

REVIEW ON: COSMETIC SCIENCE

Sanjay Bais, Amol V. Pore, Swati Deshmukh

Fabtech College of Pharmacy, Sangola

Corresponding author Mail ID: deshmukhswati150@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

The purpose of this review is to provide an explanation of the basic knowledge related to Cosmetics Science. The Greek term “Schedule V,” which means to embellish, is where the word “cosmetics” originates. As historical documentation utilized for state transitions or enhancement of appearance falls outside the realm of makeup. People must appear beautiful, and the construct cosmetics dates back as far as society and civilization. Herbal cosmetics are recognized as a preparation made from a range of botanical sources that impact the Skin’s activities and supply the nutrition required for healthy skin or hair. Hair coloring, straightening procedures, Hair cosmetics, such as henna, are an effective way to increase patient adherence to alopecia and scalp therapies.

Key word: *Skin care products, hair straightening, hair tonics, herbal shampoo, hair cosmetics, and hair.*

INTRODUCTION

Chemical compounds that are mixed together and come from natural or artificial sources make up cosmetics. One can use products made for personal hygiene and skin care to wash or shield the body or skin. Cosmetics intended to improve one’s look (Makeup) can be applied to improve, cover up, and One’s inherent characteristics, like the brows and (Eyelashes), which can be used to add color to a person’s face to completely alter the face’s appearance in order to Resemble an alternative being, object, or person. Additionally, cosmetics can be made to add scent to the Body. Nowadays, cosmetics are the most Fury and are regarded as necessary elements of existence. After World War II, the use of cosmetics in daily life became more widely accepted. Social scientists and medical professionals discovered that cosmetics have a psychological impact on Consumers, particularly on the skin. They delay the onset of wrinkles by keeping the skin supple. They also aid in the prevention of sunburns and skin infections. The use of cosmetics dates back thousands of years, to the time of the ancient Sumerians and Egyptians. Though attitudes toward cosmetics changed, the use of makeup persisted in Europe throughout the Middle Ages, when the face was made whiter and the cheeks were made redder. Changed over time, with the use of makeup being publicly disapproved of at several History of the West. Even though societal perceptions of cosmetics have changed, ideals of Many people occasionally used cosmetics to improve their appearance. One that the following early significant advancements in cosmetics: The ancient Egyptians used Kohl. Ancient Egyptians also utilized castor oil as a protective balm. The Romans described skin creams that contained rose water, olive oil, and beeswax.

The Greek word “kosmeticos,” which meaning to adorn, is where the word “cosmetics” originates. Since then, any substance used to enhance or beautify one’s appearance has been referred to as cosmetic. Since the beginning of time, people have felt the need to beautify their bodies and appear attractive. The days of tribes. In the past, men and women competed on an equal footing to improve Look. Men adorned themselves with animal parts, vegetable leaves, and other decorations, but Women wore flowers or colored stones around their wrists and necks to achieve this. At a later stage, they used colored ointments and, later still, colored earth for faces and bodies. The early civilization also used a lot of baked earth necklaces and bracelets, as well as a variety of natural shells. The discovery of ancient Egyptian tombs has shed a great deal of light on the customs surrounding beautification. Earth shade colors were similar to malachite green, as evidenced by Pharaohian tombs. The ore of copper Served as the eye shadow. For eyes, lamp black was also typical. For hair coloring, red was Additionally trained. The dancing women rubbed creams scented with herbs like myrrh on Head so that the scented cream would cascade down their bodies and release scents as they danced. The history also mentions that Jehu painted her face and peered out of a window on her visit to the town of Jezebel. The famed queen Cleopatra, who attempted to seduce Caesar and Antony the Roman, elevated the use of cosmetics in ancient Egypt. Shakespeare summed it up with the following: “If Cleopatra had had a longer nose, the shape of the globe would have changed.” When they have, women everywhere are inspired. A perception in their minds that they look good. Therefore, throughout the ages, the practice of adornment or improving appearance persisted unabatedly. For this, a variety of natural materials were employed. Given that the British Parliament passed legislation requiring the use of cosmetics, the practice must have increased noticeably. A 1770 law that is still in effect today and reads as follows: That all women, regardless of age, status, occupation, or degree—whether virgins, maids, or widows—who, starting and after this Act, force, entice, or betray into marriage any of His Majesty’s subjects using perfumes, paints, cosmetics, washes, false hair, artificial teeth, Spanish wool, iron stays, hoops,

high-heeled shoes, or bolstered hips will be subject to legal penalties for witchcraft and related misdemeanors, and that, in the event that such marriage is found to exist, will be declared null and void. “Cosmetics are applied externally to the body and are classified as external preparations in general. In other words, they can be used for covering, coloring, softening, cleansing, nourishing, waving, setting, mollification, removal, preservation, and protection on the skin, hair, and nails.

The cosmetics can be divided into 41 primary categories, including

- (1) Skin Care and
- (2) Hair Care.

(3) Hygiene-Related Cosmetics (Bathing, Dental, etc.)

