

To Formulate and Evaluate a Safe, Effective, And Stable Herbal Moisturizing Cream Using Natural Ingredients That Provide Hydration, Nourishment, And Protection to The Skin.

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Abstract—Herbal moisturizers have gained significant attention due to their natural ingredients and therapeutic benefits. The creation of a herbal moisturizing cream with a blend of Shatadhata ghrita, Clitoria ternatea, Aloe Vera gel, Neem gel, and additional excipients is the main goal of this study. These components were chosen because of their anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and skin-soothing qualities. Creating a formulation with exceptional moisturizing qualities while maintaining safety and efficacy for skin care was the goal of this study. To evaluate the cream's quality and performance, a number of tests were carried out, including organoleptic evaluation, microbiological analysis, dilution, spread ability, irritancy test, pH measurement, and washability. To guarantee compatibility with the skin's natural barrier, the pH level was adjusted. The irritancy test made that the cream was safe for sensitive skin, and the spread ability test assessed how easy it was to apply. Washability tests evaluated the cream's capacity to remain on the skin under typical circumstances, while microbiological testing verified the product's safety against contamination. These outcomes were contrasted with those of herbal moisturizers sold commercially. In every test, the formulation produced positive results. It had no discernible irritancy, a pH that was adjusted, and outstanding spread ability. While the washability tests demonstrated that the cream retained its effectiveness even after washing, the microbiological analysis validated the product's safety. The herbal moisturizer lotion had a more natural composition and better moisturizing properties than commercially available products. This study offers a useful substitute for artificial moisturizers and highlights the potential of natural components in beauty products. The findings imply that this formulation might provide further

advantages for skin health, supporting the expanding herbal skincare market.

Index Terms—Herbal moisturizing cream, Shatadhata ghrita, Clitoria ternatea, microbiological analysis, spreadability, organoleptic analysis.

I. INTRODUCTION

The word 'cosmetic' is derived from a Greek word—'kosmetikos'—that means 'to adorn.' From that time, any materials used for beautification or promoting appearance are known as cosmetics. The word "cosmetics" stems from its use in Ancient Rome. They were typically produced by female slaves known as "cosmetic" which is where the word "cosmetics" stemmed from. Cosmetics are used to enhance appearance. Makeup has been around for many centuries. The first known people who used cosmetics to enhance their Beauty were the Egyptians. Makeup those days was just simple eye colouring or some material for the body.

Nowadays makeup plays an important role for both men and women. The importance of cosmetics has increased as many people want to stay young and attractive. Cosmetics are readily available today in the form of creams, lipstick, perfumes, eyeshadows, nail polishes, hairsprays, etc. Other cosmetics like face powder give glow to the skin after applying the base cream. Then we have lipsticks, which are applied by many women of all ages. They are made from wax and cocoa butter in the desired amount. Cosmetics like creams, gels, and colognes are used on a daily basis by both women and men. Creams act

as a cleanser for the face in many circumstances. More recently, anti-aging creams have been manufactured that can retain younger-looking skin for many years. The best cleansing agents are cleansing cream, soap, and water. Cosmetic creams serve as a skin food for hard, dry, and chapped skin. It mainly lubricates, softens, and removes unwanted dirt from the skin. Some popular fat creams that are used include Vaseline and lanolin.

Dry creams are used in the manufacture of soap and gelatin, which is used as a base for the skin. The appearance and function of the skin are maintained by an important balance between the water content of the stratum corneum and skin surface lipids. The skin represents the most superficial layer of the body. And so it is constantly exposed to different environmental stimulants. Exposure to external factors as well as Endogenous factors may disrupt this balance. In addition, frequent use of soaps, detergents, and topical irritants such as alcohol and hot water can remove the skin surface lipids. Disruption of the skin barrier led to the various type of skin problems, most common Condition is a loss of water content, which leads to dryness of skin such as roughness, scaling, cracks, and redness. And an uncomfortable feeling of tightness, sometimes with itching and stinging Treatment with moisturizer aims at maintaining skin integrity and well-being by providing a healthy Appearance of the individual. Numbers of moisturizers are available under the label of natural, safe, organic, Herbal while the basic properties of humectancy, occlusivity, and emolliency are consistent across all moisturizers. Most of the available moisturizers use synthetic adhesives, emulsifiers, perfuming agents, pigments, surfactants, and thickeners to form the base. There is an extensive need to replace toxic synthetic agents. From the base using natural agents.

