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A REVIEW: HERBAL REMEDIES-AN END TO END CURE FOR FUNGAL INFECTION

Ayushi Patel*, Dr. Jigar Vyas and Dr. U. M. Upadhyay

Sigma Institute of Pharmacy, Ajwa-Nimeta Road, Waghodia, Baroda, Gujarat, 390019 India.

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***Corresponding Author**
Ayushi Patel
Sigma Institute of Pharmacy,
Ajwa-Nimeta Road,
Waghodia, Baroda, Gujarat,
390019 India.

1. ABSTRACT

Garlic is the best traditional medicinal herbs that have antifungal activity against fungus. The combination of Garlic with Onion, Aloe, Multani soil, coconut oil along with lemon and neem have been found to be known for its activity against fungus. The purpose of this review is to provide information regarding the topical gel having a combination of this medicinal herbs which has antifungal activity. The antifungal activity using agar well diffusion method is carried out. Thereafter, a topical gel formulation can prepared using Carbopol as a gelling agent of concentration of 1%. Test parameters for topical gel includes organoleptic, pH, extrudability, and spreadability, diffusion, and stability test etc. The results showed that extracts Garlic, Onion, and Neem along with the effects of Aloe, Multani, lemon, coconut oil gives an antifungal activity.

KEYWORDS: Anti -fungal, Garlic, Onion, Neem, Lemon, Multani soil, Coconut oil, Aloe vera.

2. INTRODUCTION

Skin disease is a common ailment and its affects all ages from the neonate to the elderly and cause harm in number of ways.[1] there are more than a thousand conditions that may affect the skin but more skin disease can ne categorized into nine common types.[2]

2.1 MINOR SKIN DISEASE

Rashes

A rashe is an area of red, inflamed skin or a group of individual spots the inner layers of skin.

Viral infections

These occurs when a virus penetrate the startum corneum and infects the inner layer of skin.

Bacterial infection

such infections are cause by variety of bacteria, the most common types being staphylococci and streptococci.

Fungal infection

Harmless fungi present on surface of skin and causes infection include ringworm lock itch.

Trauma

Trauma describes an injury to the skin caused by a blow,a cut,or a burn.

2.2 MAJOR SKIN DISEASE

Cancer And Tumours skin cancer is a most common cancer among all there are three types of skin cancer

(1) basal cell cancer

(2) squamous cell cancer

(3) malignant melanoma

Psoriasis

Psoriasis is caused, at least in part, by the immune system mistakenly attacking healthy **skin** cells. If you're sick or battling an **infection**, your immune system will go into overdrive to fight the **infection**. This might start another psoriasis flare-up. **Strep throat** is a common trigger.

2.3 TREATMENT FOR SKIN DISEASE

Treatment depends on the cause of the infection and the severity. Some types of viral skin infections may improve on their own within days or weeks.

2.3.1 TREATMENT FOR MINOR SKIN DISEASE

Bacterial infections are often treated with topical antibiotics applied directly to the skin or with oral antibiotics. If the strain of bacteria is resistant to treatment, treating the infection may require intravenous antibiotics administered in the hospital.One can use over-the-counter antifungal sprays and creams to treat a fungal skin infection. In addition, one can apply medicated creams to your skin to treat parasitic skin infections.

