

**A REVIEW ON “PREPARTION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF  
VANISHING CREAM FOR ANTIAGING”****Saurabh Kumar Rai and Shashikant Maury\***

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**\*Corresponding Author****Shashikant Maury**Prasad Institute of  
Technology, Department of  
Pharmacy, Jaunpur- 222001.**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of present study was to formulate and evaluate the herbal vanishing cream. Vanishing cream offers several advantages over other creams. Method carried out to prepare herbal cream was very simple. Herbal vanishing creams do not have any of these side effects, without side effects it gives the fairness look to skin. Method carried out to prepare the herbal vanishing cream was very simple. Firstly, oil phase prepared, mixture of stearic acid (18%), potassium hydroxide (0.5%), sodium carbonate (0.5%) was melted at 70°C. Secondly aqueous phase was prepared, mixture of alcoholic extract of

crude drugs, including C. officinalis Turmeric, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, Clove, Tulsi and Neem are commercially available as extracts and in different formulation to be used either for cosmetic purposes or for medical use. Glycerin (5.5%), perfume (0.5%), water (70%) heated at 70°C. Then aqueous phase was added into the oil phase at 70°C with continuous stirring. Now, once the transfer was completed it was allowed to come at room temperature all the while being stirred. Perfume was added at last just before the finished product was transferred to the suitable container.

**KEYWORDS:** Vanishing Cream, Clove Extract, Evaluation.**INTRODUCTION**

Now-a-days herbal extracts are used in the cosmetic preparations for augmenting beauty and attractiveness. Herbal cream is the best choice to reduce the skin disorder like skin-wrinkling, skin aging, and rough skin texture etc. Creams are semisolid emulsions intended to application for mucous membrane or skin. Vanishing cream is the o/w type emulsion –based preparations containing aqueous phases and oil Phases.<sup>[1]</sup> Herbal cosmetics are classified on basis of dosage form like- Powder, cream, soaps, solutions, etc. and according to part or

organ of the body to be applied for like; cosmetics for skin, nail, teeth, hair and mouth etc.<sup>[2]</sup> Depending on proportion of water to grease, cream can be water miscible and washed away easily or be thick and sticky. It is less oily, sticky, and messy most patients find it more user-friendly. A low fat moisturizer that disappears into the skin is called as a vanishing cream. Herbal vanishing cream mainly act as a moisturizer in a women's beauty routine. Vanishing just meant that it is "vanished" or "disappeared" after your skin absorbed it. The basic idea of skin care cosmetic lies deep in the Rigveda, Yajurveda, Ayurveda, Homeopathic, Unanisystem of medicine. These herbs should have varieties of properties like antioxidant, antiseptic, anti-inflammatory, antiseborrhetic, emollient, antikerolytic activity and antibacterial etc.<sup>[3]</sup> This herbal vanishing cream consists of various crude drugs including *C. officinalis* (*calendula officinalis* family- *compositae*) and *A.indica* (*Azadirachta indica* family- *meliaceae*), Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*, family *Zingiberaceae*), Nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*, family *Myristicaceae*), Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*), family *Lauraceae*), Tulsi (*Ocimum sanctum*, *Lamiaceae*), Clove (*Eugenia caryophyllus*, *Myrtaceae*).<sup>[4]</sup>

### Properties

- It should have high melting point.
- It should possess very little odour.
- It should be pure white in color.
- It should have less number of iodine.

### Objective

The objective of this review article was to formulate and evaluate the herbal vanishing cream which does not cause any side effects or adverse reactions. The cream also acts as a fairness expert in day-to-day life by removing aging signs. It also possesses nutritional value which provided required nutrients to the skin.








## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Raw herbs collection

### Materials

All crude drugs were collected from P.I.T, B. Pharmacy medicinal garden and P.I.T Campus, Pachahatiya, Jaunpur.

Tables- Herbal drug information.

Herbal Extract	Herbal Extract	Medicinal Importance and Uses	Picture
1	Cinnamon Powder (Cinnamomum Zeylanicum Family - Lauraceae)	Increased blood flow and Anti inflammatory	
2	Turmeric (Curcuma longa Family - Zingiberaceae)	Anti-inflammatory Skin protective.	
3	Nutmeg seed Powder (Myristica fragrans Family – Myristicaceae)	Anti-inflammatory stimulating properties curative properties	
4	A.indica (Azadirachta indica family -Meliaceae)	Antibacterial	
5	Clove (Eugenia caryophyllus, Myrtaceae)	Rubifacient	
6	Tulsi (Ocimum sanctum, Lamiaceae)	Antioxidant	
7	C.Officinalis (calendula officinalis family-compositae)	Anti-inflammatory and Skin protective	

**Method of Preparation:** Some step is carried out in the preparation follow as.<sup>[5]</sup>

**Preparation of alcoholic extract of crude drugs:** All above mentioned powdered crude drugs of 5gms were taken into the conical flask and then 100ml. of ethanol was added to it, then the conical flask was capped with aluminum foil. Then this mixture 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 porcelain dish and this mixture was melted at 70°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°C.

