



“Preparation And Evaluation Of Vanishing Cream Containing Ethanolic Taproot Extract Of *Daucus Carota*”

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Abstract: Our beauty market is filled with synthetic origin cosmetics. Vanishing cream of synthetic origin found in the market provide glow to the skin but impart side effect to the skin. Whereas the vanishing cream containing natural extracts are safe, beneficial to skin with negligible side effects. So the purpose of present research work was to Design, Develop and Evaluate of vanishing cream containing ethanolic taproot extract of *Daucus Carota* for providing soothing as well as moisturizing effect to the skin without causing any irritation to the skin. The vanishing cream was prepared by using natural extract of carrot. The natural ethanolic taproot extract of *Daucus Carota* is rich in vitamins. These creams do not have any side effects and it gives wrinkle free and fair look to the skin. The method employed to prepare this vanishing cream was very simple. Quality of formulated product was assessed by different evaluation parameters. The formulated cream showed good consistency, spreadability, homogeneity, pH, non- greasiness.

Index Terms - Taproot, *Daucus carota*, Vanishing Cream

I. Introduction of the vanishing cream: [1] [2]

Vanishing creams are an o/w type of emulsions which when applied to the skin leave an almost invisible layer on it.

A cream is a preparation usually for application to the skin. Creams are semi-solid emulsions of oil and water. They are divided into two types: oil-in-water (O/W) creams which are composed of small droplets of oil dispersed in a continuous water phase, and water-in-oily (W /O) creams which are composed of small droplets of water dispersed in a continuous oily phase. Oil-in-water creams are more comfortable and cosmetically acceptable as they are less greasy and more easily washed off using water. Water-in-oil creams are more difficult to handle. Vanishing creams get their name from the fact that they seem to disappear when spread on the skin. It is also known as foundation cream which are applied to skin to provide a smooth emollient base before the application of face powder and other face make up. Vanishing creams also known for their smooth, dry feel on the skin and their pearly sheen.

Chemically they are oil-in-water emulsions consisting of stearic acid, an alkali, a polyol and water. The cream helps the powder to adhere to the skin and also acts as skin protectant which prevents the damaging effect caused by the environmental factors.

One characteristic due to which these vanishing creams are preferred is the sheen effect rather than giving a caked look to the face, they give a natural attractive sheen to the skin. Vanishing creams has the advantage of being non greasy which makes them suitable for use during the day and by women with oily skin.

The magical quality of vanishing cream that makes it a choice as daily cream is the moisture locking power. As many women know that moisture is the key element of a healthy skin, the mystical power of vanishing cream still includes some women. It is equally effective for normal and oily skin types. One important constituent of the cream is hydroquinone. Four percent hydroquinone applied consistently is supposed to vanish all the age spots. The purpose of the vanishing cream is to lighten unnecessary dark spots or discolorations on the skin.

➤ **Ideal properties of vanishing cream:**

1. High melting point.
2. Pure whiteness.
3. Very little odour and low iodine number.
4. Rubbed easily on the skin.

➤ **Advantages of vanishing creams:-**

- 1) Pharmaceutical emulsions may be used to deliver drugs that are poorly soluble in water but readily soluble in oils. e.g. in oil-in-water emulsions the drug substance is dissolved in the discontinuous or internal oil phase. Following oral administration, the oil droplets (and hence the drug) may then be absorbed using the normal absorption mechanism for oils. Some drugs are more readily absorbed when administered as an emulsion than as other oral formulations.
- 2) Pharmaceutical emulsions may be used to mask the bitter taste and odour of drugs, in which the drug is dissolved in the internal phase of an o/w emulsion. The external phase may then be formulated to contain the appropriate sweetening and flavouring agents.
- 3) Drugs that are more stable in an oily phase compared to an aqueous medium can show improved stability in an emulsion dosage form.
- 4) Intravenous emulsions of contrast media have been developed to assist in diagnosis.
- 5) Essential nutrients like carbohydrates, fats, and vitamins can all be emulsified and can be administered to bedridden patients as sterile intravenous emulsions.
- 6) Pharmaceutical emulsions may be employed to administer drugs to patients who have difficulty swallowing solid dosage forms.
- 7) Emulsions provide protection to drugs which are susceptible to oxidation or hydrolysis.
- 8) Emulsions are used widely to formulate externally used products like lotions, creams, liniments etc.

