



Study of Neem (Azadirachta Indica)

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ABSTRACT

Because natural medicines are thought to be safer and have less adverse effects than synthetic ones, they are more widely accepted. The demand for herbal formulations is rising on the international scene. This study assesses the safety and effectiveness of Azadirachta zizaniodes extract used in Gentle Neem Face Wash. Citrus medica, Citrullus, and Indica are among the plants with good antibacterial and anti-inflammatory action that have been documented in the literature. The purpose of this open-phase clinical trial is to assess the herbal formulation's dermal safety and efficacy. Participants signed up to take the herbal formulation without any skin Key words: anti-and lanatus oxidant Vetiveria We saw or heard about ten instances of healthy irritation. There was a notable decrease in the oiliness of the skin on the face and a corresponding decrease in the recurrence of acne. A small percentage of participants reported improved skin tone as well.

Keywords – neem, Azadirachta indica, acne, acne vulgaris

1. Introduction



Fig- neem leaves

The mahogany tree i.e. Azadirachta indica also known as Neem, Indian lilac; belongs to the Meliaceae family. It belongs to genus Azadirachta and is endemic to the subcontinent of India [1]. Tropical and semi-tropical climates are ideal for growing it. This tree can also found in Southern Islands. The fruit and seed partis used to make Neem oil. Neem is a quickly developing tree that typically arrives at a stature of 15-20 m, and under truly great conditions up to around 30-35 m. Generally speaking, it is an evergreen tree, however under outrageous conditions, like broadened dry periods, it might shed the greater part of essentially its leaves as a whole. The branches spread broadly. The genuinely thick crown is roundish or oval and may arrive at a measurement 15-20 m in old unattached examples. The storage compartment is generally short, straight and may arrive at a bigness of 1.5-3.5 m. The bark is hard fissured or textured and whitish-dim to ruddy brown. The sap wood is ggreyish-white [1] Acne, or acne vulgaris, is a skin problem that starts when oil and dead skin cells clog skin pores. It is also blackheads, blemishes, whiteheads, pimples, or zits. Severe acne can means pimple that cover the face, neck, chest, and back. Or it can be bigger, solid, red lumps that are painful (cysts). Acne occurs most commonly during adolescence, affecting an estimated 80–90% of teenagers.1-3 Lower rates is reported in some rural societies.3,4 It usually gets better after the teen years.[2]

2. Taxonomical character of neem

Kingdom: Plantae

Subkingdom: Tracheobionta

Super Division: Spermatophyta

Division: Magnoliophyta

Class: Dicotyledons

Subclass: Rosidae Order: Sapindales

Family: Meliaceae

Genus: Azadirachta

Species: Azadirachta indica[1]

3. Morphological character on Azadirachta Indica

The tree is estimated at height of 15-20 meters and has a lifespan of around 200 years. Because of its strong roots, the branches of tree are spread out widely and forming the crown of oval shape. The bark of the neem tree is brownish in colour. The leaves are green in colour, but they have a purplered colour when the plant is young. Azadirachta indica produces small, fragrant white flowers about 25 centimetres long. The yellow fruit is small and edible.[1]

4. Parts of neem plant

4.1 leaves



The leaf is 38-45 cm in length and has 7-19 leaflets. The petiole is green in colour, long and cylindrical, and has a swollen, enlarged core. It has a length of 6-9cm .

4.2 Bark



The bark of neem is brown in colour, hard, moderately thick, curved, quill in shape and silvery brown inner bark. The outer bark shows longitudinal and transverse wrinkles and fissures. The bark is odourless and has an astringent bitter taste.

4.3 stem



The branches of neem are brown in colour, hard, cylindrical, with rough surfaces covered with moderately thick brown bark and 1.5- 3.5 m in length and they are considered as old branches. The young branches are green in colour with fibrous fracture. The stem possesses a characteristic odour and a bitter taste .

4.4 fruit



The fruits are smooth, edible, measure [1.2 to 2.0] cm in length. Fruit production of neem begins at 3-5 years. Epicarp is a brown with thin epidermis. Mesocarp is [0.30.5] cm thick pulp which is sweet and yellowish and also fibrous. Endocarp is the part of fruit, that is white, shell is hard and elongated seed with a brown seed coat [1]

5. Therapeutic uses of neem

. Therapeutic uses of neem compounds is thus Each part of the Neem tree has some medicinal property and commercially exploitable. Several pharmacological activities and medicinal applications of various parts of Neem are well known. Although a large number of compounds have been isolated from various parts, a few have been studied for biological activity. Nimbidin, a major crude bitter principle extracted from the oil of seed kernels of *A. indica* demonstrated several biological activities.[3]

Discussion

The neem *Azadirachta indica* was discussed in the above article. The therapeutic uses of neem was discussed.

Conclusion

The neem was investigated in this work. The morphological character and parts of neem plant was investigated

Author contribution

Both the author equally contribute in collection of information and designing of manuscript .

Disclosure of interest

The author declare that they have no conflict of interest concerning the article.

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