

Master's Degree

Cosmetic Science and Technology



Master's Degree Cosmetic Science and Technology

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 12 months
- » Certificate: TECH Global University
- » Credits: 60 ECTS
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

Website: www.techtute.com/us/pharmacy/master-degree/master-cosmetic-science-technology

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01

Introduction

The cosmetics industry is one of the most prevalent in the technology field, as there are constant advances and developments in areas such as skin genetics, active ingredient extraction or nutricosmetics. At the same time, the latest developments in natural and vegan cosmetics are becoming more relevant for customers, which in turn encourages the sector to open up new lines of research. In this context, pharmacists are encouraged to keep up with the pace of the industry with academic programs such as the one presented here, which brings together all facets of the cosmetics market, from its very foundations to manufacturing, commercialization and marketing. All of which will be conveniently presented in a 100% online format, free of in-person classes and preset schedules, making the program compatible with the most demanding professional or personal responsibilities.



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Explore the most prominent developments in facial and body care products, examining active ingredients and modern cosmetic forms from the hand of professionals specialized in the area”

Investment in innovation is high in the cosmetic and perfume sector, which makes R&D&I departments in the industry the true catalysts of discoveries in specialties as diverse as the study of the skin, preparing formulations or various skin alterations. Therefore, the program offers pharmacists with an interest in this field a wide range of scientific postulates and research of all kinds.

Whether it is in R&D&I laboratories, industrial manufacturing processes, *regulatory affairs* departments or consulting pharmacies and cosmetic centers, the level of up-to-date knowledge professionals have definitely plays a vital role in carrying out their work based on the most rigorous scientific practice.

Consequently, our academic program has been developed by a team of highly qualified professionals to cover all the most relevant areas of Cosmetic Science and Technology. Researchers, R&D&I managers, analysts and marketing managers have developed a syllabus that covers everything from skin analysis and relevant skin alterations in cosmetics to quality control, product development and marketing specific to the sector.

The program will follow TECH's pedagogical methodology, which exempts students from the constraints of a traditional academic calendar. All the content on this Master's Degree is available in the virtual classroom, and can be downloaded and studied at any time from the comfort of the tablet, computer or smartphone of choice.

The content is reinforced by a multitude of real cases and practical examples, which provide pharmacists with the necessary contextualization of currently specific issues such as natural cosmetics and nutricosmetics. By the end of the course, students will have acquired a broad and updated vision of all Cosmetic Science and Technology, having thoroughly studied the most important competencies for daily professional practice.

This **Master's Degree in Cosmetic Science and Technology** contains the most complete and up-to-date educational program on the market. The most important features include:

- ◆ Practical cases presented by experts in Cosmetic Science and Technology
- ◆ The graphic, schematic, and practical contents with which they are created, provide scientific and practical information on the disciplines that are essential for professional practice
- ◆ Practical exercises where self-assessment can be used to improve learning
- ◆ Its special emphasis on innovative methodologies
- ◆ Theoretical lessons, questions to the expert, debate forums on controversial topics, and individual reflection assignments
- ◆ Content that is accessible from any fixed or portable device with an Internet connection



Delve into a multitude of topics surrounding Cosmetic Science and Technology, including nanotechnology in cosmetics, perfumes and new trends in cosmetic marketing"

“

Get up to date with the main novelties in skin permeability, pigmentary alterations, skin aging and natural and synthetic active ingredients”

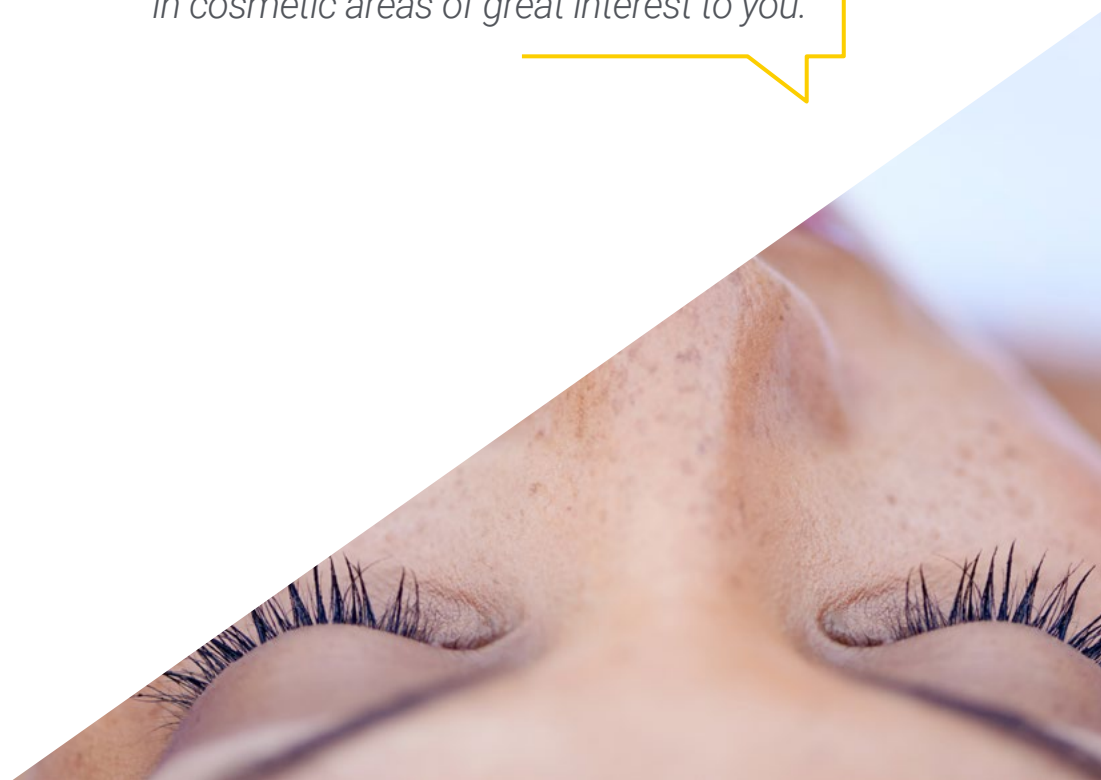
The program’s teaching staff includes professionals from the sector who contribute their work experience to this educational program, as well as renowned specialists from leading societies and prestigious universities.

The multimedia content, developed with the latest educational technology, will provide the professional with situated and contextual learning, i.e., a simulated environment that will provide immersive education programmed to learn in real situations.

This program is designed around Problem-Based Learning, whereby the professional must try to solve the different professional practice situations that arise throughout the program. This will be done with the help of an innovative system of interactive videos made by renowned experts.

Download all the content available in the virtual classroom: You decide when, where and how to take on the entire course load.

The large number of self-knowledge exercises and complementary readings for each topic available will help you expand your knowledge in cosmetic areas of great interest to you.



02 Objectives

To guarantee an exhaustive and transversal update in all the topics covered, TECH has made sure each knowledge module contains both the most recent scientific postulates in Cosmetic Science and the current professional practice in laboratories, pharmacies and cosmetic manufacturing. In this way, pharmacists will receive the demanding update objectives they pursue, supported by high quality didactic material that will be useful even after completing the course.



