

World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research

Volume 3, Issue 2, 3278-3294.

Review Article

ISSN 2277 - 7105

HERBAL HAIR COSMETICS: ADVANCEMENTS AND RECENT FINDINGS

Swarnlata Saraf¹*, Manjusha Jharaniya¹, Anshita Gupta¹, Vishal Jain, Shailendra Saraf¹

¹University Institute of Pharmacy, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, C.G, India.

Article Received on 08 January 2014, Revised on 17 January2014, Accepted on 26 February 2014

*Correspondence for Author

Swarnlata Saraf

University Institute of Pharmacy, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, C.G, India

ABSTRACT

Cosmetology is defined as the science of alteration in the appearance. In India, the use of herbals for the purpose of beautification finds its occurrence in the traditional literature medicine such as Ayurveda. Herbal cosmetics is one of the most potent and effective area of cosmetic technology. It is used for beautifying and overall enhancing the human personality. Herbal products are characterized by a better tolerability compared with other synthetic products. This study aimed at reviewing the importance of herbal hair oil for the treatment of common hair problems as baldness, alopecia, hair fall, gray hair, dryness, and most common dandruff. Herbal products gains popularity over worldwide because it is lack of side effects as compared with

synthetic products. The purpose of using cosmetic preparations is to attain worship and sensual enjoyment. From the centuries the herbal extracts are used as whole or as a part for the ailments of hair, skin and overall appearance. Hair loss or baldness is not a life threatening disease but it leads to emotional stress and traumatic experience. For the treatment of such hair disorders the hair oil is prepared from herbs and herbal extracts. But, still no one herbal hair oil is sufficiently effective as 100%. The market survey shows the increase in the demand of herbal products for the hair care preparations. The current review deals with the enormous amount of scientific research, reports and patents available in different aspects of the herbal hair oil for the treatment of hair disorders.

Keywords: cosmetics, herbal products, herbal hair oil, hair problems.

1. INTRODUCTION

India herbal medicines are the principal form of medicines. In India around 6000 manufacturers for herbal medicines are available. According to WHO around 80% people of

the world uses herbal medicines. Although many synthetic drug molecules mimic the natural occurring molecule and have structure that fully or partially similar to natural molecule^[1]. Herbal treatments have growing demand in worldwide as they are lack of any adverse and effects as compare to synthetic formulations. In cosmetic industry hair oils are broadly used by the peoples. Herbal formulations gains an important role in all over the world as it is completely made up of natural sources derived from the plants. Pre-mature hair loss is one of the common types of dermatological condition. The etiology of hair loss is still not completely understood and also its complete medical treatment is not satisfactorily developed. One of the major causes of hair loss is the deficiency of iron (anemia) [2]. As there is many more hair loss treatment available but no one of them is 100% effective^[3]. For the treatment of hair loss commonly plethora of herbs are used such as hibiscus, neem, amla, methi, tulsi, brahmi, lemon, shikakai, liquorice, nutmeg, henna, reetha, liquorice root, musk root, mahabhringraj, jantamasi, chitraka, marigold, parsley, rosemary, thyme^[4-5]. From the amongst plant amla is the major source of vitamin C and also contain phosphorus, calcium and iron which provides nutrition to normal hair growth and also use for the darkening of hair^[6]. Hibiscus contains calcium, iron, vitamin B1, phosphorus, riboflavin, niacin and vitamin C, which prevents premature graying of hairs and also provide thicker hair [7]. Brahmi consists of alkaloids that enhance activity of protein kinase^[8]. Methi having high protein fodder that works as protein supplement to supply nutrition for hair [9].

- **1.1 Cosmetics:** the first archaeological evidence to the use of cosmetics was found from in Egypt during 3500 BC. The origin of the word cosmetic is from Greek^[11]. Cosmeceuticals are that cosmetic products which having biological active substances that have advantage similar to drugs or medicine ^[12]. The beauty of hair and skin fundamentally depends on the individual health, diet, job routine, climatic condition and maintenance. From the 20th century the popularity of cosmetics has increased suddenly. Many manufactures separates the decorative cosmetic from care cosmetics. The word cosmetics is defined as that article which is rubbed, poured, sprinkled or applicable to any part of human body for the purpose of cleansing, beautifying or enhancing the appearance is called as cosmetics. The main aim of cosmetics is to improve and cure the skin and hair. There are three objectives of cosmetics these are as psychological, social, and clinical. The cosmetics products are classified according to their physical states in three main categories as
- 1. Solids: face powders, talcum powders, face packs etc.
- 2. Semi solids: creams, ointments, liniments, wax base creams, paste etc.

