

Formulation and Evaluation of salicylic acid face serum

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ABSTRACT

One of the greatest skin care products for scars and markings left by acne is salicylic acid. It is a great exfoliator that works to eliminate germs that causes acne, slough off dead skin cells, and lighten dark spots or blemishes. Furthermore, it corrects skin discoloration and balances out skin tone. The purpose of this research is to create a salicylic acid and hyaluronic acid face serum. According to the studies and research mentioned above, face serums have exceptional pore minimization, oil control, anti-inflammatory, anti-acne, and exfoliation properties. The physical properties of the developed formulation are favourable. The study's conclusions demonstrate that salicylic acid serum can be successfully made using the water-based serum technique, as can assessment studies to determine the quality of high temperature, spreadability, and viscosity. Incredible anti-wrinkle and anti-acne properties. Hyaluronic acid and salicylic acid can work in concert to enhance one another's benefits. Detoxing and Rehydrating, Fighting Redness and Acne, Better Texture of the Skin, In conclusion, hyaluronic acid and salicylic acid combined provide a potentially beneficial balance for healthier, more hydrated, and brighter skin. Hyaluronic acid's moisturizing properties, which nourish and preserve skin moisture, are enhanced by salicylic acid's exfoliating powers, which attack acne and unclog pores. Together, they address a range of skin issues, from treating acne to enhancing the texture and appearance of the skin overall.

Keywords: Salicylic acid, Hyaluronic acid, Serum, Texture, Acne, Unclog pores.

I. INTRODUCTION

In dermatology, toxicology, pharmacology, and cosmetology, the study of human skin is essential for determining how exogenous substances affect various cutaneous tissues. The study and practice of beauty treatments is known as cosmetology, and beauty treatment has long been a concern. In cosmetology, serums—a concentrated substance in water or oil—are used to transfer

active components into the skin, displacing dangerous chemicals and yielding immediate benefits. Face serum has 10 times more biologically active ingredients than creams and is a rich emulsion that comes in both water and oil form. Within a month, it helps address skin issues and produces obvious benefits. The priciest ingredient in a skin care set, it contains ceramides, amino acids, and antioxidants. Certain nutrients are needed for each skin type to have healthy skin. Normal to dry skin requires serums and mild lotions; oily and combo skin requires gel and liquid treatments. Moisturisers and emollient lotions are necessary for dry to extremely dry skin. Neuropeptides, beta-glucan, sodium hyaluronate, vitamin C&E, and green tea are all present in facial serums. Unlike creams or lotions, serums are water-based and have less lubricating and thickening ingredients. These components are necessary to keep your skin healthy.

Antioxidants and skin-like substances are among the active chemicals found in serum, a skin care product that promotes healthy skin. It can offer moisture, suppleness, and a smooth texture. Gel preparations are ideal for oily skin, whilst lotions and serums are necessary for normal to dry skin. The essential component for healthy skin is also impacted by skin type and texture. The biggest and most protective organ in the body, the skin can become dry from UV rays, dirt, and makeup. Skin serum is a skin care product that is applied to the skin after cleansing but before moisturising. It provides the skin with active ingredients. It can identify problems with ageing and colour of the skin.

Pharmaceutical and cosmetic sectors are combined in cosmeceuticals. Pharmaceutical firms produce medications, while cosmetic companies create cosmetics. Cosmetic products, known as cosmeceuticals, are designed to cleanse, perfume, and maintain external body parts. There are three main categories of cosmetics: skin care, hair care, and scents. Skin care includes moisturizers, massage oils, creams, fairness creams, and antimicrobial oils. Serum is a concentrated product

ideal for deep skin care. Today, cosmetics are essential in daily life.

History of facial serum

The original sources of serum, a transparent liquid used to coagulate blood, were horse blood, egg albumin, and cow placenta. Commercial availability was achieved by packaging them in sterile ampoules protected with oxyquinoline and parabens. Exercise, hygiene, and skincare practices were highly prized in the 1800s. Zinc oxide was employed to lighten skin, but it also caused allergic reactions.

