



Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Cosmetic Face Pack

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ABSTRACT:

The objective of the research work is to formulate and evaluate of natural polyherbal herbal face pack for glowing and nourishing the skin by using natural ingredients such as black mustard seeds and milk powder, turmeric, charcoal, rice flour, black mustard seeds camphor and nutmeg black mustard prepared solution were evaluated by using different parameters skin irritation test, stability test

Keywords: polyherbal face pack, black mustard seeds,

Introduction

Herbal Cosmetics, here in after referred as Products, are formulated, using various permissible cosmetic ingredients to form the base in which one or more herbal ingredients are used to provide defined cosmetic benefits only, shall be called as "Herbal Cosmetics. Beginning 1990's cosmetic manufacturers adapted a term 'cosmeceuticals' to describe the OTC skin care products that claims therapeutic benefit by addition of plant based active ingredients such as alpha-hydroxy acid, retinoic acid, ascorbic acid and coenzyme. These active ingredients serve many purposes viz. increase in skin elasticity, delay in skin ageing by reducing wrinkles, protection against UV radiation by antioxidant properties and to check degradation of collagen respectively. The herbal cosmetics are the preparations containing phytochemicals from a variety of botanical sources, which influences the functions of skin and provide nutrients necessary for the healthy skin or hair. The natural herbs and their products when used for their aromatic value in cosmetic preparation are termed as herbal cosmetics. There is a common belief that chemical based cosmetics are harmful to the skin and an increased awareness among consumers for herbal products triggered the demand for natural products and natural extracts in cosmetics preparations. The increased demand for the natural product has created new avenues in the cosmeceutical market. The Drug and Cosmetics Act specifies that herbs and essential oils used in cosmetics must not claim to penetrate beyond the surface layers of the skin nor should have any therapeutic effect. The legal requirement and the regulatory procedures for herbal cosmetics are same as that for other chemical ingredients used in cosmetic formulations[1]. In general use, herbs are a widely distributed and widespread group of plants, excluding vegetables and other plants consumed for macronutrients, with savoury or aromatic properties that are used for flavouring and garnishing food, for medicinal purposes, or for fragrances. Culinary use typically distinguishes herbs from spices. Herbs generally refers to the leafy green or flowering parts of a plant (either fresh or dried), while spices are usually dried and produced from other parts of the plant, including seeds, bark, roots and fruits. The word herb comes from the Latin word herba, meaning grass, green stalks, or blades. Botanists use the word to mean any plant with soft, succulent tissues. But many people use the word to mean only herbs with some economic value. Herbs are small plants that have a fleshy or juicy stem when they are young. The stems of some herbs develop hard, woody tissue when they grow old. Most herbs are perennials. This means that the tops of the plants die each growing season, but the roots remain alive and produce new plants year after year. Some herbs are annuals. They live for only one growing season and must be raised from seed each year. Herbs have a variety of uses including culinary, medicinal, and in some cases, spiritual. General usage of the term "herb" differs between culinary herbs and medicinal herbs; in medicinal or spiritual use, any parts of the plant might be considered as Herbs[2].

Material method :

All the materials like fuller's earth, Turmeric, sandalWood, nutmeg, liquorice, rice flour, milk powder, charcoal, camphor, cinnamon, black Mustard seeds were Purchased from the local market of Burhanpur.

S.no	Ingredients	F1	F2	F3	F4
1	Multani Mitti (fuller's earth)	20	25	25	30
2	Haldi (turmeric)	20	10	10	20
3	Chandan (sandalWood) 5gm	10	10	15	25
4	Jaiphal (nutmeg)	25	25	15	5
5	liquorice	10	10	5	15
6	Chawal ka aata (rice flour)	3	3	15	5

7	Doodh powder (milk powder)	7	7	5	5
8	Lakdi ka koyla (charcoal)	1	1	1	2
9	Kapoor (Camphor)	2	2	2	2
10	Dalchini (cinnamon)	2	2	2	

Evaluation

Standardisation

Method: The powdered ingredients were sieved using #40 mesh weighed accurately and mixed geometrically for uniform mixing. This was then stored in an airtight container for evaluation. All the quantities of ingredients are given below.

s.no	Parameters	observation			
		F1	F2	F3	F4
1	Appearance	Powder	Powder	Powder	Powder
2	colour	Slight yellow	Slight yellow	green yellow	Slightyellow
3	odour	slight	slight	slight	slight
4	texture	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine
5	smoothness	smooth	smooth	smooth	smooth

Physical parameters :

The different formulation of face pack was prepared and evaluated for physical parameters showed in the Table 2. The flow property parameter showed free flowing properties. The colors of formulations were different due to variation in composition of contents. Formulation F1, F2 and F4 were slightly yellow in color and formulation F3 showed as greenish yellow. The odor of prepared formulations was good acceptable which is desirable as cosmetic formulations.. The pH of all formulations lied near to neutral range i.e. in the range of 6 to 7 pH. (Figure 2).

Irritancy test :

The results of irritancy test were shown in Table 4. The formulations F1, mild irritation because of presence of turmeric powder 2o. The formulations which was prepared by lowering the concentration of turmeric i.e. formulations F1 showed no redness, edema, Inflammation and irritation during irritancy studies. This formulation is safe to use for skin

Stability studies : The stability studies showed a slight change in pH of formulation which was stored at 40°C and no changes were observed at room temperature and at 35°C (Figure 3). The odour of formulation was slightly changed after one month of stability studies at 40°C and there was no change in color and odour at other mentioned conditions of stability which were showed i

Determination of Microbial Load: The microbial load showed the Total Viable Count (867 CFU/g), and the test for presence of gram negative pathogens such as E. coli, Salmonella and pseudomonas absent per gram The Formulation F1 was found to be a good in physical parameters, free from skin irritation and maintained its consistency even after stressed storage conditions. It is suggested that the prepared formulation was physico-chemically and microbiologically stable, and possessed characteristics of a standard cosmeceuticals formulation for skincare

PH: PH is 7

Conclusion : Presence of herbal in cosmetic to develop herbal formulation there is not an harmful effect and no side effects. herbal ingredient increases the sustaining action of cosmetic for good skin appearance. As technology advances and cosmeceuticals continue to become more sophisticated and more widely used, the scientific profession must continue to take an active role in familiarizing themselves with these products It is a very good attempt to formulate the herbal face pack containing naturally available ingredients like. fuller's earth, Turmeric, sandal Wood, nutmeg, liquorice, rice flour, milk powder, charcoal, camphor, cinnamon, black Mustard seeds It is suggested that the prepared formulation was physico-chemically and microbiologically stable, and possessed characteristics of a standard cosmeceuticals formulation for skincare.

Particle size: Particle size determined by the optical microscopy method is used. The particle size of formulation was in the range of 22.3±2.25µm.

Angle of Repose The angle of repose is determined by the fix funnel method are used. The angle of repose formulation was in the range of 32.09°±1°.

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