

Formulation and Evaluation of Anti-Acne Herbal Facewash

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ABSTRACT:

The herbal facewash was formulated by using leaf of neem, Aloe Vera, tulshi, vit-c, tocopheryl acetate ayurvedic cosmetics is very helpful and does not give it side effects. Ayurvedic cosmetics are also known as herbal cosmetics. All herbal ingredients are easily available market of surrounding areatoday condition many pollution partical of UV rays harmful for the human body it's damage our skin so cosmetics is a part of the take care of the skin and body part. Neem has gives more medicinal properties Neem live and their chemical constituents have been demonstrated to exhibit anti inflammatory, anti hyperglycemic, antiulcer, anti malarial, antifungal, antibacterial, anti mutagenic and anti carcinogenic property. aloe plant produces substance used in cosmetics products it used treat burn the skin conditions psoriasis and even acne. Tocopheryl acetate used in skin care products. The antioxidant properties of tocopheryl acetate can help to prevent damage to skin caused by free radicals from UV exposure as well as it gives anti inflammatory effect. Tulshi give many benefits for the skin like beep clean the skin. Treats acne, brightens skin tone, also contains vitamin C and turmeric. Herbal Facial Tonic Formulations are medicinal ingredients such as antibacterial and antifungal effects on the skin, and medicinal ingredients such as pharmaceuticals. property. Many active ingredients or pharmaceuticals are added to the active ingredients used in facial tonic formulations cosmetic. Botanicals used in facial tonics can make the epidermis of the skin smoother Penetration clears acne and promotes healing and resolution in a short period of time.

KEYWORD: Herbal Facewash, Neem, Tulsi, Vit.C., Vit.E., Aloe Vera, Turmeric, Rosewater.

I. INTRODUCTION:¹⁻⁸

The word "cosmetics" comes from the Greek word "kosmeticos" which means "to decorate". since that time All materials used to beautify or improve one's appearance are called cosmetics. urge to decorate One's own body and its

beautiful appearance has been a need of mankind since tribal times. both beforeMen and women were equal competitors for improving their appearance.

Men adorned themselves with it Women wore colored stones and flowers around their necks, including animal parts, plant leaves and the wrist . Later they used colored soil on their faces and bodies and later walked with colored Pour oil. Burnt clay bangles and necklaces also became common in early civilizations Various types of seashells from nature Lots of light fell when excavating ancient Egyptian tombs An ancient practice of landscaping. Pharaohs and tombs reveal similar colored soils malachite green. Copper ore was used as an eyeshadow. Lamp black was also common on the eyes. forcoloring I also practiced hair red. Dancing women applied myrrh and other scented ointments to their heads. As they danced, a sweet-smelling ointment ran down their bodies, giving off a pleasant sensation.Smells everywhere. History also tells us that Jehu painted her face when he went to the city of Jezebeli looked out the window. Cosmetic use in ancient Egypt peaked with famous queensCleopatra tried to seduce Caesar and the Romans who visited Egypt. Shakespeare is "If Cleopatra's nose had been longer, the world would have looked like this.A woman out there feels inspired when she has a mental sense that she looks good.Thus, the practice of decorating or enhancing appearance has continued unabated for centuries.

Various natural materials were used for this. The habit of using cosmetics must have grownThe British Parliament passed his law in 1770, but it has not yet been promulgated.are as follows:- "Being every woman, virgin, maid, or widow of every age, class, occupation, or station.after such act and after that actFragrances, paints, cosmetics, detergents, artificial teeth, artificial hair, Spanish wool, iron braces, tires, high heels,Padded hips raise applicable legal penalties for witchcraft and related crimes, etc.Marriage after conviction is void." A cleanser with neem, tulsi,

vitamin C, tocopherol acetate, aloe vera, and glycerin as its main ingredients. This content has many beneficial effects on the skin as neem is the most effective. It has shown many properties like antibacterial antifungal or many skin problems. Preparation of facial tonic. Tulsi is also used in facial tonic preparations for deep cleansing the skin, treating acne, Brightens skin tone. Tulsi also has some acute respiratory syndrome. Tulsi is also used by diabetics Lower blood sugar. Tulsi leaf juice relieves colds, bronchitis and coughs. Tulsi Gives you more strength, reduces stress, improves endurance and relieves information. herbal tonic. Alovera is used for anti-aging, acne reduction, blemish reduction, stretch marks and sunburns Alovera also provides smooth and nourished skin. Rosewater is used in facial tonic formulations moist skin. This toner mainly boosts antibacterial, antifungal properties, brightens skin and gives acne Exfoliate and smooth or moisturize skin. Acne vulgaris in men is one of the most common skin conditions. Disease that occurs at least once (pyloric unit) life Perennial highlights of youth, but the number of Men and women in their 20s and 30s Also affected by this disorder .comedonala pimple, popular, puscataca, can It is classified as a cystic nodule. These are divided into two the types of genital comedones and acne are:

