



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF HERBAL FACEPACK

Gaikwad Abhishek Uttam

Professor . Bhavana Hon

Dr. Megha T Salve

Shivajirao Pawar College of Pharmacy Pachegaon.

Final Year B.Pharm

Aim Of This Work Is To Formulate And Evaluate An Herbal Face Pack For Glowing Skin By Using Natural Herbal Ingredients. The Natural Herbal Ingredients Such As Multani Mitti, Termeric, Sandalwood, Neem, Orange Peel, Aloevera ,Kaolin, Liquorice, Methyl Paraben, Gum Tragacanth And Rose Water.

Thus, In The Present Work, We Formulated A Herbal Face Pack Which Can Be Easily Made With The Easily Available Ingredients. After Evaluation, We Found Good Properties For The Face Packs, Free From Skin Irritation And Maintained Its Consistency Even After Stability Storage Conditions. Results Of The Study Scientifically Verified That Herbal Face Pack Having Enough Potential To Give Efficient Glowing Effect On Skin. The Overall Study Is Useful To Substantiate Product Claims Due Its Useful Benefits On The Human Beings.

Keywords: Skin, Moisturizing, Emollient, Stability.

Introduction

Since From Ancient Period Of Time, People Are Aware Of The Use Of Plants For The Healthy, Glowing And Beautiful Skin Cosmetics Are Products Used Clean, Beautify And Promote Attractive To Appearance Cosmetics Are Commercially Available Products That Are Used To Improve The Appearance Of The Skin By Action Of Cleansing. Beautifying, Promoting Attractiveness. From The Ancient Time, Different Herbs Are Used For Cleaning, Beautifying And To Manage Them Face Skin Is The Major Part Of The Body, Which Indicates The Health Of An Individual Skin Of The Face Is The Major Part Of The Body, Which Is A Mirror, Reflecting The Health Of An Individual A Balanced Nutrition Containing Amino Acids, Lipids And Carbohydrates Are Required For The Skin Keep It Clear Glossy And Healthy.

In Ancient Times, Women Were Very Conscious About Their Beauty And Took Special Care Of Their Specific Skin Types Every Type Of Skin Is Specific For The Requirement Of Skin Pack. Nowadays Different Types Of Packs Are Available Separately For The Oily. Normal And Dry Skin. Face Packs Are Used To Increase The Fairness And Smoothness Of The Skin. It Reduces Wrinkles, Pimples, Acne And Dark Circles Of The Skin. Face Packs Which Are Recommended For Oily Skin Prone To Acne, Blackheads, Usually Control The Rate Of Sebum Discharge From Sebaceous Glands And Fight The Harmful Bacteria Present Inside Acne Lesion. The Leftover Marks Of Skin Can Be Reduced By Incorporation Of Fine Powders Of Sandalwood, Rose-Petals And Dried Orange Peels.

Herbal GIVING BEDS Face Packs Are Nowadays Being Used On A Large Scale, Due To The Various Benefits Of Them Over Chemical Based Packs. They Are Non-Toxic, Non Allergic And Non-Habit Forming. They Are Natural In Every Aspect, Having Larger Shelf Life. They Have No Added Preservatives. They Can Be Easily Formulated And Stored Over A Larger Span Of Time. Present Research Article Deals With The Formulation And Evaluation Of Herbal Face Pack For Glowing Skin By Using Natural Materials I.E., Multani Mitti, Turmeric, Sandalwood, Neem, Alovera, Orange Peel.

The skin is made up of substances such as amino acids, lipids, and carbohydrates. Therefore, you need a balanced diet to keep your skin clear, shiny, and healthy. In Ayurveda, herbal pastes are used in facial therapy as 'mukha lepa'. This herbal paste is applied to the face to treat acne, pimples, scars, age spots, and pigmentation. Face masks are basically additives that provide additional benefits. Different types of herbal face packs are used for different skin types. This herbal paste smeared on face to treat acne, pimple, scars, marks and pigments. Face packs are basically additives delivering some additional benefits. Different types of herbal face packs are used for different types of skin.

