

FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF VANISHING CREAM

Irshad Ahmad Mohd. Salim*¹, Tanaya Subhas Dhawas*², Siddhesh Eknath Ingle³, Snehal Ganpat Atram³,
Megha Balaji Vanode³ and Tapish Bele⁴

¹HOD of Pharmaceutics.

^{2,3,4}New Montfort Institute of Pharmacy Ashti.

³Shri Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Shikshan Sansthan's Institute of Pharmacy Maregaon.

⁴New Montfort Institute of Pharmacy Ashti.

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*Corresponding Author

Irshad Ahmad Mohd. Salim

HOD of Pharmaceutics.

ABSTRACT

Disappearing Because of how simple they are to apply to the skin and remove, vanishing creams have long been regarded as an essential component of cosmetic products. Pharmaceutical creams are used for a wide range of cosmetic applications, including skin protection against bacterial and fungal infections, skin cleaning, beautifying, modifying look, moisturizing, and mending cuts, burns, and wounds. The general population and society can safely employ these semi-solid preparations. cream with appropriate techniques for making them, their categorization according to their purposes, benefits and drawbacks, traits, and kinds of creams, components utilized in their creation, and a range of assessment criteria.

KEYWORDS: The general population and society can safely employ these semi-solid preparations.

INTRODUCTION

Herbal goods include a wide range of self-made plant-based preparations that fall under the categories of food, nutritional supplements, cosmetics, and herbal medicines. Herbal product classification is still within national jurisdiction and is not standardized at the EU or international level. Possibly the oldest means of treating ailments is the use of medicinal herbs. Consequently, phytotherapy has been included into all traditional medical systems, frequently serving as the primary healthcare provider in low- and middle-income nations.

The cultivation circumstances of medicinal plants, the post-harvest handling of herbal material (such as fumigants), and the completed product production phases (such as the residues of organic solvents) can all give rise to harmful pollutants. cosmetic treatments intended to enhance conditions such as wrinkles, aging, rough skin, etc. Creams are emulsions that are semisolid and are applied to the skin or mucous membranes. The o/w type emulsion-based medicines with oil and watery phases are known as disappearing creams. Herbal cosmetics are categorized by dosage form (powder, cream, soaps, solutions, etc.) and by body part (cosmetics for the skin, nails, teeth, hair, mouth, etc.) that they are intended for. Cream might be thick and sticky or water miscible and readily wiped away, depending on the ratio of water to grease. The majority of patients find it more user-friendly since it is less messy, greasy, and sticky. A moisturizer with minimal fat content that melts into the skin is called as a vanishing cream.

The primary purpose of herbal vanishing cream in a woman's cosmetic regimen is to hydrate. Vanishing simply meant that after being absorbed by your skin, it "vanished" or "disappeared." Deeply ingrained in the medical systems of Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Unani, Yajurveda, and Rigveda is the fundamental concept of cosmetic skin care.

Numerous qualities, such as antibacterial, antiseptic, anti-inflammatory, antiseborrheic, emollient, and antihemolytic action, should be present in these plants. This herbal disappearing herbal lotion contains C among other crude medications.

A cream with a low-fat moisturizer that melts into the skin is called a vanishing cream. It leaves no trace as it softens skin. It is probably the most often administered topical medication. It is more user-friendly for most patients since it is less messy, greasy, and sticky.

The disappearing cream, paste, or ointment comprises one or more active compounds dissolved or evenly distributed in a suitable excipient, together with a suitable base such as antioxidants, viscosity-increasing agents, antibacterial agents, stabilizing agents, emulsifiers, etc.

Vanishing cream is the kind that appears to vanish or leaves no trace when applied topically or when rubbed against the skin. Topical drug delivery systems are employed in situations where other medication administration methods are ineffective, and they are

mostly utilized for pain and urine disruption. The many features of formulation, testing, and obstacles associated with topical medication distribution are described.

Topical medication delivery products come in two primary types

- External Topical: Usually applied topically to the cutaneous tissue, dispersing and spreading to cover the area. Usually, that dispersed and covered the affected area by spreading onto the cutaneous tissue.

- Internal Topical: Usually applied orally and vaginally for local action on the mucous membrane

Benefits of Erasing Cream

- Compared to other dose forms, they provide longer contact at the application site.

- It is easily water washable and causes no irritation when applied to skin.

Through continuous drug input, efficacy with a reduced daily dosage of medication can be attained.

- Safer delivery of medications to a designated location.

- There is an increase in pharmacological and physiological response.

- The primary goal of the study is to treat fungal infections such as *Candida krusei*, *Candida albicans*, *Candida tropicalis*, *Cryptococcus neoformans*, and *Candida glabrata*.

Extended usage in compared to buckle or nasal cavity.

Long-term contact at the application site can provide more benefits than other dosage forms, as the substance typically disperses and spreads onto the cutaneous tissue to cover the affected area.

The drawbacks of disappearing cream

- Drugs or excipients may cause allergies, such as skin irritation, at the application site.

- Topical dosage forms are unable to absorb larger particles.

- Skin irritation is possible when applied.

A medication with a low plasma concentration cannot be used.

- Skin allergies may arise at the application site as a result of drug or ingredient allergies.

- Drugs with small plasma concentrations cannot be used; drug or excipient allergies may cause skin allergies at the application site.

Needs

1. Reduces loss of moisture from dry skin.
2. Smoothens the skin and keeps it soft.
3. Prevents and treat dry skin treat skin conditions such as eczema and acne and blackheads.
4. Cold cream is thicker moisturizing cleanser that is suitable for dry, sensitive skin.
5. Herbs are important for their disease preventing and health promoting properties.
6. Herbal cosmetics are natural and free from all the harmful synthetic chemicals that can normally be fatal to skin.
7. Prevents and treat dry skin treat skin conditions such as eczema and acne, and blackheads.

