

FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF HERBAL SHAVING CREAM**Shreyash Adinath Najan^{1*} and Rajshree A. Khandre²**¹Student at Pratibhatai Pawar College of Pharmacy, Wadala Mahadev, Shirampur.²Assistant Professor at Pratibhatai Pawar College of Pharmacy, Wadala Mahadev, Shirampur.Article Received on
23 November 2024,Revised on 13 Dec. 2024,
Published on 15 Jan. 2025

DOI: 10.20959/wjpr20252-35225

***Corresponding Author****Mr. Shreyash Adinath
Najan**Student at Pratibhatai Pawar
College of Pharmacy,
Wadala Mahadev,
Shrirampur.**ABSTRACT**

The primary goal of this paper is to develop an herbal shaving cream using natural herbs, focusing on skin nourishment and protection. The formulation combines various botanical extracts known for their soothing, moisturizing, and anti-inflammatory properties. Extensive testing was conducted to evaluate the cream's efficacy in promoting soft, glowing skin while minimizing irritation during shaving. Detailed methodologies, including ingredient selection, formulation processes, and sensory evaluations, are discussed. The results indicate a successful product that aligns with consumer demand for natural grooming alternatives. This research contributes to the growing field of herbal cosmetics and offers insights for future formulations.

KEYWORDS: Tulsi, Beeswax, Natural, Shaving Cream, and Herbs.**INTRODUCTION**

Cosmetic comes from the Greek word cosmetics, which meaning to adorn. Cosmetics have been defined as any items used to enhance or promote beauty since that period. The term cosmetics originally originated in ancient Rome. Usually, female slaves known as casemates created them, which is where the phrase cosmetics originated. The Egyptians are credited with being the first people to employ cosmetics to improve their appearance. In the past, makeup consisted solely of eye colouring or body paint. A product that is meant to be poured, sprinkled, introduced, or applied to any area of the human body in order to clean, protect, beautify, promote, or change the appearance of the body is called a cosmetic.^[1]

The value of Indian herbs is well known throughout the world, and herbal cosmetics are in high demand and are regarded as a natural gift. Because of their high activity and low side effects, herbal formulations are frequently chosen over synthetic medications. Herbal cosmetics are defined as cosmetics that contain herbal ingredients with desired physiological activity, such as healing, smoothing appearance, boosting, and conditioning qualities.^[2]

- **Cosmetic are divides into two types**

Natural cosmetic

Artificial cosmetics

- **Natural cosmetics**

Natural cosmetics: Products made from natural ingredients like plants, minerals and animals, with minimal processing and no synthetic additives.

- **Benefitsof natural cosmetics**

1. Environment friendly
2. No chemical

- **Artificial cosmetics**

Beauty products made from man-made chemicals, created through chemical processes.^[3]

- **Benefitsof artificial cosmetics**

1. Longer shelf life
2. Quick and effective results.

Properties of cosmetic

1. **Stability:** Products should maintain their effectiveness and appearance over time, resisting degradation from factors like heat and light.
2. **Efficacy:** Cosmetics should deliver the promised benefits, whether it's hydration, colour enhancement, or skin protection.
3. **Compatibility:** All skin types, even sensitive skin, should be able to use them without experiencing adverse reactions or irritation. All skin types, even sensitive skin, should be able to use them without experiencing adverse reactions or irritation.
4. **Aesthetics:** The texture, fragrance, and application experience should be pleasant, encouraging regular use.

Cream

Creams are topical products that can be applied to the skin. Creams can be semi-solid emulsions of water in oil or oil in water, or they can be viscous liquids, depending on the oil and water used.^[4]

Phases can be used to categorize creams as either o/w or w/o types of emulsion. The phrase cream Traditionally, it has been used for semisolid formulations that are either oil-in-water (like vanishing cream) or water-in-oil (like cold cream).^[5]

Types of skin creams

There are two categories for them:

1. Creams that are o/w (oil in water)
2. Cream with water in oil (w/o)
1. O/W Creams made up of microscopic droplets of oil suspended in a continuous water phase. O/W types are more comfortable and visually acceptable as they are less oily and easily washable with water.
2. W/O Creams are composed up of small water droplets suspended in an oil phase. Although W/O kinds are more difficult to maintain, they moisturize more because they form an oily barrier that protects the stratum corneum from losing water.^[6]

Classification of cream

Table 1: Classification of cream.

