LITERATURE REVIEW

K. Purma Sai et al (1998): The scientific studies of Sai and Babu (1998) have shown that Calendula, Aloe vera Gardinia Morella and Datura possess excellent wound healing properties. The studies of Sai and Babu also mentions about use of coconut oil socked plantain (banana) leaves for dressing wound due to burns in southern parts of India. Allium sativum, curcuma longs, ricimus cumminis were also used as they posses anti-inflammatory effects.

Sukh Dev, (1999) In this article Sukh Dev has well established that the concentration and profile of secondary metabolites in a plant depend on environmental, nutritional, and photoperiodicity factors. Also he also cites in the Ayurvedic literature, much stress on the collection of plant material during a particular season, from a particular locale, and at a certain time of day.

Paolo Scartezzini, et al (2000) The authors studied seven plants (Emblica officinalis L., Curcuma longa L., Mangifera indica L., Momordica charantia L., Santalum album L., Swertia chirata Buch-Ham, Withania somnifera (L.) Dunal) for their historical, etymological, morphological, phytochemical and pharmacological aspects. The herbal mixture preparations of Indian traditional medicine may have an antioxidant activity arising from their content of plants with antioxidant principles, that act probably in a synergistic way. The plants described contain antioxidant principles, that can explain and justify their use in traditional medicine in the past as well as the present.

Lee K.K et al (2001) has in their work has given a complete scientific understanding of the aging process and enabled new test procedures to be developed and applied to medicinal plant research. Hence activities of plant extracts can now be assessed by inhibition of specific enzymes, e.g. elastase, Hyaluronidase and Matrix metalloproteinases (MMP’s). In his work various plants products have shown elastase, Hyaluronidase and Matrix metalloproteinases (MMP’s) inhibit activity in preliminary studies. These include Areca catechu L. Extracts a well known elastase inhibitor with IC50 value of 26ug/ml for porcine pancreatic elastase and 60.8 ug/ml gor human neutrophil elastase and also a well known hyaluronidase inhibitor with IC50 value of 210ug/ml.
Obayashi (2001) reviews the effects of plant extracts of photoaging activity, discussing matrix proteinase including MMP-1 and elastase involved in the degradation of type I collagen, and herbs inhibiting MMP-1 activity, UV-A induced MMP-1 synthesis and neutrophil or fibroblast derived elastase activities.

R.D. Kshirsagar et al (2001) discusses various ethnomedicinal plants being used traditionally in Karnataka, India. These plants were used by the locals for curing various skin diseases, cuts, stomach disorders, gynaecological complaints and snakebites.

D. Srinivasan et al (2001) studied for antimicrobial activity of various plants. He had tested 50 plants and found 72% showed antimicrobial activity. About 22 plant extracts from 15 families exhibited activity against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. Fourteen plants belonging to 11 families did not show activity against any of the bacteria tested. Only nine plant extracts showed antifungal activity.

V.H. Harsha et al (2003) discusses 52 herbal preparations made for the treatment of various skin ailments. This also includes 17 new claims to the ethnomedical knowledge. The parts used and methods of preparation are discussed along with the local name for all the plants.

S.S. Katewa et al (2004) discusses 61 plant species used as folk herbal medicines from tribal area of Aravalli hills of Mewar region of Rajasthan. A categorical list of plant species along with their plant parts used and the mode of administration reported to be for effective control in different ailments has been documented.

Seth, S.D et al (2004) in his paper brings out the fact that development of herbal medicines from the rich traditional source requires an integrated approach. This includes cultivation and procurement of raw material involving the producer to minimize the misidentification and contamination, manufacturing of the finished product with application of good manufacturing practice guidelines, and validating the therapeutic potential of the drugs by conducting controlled clinical trial with application of good clinical practices guidelines.

Anita Jain et al (2005) revealed the medicinal plant diversity of sitamata wildlife sanctuary of Rajasthan were 24 plant species belonging to 20 genera were discussed. A list of plant species...
along with their local name, plant parts used and mode of administration for effective control in different ailments are also documented.

S.Ignacimuthu et al (2005) discusses the information got from kani tribals in Kouthalai of Tirunelveli hills and compared with the already existing literature on ethnobotany of India. The documented ethnomedicinal plants were mostly used to cure skin diseases, poison bites, wounds and rheumatism. Traditional uses of 54 plant species belonging to 26 families are described under this study.

