



Formulation And Evaluation Of Herbal Hand wash

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1. ABSTRACT:-

The anti-microbial activity of the formulated herbal hand wash gel was tested against Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus and Salmonella by spread plate techniques and the results obtained were compared with commercial antibacterial standards. Also the efficiency was checked by using the hand wash gel on volunteers. The results from the present work suggest and support the incorporation and utilization of herbs in the formulations to give better effect.

Herbal medicines are significant part of healthcare throughout the world. Herbal medicines have been extensively utilized as effectual remedies for the prevention and management of multiple health conditions. Hands are a prime mode of transmission of microbes and nosocomial infections. Handwashing is extremely imperative in healthcare and domestic sector. Numerous of the antiseptic hand wash available in the market are alcohol based sanitizers which have some adverse effects. To avoid these adverse effects like itching, drying, irritation, dermatitis etc., of the synthetic handwash formulations an attempt has been made to formulate a herbal hand wash using extracts of Eucalyptus globulus extracts. The results from the present work support the incorporation and utilization of herbs in the formulations to give a better effect.

Herbal hand wash evaluated by tested parameters like physical parameters like colour, fragrance and chemical parameters like pH, Viscosity, Foam height, Foam retention, Skin irritation test etc. and obtained results were in the acceptable limits with less or no side effects.

Keywords

Herbal hand wash, tulsi, vitamin c, Aloe vera, citrus Limon, essential oil

2. INTRODUCTION

The herbal medicine is also known as botanical treatment or phytomedicine. Herbal medication refers to the uses of any plant seeds, root, leaves, bark, flower and aerial part for medicinal purpose. Herbal medicine has been the treatment and care of numerous diseases. Skin being the most exposed part of our body requires protection from skin pathogens. To defend the skin from harmful microorganisms to avoid spreading disease. Hand washing is extremely significant precautions.

Herbal medicine having various therapeutic uses like healing, wound, treating inflammation due to infection, skin lesion, leprosy, diarrhea, scabies, venereal disease like, snake bite and ulcer. Plants have provided good source of antimicrobial activity and plant extract has potential as antimicrobial compound against several pathogenic microorganisms which cause infectious disease and resistance toward synthetic drug.

Hands are the primary mode of transmission of microbes and infections. Hand washing is the act of germless hands to remove soil, dirt, pathogenic microorganisms, and avoid transmitting of transient microorganisms. Hand Washing removes visible dirt from hands and reduces the number of harmful microorganisms such as E.coli and salmonella may be carried by people, animals, or equipment & transmitted to food.

All the parts of the Neem tree have been used as traditional Ayurvedic medicine in India. Neem oil, bark and leaf extracts have been used clinically to control leprosy, intestinal helminthiasis, respiratory disorders, and constipation.

Herbal medication is additionally known as Botanical treatment or Phytopathogens. Medicine. Herbal medication refers to the utilization of any plant's seeds, berries, roots, leaves, bark, or flowers for medicinal purposes. An herbal drug treatment offers a healthy life. It was generally used to furnish first line and common health supplier. Since ancient times in India, herbal medicines have been the basis of treatment and cure for numerous diseases. Physiological conditions et al in traditional methods were practiced such as Ayurveda, Unani, and Siddha.

Herbal medicines having numerous therapeutic uses like healing wounds, treating inflammations because of infection, skin lesions, leprosy, diarrhea, scabies, venereal diseases, snake bite, and ulcers, etc. Hands are the primary mode of transmission of microbes and infections. Hand washing is the act of germless hands to remove soil, dirt, pathogenic microorganisms, and avoid transmitting of transient microorganisms. Hand Washing removes visible dirt from hands and reduces the number of harmful microorganisms such as E.coli and salmonella may be carried by people, animals, or equipment & transmitted to food. To defend the skin from harmful microorganisms and to avoid spreading of various contagious diseases, hand washing is extremely important precaution. The present study was aimed to formulate herbal hand wash gel with the help

of neem (*Azadirachta indica*), githo-kumari (*Aloe vera*), and citrus Limon (*Citrus Limon* (L.) Osbeck) belongs to the botanic family Meliaceae.

