(51) International Patent Classification: A61K 7/00, 35/08, 35/14

(11) International Publication Number: WO 84/04885

(43) International Publication Date: 20 December 1984 (20.12.84)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/HU84/00036

(22) International Filing Date: 1 June 1984 (01.06.84)

(31) Priority Application Numbers: 1991/83

(32) Priority Dates:
- 3 June 1983 (03.06.83)
- 15 August 1983 (15.08.83)
- 13 September 1983 (13.09.83)
- 13 September 1983 (13.09.83)

(33) Priority Country: HU

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): CAOLA KOZMETIKAI ÉS HAZTARTÁSVEGYIPARI VÁLLALAT [HU/HU]; Bocsai u. 90., H-Budapest XI (HU).

(72) Inventors: and

(74) Agent: PATENTBUREAU DANUBIA; Bajcsy-Zsilinszky ut 16., H-1368 Budapest (HU).

(81) Designated States: AT, CH, DE, DK, FI, GB, JP, NL, NO, SE, SU, US.

Published
With international search report.

(54) Title: COMPOSITIONS FOR COSMETIC, HEALTH- AND BODY-PRESERVING USE

(57) Abstract

Cosmetic, health- and body-preserving compositions of high biological value, promoting the restoration of the cells and of that the skin, optimizing the biological processes occurring in the skin cells and providing the most preferable function of the enzyme system of the cells connected with the age of the organism. The compositions of the invention contain in addition to the commonly used carrier and additive and/or filling materials and active ingredients, mineral waters of a native condition, medicinal waters and/or the mixtures thereof and/or the mixture thereof with fermented or non-fermented plant juices and/or optionally inorganic materials playing the role of trace elements in the living organism as well as proteins.
FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AT</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>KR</td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>LI</td>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>LK</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>LU</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BR</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Monaco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF</td>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>MG</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CG</td>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Mauritania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CM</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE</td>
<td>Germany, Federal Republic of</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>RO</td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FI</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>SD</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA</td>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>SN</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>SU</td>
<td>Soviet Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>Chad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JP</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>TG</td>
<td>Togo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KP</td>
<td>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COMPOSITIONS FOR COSMETIC, HEALTH- AND BODY-
-PRESERVING USE

This invention relates to cosmetic, health- and body-preserving compositions of
high biological value, promoting the restoration of the cells and of that the skin, opti-
mizing the biological processes occurring in
the skin cells and providing the most preferable function of the enzyme system of the cells
connected with the age of the organism.

The aim of the invention is to provide
the restoration and preservation of the cells
and the skin by using natural substances. According to the invention, this aim is accomplished by
treating proteins, suitably prepared from the
blood or from the elements thereof with inorganic
materials occurring as trace elements in the or-
ganism, or with natural, river-, lake-, sea-, min-
eral and medicinal waters, with inorganic mate-
rials obtained from these waters, by transforming
the materials obtained to various cosmetic, health-
and body-preserving compositions and by using those
for serving these purposes.

It is known that the trace elements par-
ticipating of the active transfer and being compo-
nents of a number of various enzymes, exert a de-
cisive influence on the function of the living or-
ganism. Their deficiency, e.g. that of copper, i-
ron or zinc leads to the degeneration of the cel-
lar activity; thus the cell respiration, the
hematopoiesis, brain tissues, lungs and nervous
system also become damaged. Although the primary
role of a cosmetic appearing for a superficial
viewer is the care of the skin, it can be stated
that the harmonized function and health of the living organism and that of its parts should not be considered as a result of distinct effects, since all organs and tissues of the organism are in mutual interaction.

The disorders arising from the deficiency of trace elements exert a general influence on the organism and hence also on the condition of the skin which is most striking for the observer. The skin is a highly differentiated organ and its condition has a decisive influence on the aesthetic appearance of a man.

In many cases the elimination of the disorders arising from the deficiency of the trace elements is not a simple task since the absorption of the salts of trace elements, e.g. of iron sulphate in a form capable of taking a sufficient part of the physiological processes is not satisfactory per se.

According to the present knowledges, the trace elements are only capable of playing their role in the organism, in the skin cells when they can be coupled with a so-called carrier molecule transferring these elements to the site of action and thus providing the incorporation into the appropriate enzyme. Such carrier molecules are in general proteins, obtained particularly from the blood or from the blood plasma, respectively. The exact mechanism of this process is not known at present, it is understood however, that the connection of the trace element with a protein has a decisive importance in a multi-step process.

