

Development and Evaluation of a Herbal Lip Balm Containing Guava (*Psidium Guajava*) Leaf Extract

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Abstract:

Lip skin is one of the most delicate and sensitive parts of the human body due to the absence of sweat glands and a very thin stratum corneum layer. Continuous exposure to environmental factors such as sunlight, wind, pollution, and dehydration leads to dryness, cracking, pigmentation, and premature aging of lips. Synthetic lip care products may cause irritation or allergic reactions upon prolonged use. Therefore, herbal cosmetic formulations have gained significant attention due to their safety, effectiveness, and minimal side effects.

Guava leaves (*Psidium guajava*) are rich in bioactive compounds and antioxidants that exhibit antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and healing properties. The present study focuses on the preparation and evaluation of a herbal lip balm containing guava leaf extract. The formulation was prepared using natural ingredients such as beeswax, cocoa butter, shea butter, coconut oil, and vitamin E by the fusion method, while the extract was obtained using the maceration process. The prepared formulations were evaluated for parameters such as color, odor, pH, melting point, spreadability, stability, and irritation test. The results indicated that the formulations possessed good physical properties, stability, and no irritation, confirming their suitability for lip care application.

Keywords: Herbal lip balm, *Psidium guajava*, phytoconstituents, natural cosmetics.

Introduction:

Cosmetics are substances intended to enhance appearance and maintain hygiene and health of skin and related structures. Lip balms are semi-solid cosmetic preparations used to moisturize, protect and heal lips from dryness and environmental damage. (1)

Lips lack sebaceous glands, which makes them more susceptible to moisture loss compared to other skin regions. (2) Environmental exposure such as ultraviolet radiation, low humidity, cold weather, and air pollutants causes chapping and cracking. (3) UV radiation particularly contributes to lip darkening and long-term tissue damage. Recently herbal formulations have become popular due to customer preference for natural products. Herbal lip balms utilize plant derived ingredients that provide antioxidants, hydration, antimicrobial action and healing properties. (4)

Guava leaves possess medicinal importance in traditional systems of medicine. They contain flavonoids like quercetin and other phenolic compounds responsible for antioxidants and photoprotective activity. These compounds help neutralize free radicals produced due to UV radiation exposure. (5)

History of Lip Balm:

Lip balm has a rich historical evolution that dates back thousands of years to early civilization such as Ancient Egypt, Ancient Greece, and Ancient Rome, where cosmetic and therapeutic preparation were widely used for personal care. In ancient Egypt, natural ingredients such as beeswax, animal fats, honey and plant oils were blended to prepare protective ointments that prevented lip dryness caused by desert climates and sun exposure. Similarly, Greek and Roman societies used herbal salves containing waxes and botanical extracts to soothe cracked and inflamed lips, reflecting the early integration of herbal medicine into cosmetic practices. During the medieval period, the preparation of lips salves was mainly carried out by herbalists and apothecaries, who focused on medicinal healing rather than beautification, using ingredients such as lanolin, butter, and plant-based oils to treat chapped lips and minor infections.

The development of modern lip balm began in the late nineteenth century when American physicians Charles Browne Fleet introduced one of the earliest commercially available lip protection products, which later gained popularity under the brand name **ChapStick**. Initially hand-wrapped and candle-like in appearance, these products gradually evolved into convenient retractable tubes that improved hygiene and portability. During the twentieth century, rapid advancements in cosmetic chemistry enabled the incorporation of petroleum jelly, mineral oils, antioxidants, vitamins, flavouring agents, and sunscreen filters, transforming lip balm from a simple protective salve into a multifunctional cosmetic product. In recent decades, growing awareness regarding the adverse effects of synthetic chemicals and increasing demand for eco friendly products have encouraged the development of herbal and natural lip balms. Plant extracts such as aloe vera, guava leaves, green tea and other medicinal herbs are now widely explored for their antioxidants, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and photoprotective properties. Consequently, modern herbal lip balms not only moisturize and repair lips but also provide therapeutic benefits and sun protection, making them an important area of research in pharmaceutical and cosmeceutical formulation developments. (7,8)

Anatomy and Physiology of Lips:

Introduction:

The lips are specialized structures forming the anterior boundary of the oral cavity. They play essential roles in speech, facial expression, food intake, and sensory perception. Anatomically, the lips are unique because their skin is thinner than other facial areas and lacks sebaceous(oil) glands and sweat glands, making them more prone to dryness and environmental damage.