White and yellow. Sebama Dark Skin and Folliculara with celso salt. Peprasa is red, firm, and surrounded by The weighted diameter is less than 5mm. Package 5mm lower than the knot is 5mm or more. Molecular etiology includes several Physiological Factors Involving Follicles Superpre flenization, the production of organisms Increased androgen-induced Biosystems, Sub printeaberaniumannesand Staphylococcus epidermis. The concept of the hypothesis should help improve etiology. including the difference in sensitivity of target cells, biomarkers, neuro endocrine, genetics, environmental factor. has great benefits effects of Herbs and Herbs on Acne Vulgaris in Many Acne Synthetic ingredients.

FACE WASH:⁹

Facwash are facial care products used to remove makeup, dead skin cells, sebum, dirt, and other contaminants from facial skin. This unclogs pores and prevents skin conditions such as acne. can be used as a cleaning agent Part of skin care regimen along with toner and moisturizer.

BENEFITS OF FACEWASH-

- Helps remove dead skin cells that help replace old skin cells with new ones
- Helps keep skin fresh and healthy.
- Skin looks brighter
- Removal of dead skin cells. This means that the appearance of wrinkles on the skin slows down.
- Peeling promotes blood circulation, promotes skin regeneration and rejuvenation.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FACEWASH

- Stable and good looking
- It becomes soft when applied to the skin.
- Should spread easily without pulling
- Do not feel oily or sticky during use
- Leaves a thin emollient film on the skin after application.

CATEGORIES OF THERAPEUTIC AGENTS USED IN FACE WASH

A. ANTIBACTERIAL-

An antibacterial is an agent that interferes with the growth and reproduction of bacteria.

B. ANTI ACNE-

Different types of anti-acne drugs are used for different therapeutic purposes.

HERBS USED IN COSMETICS:

Neem – antibacterial properties treat acne.

Aloevera – moisturizer.

Turmeric – antimicrobial agents lightning anti wrinkle wound Heal.

Tulshi – antimicrobial agents.

Rose water – cooling agent emollient.

Olive oil – flavouring.

Liquorice root -nutritional qualities

Sandalwood -exfoliates skin, soothes and removes sunburn

ADDITIVES USED IN FACEWASH

A. GELLING AGENT

A gelling agent is an ingredient that turns an aqueous or oily phase into a viscous gel.

B. PRESERVATIVES

Examples; Methylparaben, Propylparaben.

C. MOISTURIZER

Humectants are hygroscopic substances used to keep things moist.

HUMAN SKIN:¹⁰⁻¹⁴

Human skin is the outer covering of the body and the largest human organ Integumentary system. The

skin consists of up to seven layers of ectodermal tissue and protects the underlying muscles.

STRUCTURE:-

It also contains DNA repair enzymes that help reverse UV damage, so people lacking the genes for these enzymes are more likely to develop skin cancer. The skin is the second largest human organ in terms of surface area (the interior of the small intestine is 15 to 20 times larger). The average adult skin has a surface area of 1.5 to 2.0 square meters (16.1 to 21.5 square feet).

EPIDERMIS:

The epidermis is devoid of blood vessels, and the deepest cells receive most of the nutrients. The main type of cells that make up the epidermis are Merkel cells.

- ❖ stratum corneum
- ❖ Transparent layer
- ❖ granular layer
- ❖ Spinal cord layer
- ❖ Germinal layer (also called “basal layer”).

Under the epidermis are capillaries that lead to arterioles and venules. Approximately 70% of all human protein-coding genes are expressed in the skin. Almost 500 genes have oneIncreased cutaneous expression pattern.

DERMIS:

The dermis is the layer of skin below the epidermis and is made up of connective tissue that protects the skin. The dermis is structurally divided into two regions.

- Papillary region
- Reticular region

SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE:

It consists of loose connective tissue, fatty tissue, and elastin.

FUNCTIONS:-

1. Protection: Sweat contains lysozyme, which breaks down the bonds in the cell walls of bacteria.
2. Senses:It contains various nerve endings that respond to heat, cold, touch, pressure, and vibration.and tissue damage; see Somatosensory System and Tactile Sense.
3. Thermoregulation:The skin contains a blood supply far in excess of what is needed.Precise control of energy loss through radiation, convection, and conduction.
4. Evaporation control:Skin provides a relatively dry, semi-impermeable liquid barrierloss. Loss of this function contributes to the large fluid loss from burns.

