

Formulation & Evaluation of Herbal Shampoo

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Abstract: *The objective of this study is to formulate and evaluate poly-herbal shampoo for cosmetic purpose from herbal ingredients. Hibiscus powder, Neem powder, Henna powder, Amla powder, Shikakai powder, Ritha powder, Alo-vera gel was procured from local market in powdered form also gel form Banyan root powder and Soya milk is prepared by homemade method, then prepared decoction of these ingredients and mixing with each other and evaluated for its organoleptic and physico-chemical characteristics. Herbal shampoo is used to cleansing of the hair also conditioning, smoothing, of the hair surface, good health of hair, hair free of dandruff, dirt grease and lice above all, it's safety benefits are expected.*

The advantage of herbal cosmetics is their non-toxic nature, reduce the allergic reactions and time tested usefulness of many ingredients. Thus in present work, we found good properties for the herbal shampoo and further optimization study benefits of herbal shampoo on human use as cosmetic product.

Keywords: herbal shampoos include: herbal shampoo, natural shampoo, plant-based shampoo, Ayurvedic shampoo

I. INTRODUCTION

Shampoos are most probably used as cosmetics. It is a hair care product that is used for cleaning scalp and hair in our daily life. Shampoos are most likely utilized as beautifying agents and are a viscous solution of detergents containing suitable additives preservatives and active ingredients. It is usually applied on wet hair, massaging into the hair, and cleansed by rinsing with water. The purpose of using shampoo is to remove dirt that is build up on the hair without stripping out much of the sebum. Many synthetic shampoos are present in the current market both medicated and non medicated; however, herbal shampoo popularized due to natural origin which is safer, increases consumer demand and free from side effects. In synthetic shampoos, surfactants (synthetic) are added mainly for their cleansing and foaming property, but the continuous use of these surfactants leads to serious effects such as eye irritation, scalp irritation, loss of hair, and dryness of hairs. Alternative to synthetic shampoo we can use shampoos containing natural herbals. However, formulating cosmetic products containing only natural substances are very difficult. There are a number of medicinal plants with potential effects on hair used traditionally over years around the world and are incorporated in shampoo formulation. These medicinal plants may be used in extracts form, their powdered form, crude form, or their derivatives.



BENIFITS OF HEARBAL SHAMPOO:-

1. More Shine
2. Less Hair Loss
3. Long Lasting Colour
4. Stronger and More Fortified Hairs
5. All Natural, No Chemicals
6. Wont Irritate Skin or Scalp
7. Keep Healthy Natural Oil



Fig no: 3 RITHA



Fig no: 4 Sikkai

FUNCTION OF HEARBAL SHAMPOO:-

Lubrication
Conditioning
Hair Growth
Maintenance of Hair Colour
Medication.

DESIRED PROPERTIES OF HEARBAL SHAMPOO:-

1. Ease of Application
2. Removal of More Debris
3. Easy Wet Combing
4. Fragrance
5. Low Level of irritation
6. Well Preserved
7. Good Stability..



ADAVANTAGES OF HERBAL SHAMPOO:-

1. Pure and Organic Ingredient
2. Free from Side Effects
3. No Surfactants .



Fig no: 5 Natural shampoo

INGREDIENTS :-

Materials required	Quantity to be Weighed
Soap nut extract	0.5 g
Amla extract	0.5 g
Shakakai extract	0.5 g
Hibiscus	0.5 g
Bhainraj extract	0.5 g
Senna extract	0.5 g
Gelatin	q.s
Lemon Juice	q.s

TABLE NO : 1

USE OF INGREDIENTS:-

1. Soap Nut Extract –

- A. Stops Hair Fall
- B. Prevents Dandruff
- C. Fight Against Scalp Infection



Fig no: 6 soap nut extract

2. Amla Extract :-

- A. Strengthen the Scalp and Hair.



- B. Reduce premature pigment loss from hair, or greying.
- C. Stimulate Hair Growth. iv. Reduce Hair Loss.
- D. Prevent or treat dandruff and dryscalp.
- E. Prevent or treat Fungal and Bacterial hair and Scalp infections.
- F. Improve overall appearance of Hairs



Fig no:7 Amla Extract

3. Shikakai Extract :-

- A. Cleanses Hair.
- B. Add more Shine to the Hairs,.
- C. Prevents Grays.
- D. Crubs Hair Loss
- E. Prevents Lice, Psoriasis, Eczema & Scabies.
- F. Provides Nourishment to the hair and promote healthyand rapid hair growth.
- G. Prevents Split ends.