➤ **Disadvantages of vanishing creams:-**

- 1) Pharmaceutical emulsions are thermodynamically unstable and therefore must be formulated to stabilize the emulsion from separation of the two phases. This is by no means straightforward.
- 2) Pharmaceutical emulsions may be difficult to manufacture.
- 3) Storage conditions may affect stability.
- 4) Bulky, difficult to transport, and prone to container breakages.
- 5) Liable to microbial contamination which can lead to cracking.
- 6) Uniform and accurate dose may not be achieved.

❖ **Need of present investigation:**

Vitamin A (Beta Carotene) helps to speed up healing, prevent breakouts and support the skin's immune system and it promotes natural moisturizing which means it helps to hydrate the skin effectively, giving it a radiant glow. It assist in promoting and maintaining a healthy dermis and epidermis; the top two layers of skin, Vitamin A helps to normalize the appearance of pigmentation. It does so by normalizing the activity of tyrosinase, an enzyme that plays a vital role in the production of melanin, Retinol (retinoid), a topical form of Vitamin A, can help treat and prevent inflammatory acne lesions. So, Daucus Carota contains Vitamin A (Beta Carotene) which is helps to moisturize the skin as well as have antiaging and anti-wrinkle property.

❖ **Objectives:**

1) To prepare ethanolic extract of *Daucus carota*.

2) To perform the phytochemical screening of ethanolic extract of *Daucus carota*.

3) To prepare vanishing cream of ethanolic extract of *Daucus carota*.

4) To characterize and evaluate the prepared vanishing cream.

❖ Plan of Work

1) Literature Review of vanishing cream prepared by herbal ingredients.

2) Selection of herbal active ingredient/ Excipients from the *Daucus carota*.

3) Procurement of Herbal active ingredient and excipient.

4) Extraction of active Ingredient from ethanolic extract of *Daucus carota*.

5) Phytochemical Screening of ethanolic extract of *Daucus carota* .

6) Formulation of Vanishing Cream by using ethanolic extract of *Daucus carota* as an active ingredients by using other excipients.

7) Characterization / Evaluation of ethanolic extract of vanishing cream.

. ❖ Herbal Ingredients and excipient profile:[3]

Carrot contains various essential vitamins like Vitamin A, K, B6 and other nutrients like α carotene and β carotene, these nutrients containing formulation can exhibit skin benefit.

Table No.1 herbal ingredients and their uses

Vitamin A	Prevent sun damage by interrupting the process that breaks down collagen. Since, it is anti-oxidant, it may give our skin some protection against sunburn.
Vitamin K	Protect collagen in the body. When healthy collagen production maintains, our skin appears more lumpy smooth and youthful. This means that our skin will be able to maintain its elasticity, hence preventing wrinkles and fine lines.
Vitamin B6	Diminish the effect of hormonal imbalance, which can lead to acne breakouts.
α carotene	Acts as an antioxidants, fighting against the damage caused by oxidation
β carotene	Increases the skin defenses against UV radiation and help to maintain skin health and appearance.

❖ PLANT PROFILE

Synonym : Gajor.



Fig No.1 *Daucus Carota*

Biological source:- The carrot *Daucus Carota* is a root vegetable, usually orange in colour, though purple, red, White, and yellow varieties exist.

Family:- Apiaceae

Geographical source: Europe and West and central Asia

Cultivation and collection:

- 1) At first, It grows a rosette of leaves while building up the enlarged taproot. Fast-growing cultivators mature within three months (90 days) of sowing the seed, while
- 2) Carrot Juice with two cups of milk & 5-6 almonds slower-maturing cultivars need a month longer (120 days).

