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OVERVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON CREAM

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ABSTRACT

Creams are considered an critical portion of corrective item as topical arrangements from time immemorial due to their ease of application to the skin and too their evacuation. From restorative purposes, Pharmaceutical creams have a assortment of applications such as cleansing, beautifying, altering appearance, moisturizing etc. To skin assurance against bacterial, contagious diseases as well as healing cuts, burns, wounds on the skin. The human skin is effortlessly helpless to harm but it has the capability to heal on its claim. In this survey, we have centered on the utilize of topical medicate conveyance framework i.e. Pharmaceutical creams for wound recuperating with point by point talk relating to the wound healing process, reasonable strategies of planning of creams, their classification based on their work, their advantages and drawbacks, characteristics and the different sorts of creams, fixings utilized in the formulation of creams and their different assessment parameters.

KEYWORDS

Creams, Skin, Topical drug delivery system and Wound healing.

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INTRODUCTION

The Greek word "kosmesticos," which meaning "to decorate," is the source of the English term "restorative". Since at that point, any substance utilized to improve or embellish appearance has been alluded to as cosmetic¹. In fact, the word "beauty care products" begun in antiquated rome. These were as a rule made by female slaves called "cosmetae," which is how the title "beauty care products" started. The reason of makeup is to move forward allure. The history of cosmetics ranges a few centuries. The Egyptians are credited as being the to begin with individuals to utilize cosmetics to progress their appearance. Back at that point, cosmetics was

constrained to body paint or simple eye coloring. These days, cosmetics is pivotal for both men and ladies. The want for youth and excellence has driven to a rise in the centrality of makeup. These days, makeup are broadly open in the shape of moisturizers, lipsticks, fragrances, eye shadows, nail shines, hair showers, and more. After utilizing the base cream, other beauty care products like confront powder deliver the skin a brilliance. At that point there are lipsticks, which a part of ladies of all ages apply. The suitable sum of wax and cocoa butter are utilized to make them. Both men and ladies utilize makeup like colognes, gels, and moisturizers on a day by day premise. In numerous circumstances, creams serve as a facial cleanser. Anti-aging medicines that offer assistance keep skin looking more youthful for a long time have been delivered more as of late. Water, cleanser, and cleansing cream are the most prominent cleaning specialists. For dry, chapped, and difficult skin, restorative creams act as a skin food. It essentially greases up, mollifies, and cleanses the skin of undesirable rottenness. Vaseline and Lanolin are two common brands of fat creams that are utilized. Dry creams are utilized in the generation of cleanser and gelatin, which serves as the skin's establishment. Inside the excellence division, one of the fastest-growing markets is hair care. Oils and gels are regularly utilized by youthful men to keep up and fashion their hair. To help anticipate dandruff and hair misfortune, items like hair gels, oils, and salves have been presented to the advertise. Certain occupations, such as those in appear commerce, emphasize the centrality of looks. Cosmetics has been utilized by numerous celebrities and craftsmen to combat unforgiving lighting and camera streak glare. They utilize an extend of makeup to protect their appearance since they get it how critical it is to see well. Concurring to later ponders, beauty care products can offer assistance shield the skin from the sun's destructive beams. Numerous makers of beauty care products have taken advantage of people's require to shield their skin and themselves from the sun's beams. Numerous magnificence items producers have utilized the needs of individuals to ensure themselves and their skin from the beams of the sun. The Significance of