From among the trace elements, the role of which is known, zinc, copper, iron, cobalt, manganese, silicium and magnesium, etc. are essen-
tial for the skin. Thus, 20 per cent of the zinc content of the human organism are found in the skin. Zinc plays an important role in the protein synthesis of the skin. Copper has a high importance in the structural development of the collagen and elastin, in addition to its well known effect on the blood count. When these trace elements are not present in a sufficient amount, the solubility of the collagen and elastin is increased and their function is deficient. Manganese and magnesium take part in a number of enzyme reactions, e.g. of the collagen synthesis, however their effects on the activity of the enzymes regulating the nucleic acid metabolism are also significant. Silicium plays an important role in the structural development of both the collagenous and cartilaginous tissues. In addition to the trace elements mentioned above, a number of other ones, such as selenium as well as sulphur, sulphides, vanadium and nickel also possess important roles. Practically all inorganic materials are significant for the optimum function of a living cell, which is not surprising while considering that all these materials were present in the primary ocean, at the appearance of the life.

It is known that an inorganic substance, trace element or ion can get into the active transfer by being bound to a carrier protein on the one side/outer side/ of the cell membrane where a carrier-substrate complex is formed. This complex penetrates the membrane, then the carrier protein leaves the substrate on the other side of the membrane and returns to the membrane surface. Such carrier molecules are the plasma proteins, transferrin, alpha-microglobulins, transmangin, nicke-
loplasmins, etc. The number and nature of these substances are not exactly known at present, their existence and roles are, however, well demonstrated.

There are cosmetics containing trace elements as well as other cosmetic compositions utilizing various proteins known for providing distinct types of activities, e.g. hydrating ability, etc. These agents, however, do not mean an optimum solution for the supply of the skin and that of the organism through the skin with trace element biocatalysts since the trace elements cannot be absorbed advantageously from an aqueous medium either per se /as such/ or in their common organic complexes. Thus skin or rheumatic disorders /diseases/ react with conflicting and widely scattering results to medicinal baths and mineral water therapy or are even ineffective, though the balneologists might expect an unambiguous, preferable action of these baths and mineral waters on the basis of the quality and quantity of the inorganic salts of these waters. It is known that the compositions of medicinal and mineral waters used for decades or centuries show nearly no or a few differences; that of the sea-water can be considered as stable under natural conditions. In spite of these facts the utility of these waters is varying or they are even inactive for patients suffering from frequently identical skin disorders or diseases. As the composition of mineral waters containing mostly the trace elements needed to the skin and organism, is stable, the reasons for these extreme results should be found in the individual characteristics of the patients. Likely, the reason for the di-
vergent results consists in that the carrier molecules transferring the trace elements are not always available. The trace elements, inorganic salts and ions as such cannot freely diffuse through the skin into the living organism and the cells to a sufficient extent and cannot be bound to the enzymes; this occurs only by the aid of the carrier molecules. These carriers can specifically transfer only a single, defined trace element to the site of the action and it can be supposed that these carriers are present in the blood.

Thus, the aim of this invention is to use the plasma proteins as a whole by treating those with trace elements, mineral, medicinal, natural waters and with the materials thereof to obtain compositions possessing a satisfactory activity.

It was found that compositions can be obtained which show an extraordinarily outstanding activity for the care of skin, for the therapy of rheumatic pains, for improvement of the hair quality, restoration of the hair bulbs as well as for the treatment of skin disorders and eczematous symptoms caused by detergents, by treating the proteins, e.g. prepared from the blood or blood elements with the appropriate trace elements and optionally by heating the mixture obtained.

By treating the blood elements, e.g. plasma proteins with microelements, mineral and medicinal waters, with inorganic materials obtained therefrom, as well as with natural plant juices and extracts, cosmetics with an excellent and surprising effect may be prepared, such as that described e.g. in Example 6. This composition was subjected
to animal experiments which are uncommon for the cosmetical industry but are suitable to evidence that the cosmetics of the invention have preferable and surprising activities. The results of these experiments are summarized in Table 1 below. The study was carried out as described by H. C. Stoerk et al. [Am. J. Path. 30, 616 /1954/].

