

A Review on Herbal Cream and Some Plant use for Herbal Cream Formulation

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Abstract: *Semi solid dosage forms that are usually applied topically on skin are called creams. Creams are a semisolid preparation that is for external application with friction. They are applied directly on the skin with the help of some absorbent material and uses medicinally as well as cosmetics. The herbal extracts used in this preparation are Azadirachta indica, and Carica papaya. Papaya is the common name for the Carica papaya, which is a member of the Caricaceae family. Ayurvedic medicines have included Carica papaya for a very long period. It has a variety of effects, including those that are anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, diuretic, antibacterial, abortifacient, vermifuge, hypoglycemic, antihelminthic, and immunomodulatory. The selection of component is based on the agents various therapeutic characteristics. Various evaluation parameters are used to the cream. The formulated cream is evaluated for various parameters like pH, stability, consistency and its viscosity*

Keywords: Antibacterial, Azadirachta indica, Carica papaya, Herbal cosmetics, Herbal cream

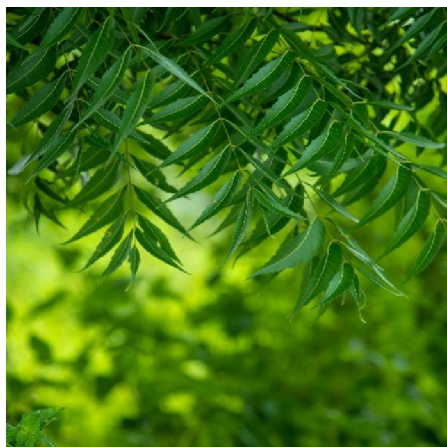
I. INTRODUCTION

Since ancient times, medications made from plant-based ingredients have been used to treat and prevent ailments. Because they have fewer side effects and don't affect physiological and biochemical pathways, natural products are superior to manufactured medications. In the pharmaceutical industry there are many drug delivery systems that are needed to ensure the delivery of the drug to the area or part of the body specified. There are many parameters to consider while selecting a drug delivery system. For creams topical delivery system is most suitable. Topical drug delivery systems can be defined as application of drugs onto skin to treat skin infections. They can be used for local skin infections, blisters or acne problems. Topical drug delivery systems offer more advantages than other drug delivery systems in terms of toxicity and efficacy.

Herbal cosmetics are defined because the beauty products which possess desirable physiological activity like healing, smoothing appearance, enhancing and conditioning properties due to herbal ingredient. Now-a-days the usefulness of herbs within the cosmeceutical production has been extensively increased in care system and there's an excellent demand for the herbal cosmetics. Cosmetics are the substances intended to be applied to the physical body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, and altering the looks without affecting the body's structure or functions. But the usage of synthetic products becomes very harmful from while for the youth also as our surroundings.

Creams are semi-solid preparations containing one or more medicinal agents dissolved or dispersed in either a water-in-oil or an oil-in-water emulsion or in another type of water-washable base. Cream can be classified as oil in water and water in oil emulsion. It is applied on surface or superficial part of skin and its advantage is to remain for a longer duration of time on site of application. The main function of a skin cream is to provide protection from differing environmental condition weather and provide soothing effect to the skin. The general types of creams are cold, cleansing, vanishing, fluoridation, massage, night, hand and body creams.

Neem-



Synonym-Margosa, nimtree

Biological source- It consist of fresh and dried leaves of *Azadirachta indica*

Family-Meliaceae

Chemical constituents-azadirachtin,nimbolinin, nimbin, nimbidin, nimbidol, sodium nimbinate, gedunin, salannin, and quercetin.

Taxonomical classification-

Kingdom	Plantae
Phylum	Spermatophyta
Class	Dicotyledonae
Order	Sapindale
Family	Meliaceae
Genus	<i>Azadirachta</i>
Species	<i>Indica</i>

Benefits -

- Helps to fight skin infection to treat acne .
- Make your skin soft and supple.
- They restore lost moisture and reduce flakiness.
- Reduce the effect of free radical on the skin and boost collagen production.
- Help to lighten acne scars and discolouration.
- Keep the skin healthy and glowing Neem has anti-bacterial properties which get rid of pimples
- Neem lightens and blurs the scars left behind by acne.
- Neem is anti-inflammatory in nature with fatty acids and glycosides.
- neem nourish the skin.
- Help soothe eczema.
- Treat acne.

Papaya-



Synonym-Carica posoposa, carica carica, carica peltata

Biological source-Papain is the dried and purified latex of the green fruits and leaves of Carica papaya.

Family-Caricaceae

Chemical constituents-carpaines, BITC, benzyl glucosinolates, latex, papain, ze-axanthin, choline.

