

International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Journal homepage: www.ijrpr.com ISSN 2582-7421

FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF A GEL-BASED HERBAL FACE SCRUB FOR SKIN WELLNESS

Tejaswini Tanaji Chaudhari, Sonali Uppalwar, Abhishek Kumar Sen, Harshada Dhak

9082964394, Final Year B. Pharmacy. Ideal Institute of Pharmacy, Posheri, 421303. Email id: tejaswinitc99@gmail.com Principal, Ideal Institute of Pharmacy, Posheri, 421303. Vice-Principal, Ideal Institute of Pharmacy, Posheri, 421303. Ideal Institute of Pharmacy, Posheri, 421303

ABSTRACT:

The development of innovative cosmetic products leveraging natural ingredients has gained significant attention due to growing consumer demand for safer, eco-friendly, and multifunctional solutions. This study focuses on formulating and evaluating a gel-based herbal face scrub, integrating the beneficial properties of selected herbal ingredients to enhance skin health. The primary objective is to create an effective exfoliating scrub with antioxidant properties while maintaining skin hydration, radiance, and barrier integrity.

Key ingredients such as banana peel, rose oil, turmeric, rice powder and sandalwood are utilized for their synergistic effects, targeting oxidative stress, exfoliation, and antimicrobial activity. Neem and turmeric contribute antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant properties, while coffee powder provide hydration, exfoliation, and a rejuvenating effect. Sandalwood powder is valued for skin healing properties. The formulation involves blending these ingredients into a gel base designed for ease of application, effective exfoliation, and minimal irritation.

The study underscores the advantages of integrating natural antioxidants into cosmetic formulations, addressing modern skincare concerns such as pollution-induced damage, dryness, and ageing. The findings affirm the suitability of herbal formulations as a sustainable alternative to synthetic skincare products, supporting the growing shift toward natural, science-backed cosmetics. This work contributes to the expanding field of herbal dermatology by presenting a scientifically validated product that aligns with consumer preferences and environmental considerations.

Key-words: Antioxidant properties, Antibacterial, Anti-inflammatory

Introduction:

The skin, as the largest and most exposed organ of the body, is continuously subjected to environmental stressors, including UV radiation, air pollution, and other pro-oxidants. These factors contribute to oxidative damage, premature ageing, and skin health deterioration. As a result, there is a growing interest in cosmetic formulations that incorporate natural ingredients known for their antioxidant, antimicrobial, and skin-nourishing properties. This trend is driven by the increasing consumer preference for safer, eco-friendly, and non-toxic alternatives to conventional synthetic products [1].



Herbal formulations have been used for centuries in skincare due to their therapeutic benefits. Ingredients such as banana peel, neem, turmeric, rice powder, coffee powder, and sandalwood powder, rose oil, are well-known for their diverse bioactive properties. Banana peel is rich in minerals. Rice powder is having an ability to maintain skin elasticity. Multani mittihelps cleanses and purifies skin. Neem is rich in antibacterial and anti-inflammatory compounds, making it effective in treating acne and soothing irritated skin [2]. Turmeric has powerful antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties that protect the skin from free radical damage and improve its radiance [3]. Coffee contains natural exfoliating agents and antioxidants that help remove dead skin cells and promote skin rejuvenation [5]. Sandalwood powder is valued for its skin-calming, anti-inflammatory, and soothing effects [6]. Rose oil is multipurpose essential oil.

The concept of exfoliation, a critical step in skincare, involves the removal of dead skin cells from the epidermis, promoting cellular turnover and enhancing the skin's natural radiance. Herbal scrubs are particularly effective due to their inclusion of natural exfoliating agents that minimize irritation while maintaining skin health [7]. Moreover, the antioxidant properties of these formulations help neutralize free radicals, which are major contributors to skin damage caused by environmental factors [8].

