

Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Face Cream (Coriander)

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Abstract: Face creams are semi solids Preparation used for improving the complexion of the face. The main aim of this research work is to prepare the face creams using coriander and the prepared face cream are evaluated for the efficacy. The herb used in the preparations are dried coriander dried powder. The formulated face creams are evaluated for the various parameters like organoleptic properties, pH, stability, consistency, homogeneity and appearance. The results shown formulation gave satisfied result.

Keywords: Formulation, Creams, Herbs, Cosmetic use.

I. INTRODUCTION

A Cream is a preparation used for the application to the skin. Creams are also applied to the mucus membrane such as vagina, rectum. Creams may be considered as pharmaceutical products and cosmetics used in variety of skin conditions. Creams are semisolid preparation of Oil and Water.

- O/W
- W/O

O/W Creams which are composed of small droplets of Oil dispersed in continuous Water Phase. O/W type are more comfortable and more acceptable cosmetically they are less greasy, easily washed off using Water. W/O Cream which are composed of small droplets of Water dispersed in continuous Oil Phase. W/O types are more difficult to handle they are also moisturizing more as they provide oily barrier which reduce water loss from stratum corneum.

II. USES

- Cleansing
- Emollient Effect Aid in retention of Moistures (W/o Creams)
- Physical/ Chemicals barrier like Sun screen.

2.1 Face Creams

- Face Creams are used as cosmetic for softening and cleansing action.
- Emollient are non Cosmetic moisture preparations which come in the form of Creams, Ointment, Lotions and Gels. Emollient help the skin to feel comfortable.
- Emollient action provide a protective film for Patient with conditions such as eczema or psoriasis. Emollient are essential part of skin care.
- Emollient action are used in skin beauty application such as lipsticks, lotions and other cosmetic products.

2.2 Formulations Types

Semi Solid dosage forms:

Semisolid dosage preparation includes Ointments, Paste, Emulsion and gels.

Ointments:

Semisolid preparations are meant for external application to the skin or mucous membrane they usually contain medicament which is either dissolved or suspended in base and emollients.

Cream:

Creams are semisolid emulsion. It is lighter than the ointments they are less greasy and easy to apply.

Paste:

External applications that differs from similar products containing high. Proportion off in powdered medicament they are stiffer and gives protective action.

Gellies:

Gellies are transparent or translucent, non greasy semisolid preparation mainly used for External purpose.

Coriander

Synonym - Coriandrum sativum

Biological source -It consists of dried ripe fruit of Coriandrum sativum Linn.

Family - Umbelliferae / Apiaceae



Figure: Coriander Fruit

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1 Extraction

The Extraction Process used in this research study is Maceration. The Maceration means soaking the herbs in suitable solvents. During the soaking period the cells becomes soft and help in the passing of solvents into the herb and make the soluble ingredients to be dissolved.

3.2 Process/ Method

- Weight 2 gm of herbal extract and transfer into mortar and add polymer which is previously soaked in water in triturate thoroughly until homogeneous mixture is prepared.
- Prepare an aqueous phase by adding 0.8 gm of zinc oxide and 0.1 gm of sodium benzoate in water.
- Prepare an oily phase by melting 1 gm bees wax in 1 ml of propylene glycol and 1 ml of arachis oil in China dish at 60 C.
- Heat aqueous phase separately.
- Add aqueous phase into oil phase drop wise in a mortar containing extract with stirring until cream texture is obtain.

3.3 Ingredients Table

Sr .No	Ingredients	Quantity	Category
1)	Herbal extract	2 ml	Herb extract
2)	Glycerin	1 ml	Moisturizer
3)	Propylene glycol	1 ml	Moisturizer
4)	Zinc oxide	0.8 gm	Skin whitener
5)	Sodium alginate	2 gm	Polymer

6)	Bees wax	0.9 gm	Base
7)	Almond oil	0.1 ml	Base
8)	Sodium benzoate	0.1 gm	Preservatives
9)	Purified water	q.s	Vehicle

3.4 Evaluation Parameters

A. Organoleptic Evaluation

The Face Cream thus obtained was evaluated for its organoleptic properties like color, odor and state. The appearance of the cream was judged by its color and roughness and graded.

B. Stability Test

In the mechanical test cream samples were inserted into centrifuge tube at a speed of 3750 RPM for half an hour or 5000 to 10000 RPM for 15 Minutes then observed whether separation exist or not.

C. Homogeneity

Homogeneity of the prepared creams was confirmed by the visual appearance of touch.

D. After Feel

Emolliency, slipperiness and amount of residue left after the application of the fixed amount of cream was found to be good.

E. Removal Test

The cream formulations applied on the skin were easily removed by washing with tap water.

F. Irritancy Test

All formulations show no redness, edema, inflammation and irritation and during irritancy studies these formulations are found to be safe to use for the skin.

IV. RESULTS

Sr. No	Test	Observations
1)	Color	Cream
2)	Odor	Characteristics
3)	pH	5.2
4)	Removal	Easily removed by tap water
5)	Irritancy test	No irritation on the application, so safe for skin
6)	Homogeneity	Satisfied
7)	After feel	Emollient
8)	Stability test	No separation occurs so, it's formed to be safe.

V. CONCLUSION

It is concluded that the extract of coriander is to get multi purpose effects of such as whitening, anti wrinkle, anti aging and sunscreen effect of skin as we know that if it not possible to increase the extend of efficiency of medical and cosmetic properties of single plant extract but it can be possible to increase the efficiency extract in this regard. The cosmetics of properties of prepared product extract further research will carry out to check scientific action of selected formulation the studies suggest that composition of extract cream are more stable and safe it may produced synergistic action.

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