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A COMPRESHENSIVE REVIEW OF COSMETIC FORMULATION LIP TINT

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Abstract: Lip tints are easier to apply on lips than other lip products. They are much easier to remove and look more natural. Lip colors typically include additional ingredients such as sunscreen, nourishing vitamins, and even a minty scent to freshen your breath. Suitable for both men and women. It has many variations and is now widely used. This article review focuses on a general overview of lip tints, with particular interest in the ingredients used in making lip tints and their benefits over lip lipsticks. Lip molds are cosmetics that color your lips. Cosmetics play an important role in today's lifestyle. Moreover, in almost every field, including cosmetics, the current trend is towards a more natural way of life. The term herbal means safe compared to synthetic products that have various adverse effects on human health. Lip skin consists of 3-5 layers of cells, which is very thin compared to normal facial skin, which has up to 16 layers. Fair-skinned lips have fewer melanocytes (cells that produce melanin, the pigment that determines skin color).As a result, blood vessels protrude through the skin of the lips, giving them a noticeable red hue. Melanin is found in the skin of the lips. This effect is more pronounced in darker skin tones because it contains more. Typically in liquid or gel form. Since it stains the lips, it generally lasts longer than lipstick. However, it is not recommended for winter use as it can dry out the lips.

Abstract-

Lip tints are easier to apply on lips than other lip products. They are much easier to remove and look more natural. Lip colors typically include additional ingredients such as sunscreen, nourishing vitamins, and even a minty scent to freshen your breath. Suitable for both men and women. It has many variations and is now widely used. This article review focuses on a general overview of lip tints, with particular interest in the ingredients used in making lip tints and their benefits over lip lipsticks. Lip molds are cosmetics that color your lips. Cosmetics play an important role in today's lifestyle. Moreover, in almost every field, including cosmetics, the current trend is towards a more natural way of life. The term herbal means safe compared to synthetic products that have various adverse effects on human health. Lip skin consists of 3-5 layers of cells, which is very thin compared to normal facial skin, which has up to 16 layers. Fair-skinned lips have fewer melanocytes (cells that produce

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Key Words- Cosmetic Formulation, Lip Tint, Natural Ingredient, Lip Disease.

Introduction-

Cosmetics are widely used in modern society. Cosmetics are often used to accentuate certain facial features or enhance natural tones in order to provide an attractive appearance to the user of the product. For example, colored cosmetics are used to emphasize boundaries (eye pencils and lip pencils), sensually color certain areas of the skin (lipsticks and lip glosses), and apply a "healthy" look to cheeks. It is used to give a nice glow (cheek). and blush). Cosmetics can also be used to protect the skin, such as by covering blemishes and protecting against harmful substances. The lip and cheek tint market is driven by the rising number of working women in emerging markets, the trend toward minimal makeup, and consumer demand for portable, easy-to-apply cosmetics for travel and social occasions [1].

Lip tints are cosmetics used to tint the lips, often without much sheen or shine. Sometimes referred to as a lip stain, this tint is often applied to bare lips to give a gentle color to the skin. The definition of 'tint' in the Merriam-Webster dictionary is 'usually mild or pale in color' and perfectly describes the result of the original lip tint. Her signature feature of her gradient lip, also known as an anobre lip, is her color brighter on the inside of her lip, which gradually fades as she approaches the edge of her lip. In its simplest form, a lip tint is a lip cosmetic that is often halfway between a gloss and a lipstick [2].

A lip lint is a cosmetic product used to color the lips, usually in form of a liquid or gel. It generally stays on longer than lipstick by leaving a stain of color on the lips. However, it can dry the lips and is not recommended for winter. Cosmetic plays a significant role in today's life style. Moreover current trend is going green in almost all industries including cosmetics to adopt more natural way of life. The preferable choices are natural food, herbal medicines and natural curing practices for healthy life and also there is much demand for the organic vegetable products. The usage of herbal cosmetics has been increased to many folds in personal care system. Natural products have been used for folk medicine purposes throughout the world for thousands of years. Many of them have pharmacological properties such as antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and cytostatic effects [3].