Objectives:

The primary objectives of this study are as follows:

- To provide gentle yet deep Exfoliation, delivering hydration, antioxidant protection, oil control and improvement in skin texture.
- To leverage unique properties of natural ingredients that offers a multifaceted approaches to the skincare.
- To explore the various aspects of the rich traditional Indian herbal medicine.
- To get rid of the problem of all skin types while also providing the skin with much needed nourishment

Ideal Properties of a Herbal Scrub

To ensure the effectiveness and consumer acceptance of a herbal face scrub, the following ideal properties should be met:

1. Exfoliating Efficacy

The scrub should effectively remove dead skin cells, blackheads, and impurities from the skin's surface without causing irritation or abrasions.

2. Antioxidant Activity

It should neutralize free radicals and protect the skin from oxidative stress, thereby reducing signs of ageing such as wrinkles and fine lines.

3. Skin Nourishment

The scrub should provide essential nutrients, such as vitamins and antioxidants, to enhance skin health and radiance.

4. Moisturizing Properties

It should help retain skin moisture, preventing dryness and maintaining hydration after exfoliation.

5. pH Compatibility

The scrub should have a pH close to the skin's natural range (approximately 5.5) to avoid disrupting the skin's protective barrier.

6. Spreadability

The formulation should spread easily over the skin, ensuring uniform application without requiring excessive effort.

7. Washability

The scrub should be easy to rinse off, leaving no residue on the skin.

8. Eco-Friendly and Sustainable

It should be free from synthetic chemicals, microplastics, and harmful preservatives, aligning with sustainable and environmentally friendly cosmetic practices.

9. Stability

The product should remain stable in terms of texture, fragrance, and efficacy over its shelf life under standard storage conditions.

Materials:

l. Banana Peels

Family: Musaceae Part Used: Peel

Banana peels, typically regarded as waste, are rich in essential minerals and vitamins that enhance skin beauty. Their high potassium content plays a crucial role in regulating hydration and maintaining skin elasticity, making them a valuable addition to skincare products.



2. Rice Powder

Family: Poaceae Part Used: Grain

Rice powder is a natural ingredient rich in nutrients, known for its ability to maintain skin elasticity and minimize signs of ageing. It exfoliates gently, leaving the skin smooth and radiant



3. Multani Mitti (Fuller's Earth)

Family: N/A (Natural clay, not plant-derived)

Part Used: Mineral-rich clay

Multani Mitti is a natural clay celebrated for its rich mineral composition. Widely used in skincare, it absorbs excess oil, cleanses impurities, and tightens the skin, making it an excellent choice for face scrubs.



4. Coffee Powder

Family: Rubiaceae Part Used: Beans

Coffee powder, with its invigorating aroma and high mineral content, serves as a dynamic skincare ingredient. It gently exfoliates, enhances circulation, and improves skin texture, making it ideal for reducing puffiness and promoting a healthy glow.



5. Neem (Azadirachta indica)

Family: Meliaceae Part Used: Leaves

Neem, a cornerstone in Ayurvedic medicine, is renowned for its antibacterial and anti-inflammatory properties. It is highly effective in treating acne, reducing skin infections, and soothing irritation, making it a key ingredient in face scrubs for acne-prone skin.



6. Sandalwood Powder (Santalum album)

Family: Santalaceae
Part Used: Heartwood

Sandalwood powder is valued for its antimicrobial and skin-healing properties. Its soothing nature helps calm irritated skin, while its anti-inflammatory benefits make it suitable for sensitive skin.



7. Turmeric (Curcuma longa)

Family: Zingiberaceae Part Used: Rhizome

Turmeric, with its potent antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties, combats free radicals and enhances skin radiance. It addresses fine lines and wrinkles, making it a staple ingredient for anti-ageing skincare.



8. Rose Oil (Rosa damascena)

Family: Rosaceae
Part Used: Flowers

Rose oil is a natural essential oil known for its anti-inflammatory and antibacterial properties. It soothes irritation, reduces redness, and maintains moisture balance while promoting skin regeneration and a radiant complexion.



9. Triethanolamine

Triethanolamine acts as a surfactant and stabilizer, improving product consistency and quality.

10. Propylene Glycol

Propylene glycol serves as a moisturizer and humectant. It enhances skin smoothness and hydration, addressing dryness and flakiness effectively.