8. The cream also acts as an fairness expert in day to day life removing aging signs, symbol of safety in contrast to the synthetic products that have a adverse effects on human health.

OBJECTIVE

1. The objective of this research work was to formulate the cream which does not cause any side effects or adverse reactions.
2. The cream also acts as a fairness expert in day to day life by removing aging signs.
3. It also possesses nutritional value which provided required nutrients to the skin.

Drug profile

Rose water

Botanical name: *rosa damascene*

Family: *Rosaceae*

The **rose** is a type of flowering shrub. Its name comes from the Latin word *Rosa*.

There are over three hundred species and tens of thousands of cultivars. The flowers of the rose grow in many different colors, from the well-known red rose or yellow rose and sometimes white or purple rose.

Rose thorns are actually prickles – outgrowths of the epidermis

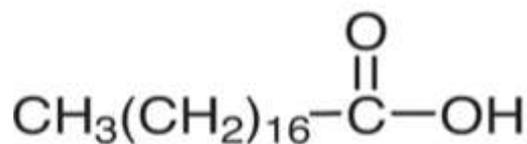
Roses belong to the family of plants called Rosaceae. All roses were originally wild: they grew in north America, Europe, northwest Africa and many parts of Asia and Oceania. There are over 100 different species of roses. The wild rose species can be grown in gardens, but most garden roses are cultivars which have been selection by people.

Over hundreds of years, they have been specially bred to produce a wide variety of growing habits and a broad range of colours from dark red to white including as well yellow and a bluish/lilac colour. Many roses have a strong, pleasant scent.

Most roses have spines (incorrectly called thorns) on their stems. This is a common defense system in plants. Rose bushes are able to live in a wide variety of conditions. The fruit of the rose is called a hip Some roses have decorative hips.

Stearic acid

Structure



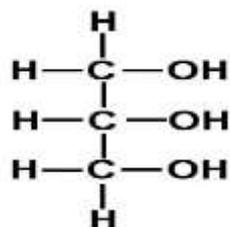
Stearic acid is a saturated monobasic acid with 18 carbon-chain lengths. It is synthesized by the hydrolysis of animal fat or from hydrogenation of cottonseed or vegetable oil. Commercial stearic acid is a mixture of stearic acid with palmitic and myristic acid.

Glycerin

Botanical name: Propane-1,2,3-triol.

Glycerin, also known as glycerol, is a natural compound derived from vegetable oils or animal fats. It's a clear, colorless, odorless, and syrupy liquid with a sweet taste.

Structure



Potassium hydroxide

Chemical formula: KOH

Structure



Potassium Hydroxide is an odorless, white or slightly yellow, flakey or lumpy solid which is often in a water solution. It is used in making soap, as an electrolyte in alkaline batteries and in electroplating, lithography, and

Evaluation Parameters

Table no.1.

Sr.no	Parameters	Observation
01	Colour and odor	Yellowish and slightly aromatic
02	pH	6.7
03	Spread ability	Uniform with a value of 30 g.cm/sec
04	Washability	Washable
05	Consistency	good
06	Dye Test	O/W type
07	Patch Test	Not hypersensitive
08	Type of Smear	Non-greasy

- a) **pH:** The pH meter was calibrated and measured the pH by placing in the beaker containing 20mg of the cream
- b) **Spread ability Test:** 500mg of the cream was sandwiched between 2 slides. A weight of 100gm was placed on upper slide. The weight was removed and extra formulation was scrapped off. The lower slide was fixed on board of apparatus and upper slide was fixed with non flexible string on which 20g load was applied. Time taken by upper slide to slip off was noted down
- c) **Dye Test:** The test was done by mixing the cream with red dye then place the drop of cream was placed on a slide and covered with cover slip, observed under microscope. If the dispersion phase appears in red colored globules the cream was O/W

paint and varnish removers. Liquid drain cleaners contain 25 to 36% of Potassium Hydroxide.

METHODOLOGY

Procedure

1. weight all the required ingredients of vanishing cream properly and keep it separately.
2. stearic acid melted in a container by using a water bath.
3. potassium hydroxide dissolved in water and glycerin is added heated to the temperature of 75 °C.
4. slowly aqueous phase is added to the melted stearic acid.
5. perfume is added to the preparation when it attains 40°C.



Fig 5.

- d) **Homogeneity:** The test was done by physical touch with hands.
- e) **Patch Test**
About 1-3gm of material to be tested was placed on a piece of fabric or funnel and applied to the sensitive part of the skin e.g. skin behind ears. The cosmetic to be tested was applied to an area of 1sq.m. of the skin. Control patches (of similar cosmetic of known brand) were also applied. The site of patch is inspected after 24 hrs. As there was no reaction the test was repeated three times. As no reaction was observed on third application, the person may be taken as not hypersensitive.

- f) **Appearance:** The appearance of the cream was found by observing its color, opacity, etc.
- g) **Removal:** The removal of the cream applied on skin was done by washing under tap water with minimal force to remove the cream.

Batches

Table no. 2.

Sr.no	Ingredients	F1	F2	F3
01	Stearic acid	11 g	10.5 g	10 g
02	Glycerin	4.5 g	5 g	5.5 g
03	Potassium hydroxide	2.5 g	3 g	3.5 g
04	Sodium hydroxide	3 g	3 g	3 g
05	Rose water	3 g	3 g	3 g
06	Water	q.s	q.s	q.s

CONCLUSION

The herbal vanishing cream was made with an o/w emulsion of stearic acid, glycerin, potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, and rose water. The materials were used and formulated, and they passed all evaluation tests, as shown in Table No. 2.

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