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International Journal of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Analysis

Journal homepage: <https://www.ijpca.org/>

Review Article

An overview: Herbal cosmetics and cosmeceuticals

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ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Article history:

Received 23-05-2023

Accepted 06-06-2023

Available online xx xx xxxx

Keywords:

Cosmetic

Cosmeceutical

Skin and Hair Care

Antiaging

Essential oil

The Greek term “kosm tikos,” which meaning having the capacity to arrange and adorn in a dazzling style, is where the word “cosmetic” originates. Here, a number of legal cosmetic chemicals are used to create the products as a base, and one or more herbal substances are then added to provide certain cosmetic benefits. “Herbal cosmetics” is the term used to describe these goods. Everyday items including herbal face wash, herbal conditioner, herbal soap, herbal shampoo, herbal face mask, and others are produced. Numerous herbal plants can be found in nature, and they include a wide range of chemical ingredients that are employed in the creation of cosmetics. Demand has increased as a direct result of the contemporary desire to look younger than one’s true age and to be attractive, youthful, lovable, and fair.

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1. Introduction

2 Cosmetics are items designed to be applied to the skin of the
3 body in order to cleanse, enhance attractive traits, or change
4 look.¹ There were no fairness creams or cosmetic operations
5 available in ancient times, thus men’s ability to charm others
6 with their beauty was their secret weapon. Individuals’
7 skin and hair beauty are influenced by their health,
8 lifestyle, regular jobs, climatic conditions, and upkeep.²
9 Any substance or preparation intended to be rubbed, poured,
10 sprinkled, sprayed, introduced into, or applied to any part
11 of the human body for cleaning, perfuming, beautifying,
12 promoting, attractiveness, or altering the appearance is
13 prohibited under the Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1940, which
14 also includes any substance intended for use as a cosmetic
15 component. For better results, natural herb ingredients are
16 increasingly being included in personal and health care
17 products. Recent studies demonstrate that herbs are more
18 potent but also benign and calming.³

19 Cosmetics are developed to reduce wrinkles, fight
20 acne and to control oil secretion. For various types of
21 skin ailments formulations like skin protective, sunscreen,
22 anti-acne, anti-wrinkle and anti-aging are designed using
23 varieties of materials, either natural or synthetic. The skin
24 and hair beauty of individuals depends on the health,
25 habits, routine job, climatic conditions and maintenance.⁴
26 Cosmeceuticals are cosmetic-pharmaceutical hybrids
27 intended to enhance health and beauty through Ingredients
28 that influence the skin’s biological texture and function.

1.1. Cosmeceuticals

29
30 The term Cosmeceuticals was first used by Raymond Reed
31 founding member of US Society of cosmetics chemist
32 in 1961. He actually used the word to brief the active
33 and science based cosmetics. The above term was further
34 used by Dr. Albert Kligman in the year 1984 to refer
35 the substances that have both cosmetic and therapeutic
36 benefits.⁵ Cosmeceuticals are cosmetic pharmaceutical
37 hybrids intended to enhance health and beauty through
38 ingredients that influence the skin’s biological texture

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and function. ⁶ Cosmeceuticals are cosmetic-pharmaceutical hybrids intended to enhance health and beauty through ingredients that influence the skin's biological texture and function. ⁷

1. **Herbalism:** According to the World Health Organization (WHO), Herbalism is the use of crude plant material such as leaves, flowers, fruit, seed, stems, wood, bark, roots, rhizomes or other plant parts, which may be entire, fragmented or powdered. The term herbalism refers to the long historical use of these medicines to support the healing function of the body. Because of the long tradition of using botanicals to promote health, the use of herbs is well established and widely acknowledged to be safe and effective.
2. **Natural products:** Herbal cosmetics are natural and do not contain all the harmful synthetic chemicals that can often be harmful to the skin.
3. **Safe to use:** Use of natural cosmetics is secure. Dermatologists evaluated them and found that they were hypoallergenic and safe to use anytime, anywhere. People do not need to be concerned about developing a rash or sensing one because the product is made with natural chemicals.
4. **Compatible with all skin types:** No matter what colour your skin is, whether you're dark or light, you may discover natural makeup like foundation, eye shadow, and lipstick that works for you. They can be used by women with sensitive or oily skin without worrying about worsening their skin's state.

