

FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF HERBAL COUGH SYRUP

Abhijeet R. Unde* , Abhishek L. Raut* , Proff. Abhijeet R. Shete , Dr. Megha T. Salve

abhirajunde31@gmail.com , rautabhishek522@gmail.com

Shivajirao Pawar College Of Pharmacy Pachegaon , Tal-Newasa , Dist-Ahmednagar

Corresponding Author – Mr.Abhijeet R. Unde , Mr.Abhishek L. Raut

Abstrat

Cough is one of the most common problem faced by all people. There are mainly two types of cough one is dry cough and another one is wet cough. Dry cough there is no mucous and secretion while in wet cough there is cough with mucous or secretion. Syrup is commonly used and popular dosage form which is used to cure cough and cold, because it having ease of patients compliance. Syrup contain Ginger macerated honey base and also Tulsi, liquorice, cardamom, fennel, adulsa, clove as an antitussive and expectorant. Quality of final herbal syrup was evaluated for pre formulation a post formulation parameter. Here by using honey base three batches were formulated having various concentration such as 35% w/v.

Keywords

Antitussive, Maceration, Herbal Formulation, Quality Control Test.

Introduction

The another name for “Cough” is “tussis”, the voluntary or involuntary act which clears the throat and breathing passage of foreign particles, microbes, irritants, fluids and mucus is nothing but cough [Nancy , 2017.]. It is the rapid expulsion of air from lungs. When we have blockage or irritation in the throat or upper air passage, the brain thinks a foreign element is there in body and it inform body immediately to cough to expel out foreign element out of our body. The cough reflex consists of the 3 phases which are an inhalation, a forced exhalation against a closed glottis, and a violent release of air from the lungs following opening of the glottis, and followed by a distinctive sound [Sultana et al, 2016]. It is symptom related to most respiratory problems such as asthma, viral infections, lung cancer, tuberculosis, pulmonary embolus [Abdul et al, 2013]. The repetition of coughing produces inflammation and discomfort, which result in more coughing in individual [Sultana et al, 2016]. Respiratory tract infections are mostly common in children; some of them are self-limiting and the risk of complication may be very small [Thompson et al, 2013].

Types of the cough

Cough is classified depending upon duration, character and type.

A] Depending upon type

Cough is classified into two types as dry and wet cough which is depend upon type. This are identified using signs and symptoms.

1) Dry cough

- Productive and effective cough
- Signs associated for dry cough

i. Sensitive throat

ii. Non mucus expelled

iii. Short, dry and frequent cough

iv. Persistent or constant tickle [Ken, 2021, Herbycin, 2020].

- Medicine: Cough suppressant and antitussive.

2) Wet cough

- Non effective and infective cough
- Signs associated with wet cough

i. Coughs up phlegm

ii. Wheezing

iii. Chest tightness

iv. Difficulty in breathing [Patil et al, 2020, Herbycin, 2020].

- Medicine: Expectorant.

B] Depending upon duration

It may be classified into acute, sub acute and chronic cough depending upon duration [Patil et al, 2020].

1) Acute cough

- The cough lasting for less than 3 weeks are categorized under this type.
- Causes for acute cough is due to common cold, URTI, COPD, environmental pollution, and infective bronchitis [Kalpesh, 2013, Kathleen, 2021].

2) Sub acute cough

- The cough lasting for at least the period of 3 to 8 weeks is categorized under this type.
- The respiratory causes are pneumonia, and B. pertussis infection.
- Non respiratory causes are GERD and rarely Tourette's syndrome [Kalpesh, 2013, Kathleen, 2021].

3) Chronic cough

- The cough lasting for more than period of 8 weeks or more are chronic coughs.
- The respiratory causes are COPD, asthma, lung cancer, tuberculosis and pneumoconiosis [Kalpesh, 2013, Kathleen, 2021].

Coughs in pediatrics

A cough is a sign that indicates that the child's body is trying to get out of itself from irritant, pollutants, and other foreign particles. Cough is one of the most common problems of visiting parents with their child to healthcare practitioner. Common causes of cough include:

1) **Allergies or sinusitis:** It can cause a prolong cough including an itchy throat, runny nose, watery eyes, sore throat, or rash. Allergy tests are done to find out which allergens cause the problem and doctor advice how to avoid those allergens.

2) **Asthma:** Asthma can be very difficult to diagnose in children as symptoms may vary from every child child.