11. Methylparaben

Methylparaben is a preservative that extends the product's shelf life, preventing microbial growth.

12. Sodium Lauryl Sulfate

Sodium lauryl sulfate is a surfactant used for its cleansing and foaming properties, enhancing product texture and efficacy.

13. Carbopol

Carbopol functions as an emulsifying, stabilizing, thickening, and gelling agent. Its versatility ensures a smooth and consistent texture for the scrub.

14. Distilled Water

Distilled water serves as a vehicle for the formulation, ensuring a uniform mix of all components and maintaining product stability.

| Sr.no | Ingredients | Quantity (for 50 ml) | Uses |
|----------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| T | | | |
| Ι | Banana peel | 5 gm | Antiaging, Antioxidant |
| 2 | Coffee powder | 1 gm | Exfoliating agent, scrubbing agent |
| 3 | Rice powder | 1.5 gm | Improves complexion |
| 4 | Sandalwood powder | 1 gm | Anti-inflammatory |
| 5 | Multani soil | 0.5 gm | Skin whitening |
| 6 | Neem | 2 gm | Skin conditioner, Antiseptic |
| 7 | Turmeric | 0.25 gm | Antiseptic, Improves fairness |
| 8 | Carbopol | I gm | Gelling agent |
| 9 | Triethanolamine | I ml | Neutralizer |
| 10 | Propylene glycol | 1 ml | Moisturizer |
| 11 | Methylparaben | 0.05 gm | Preservative |
| 12 | Sodium lauryl sulphate | 2 gm | Foaming agent |
| 13 | Rose oil | 4-5 drops | Perfuming agent |
| 14 | Distilled water | Qs to 50 ml | Vehicle |
| | | | |

Method: Process

1. Extraction through the cold maceration process:

Soak the banana peels, neem leaves, turmeric, in distilled water for 24-48 hours at room temperature to extract their bioactive compounds.

2. Filtration:

After maceration, filter the mixture to separate the plant material from the liquid extract, obtaining the concentrated herbal extracts for use.

3. Evaporation:

Evaporate the solvent from the liquid extract under controlled conditions to concentrate the active ingredients and remove excess moisture.

4. Preparation of Gel:

Mix carbopol with distilled water to form a gel base. Adjust the pH to a skin-friendly level using triethanolamine for proper consistency.

5. Formulation of Scrub:

Blend the concentrated herbal extracts, coffee powder, sandalwood powder, rice powder, Multani mitti, rose oil, and other ingredients like propylene glycol and methylparaben into the gel base. Mix thoroughly to ensure uniform consistency and texture. Add sodium lauryl sulfate to enhance cleansing properties and ensure the scrub has an optimal foaming action.

6. Packaging:

Store the final scrub in airtight containers to maintain its stability, preventing contamination and ensuring long shelf life.

Evaluation of the Polyherbal Antioxidant Face Scrub:

1. Appearance

The prepared scrub gel was evaluated for its **odor** and **colour**. It exhibited a pleasant fragrance and a uniform colour, enhancing its aesthetic appeal.

2. **pH**

The pH of the prepared scrub was assessed by applying a small amount to pH paper. The pH value was found to be suitable for skin application, close to the natural skin pH (\sim 5.5), ensuring compatibility and safety.

3. Consistency

Visual observation revealed that the scrub had a semi-solid consistency, making it easy to apply and spread over the skin.

4. Extrudability

A small amount of the scrub was placed in a collapsible ointment tube. One end was sealed, and the other end was kept open. Upon applying slight pressure to the sealed side, the time taken for extrusion and the quantity extruded were measured. The scrub demonstrated satisfactory extrudability, ensuring ease of use.

5. Viscosity

The scrub's viscosity was measured using a Brookfield viscometer. The results indicated optimal viscosity, suitable for maintaining stability and facilitating smooth application.

6. Irritability

A small amount of scrub was applied to the skin and left for a few minutes. No signs of irritation, redness, or discomfort were observed, confirming that the formulation was non-irritant and safe for use.