Beauty care products Nowadays Beauty care products offer assistance to improve our appearance and make us feel more certain. With more beauty care products on the advertise nowadays than ever some time recently, it gets to be self-evident to us that they play a incredible part in our regular life. The Greek word "kosmesticos," which meaning "to decorate," is the source of the English term "corrective". Since at that point, any substance utilized to upgrade or improve appearance has been alluded to as cosmetic¹. In fact, the word "makeup" started in Old Rome. These were as a rule made by female slaves called "cosmetae," which is how the title "makeup" started. The reason of makeup is to progress engaging quality. The history of cosmetics ranges a few centuries. The Egyptians are credited as being the to begin with individuals to utilize cosmetics to progress their appearance. Back at that point, cosmetics was constrained to body paint or simple eye coloring. These days, cosmetics is significant for both men and ladies. The crave for youth and excellence has driven to a rise in the noteworthiness of makeup. These days, beauty care products are broadly open in the frame of salves, lipsticks, fragrances, eye shadows, nail shines, hair showers, and more. After utilizing the base cream, other makeup like confront powder deliver the skin a brilliance. At that point there are lipsticks, which a part of ladies of all ages apply. The fitting sum of wax and cocoa butter are utilized to make them. Both men and ladies utilize beauty care products like colognes, gels and moisturizers on a day by day premise. In numerous circumstances, creams serve as a facial cleanser. Anti-aging medicines that offer assistance keep skin looking more youthful for a long time have been delivered more as of late. Water, cleanser and cleansing cream are the most prominent cleaning specialists. For dry, chapped, and difficult skin, corrective creams act as a skin food. It essentially greases up, mollifies, and cleanses the skin of undesirable rottenness. Vaseline and Lanolin are two common brands of fat creams that are utilized. Dry creams are utilized in the generation of cleanser and gelatin, which serves as the skin's establishment. Inside the magnificence segment, one of the fastest-growing markets is hair care. Oils and

gels are regularly utilized by youthful men to keep up and fashion their hair. To help avoid dandruff and hair misfortune, items like hair gels, oils and salves have been presented to the showcase. Certain occupations, such as those in appear trade, emphasize the importance of looks. Cosmetics has been utilized by numerous celebrities and specialists to combat unforgiving lighting and camera streak glare. They utilize a extend of makeup to protect their appearance since they get it how imperative it is to see well. Concurring to later ponders, beauty care products can offer assistance shield the skin from the sun's hurtful beams. Numerous makers of beauty care products have taken advantage of people's require to shield their skin and themselves from the sun's beams. Numerous excellence items producers have utilized the needs of individuals to secure themselves and their skin from the beams of the sun. The Significance of Beauty care products Nowadays Makeup offer assistance to upgrade our appearance and make us feel more sure. With more makeup on the showcase nowadays than ever some time recently, it gets to be self-evident to us that they play an extraordinary part in our regular life.

CREAMS

The topical solutions that can be associated to the skin are called creams. Creams are characterized as thick liquid or semi-solid estimation shapes that alter in thickness depending on the sort of oil and water they include⁶. Creams serve a combination of helpful capacities, checking cleansing, beautifying, overhauling appearance, guaranteeing, and restorative. These topical courses of action are arranging to pass on drugs locally, into the mucous layer or the skin's principal layer. These drugs are pointing to be associated topically to advance the drug's site-specific movement to the skin for skin conditions⁷. Since creams are made utilizing procedures made in the pharmaceutical commerce, they are regarded as pharmaceutical things. Both quieted and unmedicated creams are broadly utilized to treat dermatoses and other skin issues. People can utilize creams that are allopathic, domestic developed, or ayurveda based on the demands of their individual skin issues. They consolidate one or more sedate fixings that have been debilitated or

spread in an fitting foundation. Based on stages, creams can be categorized as either w/o or o/w sorts of emulsion. Generally, semisolid definitions that are either oil-in-water (such as vanishing cream) or water-in-oil (such as cold cream) have been implied to as "cream"⁸.

TYPES OF SKIN CREAMS

They are separated into two categories: O/W creams are made up of tiny oil droplets scattered in a continuous phase, whereas an oil-in-water (O/W) emulsion has the oil distributed as droplets throughout the aqueous phase. Water-in-Oil (W/O) creams are made up of tiny water droplets scattered across an oily layer. The emulsion is of the water-in-oil (W/O) type when the dispersion medium is oil and the dispersed phase is water⁹⁻¹¹.