II. TOPICAL DRUG DELIVERY

Over the last decades the treatment of illness have been accomplished by administering drugs to human body. Via various routes, namely oral, sublingual, rectal, parenteral, topical, inhalation, etc. Topical delivery can be Defined as the application of a drug-containing formulation to the skin to directly treat a cutaneous disorder or The cutaneous manifestations of a general disease (e.g., psoriasis) with the intent of

containing the pharmacological effect of a drug to the surface of the skin or within the skin semisolid formulations in All their diversity dominates the system for topical delivery, but foams, sprays, medicated powders, solutions And even medicated adhesive systems are in use.

Advantages of topical drug delivery systems:

- Avoidance of first-pass metabolism.
- Convenient and easy to apply.
- Avoid risk.
- Inconveniences of intravenous therapy and of the varied conditions of absorption, like pH changes Presence of enzymes gastric emptying time, etc.
- Achievement of efficacy with lower total daily dosage of drug by continuous drug input.
- Avoid fluctuation of drug levels, inter- and intra-patient variations.
- Skin irritation or dermatitis may occur due to the drug or excipients.
- Most drugs have a high molecular weight and are poorly lipid soluble, so they are not absorbed via skin or mucous membranes.
- Very slow absorption.
- It can be used only for those drugs that need very small plasma concentrations for action.
- Can be used only for drugs which require very small plasma concentrations for action
- Possibility of allergic reactions.
- Drugs of larger particle size not easy to absorb through the skin.

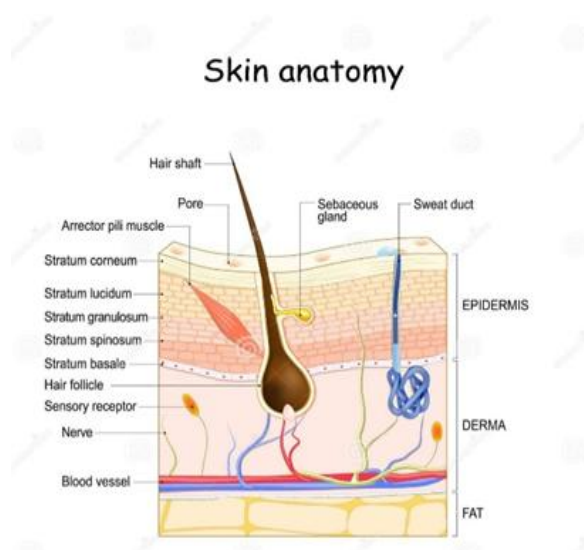


fig. cross section of skin

Epidermis:

The epidermis is the most superficial layer of the skin and is composed of stratified keratinized squamous epithelium, which varies in thickness in different parts of the body. It is thickest on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet. There are no blood vessels or nerve endings in the epidermis, but its deeper layers are bathed in interstitial fluid from the dermis, which provides oxygen and nutrients and drains away as lymph.

Dermis:

The dermis is tough and elastic. It is formed from connective tissue, and the matrix contains collagen fibers interlaced with elastic fibers. Rupture of elastic fibres occurs when the skin is overstretched, resulting in permanent striae, or stretch marks, that may be found in pregnancy and obesity. Collagen fibers bind water and give the skin its tensile strength, but as this ability declines with age, wrinkles develop. Fibroblasts, macrophages, and mast cells are the main cells found in the dermis. Underlying its deepest layer there is areolar tissue and varying amounts of adipose (fat) tissue.

Subcutaneous gland

These consist of secretory epithelial cells derived from the same tissue as the hair follicles. They secrete an oily substance, sebum, into the hair follicles and are present in the skin of all parts of the body except the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet. They are most numerous in the skin of the scalp, face, axillae and Groins. In regions of transition from one type of superficial epithelium to another, such as lips, eyelids, nipples, Labia minora and glans penis, there are sebaceous glands that are independent of hair follicles, secreting sebum directly onto the surface.