7. Washability

The washability was tested by applying a small amount of scrub on the skin and rinsing it with water. The formulation was easily removed, leaving no residue and ensuring user convenience.

8. Grittiness

The scrub was checked for the presence of gritty particles by applying it to the skin. It exhibited fine granules that provided gentle exfoliation without causing abrasions.

9. Foamability

The foamability was tested by shaking a small amount of scrub with water in a graduated cylinder. The initial and final foam volumes were recorded after 10 shakes. The scrub produced a moderate and stable foam, enhancing its cleansing action.

10. Patch Test

Patch testing was performed to evaluate hypersensitivity and allergic potential. A small area of skin was exposed to the formulation in a dilute form. The reaction was monitored for 2–3 days, and no adverse effects such as redness, swelling, or irritation were observed, confirming its safety.

11. Stability Study

The stability of the scrub was tested by storing it in plastic containers placed in a humidity chamber at 45°C with 75% relative humidity. Observations were made over three months at one-month intervals. The formulation remained stable in terms of colour, texture, and efficacy, ensuring its shelf-life and usability.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the formulated herbal face scrub exhibited acceptable characteristics such as color, odour, consistency, pH, washability, foamability, viscosity, extrudability, spreadability, and stability. Stability studies indicated that the formulation remained acceptable under different conditions, showcasing its potential for production and use. The inclusion of natural ingredients like banana peel, known for its antibacterial and anti-aging properties, along with other herbal components, contributes to the formulation's potential skin-enhancing benefits. The scrub aims to provide various advantages, including the removal of dead skin cells, unclogging pores, reducing acne scars, and promoting smoother and healthier skin.

REFERENCES:

[1] S. Rani and H. R. Hiremanth, "Formulation & Evaluation of Polyherbal Face Wash Gel," *World Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, vol. 4, no. 6, pp. 585-588, 2015.

