

Herbal Soap for skin care : A Review of their cosmeceutical properties.

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Abstract

The end of our study to develop the herbal aseptic cleaner by using cold process system and having antimicrobial agent. Herbal cleaner was prepared using coconut oil painting, castor oil painting, neem oil painting, lavender oil painting, rose oil painting etc. The herbal expression was prepared and estimated for the analysis of pH, humidity content, rasing indicator, froth retention time, saponification, TFM(total adipose matter) answerable matter, antimicrobial testing using different attention of cleaner result comparing with standard. The herbal cleaner has satisfactory antimicrobial results as compared to antibiotic. Also, canvases used are added to treat colourful skin infection and for diurnal operation.

Keyword: Herbal Soap; Herbs; Skin Health, Cosmeceuticals.

Introduction:

Ayurveda literally means "science of life", and is considered to be the traditional medicine of India. In Ayurvedic medicine, herbs are used as an essential part of health care system. The synthetic chemical compounds have substituted many Ayurvedic plant products, the safety and efficacy of the natural products could not find suitable match. Herbal drugs obtained from plants are believed to be much safer in the treatment of various diseases. Cosmetics are the substances is to be applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, and altering the appearance without affecting the body's structure or functions. The word cosmetic was derived from the Greek word "kosm tikos" meaning having the power, arrange, skill in decorating. The origin of cosmetics was associated with hunting, fighting, religion and superstition and later associated with medicine. Various synthetic compounds, chemicals, dye are proved to cause various skin diseases having numerous side effects. Thus we are using herbal cosmetics as much as possible. The basic idea of skin care cosmetic lies deep in the, Ayurveda and unani and Homeopathic system of medicine.

Cosmetics are products that are used to cleanse and beautify the skin. The first recorded use of cosmetics is attributed to Egyptians in 4000 B.C.Pharmaceuticals are essentially drug products and are defined as products that prevent, mitigate, treat or cure disease and /or affect the structure or function of the body. Cosmeceuticals is a deliberate port-manteau of these two terms and is intended to connote drug like benefits from an otherwise cosmetic product. Kilgman may be described as the father of Cosmeceuticals, a term he popularized , but they first appeared in the world market in 1996.

Persons having skin issues like itching, dryness, acne, contact dermatitis are referred by Dermatologist and advised to use specific skin care products including specific type of soap according to skin type and connected issues of patient. The word cosmetic comes from the Greek word "Kosmetikos which means having strength, set skill decorative. Chemically soaps are the combination of oils, fats, (of animal or vegetable origin) and Salt. Soaps are generally salts of free fatty acid made via saponification, where alkaline substances react with fatty acids in fats or oils.

Natural products with high medicinal values might be employed in the treatment of various skin related issues. Herbal products have proven to be cost effective and adaptability to all types of formulations. The active components are employed for skin diseases as soap, creams and ointments.

Herbal soap preparation is a medication or drug. It contains anti-fungal agent and Antibacterial. which mainly uses part of plants such as leaves, stem, roots and fruits to treat an injury or disease or to achieve good health. This preparation possess antimicrobial property are administered topically and available to apply in various forms like creams, lotion gel, soap, solvent extract or ointment. Herbal soaps are usually handmade and have 100% organic ingredients which impart only goodness to skin and are safe to atmosphere too. Some herbs work well to naturally color your products. Some herbs are wonderful for relaxing and stress relief.

Other herb additives will provide benefits to the skin, such as reducing acne or soothing irritation. Plus, there are herbs that contain a variety of healthy minerals and vitamins that are very beneficial. Herbal soaps are made of organic natural substances; they result in smoothening and rejuvenating the skin. Even the fragrance of herbal soap relaxes the mind without affecting environment. They will be devoid of artificial color and aroma. Moreover, chemical soaps have animal fat and lack the essential oils from plant extract which give a natural and pleasing aroma.

Herbal cleaner medication is a drug or medicines it contain Antibacterial and antifungal agents which substantially uses of part of shops similar as like leaves, stem, roots and fruits to treatment for a injury or complaint or to achieve good health. This medication retain antimicrobial property are administered topically and available to apply in colorful forms like creams, embrocation gel, cleaner, solvent excerpt or ointment. The variety of creams and cleaner parcels have been used to treat colorful skin disorders. substantially skin infection are caused by fungi, staphylococcus aureus and streptococcus species. Ethnomedically, juice and excerpt from leaves of the shops are topically applied as antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory agents in treatment of skin complaint including eczemas, ringworm and pruritus.

