



Review on: On Overview of Face Wash with Comparative Study of Market Face Wash Products

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ABSTRACT

Cosmetics are constituted from a mixture of chemical compounds derived from either natural sources or synthetically created ones. Cosmetics are used to retain beauty and often youth. A subset of Cosmetics is called Make-up. Cosmetics designed for skin care can be used to cleanse, exfoliate and protect the skin, as well as replenishing it, through the use of cleansers, toners, serums, moisturizers, and balms; cosmetics designed for more general personal care, such as shampoo and body wash, can be used to cleanse the body.

Keywords: Face wash, Physico chemical analysis, Dirt dispersion

Introduction

Cosmetics designed to enhance one's appearance can be used to conceal blemishes, Enhance one's natural, add color to a person's face and, in the case of more extreme Forms of makeup used for performances, fashion shows and people in costume, can Be used to change the appearance of the face entirely to resemble a different Person, creature or object. Cosmetics can also be designed to add fragrance to the Body.

History

The first cosmetics appeared 5,000 years ago in Egypt. The use of cosmetics in Ancient Egypt is well documented. Kohl has its roots in north Africa. The use of black kohl eyeliner and eyeshadows in dark colours such as blue, red, and black was common, and was commonly recorded and represented in Egyptian art, as well as being seen in Egyptian hieroglyphs. Ancient Egyptians also extracted red dye from fucus-algin, 0.01% iodine, and some bromine mannite, but this dye resulted in serious illness. Despite the hazardous nature of some Egyptian cosmetics, ancient Egyptian makeup was also thought to have antibacterial properties that helped prevent infections. To improve breath the ancient Egyptians chewed herbs or frankincense which is still in use today.

Method

Acceptance of Raw Materials and Packaging:

- Materials order checklist
- Raw material disinfection and temperature controlling
- Generated inspection sheet in the system; afterwards it's passed on to the Quality Control Team
- Internal identification via our barcode system
- Weighing system to weigh and re-weigh raw material one by one
- System alarms for suspension of work in case of discrepancies in weight

Micro-organism Screenings and Inspection:

- Inspecting raw materials' colors, scents and textures
- Micro-organism screenings for contamination detection
- Water content test, Viscosity test, Vibration test

Mixing and filling:

- Once materials are measured, the barcode system will confirm the materials
- After confirmation, the materials will be mixed and distributed in the relevant manufacturing machines
- The manufacturing process includes dissolution, charging, cooling, filtering
- Formulations will be filled in appropriate packaging

Appearance testing and inspection of semi-finished and finished products:

- Inspection of semi-finished and finished products for their colors, textures, and scents in the same way our customers would inspect them
- Shelf-life testing of finished products

Shipment:

- After having passed all tests and screenings, products are passed on to the warehouse
- Products pass through our automated system to be shipped to our customers worldwide

Classification of cosmetic

Use for skin :

The skin mainly to protect human beings against environmental aggressions. The cosmetic product that are poured, rubbed or applied on skin are known as skin cosmetic. E.g. creams, powder, lotions, face wash. Dietary lipids and inflammatory process in acne:

Use for nails :

The nails in particular the nails plates of the fingers of hands and feet have been subjects of decoration in terms of shine or colour . e.g. nail lacquers, nail lacquers remover.

Use for teeth and mouth :

Dental care products are meant for keeping the dental structure healthy, strong and protected against any infections (oral). e.g. dentifrices, mouthwash

Use for eyes : Since eyes are very sensitive and important part of our body and also required high lightening during beautification. e.g. eyeliners, mascara, eye shadow.

Use for hairs Hair : cosmetics are the range of products that are used for hygiene of hairs involving hairs grows from human scalp, facial, pubic and other body hairs.

e.g. shampoo, hair dyes, hair sprays.

Function of cosmetic product

Cosmetics are categorised based on their purposes. A. therapeutic and curative, such as antiperspirants and hair products b. safeguards, like sunscreen, c. Corrective measures that enhance tone and conceal flaws in the face, hair, or heels. For instance, crack creams Decorative gives the wearer a sensation of satisfaction and confidence, such as lipstick and nail polish.