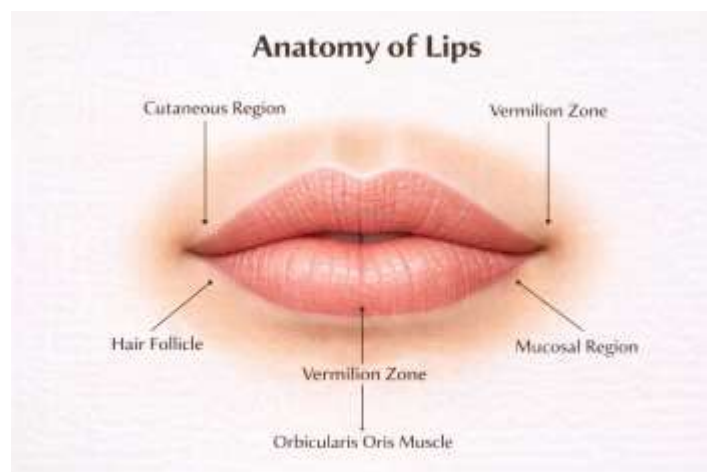


Fig-1 Anatomy of Lips

Anatomy of Lips:

Anatomically, the lips can be divided into three distinct regions. Each region differs in structure and functions.

1. Cutaneous region
2. Vermilion zone
3. Mucosal region

1. Cutaneous Region (Outer Skin Surface)

The cutaneous region is the outermost portion of the lips and resembles normal facial skin. It is covered by keratinized stratified squamous epithelium and contains appendages such as hair follicles sebaceous glands, and sweat glands. The presence of sebaceous glands allows limited production of sebum, which helps maintain moisture and barrier function. This region provides mechanical protection against environmental stress such as wind, dust, and microorganisms.

The outer surface also contains melanocytes that produce melanin, offering some degree of protection against ultraviolet (UV) radiation. However, compared to other areas of facial skin, the lip skin is thinner and therefore relatively less protective.

2. Vermilion Zone

The vermilion zone is the visible red portion of the lips and represents a transitional area between the skin and oral mucosa. This region is covered by a thin keratinized stratified squamous epithelium. The thinness of the epithelial layer allows the underlying capillary blood vessels to be visible, which gives the lips their characteristic red or pink colour.

Unlike the cutaneous region, the vermilion zone lacks sebaceous glands and sweat glands. It also contains a very thin stratum corneum (outermost keratin layer), which significantly reduces its barrier function. Due to this structural limitation, the vermilion zone experiences high trans epidermal water loss (TEWL), making it prone to dehydration, dryness, and fissuring.

Additionally, the vermilion zone contains fewer melanocytes compared to surrounding facial skin, which makes it more sensitive to UV radiation and more prone to sunburn and hyperpigmentation. This anatomical features justified the inclusion of SPF agents in lip balm formulations.

3. Mucosal Region

The mucosal region lines the inner surface of the lips and faces the oral cavity. It is composed of non-keratinized stratified squamous epithelium, which remains moist due to the presence of minor salivary glands located in the submucosa. This region plays a crucial role in lubrication, facilitating speech, mastication, and swallowing. The mucosal surface is softer and more flexible compared to the outer lip surface. Because it is constantly exposed to saliva, it maintains hydration more effectively than the vermilion zone. (9)

Physiology of lips:

1. Protective Function

The lips serve as a protective barrier between the external environment and the oral cavity. However, due to the thin epithelial layer and absence of oil glands in the vermilion zone, their natural protective capacity is limited.

2. Moisture Regulation:

Unlike other skin areas, the lips lack sebaceous glands in the vermilion region, which means they cannot produce natural oils to prevent water loss. This results in increased trans epidermal water loss, leading to dryness and cracking. Environmental factors such as cold weather, wind and low humidity further exacerbate dehydration.