O/W	W/O
1.Vanishing Cream	1.Cold cream
2.Foundation Cream	2.Emollient Cream

Advantages

1. Topical drug delivery systems have several advantages, including being the most convenient method of delivering medication.
2. It avoids first-pass metabolism.
3. Topical formulations are particularly beneficial for rectal and vaginal medication administration
4. It results in excellent patient satisfaction.
5. Medications can be discontinued as needed.
6. Avoiding gastrointestinal incompatibilities.

Disadvantage

1. The danger of topical drug distribution is that the drug or its excipients may cause dermatitis or skin irritation.
2. The majority of drugs are not absorbed because they are poorly fat soluble and have a large molecular weight.^[7]

Aim

Formulation and Evaluation of herbal shaving cream

Objective

1. Suitable for all skin type.
2. To utilize herbal extracts with anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, and soothing properties.
3. To provide a shaving cream that minimizes skin irritation, razor burn, and ingrown hairs.

Herbal cream

The word "natural cosmetics" refers to herbal cosmetics. People have always sought to make an impression on others through their looks, dating back to ancient times. There were no advanced fairness creams or cosmetic procedures accessible at the time. They relied solely on Ayurvedic knowledge. Ayurvedic cosmetics, based on the science of Ayurveda, utilize various plants and herbs for its effectiveness. Ayurvedic cosmetics not only enhance skin beauty but also offer protection from external factors. Ayurvedic cosmetics, commonly known as herbal cosmetics, continue to be highly effective today. Herbal cosmetics exist in various forms and are commonly used in daily life.^[8] Herbal creams have been made from a range of plants, each with a function. For example, Aloe vera.^[9] Example aloe Vera, neem, Tulsi, bee Wax.

Table 2: Composition of herbal cream.

Sr. no.	Ingredients	Role
1	Aloe Vera gel	Gel of aloe Vera moisturizing, anti-inflammatory, and anti-aging
2	Tulsi	Boosts facial shine and has antibacterial properties
3	Neem	Encourage the healing of wounds and alleviate dryness, irritation, and redness in the skin. ^[10]

Shaving cream

Shaving creams are typically composed of an emulsion of oils, soaps or surfactants, and water. In addition to soap, lather shaving creams contain a humectant to provide a softer

consistency and keep the lather moisturised. Brushless shaving creams, on the other hand, do not include soap and hence do not produce foam.

Mechanism action of herbal shaving cream on skin

1. Moisturizing and soothing skin
 2. Providing lubrication and protection
 3. Reducing inflammation and oxidation
 4. Balancing skin pH
 5. Promoting wound healing and skin regeneration.
- **Shaving**-Shaving is the most popular and cost-effective method of hair removal. This approach involves using a razor with a sharp blade to cut hair near the skin's surface.^[11]
 - **Clipper**-Clippers use tiny teeth to trim hair near the patient's skin, leaving behind a brief stubble that is around one millimetre long.^[12]
 - **Diplation**-Cosmetic formulations known as depilatories, or chemical hair removal products, are used to eliminate hair from the skin.^[13]

❖ Irritation cream that are sold on the market have the following dangerous ingredients

- A. Propylene glycol-Similar to glycerine, propylene glycol is a humectant; however, it is more commonly found in braking fluid and antifreeze.
- B. Triethanolamine (TEA)-Although triethanolamine (TEA) irritates skin, it has been discovered that many TEA-containing products include nitrosamines, which are connected to cancer.
- C. Skin care products -such as sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS) and sodium laureth sulfate (SLES) are contentious. They do, however, have a number of detrimental health impacts.
- D. Lauryl mimics estragon-It is particularly troublesome for women, and Laureth frequently hosts Since dioxide is a recognized carcinogen, I considered making a botanical shaving cream.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Herbal shaving cream which was made contains the following ingredients-

1. Coconut oil
2. Aloe Vera
3. Mint

4. Tulsi
5. Sandal Wood (Album Santalum)
6. Glycerine
7. Sodium tetra borate, or borax
8. Turmeric
9. Lemon
10. Sugar
11. Beeswax
12. Rosewater
13. Potassium Hydroxide
14. Sodium Lauryl Sulfate.

1. Beewax



Fig. no. 1: Beeswax.

Synonym: Yellow bees.

Biologicalsource: It is obtained from honey-comb of the bees *Apis dorsata* *Apis mellifica*.

Family: Apidae

Beeswax comes from honeybees' honeycombs and is used in cosmetics as a thickener and emulsifier, and in perfumes and soaps for its aroma.