The action of the cream described in Example 6 was studied by using the adjuvant arthritis test on Long-Evans rats to observe a possible measurable effect of a cosmetic containing plasma proteins treated with medicinal water or with materials obtained therefrom on the alteration of the rat arthritis. For obtaining a better comparison, the rats under test were treated with a cream containing 1 or 5 percent, respectively, of phenylbutazone known as one of the best anti-arthritic agents at present. The arthritis was induced by injecting "Ravenal" /Mycobacterium tuberculosis in a concentration of 0.2 mg/kg, in an amount of 0.1 ml/paw, in a paraffin oil suspension/ to the right posterior paw of the rat. The left posterior and both anterior paws of the animals were treated with the cream daily once for three weeks, i.e. 16 times in the course of the experiment. The evaluation was made on the basis of the volume alteration of the left posterior paw. /A generalization of the arthritis was indicated by the swelling of the joints of the legs./ In the day 21, in addition to the volume alteration of the left posterior paw, the leg use and physical state of the animals, as compared to the controls, were also scored. /This gave an information about the mo-
bility of the arthritic rats.

Twelve rats were used for the investigation of each cream in our experiments. The averages of the experimental results are summarized in Table 1. It is clearly demonstrated from the results of Table 1 that the cream described in Example 6 had a stronger effect than the cream containing 1 per cent of phenylbutazone, because it was as effective as a cream containing 5 per cent of phenylbutazone. The cream described in Example 6, though used daily once only, inhibited the degenerative alteration of the joints and improved the walking and motion. Both the physical condition and mobility of the animals were good. This test, while being not cosmetical in character, gives a satisfactory indirect evidence for the surprising effect of the composition of the invention in spite of the fact that its mechanism of action is clearly different from that of phenylbutazone. This test can be considered to have conclusive force from the point of view that plasma proteins treated with micro-elements, mineral waters and/or with inorganic materials obtained therefrom play an outstanding role in the transfer to the skin cells and the organism of elements needed to the optimum conditions for the skin cells as well as for physiological processes. It is thought that this beneficial effect is due to the use of proteins as active ingredients prepared from the blood and treated with trace elements, natural, mineral and medicinal waters and/or with inorganic materials obtained therefrom in the cosmetic compositions of the invention.
Table 1
Comparative tests performed with the composition of the invention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cream according to Example 6</th>
<th>Phenylbutazone cream (1 %)</th>
<th>Phenylbutazone cream (5 %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhibition of increasing the volume of the right paw</td>
<td>6 %</td>
<td>5 %</td>
<td>6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhibition of increasing the volume of the left paw</td>
<td>50 %</td>
<td>25 %</td>
<td>50 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using the paw compared to the control</td>
<td>32 %</td>
<td>25 %</td>
<td>30 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical condition compared to the control</td>
<td>35 %</td>
<td>25 %</td>
<td>22 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The cosmetics prepared according to the invention are highly useful for the care and restoration of the skin, for the treatment of pustulous and inflamed skin and surprisingly, for the alleviation and abolition of rheumatic pains.

The compositions of the invention are also preferably used for the treatment of psoriasis when the appropriate medicinal water is chosen as an aqueous phase and mixed with the protein component. Such medicinal water components are e.g. the waters of Harkány or Hajduszoboszló as described in Examples 1 and 3. By using the medicinal water of Harkány and Héviz - as described in Examples 20 and 22, respectively, the restoration of hair bulbs is promoted and the hair fattening is diminished.

The composition described in Example 24 enhances the restoration of skin damaged by sunburn and exerts a beneficial effect on milder household burn injuries.

The beneficial effect of the compositions of the invention is intensified when in addition to or instead of medicinal waters, the mixtures of plant extracts and/or plant juices with medicinal waters, the mixtures of natural waters and/or extracts and the solutions thereof enriched with the required trace elements are used as aqueous phases of the compositions of the invention.

When the compositions of the invention are to be used for alleviating of mainly rheumatic pains, then the proteins are suitable treated with noble metal salts and with the solutions thereof in water and/or in medicinal waters as illustrated by Example 2.
The compositions and embodiments of the invention are illustrated by the following non-limiting Examples.

