



FORMULATION OF HERBAL ORAL CREAM TO TREAT MOUTH ULCER

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Abstract:

Mouth ulcers, also known as aphthous stomatitis, are painful ulcers that occur in the oral cavity. The formulation of a herbal oral mouth ulcer cream involves the development of a cream or gel containing herbal extracts that can effectively manage and treat mouth ulcers. The aim is to create a stable and effective product that can provide relief from the symptoms of mouth ulcers. Herbal extract has been used in the formulation of an oral gel for the treatment of recurrent aphthous stomatitis. The tannins present in the extract form a protective layer, preventing infection and exacerbation of the ulcers. The formulation of a herbal oral mouth ulcer cream involves the development of a stable and effective gel or cream containing herbal extracts. These formulations have shown promising results in managing and treating mouth ulcers. The use of herbal medicines in these formulations provides an alternative to synthetic medicines with potentially fewer side effects.

Key words- Herbal, fewer, side effects, synthetic.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CREAM

Mouth ulcer cream contains ingredients that activate on contact with the mouth saliva. This enables the cream to create a protective and lasting layer over the ulcer area.

Mouth Ulcer Relief Cream provides fast relief from severe pain & irritation, caused by mouth ulcers, within 2 minutes. It also provides relief from pain and swelling of the ulcers and has an antibacterial preservative too. Cream has fennel as well for a cool and refreshing taste. It diminishes and temporarily reduces pain arising due to Mouth Ulcers, Ulcers on Tongue, Inner side of Cheek, Gums, Palate, Gum Pain.

While Cream provides instant relief from pain & irritation in Mouth Ulcer, it is also important to treat the root cause of the problem.^[2]



Fig.no.1 Cream

1.2 MOUTH ULCER

A mouth ulcer (also termed an oral ulcer, or a mucosal ulcer) is an ulcer that occurs on the mucous membrane of the oral cavity. They are painful round or oval sores that form in the mouth, mainly on the inside of the cheeks or lips. Ulcers have several causes and are characterized by a loss of tissue that affects both the epithelium and underlying connective tissue. They are very common in the oral mucosa and are generally painful.^[3,4]



Fig.no.2 Mouth ulcer

ULCERATIVE CONDITIONS: Mouth ulcers are very common and are mainly due to trauma such as from ill-fitting dentures, fractured teeth, or fillings. However, biopsy or other investigation should be done for patients with an ulcer of over three weeks duration to exclude malignancy or other serious conditions such as chronic infections.^[6,7]

1.3 TYPES OF MOUTH ULCER

There are three types of mouth ulcer. These include:

Herpetiform ulceration (HU)

Minor ulcers

Major ulcers

1. Herpetiform ulceration (HU)

Herpetiform ulcers are a subtype of aphthous ulcers and get their name because they resemble the sores associated with herpes. Unlike herpes, HU is not contagious. HU ulcers recur very quickly, and it may appear that the condition never gets better.

2. Minor ulcers

This type can range in size from about 2 millimeters (mm) up to 8 mm across. These ulcers typically take up to 2 weeks to get better and will cause minor pain.

3. Major ulcers

Bigger than minor ulcers, major ulcers are often irregular in shape, may be raised, and penetrate deeper into the tissue than minor ulcers. They can take several weeks to go away and are likely to leave scar tissue when they clear.

1.4 CAUSES OF MOUTH ULCER

Some common causes of mouth ulcers are:

1. Traumatic:
 1. Due to accidental bites of the tongue or cheeks
 2. Sharp tooth
 3. Dental procedure
 4. Chemical burns
 2. Chewing tobacco and smoking.
 3. Alcohol and drug abuse.
 4. Hormonal imbalance.
 5. Infections such as herpes simplex virus, mouth disease, and infectious mononucleosis.
 6. Psychological and physical stress.
 7. Acidic fruits and vegetables such as lime, tomatoes, oranges, pineapple.
 8. Medication such as painkillers and antibiotics.
 9. Chemotherapy and radiation used in cancer therapy.
 10. Allergic reactions to food, mouthwashes, toothpaste, or other products used in the mouth.

1.5 PREVENTIONS OF MOUTH ULCER

1. Avoid foods that irritate your mouth. That includes acidic fruits, nuts, chips, and anything spicy. Instead, choose whole grains and nonacidic fruits and vegetables.
2. Maintain a well-balanced diet and consider taking a daily multivitamin.
3. Try to avoid talking while you're chewing your food to reduce accidental bites.
4. Reduce your stress.
5. Maintain good oral hygiene by flossing daily and brushing after meals.
6. Avoid hard-bristled toothbrushes and mouthwashes containing sodium lauryl sulphate (SLS) or alcohol.
7. Get adequate sleep and rest.^[8]

2. PLANT PROFILE

Common Name	Botanical Name	Part Used	Uses
Aloe vera	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i>	Leaves	analgesic,antibacterial, antiviral, antifungal,antioxidantimmune modulating.
Saga	<i>Adenantha pavonine linn.</i>	Leaves	Haemorrhage, haematuria, anti-ulcer, anti-inflammatory.
Dub Grass	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	All Part	Antipyretic, analgesic, wound healing, anti- diabetic, anti-inflammatory, anti- ulcer, anti-diuretic.
Turmeric	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Rhizomes	Canned beverages, baked products, dairy products, ice cream, yogurt, yellow cakes, orange juice, biscuits, popcorn color, cereals, sauces, and gelatine.
Tulsi	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Leaves	Respiratory Disorders, Reduces Stress, Blood Pressure, Anti-ulcer properties, Anti-cancer properties.

Table No. 1: Herbs used for treatment of mouth ulcer

3. Methodology use in proposed

3.1 Collection of Plants :

1. Aloe vera : The leaf of plant Aloe vera were collected from the Bediya, Local Nimar Region Dist. Khargone (M.P.) in the month of October.

2. Saga :The leaf of plant Saga were collected from the Bediya, Local Nimar Region Dist. Khargone (M.P.) in the month of October.

3. Dab Grass: The leaf of plant Dab Grass were collected from the farm in Bediya, Local Nimar Region Dist. Khargone (M.P.) in the month of October.

4. Turmeric: The power of Turmeric were collected from the grocery shop, Bediya, Local Nimar Region Dist. Khargone (M.P.) in the month of October.

5. Tulsi: The leaves of Tulsi were collected from garden of house.

3.2 Preparation of Extract

1. Extraction Preparation of *Adenantha pavonine* (Saga) : The fresh and healthy leaf of *Adenantha pavonine* (Saga) were collected from Karhi, Khargone, Madhya Pradesh, India. Samples were washed well with tap water prior to distilled water deprived of dusts and insects, dried, powdered in a Willy Mill to 60-mesh size. 120 gm. Of powdered of *Adenantha pavonine* were packed in soxhlet apparatus and extracted with solvent ethanol. The extracts were filtered while hot and the solvents wer removed by distillation and the last traces of solvent being removed under reduced pressure. The ethanolic extracts were stored in refrigerator for futher experimental work.

2. Extraction Preparation of Dab Grass: The fresh linn of Dab Grass were collected from garden, Bediya, Khargone, Madhya Pradesh, India. Samples were washed well with tap water prior to distilled water deprived of dusts and insects, Grater the Dab Grass 50 gm. of gratered Dab Grass were packed in soxhlet apparatus and extracted with solvent ethanol. The extracts were filtered while hot and the solvents wer removed by distillation and the last traces of solvent being removed under reduced pressure. The ethanolic extracts were stored in refrigerator for futher experimental work.

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