Fig no: 8 Shikakai Extract

5. Bhringraj Extract: -

- A. Treats baldness and helps in growth of hairs.
- B. Makes Hair Lustrous



Fig no : 9 Bhringraj Extract



6. Senna Extract :-

- A. Strong Hairs
- B. Great Conditioner
- C. Combats Hair Loss



Fig no : 10 Senna Extract

8. Gelatin: –

- A. Gelatin Can improve hair thickness and growth.
- B. Gelatin supplement or placebo for 50 weeks to 24 people with alopecia.
- C. It gives thickness to hairs. iv. For strengthening of Hairs







fig no :11 Gelatin

9. Lemon Juice: –

- A. Add More shine.
- B. Get rid of dandruff
- C. Split ends
- D. Reduces Hair fall

DESCRIPTION OF THE INGREDIENTS –

S. No.	Common name	Pictures	Botanical name	Parts used
1	Hibiscus		<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Flower
2	Amla		<i>Emblica officinalis</i>	Fruit
3	Shilakai		<i>Acacia concinna</i>	Powder
4	Sapnut		<i>Sapindus indica</i>	Fruit



EVALUATION OF HERBAL SHAMPOO

(I) Organoleptic evaluation :-

Organoleptic evaluation on the parameters like colour, odour taste and texture was carried out. Colour and texture was evaluated by vision and touch sensation respectively. For taste and odour evaluation a team of five taste and odour sensitive persons was formed and random sampling was performed.

(II) General powder characteristics:

General powder characteristics includes evaluation of those parameters which are going to affect the external properties (like flow properties, appearance, packaging criteria etc.) of the preparation, Characteristics evaluated under this section are powder form, particle size angle of repose and bulk density. Sample for all these evaluation were taken at three different level i.e. from top, middle and lower level.

A. Particle size

Particle size is a parameter, which affect various properties like spreadability, grittiness etc., particle size was determined by sieving method by using I.P. Standard sieves by mechanical shaking for 10 min.

B. Angle of repose

It is defined as the maximum angle possible in between the surface of pile of powder to the horizontal flow. Funnel method Required quality of dried powder is taken in a funnel placed at a height of 6 cm from a horizontal base. The powder was allowed to flow to form a heap over the paper on the horizontal plane. The height and radius of the powder was noted and recorded the angle of repose (θ) can be calculated by using the formula. Open - ended cylinder method ISSN 2320-5407 International Journal of Advanced Research (2015), Volume 3, Issue 3, 939- 946 942 Required amount of dried powder is placed in a cylindrical tube open at both ends is placed on a horizontal surface. Then the funnel should be raised to form a heap. The height and radius of the heap is noted and recorded. For the above two methods, the angle of repose (θ) can be calculated by using the formula. $\theta = \tan^{-1}(h / r)$ Where, θ – Angle of repose, h – Height of the heap, r – Radius of the base

C. Bulk density

Bulk Density is the ratio between the given mass of a powder and its bulk volume. Required amount of the powder is dried and filled in a 50 ml measuring cylinder up to 50 ml mark. Then the cylinder is dropped onto a hard wood surface from a height of 1 inch at 2 second intervals. The volume of the powder is measured. Then the powder is weighed. This is repeated to get average values. The Bulk Density is calculated by using the below given formula.

D. Tapped density

The tapped density is an increased bulk density attained after mechanically tapping a container containing the powder sample. After observing the initial powder volume or mass, the measuring cylinder or vessel is mechanically tapped for 1 min and volume or mass readings are taken until little further volume or mass change was observed. It was expressed in grams per cubic centimeter (g/cm³).

III) Physicochemical evaluation pH

The pH of 10% shampoo solution in distilled water was determined at room temperature 25°C. The pH was measured by using digital pH Meter.

A. Washability

Formulations were applied on the skin and then ease and extent of washing with water were checked manually.

B. Solubility

Solubility is defined as the ability of the substance to soluble in a solvent. One gram of the powder is weighed accurately and transferred into a beaker containing 100 ml of water. This was shaken well and warmed to increase the solubility. Then cooled and filter it, the residue obtained is weighed and noted.



C. Loss on drying

Loss on drying is the loss of mass expressed in percent m/m. Two gram of the powder was weighed accurately and transferred into a dry Petri dish. The Petri dish is placed in a dessicator for 2 days over calcium chloride crystals. Then the powder was taken and weighed accurately to find out the weight loss during drying.

D. Extractive values

Determination of alcohol soluble extractive 5 g of the each air dried herbal shampoo powder was weighed and macerated with 100 ml of Alcohol of the specified strength in a closed flask for twenty-four hours, shaken frequently during six hours and allowed to stand for eighteen hours. Filtered, by taking precautions against loss of solvent, 25 ml of the filtrate was evaporated to dryness in a tare flat bottomed shallow dish, and dry at 105 °C, to constant weight and weighed. The percentage of alcohol-soluble extractive with reference to the air- dried drug was calculated.

Determination of water soluble extractive Proceeded as directed for the determination of alcohol- soluble extractive, using chloroform water instead of ethanol. The percentage of water-soluble extractive was calculated for each sample.

E. Ash value

Total ash content Ash value is calculated to determine the inorganic contents which is characteristic for a herb. About 2 Gm of powder drug was taken in silicon dish previously ignited and weighed. Temperature was increased by gradually increasing the heat not exceeding to red colour. After complete burning, ash is cooled and weighed.

