

SNS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES

Affiliated To The Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai

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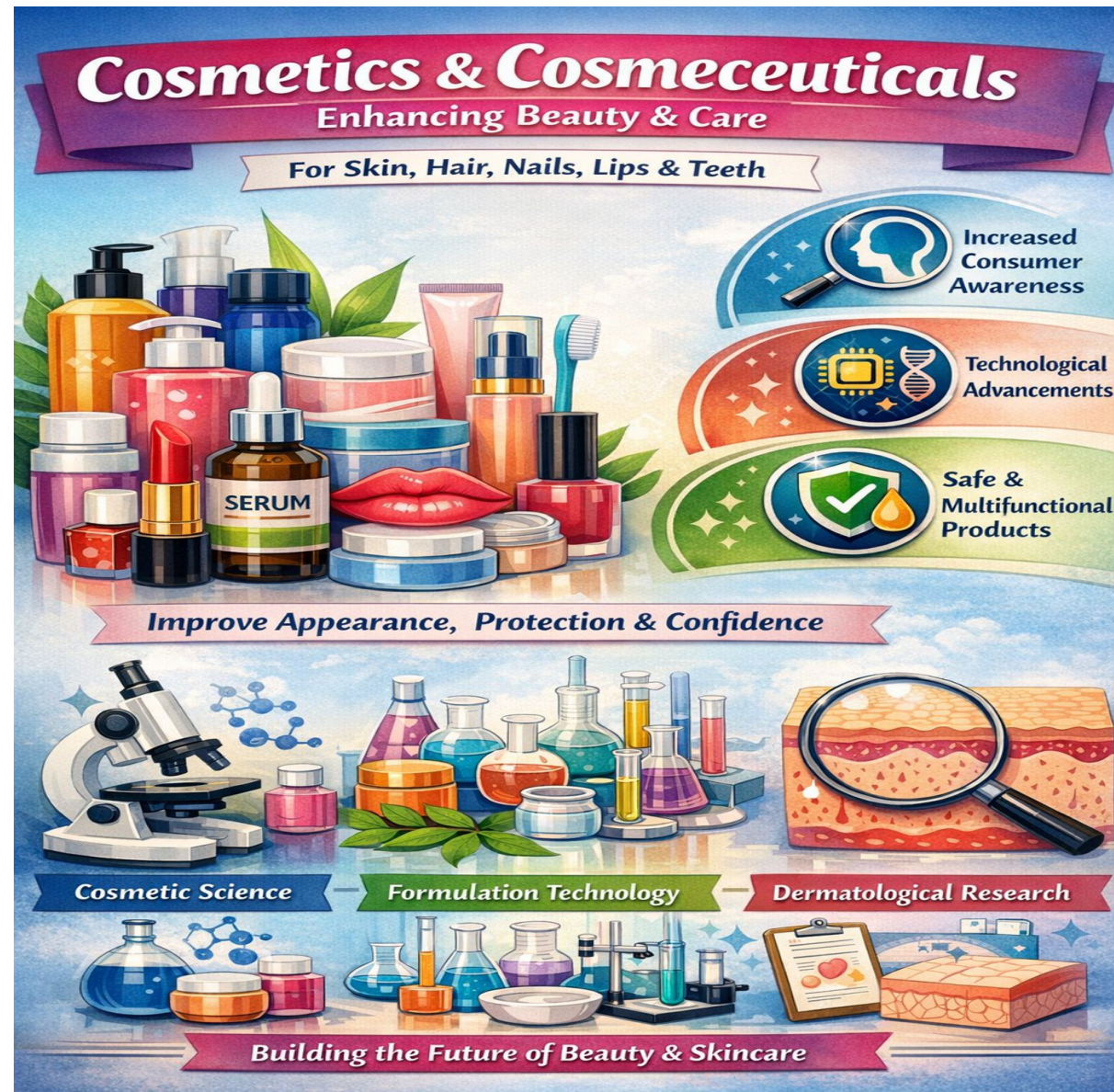
Coimbatore -641035

COURSE NAME : COSMETIC SCIENCE- BP809ET

B.PHARM IV YEAR / VIII SEM

UNIT 1

SUB TOPIC : COSMETICS – CLASSIFICATION AND REGULATION



Cosmetics & Cosmeceuticals

Definitions, Classification & Key Terminology

Cosmetics – Definition:



Products intended for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering appearance.
No direct therapeutic or drug-like claims.

