B. PHARMACY

8 SEM PRACTICE QUESTIONS

COSMETIC SCIENCE

UNIT I

10Hours

Classification of cosmetic and cosmeceutical products

Definition of cosmetics as per Indian and EU regulations, Evolution of cosmeceuticals from cosmetics, cosmetics as quasi and OTC drugs

Cosmetic excipients: Surfactants, rheology modifiers, humectants, emollients,

preservatives. Classification and application

Skin: Basic structure and function of skin.

Hair: Basic structure of hair. Hair growth cycle.

Oral Cavity: Common problem associated with teeth and gums.

- 1. Define cosmetics according to Indian regulations.
- 2. What are cosmeceuticals?
- 3. Name any two surfactants used in cosmetic formulations.
- 4. What is the function of emollients in cosmetic products?
- 5. List the phases of the hair growth cycle.
- 6. Mention any two common problems related to oral health.

- 1. Explain the evolution of cosmeceuticals from traditional cosmetics.
- 2. Describe the basic structure and function of the skin.
- 3. Write a short note on rheology modifiers and their importance in cosmetics.
- 4. Explain the classification and use of preservatives in cosmetic products.
- 5. Differentiate between OTC drugs and cosmetics with suitable examples.
- 6. Discuss the structure of hair and its relevance in hair care formulations.

- 1.Elaborate on the classification of cosmetic and cosmeceutical products with examples.
- 2.Discuss in detail the various cosmetic excipients: surfactants, rheology modifiers, humectants, emollients, and preservatives.
- 3.Compare the definitions of cosmetics as per Indian and EU regulations.
- 4.Describe the structure of the skin and explain how it influences cosmetic product design.
- 5.Explain the anatomy of the oral cavity and discuss common dental problems.
- 6.Analyze the concept of cosmetics as quasi and OTC drugs and their regulatory significance.

UNIT II

10 Hours

Principles of formulation and building blocks of skin care products:

Face wash,

Moisturizing cream, Cold Cream, Vanishing cream and their advantages and disadvantages. Application of these products in formulation of cosmecuticals.

Antiperspants & deodorants- Actives & mechanism of action.

Principles of formulation and building blocks of Hair care products: Conditioning shampoo, Hair conditioner, anti-dandruff shampoo. Hair oils.

Chemistry and formulation of Para-phylene diamine based hair dye. Principles of formulation and building blocks of oral care products:

Toothpaste for bleeding gums, sensitive teeth. Teeth whitening, Mouthwash.

- 1. Name any two key ingredients used in moisturizing creams.
- 2. What is the role of humectants in a face wash?
- 3. List any two actives used in antiperspirants.
- 4. What is the main chemical used in permanent hair dyes?
- 5. Mention any two types of toothpaste based on their function.
- 6. Write one key difference between cold cream and vanishing cream.

- 1. Describe the building blocks and formulation strategy for a moisturizing cream.
- 2. Explain the mechanism of action of deodorants and antiperspirants.
- 3. Compare the formulation of a conditioning shampoo and an antidandruff shampoo.
- 4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using vanishing cream?
- 5. Discuss the formulation aspects of toothpaste for sensitive teeth.
- 6. Write a short note on the chemistry and application of paraphenylenediamine in hair dyes.

- 1. Discuss the principles of formulation and building blocks of skin care products such as face wash, moisturizing cream, cold cream, and vanishing cream. Include their uses in cosmeceuticals.
- 2. Explain in detail the formulation strategy of antiperspirants and deodorants, including actives, excipients, and mechanism of action.
- 3. Describe the formulation components and differences between various hair care products: conditioning shampoo, hair conditioner, antidandruff shampoo, and hair oil.
- 4. Explain the chemistry, formulation, and application of paraphenylenediamine-based hair dyes.
- 5. Discuss the formulation and functions of oral care products like toothpaste (for bleeding gums, sensitive teeth), teeth-whitening products, and mouthwash.

UNIT III

10 Hours

Sun protection, Classification of Sunscreens and SPF.

Role of herbs in cosmetics:

Skin Care: Aloe and turmeric

Hair care: Henna and amla.

Oral care: Neem and clove

Analytical cosmetics: BIS specification and analytical methods for shampoo, skincream and toothpaste.

