Formulation and Evaluation of Polyherbal Hair Oil

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Submitted: 15-05-2023 Accepted: 30-05-2023

ABSTRACT

The aim of present study involves preparation of polyherbal hair oil using plant materials. The prepared polyherbal hair oil evaluated different parameters within the acceptable limits. Such as phytochemical screening, organoleptic characterization, specific gravity, pH, viscosity, acid value, saponification value, refractive index, and also stability study. Antimicrobial assay of the polyherbal hair oil was studied by the zone inhibition method. And these helps reduces dandruffs and scalp of hairs. And to provide nutrition's of hairs. The antioxidant activity of the oil was studied by DPPH radical scavenging activity. The primary skin irritation test is carried out. Hence, these polyherbal hair oil increases hair growth, reduces hair loss, providing protection against dandruff. Now-a-days increasing demand of herbal formulation than synthetic formulation. They have better safety and also fewer side effects. Polyherbal hair oil using various fresh leaves of Hibiscus Rosa Sinesis, Aloe Barbadensis leaf, curry leaves, amla, shikekai. These formulations coconut oil as the base. Hair care products used both hair tonic as well as hair grooming aids.

Keywords: polyherbal hair oil, antioxidant activity, antidandruff assay, herbs.

I. INTRODUCTION

Hair is one of the vital parts of our body and it influences the overall appearance of person. Hair is a protein filament that grows from follicles found in the dermis. Hair is one of the most important of our body that improves the overall appearance of person. The hair fall, dandruffs, split ends, gray hair are the major problem associated with hair. Hair loss is distressing condition for an increasing number of menand women. Hair loss is alopecia. is a common problems/complaint. And a source of significant psychological and physical distress. To overcome this problems, we use lots of hair care products use.

Hair oils are widely used in India for haircare. Indigenously available herbal ingredients

make hair oil. areused nowadays, synthetic products are also used as perfume and coloring of hair oils. Traditionally hair oils aremade from vegetable oils such as sesame seed oil, castor oil, coconut oil etc. But now petroleumwhite oils are used in the formulation of hair oil toreduce cost and improve product quality. Hair ispresent on most skin surfaces except the palms, palmar surface of the fingers, soles and plantarsurfaces of the feet. In adults hair usually seen in he scalp, in the evebrows, in the axillae (armpitsand around the external genitalia .Genetic andhormonal influences largely determine hairthickness and the pattern of distribution. Each hairfollicle goes through a growth cycle, which consists of a growth stage and a resting stage.

The poly herbal hair oil was prepared by collecting various plant materials such as amla, aloe vera, bhringraj, camphor, Indian indigo, coconut oil, fenugreek, hibiscus, neem& rosemary oil. Accurately weigh all the dried and fresh herbs and are crushed into a fine form. Hair oils are widely used in India for hair care indigenously available herbal ingredients areused to make hair oil. However nowadays, synthetic products are also used as perfume andcoloring of hair oils. Traditionally hair oils are made from vegetable oils such as sesame seed oil, castor oil, coconut oil etc. But now petroleumwhite oils are used in the formulation of hair oil toreduce cost and improve product quality. Hair ispresent on most skin surfaces except the palms, palmar surface of the fingers, soles and plantarsurfaces of the feet. In adults hair usually seen inthe scalp, in the eyebrows, in the axillae (armpits)and around the external genitalia .Genetic andhormonal influences largely determine hairthickness and the pattern of distribution. Each hairfollicle goes through a growth cycle, which consists of a growth stage and a resting stage.

In traditional Indian system of medicine many plants and herbal formulations are reported for hair growth promotion as well as improvement of quality of hair. Herbal care products are defined



Volume 8, Issue 3 May-June 2023, pp: 1851-1857 www.ijprajournal.com ISSN: 2249-7781

as those formulation which are used for cleansing, modifying the texture ofhair, changing of colour, giving life to stressed hair and providing nourishment of the hair.

Hair oils are the hair care formulations applied for treatment of hair disorders such as baldness, aggression of hair discoloring of hair, hair falling, and dryness of hair. Herbal hair oils are formulated with herbal extracts in oil basein our study, we have formulated herbal hair oils from Hibiscus Rosasinesis, Murrayakoenigii, Aloe barbadensis, Phyllanthusembilica, Acacia concinna, Coconut oil used for the best medicine of hair growth.

