Human Journals

Review Article
February 2021 Vol.:20, Issue:3

© All rights are reserved by Suchita Gokhale et al.

# A Review: Natural Ingredients as Hair Dye



# Suchita Gokhale\*<sup>1</sup>, Smita Takarkhede<sup>1</sup>, Kunal Patil<sup>2</sup>, Mansi Patil<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, <sup>2</sup>Final year Pharmacy students Ideal College of Pharmacy and Research, Kalyan, India. Affiliated to University of Mumbai

Submitted: 03 January 2021
Revised: 23 January 2021
Accepted: 12 February 2021





www.ijppr.humanjournals.com

Keywords: Natural dye, Synthetic dye, Plant source

#### ABSTRACT

The increase in environmental and health hazards in the manufacture of dyes and their use throughout the world is a major concern. This work was made possible while investigating the alternative to the synthetic and semi-synthetic dyes. The present study focuses on the herbal hair dye which shows permanent dying to the applied regions of human hair without causing any hair damage or hair loss or skin irritation when compared to the synthetic and semi-synthetic dyes. The active constituent also prevents the hair from damage caused by Longhair. The manufacturing process is hazardous to the health of the people involved in the process and its applications lead to environmental pollution and also causes potential side effects to the consumers of the product. The fear of side effects from synthetic dyes has limited its use by health-conscious customers throughout the world and has to overcome various regulatory barriers before it reaches its destination.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Synthetic or Chemical hair dyes cause skin or other skin-related side effects. Therefore herbal hair dye is preferred nowadays. [1] Herbal drugs are used for healthy hair. Almost 70% of the population faces the problem of balding and graying of hair. The age at which graying starts is deeply influenced by heredity. But premature depigmentation in adults is mainly due to several other factors such as illness, some specific drugs, shock, etc. [2, 3]. People have been using natural dyes since ancient times for many purposes including dyeing carpets, rugs, and clothing's with the help of roots, stems, barks, leaves, berries, and flowers of various dyeyielding plants [4]. The need for herbal-based natural products is increasing day by day due to their natural goodness and side effec8ts free. The most widely used ayurvedic herbal drugs are Amla, Bhringraj, Henna, Mandara, Jatamansi, Reetha, Sariva, Curry leaves, and Methi seeds and are traditionally used as hair colorant and for hair growth [5]. Indigo, known as an initial fabric dye, could be mixed with henna to make different light brown to black shades of hair dye [6]. Use of these chemicals can result in unpleasant side effects, such as skin irritation, allergy, hair breakage, skin discoloration, unexpected hair color, etc. [7-9]. Continuous application of such compounds on natural hair causes multiple side effects such as skin irritation, allergy, hair fall, dry scalp, erythema, and also in some cases skin cancer [10, 11]. In India, henna has been used traditionally for coloring palms (Mehndi) and hairs. There are so many herbs like Kikar, Bihi, Bhringraj, Patnag, Akhrot, Narra, Jaborandi, Jatamansi, Amla, Kuth, Giloe, Behera which are used as a major constituent in hair care preparations mainly meant for hair dyeing [12-15]. Henna has been used traditionally for coloring. It is a part of Islamic and Hindu cultures as a hair coloring and dyeing agent for formation of temporary skin tattoos [16, 17]. Drugs from plant sources are easily available and are less expensive, safe, efficient and rarely have side effects [18]. In the present era of eco-conservation, the use of natural dyes has been revived and reviewed for the coloration of textiles and food materials [19, 20].

Citation: Suchita Gokhale et al. Ijppr.Human, 2021; Vol. 20 (3): 44-57.

#### Role of ingredients used in the formulation

#### 1. Henna



Figure No. 1: Heena

A red-orange-colored compound present in the dried leaves of the plant. Other constituents in henna such as flavonoids and gallic acid act as organic mordants to the process of coloring. Carbohydrates give the henna paste a suitable consistency for adherence to the hair [21, 22]. Natural henna is usually hypoallergenic but allergic reactions occurred in mixed types including black henna. This occurs due to chemical compounds consisting of paraphenylenediamine, 2-nitro-4- phenylenediamine, 4-aminophenol and 3-aminophenol [23]. Henna has also **antifungal activity** against Malassezia species (causative organism of dandruff). Henna prevents premature hair fall by balancing the pH of the scalp and graying of hair. Henna leaf paste is used for alleviating Jaundice, Skin diseases, Smallpox, *etc.* Extract of Henna leaves with ethanol (70%) showed significant hypoglycaemic and hypolipidaemic activities in diabetic mice [24, 25].