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Neem leaves contain extensive antibacterial action against Gram-negative and Grampositive microorganisms .

Citrus Limon belongs to the family Rutaceae. It is traditionally used to clean due to its disinfectant properties. Lemon juice is additionally used as a short term preservative in some food preparations. Lemon juice is used in Indian medicinal systems because of the antimicrobial properties of lemon.

Hand washing with soap and water has been taken part of personal hygiene for hundreds of years and has been usually embedded in spiritual and cultural behavior. Although, the link among Hand washing and the spread of disease changed into set up simplest two centuries in the past, despite the fact that this can be considered as extraordinarily early with admire to the discoveries of Pasteur and Lister that passed off decades later. In the middle of 19th century, Ignaz Semmelweis in Vienna (Austria), and Oliver Wendell Holmes in Boston (USA), revealed that the hands of health care workers spread nosocomial infection. In 1847, observations of Semmelweis concluded that after performing autopsies by physician on their hands had a disagreeable odor despite hand washing

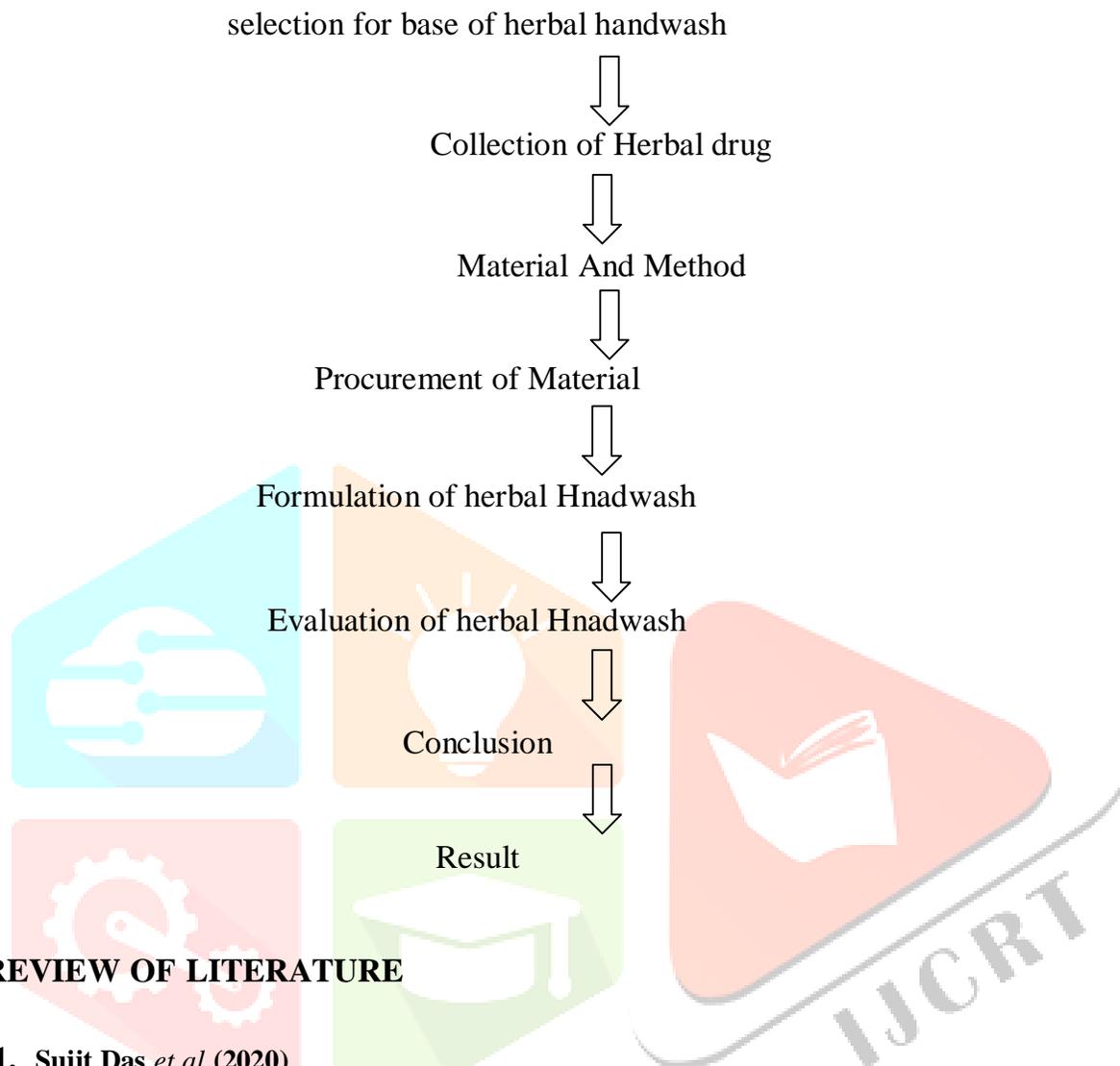
3. AIM AND OBJECTIVE: Aim:

A Brief Review On Formulation And Evaluation Of Herbal Hand Wash By Using Natural Ingredient.

Objective of the study:

1. To achieve sustained improvement in hand hygiene compliance ratio
2. To kill germs and microorganism that can harm our body
3. It will help to learn their illness are often caused by germs which travels from their handsto their mouth, eye, nose etc
4. Reduces the rates of healthcare

4. PLAN OF WORK



5. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Sujit Das *et al* (2020)

Formulation of herbal Hand wash. neem and citrus lemon hand wash is make in Through the lemon juice with methanolic extract and added glycerin and Dilute with proper amount of water

2. Rohit jaysing bhor *et al* (2020)

Formulation and evaluation of herbal neem hand wash by extracting neem leavesTulsi leaves lemon leaves phytochemical antibacterial activity

3. Debjit bhowik *et al* (2010)

In formulation and evaluation of herbal neem hand wash Neem elaborates a vast array of biologically active compound That are chemically diverse and structurally complex.

4. Rudra prasd giri *et al*¹ (2019)

In formulation and evaluation of hand wash it has antioxidant Activity of natural product neem is used in many hindurituals Neem is known for its antidiabetic anti inflammatory anticancer effect.

5. Zeeshan Afsaret *et al* (2016)

formulation and evaluation of poly herbal Hand wash The objective seen in this resechproject was to prepare hand wash formulations using the extracts of Cassia fistula, Milletiapinnata and Ficus religiosa and to investigate the antimicrobial activity of the extracts against the common organisms which cause nasocomial infection.

6. DRUG PROFILE

6.1 Tulsi



Fig no 1: tulsi (*Ocimum sanctum*)

Scientific Classification Of Tulsi:

Taxonomical Rank	Taxon
Kingdom	Plantae -plants
Division	magnoliophyta
Class	Magnoliopsida
Order	Lameness
Family	Lamiaceae
Genus	<i>Ocimum</i> L
Species	<i>Ocimum tonuiflorum</i>
Biological name	<i>ocimum tenuifloram/Ocimum sanctum</i>
Nepali name	Tulsi

Table no 01: Scientific Classification Of Tulsi

Tulsi

Ocimum sanctum commonly known as holy basil or Tulsi. Tulsi consist of fresh and dried leaves of *ocimum sanctum* belonging to family *Lamiaceae*. Tulsi is an aromatic perennial plant.tulsi known for its detoxifying purifying and antimicrobial properties.tulsi helps to protect your hands by killing 99.99%of germs. Tulsi now,days cultivated commercially forits volatile oil.it is much branched small herb 30 to 75cm in height. All parts of tulsi are usedin medicine especially fresh and dried leaves.leaves are ablong acute with entire sterolate margins pubescent on both sides and minutely gland dotted. The leaves are green in colour with aromatic flavors and slightly compressed. Seeds are reddish black and subglobose. The leaf is dorsiventral stomach are of dicyclic type. Particularly abundant on lower surface.