They have been recognized as useful for human medicine. Herbal extracts are cultivated all over the world and is prime name in horticulture sector. Cosmetics made up of herbal extracts for skin care and hair-care are very popular for their reliability. Herbal cosmetic products include various formulations. The word herbal indicates safety as compared to synthetic products which are having various adverse effects on human health. Coloring lips is the ancient practice to enhance the beauty of lips and to give glamour touch to the face make up. For this the choice for shades of color, textures, lusters have been changed and became wider [4].

This can be observed from the lip jelly, lip tint, lipstick marketed in hundred of sheds of colors to satisfy the demand. This work was intended for extensive study of natural lip tint. This was based on the comprehensive literature search of natural lip tint, significance of natural excipients along formulation and evaluation of lip balm. These products are evaluated for organoleptic properties like color, odor, spread ability, pH, melting point, skin irritation and product consistency. The color of a product also provides an indication of product quality and freshness. Natural colors are however, less toxic compared to synthetic colors [5].

Lip anatomy -

Many animals, including humans, have visible body parts attached to their mouths, including their lips. The lips are soft and flexible and serve as openings for ingesting food and articulating sounds and words. In kissing and other intimate acts, the human lips are a tactile organ and can be an erogenous zone. The upper and lower lips are known as the upper and lower lips respectively. The vermilion border is the transition where the lips meet the skin surrounding the mouth area, and the vermilion zone is the usually reddish area within the border. Cupid's bow is the vermillion rim of the upper lip. The fleshy crest in the middle of the upper lip is a lump known variously as the procheilon (also called prochilon), "tuberculum labii uppers", or "labial tuberculum" [6].

The longitudinal groove extending from the nasal septum to the nasal septum is called the philtrum.

Lip skin consists of 3-5 layers of cells, which is very thin compared to normal facial skin which consists of up to 16 layers. Light-skinned lips have fewer melanocytes (cells that produce the pigment melanin that gives the skin its color). Because of this, blood vessels emerge through the lip skin, giving it a striking red hue. This effect is more pronounced on darker skin tones, as the lip skin contains more melanin and is therefore visually darker [7].

Lip skin forms the boundary between the outer facial skin and the inner oral mucosa. Lip skin has no hair and no sweat glands. Thus, the normal protective layer of sweat and body oils that keep the skin supple, pathogen-inhibiting, and heat-regulating is lost. For these reasons, lips dry out quickly and are prone to cracking. The lower lip is formed from the mandibular prominence, a branch of the first pharyngeal arch [8].

The lower lip covers the front part of the lower jaw. It is lowered by the labial pressure muscle and is bounded underneath by the orbicularis oris muscle. The upper lip covers the front of the body of the upper jaw. Its upper half is of normal skin color and has a depression in the center just below the nasal septum, called the nasal septum. It's Latin for "under the nose", but the lower half is a distinctly different, redder skin tone, the color of the inside of the mouth, and the term vermilion refers to the colored upper or lower lip. refers to the part It is lifted by the levator labia superioris and is connected to the lower lip by a thin lining of the lip itself [9].

Vermilion thinning of the upper lip and flattening of the philtrum are two of the facial features of fetal alcohol syndrome. It is a lifelong disorder caused by maternal drinking during pregnancy [10].