- 3. Liquids: lotions, moisturizers, hair oil, conditioners, shampoos, cleansing milk, mouthwashes, perfumes, nail polish, deodorants etc [13].
- **2.** Herbal Cosmetics are prepared by the association of active bioactive ingredients or pharmaceuticals. The presence of variety of phytochemicals and botanicals in the herbal products have dual importance, one is that they used as cosmetics to care body and another is the phytochemical improves the biological functions of human body naturally results in healthy skin and healthy hair^[14]. In the formulation of herbal cosmetics plants are used in three ways either it is a total extracts or a single molecule obtained from the purification of extracts (e.g. aloe vera gel, teas, plant extracts) selective extract like wheat germ, ginkgo or single natural molecule like vitamins, coenzyme Q10^[15]. As the name suggests the herbal extracts means the extracts of herbs. It is an ancient methodology because its origin was discovered from the holy Vedas and in Unani scriptures. As the realization said that the chemical medicines are not always work as magic bullets and they may have side effects. Now a day in this world there is turn towards the herbalism and use of herbal products and to live more natural way of life. Indian herbs are the source and tested for use in cosmetic industries and also in beauty parlours^[16]. Currently these herbs are used in their crude forms either in dried forms or pulverized forms by using mortar pestle. However the final product may contain inactive unnecessary substances in large amounts^[17]. Insufficient amount of active substances in the final product will leads to it ineffective therefore the concentration of active compound from herbal extracts have to be increased^[18].
- **2. 1 Herbal hair oil:** Hair is the one of the vital part of our body and it influences the overall appearance of the person. Hair care products are defined as those formulations which are used for cleansing, modifying the texture of hair, changing of the color, giving life to the stressed hair, providing nourishment to the hair and giving the healthy appearance to the hair [19]. There are two categories of hair care products these are hair tonics and second is hair grooming aids. Hair oil those contains herbal drugs are called as hair tonics. These are formulated by herbal extracts in an oil base. 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 etc^[20]. The nature of oil is non sticky and addition of perfumes enhances the fragrance and overall improves its popularity. Proper application of hair oil gives luster to hair, softening the hair, gives flowness to hair and more important gives cooling effect to brain. The most recognized hair care preparation is herbal hair oils, they

moisturizes the scalp and also helpful in dry scalp and dry hairs. Herbal hair oil maintains normal functions of sebaceous gland as they supply normal essential elements for hair to naturally grow^[21].

- **2.2 Global status of herbal hair oil:** According to World Health Organization (WHO) the global herbal market will grow \$5 trillion by 2050. The News National from Nigeria Natural Medicine Development Agency (NNMDA) has projected hope that herbal market currently is \$160 billion globally annually^[22]. Next to the China India is the largest producer of medicinal plants having greater than 40% global diversity. Form the study on 'Herbal Industry Biz Potential', presently, the Indian herbal market is worth Rs 7,000 crore (\$1.7 billion) and India exports herbal raw materials and medicines worth over Rs 3,600 crore (\$902 million)^[23].
- **2.3 Hair:** A human have around more than 2 million hair follicles which have both positive as well as negative effect on skin health^[24]. It is one of the vital parts of our body which is derived from the ectoderm of the skin, it is work as a protective appendage for the body and is consider as an accessory structure of the body having integument like structure along with sebaceous gland and sweat gland^[25]. In embryonic stage development they are originated from the epidermis hence they are also known as epidermal derivatives^[26-28]. Hair follicle and hair shaft are the two basic parts of a hair. The biological activity of hair follicle is hair growth, pigmentation. Hair shaft is mainly made up of protein and is considered to be dead. For healthy and good looking manageable hair, to take care of both hair follicle and hair shaft is important. Coconut based hair oils penetrate both into the hair shaft and hair follicle and also into the medulla which is the innermost layer of the hair shaft. In different seasons hair behaves differently e.g. in summer heat removes moisture from the hair making it dry and brittle. By the application of oil, loss of moisture can be prevent and keeps hair soft and supple.
- **2.4 Hair growth cycle**: There are three phases of hair growth cycle, these are as:
- **1. Anagen** (**Growth phase**) this is a short phase as 2-8 years and about 80% of hair is in this phase.
- **2.** Catagen (Involution) this is very short phase 10-14 days and in this phase the activity of hair growth increases and then hair moves to the next phase.
- **3. Telogen (Resting phase)** in this stage hair is in resting stage and this stage is lasts for 90-100 days. Generally 50-100 hairs are shed randomly every day. The telogen phase is a

state at which the hairs move into resting state. More than 100 hair per day causes a state of alopecia (hair loss), albeit it could be temporary^[29-30].

