



# An “evaluation of herbal soap”- A review

Payal sattar shaikh, Anil.B.Jadhav, Dr. Rajendra.M. Kawde

Pharmacist, Co author, Principal

Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University, Nandkumar shinde college of pharmacy

## Abstract

The discovery and art of soap-making up until 1660: Soap, a product made by a base based on fats and oils, was rather accidental, but its use was gradually recognized. Despite this, it played a crucial role in the history of civilization. Everyone is familiar with herbal neem soap as a cleaning agent. Soap is defined differently by many authors. It is recognized as any cleaning agent that is produced as granules, bars, flaks, or liquids that is created by reacting sodium or potassium salt with different fatty acids. That are naturally occurring (non-volatile fatty acid salt). The plant known as herbal neem (*Azadirachta indica*) has inspired Worldwide prominence due to its many therapeutic benefits, neem leaves and its components Shown anti-inflammatory, antihyperglycemic, antiulcer, antimalarial, and antifungal properties. Anticarcinogenic, antimutagenic, and antibacterial qualities. Neem, Tulsi, Aloe Vera, Reetha, turmeric powder, vitamin E, glycerin base, rose water, and geranium essential oil were used to make the soap. Traditional uses of herbal soap include the treatment of psoriasis and acne, among other epidermal disorders. Aids in enhancing the affected skin area’s tissue’s immune response. The findings suggest that herbal soap is appropriate for For human skin and may serve as a treatment substitute for skin issues.

**Keywords:** hand sanitizer, antimicrobial, and polyherbal soap

## 1.Introduction

The word “cosmetic” comes from the Greek “kosm tikos,” which means “having the power, arrange, and skill in decorating.”<sup>1</sup> Throughout human history, the story of the origins of cosmetics has been told continuously: in prehistoric times (3000 BC), man used colors as a decorative element to draw in prey and to fend off enemy attacks by decorating his body and skin with colors to frighten away potential enemies, both human and animal. <sup>2</sup> Anything intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, scattered, inserted into, or otherwise applied to the mortal body or any component of it for cleaning, beautifying, improving attractiveness, or altering appearance is considered a cosmetic under the Medicines and Cosmetics Act. The body's largest and most delicate organ Is the skin. It acts as a barrier to shield inside organs and collects delicate Information gathered from the environment. Additionally, it helps maintain a healthy body temperature.

Various unique In the skin, structures and cells can be assembled. The three main layers are the dermis, epidermis, and hypodermis. Everybody Subcaste has a distinct contribution to the overall function of the skin.(3) We must maintain our skin in check for skin disorders and alignments because it provides the body with a technical function. Skin problems are a modern medical condition. It affects people in many different ways, harming them at all stages of life, from babies to the elderly. Illnesses,Skin problems can result from traumas, sun exposure, inclinations, and other things.(4)

Many sauces have been found to have high nutritional value and to have antioxidant, anti-bacterial, cytotoxic, antimicrobial, hypotensive, anti-diuretic, anti-inflammatory, anti-spasmodic, anti-diabetic, anti-hemorrhagic, and antihelminthic rates. Because of their great therapeutic worth, affordability, convenience, and vacuity, objectification of natural Practically all ailments and skin problems can be treated by adding items to a medicine.(5) The soft gel form is applied to psoriasis-related conditions. Adulatory factory crude medications are good for softening the skin's epidermis, enhancing less penetration and drawing acne, and promoting healing and resolution through timely delivery. The herbal cleaner composition under examination contains natural factory ingredients such as neem, aloe vera, turmeric, vitamin E, reetha and geranium oil. Components and this content exhibit or provide antifungal, antibacterial, and antiinflammatory properties. With this cleanser, The primary emulsion, neem, has medicinal properties. An extract from neem splint and its immunomodulatory Antibacterial, antifungal, antiulcer, anticarcinogenic, antioxidant, and antiinflammatory properties. Tulsi possesses the Topmost medicinal value. Because tulsi lowers blood glucose, it is useful for treating diabetes. It is also used in cases of severe Acute breathing pattern. Its leaf juice relieves fever and chills.(6) The active composites that give these stores their healing properties are isolated and used topically in creams, detergents, canvases, and ointments for the treatment of wounds, ringworms, acne, and eczema as well as for antimicrobial and decorative purposes. For both medical and decorative purposes, the restorative advantages of stores are exploited in a number of ways (7).