PAREKH, J et al (2006) have tested antimicrobial activities of 25 Indian medicinal plant species against six medically important microorganisms viz. Bacillus subtilis, Staphylococcus subfava, Alcaligenes fecalis, Proteus mirabilis, P. aeruginosa and Candida tropicalis. In their study they had concluded that antibacterial activity shown by methanol extract was better than the aqueous extract. Pseudomonas aeruginosa was the most resistant bacteria.

Pulok K. Mukherjee et al (2006) discuss that Indian systems of medicines must be explored with the modern scientific approaches for the betterment of the society at large. They also highlight that ancient text of Ayurveda reports more than 2000 plant species for their therapeutic potentials. Besides Ayurveda, other traditional and folklore systems of health care were developed in the different time periods in Indian subcontinent, where more than 7500 plant species were used.

Abinash Pratim Saikia et al (2006) discusses the herbal medicines used by Assamese people from various plant parts of the plants for various skin ailments and cosmetics. The mode of application was topical, but in many cases it was also administered orally. In several cases the pure herbal preparations was administered along with milk, ghee, honey, coconut oil, curd, etc. About 14 plants are known for their use to cure multiple skin diseases.

M.P. Panthi et al (2006) discusses the folklore medicine in west Nepal and based on the information tested 18 plants for their antibacterial activity by the disk diffusion method. The bacteria employed were gram-positive (Staphylococcus aureus) and gram negative (Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Shigella boydii). Extracts of eight plants showed encouraging
result against three strains of bacteria, while other showed activity against one or two strains. The work of panthi and chaudhari’s work support the traditional knowledge of local users.

Parveen et al (2007) describes the diversity of plant resources used by local people for curing various ailments. It was found that 68 plant species are commonly used by the local people for curing various diseases. The knowledge about the total number of medicinal plants available in that area and used by the interviewees was positively correlated with people’s age, indicating that this ancient knowledge tends to disappear in the younger generation. Hence a need to revisit it important.

M.S.Ahshawat et al (2008) discuss cosmetic cream formulations made by using ethanolic extracts of Glycyrriza glabra, Curcuma longa (roots), seeds of Psorolea corilifolia, Cassia tora, Areca catechu, Punica granatum, fruits of Embelica officinale, leaves of Centella asiatica, dried bark of Cinnamon zeylanicum and fresh gel of Aloe vera in varied concentrations (0.12–0.9% w/w) in a cream base for evaluation of viscoelastic properties and found improvement in the skin viscoelastic properties.

S.Ignacimuthu et al (2008) from the survey conducted by paliyar tribals in Theni district brings out a high degree of ethnobotanical novelty and the use of plants among the Paliyars reflects the revival of interest in traditional folk medicine. In this paper 101 species of ethnomedicinal plants belonging to 90 genera and 48 families were reported with the help of standardized questionnaires among 15 tribal informants between the ages of 26 to 82.

P.Rama Chandra Prasad et al(2008) discusses use of folklore medicinal plants in North Andaman Islands for their primary health care. Folklore medicinal uses of 72 interesting medicinal plant species along with botanical name, local name, family, habit, part used, disease for which the drug is administrated, mode of administration are also reported in this paper. It also highlights that these plants used to cure for 40 ailments.

S.B. Kosalge et al (2009), reveals that tribals belonging to this region regularly use plants to cure diseases like skin disorders, burn, diarrhea, jaundice etc., The study revealed 14 new ethnomedicinal uses of plants not reported previously in the literature and could help to find out new lead compounds for welfare of mankind under present day patent regime.
Hema Sharma Datta et al, (2009) discuss five topical anti-aging formulations using cow ghee, flax seed oil, Phyllanthus emblica fruits, Shorea robusta resin, Yashada bhasma as study materials for animal models. The group treated with the formulations containing Yashada bhasma along with Shorea robusta resin and flax seed oil showed statistically significant better wound contraction, higher collagen content and better skin breaking strength as compared to control group.

SK Chaudhri et al (2009) had made an attempt to trace out the history of cosmetics used by different civilizations over centuries. Also brings out very clearly that cosmetics have become part of our routine. It also highlights their use has increased significantly in recent years however the continuous use of cosmetics over prolonged time may result into various undesirable effects, which may be serious at times.