Uses

1. Anal fissures can be made
2. For second-degree burns, applying gauze with a beeswax, olive oil, and alkane mixture expedites the healing process and reduces hospital stay duration.
3. An olive oil, honey, and beeswax mixture to alleviate diaper rash.^[14]

2. Coconut oil



Fig. no. 3: Coconut oil.

Synonym: Coconut fat, Copra oil.

Biological source: Coconut oil is the oil expressed from the dried solid part of endosperm of coconut.

Family: Palmae

Coconut oil is made from fresh coconut flesh or copra through two processes: wet (frecoconut + water) or dry (raw copra).

Uses

1. Compared to mineral oil, coconut oil has been shown to be more effective at reducing the symptoms of eczema in children.
2. For premature babies, applying coconut oil may help regulate body temperature, facilitate breathing, support healthy skin, and aid in general growth.^[15]

3. Aloe Vera



Fig. no. 4: Aloe vera.

Synonym: Aloe, Ghritkumari

Biological source: Dried juice collected by incision from the bases of the leaves of various species of Aloe. Aloe bardadensis (Curacao aloes)

Family: Liliaceae

Aloe vera has been used for its health, beauty, and therapeutic properties for thousands of years. Ancient Greeks considered it a cure-all, while Egyptians called it “the plant of immortality.”^[16]

Uses

1. Dandruff, Seborrhoea and Psoriasis
2. Minor radiation-induced burns, Skin abrasions and Skin injuries

4. Mint



Fig. no. 4: Mint.

Synonym: Brandy Mint.

Botanical source: It is the oil obtained by the distillation of *Mentha piperita*.

Family: Labiatae.

Peppermint (*Mentha piperita* L.) is a highly valued medicinal herb with antibacterial and antioxidant properties, widely used in food, pharmaceutical, and cosmetic products.^[17]

Uses

1. Relief from Indigestion.
2. It Enhances Brain Activity.

5. Tulsi



Fig. no. 5: Tulsi.

Synonym: Sacred basil, Holy basil, Tulas

Biological source: Tulsi consists of Fresh & dried leaves of plant *Ocimum sanctum* Linn. (Syn. *Ocimum tenuiflorum*).

Family: Lamiaceae

Tulsi (Holy Basil) is rich in vitamins, minerals, protein, and fiber. It offers natural remedies for various ailments and protects against physical and chemical stresses due to its adaptogenic properties.^[18]

Uses

1. Antibiotic, antiviral, and antiseptic properties are among its uses.
2. It is used in cough and cold remedies along with honey, Ginger juice and Kali mirch

6. Sandalwood (*Santalum album*)



Fig. no. 6: Sandal wood.

Synonym: Yellow sandal wood, *Lignum Santali*.

Biological source: Dried heart wood of *Santalum album*

Family: Santalaceae

A common ingredient in soaps, cosmetics, incense, and fragrances, sandalwood oil offers a pleasant, woody scent. It also adds flavor to a variety of foods and drinks. In carving and workmanship, the wood itself is highly valued due to its solidity.

Uses

1. Sandalwood oil has antibacterial and astringent properties.
2. It is utilized for vaginal and urinary diseases, as well as headaches and stomach-aches.
3. Sandalwood paste is used to treat skin conditions that cause inflammation and eruption.^[19]

7. Glycerine

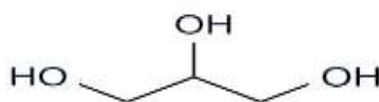


Fig. no. 7: Glycerine.

Glycerine is a natural, odourless, and non-toxic compound found in plant and animal fats. It's widely used as a medicine, emollient, solvent, and sweetener due to its water-soluble properties.

Uses

1. Glycerine is a sweetener and preservative used in the food sector.
2. It is also a thickening agent in liquors.
3. They are utilized as low-fat foods.

8. Borax (Sodium tetraborate)

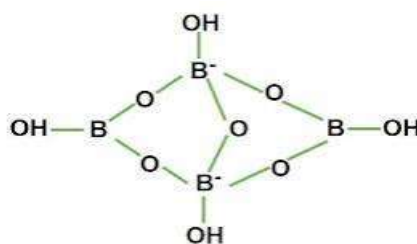


Fig. no. 8: Borax.

Borax, or sodium borate, is a white powder used for cleaning and laundry. It's made of boron, sodium, and oxygen, and is similar to boric acid, which is used to repel insects.

Uses

1. Cleaning is the most well-known application for borax.
2. It works as an emulsifier.

9. Turmeric



Fig. no. 9: Turmeric.