3. Hair disorder treatment

The changes in hair follicle density, size and/or changes to the hair growth cycle are the fundamentally causes of hair disorders. Androgen also a one of major cause of hair loss^[31]. Another cause of hair loss is use of chemotherapeutic agents^[32]. The treatment of any hair disorder involves altering or modulating one or more of these causes of disorders. The treatment is depending on the nature of hair disorder. If the causes of the changes to hair growth density, size and growth cycle is known then the most effective approach of treatment is to target the initial disease mechanism. The treatment enables the damaged hair follicles to recover through their inherent regenerative capacity, they do not affecting directly on the damaged hair follicles. Mostly hair disorders involve changes to hair follicle distribution, size and growth cycle. By modulating one or more of these parameters the disorder can be treated potentially^[33]. Patents are available that claim the effects are due to the stimulation of hair follicle and scalp metabolism by improving blood circulation, activation of dermal papilla, antitestosterone action and increased nutrition to the hair follicle through accelerated blood flow but the mechanism are still not clear^[34-35]. Some of the patents are enlisted below in

Table: 1. Some Patents granted in this field

S.No	Patent No.	Application	Inventors	Year of	Subject area
•		No.		grant	
1.	EP 1 825 845 A1	07250755.1	Marini, Jan L	29.08.2007	Cosmetic Herbal
			San José,_		Compositions
			California 95119		
			(US)		
2.	EP 2 417 961 A1	10761640.1	NAGANO Tanemasa	15.02.2012	Hair Cosmetic
			Yokohama-shi		
			Kanagawa 224-8558		
			(JP)		
3.	4511555	424279	Valerie F. Faurt	16.04.1985	Herbal Hair
			4009. Glenwood Rd.,		Treatment
			Brooklyn, NY 11210		Composition
4.	US 6,475,476 B1	09/718,330	Annette Fluker, 30	5.05.2002	Herbal Hair
			Summit St., East		Treatment And
			Orange, NJ (US)		Method Of
			07018		Making The
					Same
5	US 6,740,317 B1	09/753,906	Suk H. Cho, Idaho	25.05.2004	Hair Care
			Falls, ID (US); Becky		Composition
			Zehntner, Blackfoot,		And Improved

			ID (US)		Hair Quality
6.	US 7,488,499 B2	10/246,466	Etsuji Wakisaka, Haga-gun (JP); Takashi kitahara, Haga-gun (JP); Naoko Tsuji, Haga-gun (JP); Hiroshi kusuoku, Haga-gun (JP);	10.02.2009	Herbal Hair Growth Inhibitor And Depilation Accelerator
7.	US 8,101,214 B2	12/745,064	Jun Seong Park, Jin Young Lee, Eu Joo Kim, Hye Yoon Park, Sung II Park, Youn Joon Kim, Duck Hee Kim, Ih Seop Chang	24.01.2012	Composition For Skin External Application Containing Complex Of Herbal Extracts
8.	US 2007/0196318A 1	11/361,060	Jan L. Marini	23.08.2007	Cosmetic Herbal Composition
9.	PCT/KR04/0056	10/592,946	Seong-Lok Hwang, Min-Ho Lee, In- byeong Yoon, In-Ho Lee, Su-Jin Park, Seok-Seon Roh	6.09.2007	Hair Growth Agent Composition
10.	PCT/AU04/0089 5	11/631,218	Karina Anna Hilterman	12.06.2008	Herbal Composition
11.	US 2010/0092582A 1	12/578,410	Lavonda D. Anderson	15.04.2010	Topical Hair Care Formulation And Method Of Making
12.	PCT/KR08/0669 8	12/745,064	Jun Seong Park, Jin Young Lee, Eu Joo Kim, Hye Yoon Park, Sung II Park, Youn Joon Kim, Duck Hee Kim, Ih Seop Chang	20.01.2011	Composition For Skin External Application Containing Complex Of Herbal Extracts
13	US2011/030568 1A	13/216,089	Lavonda D. Anderson	15.12.2011	Topical Hair Care Formulation And Method Of Making
14	PCT/TR2010/00 0244	13/579,146	Miinevver Yolcin	07.03.2013	Herbal Oil Which Is Used In Hair Care And In Massage And Which Is Used In Treatment Of Hair Loss, Hairlessness And Burns.

