

Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Eye Mascara

Ms. Payal Ganesh Nagar, Ms. Swati Uddhav Rathod, Ms. Pooja Balasaheb Pawar, Dr. Hingne L. D.
Aditya Pharmacy College, Beed, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: Mascara is a cosmetic preparation that is commonly used to enhance eyelashes. It can darken, thicken, lengthen, and/or describe e yelashes. The present investigation was conducted to dev elop herbal mascara using aloe as a natural polymer. Due to the side effect of the available polymer synth esis, the natural source was used. Various batches of herbal mascara were prepared and tested using the o / w emulsion process.

Keywords: Mascara, Gum Rosin, Composition, Testing

I. INTRODUCTION

Mascara is a beauty product that offers an appealing look for eyelashes. Mascara gives the amplifier the length, the waves, the darkening of the eyelashes. If the lashes are short, thin or brittle, you need a mascara that add some intensity and length. There are so many formulations available on the market, ideal mascara properties quick dryness shine, weight, simple to apply even pigment, no allergic reaction. They offer all the properties of good mascara but due to the chemical organic nature they also have a harmful effect on the skin. Even some chemical that is used in mascara shows carcinogenic effect after some time, skin irritation swelling of the eye, therefore, rosin has been used which gives some side effect. Herbal mascara no substance is used less likely to cause toxic effects. All ingredients are naturally derived from plants and animal. Less ingredients are used in the preparation (wax, oil, and pigments) main purpose to make herbal mascaras that there will be no chemical reactivity. It is more effective than the chemical mascara.

Historical Background:

- Eye Mascara has ancient roots, The history of mascara is often traced back to ancient Egypt, where women used kohl to line their eyes. Over time, different cultures have used various ingredients to achieve a similar effect, such as soot, charcoal, ash, animal fat, and even animal blood. These products were often applied with a brush or a stick
- A chemist named Eugène Rimmel developed a cosmetic using the newly invented petroleum jelly. The name Rimmel became synonymous with the substance and still translates to "mascara" in the Portuguese, Spanish, Greek, Turkish, Romanian, and Persian languages today
- The earliest known use of mascara dates back to ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia around 4000 BC. In Egypt, both men and women used a substance called kohl to darken their eyelashes, eyebrows, and eyelids
- The first formula of waterproof mascara was created in 1938 and was composed of 50% turpentine. Naturally, it caused a lot of poor skin reactions and the smell was horrible. It wasn't until the 1960's that this formula was perfected, and once it was it exploded in popularity

Objectives of the Study :

The objectives of mascara are primarily focused on enhancing the appearance of the eyelashes. Here are the key objectives:

1. Lengthening: Mascara aims to make eyelashes appear longer, creating a more dramatic look.
2. Thickening: It adds volume to the lashes, making them look fuller and more pronounced.
3. Curling: Many mascaras are designed to help curl the lashes, lifting them upward to open up the eyes.
4. Darkening: Mascara typically adds color to the lashes, making them appear darker and more defined, which enhances the overall eye makeup look.

5. Separation: A good mascara separates the lashes to prevent clumping, ensuring a more natural and defined appearance.
6. Longevity: Many formulas are designed to be long-lasting, resisting smudging and flaking throughout the day.
7. Water Resistance: Some mascaras are formulated to be waterproof, providing durability against moisture and tears.

These objectives help to create a more striking eye appearance, contributing to the overall aesthetic of makeup looks.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

This literature review aims to provide an in-depth understanding of the preparation and evaluation of lip balms, focusing on key components, formulation techniques, and modern trends in lip care. Through the analysis of existing research and advancements in the field, this review will highlight the critical factors that contribute to the development of effective and consumer-friendly lip balm products.

Materials and Methods:

- Rosin: It also called as colophony having a solid form & obtained from pines. It is produced by heating liquid resin into vaporize the volatile terpene compounds finally the semi-transparent compound appear color from yellowish to the black.
- Charcoal It is also known as activated carbon, its used into the treatment of poisonings by mouth. For the effective it should be used in a short time. It also used in the preparation of eye cosmetics
- Coconut Oil Its an oil extracted from the kernel of coconut which is harvested or picked from the coconut palm. They has several applications due to high saturated fat content.
- Rose Water It is prepared by distilling petals of rose by steam. It is fragrant, and used natural fragrance. It's thought to have originated in what is now Iran. It's traditionally used in beauty products and also used in food and drink products.
- Alovera Aloe vera is Prepared by fleshy, fresh, pointed green leaves of aloe which also having laxative properties and its used in natural remedies for the preparation of the cosmetics. Leaves have the capability to store the water, which makes the leaves thick to get the "gel" to the preparation of aloe vera products.
- Method of Preparation: Oil in the Water Emulsion Take and weigh all the ingredients accurately. The coconut oil, alovera gel mix together. Add given quantity of rose water and glycerin in given mixture. Add remaining ingredients and heated for 10min. After the heating the pigment is mixed to each other.