- [2] G. Upadhyay, S. Verma, N. Parvez, and P. K. Sharma, "Recent Trends in Transdermal Drug Delivery System—A Review," *Advances in Biological Research*, vol. 3, pp. 131-380, 2014.
- [3] M. Mounika, K. S. Priya, and P. N. Kavitha, "Formulation & Evaluation of Herbal Face Scrub Using Exfoliating Agents," *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, vol. 5, no. 5, 2023.
- [4] N. Packianathan and R. Kandasamy, "Skin Care with Herbal Exfoliants," Functional Plant Science and Biotechnology, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 94-97, 2011.
- [5] P. Dave, G. Patel, D. Patel, et al., "Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Face Scrub Containing Coffea Arabica Linn," *International Journal of Drug Delivery Technology*, vol. 12, no. 3, pp. 1183-1186, 2022.
- [6] S. Mahajan, D. Gayakwad, A. Tiwari, and G. N. Darwhekar, "Formulation and Evaluation of Herbo-Mineral Facial Scrub," *Journal of Drug Delivery and Therapeutics*, vol. 10, no. 3, pp. 195-197, 2020.
- [7] T. Hertina and S. Dwiyanti, "Utilization of Coffee Grounds in the Preparation of Traditional Body Scrubs," *J. Tata Rias*, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 70-77, 2013
- [8] D. Chanchal and S. Swarnlata, "Herbal Photoprotective Formulations and Their Evaluation," *Open Natural Products Journal*, vol. 2, pp. 71-76, 2009.
- [9] S. Rani and H. R. Hiremanth, "Formulation & Evaluation of Polyherbal Face Wash Gel," World Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, vol. 4, no. 6, pp. 585-588, 2015.
- [10] R. S. Rani and H. R. Hiremanth, "Formulation & Evaluation of Polyherbal Face Wash Gel," World Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, vol. 4, no. 6, pp. 585-588, 2015.
- [11] G. Upadhyay, S. Verma, N. Parvez, and P. K. Sharma, "Recent trends in transdermal drug delivery system—a review," *Advances in Biological Research*, vol. 3, pp. 131-380, 2014.
- [12] M. Priya, K. S. Mounika, and P. N. Kavitha, "Formulation & Evaluation of Herbal Face Scrub Using Exfoliating Agents," *International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research*, vol. 5, no. 5, 2023.
- [13] N. Packianathan and R. Kandasamy, "Skin Care with Herbal Exfoliants," Functional Plant Science and Biotechnology, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 94-97, 2011.
- [14] P. Dave, G. Patel, D. Patel, et al., "Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Face Scrub Containing Coffea Arabica Linn," *International Journal of Drug Delivery Technology*, vol. 12, no. 3, pp. 1183-1186, 2022.
- [15] S. Mahajan, D. Gayakwad, A. Tiwari, and G. N. Darwhekar, "Formulation and Evaluation of Herbo-Mineral Facial Scrub," *Journal of Drug Delivery and Therapeutics*, vol. 10, no. 3, pp. 195-197, 2020.
- [16] A. Hertina and S. Dwiyanti, "Utilization of Coffee Grounds in the Preparation of Traditional Body Scrubs," *J. Tata Rias*, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 70-77, 2013.
- [17] D. Chanchal and S. Swarnlata, "Herbal Photoprotective Formulations and Their Evaluation," *Open Natural Products Journal*, vol. 2, pp. 71-76, 2009
- [18] R. G. Lodha, "Development and Evaluation of Polyherbal Shampoo to Promote Hair Growth and Provide Antidandruff Action," *Journal of Drug Delivery and Therapeutics*, vol. 9, no. 4-A, pp. 3474, 2019.
- [19] T. Terefe and T. Neges, "Review on Therapeutic and Medicinal Use of Aloe Vera," Cancer Biology, vol. 7, no. 4, 2017.
- [20] P. K. Soni, R. M. Khairnar, and S. S. Gavit, "Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Antidandruff Shampoo," *Research Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*, vol. 12, pp. 132, 2022.
- [21] M. Gharat, R. Dalavi, A. Dound, and A. Walunj, "A Research Article on Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Shampoo," *International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology*, vol. 3, no. 5, pp. 253-260, 2022.
- [22] S. Kumar and M. A. Pagaran, "An Overview of Herbal Ingredients with Anti-Dandruff Activity in Shampoo Formulations," *International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 12-19, 2023.
- [23] A. M. Sharma and P. Bansal, "Polyherbal Shampoos: A Review," *International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering and Management*, vol. 7, no. 9, pp. 37-41, 2023.
- [24] R. Vijayalakshmi, S. Sangeetha, and N. Ranjith, "Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Shampoo," *Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical and Clinical Research*, vol. 11, no. Special Issue 4, pp. 317-320, 2018.
- [25] M. Dyagatwar, S. M. Shinde, and P. G. Mahamuni, "Development and Evaluation of Herbal Shampoo as an Antifungal Formulation," *International Journal of Drug Delivery Technology*, vol. 13, no. 3, pp. 141-145, 2023.
- [26] V. G. Godeto, S. Tsegaye, and B. Y. Mulugeta, "Sustainable Use of Extracts of Some Plants Growing in Ethiopia for the Formulation of Herbal Shampoo and Its Antimicrobial Evaluation," *Sustainability*, vol. 15, no. 4, pp. 189, 2023.
- [27] A. Asghar, I. B. Singh, and A. H. Khan, "Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Baby Shampoo," *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*, vol. 11, no. 3, pp. 165-168, 2022.
- [28] A. P. Agarwal, "Natural Anti-Aging Cosmetic Formulations: A Review," *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, vol. 10, no. 6, pp. 1394-1400, 2019.
- [29] L. S. Savithri and S. R. Sivanandhan, "Formulation and Evaluation of Aloe Vera Gel Shampoo," *International Journal of Pharmaceutics and Drug Analysis*, vol. 9, no. 3, pp. 476-482, 2021.
- [30] T. K. Mishra, A. K. Sinha, and S. K. Pathak, "Herbal Face Wash Gel Formulation Using Herbal Ingredients," *International Journal of Herbal Medicine*, vol. 8, no. 5, pp. 133-137, 2020.
- [31] S. R. S. Shukla and K. D. Bansal, "Formulation of Herbal Face Scrub Using Natural Ingredients," *International Journal of Pharma and Bio Sciences*, vol. 11, no. 4, pp. 55-60, 2022.