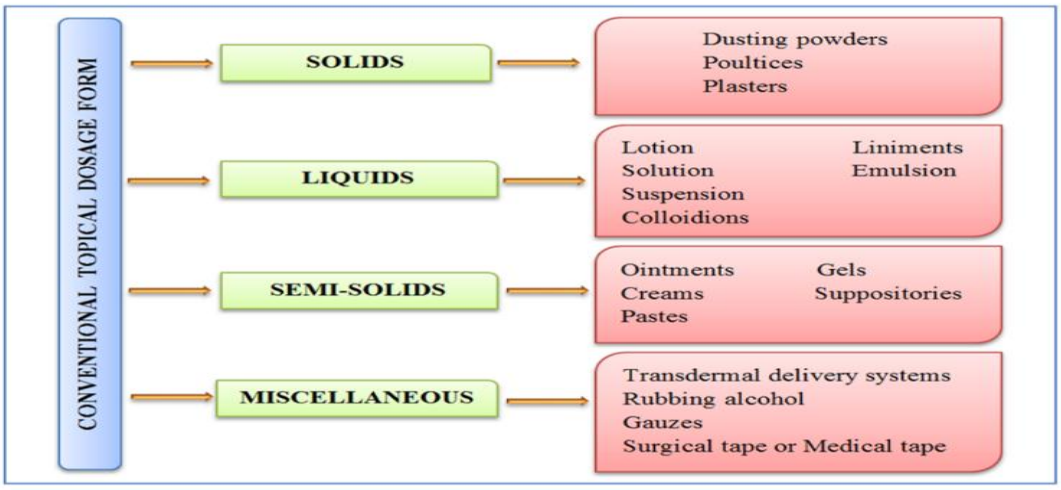

Fig.1.1 Various topical dosage forms used to minor skin disease.

Fig.1.2. Anti-fungal Creams and Paste formulation.

AYURVEDIC DOSAGE FOR SKIN INFECTION

The AYUSH MINISTRY claims that Ayurvedic herbs provides for efficacious cure for skin disorders. Ayurveda provides a safe cure for skin problems. Pacification of immune disorders by Ayurveda.

Fig.2.1: Ayurvedic formulation for skin treatment.

Fig.2.2 Ayurvedic products available.

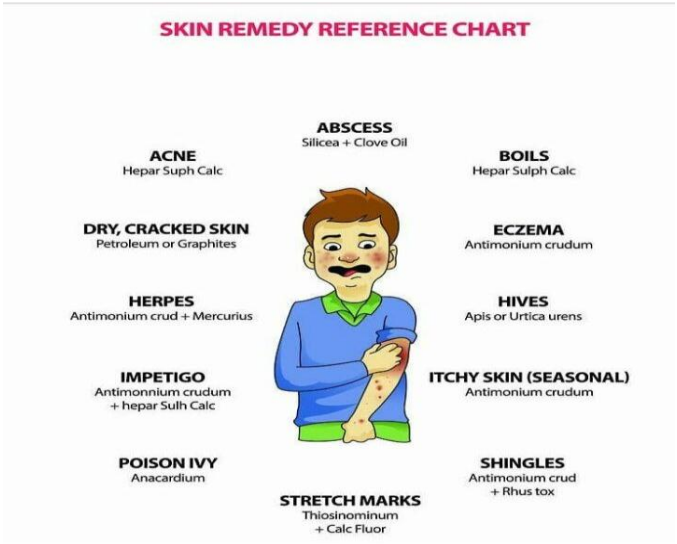

Fig.2.3 Ayurvedic remedies to treat skin problems.

2.3.2 MAJOR SKIN TREATMENT THERAPY

- Chemical Peels.
- Laser Skin Rejuvenation.
- Acne Blue Light Therapy.
- Laser Resurfacing.

Fig.3.1 Skin treatment therapy.

Fig.3.2.Resurfacing Laser treatments

2.4 GEL BASED FORMULATION

Gels: The U.S.P. defines gels as a semisolid system consisting of dispersion made up of either small inorganic particle or large organic molecule enclosing and interpenetrated by liquid. Gels are a substantially dilute cross-linked system, which exhibits no flow when in the steady-state1822. They consist of a two component semi-solid system rich in liquid. Their one characteristic feature is the presence of continuous structure providing solid like properties.[3],[4],[5]

2.5 FUNGAL INFECTION

Fungal infection referred to as mycoses which are common and a variety of environmental and physiological conditions can contribute to the development of fungal diseases. Inhalation of fungal spores or localized colonization on the skin may initiate persistent infections; therefore, mycoses often start in the lungs or on the skin. Fungal infections of the skin is the 4th most common disease in 2010 affecting 984 million people. Individuals being treated with antibiotics or those with weakened immune systems are higher at risk of developing fungal infections. This is the case of patients with HIV/AIDS, patients under steroid treatments, and patients taking chemotherapy. Patients suffering from diabetes also tend to develop fungal infections. Very young and very old people, also, are groups at risk. Although all are at risk of developing fungal infections, the likelihood is higher in these groups.[6][7][8][9]

Fungal infection of the skin is now a day's one of the common dermatological problem. There are wide choices for treatment from solid dosage to semisolid dosage form and to liquid dosage formulation. Among the topical formulation, gels have widely accepted in both cosmetics and pharmaceuticals. Within the major group of semisolid preparations, the use of gels has expanded both cosmetics and pharmaceutical preparations.[10] Polyherbal are the formulations containing two or more than two herbs are called polyherbal formulations (PHF). The popularity of polyherbal formulation is due to its high effectiveness towards a number of diseases. Drug formulation in Ayurveda is based on two principles: Use as a single drug and use of more than one drug, in which the latter is known as PHF. This key traditional therapeutic herbal strategy exploits the combining of several medicinal herbs to achieve extra therapeutic effectiveness, usually known as polypharmacy or polyherbalism.

