



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF ANTI-ACNE HERBAL SOAP

Mr. Deepak Ravindra Chaudhari

Student

P.G College Of Pharmaceutical
Science & Research Chaupale
Nandurbar _425412

Miss.Madhuri Dilip More

Student

P.G College Of Pharmaceutical
Science & Research Chaupale
Nandurbar _425412

Miss. Mayuri Gokul Patil

Student

P.G College Of Pharmaceutical
Science & Research Chaupale
Nandurbar _425412

Mr. Juned I.Pinjari

Assistant Professor

P.G College Of Pharmaceutical
Science & Research Chaupale
Nandurbar _425412

Dr. Rajesh A. Ahirrao

Principal

P.G College Of Pharmaceutical
Science & Research Chaupale
Nandurbar _425412

Abstract: Our study aims to develop an anti-acne herbal soap using the melt-and-pour soap method. Acne Herbal Soap is a natural soap made using herbal ingredients to help reduce acne and pimples. It contains natural ingredients like neem, fuller's earth, masoor dal powder, orange peel powder, and aloe vera.gel, turmeric powder, lavender oil, coconut oil, and rose water, which are beneficial for the skin. It is beneficial and does not have side effects. This soap helps reduce breakouts and promotes clear and refreshed skin. An Ayurvedic cosmetic is also known as an herbal cosmetic. All ingredients are easily available in the market of the surrounding area and online shops. Herbal soap preparation is a medicine or drug with medicinal properties like antibacterial, antifungal, skin, and my property. The crude drug used in soap preparation is given many properties of medicine or cosmetics. The plant used in soap preparation can soften the skin, epidermis, enhance greater penetration, remove acne as well, and promote healing and resolution quickly in time. The herbal soap was prepared and evaluated for the analysis of Colour, odour, pH, foam height, foam retention time, high-temperature stability, skin irritation test.

Keywords: Herbal Soap, Neem, Turmeric, Aloe Vera, Orange, Masoordal, Fuller's earth, Lavender oil, rose water

INTRODUCTION:-

Skins break out, moreover known as "Yauvan Pidika" in Ayurveda, is a common skin condition predominant in India, affecting young people and grown-ups alike. It happens due to the blockage of hair follicles by abundance oil and dead skin cells, shaping pimples, zits, and whiteheads. Variables such as hormonal lopsided characteristics, genetics, diet, push, and natural variables contribute to the improvement of acne. Acne vulgaris may cause scarring and distress, driving to long lasting issues with respect to self-esteem. It influences 650 million individuals universally and is the eighth most common around the world disease. Herbal cures have been utilized for centuries to oversee skin break out due to their anti-inflammatory properties, antimicrobial, and skin-soothing properties. Whereas the logical prove supporting their adequacy varies, several home grown fixings have appeared guarantee for diminishing skin break out injuries and making strides in general skin health. Herbal cures can be viable for a few people; it's fundamental to utilize them with caution and counsel with a healthcare proficient, particularly if you have touchy skin or fundamental wellbeing conditions. Additionally, home grown cures may take time to appear, and consistency

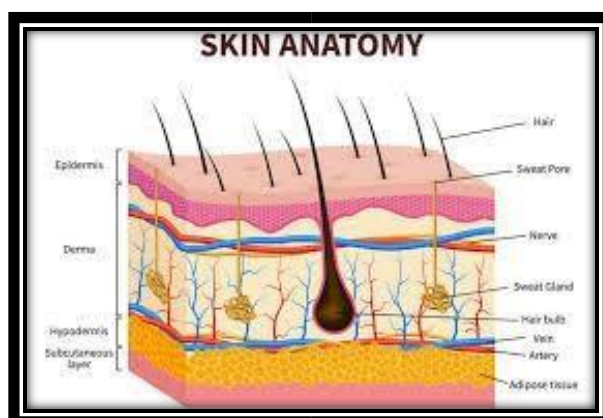
in utilize is key for ideal results. Anti-acne home grown cleansers are defined with characteristic fixings known for their capacity to combat acne and advance clearer, more beneficial skin. These cleansers regularly contain botanical extricates, basic oils, and other home grown fixings that have antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and skin-soothing properties. Neem is a strong antibacterial and antifungal herb that makes a difference dispense with acne-causing microscopic organisms, diminish aggravation, and alleviate aggravated skin. Turmeric contains curcumin, which has solid anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties. Turmeric makes a difference calm skin break out aggravation, diminish redness, and advance skin mending. Aloe vera is famous for its alleviating and moisturizing properties. It makes a difference reduce skin break out irritation, hydrate the skin, and advance the mending of skin break out injuries. Investigate recommends that orange peel contains compounds like flavonoids and vitamin C, which have antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. These properties may offer assistance in decreasing skin break out irritation and advancing by and large skin wellbeing. Additionally, masoor dal, when utilized as a topical fixing in skincare definitions or hand crafted face Masks may have exfoliating properties due to their surface. Shedding can offer assistance expel dead skin cells. unclog pores and advance a smoother complexion, which may be useful for acne-prone skin Fuller's Soil has been customarily utilized for its oil-absorbing and skin-cleansing properties. It may offer assistance in removing overabundance oil, earth, and pollutions from the skin, hence anticipating skin break out breakouts and advancing a clearer complexion. Studies recommend that it may offer assistance in combating acne-causing microbes, lessening aggravation, and promoting wound mending. Rose water has a long history of utilize in skincare for its alleviating and hydrating properties. It may offer assistance in calming aggravated skin, adjusting pH levels, and diminishing the redness related with acne.

