

Selection and Characterization of Some Essential Oils for the Treatment of Medical Furs

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It is now increasingly accepted that medicinal plants can be successfully used to treat certain conditions. There are a large number of people with rheumatic, joint and muscular disorders, and it is necessary to improve the treatment of patients suffering from these conditions by alternative methods. For these diseases, phytotherapy recommends plant species with analgesic, antiseptic, anti-inflammatory effects, etc. The paper refers to obtaining and their characterization by physico-chemical analyses new products based on natural oils (cajeput and mint essential oils), ethyl alcohol, non-ionogenic surfactants from the category of polyethoxylated fatty alcohols and polyethylene glycols and water, for the treatment of medical furs. Cajeput and mint essential oils used to obtain new products was analysed using GC-MS and spectral analyses. The composition of cajeput essential oil analyzed by GC-MS indicates the presence of the following major compounds: Eucalyptol -57.02%, alpha-linalool -2.93%, alpha-pinene-2.77%. The composition of mint essential oil analyzed by GC-MS indicates the presence of the following major compounds: Menthol -40.04%, L-menthone -23.78%, l-Menthone -14.51%. The furs will be used to make natural fur articles for medical purposes (lumbar belts, ankle guards, bootees etc.) to relieve rheumatic and muscular pain of the affected target areas, keeping the area warm and potentiating the medical treatment of the patients who suffer from these conditions.

Keywords: cajeput essential oil, mint essential oil, FT-IR spectrometry, Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS), furs for medical use

The improvement of natural fur processing technologies is closely related to chemical auxiliaries used in various operations to improve processing efficiency or to delay or prevent the occurrence of undesirable phenomena that affect the quality of natural furs and fur articles.

In fur processing technologies, finishing can be carried out in two ways: by treatments in the float and by pressing the hair, typically after setting out and fixing the hairs in order to obtain some special effects. [1, 2]

Heat can relieve rheumatic pain (transmitted by applying natural fur).

Sanitation of medical furs was made using the essential oils, with therapeutic effect, in the final treatment of tanned furs.

Many species of herbs containing essential oils bring their contribution all over the world in preventing various diseases.

The development of synthetic substances has replaced almost 80% of the therapeutic arsenal, herbal medicines being replaced by chemical synthesis, but a multitude of adverse effects were found that disrupt the body's adaptive mechanisms.

The fact that living organisms have not been programmed to accept other substances than those which nature produces specifically for the benefit of all living beings has been so far ignored.

It is now increasingly accepted that herbs can be successfully used in treating certain diseases.

Essential oils are oily, water-insoluble, alcohol- and organic solvent-soluble liquids with a characteristic odor of the volatile substances they contain [3, 4].

Essential oils are known for their particular scent and their therapeutic qualities [5-15].

The antioxidant, antimicrobial, antifungal, anti-carcinogenic, immunostimulatory, sedative, flavoring properties demonstrated by the many studies conducted in recent years on the composition of essential oils make them important in areas such as the chemical, food, pharmaceutical, perfumery industries, and last, but not least, in agriculture and medicine. Volatile oil properties are directly related to their composition, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Current studies focus on the development and optimization of analytical methods able to determine the composition of these oils (chromatographic fingerprint), and identify certain compounds that attest to the quality and authenticity of the products [16, 17].

This paper presents characterization of the cajeput and mint essential oils by gas chromatography coupled with mass spectroscopy - GC-MS and FT-IR spectrometry, and the process of obtaining and physical-chemical characterization of new products based on cajeput and mint essential oils, ethyl alcohol, non-ionogenic surfactants from the category of polyethoxylated fatty alcohols and polyethylene glycols, and cationic surfactants (quaternary ammonium salts), for the treatment of medical furs.

Sheepskins (Merinos) were tanned (non-metallic tanning) with syntans based on phenolsulphonic acids and aromatic oxisulfones, [18-20] and in the final finishing phase were treated with products based on essential oils with therapeutic properties (analgesic, anti-inflammatory and relaxing). Sanitation of medical furs was made using cajeput and mint essential oils, with therapeutic effect.