Ethnomedically, eczema, ringworm, and pruritus are among the skin conditions that are treated topically using juice and extract from the leaves of the plant as antibacterial and anti-inflammatory agents (8). Medicinal soaps differ from ordinary soaps in that synthetic or natural bioactive substances are added to the soap base to give the final product a wide range of biological activities. (9-13) These soaps also contain super-fatty oils, vitamin E, aloe and essential oils that are combined. For skin well-being and general health (14) Reetha is a cleaner Extraordinary So it is a perfect cover for the cleanser and the facial cleanser due to the presence of saponin. It is also good for Use on sensitive skin. A combination of Reetha and chickpeas gives the skin a soft and enriched experience. Effort particles, thus keeping the skin hydrated and fresh. Reetha prevents the skin from drying out and keeps it soft and supple Flexible, it also helps in the treatment of eczema and psoriasis.(15)

## 2. Literature survey

- Antimicrobial activity against bacteria, fungi and viruses (kumar et. al 2013, singh et.al 2017)
- Anti-inflammatory effects reducing skin Irritation and Inflammation (Sharma et. al 2018) □
- Antioxidant properties protecting skin from oxidative stress (Rajput et.al,2016)

### 3. Skin Types and introductory Skin Care

#### 3.1 Skin types

- [1] Normal skin: Balanced skin with a Smooth texture good elasticity, and natural glow
- [2] Dry skin: Tends to feel tight rough, and flaky, with a lack of moisture.
- [3] oily skin: shiny greasy enlarged Pores and appearance, with acne Prone.
- [4] sensitive skin: easily irritated, reactive skin that may experience redness, itching or stinging
- [5] Acne-prone skin: frequent breakouts, blackheads and inflammation

#### 3.2 Introductory skin care

- Cleansing agent which remove the dust, dead cells and dirt that chokes the pores on the skin. Some the common cleaners include vegetable canvases like coconut oil.
- moisturizing the helps to the skin to come sort and supple. moisturizing Shows less a healthy gleam and are less prone to aging some of the herbal moisturizers include vegetable glycerin sorbitol, rose waters and aloe vera.

### 4. Most common skin disease

Most common skin disease are Dermatitis, acne, skin cancer, Ringworm, psoriasis, rashesh, allergy, dry skin etc.

#### 4.1 Content of the soap.

##### 4.1.1. Neem



**Figure 1** Neem

- **Common name-** Indian Lilac
- **Botanical name-** Azadirachta indica
- **Colour leaves-** brark green, flower white fruits yellowish green.
- **Chemical constituents-** flavonoids, tannins Nimbin Salannin
- **Pharmacological action-** Antioxidant, Anti-Microbial Antibacterial: Antiviral Insecticidal.

#### 4.1.2.Aloe Vera



**Figure 2** aloe vera

- **Common name-** Aloe barbadensis
- **Botanical name-** Abe barbadensis miller
- **Colour-** leaf-Green Gel - Colourless
- **Chemical constituents-** Polysaccharides vit (A,C,E,B12)
- **Pharmacological action-** Antioxidant, moisturizing, soothing

Research Through Innovation

### 4.1.3.Turmeric



**Figure 3** Turmeric

- **Common name-** curcuma longa
- **Botanical name** – *Curcuma longa* L.
- **Colour-** Rhizome yellow- orange Powder Bright yellow
- **Chemical constituent** – curcumin (Antioxidant) volatiles oil Resin flavonoids
- **Pharmacological action-** Anti-Inflammatory Anti-cancer, anti-diabetic.

International Research Journal

IJNRD

Research Through Innovation

#### 4.1.4.Ritha



○ **Figure 4 Ritha**

- **Common name** – Sapindus
- **Botanical name** -mukorossi □ **Colour**- Bark light brown.
- **Chemical constituent** – Alkaloids, flavonoids Tannins, Glycosides
- **Pharmacological action**- Antioxidant Antidiabetic Neuroprotective, Cardioprotective

International Research Journal  
**IJNRD**  
Research Through Innovation

#### 4.1.5. Vitamin E



**Figure 5** Vitamin

- **Common name** - Alpha tocopherol
- **Botanical name** -tocopherol
- **Colour**- oil yellowish or brownish Powder - yellow or beige.
- **chemical constituent** - vitamin E acetate vitamin E succinate.
- **Pharmacological action**- Skin protective, antioxidant

International Research Journal  
**IJNRD**  
Research Through Innovation

#### 4.1.6. Geranium essential oil (rose geranium oil)



- **Common name** – Geranium essential oil
- **Botanical name** – *Palargonium graveolens* L'Her
- **Colour-** Oil-pole yellow to greenish yellow leaves Green
- **Chemical constituent** – Eugenol Limonene , citronel01. Geraniol
- **Pharmacological action.-** insecticidal Antifungal, Antimicrobial

#### □ **Advantages of herbal**

Hypoallergenic Herbal detergents are frequently hypoallergenic meaning they are less likely to beget antipathetic responses compared to. Synthetic detergents that may contain harsh chemicals artificial spices.