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Delve into the development and production of modern cosmetics, starting with an exhaustive analysis of the skin and ending with the distribution channels and strategic vision of cosmetic marketing”



General Objectives

- ◆ Become familiar with skin structure and features
- ◆ Analyze the main active ingredients according to their origin and nature
- ◆ Understand the action mechanisms in the most suitable cosmetic ingredients to prepare cosmetic formulations for different skin alterations
- ◆ Develop a global vision of the manufacturing process of a cosmetic product, from the initial idea to its launching on the market





Specific Objectives

Module 1. Cutaneous Application in Cosmetics

- ◆ Identify the different layers of the skin and their morphology
- ◆ Determine the weight, thickness and coloration of the skin
- ◆ Determine the cutaneous microrelief: skin eminences, cones and orifices
- ◆ Determine epidermal and dermal physiology
- ◆ Determine and identify the cutaneous adnexa, features and physiology
- ◆ Analyze skin functions
- ◆ Determine and identify the different skin types and features

Module 2. Skin Alterations in Cosmetics

- ◆ Identify alterations in keratinization
- ◆ Determine sebaceous secretion alterations
- ◆ Determine pigmentation disorders
- ◆ Specify cutaneous aging process alterations
- ◆ Introduce hair and scalp alterations
- ◆ Determine oral cavity dysfunctions and problems

Module 3. Cosmetic Ingredients

- ◆ Analyze the most commonly used natural and synthetic active ingredients and main properties
- ◆ Evaluate the role of vitamins and biological compounds in cosmetic products
- ◆ Examine the main types of sunscreens, properties and features
- ◆ Identify the main compounds in cosmetic formulations
- ◆ Determine new trends in cosmetic product formulation and their benefits
- ◆ Demonstrate how science has enhanced cosmetics

Module 4. Cosmetic Forms and Formulation Criteria I. Face and Body Cosmetics

- ◆ Analyze cosmetic forms and applications
- ◆ Evaluate the ingredients in skin hygiene
- ◆ Identify the importance of skin hydration, relevant factors and how to treat dehydration
- ◆ Determine action mechanisms in cosmetic ingredients used in skin disorder care and treatment
- ◆ Develop active ingredients and cosmetic forms in aging prevention and treatment products
- ◆ Establish action mechanisms in body treatment ingredients
- ◆ Compile market novelties in cosmetic ingredients
- ◆ Evaluate action mechanisms in active ingredients used in male skin care
- ◆ Generate specialized knowledge on the different aspects involved in hair care

Module 5. Cosmetic Forms and Formulation Criteria II. Solar, Decorative and Area Specific Cosmetics

- ◆ Analyze the cosmetics used in each sector of the population and to each need
- ◆ Compile active ingredients and their uses in each product
- ◆ Analyze sun protection as the main factor in preventing skin aging and identify the different products on the market
- ◆ Examine the products with depilatory action on the market, as well as the advantages and disadvantages of these products
- ◆ Evaluate active ingredients with specific activity and how to incorporate them into formulations
- ◆ Establish factors in choosing children's products
- ◆ Determine the different substances involved in elaborating a perfume and the different olfactory families on the market

Module 6. Natural Cosmetics, Aroma Cosmetics and Nutricosmetics

- ◆ Determine the concepts of natural, organic, vegan, marine and thermal cosmetics
- ◆ Examine the compounds in plants and develop extraction methods
- ◆ Compile the different elements that nature offers to formulate natural cosmetics
- ◆ Analyze the phytocosmetic active ingredients available on the market for natural cosmetics formulations
- ◆ Develop different types of cosmetic formulations with raw, natural materials
- ◆ Develop the concept of Nutricosmetics and analyze the different products on the market

Module 7. International Legislation on Cosmetic Products

- ◆ Identify the figure of the “person in charge”
- ◆ Comprehend Cosmetic Regulation from a practical point of view
- ◆ Define the functions of the Cosmetic Regulation department
- ◆ Analyze and present the Natural Products standard: ISO-Certifications
- ◆ Identify and apply international standards for CPNP discharge

Module 8. Cosmetics Development and Manufacturing

- ◆ Analyze the process that a product goes through from its small-scale creation in the laboratory to its production on an industrial scale
- ◆ Develop the different raw materials that make up the skeleton of a cosmetic product one at a time
- ◆ Examine the plastics or packaging used in the cosmetic industry
- ◆ Determine the different operations and basic manufacturing processes of the different cosmetic forms under the UNE-EN-ISO standard: 22716:2008
- ◆ Evaluate the different cosmetic forms on the market
- ◆ Establish the importance of R&D&I in cosmetic products development; innovation remains key to consumer requirements
- ◆ Compile the steps involved in perfume development, essence and subsequent applicability

Module 9. Quality Control, Efficacy and Safety in Cosmetics

- ◆ Examine Quality Controls
- ◆ Analyze the importance of GMP in product traceability
- ◆ Perform CPNP discharge processes
- ◆ Perform Safety Assessment
- ◆ Determine the Studies for Safety Assessment
- ◆ Identify Studies for Efficacy Justification

Module 10. Marketing in Cosmetics

- ◆ Generate growth opportunities
- ◆ Propose tools, actions and strategic levers
- ◆ Estimate sales units and investment
- ◆ Present brand plans
- ◆ Build a brand
- ◆ Communicate differentiation and added value



Review the most current scientific studies on cosmetic ingredients, cosmetic forms and formulation criteria, with specific topics that delve into facial, body and hair cosmetics”

03 Skills

As one of the pharmaceutical sectors where the most advances are made, the skills developed by specialized professionals in this area are decisive to perform their work as safely and efficiently as possible. Throughout the program, pharmacists will see their analytical and development skills strengthened in all types of cosmetic products, being able to immediately incorporate the most effective methodology and techniques into their daily work as tested by the teaching staff.



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You will have at your disposal an extensive syllabus aimed at not only the most relevant cosmetic competences today, but also the future of the industry, such as the preparation of organic and vegan cosmetics”



General Skills

- ◆ Develop 100% natural cosmetic formulations
- ◆ Analyze ingredient inventories, distinguishing ingredient nomenclature and basic functions
- ◆ Analyze the processes involved from the reception of raw materials to their final distribution
- ◆ Develop and carry out sensory analyses
- ◆ Analyze cosmetic product efficacy and safety

“

Whether you choose to work in an R&D&I laboratory or in direct customer consultancy, the skills you will develop on this Master's Degree will have a direct impact on your daily practice”





Specific Skills

- ◆ Analyze microvascularization alterations
- ◆ Adapt marketing strategies to different customers, markets and channels
- ◆ Elaborate a Safety Dossier
- ◆ Master the developments derived from using new biofermentation technologies applied to cosmetics to create new products: prebiotics and postbiotics
- ◆ Carry out a project analysis of a cosmetic laboratory
- ◆ Evaluate the potential and efficacy of solid natural cosmetics
- ◆ Identify the composition of decorative cosmetic products
- ◆ Develop cosmetic formulas using different types of compounds
- ◆ Analyze connective tissue and subcutaneous alterations
- ◆ Analyze skin permeability and determine how to improve it

04

Course Management

The professionals in charge of developing this program have been carefully selected by TECH not only for their academic and professional merits, but also for their own multidisciplinary profile in the different areas that comprise Cosmetic Science and Technology. In this way, the objective of creating a program that covers all relevant areas in Cosmetic Science, written from the experience of professionals who work in different areas on a daily basis, is achieved with an interdisciplinary teaching staff.





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You will be advised by professionals who have first-hand knowledge of the most demanding reality in the cosmetic and technology sectors”

Management



Dr. Mourelle Mosqueira, María Lourdes

- ◆ Expert researcher in Cosmetic Science
- ◆ Technical Director at Balcare
- ◆ Researcher of the FA2 group of the Applied Physics Department of the University of Vigo
- ◆ Author of publications on Cosmetic Science
- ◆ Teacher in undergraduate and graduate programs related to Cosmetic Science
- ◆ President of the Iberoamerican Society of Thalassotherapy
- ◆ Secretary of the Galician Society of Thermal Peloids
- ◆ PhD in Applied Physics, University of Vigo
- ◆ Degree in Pharmacy, University of Santiago de Compostela
- ◆ Postgraduate Certificate in Nutrition and Dietetics, University of Granada

Professors

Dr. Pando Rodríguez, Daniel

- ◆ CEO y cofundador de Nanovex Biotechnologies
- ◆ Director of INdermal
- ◆ Researcher in Biotechnology for Medicine and Cosmetics
- ◆ PhD in Chemical Engineering, University of Oviedo
- ◆ Degree in Chemical Engineering, University of Oviedo
- ◆ Master's Degree in Business Administration and Project Management, ENEB

Ms. González Berdugo, Antonia María

- ◆ Technical Manager of Cosmetics in *Best Medical Diet*
- ◆ Head of Cosmetic R&D&I at *Best Medical Diet*
- ◆ R&D laboratory technician at *The Colomer Group*
- ◆ R&D Laboratory Technician at *Biomedal*
- ◆ Master's Degree in Biotechnology, Pablo de Olavide University
- ◆ Master's Degree in Cosmetics and Dermopharmacy by the Center for Higher Studies of the Pharmaceutical Industry (Centro de Estudios Superiores de la Industria Farmacéutica)

Dr. Abril González, Concepción

- ◆ Chemistry Specialist in Chromatography at Bordas S.A
- ◆ Food Products Analyst for foreign trade at the Technical Inspection of Soivre in Seville
- ◆ Chromatography Analyst at Agrama Laboratories
- ◆ Researcher in the Analytical Chemistry Department at Anquimed
- ◆ PhD in Analytical Chemistry, University of Seville
- ◆ Master's Degree in Professional Specialization in Pharmacy: Pharmaceutical Industry, University of Seville
- ◆ Master's Degree in Cosmetics and Dermopharmacy from the University of Seville
- ◆ Master's Degree in Chemistry, University of Seville

