



“FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF HERBAL AMALTAS OINTMENT FOR RINGWORM”

Mayur Ravi Kute¹, prof. Kavita Kulkarni mam.²

Ph.D Quality Assurance

-GMCP RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, CHATRAPATI SAMBHAJINAGAR (Aurangabad)

ABSTRACT :

The purpose of this study was to look into the antibacterial and antifungal properties of *Cassia fistula* Linn leaves. The study's objectives are to evaluate the antimicrobial activity and identify the extracts' zone of inhibition on specific bacterial and fungal strains. The use of medicinal plants is becoming much more popular nowadays. These plants are described in great detail, if sporadically, in ancient literature.

We only discovered a few details in the Nighantus (an ancient pharmacopeia about medicinal plants). One should go through all available Ayurvedic texts for information on any medicinal plant. Amaltas (*Cassia fistula* linn.) has been popular since ancient times as a frequent remedy of choice for Ayurvedic physicians due to its various therapeutic properties Hence, an attempt was made to review its therapeutic potential through this article, which will guide the researchers and scholars for further study. The focus of the current review is on the literature review and the analysis Of the medicinal, nutritional utility and pharmacological effects of Amaltas.

INTRODUCTION:

Significant antibacterial activity was demonstrated by *Cassia fistula*, along with characteristics that lend credence to the plant's traditional use as a broad-spectrum antibiotic in the treatment of various ailments. In order to find new sources of antibacterial compounds, the current work screens hydroalcoholic extracts of *Cassia fistula* leaves against pathogenic bacteria and fungi. One of the most common species in India's forests, *Cassia fistula* (family: FABACEAE) typically occurs in deciduous forests. The entire plant has therapeutic qualities The golden shower plant is a medium-sized tree that grows quickly, reaching heights of 10–20 m (33–66 ft). The flowers have 10 stamens, widely spread petals, and a bright yellow hue. They are about 2 inches across. Healing Wounds: The main issue is infection. to tend to the injury. Drug ineffectiveness due to pathogenic microorganisms' resistance to antibiotics

KINGDOM	PLANTEA
FAMILY	FABACEAN
GENUS	CASSIA
SPECIES	FISTULA
SYNONYM	GOLDEN RAIN TREE

CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT

1. Rhein
2. Triterpenes
3. Sugar
4. Potassium
5. Anthraquinones,
6. Flavonoids,
7. Flavon-3-OlDerivatives

USES:

1. Anti-fungal activity.

2. Anti-bacterial activity.
3. Anti-oxidant activity.
4. Anti-inflammatory activity.
5. Wound healing.

PLAN OF WORK :

COLLECTION OF PLANT MATERIAL PHYTOCHEMICAL STUDIES

- Preparation of extracts

IN –VITRO STUDIES

- Anti-oxidant activity.
- Anti- microbial activity.
- Anti- fungal activity.
- Anti- bacterial activity.



Material and methods for preparation of amaltas ointment

Amaltas extract-----0.5gm
 Neem extract-----0.5gm
 Aloe extract-----0.5gm
 Ointment base-----10gm
 Olive oil -----25ml
 Eucalyptus oil -----25ml
 Cetosteryl alcohol---0.5ml
 Hard paraffin -----0.5gm

1. In this ,method the constituents of the base were placed together in an melting pan and allowed to melt together at70°C after melting pan were stirred gently maintaining tempreaturee 70°C for about 5 min and then cool with contionue stirring to 40°C .ointment were then stirred until smooth consistency was obtained and stored at room temperature 25°C and used forr further aanalysis. Formulaation of ointment containing amaltas was done
2. Heat olive oil and bees wax in borosilicaate glass beaker at 70°C .
3. Oil phase and maintain the tempreature
4. allow prepaation to cool
5. add aactive ingrradiant that is aamtas extract and alsso and hard praffine
6. stri weell by usinng stirral
7. pass the extractthrough sieve
8. allow to cool
place it in close container

EVALUATION TEST

Colour and Odour

Physical parameters like colour and odour were examined by visual examination aand colour found is yellowish in appearance..

Consistency

Smooth and no greediness is observed.

Ph

Ph of prepared herbal ointment was measured by using digital PH meter.
Ph was determined in triplicate for the solution and average value was calculated.

Solubility

Soluble in boiling water, miscible with alcohol, ether, chloroform.

Washability

Formulation was applied on the skin and then ease extend of washing with water was checked.

Diffusion study

The diffusion study was carried out by preparing agar nutrient medium.
A hole board at the center of medium and ointment was by placed in it.

Stability study

Physical stability test of the herbal ointment was carried out for four weeks at various temperature conditions like 20°C, 25°C and 37°C. The herbal ointment was found to be physically stable at different temperature i.e. 20°C, 25°C, 37°C within four weeks.

RESULT :

A review on Herbal Amaltas Ointment For Ringworm to treat ringworm infection and other fungal Infection , skin inflammations , skin softening and nourishing was studied and it has been found that till Date herbal amaltas ointment is not available in market in the market (amaltas powder is available)

The above study of amaltas, Neem ,Turmeric , and Aloe vera. All ingredients are use in the preparation of Ointment .There is no specific ointment for these ingredients to treat ringworm and other fungal infection , Inflammations problem. And is reported to help in improving skin infection and inflammations

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