

An Overview and Introduction to Herbal Eye Shadow

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Abstract: *The demand for herbal-based products has arisen due to the safety and dependability of natural products. The usage of herbal cosmetics by modern ladies has grown in popularity. It has been discovered that synthetic coloring compounds used in cosmetics have carcinogenic properties. The goal of the current investigation comprised the process of making and assessing herbal eye makeup that uses colorants from plants like beetroot. The prepared herbal eye makeup underwent many evaluation procedures, comprising testing for color, pH, and flow qualities. Powder, density of the powder combination in bulk, The PH parameter, the powder mixture's compressibility, resistance to water, Transfer resistance, pigment dispersion, uniformity of color, Strength of application .*

Eye shadow and cream displayed analytic adherence property and proper color dissipation with melting point of 480C. Patch essay on the levies displayed no signals of skin aggravation. The results of the study verified that the color prized from Piper betel and Acacia catechu may document to exist a glamorous attachment and routine as a cover for artificial pigments in colorful ornamental phrasings.

Keywords: Eye Shadow, Herbal cosmetic, Beetroot, Natural source, Evaluation

I. INTRODUCTION

Cosmetics are substances used to enhance the appearance or odor of the human body.(1)

1. Herbal cosmetics:

Both natural beauty benefits and cosmetics aid in showcasing and emphasizing an individual's inherent beauty and unique personality traits

Now days, people are preferring natural food, herbal medicines and natural curing practices for healthy life.

1. The herbal cosmetics are the preparation is containing phytochemical from a variety of botanical sources, which influence the function of skin and provides nutrients necessary for healthy skin.
2. The natural herbs and their products when used for their aromatic value in cosmetic preparations are termed as herbal cosmetics
3. Herbal products have triggered the demand for natural products and natural extracts in cosmetics preparation, because there is common belief that chemical based cosmetics are harmful to the skin.(2)

2. Eye shadow

Colour that is put on the skin above the eyes to make them look more attractive.



Fig. 1 Eye Shadow

Definition of Eye Shadow:

A cosmetic cream or powder in one of various colors that is applied to the eyelids to accent the eyes. (3)
Eye shadows are formulated in the makeup of crème/gel, stick and powders, or pressed or soft .



Fig. 2. Different colors of eye shadows with varying shades used to accentuate the eyelids

The complete range of colours is you can get from clean white over pink shades, blues, yellows, violets and purple hues to green and even black-colored . This is a very fashion-conscious place of decorative cosmetics, the well-liked shades varying with the season and clothes that are in fashion at the time Eyeshadow is a cosmetic item that is utilized to incorporate color and definition to the eyes . It might be utilized to improve the commonplace loveliness of the eyes and to generate a variety of sees . Enhancing commonplace loveliness : Eyeshadow could be utilized to improve the commonplace loveliness of the eyes by carrying out their color and shape .

History of Eye Shadow:

Ancient Origins

The beginnings of eyeshadow might be traced back to the antique civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia . These cultures were pioneers in building cosmetics by mixing commonplace pigments, micronutrients, and oils to adorn their eyes .

Individuals have utilized cosmetics for hundreds of years . The earliest guide archeological proof for eye makeup dates back to predynastic Egypt (c . 5000 – 4000 BCE) . Traces of eye paints, most usually malachite, a green mineral, and galena, a black-colored mineral, along with cosmetic palettes, pots and applicators have been found in burials out of that period .(4)

Ideal properties of herbal Eye Shadow :

1. It needs to be nontoxic and nonirritating.

2. affordable and seamlessly accessible
3. Eye shadows typically made up of four types of components : bottom fillers, binders, spin, and preservatives .
4. Prolonged examination execute
5. to make eye lingering doubt, there need to be a equilibrium between the fillers and binders .
6. bottom fillers are generally micronutrients as an example mica, talc or kaolin clay, that add bulk and texture to eye lingering doubt .

II. TYPES OF EYE SHADOW

- Compact/Pressed Powder eyeshadow
- Cream eyeshadow:
- Loose glitter eyeshadow:
- Liquid eyeshadow:

1. Pressed Powder :

1) Cream eyeshadows are anhydrous mixes made with canvases that have been thickened with either complexion gelatinizing agents or waxes. Anhydrous cream eyeshadow is called as cream- to- greasepaint eyeshadow in light of the fact that Eitglidesonto the eyelids in a cream structure and subsequently change into a delicate Greasepaint.

They've Advanced thickness and in this manner, the plums and tones are constantly conveyed into the cream base. Its rheological characteristics make them easy to apply.

All accoutrements are mixed together and also hotted in the medication process for cream- type eyeshadows

2. Eyeshadow sticks

Eyeshadow sticks are prepared from canvases , waxes and texturizing agents and colors are dispersed in analogous combine. They've a faint cream- suchlike texture and slide fluently onto the eyelids. The essential excipients are nearly likewise as of powders. But, eyeshadow stick is softer than camo. For expression of eyeshadow stick, 1st homogeneous combination is set exercising painted greasepaint with white or out white rudiments(called as base) like talc mixing and grinding. This step is known as extension. Latterly extension of colors, other white bases are mixed together. Also, spices if exhibition, are included to a homogenous blend. The combine is scattered onto the greasepaint with mixing. Plums are included and mixed in the end. The greasepaint combination is also ready for contraction.

