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PHYTO COSMETICS

Sample paper and Question bank

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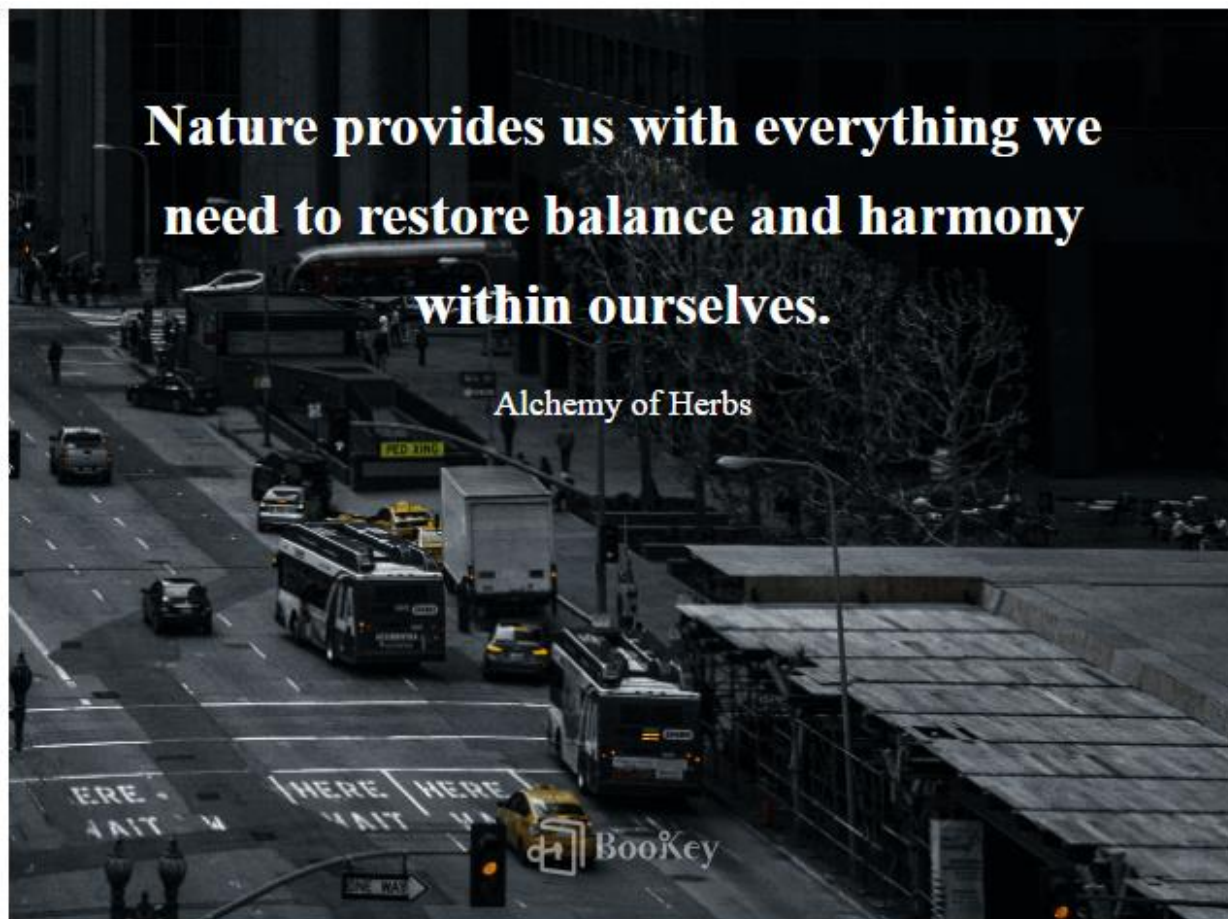
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Phytocosmetics, a word derived from the Greek terms "phyto" (plant) and "cosmetic" (cosmetic), brings synonyms such as phytoesthetics, herbal cosmetics, or phytomedicine cosmetics. This new theme is related to the extraction of substances from vegetables to produce products aimed at beautifying and improving skin conditions, such as shampoos, hair conditioners, soaps, emollient creams, hydroalcoholic tonifiers, hair masks, and regulation of hair oiliness, among others. There is a known expansion of the phytoesthetics market. This occurred due to the daily growing interest in health and beauty, including directed investments in research in this sector over the last decades, believing that classic sciences such as botany, phytochemistry, and pharmacology, along with toxicology, also contribute to health, including dermatology, both in health care and aesthetic care.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

