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Research on formulation and evaluation of herbal cold cream

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Abstract

Cosmetics, derived from the Greek word kosmesticos meaning "to adorn," have long been used to cleanse, beautify, and protect the skin. Among various cosmetic formulations, cold cream stands out as a semisolid emulsion composed of water and oil phases, offering prolonged contact time and enhanced emollience. This emulsion, typically classified as either water-in-oil (w/o) or oil-in-water (o/w), provides hydration, soothes dry skin, and facilitates the removal of impurities from the pores, making it an essential skincare product. The oil phase imparts softness and smoothness, while the water phase delivers added protection and aids in absorption through the epidermis.

Recently, the demand for herbal cosmetics has surged due to their efficacy and fewer side effects. Our study focuses on developing a herbal cold cream enriched with Aloe vera, neem, and almond extracts. Aloe vera acts as a natural moisturizer, soothes burns, and reduces acne due to its antifungal and anti-inflammatory properties. Neem, known for its antibacterial and antioxidant qualities, helps alleviate skin irritation, pigmentation, and redness, while almond oil provides nourishment, reduces dryness, and improves skin texture.

The primary goal of this formulation is to create a multifunctional herbal cream that not only hydrates but also addresses various skin conditions such as acne, eczema, psoriasis, rashes, and wrinkles. This product aims to enhance skin health, restore moisture, and promote a youthful appearance, combining ancient botanical wisdom with modern skincare science.

Keywords: Herbal cosmetics, neem, cold cream, and natural extract.



List of Abbreviation:

HCC:- Herbal cold cream PH:- Potential of Hydrogen w/o:- water in oil % :- Percentage ML:- Milliliter g :- Gram °C :- Degree Celsius

Introduction

Cosmetics are items that are often used to both cleanse and beautify the skin. The term "cosmetics" comes from the Greek word "kosmesticos," which meaning "to adorn." An emulsion of water and oil is called cold cream. Compared to other semisolid dosage forms or formulations, cold cream provides a longer contact time at the application site. They make the skin appear elegant and less oily. The oil phase provides the skin with emollience. The purpose of the cold cream is to chill the body and replenish moisture to dry skin by removing waste products from the pores. It is simple to wipe away and is simply water-soluble. When applied to the skin, they cause no irritation.[1] The water phase provides the skin with additional protection. When it reaches body temperature, it melts. It enters the skin through the natural pores in the epidermis. Anti-aging treatments that help keep skin appearing younger for years have been produced more recently. Soap, water, and cleaning lotions are the greatest cleaners. Cream is described as semisolid emulsions of the water in oil (w/o) or oil in water (o/w) type that are meant to be applied externally. Cream is divided into two categories: water in oil emulsion and oil in water. It is applied to the skin's outermost or superficial layers, and its primary function is to stay in place for a longer amount of time spent at the application site. A skin cream's purpose is to soothe the skin while shielding it from the elements and various environmental conditions. There are several kinds of creams, including massage, night, vanishing, cleaning, cold, and hand and body creams. Our primary goal is to create a herbal cream that serves as a moisturizer, reduces acne and skin irritation, treats skin conditions like psoriasis and eczema, reduces dry skin, wrinkles, rashes, and more, all while improving the appearance of the face. [2,3] Neem and almond are two botanical substances that we employed in our formulation.

Aloe Vera gel is used as a moisturizer, used to heal burn wounds, and used to lessen acne and pimples. In addition to its antifungal and anti-inflammatory properties, neem is used to lessen skin irritation, pigmentation, scarring, and redness.

Since then, items used to enhance skin tone or promote looks have been referred to as cosmetics. People have been beautifying their skin with polyherbal or herbal cosmetics since ancient times. The water in oil emulsion is called cold cream. Compared to other semisolid dosage forms or formulations, cold cream provides a longer contact time at the application site. They make the skin appear more elegant and less oily. The oil phase provides the skin with emollience. The purpose of the cold cream is to help in restoration.

Emollience is given to the skin via the oil phase. The cold cream's objective is to aid in healing. [1,4]

Literature Review:

1.