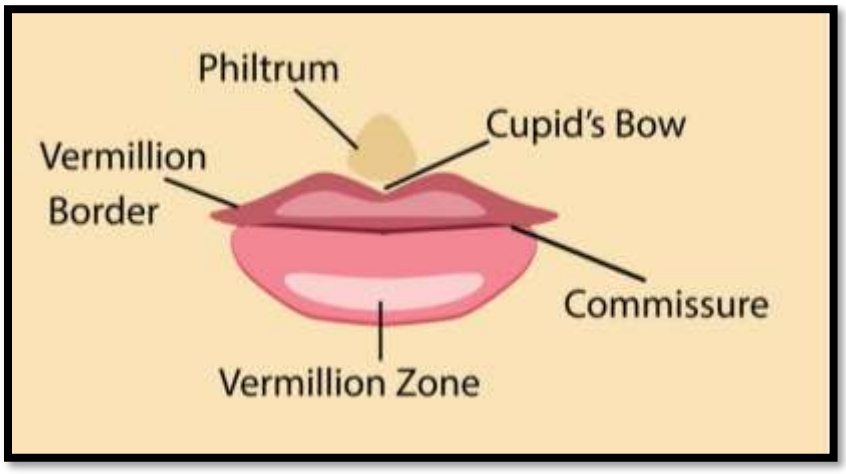

Fig no- The diagrammatical representation of parts of Lip

Physiology of Lip-

Lips are an important part of the speech apparatus as they produce a variety of sounds, mainly lip, bilabial, and labiodental consonant and vowel roundness. Whistling and playing wind instruments such as trumpets, clarinets, flutes, and saxophones are made possible by the lips. People with hearing loss may subconsciously or consciously use lip-reading to understand speech without hearing the actual sound, and visual cues from the lips influence their perception of what they hear. give 's lips have their own muscles and adjoining muscles, so they can be easily moved [11].

The lips are used for feeding functions such as grasping food and putting it in the mouth. In addition, lips are responsible for sealing the mouth, keeping food and drink inside and keeping unwanted things at bay. The lips play an important role in facial expressions. The curvature of the lips forms a parabola that opens up or down, respectively, to express emotions such as a smile or a frown [12].

They may whine and even purse their lips perky when provocative. By forming a narrow funnel with the lips, the suction power of the mouth is increased. This suction is necessary for infants to breastfeed. Lips can also be used for sucking in other situations. B. Drink liquids through a straw [13].

Difference between the lip and regular skin structure-

Lips are more appealing than regular skin. The top corneum layer of normal skin has 15 to 16 layers, primarily for protection. The top corneum layer of the lip has only 3 to 4 layers and is very thin when compared to normal facial skin. The skin of the lips contains very few melanin cells. As a result, blood vessels appear more clearly through the skin of the lips, giving the lips a lovely pinkish color. Lip skin lacks both hair follicles and sweat glands. As a result, it lacks sweat and body oil in protecting the lip from the outside environment [14].

Disorders of Lips-

There are so many disorders of the lip in the world but in that inference, the disease is very effective which is mentioned below -

Angular cheilitis-

Angular cheilitis (angular cheilosis, angular stomatitis, perlèche, derived from the French lécher meaning to lick) is characterized by painful fissures of the oral commissure(s) that extend from the mucosal surface to the cutaneous skin; maceration, erythema, crust and scale are often present. The pathogenesis is often multifactorial. Unilateral involvement tends to be short-lived and has been attributed most often to local trauma [15].

Bilateral disease is often chronic and suggests an anatomic abnormality with overclosure of the mouth, irritant reactions, infections, inflammatory dermatoses and/or nutritional deficiencies Anatomic abnormalities in patients with ill-fitting dentures, malocclusion of the natural teeth and/or overclosure of the teeth predisposes to pooling of saliva at the commissures. Inadequate support of the lips, reduced occlusal vertical dimension and formation of static marionette lines with aging are additional risk factors [16].