Base oils: Herbal soaps are typically made with a blend of different base oils, such as olive oil, coconut oil, palm oil, or castor oil. These oils provide moisturizing properties and help to create a rich lather.

Essential oils: Essential oils are derived from various plants and are used in herbal soaps to provide fragrance and therapeutic benefits. Examples include lavender oil for relaxation, tea tree oil for its antibacterial properties, or eucalyptus oil for its soothing effects.

Herbs or botanicals: Dried herbs or botanicals are often added to herbal soaps for their healing or exfoliating properties. Examples include chamomile flowers for soothing, calendula petals for their anti-inflammatory properties, or oatmeal for gentle exfoliation.

Natural colorants: Some herbal soaps may use natural colorants derived from plants or minerals, such as turmeric powder for a yellow color, spirulina powder for green, or activated charcoal for black.

Additional ingredients: Depending on the desired properties, other ingredients may be added to herbal soaps, such as shea butter for extra moisture, aloe vera gel for soothing, or honey for its antibacterial and moisturizing properties.

Literature survey:

R.Margret Chandira et al, 2022 " Herbal cleaner has been used traditionally for treating several epidermal dysfunctions, similar as eczema, psoriasis, and acne and helps to boost vulnerable response in towel of affected skin area."

Patel Anu et al, 2022 “ Herbal cleaner was prepared using coconut oil painting, castor oil painting, neem oil painting, lavender oil painting, rose oil painting, and NaOH(lye) and different excerpts were included into introductory saponification response.”

Bothe Saurav et al 2022 “ Ayurvedic cosmetics are also known as the herbal cosmetics the natural content in the sauces doesn't have any side effect on the mortal body most herbal supplement are grounded on several botanical constituents with long histories of traditional or familial drug operation. Among the multitudinous botanical constituents available in the request moment.

Skin Types and introductory Skin Care:

The conditions for the introductory skin care:

Cleansing agent, which remove the dust, dead cells and dirt that chokes the pores on the skin. Some of the common cleaners include vegetable canvases like coconut, sesame and win oil painting.

Use of Toners The colors help to strain the skin and keep it from being exposed to numerous of the poisons that are floating in the air or other environmental adulterants. Some of the sauces used as colors are witch hazel, geranium, savant, bomb, ivy burdock and essential canvases .

Moisturizing The moisturizing helps the skin to come soft and supple. Moisturizing shows a healthy gleam and are less prone to aging. Some of the herbal moisturizers include vegetable glycerin, sorbitol, rose water, jojoba oil painting, aloe vera and iris.

Content of the soap:

Neem:



Botanical name- Azadiracta indica. Part typically used- Leave. **Color-** Green. **Constituents-** flavonoids, Alkaloids, Azadirone, nimbin, nimbidin, terpenoid, steroids,tannic acid and saponins

Alovera:



Biological name- Aloe Vera. **Common name-** Aloe barbadensis Miller. **Chemical constituents-** vitamin, enzyme, minerals, sugars, lignin, saponin, salicylic acid and amino acid. **Part typically used-** leaves, **Color-** Green.

Turmeric:



Biological name: Curcuma longa **Common name:** haldi **Chemical constituents:** protein, fat, Mineral and Carbohydrates. **Part typically used:** root.

Vitamin E:



Rejuvenates and restores, dehydrated skin, Moisturizes the skin, Reverses premature skin aging Lightens dark spots, Acts as a cleansing agent, Prevent wrinkle.

Lavendar essential oil (Flavouring agent)



Antioxidant protection, Used as a diabetes natural treatment, Promotes healthy skin and hair, Improve sleep ,Relieves pain.

Evaluation Parameters:

1)Herbal Soap pH: The soap prepared must be tested for its pH. The pH of the herbal formation is expected to be between 6.5 to 7, which is optimum for its utilization on the skin. Higher as well as lower pH refers to the harmful effects on the skin.

2) Colour: The prepared soap must be visualized to determine its colour.

3) Foam forming ability: The herbal soap is also tested for its foam forming ability .

4) Foam retention time: it refers to the time interval between the foam forming and foam disappearance. 5) Saponification value determination: The amount of Potassium Hydroxide in milligram which is required for the complete saponification of fat or oil of 1 gm. In either word it is defined as the mean of molecular weight of fatty acid which is present in oil or fat.

6) Determination of Total Fatty Matter: The procedure for the analysis of total fatty matter present in the soap sample is carried out by the reaction of the soap with an acid in association of hot water.

Conclusion:

Grounded on the study results it can be concluded that herbal cleaner can be formulated using cold process system, taking different parameters in consideration as that of skin condition and as that of herbal capabilities and its exertion.

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