2. Advantages of Herbal Cosmetic on Traditional Cosmeceuticals ⁸

1. They have no adverse side effects and don't cause allergic reactions.
2. They blend very well with skin and hair.
3. These cosmetics work far better than other small-quantity cosmetics.
4. Plant extracts reduce the bulk qualities of cosmetics and provide the necessary pharmacological effects.
5. Simple to find and present in a wide range of plants.
6. Their herbal ingredients are more stable, pure, and effective.
7. Simple to produce.
8. Herbal cosmetics are easy to handle and store for a longer amount of time.
9. Low-priced

2.1. Plants used in skin cosmetics and toiletries as cosmeceuticals ⁹

3. The Benefits of Herbs May Include the Following

1. Improve physical and emotional health.

Table 1:

Name of plant	Active constituent	Cosmetic use
Areca Catechu	Catechin	Antioxidant
Crocus Sativus	Crocetinn	Protective
Curcuma Longa	Curcumin	Antibacterial
Glycyrrhiza Glabra	Glycyrrhizin	Skin Whitner
Green Tea Crataevea Murula	Chamomile Lupenol	Photo protective Anti-aging
Rosemarinus Officinalis	Rosemary	Anti-aging
Ginkgo Biloba	Ginki	Skin Tonic/ Skin Firming
Aloe Vera	Aloin	Antidermattis
Citrus limonus	Hesperedin	Infection of Skin
Tbea Viridis	Catechin and Rutin	Antioxidant
Allium Sativum	Alliin and Allicin	Antioxidant
Haemamalis Virginina	Gallic Acid	Cooling Agent
Vitis Vinifera	Carotene	Eczema

2. Boost the immune system o Purification.

3. Sleep and digestion aid. 90

4. Improve endurance and lessen weariness, etc. 91

4. Herbs Used in Cosmetics/Cosmeceuticals 92

Numerous herbs are naturally occurring and have a wide range of applications in cosmetic preparations for skin care, hair care, antioxidants, fragrance, etc. The following are some crucial examples: 93-96

1. Skin care 97

2. Anti-Aging treatment 98

3. Dandruff treatment 99

4. Skin Protection 100

5. Hair Care 101

6. Essential oils 102

7. Antioxidants 103

5. Skincare 104

Olive oil: A fixed oil called olive oil is made from the fruits of the *olea europaea* plant in the *oleaceae* family. Tripalmitin, tristearate, monosterate, squalene, -sitosterol, and tocopherol are the main components. Lotions and shampoos made with it are used on the skin and hair. Additionally, it worked in industry. 105-110

Coconut oil: The dried kernel of copra, which contains 60–65% oil, is crushed to create it. Lower chain fatty acid glycerides are abundant in coconut oil. Coconut oil is made from the fruit or seed of the *Areceaceae*-family coconut palm tree *Cocos nucifera*. Since coconut oil is easily usable in liquid or solid form and has a melting point of 24 to 25°C (75-76°F), it is frequently used in baking and cooking. 111-116

Coconut oil does wonders to soften and moisturise the skin 117-118

10



Fig. 1: a: Coconut oil b: Sunflower oil

120 **Sunflower oil:** It is the non-volatile oil extracted from
 121 the seeds of *Helianthus annuus*, a member of the Asteraceae
 122 family. Lecithin, tocopherols, carotenoids, and waxes are all
 123 present in sunflower oil. It is non-comedogenic and provides
 124 smoothing effects in cosmetics. Simple but affordable oil
 125 that has stood the test of time in a variety of emulsions
 126 designed for face and body items.¹¹

