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Review Article

A REVIEW ON CHARACTERIZATION OF ANTI-AGING HERBAL VANISHING CREAM

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the current study endeavour was to develop and evaluate a vanishing herbal cream. Herbal creams offer a number of advantages over other creams. The majority of creams on the market today that are based on synthetic drugs like acyclovir, triamcinolone, calcipotriene, and mometasone make the skin fairer, but they also have a lot of unfavourable side effects like itching or many allergic reactions. Herbal creams provide the skin a fairer appearance because they don't have any of these side effects. The method for making the herbal cream was really simple. At 70°C, a combination of stearic acid (17%), potassium hydroxide (0.5%), and sodium carbonate (0.5%) was melted to generate the oil phase. A crude medicine extract made from kachora plant rhizomes, nagarmotha fruit, pimpali fruit, nutmeg fruit, jawas seed, turmeric rhizome, wheat grains, urad and harbhara cereals (all 4.5%), glycerin (6%), and water (71%) that has been heated to 70°C was used in the second phase. The aqueous phase was then added at 70°C while the oil phase was continually agitated after that. It was stirred and brought to room temperature after the transfer was complete. The perfume was added last, just before the finished product was moved to the proper container. The aforementioned herbal cream underwent testing. Physical traits like pH, visual and tactile homogeneity, colour, rubout (spreading ability, wetness), smear kind, and emollient were noted. More research is needed to examine how well this composition performs.

KEY WORDS: Herbal, Anti-aging, Unstable Medicine, Vanishing Cream and Dandelion.

INTRODUCTION

To improve look and attractiveness, herbal extracts are used to cosmetics. The dosage form, such as cream, powder, soaps, or solutions, as well as the body part or organ they are intended to be provided to, such as cosmetics for the skin, hair, nails, teeth, and mouth, can be used to categorise herbal cosmetics.

Creams are semisolid emulsions intended for application to the skin or mucous membranes. A low-fat moisturiser that absorbs into the skin is called a disappearing cream. Skin is softened without any residue being left behind. Disappearing creams are based on o/w emulsions and contain both aqueous and oil phases. Depending on the water to grease ratio, cream may be thick and sticky or water miscible and readily removed. It might be the topical drug that is most frequently suggested. Due to its lack of greasiness, sloppiness, and stickiness, most patients find it easier to use. The traditional systems of medicine, which had been evolved over many years, had been in charge of safeguarding the world's healthcare prior to the establishment of the allopathic system of medicine.

The latter approach, which made use of modern biology and chemistry expertise for both research and therapy, soon won over users and now rules the healthcare industry.

In cosmetics, plant extracts are used to enhance appearance and appeal. The greatest alternative for treating skin problems including wrinkles, ageing, rough skin texture, etc. is an herbal cream. As semisolid emulsions, creams are applied to the skin or mucous membrane. Both aqueous and oil phases are present in the drugs of the dissolving cream-based o/w type emulsion. ¹

Herbal cosmetic are divided into groups based on the dosage form, such as powder, cream, soaps, and solutions, as well as the body part or organ they are intended to be administered to, such as cosmetics for the skin, nails, teeth, hair, and mouth. ² Cream can be water miscible and readily removed, or it can be thick and sticky, depending on the water to grease ratio. Most patients consider it to be more user-friendly because it is less oily, sticky, and messy. A disappearing cream is a low-fat moisturiser that absorbs into the skin. The primary function of herbal vanishing cream in a woman's beauty regimen is to moisturise. It just disappeared by evaporating after being absorbed by your skin. The Rigveda, Yajurveda, Ayurveda, Homeopathic, and Unani systems of medicine all have a strong foundation in the fundamental principles of skin care cosmetics. These herbs ought to possess a range of advantageous traits, including antibacterial, antiseptic, anti-inflammatory, anti-seborrheic, emollient, and antioxidant ones. ³ This herbal disappearing cream contains several prohibited components, including *Azadirachta indica* (Meliaceae), *Calendula officinalis* (Compositae), *Curcuma longa* (Zingiberaceae), Nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*, Myristicaceae), and Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*) (*Eugenia caryophyllus*, Myrtaceae). ⁴

RATIONALE

This review article's goal was to develop and assess a herbal vanishing cream that has no negative responses or side effects. By erasing symptoms of ageing, the cream also acts as a fairness expert in daily life. It also offers nutritional benefits that replenish the skin.

