

## Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Vanishing Cream

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### ABSTRACT:

The purpose of the present exploration work was to formulate and estimate evaporating herbal cream. Herbal creams offer several advantages over other creams. The maturity of being creams which has prepared from medicines of synthetic origin and give extras fairness to face, but it has several side goods similar as itching or several antipathetic responses. Herbal creams don't have any of these side goods, without side goods it gives the fairness look to skin. system carried out to prepare herbal cream was veritably simple. originally, oil painting phase was prepared, admixture of stearic acid( 17), potassium hydroxide(0.5), sodium carbonate (0.5) were melted at 700C. Secondly waterless phase was prepared, admixture of alcoholic excerpt of crude medicines, includingC. officinalis andA.indica, Turmeric, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, are commercially available as excerpts and in different expression to be used either for ornamental purposes or for medical use. Glycerin( 6), incense(0.5), water( 71) hotted at 70 O c. also waterless phase was added into the oil painting phase at 700 c with nonstop shifting. Now, once the transfer was completed it was allowed to come at room temperature all the while being stirred. incense was added at last just before the finished product was transferred to suitable vessel. The below set herbal cream was estimated. The physical parameters similar as pH, unity by visual and by touch, appearance, marshland capability, thickness, Patch test, irritancy test accelerated stability studies, type of smear were determined. farther studies are demanded to probe this expression for its performance.

**KEYWORDS:** Herbal extract, Vanishing cream, Evaluation, Crude drug, C. officinalis, A.indic

### I. INTRODUCTION:

Now a days herbal excerpts are used in the ornamental medications for accelerating beauty

and attractiveness. Herbal cosmetics are classified on the base of lozenge form like- cream, greasepaint, detergents, results,etc. and according to part or organ of the body to be applied for like; cosmetics for skin, hair, nail, teeth and mouthetc. 1 Creams are circumfluous mixes intended for operation to the skin or mucous membrane. A low fat moisturizer that disappears into the skin is called as a evaporating cream. It softens skin, leaving nothing behind.2 evaporating cream are o/w conflation grounded medications containing waterless phase and oil painting phase.3 Depending on the proportion of water to grease, cream can be water miscible and washed down fluently or be thick and sticky. It's maybe the commonest specified topical cure. As it's less unctuous, messy and sticky, most cases find it more stoner-friendly.4 The traditional systems of drug, evolved over centuries had been responsible for safe guarding healthcare of the world until the arrival of allopathic system of drug. As the ultimate system used knowledge of ultramodern biology and chemistry, for both discovery and treatment, it set up fast adequacy among the druggies and now it occupies predominant space in the area of health care. In malignancy of this, the donation of the traditional medications, which are typically polyherbal, is adding because of the general print that these products are safe; while the single- patch grounded ultramodern medicines used in allopathic system can have severe adverse goods. 5 The skin is the body's first line of defense for external exposure. The signs of ageing are most visible in the skin. Although, geriatric skin isn't a trouble to a person, it can have a mischievous effect on the psychology of a person.6 important of the unseasonable ageing occurs as a direct or circular result of skin's commerce with the terrain. Exposure to sun is a honored as a major factor in the etiology of the progressive unwanted changes in the skin appearance.7 Photochemoprotective agents are able of




precluding the adverse goods of ultraviolet radiation on the skin, which are caused by inordinate generation of reactiveoxygen.species.8 This herbal evaporating herbal cream consists of colorful crude medicines including. officinalis( calendula officinalis family- compositae) andA.indica( Azadirechta indica family-meliaceae), Turmeric( Curcuma longa, family Zingiberaceae), Nutmeg( Myristica fragrans, family Myristicaceae), Cinnamon( Cinnamomum zeylanicum , family Lauraceae).

**II. OBJECTIVE:**

The ideal of this exploration work was to formulate the evaporating cream which doesn't beget any side goods or adverse responses. The cream also acts as a fairness expert in day to day life by removing growing signs. It also possesses nutritive value which handed needed nutrients to the skin

**III. MATERIAL AND METHOD:**

**Table 1: Herbal drug information.**

Sr. No.	Herbal extract	Medicinal Importance	Picture
1.	C.Officinalis (calendula officinalis familycompositae)	wound healing activity and used to make oil that protects the skin	
2.	A.indica (Azadirechta indica family-meliacea)	Neem leaves used to treat skin diseases like eczema, psoriasis.	
3.	Turmeric (Curcuma longa family Zingiberaceae)	Prevents and heal dry skin, treat skin conditions such as eczema and acne, and retard the aging process.	

4.	Nutmeg seed powder (Myristica fragrans, family Myristicaceae)	properties will help reduce the sight of pimples. The stimulating properties will certainly wake up dead skin cells and help those no-so-fine lines around your mouth fade, curative properties that heal scars caused by everything from acne to sun spots.	
5.	Cinnamon Bark powder (Cinnamomum zeylanicum family Lauraceae)	Cinnamon bark can help enhance nitric oxide function, which causes increased blood flow and lower levels of inflammation.	

**Materials-** All crude drugs were collected from SMBT College of pharmacy Campus, Nashik

**Methods of preparation-** Steps carried out in the preparation of vanishing herbal cream were as follows.

**Preparation of alcoholic extract of crude drugs-**

All above mentioned powdered crude medicines of 5gms were taken into the conical beaker and also 100 ml. of ethanol was added to it, also the conical beaker was limited with aluminum antipode. also this admixture was placed for maceration for 5 days.

