

**A REVIEW ON COMMON ADULTERANTS SEEN INPOLY HERBAL FACEPACKS**Vigneshwaran L.V.\*<sup>1</sup>, Ayshath Mahsheeba K., Ayshath Thashreefa K.M.<sup>1</sup>, Nisha K.V.<sup>1</sup>, V. Sebastin<sup>1</sup> and Ajith Babu T.K.<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>Malik Deenar College of Pharmacy, Kasaragod, Kerala, INDIA.**\*Corresponding Author: Vigneshwaran L.V.**

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**ABSTRACT**

The vast majority of cosmetic items on the market are synthetic in composition and when used for a lengthy period of time, they can cause a number of adverse side effects. Using herbal cosmetics is one solution to this problem. Herbal cosmetics are typically considered to be safe with little side effects. Acne, redness, wrinkles, dark circles, pimples, dry skin, and dead skin are a few of the most common skin issues. All these concerns can be lessened by using herbal cosmetics like face packs, washes, lotions, etc. The face pack was assessed for a number of factors, including colour, consistency, washability, pH, bulk density, tapped density, total ash, acid insoluble ash, particle size, and antibacterial activity, among others.

**KEYWORDS:** Herbal face pack, Cosmetics, Evaluation.**INTRODUCTION**

Cosmetics are products that are used on the skin to clean, embellish, or enhance appearance. Herbs have been utilised to treat, clean, and improve people since the dawn of time.

A face pack is a fine powder that is used on the face. Herbal face masks are less expensive and risk-free if you want naturally fair skin. Herbal face packs are required for different skin types. Natural face packs and masks created by hand are an excellent way to have silky, supple skin. These packets are often described as plastic masks with a variety of designs and shapes that are made of wax, latex, or vinyl. clay, earth, or dry powder-based argillaceous masks that are ready to use.<sup>[1]</sup>

A face pack, a soft powder, is used to coat the face. These treatments are applied to the face as a paste or liquid, allowed to dry, and then harden into a film that fortifies, tones, and cleanses the skin. For it to completely dry, leave the face pack on for ten to twenty-five minutes. The layer that results then shrinks and hardens, making removal simple. The applied skin slivers and gathered dirt are also taken off when the face pack is eventually removed. For various skin types, there are a variety of herbal face packs. Using herbal face packs helps reduce the look of wrinkles, acne, and dark under-eye circles.

Utilising a herbal face pack also enhances the fairness and suppleness of the skin. The natural face packs contain several essential vitamins that are essential for the health and beauty of our skin. These substances also

show a variety of skin benefits. Natural Facial Packs are simpler and less complicated to use. By proving their worth, they help to improve the blood flow through the face's veins and support the maintenance of healthy skin. The nutrients the skin needs must be provided by a good herbal face mask. To give the necessary nutrients, it must pierce the subcutaneous tissues. By using herbal face packs tailored to our skin's needs, we may maximise their advantages.

These face packs improve skin shine and are the greatest ayurvedic remedy for enhancing fairness. Using face packs is one of the most traditional and effective attractive skin-cleansing methods. Ayurveda describes a variety of face packs with nourishing, restorative, purifying, astringent, and antibacterial properties. Herbal face packs are more affordable and disadvantage-free when attempting to achieve naturally pale skin. Natural Facial Packs are simpler and less difficult to use. They help us take care of our skin and highlight its importance by enhancing blood flow via the veins on the face. Use the face packs two to three times each week for a regular glow because their benefits are often fleeting.<sup>[1]</sup>

**PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN WHILE APPLYING FACEPACK**

- Consider the type of skin you have while selecting a face pack. Consult a natural therapist or a skin professional before using a face pack.
- The face pack should not be left on for more than 15 to 20 minutes. Keeping for a very long period may result in skin drooping, the creation of open pores, and the appearance of wrinkles.

- Make use of a face pack once a week.
- Avoid attempting to peel or scratch the dry face pack off. As a result, the skin below may sustain harm.
- Spray some room-temperature water on your skin before removing the dry facemask.
- After removing the mask, apply some ice on your face.
- Consider the type of skin you have while selecting a face pack. Consult a natural therapist or a skin professional before using a face pack.
- The face pack should not be left on for more than 15 to 20 minutes. Keeping for a very long period may result in skin drooping, the creation of open pores, and the appearance of wrinkles.
- Make use of a face pack once a week.
- Avoid attempting to scrape or scratch the dry face pack off. As a result, the skin below may sustain harm.<sup>[2]</sup>

### INTRODUCTION TO ADULTERATION

In order to increase the amount of a food item in prepared or raw form, a procedure known as adulteration is used, which may result in a decrease in the product's actual quality. Frauds involving adulteration and substitution are common when selling herbal raw ingredients. Substitution is the replacement process. With the intention of increasing profits, low-quality or spoiled drugs are added, completely different drugs that are similar to the original drug are substituted, or the original crude drug is partially or entirely replaced with other substances that are either deficient in or free from therapeutic and chemical properties. A second meaning of adulteration is the replacement or substitution of the original drug material with inferior, faulty, spoiled, or useless parts of the same or different plants, hazardous substances, or illegal pharmaceuticals.<sup>[3]</sup>

### TYPES OF ADULTERANTS

#### 1. Inaccurate adulteration

These causes of unintentional adulteration include:

- Local dialect names and indigenous medicinal systems have fused into common terms.
- Lack of acquaintance with the actual plant.
- Unable to obtain the actual plant.
- Similarities in morphology or fragrance.
- Careless gathering and other unknown factors.

#### 2. Willful adulteration

The following factors may contribute to intentional adulteration:

- Adulteration with artificial substances.
- Substitution of inferior commercial goods.
- Replacement of outdated pharmaceuticals.
- Substitution of inferior, superficially comparable natural items.
- Adding dangerous substances; using the vegetative portion of the same plant to adulterate a product.

- Powder adulteration
- Inclusion of artificial ingredients.<sup>[3]</sup>

### ADULTERANTS SEEN IN POLY HERBAL FACEPACKS

Sl no	Original raw Drugs	Adulterated Substance
1	Pomegranate peel powder	Hibiscus powder
2	Orange peel powder	Turmeric powder
3	Rose petal powder	Geraniol
4	Coffee powder	Date seed
5	Multani mitti	Sand, Marble chips, Stones

### REMEDIES FOR ADULTERATION

- Planting medicinal species
- Carefully collecting medicinal plants from the wild
- Identification/Authentication
- Building a herbarium and museum.<sup>[4]</sup>

### CONCLUSION

Numerous academic papers have underlined that adulterating medicinal herbs is not merely a deliberate wrong doing. We know from experience that herbal remedies can also be intentionally tainted. Similarity in morphology, activity, and scent, scarcity, terminology nomenclature confusion, irresponsible gathering, ignorance of auricular plants, and other unknown characteristics are major causes for adulteration. Even the scientific community and conventional doctors are unaware of the vendors' fictitious supply since they lack literacy and are oblivious of it. Modern Ayurvedic drug producers follow tight quality guidelines and safeguard their products' quality using state-of-the-art techniques and equipment. In its page on quality requirements for medicinal plant resources, the World Health Organisation (WHO) suggests rejecting any batch of raw materials that comprises more than 5% of any other plant.

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