Object of Research:-This study's primary goal is to identify the ideal and stable face serum. This study's specific goals are to: Optimise the face serum formulation's thickeners and emulsifiers in terms of viscosity and pH. To ascertain, by microbiological and physicochemical stability studies, the face serum formulation that is the most stable. To describe the flow characteristics and sensory profile of the face serum formulation.

Types of serum

1)The oil serum:-Out of all the face serums, the oil serum is the easiest to prepare. Usually, it begins with a base consisting only of high-quality, quickly absorbing carrier oils, sometimes known as "dry" oils. The premium oils included in the serum contain polyphenols, essential fatty acids, and other ingredients that the skin may be able to break down in addition to their moisturising and barrier-repairing properties.



Fig.1.oil serum

1) **The gel serum:-**Gel serums provide the skin a "tightening" sensation that gives your customer the illusion that certain areas of their face have temporarily been lifted or tightened. Because this formulation is water-based, the gel serum gives you the opportunity to incorporate some amazing water-based (hydrophilic) plant extracts.



fig. 2.gel serum

3)The water based serum:-Gel and water-based serums are similar, albeit the former may or may not contain gums and thickeners. A water-based face serum would be used to apply high-performance hydrophilic plant extracts that are trapped against the skin beneath a cream or lotion. The best way to encourage increased skin penetration of water-based compounds and transport their high-performance components a little bit deeper into the skin's layers is to layer an anti-aging face mist under an emulsion and then under an oil. Higher component penetration will be facilitated by the occlusive barrier that the oils will create.



Fig .3.water based serum

4)The emulsion serum:- A moisturiser that delivers high-performance ingredients to the skin and fortifies the skin's barrier function is called an emulsion-based face serum. An emulsion is created by combining two "immiscible" phases—phases like water and oil—that don't want to mix. To combine water and oil and keep them in a stable state, an emulsifier is utilised. An emulsion has the highest potential of introducing potent actives deeply into the skin's tissues. Because of the skin's protective role, it is very difficult for any cosmetic ingredient to An emulsion has the highest potential of introducing potent actives deeply into the skin's tissues. Because of the skin's protective role, it is

very difficult for any cosmetic ingredient to dermis, but the best way to achieve this amazing achievement is using an oil and water mixture. The moisturising properties of the emulsion will reinforce the skin's barrier function.



Fig.4.emulsion serum

5) **The pressed balm serum:-**A balm serum contains active ingredients that are oil-soluble (lipophilic) and may benefit the skin in addition to the traditional balm base of butters, waxes, and oils. The occlusive barrier that the butters and waxes create on the skin nourishes and moisturises it, enabling the active ingredients in the pressed serum to work. Numerous fascinating, one-of-a-kind butters and waxes can be blended with hundreds of fine plant oils to create a balm serum.



Fig.5.Pressed balm serum

Ideal Properties of face serum

1) **Reduces Pimples:-**Face serums with salicylic acid can help minimise the size of zits. The blemish can heal up faster if you only apply a salicylic acid serum to it; this will aid to soothe and exfoliate the area. Salicylic acid-containing cleansers can also eliminate acne-causing germs, which lessens and stops the formation of new acne. Hydrocolloid pimple patches, which are worn directly over a pimple like a bandage to heal it and get rid of all the crud overnight, are another common product that contains salicylic acid.