**Preparation of oil phase-**Stearic acid( 17), potassium hydroxide(0.5), sodium carbonate(0.5) was taken into one demitasse dish and this admixture was melted at 70<sup>0</sup>C.

**Preparation of aqueous phase-** Alcoholic extract of crude drugs mentioned in step-1 (4.5%), Glycerin (6%), Water (71%) were taken into another porcelain dish and heated this mixture at 70<sup>0</sup>C

**Addition of aqueous phase to oil phase-**The waterless phase was added to the oil painting phase with nonstop shifting at 70<sup>0</sup> Now, once

the transfer was completed it was allowed to come at room temperature, all the while being stirred. incense(0.5) was added at last just before the finished product was transferred to suitable vessel. also cream was estimated for colorful physical parameters.

**EVALUATION OF CREAM:**

**Determination of organoleptic properties** The appearance of the cream was judged by its color, pearlscence and roughness and graded. 10

**pH-**The pH cadence was calibrated and measured the pH by placing in the teacup containing 20 mg of the cream.10

**Determinations of homogeneity-The formulations were** tested for the homogeneity by visual appearance and by touch.

**Spreadability test-**500 mg of the cream was squeezed between 2 slides. A weight of 100gm was placed on upper slide. The weight was removed and redundant expression was scrapped off. The lower slide was fixed on board of outfit and upper slide was fixed withnon-flexible string

on which 20g cargo was applied. Time taken by upper slide to slip off was noted down.11

$$S = m \times l / t$$

Where, S – Spread ability

m- Weight tied to upper glass slide.

l- Length moved on a glass slide

t- Time taken. The determinations were carried out in triplicate and the average of three readings was recorded.

**Dye test-**The test was done by mixing the cream with red color also place the drop of cream was placed on a slide and covered with cover slip, observed under microscope. If the dissipation phase appears in red multicolored droplets the cream was O/ W type. If the nonstop phase appears red color the cream was w/ o type.11

**Homogeneity-** The test was done by physical touch with hands.12

**Patch Test-**About 1- 3gm of material to be tested was placed on a piece of fabric or channel and applied to the sensitive part of the skin.g. skin behind cognizance. The ornamental to be tested was applied to an area of 1sq.m. of the skin. Control patches( of analogous dress of known brand) were also applied. The point of patch is audited after 24 hrs. As there was no response the test was repeated three times. As no response was observed on third operation, the person may be taken as not hypersensitive.12

**Appearance-** The appearance of the cream was found by observing its color, opacity, etc.12

**Smear type-** The test was conducted after the operation of cream on the skin the smear formed was unctuous or waterless in nature.13

**Determination of emolliency-** Emolliency, slipperiness and amount of residue left after the application of fixed amounts of cream was checked.

**Determination of viscosity-** : The viscosity determinations were carried out using a Brookfield Viscometer (DV II+ Pro model) using spindle number S-64 at a 20 rpm at a temperature of 25oC. The determinations were carried out in triplicate and the average of three readings was recorded.14

**Wash ability-** The junking of the cream applied on skin was done by washing under valve water with minimum force to remove the cream.15

**Irritancy test-** The cream was applied on left hand rearward side face of 1sq. cm and observed in equal intervals up to 24 hrs for irritancy, greenishness and edema. 16

**Accelerated stability studies-** Accelerated stability studies were performed on all the phrasings by maintaining at room temperature for 20 days with constant time interval. During the stability studies the parameters like unity, density, physical changes, pH and type of smear were studied.17

#### IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:

The herbal vanishing cream was prepared by using o/w emulsion method using mixture of alcoholic extract of crude drugs, including C. officinal is and A.indica,Turmeric, Nutmeg, and Cinnamon and the extract were used and formulated 3 different formulations named B1, B2 and B3 but only B3 pass all evaluation tests.

**Table 2: Formulation of Herbal Cream**

Sr.No	Ingredients	Quantity (%)
1	Steric acid	17 %
2	Potassium hydroxide	0.5 %
3	Sodium carbonate	0.5 %
4	Alcoholic extract	4.5 %

5	Glycerin	6 %
6	Perfume	0.5 %
7	Water	71 %

**Table 3: Evaluation of herbal cream.**

Sr.No	Parameter	Observation
1	Appearance	Yellowish green
2	Odor	Slightly aromatic
3	pH	6.8
4	Spredability	Uniform with a value of 42 g.cm/sec Easily spreadable
5	Dye Test with Scarlet red	O/W type
6	Homogeneity • By visual • By Touch	Homogenous Smooth and Consisten
7	Patch Test	Not hypersensitiveness
8	Type of Smear	Non-greasy
9	Emolliency	No residue left
10	Viscosity	26024cps
11	Consistency	Good
12	Washability	Washable
13	Irritancy test	No redness and edema
14	Accelerated stability study	Stable
15	Grittiness	No gritty particles

## V. CONCLUSION:

The vanishing cream of crude drugs with the best properties and having nutritional value was to be prepared by simple methods and less equipment are required. 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. It was found that this type of formulation of the vanishing herbal cream was not prepared earlier. Oil in water emulsion-based cream was formulated using natural ingredients and was evaluated. By combining all these ingredients it can be concluded that this cream can be used as a multipurpose cream and the ingredients mixed can produce synergistic effect of the other. Further studies can be carried out on stability and skin irritancy test of the cream.

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