A. Hibiscus Rosasinesis

Biological source-dried leaves of hibiscus Rosa sinesis.

Family-Malvaceae.

Uses – Nourishes and thickens hair. emollient, brain tonic, growth of hair, blackening of hair, Luster of hair ,laxative, skin diseases, menorrhagia, treatment of bronchial catarrh, antiscorbutic, depurative.

Plant part used-Leaf



Figure 1. Hibiscus Rosasinesis

B. Curry Leaves Biological Source

The species name commemorates the botanist Johann Koing.

The genus Murray commemorates Swedish physician and botanist Johann Andreas Murray who died in 1791. Hence the botanical name of the curry leaves is Murrayakoenigii.

Family-Rutaceae Figure 2. Curry plant

Uses- Use prevents hair fall and premature graying of hair.

Plant part used- Leaf



C. Aloe Vera

Biological Source- Dried leaves of aloe barbadensis miller

Family-Liliaceae

Uses- Conditioner and moisturizing effect, remove dandruff, boost hair growth, nourishing the hair. Combination of aloe pulp and coconut oil are rich vitamins and minerals. These oil used as hair and scalp gives healthy, strong antidandruff free hair (antidandruff activity of the hair.)

Plant part used- whole plant.



D. Amla Biological Source- Dried fruits of phyllanthusembilica.

Family- Phyllanthaceae.

Uses- Hair conditioner, treats scalp ailments, promotes hair growth.Amla is rich source of



Volume 8, Issue 3 May-June 2023, pp: 1851-1857 www.ijprajournal.com ISSN: 2249-7781

vitamin c, tannins, and minerals such as phosphorus, iron, calcium which provide nutrition to hair and also causes thick and dark hair.

Plant part used-Fruit



E. Shikekai

Biological source-It consist of the fruits of the plant acacia concinna. Linn.

Family-Leguminosae

Uses- It is used as natural hair wash for sensitive scalps or to control dandruff. It promotes hair growth strengthen hair roots and lengthy beautiful hair .these is used for herbal hair oil.

Plant part used- Fruit



F. Coconut Oil

Biological source- Oil is derived from dried fruits of Cocusnucifera.

Family-Arecaceae

Uses- Nourishes of hair, moisturizing effect vehicle, stimulates hair growth by unclogging poers.

Plant part used-Fruit



Herbal cosmetics have growing demand in the world marketand are in an invaluable gift of nature. There are a widerange of herbal cosmetics products to satisfy beauty regime. Adding herb in the cosmetics is very safe for our skin. Herbal hair oil is not only moisturizes scalp but also reversedry scalp and hair condition. It provides numerous essentialnutrients required to maintain normal functions of sebaceous gland and promote natural hair growth. Keepingthis point in consideration the present work was undertaken. Hair oil has more preferred as they promote hairgrowth, Improve elegance of hair & prevent Hair fall.

II. METHODS AND MATERIAL Collection and authentication of plant materials

The Polyherbal hair oil was prepared by collecting and using various plant materials these are, hibiscus rosasinesis leaf, curry leaf, aloe Vera leaf, amla, shikekai, coconut oil, are collected local region near Karad. Collected plants were identified by the collected leaves were dried in the shade and then powder to coarse consistency and stored in an air tight container at room temperature.

Culture

Clinical isolates of candida albiacans was procured from Rajarambapu College of pharmacy, kasegaon, Maharashtra for the in-vitro studies.

Formulation of polyherbal hair oil

All herbs of crude drugs are collected and dried under shade. Drying under shade will retain active constituents. Hence, shade drying is preferred over artificial drying. The dried crude drugs were made into course powder using mixer. Later on, all these coarsely powdered drugs are passed through mesh number80.this, obtained powders are blended together to get uniform



Volume 8, Issue 3 May-June 2023, pp: 1851-1857 www.ijprajournal.com ISSN: 2249-7781

mixture. Now coconut oil and aloe Vera pulp is added. These all dried powders of mixed well. Now contents were boiled 15min and were filtrated through muslin cloth. To filtrate, coconut oil was

added to make up volume. Finally, prepared polyherbal hair oil. And these are it was placed in amber colored bottle.

