

RESEARCH PAPER ON: FORMULATION OF HERBAL COLD CREAM

Hake Anushka Hanumant^{*1}, Meera Deokar² and Anirudha Sanjivan Yadav²¹Student Late Laxmibai Phadtare College of Pharmacy Kalamb India.²Guide Late Laxmibai Phadtare College of Pharmacy Kalamb India.Article Received on
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***Corresponding Author**
Hake Anushka Hanumant
Student Late Laxmibai
Phadtare College of
Pharmacy Kalamb India.

ABSTRACT

The beauty and fashion industries are starting to use more and more herbal cosmetics. The goal of the current study is to create and assess a herbal cream that contains extracts from natural ingredients including aloe vera. Various kinds of oil in water (O/W) herbal creams are made by varying the ingredient concentrations. Every formulation was assessed based on several factors, including pH; viscosity, spreadability, and stability were all looked at. Formulations ought to have no negative side effects. In irritancy testing, the formulation exhibits no signs of redness, edema, inflammation, or irritation. It is safe to use these formulations on skin. According to these research, the cream's base and extract composition are safer and more stable, and they may even have a synergistic effect.

KEYWORDS: Cosmetics, herbal cream, Aloe vera.

❖ INTRODUCTION

The word "cosmetics" comes from the Greek word "kosmtikos," which denotes organization, strength, and ability in beautifying. The definition of the term cosmetics

- The Drug and Cosmetic Act, an Indian Act, defines a cosmetic as any article intended for application to the human body or any other portion of it for cleansing purposes, whether it is rubbed, poured, sprinkled, spread, or otherwise introduced. Intended use as a component of cosmetics; beautifying, boosting, attractiveness appearance's.
- Based on the European Commission's Pharmacopeia. Any material or preparation meant to come into contact with different exterior body parts is referred to as a cosmetic product. [Nail, hair system, epidermis. Lips, and external genital organs, or with the oral

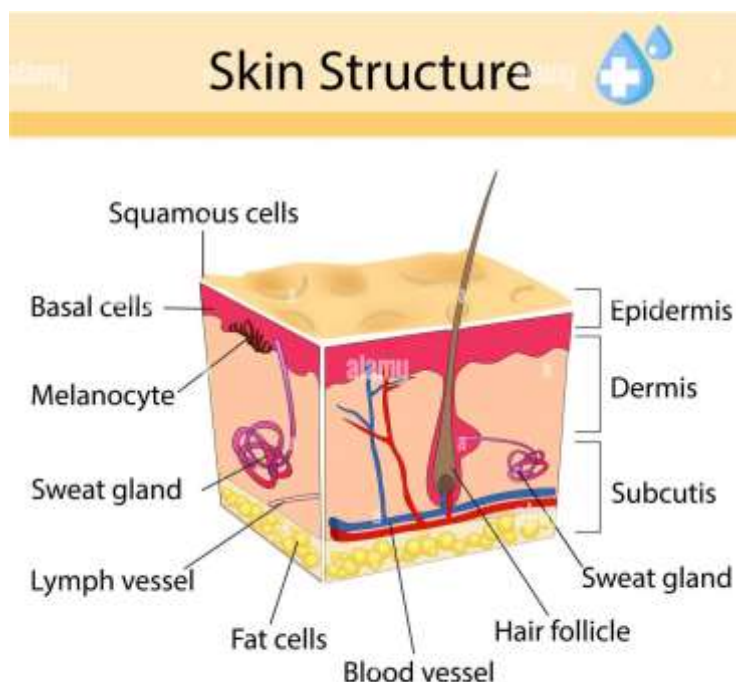
cavity's mucous membrane and teeth, primarily for cleaning purposes. Giving them a scent, altering their look, removing body odor, and maintaining their condition.

❖ Human skin

The largest organ in the body is the skin. It completely envelops the body. It acts as a barrier against damage, infection, light, and heat. Additionally, the skin.