3) **Infection:** Cold, flu, and croup this leads to a prolong cough for children. Colds cause mild to moderate hacking cough while the flu a sometimes cause severe, dry cough and croup has a “barking” cough mostly occurs at night with noisy breathing.

4) **Other reasons children cough:** Children’s may also cough as they get habit of coughing after sick with a cough, after inhaling a foreign element like food or a small object, or in contact with irritants like pollution, cigarettes smoke or firecrackers smoke.

Herbal treatment for cough

The most preferred treatment for cough is herbal treatment. Herbal formulations are playing major role in improvement of health care sector. The Herbal treatments are used for mild to severe health disorders including, asthma, tuberculosis, cough, pneumonia, kidney diseases, cancer, diabetes, allergies, lung cancer and viral infections [Patil et al, 2020, Ambrogio, 2001].

As stated, to estimate of WHO, there are 80% population even uses herbal medicines for primary health care requirements. Medicinal herbs have always been used as traditional primary healthcare agents and especially in Asian countries [Francine, 2011]. Major use of herbal medicines is for health promotion and therapy for chronic, as opposed to condition which are life threatening.

Most of the synthetic drug treatment used causes many side effects like vomiting, nausea, sedation, allergies, respiratory tract infections, appetite change, irritability, drowsiness, addiction and excess use can damage organs or parts of organs [Patil et al, 2020]. In recent years, researchers are mainly focusing on herbal drugs and herbal treatments which have less or have no side effects during and after treatment [Carroll, 2019, Abiodo, 2020]

Material and Method

Herbal parts are use in formulation of herbal syrup for treatment of cough as shown in **Table 1** and **fig. 1**[Patil et al, 2020].

Table 1: List of ingredient used for herbal cough syrup

Sr. No.	Ingredient	Botanical Name
1	Ginger	Zingiber officinale
2	Liquorice	Glycyrrhiza glabra
3	Tulsi	Ocimum tenuiflorum
4	Cinnamon	Cinnamomum verum
5	Turmeric	Curcuma longa
6	Cardamom	Elettaria cardamomum
7	Honey	Apis mellifera
8	Peppermint	Menthe piperita L.
9	Adulsa	Justicia adhatoda
10	Clove	Syzygium aromaticum

Fig 1: Herbal ingredients used for preparation for herbal cough syrup.



Formulation Table:

Three formulation of herbal cough syrup were prepared as shown in **Table 2**.

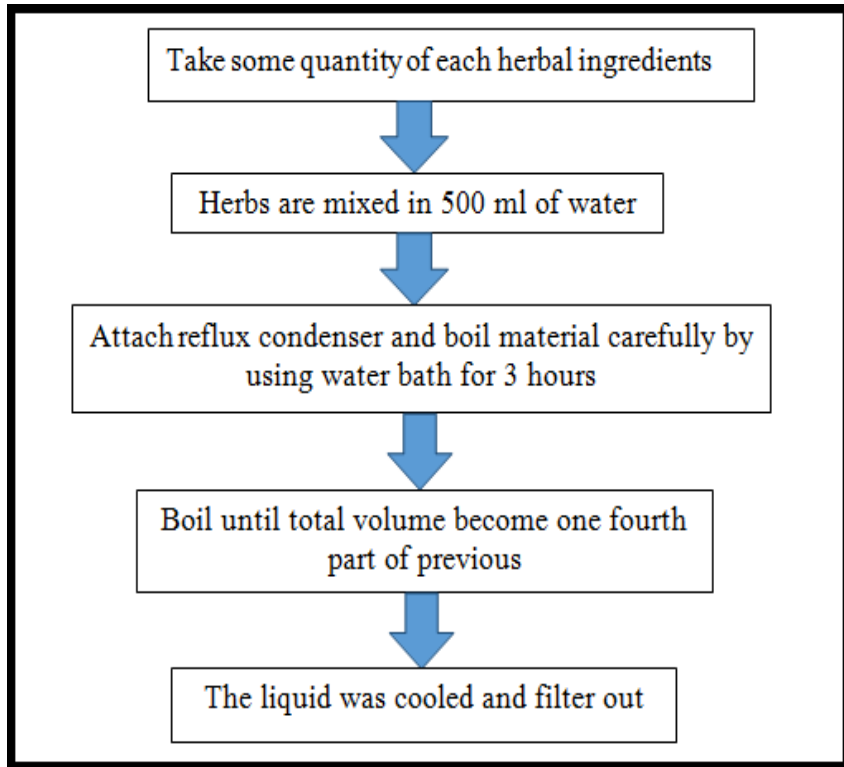
Table 2: List of herbal ingredients with quantity and use.