III. DISEASES OF SKIN

1. Vitiligo: Vitiligo is a condition in which areas of skin lose their normal pigment and so become white. It is common, and affects about 1% of the world's population. The pigment that gives your skin its normal colour is melanin, which is made by cells known as melanocytes.

2. Scabies: Scabies is a common and very itchy skin condition caused by human scabies mites. It can affect people of any age but is most common in the young and the elderly. The mites that cause scabies are tiny parasites, smaller than a pinhead. The rash of scabies is a mixture of scratch marks and red scaly areas; later it can become infected and develop small pus spots.

3. Rosacea: Rosacea is a common rash found on the central part of the face, usually of a middle-aged person. A tendency to flush easily is followed by persistent redness on the cheeks, chin, forehead and nose. The cause of rosacea is not fully understood, but many think that the defect lies in the blood vessels in the skin of the face, which dilate too easily.

4. Psoriasis: Psoriasis is a common skin problem affecting about 2% of the population. It occurs equally in men and women, at any age, and tends to come and go unpredictably. It is not infectious, and does not scar the skin. The skin is a complex organ made up of several different layers.

5. Melanoma: Cutaneous malignant melanoma is a cancer of the pigment cells of the skin. If it is treated early, the outlook is usually good. It is not contagious. The word 'melanoma' comes from the Greek word 'melas', meaning Black. Melanin is the dark pigment that gives the skin its natural colour.

6. Eczema (Atopic Eczema)

Atopic eczema is an inflammatory condition of the skin. Atopic is the term used to describe conditions such as eczema, asthma, seasonal rhinitis and hay fever, which often have a genetic basis. Eczema is the term used to describe changes in the upper layer of the skin that include redness, blistering, oozing, crusting, scaling, thickening, and sometimes pigmentation.

IV. CREAMS

Creams are the topical preparations which can be applied on the skin. Creams are defined as "viscous liquid or semi-solid emulsions of either the oil-in-water or water-in-oil type" dosage forms which consistency varies by oil and water. Creams are used

for cosmetic purposes such as cleansing, beautifying, improving appearances, protection, or For therapeutic function. These topical formulations are used for the localized effect for the delivery of the drug into the underlying layer of the skin or the mucous membrane. These products are designed to be used Topically for the better site-specific delivery of the drug into the skin for skin disorders.

Creams are considered as a pharmaceutical product as they are prepared based on techniques developed in the pharmaceutical industry; unmedicated and medicated creams are highly used for the treatment of various skin Conditions or dermatoses. Creams can be ayurvedic, herbal or allopathic which are used by people according To their needs for their skin conditions. They contain one or more drugs substances dissolved or dispersed in a suitable base. Creams may be classified as o/w or w/o type of emulsion on the basis of phases. The ternatea 'cream' has been traditionally applied to semisolid formulated as either water-in-oil (e.g.: cold cream) or oil- in-water (e.g., vanishing cream).

Types Of Skin Creams

They are divided into two types:

1.Oil-in-Water (O/W) : creams which are composed of small droplets of oil dispersed in a continuous phase, And an emulsion in which the oil is dispersed as droplets throughout the aqueous phase is termed an oil-in- water (O/W) emulsion.

2.Water-in-Oil (W/O): creams which are composed of small droplets of water dispersed in a continuous oily Phase. When water is the dispersed phase and an oil the dispersion medium, the emulsion is of the water-inoil (W/O) type. (11-13)

Classification Of Creams

Types of creams according to function, characteristic properties and type of emulsion:

1. Make-up cream (o/w emulsion)
 - a. Vanishing creams.
 - b. Foundation creams.
2. Cleansing cream, cleansing milk, Cleansing lotion (w/o emulsion)
3. Winter cream (w/o emulsion):
Cold cream or moisturizing creams.
4. All-purpose cream and general creams.