1. Controls body temperature

1. Stores fat and water
2. Functions as a sensory organ
3. Stops water loss
4. Prevents bacteria from entering the body
5. Serves as a partition separating the living thing from its surroundings
6. When in the sun, aids in the production of vitamin D.



❖ COSMETICS CLASSIFICATION

- Cosmetics are divided into the following groups based on their function:
 - 1) Decorative purpose (lipstick, nail paint, etc. are examples).
 - 2) Corrective function (heavy face powder and dry cream, for instance).
 - 3) Protective purpose (heavy face powder and dry cream, for instance).
 - 4) Curative purpose (for instance, hair preparation, antiperspirant, etc.).

- Cosmetics are further subdivided into the following classes based on their application.
 - 1) Skincare products (such as powder, cream, lotion, deodorant, bath and cleaning supplies, makeup, etc.)
 - 2) For the Hair (such as shaving preparation, hair dressing, hair tonic, and shampoo).
 - 3) For the nails (for instance, polish, conditioner, remover, etc.).
 - 4) For the mouth and teeth (dentifrices, mouthwashes, etc.).

SKIN CARE GOODS

- 1) Cleanse your face
- 2) Cream for moisture
- 3) Disappearing lotion
- 4) Cold cream

❖ COLD CREAM



Cold creams are emulsions of either water in oil or oil in water with the addition of certain fats (usually beeswax) and fragrances. These are used to smooth the skin and take off makeup. The reason cold creams get their name is because they provide a chilling impact when applied.

❖ IDEAL CHARACTERISTICS OF COLD CREAM

- 1) Its sensitization index ought to be minimal.
- 2) Its appearance should be refined.
- 3) It ought not to cause dehydration.
- 4) It ought to have a velvety feel.
- 5) It ought to be non-stick and non-greasy.
- 6) It shouldn't make the skin irritate.
- 7) It shouldn't affect how the skin or membrane operate.

❖ ADVANTAGES OF COLD CREAM

- 1) Treating skin is the cream's main purpose. O/W The cream's mineral components act as a moisturizer.
- 2) Usually helpful for skin that is dry. In case you have really dry and cracked lips, you can also use it as a substitute for lip balm. O/W It works well as a cleanser and makeup remover.
- 3) It is occasionally applied on the face prior to applying makeup.
- 4) It serves as a substitute for shaving cream.
- 5) The skin can be exfoliated using a heated washcloth.
- 6) Cold creams protect skin from harsh surroundings since they contain adequate water and oil.
- 7) They also protect skin from injury and keep it hydrated.

❖ DISADVANTAGES OF COLD CREAM

- 1) However, because they include petroleum, which may prevent water from evaporating, they frequently clog pores and cause pimples.
- 2) If abused, they may also darken the skin.
- 3) The consistency of cold cream is fairly thick. O The application will feel extremely "greasy".
- 4) Additionally, this will be too hefty for those who live in hot, muggy climates.



Extract:-Aloe Vera

❖ **Pharmacognosy**

- Synonyms:-Kummari Mussabar
- Biological source:-Aloe vera belongs to family liliaceae.
- Name of part:- dried juice collected by incision from the base of leave.
- Geographical source:- Africa, India,etc.

❖ **MATERIAL AND METHODS:-A****1) Material**

Table 1: Lists The Ingredients Utilized To Formulate The Cream, and Table 2 Lists The Tools That Were Employed.

Table 1: Ingredients and roles.

Sr.no	Ingredients	Role
1)	Aloe vera power	Anti – aging, anti-inflammatory, reduce acne and pimple.
2)	Beeswax	It gives thickness to the Cream.
3)	Borax	With emulsifying agent to form Cream.
4)	Liquid paraffin	Lubricating agent
5)	Rose water	Fragrance
6)	Glycerine	To match consistency

Table 2: Instruments.

