https://doi.org/10.38124/ijisrt/25apr362

Comparing the Effect of Ashoka Ointment and Herjet Ointment

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Publication Date: 2025/04/25

Abstract: This study aims to develop and assess an ointment formulated from the extract of Ashoka seeds (Saraca indica) for its antiarthritic properties. The ethanol extract was obtained using the percolation method. An ointment base was created, and four different formulations were prepared by incorporating the extract into the base through the levigation technique. Upon completion of the formulations, they wereevaluated based on various physicochemical parameters, including color, odor, pH, spreadability, consistency, solubility, and washability. Consequently, this formulation may serve as an effective and convenient means of utilizing the therapeutic properties of Ashoka seeds in a straightforward dosage form.

Keywords: Antiarthritic, Percolation, Levigation.

How to Cite: Shreya Raut; Shraddha Panchal; Ashwini Pundkar; Aishwarya Gaikwad; Prachi Murkute; Dr. Santosh Payghan. (2025). Comparing the Effect of Ashoka Ointment and Herjet Ointment. *International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology*, 10(4), 1243-1247. https://doi.org/10.38124/ijisrt/25mar362.

I. INTRODUCTION

- Saraka indica, known by his generic name as Ashoka His name comes from Sanskrit.
- This means "no sadness." The name reflects its honorable status in Indian culture, in which its rich mythology and the importance of medicine are recognized.
- Traditionally, Saraka indica has been used as a treatment for arthritis-related diseases, particularly in Ayurvedic medicine.
- As a student, knowledge of the historical and medical importance of trees can improve the understanding of traditional practices and the role of biological diversity in medicine.

II. DRUG PROFILE

A. Saraca Indica



Fig 1 Saraca Indica

- Synonyms: Saraca Indica
- Molecular formula: C15H22O8 Molecular weight : 290 g/mol Chemical name : Saraca Indica Properties : Antimicrobial
- Uses : Anti-Arthritis agent , joint pain Dose: 1-2 times per day Physicochemical properties-
- Storage: Direct sunlight at a temp. Below 25'C
- B. Emulsification Wax



Fig 2 Emulsification Wax

- Chemical Name: Cetostearyl alcohol
- Melting Point : 45 to 54

Volume 10, Issue 4, April – 2025

International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology

https://doi.org/10.38124/ijisrt/25apr362

ISSN No:-2456-2165

- Storage: direct sunlight at a temperature Below 25'C
- Solublility : In Ethanol
- Use : personal care products like a ointment as a thickener and emulsifier
- C. Hard Paraffin:



Fig 3 Hard Paraffin

- Molecular formula: C21H27NO3
- Melting point: 58-62 °C
- Molecular weight: 341.44398g/mole Storage: Temperature Store below +30°C. Use: moisturizing or skin-softening properties

D. Camphor



Fig 4 Camphor

- Synonyms -gum camphor ,Japan camphor
- Melting point -175 to 177
- Solubility acetone, water

- Storage : direct sunlight at a temp. Below 25'C
- Molecular formula: C10H16O
- Use : Pain
- E. Propylene Glycol



Fig 5 Propylene Glycol

- Molecular formula : CH3CH(OH)CH2O Storage : direct sunlight at a temp. Below 25' Solubility : water, ethanol, acetone
- Use : Absorbent

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Methods:Decoction Method:

The decoction involves first drying the plant material. Then mix, cut, or cut the materials to allow for maximum resolution.



Fig 6 Decoction Extraction Method

Volume 10, Issue 4, April – 2025 ISSN No:-2456-2165

https://doi.org/10.38124/ijisrt/25apr362



Fig 7 Ashoka Extract

- > Collection of Plant Material
- **Clean and Dry:** Collect the seeds , clean them, and dry them in a shade away from direct sunlight.
- **Powder:** Coarsely powder the dried plant material in a grinder.
- **Sieve:** Remove large particles and fines by sieving the powder through a 60-120 mesh.
- > Preparation of Extract
- **Boil:** Boil the seeds powder in water for 15–60 minutes.
- **Strain:** Remove the extract from heat and strain it using a filter.
- **Dilute:** Use the decoction as is or dilute it with cold water.