2.6 TRADITIONAL HERBS & THEIR ANTI-FUNGAL ACTIVITY

2.6.1. *Allium sativum* (Common Name: Garlic)

The medicinal and antimicrobial activities of extracts from plants are gaining attention of researchers worldwide. The modern medicine has its own advantages and side effects, so the plant based products are getting more popularity, as they are safe to use, and comparatively easily available and cheap. Many extracts possess antifungal activity.[11] Plant extracts and essential oils are effective in plant pathogens.[12] Apart from the use of plant based products in medicine, the usage of these extracts in plant protection also now becoming popular throughout the world.[13,14] Garlic is one among the important earliest known medicinal plants.[15, 16] Its usage worldwide has a long history.[16] Being an important food spice plant, it has significant role in disease prevention and control, many of the diseases can be cured with garlic.[17]

Garlic is the best known for its best treatment for skin carcinogenesis. Garlic ingested delay formation of papillomas and simultaneously decrease the size and number of papillomas , which also reflected in skin histology of treated human. It gives the protective effects against skin diseases.

Fig.4.1 Garlic & Anti-Acne Garlic Cream available in market.

2.6.2. *Aloevera (Common name: Barbados aloe)*

Aloe is found effective in treating wrinkles,stretch marks,and pigmentation.it also seems to be able to speed wound healing by improving blood circulation through the area and preventing cell death around a wound .*Aloe vera* species has been used in folk medicine for over 2000 years and has remained an important component in the traditional medicine of many countries. *Aloe barbadensis miller* also known as *Aloe vera* is one of more than 400 species of *Aloe vera* and belongs to the Liliaceae family.[18] *Aloe vera*'s prominent feature is

its high water content, which ranges from 99.0−99.5%. The remaining 0.5−1.0% is reported to contain over 75 nutrients and 200 active compounds including sugar, anthraquinones, saponins, vitamins, enzymes, minerals, lignin, salicylic acid and amino acids, and other different potentially active compounds including water-soluble and fat-soluble vitamins, minerals, enzymes, simple/complex polysaccharides, phenolic compounds, and organic acid.[19] *Aloe vera* has two parts, the outer rind and the inner colorless parenchyma aloe gel. Both parts of *Aloe vera* have medicinal values. Based on in vitro and animal studies, which used total leaf extract, *Aloe vera* exhibits anti-inflammatory, anti-arthritic, antibacterial, and hypoglycemic properties.[20] Several studies have proven the antifungal properties of *Aloe vera* extract.[21] This pilot study aimed to determine the antifungal properties of Malaysian *Aloe vera* leaf extract on otomycosis species including *Aspergillus niger* and *Candida albicans.*

Fig.4.2 shows the Aloe and its marketed products.

2.6.3. Allium Cepa (Common Name:Onion)

Onion extract to improve the appearence of scars, redness,softness,texture etc.It helps in treating fungal infected diseases from important pathogenic genera like candida , malassezia and dermetophytes.Onions have powerful antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and antifungal properties. They are useful in treating fungal infections, especially on the skin.Phytochemicals can be effectively employed as antimicrobial agents, specifically antifungal to control growth and prevent colonization and spoilage of food and other plant products with the attendant financial losses by fungi. The use of garlic and onion in controlling *C. herbarum* could help prevent cold meat spoilage and preserve meat for longer periods against fungal contamination.

2.6.4. Citrus Limon (Common Name: Lemon)

Lemon juice is thought to have antiseptic and antifungal abilities that help it fight against the fungus that causes thrush. Lemons also have antimicrobial effects, which may help to kill *Propioni bacterium* acnes bacteria that lead to inflammatory acne. At the same time, lemon also has antifungal effects, which may help treat Candida rashes as well as scalp fungus that sometimes occurs with seborrheic dermatitis.