Acid insoluble ash Acid insoluble ash was calculated by boiling above obtained ash with 25 ml dil. Hcl for 5min, insoluble matter was collected in gooch crucible, washed with hotwater, ignited and weighed.

F. Dirt dispersion

Two drops of 1% each shampoo powders were added in a large test tube contain 10 ml of distilled water. 1 drop of India ink was added; the test tube was stoppered and shaken for 10 times. The amount of ink in the foam of was estimated as None, Light, Moderate, or Heavy.

G. Moisture content determination

10 g of each herbal shampoo powder was weighed in a tare evaporating dish and kept in hot air oven at 105°C. Repeated the drying until the constant weight loss was observed after the interval of 30 minutes. The moisture content was calculated for each sample.

H. Wetting time

The canvas was cut into 1 inch diameter discs having an average weight of 0.44 g. The disc was floated on the surface of shampoo solution of 1% w/v and the stopwatch started. The time required for the disc to begin to sink was measured acutely and noted as the wetting time.

I. Stability Study

Stability and acceptability of Organoleptic properties (odor and color) of formulations during the storage period indicated that they are chemically and physically stable

J. Nature of hair after washes

Nature of hair after wash can be done by collecting the responses of volunteers.

K. Foaming index

One gram of the powder was weighed accurately and transferred into 250 ml conical flask containing 100 ml of boiling water. Then it is warmed gently for 30 minutes, cooled and filtered and make up the volume to 100 ml in standard volumetric flask. This extract is taken in 10 test tubes in a series of successive portion of 1, 2, 3....10 ml and remaining volume is made up with water to 10 ml. Then the test tubes were shaken in longwise motion for 15 seconds at speed of 2 frequencies / second. Then the tubes are



L. Swelling index

The swelling index is the volume in milliliters occupied by one gram of a drug, including any adhering mucilage, after it has swollen in an aqueous liquid for 4 hour. Accurately weighed 1 g of the powder and transferred it into glass stopper measuring cylinder containing 25 ml of water. Then it is shaken thoroughly at every 10 minutes for 1 hour. After that it was kept for 3 hours at room temperature. The volume was measured in ml.

M. Skin /eye irritation test

The eye and skin irritation tests revealed that the herbal shampoo powder shows no harmful effect on skin and eye. This is due to the absence of synthetic surfactants. Most of the synthetic surfactants produce inflammation of the eyelid and corneal irritation. But in this formulation of herbal shampoo powder, the uses of all ingredients are obtained naturally. So it does not produce any harmful effect on skin and eye.

PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF HERBAL SHAMPOO

LIMITATIONS OF HERBAL SHAMPOO:-

1. Natural products affect product uniformity, Quality control.
2. Seasonal variation of plant constituents.
3. Less stable, So preservatives should be added.
4. Vary in consistency from batch to batch.
5. Air loss shampoos contain essential vitamins and minerals, which supposedly can stop your receding hairline with regular usage.
6. Most of these shampoos are priced in between \$10-200 per bottle, which is why they are such an appealing choice to treat hair loss.
7. Plus, unlike other hair treatments, you can get shampoos in just about any retail store or online, which is convenient.
8. However, while inexpensive shampoos may seem promising as a simple solution to male pattern balding, many of them cannot back up their claims for the most part.
9. Additionally, many of the shampoo products on the market today contain sodium lauryl sulfate, which has been linked to a worsening of thinning hair in men.
10. Hair loss is a complicated situation and can be caused by any one of many things.
11. One of the most common causes is an imbalance in hormones, which cannot be treated by shampoos.

RESULT

The shampoo was formulated by admixing the equal amount of the aqueous extracts of all the ingredients with soap nut. The above plant extract contains phytoconstituents like saponins which is a natural surfactant having detergent property and foaming property. An ideal shampoo must have adequate viscosity and many natural substances possess good viscosity. The gelatin solution (10%) behaves as a pseudoplastic forming clear solutions.

Lemon juice (1 ml) added to the shampoo serves as anti-dandruff agent, natural antioxidant, and chelating agent and maintains the acidic pH in the formulation

II. CONCLUSION

The present study was carried out with the aim of preparing the herbal shampoo that reduces hair loss during combing, safer than the chemical conditioning agents as well as to strengthen the hair growth. Herbal shampoo was formulated with the aqueous extract of medicinal plants that are commonly used for cleansing hair traditionally. Use of conditioning agents (synthetic) reduces the protein or hair loss. To provide the effective conditioning effects, the present study involves the use of shikakai, amla, and other plant extracts instead of synthetic cationic conditioners. The main purpose behind this investigation was to develop a stable and functionally effective shampoo by excluding all types of synthetic additives, which are normally incorporated in such formulations. To evaluate for good product performance of the prepared shampoo, many tests were performed. The results of the evaluation study of the developed



shampoo revealed a comparable result for quality control test, but further scientific validation is needed for its overall quality.

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