#### □ **Disadvantages of herbal**

Advanced cost Herbal detergents may be more Precious compared to Synthetic detergents, as they frequently contain advanced quality natural consistuent this can make them less affordable for some consumers especially those an a tight budget.

## 5. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the herbal purifier can be formulated using a cold processing system, taking into account different parameters, such as the condition of the skin and the abilities of the plants and their effectiveness.

## References

1. Hughes, G.R., J.Soc. Cosmet. Chem., 1959, X, 159.
2. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 14<sup>th</sup> Edn; 1929.
3. Kolarsick PAJ, Kolarsick MA, Goodwin C. Anatomy and physiology of the skin. J Dermatol Nurs Assoc. 2011;3(4):203-13. Doi: 10.1097/JDN.0b013e3182274a98.
4. Solanki R. Treatment of skin diseases through medicinal plants in different regions of the world. Int J Biomed Res.2011; 2(1):73. doi: 10.7439/ijbr.v2i1.82
5. Saikia AP, Ryakala VK, Sharma P, Goswami P, Bora U. Ethnobotany of medicinal plants used by Assamese people for various skin ailments and cosmetics. J Ethnopharmacol. 2006; 106(2):149-57. doi:10.1016/j.jep.2005.11.033, PMID 16473486.
6. Verma RK. Taxonomical study of *Acacia nilotica* (linn) wild (a dye yielding plant)in Churu district. World J PharmRes. 2017; 6(10):1347-54. Doi: 10.20959/wjpr201710-9408.
7. Kareru PG, Keriko JM, Kenji GM, Thiong'o GT, Gachanja AN, Mukiira HN. Antimicrobial activities of skincarePreparations from plant extracts. Afr J Tradit Complement Altern Med. 2010; 7(3):214-8. Doi:10.4314/ajtcam.v7i3.54777, PMID 21461148
8. Anjali RS, Divya J. *Sapindus mukorossi*: a review article. J Pharm Innov. 2018; 7:470-2.
9. Ganamanjusha k, BalakrishnaiahP,Syamala R, Mounik N, Ravi Chandra T, 2019. Formulation and Evaluation ofherbal bath soap containing methanolic extracts of three ayurvedicvarnya herbs. Asian Journal of pharmaceutical and clinical research;12 (11); 213-215.
10. Sunhyo R, Peter I. S, Chang H. S, Hyeonsook C, Yoonkyung P, Colonization and Infection of the Skin by *S. aureus* Immune System Evasion and the Response to Cationic Antimicrobial Peptides,International Journal of Molecular Science, 2014;15(5):8753 8772.
11. Anionic and Related Lime Soap Dispersants, Raymond G. Bistline Jr., in Anionic Surfactants: Organic Chemistry, Helmut Stache, ed., Volume 56 of Surfactant scienceseries, CRC Press, 1996, Chapter 11, p. 632.
12. Ainie K, Hamirin K, Peang-Kean L, Assessment of the Physicochemical Properties of Selected Commercial Soaps Manufactured and Sold in Kenya J. Am. Oil Chem. Soc., 1996, 73,105-108p.
13. Kumar P. 2014 Jul 8. Greening retail: an Indian experience. International Journal of Retail &Distribution. 14. Tortora G. J, Grabowski S. R. Principles of Anatomy and Physiology.10<sup>th</sup> edition,published by John Wiley and Sons; 2003, 140-143.
15. Klimek Szczykutowicz M, Szopa A, Ekiert H. Citrus limon (Lemon) phenomenon-a review of the chemistry, Pharmacological properties, applications in the modern pharmaceutical, food, and cosmetics industries, and Biotechnological studies. Plants (Basel). 2020; 9(1):119. Doi: 10.3390/plants9010119, PMID 31963590.