Dr. Vérez Cotelo, Natalia

- ◆ Pharmacist
- ◆ Municipal pharmacist inspector in the Department of Health of the Regional Government of Galicia
- ◆ Primary Care Pharmacist
- ◆ Assistant pharmacist
- ◆ Researcher specializing in Pharmaceutical Care and Pharmacotherapeutic Follow-pharmacotherapeutic
- ◆ Author of several articles published in specialized magazines. Author of Multiple articles published in Specialised journals
- ◆ Teacher in university studies of Pharmacy
- ◆ PhD in Psychology, UNED
- ◆ Degree in Pharmacy, University of Santiago de Compostela

Ms. Aguado Ruiz, Belén

- ◆ Cosmetic Safety Advisor at ABAR Cosmetics
- ◆ Technical Director at Larrosa Laboratorios
- ◆ Quality Department Director at Gaher Química
- ◆ Cosmetic Safety Supervisor at LAB&CLIN ALLIANCE
- ◆ Cosmetics Technical Expert at Bellssan Healthcare
- ◆ International Master's Degree in Toxicology from the Official College of Chemists of Seville
- ◆ Master's Degree in Chemical Sciences from the University of Alcalá

Ms. Seghers Carreras, Beatriz

- ◆ Marketing Manager at Cantabria Labs
- ◆ Marketing Coordinator at Apivita
- ◆ Cosmetic Product Evaluation and Safety Assistant at Bellssan Healthcare
- ◆ Master's Degree in Cosmetics and Dermopharmacy from the Center for Higher Studies in the Pharmaceutical Industry (CESIF)
- ◆ Master's Degree in Marketing and Communication Management, Vertice Business School
- ◆ Master's Degree in Chemical Sciences from the Complutense University of Madrid

Dr. Etxebeste Mitxelorena, Mikel

- ◆ Researcher in the Department of Medicinal Chemistry and Translational Biology of the CIB-CSIC
- ◆ Assistant Pharmacist at Juan de Soto Pharmacy
- ◆ PhD in Pharmacy from the University of Navarra
- ◆ Graduated in Pharmacy and Human Nutrition and Dietetics from the University of Navarra
- ◆ Master's Degree in Dermocosmetics and Formulation from the UDIMA University

05

Structure and Content

To ensure the greatest possible efficiency throughout the academic process, TECH has used the *Relearning* pedagogical methodology to develop all the contents on this Master's Degree. That means pharmacists will not have to invest extensive hours of study in acquiring and updating all their knowledge regarding Cosmetic Science and Technology, but rather, the key concepts will be progressively and naturally presented throughout the entire syllabus. Therefore, the time saved can be invested in delving deeper into each topic covered, thanks to the large amount of audiovisual and support material available for each.



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Detailed videos, video summaries, real clinical cases and exercises to test your knowledge await you in a virtual classroom available 24 hours a day”

Module 1. Cutaneous Application in Cosmetics

- 1.1. Skin. Cosmetics and the Skin Barrier
 - 1.1.1. The Skin: the Cutaneous Border
 - 1.1.2. The Skin Surface: Skin Microclimate and Cosmetics
 - 1.1.3. Skin Protection and Cosmetics
- 1.2. Epidermis: First in Cosmetics Action
 - 1.2.1. Relationship of Its Structure with Alterations of Cosmetic Interest
 - 1.2.2. Epidermis Cell Junctions and Cohesion: Relationship with Cosmetics
 - 1.2.3. The Layers of the Epidermis Relation to Cosmetics
- 1.3. Dermis and Subcutaneous Cellular Tissue: Second Site of Action of Cosmetics
 - 1.3.1. Dermis. Structure Relation and Physiology with Alterations of Cosmetic Relevance
 - 1.3.2. Fatty Subcutaneous Cellular Tissue Structure Relation and Physiology with Alterations of Cosmetic Relevance
 - 1.3.3. Skin Vascularization and Innervation: Relation to Cosmetic Alterations
 - 1.3.4. Link to Cosmetic Alterations
- 1.4. Keratogenesis and Melanogenesis: Link to Cosmetics
 - 1.4.1. Keratogenesis: Relation to Alterations of Cosmetic Relevance
 - 1.4.2. Melanogenesis: Relation to Alterations of Cosmetic Relevance
 - 1.4.2.1. Melanins. Relevance to Skin Protection
- 1.5. Sebaceous and Sweat Glands: Link to Cosmetics
 - 1.5.1. Sebaceous Glands: Structure Relation and Physiology with Alterations of Cosmetic Relevance
 - 1.5.2. Sweat Glands: Structure Relation and Physiology with Alterations of Cosmetic Relevance
 - 1.5.3. Cutaneous Secretions: Relation to Cosmetic Application
- 1.6. Hair: Relation to Cosmetics
 - 1.6.1. Hair Structure and Chemistry: Relation to Cosmetic Application
 - 1.6.2. Hair and Hair Physiology Linkage with Cosmetic Hair Treatments
 - 1.6.3. Hair Renewal Cycles. Linkage with Cosmetic Hair Treatments
- 1.7. Nails: Relation to Cosmetics
 - 1.7.1. Nail Anatomy and Physiology: Relation to Cosmetic Application
 - 1.7.2. The Nail Plate: Relation to Cosmetic Application
 - 1.7.3. Factors that Affect Nail Growth: Relation to Cosmetic Nail Treatments
- 1.8. Cutaneous Functions: Relation to Cosmetics
 - 1.8.1. Functions of the Skin. Relation to Cosmetic Application
 - 1.8.2. The Skin Barrier and Skin Protection
 - 1.8.3. Cutaneous Microbiota and Its Importance in Cosmetic Care
- 1.9. Skin Typology and Cosmetic Advice
 - 1.9.1. Skin Type Classification according to Epicutaneous Emulsion Cosmetic Advice
 - 1.9.1.1. Eudermic Skin
 - 1.9.1.2. Dry Skin
 - 1.9.1.3. Oily Skin
 - 1.9.2. Other Skin Types: Cosmetic Advice
 - 1.9.3. Factors that Affect Skin Condition
 - 1.9.4. Skin According to Sex and Ethnicity
 - 1.9.5. Skin During Pregnancy
 - 1.9.6. Skin in the Elderly
- 1.10. Skin Permeability: Relation to Cosmetic Penetration
 - 1.10.1. Percutaneous Absorption
 - 1.10.2. The Corneal Barrier
 - 1.10.3. Cutaneous Penetration Routes
 - 1.10.4. Topical Substance Penetration
 - 1.10.5. Factors that Affect Penetration
 - 1.10.6. Mechanisms that Promote Penetration

Module 2. Skin Alterations in Cosmetics

- 2.1. Keratinization Disorders
 - 2.1.1. Diffuse and Regional Hyperkeratosis
 - 2.1.2. Squamous Keratoses
 - 2.1.3. Preepitheliomatous Keratoses
 - 2.1.4. Warts
 - 2.1.5. Circumscribed Keratosis
 - 2.1.6. Dermatitis and Eczema
- 2.2. Sebaceous Secretion Alterations
 - 2.2.1. Seborrhea
 - 2.2.2. Acne
 - 2.2.2.1. Types of Lesions
 - 2.2.2.2. Mechanism in Acne Production
 - 2.2.2.3. Factors that Aggravate Acne
 - 2.2.2.4. Types of Acne
- 2.3. Microvascularization Alterations
 - 2.3.1. Eritemas
 - 2.3.2. Telangiectasias
 - 2.3.3. Rosacea and Couperose
 - 2.3.4. Varicose Veins and Microvaricose Veins
 - 2.3.5. Angiomas
- 2.4. Pigmentary Alterations
 - 2.4.1. Hyperchromias
 - 2.4.1.1. Melasma
 - 2.4.1.2. Lentigos
 - 2.4.1.3. Nevi or Moles
 - 2.4.1.4. Ephelides
 - 2.4.1.5. Senile Pigmentations
 - 2.4.1.6. Hyperchromia due to Photosensitization
 - 2.4.2. Achromias
 - 2.4.3. Hypochromias
 - 2.4.3.1. Vitiligo
 - 2.4.3.2. Eczematides
 - 2.4.3.3. Hypomelanosis Guttata
- 2.5. Skin Aging
 - 2.5.1. General Visible Changes
 - 2.5.2. Histological Changes
 - 2.5.3. Causes of Skin Aging
 - 2.5.4. Photoageing
 - 2.5.5. Skin Phototypes
- 2.6. Body Alterations in Connective and Subcutaneous Tissues
 - 2.6.1. Overweight and Obesity
 - 2.6.2. Stretch Marks
 - 2.6.3. Flaccidity
 - 2.6.4. Elastosis
- 2.7. Body Alterations Related to Microvascularization
 - 2.7.1. Cellulite
 - 2.7.1.1. The Way They are Formed
 - 2.7.1.2. Features
 - 2.7.1.3. Evolution
 - 2.7.1.4. Types of Cellulite
 - 2.7.1.5. Diagnosis
 - 2.7.1.6. Factors that Trigger the Disease
 - 2.7.2. Heavy Legs
- 2.8. Hair Quantity Alterations
 - 2.8.1. Hypotrichosis
 - 2.8.2. Hypertrichosis
 - 2.8.3. Hirsutism

