

ABSTRACT: formulation of bhramakamal powder they prepared on natural extract on leaves of powder and they peppermint leaves are main exipients are use on powder making on the product of powder preparation the powder preparation main constituents are ppeppermint leaves are extract it and they formed methanol for povvder making on bhramakamal leaves powder and ppeppermint leaves making methanol for mixing it they formulation formed this on process are used on the making the powder. they getting the 10 gm powder for 100 ml methanol are mixed it and to formed the product of powder formulation. powder is sold dosage form formed they making on natural prepared. this process main formed by the methanol preparation of 2 day on packed conditions on lab firstly getting on peppermint leaves half kg and mixing 100ml distilled water and this mixture 2days pack on container and after two days methanol formed . then yellow color shows methanol. and dried leaves of bhramakamal tarturate it and powder formed.

KEY WORDS: The formulation and evaluation of bhramakamal leaves powder

INTRODUCTION: formulation and evaluation of bhramakamal leaves powder to prepare by the dry bhramakamal leaves, and peppermint leaves are wash it and tarturate this leaves for mortal and pestal using and they masticated leaves added 100ml water for 2days closed packed In containers and they after two day they show yellow color ,then this solution are filter it in filter paper then this solution are mixed in 10 gm of bhramakamal powder and methanol solution 100ml then this material are heat by 150 c temperature on 45 min in hot air oven. the material- are dried it they creamy-color-shows-Thisis — powder from



OBJECTIVES:

- 1) they powder are prepared in naturally.
- 2) they not show any toxic effects .
- 3) they not show any harmful effects.
- 4) this product prepared only natural leaves are used .5) they treatment of stomach pain, infection, cancer cell growth control, antimicrobial, antibiotics, antibacterial, antifungal, antiseptic, used.
- 6) this powder formulation check in evaluation test positive for ph is acidic, microscopic method positive. solubility test positive 7) powder prepared they using naturally preaped methanol no any harm.
- 8) the powder are natural formulation for good health

PLANT PROFILE:

Kingdom: Plan

EudicotsClade:

AsteridsOrder: AsteralesFamily:

AsteraceaeGenus: SaussureaSpecies:

S. obvallata

Binomial name Saussurea obvallata

PANT PROFILE:

Kingdom: PlantaeClade: TracheophytesClade: AngiospermsClade:

EudicotsClade: AsteridsOrder: LamialesFamily: LamiaceaeGenus:

MenthaSpecies: M. x piperitaBinomial name Mentha x piperitaMentha x odoraSalisb.Mentha * balsamea Willd.Mentha * banaticaHeinr. BraunMentha x braousiana PérardMentha * concinna PérardMentha x crispula Wender.Mentha x durandoana Malinv. ex Batt.Mentha x exaltata Heinr. BraunMentha x fraseri DruceMentha x glabra

Bellardi ex CollaMentha x glabrata VahlMentha x hircynica RÖhl. Mentha x heuffeliiHeinr. BraunMentha x hircina

HullMentha x hircina

J. FraserMentha x hirtescens Haw. ex

SpachMentha x hortensis Ten Mentha hortensis

EXCIPIENTS PROFILE:

lignans, flavonoids, steroids, glycosides, triterpenes, sesquiterpenes lactones

EXPIENTPROFILE.

menthol and menthone as well as several other minor constituents, including menthofuran, 1,8-cineole, and limonene. American peppermint contains 50-78% of menthol, while English peppermint oil has a menthol content of 60-70%. The

Japanese variety is the strongest with a menthol content of 85%. The chemical composition of the essential oil from peppermint (*Mentha x piperita* L.) was analyzed by GC/FID and GC-MS. The main constituents were menthol (40.7%) and menthone (23.4%)

NEED.

The flowers, rhizomes and leaves are used for treatment of boneache, intestinal ailments, cough/cold and urinary tract problems. The rhizomes in particular are used as antiseptic and for healing cuts and bruises 4-6.

NEED:

Rich in Nutrients. Share on Pinterest. . -May Improve Irritable Bowel Syndrome. ..May Help Relieve Indigestion. ...Could Improve Brain Function. -May Decrease Breastfeeding Pain.... Subjectively Improves Cold Symptoms. May Mask Bad Breath. ...Easy to Add to Your Diet.

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PIAN OF WORK.