Constituents:- Carrots contain carotenes, especially alpha- and beta-carotenes, vitamin A and C, and dietary fibre. It is rich in calcium and potassium. Red carrots also contain lycopene.

Uses:-

- 1) Raw carrot & its juice is a good tonic for eyes, skin, physical & mental development. in the morning sharpens memory.
- 3) Slices of raw carrot and beetroot with lemon juice sprinkled on it cures anemia.
- 4) Carrot paste applied on forehead & above the nostrils stops nose bleeding.
- 5) Juice of carrot, beetroot & cucumber eliminates headache & cures rheumatism.
- 6) Juice of carrot & spinach after meals cures constipation Juice of carrot & parsley, taken twice a day, reduces Inflammation of joints.
- 7) Carrot Juice mixed with lettuce juice remove extra fats.

The **carrot** (*Daucus Carota subsp. sativus*) is a root vegetable, typically orange in colour, though purple, black, red, white, and yellow cultivars exist, all of which are domesticated forms of the wild carrot, *Daucus Carota*, native to Europe and Southwestern Asia. The plant probably originated in Persia and was originally cultivated for its leaves and seeds. The most commonly eaten part of the plant is the taproot, although the stems and leaves are also eaten. The domestic carrot has been selectively bred for its enlarged, more palatable, less woody-textured taproot.

The carrot is a biennial plant in the Umbelliferae family, Apiaceae. At first, it grows a rosette of leaves while building up the enlarged taproot. Fast-growing cultivars mature within three months (90 days) of sowing the seed, while slower-maturing cultivars need a month longer (120 days). The roots contain high quantities of alpha- and beta-carotene, and are a good source of Vitamin A, Vitamin K, and Vitamin B6. B-carotene, a pro-vitamin found in foods like carrots can be converted to vitamin A. The efficiency of the conversion depends on genetics and fat consumption. Because too little Vitamin A can be dangerous to health. People who do not get enough of the vitamin may lose the ability to see in poor light and suffer from a weakened immune system. They may also have problems with memory, as vitamin A is important for the

brain functioning. People with malnutrition often have too little vitamin .You can also get vitamin A by including good sources of beta-carotene in your diet, as the body can convert this into retinol.

The main food sources of beta-carotene are:

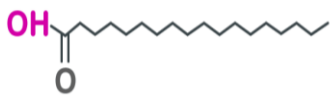
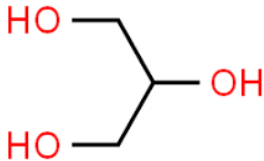
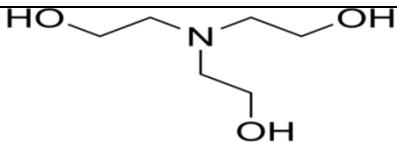
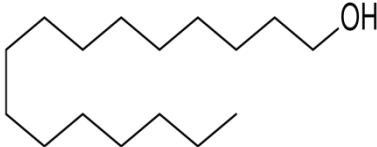
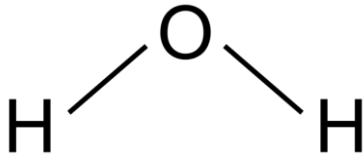
Yellow, red and green (leafy) vegetables, such as spinach, carrots, sweet potatoes and red peppers, yellow fruit, such as mango, papaya and apricots.

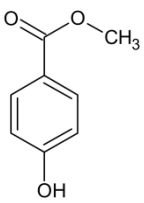
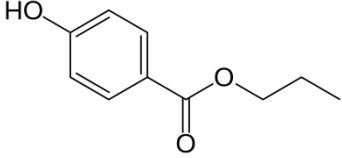
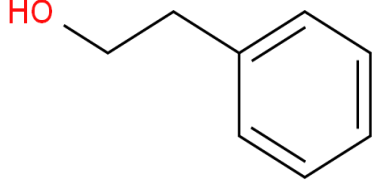
Table No.2: scientific classification of *Daucus carota*

Kingdom	Plantae
Sunkingdom	Tracheophyta
Superdivision	Spermatophyta
Division	Magnoliophyta
Class	Magnoliophyte
Order	Apiales
Family	Apiaceae
Genus	<i>Daucus</i>
Species	<i>Daucus carota</i> L.

