CODEN [USA]: IAJPBB ISSN : 2349-7750

INDO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF
PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
SJIF Impact Factor: 7.187

Available online at: http://www.iajps.com Research Article

FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF HERBAL SOAP

Mansi, Madhavi porwal , Rishabh Yadav , Dr. Shailesh Kumar Ghatuary*,Varsha singh
Shri RLT Institute of Pharmaceutical Science and Technology Ekdil (Etawah)

Article Received: December 2022 **Accepted:**December 2022 **Published:** January 2023

Abstract-
The leaf and bark extract of Azadirachta indica, Ocimum tenuiflorum, Sapindusmukorussi, and powdered Acacia concinna were used to create a herbal soap .
The natural ingredients found in plants are what give ayurvedic cosmetics its other name, "herbal cosmetics."has no negative effects on the body of humans. The majority of herbal supplements are made from a combination of botanical components that have a long history of use in traditional or folk medicine of the many botanical compounds that are currently on the market . Cosmetics by themselves are insufficient to take care of skin and other body parts due to the numerous chemical poisons and microorganisms that can damage and infect skin. Neem (Azadirachta indica) tree has gained prominence throughout the world due toits extensive arrayof therapeutic benefits.

Keywords: *Herbal soap formulation, Hand sanitizer, Azadirachta indica, Ocimum tenuiflorium*

Corresponding author:
Shailesh Kumar Ghatuary,
E-mail: principalsrlt171@gmail.com
Contact no. : 8319485112

QR code

*Please cite this article in press Rishabh Yadavet al,**Formulation And Evaluation Of Herbal Soap.,**Indo Am. J. P. Sci, 2023; 10(01).*

INTRODUCTION:

Natural herbs and substances that are healthy for the skin are used to make organic items like herbal soap. Since the beginning of time, people have employed medicinal plants as a form of treatment. As a natural therapy for treating a variety of dry skin, extracts from the leaves of different medicinal plants have been used. The safety and effectiveness of Ayurvedic products have set standards, despite the fact that many plant-based treatments have been supplanted by synthetic chemicals. The active ingredients that provide these substances their medical benefits are applied topically as creams, soaps, oils, and ointments to treat skin conditions like acne, wounds, eczemas, and ringworm. In general, a natural soap can be separated.

Soaps are needed to stay clean and fresh, yet using chemical soap can result in dry skin, skin damage, and skin conditions. Chemically produced soaps also cause a lot of ailments and skin issues. They block skin pores and prevent the cells from being able to breath.

Herbal soaps are often created by hand and contain only organic components, which are excellent for the skin and the environment.

Some plants are effective at giving your products a natural hue. Some plants are excellent for unwinding and relieving tension. Other herbal ingredients will assist the skin by decreasing acne or relaxing inflammation.

Herbal soap preparation is a medicine or drug; it contains antibacterial and antifungal chemicals; it mostly uses plant parts, like leaves, to cure wounds or promote health. This product, which has antibacterial properties, can be applied topically and is sold as soap.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Samples of *Azadirachta indica* and *Aloe barbadensis*, *Rosa rubiginosa* , *Santalum album* were collected from the Shri RLT institute of Pharmaceutical Science and technology, Ekdil (Etawah). Glycerine, Stearic acid, EDTA etc.

1. **Preparation of neem extract-**

Fresh Neem leaves are collected and dried for few days. Dried leaves were then powdered using mortar and pestle. The powered Neem leaves are weighed and extracted by the Soxhlet apparatus using 70 ml of ethanol and 30 ml of ethanol upto 72 cycles. Then the extract was collected.

2. **Preparation of aloe vera extract-**

Fresh aloe vera was collected and was kept in water for 30 minutes. Then it was scraped off by the help of knife. Then the gel was collected and filtered.