- 2) **Exfoliates Dead Skin:-**Salicylic acid is an exfoliating active component used in skincare products. It removes dead skin cells that build up on the skin's surface and may clog pores by gently exfoliating the skin. It helps expose brighter-looking skin with a natural glow as it eliminates the layer of dead skin. Because salicylic acid has such excellent exfoliating qualities, it is frequently included in chemical exfoliant formulas to help clear clogged pores and remove dead skin cells.
- 3) **Unclogs Pores:-**The finest ingredient for keeping pores clear and clean is salicylic acid, especially for people with oily, acne-prone skin. Because salicylic acid reaches deep into the skin to draw out impurities, it can readily eliminate excess oils as well as other dirt and pollutants that accumulate deep in pores. It functions by softly exfoliating the skin and deeply entering the pores to draw out any pollutants. It also enhances pore health and helps shrink enlarged pores because of these features.
- 4) **Removes Blackheads:-**Salicylic acid is a blackhead remover that works like magic. To remove the blackhead, simply apply and reapply salicylic acid in the form of a serum, face toner, or chemical exfoliant to the affected area of skin until it disappears. Applying salicylic acid serum to the area where the blackhead is located can even cause it to come out in a matter of minutes if you catch it before it gets too far into the pores. Salicylic acid has the ability to deeply infiltrate the skin in order to reduce the size and clarify pores. These properties also aid in clearing the pores of debris and impurities, including skin invaders like blackheads.
- 5) **Soothes Inflammation:-**Salicylic acid helps reduce acne-related redness and irritation. It provides focused treatment for acne that manifests as blackheads, whiteheads, and pimples. Even so, a patch test is necessary, particularly for sensitive skin types when treating inflammation. Additionally, it is advised against using salicylic acid on exposed wounds.

6) **Prevents Signs Of Ageing:-**Salicylic acid can also aid in lessening the appearance of ageing. It helps maintain the skin appearing younger by improving skin cell turnover and removing dead skin cells with its mild exfoliating qualities. Additionally, salicylic acid might aid in eliminating dullness and uneven skin texture.

Formulation of face serum

- 1) Fill the beaker with 84.80 grams of distilled water, cover it with aluminum foil, and use two methods to heat the water to roughly 50 degrees Celsius.
- 2) salicylic acid dissolve An additional beaker Add two grams of salicylic acid to the ten

grams of propylene glycol (the maximum amount that can be used in a 100-gram formulation) in the beaker.

- 3) In order to prevent the salicylic acid from crystallizing, add sodium citrate to the mixture and stir gently until it dissolves. Next, add the dissolved acid to the beaker along with 0.70 g of baking soda and 1 g of sodium benzoate as a preservative.
- 4) Together with the glycerin, add 1g of hyaluronic acid.after which you should cover the beaker and set it away for a day, or until the hyaluronic acid dissolves and swells.Transfer your serum into a sterile serum container.

Sr.No	Ingredients	Quantity
1	Propylene glycol	10g
2	Salicylic acid	2g
3	Sodium citrate	1g
4	Sodium benzoate	0.50g
5	Sodium bicarbonate	0.70g
6	glycerin	5ml
7	Hyaluronic acid	1g
8	water	84.80g

Table.1. Formulation table

1)**propylene glycol:-**Absorption of Water A humectant with low concentration is propylene glycol. This component aids in the secretion of water and its transportation to the skin's outermost layer. Propylene glycol-containing cosmetics are therefore excellent at hydrating the skin, treating dry skin, and preventing tanning. Factor that moisturizes Propylene glycol has the ability to function as a humectant, which means that skin care products that contain it will offer the skin multiple hydrating advantages. At this time, applying products enhanced with propylene glycol will leave the skin feeling smooth and non-sticky. Lessens Aging Signs After a certain age, ageing of the skin is inevitable for all skin types. This is caused by an element in the skin known as the natural moisturizing factor, which dries down with age. This results in wrinkles, peeling, and roughness on the skin, among other aging symptoms.Thus, skin care products that rapidly supplement with propylene glycol can assist to slow down the rate of skin aging and preserve the young appearance of the skin for an extended period of time. Amplify the impact of makeup Apart from the distinct advantages indicated earlier, propylene glycol is utilized in cosmetics to

facilitate the absorption of additional active components. This component facilitates and improves the skin's ability to absorb other components and nutrients.Emollient propylene glycol leaves skin smooth and healthy by preventing water loss and forming a protective barrier. Because it is non-greasy and sticky, it is suitable for skin prone to acne and promotes healing over time, which also helps to improve the state of acne.