Herbal face packs are helps to reduce wrinkles, pimples, acne and dark circles. Also increase the fairness and smoothness of skin. It also helps someone to boost their confidence. Ayurveda is the most useful and successful means for achieving this purpose.



Fig.1 FacePack Powder

Objectives

- ❖ As Due To Increased Pollution, Allergy, Microbe's Etc. Human Skin Has Become More Sensitive And Prone To Faster Aging. An Attempt Has Been Made To Synthesize A Pack Ideal For All Skin Types. After The Synthesis, All The Parameters Have Been Calculated In Order To Meet Up The Quality Standards.
- ❖ To Formulate And Evaluate A Cosmetic Preparation Poly Herbal Face Pack Made From Herbal Ingredients.
- ❖ Herbal Face Packs Or Masks Are Used To Stimulate Blood Circulation, Rejuvenates And Help To Maintain The Elasticity Of The Skin And Remove Dirt From Skin Pores.
- ❖ To Moisturize, Cleanse, Tone And Rejuvenate Your Skin. Masks Are Designed For Each Skin And Age Type.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Herbal Ingredients Profile

1. Multani Mitti

Botanical Name : Fuller's Earth



Fig.2 Multani Mitti

Multani Mitti Helps Skin By Different Ways Like Diminishing Pore Sizes, Removing Blackheads And Whiteheads Fading Freckles, Soothing Sunburns, Cleansing Skin, Improving Blood Circulation, Complexion, Reducing Acne And Blemishes And Gives A Glowing Effect To A Skin As They Contain Healthy Nutrients. Multani Mitti Is Rich Magnesium Chloride. Modern uses of fuller's earth include as absorbents for oil, grease, and animal waste (cat litter) and as a carrier for pesticides and fertilizers. Minor uses include filtering, clarifying, and decolorizing; active and inactive ingredient in beauty products; and as a filler in paint, plaster, adhesives, and pharmaceuticals. It also has a number of uses in the film industry and on stage.

2. **TURMERIC :**

Botanical Name : Curcuma Longa

Family : Zingiberaceae

Genus : Curcuma



Fig.3 Turmeric

Turmeric Has Anti-Inflammatory And Anti-Allergic Activity. It Is Best Blood Purifier And Helps In Wound Healing. It Possesses Best Blood Purification Action So It Is Used In All Disease With Blood Impurities Origin. Haridra Is Rejuvenator Of Skin And Revitalizes Skin; Delays The Signs Of Aging Like Wrinkles. It Is A Very Good Anti-inflammatory And Anti-Allergic Agent.

Turmeric and curcumin have been studied in numerous clinical trials for various human diseases and conditions, with no high-quality evidence of any anti-disease effect or health benefit. There is no scientific evidence that curcumin reduces inflammation, as of 2020. There is weak evidence that turmeric extracts may be beneficial for relieving symptoms of knee osteoarthritis.

3. SANDALWOOD :

Botanical Name : Santalum Album

Family : Santalaceae

Genus : Santalum



Fig.4 Sandalwood

Sandalwood Has An Anti-Tanning And Anti-Aging Property. It Also Helps Skin In Many Ways Like Toning Effect, Emollient, Antibacterial Properties, Cooling Astringent Property, Soothing And Healing Property. Sandalwood oil has a distinctive soft, warm, smooth, creamy, and milky precious-wood scent. It imparts a long-lasting, woody base to perfumes from the oriental, woody, fougère, and chypre families, as well as a fixative to floral and citrus fragrances. When used in smaller proportions in a perfume, it acts as a fixative, enhancing the longevity of other, more volatile, materials in the composite.

Sandalwood oil in India is widely used in the cosmetic industry. The main source of true sandalwood, *S. album*, is a protected species, and demand for it cannot be met. Many species of plants are traded as "sandalwood". The genus *Santalum* has more than 19 species. Traders often accept oil from closely related species, as well as from unrelated plants such as West Indian sandalwood (*Amyris balsamifera*) in the family Rutaceae or bastard sandalwood (*Myoporum sandwicense*, Myoporaceae). However, most woods from these alternative sources lose their aroma within a few months or years. Sandalwood's main components are the two isomers of santalol (about 75%). It is used in aromatherapy and to prepare soaps.