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Experimental part

Materials and methods

- Cajeput oil (Adams, Romania), containing 57.02% eucaliptol, 2.93% alpha-linalool, 2.93% alpha-linalool, 2.77% caryophyllene etc.;

- Mint oil (Adams, Romania), containing 40.04% menthol, 23.78% l-menthone, 14.51% i-menthone, 4.24% menthyl acetate etc.;

- Ethanol (Chemical Company, Germany), colorless liquid, boiling point 78.37°C, density -0.79g/cm³;

- Nonionic emulsifier - lauryl alcohol ethoxylated with 7 moles of ethylene oxide (Elton Corporation, Romania), density -0.95 g/cm³ at 40°C, pH (10% solution) - 7-8;

- Polyethylene Glycol 400 (Merck, Germany), density - 1.13 g/cm³ at 20°C, flash point > 200°C; pH (10% solution) - 5-7; melting point - 5°C, ignition temperature - 360°C;

- Hexadecyl-trimethyl ammonium bromide (Merck, Germany), water solubility of 3g/L, pH (10% solution) -5-7, melting point 237-243°C, hygroscopic;

- Product made from cajeput essential oil: dry substance - 19-20%, pH (10% solution) - 4-4.5, density -0.900-0.920 g/cm³;

- Product made from mint essential oil: dry substance - 20-21%, pH (10% solution) -4-4.5, density -0.890-0.900 g/cm³;

- Sheepskins tanned with syntans based on phenolsulphonic acids and aromatic oxisulfones (National Research and Development Institute for Textiles and Leather - Division Leather and Footwear Research Institute Bucharest, Romania).

Synthesis of materials based on plant extracts for biological protection and fragrance of fur was conducted in a glass flask using a heating and homogenization installation (Velp) and an ultrasonic bath (Elmasonic S 15 H).

Attenuated Total Reflectance Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (ATR-FTIR) measurements were run with a Jasco instrument (model 4200), in the following conditions: wavenumber range -600-4000 cm⁻¹; data pitch -0.964233 cm⁻¹; data points -3610; aperture setting -7.1 mm; scanning speed -2 mm/s; number of scans -30; resolution -4 cm⁻¹; filter -30 kHz; angle of incident radiation -45°.

Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS) Analysis:

Analysis of the essential oils was carried out by using Agilent 7890 A GC System equipped with Agilent 5795 C MS, and HP-5 MS (0.25 mm x 30 m i.d., film thickness 0.25). The carried gas helium (99.9%) at a flow rate of 1 mL/min; ionization energy was 70 eV. Mass range m/z 50-650 amu. Data acquisition was scan mode. MS transfer line temperature was 250°C, MS Ionization source temperature was 230°C, the injection port temperature was

250°C. The samples were injected with 250 split ratio. The injection volume was 1 µL. Oven temperature was programmed in the range of 50 to 250 °C at 3°C/min. The structure of each compound was identified by comparison with their mass spectrum (Nist 05 and Wiley 7 library) [17].

Obtaining product based on cajeput and mint essential oils

The following components were added to the mixing vessel: 60% cajeput (or 60% mint) essential oil, 10% ethyl alcohol, 10% lauric alcohol ethoxylate with seven moles of ethylene oxide, 8% polyethylene glycol 400 (non-ionic), 1% hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide (cationic) and 11% deionized water. Components were homogenised using a mechanical stirrer, on an electrically heated installation, at the temperature of 30-35°C, for 15-20 min. In order to homogenise components, an ultrasound bath was used, in which the glass flask was inserted, at the temperature of 25°C, for 10 min.

The products obtained were marked P-CAJ and P-MIN. [21-24]

Results and discussions

Characterisation of components used to obtain products

Cajeput and mint essential oils used to obtain products were analysed using GC-MS and FT-IR. Chromatogram for cajeput and mint oils is shown in figure 1 and 2, and identification of compounds in their composition is presented in table 1 and 2.

