

**REVIEW OF HERBAL VANISHING CREAM****Asmita Kishor Patil\*, Momin Abrarul Haque and Nusrat Khan**

M. S. College of Pharmacy, Gaurapur-Kudus Road, Dist. Palghar – 421312, Maharashtra,  
India.

Article Received on  
26 October 2023,

Revised on 16 Nov. 2023,  
Accepted on 06 Dec. 2023

DOI: 10.20959/wjpr202322-30647



**\*Corresponding Author**

**Asmita Kishor Patil**

M. S. College of Pharmacy,  
Gaurapur-Kudus Road, Dist.  
Palghar – 421312,  
Maharashtra, India.

**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of the present exploration work was to formulate and estimate evaporating herbal cream. Herbal creams offer several advantages over other creams. The maturity creams are prepared from medicines of synthetic origin and give extra fairness to the face, but it has several side goods similar to itching or several antipathetic responses. Herbal creams don't have any of these side goods, without side goods they give a fair look to the skin. Herbal evaporating cream has colorful advantages over being ornamental evaporating cream set up in the request. Due to zero side effects of herbal evaporating cream, these are formulated. As every existent moment world needs healthy, indefectible, acne-free skin, and naturally glowing skin, herbal evaporating creams are gaining fashionability. The skin is the largest organ of the body. There are three structural layers of skin- epidermis,

dermis, and subcutis. Hair, nails, sebaceous glands, sweat glands, and apocrine glands are regarded as derivations of skin. There are different types of skin problems and the swell for discovering natural products.

skin problem is one of the major problems in both men and women. It may be due to certain heritable factors, stress, alcohol consumption, environmental factors, etc. This study aims to determine the potent skincare exertion of herbal factory material, their birth, and to elect the safest and most effective expression for their affiliated problem. Crude medicines were attained from original merchandisers.

**KEYWORDS:** Polyherbal; Crude medicines; Ethanolic excerpt; Conflation; Microbial assay; pH; Color test; Evaporating cream.

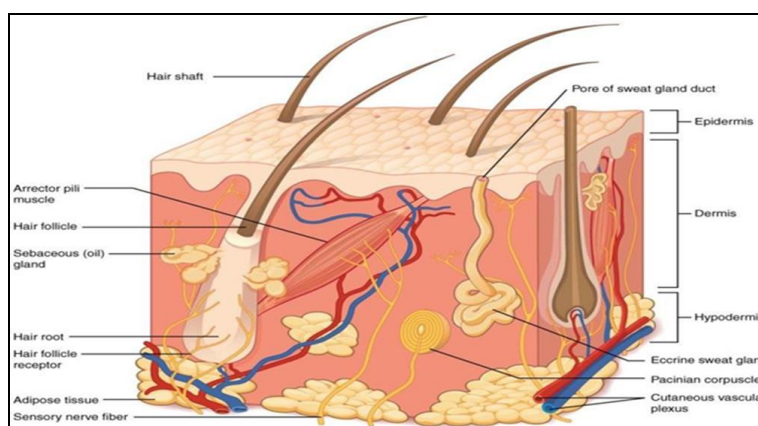
## INTRODUCTION

Sot skin is a veritably common skin condition characterized by abnormal or inordinate blankness of skin. Dry skin has a low position of sebum and can be prone to perceptivity. The skin has a parched look caused by its incapability to retain humidity. The condition is also known as xeroderma. A cream is a circumfluous expression comprising further than 20 water and 50 lipid vehicles generally applied on the skin. A medicine patch is also incorporated by dissolving or dispersing it in a suitable cream base. colorful feathers of creams are accessible in the request to cover the thickness of the skin. typically, the skin is veritably smooth. still, due to aging and exposure to heat and cold waves, sunrays, pressure, bruises, dust microbial infection, etc., the smoothness may be lost and the skin becomes rougher and thicker. Skin is one of the most readily accessible organs of the mortal body. There are two kinds of mortal skin; one that is chair-less similar to the soles of the bottom and triumphs of the hand, and the other kind that bears hair and sebaceous glands similar to arms and face. It includes glands, hair, and nails and they perform numerous vital functions, protection against physical, chemical, and natural assaulters, forestallment of redundant loss of water, and thermoregulation. Herbal excerpts are now generally utilized in ornamental medications to enhance appearance and attractiveness. Herbal cosmetics are divided into orders grounded on the lozenge form (cream, grease paint, detergents, results, etc.<sup>[1]</sup>

## STRUCTURE OF SKIN<sup>[2]</sup>

The skin conforming of the following layers.