Ignacimuthu et al, (2009) has documented the practices followed by the tribal people of Tirunelveli hills in southern India. A total of 46 plants for therapeutic use against wounds and related injuries such as cuts, burns, bruises caused by external injury, boils, sores, abscess and wounds created during delivery were also being documented.

Anurag Singh et al (2009) has documented 40 medicinal plants in the tribal communities of Chandauali district in Uttar Pradesh. These species were used in combination of some exotic species such as Foeniculum vulgare, Prosopis spicigera, Crataeva nurvala, Curcuma longa, Punica granatum, Aloe vera, Cocos nucifera, Ocimum sanctum and Allium cepa and some medicinal stones, minerals, salts, etc. These were used for various skin ailments.

Mushtaq D. Adila et al (2010) in their work has found out that the efficacy of Emblica Officinalis to inhibit UVB-induced photo-aging in human skin fibroblasts. The results of the present study suggests that it effectively inhibits UVB-induced photoaging in human skin fibroblast via its strong ROS scavenging ability and its therapeutic and its cosmetic applications remain to be explored.

P. Revathi et al (2010) observed that the Irula tribe in Erode district use 70 wild valuable plant species. It was belonging to 42 families. All relevant information were documented in this
paper with regard to their botanical name, family, local name, parts used and utilization by the local tribal people for different human ailments. The common diseases treated by the herbal practitioner were asthma, digestive problems, paralyzes, skin diseases and diabetes.

**Hema Sharma Datta et al (2010)**, does a comparison of various anti-aging principles with modern science. Modern research trends mainly revolve around principles of anti-aging activity described in Ayurveda: Vayasthapana (age defying), Varnya (brighten skin-glow), Sandhaniya (cell regeneration), Vranaropana (healing), Tvachya (nurturing), Shothahara (anti-inflammatory), Tvachagnivardhani (strengthening skin metabolism) and Tvagrasayana (retarding aging). Many rasayana plants such as Emblica officinalis (Amla) and Centella asiatica (Gotukola) are extensively used.

**Munisamy Anbarashan et al (2011)** had interacted with the rural communities in Pudukottai District, Tamil Nadu. The Result revealed with a total of 89 species of medicinal plants belonging to 51 families. 6 species are used to treat Eczema, 3 species to cure cut and wounds, 2 species to cure Hepatitis, 2 species are used in treatment of Jaundice and one species (Azadirachta indica) for curing mumps.

**Veena Sharma et al (2011)** describes Withania somnifera as a rejuvenating Ayurvedic Medicinal Herb for the Treatment of various Human ailments. In this paper highlights the benefits of the same. Withania somnifera possess good immunomodulatory anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor, antioxidant, anticancer properties and many pharmacologically and medicinally important chemicals, they protect the cells from oxidative damage and diseases. In present paper authors have tried to unveil the therapeutic knowledge about Ashwagandha, which is used to exploit novel medicines. Considering its relevance, further research to explore the potential from this medicinal herb.

**Shweta et al (2011)** elaborates herbal beauty treatments carried out in the royal palaces of India to heighten sensual appeal and maintain general hygiene. Authors describes discuss herbs such as Sandalwood and Turmeric for skin care; Henna to color the hair, palms and soles; and natural oils to perfume their bodies.
Pulok Mukherjee et al (2011) discuss the trends in anti-aging, and have projected the use of natural products derived from ancient era after scientific validation. Ample varieties of phytomolecules such as aloin, ginsenoside, curcumin, epicatechin, gallic acid, etc. scavenges free radicals from skin cells were discussed. Present era of treating aging skin has become technologically more invasive; but herbal products including botanicals are still relevant and combining them with molecular techniques outlined throughout this review will help to maximize the results and maintain the desired anti-skin aging benefits.

Duraiyan Jeyapardha et al(2011) has documented various medicinal plants for skin ailments and cosmetics used by the tribal communities in Kolihills of South India. Authors have documented of 34 plant species including the parts of the plant used for its medicinal purposes, leaves, root, stem, fruits, the complete aerial parts, the whole plant, barks and flowers. However, leaves were found most frequently used part. The had also recommended for further research to isolate the bio active properties responsible for the treatment of skin diseases and as cosmetics.