15	WO 02/092109	PCT/CN	Chen, Shaohong	21.11.2002	Herbal
	A1	01/00739			Composition
					And Its Use
16.	WO	PCT/AU2004/0	Hilterman, Karina,	13.01.2005	Herbal
	2005/002608A1	00895	Anna		Composition
17.	WO2007/046636	PCT/KR2006/0	Hwang, Sung Yeoun	26.04.2007	Herbal
	A1	04246			Composition For
					Preventingand
					Improving
					Baldness
18	WO2009/041739	PCT/JP2008/06	Breakspear, Steven	2.04.2009	Hair Cosmetic
	A2	8008	ITO, Takashi, Koike,		Composition
			kenzo, Cavaco-paulo		
			Artur		

- **3.1 Common Hair Disorders:** In Ayurveda, hair diseases are described in three types as Khalitya (loss of hairs), Palitya (Prematured hair graying), Indralupta (alopecia areata , totalis, universalis)^[37-38]. They can be further manifestated clinically as:
- 1. Congenital disorders of hair growth: this type of hair disorder is genetically not environmentally. It is also called hypertrichosis because it is results in defects in normal growth of hair follicle in embryonic stage. It is one kind of alopecia.
- **2.** Acquired disorders of hair growth: this type of disorder is more complex in nature and is caused by biological factors of hair^[33].
- **3. Dandruff:** dandruff is the scaly particle which is cling to the root of the hair. It is caused by a poor diet, infection, and slow rate of metabolism also by stress. Dandruff occurs at puberty and it is most common in men than women^[39].
- **4. Split Ends:** it is commonly faced women. When the hair is dry and brittle then results in split ends.
- **5. Frizzy Hair:** this is caused by the decreasing in normal hair moisture level. High brushing condition leads to frizzy hair.
- 6. **Flaky Scalp:** it is white flakes of dead skin that prevents growth of hair and causes to hair loss. This problem is most common in women.
- 7. **Dull, Gummy Hair:** it is occurs due to the use of hard water for washing hair.
- 8. **Hair Loss:** it is common in women and men also. This caused by stress, menopause, birth control, medication, changing hormones, and the plethora of hair styling products^[40]. Alopecia is a common hair problem in cosmetics and also in Primary Health Care Practice, has been recognized for more than 2000 years. Approximately 0.2%-2% of the world population has been affected from alopecia^[41].

Various herbs and herbal treatment are available in the market for the purpose of treatment. Enlisted below are some of the herbal drugs as well as some marketed preparations commonly employed for hair loss treatment.

Table 2. Some important plants used for preparation of herbal hair oil $^{[14]}$

S.No.	Common Name & Biological Source	Distribution	Part used	Uses	Figure
1.	Phyllanthus emblica, Euphorbiaceae (Amla)	Throughout India	Fruit	Hair growth	
2.	Arnica Montana, Asteraceae (Arnica)	Cultivate sparingly in India	Flowers	Hair tonic and stimulates hair follicles	2
3.	Ficus racemosa, Moraceae (Bargad)	Throughout India	Root	Massage and to reduce hair fall	3
4.	Eclipta alba, Asteraceae (Bhangra/ Bringraj)	Himalaya region	Whole plant	Hair nourishment	4

5.	Betula pendula, Betulaceae (Birch)	North west India	Leaves	As antidandruff	5
6.	Bacopa monneri, Scrophulariaceae (Brahmi)	Throughout India	Entire herb	Hair growth, Good for sleep	6
7.	Arctium lappa, Asteraceae (Burdock root)	Temperate region of India	Roots	Promots hair growth.	7
8.	Centella asiatica, Umbelliferae (Gotu kola)	Wet areas of India	Plant	Hair care, Darkening of hair, Hair oil	8
9.	Lawsonia inermis, Lytheraceae (Henna)	Throughout India	Leaves	For hair dye	9

10.	Nardotachys jatamansi, Valerianaceae (Jatamansi)	Alpine India	Rhizome	As hair tonic and hair growth	10
11.	Barssica spp. Brassicaceae (Mustard)	Throughout India	Seed	As hair oil and hair nourishment	
12	Coccus nucifera, Arecaceae (Nariyal)	Costal parts of India	Kernel	raw material for hair oil and hair tonic	12
13.	Acacia concinna, Mimosaceae (Shikakai)	Tropical forest of India	Pods	Dandruff control	13

 $\textbf{Table 3 Herbal components of some marketed herbal hair formulations}^{[36]}$