**1. Epidermis:** The epidermis is a stratified, gauged epithelium caste and it contains two types of cells, keratinocytes and dendritic cells. The main cell of the epidermis is the keratinocytes which make up 95 of the total cells present in the epidermis.



**Fig. 1: Structure of Skin.**

2. **Dermal epidermal junction:** The dermal-epidermal junction represents the acellular zone present between the dermis and epidermis. It supports the epidermis, establishes cell opposition, and direction of growth, and directs the association of cytoskeleton in the rudimentary cells and it provides experimental signals and functions as a semipermeable barricade between layers.
3. **Epidermal accessories:** The skin adnexa are a grouping of ectodermal-derived accessories, including eccrine, apocrine glands, tubes, and pilosebaceous units that appear as downgrowth from the epidermis during development.
4. **Dermis:** It's a system of fibrous filamentous, unformed connective kerchief. The dermis provides plasticity, elasticity, and tensile strength to the skin. it covers the body from mechanical injury, binds water, thermoregulation, and sensitive stimulation.
5. **Subcutaneous:** - It is an elastic caste that includes a large number of fat cells that work as a shock absorber for blood vessels and vagrancy- whams consummations. The viscosity of this caste is 4 to 9 mm on average.

## FUNCTIONS OF SKIN

Skin performs the following functions.<sup>[3]</sup>

1. **Protection:** an anatomical barricade from pathogens and damage between the internal and external terrain in fleshly defense, Langerhans cells in the skin are part of the adaptive vulnerable system.
2. **Sensation:** contains a variety of vagrancy- whams consummations that reply to heat and cold surge, touch, pressure, vibration, and kerchief injury, see somatosensory system and haptics
3. **Heat regulation:** the skin contains a blood force far lower than its conditions which allows precise control of energy loss by radiation, convection, and conduction. Dilated blood vessels increase perfusion and heat loss, while constricted vessels greatly reduce cutaneous blood flux and conserve heat.
4. **Control of evaporation:** the skin provides a fairly dry and semi-impermeable barricade to fluid Loss.
5. **Aesthetics and communication:** others see our skin and can assess our mood, physical state, and attractiveness f) Storage and emulsion acts as a storage center for lipids and water, as well as a means of emulsion of vitamin D by action of UV on certain corridor of the skin.

- 6. Water resistance:** The skin acts as a water-resistant barricade so essential nutrients aren't washed out of the body.

### DISEASES OF SKIN<sup>[4]</sup>

- 1) **Vitiligo:** - It is a condition in which areas of skin lose their normal color and so come white. It's common and affects about 1 of the world's population. The color that gives your skin its normal color is melanin, which is made by cells known as melanocytes.
- 2) **Scabies:** - Scabies is a common and truly itchy skin condition caused by mortal scabies diminutives. It can affect people of any age but is most common in the immature and the elderly. The diminutives that beget scabies are bitty freeloaders, lower than a pinhead. The rash of scabies is an amalgamation of scrape marks and red gauged areas; subsequently, it can become infected and develop small pus spots.<sup>[5]</sup>
- 3) **Rosacea:** - Rosacea is a common rash, set up on the central part of the face, generally of a middle-aged person. A tendency to flush easily is followed by patient greenness on the cheeks, chin, forehead, and nose. The cause of rosacea is not fully understood, but multitudinous suppose that the defect lies in the blood vessels in the skin of the face, which dilate too easily.<sup>[6]</sup>
- 4) **Psoriasis:** - Psoriasis is a common skin problem affecting about 2 of the population. It occurs equally in men and women, at any age, and tends to come and go unpredictably. It is not contagious and does not scar the skin. The skin is a complex organ made up of several different layers.<sup>[7]</sup>
- 5) **Wound:** - The wound is defined simply as the disturbance of the cellular and anatomic continuity of a kerchief. The crack may be produced by physical, chemical, thermal, microbial, or immunological personality to the kerchief, Medical treatment of crack includes administration of drugs either locally(topical) or systemically (oral or parenteral) in an attempt to prop crack form.