2)Salicylic acid

a)Exfoliation:-The amazing ability of salicylic acid to gently exfoliate your skin can help you see the bright, new skin that is hidden beneath the surface.

b)Acne:-Salicylic acid dissolves the debris that might cause bothersome acne by penetrating deeply into your pores.

c)Oil Control: Those with oily skin benefit greatly from salicylic acid. It contributes to controlling sebum production, which gives you the desired matte finish.

d)Anti-Inflammatory:-Salicylic acid has anti-inflammatory qualities that help reduce redness, irritation, and irritated skin.

e) **Dark Spots Vanisher:** Those bothersome dark spots left over from acne? You can get rid of them and have a complexion with an even tone by using salicylic acid.

f) **Pore Minimizer Extraordinaire:** While salicylic acid serum won't completely erase pores, it will make them seem less noticeable.

3) **Sodium benzoate:-**

Many skincare treatments, such as salicylic acid serums, contain sodium benzoate as a preservative to keep germs out and prolong their shelf life. Many skincare treatments, such as salicylic acid serums, contain sodium benzoate as a preservative to keep germs out and prolong their shelf life.

Skin care: It is frequently present in cleansers, lotions, and creams for the skin. Its antibacterial qualities stop dangerous germs and fungus from growing, guaranteeing the longevity and safety of the product.

Cosmetics: It is an important preservative used in makeup products like lipsticks, eyeshadows, and foundations. By avoiding microbiological contamination and extending the product's shelf life, it aids in maintaining the product's quality.

Hair care: It helps keep hair care formulas intact, stops microbiological growth, and keeps them effective over time. This component makes sure the goods stay efficacious and fresh for a long time.

While it is thought to be safe to use in cosmetic formulations, the combination of sodium benzoate and vitamin C can lead to a chemical reaction that results in the creation of benzene. Although benzene is known to cause cancer, there are techniques to combine the two chemicals in a product so that the chemical reaction is prevented. Because vitamin C functions as a free radical scavenger rather than reacting with sodium benzoate, it may be possible to use very concentrated vitamin C in combination with modest concentrations of sodium benzoate.

Sodium citrate

Sodium citrate regulates the pH of cosmetic products by acting as a buffer. It has further uses, such as preservative. It is a component of many cosmetic goods, such as skin care products, makeup, infant products, bath products, hair colourants, and bleaches.

Skin care: Sodium citrate establishes and maintains a product's pH. Sodium citrate may

buffer liquids in the pH range of roughly 3 to 6.2, even though the skin's natural pH is somewhat acidic, usually between 4.75 and 5.5, which successfully protects the skin from environmental influences including allergies, pollution, and germs. Anything that comes into contact with the skin, such as makeup, the sun, water, pollution, etc., can alter its acidity. In the end, this makes the skin less able to protect itself. It's critical to balance the pH of skincare and makeup products to preserve the skin's natural pH as much as possible. A product that is too alkaline could reduce the skin's lipid content, while a product that is too acidic could irritate the skin. Cosmetic makers can modify the pH of their formulations to produce a product that is more suitable to the skin by utilising an ingredient like sodium citrate.

Sodium bicarbonate:-

In cosmetics and personal care products, sodium bicarbonate is used to control the acid-base balance. In addition, sodium bicarbonate finds application in cosmetics and personal hygiene products as an abrasive, a deodorant, and a buffer.

Skin care: It can be used to remove dead skin cells from your skin and gently exfoliate it; this is especially helpful if you have sensitive skin. It feels soft and revitalised on the skin and can be used as a body scrub. Moreover, it can be utilised to make foot and nail washes. Baking soda can make a wonderful deodorant replacement, particularly if your skin is sensitive.

Exfoliant: The mechanical exfoliation of baking soda eliminates dead skin cells, enhances the texture of the skin, and helps lighten discoloration and dark spots.

Cleanser: Baking soda can remove oil that can cause acne, and its anti-inflammatory and antiseptic properties can help cleanse and even out skin tone.

Glycerin

As a humectant, or moisturising agent, glycerin is frequently used in cosmetics to address skin infections, wrinkles, fine lines, and dry skin. It functions by pulling moisture from the skin's deeper layers and the atmosphere into the epidermis. To assist hold onto the moisture in the skin, glycerin is frequently mixed with other moisturising substances, such as occlusives. As a humectant, or moisturising agent, glycerin is frequently used in cosmetics to address skin infections, wrinkles, fine lines, and dry skin. It functions by pulling moisture from the skin's deeper layers and the atmosphere into the

epidermis. To assist hold onto the moisture in the skin, glycerin is frequently mixed with other moisturising substances, such as occlusives.