Sr. No.	Product name	Manufacture	Content
1.	Chirayu Herbal	Chirayu	Amla, Bhringgraj, Brahmi
2.	Hairich	Capro	H. roseus, E. alba, Osantum
3.	Hairvit	Millennium	Brahmi, Bhringgraj,
			L.innermis
4.	Hibril	Vital Care	S.indicum, Bhringgraj, Brahmi
5.	K-7 Taila	Ajmera	Amla, Jatamansi
6.	Kesh Rakshe	JRK	Amla, Bhringgraj
7.	Keshamrit	Ajmera	Amla, Bhringgraj
8.	Medhavi	Ajmera	Amla, Bhringgraj, Brahmi

4. Recent studies on herbal oil preparations

In a study carried out by Singh et al in 2013, reported about the hair loss minimizing activity of endangered medicinal herb Nardostachys jatamansi. They described that the jatamansi extract has effective hair care property, as it is used in protection from hair fall. This study reported that the jatamansi has potency to reduced the initiation growth period of hair^[42]. In a study by Hazra J 2013, had reported that some medicinal plants such as Sikakai, Aritha, Bringraj has therapeutically greater importance for the hair care preparations for beautifying the beauty^[43]. Similarly, Mathews AM et al. in 2012 had reported in their work that the marketed product Hirbil oil (manufactured from Vital care Pvt Ltd) contains 1% Tephrosia purpurea extract in hair oil formulation that helps to relieves stress and provides cooling effect and also it induces sleep^[44]. Hindu et.al in 2012, had described the general information of shankhapushpi and reported that the root of shankhapushpi having property to stimulates the growth of hairs^[45]. Gautam S, et al. in 2012 had reported that herbal hair oil moisturizes scalp and also reverses dry scalp and dry hair condition. Hence, from their present investigation it was found that the herbal hair oil has optimum standards and biological screening establishes the efficacy of formulated herbal hair oil^[5] In a study by Shrivastava et.al in 2012 had evaluated safety and efficacy parameter of SESA oil with Coconut oil in different kind of Hair & Scalp Ailments. The evaluation was resulted that patients using SESA oil showed a marked improvement (87.5 %) in hair & scalp related ailments as compare to coconut oil users (17.4%). It also improves patients psychological condition. The conclusion of this study was that SESA oil is five times more effective than Coconut oil^[46]. Similarly, Gediya et al. in 2011 had identified by their study many plants used by the people to cure skin disorders and as cosmetics. Many plants have dual functions as both curative and as cosmetic purpose^[47]. In Mahale et al. 2011 evaluated five different brands of herbal hair oil for their physicochemical properties, i.e. color, odor, density, viscosity refractive index, pH, saponification value, acid value and peroxide value. They reported that the leading brands of hair oil in the market Himani Navratna oil, Shanti maha thanda oil, Dabur super thanda oil, Ayurvedic Amla oil, himgold oil^[48]. In a similar study by Dey et.al in 2011 had described that Achyranthes aspera L. (Amaranthaceae) as a high potential medicinal plant and is used as antidandruff and can also be used for the treatment of dermatological disorders^[49]. Throat et al. in 2010 reviewed that herbs and herbal drugs have created interest among the people because of its clinically proven effect like hair loss. The study reported that the hair oil which is made up of many herbs having significant decrease in the time for initiation of hair growth and also have effective hair activity as compared to standard [2% minoxidil ethanolic solution]^[50]. Suresh kumar P, et al. in 2010 had described that in polyherbal hair oil of the methanolic leaf extract of *Achyranthes aspera* shows the anti-dandruff activity which further potentiate the Dev et. al study on the same plant. ^[51].

S.Justin Raj, et al. in 2010 had worked on the pharmacognostic and phytochemical properties of Aloe vera. In their study, they reported that hair oil containing Aloe vera (Ghrit Kumari) having property to prevent premature graying of hairs and makes them strong and dandruff free^[52]. Gautam et.al in 2010 reviewed that the field of the herbal drugs and formulations is very vast and there is still lot to explore on the subject of standardization of these^[53-55]. Gopala Krishna, et al.,in 2010 had described the chemistry of coconut oil and its production and application. Coconut oil has long life and it has antiviral and antibacterial activity. The coconut oil is used in baking industries, pharmaceuticals and as cosmetics as hair oil. They also reported that the coconut oil easily absorbed in the body and have function similar to breast milk fat of human and therefore it is also used in infant food^[56].