Herbal Soap:-

Herbal cleanser arrangement is a pharmaceutical that contains antibacterial, anti-aging, antioxidant, and anti-septic properties which primarily employments parts of plants like seeds, rhizomes, nuts, and pulps to treat an harm or illness or to accomplish wellbeing. Home grown cleanser does not contain counterfeit flavors, fluorides, etc. when compared to the substance of commercial cleanser. Herbs are common items generally found in the treatment of almost all maladies and skin issues owing to their tall therapeutic esteem, cost-effectiveness, accessibility, and compatibility.

Against Acne: When it comes to anti-acne cleansers, it's basic to see for fixings that can offer assistance unclog pores, reduce irritation, and control abundance oil generation without excessively drying out the skin. Targets acne-causing microbes and makes a difference avoid unused breakouts. Non-comedogenic (won't clog pores) and tender sufficient for day by day use. It makes a difference to expel abundance oil and debasements from the skin.

Skin: Skin is exceptionally imperative for all healthcare experts to have essential data almost the structure and work of human skin. Skin is too called a cutaneous film. In grown-ups, the skin has a surface area extending from 1.2 to 2.2 m². The skin has two sorts, hair-be



Advantages:-

1. Common Fixings: - Home grown cleansers frequently contain characteristic fixings like neem, tea tree oil
2. Delicate on Skin: - They are by and large milder and less likely to cause aggravation
3. Moisturizing: - Numerous home grown cleansers contain moisturizing fixings that offer assistance keep the skin hydrated without clogging pores.

Disadvantages:-

1. Constrained Logical Prove: There is for the most part less logical inquire about on the adequacy of home grown soaps for skin break out compared to customary treatments.
2. Variable Viability: The viability of home grown cleansers can change from individual to individual, and they may not be as powerful as a few chemical-based skin break out treatments.
3. Potential Unfavorably susceptible Responses: Whereas common, home grown fixings can still cause unfavourably susceptible responses or skin sensitivities in a few individuals

DRUGS PROFILE:-**Neem:-**

Gentle Cleansing: Neem cleanser gives delicate however intensive cleansing, expelling earth, oil, and impurities from the skin without stripping absent its normal dampness. This makes it appropriate for people with delicate or fragile skin, as it cleanses without causing intemperate dryness or bothering. **Skin Conditioning:** Neem cleanser can offer assistance feed and moisturize the skin, clearing out it feeling delicate, smooth, and hydrated. Neem oil, in specific, contains greasy acids and vitamins that bolster skin wellbeing and progress its by and large surface and appearance. **Normal Shedding:** A few neem cleansers may contain neem powder or neem leaf extricate, which can serve as common exfoliates. These tender abrasives offer assistance expel dead skin cells, unclog pores, and advance cell turnover, coming about in a brighter, more brilliant complexion

**Turmeric:-**

Turmeric, logically known as *Curcuma longa*, is a blooming plant of the ginger family, Zingiberaceae, local to the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia. It's broadly developed in tropical regions around the world. Turmeric is eminent for its culinary, restorative, and social importance, with its utilize dating back thousands of a long time. They are customarily utilized as a common color for textures and nourishment. Search proposes that curcumin, the dynamic compound in turmeric, may have a run of wellbeing benefits, including lessening irritation, making strides brain work, bringing down the chance of heart malady, and indeed potentially anticipating or treating certain sorts of cancer. Be that as it may, more considers are required to completely understand the degree of these benefits.