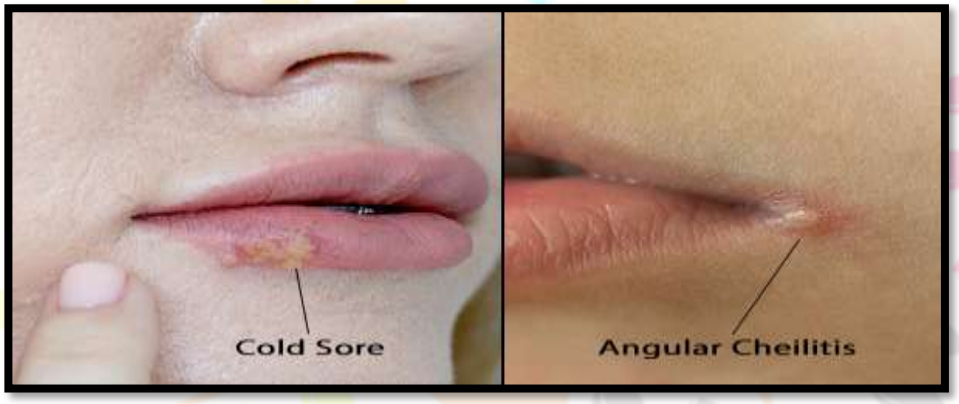

Fig no – condition of Angular cheilitis

Exfoliative Cheilitis-

Exfoliative cheilitis is a broad term that encompasses a number of chronic conditions. It is distinguished by chronic vermilion scaling and irritation, with the lower lip frequently being more severely affected than the upper lip (chronic chapped lips). Patients may experience symptoms such as dryness, itching, or tingling. Exfoliative lip findings can be caused by a variety of conditions, including inflammatory dermatoses such as atopic dermatitis (AD), psoriasis, and a chronic irritant or allergic reaction to cosmetics or flavourings. Stress, chronic mouth breathing, lip licking or sucking, and lip picking or biting are all exacerbating factors. Depending on the underlying cause, topical corticosteroids and calcineurin inhibitors may be effective. Secondary impetiginization may exacerbate the clinical picture and must be addressed [17].

Fig no – Condition of Exfoliative Cheilitis

Lupus erythematosus-

Discoid lupus erythematosus (DLE) is the most common manifestation of lupus erythematosus. DLE typically present on the skin but may also present in the oral cavity and affect the lips. Most patients present in their early 50's with a female predilection of 8:1. Distinctive oral plaques of DLE appear as "sunburst" red and white plaques with characteristic peripheral radiating striations on the buccal and labial mucosal. Red and white oval plaques may also affect the vermilion.69 Although both lips may be affected, the lower lip, possibly due to increased trauma or increased exposure to UV light, is affected in 71% of cases [18].

The clinical picture of DLE is nonspecific. Patients present with whitish lichenoid papules and plaques on the vermilion typically in the setting of either cutaneous and or intraoral involvement. This picture may be difficult to distinguish from lichen planus or even actinic cheilitis; however, despite this benign appearance, DLE of the lips can be associated with malignant transformation as documented in numerous studies. In a literature review, almost half of SCC that arose in patients with DLE had lip SCC. Associated risk factors such as smoking and alcohol, use were not found to be significant [19].

Fig no – Condition of Lupus erythematosus

Various Ingredient used in lip tints formulation-

Excipients are drug components that are formulated with the active ingredient for long-term stability, bulking up solid formulations with potent active ingredients that are used sparingly (hence the terms). "bulking agents," "fillers," or "diluents"), or conferring a therapeutic benefit on the active ingredient in the final dosage form, such as improved drug absorption, viscosity reduction, or sol-gel stability. Excipients can also aid in vitro stability by preventing denaturation or aggregation over the expected shelf life, as well as alleviating concerns about the active substance during the manufacturing process, such as by facilitating powder flow ability or nonstick properties [20].

Moisturizer/humectant:

A humectant is the official name for a moisturiser ingredient that assists your skin in clinging to and holding onto water, thereby keeping your skin moisturised. Humectants differ from occlusives and emollients. These ingredients can also be found in a variety of dry skin care products. They work by creating a barrier that traps moisture rather than drawing it to the skin. Oils, butter, and waxes such as lanolin are examples. Humectants are ingredients that attract and hold water. They transport water from the skin's innermost layers to the epidermis. If the air humidity is above 70%, they will also draw water from their surroundings into their skin [21].

Emulsifying:

Ingredients that help things that normally do not like to mix together (most notably water and oils) to do so and form a nice, uniform mixture. Without them, your cosmetic product would separate into a watery and an oily portion. When emulsions are made with emulsifiers, the separation of the immiscible phases is slowed. With the exception of a few naturally occurring microemulsions, all emulsions are intrinsically unstable [22].