1) collection of instrument , 2) collection of raw materials, 3) time period checking work.

4) collection of proper data .

5) collection of information in daily work on lab. 6) properly used materials quality checking.

7) properly checking quantity of material use.

8) accuracy, identification checking.

9) data collection and point note out.

10) systematic study on project arranged.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE.

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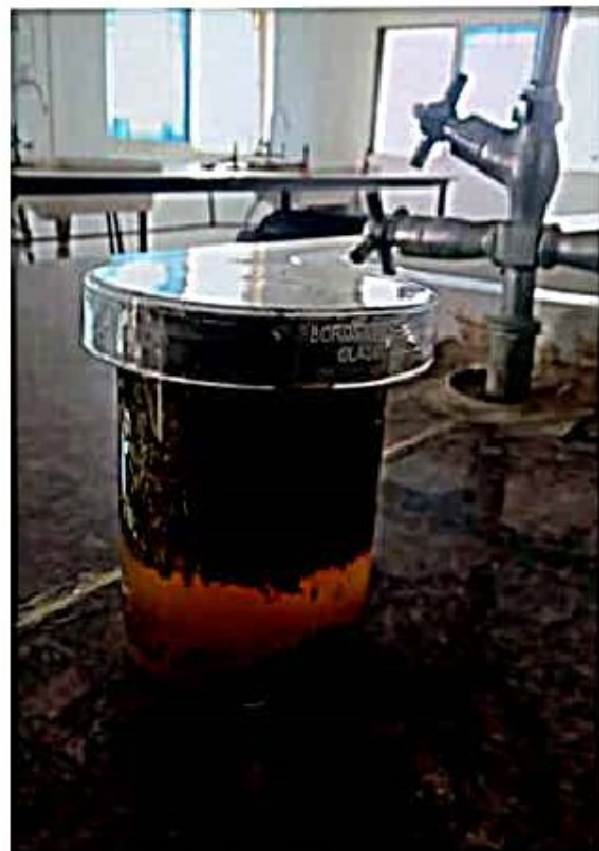
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EXTRACTION:

Maceration. This is a very simple extraction method with the disadvantage of long extraction time and low extraction efficiency. ...Percolation. ...Decoction. ...Reflux extraction. ...Soxhlet extraction. ...Supercritical fluid extraction (SFE) ...

Ultrasound assisted extraction (UAE) Microwave assisted

EXTRACTION (VIAE)



extraction (MAE)

Maceration, This is a very simple extraction method with the disadvantage of long extraction time and low extraction efficiency, ...Percolation. ...Decoction. ...Reflux extraction, ...Soxhlet extraction. ...Supercritical fluid extraction (SFE) .. Ultrasound assisted extraction (UAE) ...Microwave assisted extraction (MA

FORMULATIONS:

FORMULATION OF METHANOL (NATURALLY) PEPPERMINT LEAVES: 1) step: getting peppermint half kg with fresh peppermint leaves.

2) step: getting peppermint leaves are wash it and dry it sun rays.

3) step: then getting mortal and pestal for masticated the peppermint leaves.

4) getting beaker, measuring cylinder and petri dish for closed container.

5) step: masticated leaves added 100ml of water distilled. 6) then beaker are closed in petri dish and 2 days closed this material.

7) step: After two days peppermint leaves are two layers shows and then yellow colored formed menthol are filtrate and methanol are formed and methanol are formed naturally.

8) step: getting filter paper

9) step: filter paper are placed in funnel and they formed

10) step: Filtered material or solution are yellow color formed 11) step: they 100 ml methanol solution formed
diagram formulation:



FORMULATION.

FORMULATION OF BHARAMAKAMAL DRY LEAVES POWDER: 1) step: getting dry leaves of bhramakamal.

2) step: getting mortar and pestal for masticated leaves.

3) step: masticated leaves are separate small partical,



FORMULATION OF BHRAMAKAMAL POWDER TO METHANOL

1) step: getting dry leaves of bhramakamal and they clean and properly dry.

2) step: getting mortar and pestal for the dried leaves of bhramakamal masticated .

3) step : getting masticated leaves are used sieves 35 number smallpartical are separate out.

4) step: getting powder and measured this powder amount is 10 gm 5) step: getting beaker they placed on powder on this beaker and

6) step: getting the water bath, hot air oven, stand and beaker, petridish by heating process.

