IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

A REVIEW LITERATURE ON HERBAL FACE WASH

Mr. Tejas L. Takale[1] ,Mr. Ajay S. Surwase[2] , Mr. Akshay A. Pathade[3] ,

Mr. Kunal Hake[4]

[1-3]Student, [4] Assistant Professor

Mahadev Kanchan College of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Uruli Kanchan ,

Tal- Haveli , Dist- Pune, 412202. Maharashtra India.

ABSTRACT

It is more acceptable to believe that natural remedies are safer with synthetic subjects than with fewer side effects. The global market demand is increasing due to the fusion of herbs. Current work Herbal anti-acne is the development and evaluation of flammable extracts with facial spray containing leaf extract of Tulsi (Ocimum Sanctum),Hydroalcoholic extract of turmeric (curcuma longa), Although there are some specific local herbal formulas available on the market, we propose to make pure herbal formulations without using any artificial ingredient. The plants have been reported in the literature with microorganisms, anti oxidants and anti-inflammatory activity.

Ayurvedic face wash was prepared from the extract of various ingredients such as Neem leaves, Turmeric rhizomes, Nutmeg seed, Liquorice root, Honey, Orange tincture, Lemon juice, Xanthan gum, Orange peel extract, Rosewater, Propyl paraben, Methyl paraben, Sodium laury sulfate. The prepared face wash was evaluated for various Physical parameters such as Washability, Colour, pH, Viscosity, Spreadability and Irritancy test.

Keywords:- face wash, Turmaric, Rose water. Spreadabilitylity, Irritancy test

INTRODUCTION

Skin is the major part of body and face skin is one of the sensitive and representative parameter human personality. The skin is the largest organ of the body, accounting for about 15% of total adult body weight. It performs many vital functions, including protection against external, physical, chemical and biological assailants. To skin healthy, clear, glossy, a balanced nutrition is required.

In which facewash preparation mainly content Turmeric Rhizomes, Honey, Xanthan gum, Rose water, Propyl paraben, Methyl paraben, Sodium laurylsulphate, Lemon juice. It shows many property like antibacterial, antifungal or many skin problem.

Categories of therapeutic agents used in face wash :

A. **Antibacterial**
Antibacterial cleaners inhibit the growth of bacteria on the skin. The antibacterial face washes are not only effective in cleaning your face but also helps in getting rid of the acne and skin breakouts that are pretty common in those with greasy or oily skin types.

B. **Anti acne**
Acne cleansers are highly effective excess sebum without causing your skin to dry. Different types of antiacne drugs are used for different treatment purposes, depending on the severity of the condition.

C. **Anti-inflammatory:**
It is property of substance or treatment that reduce inflammation or swelling. Anti-inflammatory drugs make up about half of analgesic, remedying pain by reducing inflammation as opposed to opioids, which affect the central nervous system to block pain signaling to the brain.

Advantages of face wash:

- It helps to keep skin hydrated, soft, supple and youthful-looking
- It helps in removing dirt, pollutants, make-up and dead skin cells.
- The mixture of dead skin cells and excessive oil clog pores, which can lead to acne white heads, blackheads and total weary appearance.

Properties of face wash:

- Oily skin requires cleansers with herbs and botanical which will clean the pores and reduce oil buildup.
- It should be stable and should have good appearance.
- During application it should not have oily or greasy feel.
- After evaporation of water the cream residue should not become viscous.
- It should spread easily without dragging.

Additives used in face wash:

A. **Gelling agent:**
Gelling agent is a substance which can increase the viscosity of a liquid without substantially. Gelling agents are ingredients that will turn your water, or oil, phase into a gel, which is thickened out, without stiffness.
Example- Xanthan gum

B. **Preservative:**
Preservatives are the ingredients that are utilized in order to improve the shelf life of product. Some of these organisms can secrete poisonous substances(toxins).
Example- methyl paraben, propyl paraben

Evaluation of Face wash:

Colour, Odour, appearance, pH, Viscosity, washability, consistency, spreadability, foamability, etc. are the important evaluation parameter of the face wash formulation.

Uses of face wash:

- To remove impurities, germs and makeup for every day.
- Anti-aging.
- It helps other product to penetrate properly into the skin.
- For cleansing the skin.
- Stimulates there generation of the skin cells and their renewal.

MATERIALS AND METHOD-

Ingredient –

1. **Turmeric Rhizomes –**

Fig No.1 : - Turmeric Rhizoms

Botanical Name – Curcuma Longa

Family – zingiberaceae

Uses - The rhizomes is the portion of plant use medicinally. Turmeric use as a to relieve pain and inflammation.