Aloe Vera:-

The Aloe vera plant has been known and utilized for centuries for its wellbeing, magnificence, therapeutic, and skin care properties. The title Aloe vera infers from the Arabic word “Allah” meaning “shining sharp substance,” whereas “vera” in Latin implies “true.” 2000 a long time prior, Greek researchers respected Aloe vera as the nostrum. Used for different purposes in dermatology

**ORANGE:-**

The peel of an orange is the outermost layer of the fruit's skin. It is thick, textured, and contains numerous oil glands that give it its characteristic aroma and flavor. Orange peel varies in Colour from bright orange to deep orange-yellow, depending on the variety of orange. Orange peel contains essential oils, flavonoids, and other bioactive compounds that contribute to its taste, aroma, and potential health benefits. Vitamin C Oranges are a significant source of vitamin C, an antioxidant that supports immune function and collagen production. Fiber: They contain dietary fiber, which aids digestion and helps maintain bowel regularity

**MASOORDAL:-**

Masoor dal is a nutritional powerhouse, packed with essential nutrients that promote overall health and wellbeing. According to USDA data (USDA Food Data Central), masoor dal is rich in protein, providing approximately 25% of the recommended daily intake per serving. It is also an excellent source of dietary fiber, iron, folate, and other vitamins and minerals



FULLER'S EARTH:-

Fuller's soil is a specific kind of clay that was utilized for cleaning woolen dress for about seven thousand a long time. The term 'Fulling' was utilized for the prepare of cleaning and thickening of dress and the person locked in in this handle was known as 'fuller' consequently the title fuller's soil was given to this clay. Fuller's soil was too utilized as an cure to harm due to its sublime adsorption properties. Along with its cleaning and adsorption properties fuller's Soil is moreover utilized as a restorative to tone up skin, offer assistance soothe wrinkles, and act as a profound pore cleanser since of its capacity to draw out oil and greas



LAVENDER OIL:-

Basic oils have been known to have numerous restorative properties. Therapeutic specialists have utilized them since the medieval ages. Lavender basic oil is known to be wealthy in restorative properties like antimicrobial action, anxiolytic, anti-inflammatory, antinociceptive, and antioxidant properties. Utilization of home grown items like lavender basic oils will advantage the patients in numerous ways. Consolidation of these properties in the field of dentistry has adequate advantage



ROSE WATER:-

Rose water, also known as rose hydrosol or rose floral water, is a by-product of the steam distillation of rose petals to extract rose essential oil. It is produced by collecting the condensate that forms during the distillation process. Rose water is derived from the petals of various species of roses, including *Rosa damascena* and *Rosa cent folia*, which are commonly used for their aromatic and therapeutic properties. Rose water contains a variety of volatile compounds, including geraniol, citronellol, nerol, and phenylethyl



MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY:-**APPARATUS:-**

- 1 Beaker
- 2 Measuring Cylinder
- 3 Glass Rod
- 4 China Dish
- 5 Mold

INSTRUMENTS:-

- 1 Weighing Balance
- 2 Ph Meter
- 3 Heating Mantle

CHEMICALS:-

- 1 Lavender Oil
- 2 Glycerine Soap Base
- 3 Rose Water

FORMULATION: - 85 gm of Anti-Ane Herbal Soap

Sr No	Ingredients	Quantity	Use
1	Stearic Acid	2gm	Hardening
2	Soft Paraffin	1.5gm	Hardening
3	Neem Powder	2gm	Antibacterial
4	Turmeric Powder	0.5gm	Antiseptic
5	Aloe Vera Gel	2gm	Moisturizing
6	Orange Peel Powder	1.5gm	Vitamin C
7	Masoordal Powder	1gm	Exfoliant
8	Fullers Earth	1gm	Absorbent
9	Lavender Oil	1ml	Perfume
10	Rose Water	2ml	Antioxidant
11	Glycerin Soap Base	85gm	Binding

PROCEDURE:-

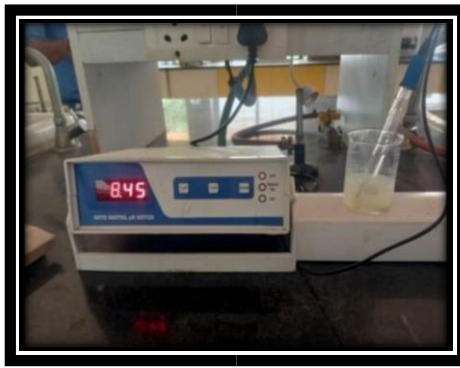
1. Take the solidified glycerine soap base and weighed and broken down into smaller pieces
2. Transferred into a water bath to melt the soap base and stirred continuously with a glass rod.
3. After the soap base is liquefied Add 1gm stearic acid and 1.5gm soft paraffin.
4. The powder composition was added to the base after the soap base was liquefied.
5. Stir continuously with a glass rod for 15 min until a melted mixture is formed homogeneous.
6. Remove the homogenized mixture from the water bath, add lavender oil and rose water, and stir slowly.
7. Pour the semi-solid mixture into a mold and let it set at room temperature.
8. To remove from the mold & ready to use

PHYSIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF ANTI-HERBAL SOAP:-

Colour:-The prepared formulation of soap was evaluated in terms of clarity. The prepared soap shows Hunter Green Colour.