Example 1
A mixture containing 137.5 g of white petrolatum /vaseline/, 82.5 g of cetyl alcohol, 27.5 g of paraffin oil and 27.5 g of Tween 60 is heated to 80 °C to form the fatty phase of the composition. Meanwhile, 10 g of plasma protein prepared from cattle blood plasma are swollen in 200 ml of the medicinal water of Harkány and the mixture is heat-treated at 112 °C for 90 minutes. After the treatment with the medicinal water, the protein is cooled to 60 °C and mixed to the fatty phase kept at 80 °C. After homogenation, a further amount of 600 ml of the medicinal water of Harkány heated to 70 °C are added to the hot mixture and the whole are stirred until cool. A cream is obtained which possesses an excellent hydrating, skin-restoring /preserving/ effect and surprisingly, when smeared on the painful part of the body, it alleviates or ceases the rheumatic pains.

Example 2
The process described in Example 1 is followed, except that 1 mg of gold /III/-trichloride is added to the plasma protein before or after the heat treatment.

Example 3
The process described in Example 1 or 2 is followed, except that the medicinal water of Hajduszoboszló is used as an aqueous phase.

Example 4
The process described in Example 1 or 2 is followed, except that the medicinal water of
Parád is used as an aqueous phase.

**Example 5**
The process described in Examples 1 to 4 is followed, except that the plasma protein is treated with a medicinal water, 200 ml of which contain 1 mg of gold/III/trichloride, 0.5 mg of silver nitrate, 0.1 mg of chromic chloride, 2 mg of ferrous sulphate, 1 mg of manganous chloride, 1 mg of ammonium molybdate, 0.5 mg of cupric sulphate, 1 mg zinc chloride, 0.5 mg cobaltic chloride, 0.2 mg of boric acid and 0.2 mg of nickelous sulphate added before the heat treatment.

**Example 6**
The process described in Example 1 is followed, except that the plasma protein is treated with 200 ml of the medicinal water arising from the Lukács-bath /Budapest/ which contain 1 mg of ferrous sulphate, 1 mg of cupric sulphate, 0.5 mg of nickelous sulphate, 1 mg of zinc sulphate and 0.5 mg of cobaltic chloride added previously.

**Example 7**
The process described in Examples 1 to 6 is followed, except that the geyser water of Karlsbad is used as the aqueous phase of the composition.

**Example 8**
The process described in Examples 1 to 7 is followed, except that the natural water of Balaton is used as an aqueous phase.

**Example 9**
The process described in Example 1 is followed, except that the plasma protein is heat-treated with 200 ml of distilled water and
then 600 ml of sea-water, e.g. of the water of
the Aegean Sea is used for preparing the cream.

Example 10
The process described in Examples 1 to 6 is followed, except that in addition to 200 ml of medicinal water employed to treat the plasma protein, the natural water of the Danube river is used for preparing the cream.

Example 11
The process described in Example 1 is followed, except that the plasma protein is treated with the medicinal water in the presence of 2 mg of zinc sulphate.

Example 12
The process described in Example 1 is followed, except that, instead of the medicinal water a water is used which contains in 1 ml each 5 μg of copper, 5 μg of iron, 10 μg of zinc, 2 μg of cobalt, 1 μg of nickel, 20 μg of magnesium and 20 μg of calcium.

Example 13
The process described in Example 1 is followed, except that carrot juice is used as an aqueous phase.

Example 14
The process described in Examples 1 to 6 is followed, except that a vine prepared from grape is used as an aqueous phase.

Example 15
The process described in Examples 1 to 6 is followed, except that apple vine neutralized by sodium hydrogen carbonate is used as an aqueous phase.

Example 16
The process described in Examples 1
to 6 is followed, except that a fruit juice, e.g. apple juice is used as an aqueous phase.

Example 17
80 ml of water and 2 g of sodium hydrogen carbonate are added to 20 ml of swine blood, then the mixture is kept at 120 °C for 1 hour. The material obtained is filtered and 700 ml of the medicinal water of Harkány are added to the filtrate. The aqueous solution obtained is worked up to a cream in a manner known in the art to give an excellent, hydratating and skin-restoring/skin-preserving cosmetic which is also useful for alleviating rheumatic pains.

Example 18
2 g of sodium hydrogen carbonate, 50 ml of aqueous camomile extract and 600 ml of the medicinal water of Hévíz are added to 100 ml of sheep blood plasma. The mixture is stirred at 20 °C for 1 hour, then it is worked up to a body-preserving cream in a manner known in the art.