- 2.9. Scalp and Hair Alterations
 - 2.9.1. Scalp Alterations
 - 2.9.1.1. Seborrhea
 - 2.9.1.2. Dehydration
 - 2.9.1.3. Pityriasis
 - 2.9.2. Hair Alterations
 - 2.9.2.1. Structural Hair Alterations
 - 2.9.2.2. Chromatic Hair Alterations
 - 2.9.3. Alopecia
- 2.10. Oral Cavity Dysfunctions and Problems
 - 2.10.1. Cavities
 - 2.10.2. Gingivitis and Periodontitis
 - 2.10.3. Xerostomia
 - 2.10.4. Oral and Dental Hygiene

Module 3. Cosmetic Ingredients

- 3.1. Active Ingredients of Natural Origin I: Vegetable Origin
 - 3.1.1. Plant-Derived Active Ingredients in *Skin Care*
 - 3.1.2. Plant-Derived Active Ingredients in *Hair Care*
 - 3.1.3. Other Applications of Plant-Derived Active Ingredients
- 3.2. Active Ingredients of Natural Origin II: Animal and Mineral Origin
 - 3.2.1. Animal and Mineral-Derived Active Ingredients in *Skin Care*
 - 3.2.2. Animal and Mineral-Derived Active Ingredients in *Hair Care*
 - 3.2.3. Other Applications of Animal and Mineral-Derived Active Ingredients
- 3.3. Synthetic Active Ingredients
 - 3.3.1. Synthetically Derived Active Ingredients in *Skin Care*
 - 3.3.2. Synthetically Derived Active Ingredients in *Hair Care*
 - 3.3.3. Other Applications of Synthetically-Derived Active Ingredients
- 3.4. Vitamins and Biological Compounds
 - 3.4.1. Vitamins in Cosmetics
 - 3.4.2. Proteins Peptides in Cosmetics
 - 3.4.3. Prebiotics and Probiotics in Cosmetics
 - 3.4.4. Other Biological Compounds in Cosmetics
- 3.5. Sunscreens
 - 3.5.1. Sunscreens in Cosmetics: Operation and Classification
 - 3.5.2. Chemical Sunscreens
 - 3.5.3. Physical Sunscreens
- 3.6. Surfactants, Emulsifiers and Rheology Modifiers
 - 3.6.1. Surfactants and Emulsifiers: Structures, Properties and Types
 - 3.6.2. Use of Surfactants and Emulsifiers in Cosmetic Formulations
 - 3.6.3. Rheology Modifiers
- 3.7. Colorants and Pigments
 - 3.7.1. Natural and Synthetic Dyes
 - 3.7.2. Organic and Inorganic Pigments
 - 3.7.3. Formulations with Dyes and Pigments
- 3.8. Preservatives
 - 3.8.1. Uses of Preservatives in Cosmetics
 - 3.8.2. Preservatives of Natural Origin
 - 3.8.3. Preservatives of Synthetic Origin
- 3.9. Biotechnology in Cosmetics
 - 3.9.1. Biotechnology in Cosmetics
 - 3.9.2. Biotechnological Tools for Cosmetics
 - 3.9.3. Cosmetic Active Ingredients Derived from Biotechnology
- 3.10. Nanotechnology in Cosmetics
 - 3.10.1. Nanotechnology in Cosmetics
 - 3.10.2. Nanotechnological Tools and Systems in Cosmetics
 - 3.10.3. Uses of Nanotechnological Systems: Advantages and Benefits

Module 4. Cosmetic Forms and Formulation Criteria I. Face and Body Cosmetics

- 4.1. Cosmetic Forms
 - 4.1.1. Cosmetic Forms. Chemical Basis
 - 4.1.2. Cosmetic Forms Classification
 - 4.1.3. Cosmetic Forms
 - 4.1.3.1. Features
 - 4.1.3.2. Components
 - 4.1.3.3. Applications
- 4.2. Facial Hygiene Cosmetics
 - 4.2.1. Facial Hygiene and Detoxification
 - 4.2.2. Facial Hygiene Cosmetics: Gels, Scrubs, Emulsions, Foams, Micellar Waters, Toners, Oils, etc
 - 4.2.3. Cosmetic Ingredients Used in Facial Hygiene
- 4.3. Facial Maintenance and Moisturizing Cosmetics
 - 4.3.1. Moisturizing and Skin Care
 - 4.3.2. Factors Leading to Skin Dehydration
 - 4.3.3. Cosmetic Textures according to Facial Application and Skin Type
 - 4.3.4. Novel Active Ingredients with Moisturizing Efficacy
- 4.4. Cosmetics for the Treatment of Facial Skin Alterations I. Acne, Atopy and Rosacea
 - 4.4.1. Cosmetics for Dermatological Alterations: Acne, Hyperseborrhea and Oily Skins
 - 4.4.1.1. Acne
 - 4.4.1.2. Hyperseborrhea
 - 4.4.1.3. Oily Skin
 - 4.4.2. Cosmetics for Dermatological Alterations: Atopic Skin and Atopic Dermatitis
 - 4.4.2.1. Atopic Skin
 - 4.4.2.2. Atopic Dermatitis
 - 4.4.3. Cosmetics for Dermatological Alterations: Couperose and Rosacea
 - 4.4.3.1. Couperosis
 - 4.4.3.2. Rosacea
- 4.5. Cosmetics for the Treatment of Facial Skin Alterations II. Hyperpigmentation
 - 4.5.1. Cosmetics for Dermatological Alterations
 - 4.5.1.1. Hyperpigmentation
 - 4.5.1.2. Skin Blemishes: Vitiligo
 - 4.5.1.3. Melasma
 - 4.5.2. Cosmetic Active Ingredients for Specific Alterations
 - 4.5.3. New Market Products for the Treatment of Skin Alterations
- 4.6. Anti-Aging Cosmetics
 - 4.6.1. Factors that Cause Skin Aging
 - 4.6.2. Premature Aging Prevention
 - 4.6.3. Novel Active Ingredients to Prevent and Treat Skin Aging
- 4.7. Body Cosmetics
 - 4.7.1. Body Hygiene and Treatment: Cosmetic Forms
 - 4.7.2. Body Alterations: Causes and Treatments
 - 4.7.2.1. Cellulite-Stretch Marks-Vascularization
 - 4.7.2.2. Active Ingredients and Cosmetic Forms
 - 4.7.3. Hand and Foot Care
 - 4.7.4. Prototype Formulations
 - 4.7.4.1. Active Ingredients - Mechanism of Action
- 4.8. Male Cosmetics
 - 4.8.1. Male Skin Physiology: Differential Aspects
 - 4.8.2. Shaving Cosmetics: Follicle Alterations
 - 4.8.3. Beard Care
 - 4.8.3.1. Cosmetic Forms Proposals
 - 4.8.3.2. New Products on the Market
- 4.9. Hair Cosmetics I. Hygiene, Moisturizing and Treating Alterations
 - 4.9.1. Hair and Scalp Alterations
 - 4.9.2. Cosmetics for Hair Fiber Hygiene and Care
 - 4.9.3. Cosmetics for the Treatment of Greasy Scalp
 - 4.9.4. Cosmetics for the Treatment of Pityriasis
 - 4.9.5. Cosmetics for the Prevention and Treatment of Hair Loss
 - 4.9.6. Novel Active Ingredients for Hair Care