3. **Formulation of herbal Soap-**

Glycerin was melted on the specific temperature on heating mental and stirrer continuously. then mixed stearic acid, then Desired quantity of herbal oil, flavorant, colorant was added to the above formulation. The formulated soap was filled in suitable mould and stored at cool and dry place.

Table 1: Formulation of Herbal Soap (100 gm)

s.no.	ingredients	F1	F2	F3	F4
1	Aloe extract	2 ml	2 ml	2 ml	2 ml
2	Neem extract	6 ml	6 ml	6 ml	6 ml
3	Rose Extract	5ml	4ml	6ml	5ml
4	Glycerin	70gm	64gm	68gm	66gm
5	Stearic acid	.20gm	.20gm	.20gm	.20gm

EVALUATION:

physical evaluation:-

i) Appearance:-It was determined visually.

ii) PH :- The ph was determined using digital ph meter and the ph of herbal soap was found to be 7.80 – 8.85.

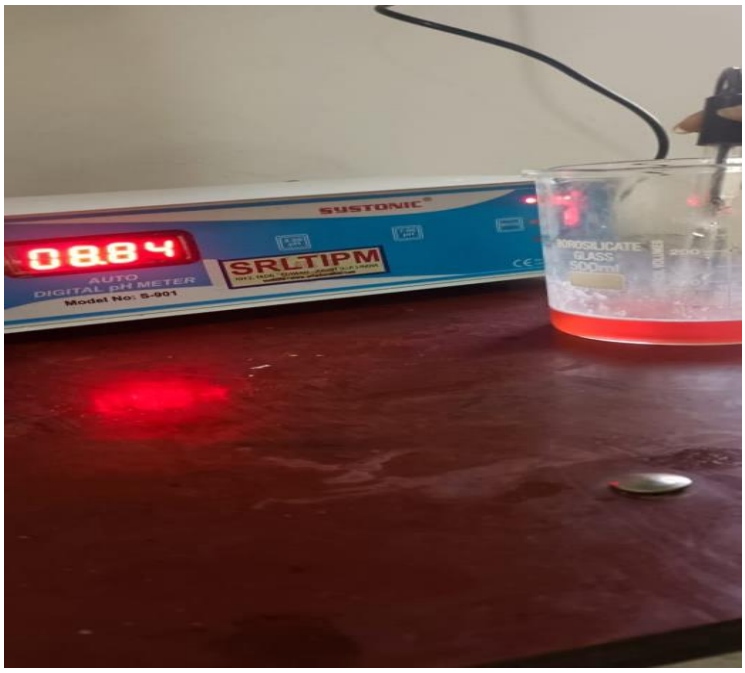
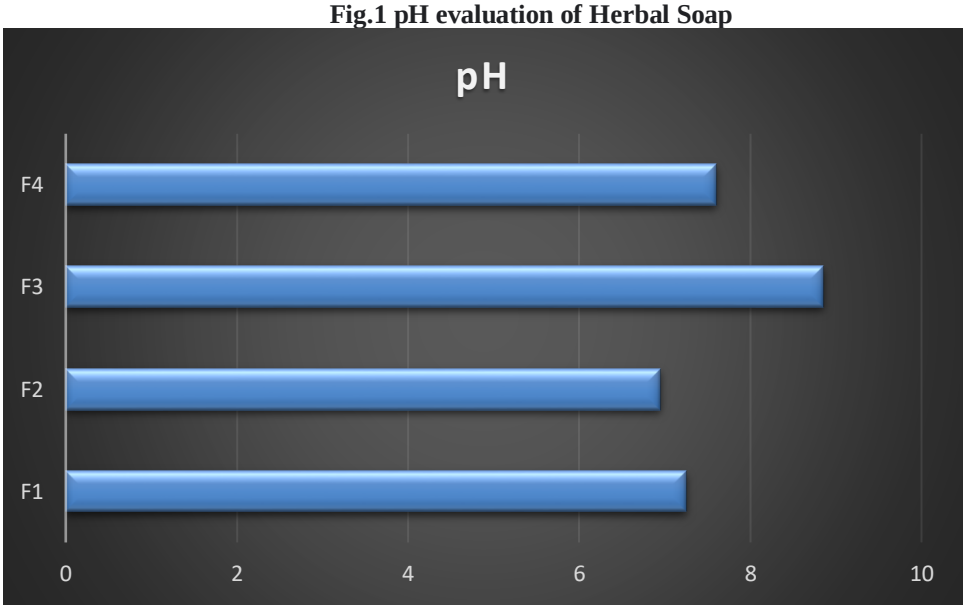


