

Peeling off the years

Want dewy, younger-looking skin fast? Try the latest at-home peelsthey're gentler than ever before, and they really work. See what these exfoliants can do, then pick the right one for you. By Beth Janes



PEEL PURPOSE KEY INGREDIENTS

To perk up dull skin

Glycolic and lactic acids Glycolic acid, a type of alpha hydroxy acid, is the strongest non-Rx peeling agent available. Derived from sugarcane, it breaks down the bonds that hold dead cells together, says Steven Dayan, M.D., a facial plastic surgeon in Chicago. Lactic acid, which comes from milk, works the same way, only more gently. Combining the two in one peel can deliver an ultra-effective AHA dose with less irritation.

To brighten dry skin

Lactic acid and moisturizers Lactic acid (see above) is less harsh than other AHAs. "That's critical, as dry skin can be prone to irritation," says Naila Malik, M.D., a cosmetic dermatologist in Southlake, Texas. For extra softening, hydrators like glycerin plump parched cells by drawing in water during the exfoliation process; botanicals such as

primrose oil also help counter aridity.

To exfoliate oily skin

Salicylic and glycolic acids Salicylic acid is a beta hydroxy acid that's attracted to oil; it penetrates pores, breaking up the sebum and dead cells that can create stubborn clogs, according to Dr. Dayan. The result? Fewer blackheads and breakouts. SA is also an anti-inflammatory, so it tones down redness from pimples. Glycolic acid, for its part, banishes any dead cells on your skin's surface.

To slough sensitive skin

Enzymes and natural fruit acids Conventional alpha and beta hydroxy acid peels may be too aggressive for people with reactive skin. That's where fruit acids such as those derived from apple, pumpkin, pineapple and papaya come in: Because they generally don't exfoliate as deeply as alpha and beta hydroxy acid products do, they're less likely to irritate.

INSIDER TIP

Already using a product containing retinoids (e.g., a prescription such as Renova or an over-the-counter retinol cream)? Talk to your M.D. and skip retinoid products for three days prior to peeling. Because retinoids speed up cell turnover and can cause peeling on their own, adding AHAs to the mix may inflame skin.

After finishing the peel, immediately apply moisturizer to damp skin. "People with a dry complexion

tend to have a thick layer of dead skin cells that keeps lotions from seeping in," Dr. Malik says. "Once you remove this layer, creams work better."

Sunscreen is always a must, but if you're using a peel, applying one with SPF 30 daily is crucial. That's because alpha and beta hydroxy acids can create sun sensitivity. UV rays may also trigger a side effect known as postinflammatory hyperpigmentation, red or dark marks that appear at the site of former zits.

Always test a peel on your inner forearm before you apply it to your face to see whether you experience any irritation. To be safe, limit your peel use to once a week (or even every two) until you're positive your skin can tolerate it. Although fruit-based exfoliants are usually mild, they can occasionally cause slight stinging.

SELF PICK

Kate > Somerville Micro Glycolic Polisher. \$90

> Philosophy MicroDelivery Multi-Use Peel Pads. \$55 for 100 pads

Murad > Exfoliating Acne Treatment Gel. \$54



▼ Juice Beauty Green Apple Peel, Sensitive Treatment, \$39



Don't get burned! Sometimes you follow the rules and skin still turns red. >> To soothe it postpeel, rub in cream with 1 percent hydrocortisone twice daily until swelling eases. >> Then apply a petrolatum-based product like Lubriderm Intense Skin Repair Ointment, \$5, to damp skin; it seals in moisture and helps promote healing. >> If redness lasts more than three days, see your doctor.