- 4.10. Hair Cosmetics II. Cosmetics for Changes in Color
 - 4.10.1. Undulating Cosmetics: Active Substances and Mechanisms of Action
 - 4.10.2. Types of Cosmetics for Color Changes: Bleaches and Dyes
 - 4.10.3. Vegetable Dyes and Metallic Dyes: Ingredients and Mechanisms of Action
 - 4.10.4. Permanent and Semi-Permanent Dyes
 - 4.10.4.1. Ingredients and Mechanisms of Action

Module 5. Cosmetic Forms and Formulation Criteria II. Solar, Decorative and Area Specific Cosmetics

- 5.1. Sun protection I. Effects of solar radiation
 - 5.1.1. Solar Radiation
 - 5.1.1.1. UV Radiation, VIS Light and IR Radiation
 - 5.1.1.1.1. HEV Radiation or Blue Light
 - 5.1.2. Beneficial and Harmful Effects
 - 5.1.3. Sunscreen Formulation and Requirements
- 5.2. Sun Protection II Sun Protection Cosmetics
 - 5.2.1. Sun Protection Cosmetics
 - 5.2.2. Self-Tanning Cosmetics
 - 5.2.3. Tanning Accelerator Cosmetics
- 5.3. Decorative Cosmetics I. Ingredients
 - 5.3.1. Ingredients and Cosmetic Forms
 - 5.3.2. Components of Cosmetic Makeups
 - 5.3.3. Natural and Synthetic Pigments
- 5.4. Decorative Cosmetics II. Types
 - 5.4.1. Facial Makeup
 - 5.4.2. Eye Makeup
 - 5.4.3. Lipstick
 - 5.4.4. Nail Varnishes: Features and Evaluation Methods Used
- 5.5. Cosmetics for Hair Treatment
 - 5.5.1. Depilatory Cosmetics
 - 5.5.2. Advantages and Disadvantages of Depilatory Cosmetics
 - 5.5.3. Waxes
 - 5.5.3.1. Cold Waxes
 - 5.5.3.2. Warm Waxes
 - 5.5.3.3. Hot Waxes
 - 5.5.4. Bleaching Agents
 - 5.5.5. Hair Growth Retardant Active Ingredients
- 5.6. Deodorants and Antiperspirants
 - 5.6.1. Sweat Physiology
 - 5.6.2. Deodorants and Antiperspirants
 - 5.6.3. Specific Active Ingredients
- 5.7. Children's Cosmetics
 - 5.7.1. Features of Children's Skin
 - 5.7.2. Possible Alterations in Children's Skin
 - 5.7.3. Children's Cosmetics
- 5.8. Oral Cavity Cosmetics
 - 5.8.1. Mouthwash Components
 - 5.8.2. Toothpaste Components
 - 5.8.3. Toothbrushes and Oral Irrigators
- 5.9. Intimate Hygiene Cosmetics
 - 5.9.1. General Aspects
 - 5.9.2. Active Ingredients and Uses
 - 5.9.3. Gels and Ointments
- 5.10. Perfumes
 - 5.10.1. Perfume
 - 5.10.2. Odoriferous Substances
 - 5.10.2.1. Essential Oils
 - 5.10.2.2. Extracts
 - 5.10.2.3. Pure Chemical Substances
 - 5.10.2.4. Synthetic Essences
 - 5.10.3. Olfactory Families

Module 6. Natural Cosmetics, Aroma Cosmetics and Nutricosmetics

- 6.1. Natural Cosmetics
 - 6.1.1. Natural Cosmetics vs. Conventional Cosmetics
 - 6.1.2. Reasons to Choose Natural Cosmetics
 - 6.1.3. Ecological Benefits of Natural Cosmetics
 - 6.1.4. Safety of Natural Cosmetic Ingredients
- 6.2. Ingredients for Natural and Organic Cosmetics
 - 6.2.1. Vegetable Oils and Butters
 - 6.2.2. Emulsifiers
 - 6.2.3. Vitamins
 - 6.2.4. Preservatives and Perfumes
- 6.3. Extraction Methods for Natural Cosmetics
 - 6.3.1. Hydroalcoholic Extracts
 - 6.3.2. Oleomacerates
 - 6.3.3. Glycerin Extracts
 - 6.3.4. Aqueous Extracts
 - 6.3.5. Plants Extracts for Natural Cosmetics
- 6.4. Phytocosmetic Active Ingredients
 - 6.4.1. Natural Water-Soluble Active Ingredients
 - 6.4.2. Natural Liposoluble Active Ingredients
 - 6.4.3. Clays
- 6.5. Essential Oils and Aromatherapy
 - 6.5.1. Essential Oils and Essences
 - 6.5.2. Extraction Methods for Essential Oils
 - 6.5.3. Chemotype
 - 6.5.4. Essential Oils of Major Cosmetic Relevance
 - 6.5.5. Hydrolats
- 6.6. Thermal and Marine Cosmetics
 - 6.6.1. Thermal Cosmetics
 - 6.6.2. Marine Cosmetics
 - 6.6.3. Marine Active Ingredients
 - 6.6.4. Sands, Salts, Algae, Microalgae and Marine Plants
- 6.7. Solid Natural Cosmetics
 - 6.7.1. Solid Cosmetics
 - 6.7.2. Solid Soaps, Shampoos and Conditioners
 - 6.7.3. Creams in Solid Form
- 6.8. Specific Regulations to Develop Natural Cosmetics
 - 6.8.1. Existing Legislation on Natural Cosmetics
 - 6.8.2. Natural Cosmetics Certifications
 - 6.8.3. Vegan Cosmetics
- 6.9. Natural and Organic Cosmetics Formulation
 - 6.9.1. Micellar Water Formulation
 - 6.9.2. Emulsion Formulation
 - 6.9.3. Gel Formulation
 - 6.9.4. Soap and Shampoo Formulation
- 6.10. Nutricosmetics
 - 6.10.1. Nutricosmetics and Nutritional Supplements for the Skin
 - 6.10.2. Benefits of Nutricosmetics
 - 6.10.3. Safety in Nutricosmetics Consumption
 - 6.10.4. Main Active Ingredients in and Types of Nutricosmetics

Module 7. International Legislation on Cosmetic Products

- 7.1. Regulations in Europe
 - 7.1.1. European Regulations-Legislation
 - 7.1.2. Regulation 1223/2009
 - 7.1.3. Borderline Products
- 7.2. Requirements for Importers, Distributors and Providers Placing the Product on the Market
 - 7.2.1. Definitions Based on European Legislation
 - 7.2.2. Obligation Based on European Legislation
 - 7.2.3. Product Notification Portal Registration
- 7.3. Cosmetic Laboratory Areas
 - 7.3.1. Department Definitions
 - 7.3.2. Materials and Personnel Flow
 - 7.3.3. Industrial Equipment and Instrumentation
- 7.4. Regulatory Department: Functions
 - 7.4.1. Safety Assessor
 - 7.4.2. Safety Assessment and Product Dossier
 - 7.4.3. Safety Assessment: Studies
- 7.5. ISO Standards and Certifications
 - 7.5.1. Good Manufacturing Practices
 - 7.5.2. Natural Cosmetic Products
 - 7.5.3. Quality
- 7.6. Regulations: USA, Latin America and Asia
 - 7.6.1. U.S. Legislation
 - 7.6.2. Latin American Legislation
 - 7.6.3. Legislation in Asia
 - 7.7.4. Export Requirements
- 7.7. Cross-Cutting Legislation
 - 7.7.1. REACH Legislation
 - 7.7.2. CLP Legislation
 - 7.7.3. Other Legislation: Toys, Biocides, Others

- 7.8. Other Legislation
 - 7.8.1. European Legislation: Borderline Products
 - 7.8.2. Personal Care Products
 - 7.8.3. Aerosol Legislation
- 7.9. Registration Requirements for Cosmetic Products in Other Countries (FDA, USA)
 - 7.9.1. Customs Services
 - 7.9.2. Labeling Requirements
 - 7.9.3. Differences in Definition between Cosmetics and Medication