Odour: - The smell of formulation was checked by applying preparation on hand and feeling the Fragrance of lavender.

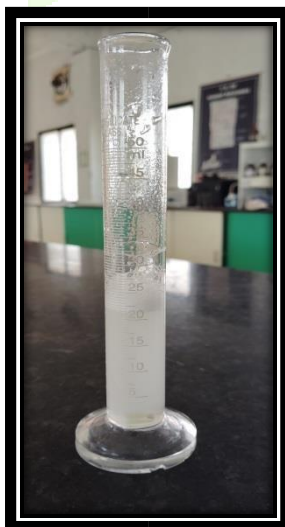
pH: - The pH of the prepared soap was assessed by touching a pH strip to the freshly formulated soap and jointly by dissolving 1 gram in 10 ml water with the help of a digital pH meter, the pH of the soap is 8.4.



Foam Height: - 0.5 gm. of a sample of soap was taken and dispersed in 25ml distilled water. Then, it was to a 100 ml measuring cylinder; the volume was made up to 50 ml with water. 25 strokes were given and stood till the aqueous volume measured up to 50 ml and the foam height, above the aqueous volume, was measured at 5.3 cm



Foam Retention: - 25 ml of the 1% soap solution was taken into a 100-graduated measuring cylinder. The cylinder was covered with a hand and shaken 10 times. The volume of foam at 1-minute intervals for 4 minutes was recorded at 6 min



High-Temperature Stability: - The soap was allowed to stand above 40° Celsius. In heating Mantle



Skin Irritation Test: - Twenty volunteers were selected, and the prepared soap was given to them and checked for irritation, saw them 24 hours later and had no irritation

Microbial Growth Test: - using agar plates were placed into the incubator and incubator at 37c for 24 hours and compared with standard.

✚ OBSERVATION TABLE:-

Sr no	Evaluation Parameters	Observations
1	Colour	Hunter Green
2	Odour	Lavender
3	Ph	8.4
4	Foam Height	5.3 cm
5	Foam Retention	6 min
6	High Temperature Stability	It Withstands Temperature
7	Skin Irritation Test	No Irritation to the skin
8	Microbial Growth Test	No Microbial Growth

✚ RESULT:-

All the physiochemical tests such as Colour, odour, appearance, and pH were performed Successfully. The formulation has the appropriate pH of 8.4, is hunter-green in colour, and has a pleasant scent of lavender. Other evaluations, such as the microbiological test, foam height, foam retention, and primary skin irritant test, were also successful The created soap had a nice look and was a dry, stable solid with no Colour shift. Without any additional surfactants, it is frothy. Twenty volunteers were examined, and it exhibited good skin compatibility and did not irritate

✚ CONCLUSION:-

The usefulness and safety of the herbal soap composition for treating acne are demonstrated by the evaluation. The developed soap exhibits promising qualities as an anti-acne skincare product due to its pleasing sensory features, stability, and skin compatibility. To confirm its market potential, more research could examine user happiness and long-term efficacy. Furthermore, it is imperative to incorporate continuous quality control procedures to guarantee uniformity in product performance and safety regulations. All things considered, the anti-acne herbal soap's successful composition and assessment represent a significant contribution to the skincare sector, providing a safe and sensible choice for anyone looking to cure or prevent acne.