127 **Jojoba Oil:** It is a blend of long-chain, linear liquid
 128 wax esters that were taken from the seeds of *Simmondsia*
 129 *chinensis*, a desert shrub in the *simmondsiaceae* family.
 130 Jojoba oil is frequently used in cosmetics as a moisturizer
 131 and as a carrier oil for exotic perfumes because it is simple to
 132 refine to remove any aroma, colour, and oxidative instability.
 133 Jojoba oil and human sebum are nearly equivalent. The skin
 134 and hair are moisturized and protected by sebum.¹¹ The
 135 seed of this desert shrub, which is the size of a peanut,
 136 is cold-pressed to produce jojoba oil. When the seeds are
 137 expressed, they produce roughly 50% of the liquid wax
 138 known as jojoba oil, which is a rich extract used in cosmetic
 139 treatments. This wax also forms a protective film over the
 140 skin that seals in moisture (Dweck, 1997d) in addition to
 141 acting as a humecant.

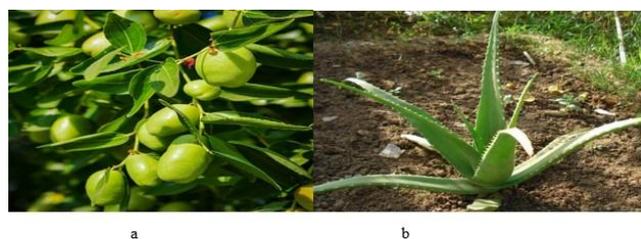


Fig. 2: a: Jojoba Oil. b: Aloe vera

142 **Aloe Vera:** Aloe vera is a kind of medicinal plant in the
 143 *liliaceae* family; it only grows in cultivation and has no
 144 wild populations, however closely related aloes are present
 145 in northern Africa. Aloe vera includes antioxidant-active
 146 vitamins A, C, E, B, choline, folic acid, and amino acids like
 147 leucine and isoleucine. It also has saponin glycosides that
 148 have a cleaning effect.¹² Aloe Vera is the only moisturizers
 149 that won't leave a greasy film on your face. Without
 150 blocking pores, it softens the skin. Aloe vera gel can also be

1519 applied to the skin after shaving because it hydrates the skin
 and aids in the recovery of razor burn and minor cuts. Aloe
 Vera extract is a beneficial element in cosmetic formulations
 and as a treatment for dry skin, according to research that
 demonstrates its ability to improve skin moisture.

6. Anti-Aging Treatment

Rhodiola rosea: It is sometimes referred to as roseroot and
 golden root. It is a species of plant from the Crassulaceae
 family that lives in frigid climates. Traditional folk medicine
 employed R. Rosea to promote physical endurance, work
 productivity, lifespan, resistance to high altitude sickness,
 and to alleviate exhaustion, depression, and anaemia. It
 primarily grows in dry sandy terrain at high altitudes in
 the northern regions of Europe and Asia.¹³ The Rhodiola
 root has long been used in the traditional medical systems
 in Europe and Asia to increase an organism's resistance
 to physical stress, currently; it is widely thought to have
 antioxidative properties to increase an organism's resistance
 to physical stress, currently; it is widely thought to have
 antioxidative properties.



Fig. 3: a: Rhodiola Rosea. b: Carrot

Carrot: It is made from the plant *Daucus carota*, which is
 a member of the Apiaceae family. As a rich natural source of
 vitamin A and other vital vitamins, it has long been regarded
 as a useful herb. The benefits of carrot seed oil include anti-
 aging, revitalization, and renewal. Because it encourages
 the growth of new cells and aids in wrinkle reduction.
 It functions as a natural skin toner and rejuvenator.¹⁴ A
 renewing, anti-aging, and anti-aging substance is carrot seed
 oil. Carotenoids such as -carotene, as well as trace levels of
 -carotene and -carotene, give carrots their distinctive bright
 orange colour. B-carotene in humans partially metabolized
 into vitamin A.