Synonym: Indian saffron, Haldi.

Biological source: Turmeric consists of dried, as well as fresh rhizomes of a plant known as *Curcuma longa* Linn.

Family: Zingiberaceae.

1. It is utilized for skin whitening.
2. Antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory properties.

10. Sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS)

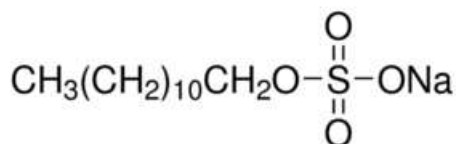


Fig. no. 10: Sodium lauryl sulfate.

Sodium Lauryl Sulfate (SLS) is a common surfactant in personal care products, creating lather and removing dirt. However, it can be harsh on sensitive skin, causing dryness and irritation.

Uses

1. Use as foaming agent
2. Use removing dirt

Table 3: List of Glassware and Instrument.

Sr. No.	Glassware	Instrument
1	Conical flask	Analytical balance
2	Funnel	Mixer grinder
3	Glass rod	Oven
4	Petri dish	
5	Spatula	
6	Filter paper	
7	Test tube	
8	Beaker	

Table No. 2: Formula for herbal shaving cream.

Sr. No.	Ingredients	Amount	Use
1	Bees wax	50gm	Protective agent
2	Potassium hydroxide	2.5ml	pH , cleaning agent
3	Borax	2.5ml	Emulsifier
4	Glycerine	2.5ml	Lubricant
5	Lemon	5ml	Astringent
6	Sugar	0.5gm	Exfoliant
7	Turmeric	0.3gm	Anti-inflammatory
8	Tulsi	5ml	Antimicrobial
9	Sandal wood	2.5gm	Anti-inflammatory, soothing, healing
10	Coconut oil	5ml	Moisturizer
11	Sodium lauryl sulfate	2gm	Foaming agent
12	Aloe Vera	5ml	Hydrating agent
13	Rose water	1ml	Perfume

Collection of sample

Beeswax is collected in laboratory. We gathered coconut, aloe vera, tulsi, sandal wood, and Haldi from the general shop and my kitchen garden, while we took borax and KOH from the chemistry lab.

Preparation of extracts

Melted beeswax was combined with powdered alum, and the mixture was repeatedly agitated and filtered. For us to obtain pure wax. After the tulsi (*Ocimum Tenuiflorum*) plant was crushed, extracts were extracted. There was easy access to coconut oil in the market.

Procedure

Bee Wax Shaving Cream Preparation

1. Start with 250g of beeswax –The beeswax is first melted and filtered using filter paper to remove impurities.
2. Purification Process –After several rounds of filtering and boiling, you should be left with 50g of pure beeswax.
3. Add Coconut Oil –Mix in 1 spoon of coconut oil into the filtered wax to help soften it.
4. Add Herbs & Ingredients –Incorporate 1 spoon of mint, 1 spoon of tulsi(holy basil), ½ spoon of sandalwood powder, 1 pinch of turmeric (haldi), 1 spoon of lemon juice, and a small amount of sugar. Mix everything thoroughly using a spatula
5. Add Other Ingredients –Now, mix in ½ spoon of potassium hydroxide (KOH), ½ spoon of boric acid, ½ spoon of glycerine, and sodium lauryl sulfate. Place the mixture into a mixer grinder and blend until smooth.
6. Perfume It –Add rose water for fragrance.
7. Churn the Mixture –Let it sit for a bit, then churn it again in the mixture grinder to ensure smoothness
8. Final Texture –Continue mixing until you achieve a silky, smooth paste.
9. Storage –Once it's ready, store the finished shaving cream in a glass container.

Evaluation Parameters

1. **Physical evaluation**-The following physical Characteristics were used to assess the herbal Cream formulation further. Colour, smell, Consistency, and formulation state.(20)
 - I) **Colour:** The colour of the cream was observed by Visual examination.
 - II) **Odour:** The odour of cream was determined Qualitatively.
 - III) **Consistency:** The formulation was tested by Physically rubbing cream on the hand. The Cream's consistency is silky. After using the Physically rubbing cream on the hand. The Cream, the skin's surface did not get oily.
 - IV) **State:** A visual inspection of the cream's condition was conducted. The semisolid stage of the cream.



Fig. no. 11: Herbal cream.

2. **PH:** After dissolving 0.5 g of cream in 50 ml of distilled water, the PH was determined using a digital PH meter.^[21]



Fig. no. 12: PH of cream.

