

Formulation and Evaluation of Sariva Cream On Wound Healing.

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Abstract: Wound healing is a complex biological process where the body repairs damaged tissue, restoring it to its original state or as close as possible. It involves several stages and cellular activities, including inflammation, proliferation, and remodeling, to restore tissue integrity. The goal of wound healing is to replace damaged cells with new ones, re-establish the protective barrier of the skin, and restore normal tissue function.

Phases of Wound Healing:-

1. Hemostasis: This initial phase focuses on stopping bleeding and preventing further blood loss.
2. Inflammation: The body's immune system responds to the injury by recruiting immune cells to the wound site. Swelling, redness, and pain may occur.
3. Proliferation: This phase involves the formation of new tissue, including granulation tissue, which is a rich, red-colored tissue that fills the wound bed.
4. Remodeling: In this final phase, the wound matures and becomes stronger.

Sariva (*Hemidesmus indicus*), also known as Indian Sarsaparilla or Anantmool, is indeed recognized in Ayurveda for its wound-healing properties.

Uses:

1. Traditional medicine: Used in Ayurvedic and Unani medicine for various purposes.
2. Health benefits: Believed to have anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and antimicrobial properties.

Keywords: Sariva Based wound healing cream, Anti – inflammatory, Wound healing property

I. INTRODUCTION

A wound healing may be described as or in many ways by its etiology, anatomical location, by whether it is acute or chronic. A wound by true definition is a breakdown in the protective function of skin the loss of continuity of epithelium with or without loss of underlying connective tissues or organs, heat or cold, pressure or as a result of diseases.

Phases of wound healing:

1. Inflammatory phase
2. Proliferation phase
3. Maturation phase

Sariva is a medicinal plants being use single or in combination its biological name is *Hemidesmus Indicus* and popularly known as Anantamul. Sariva mainly contains various different chemical entities such as Coumarin, vanillin, hemidine, sarsaponin etc. which are mainly use in wound healing. Various marketed formulations are powders tablets, capsules, decoction, asava, oils and gels etc.



We are preparing the sariva cream which will mainly acts on wound healing due to presence of various chemical entities such as vanillin, hemidesmos, Coumarin, sarsaponin etc. Currently there are no such sariva containing herbal cream in market which acts on wound healing. We are formulating herbal cream by using sariva as an herb which will act as a proper wound healer.

Creams are semisolid emulsions of oil and water, design to be apply directly to the skin for local and systemic effects and use to treat various skin conditions including acne, psoriasis, as well as for wound healing.

II. TAXONOMICAL CLASSIFICATION

Sariva :-

* Synonyms: (Anantamula)

* Biological Source :-

Sariva is derived from plant sources Shweta Sariva: Hemidesmus indicus

* Chemical Constituents

Flavonoids: Coumarins: hemidesmin 1 and hemidesmin 2

Glycosides: Hemidesminine:

* Uses

* Sariva is used in traditional Ayurvedic medicine for,

* Cooling properties: Helps to balance body temperature

* Blood purification: Supports detoxification and blood cleansing

* Multifaceted activities: Treats various health conditions, including fever and digestive issues

III. RATIONALE/HYPOTHESIS

Herbal skin products or cosmetics having very less or minimum side effects on skin. We are preparing or formulating a (Sariva wound healing cream) which contains various chemical entities like vanillin, sarsaponin, and hemidine which shows wound healing property with no side effects. Because the allopathic creams or gels having various side effects like burning, redness, and itching, allergic reactions. And the herbal products have less side effects than allopathic formulations

OBJECTIVES

1. To formulate herbal sariva cream for treatment of chronic wound healing.
2. To perform evaluation tests of prepared herbal cream