4. NEEM :

Botanical Name : Azadirachta Indica

Family : Meliaceae

Genus : Azadirachta



Fig.5 Neem

Neem Is Anti-Inflammatory, Antiseptic And Highly Beneficial For Oily And Acne Prone Skin. An Anti-Acne Effect Is Due To Anti-Microbial, Anti-Inflammatory And Anti-Oxidant Activities Of Different Chemical Constituents.

In March 2020, false claims were circulated on social media in various Southeast Asian countries and Africa, supporting the use of neem leaves to treat COVID-19. The Malaysian Ministry of Health summarized myths related to using the leaves to treat COVID-19, and warned of health risks from over-consumption of the leaves. There is no evidence for the effectiveness of neem leaves in the treatment of COVID-19.

5. Orange Peel :

Botanical Name : Citrus Sinesis (Sweet Orange)

Citrus Aurantium (Bitter Orange)

Family : Rutaceae

Genus : Citrus



Fig.6 Orange Peel

Orange Peel Is A Covering Of Citrus Fruit Which Contains Different Nutritional Source Such As Vitamin C, Calcium, Potassium And Magnesium. It Prevents The Skin From Free Radical Damage, Skin Hydration And Oxidative Stress. Also It Has Instant Glow Property, Prevent Acne, Blemishes, Wrinkles And Aging. Orange peel is the outer, slightly bumpy skin of the orange fruit, along with some of the white pith beneath it.

Orange peel is considered a boon for the skin as it treats blackheads, dead cells, acne, and blemishes. It also brightens your face. You can also add milk or curd to get that extra glow or for removing tan.

6. ALOE VERA :

Botanical Name : Aloe Barbadensis Miller

Family : Aloaceae

Genus : Aloe



Fig.7 Aloe Vera

It's A Great Skin Burn Treatment. It Also Helps To Speed Up Skin Cell Reproduction As Much As Eight Times. Aloe Vera Is Also Known To Penetrate The Epidermis, I.E., The Outer Layer Of The Skin Faster Than Water. Those Who Suffer From Acne Will Find Respite In Aloe Vera. Aloe vera may be prepared as a lotion, gel, soap or cosmetics product for use on skin as a topical medication. For people with allergies to Aloe vera, skin reactions may include contact dermatitis with mild redness and itching, difficulty with breathing, or swelling of the face, lips, tongue, or throat. Aloe vera is used on facial tissues where it is promoted as a moisturizer and anti-irritant to reduce chafing of the nose.

Cosmetic companies commonly add sap or other derivatives from Aloe vera to products such as makeup, tissues, moisturizers, soaps, sunscreens, incense, shaving cream, or shampoos. A review of academic literature notes that its inclusion in many hygiene products is due to its "moisturizing emollient effect".

There is conflicting evidence regarding whether Aloe vera is effective as a treatment for wounds or burns.

There is some evidence that topical use of aloe products might relieve symptoms of certain skin disorders, such as psoriasis, acne, or rashes. Aloe vera gel is used commercially as an ingredient in yogurts, beverages, and some desserts, but at high or prolonged doses, ingesting aloe latex or whole leaf extract can be toxic. Use of topical aloe vera in small amounts is likely to be safe.

7. KAOLIN:

Scientific Name : Hydrated Aluminum Silicate



Fig.8 Kaolin

Kaolin Absorbs Sebum And Prevents Pore Clogging. It's Used To Draw Out Impurities And Toxins From The Pores. It Clears The Skin Of Excess Oil, Dirt, And Pollution Without Causing Any Redness Or Irritation,” Says Alessandra Caceres, A Licensed Aesthetician And Founder Of Lavender Facial Bar. There aren't many studies available regarding the benefits of using a kaolin clay mask for anti-aging (or, as we like to say, pro-aging). Besides porcelain and skin care, kaolin clay has several other purposes. Other Function of Kaolin In FacePack following below :

- Absorb Extra Oil
- Natural Cleanser
- Exfoliator
- Soothes Your Skin
- Teeth Whitener

8. LIQUORICE :

Scientific Name : Glycyrrhiza Glabra



Fig.9 Liquorice

If You Suffer From Hyperpigmentation, A Condition Where Patches Of Skin Become Darker Than The Surrounding Skin Due To Extra Melanin Deposits In Those Spots, Licorice Can Restore The Skin To A Lighter Colour When Applied Daily To The Darkened Area. If You Are Suffering From Melasma (Known As The Mask Of Pregnancy), It's A Great Natural Remedy To Help Lighten The Skin After Delivery.

