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# Diploma in Pharmacy 1st Year
# Pharmaceutics
## Experiment
## To formulate facewash.

## Aim:

To formulate facewash.

## Reference :

‘ Dr. Gupta G.D , Dr. Sharma Shailish , Dr. Sharma Neelam’ “Practical Manual of Pharmaceutics” Published by Nirali Prakashan, Page no 103 – 108

## Apparatus and Materials Required :

Measuring cylinder, stirring rod, beaker, evaporating basin, weigh balance,ethanolic extract of lemon, ethanolic extract of neem, carbopol 940, methyl paraben, propyl paraben, triethanolamine, distilled water, water bath, beaker, and measuring cylinder.

## Theory :

Face wash has a cleaning effect on the skin and aids in blood circulation. They are formulated with fresh fruits or herbs to beautify and improve the texture of the skin. Apart from that, they have a medicinal effect, which is aided by the addition of active pharmaceutical ingredients (which have anti- acne effects and fight infection) Face washes can be either herbal or chemical, but are usually found in combination of both.

## Procedure :

1) Carbapol 940 should be dissolved in distilled water andthe beaker should be allowed to rest for sometime to swell the carbopol 940 to form gel
2) Distilled water and sufficient quantity of methyl paraben and propyl paraben should be added to the mixture and dissolved by heating on water bath.
3) Then the solution should be cooled and brought at room temperature, and then propylene glycol 400 and sodium lauryl sulphate should be added.

4) Thereafter, sufficient extract quantity and carbopol 940 gel should be added to the above mixture along with continuous stirring..
5) At last, triethanolamine should be added dropwise to the formulation for adjustment of required skin pH and to obtain the gel at required consistency.

# Formulation

A face wash's formulation differs depending on the skin type for which it is designed. The following is the formula for a standard face wash that may be used on any skin type,

1) **Salicylic Acid :** lt aids in the removal of oil (sebum) and dirt from the face. It also helps to get rid of blackheads and whiteheads. Because salicylic acid can cause skin to dry out if used in excess, a moisturiser should be applied after using a face wash.
2) **Glycerine :** It is a sugar alcohol that is used in a variety of personal care products, such as face cleanser They hydrate the skin and act as lubricants and humectants. giving it a smooth texture.
3) **Sodium Laureth Sulphate :** It is a widely used ingredient that acts as detergent and surfactant. It is used as a cleaning and foamy agent in face washes.
4) **Propylene Glycol :** It is used in face washes and acne cleansers to retain moisture and keep skin moisturised.
5) **Peppermint Oil :** It has a cooling effect and helps to maintain a healthy skin tone.

| S.No | Ingredients | Required Quantity |
|---|---|---|
| 1) | Drog extract | 4 |
| 2) | Carbapol | 1.5 |
| 3) | Methyl paraben | 0.1 |
| 4) | Propyl paraben | 2 |
| 5) | Triethanolamine | 1 |
| 6) | Propylene glycol | 25 |
| 7) | Sodium lauryl sulphate | 25 |
| 8) | Water | q.s. |

# Result :

The face wash was formulated and submitted.