Module 8. Cosmetics Development and Manufacturing

- 8.1. The Cosmetic Industry
 - 8.1.1. The Cosmetics Industry Sector
 - 8.1.2. Briefing or Initial Idea
 - 8.1.3. Laboratory to Pilot Testing
- 8.2. Cosmetic Product Manufacturing Processes
 - 8.2.1. Manufacturing and Subsequent Quality Control
 - 8.2.2. Packaging, Conditioning and Labeling
 - 8.2.3. Storage and Distribution
- 8.3. Raw Materials for Cosmetics Manufacturing
 - 8.3.1. Water Used in the Cosmetic Industry
 - 8.3.2. Antioxidants and Preservatives
 - 8.3.3. Moisturizers, Emulsifiers, Silicones and Polymers
- 8.4. Cosmetic Packaging
 - 8.4.1. Materials
 - 8.4.2. Trends in Cosmetic Packaging
 - 8.4.3. Packaging for Children's Cosmetics
- 8.5. Manufacturing Operations and Processes in Different Cosmetic Forms
 - 8.5.1. Good Manufacturing Practices for Cosmetic Products UNE-EN-ISO: 22716:2008
 - 8.5.2. Formulations Prior to Cosmetic Development
 - 8.5.3. Prototypes Preparation and Formulation Examples

- 8.6. R&D in Cosmetic Product Development
 - 8.6.1. New Cosmetic Forms
 - 8.6.2. TOP Cosmetic Ingredients
 - 8.6.3. New Plant-Derived Ingredients
- 8.7. Solution, Suspension and Emulsion Preparation
 - 8.7.1. Textures
 - 8.7.2. Aqueous, Micellar and Oily Solutions
 - 8.7.3. Suspensions and Emulsions
 - 8.7.4. Gels and Cremigels
- 8.8. Solid and Semi-Solid Cosmetics Preparation
 - 8.8.1. Sustainability and Practicality
 - 8.8.2. Sensoriality and Efficiency: New Formats
 - 8.8.2.1. Soaps and *Syndets*
 - 8.8.2.2. Ointments and Salves
 - 8.8.3. Loose Powder vs. Compacts: Uses
- 8.9. Other Cosmetic Forms and Substrates
 - 8.9.1. Aerosols
 - 8.9.2. Foams
 - 8.9.3. Single Doses
 - 8.9.3.1. *Mask Tissue*
 - 8.9.3.2. Impregnated Wipes
- 8.10. Perfume Manufacturing
 - 8.10.1. Perfume: Background
 - 8.10.2. Raw Material Origin, Composition and Application
 - 8.10.3. Alcoholic Fine Perfumery
 - 8.10.4. IFRA Standards

Module 9. Quality Control, Efficacy and Safety in Cosmetics

- 9.1. Quality Controls
 - 9.1.1. Stability-Compatibility
 - 9.1.2. Preservative Efficacy
 - 9.1.3. Controls in Process
- 9.2. Article 19 Cosmetics Regulation Based on Study Results
 - 9.2.1. ISO Definitions for Products Susceptible of Microbiological Risk
 - 9.2.2. Shelf Life and ODP Calculation
 - 9.2.3. Labeling Analysis
- 9.3. Good Manufacturing Practices
 - 9.3.1. Standard Operating Procedures: Manufacturing and Packaging
 - 9.3.2. Third Party Contracts
 - 9.3.3. Hygiene and Personnel Training
- 9.4. Traceability
 - 9.4.1. Standard Operating Procedures: Off-Spec Products
 - 9.4.2. Cosmetovigilance
 - 9.4.3. Product Recalls
- 9.5. European Portal Registration Procedures
 - 9.5.1. Registering the Person in Charge
 - 9.5.2. Cosmetic Product Registration
 - 9.5.3. Framework Formula
- 9.6. Cosmetic Product Safety Report
 - 9.6.1. Regulation 1223/2009: Annex I
 - 9.6.2. Product Dossier
 - 9.6.3. Safety Assessment: Toxicological Profile
- 9.7. Skin Compatibility Studies
 - 9.7.1. Skin, Ocular and Mucosal Compatibility Studies
 - 9.7.2. Labeling Claims
 - 9.7.3. SPF Studies

- 9.8. Cosmetic Efficacy Studies
 - 9.8.1. Studies on Efficacy
 - 9.8.2. *In vitro-In Vivo*
 - 9.8.3. *Ex Vivo- In Silico*
- 9.9. Sensory Analysis
 - 9.9.1. Sensory Analysis Studies
 - 9.9.2. Instrumental Tests
 - 9.9.3. Questionnaires and Assessment Criteria
- 9.10. Claims Regulation
 - 9.10.1. Regulation 655/2013: Common Criteria
 - 9.10.2. *Guidelines* to Substantiate Claims
 - 9.10.3. "Free" Labeling Claims

Module 10. Marketing in Cosmetics

- 10.1. Applied Marketing
 - 10.1.1. Marketing Elements
 - 10.1.2. Marketing Terms
 - 10.1.3. Cosmetic Sector Particularities
- 10.2. Customers and Target Markets
 - 10.2.1. Segmentation Criteria
 - 10.2.2. Targeting Strategies
 - 10.2.3. Customer Relationship Management (CRM)
- 10.3. Distribution Channels
 - 10.3.1. Distribution Channels
 - 10.3.2. Types of Distribution Channels
 - 10.3.3. Selecting Distribution Channels
- 10.4. Strategic Vision of Cosmetic Marketing
 - 10.4.1. Analysis
 - 10.4.2. Value Proposition
 - 10.4.3. Growth Drivers
- 10.5. *Branding and Performance*
 - 10.5.1. *Conversion Funnel*
 - 10.5.2. *Branding Strategies*
 - 10.5.3. *Performance Strategies*





- 10.6. *Offline and Online Tools*
 - 10.6.1. Conventional B2C Tools
 - 10.6.2. Offline B2B Tools
 - 10.6.3. B2C and B2B Digital Tools
- 10.7. *Key Metrics*
 - 10.7.1. Online Metrics
 - 10.7.2. Offlines Metrics
 - 10.7.3. Sales Metrics
- 10.8. *Financial Aspects*
 - 10.8.1. Financial Aspects: Terms
 - 10.8.2. Margins and Profitability
 - 10.8.3. P&L
- 10.9. *New Trends in Cosmetic Marketing*
 - 10.9.1. Trends in Cosmetic Product Formulation
 - 10.9.2. Trends in Cosmetic Product Sales
 - 10.9.3. New Consumer Habits
- 10.10. *Interaction with Other Areas and Commercial Departments*
 - 10.10.1. Marketing and Communication
 - 10.10.2. Marketing and Sales
 - 10.10.3. Marketing and Training



You will gain access to reference material that, once downloaded, will be of great use as a reference guide in your daily practice”

06

Study Methodology

TECH is the world's first university to combine the **case study** methodology with **Relearning**, a 100% online learning system based on guided repetition.

This disruptive pedagogical strategy has been conceived to offer professionals the opportunity to update their knowledge and develop their skills in an intensive and rigorous way. A learning model that places students at the center of the educational process giving them the leading role, adapting to their needs and leaving aside more conventional methodologies.



“

TECH will prepare you to face new challenges in uncertain environments and achieve success in your career”