In a scientific study by Nema Rk, et al., in 2009 states that, they tested each drug for their hair growth activity in a concentration range for 1-10% separately in herbal hair oil containing amla, hibiscus, brahmi annd methi. The formulation containing 7.5% of each drug used for the study and showed excellent hair growth activity with standard (2% minoxidil ethanolic solution) by an enlargement of follicular size and prolongation of the anagen phase. The conclusion of this study was that the herbal hair oil has stimulating activity for hair growth. Thorat et al., in 2009 repored that hair formulation of Eclipta alba Hassk [Asteraceae] 10% w/v, Hibiscus rosa sinensis Linn [Malvaceae] 10 % w/v, Nardostachys jatamansi [Valerianceae] 5 % w/v concentration in the form of herbal oil were studied and showed excellent hair growth activity with standard [2 % minoxidil ethanolic solution] in wister albino rats. Hair growth initiation time was significantly reduced to half on treatment with the oil, as compared to control animals. The result of treatment with oil were better than the positive control minoxidil 2 % treatment. It holds the promise of potent herbal alternative for minoxidil^[57]. Again Throat et al., in 2009 had worked on the evaluation of herbal hair oil in reducing hair fall on human volunteers. They formulated herbal hair oil and compare it with coconut oil. The result was found that there is significant reduction of hair fall in formulated herbal hair oil as compared to coconut oil. The study concluded that herbs are used in the formulation has effective hair care properties^[58]. In a similar study by Roy RK et al., 2007 studied the development and evaluation of polyherbal formulation for hair growthpromoting activity and revealed that hair growth initiation time was markedly reduced to one third on treatment with the prepared formulation compared with control animals^[59].Nagappa et al, in 2005 had worked on cosmetic potential of herbal extracts. They further described that the herbal extract have cosmetic use as the more important feature of herbal extract is their antioxidant property. They reported that azelaic acid contained in wheat, barley and rye has been used for protection from hair loss. This azelaic acid has property to normalize the keratinization of cells in skin and hair^[60].

5. CONCLUSION

India has the well recognized and well knowledge on traditional herbs and their formulations. This review was an attempt to describe that many plants of medicinally importance can be used for the treatment of various kinds of common hair problems. Herbal products are of greatest popularity because they are purely made up of herbs and shrubs. Today's generation both men and women, suffers normal hair problems as there is more polluted environment which leads to hair disorders such as pigmentation problems (Fading), dandruff and falling of hair (Shedding). The use of bioactive ingredients from the herbal formulation stimulates the biology of skin and hair for natural growth that provides healthy hair and skin. Generally herbal formulation provides many vitamins, antioxidants, various oils, proteins, terpenoids and many essential oils. This article is an endeavor to describe the advantage and application of herbs as natural cosmetics for the purpose of natural hair growth.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors acknowledge Director and the head of the cosmetic lab, University Institute of Pharmacy, Pt., Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur (C.G.) for providing facilities to carry out research work. Authors also wants to thank library of Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University for providing e-resources available through UGC-INFLIBNET.

7. Conflict of Interest: None

REFERENCES

- 1. Yates A. Yates Garden Guide. Harper Collins Australia, Australia: 2002.
- 2. McDonagh AJ, Messenger AG. The pathogenesis of alopecia areata. Dermatologic Clinics, 1996; 14: 661-70.
- 3. Harrison S, Sinclair R. Optimal Management of Hair Loss (Alopecia) in Children. Am J Clin Dermatol, 2003; 4: 757-70.