MATERIAL:¹⁵

CHEMICAL:

Glycerine, olive oil, rose water.

COLLECTION AND EXTRACTION

Neem leaves are collected from fresh plants, properly washed and dried. Also use tulsi leavessameway.Extractneem leaf blend for blending and extraction using the same method as tulsi leaf. alobellagelproperly extracted. This extract is perfect for cleansing results.

CONTENT OF THE FACEWASH:

S. NO.	INGREDIENTS	USES
1	Neem	Used as antibacterial
1	Tulsi(ocimum sanctum)	It purifies the blood from toxins and prevents appearance of acne and pimples.
2	Turmeric (Curcuma longa)	The anti-inflammatory qualities can target your pores and calm the skin turmeric is also known to reduce scarring.
3	Lemon juice	To reduce blurring or lack of definition of the skin. Due to the treatment of roots and murals, it is also effective. As a natural pH adjuster in cosmetics
4	Liquorice root (Glycyrrhiza glabra)	Give precious property to precious skin. Very resuscitation and nutritional qualities are the attributes.
5	Orange peel extract	Anti oxidants, anti-inflammatories, antimicrobial microbials The acidic properties of orange acid

		can maintain the natural balance of the skin oil and harden the skin by eliminating the excessive absorption of oil and dead skin cells.
6	Rose water	Used as solvent; it also has antibacterial and antiseptic properties which eventually cure acne

Table -1 Content of the Facewash

Vit-E. –

Olive leaf extract (olive oil)

Uses :Anti-oxidation, anti-aging, whiten ski¹⁶

S.NO	CHEMICAL	SOURCE
1	Olive oil	Laboratory reagent
2	Rose water	Laboratory reagent

Table -2 List of Chemical

S.NO	HERBAL PLANT	SOURCE
1	Neem	Leave
2	Tulsi	Leave
3	Aloe vera	Leaves
4	Turmeric	Root
5	Vit.E	Capsule
6	Liquorice	Root
7	Sandalwood	Wood of plant
8	Orange	Peels

Table -3 List of Herbal Plant

METHODOLOGY

S.NO.	INGREDIENTS	QUANTITY
1	Neem	6g
2	Tulshi	2g
3	Aloevera	4g
4	Vit.c	1g
5	Turmeric powder	0.5g
6	Vit.E	1.5g
7	Rose water	7ml
8	olive oil	3ml
9	Liquorice	3ml
10	Sandalwood	1g

Table -4 List of Ingredient

Give 6g. of neem powder in a beaker then this beaker may be addition of 2g. Of tulshi, 4g. of aloevera, 1g. of vit.C., 1.5g. of vit.E, rose water 10ml., and turmeric 0.5g then all are mix 2 to 3 min. The double heat method give for the melting glycerine facewash, so give span on induction and add some water then small content take in water and add 12g. Of glycerine in the container and it melt. After melt add mix. all ingredient in the melt and mix it them finally heat

Stop and add olive oil in the preparation solution will be give in small, small container for the facewash. Final facewash is ready and it packing in the container.

EVALUATION OF FORMULATION:¹⁷⁻²⁰

PHYSICAL RATING:

Physical parameters such as color, appearance, Consistency, etc.

WASH ABILITY:

Used by applying the formulation to the skin easy to check after washing.

pH VALUE:

Use a constant calibrated digital pH meter temperature at which pH is 1% of water loss.

SR. NO.	PARAMETERS	OBSERVATIONS
1	colour	Yellow
2	Odour	Characteristic
3	Consistency	Semi-solid
4	pH	7.3
5	Spread ability	Easily spreadable
6	Wash ability	Good

Table-5 Observation Table

SPREADABILITY:

Spredabiliti marks the boundaries of the area. The gel spreads gently over the skin and affected areas. Of Bioavailability of gel-forming functions Also depends on extension value. From Slidespreadability 2 seconds, turn on the second slide Breaking out of prison indicates that it is below a certain weight. Reduce The time it takes to separate the two films is good Ease of spread. Spreadability was calculated by using the following formula,

$$S = M \times L / T$$

Where,

S-Spreadability

M-Weight tied to the upper slide (20gm).

L-Length of the glass (6.5cm).

T-Time in sec.

II. CONCLUSION:

Naturopathy is Synthetic subjects are safer than those with fewer side effects. The demand of the world market is Herbal fusion. It's a very good attempt to establish Herbal Cleanser with Neem leaf, Tulsi Leaf and Turmeric liquorice root, aqueous extract. In this study, herbal prepared formulation Good results were obtained in various test tests. Does not irritate designated skin use of this toner by a small number of volunteers proves that the toner does not irritate the skin.

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