Licorice is said to have a soothing effect on skin and helps to ease inflammation. The glycyrrhizin found in licorice can reduce redness, irritation and swelling, and is used to treat skin conditions like atopic dermatitis and eczema. Licorice helps to regenerate our skin's collagen and elastin supply, both of which are necessary to keep our skin elastic, smooth, and baby-soft. Not only that, but licorice helps to preserve hyaluronic acid, a sugar molecule with the ability to retain up to 1000 times its weight in water that keeps skin plump and bouncy.

9. METHYL PARABEN

Chemical Name : Methylparahydroxybenzoate



Fig.10 Methyl Paraben

Methylparaben is a type of paraben. Parabens are chemicals that are often used as preservatives to give products a longer shelf life. They're added to food or cosmetics to prevent the growth of mold and other harmful bacteria. Methylparaben is one of the most common parabens. You can find it as part of a paraben mix in most cosmetic products, where it prevents germ growth. It can also be found naturally in some fruits and may be used as a food preservative or an antifungal preservative.

Methylparabens are used in a wide variety of cosmetic products. This includes:

- makeup
- shaving products
- hair care products
- moisturizers
- some deodorants

They're also used in a number of processed foods and medications.

Methylparaben doesn't accumulate in the body. In fact, the body flushes the chemical out pretty quickly. Despite this, many consumers are concerned about the safety of methylparaben. These concerns have increased in light of a claimed link to cancer risk.

The FDA and other researchers are conducting studies to investigate the safety of methylparaben. So far there hasn't been any conclusive evidence, though there have been cases of individuals who have had negative reactions. While the FDA is reviewing these studies Trusted Source, they haven't yet come across anything to show that parabens are unsafe for use in cosmetics, foods, or drugs.

10. GUM TRAGACANTH

Botanical Name : Astragalus Gummifer Labill

Family : Fabaceae

Genus : Astragalus L.



Fig.11 Gum Tragacanth

Gum Tragacanth Use As An Emollient In Cosmetic. It Delays The Development Of Wrinkles And Fine Lines. Widely used in cosmetics as a thickener, gelifier and emulsifier. Tragacanth gum is used in a wide variety of medicinal emulsions, jellies, syrups, ointments, lotions and creams. Tragacanth gum acts as a suspending agent in various toothpastes to form a creamy and brilliant product. Tragacanth is a natural gum obtained from the dried sap of several species of Middle Eastern legumes of the genus *Astragalus* . It is a viscous, odorless, tasteless, water-soluble mixture of polysaccharides.

11. Rose Water

Botanical Name : Rosa Damascena Mill L.

Family : Rosaceae

Genus : Rosa L.



Fig.12 Rose Water

Rose Water Can Help Reduce Skin Redness, Prevent Additional Swelling, And Soothe The Discomfort Of Acne.

In medieval Europe, rose water was used to wash hands at a meal table during feasts. Rose water is a usual component of perfume. Rose water ointment is occasionally used as an emollient, and rose water is sometimes used in cosmetics such as cold creams, toners and face wash. Some people in India also use rose water as a spray applied directly to the face as a perfume and moisturiser, especially during the winter; it is often sprinkled in Indian weddings to welcome guests.