- 4. Bhatia SC. Perfumes, soaps, detergents and cosmetics. 2nd ed. New Delhi. CBS publishers and distributions: 2001.
- 5. Mithal BM, Shah RN. A hand book of cosmetics. 1st ed. New Delhi. Vallabh prakashan: 2000.
- 6. Wagner H, Bladt S, Zgainski FM. Plant drug analysis Verlas, Berlin: 1994.
- 7. Adhirajan N, Ravi Kumar T, Shanmugasundaram N, Babu M. J. Ethnopharmacology, 2003; 88, 235-239.
- 8. Shah CS, Qudry JS. A Text book of Pharmacognosy.11th Ed. B.S. Shah Prakashan, Ahmedabad; 1996.
- 9. Cosmetics, available from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cosmetics.
- 10. Evans WC. Trease and Evans. Pharmacognosy, 15th Ed., W.B. Saunders Harcourt Publishers Ltd., 2002; 292.
- 11. Zhou Chen, Jin Young Seo, Yeon Kyung Kim, Se Rah Lee, Kyu Han Kim, Kwang Hyun Cho, Hee Chul Eun, and Jin Ho Chung, Heat Modulation of Tropoelastin, Fibrillin-1, and MatrixMetalloproteinase-12 in Human Skin In Vivo. J Invest Dermatol, 2005; 124: 70 78.
- 12. Harry RG. In: Modern cosmeticology, Volume one (revision Eds. JB Wilkinson, R Clark, E Green and TP Mclaughlin), Leonard Hill [Books] Limited, London: 1962.
- 13. Reddy PM, et al, A review on importance of herbal drugs in cosmetics International. Journal of Advances in Pharmacy and Nanotechnology.
- 14. Kapoor VP. Herbal cosmetics for skin and hair care. Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources (IJNPR) [Formerly Natural Product Radiance (NPR)], 2005; 4(4): 306-314.
- 15. Goswami S, Sharma P, Soni P, Singh P, Shivhare Y. Phytopharmaceuticals as Cosmetic Agents: A Review. Research Journal of Topical and Cosmetic Science, 2011; 2(1): 11-13.
- 16. Paithankar VV. Formulation and evaluation of herbal cosmetic preparation using safed musli. Int.J. PharmTech 2010: Res 2.
- 17. Bidwaikar VN, Kavishwa S. Beauty parlours prospective channel partners for retail promotion of herbal cosmetic products by S.M.E. Indian Streams Research Journal: 2012.
- 18. Samleti A, Bumrela S, Dhobale S, Kekre V. Herbal cosmetics. Indian stream research journal, 2012; 2: 123-34.
- 19. Pande SD, Joshi SB, Bobade NN, Wankhade VP, Tapar KT. Formulation and Development of a Liposome Based Hair Revitalizer. Research Journal of Topical and Cosmetic Science, 2011; 2(1): 14-17.

- 20. Nema RK, et al. Preparation, evaluation and hair growth stimulating activity of herbal hair oil. Journal of chemical and pharmaceutical research, 2009; 1(1): 261-267.
- 21. Gautam S., et al; Fomulation and evaluation of herbal hair oil. Int. J. Chem. Sci., 2012; 10(1): 349-353.
- 22. www.ngrguardiannews.com
- 23. www.madefrom-india.com/article/Indian-herbal Industry-set to flourish-344
- 24. Yu, M. et al. Hair follicles and their role in skin health. Exp. Rev. Dermatol., 2006; 1, 855–871.
- 25. Ebling FIG. The biology of hair. Dermatol. Clin., 1987; 5: 467-481.
- 26. Cash TF. The Psychology of hair loss and its implication for patient care. Clin, Dermatol, 2001; 19: 161-166.
- 27. Messenger AG. Medical management of male pattern hair loss. Int. J. Dermatol, 2000; 39: 585-586.
- 28. Stough D, Stenn K, Haber R, Parsley WM, Vogel PE, Whiting DA, et al. Psychological effect, Pathophysiology and management of androgenetic alopecia in men, Mayo. Clin. Proc., 2005; 80(10): 1316-1322.
- 29. Ralf P, George C. The biology of hair follicles. New Engl, J. Med., 1999; 341: 491-497.
- 30. Bertolino AP, Klein LM, Fredberge LM. Biology of hair follicles, In Dermatology in General Medicine, TB Fitzpatrick, AZ Eisen, K Wolf, IM Fredberg, KF Austen editors; McGraw Hill Inc, New York: 2003, pp. 289-293.
- 31. Bagatell C, Bremner WJ. Androgens in men- uses and abuses. New Engl, J. Med., 1996; 334: 707-715.
- 32. Ranganathan S, Shobana S. Evaluation of a herbal hair oil in reducing hair fall in human volunteers. Indian Drugs, 2008; 45(6): 451-455.
- 33. McElwee KJ, Sinclair R. Hair physiology and its disorders. Drug discovery today: Disease mechanism, 2008; 5(2): 163-177.
- 34. Kameyama S. Application and Consideration of medicinal Plants for hair care. Product. Frag. J, 1995; 23: 28-34.
- 35. Rathi V, Rathi VJ, Tamizharasia S, Pathakb AK. Plants used for hair growth promotion. Pharmacognosy Reviews 2008; 2(3): 185-187.
- 36. O. S. Lee, H. H. Kang, & S. H. Han, Oriental herbs in Cosmetics, Cosmet Toiletries,112: 1997, pp57-64.
- 37. Sastri S. Madhavanidanam [Chukamba Publications, Varanasi, 2003]; pp. 202-205.
- 38. Gupta KA. Astangahrdayam [Chukamba Publications, Varanasi, 2003]; pp. 534-535.

