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Preparation and Use of Herbal Antimicrobial Bath Soap †

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Abstract: Cleanliness is the key to good health, and its important role is played by soaps. Germs in the body are killed by a cleaning product called antimicrobial bath soap. These soaps are made both in liquid and bar form by using some ingredients with microbial properties. The skin of the human body has different kinds of microorganisms present in it. These microorganisms can impact the successfulness of the skin as a fence to contagious organisms or injury. The time required for the product to work and the type of organisms that should be effective against the product should be formulated. The soap should contain some factors like spume quality, speed of surfing, wetting, odor, shape. A variety of ingredients are added to change various features of the formula. This includes gelling agents, aroma, pigments, preserving, various botanical extracts, proteins, natural oils can be used. Materials used are homemade herbal bath powder and soap base. There are 20 ingredients added to the herbal bath powder. These ingredients were sun-dried for 3-4 days for 4 hours and then ground. When making with glycerin soap base, the base was first melted using a hot plate, and then the powder is added and mixed well, and it was poured into a soap mold. It was kept at room temperature for 24 hours for the soap to get solidified. Silicon soap mold was used throughout the experiment.

Keywords: antimicrobial; microorganisms; preserving; glycerine.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.