Makeup for the Skin:

Although the skin covers a large portion of the body and makeup is applied to many areas, the most The face is a crucial component. The skin care products are composed of solids, semi-solids, and liquids. The powders that make up the solids vary in flow and angle. Of rest or agreements. The semi-solids could be straightforward admixtures or emulsions.[2]

DRUG AND COSMETICS ACT 1940

The import, production, and distribution of pharmaceuticals in India are governed by the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, an act of the Indian Parliament. One of the act's main goals is to Ensure that the medications and cosmetics supplied in India meet state quality standards and are safe. Provisions for categorization of are included in the relevant Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Drugs in accordance with schedules and storage guidelines, Sale, presentation, and recommendation of every schedule. This behavior was Passed in 1940, it was first known as the Drug Act. As the Original act was written based on suggestions from the act was amended multiple times between 1940 and 1940, and it is currently referred to as the 1940 Drugs and Cosmetics Act. The act's definition of "drug" encompasses a broad range of medical, diagnostic, and substance devices. The legislation defines a "cosmetic" as any item that is Intended for application to the human body with the intention of cleansing or beautifying. The clarification but does not include soaps. Ayurvedic and Unani medicines were added to the act in 1964. The standards of quality for drugs are defined in Section 16 of the act. The definition of Section 17 is "misbranding". If a medication represents itself as having greater therapeutic value than it actually does, it is deemed to be misbranded. Under Section 18, the producer of a medicine of this kind may be requested to cease producing the medicine. Fake and adulterated drugs are covered under Section 27. The act necessitates more of that the drug's Ingredients should be listed on the label.

Drug inspectors' authority is outlined in Section 22, and stringent guidelines are outlined in Section 23. Protocol that inspectors must adhere to when conducting raids.

SCHEDULE G: The majority of these medications are hormonal preparations, according to the schedule study. The text needs to be visible on the medication label. Examples include carbutamide, hydroxyurea, primidone, mercaptopurine, and testolactone. Thiotepa, methsuximide, and so forth.

SCHEDULE M: Also known as GMP-Good Manufacturing Practices: The term refers to the aspect of quality assurance that aims to guarantee that products are consistently manufactured to the appropriate quality for the intended use. It suggests the requirements for the buildings, machinery, and supplies needed to set up a

manufacturing unit. Documents each step of the manufacturing, packaging, storing, and transportation processes, as well as Testing, maintaining, or recording pharmaceutical products.

SCHEDULE N: Explains the equipment and facilities needed to run a pharmacy effectively.

SCHEDULE P: Number of months (unless otherwise noted) that a drug's potency period, as indicated on its label, cannot exceed under certain storage conditions between the date of manufacture and the date of expiration.

SCHEDULE T: Includes a number of rules and specifications for the production of Ayurvedic, Unani and Siddha products.

SCHEDULE U: outlines the information that must be included in manufacturing records and raw material records. Materials and analytical medications. The guidelines for patent or proprietary medications are outlined.[3]

LICENSING AUTHORITIES:

1. These are the people designated by the federal and state governments to We handle the issuance and extension of licenses for the import, production, marketing, distribution, and other uses of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics.
2. Until they are revoked or suspended, licenses will always be in effect.

The organization that grants licenses.

3. Drug Controllers are the majority of the licensing authorities.
4. Notification of the Central License was just sent to the Drug Controller in India.

Granting Authority, a license authority must meet the following requirements:

1. He must be a graduate of an accredited university with a degree in pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemistry, medicine, or microbiology with a focus on clinical pharmacology or microbiology.
 2. He needs to have at least five years of experience in the manufacturing or testing of pharmaceuticals a decade.
- IN 1930, the Chopra Committee was founded. The applicable Drugs Regulations were Expired in 1945.

The following ingredients are prohibited by the Drug and Cosmetics Act:

While it is illegal to use any ingredient that, when used as intended, renders a cosmetic harmful, the FDA has regulations that expressly forbid or restrict the use of the following ingredients in cosmetics.

Bithionol: According to 21 CFR 700.11, the use of bithionol is forbidden due to the possibility of photo contact sensitization.

Chlorofluorocarbon propellants: According to 21 CFR 700.23, it is forbidden to use chlorofluorocarbon propellants in cosmetic aerosol products meant for home consumption.

Chloroform: Because it causes cancer, the use of chloroform in cosmetic products is forbidden. In animals and probably poses a risk to human health as well. For residual amounts from its use as a processing solvent during manufacture or as a byproduct from the synthesis of an ingredient, the regulation (21 CFR 700.18) allows an exception-, tri-, metabromsalan, and tetrachlorosalicylanilide are examples of halogenated salicylanilides that are not allowed in cosmetic products due to the possibility of severe skin disorders (21 CFR 700.15).

Hexachlorophene: Due to its toxicity and skin-piercing properties, Only in cases where no other preservative has been proven to be as successful can hexachlorophene (HCP) be used. According to 21 CFR 250.250, the amount of HCP allowed in cosmetics cannot be more than 0.1 percent, and it cannot be used in products applied to mucous membranes like the lips.

Mercury compounds: When applied topically, mercury compounds are easily absorbed through the skin and have a tendency to build up within the body. They could result in skin irritation, allergic responses, or neurotoxic issues. Mercury compounds are only used in cosmetics for the eye area. Products with a maximum mercury content of 65 parts per million (0.0065 percent) determined as the metal and is only allowed if there isn't a substitute safe and efficient preservative available. Every other cosmetic Containing mercury are contaminated and vulnerable to legal action, unless there is only a trace of the metal. Less than one part per million, or 0.0001 percent, according to calculations, is the metal and its presence Inevitable in circumstances involving good manufacturing practices.[4]

COSMETICS SCIENCE MANUFACTURING:

In order to manufacture cosmetics, one must now obtain a license from the Licensing Authority. After the necessary fees are paid and additional requirements are met, the licenses are issued. Stipulated terms and regulations that apply generally to the licenses issued for the manufacturing Of allopathic medications are also relevant to these licenses. Production of makeup that contains Mercury compounds, hexachlorophene, or counterfeit or mislabeled cosmetics Which are not of acceptable quality are forbidden. A person with a manufacturing license for cosmetics. Should meet the requirements listed below:

- (i) The factory grounds should be kept sanitary and placed in an aesthetically pleasing area. Surrounds, and it ought to be distinct from areas utilized for residential purposes.
- (ii) Sufficient space and personnel must be made available, and manufacturing must be carried out under the guidance and direct supervision of qualified technical staff, at least one of whom must be a full-time employee and either possess a pharmacy diploma that has been approved by the pharmacy Act or ought to have passed the

intermediate exam, one of the subjects being chemistry. Nonetheless, for small-scale producers who employ no more than five people, an individual with General education and work experience lasting at least four years in the production of Cosmetics, the Licensing Authority may consider them to be qualified technical personnel.

