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## Review on Liquid Herbal Shampoos

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### ABSTRACT

Liquid or cream, called shampoo, obtained from soap or hair detergent. Shampoo is a product that cleans oil and dirt from the hair body and scalp. Shampooing is the most common type of hair care. Shampoos are mostly products designed to cleanse the hair and scalp. In the current context, the shampoo is more effective and safe than regular shampoo, but does not seem to be of interest to consumers. A more aggressive approach to the promotion of herbal shampoos will change consumers' expectations of shampoos in terms of safety and effectiveness. The main purpose of this study is to remove synthetic ingredients from shampoos and replace them with natural ingredients.

### Introduction

Soap or liquid or sugar preparation of soap for washing hair is called shampoo. Shampoo is a hair care product, usually in liquid form, used to wash hair. The purpose of shampooing is to remove excess sebum from the hair without removing too much sebum that the hair cannot handle. Shampoo is the most common type of hair care.

Shampoos are mostly products designed to cleanse the hair and scalp. In the current context, the shampoo appears to be more effective and safer than regular shampoo, but not attracting customers. A more aggressive approach to the promotion of herbal shampoos will change consumers' expectations of shampoos in terms of safety and effectiveness. The word shampoo in English comes from the Hindustan champoo. Shampoos usually contain 10 to 30 ingredients.

The hair growth cycle is divided into three phases:

Anagen (Growth phase) - This is a very short phase, only 2-8 years, about 80% of the hair is in this phase.

Catagen (Degeneration) - This is a very short stage, in just 10-14 days the hair will grow back and then the hair will go to the next stage.

Telogen (telogen) - This is the hair rest period, this period lasts 90-100 days. Generally, 50-100 strands of hair are shed randomly every day. Telogen is when the hair goes into a resting state.

Losing more than 100 hairs a day can cause hair loss (hair loss), albeit temporarily.

**Hair:** A person has approximately 2 million hair follicles, which can have positive and negative effects on skin health. It is an important part of our body with a structure such as the body surface containing fat, derived from the ectoderm of the skin, which functions as a protective extension of the body and is considered the accessory structure of the body. glands and sweat glands. They start from the epidermis during embryonic development and are therefore also called epidermal derivatives. The follicle and the hair shaft are the two main parts of the hair.

The biological function of the hair follicle is hair growth and pigmentation. The hair shaft is made of protein and is considered dead. Hair roots and hair care are important for healthy, beautiful-looking and manageable hair. Coconut-based pomade penetrates the hair shaft and hair.

Shampoo essential products

Makes hair smooth and shiny.

Make lots of foam.

Do not irritate the scalp, skin and eyes. The

should remove the soil cleanly and well.

Gives a pleasant smell to the hair.

What Shampoo Does

It should remove dirt or grime well and cleanly.

Hair should be washed well.

Should create more bubbles to satisfy users.

is easily removed by rinsing with water.

It should give the hair a pleasant smell.

Should not have side effects or cause skin and eye irritation

Classification of shampoo

1. In conclusion.

Powder Shampoo

Liquid or Lotion Shampoo

Gel Shampoo or Solid Shampoo

Cream Shampoo Oily Shampoo Various Anti-Dandruff Shampoo or Medicated Shampoo or 444-Based. Care Shampoo Anti-Dandruff Shampoo Care Shampoo Baby Shampoo Balancing Shampoo

Purifying Shampoo

History:

Herbal Shampoo

Shampoo Egg Wasco

Information and preparation herbal shampoo

All plant material like ritha fruit, amla root and shikakai collected from Ayurvedic market.

Document no.

01: Weigh all the ingredients in the prepared shampoo and leave it overnight. The next morning (all ingredients are fluffy and full of water after soaking overnight) boil the ingredients in the same water over medium heat, then cool the mixture and strain it. Methylparaben was added for storage and the formulated shampoo was stored in a suitable container for further testing.