1)Denaturant:-As a denaturant, fragrance ingredient, hair conditioner, humectant, oral care product, skin protectant, skin conditioning agent, humectant, and viscosity-reducing agent, glycerin serves a variety of purposes.

2) Humectant:-As a humectant, glycerin draws moisture into the skin to hydrate it by absorbing it from the surrounding air. It works well for hair and is a common element in skin care products.

3)Moisturising:-Glycerin helps the skin retain moisture by attracting water from the air and deeper layers of the skin. To seal in the moisture, it's frequently combined with occlusives, another kind of moisturising ingredient.

4) Perfuming:-Glycerin, sometimes referred to as glycerol, is a colourless, odourless, sweet-tasting, sticky liquid that is frequently used as a fixative in fragrances to assist stabilise and keep the scent. Glycerin acts as a fixative, slowing down evaporation and extending the scent's longevity.

5)Preservative:-Glycerin's stabilising composition and hygroscopic properties can help inhibit the growth of microorganisms. It can also serve as a stand-alone preservative in glycerite, a compound that can be produced in a variety of ways.

6) Solvent:-A low-cost, GRAS solvent, glycerol is a byproduct of the biodiesel industry. Glycerol is a co-solvent that improves water's solvation capacity by interacting with certain metabolites of interest.

Hyaluronic Acid:-

The body naturally contains hyaluronic acid, with the skin having the largest amount and the eyes and joints having the highest concentrations. Many people use supplements containing hyaluronic acid for a variety of joint diseases because of its inherent function in joint health. However, hyaluronic acid has many other uses outside of the eyes and joints. It is one of the greatest moisturising agents for skin care because of its high hydration content.

1.Hydrate and Moisturize Skin:- The primary way that hyaluronic acid works is as a humectant—a material that attracts water and brings it to the surface of the skin. Instead of creating water, hyaluronic acid draws moisture from the environment or deep beneath the skin to moisturise the skin's outermost layer. Because of its capacity to hold onto moisture and bond to it, hyaluronic acid is a staple ingredient in intensely moisturising skincare treatments.

2.Prevents breakouts:-The capacity of hyaluronic acid to control the skin's moisture balance is one of its advantages as a moisturiser. there's as easy as taking some water where there's too much and directing it to where it's not enough. By addressing dry skin, this can also assist balance the quantity of oil in the skin. Skin that is very dehydrated may become excessively oily in an attempt to make up for the moisture deficit. Breakouts may result from this. Adult acne can be avoided and the skin's moisture balance restored by treating overly oily and dry skin.

3.Speeds Wound Healing:-The capacity of hyaluronic acid to heal and repair wounds, including skin wounds, is one of its biggest advantages. Where there are wounds, the amounts of hyaluronic acid rise because to its participation in the body and skin tissue. Because the skin contains over half of the body's hyaluronic acid reserves, hyaluronic acid helps wounds heal more quickly when they are inflamed or injured.

4.Defends Against Free Radicals:-According to recent studies, hyaluronic acid has antioxidant qualities that help it protect the body from oxidative stress. This is not surprising because hyaluronic acid helps to reduce inflammation and repair wounds. To further understand the antioxidant qualities of hyaluronic acid given topically, more research is necessary.

5.Enhances Natural Barriers:-The barrier function of the skin is essential to its general protection and well-being. We rely on our skin, which serves as our body's first line of defence, to shield our organs from toxins and other outside threats every day. But unhealthy skin weakens the skin's defences against outside threats, making it more difficult for the body to defend itself. Unsafe and toxic substances and skin care products further hinder the skin's defences. Fortunately, none of them include hyaluronic acid. In actuality, hyaluronic acid maintains skin's moisture balance and protects against free radical activity, which helps the skin's natural barriers.

