

THE GENERAL REVIEW OF: THE HERBAL VANISHING CREAM BY USING TULASI LEAVES

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ABSTRACT

In this generation, the majority of women in the United States wear makeup on at least some occasions including 38%, and the rest of 26% at least a few times a week or daily or never wear makeup because of side effects of harmful synthetic cosmetics and skin problems. this problem is overcome by herbal vanishing cream, which has helped to enhance outer appearance can be used to conquer blemishes, and can help to prevent excess moisture in the skin It is the safest and most effective. The skin is the largest organ in our body, nearly 50% of total body weight measured about 1.5-2m² in adults. The skin has 3 structural layers of skin epidermis, dermis, and subcutaneous, hairs, nails, and subcutaneous glands are regarded as a derivation of skin majority of the people have skin problems in both men and women the skin is affected by irritable factors, environmental factors, stress, alcohol consumption, etc. This all is overcome by Herbal Tulasi Vanishing Cream it gives moisture and nourishment to our skin, and it has no side effects also it has antioxidant and anti-inflammatory agents.

KEYWORDS: Anti-inflammatory agents, antioxidants.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays herbal extracts are used in cosmetics preparation to augment beauty and attractiveness. Herbal cosmetics are classified based on dosage form like cream powder, soap solution, etc. Accordingly, two parts or organs of the body to be applied for like cosmetics for skin, hair, nails, teeth, and mouth, etc. creams are semi-solid emulsions intended for application to the skin or mucus membrane at low-fat moisturizer that disappear into the skin is called vanishing cream. In herbal cosmetic herbs are used either in crude form or as extract herbal. cosmetic skin care has been formulated using the principle from the ancient text of Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Ayurveda, Unani, and the homeopathic system of medicine. Safe elegant and effective cosmetic products are formulated nowadays by combining the knowledge as well as experience of herbs and modern cosmetic technology, which is widely accepted. True herbal cosmetics should be the result of merging nature with modern technology the adverse effects of herbs are least or negligible and increase consumer compliance in India. Herbal cosmetics make up 10% of the total cosmetic industry which is estimated to be around 200 crores The current growth rate of the Indian cosmetic industry is 20 to 25% per year of which herbal cosmetics alone make up 60% of the Tulsi has the antioxidant property and anti-inflammatory property and also it helps to cure the

viral bacterial and fungal infection in the eye so these have both benefits for using skin moisturizer and eye infection.

SKIN

Skin is the largest organ of the human body it is also known as the integument it has a surface area of 1.8 m² a comprises 16% of total body weight the skin performs various functions out of which the most important one is its action as a barrier to the external environment during the selective inward and outwards movement of water, electrolyte, etc it also protects by restricting the entry of microbes, UV rays and harmful chemicals and mechanical wear tear.

The skin consists of three layers they are:

- 1) Epidermis
- 2) Dermis
- 3) Hypodermis

EPIDERMIS

It is the outermost covering of stratified squamous epithelium tissue lacking blood vessels the major portion of the epidermis is made up of keratinocytes these keratinocytes synthesize a protein called keratin desmosomes protein structure that acts like a bridge for

keratinocytes These keratinocytes constantly moves towards the periphery of the skin.

DERMIS

The thickness of the dermis varies in a different part of the body for example on the eyelids, it is up to 0.6mm, and on the back palms and soles, it is up to 3mm dermis lies below the epidermis and is made up of hard supportive cellular matrix.

HYPODERMIS

It is not the part of the skin and is present below the dermis layer it attaches the skin to underlying bones and muscles it helps the storage of fat. The subcutis is composed of loose connective tissue and adipose tissue it can be up to 3cm (about 1.18 in) in thickness on the abdomen.

IMPORTANCE OF SKIN

The skin is the largest organ of the human body and plays several crucial roles in maintaining overall health and well-being. Here are some of its key importance

1. Protection: One of the primary functions of the skin is to act as a barrier, protecting the body from harmful external factors such as pathogens, UV radiation, chemicals, and physical injury. The outermost layer of the skin called the epidermis, serves as a waterproof shield that prevents dehydration and infection.

2. Regulation of Temperature: The skin helps regulate body temperature through processes such as sweating and vasodilation (expansion of blood vessels). When the body gets too hot, sweat glands in the skin produce sweat, which evaporates and cools the body. Conversely,

in cold conditions, blood vessels in the skin constrict to conserve heat and maintain core body temperature.