The following compounds are found in the highest amount: Eucaliptol - 57.02%, alpha-terpineol -19.46%, alpha-linalool -2.93%, alpha-pinene -2.77% and caryophyllene -2.77 %.

The following compounds are found in the highest amount: Menthol -40.04%, L-menthone -23.78%, I-menthone -14.51 %, D-limonene -8.51 % and menthyl acetate -4.24 %.

FT-IR (ATR) spectra of cajeput and mint essential oils are shown in figure 3 and 4.

The main bands of cajeput oil are (fig. 3): 3471 cm⁻¹ - indicating the presence of hydroxyl groups, 2965 and 2922 cm⁻¹ - indicating the presence of aliphatic CH₂ groups, 1643 cm⁻¹ - indicating the presence of C=O group from ester, 1462 and 1375 cm⁻¹ - assigned to the C-H group, 1214 cm⁻¹ and 982 cm⁻¹ given by the C-O group from ether.

The main bands of mint oil are (fig. 4): 3423 cm⁻¹ - indicating the presence of hydroxyl groups, 2921 cm⁻¹ - indicating the presence of aliphatic CH₂ groups, 1707 cm⁻¹ - indicating the presence of C=O group from ester, 1452 and 1369 cm⁻¹ - assigned to the C-H group, 1246 cm⁻¹ and 885 cm⁻¹ given by the C-O group from ether.

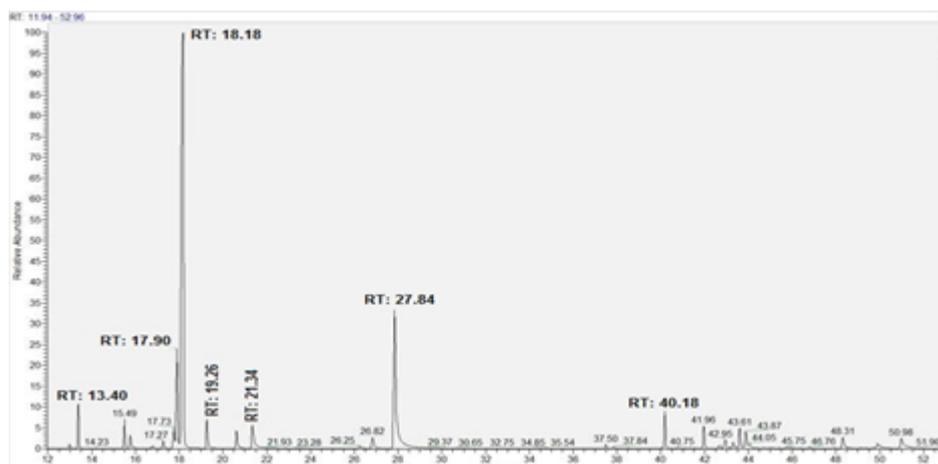


Fig.1. Chromatogram of organic compounds in the cajeput oil

Table 1
IDENTIFICATION OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN THE CAJEPUT
ESSENTIAL OIL BY GC-MS

No.	RT	Amount, %	Compounds
1	13.4	2.77	alpha-pinene
2	15.49	1.73	2-alpha-pinene
3	18.18	57.02	Eucaliptol
4	19.26	2.38	gama-terpinene
5	20.61	1.66	alpha-terpinolene
6	21.34	2.93	alpha-linalool
7	26.82	1.36	4-terpineol
8	27.84	19.46	alpha-terpineol
9	40.18	2.77	caryophyllene
10	41.96	1.85	alpha-humulene
11	43.61	1.66	alpha-selinene
12	43.87	1.43	alpha-selinene
13	48.31	1.30	Guaiol
14	50.98	1.68	alpha-eudesmol

Table 2
IDENTIFICATION OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN THE MINT
ESSENTIAL OIL BY GC-MS