Preservative:

Things that help your cosmetics not behave like food and go bad after a week or two in the fridge. Skin care products that do not contain effective preservatives are more likely to form, reproduce, and spread microbes. Preservative-free cosmetics can only be kept in the refrigerator for about five days before spoiling.It's classic Catch-22, but it's an easy fix if you can overcome your aversion to safe preservatives [23].

These ingredients are commonly used in place of preservatives in all-natural cosmetics that use preservative-free formulations Antioxidants Honey extract and grape seed extract C and E vitamins These are excellent Although it is a skin care ingredient, it prevents the attack of bacteria and other ineffective microorganisms that contaminate your cosmetics [24].

Some preservatives should be avoided at all costs, while others are controversial.Unfortunately, the most commonly used preservatives are also the most dangerous. Look for these unwanted preservatives on current and future cosmetic labels [25].

Parabens should never be used in cosmetics. The Good Face Project has assigned a safety grade of F to butylparaben and propylparaben. This is due to hormonal imbalances and the link between parabens and breast cancer. Parabens to avoid are isobutylparaben, isopropylparaben, and ingredient names ending in "paraben." [26]

Butyrospermum Parkii Butter-

Our Shea Butter has numerous cosmetic applications. It is well suited for repairing dry skin due to its high skin tolerance and well-documented soothing and calming properties. Shea butter, combined with the oils and wax in this tinted lip & cheek balm, creates the ultimate moisturising agent for your lips while also keeping your cheeks looking healthy and glowing [27].

Sunflower Oil-

Sunflower oil is an antioxidant because it contains Vitamin E or tocopherols, which help to neutralise free radicals. Free radicals harm cells and the immune system. It is widely used for medicinal and cosmetic purposes due to its high nutritive and antioxidant content, and it has been shown to be effective against acne, eczema, inflammation, general redness, and skin irritation [28].

Table no- The comparison between the lipstick & lip tint

Points	Lip Stick	Lip Tint	References
Colors/ Shades	There are a large variety of lipstick shades to choose from.	There is not a large variety of shade options in lip tints.	[29]
Ingredients	Most lipsticks have ingredients that are very hydrating & nourishing to the lips.	Traditional lip tints were drying to the lips but recent formulas have improved to be more hydrating.	[30]
Finishes	Lipsticks are available in metallic, matte, glossy, & sheer finishes.	Lip tints traditionally have a sheer, matte, or natural finish.	[31]
Longevity	Lipsticks need to be reapplied often because it wears off.	Lip Tints last longer so fewer touch-ups are needed.	[32]
Coverage	Lipsticks offer more full coverage to the lips.	Lip tints have a more natural sheer coverage.	[33]
Texture	Lipsticks settle into the natural lip lines.	Lip tints give the lips a smoother appearance.	[34]
Smudge	Lipsticks are easy to smudge.	Lip tints don’t smudge easily.	[35]

Evaluation parameters for lip tint-

1. **Spreadability test [36]-**

Parallel plate method. The parallel plate method is the most widely used method for determining and quantifying the spreadability of semi-solid formulations. The advantage of this method is its simplicity and relatively low cost. Furthermore, arrays can be designed and manufactured according to individual requirements of the type of data required, the route of administration, the surface area covered, and the model membrane considered. On the other hand, this method has low accuracy and sensitivity and requires manual interpretation and presentation of the generated data. The spreading behavior of various Witepsol suppository bases was tested between two Plexiglas plates at 37°C and the best base was selected based on its spreading properties.

Hadi et al. evaluated the extensibility of polyethylene glycol ointment bases using a parallel plate extensometer based on a sliding plate design. Subsequently, Vennat et al. We validated the diffusion diameter measurements of hydrogels based on cellulose derivatives and established the linearity of the diffusion diameter measurements. The linear relationship between unfolded diameter, viscosity, and gelator concentration was dependent on the cellulose derivative. The linear relationship between viscosity and diffusion diameter was independent of the derivative. We found good reproducibility and reproducibility of the propagation measurements.