2.6. 5. Solum fullonum (Common Name : fuller's earth soil)

If there is a fungal infection in the feet, Multani soil can be applied. It increases blood circulation and also helps in improving skin health. You can make a paste by applying it. For this, use multani mitti, neem, and lavender oil.

2.6.6. Cocos nucifera (Common Name :Coconut oil)

Coconut oil has antifungal properties. Researchers have established that coconut oil is an effective anti-fungal. Studies indicate that coconut oil may be effective against Candida albicans, a type of fungus that is most commonly responsible for fungal infections.

2.6.7. Azadirachta Indica (Common Name: Neem)

Leaf extract is applied externally on boils and blisters.it is observed that the optimal formula of anti-acne indicating bacteria ie.,staphylococcus epidermis Neem, a natural pest control agent, belongs to the family of Meliaceae. It is also known as a "village pharmacy", due to its unique multifunctional-antiseptic, antiviral, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory, anti-ulcer, anti-malarial, antifungal and anticancer properties.[23] Mahagony tree/fruit bark is a potential source of bioactive compounds such as antioxidant, antifungal and widely used in agriculture and medicine.[22] Application of neem leaves extract used as an antifungal.

Fig.4.3 Neem and its HERBAL products available in market.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Author	Titles	Description
Abdulaziz Bashir Kutawa[1*], Musa Daniel Danladi[1], Aisha Haruna[2]	Antifungal activity of garlic (*Allium sativum*) extract on some selected fungi	Garlic is one among the important earliest known medicinal plants. Its usage worldwide has a long history. Being an important food spice plant, it has significant role in disease prevention and control, many of the diseases can be cured with garlic. It has been used since long time against human pathogens. But studies are less regarding the usage of garlic against plant pathogens. Some earlier works deals with the action of garlic against pathogens.
S. Bhuvaneswari[1*], A. Balamurugan[1] and N.K. Udaya Prakash[2]	An Assessement of Fungal Quality of Solum fullonum – A Cosmetic Base	Fuller's earth, termed "Solum fullonum" by the INCI (International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients) and dubbed locally (in India and Pakistan) as "Multani mitti", is a non-plastic form of kaolin containing aluminium magnesium silicate. The compound, classified as an absorbent by the global INCI directory, Multani mitti is widely known for its cleansing and toning effects on the skin. The clay like substance acts as an astringent and absorbs excess oil secretion from the skin surface. It renders the skin soft and toned effect in the process. This natural cleanser is preferred by people in a much wider range of age group for removing skin oiliness and acne control.
A K Meena[1], Ramanjeet Kaur[2*], Brijendra Singh[2], A K Yadav[2], Uttam Singh[2], Ayushy Sachan[2], Bhavana Pal[2] and M.M.Rao[1]	Review on antifungal activities of Ayurvedic Medicinal Plants	***Azadirachta Indica*** **:**Evaluation of the activity of the cold expeller neem oil(*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.) and the fractions derived through solvent partitioning, against*Drechslera oryzae*, *Fusarium oxysporum* and*Alternaria tenuis* showed that the active antifungal fraction is a mixture of tetra nor tri terpenoids. Further, testing the triterpenoidal mixture derived from the 90% methanol (MeOH) extract of neem oil against 13 phytopathogenic fungi revealed that various species are inhibited to different degrees. Direct preparative High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) of the active fractions and subsequent bioassay of the semi-pure fractions indicated that the active fractions contained major compounds such as 6-deacetylnimbin, azadiradione, nimbin, salannin and epoxyazadiradione. Pure azadiradione, nimbin, salannin and epoxy-azadiradione did not have appreciable activity. However, when these terpenoids are mixed and bioassayed, they showed antifungal activity, indicating possible additive/synergistic effects.
B. K. Singh	ASSESSMENT OF ANTI-FUNGAL	Onions can be considered as a good source of natural additives to retard food deterioration (Navas

