



---

## **A REVIEW: “CONCEPTUALISATION AND ASSESSMENT OF HERBAL FACE CREAM”**

***Sawant Rutuja Santosh, Pawar R.K.***

Department of Pharmaceutics, Late Narayandas Bhavandas Chhabada Institute of Pharmacy, Raigaon, Satara. Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India

Telephone no: +918381061918, +919403814071

Gmail: [rutujasawant187@gmail.com](mailto:rutujasawant187@gmail.com) , [rohya89@gmail.com](mailto:rohya89@gmail.com)

---

### **ABSTRACT:**

The major goal of this study is to make face creams out of several herbs and then analyze the finished product. The effectiveness Dried Aloe vera powder and dried Hibiscus powder are the herbs used in the preparations (F1, F2, F3, F4, F5), flower powder, dried senna articulate powder, dried coriander powder, and dried poly herb powder. The phrase "formulated" face creams are judged on a variety of factors such as organoleptic characteristics, pH, stability, consistency, appearance, homogeneity, and so on.

All of the formulations produced satisfactory outcomes, according to the findings. Single herb formulations F1, F2, F3, and F4 are compared to poly herb formulation F5..

Keywords: Cosmetics, Formulation, Creams, Herbs.

---

### **Introduction:**

A cream is a type of skin care product that is administered directly to the skin. Mucous membranes are also treated using creams such as the vaginal canal and the rectum. Creams are types of food that can be used in a variety of ways. Pharmaceuticals and cosmetics are utilized in a wide range of applications and conditions of the skin [1,2].

Creams are a semi-solid oil-and-water mixture.

- W/O
- With/Without

O/W creams are made up of microscopic droplets of oil. In a continuous water phase, oil is distributed. O/W is a type oilcosmetically more comfortable and acceptable [3,4]. They are less oily and can be readily removed with water.

W/O Creams are made up of microscopic droplets of water. In a continuous oil phase, water is distributed. Difficulties with W/O are they are not only more difficult to manage, but they are also moisturizing [5,6] more because they provide an oily barrier that prevents water loss.

---

### **Face Creams:**

- Face creams are used as cosmetics for softening and cleansing action.
- Emollients are non-cosmetic moisture preparation that comes in the form of Creams, Ointment, Lotions, and Gels. Emollients helps the skin feel comfortable.
- Emollient action provides a protective film for Patients with conditions such as eczema or psoriasis. Emollients are an essential part of skincare.
- Emollient actions are used in skin beauty applications such as lipsticks, lotions, and other cosmetic products.

### ***Ingredients for Face Creams:***

#### ***Calendula:***

It has anti Inflammatory and healing effects. It is used for the treatment of insect bites, cut, and small wound.

**Aloe Vera:**

- Aloe Vera is an important key ingredient in a wide range of beauty and skin-care products.
- Improve the effectiveness of sunscreen products relieve itching and swelling of the irritated skins.

**Hibiscus:**

Hibiscus is said to have a tanning effect rich in amino acid.

Semi-Solid dosage forms:

**Ointments:**

Semi-solid preparations, such as ointments, are intended for external application to the skin or mucous membrane. They typically comprise a base and emollients, as well as a medicament that is either dissolved or suspended in it.

**Cream:**

Creams are semisolid emulsions.

**Paste:**

External applications that differ from similar products containing high. The proportion of finely powdered medicament they are stiffer and gives protective action.

**Gellies:**

Gellies are a semisolid, transparent or translucent, non-greasy preparation that is mostly used for external purposes.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

Herbs are collected in a variety of ways. The herbs that were employed in this investigation were collected from a local Chennai herbal shop. The herbs are dried and sieved with sieve number 30 before being kept in airtight containers. Collected Herbs are dried and sieved using sieve Number 30 and stored in airtight containers.

**Extraction:**

The Extraction Methodology employed in this study is

Maceration. The maceration process entails immersing the plants in alcohol. Solvents that are appropriate. The cells soak for some time. Grow softer and aid in the passage of solvents into the body. The plant, as well as the soluble components, dissolved. Collected Herbs are dried and sieved using sieve number 30 and stored in airtight containers.

1. Weigh 2 grams of herbal extract into a mortar, then add polymer that has been soaked in water and thoroughly triturate until a homogeneous mixture is formed.
2. Add 0.8g of Zinc Oxide (skin) to make the aqueous phase.
3. In water, dissolve 0.1g Sodium Benzoate (preservative) and whitener.  
Melt 1 gm of beeswax in 1 cc of water for the oily phase
4. At 60°C, combine propylene glycol and 1 ml Arachis oil in a china dish.  
Separately heat the aqueous phase.
5. In a mortar, drop the aqueous phase into the oil phase, including extract, stirring constantly until a creamy texture is achieved.