METHOD OF PREPARATION

Formulation Of Herbal Facepack :

➤ Step – 1

All The Required Herbal Powders For The Face Pack Preparation Were Accurately Weighed

| Sr.No | Ingredients (In Powder Form) | Quantity (In Gm) |
|-------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Multani Mitti | 10gm |
| 2 | Turmeric | 2gm |
| 3 | Sandalwood | 15gm |
| 4 | Neem | 5gm |
| 5 | Orange Peel | 2gm |
| 6 | Aloevera | 5gm |
| 7 | Kaolin | 3gm |
| 8 | Liquorice | 2gm |
| 9 | Methyl Paraben | 1gm |
| 10 | Gum Tragacanth | 5gm |
| 11 | Rose Water | Q.S |

Individually By Using Digital Balance. The Quantity And Compositions Are Listed In Table

Table.1 Formulation Of Facepack

➤ Step – 2

The Herbal Drugs Such As Multani Mitti, Turmeric, Sandalwood, Orange Peel, Neem , Kaolin, Liquorice, Methyl Paraben, Gum Tragacanth Were Transferred To Mortar And Pestle And Triturate.

➤ Step – 3

Previously Prepared Mixture Of Herbal Powders Was Transferred To The Mixture Of Fine Powders And Triturated To Obtain Uniform Drug Powder Of Face Pack.

➤ Step – 4

The Powders Were Passed Through Sieve No.#150-200.

➤ Step – 5

The Prepared Face Pack Powder Was Packed Into A Self-Sealable Container, Labelled And Used For Further Studies.

Procedure :

Take Prepared Face Pack Powder In A Bowl As Per The Requirement,Add Water Or Rose Water To Mix It Well And Apply Over The Facial Skin. Cover The Acne And Blemishes Spots. Kept As It Is For Complete Drying For 30 To 40 Min And Then Wash The Face With Cold Water.

BENEFITS AND PRECAUTIONS**Benefits Of Applying Facepack :**

- They Help To Prevent Premature Aging Of Skin.
- The Scars And Marks Of Skin Can Reduced By Adding Fine Powder Of Sandal, Rose Petals And Orange Lentils With Acne Face Pack.
- Formation Of Wrinkles, Fine Lines And Sagging Of Skin Can Be Effectively Controlled By Using Natural Face Packs.
- Nourishes The Skin. Fruit Face Packs Supply Essential Nutrients To Skin.
- Helps To Reduce, Acne, Pimple, Scars And Marks Depending Its Herbal Ingredient.
- Usually Face Packs Made Of Neem And Help To Reduceacne And Pimple.
- Face Packs Which Are Recommended For Acne, Pimple, Black Heads Usually Control The Over Discharge Of Sebum From Lesion.

Precautions To Be Taken While Applying Facepack

- Select The Face Pack According To Your Skin Type. If You Have Any Serious Skin Concerns,Take Opinion Of Natural Therapist Or Concerned Skin Expert Before Applying Face Pack.
- The Face Pack Should Not Be Left On Face More Than 15 To 20 Minutes. Keeping For Very Long Time May Result In Formation Of Wrinkles, Sagging Of Skin And Enlargement Of Open Pores.
- Apply Face Pack Once In A Week.
- Don't Try To Peel Or Scratch The Dried Face Pack.
- Do Not Scrub Face Vigorously. This May Result In Eruption Of Pimples And Dark Spots.

- Avoid Applying Face Pack Near "Eye Zone". The Skin Around Eye Is Very Delicate. The Process Of Removing Face Pack May Damage The Sensitive Skin Around Eyes.
- Stay Away From Heat When You Have Applied Face Pack.
- This May Harm Underlying Skin. Spray Water (Which Is At Room Temperature) On Face Before Removing Dried Face Pack. After Removing The Mask Roll An Ice Cube On Facial Skin. This Helps To Close Open Pores And Tightens Skin. It Also Tones And Soothes The Skin.

EVALUATION OF FORMULATION :

Physical Evaluation:

Physical Parameters Such As Colour, Odour, Appearance And Texture Were Checked Visually.

- **Partical Size:**

Particle Size Is A Parameter, Which Affect Various Properties Like Spread Ability, Grittiness Etc., Particle Size Was Determined By Sieving Method By Using LP. Standard Sieves By Mechanical Shaking For 10 Min.

- **Angle Of Repose:**

It Is Defined As The Maximum Angle Possible In Between The Surface Of Pile Of Powder To The Horizontal Flow.