❖ Excipients used in vanishing cream:-[4]

Table No.3 excipient used in preparation of vanishing cream containing alcoholic extract of *daucus carota*

Excipients	Structure	Melting Point	Uses
Stearic acid		69.3°C	Ideal emulsifying agent, It govern consistency of the cream, Effective stabilizer, thickener and softener.
Glycerin		290°C	As a humectant which helped the vanishing cream from drying out. Soften and protect the skin and prevent chaps.
Triethanolamine		335.4°C	Emulsifying agent, provide cream with lesser luster. Serve as PH adjuster.
Cetyl alcohol		49.3°C	Prevent cream from separating into oil and liquid.
Water		0°C	For stability to cream because hard water leads to formation of magnesium causing inversion of emulsion.

Preservatives (Methyl paraben, Propyl paraben ratio (4:1)	<p>Methyl Paraben</p>  <p>Propyl Paraben</p> 	Methyl Paraben-125-128°C Propyl Paraben 95-98°C	Inhibit growth of microorganisms.
Perfume (Rose Oil)		60-70°C	Imparts odor to preparation.

❖ **Materials used:-****Table No.4 excipients and their suppliers and model**

Name Of Excipient	Name of suppliers
Stearic acid	SD lab chemical centre, Mumbai
Glycerin	SD lab chemical centre, Mumbai
Triethanolamine	Research lab fine chem industries, Islampur.
Cetyl alcohol	SD lab chemical centre, Mumbai
Methyl , Propyl Paraben	SD lab chemical centre, Mumbai

Equipment's used and Name of Equipment's:-**Table No.5 : Equipment used in preparation of vanishing cream containing alcoholic extract of Daucus carota.**

PURPOSE	NAME OF EQUIPMENTS
Extraction	Soxhlet apparatus
Viscosity	Brookfield Viscometer
Spreadability	Spreadability apparatus
Type of emulsion	Optical microscope

II. Experimental Work:

➤ Selection of Herbal material:

Selection of *Daucus carota* which contains active ingredient i.e. β carotene.

➤ Extraction Procedure: [5]

1. Fresh carrots were collected and washed thoroughly and cut into small pieces.
2. These cut pieces of carrots was grinded with 166.6 ml of ethanol, and keep in Soxhlet apparatus for 30 min and kept it closed for 5 mins.
3. Then this mixture was filtered off and the filtrate (extract) was collected.
4. Then, extract was added into the round bottom flask and heated in heating mantal at constant temperature so that ethanol is evaporate.
5. Then resultant residue containing the β carotene was collected.

➤ Phytochemical Screening[6]

Phytochemical screening was performed as per the methods and test of earlier researchers.

Procedure and result for these tests in following Table No..

Test for Alkaloids – Mayer’s Test, Wagner’s Test , Hager’s Test, Dragendorff’s Test (Table No.6)

Test of Carbohydrates – Molisch Test, Fehling’s Test, Legal’s Test (Table No.7)

Test for Phenolic Compounds and Tannins – Ferric chloride Test, Lead acetate Test (Table No.8)

Test for Phytosterol – Salkowski Test (Table No.9)

Test for Proteins – Million’s test (Table No.10)

Test for Flavonoids _ Shinoda Test (Table No.11)

Test for Fixed Oil – Fixed oil spot Test (Table No.12)

Test for Saponins – Foam Test(Table No.13)

❖ Formulation of Vanishing Cream [7]

Table No.6 : Ingredients and their quantity taken

Ingredients	Quantity Taken (100 gm)
Stearic acid	12 gm
Glycerin	6 ml
Triethanolamine	1 ml
Cetyl alcohol	0.5 gm
Water	78.3 ml
Alc. Extract	2 gm
Preservatives (Methyl paraben, propyl paraben)	0.18 mg, 0.02 mg
Perfume	q.s