- 1. What does SPF stand for in sunscreens?
- 2.Name one herb used in oral care and its benefit.
- 3.List two natural herbs used in hair care formulations.
- 4. Mention any one BIS specification for skin cream.
- 5. What is the role of Aloe in skincare cosmetics?
- 6.Name two types of sunscreens based on their mechanism of action.

- 1. Classify sunscreens and explain the concept of SPF.
- 2. Explain the benefits and uses of turmeric and aloe in skin care products.
- 3. Describe the role of henna and amla in hair care formulations.
- 4. Discuss the applications of neem and clove in oral care cosmetics.
 5. Briefly explain the BIS specifications for any one cosmetic product (e.g., shampoo or toothpaste).
- 6. Write a short note on the analytical methods used for testing skin creams.

- 1. Elaborate on sun protection, types of sunscreens (physical and chemical), and the significance of SPF in product labeling.
- 2. Discuss in detail the role of herbs in cosmetics with examples from skin care (aloe, turmeric), hair care (henna, amla), and oral care (neem, clove).
- 3. Explain the BIS specifications and analytical methods used for quality control of shampoos, skin creams, and toothpastes.
- 4. Describe the formulation and evaluation of a sunscreen product, highlighting SPF determination and ingredient selection.
- 5. Analyze the therapeutic and cosmetic benefits of herbal ingredients in modern cosmeceuticals.
- 6. Discuss the importance of standardization and regulatory compliance in cosmetic product analysis.

UNIT IV

08 Hours.

Principles of Cosmetic Evaluation:Principles of sebumeter, corneometer. Measurement of TEWL, Skin Color, Hair tensile strength, Hair combing properties Soaps, and syndet bars. Evolution and skin benfits.

- 1. What is the function of a sebumeter?
- 2. Define TEWL in cosmetic evaluation.
- 3. What does a corneometer measure?
- 4. Name one method used to measure hair tensile strength.
- 5.Differentiate between soap and syndet bars in one sentence.
- 6. What is the main benefit of using syndet bars over regular soap?

- 1. Explain the working principle of a sebumeter and its role in cosmetic evaluation.
- 2. Write a short note on corneometer and what parameters it measures.
- 3. Describe the importance of measuring TEWL in evaluating skin care products.
- 4. Compare the structure and skin benefits of soaps and syndet bars.
- 5. How is hair tensile strength measured and why is it important in hair care?
- 6. Briefly describe any two hair combing properties assessed in cosmetic testing.

- 1. Explain the principles and applications of various skin evaluation instruments: sebumeter, corneometer, and TEWL measurement devices.
- 2. Discuss the cosmetic evaluation methods for hair care products, including measurement of tensile strength and combing properties.
- 3. Describe the evolution of soaps and syndet bars. Compare their formulation, properties, and skin benefits in detail.
- 4. Analyze the role of skin evaluation techniques in the development of cosmeceuticals. Include at least three methods.
- 5. Write in detail about the techniques used to evaluate both skin and hair in cosmetic science.

UNIT V

07 Hours

Oily and dry skin, causes leading to dry skin, skin moisturisation. Basic understanding of the terms Comedogenic, dermatitis.

Cosmetic problems associated with Hair and scalp: Dandruff, Hair fall causes Cosmetic problems associated with skin: blemishes, wrinkles, acne, prickly heat and body odor.

Antiperspirants and Deodorants- Actives and mechanism of action

- 1. Define comedogenic substances.
- 2. What is the main cause of dry skin?
- 3. Name any two common cosmetic problems of the scalp.
- 4. What are the actives used in deodorants?
- 5. Define dermatitis in the context of cosmetics.
- 6.List any two causes of hair fall.

- 1. Differentiate between oily and dry skin.
- 2. Explain the mechanism of action of antiperspirants.
- 3. Describe any two cosmetic problems related to skin and their causes.
- 4. Write a short note on skin moisturisation and its importance.
- 5. Explain the causes and cosmetic management of dandruff.
- 6. Discuss the role of actives in deodorants and their function.

- 1. Discuss the causes and cosmetic management of oily and dry skin. Include the principles of skin moisturization.
- 2. Write in detail about common cosmetic problems of the skin such as blemishes, wrinkles, acne, prickly heat, and body odor.
- 3. Describe in detail the cosmetic issues of the scalp and hair such as dandruff and hair fall. Include causes and possible treatments.
- 4. Analyze the actives and mechanism of action of antiperspirants and deodorants.
- 5. Explain the role of skin type (oily vs. dry) in designing skincare products.