(iii) Either suitable arrangements should be made with authorized institutions for the purpose, or sufficient facilities should be provided on the premises for the testing of manufactured products and raw materials. Such test records ought to be kept on file for a minimum of three years following the manufacturing date.

(iv) Cosmetics with colors that deviate from the Benchmark of Standards or colors Which have more than 100 parts per million of lead, more than 20 parts per million of arsenic, or both p.p.m. of heavy metals other than lead and any coal tar in eyebrows, eyelashes, etc. It is not appropriate to artificially create color. Cosmetic coloring that contains lead or arsenic compounds Is likewise forbidden.

(v) The inspectors should be permitted to take samples of manufactured goods and examine the facilities, records, etc. Additionally, a notebook for inspections should be kept, where inspectors can record their observations.

(vi) Manufacture records must be retained for a minimum of three years in accordance with Schedule U (1). Similar to pharmaceutical licenses, cosmetic manufacturing licenses are valid until December 31st. December of the year that follows the year that it was issued, and it could be canceled or suspended if the licensee disregards any of the previously mentioned requirements. A licensee who feels wronged by this Decision may be appealed within three months of the suspension or cancellation to the State Government. Like pharmaceuticals, cosmetics can also be produced under loan licenses. Anybody who manufactures counterfeit cosmetics faces a fine and a maximum three-year prison sentence. Individuals found guilty of producing cosmetics against any other Provisions are subject to a fine of up to Rs. 1000 or a term of imprisonment of up to one year.[5]

COSMETIC SCIENCE STORE AND SALE:

Retail, Wholesale, and Restricted Sale Licenses

- 1) Wholesale: Stockiest and store owners included.
- 2) Retail sales: From retailers (drug stores, pharmacies, chemists, and druggists, or Delivering medication to patients.
- 3) Two types of licenses are issued by the drug control organization, one of which is retail drug License (RDL) to operate a pharmacy, and it is only granted to individuals who A pharmacy degree or diploma from an accredited university after making the necessary Fees in addition to the Wholesale Drug License (WDL), which is given to an individual In the wholesale distribution of pharmaceuticals.

1. The area of the whole sale license must not be less than 10 square meters.
2. Storage: An air conditioner and refrigerator must be present on the property. Because some medications, like insulin injections and vaccines, must be stored Within the refrigerator.
3. Skilled Employees: A licensed pharmacist may make the sale, or an additional capable individual who needs to be a graduate with a year of experience in Drugs, or in the company of someone who has completed the S.S.L.C. and has four years of experience Years in drugs, with the drug control department's special approval.
4. You must buy the drugs from a manufacturer or dealer who has the necessary licenses.
5. Drug supplies must be paid for with cash memos. After the date of the last entry, carbon copies of the same must be kept for three years.
6. Is responsible for keeping purchase records and generating all necessary registers and documentation. Records need to be kept up to date for two years after the last entry.
7. A Form 35 inspection book must be kept up to date.
8. Prescription medications, samples from doctors, and medications intended for government Supply, it cannot be kept in stock or sold.
9. For the supply of Schedule X drugs, a separate record must be kept, and copies of the invoices for the sale of these drugs to the retailer must be sent to the licensing authority.
10. No medication should be sold with the intention of reselling it to someone who is not Possessing the authorization to distribute or sell the drugs.

7. Documentation: Essential Records to Secure a Substance License:

1. The application.
2. A cover letter that includes the applicant's name and position.
3. A copy of the challan obtained through the payment of licensing fees for drugs.
4. Declaration in the format required.
5. The premises' site plan and kite plan.
6. The rationale behind property ownership.
7. Ownership proof in the case of rented property.
8. Articles of association (AOA), partnership deed, incorporation certificate, and other documents pertaining to the organization of the business.
9. Affidavit regarding director, partner, or proprietor not being found guilty.

10. 10.A qualified individual or registered pharmacist's testimony, along with their appointment Letter if the individual is employed.

Drug License Types:

Considering the definition of "drug," the pharmaceutical industry in India needs the following license types:

Manufacturing License: A license given to a company that produces pharmaceuticals, including Medications in homoeopathy and allopathy.

Sale License: A license given to sell pharmaceuticals. It splits into the following areas: - Wholesale

Licensing for Drugs: Retail Drug License

Wholesale license: It is a requirement for drug wholesalers. Wholesale refers to the Sale of the medication to a consumer or retailer for additional sales.

Retail License: Selling drugs at retail requires a retail license. A retail transaction denotes the Selling pharmaceuticals or cosmetics for final consumer consumption A loan license is given to a company that uses another licensee's manufacturing facilities but does not own its own manufacturing unit.

Import License: A license granted to import pharmaceuticals. **Multi-Drug License:** This type of license is given to companies that run pharmacies across several states.[6]

10. Good Manufacturing practice:

The FDA keeps a close eye on drug manufacturers' adherence to its Current Good

Manufacturing Practices (CGMP) in order to guarantee the quality of drug products.