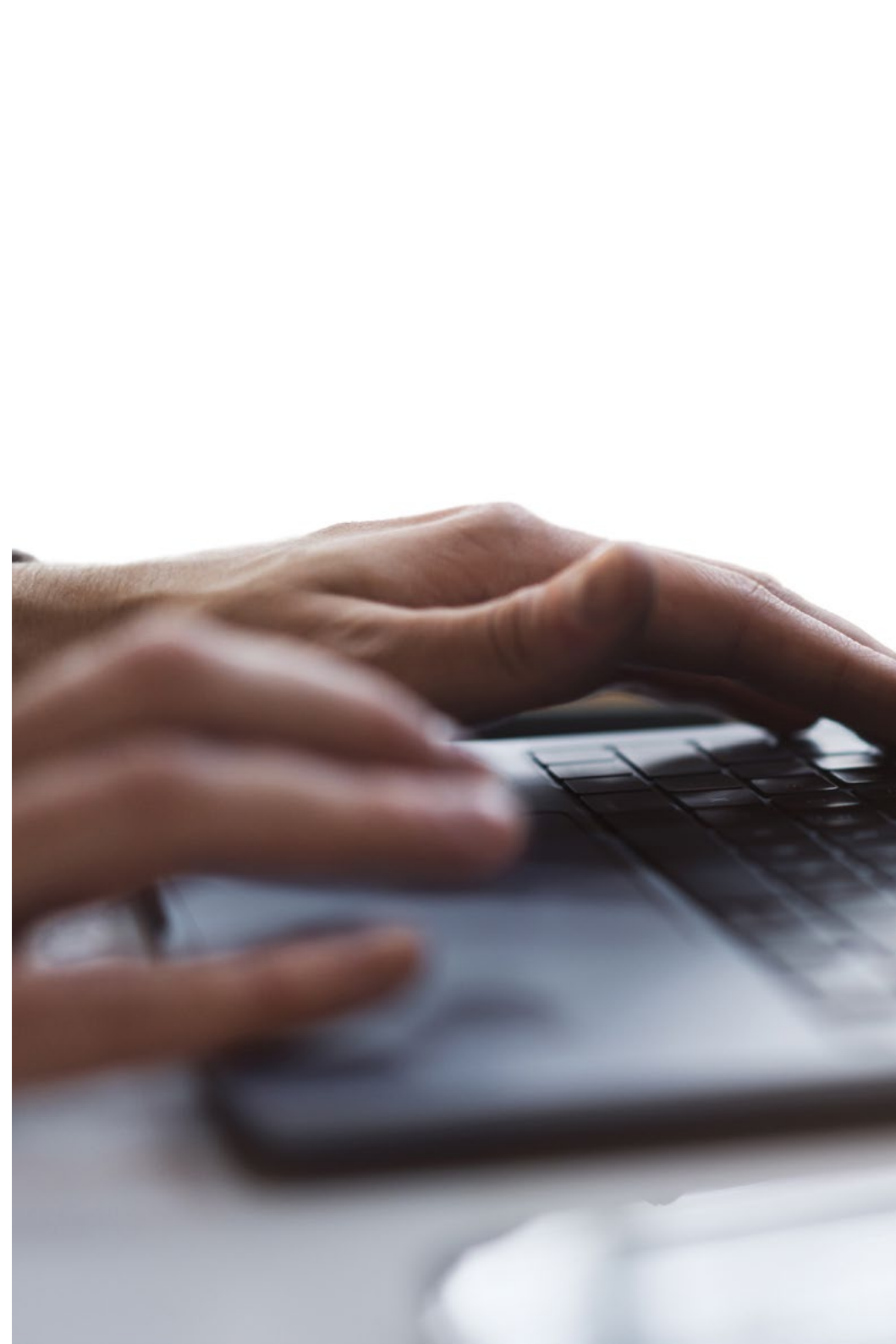
The student: the priority of all TECH programs

In TECH's study methodology, the student is the main protagonist. The teaching tools of each program have been selected taking into account the demands of time, availability and academic rigor that, today, not only students demand but also the most competitive positions in the market.

With TECH's asynchronous educational model, it is students who choose the time they dedicate to study, how they decide to establish their routines, and all this from the comfort of the electronic device of their choice. The student will not have to participate in live classes, which in many cases they will not be able to attend. The learning activities will be done when it is convenient for them. They can always decide when and from where they want to study.

“

*At TECH you will NOT have live classes
(which you might not be able to attend)”*



The most comprehensive study plans at the international level

TECH is distinguished by offering the most complete academic itineraries on the university scene. This comprehensiveness is achieved through the creation of syllabi that not only cover the essential knowledge, but also the most recent innovations in each area.

By being constantly up to date, these programs allow students to keep up with market changes and acquire the skills most valued by employers. In this way, those who complete their studies at TECH receive a comprehensive education that provides them with a notable competitive advantage to further their careers.

And what's more, they will be able to do so from any device, pc, tablet or smartphone.

“*TECH's model is asynchronous, so it allows you to study with your pc, tablet or your smartphone wherever you want, whenever you want and for as long as you want*”

Case Studies and Case Method

The case method has been the learning system most used by the world's best business schools. Developed in 1912 so that law students would not only learn the law based on theoretical content, its function was also to present them with real complex situations. In this way, they could make informed decisions and value judgments about how to resolve them. In 1924, Harvard adopted it as a standard teaching method.

With this teaching model, it is students themselves who build their professional competence through strategies such as Learning by Doing or Design Thinking, used by other renowned institutions such as Yale or Stanford.

This action-oriented method will be applied throughout the entire academic itinerary that the student undertakes with TECH. Students will be confronted with multiple real-life situations and will have to integrate knowledge, research, discuss and defend their ideas and decisions. All this with the premise of answering the question of how they would act when facing specific events of complexity in their daily work.



Relearning Methodology

At TECH, case studies are enhanced with the best 100% online teaching method: Relearning.

This method breaks with traditional teaching techniques to put the student at the center of the equation, providing the best content in different formats. In this way, it manages to review and reiterate the key concepts of each subject and learn to apply them in a real context.

In the same line, and according to multiple scientific researches, reiteration is the best way to learn. For this reason, TECH offers between 8 and 16 repetitions of each key concept within the same lesson, presented in a different way, with the objective of ensuring that the knowledge is completely consolidated during the study process.

Relearning will allow you to learn with less effort and better performance, involving you more in your specialization, developing a critical mindset, defending arguments, and contrasting opinions: a direct equation to success.



A 100% online Virtual Campus with the best teaching resources

In order to apply its methodology effectively, TECH focuses on providing graduates with teaching materials in different formats: texts, interactive videos, illustrations and knowledge maps, among others. All of them are designed by qualified teachers who focus their work on combining real cases with the resolution of complex situations through simulation, the study of contexts applied to each professional career and learning based on repetition, through audios, presentations, animations, images, etc.

The latest scientific evidence in the field of Neuroscience points to the importance of taking into account the place and context where the content is accessed before starting a new learning process. Being able to adjust these variables in a personalized way helps people to remember and store knowledge in the hippocampus to retain it in the long term. This is a model called Neurocognitive context-dependent e-learning that is consciously applied in this university qualification.

In order to facilitate tutor-student contact as much as possible, you will have a wide range of communication possibilities, both in real time and delayed (internal messaging, telephone answering service, email contact with the technical secretary, chat and videoconferences).

Likewise, this very complete Virtual Campus will allow TECH students to organize their study schedules according to their personal availability or work obligations. In this way, they will have global control of the academic content and teaching tools, based on their fast-paced professional update.



The online study mode of this program will allow you to organize your time and learning pace, adapting it to your schedule”

The effectiveness of the method is justified by four fundamental achievements:

1. Students who follow this method not only achieve the assimilation of concepts, but also a development of their mental capacity, through exercises that assess real situations and the application of knowledge.
2. Learning is solidly translated into practical skills that allow the student to better integrate into the real world.
3. Ideas and concepts are understood more efficiently, given that the example situations are based on real-life.
4. Students like to feel that the effort they put into their studies is worthwhile. This then translates into a greater interest in learning and more time dedicated to working on the course.

The university methodology top-rated by its students

The results of this innovative teaching model can be seen in the overall satisfaction levels of TECH graduates.

The students' assessment of the quality of teaching, quality of materials, course structure and objectives is excellent. Not surprisingly, the institution became the best rated university by its students on the Trustpilot review platform, obtaining a 4.9 out of 5.

Access the study contents from any device with an Internet connection (computer, tablet, smartphone) thanks to the fact that TECH is at the forefront of technology and teaching.

You will be able to learn with the advantages that come with having access to simulated learning environments and the learning by observation approach, that is, Learning from an expert.



As such, the best educational materials, thoroughly prepared, will be available in this program:



Study Material

All teaching material is produced by the specialists who teach the course, specifically for the course, so that the teaching content is highly specific and precise. This content is then adapted in an audiovisual format that will create our way of working online, with the latest techniques that allow us to offer you high quality in all of the material that we provide you with.



Practicing Skills and Abilities

You will carry out activities to develop specific competencies and skills in each thematic field. Exercises and activities to acquire and develop the skills and abilities that a specialist needs to develop within the framework of the globalization we live in.