Table 1. Formula for herbal oil

| Sr. no. | Ingredients | F1 (2%) | F2 (4%) | F3 (8%) |
|---------|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | Hibiscus Rosasinesis | 6gm. | 12gm. | 16gm. |
| 2 | Curry leaf | 6gm. | 12gm. | 16gm. |
| 3 | Aloe Vera leaf | 6gm. | 12gm. | 16gm. |
| 4 | Amla | 6gm. | 12gm. | 16gm. |
| 5 | Shikekai | 6gm. | 12gm. | 16gm. |
| 6 | Coconut oil | 50 ml. | 50 ml. | 50ml. |

EVALUATION OF POLYHERBAL HAIR OIL Phytochemical Screening of Polyherbal Hair Oil preparations

The Prepared herbal oils were subjected to various qualitative chemical analysis for identification of various plant constituents like alkaloids, glycosides, flavonoids, tannins, phenols, steroids and saponins by using different techniques.

Physical Evaluation

In the test, the herbal oil was observed for colour, odor, physical state, solubility, specific gravity, PH, viscosity, refractive index, acid value and saponification value. Were determined manually.

Primary Skin Irritation Test

The prepared formulations are assessed for primary skin irritation test on our primary irritation test on our hand, little amount of F1, F2, F3, were applied on test site. The test site was observed for erythema and edema for 5 to 6 hrs.

Antidandruff activity evaluation (anti-microbial activity) cup plate method

The polyherbal hair oil was carried out diffusing dependent antimicrobial activity by zone inhibition method. The plate was incubated at 37°C for 2 days. Zone of inhibition was measured.

Antioxidant activity DPPH radical scavenging test

One ml of oil solutions (20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 μ g/ml. in acetone) was added to one ml of DPPH solution (0.2Mm in acetone). After a 30min of reaction at room temperature, the absorbance of the measured at 517nm. The antioxidant activity of

the oil is measured against ascorbic acid as standard.

Stability Studies

Prepared polyherbal hair oil is observed for stability conditions. The polyherbal hair oil is observed for 1, 2,3,4,5 and 6 months intervals.

Saponification value:-

Accurately weighed 1 mL of oil into a 250 mL of conicalflask and 10 mL of ethanol: ether mixture (2: 1) was added.

To this flask 25 mL of 0.5 N alcoholic KOH was. Kept theflask for 30 min. and the flask was cooled. The cooledsolution was titrated against 0.5 N HCl using phenolphthaleinindicator. Similarily the blank titration was performed without taking oil (sample). Amount of KOH in mg. usedwas calculated.

pH:

The pH of herbal hair oil was determined using pH meter.

Viscosity:-

The viscosity was determined using Ostwald's viscometer.

Specific gravity:-

Take the specific gravity bottle, rinsed it with distilled water,dry it in oven for 15 minutes, cool, closed it with cap andweigh it (a). Now fill the same specific gravity bottle withthe sample and closed it with cap and again weigh it (b).Determine the weight of sample per milliliter by subtractingthe weight (b-a)

Volume 8, Issue 3 May-June 2023, pp: 1851-1857 www.ijprajournal.com ISSN: 2249-7781

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Phytochemical screening of polyherbal hair oil preparations.

Table 2. Phytochemical evaluation of polyherbal hair oil

| Name of the Test | Results |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Alkaloids | -ve |
| Flavonoids | +ve |
| Steroids and Terpenoids | +ve |
| Glycosides | +ve |
| Tannins | +ve |
| Saponins | -ve |
| Phenols | +ve |

PHYSICAL EVALUATION

Table 3. Organoleptic characteristics of polyherbal hair oil

| Parameters | F1 | F2 | F3 | |
|----------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Colour | Greenish brown | Greenish brown | Greenish brown | |
| Odour | Pleasant | Pleasant | pleasant | |
| Physical state | Liquid with greasy in nature | Liquid with greasy in nature | Liquid with greasy in nature | |
| Solubility | Solubility Non-polar solvents Non-polar solvents | | Non-polar solvents | |
| Specific gravity | 0.98 | 0.88 | 0.84 | |
| pH | 9.452 | 14.366 | 16.85 | |
| Saponification value | 18.659 | 27.368 | 24.785 | |
| Refractive index | 1.5047 | 1.5837 | 1.7345 | |
| Skin irritation | No irritation | No irritation | No irritation | |

Antidandruff activity evaluation (anti-microbial activity) cup plate method

Antidandruff activity was carried out by measuring the zone of inhibition of different

concentrations of polyherbal hair oil. All polyherbal hair oil showed good more activity as standard. Whereas F3 showed more activity against fluconazole. Shown in table 4.