The current investigation's objective

1) Herbs are significant because they can improve health and stave off disease.

- 2) Because herbal cosmetics are all-natural and free of any potentially harmful synthetic chemicals, they are safe for use on the skin.
- 3) Take care of dry skin while avoiding and treating eczema, acne, and blackheads.
- 4) The cream functions as a daily fairness expert by removing wrinkles.

Profile of a drugs	Plant Family	Therapeutic Benefits
Dandelion	Asteraceae	Antioxidants act as cell managers
Nutmeg seeds, ground	Myristicaceae	Anti-inflammatory properties that promote healing abilities
Nagarmotha		An antioxidant from the cyperaceous family that promotes skin lightening.
Clove	Myrtaceae	Rubefacient

A flowering plant belonging to the Zingiberaceae family, which also includes ginger, is the biological source of turmeric.

One of the chemical components of turmeric is a group of substances known as diarylheptanoids, which contains numerous curcuminoids such as curcumin, demethoxycurcumin, and bisdemethoxycurcumin.

Dandelion (2) *Taraxacum officinale* sometimes known as the dandelion, is a perennial plant belonging to the Asteraceae family (G.H. Weber ex Wiggers). In pastures, fields, gardens, and other open areas, this plant spreads quickly. It is common throughout Asia, Europe, and North America. The plant is around 40 cm tall, and can be identified by its angular leaves and yellow to orange flowers.

Chemical Constituent: Some of the dandelion's possibly advantageous chemical components include sesquiterpene lactones, taraxasterol (TS), taraxerol, chlorogenic acid (CGA), and CRA. Since these compounds are non-toxic, they can be utilised to benefit from their alleged anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anti-rheumatic, and chloretic properties.

Nutmeg 3) *Myristicafragrans* is the biological source. The kernel of the spice comes from Houten, a plant in the Myristicaceae family.

Location-based Source: a local of the Molucca islands in Indonesia. In addition, Guyana, the West Indies, the Banda Islands, Sumatra, and Malaya all grow it.

Method and raw materials include harvesting herbs. All unfinished medications were gathered by the Botanical Garden, which also designated the BSI Office and assigned a letter number.

PREPARATION PROCEDURE

Maceration

Before being ground up in an electric mixer-grinder and screened using a BSS no. 22 sieve, plant parts, like leaves, were dried in the shade for five days (average aperture size: 710 m). The powdered crude drug (100g) was separately extracted in a soxhlet extractor using petroleum ether, chloroform, ethanol, ethanol (50%) methanol, and water to obtain the non-polar and polar compounds. The resultant extracts were purified using Whatman filter paper, concentrated by solvent evaporation over a water bath, and then dried. To get rid of any moisture left over, the extract was dried in an oven before being kept as powdered extracts in a desiccator. The WHO (2011) and the Ayurvedic

Pharmacopeia of India (2011) suggested technique for calculating the extractive value of powdered leaves (2008).

100% of the extractive value is equal to the yield of the extract divided by the weight of the drug.

Crude medicinal oil extract preparation: The oil phase was made by melting stearic acid (17%), potassium hydroxide (0.5%), and sodium carbonate (0.5%) in a porcelain dish at 70°C.

The alcoholic extract of the crude drugs from the first step was mixed with glycerine (6%), water (71%), and heated to 70°C in a second porcelain dish. combining an oil phase with a watery phase At 70 °C, the oil and aqueous phases were continuously mixed. It was stirred and brought to room temperature after the transfer was complete. The perfume (0.5%) was applied last, just before the finished product was moved to the proper container. Next, the cream's physical attributes were evaluated.

EVALUATION OF CREAM

Evaluating the cream's organoleptic qualities: colour, iridescence, and roughness were all assessed. ⁶

Determining homogeneity: The homogeneity of the formulations was evaluated through touch and external appearance.

Dye test: To ascertain the results, a drop of the cream-red dye mixture was applied to a slide, covered with a cover slip, and inspected under a microscope. The cream was of the O/W type if there were red globules present during the dispersion phase. The cream was type less if the continuous phase was red in colour.