3. Sensory Function

The high concentration of sensory nerve endings allows the lips to detect fine tactile sensations. This sensitivity is crucial for activities such as speech articulation and assessing food texture and temperature.

4. Role in Speech

The lips play an essential role in articulation of bilabial sounds such as “P”, “B”, and “M”. Proper lip movement is necessary for clear pronunciation and communication.

5. Role in Digestion and Feeding

The lips assist in food intake by helping to grasp and retain food within the oral cavity. They also contribute to creating a seal necessary for sucking and swallowing.

6. Sensitivity to UV Radiation

Due to reduced melanin content and thin epithelial covering, the lips are highly susceptible to ultraviolet radiation. Chronic sun exposure may lead to conditions such as actinic cheilitis. Therefore, photoprotective agents in lip balm formulations are essential. (10)

Physiological Justification for Lip Balm Use:

The Lips possess unique anatomical and physiological characteristics that make them highly susceptible to dryness, irritation and environmental damage, Unlike normal skin, the lip epithelium is significantly thinner and contains fewer cell layers of the stratum corneum. This reduced barrier function results in increased transepidermal water loss (TEWL), leading to rapid dehydration and dryness.

Additionally, the vermilion zone lacks sebaceous(oil) glands secrete sebum that forms a protective lipid film, preventing moisture loss and maintaining skin softness. Since lips do not have this natural lubrication mechanism, they are unable to retain adequate moisture on their own. Therefore, external emollients such as lip balms are required to compensate for this deficiency.

Another important physiological factor is the low melanin content in the vermilion region. Melanin acts as a natural photoprotective pigment against ultraviolet (UV) radiation. Due to minimal melanin, lips are more vulnerable to sunburn, hyperpigmentation, and long-term photodamage. Continuous UV exposure may even increase the risk of actinic cheilitis and lip malignancies. Hence, lip balms containing SPF provide essential photoprotection.

Moreover, lips are constantly exposed to environmental stressors such as wind, cold weather, dry air, pollution, and temperature fluctuations. These factors further disrupt the already delicate lip barrier, resulting in cracking, scaling, inflammation, and discomfort. The frequent movement of lip during speaking, eating, and facial expressions also increases mechanical stress, making them more prone to fissures.

From a physiological perspective, lip balms function by forming an occlusive protective layer over the lip surface. This layer reduces transepidermal water loss, restores barrier function, improves hydration, and enhance softness. Ingredients such as emollients, humectants and occlusive help in maintaining moisture balance, provide antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antimicrobial benefits.

Thus, the regular use of lip balm is scientific justified as a protective, restorative, and preventive measure to maintain lip health and prevent pathological conditions associated with dryness and environmental damage. (11)

Ideal Characteristics of Lip Balm:

An ideal lip balm should possess several important physical, chemical and therapeutic properties to effectively protect and maintain the health of the lips. Since the lips have delicate skin with a thin epithelial layer and lack sebaceous glands, lip balm formulations must be designed to provide adequate moisturization, protection, and comfort during application.

One of the most important characteristics of a lip balm is its moisturizing ability. A good lip balm should effectively hydrate the lips and prevent dryness and cracking. This is usually achieved by incorporating emollients and occlusive agents that forms a protective layer over the lip surface and reduce transepidermal water loss. By maintaining adequate moisture, lip balm helps keep the lips soft, smooth, and supple.

Another important characteristic is smooth texture and easy spreadability. The lip balm should have a smooth consistency that allow it to glide easily over the lip surface without causing friction or irritation. Proper spreadability ensures uniform application and enhances user comfort.

The melting point of lip balm is also essential factor. An ideal lip balm should have a melting point slightly above body temperature so that it remains solid at room temperature but melts gently upon contact with the lips. This property ensures stability during storage and smooth application during use.

A good lip balm should have also be non-toxic and non-irritating. Since lips are sensitive and frequently come into contact with food and saliva, the ingredients used in lip balm should be safe, biocompatible, and free from harmful chemicals that may cause allergic reactions or irritation.