Ginkgo: Ginkgo biloba (*G. biloba*) tree leaves and nuts
 have been used for thousands of years in China and
 Japan to treat a variety of illnesses, including impotence
 in men, poor blood circulation, hypertension, impaired
 memory, and depression in the elderly. Additionally, it is
 developing a comparable reputation as an anti-inflammatory
 and antioxidant substance.¹⁵ It also enjoys the same
 reputation as an anti-inflammatory and antioxidant. It
 has been demonstrated that *G. biloba* extract EGb 761, a
 naturally occurring mixture including flavone glycosides

(33%), particularly derivatives of quercetin and kaempferol, as well as terpenes (6%), reduces the quantity of ultraviolet B solar cells (UVB) in mice.



Fig. 4: Ginkgo

195

196 7. Dandruff Treatment

197 Henna: Henna is derived from the plant *Lawsonia inermis*,
198 which belongs to the *Lythraceae* family. This plant contains
199 the colour molecule Lawsonia, which is processed to create
200 henna powder. Gallic acid, glucose, mannitol, lipids, resin
201 (2%), mucilage, and traces of an alkaloid are also present
202 in addition to lawsonia. Henatannic acid and an olive oil-
203 green resin produced by the leaves are soluble in ether
204 and alcohol.¹⁶ It is widely used as a colouring dye,
205 and according to Indian culture, using it is a symbol of
206 fortune during the holiday or wedding season. Henna is an
207 ingredient in many hair care products since it dramatically
208 increases hair pigmentation and masks signs of ageing.



Fig. 5: a: Henna b: Neem

209 *Neem*: A botanical relative of mahogany is neem
210 or margosa. It is a member of the *Meliaceae* family.
211 *Azadirachta indica*, the Latinized name of neem, is a
212 translation from Persian.

213 Azad means "free," dirakht "tree," and i-Hind "of Indian
214 Origin."

215 Neem is a popular remedy for dandruff since it makes
216 substances that are antifungal, antibacterial, pain-relieving,

and anti- that would treat dandruff.¹⁷ Neem-containing soap
is used to treat minor skin infections or as a preventative
measure against fungus. Neem is a main component in face
washes that have anti-acne, anti-wrinkles, anti-ageing, and
anti-microbial properties. Neem is also moisturizing and
helps to lessen pimples.

8. Skin Protection

Green tea: It is tea prepared only from *Camellia sinensis*
leaves, a member of the *Theaceae* family.¹⁸ Green tea leaves
include (2)-epicatechin (EC), EGC, (2)-EC-3-gallate, and
EGCG, the most prevalent of the four major polyphenolic
catechins.¹⁹ Green tea is a top-notch skin protectant,
whether administered topically or eaten as a beverage
or dietary supplement. According to study from the
Department of Dermatology at Columbia University, New
York, it guards against direct cell injury and controls
inflammation. According to studies, green tea's catechins
have about 20 times more antioxidant potency than vitamin
E. To protect themselves from the sun's harmful effects,
men, women, and children must position this powerful
shield on their side.



Fig. 6: Green tea

Calendula: According to reports, the herb *calendula*
officinalis has exceptional antioxidant, anti-inflammatory,
and wound-healing properties.²⁰ According to a prior study,
the primary constituents of the essential oil of calendula
include -thujene, -pinene, 1,8-cineole, Dihydrotagetone,
and T-murolol.²¹ Applying calendula tincture or solution
topically to treat acne can reduce swelling, stop bleeding,
and calm irritated skin. There is "limited evidence" that
calendula cream or ointment can be used to treat radiation
dermatitis. In a study comparing 4% calendula ointment to
trolamine, only 254 radiation patients who received the 4%
calendula treatment experienced more cases of Grade 2 or
higher dermatitis.

Turmeric: *Curcuma longa*, a perennial herbaceous
plant with essential oils, belongs to the ginger family

Zingiberaceae. Hindus frequently utilize turmeric in their 254 festivals. Brides would apply turmeric on their bodies, 255 especially in Hindu weddings, to give them a bright 256 appearance. Babies are also given turmeric to rub on their 257 foreheads for luck. Turmeric has antibacterial properties that 258 make it useful for treating minor skin wounds. It also has 259 antioxidant properties that can help scavenge free radicals 260 and slow the onset of ageing symptoms. Since turmeric is 261 thought to improve complexion, it is a common ingredient 262 in fairness products. When applied topically, turmeric's 263 anti-microbial qualities aid in the management of skin 264 infections. It is traditionally used throughout the wedding 265 season since regular application improves skin structure and 266 tone. Predominant presence of turmeric



