MODULE HANDBOOK

Module Name	Cosmetic Chemistry
Module level	Bachelor
Abbreviation, if applicable	3074112070
Sub-heading, if applicable	-
Course included in the module, if applicable	-
Semester/term	$5^{th}/3^{rd}$ Year
Module coordinator(s)	Prof. Dr. Titik Taufikurohmah, M.Si.
Lecturer(s)	Prof. Dr. Titik Taufikurohmah, M.Si. Rusmini, S.Pd., M.Si.
Language	Indonesian
Classification within the curriculum	Elective Course
Teaching format/class hours per week during the semester:	2 hours lecturers (50 min per hours)
Workload:	1 CU for bachelor degree equals to 3 workhours per week or 170 minutes (50' face to face learning, 60' structured learning, and 60' independent learning). In one semester, courses are conducted in 14 weeks (excluding mid and end-term exam). Thus, 1 CU equals to 39.67 workhours per semester. One CU equals to 1.587 ECTS.
Credit points:	2 CU x 1.587 = 3.174 ECTS
Prerequisites course(s):	Basic chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry
Targeted learning outcomes:	**CLO 1** Students have knowledge of the basic principles of chemical aspects in the cosmetic field in terms of the initial understanding of the definition of cosmetics, the main functions of cosmetics, the classification of cosmetics from various reviews, the constituent materials of cosmetics, the process of making cosmetics in terms of physical chemistry, essential ingredients in cosmetics, hazardous ingredients in cosmetics, manufacture of cosmetics that are safe for health, traditional cosmetics, development of cosmetic research and preparation of cosmetic patents. **CLO 2** Students are skilled in using tools in the process of making cosmetic preparations and analyzing cosmetic products in terms of the ingredients that make up cosmetics, the process of making cosmetics in terms of physical chemistry, essential ingredients in cosmetics, hazardous ingredients in cosmetics, making cosmetics that are safe for health, traditional cosmetics and cosmetic research development. **CLO 3** Students have the ability to cooperate in the process of making cosmetic preparations and analyzing cosmetic products in terms of cosmetic constituent materials, the cosmetic manufacturing process in terms of physical chemistry, essential ingredients in cosmetics, hazardous

	ingredients in cosmetics, making cosmetics that safe for health, traditional cosmetics and cosmetic research development. **CLO 4** Students have the ability to define the basic principles of chemical aspects in the cosmetic field in terms of the initial understanding of the definition of cosmetics, the main functions of cosmetics, the classification of cosmetics from various reviews, the constituent materials of cosmetics, the process of making cosmetics in terms of physical chemistry, ingredients essential in cosmetics, hazardous ingredients in cosmetics, manufacture of cosmetics that are safe for health, traditional cosmetics, development of cosmetic research and preparation of cosmetic patents. **CLO 5** Students have a responsible attitude towards the process of making cosmetic preparations and analyzing cosmetic products in terms of cosmetic constituent materials, cosmetic manufacturing processes which are reviewed in physical chemistry, essential ingredients in cosmetics, hazardous ingredients in cosmetics, safe cosmetic manufacture for health, traditional cosmetics and cosmetic research development.
Content:	• Cosmetology and Cosmetic chemistry • Physical properties and chemical structure of cosmetic ingredients • Cosmetic active ingredients • Manufacturing of cosmetic preparations; morning cream, night cream, moisturizing cream, whitening cream and facial soap • Cosmetic analysis • Cosmetic research development • Compilation of cosmetic patents
Study / exam achievements:	Students are considered to be competent and pass if at least get 55 Final score is calculated as follows: 20% participation + 30% assignment + 20% middle exam (UTS) & 30% final exam (UAS) Table index of graduation • A = 4 (85 ≤-≥ 100) • A- = 3,75 (80 ≤-< 85) • B+ = 3,5 (75 ≤- < 80) • B = 3 (70 ≤-< 75) • B- = 2,75 (65 ≤-<75) • C+ = 2,5 (60 ≤-<65) • C = 2 (55 ≤-<60) • D = 1 (40 ≤-<55) • E = 0 (0 ≤-<40)
Media:	Computer, LCD, White board
Learning Methods	Individuals assignment, group assignment, discussion, presentation and practicum

Literature:	1. Retno I.S.Tranggono , 2006, "Ilmu Pengetahuan Kosmetik, Penerbit Gramedia Jakarta Indonesia. 2. Shaath N.A., 1990, *Sunscreens, Development, Evaluation, and Regulatory Aspects,* Marcel Dekker, INC, New York. 3. Kreps, S.I., Goldenberg, 1972, *Suntan Preparation in Balsam MS, Cosmetic Sciense and Technology*,2nd ed, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 4. Harry R.G., 1982, Harry's Cosmeticology, 6th edition, *The Principle and Practice Of Modern Cosmetic*, Leonard Hill Book, London 5. Taufikurohmah T, 2014, Kimia Kosmetik, edisi pertama. 6. Taufikurohmah T, 2015, Kimia Kosmetik, edisi kedua.