Classification of cosmetics according to their function state

- Solid
- Liquid
- Semisolid

Skin is the sensitive organ as well as biggest organ of body, contain 15% of The whole adult body weight. It serves a variety of purposes, some of which include guarding the body against harmful external physical and chemical influences, preventing excessive water loss, and controlling body temperature. A balanced diet is required to maintain healthy, shiny, and clean skin. During puberty, both males and females should experience a number of physical changes. Acne vulgaris is a common skin condition in which Propionibacterium acnes and Staphylococcus epidermidis overgrow, causing inflammation. This condition is more common in females due to hormonal changes. This circumstance generally occurred throughout the period of the puberty for lessening the condition.

SCOPE AND OBJECTIVE

numerous of us are confused to varying degrees when it comes to choosing a face wash because of the number of choices and more importantly, because we aren't sure what should our choice be grounded upon. We're doing a study on limited number of retail face wash products to compare their quality and efficacy and make choice of product, consequently. Different methodologies can be used to estimate organoleptic characters,

Objective

- To do comparative study on face washes which are available in local market and study their physical and chemical parameters.
- Compare efficacy and quality of the selective/different marketed face wash products.

FACE WASH:

The items that are used to wash your face without drying it out are called face washes. Face wash is also frequently referred to as "cleanser." All skin types have been proven to benefit equally from face wash products. Face wash is highly beneficial in getting rid of oil and debris and giving dry skin hydration. Face washes and cleansers are both used to remove dirt, oil, pollutants, etc. off your face. A cleanser removes dirt, makeup, and extra oil from your face. These contaminants are oil soluble. A facial wash may also be used to get rid of them, although its effectiveness might not be 100%. Ordinary soaps

Function of face wash:

- ✦ Removing the dead cells.
- ✦ Rejuvenating the skin cells elevate stress
- ✦ Removes oil, dirt and impurities.
- ✦ Reduces microbial flora of skin
- ✦ Leave skin fresh and breathing

These different types of face wash available in the market include.

- ✦ Oily skin face wash
- ✦ Dry skin face wash
- ✦ Normal skin face wash Feature of face wash.

FORMS OF FACE WASH :

- Face wash in powder form
- Gel based face wash
- Cream based face wash

Face wash in powder form:

Face washes in powder form are available in a variety of formulations to suit various skin types. For example, an oily skin face wash is designed for persons with oily skin problems and does not contain oils, leaving a thin film of oil on the skin instead.

Gel based face wash :

Thomas Graham, a Scottish chemist, created the word "gel" by borrowing it from gelatin in the nineteenth century. A gel is a solid, jelly-like substance with qualities that can range from soft and weak to hard and robust. Gels are described as considerably diluted cross-linked systems that do not flow in steady-state conditions. Gels are primarily liquid by weight, but because of a three-dimensional cross-linked network inside the liquid, they act like solids. The structure (hardness) and sticky stick of a gel are both a result of a cross-linking within the fluid (tack). In this sense, gels are a dispersion of liquid molecules in solid, where solid is continuous phase and liquid is discontinuous phase.

Cream based face wash:

For those with dry skin, moisturising and nourishing cream face washes are ideal. People with dry skin may have a variety of skin issues, and each time they wash their faces, their skin may get even more dry. However, cream face cleansers have a creamy texture that avoids dryness and flakiness of the skin.

Ingredients/Plants Used in Face wash:

Aloe Vera plant:

The aloe vera plant has several therapeutic benefits, and as a result, it is used in a wide range of cosmetic products. An aloe vera plant's leaves contain a gel-like material that is rich in numerous vitamins, minerals, and amino acids. These nutrients are all hydrating, calming, toning, and anti-inflammatory. Additionally, its juice is employed in the production of hair care, deodorant, and cream items that are hydrating.