Cosmeceuticals – Definition:

Hybrid products combining cosmetics and pharmaceuticals.
Provide beautification along with therapeutic or biological benefits.
Act on skin physiology (anti-aging, acne control, pigmentation reduction).



Key Differences:

Cosmetics

Surface-level action

Cosmeceuticals

Functional & bioactive action

Classification of Cosmetic Products:

Skin Care



- Skin Care
- Cleansers
- Moisturizers
- Hair oils

Hair Care



- Hair Care
- Conditioners
- Sunscreens

Oral Care



- Oral Care
- Toothpaste
- Mouthwash

Decorative Cosmetics




- Perfumes & Deodorants



Cosmetics & Cosmeceuticals

Evolution, Excipients & Anatomical Relevance

Evolution of Cosmetics:



Ancient Era: Herbal, mineral, and natural formulations


Industrial Era: Synthetic ingredients and mass production

Modern Era: Advanced delivery systems
Bioactive ingredients
Evidence-based cosmeceuticals

Industrial Era:

Synthetic ingredients and mass production


Modern Era: Advanced delivery systems
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Role of Excipients in Cosmetics:

Provide stability, consistency, safety, and effectiveness


Major excipient categories:




Emulsifiers




Preservatives



Fragrances



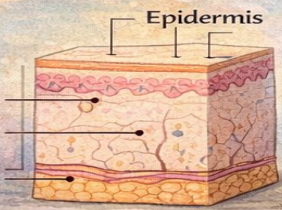
Humectants





Colorants

Anatomical Structures Relevant to Cosmetic Application

- Skin layers:
 - Epidermis
 - Dermis
 - Hypodermis
- Nails and oral mucosa







• Understanding anatomy ensures targeted, safe, and effective formulation design

Classification of Cosmetic Products – Physical Form –

Cosmetic products are classified based on their physical appearance and dosage form, which influences application, stability, and consumer acceptability.

Emulsions

Semi-solid or liquid systems

Examples: Creams, lotions

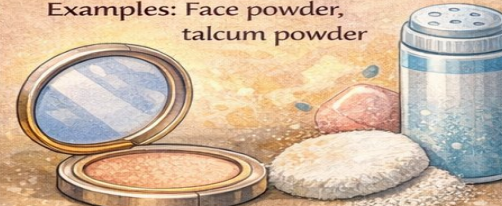


Examples: Creams, lotions

Powders

Fine particulate preparations

Examples: Face powder, talcum powder



Examples: Face powder, talcum powder

Sticks

Solid preparations molded into shape

Examples: Lipstick, deodorant sticks



Aerosols

Products dispensed as sprays or foams using propellants

Examples: Perfume sprays, hair sprays.



Importance:

- Determines ease of application
- Affects stability, appearance, and performance



Classification of Cosmetic Products

– Based on Site of Application –

Skin Care Products

Improve skin appearance and health



Examples: Creams, lotions, sunscreens



Hair Care Products

Clean, condition, and style hair



Examples: Shampoos, conditioners, hair oils



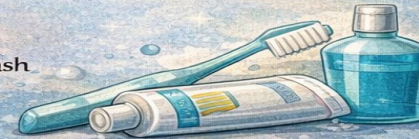
Examples: Shampoos, conditioners, hair oils

Oral Care Products

Maintain oral hygiene and freshness



Examples: Toothpaste, mouthwash



Examples: Toothpaste, mouthwash



Nail Care Products

Enhance and protect nails

Examples: Nail polish, nail removers



Significance:

-  Helps in targeted formulation
-  Ensures safety and efficacy for specific body sites