Example 19
The process described in Example 1 is followed, except that, instead of the medicinal water of Harkány, an 1 : 1 : 1 mixture containing the medicinal waters of Harkány, Hajduszoboszló and Hévíz is used as an aqueous phase.

Example 20
The plasma protein prepared from 10 g of swine blood is treated with 200 ml of the medicinal water of Hévíz at 120 °C for 1 hour. To the solution obtained, 300 ml of the natural medicinal water of Hévíz are added, the mixture is filled to ampoules of 2 ml volume and sterilized
after sealing. This ampouled composition is suitable to the preservation of the skin by manual inftriction or by iontophoresis.

Example 21

2 mg of ferrous sulphate, 1 mg of manganous chloride, 1 mg of cupric sulphate, 1 mg of zinc sulphate and the extract prepared from 1 g of camomile with 20 ml of hot water are added to 100 ml of native cattle blood plasma. The mixture is heated to 80 °C under intensive stirring to give a jelly-like material with a highly hydrating and skin-restoring/skin-preserving effect.

Example 22

The process described in Example 20 or 21 is followed, except that instead of the medicinal water of Héviz, an 1:1 mixture containing the medicinal water of Harkány and Hajduszoboszló is used.

Example 23

To a plasma protein powder prepared from 10 g of cattle blood, 200 ml of the medicinal water of Harkány kept at 70 °C are added and the mixture is heated at 112 °C for 90 minutes.

After cooling, 70 ml of natural medicinal water of Harkány, 30 g of Alfozide KT-25, 30 g of Gaba betaine, 570 g of sodium lauryl ether sulphate, 20 g of Alfid-D-11, 2 g of Alphasept (a preservative), 10 g of polyethylene glycol M-200 and 10 ml of 96 ;5 ethanol are added to the mixture to give an excellent refreshing, skin-restoring foam bath which also promotes the restoration of the rheumatic parts of the body.

Example 24

A plasma protein prepared from 10 g
of swine-blood is treated with 200 ml of the medicinal water of Harkány at 120 °C for 1 hour, then 125 ml of the medicinal water of Harkány and 125 ml of the medicinal water of the Lukács-bath /Budapest/ are added to the solution obtained. This mixture is supplemented with an appropriate preservative and used in spray form to treat the skin injuries caused by sunburn.

**Example 25**

A plasma protein prepared from 10 g of rabbit blood is treated with 200 ml of the medicinal water of Hajduszoboszló at 112 °C for 90 minutes, then 300 ml of the medicinal water of Balf and 50 ml of sea-water are added to the hot solution. Then 92 g of Alfozide KT-25, 75 g of Jala betaine, 190 g of sodium lauryl ether sulphate, 10 g of Alfid-D-11 and 2 g of Alphasept are added to the mixture to give an outstanding hair shampoo promoting the restoration of the hair bulbs and the steady hair growth.

**Example 26**

A plasma protein powder prepared from 10 g of cattle blood is swollen with 200 ml of the medicinal water of Harkány while stirring and kept at 112 °C for 1 hour. To the solution obtained, 300 ml of a medicinal water of Harkány are added which contain 0.2 mg of ferrous sulphate, 0.2 mg of zinc sulphate, 0.2 mg of cupric sulphate, 0.1 mg of nickelous sulphate and 0.1 mg of cobaltic chloride. The mixture obtained is filled to ampoules of 2 ml volume and sterilized by heat. This composition excellently inhibits the fattening of the hair by infraction into the hair and hair skin and promotes the restoration of the
hair bulbs. The composition also inhibits the seborrhea of the hair.

**Example 27**

A plasma protein prepared from

5 10 g of swine blood is transformed to a solution by treating with 100 ml of the medicinal water of Hajduszoboszlo and 100 ml of the medicinal water of Harkany at 120 °C. To this solution, a melt containing 100 g of cetyl alcohol, 101 g of isopropyl myristate, 220 g of sorbitol of 70 %, 60 g of cosmetic stearin, 140 g of cosmetic vaseline oil, 2 g of glutaraldehyde, 39.2 g of cosmetic lanolin, 20 g of propylene glycol and 3 g of Nipagin M is added. The mixture is supplemented with 1100 ml of medicinal water of Hajduszoboszlo kept at 60 °C and with 5 g of potassium hydroxide and stirred until cool. This composition is excellently useful as a hand-preserving balsam to restore the eczematous skin disorders caused by e.g. detergents.

