



A REVIEW ON HERBAL CREAM AND SOME PLANT USING FOR HERBAL CREAM FORMULATION

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ABSTRACT

The herbal formulations those when natural herbs and their products used for their aromatic value in formulation development among consumers for herbal products triggered the demand for natural products and natural extracts in many preparations. 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 focus of the present review is some describe and details about herbal cream and common herbal plant which is uses for herbal cream formulation development.

Keywords: Herbal Cosmetic, Herbal cream, Herbal formulation, herbal plant.



INTRODUCTION





Herbal cream, here referred as products, are formulated, using various permissible pharmaceutical ingredients to form the base in which one or more herbal ingredients are used to provide defined advantages only, shall be called as Herbal formulation[1]. The herbal cream is those when natural herbs and their products used for their pharmaceutically value in product preparation among consumers for herbal products triggered the demand for natural products and natural extracts in cosmetics preparations [2]. Creams are semisolid preparations that means for external application with friction. Ayurveda is one of the oldest traditional systems of medicine that uses plants and their extracts of different part for treatment and management of various disease and infections [3]. In history Nyctanthesarbor-tristis was the oldest holistic, sacred and traditional


medicinal plant belongs to family Oleaceae and this plant was already mentioned in Vishnu Purana and having great importance to treat varieties of diseases, especially rheumatoid arthritis it reduces pain and inflammation [4]. The secondary metabolites which are present in the plants having various medicinal activity and taken will support the strength, texture and others. In which every part of the plant has some medicinal value and is thus commercially exploitable and further investigations exploring possible use of these phytochemicals as pharmacological agents are uses for treatment of various disease such as hepatoprotective, antileishmaniasis, antiviral, antifungal, antipyretic, antihistaminic, antimalarials, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant activities [5,6].

SOME COMMON PLANT USING FOR PREPARATION OF HERBAL CREAM

An herbal cosmetic has growing demand in the world market and is an invaluable gift of nature and herbal formulations always have attracted considerable attention because of their good activity and comparatively lesser or no side effect. Hence, we are described about some common plant which is uses in herbal cream preparation [7-13].

S/N	Plant	Chemical Constituent	Images	Uses
1.	Neem	Nimbin, nimbanene 6-desacetylnimbinene, nimbandiol, nimbolide, ascorbic acid, n-hexacosanol, amino acids, 7-desacetyl-7-benzoylazadiradione, 7-desacetyl-7-benzoylgedunin Nimbiol, gedunin, azadirachtin.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •anti-inflammatory, •antiarthritic, •antipyretic, •hypoglycaemic •Antifungal, •spermicidal, •antimalarial, •antibacterial and Diuretic properties. and seeds of neem are used in home remedies and in preparation of medicines.
2.	Carrot	Moisture, protein, fat, carbohydrate, crude fiber, total ash, Ca, Fe, p, the values		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Vitamins and Nutrient • Anti-oxidant • Wound healing

		crude fiber, carotene, Lutein, Lycopene etc.		
3.	Aloe Vera	Minerals, enzymes, hormones, lignin, salicylic acid, sterols, saponins, glucose, fructose, Vitamin A, C, E, B, B12, choline, aloetic acid, ethereal oil etc.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •anticancer, •antioxidant, •antidiabetic •anti hyperlipidemic •burns, wounds, and •anti-inflammatory
4.	Sandalwood	α -santalol and β -santalol hydrocarbons santene, nor-tricycloekasantalene, α -, and β - santalenes.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •anticancer, •insects' repellent property, •antioxidant, •anti-inflammatory, •antipyretic •antibacterial etc
5.	Papaya	Vitamin A, B, C, proteolytic enzymes papain, carpaine, chymopapain, antioxidants.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It helps in removing dead skin cells. • It helps prevent balding. • It is used to treat sore and cracked heels. • Used for skin whitening.
6.	Turmeric	Curcuminoids (5%) and essential oil (6%). The chief constituent of the colouring matter is curcumin I (60%) curcumin III, curcumin II and dihydrocurcumin.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •aromatic, •anti-inflammatory, •stomachic, •uretic, anodyne for biliary •calculus, stimulant, tonic, • blood purifier,

		zingiberene (25%), α -phellandrene, sabinene, turmerone, arturmerone, borneol, and cineole.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •antiperiodic • Colouring agent
7.	Tulsi	70% eugenol, carvacrol (3%), and eugenol-methyl-ether (20%). Seeds contain fixed oil.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduces stress, •enhances stamina, relieves • anti-inflammation •lowers cholesterol, eliminates •toxins, protects against radiation, •prevents gastric ulcers, •lowers fevers, •improves digestion •antioxidants and other nutrients.

GENERAL METHOD FOR PREPARATION OF HERBAL CREAM [14-18]**Materials& Method (O/W, W/O)**

Add the required quantity of ingredient in sufficient amount of Base water and prepare a solution by heating on water bath



In the above solution, add required quantity of Herbal extract



Add Solution drop wise into Solution2. When both the phases get mixed properly, add methyl paraben as preservative.



The formulated Polyherbal Cream was kept aside for about an hour in cool and dry place indirect to sunlight till it sets Completely and was used after 48 hours after keeping at Room temperature for stability and analytical testing



Packed in container and store in cool place.

IDEAL PROPERTIES OF HERBAL CREAM [19, 20]

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 OF CREAM [21, 24]

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

CONCLUSION

The present work focus on the potential of herbal extracts from cream purposes. The uses of cream have been increased in many folds in cosmetic as well medicinal values. The Uses of bioactive ingredient in topical formulations influence biological functions of skins and provide nutrients necessary for the healthy skin. There are various herbs available naturally having different uses in cream preparations. The present study revealed that herbal cream is very safe and does not produce any toxic and adverse reactions compare to marketed semisolid products.

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