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A Review on Herbal Neem Soap

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Abstract:

The Discovery and Art of soap-making up to 1660, Soap in the senses of product accomplished by the action of a base on fats and oils, has played essential part in the history civilization, but its discovery was quite accidental and its usefulness but slowly appreciated. Herbal Neem soap is common cleansing agent well know to everyone. Many authors define soap in different ways. It is regarded as any cleaning agent, manufactured in granules, bars, flaks or liquid form obtain form by reacting salt of sodium or potassium of various fatty acid that are of natural origin (salt of non-volatile fatty acid).Herbal Neem (*AzadirachtaIndica*) plant has inspired all over world prominence owing to its broad range of medicinal properties, Neem leaves and its constituents have been establish to show anti-inflammatory, antihyperglycemic, antiulcer, antimalarial, antifungal, antibacterial, antimutagenic and anticarcinogenic properties.

The aim of our study was to develop the herbal soap by using melt and pour method. Soap was made by Neem powder, Tulsi, Aloe vera, Turmeric powder, Vit-E, Glycerine base, Rose water, Lavender essential oil. Herbal soap has been used traditionally for treating several epidermal dysfunction, such as psoriasis and acne helps to boost immune response in tissue of effected skin area. The results imply that herbal soap is suitable for human skin and can be a therapeutic alternative to skin problems.

Keywords: Neem, Bodycleanser, Antifungal, Herbal Soap, Anti-Microbial,

Introduction:

The body's outermost layer, human skin, acts as the body's first line of defense against a range of infections. The skin is constantly exposed to a range of stimuli because it interacts with the environment. As a result, the skin is prone to injury. When badly damaged skin tries to heal, scar tissue emerges, which is typically decolorized and epigmented. Chemical soaps, on the other hand, are known to promote skin irritation and dryness. Natural ingredient cosmetics are becoming more popular among consumers as a healthier, organic, and ecologically responsible option. Ayurvedic cosmetics are sometimes known as herbal cosmetics. The natural component of herbal medicine has no negative effects on the human body in the vast majority of cases. A pharmaceutical or medication that contains antibacterial and antifungal ingredients is known as an "herbal soap preparation." It's made p of plant parts including leaves, stems, roots, and fruits, and it's used to treat damage, disease, and keep people healthy. Soaps have been used in our daily lives for over 6,000 years and have a rich history. Ancient Babylonians developed a cleaning material by combining animal fats, wood ash, and water, which became known as "soap." saponification is the basic method of soap production in which fats or oils react with a base/lye. Soaps are divided into two types: solid and liquid. Medicinal soaps differ from regular soaps in that synthetic or natural bioactive substances are added to the basic soap medium to give the end product a wide range of biological activity. ^[4-8]

Herbal soap preparation is medicine or drugs it contain antibacterial and antifungal agent which mainly leaves of part of plants such as like leaves, stem, roots and fruits to treatment for a injury or disease or to achieve good health. This preparation process antimicrobial property are administered topically and available to apply in various forms like creams, lotion, gel, soap, solvent, extract or ointment ^[9-10]

Skin Types and Basic Skin Care:

The requirement of the basic skin care

1. Cleansing agent, which removethe dust , dead cells and dirt that chokes the pores on the skin. Some of the common cleansers include vegetable oils like coconut, sesame and palm oil.
2. Use of Toners: help to tighten the skin and keep it from being exposed to many of the toxins that are floating in the air or other environmental pollutant. Some of the herbs used as toners are witch hazel, geranium, sage, lemon, ivy burdock and essential oils.
3. Moisturizing: the moisturizing helps the skin to become soft and supple. Moisturizing shows a healthy glow and are less prone to aging some of the herbal moisturizers include vegetable glycerin, sorbitol, rose water, jojoba oil, aloe vera and iris. ^[11-12]

Herbal Soap:

Soap is common cleansing agent well known to everyone. Many authors defined soap in different ways regarded it as any cleaning agent, manufactured in granules, bars, flakes, or liquid form obtained from by reacting salt of sodium or potassium of various fatty acids that are of natural origin (salt of non-volatile fatty acids). Soap can also be said to be any water-soluble salt of fatty acids containing eight or more carbon atoms. Soaps are produced for varieties of purpose ranging from washing, bathing, medication etc. The cleansing action of the soap is due to the negative ions on the hydrocarbon chain attached to the carboxylic group of the fatty acids. The affinity of the hydrocarbon chain to oil and grease, while carboxylic group to water is the main reason soap is being used mostly with water for cleaning purposes.

Types of Herbal soap

There are various types of herbal soaps available that are made using different herbal ingredients. Some common types of herbal soaps include:

1. Lavender soap: Made using lavender essential oil, this soap is known for its calming and relaxing properties. It may help soothe irritated skin and promote a sense of well-being.
2. Tea tree oil soap: Tea tree oil is known for its antibacterial and antifungal properties, making this soap ideal for acne-prone or oily skin. It may help cleanse and purify the skin, while also helping to address skin conditions such as eczema or athlete's foot.
3. Calendula soap: Calendula is a herb known for its gentle and soothing calm properties, making it suitable for sensitive or irritated skin. It may help redness, inflammation, and itching, and promote skin healing
4. Neem soap: Neem is a natural herb with antibacterial and antifungal properties, making it a popular ingredient in herbal soaps. It may help cleanse and purify the skin, while also addressing skin conditions such as acne, eczema, or psoriasis.
5. Aloe vera soap: Aloe vera is a wellknown herb for its moisturizing and soothing properties. Aloe vera soap may help hydrate the skin, soothe sunburn, and promote skin healing.
6. Rosemary soap: Rosemary is an herb known for its antioxidant and antiinflammatory properties. Rosemary soap may help stimulate blood circulation, promote a sense of rejuvenation, and cleanse the skin.
7. Chamomile soap: Chamomile is a gentle herb known for its calming properties, making chamomile soap suitable for sensitive or irritated skin. It may help soothe redness, inflammation, and itching, and promote relaxation
8. Lemongrass soap: Lemongrass is a herb known for its invigorating and refreshing properties. Lemongrass soap may help cleanse the skin, boost mood, and provide a fresh citrusy scent.