Introduction and general overview of herbal cold cream

Aspect	Details	Reference
Market trend	Shift from synthetic to herbal product	Gupta et al., 2019
Benefits of herbal cold cream	Hydration, anti-aging, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial	Gupta et al., 2019
Review focus	Formulation, active ingredients, efficacy, and clinical applications	This review
TARI F. 1		



2. Herbal Ingredients and Their Functions

Herbal Ingredients	Botanical name	Key functions	Active constituents	Reference
Aloe vera	Aloe barbandensis	Moisturizes and heals	Polysaccharides,	Bhowmik et al., 2012
	miller		vitamins	
Neem	Azadirachta indica	Antibacterial and anti-	Nimbin, azadirachtin,	Biswas et al., 2002
		inflammatory	quercetin	
Turmeric	Curcuma longa	Antioxidant and	curcumin	Ammon & Wahl, 1991
		brightening		
Calendula	Calendula officinalis	Soothing and wound-	Flavonoids,	Preethi et al., 2009
		healing	iriterpenoids	

TABLE: 2

Formulation of Herbal Cold Creams 3.

Components	Example	Function	Study Example
Emulsion base	Beeswax, paraffin, lanolin	Provides structure and moisturization	-
Natural oils	Coconut oil, almond oil, jojoba oil	Emollient, nourishes skin	-
Herbal extracts	Aloe vera, turmeric, neem	Active herbal functions (see Table 2)	-
Additives	Vitamin E, essential oils	Antioxidant, fragrance, preservation	-
Formulation example	Emulsifying wax + aloe + turmeric	Stable, moisturizing, antimicrobial	Patel et al., 2021
	oil + Vit. E	cream	

4. Pharmacological and Dermatological Benefits

Benefit	Mechanism	Study / Evidence
Antioxidant activity	Polyphenols reduce oxidative stress, delay aging	Kumar & Singh, 2020
Enhanced moisturization	Humectants and oils retain water in stratum	Kumar & Singh, 2020
	corneum	
Anti-inflammatory action	Reduces redness, irritation-ideal for sensitive	General pharmacological studies
	skin	
Clinical efficacy	Equal or better than synthetic creams in water	Sharma et al., 2020
	retention	

TABLE: 4

5. Safety and Consumer Acceptance

Aspect	Details	Reference
Tolerance	Fewer allergic reactions, generally well-tolerated	WHO, 2011
Challenges	Fewer allergic reactions, generally well-tolerated	WHO, 2011
	contamination	
Consumer preference	Growing preference for natural/herbal products	globally Market trends
TABLE:5		

Aim: To formulation and evaluation a herbal cold cream with natural components that provide skin-protective, calming, and moisturizing qualities while guaranteeing skin compatibility, safety, and effectiveness.

Objectives:

- 1. to research skin physiology and anatomy as they relate to topical formulation.
- 2. to find and choose an appropriate herbal substance that has dermatological benefits.
- 3. to create a cold cream utilizing both conventional and contemporary methods of preparation.
- 4. To evaluate the physical properties of the herbal cold cream(ph, spreadability)
- 5. To assess the safety and skin compatibility of the formulated product
- 6. To compare the effectiveness of the herbal formulation with commercially available cold creams.
- 7. To document the formulation process and provide recommendation for further development.

A) Anatomy Of The Skin



In terms of weight and surface area, the skin is the biggest organ in the body. Its surface area is around sixteen thousand centimeters. Skin makes around 8% of an adult's total weight. It is the tissue or outermost layer of the living organism. Skin exhibits a defense mechanism against the outside world.

Sunlight exposure causes the skin to manufacture a beneficial molecule called vitamin D. In addition to serving as a sense organ, the skin aids in controlling body temperature. Cellular components of the skin include keratinocytes, erythrocytes, and melanocytes, among others.

Its many constituents, including as cells and fibers, give rise to multi-layer formations.

1) The dermis, or at least the skin, is where the majority of the magic occurs. Collagen, elastin, and fibroblasts make up the majority of the dermis. This layer serves a number of purposes.

2) Blood and lymphatic vessels, which remove waste materials and poisons from the skin, are found in the dermis.

3) The dermis contains sweat glands. Through your pores, they produce perspiration, which cools your body and eliminates contaminants.

4) The dermis also contains the hair follicles, which are where your hair attaches, and the sebaceous glands, which create the oils that smooth and soften the skin—sometimes too much, leading to rashes and greasy skin.[8,9]

> There are layers of skin on the body.

A. The Epidermis :-

The epidermis is the skin's outermost layer, and it is around 0.2 mm thick. This stratum is devoid of capillaries and veins. The body's location determines the thickness of the epidermis. The two primary cell types that make up the epidermis are dendritic and keratinocyte cells. Other types of cells, such as Langerhans cells and melanocytes, are also present. The metabolic active tissue is another term for the layer of epidermis.