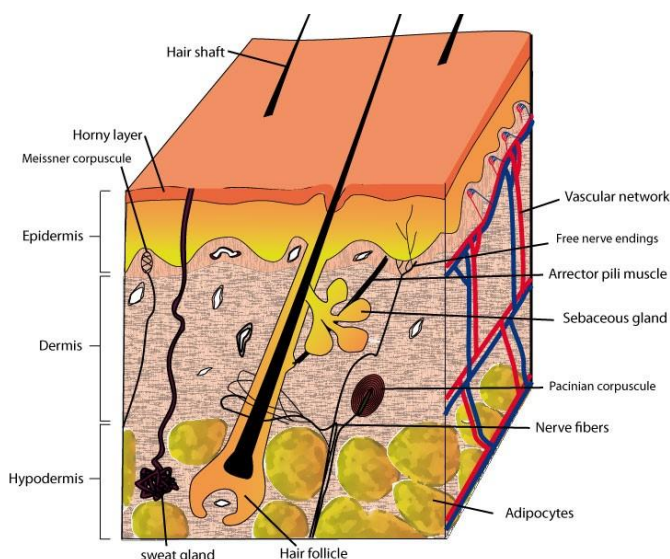
3. Sensory Perception: The skin contains numerous sensory receptors that detect touch, pressure, temperature, and pain. These receptors provide vital information about the external environment and enable us to interact with the world around us.

4. Synthesis of Vitamin D: When exposed to sunlight, the skin produces vitamin D, a vital nutrient that plays a crucial role in bone health, immune function, and overall well-being. Vitamin D synthesis begins in the skin when UVB rays from sunlight convert a precursor molecule into active vitamin D.

5. Immune Function: The skin is an important component of the body's immune system, serving as a physical barrier against pathogens and housing specialized immune cells such as Langerhans cells and T cells. These cells help identify and eliminate invading microorganisms, protecting the body from infection.

6. Excretion: Sweat glands in the skin play a role in excreting waste products and toxins from the body. Through sweating, the skin helps regulate electrolyte balance and remove substances like urea, ammonia, and excess salts.

7. Aesthetic and Social Significance: The appearance and condition of the skin can significantly impact an individual's self-esteem, social interactions, and overall sense of well-being. Healthy skin is often associated with beauty, vitality, and youthfulness.



TULSI

Ocimum tenuiflorum commonly known as holy basil or Tulsi is an aromatic perennial plant that is native to the tropical and subtropical regions of Australia, Malaysia, and the western Pacific it is widely cultivated throughout the southeast Asian tropics this plant has escaped from

cultivation, and as naturalized in many tropical regions of the Americas. It is an agricultural and environmental weed.

FAMILY: Lamiaceae.

CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS: Linalol, eugenol, pinene, cineol, etc.
methyl chavicol, methyl cinnamate, linoleum, ocimene,



MORPHOLOGY OF TULSI

It seems like you're referring to the morphology of the Tulsi plant. Tulsi, also known as Holy Basil (*Ocimum sanctum*), is a sacred plant in Hinduism and is revered for its medicinal properties as well. Here's a brief overview of its morphology.

1. Leaves: Tulsi leaves are typically green, though some varieties may have purple or reddish leaves. They are small, oval-shaped, and have a serrated edge. The leaves are highly aromatic and have a strong, pleasant fragrance.

2. Stem: The stem of the Tulsi plant is generally woody at the base and becomes more tender towards the top. It may have some branching, especially as the plant matures.

3. Flowers: Tulsi produces small flowers that can vary in color from white to purple, depending on the variety. The flowers are arranged in clusters on spikes and bloom during the warmer months.

4. Roots: The roots of Tulsi plants are relatively shallow and fibrous. They spread out horizontally and help anchor the plant in the soil.

5. Height: Tulsi plants can vary in height depending on the variety and growing conditions. They generally range from about 30 to 60 centimeters (12 to 24 inches) in height, but some varieties can grow taller under optimal conditions.

6. Habitat: Tulsi is native to the Indian subcontinent and is cultivated in various regions around the world with warm, tropical climates. It thrives in well-drained soil and requires plenty of sunlight to grow. Overall, Tulsi is a relatively compact and bushy plant with aromatic leaves and small, delicate flowers. It's not only valued for its religious significance but also for its culinary and medicinal uses.

MEDICAL USES OF TULAS

- 1) Help to control stress
- 2) Lower blood glucose
- 3) Has anti-bacterial property
- 4) Great for healing skin problems
- 5) Promotes respiratory health
- 6) Helps in indigestion
- 7) Gastric disorder.

CONCLUSION

At last, we come to know that herbal vanishing cream has oxidant properties and also have anti-inflammatory properties. It helps to trigger the dryness of the skin and helps to maintain the skin's moisture nourishing, and help to maintain the skin smooth and softness and this herbal vanishing cream have no side effects come to other synthetic vanishing cream.

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