Fig 8 Ashoka Powder

B. Authentification Tests of Drug

➢ Benedict's Test:

A clean test tube is filled with about 1 milliliter of the sample. The test tube is filled with 2 milliliters of Benedict's reagent (CuSO4). After that, the solution is boiled for three to five minutes in a boiling water bath. Keep an eye out for any yellow precipitate formation or a change in color in the test tube fluid.



Fig 9 Benedict's Test

➤ Iodine Test:

Only starch can administer this test. When starch and iodine solution combine, a complicated blue solution is created. Heat causes the blue color to vanish, while cooling causes it to resurface.



Fig 10 Iodine Test

Volume 10, Issue 4, April - 2025

International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology

https://doi.org/10.38124/ijisrt/25apr362

ISSN No:-2456-2165

➤ Mayer's Test

When a few drops of Mayer's reagent are added to one milliliter of extract, a white precipitate will appear, indicating the presence of alkaloids.



Fig 11 Mayer's Test

➤ Hager's Test

When a few drops of Mayer's reagent are added to one milliliter of extract, a white precipitate will appear, indicating the presence of alkaloids.



Fig 12 Hager's Test

> Observation Table:

Comparison between Ashoka Ointment and Herbal Ointment



Fig 13 Comparison between Ashoka Ointment and Herbal Ointment

- Herjet ointments ingredients
- Pudina satva -10%
- Win Ter green oil-15%
- Ajwain satva-1%
- Nilagiri oil-2%
- Dalchini oil-2%
- Lemon grass oil-2%
- Mahanarayen oil-1%
- Ointment base -QA
- For External Use Only.
- Store below 25 degree do not freeze
- Warning: not for veterinary use
- MFG.LIC.NO[MH/101682]
- Batch No: HJ-04
- Mfg. date :07/24
- Category: fast relief from pain.
- Mkt by: VITAZIYZ pharmaceuticals.

Table 1 Evaluation Parameter Observation				
Parameter	Observation			
State Semi solid				
Colour	White			
Odour Camphor like				
Texture	Smooth			
Consistency	Smooth			

https://doi.org/10.38124/ijisrt/25apr362

ISSN No:-2456-2165

> Physicochemical Parameters:

Table 2 Physicochemical Parameters			
Sr.No.	PARAMETERS	OBSERVATION OF ASHOKA	OBSERVATION OF HERJET
		OINTMENT	OINTMENT
1	COLOUR	WHITE	GREEN
2	ODOUR	CAMPHOR LIKE	STRONG
3	CONSISTENCY	SMOOTH	SMOOTH
4	PH	7	6.5
5	SPREADIBILITY	10 SEC	8 SEC
6	WASHABILITY	GOOD	TIME CONSUMING
7	SOLUBILITY	EASILY SOLUBLE IN ORGANIC	SOLUBLE IN ORGANIC SOLVENT
		SOLVENT	

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

- Colour and Odour :- Visual inspection was used to assess physical characteristics like color and odor.
- Consistency :- it was smooth
- pH :- PH paper was used to measure the prepared herbal ointment's pH.It turned out to be 7.
- Spreadability :- By sandwiching extra sample between two slides, the spreadability was assessed. It was disseminated at a specific moment.
- Solubility :- Insoluble in alcohol, chloroform, and water.
- Washability :- After the formulation was applied to the skin, the ease of washing with water was assessed.

V. CONCLUSION

A critical source of potential herbal medicines. This tree has antibacterial, antiseptic, or antifungal properties. Current experimental studies demonstrate the antifungal, antioxidant, and other biological activities of the experimental findings. Expansion of anti-arthritis activity. In the past, this treatment has been used to address many health issues, such as skin diseases and neglect of menstruation. Respiratory diseases and stomach ulcers. This tree has antibacterial, antifungal and antioxidant properties. and other biological activities. Create and evaluate topical ointments using Saracaine dicasamen extract as active ingredient with potential anti-inflammatory properties. Inflammation of the joints.

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