CLASSIFICATION OF CREAMS

All the skin creams can be classified on different basis:

According to function, e.g. cleansing, foundation, massage, etc.

According to characteristics properties, e.g. cold creams, vanishing creams, etc.

According to the nature or type of emulsion

Types of creams according to function, characteristic properties and type of emulsion:

1. Make-up cream (o/w emulsion):

a) Vanishing creams.

b) Foundation creams.

2. Cleansing cream, Cleansing milk, Cleansing lotion (w/o emulsion)

3. Winter cream (w/o emulsion):

a) Cold cream or moisturizing creams.

4. All-purpose cream and general creams.

5. Night cream and massage creams.

6. Skin protective cream.

7. Hand and body creams

Make-up cream

These are basically o/w sort of emulsion. It is cream-based item which takes off a smooth hydrated wrap up (either recolor matte or brilliant) on the skin. It feeds skin and is essentially sweat-resistant and makes a dewy luster.

Vanishing creams

When applied to the skin, they seem to disappear, which is why they are called vanishing creams. These terms are derived from the term "stearic corrosive." A dry yet tasteless residue that also dries up the skin is removed by the cream after application. This is the reason these are used, particularly in hotter areas where sweating occurs on the skin.

Foundation creams

These creams are utilized as a base for cosmetics. It serves as a cement establishment for applying powdered cosmetics. For skin that is not one or the other as well sleek nor as well dry, they offer emollient properties as well as natural assurance. Applying multicolored cosmetics to the confront can cover blemishes, modify skin tones, and create a steady, indeed color that takes after the complexion.

Cleansing creams

These creams are used to clean the body, maintain personal hygiene, and enhance appearance—all of which are crucial for cosmetics. Cleansing lotions or creams are useful for removing oil, grime and makeup from the face and neck.

Winter creams

These are w/o formulations, meaning that there will be more oil than water in the mixture. The primary usage of these creams is for dry, cracked skin. Cold cream: It is referred to as a moisturizing cream or moisturizer. Emollient properties are essential for cold cream. When used, it ought to feel cooling and the skin's oil layer ought to be nonocclusive.

All purpose creams and general creams

More people are using these creams now than in the past. These creams are easy to apply to the skin and have a little fatty but non-greasy texture. Additionally, this can be used as a night cream, nourishing cream, protective cream, to prevent or heal sunburns, or to soothe regions of skin that have become harsh.

Night cream or massage creams

These creams are mostly used to cure dry skin or to nourish the skin. Night creams are primarily defined as creams that are typically applied to the skin and left on for a few or many hours during the night.

Massage cream is defined as a cream that works as an emollient by massaging the skin.

Skin protective creams

These thick-bodied, silky creams are designed to give the skin a consistent, imperceptible protective film barrier. It aids in keeping the skin's protective layer intact from substances that could irritate it, such as contact dermatitis and occupational dermatitis. Strengthens the skin's inherent qualities and keeps normal to mixed skin in equilibrium.

Hand and body creams

The hands are among the first areas to exhibit aging symptoms. We frequently wash our hands throughout the day in an effort to remove moisture. In addition to protecting and softening the skin, using cream maintains the skin looking younger. The skin on our fingers and palms requires oil to be supple and to keep it from drying out and cracking, so it makes sense to use hand creams that replenish the oil. Compared to other body parts, the hands receive the most use¹²⁻¹⁵.

TOPICAL DRUG DELIVERY

The human body has received medications to cure illnesses in the last few decades by a number of routes, including oral, sublingual, rectal, parental, topical and inhalation. Medicated powders, solutions, foams, sprays, and even medicated adhesive systems are used, however semisolid formulations in all their forms make up the majority of topical administration methods. The process of applying a medication formulation directly to the skin to treat cutaneous conditions or the symptoms of a general illness (like psoriasis) is known as topical delivery. The aim is to limit the pharmacological effects of the drug to the skin's surface or inside the skin².