> Procedure: [8]

- 1) All required ingredients of vanishing cream was properly weighed and kept separately.
- 2) Oil soluble material like Stearic acid and cetyl alcohol was added in a beaker and melted at 60°C.
- 3) In another beaker, Water soluble material like glycerin , Triethanolamine, water was added and heated up to 60°C.
- 4) Preparation of first beaker (Oil soluble) was added in a second beaker (Water soluble) drop by drop with continuous stirring.
- 5) After cooling Methyl paraben, propyl paraben, and perfume was added and mixed them thoroughly to obtain uniform product. Professional finish was provided.
- 6) The extract of β carotene was added to prepared cream.

III. Evaluation of Vanishing Cream:- [9]

Prepared Vanishing Cream containing alcoholic extract of *Daucus carota* was evaluated for following test and procedure and result mentioned in (table No.14)

- 1) Physical properties – Color, Odor, Appearance
- 2) Washability
- 3) pH
- 4) Viscosity
- 5) Spreadability Test
- 6) Irritancy Test
- 7) Homogeneity
- 8) Determination of type of emulsion - Dye test ,Formation of creaming
- 9) Patch Test
- 10) Smear Test
- 11) Determination of emolliency

IV. Result:**1) Preparation of ethanolic extract of *Daucus Carota***

Ethanolic extract of *Daucus Carota* was successfully performed by using Soxhlet apparatus method.



Fig No. 2

2) Phytochemical Screening[10]

✓ Test for alkaloids:-

Table No. 7- test of alkaloid for alcoholic extraction containing of daucus carota

Test	Procedure	Observation	Inference
Mayer's Test	1 ml of extract + few drops of Mayer's reagent (Pot. Mercuric iodide solution) = yellowish/White ppt	White ppt	Alkaloid present
Wagner's Test	1 ml extract + Wagner's reagent (Iodine pot. Iodide solution) = Reddish brown ppt	No	Alkaloid absent
Hager's Test	1 ml extract + Hager's reagent (saturated picric acid solution) = Yellow ppt	Yellow ppt	Alkaloid present
Dragendorff's Test	1 ml extract + dragendorff's reagent (Pot. Bismuth iodide solution) = Reddish brown ppt	No	Alkaloid absent

Alkaloidal test for ethanolic extract of *Daucus Carota* was successfully performed.

✓ Test for Carbohydrates:-

Table No.8- test of carbohydrates for alcoholic extraction containing of *Daucus carota*

Test	Procedure	Observation	Inference
Molisch's Test	2 ml Extract + 2 ml d/w + 2-3 drops of Molisch reagent + 1 ml H ₂ SO ₄ along the side of tube = Violet ring form at junction of two layers	Violet ring is formed at junction of liquid	Carbohydrate present
Fehling's Test	1 ml Extract + 1 ml d/w + 2-3 drops of Fehling's reagent = Brick red ppt	Brick red ppt	Carbohydrate present
Legal's Test	Extract + 2 ml pyridine and sod. Nitropruside + NaOH (to make alkaline) = Pink colour	Pink color ppt	Carbohydrate present

Test for carbohydrate for ethanolic extract of *Daucus Carota* was successfully performed.

☐ Test for Phenolic compound and Tannins:

Table No.9-Test of phenolic compounds for alcoholic extraction containing of daucus carota

Test	Procedure	Observation	Inference
Ferric chloride test	Extract+ d/w + ethanol +FeCl ₃ = deep blue/ black ppt	Deep-blue/black ppt	Phenolic compound present
Lead acetate test	Extract+ 0.5 ml of lead acetate solution= White ppt	White ppt	Phenolic compound present

Test for phenolic compounds and Tannins for ethanolic extract of Daucus Carota was performed successfully.

✓ Test for Phytosterol:

Table No.10Test of phytosterol for alcoholic extraction containing of daucus carota

Test	Procedure	Observation	Inference
Salkowski Reaction	5 ml extract+ 2ml chloroform + 3ml conc. H ₂ SO ₄ = Reddish brown coloration	No	Phytosterol Absent

Test for phytosterol for ethanolic extract of Daucus Carota was performed successfully.