The diffusion capacity of the gel formulations was measured 48 hours after preparation by measuring the diffusion diameter of 1 g of gel between two 20×20 cm glass plates after 1 minute. The mass of the top plate is normalized to 125g. Panigrahi et al. A similar device was used to assess the diffusion capacity of lincomycin hydrochloride gels.

The following formula was used: where S is the diffusivity of the gel formulation, m is the weight bound to the top plate (g), l is the length of the glass plate (cm), t is the time taken (s) is. Allow the plate to slide along its entire length. Depolara et al. We determined the spreadability of different ointment formulations by compressing the samples under several glass plates of known weight. Twenty plaques were then placed on the sample at 1 minute intervals. The diffusion area reached by the sample was measured in millimeters, which was determined by reading directly around the perimeter with a planimeter.

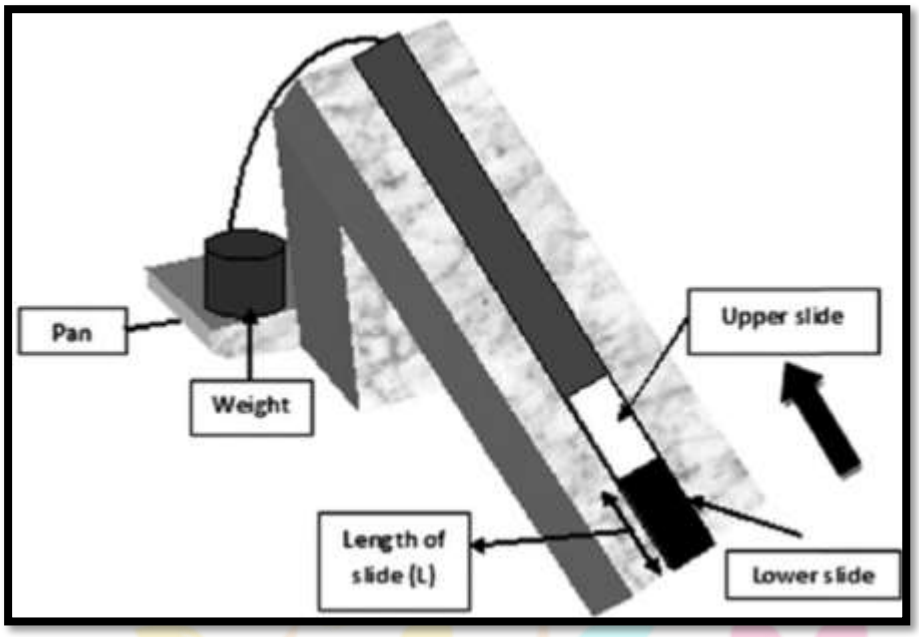

Fig no- Spreadability test apparatus.

2. DPPH method determination of in vitro antioxidant capacity [37]-

Antioxidant capacity was measured by the photocolorimetric DPPH (2,2-diphenyl 1 picrylhydrazyl) method according Mariotti and Frasson. Samples were diluted at concentrations of 20, 10, 5, 2.5, and 1.25 mg/mL in methanol.

Then 2.5 mL of each sample were added to 1mL of a 0.3 mM DPPH solution in methanol. After 30minutes, the readings were made on a spectrophotometer at 517 nm.

A solution of 1 mL of 0.3 mM DPPH in 2.5 mL of ethanol was used as a negative control and rutin cream and gel (at 5%) were used as standards (positive control), at the same concentrations as the samples. Ethanol was used to zero the spectrophotometer, with the blank being the solutions of each sample, (without addition of DPPH.

3. Sensitivity test [38]-

When we use various types of ingredients with the occasional use of antiseptics, hormones, and so on, there is a possibility of skin sensitization or photosensitization. This should be tested ahead of time. Patch testing is commonly used for this purpose. The test sample is applied in various locations alongside a standard market product, and the effect is compared after a period of time.