SR.NO	INSTRUMENTS
1)	Beaker
2)	Glass rod
3)	Thermometer
4)	Heating mantle
5)	Measuring cylinder
6)	Weighing machine
7)	Mortar and pestle

❖ **Method**

Bee's wax, liquid paraffin, borax, methylparaben, distilled water, rose oil, and Aloe Vera gel were used to make the cream base. The cream was made by geometrically and uniformly combining all of the excipients and the aloe extract using the slab technique/extemporaneous method.

❖ **FORMULATION OF COLD CREAM**

In a borosilicate glass beaker, heat the liquid paraffin and beeswax to 75 °C and keep it there. Phase of oil. Borax and methyl paraben should be dissolved in distilled water in a different beaker, and the beaker should be heated to 75 °C to produce a clear solution. (phase of

water). Next, gradually To the heated oily phase, add this watery phase. Next, add a measured amount of aloe Vera gel and mix well until a smooth cream appears. Then, for aroma, add a few drops of rose oil. Place this cream onto the slab, and if needed, add a few drops of distilled water. Use a geometric motion to mix the cream thoroughly and give it a smooth texture. This process of preparing cream is known as the slab technique or the extemporaneous approach.

Table no. 3: Formulation of Cream.

SR.NO	Ingredients	Formula F1	Formula F2
1)	Beeswax wax	15 gm	20 gm
2)	Borax	0.8 gm	0.8gm
3)	Liquid paraffin	50 ml	50 ml
4)	Aloe vera power	2 gm	2 gm
5)	Rose water	33 ml	28 ml
6)	Glycerine	3 ml	3 ml

❖ EVALUATION OF ALOE COLD CREAM

1. Determination of Physical appearance

Visual inspection of the cream's physical appearance was conducted against a dark background. Three readings are averaged and recorded. The outcome is displayed in Table No. 3.

2. Homogeneity

The homogeneity of the cold cream formulation was assessed both visually and through tactile testing. After applying a set quantity of cream, the amount of residue remaining and the emolliences were assessed. Kind of smear: Following cream application, the kind of film or smear that developed on the skin was examined. Elimination By using tap water to wash the area where the cream was applied, the cream's ease of removal was assessed.

3. Sensitivity test

The prepared cream was applied to the hand's skin and left in the sun for four to five minutes.

4. Spread ability

The spread ability was measured in terms of the number of seconds it took for two slides to separate from the cream that was positioned in between them when subjected to a specific load. Better spread ability, less time needed to separate the two slides.

5. pH

The aloe cold cream's pH was measured with a pH meter. A pH meter, also known as a probe and meter, is a lab instrument that is commonly used to measure pH and is the most accurate method available. A little voltage is applied to a glass electrode that makes up the probe. The voltmeter, which measures the electronic impedance in the glass electrode, shows pH values rather than volts. To take a measurement, immerse the probe into the semisolid material until the meter registers a reading.

6. Viscosity

Cream's viscosity was measured at 25 °C using an Ostwald viscometer and spindle number 63 spinning at 2.5 RPM. The findings indicated that the viscosity of all three formulations was suitable.

❖ RESULT

➤ Physical observation:- Table no 4.

SR.NO	Parameter	Formula F1	Formula F2
1)	Colour	Faint green	Faint green
2)	Odour	Pleasant	Pleasant
3)	Texture	Smooth	Smooth
4)	State	Semi solid	Semi solid

➤ Washability observation:- Table no 5.

SR.No	FORMULATION	Washability
1)	F1	Easily washable
2)	F2	Easily washable

➤ Sensitivity observation:- Table no 6.

SR.NO	Formulation	Irrigation effect
1)	F1	No
2)	F2	No

➤ PH Observation:- Table no.

SR.NO	Formulation	PH
1)	F1	5.1
2)	F2	6

❖ CONCLUSION

Aloe Vera gel was used in the cream, which had a multifunctional impact and significant differences in the activities of all the aloe constituents. The formulations F1, F2, and F3 were

stable at room temperature and can be applied to skin without risk, according to the findings and discussion. On the other hand, formula 1 produced the best outcomes overall.

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