Neem:

AZADIRACHTA indica (Neem) Antibacterial, antifungal, anti-inflammatory, antiseptic, and highly beneficial for oily and acne-prone skin

lemon juice:

Lemon juice Citrus Lemon to lighten skin and reduce blemish marks on the skin. It is also quite effective for treating acne and pimples. As a natural pH adjuster in cosmetics. d. turmeric Rhizomes Curcuma longa Antibacterial, antifungal and it protects the skin from many infections and also adds glow to the face. e. charcoal First and foremost, charcoal cleansers can give your complexion a thorough you guessed it cleansing. They remove impurities, including dirt, oil, and makeup residue from your skin, unclogging pores in the process. Charcoal Face Wash Benefit and Brightens complexion. 4081

METHODS USED FOR EVALUATION:

The prepared formulations were undergone through the In-Vitro evaluation and In-Vivo Evaluation. In-vitro viscosity change and feel properties. B) Determination of pH The pH of formulations was determined using a digital pH meter. One gram of face wash was dissolved in 100 ml of demineralised water and stored for two hours. The measurements of pH of each formulation were done in triplicate. Instrument was calibrated before use with standard buffer solutions at pH 4, 7 and 9. C) Determination of Viscosity 100 gm of each of formulation was weighed and transferred to beaker. The help of Brookfield viscometer (LV viscometer), spindle no 3 at 10 rpm for 5 min. Before measurement declaration of face wash was done and the face wash was filled in appropriate viscosity of formulations were determined with the Wide mouth container. Samples of the face wash were allowed to settle over 30 min at the assay temperature (25 ± 1°C) before the measurements. Viscosity of formulation was determined using the formula. Viscosity (cp) = Dial Reading x Factor d) Spreadability determination of formulations Spreadability of formulations was determined by an apparatus suggested by Multimer et al. which was fabricated in laboratory & used for study. The apparatus consists of a wooden block, with a fixed glass slide with one end tied to weight pan rolled on the pulley which was in horizontal level with fixed slide. An excess of whitening face wash sample 1.5 gm was placed between two glass slide and a 1000 gm weight was placed on slide for 5 minutes to between compress the sample to uniform thickness weight (60gm) was added to the pan. It was calculated using the formula: $S = ml / t$ Where, s = spreadability in gm.cm/see me weight tied to upper slide l = length of glass slide t = time in seconds Length of glass slide was 11.2 cm and weight tied to upper slide was (60gm) throughout the experiment. E) Washability The product was applied on hand and was observed under running water. F) Stability study The instant whitening face wash were also subjected to the following condition of temperature and relative humidity during stability studies for 3 weeks at room temperature.

Physical Evaluation:

Physical parameters such as colour, consistency was checked manually. Washability The product was applied on hand was observed under running water.

c. pH Firstly, we prepare 1% of sample for determined PH or hydrogen ion concentration. We standardized PH meter with buffer solution of pH 4 and pH 7. Immerse the Electrode in the solution under examination and measure pH at the room temperature as for the standard solution. Record the pH of the solution used to standardize the meter and the Electrode. All the samples were tested for 3 times and average of all 3 readings was used as final readings.

Foaming ability:

Cylinder shake method was used for determining the foaming ability. 50 ml of 1% face wash solution was placed in 100 ml graduated cylinder and was shaken for 10 times. Then height of after 1 min was recorded. Dirt Dispersion Prepare 1% solution of each sample (500 mg sample in 50 ml of water) were taken and 2 drop of ink was added. The measuring cylinder was Stoppard and shaken 10 times. The visual estimation of ink in the foam is carried out to estimate the amount of ink as nil, light, moderate or heavy. Wetting time was calculated by noting the time required by the canvas paper to sink completely. A canvas paper weighing 0.44 g was cut into a disc of diameter measuring 1-inch. Over the facewash (1% v/v) surface, the canvas paper disc was kept and the time taken for the paper to sink was measured using the stopwatch. We Determined smell by using two procedures one is by heating sample on Hot Plate. Second is by inhaling direct sample by 5 persons including male and female.

Irritancy Test:

The face wash was applied on left hand dorsal side surface of 1sq.cm and observed in equal intervals up to 24 hours for irritancy, redness and edema.

Sensory test:

The primary objective is to assess the overall acceptability of the face wash by users themselves

Conclusion

This review focus on safety and efficacy of doxycycline it is used to treat bacterial infections in many different parts of the body. Oral antibiotics have been used for the treatment of acne vulgarise for six decades. Among dermatologists, tetracycline represents at least three-fourths of the oral antibiotics prescribed in clinical practice. Unlike other specialties, antibiotic use in dermatology is predominantly for the treatment of non-infectious disorders, such as acne vulgarise and rosacea, which usually involves prolonged therapy over several weeks to months as compared to short courses used to treat coetaneous infections.

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