



SRI SIVANI COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

(Under the Management of Sri Sivani Educational Society, Srikakulam)
(Estd.2007, Approved by PCI-New Delhi and Affiliated to JNTU, Gurajada-Vizianagaram)
N.H-16, Chilakapalem Jn., Etcherla Mandal, Srikakulam Dist - 532402.

HENNA

BOTINICAL NAME: *LAWSONIA INERMIS*

FAMILY: Lythraceae

SYNONYMS:

ENGLISH: henna tree

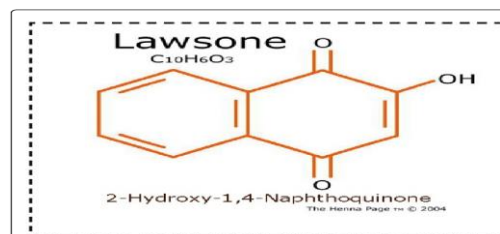
HINDI: Mehndi

TAMIL: Marutāṇi

TELUGU: Gorintaku

CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS:

- ❖ The traditional plant-derived henna contains the active ingredient called lawsone (2-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone), which is an orange-red pigment responsible for the typical coloration [2]. Lawsone interacts directly with the amine or sulfur functional groups of keratin due to its strong affinity.



USES:

- ❖ making it difficult to trace where it originated and which culture can lay claims to it.
- ❖ decrease the growth of tumors, prevent or reduce spasms, decrease inflammation, and relieve pain.
- ❖ henna is for protecting the skin against infections and eliminating inflammation
Henna contains substances that might help fight certain infections.
- ❖ Henna is mainly used in celebration of special occasions such as weddings & Eid in the joyous gathering of people
- ❖ The Henna paste symbolizes good health & prosperity in marriage, & in some cultures, the darker the henna stain, the deeper the love between two individuals.
- ❖ Henna is sometimes applied directly to the affected area for dandruff, eczema, cabies, fungal infections, and wounds. In manufacturing, henna is used in cosmetics, hair dyes, and hair care products; and as a dye for nails, hands, and clothing. People also use henna on the skin as temporary “tattoos.”