Advantages of topical drug delivery system

Simple to utilize and convenient. Avoiding first-pass metabolism.

Direct clear of danger.

Intravenous therapy's inconveniences

A run of retention conditions, such as pH varieties, the nearness of proteins, stomach purging time, etc.

Ceaseless sedate input permits for the accomplishment of viability with a lower add up to every day measurement.

Avoid changes in medicine levels inside and over patents.

The pharmaceutical or excipients may cause dermatitis or skin aggravation.

The lion's share of drugs are not retained through the skin or mucous layers due to their huge atomic weight and destitute lipid solvency.

Absorption is amazingly drowsy.

PHYSIOLOGY OF HUMAN SKIN

The stratified keratinized squamous epithelium that makes up the epidermis, the topmost layer of skin, varies in thickness depending on the area of the body. The palms of hands and the soles of feet have the highest concentration of it. The deeper layers of the epidermis are covered in interstitial fluid from the dermis, which is rich in nutrients and oxygen and drains away as lymph. The epidermis lacks blood vessels and nerve endings.

DERMIS

The dermis is vigorous and flexible. It is composed of connective tissue, and the lattice is composed of joined collagen and flexible filaments. Extend marks, in some cases alluded to as constant striae, are caused by the skin's flexible filaments breaking, which can happen amid pregnancy or taking after corpulence. The maturing handle causes wrinkles since collagen strands lose their capacity to hold water and deliver the skin its ductile quality. Fibroblasts, macrophages, and pole cells are the primary cells in the dermis. Its least layer is composed of shifting sums of areolar and fat (fat) tissue.

SUBCUTANEOUS GLAND

These are composed of secretory epithelial cells derived from the source tissue of the hair follicle. With the exception of the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet, they are present in the skin of every part of the body and release sebum, an oily substance, into the hair follicles. They are most concentrated in the skin of the face, scalp, axillae,

and groin. Where one type of superficial epithelium gives way to another, such as the lips, eyelids, nipple, labia minora, and glans penis, sebaceous glands that are not dependent on hair follicles release sebum straight onto the surface⁵.

FUNCTIONS OF SKIN

The following tasks are carried out by the skin:

Protection

As part of the adaptive immune system, the skin's Langerhans cells serve as an anatomical barrier between the internal and external surroundings, shielding the body from infections and damage.

Sensation

Comprised of many nerve endings, this system reacts to temperature, pressure, touch, vibration, and tissue damage; for further details, see haptics and the somatosensory system.

Heat regulation

Because the skin's blood supply is far greater than what it requires, energy loss from radiation, convection and conduction may be precisely controlled. Dilated blood arteries encourage perfusion and heat dissipation, while constricted blood vessels considerably reduce cutaneous blood flow and store heat.

Evaporation control

The skin prevents fluid loss by acting as a relatively dry, semi-impermeable barrier. This function is lost in burns, which results in considerable fluid loss.

Communication and aesthetics

Our physical attributes, mental state, and skin tone can all be interpreted by others.

Synthesis and storage

It stores water and lipids and promotes the production of vitamin D when UV light hits particular skin regions.

Water resistance

The skin acts as a water-resistant barrier to keep essential nutrients from being rinsed out of the body.

DISEASES OF SKIN

Vitiligo

A clutter known as vitiligo causes patches of skin to turn white as their common pigmentation is misplaced. It is broad and impacts generally 1% of

the worldwide populace. Cells called melanocytes create the color called melanin, which gives your skin its normal color.

Scabies

Human scabies vermin are the source of the far reaching and amazingly bothering skin clutter known as scabies. In spite of the fact that it can torment people of any age, it is more predominant in the youthful and ancient. Scabies hasty is characterized by ruddy, flaky patches and scratch marks; it might afterward get contaminated and create little discharge spots.