INTRODUCTION OF COSMETICS

1. The cosmetics term is derived from the Greek word, which means skills to decorate.

Answer: “COSMETIKOS”

2. Cosmetic products which have a quick turnover and relatively low cost are known as,

Answer: Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG).

3. The classification of different skin types on the basis of color is called as,

Answer: Fitzpatrick Classification Scale

4. The formulations that are used to prevent diseases by altering the structure and function of the body are called,

Answer: Drugs

5. The formulations which are used to beautify and improve the skin are called,

Answer: Cosmetics

6. The intermediate classification for cosmetic products that may enhance the function of the skin, is called,

Answer: Cosmeceuticals

7. European Regulations specify, how many functions for cosmetic products,

Answer: 6

HISTORY OF COSMETOLOGY

8. The history of cosmetology starts with as early in 3000 BC by using minerals, insects, and berries to create makeup for their eyes, lips and skin, by

Answer: Egyptians

9. Kohl make up was first time used by

Answer: Egyptians

10. The aristocrats of whom people rubbed a tinted mixture of gum Arabic, gelatin, bees wax and egg whites on to their nails to color them crimson (red) or ebony (black)?

Answer: The Chinese

11. In which people Nail tinting was so closely tied to social status that commoners caught wearing a royal nail color faced a punishment of death.

Answer: The Chinese

12. In which people during the golden age, hairstyling was a highly developed art. And they used perfumes and cosmetics in religious rites, grooming and for medicinal purposes.

Answer: The Greeks

13. In which people Facials made of milk and bread or fine wine were popular.

Answer: The Romans

14. In which people's Eyebrows and hairline were shaved to show greater expanse of forehead.

Answer: The Renaissance

15. Which company first began making and selling makeup products first in Modern age time?

Answer: Max factor

16. The croquignole (kroh-ken- yohl) wrapping technique was introduced after which incidents?

Answer: World War 1

17. Who became a pioneer in the modern African-American hair care and cosmetics industry?

Answer: Sarah breedlove, known as Madam C. J Walker

18. In which year first nail polish is marketed?

Answer: 1932.

19. The subspecialty of cosmetology focuses on maintaining the natural curl of hair is known as,

Answer: Texture specialist

Short answer type questions

1. Why is skin important?

Answer = Skin is the body's largest organ. It regulates body temperature, protects against injury, and prevents infection. The skin contains nerves that sense cold, heat, pain, pressure, and touch.

2. What are the layers of the skin?

Answer = The skin consists of a thin outer layer (epidermis), a thicker middle layer (dermis), and a deeper layer (subcutaneous tissue or hypodermis).

3. What is the difference between first-, second-, and third-degree burns?

Answer= First-degree burns are red and painful. They swell a little and turn white when you press on them. The skin over the burn may peel off in a day or two. This is the least severe type of burn, affecting only the outer layer of skin. Second-degree burns have blisters and are painful. They affect both the outer and thicker middle layer of skin. Third-degree burns cause damage to all layers of the skin. The burned skin looks white or charred. These burns may cause little or no pain if nerves are damaged.

4. How can I treat sunburn?

The following can help ease the discomfort of sunburn:

Apply a cold compress to the affected area(s).

Take Tylenol (acetaminophen) to relieve discomfort or aspirin or other nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medicines (NSAIDs, like Motrin) to relieve discomfort and inflammation.