IV. MATERIALS AND METHODS

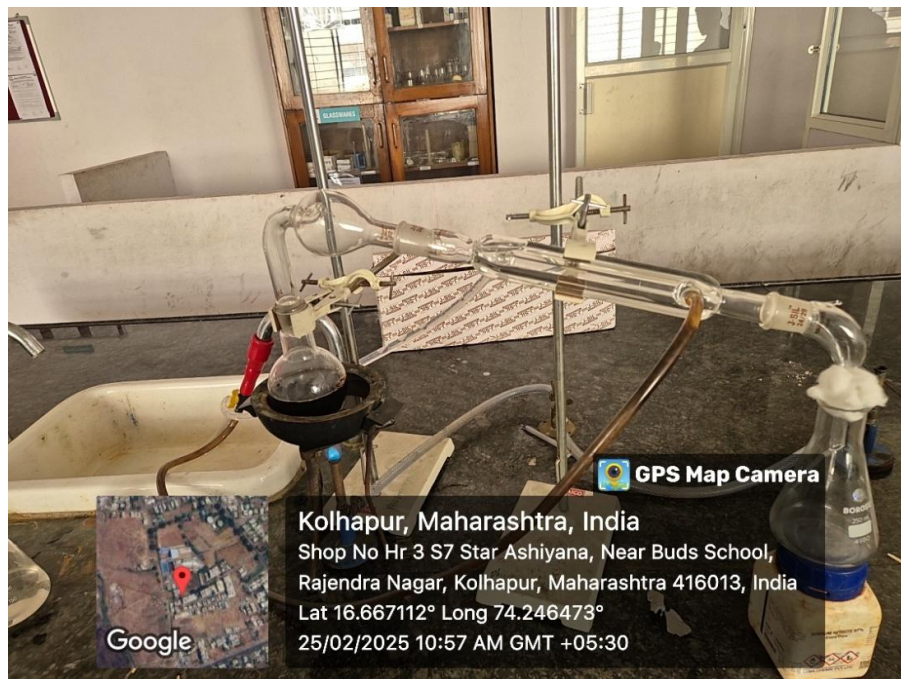
Collection of Materials:

The sariva powder is taken from local market and other chemicals such as Borax, Bees wax, liq. parafin and GMS was taken from Sarojini college of pharmacy from chemistry laboratory.

Extraction method – Extraction is done by using the Simple-Distillation Method.

Extraction of Sariva: In this process of extraction we use 50 gm of Sariva root powder in solvent 250 ml of Ethanol in Round Bottom Flask. Allow to extract the Powder with Ethanol .



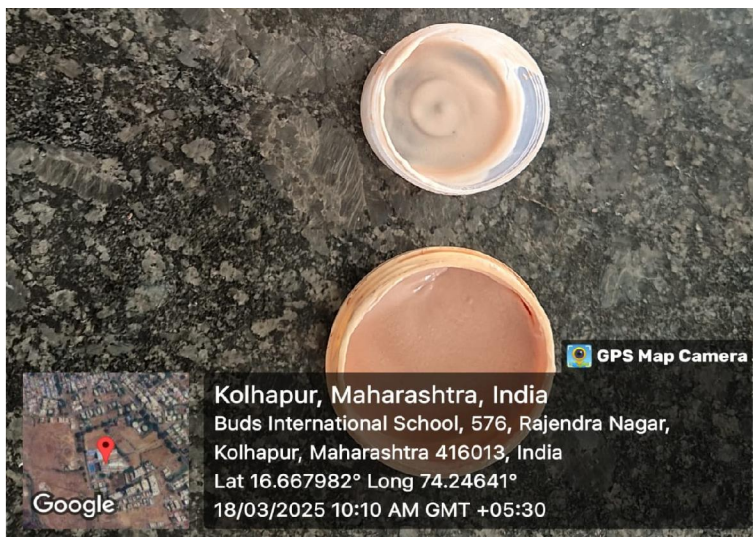


Formulation

1. Weigh all the ingredients in accurate quantity.
2. Prepare Two Phase:-
 - b. Phase A (Aqueous Phase)
 - c. Phase B (Non Aqueous Phase)
2. In one beaker add Sariva extract , Water , Borax and Honey
3. In another beaker add Mineral Oil , Bees Wax , GMS , Almond Oil , & Rose Marry Oil
4. Heat this both beaker on water bath and maintain the same temperature of aqueous phase and oil phase
5. Now after proper dissolution of ingredients, pour the Aqueous Phase into Non aqueous phase while stirring it vigorously.
6. As the temperature of both phases cool down and it comes to room temperature w/o Cream is form i.e Cold Cream.
7. The Cold Cream is poured into the Container.

Sr.No	INGRIDENTS	F1CREAM	F2CREAM
1	Sariva Extract	0.08 ml	0.16 ml
2	Rose Marry Oil	2 drop	2 drop
3	Water	3 ml	2.8 ml
4	Borax	0.1 gm	0.1 gm
5	Mineral Oil	9 ml	9 ml
6	Bees Wax	2 gm	2 gm
7	GMS	0.1 gm	0.1 gm
8	Almond Oil	0.1 ml	0.1 ml





V. CONCLUSION

The herbal cream was successfully formulated using Sariva (*Hemidesmus indicus*) extract. The cream showed good physical properties like consistency, spreadability, and smooth texture. The pH of the cream was within the acceptable range for skin application. Evaluation studies showed no signs of irritation on human volunteers. The Sariva extract contributed beneficial antioxidant and skin-soothing properties. Overall, the formulated Sariva herbal cream can be considered a safe and effective herbal skincare product.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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