III. FORMULATION OF HERBAL MASCARA

After many studies and three formulations Viz., f1, f2 and f3 all formulations were formulated with different quantities and ingredients.

Assessment of mascara: • Evaluation of eye preparation: Consistency and purity tests are carried out at different stages in the manufacture of eye preparation to ensure that the right ingredients and the appropriate amount are used. Presence of microorganisms and allergens tested by these studies. • Patch testing : Patch examination to determine if the material that is in contact with the skin causes inflammation of the skin (skin dermatitis) involves two forms of dermatitis: irritant, allergic dermatitis.

Open or closed patch testing : Whether the makeup is the cause of the dermatitis, the difference between irritant and eye contact dermatitis must be made clear or near patch examination can be done as with shadows.

Irritant contact Dermatitis: An irritant is one that will induce inflammation in almost any person if administered at a sufficiently high concentration for appropriate duration. An irritant response caused by the close touch of the irritant to the skin and not associated with the immune system.

Allergic contact dermatitis: Allergic reactions in particular to the person and to the substance or group of substances referred to call and allergens. Allergy is hypersensitivity (oversensitivity) to a material, often affecting the immune system. Any parts of the skin that are in contact with allergens may produce a rash if contact with the material is prevented.

Method : Checking is done by positioning the eye cream at the corner of the eye for five consecutive days, followed by an examination of the skin for allergic or irritant contact dermatitis. □ Allergens are combined with a nonallergic substance (based) □ They are put in close contact with the skin* Adhesive tape is used to hold them in place. □ The test side is labeled. □ The patch is left in place for 48 hours, during which time it is necessary not to wash the area or play competitive sport because the adhesive tapes peel off the procedure would have to be repeated.

IV. CONCLUSION

In the context of the present inquiry, it was found that this formulation is appropriate for use by comprehensive clinical trials in order to have access to the formulation for improved efficacy.

V. DISCUSSION

Medicated herbal eye mascara is prepared and evaluated by different parameter. The physical evaluation test result shows in Table no 2 pH, Anti-microbial, spreadability result shows Table no 3, the triphala was evaluated for the anti-inflammatory activity by the inhibition of protein denaturation assay. The triphala shows the anti-inflammatory activity as the concentration of triphala is increases it shows the better anti-inflammatory activity. Also the base (ghee) which is use in formulation was evaluated by the parameter like Acid value and Saponification value, which shows significant results. All Evaluation test result was meeting with cosmeceutical parameters. All formulations batch shows the antimicrobial activity against the Staphylococcus aureus. However the antimicrobial activity of formulation was more satisfied in batch B. The zone of inhibition of all prepared formulation ranges in 11 ± 0.321 to 16 ± 0.23 . All the Physicochemical evaluation was determined and it was concluded that the batch B was shows the more satisfied results than other batch. The obtained value is in the range which meets the prescribing limits.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Balsam, S.M., Gershon, S.D: COSMETICS – Science & Technology, 2nd edition, Volm - 2, John Wiley India, New Delhi, 2008
- [2]. Barel, A.O., Paye, M., and Maibach, H.I.: Handbook of Cosmetic Science , 3rd Edition, Informa Healthcare, New York.
- [3]. Sharma, P.P: Formulation and Quality Control, 4th Edn, Vandana Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, March 1998.
- [4]. Butler. H.: POUCHER’S – Cosmetics , 10th Edition, Springer, Cumbria, USA, 2000.
- [5]. Salador & Chisvert, A.: Analysis of cosmetic products, Elsevier, New York, 2006.
- [6]. Ross, J., and Miles, G.D.: The application of comparison for properties of cosmetics, 1941.
- [7]. Mittal,: A Handbook of Cosmetics, Pharmacognosy
- [8]. Angeloglou, Maggie. The History of Make-up. The Macmillan Company, 1970.
- [9]. Aucoin, Kevyn. The Art of Make Up. Harper Collins, 1994.
- [10]. Schemann, Andrew. Cosmetics Buying Guide. Consumer Reports Books, 1993.
- [11]. Wetterhahn, Julius. Eye Makeup in Cosmetics: Science. M. S. Balsam. John Wiley & Sons, 1972