5. Night cream and massage creams.
6. Skin-protective cream.
7. Hand and body creams.

Moisturizing Cream

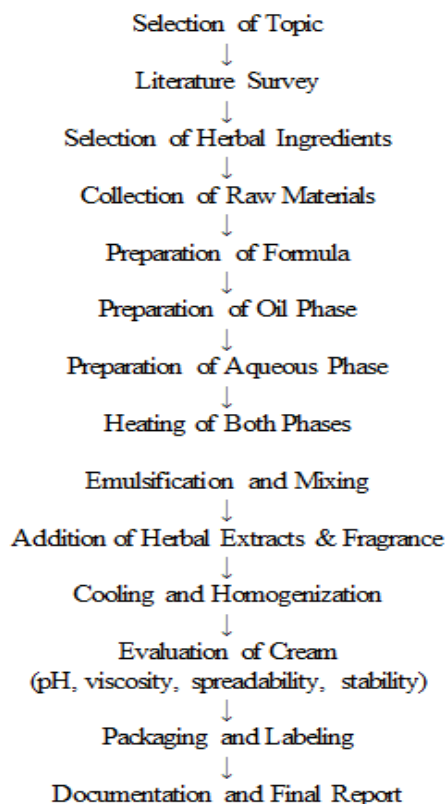
Herbal moisturizing creams have gained Significant popularity in skincare due to their Natural ingredients sourced from plants, which offer A range of benefits beyond basic hydration. These Moisturizers typically harness the power of Botanical extracts, oils, and other plant-derived Components known for their moisturizing and Healing properties. One of the key functions of Herbal moisturizers in skincare is to provide Hydration by restoring the skin's moisture barrier, preventing loss of water, and retaining moisture Within the skin. This contributes to maintaining the Skin's smoothness, elasticity, and youthful Appearance. In contrast to certain synthetic moisturizers that may contain potentially harsh Chemicals, herbal moisturizers are often milder on The skin, rendering them appropriate for a wide Array of skin types, including sensitive and reactive Skin.

V. AIM AND OBJECTIVE

Aim- To formulate and evaluate a safe, effective, and stable herbal moisturizing cream using natural ingredients that provide hydration, nourishment, and protection to the skin.

- 1.To reduce acne and skin irritation, reduce skin diseases dry, skin, wrinkles, etc.
- 2.To enhance glow to the face.
3. To select suitable herbal ingredients with moisturizing and skin-beneficial properties (e.g., aloe vera, turmeric, neem, etc.).
- 4.To formulate a herbal cream using appropriate methods (oil phase and aqueous phase preparation).
- 5.To evaluate the prepared cream for its physicochemical properties such as:
 1. pH
 - 2 . Viscosity
 3. Spreadability
 4. Homogeneity
- 6.To assess the stability of the cream under different storage conditions. To check the moisturizing effect and skin compatibility (non-irritant nature).
- 7.To ensure the formulation is free from harmful chemicals and suitable for regular use.

VI. PLAN OF WORK



VII. DRUGS PROFILE

1. Aloe vera: -

Used for centuries in medicine, cosmetics, Health, and skin care. It also goes by the name “miracle plant.” These days, dermatologists Utilise aloe vera for a variety of purposes, including treating acne, achieving glowing Skin, moisturizing the skin, and more.



Fig: Aloe vera

Synonyms – Aloe, Musabbar

Family – Liliaceae.

Biological source: Aloe is dried juice obtained by transversely cutting leaves of various species. Aloe barbadensis Miller. Aloe perryi Baker. Aloe spicata Baker and Aloe Africana Miller.

Chemical constituents: - Anthracene glycosides, barbaloin, isobarbaloin, aloe-emodin, and aloesone. Resins also contain aloetic acid, homonataloin, etc.

Uses: - Purgative, Laxative, Used for Ulcers and Burns, Aloe found many uses in cosmetics Nowadays like, Hair conditioner, Hand and body Lotion, Moisture base cleanser etc.

- Intense Hydration: Acts as a humectant that binds moisture to the skin, keeping it plump and hydrated without a greasy residue.
- Soothing Relief: Quickly calms irritation, redness, and inflammation caused by sunburn, insect bites, or shaving.
- Anti-Aging Support: Stimulates collagen and elastin fibers to improve skin elasticity and reduce the appearance of fine lines.
- Acne Management: Contains antibacterial and anti-inflammatory properties that help treat breakouts and prevent future acne.