### VANISHING CREAM

Definition: They're oil painting in water type of mixes. When applied on the face of the skin, they spread as thin oil painting less film which isn't visible to the naked eye. Hence, they're called evaporating creams. It's prepared by the process called emulsification of stearic acid and water by using alkalis like potassium hydroxide borax, sodium hydroxide, etc. Stearic acid is one of the main constituents in evaporating cream which provides a pearly white shine

to the cream. evaporating cream when formulated by using an herbal excerpt of turmeric and neem gives further action and lower side goods.<sup>[8]</sup>

### ADVANTAGES

- It's used as a skin moisturizer and cleaner.
- It's used as a base on the skin before the operation of any other cosmetics because it vanishes from the skin face once applied.
- It's used to remove papules and scares.
- It's helpful to precluding skin chapping or roughening.<sup>[9]</sup>

### DISADVANTAGES

- Evaporating creams are not to be used all the time.
- It doesn't remove scars, not meant to be used as complexing and Anita cream.
- It should be removed or washed off when not intended to be kept on the skin
- These products have stability issues and hence should be stored at prescribed conditions.<sup>[10]</sup>

### TYPES OF SKIN CREAMS

They're divided into two types

1. **Oil painting- in- Water (O/ W) creams** which are composed of small driblets of oil painting dispersed in a nonstop phase, and a conflation in which the oil painting is dispersed as driblets throughout the waterless phase is nominated an oil painting- in-water (O/ W) conflation.<sup>[11]</sup>
2. **Water-in-oil painting (W/ O) creams** which are composed of small driblets of water dispersed in a nonstop unctuous phase. When water is the dispersed phase and an oil painting is the dissipation medium, the conflation is of the water-in-oil painting (W/ O) type.<sup>[12]</sup>

### Classification system grounded on PDII<sup>[13]</sup>

0.5non-irritating, 0.5-2.0 slightly prickly, 2.1-5.0 relatively prickly, and>5.0 oppressively prickly.

1. **Body weight analysis:** - The original weights of both control and test creatures were recorded on the day of commencement of the study and the final weights of all the control and test creatures were recorded on the 28th day before the pullout of the blood.

2. **Hematological analysis:** - Blood samples were collected by tone perforation of all the test and control rabbits on the 14th and the 28th day of the study. Estimation of hemoglobin chance was done using a hemocytometer.
3. **Biochemical analysis:** - For determining Blood sugar, Total cholesterol, creatinine, urea, total and direct bilirubin, Protein, SGOT, SGPT, Alkaline phosphatase, and acid phosphatase, blood samples were collected independently from each control and experimental beast by antique orbital perforation on the 14th and 28th day of the study.
4. **Organ weight analysis:** - After 28 days, both the test as well as the control creatures were humanely offered after collecting blood for hematological and biochemical analysis. Vital organs like the liver, order, and heart of each beast were insulated.

**Table 1: Formulation 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	
	a) By Visual	Homogenous
	b) By Touch	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.	Wash ability	Washable
12.	Emolliency	No residue left
13.	Types of smear	Non - greasy
14.	PH	6.9




## GENERAL CONSTITUENTS USED IN SKIN CREAMS<sup>[14]</sup>

The raw accouterments which are used in the manufacturing of skin creams include.