#### 2. Amla

Berries obtained from amla enhances the absorption of calcium, helping to make healthier bones, teeth, nails, and hair. It maintains the hair color and prevents premature graying,

strengthens the hair follicles [26]. Amla is the richest and concentrated form of Vitamin C along with tannins found among the plants. Whole fruit is used as an active ingredient in hair care preparations. The Vitamin C found in the fruit binds with tannins that protect it from being lost by heat or light [27, 28]. This fruit is also rich in tannins, minerals such as Calcium, Phosphorus, Fe, and amino acid. The fruit extract is useful for hair growth and reduces hair loss [29]. Amla has **antibacterial** and **antioxidant** properties that can help promote the growth of healthy and lustrous hair [30].



Figure No. 2: Amla

#### 3. Reetha

Its fruit is rich in vitamin A, D, E, K, saponin, sugars, fatty acids, and mucilage. Reetha extract is useful for the promotion of hair growth and reduced dandruff [31]. Extract of fruit coat acts as a natural shampoo, therefore is used in herbal shampoos in the form of hair cleanser [32]. Reetha as soapnuts or washing nuts plays an important role as natural hair care products since older times. This plant is enriched with saponins, which makes the hair healthy, shiny, and lustrous when used on regular basis [33].



Figure No. 3: Reetha

#### 4. Shikakai

It contains Lupeol, Spinasterol, Lactone, Hexacosanol, Spinasterone, Calyctomine, Racimase-A Oleanolic acid, Lupenone, Betulin, Betulinic acid, Betulonic acid. The extract obtained from its pods is used as a hair cleanser and for the control of dandruff [34]. Shikakai or acacia concinna, has a rich amount of vitamin C, which is beneficial for hair. Shikakai naturally lowers the pH value and retains the natural oils of the hair and keeps them lustrous and healthy. It is also effective in strengthening and conditioning hair. Amla, reetha, and shikakai compliments each other, therefore, they are mixed to have healthy and lustrous hair. All of these ingredients come in two forms, one as dried fruit and the other in powdered form. Amla, Reetha, and Shikakai suit all hair types and help prevent split ends, hair fall, dandruff, greying of hair, and other hair-related problems, to make hair soft and silky [35].



Figure No. 4: Shikakai

#### 5. Coffee

In hair colorants, herbs can be used in the form of powder [36], aqueous extract [37], or their seed oil to impart shades of different colors varying from reddish brown to blackish brown [38]. The herbal drugs like coffee powder [39, 40] obtained from its seeds are used as hair colorants [41, 42].



Figure No. 5: Coffee

#### 6. Tea

Being rich in polyphenols, selenium, copper, phytoestrogens, melatonin [43], tea also has been used in traditional Chinese medicine [44] and Ayurvedic medicine has been used since long as a hair colorant [45].





Figure No. 6: Tea

# 7. Hibiscus

It is excellent for an increase in hair growth activity. Hibiscus is naturally enriched with Calcium, Phosphorus, Iron, Vitamin B1, Vitamin C, Riboflavin, and Niacin, which help to

promote thicker hair growth and decrease premature graying of hair [46]. This flower is used for controlling dandruff. Hibiscus exhibits **antioxidant** properties by producing flavonoids such as anthocyanins and other phenolic compounds. It can be used to rejuvenate the hair by conditioning it [47].

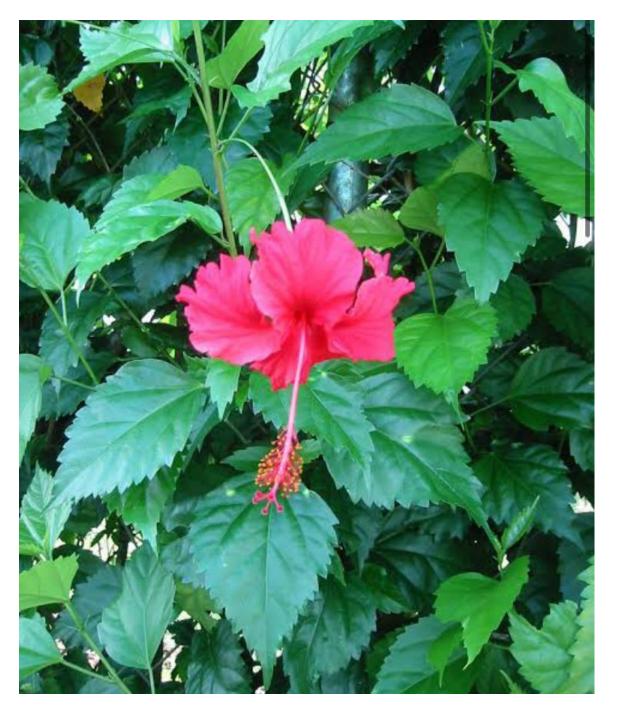


Figure No. 7: Hibiscus

## 8. Bhringraj

Petroleum ether extract of bhringraj initiates a greater number of hair follicles [48]. The oil-based extract of leaves has been used traditionally for improving hair growth and for imparting natural color to grey hair. NeelibhringaadiTailam, mentioned in Ayurveda is suitable for promoting hair growth and for providing natural color to grey hair [49]. Bhringraj is used in the preparation of various oil, shampoo, hair dye, *etc.* [50-52].