- [32] A. Sharma, R. Singh, and R. K. Verma, "Herbal Cosmetics: A Review on Formulation and Therapeutic Benefits," *Journal of Cosmetic Dermatology*, vol. 19, no. 5, pp. 1180-1186, 2020.
- [33] P. Patil, M. G. Gaikwad, and R. M. Deshmukh, "A Review on Herbal Cosmetic Products for Skin Care," *Indian Journal of Research in Pharmacy and Biotechnology*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 265-273, 2020.
- [34] S. L. Zafar, "Herbal Exfoliating Products in Dermatology," International Journal of Herbal Medicine, vol. 7, pp. 5-9, 2021.
- [35] A. S. Kumar and S. R. Lathar, "Formulation of Herbal Anti-Aging Face Pack," *International Journal of Pharmaceutical and Clinical Research*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 85-91, 2019.
- [36]S. R. Ghorpade, A. P. Patil, and R. G. Kadam, "Polyherbal Anti-Aging Skin Care Products: Formulation and Characterization," *Pharmacognosy Journal*, vol. 13, no. 2, pp. 73-80, 2021.
- [37] N. Joshi and A. Desai, "Herbal Cosmeceuticals: Formulation and Development," *Journal of Cosmetic Science and Technology*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 48-52, 2020.
- [38] K. S. Soni, "Polyherbal Shampoo Formulation: A Comprehensive Review," *International Journal of Research in Pharmacy and Chemistry*, vol. 11, no. 3, pp. 29-35, 2019.
- [39] N. S. Agrawal, R. S. Rathi, and N. S. Kumbhare, "Herbal Cosmetics: Formulation, Evaluation and Regulatory Aspects," *Journal of Advanced Pharmaceutical Sciences*, vol. 5, no. 4, pp. 332-337, 2020.
- [40] D. P. Patil and S. K. Gaikwad, "Recent Trends in Herbal Cosmetics: A Review," *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences Review and Research*, vol. 58, no. 2, pp. 145-150, 2019.
- [41] M. V. Gharat, S. K. Shinde, and R. A. Bhagat, "Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Gel-Based Cosmetics," *Pharmaceutical Development and Technology*, vol. 14, no. 3, pp. 116-122, 2021.
- [42] R. T. Upadhyay, R. S. Khanna, and P. C. Jain, "Evaluation of Herbal Skincare Products in Cosmetic Dermatology," *Journal of Dermatology and Cosmetology*, vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 88-92, 2021.
- [43] D. K. Joshi and R. M. Chouhan, "Cosmetic Applications of Herbal Exfoliating Agents," *International Journal of Cosmetic Science*, vol. 41, no. 6, pp. 575-581, 2019.
- [44] R. Y. Garg and G. Y. Mehta, "Herbal Cosmeceuticals and Their Applications," *Indian Journal of Research in Pharmacy and Biotechnology*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 22-28, 2020.
- [45] K. M. Misra, A. Sharma, and N. S. Bhatnagar, "Herbal Face Scrub Development for Healthy Skin," *Journal of Advanced Cosmetic Dermatology*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 45-49, 2021.
- [46] R. R. Pandey, "Formulation of Anti-Aging Herbal Cream," Cosmetic Dermatology Journal, vol. 10, no. 4, pp. 235-240, 2020.
- [47] S. H. Rathi, "Herbal Based Skin Care and Cosmetics," International Journal of Cosmetic Science, vol. 28, no. 4, pp. 190-195, 2019.
- [48] M. S. Chandel and P. S. Rathi, "Design and Formulation of Herbal Skin Care Products," *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Science Review and Research*, vol. 56, no. 3, pp. 118-121, 2020.
- [49] R. K. Ghosh, S. P. Jadhav, and S. B. Yadav, "Sustainable Development in Herbal Cosmetics," *International Journal of Phytomedicine*, vol. 13, no. 2, pp. 130-135, 2020.