



Development of Herbal formulation, preparation of kudineer sooranam and treatment of Vitiligo

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Abstract

The aim of the present study was to evaluate, formulation and preparation of Kudineer sooranam of traditionally used for the selected nine medicinal plants. The selected nine medicinal plants were collected, coarsely powdered and proportion of the composition developed. The kudineer sooranam was prepared by the 5gms of powdered materials added with 100 ml of water is slowly boiled and water level is reduced. The finally collect the extract and filtered. The filtered the extract finally taken 25 ml of extract orally administered for the daily twice time. The result was observed that the extract was induced the repigmentation formed the white patches on the skin. The conclusion of the present study reported that the kudineer sooranam of selected plants were reactivating melanocytes cells, which are produced on the melanocytes.

Keywords: Medicinal plants; Vitiligo, extract, skin, melanocytes

1. INTRODUCTION

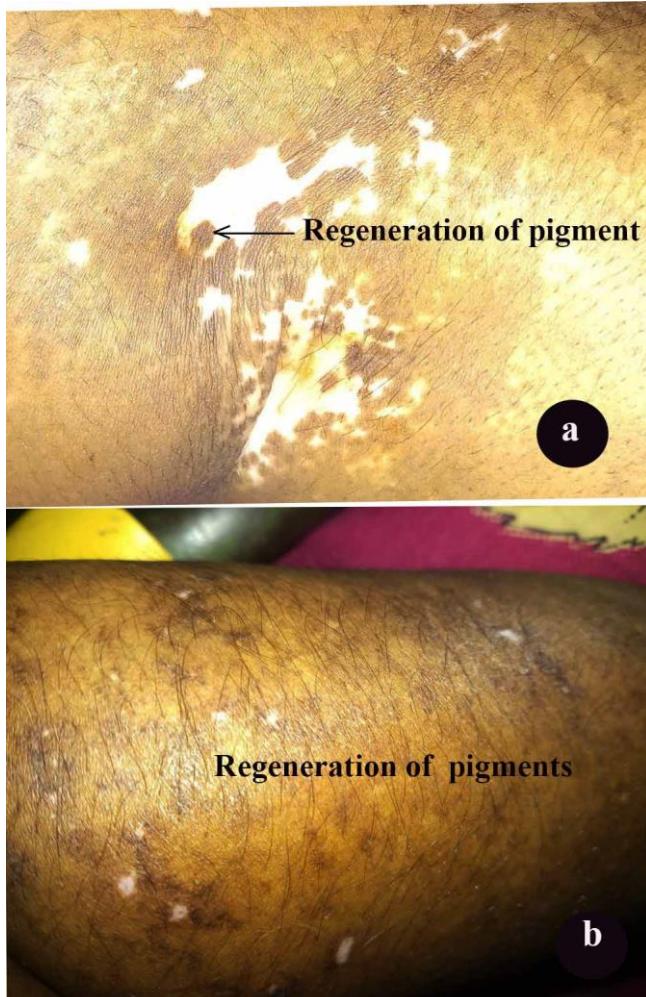
Vitiligo is a skin disorder, currently, 1 % of the population affected in the worldwide. Vitiligo is characterized by depigmented areas of skin. Most of the vitiligo patient highly faced on the psychological problem. Since ancient time, herbal products of different nature and effects had been used for the treatment of vitiligo. The currently, several herbal products available for the treatment of the skin diseases. Many data support the efficacy of the herbal compound in controlling the activity of vitiligo and in inducing repigmentation of the white macules, especially if administrated with other conventional therapies. Many familiar edible plants as celery, figs, caraway, lemon, etc., contains psoralens. As such, psoralens are components, in normal diet, and they may even play a role in the physiology and biochemistry of normal human skin. It is of interest to mention that the psoralens are found in many herbal remedies that have been employed for centuries. Serena Gianfaldoni et al.^[1] reviewed for several plant product were used in the valid therapeutic tools for the treatment of vitiligo such as superoxide dismutase were isolated from *Cucumis melo*, epicatechin, epicatechin-3-gallate, epigallocatechin isolated from Green Tea. Picroside I and picroside II isolated from *Picrorhiza kurroa* and p-coumaric, ferulic, caffeic, vanillic, 3,4 - dihydroxybenzoic, 4 - hydroxybenzoic, 4 - hydroxycinnamic, 4 -hydroxycinnamoyl - quinic, chlorogenic acids isolated from *Polypodium leucotomos*. The aim of the present study was to evaluate, preparation and composition of kudineer sooranam and orally treatment of vitiligo for the 3 month periods.