Rosacea

Rosacea is a common hasty that ordinarily influences middle-aged individuals and shows up on the central parcel of the confront. After a penchant to redden effectively, the cheeks, chin, brow, and nose proceed to be ruddy. In spite of the fact that the correct etiology of rosacea is obscure, numerous accept that the condition is caused by the facial blood vessels dilatation.

Psoriasis

A prevalent skin condition that affects roughly 2% of people is psoriasis. It affects men and women equally, at any age, and has an unpredictable cyclical pattern. Neither does it cause skin scarring nor is it contagious. The skin is an intricate organ composed of multiple layers.

Melanoma

A type of cancer that affects the skin's pigment cells is called cutaneous malignant melanoma. The prognosis is typically favorable if treatment is received early. It's not communicative. The Greek word "melas," which means black, is where the name "melanoma" originates. The black pigment that gives skin its natural color is called melanin.

Eczema (Atopic Eczema)

The skin condition known as atopic eczema is inflammatory. Conditions like eczema, asthma, seasonal rhinitis and hay fever are referred to as atopic because they frequently have a hereditary component. The word "eczema" refers to alterations in the epidermis' outermost layer, such as redness, blistering, oozing, crusting, scaling, thickening, and occasionally coloring.

GENERAL INGREDIENTS USED IN SKIN CREAMS

The raw materials which are used in a manufacturing of skin creams include:

Water

In the fabricate of any cream, this is the most noteworthy and regularly utilized crude fixing. These are the most available and reasonable. Water is a dissolvable utilized in skin creams to break down other components. Creams are arranged with water, which is destitute of all poisons, poisons, germs and other contaminants. Emulsions can too be shaped by water; the sum of water utilized in the definition decides this. Emulsions can moreover be called water-in-oil or oil-in-water, depending on the sums of water and oil stage utilized in the detailing¹⁶.

Oil, fates and waxes

An necessarily portion of creams is made up of oil, fats, waxes, and their subordinates. Agreeing to their particular capacities, oils serve as additives, thickeners, emulsifiers, and fragrances. There are two sorts of oil: glyceride and mineral.

Mineral oil

Petroleum oil yields the hydrocarbons that make up mineral oil. Mineral oil is a highly refined, odorless, and transparent oil that finds extensive application in makeup. Although mineral oil cannot solidify and clog skin pores, it rarely triggers adverse responses. It is also affordable and lightweight. When making creams, a variety of mineral oils are utilized.

Example

Light liquid paraffin

Heavy liquid paraffin

Liquid petroleum

Glyceride oil

Mostly vegetable oils make up glyceride oil. Almond oil, arachis oil, castor oil, coconut oil, olive oil, and so forth are examples of glyceride oils. Vegetable oil: Create a protective layer on the skin's surface and reduce water loss to keep the skin plump. Additionally, vegetable oils can be added to make the lipid or oil component of creams or personal care products thicker. For instance, sunflower, avocado, germ and almond oils¹⁷.

Waxes

Ceresin, spermaceti, beeswax, carnauba wax, and others are utilized in the generation of cream. Waxes are utilized in makeup since they avoid the division of fluid and oil components in an emulsion. Moreover, these waxes follow to the skin's surface and thicken the lipid portion.

Fats

Creams can be made with a assortment of fat sorts. Creatures, plants, or minerals can give these components. Creatures and vegetables can both deliver glyceride oils and lipids. Higher greasy corrosive and glycerin blends make up their composition. When saponified, they either create cleanser or glycerin and greasy corrosive, depending on the strategy. The most predominant sorts of these greasy acids are immersed, stearic, plamitic, margaric, and lauric. Fluid oleic corrosive is the most broadly utilized unsaturated greasy corrosive. More particularly, the oils that are most regularly found in other beauty care products are shelled nut oil, fat, lamb fat, olive oil, almond oil, sesame oil, coca butter fat, and meat stearine¹⁸.