Chemical Constituents:-

Chemical constituents	Eugenia 70%
	Carvacrol 3%
	Eugene methyl Ether- 20%
	Caryophyllin
	Alkaloids
	Glycosides

Table no 02: Chemical constituents:

Uses :

- Stimulants
- Aromatic
- Spasmolytic
- Antifungal
- Antiviral agents
- Tulsi can cure fever
- Tulsi is used to treat insect bites
- Tulsi is also used to treat respiratory problems

7.2 ALOE-VERA



Fig no 2: Aloe vera (*Aloe barbadensis*)

Scientific Classification Of Aloe vera :

Taxonomical Rank	Taxon
Kingdom	Plantae -plants
Division	magnoliophyta
Class	Liliopsida
Order	Aspargels
Family	Liliaceae . xanthorrhoeaceae
Genus	<i>Aloe L</i>
Species	<i>Aloe barbadensis mill</i>
Biological name	<i>Aloe barbadensis , aloe officinalis</i>
English name	Indian aloe , small aloe

Table no 03: Scientific Classification Of Aloe vera

ALOE-VERA

Aloe is the dried juice collected by incision from the basis of the leaves of various Species of aloe. Aloe perry Baker, aloevera linn, or Aloe barbandesis belonging to family liliaceae, Aloe perry Baker is found in socotra and zanzibar Islands and in their neighbouring areas and so the obtain from these Species is known as soothing and zanzibar. Aloevera linn also known as vulgaris or Aloe barbendesis. aloe is an perennial growing to 0.8 by 1ml at a slow rate. The plant prefers light (sandy) and medium soil. Can grow nutritionally poor soil. The plant prefer acid basic and neutral soil. It cannot grow in shade it requires dry or moist soil and can tolerate drought. They are xenophobic plant .it can be propagated by seeds. seeds are shown in the spring in warm green house.

Chemical Constituents:-

Chemical constituents	Aloins
	Barbaloins
	Isobarbaloins
	Aloetic Acid
	Anthracene (11 -40%)
	Aloinosides A, B

Table no 04: Chemical constituents:

USES:

- Relieves the burned skin caused by skin.
- Smooth and glowing skin can be achieved with the help of Aloe.
- It is an outstanding skin moisturizer.

7.3 CITRUS LEMON



Fig no 3 : Citrus Lemon (*Citrus Limonis*)

Scientific Classification Of Citrus Lemon:

Taxonomical Rank	Taxon
Kingdom	Plantae -plants
Division	Mangoliophyta
Class	Mangolioosida
Order	Sapindales
Family	Rutaceae
Genus	<i>Citrus L</i>
Species	<i>C. Limon</i>
Biological name	<i>Cirus lemon</i>
English name	<i>Citrus limon</i>

Table no 05: Scientific Classification Of Citrus Lemon:**LEMON**

The Limon citrus Limon is a species of small evergreen tree in the flowering plant FamilyRutaceae native to South Asia.primarily eastern India.

It is obtained from the ripe or nearly ripe fruit of citrus Limon belonging to the family rutaceae.The main raw material of citrus Limon is the fruit particularly essential oil and juice is obtained from it . Citrus Limon fruit juice has traditionally been used as a remedyfor survey before the discovery of vitamin c

Chemical Constituents:-

Chemical constituents	Terpenes oil
	90% Limonene
	Terpenolene
	Citral and Citonellal
	Linolool

Table no 06: Chemical constituents:**USES:**

- The oil used in pharmacy and cosmetic formulation as, a flavour or aroma Corriganas, well as natural preservative
- Flavouring agent and in perfumery.
- Terpeneless lemon oil is 20 times stronger than Lemon Oil.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Collection of plant materials

The plant's Neem (*Azadirachta indica*) and Citrus Limon (*Citrus Limon (L.) Osbeck*) were collected from the local market of Tripura. The sample was washed thoroughly with fresh water to remove sand particles. The plant materials were collected and separated and are then dried under shade drying for 4-5 days. Then the dried plant materials were crushed, sieved to get nearly fine amorphous powder. Powdered material was extracted with a suitable solvent or mixture of solvents.