6.Fine lines and wrinkles:-Hyaluronic Acid's anti-ageing qualities have been researched for a long time, and its effectiveness in preventing the effects of ageing has been demonstrated. Hyaluronic acid, when applied topically, can improve skin elasticity and firmness by up to 50% and reduce wrinkle depth by up to 40%. [13] Skin care products containing hyaluronic acid don't penetrate the dermis. These chemicals remain in the epidermis instead. This is beneficial for ageing skin since the dermis naturally has far more hyaluronic acid than the epidermis, indicating that the epidermis need hyaluronic acid.

7.Skin tone and Pigmentation:-Hyaluronic Acid makes skin tone look more consistent and lessens the appearance of pigmentation in addition to lowering fine lines and wrinkles and enhancing skin firmness. For more uniform skin topography and better skin structure, hyaluronic acid smoothes out rough areas. The general tone and colour of the skin are significantly more even thanks to hyaluronic acid lotions and serums.

8.Controls oil:-Excessive production of oil can be caused by the skin being dehydrated. You may control the amount of sebum produced by making your skin more hydrated. Hyaluronic acid can help avoid breakouts by preventing excess oil, perspiration, and sebum in your skincare routine. Hyaluronic acid has a variety of uses in the beauty and skincare industry. As a humectant, it is commonly used in moisturizing products such as serums, creams, and lotions, to help hydrate the skin and reduce the appearance of fine lines and wrinkles. Hyaluronic acid is also used in dermal fillers to add plumpness and volume to the skin, and in some cosmetic procedures to help improve the appearance of certain skin imperfections like scars. In addition, hyaluronic acid is used in some wound healing products due to its ability to promote tissue regeneration and reduce inflammation.

Evaluation of face serum

Physical Appearance:-

The serum was prepared as a clear, transparent, viscous liquid that had a glossy appearance and a smooth, uniform texture

PH Value

After combining 2 grams of the serum with 8 grams of distilled water, immerse your pH strips into the mixture for ten seconds or so.the pH level Salicylic acid serum won't work if your pH isn't between 3.5 and 4.

Determination of Spreadability

Spreadability of liquid formulation, or the face serum's capacity to cover the skin, is a crucial factor in how well a prescribed dose is applied to the skin.

Determination of Viscosity :

One important factor in the formulation of a topical is its viscosity. Low-viscosity topical solutions dissolve more quickly than viscous ones.

Stability Studies

The formulation was undertaken stability studies for physical and chemical changes. No considerable variations in properties of the formulation were observed.

Visual Appearance	Clear,transparent
Phase separation	Null
Homogeneity	Good

Table.2: stability studies

Cyclical Temperature :Examine There is no set temperature or humidity during these tests. The test involved daily, cyclical temperature changes. both

at ambient temperature and at a temperature that causes temperature fluctuations.

Sr.No	Parameter	Stability
1	Freezer temperature	stable
2	Room temperatre	stable

Table.3:parameter stability

colour	colourless
Odour	Characteristics odour
Test	Tasteless
Texture	Smooth ,viscous
Homogeneity	good
pH	3.5 to 4
Washability	Washable

Table.2: Physical evaluation

Application of a facial serum

Face serum is a lightweight, water-based skincare product that addresses a variety of skin issues. AHAs, BHAs, hyaluronic acid, vitamin C, niacinamide, and other ground-breaking or revolutionary substances are used in the creation of a variety of serum types. You need to know how to select a face serum that is appropriate for your skin type and skin issue if you want to actually benefit from using one.

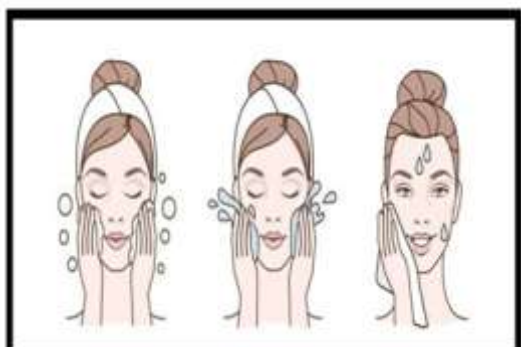
Which serum should we choose when there are so many on the market, each promising to address a different skincare issue, and so many options to choose from? How many does our daily routine actually require? How and when ought we to apply them? When ought I to use a serum? When the skin is wet is it? Why, if so?