Five sublayers comprise the outermost layer, and they are

1)Stratum corneum

2)Stratum lucidium

3)Stratum granulosum

4)Stratum spinosum

5)Stratum Basale

Stratum corneum :-

Stratum corneum refers to the outermost layer of the epidermis. It is also known as the horny cell layer and ranges in thickness from 8 to 15 μ m. The layer is useful in protecting skin from severe dryness and has a hexagonal structure. Ceramide, the primary ingredient, has a significant influence in water retention.

Stratum lucidium :-

Dead skin cells form a thin, transparent layer that makes up the stratum lucidum. It only appears on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet where there is thick skin.

Stratum granulosum :-

With a thickness of $3\mu m$, the layer is also referred to as granular cell layer. Granular cell layers two to four are present. As the keratin fibers fill up the cells more and more, the cells take on a flatter shape

Stratum spinosum :-

Its thickness varies from 50 to 150 µm, and it is also known as the prickle cell layer. It is made up of several cells that might have different shapes and structures.

Stratum Basale :-

The lowest layer of the epidermis is called the stratum basale, and it is made up of a single layer. Keratinocytes are created in the stratum basale and migrate upward to the outer layer. The mobility of keratinocytes is referred to as turnover. Days are needed for one cycle of this process, during which keratinocytes alter their structure and functions. This layer, also known as the basal cell layer, retains 8% of the water in the epidermis.

B. The Dermis [8,9] (hair and sweat gland)

1) The dermis, or at least the skin, is where most of the magic happens. Fibroblasts, collagen, and elastin make up the majority of the dermis. This layer performs several functions.

2) Blood and lymphatic vessels found in the dermis provide nutrients to the skin and help it expel toxins and waste.

3) The dermis contains sweat glands. They induce perspiration via your pores, which cools your body and eliminates pollutants.

4) The dermis also contains the hair follicles, which are where your hair attaches, and the sebaceous glands, which secrete the oils that smooth and soften skin (sometimes overly, resulting in rashes and oily skin).

C. Hypodermis (The Subcutaneous layer)[9] fat and large blood vessels

1) The layer of fat that runs from your bones to your muscles and other tissues is the deepest layer of skin. It penetrates deeper than your skincare products' active components could ever hope to.

2)An analogy for the subcutaneous layer is a thermostat. In an emergency, it can be utilized as a source of energy while also protecting the body. 3)Fat also functions as a filter, preserving your muscles, bones and organs from injury.

4)Lastly, more blood vessels, nerve endings, hair follicular roots, and the deepest sebaceous glands that secrete oil are found in the subcutaneous layer.

> Advantages of Herbal Cold Cream[4,10,11]

- 1) It keeps skin from drying out and aging.
- 2) Cold creams protect skin from harsh surroundings because they include an adequate amount of water and oil.
- **3)** They also maintain skin safety and hydration.
- 4) Cold creams are used to smooth the skin and remove makeup
- 5) The primary application of medicated cold cream is as a topical medicinal dose form for skin care.
- 6) Use cold cream sparingly (nonmedicated) to prevent rough skin and aid in maintaining the skin's moisture balance.
- 7) To remove as a preliminary cleaning step
- 8) to provide the skin an oily protective layer and emollient effect.
- 9) Provide a chemical barrier as well, similar to what sunblock compounds do.
- 10) as a vehicle for pharmaceutical ingredients found in medicinal cream, such as diflucortolone valerate.
- **11)** Application simplicity.
- 12) Avoid changing the dosage when there are variances between and within patients.

13) Achieving effectiveness while reducing the overall daily dosage of medication.

The tools needed to make the herbal cold cream.

Equipment name:- pH meter, Thermometer, Beakers, Glass rod, Water bath,

Ideal Properties of Herbal Cold Cream [12,13]

1)Normally, it shouldn't be diluted.

2)The pH range of 4.6 to 6.0 is good for cold cream.

3)To make it easy to apply and remove from the container, it should have the ideal consistency.

4)After external application, the skin ought to feel cooler.

5)To stop water from evaporating off the skin's surface, it must create a thin, waxy protective coating.

6)Should have a quicker emollient action, allowing very dry skin to quickly expand and become supple.

7)Spreads easily over the skin and is less oily than ointment.

8)During its whole shelf life, it ought to be stable both chemically and physically.

9)Mutual compatibility between the excipients is required. Sterilization is required.