1. **Water** This is the most important and extensively used raw material in any cream expression. These are the cheapest and most fluently available. In skin creams, water is used as a deterrent to dissolve other constituents of creams. Water, which is free of any poisons, adulterants, microbes, etc. is used in the medication of creams.
2. **Oil painting, fats, and waxes** oil painting, fats, and waxes and derivations comprise an essential portion of creams. Waxes act as an emulsifier, fats act as a thickener, and oil painting act as an incensing agent, preservative, etc. according to its function. oil painting may be two types 'mineral and glyceride.
3. **Mineral oil painting** Mineral oil painting consists of hydrocarbons deduced from petroleum oil painting. Mineral oil painting infrequently causes antipathetic responses and it cannot become solid and clog the pores of the skin. It's lightweight and affordable, it helps to reduce water loss from the body and keeps the body moisturized. exemplifications Light liquid paraffin, Heavy liquid paraffin, and Liquid petroleum.
4. **Colors** Before the development of ultramodern technology, colors primarily came from substances set up in nature such as turmeric, saffron, indigo, etc.

**Table 2: Herbal plant used in skin care.**

SR. NO.	PLANT DETAILS	PICTURE'S
1.	<p><b>Common Name</b> – Turmeric<sup>[15]</sup></p> <p><b>Botanical Name</b> – Curcuma longa</p> <p><b>Family</b>- Zingiberaceae</p> <p><b>Chemical ingredients</b> Curcuminoids, phenolic diarylheptanoids, curcumin, monodes methoxy curcumin, turmerone, sesquiterpene ketones.</p> <p><b>Uses</b>- Rhizome greasepaint possesses anti-inflammatory and antioxidant parcels. It's used in the treatment of skin and hair problems.</p>	

2.	<b>Common Name-</b> Neem <sup>[16]</sup> <b>Botanical Name-</b> Azadirachta indica <b>Family-</b> Meliaceae <b>Chemical ingredients-</b> Tetranortriterpenoids, azadirachtin, diterpenes. <b>Uses-</b> It cures injuries, leprosy, and skin conditions like acne, ulcers, and hair problems.	
3.	<b>Common Name-</b> herbage tea <b>Botanical</b> <sup>[17]</sup> <b>Name –</b> Cammeliasinensis <b>Family-</b> Theaceae <b>Chemical ingredients</b> Polyphenols, flavonoids, tannins, methyl xanthines <b>Uses-</b> Anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, print aging, anti-acne	
4.	<b>Common Name-</b> White sandalwood <sup>[18]</sup> <b>Botanical Name –</b> Santalum reader <b>Family-</b> Santalaceae <b>Chemical ingredients</b> Stillingia oil painting, palmitic, oleic, ellagic, delicacies, isoquercitrin, phloroacetophenone, 2, 4- dimethyl ether, moretenone, moretenol, tri terpene <b>Uses-</b> Paste of hardwood is used in face packs. Essential oil painting for protection from sunburns. It's anti-oxidant	

## EVALUATION OF CREAM

The creams were estimated for pH, the content of active elements in creams by HPLC system, density, spreadability, tube extrudability, and stability studies. Primary skin vexation tests were conducted on experimental creatures and healthy mortal levies to estimate the safety and efficacy of creams.<sup>[19]</sup>

1. **Determination of pH:** - Directly counted 5g. of the cream was dispersed in 45 ml. of water to determine the pH of the suspense at 27 °C using digital pH cadence.<sup>[20]</sup>
2. **Density:** - The density of formulated evaporating creams was measured by Brookfield Viscometer (Model- RVTP) with spindle type- 7 at a room temperature of 250C.<sup>[21]</sup>
3. **Spreadability:** -The remedial effectiveness of the expression depends on its spreading value. Hence, the determination of spreadability is veritably important in assessing topical



operation characteristics in terms of the extent of the area to which the topical operation spreads on an operation to the skin on the affected corridor.<sup>[22]</sup>

4. **Primary skin vexation test:** -The creatures named were rabbits (importing 1.5 – 2 kg, Clinical Ethical concurrence No AACP/ IAEC/ P-38/2006). These creatures were kept in different coops and supplied with fresh food and water during the test period.<sup>[23]</sup>

5. **Primary Dermal vexation indicator (PDII):-** Dermal vexation is the product of reversible damage to the skin following the operation of a test substance for over 4 hours.