	ACTIVITY ON ONIONS (*ALLIUM CEPAL)*	*et al*., 2006). However, the application of thiosulfinates and volatile compounds for food preservation is limited due to their strong flavour and biochemical instability. These properties focus attention on the more stable flavonoids as additives to enhance food shelf-life by inhibiting microbial spoiling and oxidative deterioration, due to their antimicrobial and antioxidant properties. Therefore, this study intended to investigate the antifungal activity of onion bulb extract on selected fungi, to explore the preliminary phyto-chemical analysis, and to find the antibacterial properties of bulb extracts of *A. cepa* which are responsible for its pharmacological properties.
Susi Elaine Dal'Belo, Lorena Rigo Gaspar and Patrı´cia Maria Berardo Gonc¸alves Maia Campos	Moisturizing effect of cosmetic formulations containing Aloe vera extract in different concentrations assessed by skin bioengineering techniques	The polysaccharide-rich composition of Aloe vera extracts (Aloe barbadensis Miller), often used in cosmetic formulations, may impart moisturizing properties to the product. Aloe vera extract on skin hydration, after a single and a 1- and 2-week period of application, by using skin bioengineering techniques Aloe vera extract is a natural effective ingredient for improving skin hydration, possibly through a humectant mechanism. Consequently, it may be used in moisturizing cosmetic formulations and also as a complement in the treatment of dry skin
Hemendrasinh J Rathod[1]* and Dhruti P Mehta[2]	A Review on Pharmaceutical Gel	Topical applications of drugs have advantages of delivering the drug directly to the site of action and acting for a longer period of time. Skin is one of the most widespread and readily accessible organs on the human body for topical administration and is the main route of topical drug delivery system. Many widely used topical agents like ointments, creams and lotions have numerous disadvantages as they are usually very sticky causing uneasiness to the patient when applied. Moreover, they also have less spreading coefficient and need to apply with rubbing and also exhibit the problem of stability, due to all these factors, within the major group of semisolid preparations; the use of gas has increased both in cosmetics and in pharmaceutical preparations. A gel is colloid that is typically 99% by weight liquid, which is immobilized by surface tension between it and a macromolecular network of fibers built from a small amount of a gelatinous substance present.

4. MATERIALS AND METHOD

4.1. MATERIALS: Onion extract, Garlic extract, Neem extract, Lemon, Aloe Vera, Multani soil, Coconut oil, Carbopol, Methyl paraben, Polyethylene Glycol (PEG), Glycerin.

Table 1: Formulation Ingredients used to prepare an Anti-Fungal gel.

Sr.No.	Formulation Ingredients	Category
1.	Garlic Extract	Antimicrobial Agent & Anti-fungal
2. **3.**	Onion Extract Lemon	Antimicrobial & Antibacterial Agent Anti-bacterial, Anti-Fungal & Anti- oxidant.
4.	Neem Extract	Antimicrobial & Antibacterial Agent
5.	Multani soil	Anti-microbial
6.	Aloe Vera	Moisturizer & Cleansing
7.	Methyl Paraben	Preservative
8.	Carbopol	Gelling Agent
9.	Polyethylene Glycol	Gel Smoothing Agent
10.	Glycerin	Gel Smoothing Agent
11.	Coconut oil	Moisturizer & Anti-fungal

4.2 METHOD

The Herbs can be used as it is in their natural form or can be used as Extract. Following are the methods used in extraction process for respective Herb.

Extract of garlic

Preparation of Garlic extract. An aqueous extract of garlic is prepared by grinding 20 g of garlic with double distilled water, filtering the impurities, and making up to 100 mL.

Extract of onion

Fresh onion bulbs are peeled off their outer layer and 1 kg of onion bulbs is ished thoroughly with distilled water and then the bulb is cut into pieces and is made into a crude paste. This paste is soaked in 1 litre of sterile distilled water for 24 hours at 4°C and it is then filtered thrice using a sterile muslin cloth. The filtrate is poured into a beaker and concentrated on a water bath at 100°C to obtain semi-solid residue and aqueous extract is weighed and this is immediately subjected to antifungal analysis using standard method.

Extract of neem

Neem green mature leaves are collected from healthy trees .The neem leaves extract is prepared using 500 mL of pure water added to 24 g of fresh leaves leaving them overnight

undisturbed. The resultant extract is filtered and concentrated in a rotary evaporator to 200 mL. The filtrated is poured into beaker and collected for further study.

Preparation of lemon juice

The fruits are rinsed thoroughly with distilled water and are cut into halves. The juice is extracted from the fruits using a juice extractor. The fruit juices are then lyophilized and the concentrates obtained are preserved at 4°C in airtight containers until subsequent use.