No.	RT	Amount, %	Compounds
1	13.4	4.03	alpha-pinene
2	15.49	3.59	2-a-pinene
3	17.88	8.51	D-limonene
4	24.62	1.30	isopulegol
5	25.21	23.78	L-menthone
6	25.82	14.51	I-menthone
7	26.66	40.04	Menthol
8	33.14	4.24	menthyl acetate

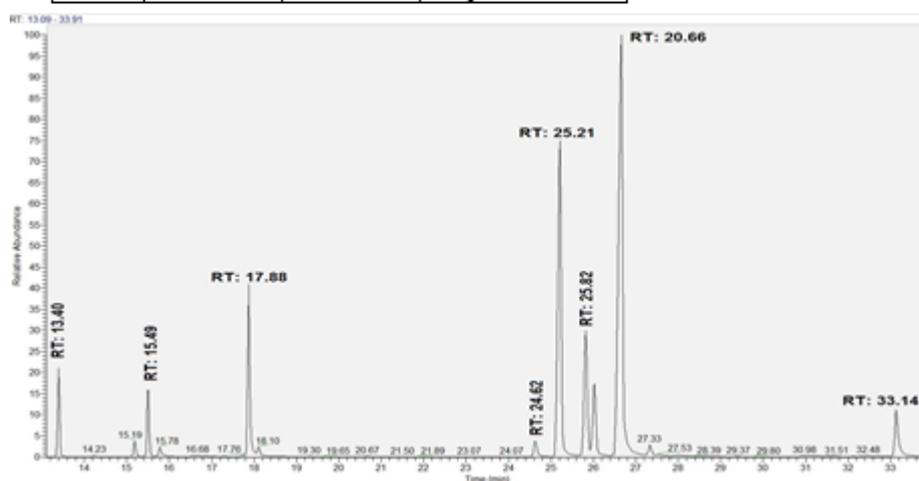


Fig.2. Chromatogram of organic compounds in the mint oil

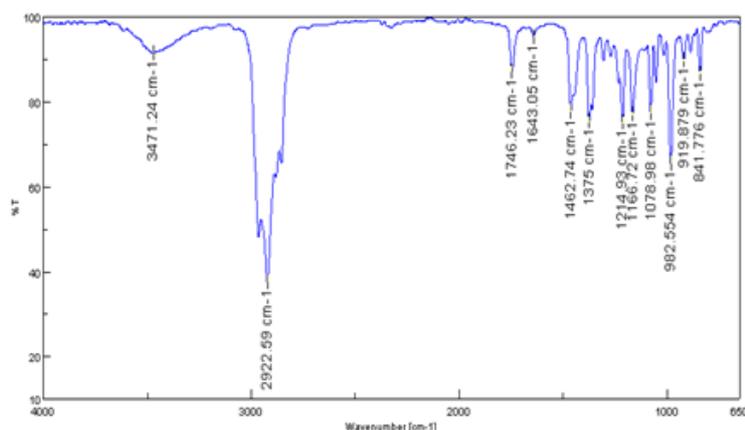


Fig. 3. FT-IR spectra of cajeput essential oil

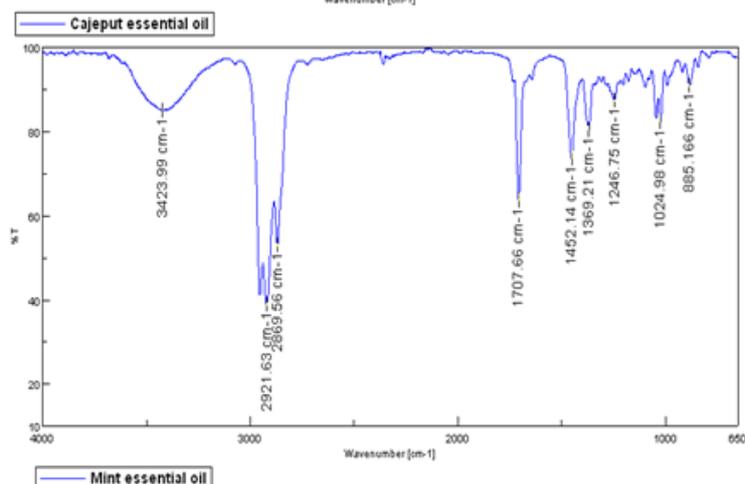


Fig. 4. FT-IR spectra of mint essential oil

Physico-chemical characteristics of products based on essential oils

The prepared products, P-CAJ is yellowish white fluid, homogenous, with 19-20% dry substance, pH -4.0-4.5, density -0.900-0.920 g/cm³, and P-MIN is yellowish white fluid, homogenous, with 20-21% dry substance, pH -4.0-4.5, density -0.890-0.900 g/cm³.

Chemical characteristics of products based on essential oils were determined according to the following standards: dry substance (%) -SR EN ISO 4684:2006; pH -SR-EN ISO 4098: 2006.

Characterisation of fur assortments obtained

Product preparations - P-CAJ - contain 60% cajeput essential oil, 10% ethyl alcohol, 10% lauric alcohol ethoxylate with seven moles of ethylene oxide, 8% polyethylene glycol 400 (non-ionogenic), 1% hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide (cationic) and 11% deionized water.

Product preparations - P-MIN - contain 60% mint essential oil, 10% ethyl alcohol, 10% lauric alcohol ethoxylate with seven moles of ethylene oxide, 8% polyethylene glycol 400 (non-ionogenic), 1% hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide (cationic) and 11% deionized water.

The following were determined Chromium VI content - undetectable values for furs assortments obtained.

Chemical characteristics of the Merinos furs were determined according to the following standards: the content of chromium oxide (%) -SR EN ISO 17075:2008.

The obtained products can be applied to Merinos sheep fur in two ways:

- in the float as a final operation using 20-30% essential oil based products in 100% water bath at 50-60°C in the presence of a biodegradable nonionic emulsifier, ethoxylated lauryl alcohol with 7 moles of ethylene oxide (10% of the amount of product used) for 30 min.