## REFERENCES

1. Formulation and evaluation of herbal vanishing cream by Nired Krishnan, dr. v.t. Ibrahim Afsal, Farisha Jamal, rinsha Rasheed, World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research, 2022; 11(10): 834-865.
2. B.M MITHAL & R.N SAHA A HAND BOOK OF COSMETIC, VALLABHA PRAKASHAN PAGE NO 11-20.
3. Dr. Babsaheb, ghate komal dnyanaba, hingane. L.D, Bagan. L.R., formulation of vanishing cream of crude Drude, International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Applications, May-June 2022; 7(3).
4. Chauhan Lalita, Gupta Shalini, creams a review on classification, preparation methods, evaluation and its application, journal of drug delivery and therapeutics, 2020; 10(5-s): 281-289.
5. Ravindra RP, Muslim PK Comparison of physical characteristics of vanishing cream base cow ghee and shata-dhautaghrita as per pharmacopoeial standards. International journal of pharma and BioSciences, 2013; 1(5).
6. Shinde Prajakta, Khule Shsju, formulation and evaluation of vanishing Cream Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Development, 2020; 8(3): 66-69.
7. ICH guidelines Stability testing of new drug substances and products, 27<sup>th</sup> October 1993
8. Jamshiya Shamsu (2017) formulation and evaluation of herbal skin cream for wound healing. R.V.S College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Coimbatore.
9. Das.k. etal, Evaluation for safety assessment of formulated vanishing cream containing aqueous stevia extract for topical application. Indian Journal of novel drug delivery, 2012; 4.1: 43-51.
10. A review on preparation and characterization of vanishing cream for antiaging by Saurabh Ku.ar rai and Shashikant Maury, World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research, 1(7): 135-142.

11. Sakshi Sanje.ev Shendage, formulation, and evaluation of polyherbal vanishing cream, World Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2023; 12(1): 487-499.
12. Shalu Maurya and Shashikant Maury. A review of skin nourishment by herbal vanishing cream. World Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Science, 2022; 11(6).
13. Jirova D, Liebsch M, Basketter D, Spiller E, Kejlova K, Bendova H, Marriott M, Kandarova H. Comparison of human skin irritation and photo irritation patch test data with cellular in vitro assays and animal in vivo data. Jap. Soc. Alt. Ani. Exp. AATEX 14 (SPECIAL ISSUE), 2008; 359-365.
14. Ugandar RE and Deivi KS, Formulation and evaluation of natural palm oil-based vanishing cream, International Journal of Pharmaceutical Science and Research, 2013; 4(9): 3375-3380.
15. C.K. Kokate, A.P. Purohit, S.B. Gokhle, Pharmacognosy, Nirali prakashan, 45<sup>th</sup> edition, vol.1. page.no. 2.1, 1.113.
16. Mohammed Ali, textbook of pharmacognosy volume 1, page no 528,676.
17. Formulation of herbal vanishing cream, Akhilesh Yadav, Shashikant Maury, Dr.Mohd Wasiullah, Piyush Yadav, International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Application, May-June 2023; 8(3).
18. Gyanesh Kumari Sahu et al, development and characterization of vanishing cream, Acta Scientific Pharmaceutical Sciences (ISSN: 2581-5423), June 2023; 6.
19. Jirova D, Liebsch M, Basketter D, Spiller E, Kejlova K, Bendova H, Marriott M, Kandarova H. Comparison of human skin irritation and photo irritation patch test data with cellular in vitro assays and animal in vivo data. Jap. Soc. Alt. Ani. Exp. AATEX 14 (SPECIAL ISSUE), 2008; 359-365.
20. Ravindra Rp, Muslim Pk. Comparison of physical characteristics of vanishing cream base. cow ghee and shata-dhautaghrita as per pharmacopoeial standards. International Journal of Pharma and Biosciences, 2013; 4(4): 14-21.
21. Formulation and evaluation of vanishing herbal cream of crude drug by MS. Mohini. Pohekar, International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT), January 2022; 10(1).
22. A. Vijayalakshmi, A. Tripura, V.Ravichandiran. Development and evaluation of anti-acne product from Terminalia arjuna bark, IJCRGG, 3(1): 320-327.
23. Carl AB, Edward RA, David EB. Tietz NW(Ed). Textbook of clinical chemistry and molecular diagnostics, 4<sup>TH</sup> REV ED, WB Saunders Philadelphia, 2001.