Cleaning your face and giving it a gentle pat-dry is the best. It is advisable to use serums next, which typically have a higher concentration of active ingredients, while the skin is still damp. At this point, penetration is enhanced and the skin is more permeable. After the serum has been well absorbed into the skin by stroking upwards over the décolletage and neck, eye cream, moisturiser, and sunscreen can be applied.

Serums are intended to be applied to your face in tiny tapping strokes using your fingertips or your palms, as opposed to other skincare products like heavy face creams and moisturisers that you massage into your skin upward. Avoid overly massaging your skin; instead, allow the serum to absorb naturally.

Here's how to apply a serum effectively with these few steps.

1) **Make a clean face first:**-It's crucial to exfoliate and cleanse your skin before using a serum. This will assist in clearing away any debris, pollutants, or excess sebum that can hinder the serum's absorption.



2) **Apply the equivalent of a pea:**-It's Better to Less. Apply a small amount to your palm or directly onto your skin using a dropper, then gently massage it.



3) **Make light circular movements.**



Benefits Of Salicylic Acid Serum

1. **Exfoliation:**-The amazing ability of salicylic acid to gently exfoliate your skin can help you see the bright, new skin that is hidden beneath the surface.

2. **Acne:**-Salicylic acid penetrates your pores deeply and dissolves the debris that may be causing bothersome acne.

3. **Oil Control:**-Those with oily skin benefit greatly from salicylic acid. It contributes to controlling sebum production, which gives you the desired matte finish.

4. **Anti-Inflammatory:**-Salicylic acid has anti-inflammatory qualities that help reduce redness, swelling, and irritation of the skin.

5. **Dark Spots Vanisher:**-The irritating dark patches left over from acne? You can get rid of them and have a complexion with an even tone by using salicylic acid.

6.Pore Minimizer Extraordinaire:-Although a salicylic acid serum won't make your pores go away, it can make them seem less noticeable

7.Prevents Signs Of Ageing:-Salicylic acid can also aid in lessening the appearance of ageing. It helps maintain the skin appearing younger by improving skin cell turnover and removing dead skin cells with its mild exfoliating qualities. Additionally helpful in eliminating dullness and uneven skin texture is salicylic acid. Salicylic acid can also aid in lessening the appearance of ageing. It helps maintain the skin appearing younger by improving skin cell turnover and removing dead skin cells with its mild exfoliating qualities. Additionally helpful in eliminating dullness and uneven skin texture is salicylic acid.

8.Removes Blackheads:-Salicylic acid is a blackhead remover that works like magic. To remove the blackhead, simply apply and reapply salicylic acid in the form of a serum, face toner, or chemical exfoliant to the affected area of skin until it disappears. Applying salicylic acid serum to the area where the blackhead is located can even cause it to come out in a matter of minutes if you catch it before it gets too far into the pores. Salicylic acid has the ability to deeply infiltrate the skin in order to reduce the size and clarify pores. These properties also aid in clearing the pores of debris and impurities, including skin invaders like blackheads.

II. CONCLUSION:-

This report's objective was to investigate the precise definition of face serums, their background, and their general significance. The study covers the appropriate choice and application sequence. Nowadays, there are a plethora of serums on the market for every conceivable skin type and condition, so it's critical to know exactly what you want in a serum. The goal of developing a face serum is to provide a solution that instantly improves skin tone by delivering active ingredients into the skin. Salicylic acid serum works as an extraordinary pore minimizer, oil control, anti-inflammatory, exfoliation, acne, and blackhead remover. It also prevents signs of ageing. Hydration and hyaluronic acid's remarkable capacity to hold onto moisture are its main advantages. In order to comprehend the significance of moisture for skin, it is necessary to first recognise that dehydrated skin, resulting from insufficient water in the epidermis, appears rough, flaky, and dry. The produced formulation has good physical characteristics. The mixture provides excellent high temperature

quality, spreadability, pH, and viscosity determination. according to assessment tests The study's conclusions support the creation of salicylic acid face serum, which has excellent anti-acne and anti-wrinkles properties and can be made using a water-based serum approach.

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