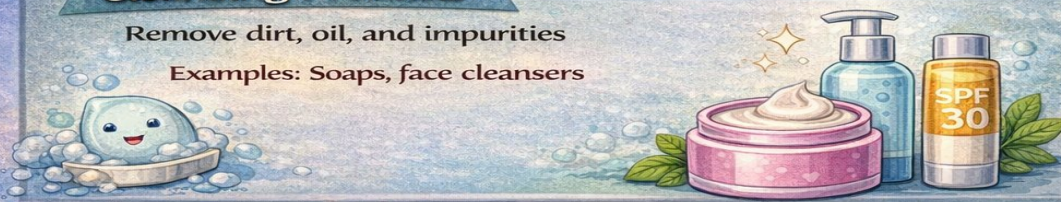
Classification of Cosmetic Products

— Based on Function —

Cleansing Products

Remove dirt, oil, and impurities

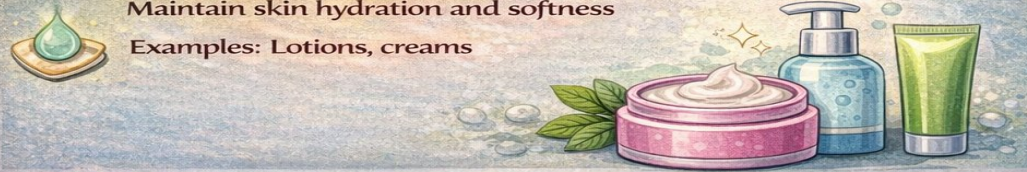
Examples: Soaps, face cleansers



Moisturizing Products

Maintain skin hydration and softness

Examples: Lotions, creams



Coloring / Decorative Products

Enhance appearance and aesthetics

Examples: Makeup, lipstick



Summary Examples of Cosmetic Products:



• Soaps

• Lotions

• Makeup products

• Sunscreens





Classification of Cosmeceuticals

— Based on Benefits & Examples —

Cosmeceuticals are classified according to the type of active ingredients they contain.

Based on Therapeutic Benefits:

Provide pharmaceutical-like effects such as:

- ◆ Wound healing
- ◆ UV protection
- ◆ Skin barrier repair

Act at cellular or molecular levels of skin



Common Examples of Cosmeceutical Products:

- ◆ Serums containing antioxidants
- ◆ Medicated moisturizers
- ◆ Products combining:
 - ◆ Skin care benefits
 - ◆ Therapeutic or preventive action



Skin care benefits



Therapeutic or preventive action

Conclusion:



Cosmeceuticals bridge the gap between beauty and therapy
Widely used in dermatological and advanced skin care formulations

Definition of Cosmetics Indian Regulations

— Based on Benefits & Examples —

According to the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, Section 3(aaa):

A cosmetic is any article intended to be:

- ✓ Rubbed
- ✓ Poured
- ✓ Sprinkled
- ✓ Sprayed on
- ✓ Introduced into
- ✓ Otherwise applied to the human body

Purpose of use:

- ✓ Cleansing
- ✓ Beautifying
- ✓ Promoting attractiveness
- ✓ Altering appearance



Skin care benefits



Therapeutic or preventive action

Key Point:

The definition focuses on external application and intended use, not therapeutic action.

Scope and Coverage of Cosmetic Definition — Indian Regulations —

The definition includes any article intended for use as a component of a cosmetic.

This covers:

- ✓ Active ingredients
- ✓ Excipients
- ✓ Fragrances
- ✓ Colorants
- ✓ Products may be in different forms:
Creams, lotions, powders, sprays, sticks, etc.

Products may be in different forms:

- ✓ Cleansing
- ✓ Beautifying
- ✓ Promoting attractiveness
- ✓ Altering appearance

Important Clarification:


The cosmetic definition applies only when no medicinal or therapeutic claims are made.

Regulatory Importance:

Determines licensing, labeling, and safety requirements under Indian law.


Regulatory Authority and Exclusions

Cosmetics in India are regulated by the:

 **Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO)**

CDSCO ensures:


- ✓ Product safety
- ✓ Quality standards
- ✓ Compliance with labeling and manufacturing rules





Exclusion:

Soaps are excluded from the cosmetic category if they do not claim cosmetic benefits.

If soaps claim beautifying or attractiveness benefits, they may fall under cosmetic regulation.



Conclusion:

 Indian cosmetic regulation is use-based, claim-based, and safety-oriented. 