To evaluate the spreadability, 500mg of cream was placed between two slides. The upper slide was weighed down with a 100g object. Extra formulation was scraped off and the weight was reduced. The lower slide was mounted to the apparatus's board, while the upper slide was held in place with strong string that was loaded with 20 g. The time it took for the tallest slide to disengage was timed. $7 \setminus sS = m \times l / t$

While S is spreadable and fastened to the upper glass slide, weight is not. L = Length; T = Time on a glass slide. The computations were duplicated three times, and the average of the three readings was noted.

Homogeneity: Hands physically touched the samples throughout the examination. ⁸

Patch test: The material was applied to the sensitive area of the skin, such as the skin behind the ears, using a piece of fabric or a funnel containing around 1-3 gm of the test substance. A one square metre region of skin received the test cosmetic. Additionally, control patches using a comparable cosmetic from a well-known brand were used. The patch's position is examined after 24 hours. The test was done three more times because there was no response. The third dose had no reaction, hence the patient might not be considered hypersensitive. ⁹

Appearance: The opacity and colour of the cream were taken into account while establishing how it appeared. ⁹

Using a Brookfield Viscometer (DV II+ Pro model, spindle number S-64), viscosity was calculated at a temperature of 25 °C at a speed of 20 rpm. The computations were duplicated three times, and the average of the three readings was noted. ¹⁰

Irritation test: The cream was applied to a 1-square-centimeter area on the left hand's dorsal side. Equal intervals of itchiness, redness, and edoema were recorded for up to 24 hours. ¹¹

Accelerated stability studies involving frequent 20-day storage at room temperature of all formulations were carried out. Homogeneity, viscosity, physical changes, pH, and the type of smear were among the variables evaluated in the stability investigations. ¹²

Skill at washing: When washing under running water, wash gently to remove any cream that may have been put to the skin. ¹³

Evaluation of emolliency: Emolliency, slipperiness, and the amount of residue left behind were assessed following the application of a present amount of cream.

Cream was applied to the skin in preparation for the test, and the resulting smear was either watery or oily in texture. ¹⁴

pH: After calibrating the pH metre, a reading in the beaker containing 20 mg of cream was collected. ¹⁵

Using the oil/water emulsion technique, the herbal disappearing cream was created by combining an alcoholic extract of a crude medication with mustard powder, honey, almond, turmeric, and grime flour. The findings of the assessment test that the extract underwent while being used in the formulation are shown in the table below.

Initially, appearance it was observed that the cream was yellowish green in colour and had a lovely fragrance. The pH of pH Cream was found to be 6.1, which is an acidic value. Consistency it was found that the cream's consistency, silkiness, and consistency were all constant. Smear kind the cream was found to leave the skin's surface with a non-greasy layer. Emollient it was determined after careful examination that the cream left no trace on the skin's surface.

Viscosity: the viscosity of the cream was found to be 27025cps.

Emulsion style Dilution and a dye solubility test allowed the O/W type emulsion in the cream to be determined.

Physical attributes

Observation: Yellowish green appearance
Homogeneity at pH 6.1 s [A] through (B) Touch and Visual Homogeneous Simple and dependable
Smear Class Non-Greasy
Emollient: Nothing was left in the wake of viscosity 27025cps.
Dilution testing Irritability O/W not irritated
Removal: Easily removed with water

The evaluation test outcomes fall within the pre-established parameters. The colour is greenish-yellow, and the aroma is uniformly agreeable and emollient. Furthermore, the results for the physical properties, including pH and viscosity, are consistent with the reference value. In biological testing on human skin, it did not result in any erythmic, allergic, or inflammatory reactions.

It was intended to produce crude pharmaceuticals with the best qualities and nutritional value possible utilising simple techniques and minimal equipment. The created herbal lotion also includes antibacterial and antioxidant characteristics, which prevents wrinkles and pimples from showing up on the face. More investigation is required on the disappearing herbal cream. It was

found that this formulation of the vanishing herbal cream had never been used before. ¹⁶⁻¹⁷

CONCLUSION

A natural ingredient-based cream with an oil-in-water emulsion base was put to the test. By combining all of these elements, it is possible to create a cream with a variety of applications and the potential for additive effects. On the cream's stability and skin irritancy test, more research can be done.

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