

**HEB**

**Journal of Research in Indian Medicine**  
**An Official Publication of Bureau for Health & Education Status Upliftment**  
(Constitutionally Entitled As Health-Education, Bureau)

**JRIM**

## **To Formulate and Evaluate Herbal Ointment Ginger, Turmeric, & Min**

Mohd Anas, B.Pharm.PG.P.D.R.F (Jamia Hamdard University)

Dr Shivani Varshaney Doctor of pharmacy (TMU)

Dr Nawal Kishor Prajapati, Doctor of pharmacy (TMU)

Dr Hifza Jamal, Doctor of pharmacy (TMU)

**Email Id: [serviceheb@gmail.com](mailto:serviceheb@gmail.com) \***

### **Abstract:**

Very often we must have notice a patient who has spraid his ankle presenting with a massive ankle swelling applied turmeric over the swollen region reporting the surgical or orthopaedic out patient department for consultation. Patient with chronic cough dry home remedies like ginger before consulting a physician . there are people who have used leaves are effective as anticancer, antioxitent, anti inflammatory, smallpox, chicken pox, urinary tract infection.

Gastrointestinal (GI) cancer, a cancer of different organs of the digestive system, is one of the most common cancers around the world. The incidence and death rate of some of these cancers are very high. Although a large variety of chemotherapeutic agents have been introduced since the last few decades to combat GI cancer, most of them are very expensive and have side effects. Therefore, the compounds derived from natural sources, which are considered to be safe and cost effective, are needed. Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) is one of the most widely used natural products consumed as a spice and medicine for treating nausea, dysentery, heartburn, flatulence, diarrhea, loss of appetite, infections, cough, and bronchitis. Experimental studies showed that ginger and its active components including 6-gingerol and 6-shogaol exert anticancer activities against GI cancer. The anticancer activity of ginger is attributed to its ability to modulate several signaling molecules like NF- $\kappa$ B, STAT3, MAPK, PI3K, ERK1/2, Akt, TNF- $\alpha$ , COX-2, cyclin D1, cdk, MMP-9, survivin, cIAP-1, XIAP, Bcl-2, caspases, and other cell growth regulatory proteins.

*Zingiber officinale* (*Zingiberaceae* family) is traditionally used in alternative medicine to reduce pain from rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis. Ginger is also often applied for stomach and chest pain, toothaches and as anti-inflammatory agent. The aim of this study is to investigate analgesic and anti-inflammatory activities of *Z. officinale* dense extract after its transdermal delivery using allyl isothiocyanate (AITC) induced model with further discussion of possible action mechanism of ginger phytoconstituents.

Even in areas where modern medicine is available, the interest on herbal medicines and their utilization have been increasing rapidly in recent years. Plant derived substances and herbal medicines have recently attracted the great interest towards their versatile application, as medicinal plants are the richest source of bioactive compounds used in traditional and modern medicine. The present work is to formulate and evaluate the ointment of Neem

(Azadirachta indica) and Turmeric (Curcuma longa) extract. The ethanolic extracts were prepared by using maceration method. The ointment base was prepared and formulation of ointment was done by incorporating the extract in the base by levigation method. After completion of formulation it was evaluated for its physicochemical parameters like colour, odour, pH, spreadability, extrudability, consistency, diffusion study, solubility, washability. Also the formulation was evaluated for its stability at various temperature conditions which shows no change in the irritancy, spreadability and diffusion study. Thus it could become a media to use the medicinal properties of Neem and Turmeric effectively and easily as a simple dosage form.

Synthetic drugs and repellents have been discovered to have adverse toxicity effects apart from the fact that they are no longer efficient due to adaptation of microbes and mosquitoes to them. This study is based on using the extract from local leaves (Mentha spicata plant) as treatment for microbial diseases as well as mosquito repellent. Extract of leaf were studied and screened for the presence of phytochemicals (secondary metabolites) and antimicrobial properties against some fungi and bacteria viz., Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Bacillus Subtilis, Staphylococcus aureus, Aspergillus niger, Escherichia coli and Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

<i>Access this Article Online</i>	
Website: <a href="http://heb-nic.in/jrim-issues/">http://heb-nic.in/jrim-issues/</a>	Quick Response Code:
Received on 22/11/2022 Accepted on 07/12/2022 © HEB All rights reserved	