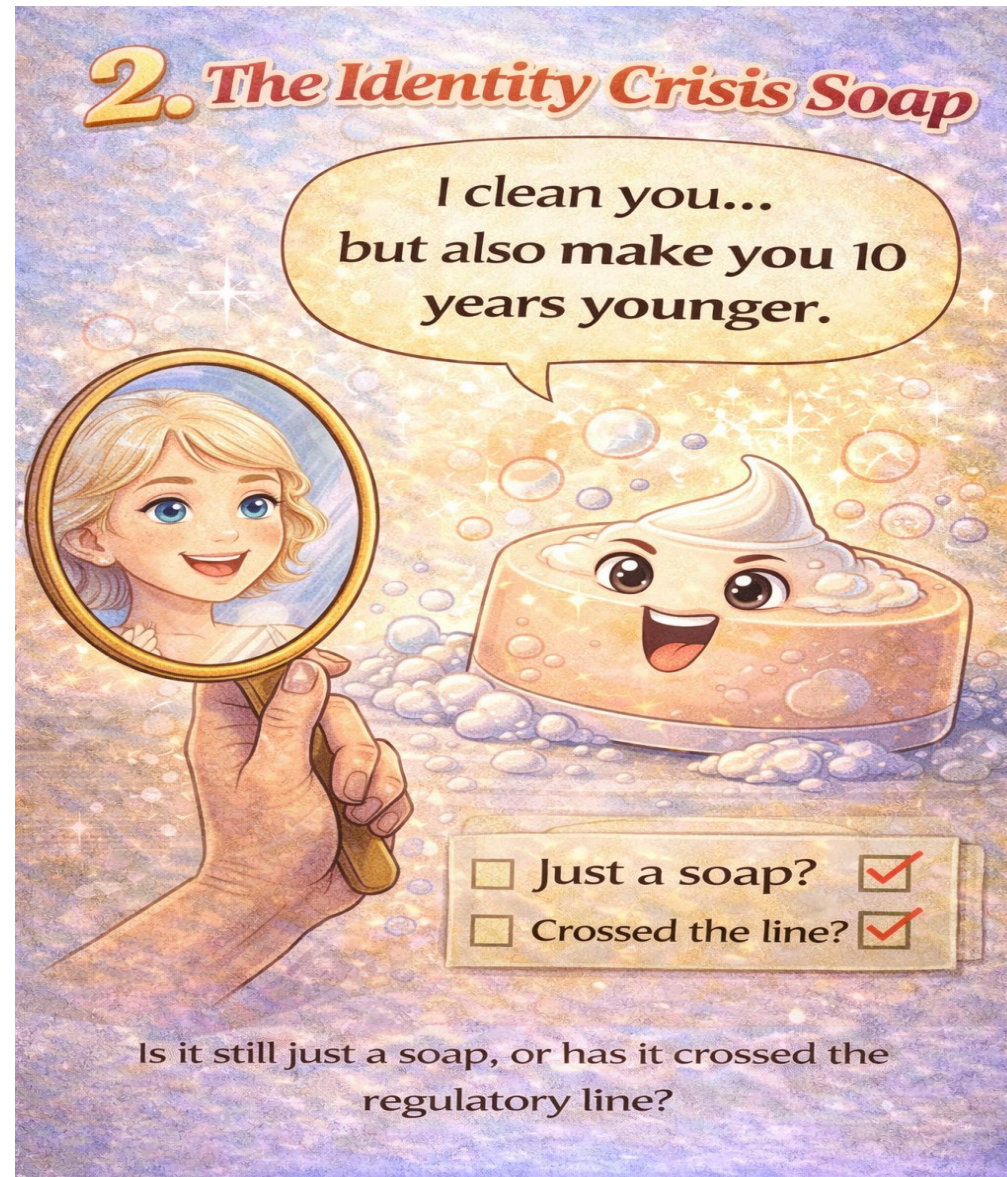
1. The Over-Enthusiastic Face Cream

Good morning, my beautiful face cream!
Let's make my skin glow!

Yes! I'll make your skin beautiful!

☐ Drug?
☒ Cosmetic?
☒ Cosmeceutical?

If you talk nicely to your face cream every morning,
does it become a drug, cosmetic, or cosmeceutical
under the **Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940**?



3. The Spray Everything Test



☒ Sprayed on hair



☒ Rubbed on skin



☒ Sprinkled on clothes



☒ Poured on hands

☐ Call it a cosmetic?

☐ Call the police?



If a product is sprayed on hair, rubbed on skin, sprinkled on clothes, and poured on hands, can CDSCO call it a cosmetic, or should they call the police first?

4. The Miracle Serum

☒ Anti-aging

☒ Acne cure

☒ Wound healing

☒ Skin brightening

☒ UV protection

☒ Emotional happiness

☐ Cosmeceutical ☒ Call the police?

Is it a cosmeceutical, drug,
or science fiction?



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- 2) Cosmetics- Formulations, Manufacturing and Quality Control, P.P. Sharma, 4th Edition, Vandana Publications Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.
- 3) Text book of cosmeticology by Sanju Nanda & Roop K. Khar, Tata Publishers.