Preparation of Aloe gel

Prepare the aloe leaves. To use a fresh aloe leaf from a plant, first cut off one of the outer leaves from the base of the plant. Once the leaf has been peeled, you will see the natural Aloe Vera gel.

Method of preparation of gel

Anti fungal gel is prepared using gelling agent Carbopol concentration with polyethylene glycol and glycerin (softening agent),also the Aloe pulp, multani soil and coconut oil is added to make gel soft with moisturizing and cleansing property and lastly methyl paraben (preservative) using mechanical stirrer. Extracts are added as shown in Table 1 to the gel and stirred for sufficient time for homogeneous mixing of extract in gel base. Collapsible tubes are used for filling of prepared gel. These formulations are stored at a cool and dry place. Formulation is evaluated for following parameters.

5. EVALUATION PARAMETERS:

5.1 Organoleptic evaluation

Physical parameters such as color and appearance are recorded.

5.2 Viscosity:

Viscosity of gel is measured using Brookfield viscometer (Brookfield viscometer RVT) with spindle number 7.5.

5.3 Extrudability:

The gel formulations are filled in standard capped collapsible aluminum tubes and sealed by crimping to the end. The weights of the tubes are recorded. The tubes are placed between two glass slides and are clamped. 500 g is placed over the slides, and then, the cap is removed. The amount of the extruded gel is collected and weighed. The percent of the extruded gel is

calculated (>90% extrudability: Excellent, >80% extrudability: Good, and >70% extrudability: Fair).[24]

5.4 Spreadability

Spreadability is determined by the apparatus which consists of a wooden block, which is provided by a pulley at one end. By this method, spreadability is measured on the basis of slip and drag characteristics of gels. An excess of gel (about 2 g) under study is placed on the ground slide. The gel is then sandwiched between this slide and another glass slide having the dimension of fixed ground slide and provided with a hook. A 1 kg weight is placed at the top of the two slides for 5 min to expel air and to provide a uniform film of the gel between the slides. Excess of the gel is scrapped off from the edges. The top plate is then subjected to pull of 80 g with the help of string attached to the hook, and the time (in seconds) required by the top slide to cover a distance of 7.5 cm is noted. A shorter interval indicated better spreadability.[25] Spreadability is calculated using the following formula.

$S=M\times L/T$

Where,

S = Spreadability

M = Weight in the pan (tied to the upper slide)

L = Length moved by the glass slide

T = Time (in sec.) taken to separate the upper slide from the ground slide

5.5 Measurement of pH

The pH of developed gel formulations is determined using digital pH meter. The measurement is performed at 1, 30, 60, and 90 days after preparation to detect any change with time. 1 g of gel is dissolved in 100 ml distilled water and kept aside for 2 h. The measurement of pH of formulation is done in triplicate, and average values are calculated.[26][27][28]

5.*6 Homogeneity*

All developed gels are packed in containers and then tested for homogeneity by visual inspection. They are tested for their appearance and presence of any aggregates.

5.7 Grittiness

All the formulations are evaluated microscopically for the presence of any appreciable particulate matter which is seen under light microscope. Hence, obviously the gel preparation

fulfills the requirement of freedom from particular matter and form grittiness as desired for any topical preparation.[26][27][28]

5.8 Stability study

ICH guidelines are followed for stability study. The formulated gel is filled in collapsible tubes and stored at different temperatures and humidity conditions, namely 25±2°C/60±5% RH, 30±2°C/65±5% RH, and 40±2°C/75±5% RH for a period of 3 months and studied for appearance, pH, and spreadability.[29][30]

5.9 Skin irritation test

The intact skin of Wistar rats of either sex with average weight 150–200 g is used. The hairs are removed from the rat 3 days before the experiment. Prepared gel formulations are used on the test animal and gel base on control group. The animals are treated daily for 7 days, and erythema and edema on the treated skin are examined.[31]