Rules:

The CGMP regulations for pharmaceuticals include minimal specifications for the Techniques, infrastructure, and controls utilized in a drug's production, processing, and packaging Item. The rules ensure that a product is both safe to use and has the Components and the strength it says it has. Applications for the marketing of both new and generic drugs must be approved by Examination of the manufacturer's CGMP compliance. FDA appraisers as well as Investigators assess if the company has the required infrastructure, tools, and the capacity to produce the medication it plans to sell. Cosmetic companies can reliably produce high-quality safe products by adhering to a comprehensive set of guidelines known as Cosmetic Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP). 'cosmetic' goods or materials are those that are meant to change, Beautify, purify, or groom the face or body. They could include perfumes and cosmetics. To products like body powder, hair gel, shower gels, soap, lip

balms, creams, and lotions Goods. Good Manufacturing Practices are available for other consumer products besides cosmetics. Goods such as medications, food, and dietary supplements. Cosmetic companies can reliably produce high-quality, safe products by adhering to a comprehensive set of guidelines known as Cosmetic Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP). ‘cosmetic’ goods or materials are those that are meant to change, Beautify, purify, or groom the face or body. They could include perfumes and cosmetics. To products like body powder, hair gel, shower gels, soap, lip balms, creams, and lotions Goods. Good Manufacturing Practices are available for other consumer products besides cosmetics.

Stability Study:

Creating a study that is aesthetically pleasing Considerations for a stability study should include the following, each of which will be to be covered in greater detail later):

1. Determine which examinations will “accelerate and predict” the results of typical circumstances of Utilization and storage. When applicable, take into account stresses like temperature that will allow Evaluation of the integrity of the product under conditions expected for product exposure.
2. Take into account evaluating important aesthetic qualities like color, texture, and flow, especially after being subjected to circumstances meant to accentuate each individual Property.
3. Take process condition variation into account.
4. Take into account any effects and how the packaging affects the product inside.

Which the product’s packaging may indicate.

1. The overall stability of a makeup item tests should be carried out, whether they are accelerated or in real time.
2. To ensure: The physical integrity and stability of cosmetics under proper storage conditions Move and employ.
3. Stability of chemicals.
4. Stability of microbes.
5. How well the contents and the container work together.
6. Accelerated Stability Tests: These tests allow for the prediction of stability and were created in response to Cosmetic products’ comparatively short development cycle. It’s standard procedure to conduct periodic post-launch monitoring of retained samples kept at room temperature in order to validate the forecasts derived from accelerated stability testing. The resulting data Can also be helpful in enhancing the product even more and refining the process used for Expedited testing for stability.

Table No.1: Classification of cosmetics

Table 1. Classification of cosmetics			
Classification	Usage	Main Products	
For Skin	Skin care cosmetics	Cleansers	Face Cleansing Creams and Foams
		Conditioners	Lotions, Packs, Massage Creams
		Protectors	Milky Lotions, Moisture Creams
	Makeup cosmetics	Base makeups	Foundations, Face Powders
		Point Makeups	Lipstick, Blushers, Eye Shadow, Eye Liners
		Nail Care	Nail Enamels, Nail Polish Removers
	Body cosmetics	Bath	Soaps, Liquid Cleansers, Bath Preparations
		Suncare and Suntans	Sunscreen Creams, Sun Oils
		Antiperspirants and Deodorants	Deodorant Sprays
		Bleaching, Depilatory	Bleaching Creams, Depilatory Creams
Insect Repellents		Insect Repellent Lotions and Sprays	
For Hair and Scalp	Hair care Cosmetics	Cleansing	Shampoos
		Treatments	Rinses, Hair Treatments
		Hair Styling	Hair Mousses [®] , Hair Liquids, Pomades
		Permanent Waves	Permanent Wave Lotions(Agent No.1, No.2)
	Scalp care Cosmetics	Hair Colors and Bleaches	Hair Colors, Hair Bleaches, Color Rinses
		Hair Growth Promoters	Hair Growth Promoters, Hair Tonics
		Treatments	Scalp Treatments
For Oral	Oral care Cosmetics	Toothpastes	Toothpastes
		Mouthwashes	Mouthwashes
	Fragrances	Fragrances	Perfumes, Eau de Colognes

Chemicals called cosmetics are applied to the human body to improve its look or smell. Cosmetics include hair color, permanent waves, colored contact lenses, lotions, powders, perfumes, lipstick, nail polish, and facial makeup. "Make-up" is the term for a subset of cosmetics, mainly referring to colored items. Designed to change the way the user looks. New Cosmetics Science divides cosmetics into categories such as oral, body, hair care, makeup, skin care, and fragrances. This system is displayed in Table 1. Cosmetics used primarily on the face are referred to as facial cosmetics or skin care cosmetics. Purifying, balancing the skin, and protecting are the three primary uses. The face is the primary application for cosmetic makeup. Nail enamel is one of the additional makeup cosmetics. Base cosmetics and point cosmetics are the two categories of face cosmetics. Body cosmetics consist of hair removal products, soaps, hand care items, bath prep, deodorants, sunscreens, suntan lotions, and antiperspirants.[7]

1.1.Skin Structure and Functions:

The skin covers the entire body, shielding it from damage and a variety of external stimuli as well as moisture loss. Skin varies in thickness depending on age, gender, and geography. In most cases, the complexion of men is greater than that of women. But women's subcutaneous fat is thicker. Stratum. The skin on the eyelids is often the thinnest, and the skin on



Fig.1: Basic structure of skin

the soles of the feet are Most dense. The three layers that make up the outer skin are the epidermis, dermis, and Subcutaneous material. The skin also contains a variety of appendages, including hair, nails, and glands (Fig. 1).