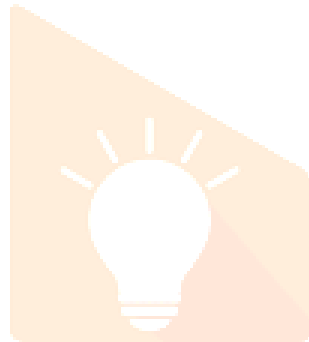
9. Patchouli soap: Patchouli is an herb known for its earthy and musky aroma. Patchouli soap may help cleanse and deodorize the skin, while also providing a grounding and calming effect.
10. Turmeric soap: Turmeric is a herb known for its antioxidant and antiinflammatory properties. Turmeric soap may help brighten the skin, address skin conditions such as acne or eczema, and provide a natural glow.^[13]

Material and methods:

Chemicals: Neem powder, Tulsi, Aloe vera, Turmeric powder, Vit-E, Glycerine base, Rose water, Lavender essential oil, Distilled water.

Contents of the Soap:

NEEM



- **Botanical Name:** *Azadiractaindica*
- **Common Name:** Neem, Nim, Margosa.
- **Sanskrit Name:** Nimba, Arishta.
- **Family:** Meliaceae
- **Color:** Green
- **Synonym:** Margossa, Nimtree or Indian Lilacae
- **Part of typical used:** Leaves
- **Chemical Constituents:** Flavonoids, Alkaloids, Azadirone, Nimbin, Nimbidin, Treprenoids, Steroids, Margosicacid, Vanilic Acid, Glycosides, B-Sitosterol, Nimbectin, Kaempeerol, Quercursertin are present in Neem Leaf.

TULSI



- **Botanical Name:** *ocimum tenuiflorum*
- **Common Name:** Holy Basil
- **Sanskrit Name:** Tulasi
- **Family:** Lamiaceae
- **Color:** Green
- **Synonyms:** Holy Basil, Scared Basil, Tulasi
- **Part of typical used:** Leaves
- **Chemical Constituents:** Eugenol, Terpens, Germacrene

ALOEVERA



- **Botanical Name:** *Barbadensis miller*
- **Common Name:** Barbados aleo
- **Sanskrit Name:** Ghrith Kumari
- **Family:** Asphodelaceae
- **Colour:** Green
- **Synonyms:** Aloe, Barbadensis mill, Aloe Indica Royle, Aloe Perfoliata L, var
- **Part of typical used:** leaves
- **Chemical Constituent:** Anthraquinone, Chromone, Cinnamic acid Catechin.

TURMERIC:

- **Botanical Name:** *Curcuma Longa*.
- **Common Name:** Haldi
- **Sanskrit:** Haridra
- **Family:** Ginger Family Zingiberaceae
- **Colour:** Yellow
- **Synonyms:** Curcuma; Rhizoma Curcumae; Saffron Indian
- **Part of typical used:** Root
- **Chemical constituent:** Curcumin, Curcuminoid, Germacrone, Bisacurone.

Formula:

Sr. No.	Ingredients	Quantity	Action
1	Neem	6g	Antibacterial
2	Tulsi	2g	Antiviral
3	Aloevera	4g	Smoothin
4	Vit-E	1.5g	Moisturizing
5	Turmeric powder	0.5g	Antimicrobial
6	Soap wax	12g	Hardening
7	Rose water	3ml	Perfume
8	Lavender essential oil	1g	Anti-oxidant
9	Distilled water	q.s.	Solvent

Procedure for Soap:

1. Add 6 grammes of neem powder to a beaker, then to this beaker, add 2 grammes of tulshi, 4 grammes of aloevera, 1.5 grammes of vitamin E, 3 ml of rosewater, and 0.5 grammes of turmeric.
2. And stir for two to three minutes.
3. Giving a span on induction and adding some water, then taking a tiny amount of water and adding 12g of glycerine soap base in the container, causes the glycerine soap base to melt using the twofold heat technique.

4. Mix when base has melted. All of the soap's ingredients are melted, combined, and heated to a final temperature before the addition of lavender essential oil to the preparation solution is given in a little, soap-shaped container.
5. The final soap has been prepared and is pour.

Evaluation:

The herbal soap formulated was evaluated for the following

1. Physical property
2. Thermal stability
3. Determination pH
4. Microbial growth
5. Foaming index
6. Foaming retention time

Conclusion:

The formulation was made by using neem powder to create herbal soap that would provide an effective treatment for antibacterial, antimicrobial, anti-acne and moisture. The prepared formulation when tested for different test gave good result. It does not give any irritancy to skin it was determined by using these soap by few volunteer hence it is proved that does not give any irritancy to skin. Furthermore prepared soap where standardized by evaluating various physicochemical properties such as pH, appearance and odour in which exhibit in satisfactory effect.

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