

Review on Formulation and Evaluation of Hrebal Face Cream (Coriander).

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ABSTRACT:

Facial creams are semi-solid preparations designed to improve facial color. The main aim of the research is to prepare coriander based face creams and evaluate the effectiveness of the prepared face cream . The herb used in the preparations is dried coriander powder. facial creams are evaluated based on various parameters such as organoleptic properties, pH, stability, consistency, uniformity and appearance. The presented results of the preparation resulted in a satisfactory result.

Keywords: Formulation, Creams, Herbs, Cosmetic use

I. INTRODUCTION

The cream is a preparation for use on the skin. The creams are also applied to the mucous membranes, such as those of the vagina and rectum. Creams can be considered pharmaceutical and cosmetic products that are used regardless of skin diseases. creams are a semi-solid preparation of oil and water.

- O/W
- O/W

O/W Creams consisting of small oily droplets dispersed in a continuous aqueous phase. The O/W types are more comfortable and aesthetically pleasing, they are less greasy and are easily washed off with water. The W/O Cream consists of small water droplets dispersed in a continuous oil phase. W/O types are more difficult to use, but they are also more moisturizing because they create an oil barrier that reduces water loss from the stratum corneum.

II. USES

- Cleanser
- Softening effect Helps retain moisture (W/o creams)
- Physical/chemical barrier like sunscreen.

2.1 Face Creams

- Facial creams are used as cosmetics with emollient and cleansing effects.
- Emollients are non-cosmetic moisturizing preparations that come in the form of creams, ointments, lotions and gels . Emollients help keep the skin feeling comfortable.
- The emollient effect provides a protective layer for patients suffering from conditions such as eczema or psoriasis. Emollients are an essential part of skin care.
- Emollients are used in skin care products such as lipsticks, lotions and other cosmetic products.

2.2 Formulation Types

Semi Solid Dosage Forms :

Semi-solid dosage preparations include ointments, pastes, emulsions and gels.

Ointments:

Semi-solid preparations are intended for external use on the skin or mucous membranes. They usually contain the active ingredient dissolved or suspended in a base and plasticizers.

Cream:

The creams are a semi-solid emulsion. It is lighter than ointments, less greasy and easy to apply.

Paste:

Other external uses than similar high content products. In the proportion contained in the powder medicine, they are stiffer and have a protective effect

Gellies:

Gels are transparent or translucent, non-greasy semi-solid preparations used primarily for external purposes.

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 Extration

The extraction process used in this study is maceration. Maceration is the act of soaking herbs in appropriate solvents . During the soaking period, cells often help solvents penetrate the herb and dissolve soluble components

3.2 Process/Method

- Weigh 2 g of the plant extract, put it in a mortar and add the polymer previously soaked in water and grind carefully until a homogeneous mixture is obtained.
- Prepare the aqueous phase by adding 0.8 g zinc oxide and 0.1 g sodium benzoate to the water.
- Prepare the oil phase by dissolving 1g beeswax in 1ml propylene glycol and 1ml peanut oil in a China container at a temperature of 60°C.
- Heat the aqueous phase separately.
- Add the aqueous phase dropwise to the oil phase in the mortar with the extract and mix until a creamy consistency is obtained.

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 whitner
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 ml	Preservatives
9)	Purified Water	q.s	Vehicle

3.4 Evaluation Parametr

A. Organoleptic Evaluation

The resulting face cream was evaluated for its organoleptic properties such as color, smell and condition. The appearance of Cream was evaluated and rated based on color and roughness.

B. Stability Test

In the mechanical test, cream samples were placed in a centrifuge tube at a speed of 3,750 rpm for half an hour or 5,000 to 10,000 rpm for 15 minutes and then observed to see whether separation occurred or less.

C. Homogeneity

The homogeneity of the prepared creams was confirmed visually by touch.

D. After Feel

The smoothness, lubricity and amount of residue after applying a set amount of cream were rated good at.

E. Removal Test

Cream preparations applied to the skin can be easily removed by washing with tap water.

F. Irritancy Test

All preparations show no redness, swelling, inflammation or irritation and irritation tests have shown that these preparations are safe for the skin.

IV. RESULT

Sr.No	Test	Observation
1)	Colour	Cream
2)	Odour	Characteristics
3)	pH	5.2
4)	Removal	Easily Remove By Tap Water
5)	Irritancy Test	No irritation on the Application,so safe for skin
6)	Homogenecity	Satisfied
7)	After feel	Emollient
8)	Stability Test	NO sepration Occurs SO,It's formed To be safe

V. CONCLUSION

Coriander extract has been found to produce versatile effects such as: B. Whitening, anti-wrinkle and anti-aging effects and skin protection effects, since we know that if it were not possible to increase the spectrum of medicinal and cosmetic properties of a single plant extract, it is however possible to increase the effectiveness of the extract in this regard. Cosmetic properties of the prepared product extract Further research is carried out to verify the scientific effect of the selected preparation. Research suggests that the composition of the cream with the extract is more stable and safe and can produce a synergistic effect.

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