Table No.1: List of ingredients used in the formulation

Sr No	Ingredients	Category	F1 Aloe Vera	F2 Hibiscus Flower	F3 Senna Auriculata	F4 Coriander	F5 Poly Herb
1	Herbal Extract	Herb extract	2 gm	2 gm	2 gm	2 gm	2 gm
2	Glycerine	Moisturizer	1ml	1ml	1ml	1ml	1ml

3	Propylene Glycol	Moisturizer + binder	1 ml	1 ml	1 ml	1 ml	1 ml
4	Zinc Oxide	Skin Whitener	0.8 gm	0.8 gm	0.8 gm	0.8 gm	0.8 gm
5	Methyl Cellulose	Polymer	2 gm	-	-	-	-
6	Sodium Alginate	Polymer	-	-	-	2 gm	-
7	Ethyl Cellulose	Polymer	-	2 gm	-	-	-
8	Carboxy Methyl Cellulose	Polymer	-	-	2 gm	-	-
9	Sodium carboxy Methyl Cellulose	Polymer	-	-	-	-	2gm
10	Bees Wax	Base	0.9 g	0.9 g	0.9 g	0.9 g	0.9 g
11	Almond Oil	Base	0.1 ml	0.1 ml	0.1 ml	0.1 ml	0.1 ml
12	Sodium Benzoate	Preservative	0.1g	0.1g	0.1g	0.1g	0.1g
13	Purified Water	Vehicle	QS	QS	QS	QS	QS

The Face Cream so prepared was examined for its organoleptic properties. Color, scent, and condition are all organoleptic qualities. The color and texture of the cream were used to assess its appearance. Harshness, as well as grating to check for microbiological development in a formulated cream, use the following test:

The infected Formulated Creams were applied to the plates of agar media using the streak plate method, as well as a control by omitting the cream, and the dish is produced. The plates were placed on the table. They are placed in the incubator and incubated for 24 hours at 37°C. Plates were taken out after the incubation period and compared to the control to see if there was any microbial growth.

#### **Test for Stability:**

Cream samples were placed into a mechanical test tube. For about half an hour, centrifuge the tube at 3750 RPM or for 15 minutes at 5000-10000 RPM, then observe whether or not there is separation.

Homogeneity:

The manufactured creams' homogeneity was validated by looking at them and touching them.

Feelings Following:

Emolliency, slipperiness, and the amount of residue left after use are all factors to consider. The administration of a predetermined amount of cream was discovered to be excellent.

---

## **RESULTS**

Dye Test:

The dispersed globules can be seen under a microscope.

The ground is colorless and appears crimson.

The type of cream used is O/W. The dye test proves it.

All of the formulations were emulsion creams of the O/W type.

Washing with tap water was enough to remove all of the cream formulations that had been applied to the skin.

Table No.2: Prepared Formulations Results

Sl No	Parameter	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5
		Aloe Vera	Hibiscus Flower extracts	Senna Auriculata	coriander	Poly Herb
1	Color	Ash Color	Dark Brown Color	Brown color	Cream Color	Light brown color
2	Odor	Characteristic	Characteristic	Characteristic	Characteristic	Characteristic
3	PH	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.4
4	Removal	Easily removed by tap water	Easily removed by tap water	Easily removed by tap water	Easily removed by tap water	Easily removed by tap water
5	Irritancy Test	No irritancy on the application, so safe for the skin	No irritancy on the application, so safe for the skin	No irritancy on the application, so safe for skin	No irritancy on the application, so safe for skin	No irritancy on the application, so safe for skin
6	Homogeneity	Satisfied	Satisfied	Satisfied	Satisfied	Satisfied
7	After feel	Emollient	Emollient	Emollient	Emollient	Emollient
8	Tex fuse	Smooth	Smooth	Smooth	Smooth	Smooth
9	Microbial growth	Absence	Absence	Absence	Absence	Absence
10	Stability Test	No separation occurs so it formed to be stable				

#### **Test for Irritation:**

There is no redness, edema, or irritation in any of the formulations, and irritancy, as well as during irritancy research. The formulas have been determined to be skin-friendly.

#### **Skin Whitening Experiment:**

For the following experiments, 5 subjects were chosen.

All for one month, the preparation is used and observed.

After a one-month skin test, it was discovered that there was no infection. The F5 formulations lighten pigmentation and whiten the skin compared to other formulations.

#### **Stability Studies (Evaluation):**

Stability studies were conducted to test the formulation's stability. Each formulation was kept at a temperature of 4°C temperature and a temperature of 40°C for a month

physical stability, such as color, is noticed.

#### **Stability Studies Report:**

The hues varied depending on the temperature. It is stable at 40°C, but not at other temperatures.

---

**CONCLUSION:**

According to the findings of the study, polyethylene is the herb with the F5 formulation produces better outcomes than the herb alone. In additional formulations that contain only one plant as a result, F5skin pigmentation is reduced and skin quality is improved with this formulation complexion of the face.

---

**REFERENCES:**

1. Franklin Henry Hooper, "Encyclopedia Britannica", 14th edition volume 23 of the "Encyclopedia Britannica" published by Encyclopedia Britannica Company, 1930.
2. Rimmel, E in the book of perfumes, Chapman and Hall, London 1865.
3. Corson, Richard, "Fashions in makeup", Peter Owen, London, 1972.
4. Nadkerni KM. Indian Meteria Medica Vol. I (3rd Ed.). Pub Bommbay popular prakashan private limited. 1976, PP. 73-74.
5. Joseph B and Justin Roy S. Pharmaognostic and Phytochemical properties of Aloe Vera Linn. An overview. International Journal of Pharmaceutical science review and research 2; 2010: 106-110.
6. Reynolds T, Aloes: The Genus Aloe, CRC press, 2004.
7. Syed TA, Ahmad SA, Holt AH, et al. Management of psoriasis with Aloe Vera extract in a hydrophilic cream: a place bo- controlled, double blind study. Trop Med Int Health. 1; 1996:505- 509.
8. Dagne E, Bisrat D, Viljoen A and Vanwyk BE. Chemistry of Aloe Species. J current organic chemistry 4; 2000:1055-1078