2. MATERIALS AND METHOD

The study plants were purchased from the local Nattu Marunthu Shop, Palai Market, Palayamkottai. All the plant materials were dried, coarsely powdered and stored in the Plastic containers. The selected plant materials were used for traditional knowledge based on the treatment of Vitiligo. The selected volunteers of vitiligo patient age group 20 - 45 selected and treatment for 3 months period. 5 gm of plant materials (Table- 1) added to 250 ml of water slowly boiled or and filtered . The filtered extract were daily orally administered for twice time in morning and evening. The daily observation of daily white patches observed for regimentation of skin.

Table-1: Herbal formulation of selected Medicinal plants

Sl.No	Plant Name	Family	Used Parts
1.	<i>Pedalium murex</i> L.,	Pedaliaceae	Whole plants
2.	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> L.	Fabaceae	Leaf
3.	<i>Delonix elata</i> (L.) Gamble	Fabaceae	Leaf
4.	<i>Cassia auriculata</i> L.	Fabaceae	Flower
5.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss	Meliaceae	Leaf
6.	<i>Psoralea corylifolia</i> Linn	Fabaceae	Seeds
7.	<i>Nigella sativa</i> L.	Ranunculaceae	Seeds
8.	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	Piperaceae	Seeds
9.	<i>Solanum surattense</i> Burm. f	Solanaceae	Fruits



3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The anti-vitiligo drug developed from the selected medicinal plants and % of the composition of powdered materials was represented in the table-1. The kudineer sooranam were prepared and tested compositions were boiled very slowly and prepared extract and filtered. Filtered extract was orally drunk for the daily twice time in the early morning and evening before taking in the food. The results was observed that the crude extract of developed composition (Table-2) of kudineer sooranam was produced the melanin in the white patches on the skin seen in the fig.1. The kudineer sooranam of powdered materials was slowly boiled and collect the extract and 25 ml of extract orally administered for the daily twice time and result was observed that the extract was induced the repigmentation formed the white patches on the skin. The Kudineer sooranam was activating melanocytes cells, which are produced the melanocytes. The formulation is composed of the hot water extract of five herbs (*Psoralea corylifolia*, *Plumbago zeylanica*, *Brassica juncea*, *Nigella glandulifera*, and *Vernonia anthelminthic*). The efficacy of the drugs has been evaluated both in vivo and in vitro. In both studies, a good repigmentation has been observed, as the result of melanogenesis stimulation^[2]. The most frequently prescribed herbs such as *Angelica sinensis*, *Ligusticum wallichii*, *Tribulus terrestris*, *Polygonum*

multiflorum, *Fructus psoraleae*, *Radix Paeoniae Rubra*, *Rehmannia glutinosa*, Glossy Privet Fruit, *Eclipta alba*, *Salvia miltiorrhiza*, Liquorice, and *Angelica dahurica*, which shows that the treatment principles of vitiligo are tonifying the liver and kidney, activating blood and expelling wind^[3]. Further studies, new research into the effects of these plants on vitiligo can lead to the discovery of new drugs isolation and approaches for treating vitiligo.

Table-2: Composition of the Vitiligo Kudineer Sooranam

Sl. No	Plant Name	Used Parts	% of Course Powdered materials
1.	<i>Pedalium murex</i> L.	Whole plants	10
2.	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> L.	Leaf	10
3.	<i>Delonix elata</i> (L.) Gamble.	leaf	10
4.	<i>Cassia auriculata</i> L.	flower	20
5.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	leaf	5
6.	<i>Psoralea corylifolia</i> Linn.	seeds	25
7.	<i>Nigella sativa</i> L.	Seeds	5
8.	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	Seeds	5
9.	<i>Solanum surattense</i> Burm. f	Fruits	10

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