Fig.1 pH evaluation of Herbal Soap

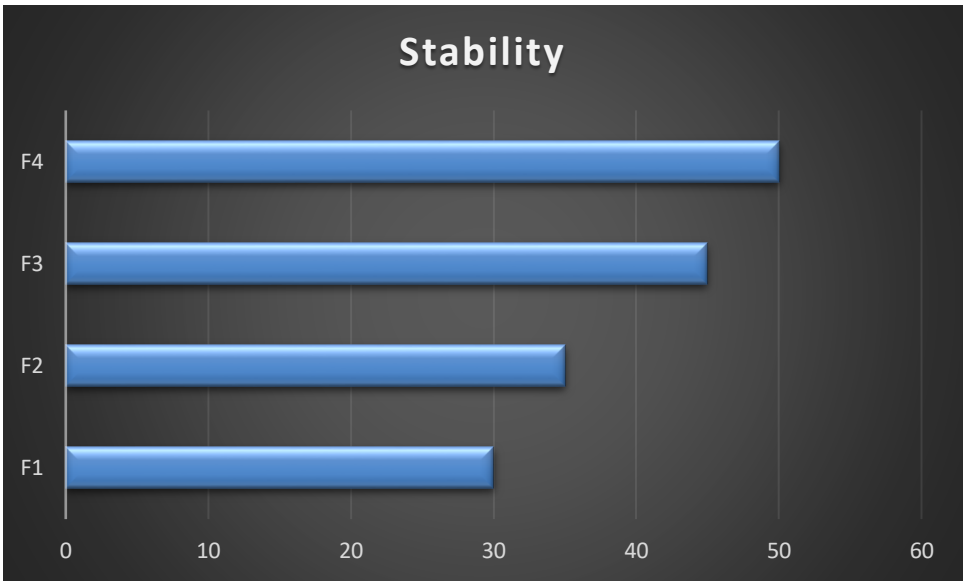


Curve.1 pH of Herbal Soap

iii) Colour:- It was determined visually.

IV) Odour :- it was determined manually.

V) Stability studies:- The stability of herbal soap was carried out by storing measured amount of at different temperature I.e. 30ºc,35ºc,45ºc,50ºc for one month. During stability studies no change in colour and no phase separation were observed in the formulated soap.