7) step: they solution heating the hot air oven by 150c temperature after 45 min.

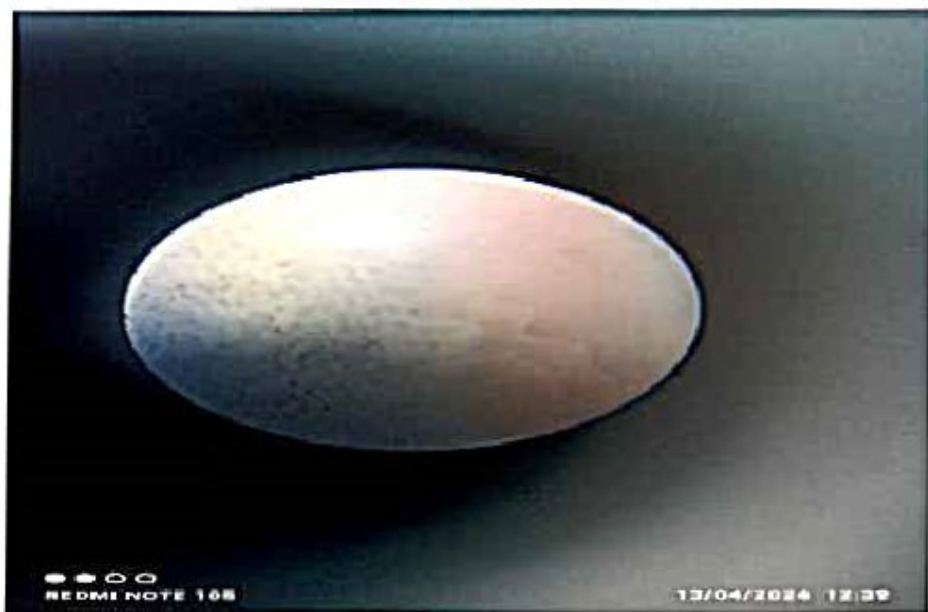
8) step : then shows creamy color powder are formed .

EVALUATION METHODS:

1) MICROSCOPIC METHOD: 1) step: getting lox microscope 2) getting slide , glass, slide.

3) slide are applied on powder and applied on glass slide to check helps to find out the impurities and also help quality assessments of purity herbal powder. 4) step: checked microscopic method shows quality is better, purity is good and no any impurities are shows.

5) step: checked microscopic method shows quality is better 6) step: test report shows positive.



EVALUATION METHOD: 2) PH testing:

1) step: ph paper getting,

2) step: 1ml of solution making of bhramakamal + methanol powder distl. water added dissolved solution.

3) step: adding ph paper on this solution immediately shows red color



EVALUATION METHODS:

3) SOLUBILITY TEST:

1) step: getting powder added 2ml water.

2) step: they solution are made and shows small particles after 10 min they are soluble.



RESULT: formulation of bhramakamal powder are naturally prepared and shows no any harmful effects shows all evaluation test are positive effects shows.

CALCULATION:

(Percent yield of extract (%) $\frac{cx}{cy} \times 100$) P.Y extract

CX- bhramakamal leaves powder value

CY- formulation of methanol

CX = 7 gm

CY = 70 ml

P.Y extract = $\frac{7}{70} \times 100$

() = 0.1×100

P.Y extract = 10%

CONCLUSION findings confirm the traditional claims and contribute in providing promising baseline information for the pharmacological use of *S. obvallata*. Additional highly developed research is essential for isolation and identification of specific active components which are responsible for pharmacological properties of the plant. Results of GC-MS analyses of methanolic leaf and flower extracts of

Saussurea obvallata showed the presence of 36 and 48 components, respectively based on separation of individual peaks through GC as per their retention time (Rt) and area per cent under individual peaks (Tables 3 & 4). The mass spectra of these compounds were matched with the spectra of known compounds listed in WILEY8.LIB and NIST08.LIB spectral databases/ libraries. Some of these components could not be identified by comparison using any of these libraries: such unidentified GC peaks numbered five (5: Rt: 9.113, 10.662, 10.887, 19.407, and 22.337 min) in the flower extract and one (1 Rt.

15.552 min) in the leaf extract. Most of the components presented in the extracts of leaves and flowers have been already reported in respect of different biological activities namely, Curumene (for anticancer), Methyl acetate (for REFERENCE:

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