Calculated As Given Formula:

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}h/r .$$

Where,

θ = The Angle Of Repose.

h = The Height In (Cm).

r = The Radius In (Cm).

- **Bulk Density:**

Bulk Density Is The Ratio Between The Given Mass Of A Powder And Its Balk Volume. Required Amount Of The Powder Is Dried And Filled In A 50 MI Measuring Cylinder Up To 50 MI Mark. Then The Cylinder Is Dropped Onto A Hard Wood Surface From A Height Of 1 Inch At 2 Second Intervals. The

Volume Of The Powder Is Measured. Then The Powder Is Weighed. This Is Repeated To Get Average Values. The Bulk Density Is Calculated By Using The Below Given Formula.

$$P_b = M/V$$

Where:

P_b - Bulk Density,

M - Weight Of Powder, And

V - Volume Of Powder.

- **Tapped Density :**

Tapped Density Is An Increased Bulk Density Attained After Mechanically Tapping A Container Containing The Powder Sample. After Observing The Initial Powder Volume Or Mass, The Measuring Cylinder Or Vessel Is Mechanically Tapped For 1 Min And Volume Or Mass Readings Are Taken Until Little Further Volume Or Mass Change Was Observed. It Was Expressed In Grams Per Cubic Centimeter (G/Cm^3).

Calculated As Given Formula :

$$P_t = M/V_t$$

P_t -Tapped Density,

M - Weight Of Powder,

V_t -Minimum Volume Occupied After Tapping.

- **Spreadability:**

Spreadability Was Determined By An Apparatus Suggested By Fabricated In-House. The Apparatus Consists Of A Wooden Block With A Fixed Glass Slide And Movable Glass Slide With One End Tied To Weight Pan Rolled On The Pulley, Which Was In The Horizontal Level With Fixed Slide. The Spreadability Of The Formulated Gel Was Measured On The Basis Of "Slip And Drag" Characteristics Of Gel. An Excess Of Gel (About 2g) Under Study Was Placed On This Ground Slide. The Gel Was Then Sandwiched Between Two Slides. One Kg Weight Was Placed On The Top Of The Two Slides For 5 Min To Expel Air And To Provide A Uniform Film Of The Gel Between The Slides. Excess Of The Gel Was Scrapped Off From The Edges. The Top Plate Was Then Subjected To Pull Off 50 Gm. Mix With The Help Of String Attached To The Hook And The Time (T , In Seconds) Required By The Top Slide To Move A Distance Of 7.5 Cm Be Noted. A Shorter Interval Indicated Better Spreadability.

- **Irritancy Test :**

The Formulation Showed No Irritation, Redness, Edema And Inflammation During Irritancy Studies. This Formulation Is Safe To Use For Skin.

- **pH Test :**

It Is The Measurement Of Acidity Or Alkalinity Of The Product Measured On A Scale Of 0-14. pH Of Formulated Facepack In Rose Water Was Found.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Result Of Evaluation Are Displayed In Table Form Of Organoleptic And Physico-Chemical And General Facepack Evaluation. The Study Of Nature, Colour, Odour, Texture, Ph Of Facepack Combined Form Under Investigation Provided The Important Features Of Organoleptic And Physico-Chemical Evaluation, Irritancy Test And Speradability Test.

Organoleptic Evaluation :

| SR.NO | PARAMETER | OBSERVATION |
|-------|------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Nature | Semisolid |
| 2 | Colour | Yellowish Brown |
| 3 | Odour | Pleasant |
| 4 | Appearance | Smooth |
| 5 | Texture | Fine |

Table.2 Organic Evaluation

Observation:

Stability Test Perform At Different Temperature Over A Period Of One Month Revealed The Inert Nature Of The Facepack In The Term Of Colour, Odour, Appearance, Texture, And pH.

Physico-Chemical Evaluation:

| SR.NO | PARAMETER | OBSERVATION |
|-------|----------------|-------------|
| 1) | Tapped Density | 0.63g/MI |
| 2) | Bulk Density | 0.42g/MI |
| 3) | Angle Repose | 23.7 |
| 4) | Carr's Index | 33.33% |
| 5) | pH | 6.6 |

Table.4 Physico-Chemical Evaluation

Observation :

Physico-Chemical Evaluation Justified The Flow Properties Of The Facepack As It Was Found To Be Free Flowing And Non-Sticky In Nature. PH Was Found Neutral To Suit The Requirements Of All Skin Types. The Results Proved That The Formulation Was Stable In All Aspects.