**Addition of aqueous phase to oil phase:** The aqueous phase was added to the oil phase with continuous stirring at 70°C. Now, once the transfer was completed it was allowed to come at room temperature, all the while being stirred. Perfume (0.5%) was added at last just before the finished product was transferred to suitable container. Then cream was evaluated for various physical parameters.

### Evaluation of Cream

**[1] Determination of organoleptic properties:** The appearance of the cream was judged by its color, pearlscence and roughness and graded.<sup>[6]</sup>

**[2] Determination of homogeneity:** The formulations were tested for the homogeneity by visual appearance and by touch.

**[3] Dye test:** The test was done by mixing the cream with red dye then place the drop of cream was placed on a slide and covered with cover slip, observed under microscope. If the dispersion phase appears in red colored globules the cream was O/W type. If the continuous phase appears red color the cream was w/o type.

**[4] Spreadability test:** 500mg of the cream was sandwiched between 2 slides. A weight of 100gm was placed on upper slide. The weight was removed and extra formulation was scrapped off. The lower slide was fixed on board of apparatus and upper slide was fixed with

non-flexible string on which 20g load was applied. Time taken by upper slide to slip off was noted down.<sup>[7]</sup>

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

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.

**[5] Homogeneity:** The test was done by physical touch with hands.<sup>[8]</sup>

**[6] Patch Test:** About 1-3gm of material to be tested was placed on a piece of fabric or funnel and applied to the sensitive part of the skin e.g. skin behind ears. The cosmetic to be tested was applied to an area of 1sq.m. of the skin. Control patches (of similar cosmetic of known brand) were also applied. The site of patch is inspected after 24 hrs. As there was no reaction the test was repeated three times. As no reaction was observed on third application, the person may be taken as not hypersensitive.<sup>[9]</sup>

**[7] Appearance:** The appearance of the cream was found by observing its color, opacity, etc.<sup>[9]</sup>

**[8] 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.<sup>[10]</sup>

**[9] Irritancy test:** The cream was applied on left hand dorsal side surface of 1sq.cm and observed in equal intervals up to 24hrs for irritancy, redness and edema.<sup>[11]</sup>

**[10] Accelerated stability studies:** Accelerated stability studies were performed on all the formulations by maintaining at room temperature for 20 days with constant time interval. During the stability studies the parameters like homogeneity, viscosity, physical changes, pH and type of smear were studied.<sup>[12]</sup>

[11] **Wash ability:** The removal of the cream applied on skin was done by washing under tap water with minimal force to remove the cream.<sup>[13]</sup>

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

[13] **Smear type:** The test was conducted after the application of cream on the skin the smear formed was oily or aqueous in nature.<sup>[14]</sup>

[14] **pH:** The pH meter was calibrated and measured the pH by placing in the beaker containing 20mg of the cream.<sup>[15]</sup>

**Table Formulation of Herbal Vanishing Cream.**

Sr. No	Ingredient	Quantity (%)
1	Stearic acid	18%
2	Potassium hydroxide	0.5%
3	Sodium carbonate	0.5%
4	Alcoholic extract	5.0%
5	Glycerin	5.5%
6	Perfumes	0.5%
7	Purified Water	70%

Sr. No	Parameter	Observation
1	Appearance	Yellowish green
2	Odor	Slightly aromatic
3	Dye test with scarlet red	O/W type
4	Spreadability	Uniform with a value of 42 g.cm/sec Easily spreadable
5	Homogeneity • By Visual • By Touch	Homogenous Smooth and Consistent
6	Patch Test	Not hypersensitiveness
7	Odor	Slightly aromatic
8	Viscosity	27044cps.
9	Irritancy test	No redness and edema
10	Accelerated stability study	Stable
11	Washability	Washable
12	Emolliency	No residue left
13	Types of smear	Non-greasy
14	P H	6.9

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The herbal vanishing cream was prepared by using o/w type emulsion method using mixture of alcoholic extract of crude drugs, including *C. officinalis* and *A. indica*, Turmeric, Nutmeg,



clove, tulsi and Cinnamon and the extract were used and formulations pass all evaluation tests.

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