Fig. 7: a: Calendula. b: Turmeric

266

267 9. Hair Care

268 Amla: The plant *Emblica Officinalis*, which belongs to the 269 Euphorbiaceae family, provides amla. Amla is abundant 270 in vitamin C, tannins, and minerals like phosphorus, iron, 271 and calcium, all of which nourish hair and contribute to 272 hair darkening. Amla is used to cure issues with the scalp 273 and hair. Additionally, it is used to treat children's skin 274 conditions and hair loss.



Fig. 8: a: Amla b: Shikakai

275 *Shikakai*: A medicinal plant known as *Acacia concinna* 276 Linn. (*Leguminosae*) grows in Southern Asian tropical 277 rainforests. The fruits of this plant are employed as 278 a purgative, an expectorant, an emetic, and a means 279 of cleaning hair. 22 Additionally used to promote hair 280 development, this plant's saponin content makes it an 281 excellent cleaning agent. There are many commercial 282 shampoos on the market using Shikakai as their main 283 ingredient for hair nourishment.

283 9.1. Essential oils

285 Due to the high demand for natural, unadulterated 286 substances in many industries, essential oils are utilized 287 widely throughout the world and are continuing to expand 288 in popularity. As a result, a lot of essential oils are produced 289 around the world to support the cosmetics, aromatherapy, 290 phytomedicine, and fragrance and flavouring sectors.

Rose oil: Due in large part to the enormous variety of 291 plant habitats and floral traits that roses exhibit, they are 292 frequently referred to as the world's favourite flower. *Rose* 293 *Damascena* and *Rosa centifolia*, members of the *Rosaceae* 294 family, provide the well-known essential oil known as rose 295 oil, which is made from their petals. "Rose otto" refers 296 to steam-distilled rose oil. Though "rose absolute" is the 297 name of the product obtained during solvent extraction. It 298 is utilized in perfumery more frequently. Rose oil promotes 299 mental calmness and treats anxiety, grief, nervous tension, 300 and melancholy. Furthermore, it promotes skin health and 301 wound healing. 302



Fig. 9: a: Rose Oil. b: Eucalyptus Oil

Eucalyptus Oil: The distilled oil from the leaves of the 303 genus *Eucalyptus*, a member of the plant family *Myrtaceae*, 304 is known as eucalyptus oil. Dandruff can be eliminated 305 with eucalyptus oil, and this will help to encourage 306 healthy hair growth. 23 The oil of the *Eucalyptus* species 307 plant is generated by steam distillation, and it is used 308 to make toothpaste, liniments, and ointments as well as 309 pharmaceutical flavours. It is an essential oil, thus toothpaste 310 and dentifrices are the only products that use it for cosmetic 311 purposes and because of its nice aroma. 312

313 10. Antioxidants

Tamarind: Tamarind, or *Tamarindus indica L.*, is a member 314 of the *Fabaceae* family and the *Caesalpinioideae* subfamily. 315 Tamarind plant components are made up of minerals, fatty 316 acids, and amino acids. The tartaric acid in tamarind gives it 317 a sweet acidic flavour, which is its most distinctive feature. 318 Tamarind fruit is a fantastic source of vitamin B and is 319 also a great source of sugar. 24,25 Tamarind seeds have 320 anti-microbial, lipid peroxidation-reducing, and radical- 321 scavenging properties. For anti-wrinkle cosmetics, its 322 antioxidant activity is suitable. B antimicrobial activity and 323 decreasing lipid peroxidation. For anti-wrinkle cosmetics, 324

its antioxidant activity is suitable.



Fig. 10: Tamarind

Vitamin C: The hydroxylation of proline, procollagen, and lysine requires vitamin C. The effects of photodamage can be improved by vitamin C. Some of the effects of photo-aging on skin have been reduced by using vitamin C to induce collagen repair. Due of its ability to donate free radicals, it reduces free radical damage. It helps to strengthen the immune system. Carrots, peaches, sweet potatoes, oranges, broccoli, etc. are the main sources of vitamin C.