✓ Test for Proteins:

Table No.11Test of proteins for alcoholic extractioncontaining of daucus carota

Test	Procedure	Observation	Inference
Million's test	1 ml Extract+1 ml d/w + 1ml million's reagent + boil+5 drops of 1% sod. Nitrite	Reddish brown ppt	Proteins present

Test for Proteins for ethanolic extract of Daucus Carota was performed successfully.

✓ Test for Flavonoids:

Table No.12: Test of flavonoids for alcoholic extraction containing of Daucus carota

Test	Procedure	Observation	Inference
Shinoda Test	Extract + Fragments of magnesium ribbons + conc. HCL	Pink color	Flavonoids present

Test for flavonoids for ethanolic extract of Daucus Carota was performed successfully.

✓ Test for Fixed oil:

Table No.13Test of fixed oils for alcoholic extractioncontaining of daucus carota

Test	Procedure	Observation	Inference
Fixed oil spot test	Sample to be tested rubbed between	No spot	Negative

	folds of filter paper		
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Test for fixed oil for ethanolic extract of *Daucus Carota* was performed successfully.

✓ **Test for saponins:**

Table No.14 Test of saponins for alcoholic extraction containing of *daucus carota*

Test	Procedure	Observation	Inference
Foam Test	Extract + Distilled water= foam produced	No foam produced	Saponins absent

Test for saponin for ethanolic extract of *Daucus Carota* was performed successfully.



Fig. No. 3



➤ **Preparation of Vanishing Cream**

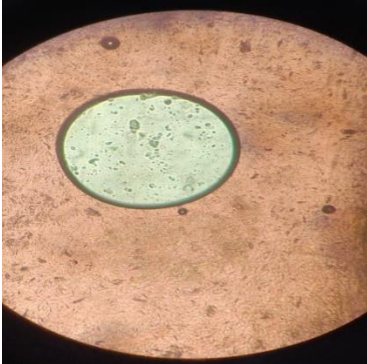
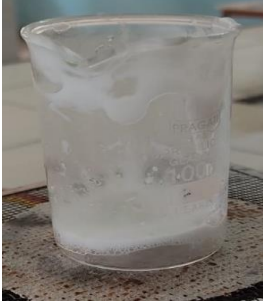

Vanishing cream containing Ethanolic extract of *Daucus Carota* was successfully prepared by using melt emulsification method.



Fig No. :-4

TableNo.15 evaluation of vanishing cream containing alcoholic extract daucus carota

Parameters	Procedure	Result
Physical Properties	Color Odor Appearance	White Pleasant Smooth
Washability	The cream was applied on the hand and observed under running water.	Easily washable
pH	Weighed 10 mg of cream, dissolved in 10 ml of d/wand its pH was measured with the help of digital pH meter.	6 
Viscosity	Viscosity of cream was determined by Brookfield viscometer	27025cps
Spreadability Test	The spread ability of formulated cream was judged by spread ability apparatus	Spread ability = = m^2/t = $50^2/6$ = $600/6$ = 100 gm cm/sec Uniform and easily spread. 
Irritancy Test	Marked an area (1 sq.cm) on left hand dorsal surface. The cream was applied to the specified area and time was noted. Irritancy, erythema, edema, were checked if any for regular intervals up to 24 hrs. and reported.	No Irritancy, erythema, edema were occurred.
homogeneity	homogeneity tested via visual appearance	Homogenous