Apply a cooling gel or ointment containing aloe vera (fragrance free), or an over-the-counter 1% hydrocortisone cream to the affected area.

Drink a lot of water to prevent dehydration.

Don't break the blisters or peel the dead skin.

5. How can skin problems be diagnosed?

Doctors can diagnose many skin problems by discussing the symptoms and examining the skin.

Sometimes, additional testing may be necessary. A variety of skin tests are available to help

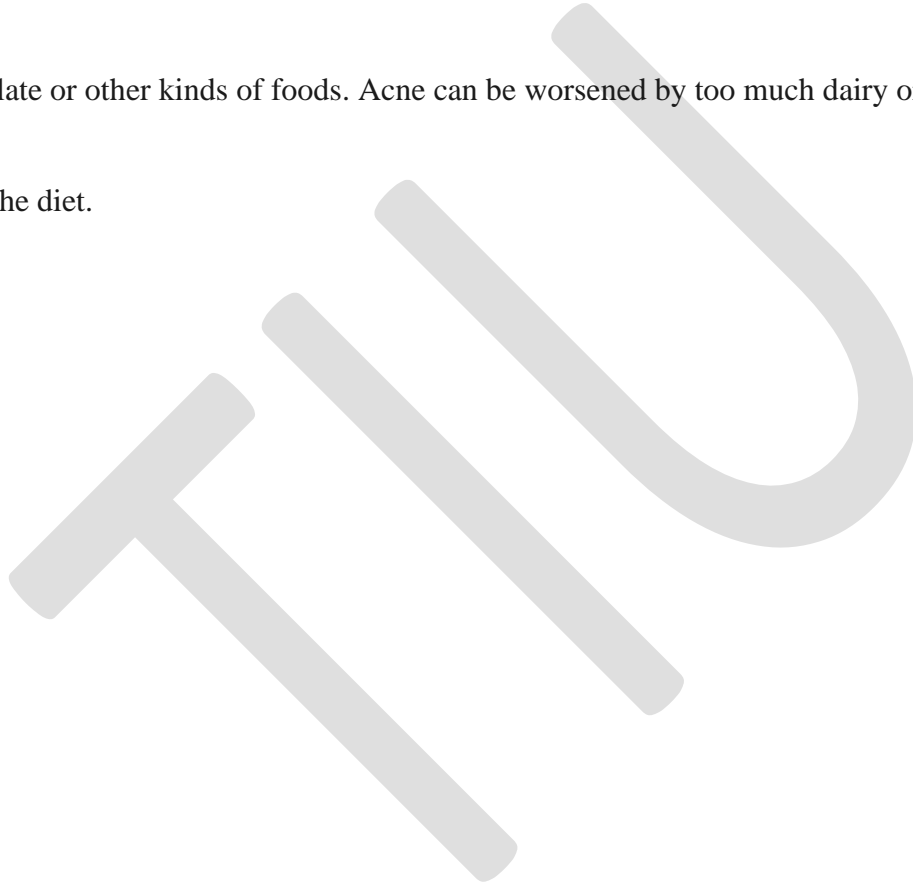
diagnose skin problems such as bacterial, viral, or fungal skin infections. A skin biopsy can be

performed to tell the difference between rashes, malignant (cancerous) cells, and benign

(noncancerous) growths.

6. What causes acne?

The exact cause of acne is not known, but one important factor is an increase in hormones called androgens. These male sex hormones increase in both boys and girls during puberty. Some things that can make acne worse include friction caused by leaning on or rubbing the skin, harsh scrubbing, picking or squeezing blemishes, and emotional stress. Acne is not caused by chocolate or other kinds of foods. Acne can be worsened by too much dairy or too much sugar in the diet.



Long answer type questions

1. .Write an essay on Skin Types Based on Hydration State and Lipid Content.
2. What is the difference between Natural and Artificial Skin care and cosmetics and write about their Pros and Cons.?
3. Write about the Antioxidants, thickeners, and penetration enhancers. Write some examples from each category