Irritancy Test :

| SR.NO. | PARAMETERS | OBSERVATION |
|--------|------------|---------------|
| 1) | Irritant | No Irritation |
| 2) | Erythema | No Irritation |
| 3) | Edema | No Irritation |

Table.5 Irritancy Test

Observation :

Irritancy Test Showed Negative Result For Irritancy, Redness, Swelling, And Photo Irritancy, As The Herbals In Their Natural Form Without Addition Of Chemicals Were Found To Be Compatible With The Skin Protein.

CONCLUSION:

Natural Remedies Are More Acceptable In The Belief That They Are Safer With Fewer Side Effects Than The Synthetic Ones. Herbal Formulations Have Growing Demand In The World Market. Herbal Face Packs Are Used To Stimulate Blood Circulation, Rejuvenate The Muscles And Help To Maintain The Elasticity Of The Skin And Remove Dirt From Skin Pores. It Is An Our Good Attempt To Formulate The Herbal Face Pack Containing Natural Herbal Ingredients Such As Multani Mitti, Turmeric, Sandal Wood, Saffron, Milk Powder, Rice Flour, Orange Peel And Banana Peel.

After Evaluation, We Found Good Properties For The Face Packs, Free From Skin Irritation And Maintained Its Consistency Even After Stability Storage Conditions. It Has Been Revealed That Herbal Face Pack Having Enough Potential To Give Efficient Glowing Effect On Skin. The Overall Study Is Useful To Substantiate Product Claims Due Its Useful Benefits On The Human Beings. Herbal Ingredients Opened The Way To Formulate Cosmetics Without Any Harmful Effect. Herbal Face Packs Are Considered As Sustaining And Productive Way To Advance The Appearance Of Skin.

REFERANCE

- Shoba rani R; Hiremanth. Text book of Industrial pharmacy, Drug delivery systems & Cosmetics & Herbal drug technology:Universities press (India) Ltd; 2nd Edition.
- Okereke JN, Udebuani AC, Ezeji EU, Obasi KO, Nnoli MC. Possible Health Implications Associated with Cosmetics: A Review, Sci J Public Health 2015; 3(5-1):58-63.
- Mary P. Lupo. Antioxidants and Vitamins in Cosmetics. Clin Dermatol 2001; 19: 467-473.
- Rieger MM. Harry's Cosmeticology. In: Chapter 23, Face, Body&Hair Masks & Scrubs. 8th ed. vol I. New York: Chemical Publishing Co., Inc.; 2009. p. 471-483.
- Rani, S. R. and Hiremanth, Text book of Industrial pharmacy, Drug delivery systems & Cosmetics & Herbal.
- Baby, A. R., Zague, V., Maciel, C.P.M., Kaneko, T. M., Consiglieri, V. O., Velasco and M. V. R, (2004).
- Development of Cosmetic Mask Formulations. Rev Bras Cienc. Farm 40(10):159-161.
- Banchhor, M., Ashawat, M.S., , Saraf, S. and Saraf, S. (2009). Herbal Cosmetics: Trends in Skin Care Formulation. Phcog Rev 3(5): 82-89.
- Hwang JK, Shim JS, Gwon SH, Kwon YY, Oh HI et al. Novel use of Panduratin derivatives or extract of Kaempferia pandurata comprising the same. U.S. Patent 0065272A1, 2012.
- Dr S S khadbadi, B A. Baviskar, Dr S.L. Deore, Experimental pharmacognosy A Comprehensive guide Nirali publication, 1st edition, Page no. 30.8, 30.10,30.11
- Dr K R Khandelwal, Dr Vrunda Sethi Dr. Practical pharmacognosy techniques and experiments practical, pharmacognosy, 2012edition, published by nirali prakashan, pg.no:23.8-23.10, 25.5.