+ REFERENCE:-

1. Gohil KJ, Patel JA, Gajjar AK. Pharmacological Review on Azadirachta indica (Neem). IJPR. 2010; 2(4):96-102
2. Ahmad S, Afsana, Popli H (2019), A review on efficacy and tolerability of tea tree oil for acne, Journal of Drug Delivery and Therapeutics: 9(3):609-612
3. Pazyar N, Yaghoobi R, Bagherani N, Kazerouni A. A review of applications of tea tree oil in dermatology. Into J Dermatol. 2013; 52(7):784-790. doi:10.1111/j.1365-4632.2012.05654.x
4. Lall, N., & Kishore, N. (2014). Anti-acne herbal formulations of Indian traditional medicine. Indian Journal of Dermatology, 59(3), 326–334. doi:10.4103/0019-5154.131430
5. Ali, B., Al-Wabel, N.A., Shams, S., Ahamad, A., Khan, S.A., & Anwar, F. (2017). Essential oils used in aromatherapy: A systemic review. Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine, 5(8), 601-611.
6. Mukhopadhyay, P. (2011). Cleansers and their role in various dermatological disorders. Indian Journal of Dermatology, 56(1), 2–6. doi:10.4103/0019-5154.77542
7. Kaur, M., & Kapoor, K. (2013). Multani Mitti: A traditional versatile cosmeceutical. International Journal of Research in Pharmacy and Chemistry, 3(2), 253-261.
8. Cavanagh, H.M., & Wilkinson, J.M. (2002). Lavender essential oil: a review. Australian Infection Control, 7(1), 35-37.
9. Boskabady, M.H., Shafei, M.N., Saberi, Z., & Amini, S. (2011). Pharmacological Effects of Rosa Damascena. Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences, 14(4), 295-307.
13. Del Rosso, J.Q. (2016). Topical therapies for acne vulgaris: Comparative efficacy and rationale for current treatments. Part II: Antimicrobial agents, retinoids, and miscellaneous agents. The Journal of Clinical and Aesthetic Dermatology, 9(5), 9–14.
14. Proksch, E., Brandner, J. M., & Jensen, J. M. (2008). The skin: an indispensable barrier. Experimental Dermatology, 17(12), 1063–1072. doi:10.1111/j.1600-0625.2008.00786.x
15. Sharma, A., Bhattacharya, A., & Singh, S. (2017). Polyherbal soap: an innovative product for skin care. International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research, 8(2), 482-487.
23. Chandira, R. Margret, Lokeshwaran S., & Gladin, S. Gracy. (2023). Addressing Acne: The Multi- Faceted Benefits of Anti-Acne Herbal Soaps. Journal of Dermatological Research, Volume (10), (Issue 2), Pages 123-135.
24. Aggarwal, Bharat B., Kumar, Anushree, & Aggarwal, Malini S. (2011). Anticancer potential of curcumin: preclinical and clinical studies. Anticancer Research, 30(4), 139-147.
25. <https://www.pharmacy180.com/article/turmeric-283/>
26. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2763764/#:~:text=The%20botanical%20name%20of%20Aloe,%2C%20Asia%2C%20Europe%20and%20America.>
27. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aloe_vera
28. Yildirim, A., Mavi, A., & Kara, A. A. (2001). Essential oils and flavonoids in orange peel. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, 49(8), 4083-4089.
29. Liu, R. H. (2003). Vitamin C in oranges. Journal of Nutrition, 133(7), 2186S-2190S.
30. Marrell, M., et al. (2020). Health and nutritional properties of lentils (*Lens culinaris* L.): A review. Foods, 9(3), 320.
31. Kumar, A., Bishnoi, S., & De, R. (2018). Fuller's earth (Multani mitti) in dermatology: A review. Journal of Clinical and Experimental Dermatology Research, 9(6), 1-4. doi:10.4172/2155-9554.1000474
32. De, R. (2018). Fuller's earth (Multani mitti) in dermatology: A review. Journal of Clinical and Experimental Dermatology Research, 9(6), 1-4.)
33. Kaur, R., Kumar, R., & Kumar, A. (2014). Multani Mitti: A Review. International Journal of PharmTech Research, 6(1), 233-236.)
34. Koulivand, P. H., Khaleghi Ghadiri, M., & Gorji, A. (2013). Lavender and the Nervous System. Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine, 2013, 681304. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2013/681304>

35. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9357533/#:~:text=Lavender%20essential%20oil%20is%20known,the%20patients%20in%20many%20ways>
36. Boskabady, M. H., Shafei, M. N., Saberi, Z., & Amini, S. (2011). Pharmacological effects of *rosa damascena*. *Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences*, 14(4), 295–307.
37. Gor, T., & Gondaliya, N. (2023). FORMULATION AND PHYSICOCHEMICAL EVALUATION OF POLYHERBAL ACNE SOAP USING SELECTED MEDICINAL PLANTS. *International Journal of Management Public Policy and Research*, 2(Special Issue), 18–24. <https://doi.org/10.55829/ijmpr.v2ispecialissue.112>
38. Anant Munde, G. (2021). FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF HERBAL SOAP BY USING NATURAL INGREDIENTS BY SIMPLE MATCHED. *International Research General of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science*, 3(11), 172–177.