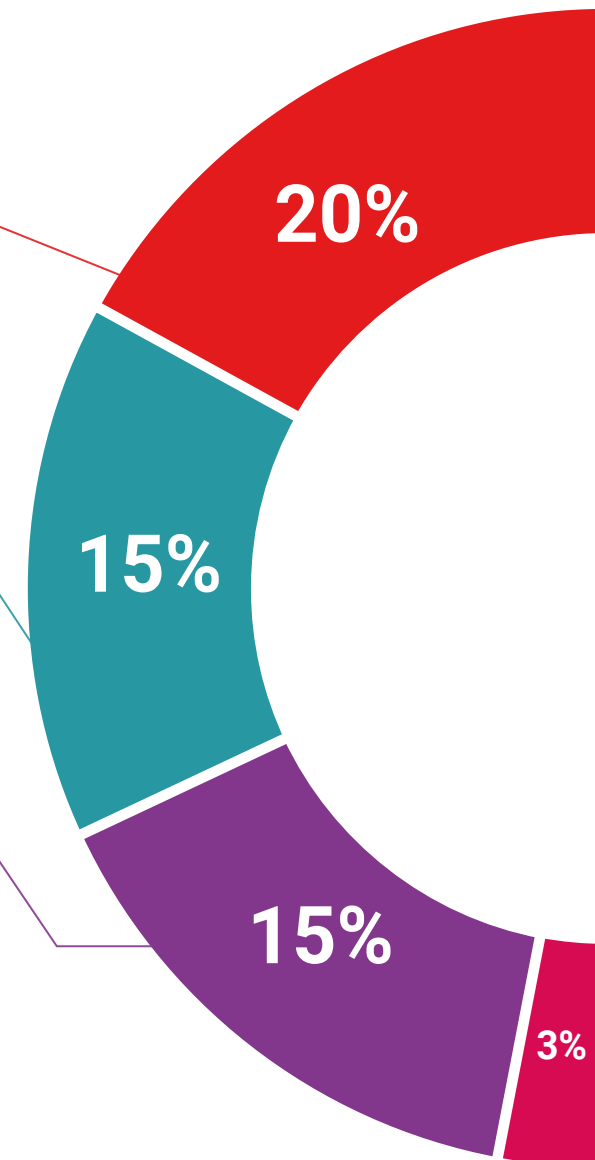
Interactive Summaries

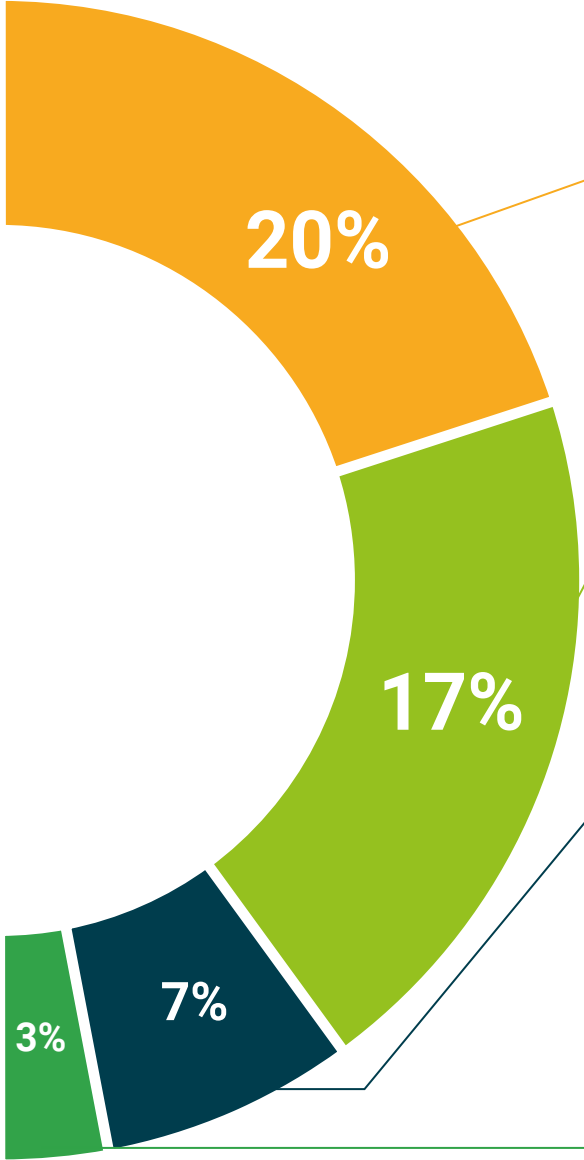
We present the contents attractively and dynamically in multimedia lessons that include audio, videos, images, diagrams, and concept maps in order to reinforce knowledge. This exclusive educational system for presenting multimedia content was awarded by Microsoft as a "European Success Story".



Additional Reading

Recent articles, consensus documents, international guides... In our virtual library you will have access to everything you need to complete your education.





Case Studies

Students will complete a selection of the best *case studies* in the field. Cases that are presented, analyzed, and supervised by the best specialists in the world.



Testing & Retesting

We periodically assess and re-assess your knowledge throughout the program. We do this on 3 of the 4 levels of Miller's Pyramid.



Classes

There is scientific evidence suggesting that observing third-party experts can be useful. Learning from an expert strengthens knowledge and memory, and generates confidence for future difficult decisions.



Quick Action Guides

TECH offers the most relevant contents of the course in the form of worksheets or quick action guides. A synthetic, practical and effective way to help students progress in their learning.



07

Certificate

The Master's Degree in Cosmetic Science and Technology guarantees students, in addition to the most rigorous and up-to-date education, access to a Master's Degree issued by TECH Global University..



“

Successfully complete this program and receive your university qualification without having to travel or fill out laborious paperwork”

This program will allow you to obtain your **Master's Degree in Cosmetic Science and Technology** endorsed by **TECH Global University**, the world's largest online university.

TECH Global University is an official European University publicly recognized by the Government of Andorra ([official bulletin](#)). Andorra is part of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) since 2003. The EHEA is an initiative promoted by the European Union that aims to organize the international training framework and harmonize the higher education systems of the member countries of this space. The project promotes common values, the implementation of collaborative tools and strengthening its quality assurance mechanisms to enhance collaboration and mobility among students, researchers and academics.

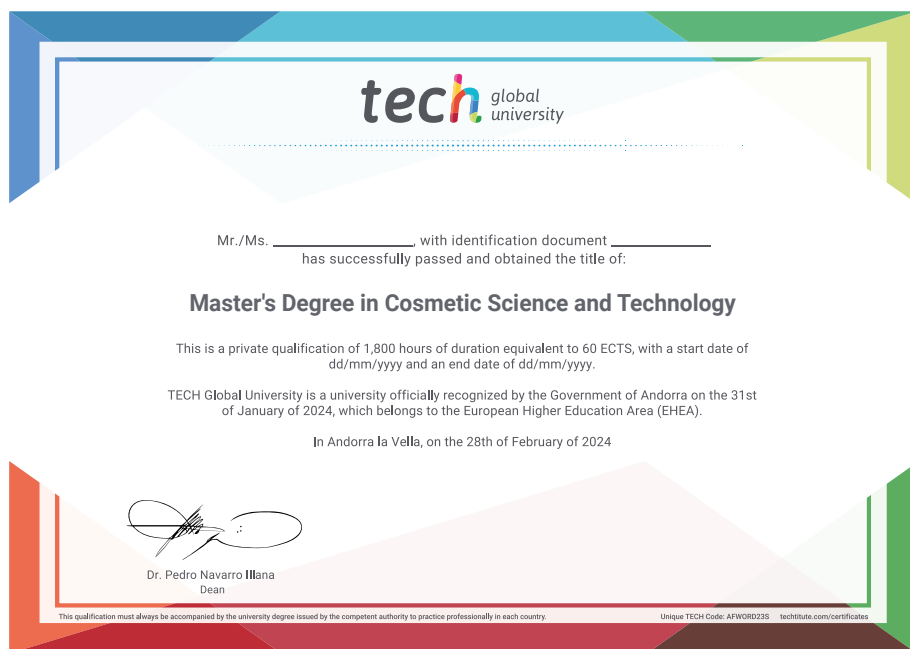
This **TECH Global University** title is a European program of continuing education and professional updating that guarantees the acquisition of competencies in its area of knowledge, providing a high curricular value to the student who completes the program.

Title: **Master's Degree in Cosmetic Science and Technology**

Modality: **online**

Duration: **12 months**

Accreditation: **60 ECTS**



*Apostille Convention. In the event that the student wishes to have their paper diploma issued with an apostille, TECH Global University will make the necessary arrangements to obtain it, at an additional cost.

future
health confidence people
education information tutors
guarantee accreditation teaching
institutions technology learning
community commitment
personalized service innovation
knowledge present
development language
classroom



Master's Degree
Cosmetic Science
and Technology

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 12 months
- » Certificate: TECH Global University
- » Credits: 60 ECTS
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

Master's Degree

Cosmetic Science and Technology