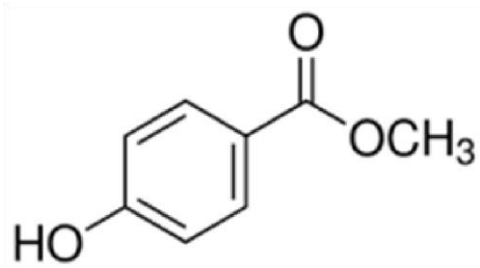
2. **Honey –**

Botanical Name – Apsie Mellifera.
Uses – Used as thickening agent. Honey is use as a natural sweetener.

3. **Xanthan Gum –**

Botanical Name – Xanthomonus Campestres
Uses – It is used as a thickening agent and stabiliser.

Methyl paraben -
Structure :



IUPAC name : Methyl 4hydroxybenzoate

Other names : Methyl paraben

Chemical Formula : C8H8O3

Molar mass : 152.15 g·mol−1

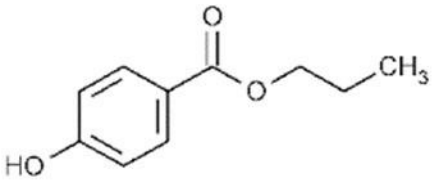
Uses : Methyl paraben is an antifungal agent often used in a variety of cosmetics and personalcare products.

It is also used as a food preservative.

Methyl paraben is commonly used as a fungicide in Drosophila food media.

Propyl paraben

Structure:



IUPAC name : propyl 4hydroxybenzoate..

Other names : 4Hydroxybenzoesäurepropylester;

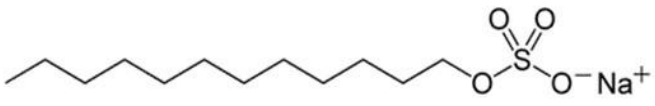
Chemical formula : C10H12O3 **Molar mass** : 180.2 g/mol **Density** : 1.0630 g / cm^3

Melting Point : 96 to 99 °C (205 to 210 °F; 369 to
372 K)

Use : In cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and foods.

Sodium lauryl sulphate

Structure :



IUPAC Name : Sodium lauryl sulfate

Other Names : Sodium monododecyl sulfate

Chemical Formula : NaC12H25SO4

Molar Mass : 288.372 g/mol

Density : 1.01 g/ cm3

Melting point : 206 °C (403 °F; 479 K)

Use : SLS is mainly used in detergents for laundry with many cleaning applications.SLS is a highly effective surfactant and is used in any task requiring the removal of oily stains and residues.(12) **III. Formulation Of Herbal Face Wash .**

In our formulation we have selected active agent like turmeric rhizomes extract to achieve anti oxidant, anti inflammatory and anti bacterial properties. Face wash, gel wash was formulated for that purpose xanthan gum was use as a gelling agent. We were use as a preservatives like methyl and propyl paraben. Lemon juice use as a natural ph adjuster. Sodium lauryl sulphate was added to produce foam.

Sr. No.	Ingredients	Uses	Quantity For 20 ml
1	Turmeric Extract	Anti-Inflametry	220mg
2	Lemon Juice	Lighten Skin	4.0ml
3	Honey	Thickening Agents,Antiseptic, Astringent	10ml
4	Xantham Gum	Stabilizer,Thickning Agents	4.5 ml
5	Rose Water	Solvent,Perfume	Q.S
6	Methyl Paraben	Preservative	0.2 mg
7	SLS	Foming Agent	1000mg

Table no.1

Formulation Table For Herbal Face Wash

Evaluation Of Herbal Face wash –

Sr.No	Parameter	Marketed Formulation	Formulated Batch
1	Colour	Yellowish	Lite Yellow
2	Consistency	Semisolid	Semisolid
3	Wash Ability	Good	Good
4	pH	7.6	7.4
5	Viscosity	1690cp	1566cp
6	Spreadability	2.16	1.15
7	Irritation Test	Non Irritant	Non Irritant

Table No 2 : Evaluation Table

Colour - Colour of formulation are light yellowish colour while compare with marketed formulation having yellowish colour.

Consistency – Both are same like semisolid.

Washability – The product was applied on hand and showed under running water.

pH – The pH of formulation is 7.4 and pH of marketed formulation is 7.6.

Viscosity – Formulation viscosity is 1566cp and marketed viscosity is 1690cp.

Spreadability – Spreadability indicate that the face wash gel is easily spreadable by small amount of shear. Spreadability of marketed face wash 2.16g/sec. The formulation spreadability is 1.15g/sec.

RESULT & DISCUSSION -

The results of evaluation are displayed in Table 3. Formulation was Lite Yellow in color, whereas, marketed formulation was yellowish in color. Formulation was found to have semisolid consistency. The formulations were found homogenous, easily washable. The formulated face wash has slightly alkaline pH(7.4) which is compatible with normal physiology.