2. Amla Powder:

Amla powder is a natural herbal powder derived from the fruit of the Emblica Officinalis tree. This fruit has the highest natural vitamin C content, and we use it in several Ayurvedic Medicines. Amla fruits are largely used in Indian medicine. Fruit also used in preparation of cosmetics.



Fig: Alma powder

Select & Clean: Wash fresh Indian gooseberries, remove seeds (optional), and slice them.

Dry: Spread the slices on a tray and dry them in sunlight for 3-5 days or use a food dehydrator until they are dark brown, crispy, and free of moisture.

Grind: Grind the dried slices in a high-speed blender or spice grinder until a fine powder is formed.

Sieve & Store: Sieve the powder to remove any large particles. Store in an airtight container for up to 6 months.

Uses

- **Collagen Boost:** Rich Vitamin C stimulates collagen production to keep skin firm and elastic.
- **Brightening Agent:** Fades dark spots and hyperpigmentation to create a more even, radiant skin tone.
- **Anti-Aging Shield:** Packed with antioxidants that neutralize free radicals to reduce fine lines and wrinkles.
- **Oil Control:** Acts as a natural astringent that regulates excess sebum and minimizes the appearance of pores.
- **Deep Hydration:** Essential fatty acids strengthen the skin barrier to lock in moisture and prevent dryness.

3. Turmeric

Turmeric and curcumin can help improve skin tone irregularities such as blemishes, redness and unevenness. Some evidence even suggests that topical application of turmeric can help improve the appearance of dark spots and discoloration.



Fig: Turmeric

Uses

- **Natural Brightener:** Inhibits excess melanin production to fade dark spots and even out skin tone.

- **Anti-Inflammatory Soother:** Calms redness and irritation from conditions like eczema, psoriasis, or acne.
- **Acne Defense:** Acts as a natural antiseptic to fight acne-causing bacteria and help heal active breakouts.
- **Anti-Aging Shield:** Protects against free radical damage and UV stress to prevent fine lines and maintain elasticity.

4. Rose water

World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research Rose water is the hydrosol portion of the distillate Of rose petals. Rose water, itself a byproduct of the production of rose oil for use in perfume, is used to flavor food, as a component in some cosmetic and medical preparations, and for religious purposes throughout Europe and Asia. Rose syrup is made from rose water, withs Sugar added



Fig: Rose water

Advantage of rose water

1. Control oily
2. Reduce dryness

Uses-

- **pH Balancer:** Helps restore the skin's natural pH levels, which can be disrupted by harsh cleansers or environmental pollutants.
- **Soothing Agent:** Its anti-inflammatory properties quickly calm redness and irritation from sun exposure, eczema, or sensitive skin.
- **Hydration Booster:** Acts as a natural humectant that helps the skin retain moisture, keeping it plump and glowing without feeling heavy.

5. Coconut oil

Coconut oil is an edible oil derived from the wick, meat, and milk of the coconut palm fruit. Coconut oil is a white solid fat melting at warmer room temperature of around 25°C (78 °F), in warmer climates during the summer months it is clear thin liquid oil. Unrefined varieties have a Distinct coconut aroma. It is used as food oil, hair and beauty treatment and in industrial Applications for cosmetics and detergent production. Due to its high levels of saturated fat Numerous health authorities recommend limiting its consumption as a food.



Fig: Coconut oil

▪ Advantage of coconut:

1. Moisturize

Uses :-

- Deep Moisturization: Its high lauric acid content penetrates skin deeply to provide intense, long-lasting hydration.
- Skin Barrier Repair: Creates a protective fatty-acid layer on the skin's surface to lock in moisture and prevent environmental damage. Anti-
- Microbial Protection: Contains natural properties that help fight off harmful bacteria and fungi on the skin.