Another desirable property is **long-lasting protective action**. The lip balm should remain on the lip surface for a sufficient period of time and provide prolonged moisturization and protection against environmental factors such as wind, cold weather, and pollution.

Photoprotection is also an important characteristic of modern lip balms. Since the lip contain very little melanin, they are highly susceptible to damage caused by ultraviolet (UV) radiation. Therefore, lip balms often contain sunscreen agents or natural photoprotective compounds to protect the lips from sunburn and photodamage.

An ideal lip balm should also have **good stability** during storage. The formulation should not undergo changes in color, odor, texture, or consistency over time. Stability ensures that the product remains effective and safe throughout its shelf life.

An ideal lip balm should combine moisturizing protective, and therapeutic properties while remaining stable, safe, and comfortable to use, thereby ensuring effective care and protective of the lips. (12)

Types of Lip Balm:

Lip balms are widely used cosmetic and therapeutic products designed to protect and moisturize the lips. Depending on their composition, purpose, and functional properties, lip balms can be classified into several types. Each type is formulated to meet specific needs such as hydration, treatment of lip disorders, sun protection, or cosmetic enhancement.

Types of Lip Balm



Fig-2 Types of Lip Balm

1. Medicated Lip Balm

Medicated lip balms are specially formulated to treat or prevent lip condition such as dryness, cracking, inflammation, or infections. These lip balms contain active medicinal ingredients that provide therapeutic effects. Common ingredients used in medicated lip balms include menthol, camphor, phenol, and sometimes mild antiseptic agents. These substances help soothe irritation, relieve pain, and promote healing of chapped or damaged lips. Medicated lip balms are often recommended during extreme weather conditions when lips become severely dry or cracked.

2. Moisturizing Lip Balm

Moisturizing lip balms are the most commonly used type and are designed primarily to hydrate and soften the lips. They contain ingredients such as natural oils, butters, and waxes that help retain moisture and prevent dehydration. Common moisturizing ingredients include coconut oil, almond oil, shea butter, cocoa butter, and beeswax. These

lip balms form a protective barrier over the lips that reduces moisture loss and keeps the lips smooth, soft, and healthy.

3. Tinted Lip Balm

Tinted lip balms combine lip care with cosmetic enhancement. These lip balms contain mild coloring agents or pigments that provide a light tint to the lips while also delivering moisturizing benefits. They are popular among individuals who prefer a natural look while maintaining lip hydration. Tinted lip balms usually contain natural or synthetic pigments along with moisturizing agents, making them both decorative and protective.

4. SPF Lip Balm

SPF lip balms formulated to protect the lips from harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation. The lips contain very little melanin, making them more vulnerable to sun damage compared to other parts of the skin. SPF lip balms contain sunscreen agents such as zinc oxide, titanium dioxide, or certain chemical UV filters. These ingredients help absorb or reflect UV rays, thereby preventing sunburn, dryness, and long-term damage caused by sun exposure.

5. Herbal or Natural Lip Balm

Herbal lip balms are prepared using natural plant-based ingredients instead of synthetic chemicals. These lip balms often contain herbal extracts, essential oils, natural waxes, and plant oils. Common ingredients used include aloe vera, coconut oil beeswax, shea butter, and plant extracts such as guava leaves. Herbal lip balms are gaining popularity due to their minimal side effects, natural origin, and additional therapeutic benefits such as antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties.

6. Flavored Lip Balm

Flavored lip balms are formulated with pleasant flavors such as fruit, mint, vanilla, or chocolate to enhance user experience. Although their main function is still moisturization and protection, the addition of flavoring agents makes them more appealing, especially to younger users. These lip balms usually contain safe food-grade flavoring agents along with moisturizing ingredients. (13)

Ingredients Used in Lip Balm:

Lip balms are formulated using a combination of waxes, oils, butter, and active ingredients that work together to moisture, protect, and nourish the lips. Each ingredients play a specific role in improving the texture, stability, and therapeutic properties of the lip balm formulation.