> Application of Herbal Cold Cream to skin [14,15]

Cold creams may be utilized in a variety of ways and are surprisingly flexible, despite being designed primarily as face moisturizers. To begin with, it's frequently used as a makeup remover. With little harm caused by rubbing or scraping, makeup and debris may be removed thanks to the rich oils' ability to gently melt them away. Similar to how some people find it useful as a primer for makeup foundations, it smooths the skin and makes it easier to apply makeup evenly around the face. Kelly thinks it's even an excellent tool to take camping or on road trips when you could be away from your bathroom sink or shower, since it removes makeup without the need for water! Finally, cold creams work well as body lotions, lip balms, and even shaving creams. Applying a cold cream to your lips helps preserve essential moisture and hydrate the delicate skin there all day. Similarly, using a body moisturizer on your arms, legs, back, and hands provides the same deep moisture that the cream is intended to supply your face.

Cold Cream Benefits [11,15]

The advantages of cold cream are rather straightforward. Cold cream is intended to be applied directly to the skin, thus anyone who wants to increase their skin's moisture levels can use it. However, the best results from taking it every day to enhance the texture and look of the skin will come from people with extremely sensitive skin or dry, itchy skin. These outcomes are probably due to the cold cream's capacity to assist in replenishing the skin's natural barrier function to the environment, which is diminished when skin becomes excessively dry.

> Ingredients of Formulations [16,17]

All of the natural products utilized in this study, such as dried powdered neem and almond oil, were purchased locally. The information about the specific plant material used to make cold cream is listed below.

1. Methyl Paraben

- 2. Coconut oil
- 3. Aloe Vera gel
- 4. Vitamin E
- 5. Rose Water
- 6. Bees wax
- 7. Borax

1. Borax

Lotions, gels, and creams are just a few of the cosmetic items that contain borax and wax. It is well known for being a component in hand soaps that help remove grease or oil from hands. Because of its alkaline properties, borax is an ideal component for toners and cleaners. Borax is occasionally used as an emulsifier, buffering agent, or preservative in cosmetic goods. These items include lotions, creams, shampoos, gels, bath bombs, scrubs, and bath salts. .. Borax is also a component of almost every skincare product, from creams and body lotions to shampoos, bath gels, and even the trendy bath bombs. It is also mixed with glue and water to create "slime," a gooey substance that many kids love playing with. Borax is also frequently used as a necessary component in natural cosmetic products due to its gentle and antibacterial qualities.(29)



2. Bees wax

Capacity to Guard Against Irritants: When applied topically, beeswax can serve as a barrier against environmental aggressors. It can shield skin from harsh weather conditions and environmental pollutants. Encouragement of Hair Growth: Beeswax can prevent moisture from evaporating from hair in addition to soothing and moisturizing it. Beeswax has the ability to coat the skin with protection. In addition, it draws water since it is a humectant. The skin may stay hydrated as a result of these two qualities. Another excellent natural exfoliant for removing dead skin cells is beeswax. Beeswax is an antibacterial and skin-healing substance. It can aid you in combating problems including stretch marks, eczema, dry skin, and acne. You may make your own customized lotions and moisturizers for your skin with our raw beeswax.[27,28]



3. Rose Water

When paired with other hydrating substances like glycerine or ceramides, rose water becomes even more hydrating. Allawh states that "these aid in hydrating the skin, preserving the skin barrier, and halting additional water loss from the skin." That being said, it shouldn't replace your current moisturizer. It should come as no surprise that rose water helps lighten skin redness and enhance complexion as it has been used for hundreds of years as a cosmetic. Acne may be lessened by the antimicrobial qualities. Skin redness and puffiness can be lessened by the anti-inflammatory qualities. Rose water keeps the pH balance of the skin natural. Because chemically generated soaps and cleansers upset our skin's pH balance, microorganisms that cause rashes and acne can thrive there. This characteristic aids in bringing the skin's pH back to normal while using rose water. Helps balance the skin's pH and hydrates.



4. Aloe Vera gel

Aloe vera is available as a gel to apply to the skin and as a drinkable gel or juice. Aloe latex, a yellow liquid, is also present in the leaf.

Chemicals in this plant-based treatment help to minimize skin swelling, reduce redness and scaling, soothe irritated skin, and encourage the production of new skin cells.

Soothes irritated skin and helps with skin healing.



5. coconut oil

The anti-inflammatory qualities of coconut oil may enhance the skin's barrier function, stop moisture loss, and lessen the severity of the ailment. To be sure coconut oil is a good choice, consult a healthcare professional. Moisturize and softens the skin while also having anti-inflammatory properties.