VIII. METHOD OF PREPARATION

Step 1:- Collection Of Plants

1. Collection of aloe Vera

The leaves are usually harvested carefully using a clean knife, preferably from the outer portion of the plant, as they contain more gel. After collection, the leaves are thoroughly washed with clean water to remove dirt and impurities. The thick outer rind is

then removed, and the inner mucilaginous gel is carefully extracted. The gel is used fresh or processed further for incorporation into the herbal soap formulation. Care should be taken to avoid contamination and degradation of the gel, as it is rich in bioactive constituents like polysaccharides, vitamins, and enzymes. Proper identification and hygienic handling are essential to maintain the quality and effectiveness of aloe vera.

❖ Preparation Of Solvent: -Extraction Of Aloe Vera

1. Collection of Leaves

- Collect fresh, mature, and healthy aloe vera leaves.

2. Cleaning

- Wash the leaves thoroughly with clean water to remove dirt and contaminants.

3. Trimming

- Cut the base and spiny edges of the leaves using a clean knife.

4. Peeling

- Carefully remove the thick outer green rind.

5. Gel Extraction

- Scoop out the transparent inner gel using a sterile spoon.

6. Homogenisation

- Grind or blend the gel to obtain a uniform consistency.

7. Filtration (if needed)

❖ Filter To Remove Fibers or Impurities Extraction of Turmeric:

1. Collection and clean

- Fresh turmeric rhizomes are washed and dried to remove moisture

2. Powdering

- Dried turmeric is crushed into coarse powder. Helps in better extraction of active constituents.

3. Soaking (Maceration)

- The powder is soaked in ethanol (or a suitable solvent). Kept for 24–48 hours with occasional stirring

4. Filtration

- The mixture is filtered using filter paper; solid residue is removed.

5. Concentration

- The filtrate is heated on a water bath. The solvent evaporates, leaving a thick extract.

Take beeswax and heat in a borosilicate Glass breaker at 75°C and maintain that heating temperature (oil phase). In other beaker, dissolve Borax, methylparaben, and vitamin E in distilled water By maintaining temperatures 75°C with water bath. Stir the solution with glass rod until all solid Particles get dissolve (Aqueous phase). Gently add the heated oily phase to heated aqueous phase with Continue stirring. After mixing both phases, immediately add aloe-vera gel, neem powder, coconut oil, and rose water with continuous stirring.

Formulation Of Moisturizing Cream

Formulation Table of Herbal Moisturizing Cream

Sr. No.	Ingredients	F1	F2	F3	Uses
1	Amla Powder	2 Tb	1 Tb	1 Tb	Whitening agent
2	Turmeric Powder	2 Tb	2 Tb	1 Tb	Antibacterial agent
3	Aloe Vera Gel	5 ml	5 ml	7 ml	Moisturizing agent
4	Coconut Oil	5 ml	1 ml	1 ml	Emollient
5	Rose Water	8 ml	8 ml	8 ml	Hydrating agent
6	Bees Wax	6 gm	10 gm	15 gm	Stabilizer
7	Vitamin E	1.5 gm	1.5 gm	1.5 gm	Antioxidant
8	Borax Powder	4 gm	4 gm	4 gm	Alkaline agent
9	Methyl Paraben	0.2 gm	0.7 gm	1 gm	Preservative
10	Distilled Water	q.s	q.s	q.s	Vehicle

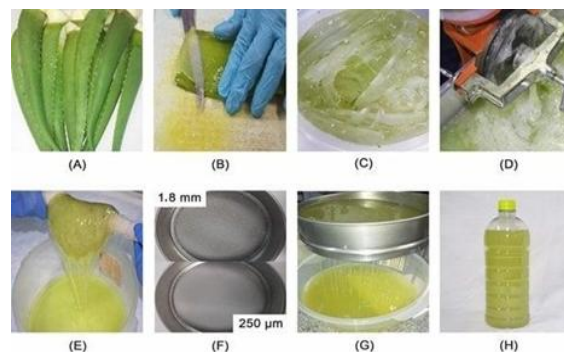
IX. MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENTS

Extraction of Aloe-Vera Gel.