Table 4. Zone of inhibition of polyherbal hair oil

| Mianaanganisms | Zone of inhibition in cm. | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|------|------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Microorganisms (candilaalbiacans) | F1 | F2 | F3 | Standard (Fluconazole) | Control (Coconut oil) |
| TRIL1(cm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | | 0.9cm |
| TRIL2(cm) | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1cm | |
| TRIL3(cm) | 1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | | |
| AVG (cm) | 1.1 | 1.17 | 1.47 | | |

ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY DPPH radical scavenging test

Antioxidant activity was carried out in DPPH radical scavenging assay. Polyherbal hair oil concentrations three showed more scavenging

activity as compared to other concentrations. Antioxidant activity of polyherbal hair oil was studied by DPPH method, by taking ascorbic acid as standard. And results shown in table 5, 6, 7 and figure.7, 8, 9 respectively.



Volume 8, Issue 3 May-June 2023, pp: 1851-1857 www.ijprajournal.com ISSN: 2249-7781

Table 5.Absorbance and % radical scavenging activity values of different concentrations of F1

| Concentrations | Absorbance | % Radical Scavenging |
|-------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| (μl/ml) | | Activity |
| 20 | 0.235 | 35.26% |
| 30 | 0.341 | 47.66% |
| 40 | 0.362 | 58.49% |
| 50 | 0.414 | 56.79% |
| 60 | 0.448 | 66.57% |
| Standard(Ascorbic acid) | 0.06 | 88.79% |

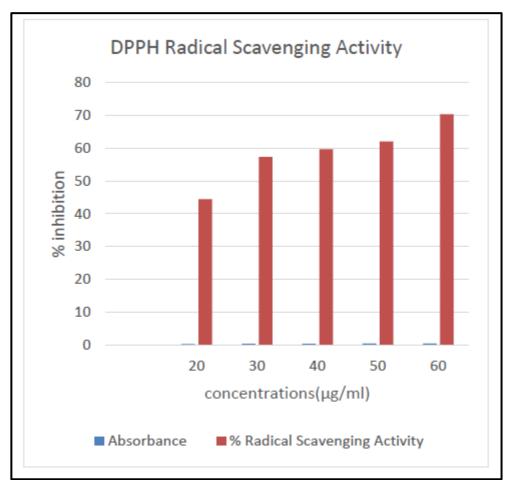


Figure 7. Effect of polyherbal hair oil 1- on DPPH Scavenging Activity

Table 6. Absorbance and % radical scavenging activity values of different concentrations of F2

| Concentrations (μg/ml) | Absorbance | %Radical Activity | Scavenging |
|------------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| 20 | 0.272 | 38.87 | |
| 30 | 0.368 | 54.45 | |
| 40 | 0.384 | 56.88 | |
| 50 | 0.422 | 58.90 | |
| 60 | 0.468 | 69.22 | |
| Standard | 0.06 | 88.79% | |
| (Ascorbic Acid) | | | |

International Jour Volume 8, Issue 3

International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Applications

Volume 8, Issue 3 May-June 2023, pp: 1851-1857 www.ijprajournal.com ISSN: 2249-7781

IV. CONCLUSION

Polyherbal hair oil is one of the most well recognized hair treatments. Herbal formulations provides best mixture of vitamins, antioxidants, essential oils, and also provides nutrients of hair growth. These formulations maintaining good hair growth of hairs, stopping hair loss, reduces dandruff of hairs, also shining of hairs.

All the parameters showed that they are within the limits and since all the ingredients added have many advantages, this oil will help in maintaining good growth of hair, turning grey hair to black, strong and healthy hair, and fixed damaged hair, protecting from dandruff and results in lustrous looking hair. Hence from the present investigation, it was found that the formulated herbal hair oil has optimum standards and further standardization and biological screening establishes the efficacy of formulated herbal hair oil.

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