1. Beeswax

Beeswax is one of the most commonly used ingredients in lip balm formulations. It acts as a **natural wax base** that provides firmness and structure to the lip balm stick. Beeswax forms a protective barrier over the lips, which helps prevent moisture loss and protects the lips from environmental factors such as wind, cold weather, and dryness. (14)



Fig-3 Beeswax

2. Coconut oil

Coconut oil is widely used in lip balm because of its excellent moisturizing and emollient properties. It helps soften the lips, improve hydration, and prevent dryness and cracking. Coconut oil also possesses mild antimicrobial properties that help maintain lip health.



Fig-4 Coconut Oil

3. Shea Butter

Shea butter is a natural fat extracted from the nuts of the shea tree. It is rich in vitamins A and E, which help nourish and repair damaged skin. In lip balm formulations, shea butter acts as an emollient and conditioning agent, making the lips smooth, soft, and hydrated. (15)



Fig-5 Shea Butter

4. Guava leaf Extract

Guava leaf extract obtained from the plant *Psidium guajava* is used as herbal active ingredients in lip balm formulations. Guava leaves contain several bioactive compounds such as flavonoids, tannins, and polyphenols that possess strong antioxidant, antimicrobial, and anti-inflammatory properties. These compounds help protect the lips from oxidative damage, soothe irritation, and promote healing of cracked or chapped lips. In addition, certain phytochemicals present in guava leaves may provide mild natural protective and antioxidant activity, making them beneficial in herbal lip balm formulations. (15, 16)



Fig – 6 Guava Leaf Extract

5. Vitamin E

Vitamin E acts as a powerful antioxidant. It helps protect the lip skin from free radical damage and also improves the stability of oils used in the formulation. (17)



Fig-7 Vit E

6. Flavoring Agent

Flavoring agents are added to enhance the sensory appeal of the lip balm by providing a pleasant smell or taste.

Flavouring Agents



Fig-8 Flavoring Agents

About Guava Leaves (*Psidium guajava*) in Lip Balm:

Guava leaves are obtained from the plant “*Psidium Guajava*”, which belongs to the family **Myrtaceae**. The plant is widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions such as India, Southeast Asia, and south America. Guava leaves have been traditionally used in herbal medicine due to their various therapeutic properties.

Guava leaves contain several important phytochemicals including **flavonoids, polyphenols, tannins, saponins, and essential oils**. These bioactive compounds possess strong **antioxidant, antimicrobial, and anti-inflammatory activities**, which make them beneficial for skin and lip care formulations.

The antioxidant compounds present in guava leaves help to **Neutralize free radicals** and protect the delicate skin of the lips from environmental damage such as pollution and UV radiation. The anti-inflammatory properties help in reducing irritation, redness and swelling, while the antimicrobial activity helps to prevent infections caused by microorganism.

In herbal lip balm formulations, guava leaf extract acts as a **natural protective and healing agent**. It helps in **repairing dry and cracked lips**, maintaining moisture balance, and improving the overall health of the lips. Additionally, the presence of natural phytochemicals enhances the therapeutic and protective properties of the lip balm.



Fig-9 Guava Leaves

Therefore, guava leaf extract is considered a valuable natural ingredients in the preparation of herbal lip balm with SPF, as it provides antioxidants protection, soothing effects, and supports healthy lip skin. (18)

Mechanism of Action of Guava Leaves Extract in Lip Balm:

The mechanism of action describes how the herbal lip balm containing guava leaf extract and SPF protects and nourishes the lips. When applied, the lip balm forms a protective layer that helps retain moisture and prevents dryness. The SPF agents protect the lips from harmful UV radiation, while guava leaf extract provides antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effect. This helps protecting the lips from damage and maintaining healthy moisturized lips. (19)



Fig -10 Mechanism of Action

Extraction of Guava Leaves (Maceration process)

Extraction is a process used to separate the active and beneficial chemical constituents from plant materials using suitable solvents. In herbal formulations, extraction helps to obtain bioactive compounds such as flavonoids, polyphenols, tannins, and other phytochemicals present in the plant. (20, 21)

In this study, guava leaves were extracted using the **Maceration method with Ethanol as a solvent** to obtain the active constituents for the preparation of herbal lip balm.