4. Rheology & Viscosity [39]-

Because creams are sold in tubes or containers, rheology is crucial. The rheology or viscosity should remain constant. Non-Newtonian products' viscosity can be measured with viscometers. The viscosity of various topical formulations can be determined using a concentric cylinder spindle and a brookfield viscometer. The tests were carried out at 21°C. The spindle was rotated at different speeds, including 0 rpm, 0.5 rpm, 1, 2, 2.5 rpm, 4, 5, 10,

20, 50, and 100 rpm. All measurements were taken in triplicate. Rheological measurements are used to determine the ease of bottle pouring, squeezing from a tube container, and maintaining product shape in a jar.

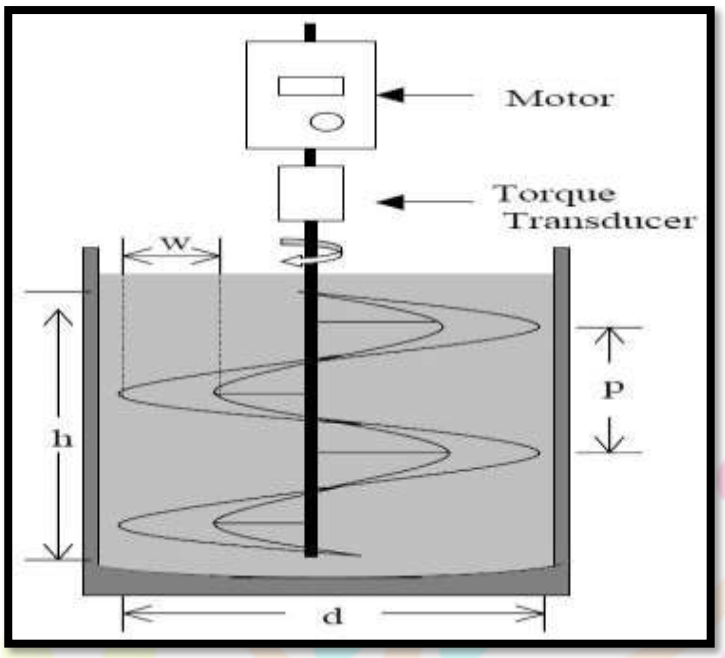

Fig no- Broof field viscometer

Rate of Release of Medicament-

To assess the rate of release of medication in a Petri dish, a small amount of the ointment can be placed on the surface of the nutrient agar. If the medication is bactericidal, the agar plate is pre-seeded with a suitable organism. After a suitable period of incubation, the zone of inhibition is measured and correlated with the rate of release.

5. pH Values [40]-

In triplicate, 1 g of each formulation, including the blank formulation, was dispersed in 25 ml of deionized water and the pH was determined. Before use, the pH metre was calibrated with pH 4, 7, and 10 standard buffer solutions.

6. Non-Irritation Test [41]-

Skin Irritation Test Draize A known amount of a test substance is placed beneath a 1-inch square patch. 12 albino rabbits (6 with intact skin) had patches applied to their skin (6 with abraded skin). This patch was taped, and the entire torso of the animal was wrapped around him for 24 hours. Periodically, impermeable material is used. The patches are removed after 24 hours, and the resulting response is evaluated for erythema and edema formation. After 72 hours, responses will be re-evaluated. The two measurements are averaged.

Applications of Lip tint [42-45]-

Make sure your lips are free of dead skin. Use a towel to lightly scrub off the dead skin from your puckers. Apply a moisturizing lip balm. The key is to let the balm sit on your lips for a few minutes before applying your lip tint. Lightly tap the tint's applicator on your lips. It's best to start on the center of the lips and then diffuse it outwards. If tint is too opaque, use a tissue to blot your lips. The major application of formulation is as follows-

1. Lip Tints work well to create a Natural Makeup Look-

Lip tints are a cross between gloss and lipstick. It applies lighter than lipstick but has more color than gloss. This makes it ideal for the natural or no-makeup look. Because the finish is usually matte, it is difficult for others to tell if you are wearing makeup. You can learn more about the differences between lip tints and lipsticks by clicking here.

2. Lip Tints can be Multi-Purpose-

Many lip tints can also be used as cheek tints and eye shadows. They provide a light flush of color to the face for a sun-kissed appearance. They also have a lighter feel to them and are easier to layer with other makeup products. However, before applying lip tint to your eyes or face, read all of the product packagings for safety information.