Skin types:

- 1.Dry skin
- 2.Oily skin
- 3.Combination skin

1)Dry Skin Type:

Dry patches and redness of the skin

Skin flakes frequently occur.

- Dry skin, scaly skin, or dry face skin

- There are noticeable fine lines and wrinkles
- Fine pores are common in skin.

2)Oily skin type:

Skin that appears thick and shiny, with an oily face, particularly on the forehead, nose, and chin (the T-zone) Except for the vicinity of the eyes and neck, pores are big and obvious. Prone to blackheads, whiteheads, and pimples After sleeping, there is an oily film on the face. Makeup foundation is only good for a few hours. Dried excess oils can cause flakiness around the nose. As the skin ages, wrinkles, fine lines, and freckles appear slowly on oily skin. Skin that tans easily.

3)Skin Type Combination:

Usually has oily skin in the t-zone, which is the region that runs across the forehead and descends toward the nose and chin, and dry skin around the eyes and cheeks. The chin, jaw line, and temples may have oily skin, but other areas of the skin may be dry or have patches of dry skin. The seasons affect scaly skin, dry face, and skin irritation. The size of skin pores is medium. With the exception of the few afflicted areas that are excessively dry or oily, the skin looks normal and healthy overall.

Common ingredients in cosmetics:

- 1) Aqua
- 2) Holding agents
- 3) Antimicrobial substances
- 4) Antioxidants.
- 5) Humectant substance
- 6) Surfactants in Water
- 7) Waxes, fats, and oils
- 8) Fragrances
- 9) Shades of color

Section on Beauty Care:

- 1)Cleansing/face wash
- 2)Moisturizer lotion or cream
- 3)The fairness cream

1)Face Cleansing:

- Face wash is a cosmetic for facial care that is used to wash the skin.
- Enhances the complexion of the skin
- Rejuvenates the skin with help
- Aids in reducing excessive oil Promotes skin hydration and brightness
- Dazzling

Example: **Neem -Tulsi Face Wash**

Due to its detoxifying qualities, neem is included in most Ayurvedic formulations for the treatment of skin conditions. Studies also support neem. That it suppresses reactive oxygen species (ROS) produced by *P. acnes* to demonstrate anti-inflammatory activity. Wheat germ oil is derived from the kernel of wheat grains. Rich in folic acid, magnesium, potassium, phosphorus, and many other vital nutrients, wheat germ oil is a beneficial supplement to your diet. IN India, tulsi is a fantastic ayurvedic herb. Its uses in medicine, cosmetics, and other fields are well recognized. Tulsi has a ton of beauty benefits, including evening out skin tone, calming sensitive skin that breaks out easily, and even aiding in the removal of acne and pimples.

2)Cleaner:

A cleanser is a type of facial cleanser that is used to get rid of debris, oil, make-up, dead skin cells, and other impurities from the skin. This aids in pore cleaning and the prevention of skin disorders like acne. Along with toner and moisturizer, a cleanser can be used in a skin care routine.

3)Moisturizer:

As the largest organ in the body, the skin on your body is just as important as the skin on your face, so moisturize it frequently. Skin becomes flaky, dry, and drab when it isn't properly moisturized; it may even start to itch. Preserving skin from drying out through cosmetic application. If you use moisturizers, your skin will feel amazing.

4.Fairness cream:

Other names for fairness creams or skin-lightening cosmetics are whiteners, skin brighteners, or skin-lightening creams. Their mechanism of action involves lowering the skin's melanin pigment. This is the method that is most frequently used to lighten dark skin naturally. Aids in reducing the appearance of hyperpigmentation on the skin and brightens it.

5.Lipstick:

Women use these as a cosmetic primer to give their lips a beautiful color and appearance while preventing dryness.

6.Cold Cream: Applying cold cream to the skin produces a cooling effect because the water in the emulsion evaporatively settles slowly. They are typically made by emulsifying water and oil. IN the past, vegetable oil and animal fat were used to make cold cream. Mineral oil is used in place of vegetable oils, which have a propensity to go rancid and produce a less stable product. Cold creams are o/w type emulsions, but enough water evaporation occurs on the skin after application to allow phase inversion to w/o type

1)Skin care Cosmetics: Several formulas of primer are available to accommodate different skin types. They are applied before foundation and help to minimize the appearance of pore size, extend the wear of makeup, and enable a smoother application. Any skin flaws are concealed with concealer. If additional coverage is required to hide flaws like undereye circles and blemishes, it is frequently applied. To even out skin tone and conceal imperfections, apply foundation to the face. Usually in the form of a liquid, cream, powder, or, most recently, a fluffy and light mousse.[8]

The ideal qualities of lipstick are:

- 1)Beautiful in appearance
- 2)Possess a uniformly colored, smooth surface.
- 3)Lacking flaws such as grittiness, pinholes,
- 4)Stability must be preserved throughout the shelf life
- 5)Stick should have no oil visible on its surface

Eye Cosmetics:

Makeup for the eyes:

The Eye Shadow

The eyebrow pencils

Liners for the eyes

Ocular makeup:

Traits That of A glance Makeup

The Best Preparations:

Eye irritation shouldn't result from it.

It must not be harmful.

Smooth, even, and easy application is required.

Lash together shouldn't be caused by mascara.

The mascara:

Darkly pigmented primer designed to enhance the appearance of the eyes by applying it to the lashes or eyebrow. It increases brightness and eye expressiveness while darkening the lashes. Apply with a brush.

Shadows in the eyes: Applied to the eyelids to give the eyes' backdrop a lovely, wet appearance. A range of colors, including pink, yellow, green, and brown, are available.