1. Collection of leaves

Fresh guava leaves (*Psidium guajava*) were collected from a healthy and mature guava plant. Only clean and undamaged leaves were selected for the extraction process.

2. Cleaning

The collected leaves were washed thoroughly with distilled water to remove dust, dirt, and other impurities present on the surface of the leaves.

3. Drying

The washed leaves were shade dried at room temperature for several days. Shade drying was preferred to prevent degradation of the active phytochemical constituents present in the leaves.

4. Grinding

After complete drying, the leaves were ground into a coarse powder using a mechanical grinder to increase the surface area for efficient extraction of active compounds.

5. Maceration process

The powdered guava leaves were soaked in ethanol, which was used as the extraction solvent. The mixture was kept for **24-48 hours** with occasional stirring to allow the solvent to dissolve the bioactive compounds present in the leaves.

6. Filtration

After the maceration process, the mixture was filtered using **Whatman filter paper** to separate the liquid extract from the plant residue.

7. Concentration of Extract

The filtrate obtained was concentrated by evaporating the solvent using a water bath. This process helped in obtaining a thick and concentrated guava leaf extract.

8. Storage of Extract

The final guava leaf extract was stored in an airtight container and kept in a cool and dry place until further use in the preparation of herbal lip balm.

Materials and Methodology :