Taxonomic classification-

Kingdom	Plantae
Subkingdom	Tracheobionta
Class	Magnoliopsida
Subclass	Dilleniidae
Phylum	Streptophyta
Order	Brassicales
Family	Caricaceae
Genus	Carica

Benefits-

It used to the wrinkles reduction.

It used to the anti-inflammatory properties.

Control acne.

Improve skin tone.

Hydrates dry skin.

Anti-aging properties. Cure skin infection.

Supporting skin health.

Herbal Cream-

Definition-A herbal cream that can give effective protection to skin and free from any toxicity or toxic residue or any irritation when regularly used and should also be cosmetically acceptable.

1.creams are viscous semisolid emulsion system with opaque appearance as contrasted with translucent ointments.

Consistency and rheological character depends on whether the cream is w/o or o/w.

2. Properly designed O/W creams are elegant drug delivery system, pleasing in both appearance and feel post application. O/W creams are non-greasy and are rinsable.
3. They are good for most topical purpose and are considered particularly suited for application to oozing wounds.

Types of cream-

Oil-in-Water (O/W): creams which are composed of small droplets of oil dispersed in a continuous phase, and an emulsion in which the oil is dispersed as droplets throughout the aqueous phase is termed an oil-in- water (O/W) emulsion.

Water-in-Oil (W/O): creams which are composed of small droplets of water dispersed in a continuous oily phase. When water is the dispersed phase and an oil the dispersion medium, the emulsion is of the water-in- oil (W/O) type.

Classification of creams-

1. Make-up cream (o/w emulsion):
Vanishing creams.
Foundation creams.
2. Cleansing cream, Cleansing milk, Cleansing lotion (w/o emulsion)
3. Winter cream (w/o emulsion):
a) Cold cream or moisturizing creams.
4. All-purpose cream and general creams.
5. Night cream and massage creams.
6. Skin protective cream.
7. Hand and body creams

Ideal characteristics of herbal cream-

1. It should be not produced any toxic effect on application.
2. They should be optimum particles size.
3. They should produce emollient effect.
4. Thicker than a lotion, maintaining its shape, for example, a 50/50 emulsion of oil and water.
5. They should spread uniformly on the skin surface.
6. Requires preservative to extend shelf life.
7. They should be compatible with skin pH.

Advantages-

1. Re-hydrate dried skin.
2. Replenish extra dry or rough spots on the skin.
3. Smooth calluses.
4. Feel and smell good.
5. Help yourself relax.
6. Soften the roughest parts of your body.
7. Make your skin glow.
1. Wide selection,
2. Less side effect.
3. Low cost.
4. Easily available.

Evaluation parameters –

1) Physical evaluation: This is basically used to check colour, odour, texture and stability of cream.

2) Irritancy: This is used to check the quality of materials as well as chemicals and whether it is harmful to skin/mucosal or not. First of all, we have to mark area on left hand (dorsal surface). After that we have to applied

formulation of cream to that area and time was noted. Then we have to leave formulation for few minutes by this we can checked for irritancy,

3) Washability: This test is also used to check quality of cream. In this first of all we have to add small amount of cream which was applied on the hand. After that we have to washed TOMAN with tap water.

4) pH test: This is basically refers to acidity levels of substances. The normal value of pH (cream)) is pH 4-7. This test was measured either by using digital pH meter or by pH paper.

5) Phase separation: This test is basically checked in 24 hr to 30 hr. For this we have to put cream in a closed container at a temperature (30-80 °C). Keep this formulation away from light.

6) Viscosity: This test is basically used to check or predict how materials used in cream will behave in the real world. It is mainly used to check efficacy.

7) Greasiness: This test is basically used to check nature of cream either oily or greased. According to result we can say that all formulations were non-greasy. (18-20)

II. CONCLUSION

Herbal cosmetics are the type of formulation that primarily used to protect and nature a person's look. A semisolid product for enhancing skin tone is a Herbal creams provide several benefits. Herbal creams are semisolid preparation used to reduces the chances of skin problem and prevent wrinkles And The main aim of this research work was to prepare the Herbal cream using different herbs and to prepared Herbal cream are evaluated for the activity. The formulation of Herbal creams can be evaluated by the various tests like irritancy, wash ability,pH, viscosity, spread-ability and compatibility test. Herbal creams offer several advantages over other creams. The majority of existing creams which has prepared from drugs of synthetic origin and give extra fairness to face, but it has several side effects such as itching or several allergic reactions. Herbal creams do not have any of these side effects, without side effects it gives the fairnesslook to skin.

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