- by dabbing with a cloth on the fur or fur articles.

Treatment with these products can be repeated at certain time intervals, and the application procedure on the fur surface or fur articles is easy.

Fur articles treated with the developed products, in a proportion of 30%, are more effective than those treated with the same products in a proportion of 20%.

Eucalyptol, the ingredient in the composition of cajeput oil, with analgesic and disinfectant properties, are effective in the treatment of patients suffering from rheumatism, lumbar radiculopathy and cervical spondylosis, stimulating blood circulation and relieving rheumatic and joint pain.

Menthol, the ingredient in the composition of peppermint oil, stimulates receptors signaling the cold sensation and inhibits receptors reacting to pain stimuli, temporarily relieving muscle pain.

The products can be used to treat the surface of finished sheep furskins (free of metals) for medical purposes and improve the quality of natural fur and fur articles (lumbar belts, ankle guards, booties etc.) used to prevent, relieve and treat rheumatic, muscular, circulatory disorders, complementing the medical treatment of patients suffering from these conditions, keeping the fur-covered area warm.

The treatment of each person varies depending on their general health, allergies, age and gender.

Conclusions

The prepared products, P-EUC and P-MIN, is yellowish white fluid, homogenous, with 19-21% dry substance, pH -4.0-4.5, density -0.890-0.920 g/cm³.

The P-CAJ and P-MIN products with therapeutic properties (analgesic, anti-inflammatory and relaxing) can

be used (in proportion of 20-30%) for treatment of medical furs.

Sheepskins were tanned with syntans based on phenolsulphonic acids and aromatic oxisulfones.

The products can be used to treat the surface of finished sheep furskins (free of metals) for medical purposes and improve the quality of natural fur and fur articles (lumbar belts, ankle guards, booties etc.) used to prevent, relieve and treat rheumatic, muscular, circulatory disorders, complementing the medical treatment of patients suffering from these conditions, keeping the fur-covered area warm.

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