Lanolin

It is made from a sheep's wool fat. There are two forms of lanolin; hydrous lanolin has a water content of 25% to 30%. Anhydrous lanolin has a faint smell and a point of 38°C to 42°C. These components lubricate the skin's surface, giving it a smooth and silky appearance. Lanolin works well with other ingredients in cosmetic and personal care products and aids in the formation of emulsions.

Colours

Colors were mostly derived from natural materials like turmeric, saffron, indigo, etc. prior to the introduction of modern technology. Following the 19th century, colors were created in labs and were discovered to be more intense and stable. It would also be possible to make them without utilizing wild plants¹⁹.

Emollients

Softening or treating dry skin is the objective of emollients, which are moreover habitually called moisturizers. The larger part of emollients, such lanolin, squalene and mineral oil, are sorts of oil or oil. They work by upgrading the skin's capacity to

hold water, greasing up the skin, and covering it with an oil coating to halt water misfortune²⁰.

Humectants

The majority of skin care formulas contain these crucial, multipurpose components. Humectants are organic substances that are hydroscopic. These are the substances that have the ability to absorb and hold onto moisture. These offer numerous advantages, including exfoliation and moisturization. Glycerin, hydroxyethyl urea, betaine, sodium PCA, sodium-L lactate, and others are examples of humectants²¹.

Perfumes

A aroma is a fabric that includes a scent or arrange, such as a charming and sweet fragrance. Common scents like Orange Bloom, Ruddy Dreams, and White Bloom are utilized in creams¹⁷.

Vitamins

A aroma is a fabric that includes a scent or arrange, such as a charming and sweet fragrance. Common scents like Orange Bloom, Ruddy Dreams, and White Bloom are utilized in creams.

Preservatives

Additives are essential in makeup to dodge defilement and microbial changes amid detailing, shipping, capacity and customer utilize. Cancer prevention agents can moreover be utilized to anticipate changes brought on by oxygen introduction. Moo concentrations of manufactured additives proficiently protect the things²¹.

RELEVANT METHODS OF PREPARATION OF CREAMS FOR WOUND-HEALING

Preparation of o/w emulsion cream

One holder is utilized to break up the oil dissolvable components and the emulsifier in a 75°C water shower, whereas another holder is utilized to condense water, added substances, and water dissolvable components at the same temperature. The oil organize was put in a mortar and pestle after warming, and the water organize was included steadily and triturated until a clicking sound was listened. Added substances and/or perfuming administrators are at long last included once the temperature has cooled. Water will be more predominant than oil in this approach.

Preparation of w/o emulsion creams

The emulsifier and oil-soluble ingredients are placed in one container and melted at 75°C. In a separate measuring device, water and water-soluble ingredients are placed and allowed to rest at 75°C. When the cream is soft, water is placed in a mortar and pestle, and oil is added and triturated continually until a clicking sound is produced. When the cream cools, the perfumer is added. Less water and more oil will be arranged in this configuration¹⁶.

EVALUATION PARAMETERS OF CREAMS

Determination of pH

By taking an appropriate amount of the formulation and diluting it with a suitable solvent in a suitable beaker, one can measure the pH of the cream at room temperature using a standard digital pH meter.

Physical appearance

The cream's color, roughness, and grade may all be used to determine how it looks physically.

Spreadability

Two glass slides are filled with an adequate amount of material, and the slides are then subjected to a 100-gram weight application for five minutes. $S = m \cdot l / t$ is the formula for spreadability, where m is the weight on the top slide. L represents the glass slide's length traveled. It is the duration of the activity. 4. Value of saponification: 1 milliliter of phenolphthalein was added after refluxing 2 grams of the sample with 25 milliliters of 0.5 N alcoholic KOH for 30 minutes. The mixture was then rapidly titrated with 0.5 N HCl. According to the reading, "a." Repeat the procedure without the chemical being examined. Observe that it says "b."

The saponification value is equal to $(b-a) \cdot 28.05/w$, where w is the weight of the material in grams.