3. Lip tints Last longer than some Lipsticks-

Lip tints last longer than lipsticks and glosses because they stain the lips' outer layer rather than just sitting on top of them. They last an average of six hours, as opposed to three to four hours for traditional lipsticks.

4. Lip tints are great for the Gradient Style of Lip Color Application-

Lip tints are excellent for achieving the gradient or ombre lip look. This is because lip tints allow you to easily adjust the concentration of pigment on the lips. The gradient look is a lip color style in which the lip col is bolder in the center of the lip but fades out towards the lip's edge.

5. The Container that most Lip Tints Come in Makes application easy

Lip tints are typically packaged in a squeeze tube, a twist-up tube, or a vessel similar to those used for lip gloss. As a result, no additional tool is required when using it.

6. The Color of Lip Tints are Buildable

Most lip tints have buildable colors, meaning that the more you put on your lips the more vibrant the color will be. But the intensity of the color will never be as bright as a lip stain.

7. Most Lip Tints are Affordable

Most lip tints offer high pigment and long-lasting wear for the fraction of the cost of other lip products. And since it can be used for multiple uses, you save money by not having to buy additional products.

8. Lip Tints often have Sunscreen

Lip tints with sunscreen and conditioning ingredients are important because they protect the lips from sun damage or skin cancer.

9. Lip Tint Don't Smudge Easily

Once dried properly, lip tints stay on the surface of the lips and do not move around as easily as lipsticks and glosses. This is because lip tints are made using pigments in a water-based formula. The pigment in the tint clings to the surface layer of the lips when the watery base has evaporated.

10. Some Lip Tints Can Help To Nourish Your Lips

Lip tints were originally very drying to the lips. Recently most lip tint formulas have improved to include ingredients such as hyaluronic acid, which help to nourish and improve the health of your lips

Limitations of lip tint [46-50]-

1. The color may be too mild for some people-

If you are not someone who enjoys a subtle, natural look then you may not enjoy lip tints. Lip tints have a mild color and sheer coverage, which may not be desirable to anyone looking for full-coverage lip color.

2. Lip tints have a liquid formula so it has to be applied carefully-

The consistency of lip tints tends to be liquid so it has to be applied carefully or they will spill and leak. However, even though it is very watery, it dries quickly.

3. Lip Tints do not have many Shade Options-

There are not as many varieties of shades of lip tints when compared to lipsticks.

4. The color in lip tints is not as long lasting as Lip Stains-

Lip tints last long compared to traditional lipsticks and glosses. But they are not as long-lasting as lip stains and some liquid lipsticks. Lip tints will need to be reapplied if you plan to wear them for longer than 4 hours.

5. Some brands of lip tints can be drying to the lips-

Some lip tints are extremely drying to the lips and must be worn with a lip moisturizing balm to prevent

cracking. This was due to the fact that it was made from a water-based formula that dried quickly. However, newer formulas have improved and are more hydrating.

Conclusion-

Cosmetics are widely used in modern society. Cosmetics are often used to accentuate certain facial features or enhance natural shades in order to provide an attractive appearance to the user of the product. Colored cosmetics are used, for example, to emphasize borders (eyes and lipstick), to sensually color certain areas of the skin (lipstick and lip gloss), and to give cheeks a "healthy" look. will be used. Used to create beautiful luster (cheeks). and blush). This article review focuses on a general overview of lip tints, with a particular interest in the ingredients used to create lip tints and their benefits over lipsticks. Lip shape is a cosmetic that colors the lips. is. Cosmetics play an important role in today's lifestyle. There is also a trend towards a more natural way of life in almost every field, including cosmetics. The term herbal means safe compared to synthetic products that have various adverse effects on human health. Lip skin consists of 3-5 layers of cells, which is very thin compared to normal facial skin, which has up to 16 layers.

Conflicts of interest-

There are no conflicts of interest or disclosures regarding the manuscript.

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