- 39. Shimer A, Nathansohn N, Kaplan B, Weiss G, Newman N, Trau H. Treatment of scalp seborrheic dermatitis and psoriasis with an ointment of 40% urea and 1% bifonazole. Int. J. Dermatol. 2000; 39: 521-538.
- 40. http://www.hairenergizer.com/5-Most-Common-Hair-Problems-For-Women-s/114.htm
- 41. Bhalearo SS, Salanki NH.Therapeutics approaches to the management of common baldness. Indian drugs, 2002; 39 (1): 567-573.
- 42. Singh UM, Gupta V, Rao VP, Sengar RS, Yadav MK. A review on biological activities and conservation of endangered medicinal herb Nardostachys jatamansi. Int. J. Med. Arom. Plants 2013; 3(1): 113-124.
- 43. Hazra J, Panda AK. Concept of beauty and ayurveda medicine. J Clinical Exp. Dermatol. Research 2013; 4(3): 1-4.
- 44. Mathews AM, Sujith K, Christina AJM, Muralidharan. Basic Research on the Herb Tephrosia purpurea (l) pers.- the Translational Challenges A Review. International journal of pharmaceutical and chemical sciences 2012; 1(1): 466-471.
- 45. Hindu V. Shankhapushpi: A short review. International research journal of pharmacy 2012; 3(1): 81-83.
- 46. Shrivastava M. Efficacy and safety evaluation of sesa oil vs coconut oil in different hair & scalp ailments: Prospective, open label, randomized comparative study. Asian journal of pharmaceutical and clinical research 2012; 5(4): 62-64.
- 47. Gediya SK, Herbal Plants: Used as a cosmetics. J. Nat. Prod. Plant Resour. 2011; 1 (1): 24-32.
- 48. Mahale NB, Awwal VV, Thakkar PD, Chaudhary SR. Comparative Physicochemical Evaluation of Some Marketed Hair Oils. International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Sciences 2011; 2(3): 1107-1111.
- 49. Dey A. Achyranthes aspera L: phytochemical and pharmacological aspects. International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences Review and Research 2011; 9(2): 72-82.
- 50. Thorat RM. Herbal treatment for hair loss. International Journal of Pharmacy & Technology 2010; 2(4): 497-503.
- 51. Suresh Kumar P, Sucheta S, Umamaheswari A, Sudarshana Deepa V, In vitro and in vivo evaluation of anti-dandruff activity of formulated polyherbal hair oil. Journal of Pharmacy Research 2010; 3(12): 2956-2958.
- 52. Raj SJ, Baby J. Pharmacognostic and phytochemical properties of aloe vera linn –an overview. International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences Review and Research 2010; 4(2): 106-110.

- 53. Gautam A, Kashyap SJ, Sharma PK, Garg VP, Visht S, Kumar N. Identification, evaluation and standardization of herbal drugs: A review. Scholars Research Library Der Pharmacia Lettre 2010; 2(6): 302-315.
- 54. Pandey S, Nilam M, Viral D. Herbs play an important role in the field of cosmetics. International Journal of PharmTech Research 2010; 2(1): 632-639.
- 55. Jain A, Dubey S, Gupta A, Kannojia P, Tomar V. Potential of herbs as cosmaceuticals. International Journal of Research in Ayurveda & Pharmacy 2010; 1(1): 71-77.
- 56. Gopala Krishna AG, Raj G, Bhatnagar AS, Prashant Kumar PK, Chandrashekar P. Coconut Oil: Chemistry, Production and Its Applications A Review. Indian Coconut Journal 2010; 15-27.
- 57. Thorat RM, Jadhav VM, Kadam VJ. Development and evaluation of polyherbal formulations for hair growth-promoting activity. International Journal of PharmTech Research 2009; 1(4): 1251-1254.
- 58. Thorat R, Jadhav V, Kadam V, Sathe N, Save A, Ghorpade V. Evaluation of herbal hair oil in reducing hair falls in Human volunteers. International Journal of Pharma Research and Development Online 2009; 6.
- 59. Roy RK, et al; Development and evaluation of polyherbal formulation for hair growth activity. Journal of cosmetic dermatology 2007; 6(1): 108-112.
- 60. Nagappa AN, Kole PL, Jhadav HR, Desai PT. Cosmetics potential of herbal extracts. Natural product radiance 2005; 4(4): 315-321.