3. Wash ability

After applying a tiny bit of cream, the hand was rinsed with tap water. After marking a spot on the left hand's dorsal side and applying a tiny bit of cream, the hand was examined for signs of edema, redness, and discomfort. At 24-hour intervals, the test was administered again.

Parameters evaluated

Irritation: Any discomfort, itching, or unpleasant sensation.

Redness: The appearance of red patches or discoloration on the skin.

Edema: Swelling or puffiness in the applied area.

4. Homogeneity study

Homogeneity is to be determined by visual inspection of the shaving cream it is done to check any clog or uniformity of the cream. A homogeneity study is designed to assess the consistency and uniformity of a product, in this case, shaving cream. The study involves a visual inspection to check for any signs of clogging or irregularities in the cream.^[22]

5. The spreadability

1. Prepare two glass slides (Standard dimensions)
2. Apply cream formulation to one slide
3. Place second slide on top, applying uniform pressure with a weight/load
4. Remove weight and excess cream
5. Attach a weight to upper slide, allowing it to slip off freely
6. Measure time (in seconds) for upper slide to slip off

$$\text{Spreadability} = m \times l/t$$

Where,

M= The standard weight (30g) that is fastened to or positioned above the upper .

l =is the glass slide's length (5 cm).

T =is the time in seconds.



Fig. no. 13: Spreadability of cream.

6. Foam height

The foam height test you described involves taking an equal amount of shaving cream in three Different test tubes of the same height and diameter. Each tube is then agitated with 10 ml of water for 15 Seconds, and the height of the resulting foam is recorded. This test is likely conducted to assess the foaming Properties and stability of the shaving cream.



Fig. no. 14: Foam height of cream.

7. Viscosity

Cream's viscosity was measured using a Brooke field viscometer set to 25 °C and spindle number 63 spinning at 2.5 RPM.

8. Skin irritation test

A 1 sq. cm area on the hand's dorsal surface was treated with cream and observed for irritability, redness, and swelling over 7 days.

9. Microbial test

1. Prepare bacterial culture (*Staphylococcus aureus*)
2. Mix culture with agar medium
3. Add herbal shaving cream to agar
4. Incubate at 37°C for 24 hours
5. Observe for bacterial growth inhibition.



Fig. no. 15: Microbial test of cream.

10. Stability test: The Cream is stored in well storage condition and at room temperature up to thirty days then Observed the cream.



Fig. no. 16: Stability test of cream.

RESULT

Sr. No	Evaluation Parameter	F1	F2	F3
1	Colour	Brown	Brown	Brown
2	Odour	Rose	Rose	Rose
3	Consistency	Smooth	Smooth	Smooth
4	State	Semi solid	Semi solid	Semi solid
5	pH	7	7.7	7.5
6	Wash ability	Washable	Less wash ability	Washable
7	Irritability test	No itching	No itching	No itching
8	Homogeneity	Homogeneous	Homogeneous	Homogenous
9	spreadability	6.8	7	7.2
10	Foam High	4cm	4.5cm	4.3cm
11	Microbial test	Absent	Absent	Absent
12	Stability test	stable	Stable	stable

Packaging

The herbal shaving cream is packaged to ensure:

1. Bacterial-free environment: Preventing contamination and spoilage.
2. Long shelf life: Maintaining product freshness and efficacy.
3. Tamper-evident protection: Guaranteeing product integrity.

Storage

The container should always be kept in a cold, dry location.

Direction

Before shaving, gently massage shaving cream into damp skin to create a lather.

Precautions

Stay away from the eyes. If contact happens, quickly rinse with cold water.

CONCLUSION

The herbal shaving cream is a big success in natural product development. It's safer to use because it doesn't contain harsh chemicals, making it perfect for people with sensitive skin. This cream helps prevent skin irritation, cuts and razor burns. It's also budget-friendly, which means you don't have to spend a lot of money on it. Plus, it's eco-friendly, using natural ingredients that don't harm the environment. As a pharmacy student, I think this is a great business idea, especially for those starting small. The startup costs are low, so you don't need a lot of money to begin. There's also a growing demand for natural products because people care more about their health and the planet. They want products that are free from chemicals and artificial ingredients. This cream meets that demand. It's easy to make more cream as demand grows, making it a smart business choice. Overall, herbal shaving cream is a smart, safe and eco-friendly alternative to traditional shaving creams. It's good for your skin, your wallet and the Earth.

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