**Example 28**

800 g of a soap powder is dissolved in 2 litres of distilled water at 30 °C, thereafter 200 g of sodium lauryl ether sulphate, a plasma protein solution prepared from a cattle blood of 5 % with 200 ml of medicinal water of Harkany at 120 °C, as well as 500 ml of glycerol, 8 g of Nipagin and an odour are added and stirred until cool. An excellent cream soap is obtained which inhibits the damaging of the skin and is particularly suitable to keep the inflamed or skin in a clean state.

**Example 29**

142 g of stearin is saponified by 30 28.5 g of potassium hydroxide in 500 ml of dis-
tilled water at 30 °C, then a solution prepared from 10 g of plasma protein with 200 ml of the medicinal water of Hévíz at 160 °C, as well as 100 g of sodium lauryl ether sulphate, 100 g of glycerol, 3 g of Nipagin M preservative agent are added and stirred until cool. An outstanding cleaning agent is obtained which inhibits the damaging /injury/ and desiccation of the skin.

Example 30
To a melt prepared from 25 g of cetyl alcohol, 12 g of vaseline, 2.5 g of Tween 60 and 5 g of glycerol at 72 °C, a plasma protein solution of 1 % prepared with 6 ml of the medicinal water of Hévíz at 120 °C as well as 5 ml of ethanol are added. The mixture is coloured and aromatized as desired to give a lip-preserving agent which diminishes the desiccation of the lips.

Example 31
A mixture containing 137.5 g of white petrolatum /vaseline/, 32.5 g of cetyl alcohol, 27.5 of paraffin oil and 27.5 g Tween 60 is heated to 60 °C, 700 ml of a medicinal water of Harkány kept at 60 °C are added and the mixture is stirred until cool to give an excellent hydratating cream which is useful for the preservation of the inflamed skin.

Example 32
The process described in Example 31 is followed, except that a mixture containing 350 ml of the medicinal water of Harkány and the extract of 3 g of camomile prepared with 350 ml of hot water is used as an aqueous phase.
Example 33
The process described in Example 31 or 32 is followed, except that 1 mg of ferrous sulphate, 1 mg of zinc sulphate, 1 mg of cupric sulphate, 0.5 mg of nickelous sulphate, 0.5 mg of manganous sulphate and 0.2 mg of ammonium molybdate are dissolved in the aqueous phase before mixing.

Example 34
A salt mixture obtained by evaporating 0.5 g of the medicinal water of Karkány is mixed with 200 ml of distilled water, the plasma protein prepared from 10 g of cattle blood plasma is added and the mixture obtained is heat-treated at 121 °C for 2 hours. The material obtained is worked up to a cream according to the Example 1.
What we claim is:

1. Cosmetic, health- and body-preserving compositions comprising, in addition to the commonly used carrier and additive and/or filling materials and active ingredients, mineral waters of a native condition, medicinal waters and/or the mixtures thereof and/or the mixtures thereof with fermented or non-fermented plant juices and/or optionally inorganic materials playing the role of trace elements in the living organism as well as proteins.

2. Cosmetic, health- and body-preserving compositions as claimed in claim 1 comprising proteins prepared from animal blood or from the elements thereof, blood or the elements thereof, inorganic materials or metal salts playing the role of trace elements in the living organism and/or the forms of animal blood and of the elements thereof prepared from blood or from the elements thereof treated with inorganic materials playing the role of trace elements in the living organism and/or natural, river-, lake-, sea-, mineral and medicinal waters and/or the forms of blood and that of the elements thereof and/or the forms of proteins prepared from blood and the elements thereof treated with natural, river-, lake-, sea-, mineral, medicinal and geyser waters or with the materials thereof.

3. The compositions as claimed in claim 1 or 2 comprising natural, river-, lake-, sea-, mineral, medicinal and geyser waters as an aqueous phase.

4. Compositions as claimed in claim
1 or 2 comprising plant extracts, juices and/or fermented plant juices as an aqueous phase.

5. Compositions as claimed in claims 1 to 4 comprising the forms of blood or the elements thereof, or that of proteins prepared from blood or from the elements thereof treated with plant extracts and/or with fermented plant juices.

6. Compositions as claimed in claims 1 to 5 comprising the forms of blood or the elements thereof or that of proteins prepared from blood or from the elements thereof obtained by the heat-treatment thereof with natural, river-, lake-, sea-, mineral and/or medicinal waters and/or with inorganic materials.