Choose a thick, healthy aloe vera leaf from the Outer section of the plant. These leaves tend to Contain more gel. Use a sharp knife to cut the leaf Off at the base. Rinse the leaf under cool water to Remove any dirt or debris. Place the leaf cut-side Down in a container and let it drain for about few Minutes to allow the yellow resin (aloin) to drip Out. This discharge contains latex, which may cause Allergic reactions in some people. Once drained, lay The leaf flat on a cutting board. Use the knife to cut off the spiky edges on both sides of the Leaf. Carefully slice through the top layer of skin Lengthwise from one end of the leaf to the other.

Extraction of Aloe Vera

Open the leaf to expose the gel inside. Scoop out The clear gel from inside the leaf. For a smoother Consistency, you can place the gel in a blender and blend for few seconds.



X. EVALUATION TEST

We prepared three batches of formulation F1, F2, and F3. Evaluation tests were performed for all formulations, and evaluation of the herbal cream was Following. Physical Evaluation Formulated herbal creams were further Evaluated by using the Following physical parameters: color, odor, consistency, and state of the Formulation

1. Colour: The colour of the cream was observed By visual examination.
2. Odour: The odour of cream was found to be characteristic.
3. State: The state was cream was examined visually.
4. consistency; The formulation was examined by rubbing cream on hand manually. The cream having smooth.

- Washability test: -Wash ability test was Carried out by applying a small amount of Cream on the hand and then washing it with Help of tap water.
- Irritancy Test: -This is used to check the Quality of materials as well as chemicals and whether it is harmful to skin / mucosal or not. First of all, we have to mark area on left hand (dorsal surface). After we have to applied Formulation of cream to that area and time was Noted. Then we have to leave formulation for Few minutes by this we can check for irritancy.
- PH Test: -Take 0.5 g of cream and disperse it In 50 ml distilled water. Then check its pH by Using digital pH meter.

- Spreadability test: - The spreadability test Show that the formulated cream has good Spread ability or not. The less time take for the Separation of both the slide better the spreadability.
- Phase Separation. -Prepared cream is kept in Tightly closed container at

Table 3. washability test.

Sr.no	Formulation	Washability
1)	F1	Washable
2)	F2	washable
3)	F3	Easily washable.

Table 4. physical evaluation test.

Sr.no.	Parameter	Result		Limits	Test
		F1	F2	F3	
1.	Colour	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Visual
2.	Odour	Pleasant	Pleasant	Pleasant	Organoleptic
3.	Physical appearance	Fine powder	Fine powder	Fine powder	Visual
4.	pH (1% solution)	6.4	6.48	6.45	pH meter

- Room temperature Away from sunlight and observed for 24 hours For phase.
- stability test: - Stability testing was carried Out for batch 3 I.e. F3 by keeping formulation at 45°C and at room temperature. It was Checked for any visual disturbances and phase Separation from time to time over a period of 1 Month

XI. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The various quality control parameters like physical appearance/visual inspection, PH, Irritancy, Washability, Viscosity, After Feel Phase Separation, Spread Ability, Greasiness, Stability. Test. All parameters give favourable results. The Result obtained on present study shows that the Active ingredients of these drugs when incorporated In Herbal cream gives more stable products with good aesthetic appeal.

cream was observed by visual examination which is Faint green in Colour. The Odour of cream was Found to be pleasant. The state's cream was Examined visually. The cream was semisolid in Nature. The formulation was examined by rubbing Cream on hand manually. The cream having smooth Consistency.

XII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Formulation and evaluation of herbal Moisturising cream by using herbal ingredient was Successfully developed. By using jasmine, neem, vera, passionflower, etc. The cream shows the best moisturizing effect, and all herbal ingredients used showed different significant activity. Based on The result we can say that F3 formulation stable at the room temperature and can be safely used on the Skin. Therefore, according to the statement F3 is better formulation than F1 and F2. The formulated Herbal cream showed good physical appearance With faint green colour, smooth consistency, pleasant Odour and semisolid state. Since the cream was Prepared by using simple ingredient and simple Method so cream is also economic.

Formulation is safe to used and it gives provision barrier to protect skin. The outcomes of various Cream tests indicate that the F3 formulation may be Applied topically to moisturize and shield the skin From harm. Because natural medicines are thought To be safer and have less adverse effects than Synthetic ones, they are more widely accepted

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