6. Vitamin E

A great natural moisturizer that keeps your skin nourished, silky, and supple is vitamin E. It is perfect for winter skincare since it reduces dryness and flakiness and enhances skin texture overall.

Acts as a powerful antioxidant and helps in the skin's repair process.

These ingredients can be combined to create a rich and soothing herbal cold cream that keeps your skin soft and moisturized during cold weather.



ingreatents in Perbai Cota (Peran [19,20,10]				
Sr. No.	Ingredient Name	Scientific name	Uses	
1	Methyl Paraben	4-hydroxy benzoate ester	•	Antifungal agents Antibacterial properties and Preservation
2	Cocoa butter	Theobroma cacao seed butter	•	Anti-inflammatory and healing properties
3	Beeswax	Apiccerana, Apis Mel, Apismellifera, ApisMellif	•	Emulsifying agent, stabilizer
4	Aloe vera gel	Aloe barbadensis miller	•	Anti-inflammatory properties
5	Coconut oil	Cocos nucifera oil	•	Emollient properties, moisturizer for skin.
6	Almond oil	Prunusdulcis var. dulcis.	•	outermost layer of skin protection

TABLE:- 6 Ingredients In Herbal Cold Cream [19,20,15]

• Usage: [19,20,15]

To assist calm, moisturize, and shield the skin from cold weather, dab a tiny bit of the herbal cold cream onto the skin, especially in dry spots.

Sr. No.	Ingredients	Quantity given (100gm)	Factor×Quantity taken
			(40gm)
1.	Beeswax	15gm	6gm
2.	Coconut oil	20.5ml	8.2ml
3.	Almond oil	25ml	10ml
4.	Cocoa butter	15gm	6gm
5.	Distilled water	7ml	2.8ml
6.	Glycerine	5ml	2ml
7.	Vitamin E oil	2gm	0.8gm
8.	Aloe Vera gel	10gm	4gm
9.	Methyl Paraben	0.5gm	0.20gm

TABLE:- 7HEBAL COLD CREAM FORMULATION:

Factor :- $\frac{\text{Quantity required}}{\text{Quantity given}} = \frac{40}{100} = 0.4$

Herbal Cold Cream Formula (50g)

Phase A – Oil Phase:

- 1. Beeswax 6gm
- 2. Coconut oil 8.2ml
- 3. Almond oil 10ml
- 4. Cocoa butter 6gm

Phase B – Water Phase:

- 1. Rose water or distilled water 2.8ml
- 2. Glycerin 2ml

Phase C – Cool Down Phase:

- 1. Vitamin E oil 0.8gm
- 2. Essential oils (Aloe Vera gel) 4gm
- 3. Natural preservative (methyl Paraben) 0.20g

Procedure:

1. Heat the Oil Phase (Phase A): mix beeswax, coconut oil, Almond oil, and cocoa butter added in beakers, melt In a water bath around 70° C.



2. Heat the Water Phase (Phase B): take beaker and added rose water (or distilled water) and glycerin Warm in to around 70°C.



Formulation of water phase Fig.10

3. Combine Phases A and B: Slowly add the water phase to the oil phase while continuous stirring or using a stick blender to emulsify, and form to the smooth mixture.



Mix the oil phase and water phase

Fig.11

4. Mixture:- form to the smooth mixture.





Add the two phase



5. Cool Down: Let the mixture cool to around 40°C, then add Vitamin E oil, essential oils (Aloe vera gel), and preservative(Methyl paraben).



6. Package: Pour into sterilized containers and let it cool completely before sealing.



Prepared for cold cream
Fig.14

> Pharmacological activities

1. Moisturizing and Emollient Activity [40,41]

Key Ingredients:

Glycerine: A powerful humectant that draws moisture into the skin. Coconut oil & Almond oil: Emollients rich in fatty acids that soften and smooth the skin. Cocoa butter: Provides long-lasting moisture and prevents dryness. Aloe vera gel: Hydrates skin and enhances moisture retention. Vitamin E oil: Enhances skin hydration and maintains moisture barrier.

Pharmacological Effect: Enhances skin hydration, prevents water loss, and improves skin texture and elasticity.

2. Anti-inflammatory Activity [42,42,44]

Key Ingredients:

Aloe vera gel: Contains acemannan and salicylic acid derivatives, which reduce inflammation. Vitamin E: Inhibits inflammatory pathways and soothes irritated skin. Coconut oil: Contains lauric acid, which can modulate inflammation.