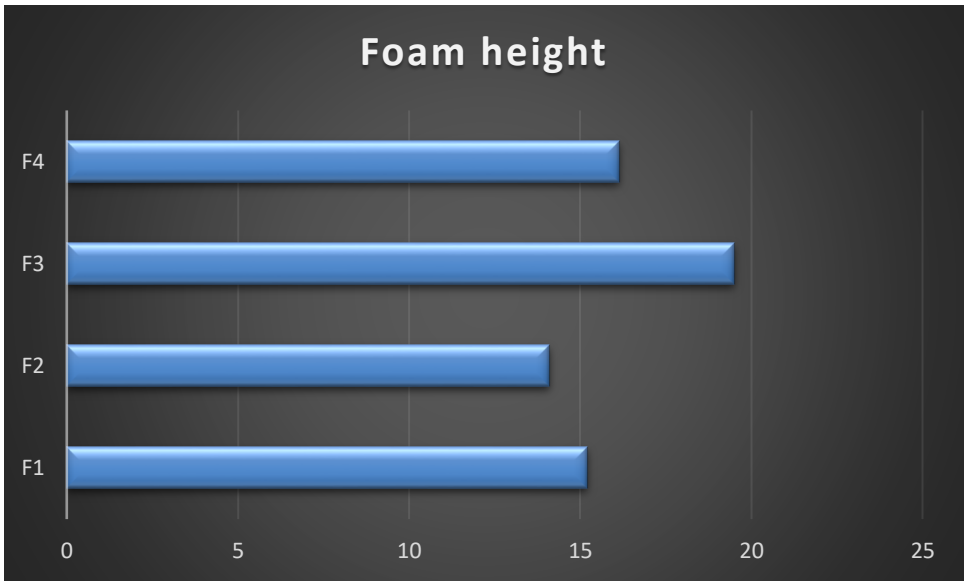
Curve.2 Stability of Herbal Soap

Foam height:-

1) 20ml of sample of herbal soap taken and dispersed in 100ml distilled water.
2) then transfered it into 500ml stoppers measuring cylinder,volume make up to 250ml with water.
3) 19.5 stroke was given and stand till aqueous volume measured upto 250ml and measured the foam height.



Fig.2 Foam Height evaluation of Herbal soap



Curve.3 Foam height of Herbal soap

Foam Retention: - 20ml of herbal soap was taken into a 250ml graduated cylinder and shaken ten times. The volume of foam at 2 minute interval for minute was recorded foam Retention should be stable at least 5 min.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Aloe Vera, Neem, Chandan, are just a few of the elements in soap that have therapeutic properties. Natural antioxidant, antiseptic, and antibacterial capabilities are abundant in them. Nimbolinin, a green-colored substance found in neem plants, is used to alleviate skin inflammation brought on by radiation therapy and have antifungal and antibacterial. The synthesised formulation's various physicochemical properties were assessed, and positive outcomes were found.

CONCLUSION:

Herbal soaps significantly affect the skin's ability to be soft, smooth, and supple. Contrarily, chemical soaps are loaded with harmful ingredients that can be bad for both your health and your skin. Herbal soaps are a great option for better skin care and overall wellness because of their many advantages. Herbal soap has many healing, soothing, and rejuvenating effects on the skin, from the scent to the therapeutic value and aromatic advantages to the medicinal components.

REFERENCES:

1. MundeGovindAnant*1, Dr. Hingane L.D.*2, Miss. Shinde R.*3FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF HERBAL SOAP BY USING NATURALINGREDIENTS BY SIMPLE MATCHED Volume: 03/Issue: 11/November-2021 *1Aditya Pharmacy College Beed.431122 Maharashtra India.
2. Blessy Jacob1,*, Ciyamol2 , V. Chandy3 Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Soap Volume 9 : A Journal of Pharmacology T. John College of Pharmacy, Gottigere, Bannerghatta road, Bangalore, Karnataka, India.
3. Chatterjee A, Pakrashi S, the Treatise on Indian Medicinal Plants. Publications and Directorate, New Delhi, 1994, 3, pp 73.
4. Kaoru T, Surface Activity: Principles, Phenomena and Application. Academic Press, San Diego.1998, 21–22p.
5. A Saeed; N Ibrahim; S Bashandy; S El-Gengaihi. Saponins of BalanitesaegyptiacaDel fruits and biological evaluation. Bull Faculty of Pharmacy, Ciaro University, 1995, 33,105–9.
6. Deepa G., Nikhil M. (2015). Phytochemical, antioxidant, and antimicrobial activity of psidiumguajavaleaves against oral dental pathogens. Indian Journal Of Applied Research,5: 52-54
7. Kandarp Dave, LataPanchat, Pragna K Shelat. (2014): Development and Evaluation of Antibacterial Herbal Toothpaste Containing Eugenia Caryophullus, Acacia niloticaandMimusopselengi. International journal of Chemistry and Pharmaceutical Sciences.2(3): 666-673.