Eye Cosmetics:

The eyeliner: This product, which comes in liquid, cake, and pencil form, is used to enhance the expressiveness of eyes. Brown is regarded as a good color for the day.

Lipstick:

For women to give their lips a beautiful color and appearance, lipsticks are the most popular cosmetic products. Applying lipstick can alter a woman's perceived facial features. These are often produced as molded sticks and are made of coloring pigments that have been dissolved or scattered in a fatty base made of an appropriate mixture of oils, fats, and waxes that have been appropriately scented.

The perfect lipstick's attributes:

1. It must not cause irritation.
2. It must not be harmful.
3. It must possess both chemical and physical stability.
4. Storage shouldn't cause it to dry out.
5. There shouldn't be any grit particles present.
6. After application, it ought to keep the lip color intact for an extended amount of time.

NAIL CARE PRODUCTS

Products for nails include those that are used to add color, condition and soften cuticles, shield nails from harm, and strengthen nails. In order to keep the nails in good condition and as a necessary component of grooming, regular care is required. They require frequent shaping and trimming.

Nail polish and remover:

Coatings such as base coats, top coats, nail lacquers, nail hardeners, and nail treatments are applied to the nail plate to fix certain conditions like soft, peeling, or bra nails, as well as to give the plate a nice appearance.

Polishes for nails -Nail polishes are products that are used to add color, condition and soften cuticles, shield nails from harm, and strengthen nails.[9]

ORAL CAVITY COSMETICS

The goals of oral care products are to keep teeth clean, breath fresh, and promote proper oral hygiene. Additionally, some products contain ingredients that prevent cavities from forming.

Toothpaste:

Toothpastes are preparations in the form of pastes, powders, liquids, or other materials used to clean teeth. Toothpaste with medication is also frequently used to treat dental issues.

Mouthwashes:

These liquid formulas are meant to maintain oral hygiene and to clean and freshen the mouth.

DENTIFRICATIONS

Dentifrices are the treatments designed to be used on teeth using a toothbrush or your hand to clean the surfaces that are visible.

In the following situations, dental care is used:

1)Dental cleaning

Teeth polishing

1. Elimination of dental stains
2. Decrease the frequency of dental caries
3. Diminution of oral odors
4. Mitigation of periodontal disease, or gum disease

5. Preventing or getting rid of dental plaque

Deodorants: Deodorants are a type of chemical used to get rid of offensive odors, most often from perspiration. Most often, deodorants are applied locally to the body's surface. Various chemical compounds, such as hydrogen peroxide, chlorine, and glycols, are used to prepare deodorants. Additionally, it contains antiseptics that eliminate bacteria. Apply Utilized to manage body odor.

Categories:

- Continue.
- Strong
- Crystal
- Cut with Paste

Bleaches on the Skin: IN cosmetics, skin bleaching is used to even out skin tone and lessen the visibility of skin discolorations.

Apply:

It is applied to skin lesions or dark spots that result from hormonal medications, birth control pills, pregnancy, or skin injuries.

Sunscreens: A sunscreen is a topical product such as a cream, lotion, spray, gel, or other that protects skin by reflecting or absorbing ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun.

The active ingredients were titanium dioxide, an inorganic UV filter, and anisotriazine, an organic UV filter.

Perfect Sunscreen Properties:

1. A perfect sunscreen should have an absorption range of 290–320 nm.
2. It should enable complete radiation transmission.
3. Right amount of solubility.
4. Able to hold onto its sunscreen quality for a number of hours.
5. Stable when used in certain circumstances

Cosmetics for the Body:

Makeup, or body cosmetics, are substances or products that are applied to the body to improve or change its appearance or scent. "Intended to be applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance without affecting the body's structure or functions" is how the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), which oversees cosmetics in the United States, defines the cosmetics industry.

Perfumes:

In order to impart a pleasing aroma to the human body, animals, food items, and living spaces, perfume is a blend of aromatic compounds, fixatives, and essential oils. Mankind has utilized it for centuries. The purpose of perfumes is to emit a pleasing aroma that lasts for a long time and leaves a wearer feeling refreshed. It was originally exclusively used for religious purposes, but today it is worn as a sophisticated ornament by both men and women.

PERFUMES' CLASSIFICATION

According to the strength of the scent and how long it lasts, perfumes are divided into five main categories.

What they are

1. Perfume: a scent
2. Perfume (EDP)
3. The scent of EDT
4. EDC, or eau de toilette
5. A hint of flavor (EF)

1.Hair: The intricate system of hair has peculiar chemical and physical characteristics. It is an intricate structure composed of Different morphological elements that function collectively. The three are the medulla, cortex, and cuticle. Principal segments of a hair shaft in mammals. Coarse hair, like thick or grey hair, contains the medulla. And facial hair, but not in well-groomed kids' hair. When compared to Caucasians, Asians with coarser hair have more medulla. Hair splitting may be aided by the medulla because it creates a point of weakness along the axis of the fibers where cracks can propagate. Similar to roof shingles, the cuticle is a chemically resistant layer composed of microscopic Scales that overlap (keratinocytes). The cuticle cells' orientation and form produce the differential friction effect in hair. The cuticle in Asian hair is 6–8 scales thick; in Caucasians, it is slightly thinner, and in African hair, it is even thinner.[10]

2.Cause of damage to or loss of hair:

1) Stress: Since it is less common than physical stress to result in hair loss, emotional stress can nevertheless Events like a loved one's death, divorce, or aging parents. It would be advantageous to experience a hair fall. Advice on how to use yoga, meditation, and talk therapy to manage stress and anxiety.

