

# Herbal Anti-Dandruff Shampoo: Formulation, Herbal Ingredients, and Evaluation – A Comprehensive Review

Vaishnavi S Jadhav, Nilesh S Shelke, Vaibhavi T Narhare, Neha M Jadhav, Sumit R Jadhav  
Shivlingeshwar College of Pharmacy, Almala, Ausa, Latur, Maharashtra, India

**Abstract:** Dandruff is a common scalp condition characterized by flaky skin and itching, often resulting from fungal infections, dry scalp, or excessive oil production. Herbal anti-dandruff shampoos are gaining widespread attention as effective alternatives to chemical-based products. These formulations incorporate plant-derived ingredients rich in antifungal, antibacterial, and anti-inflammatory properties, offering both therapeutic benefits and cosmetic appeal. This review highlights key herbal components, formulation approaches, and evaluation techniques used in anti-dandruff shampoo development, emphasizing their advantages, limitations, and market potential..

**Keywords:** Dandruff, Herbal Shampoo, Antifungal Plants, Formulation, Trichology

## I. INTRODUCTION

Dandruff affects nearly 50% of the global population, impacting scalp health and personal confidence. The condition is primarily associated with *Malassezia* yeast overgrowth, seborrheic dermatitis, or dry scalp. Synthetic shampoos, although effective, often contain harsh surfactants and preservatives that can damage hair and irritate the scalp over prolonged use.

Herbal anti-dandruff shampoos harness nature's therapeutic potential, incorporating plant extracts known for their antifungal, antibacterial, moisturizing, and soothing properties. These natural formulations are safer, eco-friendly, and align with the rising trend of green cosmetics.

## II. HERBAL INGREDIENTS IN ANTI-DANDRUFF SHAMPOOS

### 2.1 Key Herbal Agents

- **Neem (*Azadirachta indica*)** – Possesses strong antifungal and antibacterial properties that target dandruff-causing microbes.
- **Tea Tree Oil (*Melaleuca alternifolia*)** – Effective against *Malassezia furfur* due to its terpinen-4-ol content.
- **Aloe Vera (*Aloe barbadensis*)** – Soothes itching and hydrates the scalp, reducing dryness-induced flakes.
- **Lemon (*Citrus limon*)** – Acts as a natural astringent and reduces excess oil that feeds yeast.
- **Tulsi (*Ocimum sanctum*)** – Reduces inflammation and microbial infections.
- **Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)** – Stimulates blood flow and has antifungal benefits.
- **Hibiscus (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*)** – Rich in mucilage, hydrates and restores scalp health.
- **Bhringraj (*Eclipta alba*)** – Strengthens follicles and improves scalp circulation.

### 2.2 Active Phytochemicals

- **Terpenoids** – Provide antimicrobial activity.
- **Saponins** – Help in cleansing and foaming action.
- **Tannins & Flavonoids** – Reduce inflammation and soothe irritated scalp.
- **Alkaloids** – Enhance scalp microcirculation.



### III. FORMULATION STRATEGIES

#### 3.1 Base Components

- Natural surfactants (Shikakai, Reetha)
- Herbal extracts
- Natural thickeners (Xanthan gum)
- Essential oils
- Preservatives (Natural, like grapefruit seed extract)

#### 3.2 Preparation Steps

- Extraction of herbs (hydro-alcoholic or aqueous)
- Emulsion formation with surfactants
- pH adjustment to 4.5–6.0
- Viscosity modulation using gums

### IV. EVALUATION OF ANTI-DANDRUFF HERBAL SHAMPOOS

#### 4.1 Physical Properties

- **Appearance:** Smooth, uniform
- **Color and Odor:** Appealing, herbal fragrance
- **Foam Ability & Stability:** Assessed via foam height test

#### 4.2 Physicochemical Evaluation

- **pH:** 4.5 to 6.5 is ideal for scalp health
- **Viscosity:** Measured using Brookfield viscometer
- **Surface tension:** Impacts cleansing performance

#### 4.3 Performance Evaluation

- **Anti-dandruff efficacy:** Plate method or clinical trials against *Malassezia*
- **Moisturization and Conditioning:** Measured via sebumeter
- **Scalp Irritation Test:** Conducted on animal or human volunteers

### V. HERBAL VS. SYNTHETIC SHAMPOOS

Parameter	Herbal Shampoos	Synthetic Shampoos
Safety	High	Moderate
Chemical Load	None	High (SLS, parabens)
Cost	Moderate	Lower
Effectiveness	Long-term	Short-term
Shelf Life	Less	More

### VI. RECENT ADVANCES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- **Use of green surfactants** like decyl glucoside
- **Nano-encapsulation** for enhanced bioavailability
- **Biodegradable packaging** for sustainability
- **Clinical validation** of herbal actives through dermatological studies



## VII. CONCLUSION

Herbal anti-dandruff shampoos represent a sustainable, effective, and safer alternative to chemical-based formulations. The combination of ancient herbal wisdom and modern formulation science can lead to clinically effective products with minimal side effects. Addressing formulation challenges such as microbial contamination, short shelf life, and standardization will be crucial for future commercial success.