Acid value

A accurately weighed 50ml blend of rise to volumes of liquor and dissolvable ether was utilized to break down 10g of the substance. The jar was at that point associated to a reflux condenser and warmed continuously until the test was totally broken up. 1ml of phenolphthalein was at that point included and the blend was titrated with 0.1N NaOH until a sallow pink color showed up after 30 seconds of shaking.

Esteem of corrosive = $n \cdot 5.61/w$ where n is break even with to the number of milliliters of 0.1 N KOH arrangement. w is the substance's weight in grams.

Viscosity

The Brookfield Viscometer can be utilized to degree the consistency of outlined creams.

Homogeneity

Visual appearance and touch were used to test the uniformity of the formulation.

Removal

The applied area was washed with tap water to test how easy it was to remove the creams.

Dye test

The cream is combined with the red color. Look at a drop of cream beneath a magnifying lens after putting it on a slide and covering it with a cover slip. It is o/w sort if the scattering globule is ruddy and the ground is colorless; w/o sort creams display the inverse circumstance.

After feel

Emolliency, dangerous and sum of buildup cleared out after the application of settled sum of cream was checked.

Type of smear

After application of cream, the sort of film or spread shaped on the skin were checked.

Irritancy study

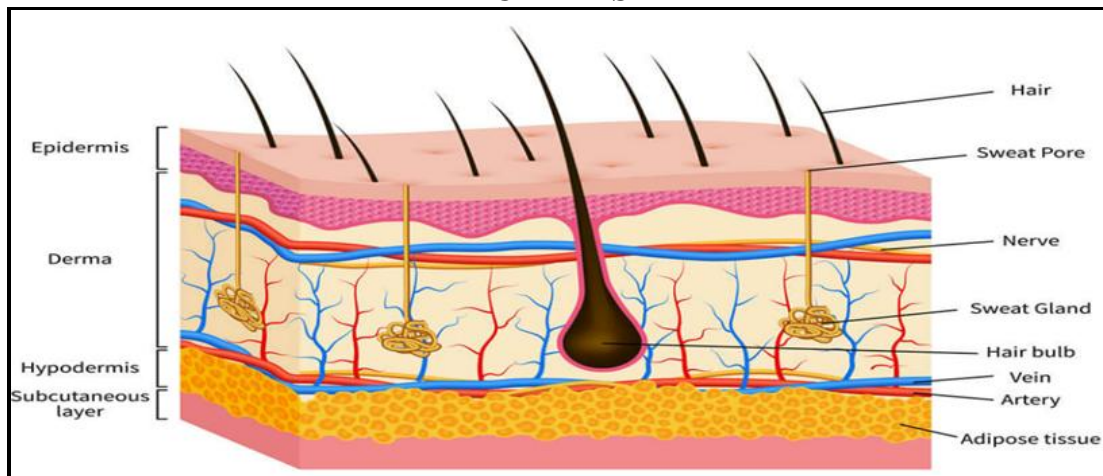
Stamp an range of 1sq.cm on the cleared out hand dorsal surface. The cream was connected to the indicated region and time was famous. Irritancy, erythema, edema was checked, if any, for customary interims upto 24hrs and detailed.

Accelerated Stability Study

Accelerated stability study is conducted for formulation according to ICH guidelines¹⁵.



CREAMS



SKIN ANATOMY

CONCLUSION

Creams are semisolid equations that are for the most portion recognized in society. Since the skin is the body's most accessible organ, disasters can happen easily to it. The benefits of utilizing pharmaceutical creams for wound patching have driven to an increase in ask around and headway in afterward decades. It is certain that pharmaceutical creams will continue to be an captivating and charming field of consider for a long time to come given the movements made in the pharmaceutical field and industry. In the up and coming a long time, cream definition, evaluation and arranging will be done utilizing continuously cutting edge development and strategies. Creams with a base in domestic developed fixings are additionally getting to be more and more well known each day.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

We declare that we have no conflict of interest.

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