2)Nutritional practices: The main cause of hair loss is a vitamin deficiency. Low hair is frequently the result of Low levels of vitamin B and insufficient minerals. It happens when the diet is deficient in certain nutrients and the Food isn't healthy.

3)Protein storage: A lack of protein is often the cause of hair loss. Your body will break down more protein if you don't consume enough of it. This stops keratin from entering the hair and depletes the hair of the necessary protein for growth.

4)Chemical-based products/incorrect product: Using products that contain chemicals is one of the most frequent causes of hair loss.Using products that maintain the health of your hair and help prevent hair Defeat. For example, anti-dandruff shampoo and conditioner for dry or damaged hair won't help you resolve the Issue. Use a shampoo made specifically to support you in your targeted fight against hair loss instead.

HERBAL HAIR OIL

One of the most important bodily components, hair affects a person's overall appearance. Hair Products are characterized as those formulations that are used for cleaning, altering the hair's texture, and of the color, revitalizing damaged hair, nourishing the hair, and imparting a healthy appearance to the hair. (33) Hair tonics and hair grooming products are the two types of hair care products. Helps Hair tonics are hair oils that contain herbal medications. Herbal extracts in an oil base are used to formulate these. Hair oils are hair care formulas used to treat hair conditions like baldness, hair aggression, hair discoloration, hair loss, and dryness, among others. Because oil doesn't stick to things, adding perfumes makes it smell better overall. Popularity. Hair oil applied correctly gives hair shine, softens it, and adds flow to it, among other benefits. Give the brain a cooling effect, it's important.

The following three common herbs are used in hair cosmetics:



Fig.2: Brahmi

In Ayurveda, brahmi is used as a nourishment and to stop hair loss. Using Brahmi oil for head massages increases blood flow to the scalp and fortifies hair roots. Dry, flaky scalps are treated with brahmi oil. And stubble. When applied as a powder in an oil or mask, brahmi can prevent premature greying, encourage hair growth, and Density, luster, and scalp care procedures

An ancient remedy to stop hair loss or promote hair growth is castor oil. This is as a result of castor oil's capacity to enhance blood flow and circulation. It has antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory properties. Attributes. The hair nourishing qualities of castor oil include ricin and resin oleic acid, which have anti-fungal properties. Castor



Fig.3: Castor oil

One of the few natural substances that prevents split ends, hydrates the scalp and hair, and promotes hair growth is oil. Adds gloss and luster, thickens hair, stops it from breaking off too easily, and speeds up its growth Against dandruff and dryness. For healthy hair, extra virgin castor oil that has not been refined is ideal.

I've grown to love my hair with coconut oil! The saying "Oils are food for my hair" was always my mother's. The best oil for pitta dosha people is coconut oil because it is cooling and contains a lot of minerals, lauric acid, and vitamins E and K.



Fig. 4: Coconut oil

Regular use of Aloe Vera gel will help to maintain the pH balance of the hair. It will also help to stimulate the growth of hair follicles and open up clogged scalp pores.



Fig. 5: Aloe Vera

Rich in vitamins and antioxidants, hibiscus contributes to the general well-being of the scalp and hair. Additionally, it works wonders for dandruff, which impedes the growth of healthy hair.[11]



Fig.6: Hibiscus

AFFECTORS ON HAIR GROWTH

- a. Relaxation and slumber
- b. The climate affects hair growth as well.
- c. Genes, stress, and exercise
- d. Minerals and vitamins affect the growth of hair
- e. A modest exercise program helps replicate
- f. Routines that help the hair.

HAIR LOSS TREATMENT

Hair loss can be upsetting and have a detrimental effect on a patient's quality of life. Families with diffuse or patchy thinning hair may want to seek treatment from family doctors initially. Alopecia with scars ought to be

Examined by a dermatologist, as they are the most qualified to do so. This particular form of alopecia, called alopecia areata, can be identified and handled by your primary care physician. Androgenetic Minoxidil is a treatment for alopecia, which Has a clinical diagnosis. One can distinguish Alopecia areata by the characteristic areas of hair loss. The course of treatment ought to Possess systemic qualities. Unexpected alopecia known as telogen effluvium is non-inflammatory and non-scarring. Stress is the cause, whether it be mental or physical. Normally, hair regrows after the triggering factor is eliminated.[12]

HERBAL PRODUCTS

There are a variety of herbal products available, including tea bags, pills, tablets, liquids, and powders. Common herbal remedies include saw palmetto, ginkgo, black cohosh, Echinacea, garlic, and St. John's wort. Additionally, Rose petals, hibiscus, lavender, ginseng, and aloe Vera. This popular Chinese herb is a natural herbal remedy for many conditions, including hair loss. Grass tea is A well-known natural plant due to its many health benefits.[13]

Hair Cosmetic Reactions:

In decreasing order of frequency, the following are the most typical reactions to chemicals used cosmetics: Quaternium-15, parabens, and formaldehyde Short-contact cosmetics typically don't irritate skin or trigger allergies when worn. The eyelids' edema Was explained by Back and Van Lerberghe. The day before, the patient had a hair-smoothing procedure. Utilizing INOAR Moroccan Hair Treatment, which her stylist had bought in Morocco and contains formaldehyde.

HENNA:



Fig.7: Henna

In Morocco, her stylist had obtained a hair treatment containing formaldehyde. Formaldehyde and non-formaldehyde components were detected by the patch test. The Lawson inermis leaf, dried and powdered Is applied to red henna. People have long colored their skin, hair, and nails with henna. Few instances of Allergic contact dermatitis brought on by the use of Lawson, the active ingredient in red henna.