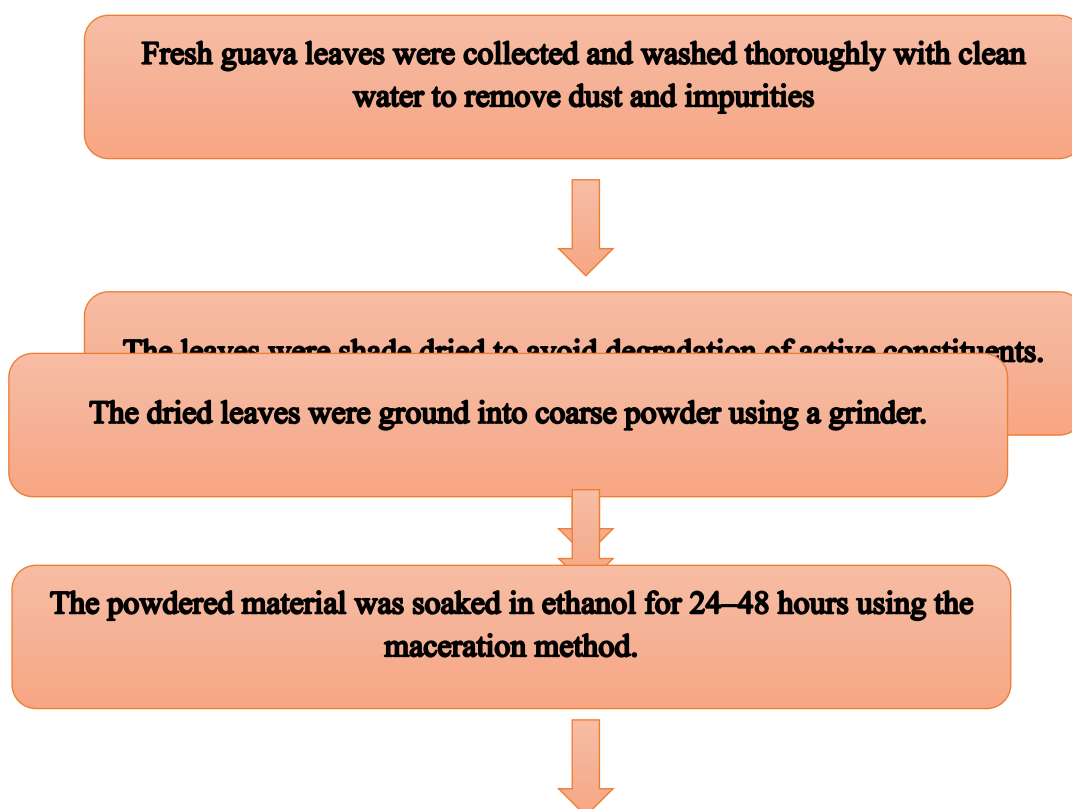
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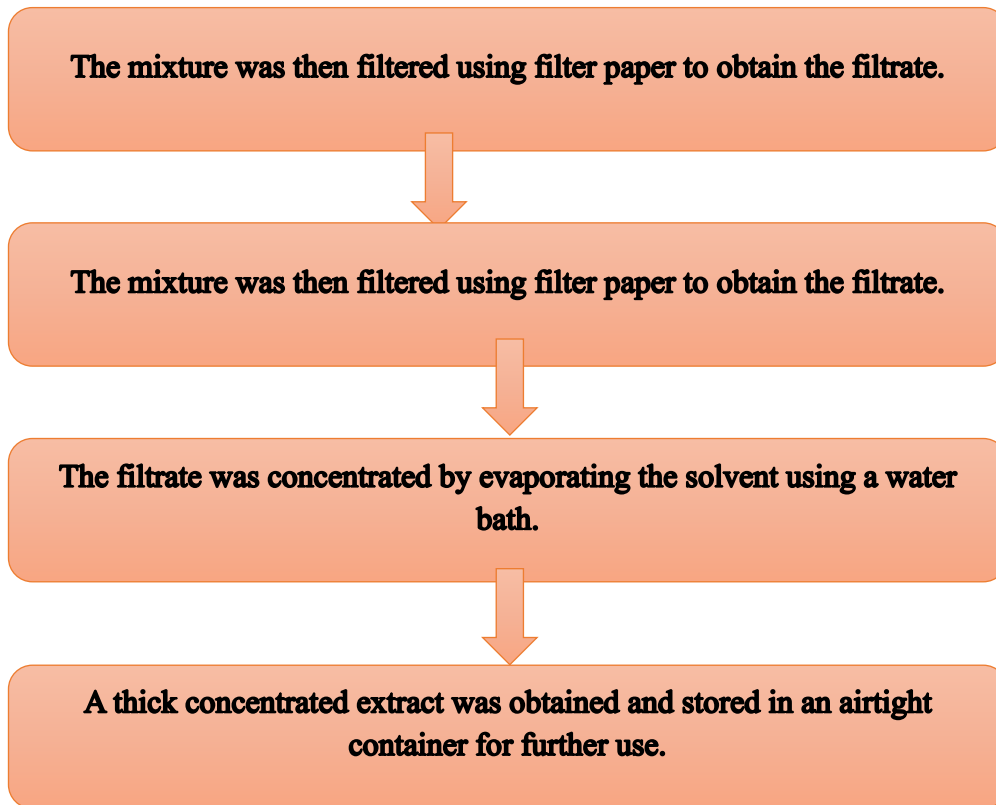
S. NO.	Ingredients	Formulation 1 (F1)	Formulation 2 (F2)	Formulation (F3)
1.	Beeswax	2.2gm	2.0gm	2.1gm
2.	Shea Butter	1.7gm	1.9gm	2.0gm

3.	Cocoa Butter	1.2gm	1.0gm	1.1gm
4.	Coconut Oil	2.8ml	2.5ml	2.3ml
5.	Guava leaf extract	0.7gm	0.9gm	0.5gm
6.	Vit E	0.1gm	0.5gm	0.3gm
7.	Flavoring agent	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.

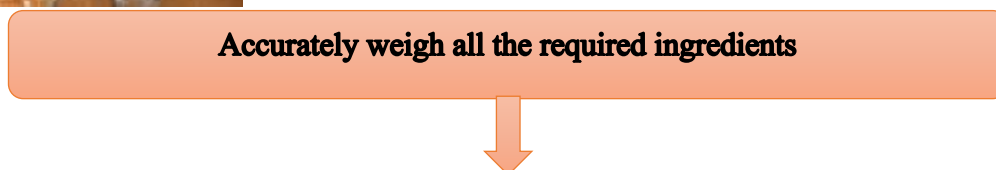
Methodology:

Step - I Preparation of Guava Leaf Extract (Extraction Process)





Step – II Preparation of Herbal Lip Balm (Fusion Method)





Beeswax, cocoa butter, and shea butter were melted together using a water bath.



