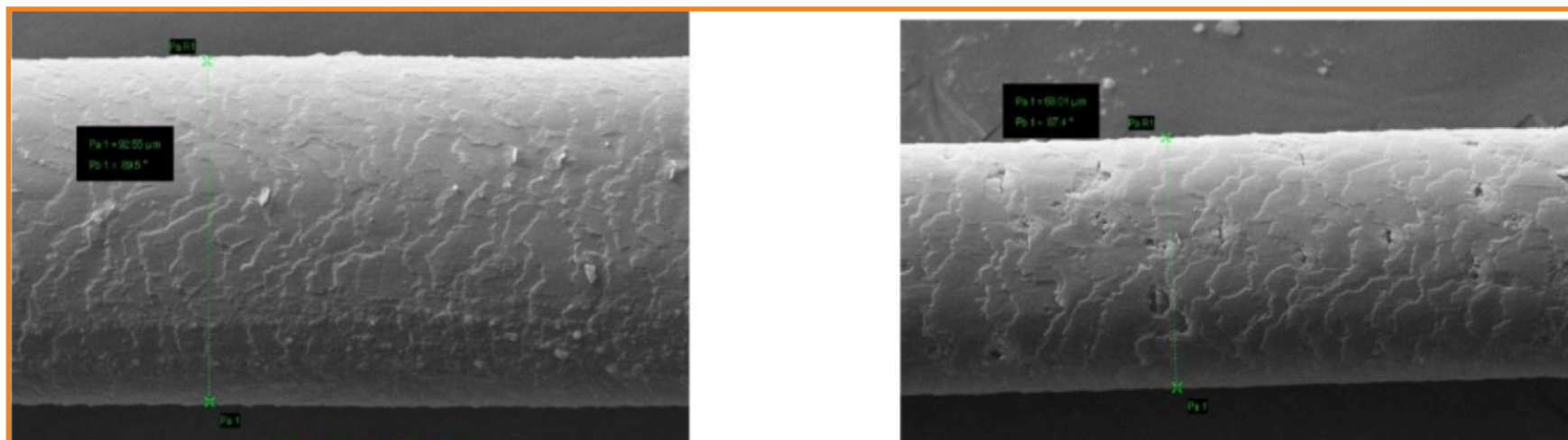


Hair Damage Repair Testing using Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM): In-Vitro Efficacy Study

With the growing popularity of various hair treatments such as bleaching, dyeing, straightening, and curling, hair damage has become a widespread issue globally. However, traditional methods of assessing hair damage, relying on visual inspection or touch, have limitations and often lead to overlooked problems and scalp diseases. Despite the seriousness of these issues, there has been limited research on hair damage prevention and reversal.

Advancements in technology, particularly artificial intelligence, have opened up new avenues for addressing hair damage. Traditional methods like SEM (Scanning Electron Microscope) provide photographic images but lack quantitative data and require hair samples to be coated with conductive material and analyzed in a vacuum chamber, altering the hair surface.

In recent in-vitro testing conducted by the NovoBliss Research, the effects of a test product on damaged hair were analyzed using SEM. Samples treated with the test product showed improvements in hair diameter, cuticle condition, porosity, and overall structure compared to untreated control samples.



Treated

Untreated