5.*10 In Vitro release study*

The *in vitro* release studies are done using a changed Franz scattering (FD) cell. The gel itemizing is associated on dialysis film which is supported amidst supplier and receptor compartment of the FD cell. Phosphate pad of reasonable pH can be used as a breaking down media. The receptor chamber is stacked with the deterioration media. The temperature of the cell is kept up at 37°C (taking after body temperature) by coursing water coat. This whole social affair is proceeded with an appealing stirrer and the plan is blended reliably using an alluring spot. A similar clear set is keep running in the meantime as a control. Tests (as a general rule 5 ml) are pulled back at appropriate time breaks and supplanted with proportionate measures of fresh crumbling media. Tests are destitute down spectrophotometrically at reasonable wavelength after true blue weakenings and the consolidated % drug release is determined as a part of time. The differentiation between the readings of prescription release and control is used as the honest to goodness scrutinizing as a part of each case.[32]

5.11 Anti Fungal Activity

Hydro-methanolic leaf extracts of Garlic extract with other excipients has been incorporated into a gel and studied for its antifungal properties. The fungal culture (Candida albicans) is swabbed over the plate containing Potato dextrose agar media. Different concentration of leaf extract with concentration (1 mg/ml) and standard (2% Ketoconazole) is added to the wells.

Then the plate is incubated at room temperature for 2-3 d. The zone of inhibition is measured in mm.[33]

6. ADVANTAGES

1. Gel based formulations are easy to apply and gives faster healing effect as it absorbs faster by skin.
2. Anti-fungal Gel helps to naturally heal the fungal infection that occurred at skin and hairs.
3. It speed up wound healing time and limits scarring.
4. It is also effect in treating inflammation and bacterial infections.
5. It has anti-oxidant effects that can repair the skin.
6. It helps to moisturize, soothe and hydrate the skin.
7. Also gives cooling effects to rashes or irritation caused due to fungal infection
8. Gel are easy to apply & easy to remove.
9. Avoid the inconvianace with i.v.therapy.
10. Topical gel to produce sustained &controlled level of plasma & reduce the chance of overdosing.
11. Topical gel reduce the frequency of drug dosing.
12. In case of nausea and vomiting it provide a alternative route when oral theraphy is not possible .It helps in provide the constant blood level with lower dosage of drug by continuous drug input.
13. It used to improve skin permeability of drug e.g.in case of hydrophilic drug.
14. Avoid the GI drug absorption difficulties caused by GI pH,enzymatic activity and drug intereaction with food,drink,and other drug which is administered by oral route.
15. Topical gel can directly applied on affected area where it is needed most.
16. Gel are quick reliever & fewer side effect are often used by patient who cannot take oral medication.
17. Avoid the first pass metabolism.
18. Avoid the deactivation by digestive and liver demage.
19. Provide the extended theraphy with a single application.
20. Reduction dose as compared to oral dosage form.

7. DISADVANTAGES

1. Some users may experience itching or slight buring as Aloe vera , Garlic and Onion goes the sensitive skin.

2. Possibility of Allergic reactions.

8. FUTURE PROSPECTS

Ayurvedic is an ancient tradition for about 5,000 years old practice and deep-rooted in the earlier civilization of Indian culture 1. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), about 80% of the world population depends mainly on plant-based traditional medicine for their primary healthcare requirement 2 When screening a number of herbal medicinal plants, scientists are discovered that Garlic is one of the most revered medicinal plants, possesses several medicinal values due to the presence of many kinds of phytochemical constituents. it has been extensively used in ayurvedic, Unani & homoeopathic medicine and has become the cynosure of modern medicine. Also it possesses a wide variety of activities like anti fungal, antimicrobial, antioxidant, anti-viral. Compressing this traditional medicines into a Tropical Gel based formulation gives a vital effect on Fungal infection .Many polymers are coming into light step by step. These novel polymers are playing an imperative and fabulous part in the definition of different novel medication conveyance frameworks like gels. In the late years the usage of gelling pros is being developed record of their gigantic inclinations and flexibility in their use. Gel is the late framework for the movement of hydrophobic solutions and obviously it is a better than average technique for medicine transport of blend of both hydrophilic and hydrophobic meds. Emulsion based gel gives an appropriate medium to movement of such hydrophobic prescriptions where such solutions can be combined into its smooth stage and passed on to skin. In the coming years the topical prescription movement will be used extensively to give better patient consistence. Since gel is helpful in enhancing Spreadibility, consistency and ejection, it will wind up being a surely understood movement structure for topical application in future. In future various polymers both of trademark and built beginning stage will come into nearness for their wide application in pharmaceuticals.

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