7. Compositions as claimed in claims 1 to 6 comprising the natural water of geyser as an aqueous phase.

8. Composition as claimed in claims 1 to 7 comprising the forms of blood or the elements thereof or that of proteins prepared from the blood or from the elements thereof obtained by the heat-treatment thereof with geyser waters.

9. Compositions as claimed in claims 1 to 8 comprising the mixture of natural, river-, lake-, sea-, mineral, and medicinal waters and/or the mixture of mid waters with fermented or non-fermented plant juices.

10. Compositions as claimed in claims 1 to 9 comprising the forms of blood or the elements thereof or proteins prepared from blood or from the elements thereof obtained by the heat-treatment thereof with the mixture of natural, mineral, medicinal and geyser waters and/or fermented and/or non-fermented plant juices.
11. Compositions as claimed in claims 1 to 10 comprising the forms of natural, river-, lake-, sea-, geyser-, mineral and medicinal waters enriched by evaporation and/or in a manner known in the art and/or supplemented with inorganic materials, and/or the forms of said enriched waters supplemented with inorganic materials, treated with blood or the elements thereof or with proteins prepared from blood or from the elements thereof.

12. Compositions as claimed in claims 1 to 11 comprising optionally noble metal salts, gold, silver, platinum and/or the forms of blood or of the elements thereof or that of proteins prepared from blood or from the elements thereof obtained by treating or optionally by heat-treatment thereof with noble metal salts and ions.

13. Cosmetic, health- and body-preserving compositions comprising the forms and solutions of animal blood or that of the elements thereof obtained by treating or optionally by heat-treating them with inorganic materials playing the role of trace elements in the living organism and/or with natural, river-, lake-, sea-, mineral and medicinal waters.


15. A process for the preparation of cosmetic, health- and body-preserving compositions, which comprises treating or optionally heat-treating animal blood or the elements thereof or proteins prepared from blood or from the elements thereof with inorganic materials and salts playing the role of trace elements in the living organism and/or with natural river-, lake-, sea-, mineral and medicinal waters.
and medicinal waters and/or with the materials of said waters and/or with the forms of said waters enriched in a manner known in the art and working up the material obtained to cosmetic, health- and body-preserving compositions in a manner known in the art.

16. A process as claimed in claim 15, which comprises using plant extracts, fermented or non-fermented plant juices instead of natural waters.

17. A process as claimed in claim 16, which comprises using the mixture of natural, river-, lake-, sea-, mineral, and medicinal waters and fermented or non-fermented plant juices and extracts instead of natural waters.

18. A process for the preparation of liquid cosmetic, health- and body-preserving compositions, which comprises heat-treating the animal blood or the elements thereof or proteins prepared from blood or the elements thereof with inorganic salts and/or with natural, river-, lake-, sea-, and mineral waters or optionally with the forms of said waters enriched by evaporation and/or in a manner known in the art, then optionally sterilizing and using the material obtained for cosmetic and health-preserving purposes.

19. Compositions as claimed in claims 1 to 18 for the treatment of muscular, arthritic and rheumatic pains.
INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) *

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

A 61 K 7/00, A 61 K 35/08, A 61 K 35/14

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification System</th>
<th>Classification Symbols</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPC 3</td>
<td>A 61 K 7/00, 35/08, 35/14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Documentation searched other than Minimum Documentation to the extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched 4

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Citation of Document, 14 with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages 17</th>
<th>Relevant to Claim No. 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>US,A, 3973001, (Karl-Heinz Jaeger et al) 03 August 1976 (03.08.76)</td>
<td>1-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>US,A, 4177261, (Günther Dietze et al) 04 December 1979 (04.12.79)</td>
<td>1-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>US,A, 4343793, (Josef R. Wissler) 10 August 1982 (10.08.82)</td>
<td>1-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>G.N. Pakhomov &quot;Pervichnaya profilaktika v stomatologii&quot;, 1982, izdatelstvo &quot;Meditsina&quot; (Moscow) p.105-106</td>
<td>1-19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Special categories of cited documents: 18

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) *

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"A" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search 9

27 August 1984 (27.08.84)

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report 9

26 September 1984 (26.09.84)

International Searching Authority 5

ISA/SU

Signature of Authorized Officer 99

(N. Shepelev)