Evaluation of the liquid herbal preparation

Shampoo For the evaluation of the prepared formulations, quality evaluation was made with visual evaluation and physicochemical controls such as pH, density, viscosity. In addition, in order to guarantee product quality, shampoo is subjected to special tests such as dry and moisture content, total surfactant content, salt, tension, thermal and mechanical stability and detergent testing.

Physical Test/Observation: The prepared sample was evaluated in the

pH test: 01 g of shampoo was mixed with 09 ml of water and the pH was measured with a pH meter at 27°C.

Determination of % Product: Weigh a clean, dry evaporator dish and add 4 grams of shampoo to the container. Measure the bowl and shampoo. Just calculate the weight of the shampoo and place the container with the shampoo on the hot plate until the liquid has evaporated by half. Calculate the weight of the shampoo (product) only after it dries.

Rheology or Viscosity Measurement: The viscosity of the shampoo was determined using a Brookfield viscometer. Take 10 ml of shampoo in the beaker and put it on the shaft for about 5 minutes. Then Read.

Dirt Scatter: Add two drops of shampoo to a large tube containing 10 ml of distilled water. Add 1 drop of Indian ink; Stop the test tube and shake it ten times.

The number of ink bubbles has been estimated as None, Small, Medium, ○

Smear Removal

. The Thompson method was used to evaluate the extraction ability of the sample. Briefly, the hair strands were washed with 5% sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS) solution, then dried and divided into 3g groups. Dissolve Sample

in hexane solution containing 10% organic matter and shake the mixture at room temperature for 15 minutes. The samples are then removed, the solvent is evaporated at room temperature and their sebum content is determined. In the next step, each sample is divided into two equal parts, one of which is 0.

1 ml of 10% shampoo and other negative control. After drying, the remainder of the sample was extracted with 20 mL of n-hexane and reweighed. Finally, calculate the detergent percentage using the following formula:  $DP = 100 (1 - T/C)$  where DP is the detergent percentage, C is the weight of sebum in the control sample, and T is the amount of sebum in the measured weight. . sample3, 4

Form no. 02: Results and Discussion of Stain Removal Power of Herbal Shampoos Evaluation of Herbal Shampoo

1) Physical Appearance/Visual Inspection: The results of visual inspection of sample formulations are listed in this Document. .

Document number. 02: Physical Test

2) pH Determination It has been determined that the pH of

shampoo is important for the development and improvement of hair quality, decreased vision and balancing the ecological balance. Trends driving shampoo right now. pH is one way to reduce damage to your hair. Gentle acid prevents swelling and supports scales to brighten the face.

It can be seen on the table. 03 All shampoos are acid balanced, such as 5.5 to 5.9, which is close to the pH of the skin.

3) Determine the percentage of residue

If the shampoo contains too much residue, the hair will be difficult to wash or wash.

The results for the percentage are therefore easily washed off.

4) Rheology or viscosity evaluation The results of the

Rheology evaluation show that the viscosity of the sample changes gradually with increasing rotational speed, so the shampoo has a residence time. Second, the shampoo is shear thinner or pseudoplastic in nature, as the data show a decrease in viscosity with increasing cycle.

These formulations exhibit pseudoplastic behavior, which is a beneficial property in shampoos. The viscosity of the herbal shampoo is high when the rotation speed is low, and the viscosity of the shampoo decreases as the shear rate increases, which are beneficial properties that allow the shampoo to spread through the hair. Match results from rheological studies to different behaviors using horizontal or vertical lines. Table 05. Efficiency of parameters showing Newtonian, plastic and pseudoplastic flow behavior.

5) Dirt Disperser

Shampoo that causes the paint to foam in water is considered bad and the dirt should be thrown into the water. Any remaining dirt in the foam will be difficult to rinse off. It re-accumulates on the hair. All three shampoos were found to be similar. These results show that there is no soil in the foam; this preparation satisfied

Ingredients and details

Herbal Shampoo formulation was made according to conventional knowledge, creating a stable and effective shampoo.

Shampoos are not only safer than conditioners, but also reduce hair loss during conditioning and promote hair growth. Adjust the pH of the shampoo to 5.5 to keep the acid on the scalp. Look, not sick, more productive, more work

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