Sr. No	Ingredients	Quantity			Use
		F1	F2	F3	
1	Ginger	2-3 gm	2-3 gm	2-3 gm	Antitussive, Expectorant
2	Liquorice	4 gm	4 gm	4 gm	Expectorant
3	Tulsi	15-20 leaves	15-20 leaves	15-20 leaves	Antitussive, Expectorant
4	Cinnamon	2 gm	2 gm	2 gm	Aromatic, Expectorant
5	Turmeric	1-2 gm	1-2 gm	1-2 gm	Antitussive
6	Cardamom	2gm	2gm	2gm	Aromatic, Flavoring agent
7	Honey	35%	40%	45%	Base, Viscosity modifiers, sweetener
8	Peppermint	2 gm	2 gm	2 gm	Pain reliever
9	Adulsa	3 gm	3 gm	3 gm	Antitussive
10	Clove	2 gm	2 gm	2 gm	Expectorant

Method of preparation:

Herbal cough syrup was prepared by using decoction method. Procedure of herbal cough syrup preparation as shown in chart 1.

Chart 1: Method of preparation decoction.



Result and discussion

Evaluation Parameters

Table 3: Post formulation evaluation parameters

Sr. No.	Test	Procedure
1	Colour Examination	i. 2ml of syrup was taken on a watch glass ii. Watch glass was placed against white background under white tube light. iii. Colour was observed.
2	Odour Examination	i. 2ml of prepared syrup was taken and smelled by an individual. ii. The time interval between two smelling was 2 min to nullify effect of previous smelling.
3	Taste Examination	i. A pinch of final syrup was taken and was examined on test buds of the tongue
4	pH Determination	i. 10 ml of prepared syrup was taken in 100 ml volumetric flask. ii. Makeup volume up to 100ml with distilled water. iii. Sonicate for 10 min iv. pH was measured using digital pH meter

Pre formulation studies:

Table 4: Physicochemical constituents of crude drug

Sr. No.	Test	Result (%)
1	Moisture content	1.4
2	Ethanol soluble extractive	11.9
3	Water soluble extractive	13.1

Post Formulation Studies

Table 5: Physicochemical parameters of formulated herbal cough syrup.

Formulations	Colour	Odour	Taste	PH	Viscosity
F1	Yellowish brown	Aromatic	Sweet	6.1	0.0132
F2	Yellowish brown	Aromatic	Sweet	6.2	0.0398
F3	Yellowish brown	Aromatic	Sweet	6	0.0581

- 1. Colour:** The colour of herbal cough syrup formulation was found to be yellowish brown. Table 5 shows the results obtained for colour of formulated batches of syrup.
- 2. Odour:** Table 5 shows the result obtained for odour of formulated batches of cough syrup. The odour of formulation was aromatic for F1, F2 and F3 formulated batches.
- 3. Taste:** Table 5 shows the results obtained for taste of formulated batches of cough syrup. The taste of formulation was sweet for F1, F2 and F3 batches.
- 4. pH:** Table 5 shows the result obtained for pH of formulated batches of cough syrup. The pH of formulation is 6.1, 6.2 and 6 for F1, F2 and F3 formulated batches respectively.
- 5. Viscosity:** Table 5 shows the result obtained for viscosity of formulated batches of cough syrup. The viscosity of formulation is 0.0132, 0.0398 and 0.0581 for F1, F2 and F3 formulated batches.

CONCLUSION

The aim of this project was to formulate and evaluate herbal cough syrup. The present study helped us to understand what actually cough means, what are different types of coughs, factors responsible for causing cough. Herbal treatments for cough were studied briefly. As the study shows that the herbal treatment is more beneficial than that of allopathy treatment which uses standard drugs for treatment as Herbal drugs have less or no side effects. Herbal treatments are more preferred widely. Herbal drugs are easy to available than that of prescribed drugs. This study helps us to understand cough and measures to be taken in order to avoid cough. The pre-formulation studies of all three formulations were within specification. Three formulations were prepared and evaluation test such as colour, odor, taste and pH were performed. The present study will help us to understand effectiveness of herbal cough syrup compared to chemical-based syrups.

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