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RESEARCH ARTICLE

ACTION OF MISCA-MATES SOAP ON ECZEMA

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ABSTRACT

Eczema is skin disease acute or chronic allergic origin. They appear red areas by rounded surmounted by a vesicle which cause intense itching. This is one of the most common skin diseases. One over (1/3) of patients in dermatology outpatient clinic suffers from eczema. Pruritus and lichenification are the two dominant components to adolescents and adults. In most cases, the natural course of the disease is to cure in a few years. To solve this problem, our team has developed a skin soap combining oils medicals plants (*Mitracarpus scaber*, *Cassia alata* and *Mareya micrantha*) (¹ADJANOHOON, 1979; ²THES., 2001; ³THES *et al.*, 2005) used for treatment of skin infections. We have achieved clinical tests with the soap from diseased patients. The results showed that the soap is active and enabled its application to completely cure two cases of patients suffering from Eczema.

Keywords: Dermopharmaceutical soap, Eczema, *Mitracarpus scaber*, *Cassia alata*, *Mareya micrantha*

INTRODUCTION

The prevalence of eczema has tripled in the past thirty years in industrialized countries (⁴ANONYME 1). Eczema is the most common skin disease in children that can appear in the first months or first weeks of life (ANONYME 1). About 20% of children fewer than 7 years and 18% of children aged 7-15 years are affected. It is not possible to determine with absolute certainty the causes of eczema. Indeed, they may be multiple and vary greatly depending on the types of eczema (⁵AUBRY, 2007).

However, it is possible to draw a general picture of the most common causes that affect a large number of eczema. The most often mentioned causes in the context of eczema are:

- Allergy;
- The stress;
- Immune deficiency;
- genetic (up to 70% of parents of children with eczema have themselves been hit at least once by eczema during their life (three quarters of identical twins are both affected) (⁶ANONYME 2). It is more difficult to fight against eczema, as cortisone creams (allopathic treatment) proposed is often aggressive and double edge (side effects can be expected) (ANONYME 2). Treatment is usually symptomatic and essentially seeks

to limit the consequences of the inflammation and itching caused by eczema (⁷ABIMELEC, 2002).

Objective

The objective is to valorize the plant cashes through their treatment in cutaneous affections.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Material for the treatment of fungal infections by soap

- The soaps experimentation (codified MISCA-Mates);
- Three Voluntary patients (an elderly woman with eczema in the pubis and around sex; a boy about him lying in the right elbow and then a young woman whose eczema is in the feet)
- A plug disease;
- A digital camera for taking pictures sick before and after applying the coded soap MISCA-Mates

Method

When the patient is received, we made the diagnosis of the lesion to identify the type of lesion. This study was conducted in Adzopé and Abobo hospitals, two cities in the Ivory Coast by a dermatologist's supervision.

A plug disease is opened for information on the patient and sees the extent of the lesion. Soap (150g) is then distributed to various voluntary patients who apply

three times a day with emphasis on areas damaged by overflowing affected parties 30 minutes before the bath. The first and second checks are carried out respectively a week and four weeks after the first visit.

RESULTS

We enjoyed three important facts:

- The steady state or sometimes worse
- Improving the patient's condition
- Healing after consulting the doctor.

The three patients with signs of eczema were treated after the doctor's diagnosis

- ✓ The old woman had extensive closet vesicular erythematous, scaly, very extensive, margins circinate of pyogenic centrifugal extension (Figure 1). One month after treatment, there is no purulence and itching. The cure is perfect (Figure 2).
- ✓ For the boy, two weeks after treatment, the plate was dried, healing is initiated; healing began (Figure 4) and recover completely after one month of treatment while presenting his arrival the same aspects as the old woman earlier (Figure 3).
- ✓ The young woman before treatment had purulence sores and itching (Figure 5). After treatment, sores were healed and therefore full recovery (Figure 6).



Figure 3: Large closet vesicular erythematous , scaly , very extensive , margins circinate of pyogenic centrifugal extension (before treatment)



Figure 4: The recovery is underway; healing (two weeks after Treatment)



Figure 1: Ample closet vesicular erythematous , scaly , very extensive , margins circinate of pyogenic centrifugal extension (before treatment)



Figure 2: Total healing (One month after treatment)



Figure 5: purulence sores and itching (before treatment)



Figure 6: Disappearance of sores, complete healing (after treatment)

DISCUSSION

It is clear from this analysis that the MISCA-Mates soap has real curative powers on presented in this work. These three cases of eczema were treated successfully. The longer or shorter healing period is attributable to attendance, seriously put into the

treatment and respect of recommendations on the use of soap. Most patients had already been treated unsuccessfully with various pharmaceuticals.

In fact, the failure treatment with new medicines still values the more results we obtained by successfully cure most (93.33 %) of patients treated with our soap certified by the doctor who attended the study. There is no recurrence.

The work of ⁸Koffi (1997) focused on ointment based of MISCA showed that the plant extract retains its antifungal activity when formulated in ointment. The soap formulation did not hinder the inhibitory activity of oils of medicinal plants used. In other words, for soap or ointment formulations adopted, vegetable oils retain their inhibitory activity.

CONCLUSION

MISCA- Mates soap treated by external application of eczema cases. Total cure of these diseases has been observed in a period of two weeks to thirty days of treatment with complete reconstruction of the injured party with no recurrence. MISCA-Mates soap is very effective in inhibiting fungal germs. The combination of plant oils of three medicinal plants gave better antimicrobial soap.

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Attachments

Details: Method of clinical expertise

This preliminary clinical study attempts to answer the following questions:

- Oils (*MISCA*, *Cassia alata*, *Mareya micrantha*) they retain their antifungal activity once formulated soap?
- The finished dosage form (soap) is it more appropriate to treat fungal infections without allergic effect?

The protocol adopted is as follows:

- 1- When the patient is received, we made the diagnosis of the lesion to identify the type of lesion.
- 2- It is a levy on the infection to identify the causative organism.
- 3- A patient card is opened.
- 4- soap (150 g) is then returned to the patient who is going to wash with the morning and evening by emphasizing the affected part but an application of soap on the skin 30 minutes before washing.
5. A first check is performed one week (7 days) after the first visit.
- 6- A second check is performed two weeks (14 days) after the first visit.
7. A third control is carried out one month after the first visit.
- 8- Three facts will appreciate:
 - or a stationary state or sometimes worse
 - an improvement
 - or a cure
- 9- we go on a slice of the patient (30) having various superficial mycosis according to the present case.

NB:Mention of diseases treated in the table and their proportion.

| Mycosis | Proportions |
|---------|-------------|
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |

This study was made at ADZOPE's PMI (Côte d'Ivoire) and in some neighborhoods of ABOBO (Côte d'Ivoire) under the direction of Dr. THES EULALIE from this hospital.