The mixture was allowed to cool slightly.



After completely cooled, essential oil was added and mixed thoroughly.



A measured quantity of guava leaf extract was then added to the mixture.



Vitamin E was added and mixed properly to ensure uniform distribution.



The final mixture was poured into lip balm molds or containers.



It was allowed to cool at room temperature until solidification occurred.

Evaluation Parameter:

1. Organoleptic Properties:

Organoleptic properties are those characters that an individual experiences via the senses including taste, sight, smell, and touch.

S.N.	Formulations			
1	Organoleptic Properties	F1	F2	F3

The pH of the should be with the skin irritation. should be in 5.5 to 7, which natural pH of suitable pH ensures safety and prevents dryness, irritation, or damage to the lip surface.

1.	Color	Pale Green	Pale Green	Pale Green
1.	Odor	Pleasant	Pleasant	Pleasant
1.	Taste	Sweet	Sweet	Sweet
7.	Texture	Fine	Fine	Fine

2. pH:
lip balm compatible to avoid Ideally, the pH the range of is close to the the lips. A



Fig 11 – pH test

S.N.	pH		
1	F1	F2	F3
2	6.4	6.5	6.4

3. Spread-ability:

Spread-ability indicates how easily the lip balm can be applied on the lips. It should spread smoothly without applying excessive force. Good spread-ability ensures uniform application and better coverage, enhancing user comfort and effectiveness of the product.



Fig 12 – Spread-ability test

S.N.	Spread-ability		
1	F1	F2	F3
2	7cm	7cm	7cm

4. Melting Point:

Melting point is an important parameter in the evaluation of lip balm, as it indicates the temperature at which the formulation begins to soften or melt.

The melting point of a lip balm ranges between 60°C to 70°C. This range ensures that the lip balm does not melt easily at room temperature but softens smoothly when applied to the lips.



Fig 13 – Melting point test

S.N.	Melting Point		
1	F1	F2	F3
2	65°C	64°C	63°C

5. Irritation Test

The irritation test is carried out to check the safety of the formulation on the skin. The lip balm should not cause any redness, itching, or irritation when applied. A non-irritant formulation is considered safe and suitable for regular use.

S.N.	Irritation Test		
1	F1	F2	F3
2	No Irritation	No Irritation	No Irritation

6. Stability Test

Stability studies are performed to ensure that the lip balm maintains its physical and chemical properties over time. The formulation should remain stable without any change in color, odor, or consistency under different storage conditions. Good stability indicates a longer shelf life of the product.

S.N.	Stability			
1	1 st Week	Stable	Stable	Stable

2	2 nd Week	Stable	Stable	Stable
3	3 rd Week	Stable	Stable	Stable
4	4 th Week	Stable	Stable	Stable

Result:

All the prepared formulations (F1, F2, and F3) were evaluated for various physicochemical parameters. The results indicated that all formulations showed satisfactory color, pleasant odor, appropriate pH, and good spread-ability. The melting point was found within the acceptable range (60–70°C), ensuring stability during storage and application. No irritation was observed in any formulation. Among all, formulation F2 showed slightly better spreadability and consistency, indicating it as the optimized formulation.

Conclusion:

The present study successfully focused on the preparation and evaluation of a herbal lip balm containing guava leaf extract. The formulation was prepared using natural ingredients such as beeswax, cocoa butter, shea butter, coconut oil, and vitamin E by the fusion method. The use of guava leaf extract provided additional therapeutic benefits due to its antibacterial and anti-inflammatory properties, making the formulation more effective for lip care.

The evaluation parameters including color, odor, pH, melting point, spreadability, texture, stability, and irritation test showed satisfactory results for all formulations. The lip balm exhibited good consistency, smooth application, and no signs of irritation, indicating its safety and stability. Thus, the developed herbal lip balm can be considered a suitable and effective alternative to synthetic lip care products.

“Thus, the developed formulation can be considered a promising herbal alternative for safe and effective lip care.”

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