• Pharmacological Effect: Reduces redness, itching, and irritation, particularly beneficial for dry or sensitive skin during cold weather.

3. Antioxidant Activity [45,46]

Key Ingredients:

Vitamin E oil: A potent antioxidant that neutralizes free radicals and prevents skin damage. Aloe vera gel: Contains antioxidant enzymes like catalase and superoxide dismutase.

Pharmacological Effect: Protects skin cells from oxidative stress, delays aging signs like fine lines and dullness.

4. Barrier repair and skin protection [47,48]

Key Ingredients:

Beeswax Cocoa butter Coconut oil

• **Pharmacological Effect:** These compounds help the skin heal itself naturally and decrease trans-epidermal water loss by creating a semiocclusive barrier.

5. Wound Healing and Skin Regeneration [49,50]

Key Ingredients:

Aloe vera Vitamin E oil

• Pharmacological Effect: Encourage collagen synthesis, fibroblast activity, and epithelialization

6. Antimicrobial Activity [51,52]

Key Ingredients:

Coconut oil Methyl paraben

• **Pharmacological Effect:** Microbial cell membranes are broken down by coconut oil, while formulations are shielded from microbial contamination by methyl paraben.

7. Soothing and Cooling Effect [53,54]

Key Ingredients:

Aloe vera Glycerine

• Pharmacological Effect: Give skin that is sensitive or inflamed a cooling, calming sensation.

EVALUTION TESTS:-

1) Spread ability :- Use to glass slides and apply 1g of cream between them. Apply weight (e.g., 500g) and measure the spread diameter.



Apply to the cream of class slide



Take the second slide and put the first slide



2) Washability :- Apply cream on the skin and wash with water, easily washable.



Apply the cream on skin



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Easy to wash
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3) Irritation testing :-

Patch test

Apply a small amount of cream to the hand. Cover for 24 hours and observe for redness, itching or swelling



Fig.16

4) Organoleptic Evaluation :-

Colour	Odor	Texture
White	Pleasant fragrance	Smooth and free of lumps or separation.

5) PH Testing :- Use a digital ph meter. Dilute 1 g of cream in 10 ml of distilled water. Ph should be in the range of 4.6 to 6



Put the ph paper in a mixture



Determine the ph.(Acidic)

Fig.18

Result :

- 1. pH Range: To be skin-friendly and avoid irritating or upsetting the skin's natural pH balance, cold cream should have a pH of 4.5 to 6.5. Measurement: At room temperature, determine the pH of the cold cream using a pH meter or pH indicator strips. Cold cream PH is 6.
- 2. Appearance: The cream should be uniformly creamy and devoid of lumps or separation. It should have an off-white or white appearance.
- 3. Consistency: The texture should be creamy without being too runny or thick. It should be easy for the skin to absorb.
- 4. Spread ability: 1 to 3.5cm of spread ability
- 5. Washability: Easy to wash
- 6. Irritation: No irritation
- 7. Organoleptic Evaluation: Color white, Odor-pleasant fragrance, Texture- smooth and free lumps or separation.

Discussion:-

The creation of herbal cold cream is a tasteful fusion of contemporary beauty technology and the therapeutic qualities of nature. Aloe vera, neem, coconut oil, almond oil, beeswax, and cocoa butter are the main components, and they were chosen for their unique and combined skin-benefitting properties. Because each ingredient adds special qualities to the cream, it works well for a variety of skin issues, including inflammation, acne, and dryness and irritation.

Conclusion

By fusing contemporary cosmetic procedures with the ancient medicinal qualities of herbs, the herbal cold cream formulation covered in this study provides a safe, natural skincare solution. It is a useful product for keeping skin moisturized and healthy because of its possible advantages, which include moisture retention, anti-aging properties, and skin protection. The use of natural components guarantees that the cream is both gentle and effective for a range of skin issues, despite the difficulties in guaranteeing proper formulation and stability. This herbal cold cream can be a great complement to any person's skincare routine if the right production procedures are followed and premium ingredient standards are upheld.

Summary

A multipurpose skincare product called herbal cold cream is made to protect the skin from external stressors while also hydrating and soothing it. Combining the advantages of hydration, anti-inflammatory properties, and skin nourishment, this product is made with natural substances such as beeswax, almond oil, coconut oil, neem, and aloe vera. The cream acts as a barrier to protect the skin and helps to minimize dryness, irritation, and skin disorders like psoriasis, eczema, and acne.

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