3. Greasepaint eyeshadows –

Greasepaint eye shadow, or weak or pressed write, are the most well- liked types. They're applied onto the upper eyelid by smoothly stroking a beautiful encounter or a sick sponger- sloped applicator, across the skin. Pressed greasepaint eyeshadows illustrate the on- the- go makeup of limp maquillages. Both types of maquillages are nearly lookalike piecemeal from that pressed write contains binders to contain the greasepaint rudiments together.(5)

III. MATERIAL AND METHODS

3.1.INGREDIENTS OF FORMULATION(6)

Sr.No	Ingredient	Effect
1	Beetroot powder	Colouring Agent
2	Petroleum	Moisturizing Agent
3	Starch powder	Binding Agent

Table 1: Formulation Table

Aloe vera



Fig 3. Aloe

Biological source – The biological source of aloe is dried latex of leaves of it.

Uses-

There are many benefits to using Aloe Vera as a mascara base. It has a long-wearing texture and can help keep your lashes looking smooth and healthy. • Aloe Vera can also help with mascara clumps and smudging. (7)

BEET ROOT

Red beet is a fat source of hazard lain colors, that can palladium against age reported conditions. Threat Lain color as a commonplace cumulative mess, Cosmetics and medicines in the makeup of beet juice along with beet greasepaint



Fig 4. Beta vulgaris

Synonyms: Chukandar, Sugar beets,

Biological source: It consists of fresh root of Beta vulgaris. (8)

3.3 Botanical classification of Beta vulgaris (9)

Kingdom	Plantae
Order	Caryophyllales
Family	Amaranthaceae
Genus	Beta
Species	Beta vulgaris
Common Name	Beetroot, Tablet root,

Table 1 Botanical classification of Beetroot

Background of the work

Selection of herbs The herbs used in the expression of herbal eyeshadow, is Beet root(Beta Vulgaris).

Extraction of herbal pigment:

We followed principally two ways for the extraction of color from the Beetroot which are as follows

- Hot air drying
- Maceration
- Extraction process-1

Hot air drying

The beet root was sliced into slender pieces and sun- dried for 24 hrs.
The sundried pieces grind in a mixer into a elegant powder
The eye shadows where in addition to filtered for negotiating a exquisite livery powder

Extraction process – 2

Maceration

The beetroot was cut into slices having roughly 21 mm size, 5 mm range and 1- 2 mm height.
Result employed was ethanol approach 50.
Birth were conducted at 25 o C, liquid opaque/ rate of 5 l, extraction time 3 twinkles. About 200 g of red beet was mixed in blender with 1 liter of ethanol(acidified with 2 citric acid) for 15 min at chamber cold wave and left for 24 hours.
The excerpt was filtered and concentrated below Hoover by a rotary Hoover evaporator at 40 0 C.(10)

Method:

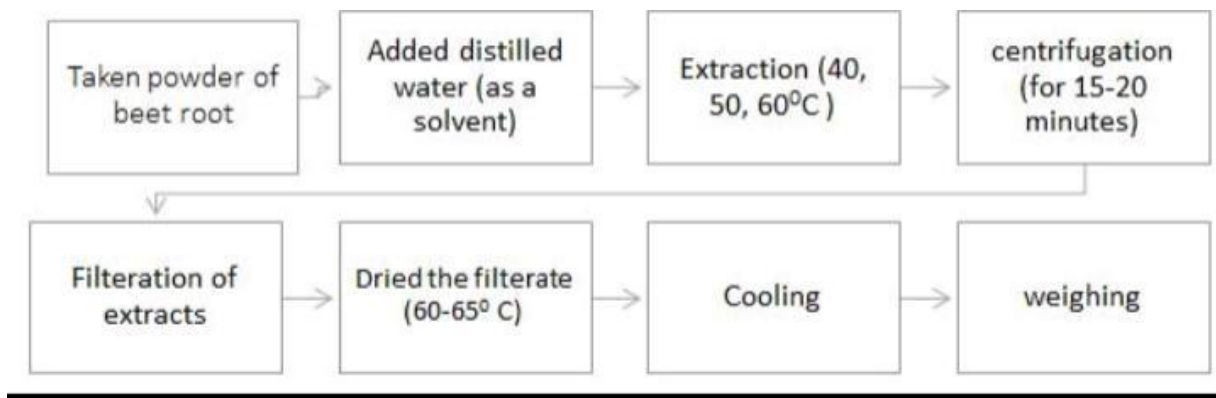


Figure-4: Flow chart of extraction of natural colour from beet root

Evaluation of Pressed- powder products

Dispersion of colors

Opalescent colors are also used at advanced situations in these products, leading To a demand for advanced binder situations. This can lead to reduced inflow characteristics and difficulties when pressing the powders.

Bulk density

The bulk viscosity of any powder is also important. It can significantly affect the Filler of the final pack or godet and should always be checked once the product Has been completed.

Microbiological check

Before the finished powder can move on to the stuffing or pressing stage, a final microbiological test must always be performed to ensure that no impurities passed during manufacture.(11)

IV. CONCLUSION

This review concludes that the operation of commonplace colorings in Eyeshadow expression having no or minimal side execute. Accordingly we might move towards the operation of commonplace colorings to prepare Eyeshadow. This review concludes that the application of commonplace colorants in Eyeshadow formulation having no or minimum side effects

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