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Borda LJ, Wikramanayake TC. Seborrheic dermatitis and dandruff: a comprehensive review. *J Clin Investig Dermatol*. 2015. [Link](#)
- [2]. D'Souza P, Rathi SK. Shampoo and conditioners: What a dermatologist should know? *Int J Trichology*. 2015. [Link](#)
- [3]. Kaur R et al. Formulation and evaluation of herbal conditioner using aloe vera and hibiscus. *Int J Pharm Sci Res*. 2020.
- [4]. Subapriya R, Nagini S. Medicinal properties of neem leaves: a review. *Curr Med Chem Anti-Cancer Agents*. 2005.
- [5]. Carson CF, Hammer KA, Riley TV. Melaleuca alternifolia (Tea Tree) oil: a review. *Clin Microbiol Rev*. 2006.
- [6]. Bunyapraphatsara N et al. Antifungal activity of Aloe vera gel. *Thai J Pharm Sci*. 1996.
- [7]. Braga PC, et al. Antimicrobial activity of lemon oil. *Phytomedicine*. 2005.
- [8]. Mondal S et al. Tulsi—Ocimum sanctum: a review of phytochemical and pharmacological profile. *Int J Pharm Sci Rev Res*. 2009.
- [9]. Begum A et al. Antimicrobial activity of rosemary. *Indian J Pharm Sci*. 2005.
- [10]. Banerjee S, Bhattacharya S. *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* in hair care. *J Ethnopharmacol*. 2014.
- [11]. Gupta S, Singh N. Therapeutic potential of Bhringraj (*Eclipta alba*). *Pharmacogn Mag*. 2018.
- [12]. Wadhwa S, Singla S. Role of saponins in herbal shampoo. *J Pharm Biomed Sci*. 2015.
- [13]. Wrolstad RE. *Handbook of Food Analytical Chemistry: Water and fat-soluble vitamins*. 2005.
- [14]. Arora P, Nanda S. Physicochemical evaluation of herbal hair care formulations. *Int J Pharm Sci Res*. 2017.
- [15]. Ajazuddin, Saraf S. Applications of herbal extracts in nanocarriers. *J Adv Pharm Technol Res*. 2017.
- [16]. Pandey R, Verma RK. Herbal formulations for hair health. *Indian J Nat Prod Resour*. 2021.
- [17]. Shah N, Mhatre S. Essential oil-based hair care. *Int J Pharm Res Dev*. 2016.
- [18]. Sharma V, Kumar A. Tannins and their use in cosmetics. *Nat Prod J*. 2019.
- [19]. Mehta N, Patel R. Evaluating herbal shampoos. *Int J Green Pharm*. 2022.
- [20]. Nath R, Saha P. Herbal hair conditioning agents. *Int J Pharm Res Rev*. 2020.
- [21]. Boonme P, Amnuait C. Herbal extracts in conditioners. *J Pharm Sci Res*. 2022.
- [22]. Rahman S, Ahmad S. Antioxidant herbs in trichology. *Phytomedicine*. 2016.
- [23]. Farooqui S, Iqbal MK. Stability of herbal shampoo. *Asian J Pharm Clin Res*. 2021.
- [24]. Saxena R, Sahu K. Polyherbal conditioners: A review. *J Pharmacogn Phytochem*. 2017.
- [25]. Rathi SK. Herbal oils for scalp care. *Indian J Dermatol*. 2017.
- [26]. Ahmed S, Gupta R. Amla and fenugreek in scalp care. *J Herb Med*. 2020.
- [27]. Jain P, Sinha P. Herbal vs synthetic shampoo. *J Cosmet Dermatol*. 2022.
- [28]. Anand S, Shekhawat K. Antifungal herbal agents. *Int J Cosmet Sci*. 2021.
- [29]. Draelos ZD. Essential oils in hair care. *J Cosmet Dermatol*. 2018.
- [30]. Mohan L, Kumar N. Herbal cosmetics market trends. *J Ethnopharmacol*. 2019.