Vitamin E: The main lipophilic antioxidant in plasma membranes and tissues is (Alpha-tocopherol). The word "vitamin E" refers to a group of 30 naturally occurring compounds that all have vitamin E action (4 tocopherols and 4 tocotrienols).²⁶ Animals and plants are both sources of vitamin E. It has been discovered to be helpful in treating some forms of cancer and heart issues. The term "scavenger of free Radicals" describes it. The main sources of vitamin E are nuts, whole grains, almonds, vegetable oils, etc.

11. Extraction Methods

Extraction is the methodical and selective extraction of a plant's medicinally effective parts. It is the most important first stage in the analysis of medicinal plants since it is necessary to separate and characterize the desired chemical components from the plant materials.²⁷ Natural product extraction has also adopted the use of contemporary extraction techniques, which have advantages including reduced consumption of organic solvents,²⁸ shortened extraction times, and increased extraction yield.

1. **Ultrasonic Extraction:** In this method, high frequency sound is used to release natural chemicals from plant tissues while damaging the cell wall. Immiscible solvent mixes, like hexane with methanol/water, can be employed with ultrasound-assisted extraction. Heat is produced during the process, allowing heat-labile chemicals to break down.²⁹

2. **Microwave Assisted Extraction (MAE):** The process is known as microwave extraction and combines microwave technology with conventional solvent extraction. Microwave assisted organic syntheses (MAOS), which enable the rapid assembly of tiny molecules into massive polymers, have sparked a revolution in the synthesis of organic compounds.³⁰ Analytes can more easily be partitioned from the sample matrix into the solvent by heating the solvents and plant tissue with microwave energy.³¹
3. **Steam distillation:** This is the common method used to separate volatile oils from raw plant material. Simple vaporization is accomplished using steam distillation, which involves running steam through the substance. Here, the volatile essential oil from the stem is extracted through condensation, in which oil and water separate.³²
4. **Hydro Distillation:** This method is frequently used to separate essential oils. A heating mantle is used to boil the plant material after it has been soaked in water. The essential oil is released from the oil glands in the plant tissues under the action of hot water, and it travels with the steam.³³
5. **Reflux:** The substance is treated with a boiling solvent during this heated extraction process. A condenser attached to the container's top, preferably a round-bottomed flask, recycles the solvent vapour. The extraction of thermolabile natural materials is not possible.³⁴
6. **Percolation:** In order to prepare tinctures and fluid extracts, percolation is the method most usually utilized to extract active components. A percolation tube with cotton plugs or a filter and a stopcock is used to collect the plant material.^{35,36}

12. Conclusion

Over 70% of the population in India uses herbal cosmetics for personal care. The need for herbal cosmetics has increased in the personal care industry nowadays, and they are widely used in daily life. The appearance of the human body depends on having strong teeth, glossy hair, and radiant skin.³⁷ The greatest way to lessen skin issues including hyperpigmentation, wrinkles, ageing, and rough skin texture is to use cosmetic items. The market

for herbal cosmetics is growing quickly. The benefits of using herbal cosmetics include lower costs, a lack of adverse effects, environmental friendliness, safety, etc.³⁸ The identification of plants and substances for skin care and treatment may result from further in-depth ethnobotanicals and ethanopharmacological research.³⁹ The separation of natural products from plant extracts is a significant barrier for the identification and characterization processes since they typically contain multiple component mixes with variable polarity. Separation and characterization of various

natural compounds depend heavily on extraction. The sector of herbal cosmetics will increase significantly and significantly with the management of these plants and the suspension.

13. Source of Funding

None.

14. Conflict of Interest

None.

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Cite this article: Piyal P, Phalke Pallavi L, Phatangare T, Mani S. An overview: Herbal cosmetics and cosmeceuticals. *Int J Pharm Chem Anal* 2023;10(2):1–7.