<p>Determination of type of emulsion</p> <p>1) Dye Test</p>	<p>The Amaranth solution was mixed with cream. Placed a drop of cream on a microscopic slide, covered it with a cover slip, and examined it under a microscope. If continuous phase appears in red colour the cream is o/w type. If dispersed phase appears red coloured globules the cream is w/o type.</p>	<p>Continuous phase appears in red color so the cream is o/w type.</p> 
<p>2) Formation of creaming</p>	<p>Heated the sample vanishing cream in suitable test tube for 10 mins and observed the result. If creaming is upward then emulsion is o/w type. If the creaming is downward then the emulsion is w/o type.</p>	<p>Creaming is upward hence o/w type emulsion.</p> 
<p>Patch test</p>	<p>About 1 gm of material to be tested was applied directly to the hands on skin. The cosmetic to be tested was applied on area of 1 sq.m of the skin. The site of patch was inspected after 24 hrs. As there was no reaction the test was repeated three times. If reaction is not observed on third application, the person may be taken as non- hypersensitive.</p>	<p>No any reaction is observed.</p> 
<p>Smear Type</p>	<p>The test was conducted after the application of cream on the skin. The smear formed can be oily or aqueous in nature.</p>	<p>Non-Greasy in nature</p>
<p>Determination of emollience</p>	<p>Emollience, slipperiness and amount of residue left after the application of fixed amount of cream was checked.</p>	<p>No residue on skin</p>

Evaluation of ethanolic extract containing *Daucus Carota* of Vanishing cream evaluated successfully.

V. Discussion:-

Before going for preparation of vanishing cream we selected *Daucus carota* as API. It has antiaging, antiwrinkle property and helps to moisturize the skin. Because it contains beta carotene, vitamin like A, K, B, C and alpha carotene. After selection of API we screened for solvent which is suitable for API (*Daucus carota*). In that we observed that ethanol is suitable for extraction of *Daucus carota*. After extraction by using Soxhlet apparatus we get ethanolic extract of *Daucus carota*.

After getting extract we done phytochemical screening of ethanolic extract of *Daucus carota*. We were observed that there were some phytoconstituents are present in alcoholic extract of *Daucus carota* like alkaloids, carbohydrates, phenolic compounds etc. For Phytochemical Screening of ethanolic extract of *Daucus carota* Table No.6 shows that test for alkaloids, Mayer's test and Hager's test were present, it indicates that *Daucus carota* contain Alkaloids. Table No.7 shows that Molisch test, Fehling's test and Legal's test were present for carbohydrates so it indicates that *Daucus carota* contains Carbohydrates. Table No.8 shows that test for phenolic compounds and tannins, ferric chloride test and lead acetate test were present, it indicates that *Daucus carota* contains phenolic compounds and tannins. Table No.10 shows that test for proteins, Million's test was present, it indicates that *Daucus carota* contains Proteins. Table No.11 shows that Shinoda test was present for test for flavonoids, so it indicates that flavonoids are present in *Daucus carota*.

After phytochemical we screened for suitable excipients for preparation of ethanolic extract containing *Daucus carota* vanishing cream. Then vanishing cream was prepared by melt emulsification method extract and suitable excipients. It has healing property and it promotes natural moisturizing which means it helps to hydrates the skin effectively. Prepared vanishing cream pass the evaluation tests and results are mentioned in table no-14 and table no. 14 shows that Physical properties including color, odor, and appearance were found to be white, pleasant, and smooth restively. And it is complies with standards. Vanishing cream was found to be easily washable and viscosity was complies with standard and also found to be the pH of vanishing cream was 6 so it shows that pH of vanishing cream complies with std and also matches with pH of skin. Vanishing Cream was shows O/W type cream regarding dye solubility test and formation of creaming. The spread ability test was don, it shows that value of spread ability complies with standard, it means that it is easily spreadable. Irritancy test and dye test were performed, result was found to be no irritancy, edema, erythema and no any adverse reaction seen. Prepared vanishing cream was found to be non greasy in nature. It means it indicates that prepared vanishing cream is easily washable and no any residue on skin.

VI. CONCLUSION :-

The vanishing cream of crude drug with the best properties having nutritional value was prepared by employing simple method and less equipment's. The prepared herbal cream also has antioxidant and antibacterial activity due to this it retards aging signs and pimple formation on the face. Further studies are required for this vanishing herbal cream. According to literature survey this type of formulation containing *Daucus carota* was not prepared earlier.

VII. References:-

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