Sr.no	Parameters	Observations
1	Colour	Yellow
2	consistency	Semi solid3
3	pH	7.4
4	Spreadability	Easily spreadable
5	Washability	Good
6	Viscosity	1566cp
7	Foam ability	Good

Table No. 3 ; Observation

Conclusion – Prepared formulation of herbal face wash is one of the most well recognized acne treatment herbal face wash not only moisturised, they also use as cleanser. Herbal formulation have growing demand in the world market. The formulation parameters was checked and evaluated like colour, pH , consistency, wash ability, irritability and spreadability and it shows acceptable result.

Reference –

1 Sowmya K.V., Darsika C.X., Grace F., Shanmuganathan S. Formulation & Evaluation of Poly-herbal Face wash gel. World Journal of Pharmacy & Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2015; 4(6): 585-588.

2 Kanlayavattanakul M., Lourith N., Therapeutic agents & herbs in topical applications for acne treatment, International Journal of cosmetic Science, 2011; 33: 289-297.

3. Kubo I., Muroi H., 6.Kubo A., Naturally occurring anti-acne agents, J Nat Prod, 1994; 57(1): 9-17.

4. Ashawat MS, Banchhor M. Herbal Cosmetics. Trends in skin care formulation. Pharmacognosy Rev 2009; 3 (5): 82-89.

5. Joshi, P.C. and O. Prakash, Allelopathic effects of Litter extract of some tree species on germination and seedling growth of agricultural crops. Proceedings of the 1st National Symposium on Allopathy in Agroecosystem, (NSAA'92), Indian Society of Alleopathy, Hisar, India, 1992:127-128.

7. Singh H.P., Samnhotra N., Gullaiya S., Kaur I., Antiacne synergistic Herbal face wash gel Formulation, Evaluation, & Stability study, World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research, 2015; 4(9): 1261-1273.

8. Quddus, M. A., The cropland agroforestry experiences of the village and farm forestry project in Northwest Bangladesh. National Workshop, September 16-17, 2001 Gazipur, Bangladesh, 2001: 229-239.

.

9. Ahmed, S.A. and M. Grainage, Use of indigenous plant resources in rural development, potential of neem tree. Int. J. Dev. Technol., 1985; 3: 123-130.

10. Baby, A. R., Zague, V., Maciel, C.P.M., Kaneko, T. M., Consiglieri, V. O., Velasco and M. V. R. Development of Cosmetics Mask Formulations. Rev Bras Cienc. Farm 2004; 40(10):159-161.

11. Mitusi T. New Cosmectic Science; Elsevier Science B.V., the Netherlands;1sted; 148-149 Indian standard -6608- 1978; Govt of India 1997: 4-5

12.Aburijai,T. and F.M.Natsheh Plants used in cosmetics.Phytother.Res., 2003; 17: 9871000.

13. Akhtar, M.W.,M.Z,Iqbal and M.N.Nawazish, Lipid and fatty acid composition of pumpkin seed oil.J.Sci.Res., 1980; 32: 295-300.

14.V. N. Deshmukh, J. K. Jadhav, D. M. Sakarkar. Formulation and in vitro evaluation of theophylline anhydrous bioadhesive tablets, Asian J Pharma, 2009; 54-
58.

15. Barry,B. W, Dermatological Formulations, Marcel Dekker. Inc. New York, Basel, vol1983; 18: 96-115.

16. Christy c,Riddle,MD,Kathani Amin,Eric s.Schweigr,2009,A Review of Azithromycin for the treatment of Acne Vulgaris,Cosmetics Dermatology, 2009; 20(5): 299-302.

17. Bast A, Haenen GRMM, Doelman CJA: Oxidants and antioxidants: State of the art. Am J Med 1991; 91(suppl 3C): 2S–13S. Bissett DL, McBride JF:

18. Chopra RN, Nayar SL, Chopra IC: Glossary of Indian Medicinal Plants. New Delhi, CSIR, 1956.

19. Yun Hu et.al, Evaluation of Antioxidant Potential of Aloe vera extract, J. Agric.

Food. Chem., 2003; 51(26): 7788-7791.

20. Kokate C K, Purohit A P, Gokhale SB. Pharmacognosy 24th ed. Nirali Prakashan, 2004.

21. Ashi, Aswal, MohiniKalra and Abhiram Rout; preparation and evaluation of Polyherbal Cosmetics Cream; Der Pharmacia letter, 2003; 5(1): 83:83.

22. Dureja H., Kaushik D., Gupata M., Kumar V., Lather V., Cosmeceuticals: An Emerging Concept, Indian Journal of Pharmacology, 2005; 37(3): 155-159.

23. Rasheed A., Reddy G., Mohanalakshmi S., Kumar CK., Formulation & Comparative evaluation of Poly-herbal anti-acne face wash gel, Pharmaceutical Biology, 2011; 49(8): 771-774.