Preparation of herbal leaf Extract

The hand wash was prepared from the methanolic extracts of each plant material; 20 gm of the powdered materials were extracted with 80 ml of methanol solution for 48 hrs. The content was filtered through Whatmann filter paper to get the particle-free extract.

Preparation of handwash

The hand wash was prepared by adding lemon juice with methanolic extracts of each plant material in glycerine and distilled water. Finally, sodium laurel sulfate, methylparaben, HPMCE-50 (gelling agent) and flavoring agents were added as per the requirement of standard procedure for preparation of hand wash. The solution was made homogenous under room temperature and stored for further analysis.

Chemical Properties Of Extract

Color and odor of prepared ointment were examined by visual examination. The pH of ointment was determined by a digital pH meter. The viscosity of hand wash was determined by using Brookfield viscometer.

8. FORMULATION TABLE

Ingredients	Quantity	Action
Tulsi Extracts	8ml	Antimicrobial Agents
Citrus Lemon	4ml	Antiseptic
Aloe-vera gel	6ml	Healing Agents
Eucalyptus Oil	0.5ml	Cooling Agents
Glycerin	12ml	Moisturizing Agents
Methyl paraben	0.3ml	preservatives
Water	Upto 60ml	-

- 1) **Procedure:-**Methonolic extract of tulsi leaves is mixed with 4ml citrus Limon juice in 20ml.ofwater.
- 2) Then add aloevera twice and add extract of sapindus mukorosis to produce sufficientfoaming capacity.
- 3) Then add desired quantity of glycerin and eucalyptus oil with moderate stirring.
- 4) At the end add preservative in sufficient quantity .
- 5) The solution is mixed, made homogeneous under room and further utilized forscreening of the activity

9. EVALUATION PARAMETERS

9.1 Physical Evaluation:-

- a) Appearance:- It was determined visually.
- b) PH :- The ph was determined using digital ph meter and the ph of herbal wash was found to be 5.2
- c) Colour:- It was determined visually.
- d) Odour :- it was,determined manually.
- e) Stability studies:- The stability of herbal hand wash gel was carried out by storing measured amount of gel at different temperature I.e.25'c,37'c,40'c.for one week during stability studies no change in colour and no phase separation were observed in the formulated hand wash.

9.2 Foam height:-

- a) 1ml of sample of herbal hand wash taken and dispersed in 50ml distilled water.
- b) then transfered it into 500ml stoppers measuring cylinder, volume make up to100ml with water.
- c) 25 stroke was given and stand till aqueous volume measured upto 100ml and measured the foam height.

9.3 Foam Retention:-

50ml of herbal hand wash was taken into a 250ml graduated cylinder and shaken ten times.The volume of foam at 1minute interval for minute was recorded foam Retentionshould be stable at least 5 min.

10.CONCLUSION

Hands are the primary source of disease related to skin, respiration, gastro intestinal tract etc. due to various disease and germs, the bar soap get contaminated which may lead to spread of germs.

in this sophisticated world liquid hand washes are used much more frequently then the bar soap ,the additional Advantages is the soap in the liquid hand wash is untouched leading uncontaminated. hand wash with every new pump.

in market, there are various type of hand washes are available, claiming that they kill the harmful germs at considerable rate at minimum time.

To determine this,it is necessary to determine the efficiency of handwash. average percentage reduction and log reduction of the organisms determined for hand wash performing viable count.

11. REFERENCE

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