4. Handling of Hair loss:

One way to address hair loss is with hair loss treatments: A medication evaluation is required when a patient arrives with hair loss in order to determine whether there is a nutritional deficiency. Such as PCOS, thyroid issues, or anemia. Perhaps blood tests will be necessary to verify this. The Any potential medical issues must be treated as part of the overall treatment plan. In this instance, an early meeting with Your dermatologist is someone you should see. If your problems aren't as serious, you can still take nutritional Supplements to stop hair loss while being closely monitored by a physician.

5. Herbal Shampoo:

While some contain as few as four ingredients, most shampoos contain between 10 and 30 ingredients. Four categories comprise the ingredients: First, there are cleaning agents; second, comfort and stability-enhancing additives; third, conditioning agents that add softness and gloss, lessen flyways, and enhance detangling power; and fourth, special care ingredients that address particular problems like greasy hair shampoos that shield the hair shaft from damage while also cleaning the scalp. Many Scalp ailments can also be treated with active chemicals added to shampoo formulas. No matter the illness or condition (psoriasis, dermatitis, seborrhea, alopecia), it is best to maintain the hair strands' appearance by keeping their While taking care of the scalp, softness and luster.

Shampoo Need:

Most people take shampoo for granted. After getting into the shower, we lather and rinse. However, you already know that the type of shampoo you use is important if you've ever had problems with your hair or scalp. Here are

Ten reasons—some of which have nothing to do with your hair—why shampooing is important.

- Shampoo keeps the scalp pliable.
- It may result in more oil in your hair.
- It may cause your scalp to get dry.
- Shampoos can aid in hair loss prevention.
- Shampooing your hair lowers cortisol levels.
- They are capable of sanitizing carpets and chrome.
- You can clean your hairbrushes with shampoo.
- People are drawn to shampoo that is natural and organic.

The ideal qualities of a shampoo are:

- Total dirt removal
- Easily eliminated
- Minimal toxicities
- Shiny and silky
- Good biodegradability

AIRCLEANERS

An antistatic agent, shine, and manageability are the goals of hair conditioning ingredients. Traits. This could be added to the shampoo, which would then function as a cleaner and an Air conditioner. To start making “2 in 1” shampoos and conditioners in 1987. Daily basis, as well as for people with dry, damaged, or chemically treated hair. In addition to eliminating static electricity, conditioner can make fibers hydrophobic again. May be the conditioner Arrive at the interior section or the cuticle surface. Based on how well it can penetrate the surface of the cortex. The bigger ones impact the cuticle. Low molecular weight polypeptides (less than 10,000) Da have the ability to diffuse into hair. The cuticle of bleached hair can allow larger molecules (500,000) Da to spread out. In spite of the possibility, intracellular diffusion or flavoring diffusion through non-keratin regions.

Uses for air conditioners

- Reestablish hydrophobicity
- Close the cuticle
- Minimize or steer clear of frizz and friction by neutralizing the negative charge.[14]

CONDITIONER AND SHAMPOO

It's crucial to adopt a healthy hair washing routine for the long-term health of your hair as well as for hygiene. A crucial component of creating the perfect hair is selecting the right shampoo and conditioner for your particular hair type. Routine for hair care. Prior to purchasing any potential hair care products, you should ascertain the function of each ingredient. We'll go over the main benefits of both well-known and lesser-known Making use of conditioners and shampoos. Why do we apply conditioner following a shampoo? After washing hair, conditioner is typically applied. Although shampoo's purpose is to remove dirt, Perspiration, dead skin cells, and styling products. As previously mentioned, a shampoo can only remove debris, oil, and product buildup. Only use the shampoo on your scalp to prevent drying out the ends of your hair. The moisture in the middle and ends of your hair is replaced with the help of conditioner. How frequently should one use conditioner and shampoo? A shampoo can only remove debris, oil, and product buildup, as mentioned earlier. Not to cause

your hair to become dry Lastly, only your scalp should receive the shampoo. Your hair's middle and ends are replenished with moisture by conditioner.[15]

HERBAL COSMETICS'S USES

- They do not cause an allergic reaction or adverse effects.
- Natural cosmetics can be used safely in comparison to other beauty products.
- All skin types can benefit from using herbal cosmetics.
- They blend in effortlessly with skin and hair.
- They work incredibly well in small amounts when compared to synthetic cosmetics.

Tests for cosmetic quality control:

1. Control of raw materials
2. Material control in packaging
3. Product control in the middle
4. Finalized product oversight [16]

CONCLUSION

The information in this review article pertains to hair, natural hair growth, hair care products, hair tonics, herbal products, hair care cosmetics, shampoo and conditioner, and shampoo and conditioner combinations. This article Explains the significance of hair-care herbs. Many concerns and issues arise with hair care, particularly in the area of hygiene. Developing novel techniques and processes to create cosmetic products primarily made of materials from natural sources while minimizing related costs and satisfying consumer demand is, in fact, the aim of cosmetic technology. Herbal hair cosmetics are made with a variety of herbal ingredients and are applied topically to the skin and hair for the Embellishment. There are no negative effects of the natural content in the herbs on the human body; rather, they offer the body with essential minerals and nutrients. Thus, a promising strategy for the future of herbal hair cosmetics is the herbal cosmetics industry. The formulation's ease of administration and palatability for paediatric, geriatric, intensive care, and psychiatric patients have contributed to its continued popularity, even though stability and solubility are crucial components of monophasic liquid dosage forms. The potential for streamlining intricate procedures that result in the creation of novel formulations or their enhancement is contingent upon the following: ⇨ the accessibility of fundamental requirements concerning ingredient combinations, like solubility, compatibility, solvent selection, and so forth, which can be acquired through the examination of ingredient characteristics.

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