Figure No. 8: Bhringraj

#### 9. Jatamansi

Nardostachysjatamansi is an important drug of Ayurveda and is used in different traditional systems of medicine such as Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, *etc*. [53]. Its rhizomes and roots are used as a **tranquilizer**, **laxative**, **cardiac tonic**, for curing vertigo, nervous headache, low and high blood pressure, *etc*. [54]. The rhizomes as well as roots of the plant are medicinally rich and therefore, have been the focus of chemical studies [55].



Figure no.9: Jatamansi

#### **USES OF HAIR DYE**

The herbal hair dye contains all the goodness of natural ingredients. Apart from acting as a hair dye, because of the perfect blend of herbals, also acts as a hair growth promoter, hair nourisher, conditioner, and anti-dandruff agent as well. Henna acting as the base powder, acts as the universal hair dye as it is used for its coloring properties throughout the globe. It is also beneficial in the removal of excess oil from the scalp and conditions the hair well. Reetha restores the health of dull, dry, and damaged hair. Bhringraj aids in improving the circulation

of blood flow at the root of the hair by providing more nutrients to support hair growth. The extract of jatamansi is helpful in the growth of hair. It is beneficial for smooth, silky, and healthy hair too. Shikakai is packed with vitamins A, C, D, and K, which together form a powerful antioxidant. This antioxidant is probably the only thing your hair needs to cleanse the scalp of the sebum buildup, unclog pores, kill infection-causing bacteria and stimulate hair growth. Regular use of hibiscus flower juice can easily restrict hair fall control, dandruff, and graying of hair even when you are touching 50 years of age. This is an age-old remedy for all those people who have been struggling for healthy hair that is free from grey hair. It also contains essential fatty acids, which strengthen hair follicles and provides shine and new life. The sufficient amount of vitamin C in amla helps to halt pre-mature greying. It is a great hair conditioner and also remover of dandruff. Tea imparts perfect colour to the hair in combination with other herbs. It is good for the growth of hair and fights against dandruff. Coffee for hair strengthens hair by improving the overall quality and texture of it.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

It offers a natural alternative, which can be used, irrespective of any side effects. The results can be incorporated while developing the pharmacopoeial standards.

#### **REFERENCES:**

- [1] Natural colorants and dye In Pharmacognosy and phytochemistry 1st Ed. 2004; 1: 98-117.
- [2] Kumar S, Akhila A, Naqvi AA, Farooqi AH, Singh AK, Uniyal GC, et al. Medicinal plants in skin care 1994; 425-30.
- [3] Orfanos CE, Happle R. Hair and hair diseases 1990; 19-44. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-74612-3]
- [4] Gulrajani ML. Natural dyes and their applications to textiles 1992; 1-2.
- [5] Ashok D, Vaidya B, Devasagayam T. Current status of herbal drugs in India: An overview. J ClinBiochemNutr 2007; 41(1): 1-11.
- [6] Khare CP. Indian herbal remedies: Rational western therapy, ayurvedic, and other traditional usage 2003; 89.
- [7] Brown K. Hair colourants. J SocCosmetChem 1982; 33: 375-83.
- [8] Madhusudan RY, Sujatha P. Formulation and evaluation of commonly used natural hair colorants. Nat Prod Rad 2008; 7(1): 45-8.
- [9] Mielke H. Lead-based hair products: Too hazardous for household use. J Am Pharm Assoc 1997. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1086-5802(16)30183-8]
- [10] Balsam MS. Edward sagarin, cosmetics science and technology 1972.
- [11] Koutros S, Silverman DT, Baris D, et al. Hair dye use and risk of bladder cancer in the New England bladder cancer study. Int J Cancer 2011; 129(12): 2894-904. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/ijc.26245] [PMID: 21678399]
- [12] Kalia AN. Text book of industrial pharmacognosy 2005; 264.
- [13] Kumar S, Akhila A, Naqvi AA, Forooqi AHA, Singh AK, Singh D. Medicinal plants in skin care 1994; 51-62.
- [14] Baran R, Maibah HI. Cosmetic dermatology in children Text book of cosmetic dermatology 2nd ed. 1998; 507-8.

- [15] Nadkarni KM. Indian materiamedica 1976; 630-, 680, 1202.
- [16] Al-Suwaidi A, Ahmed H. Determination of para-phenylenediamine (PPD) in henna in the United Arab Emirates. Int J Environ Res Public Health 2010; 7(4): 1681-93. [http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ijerph7041681] [PMID: 20617053]
- [17] Polat M, Dikilitaş M, Oztaş P, Alli N. Allergic contact dermatitis to pure henna. Dermatol Online J 2009; 15(1): 15. [PMID: 19281720]
- [18] Kumar KS, Begum A, Shashidhar B, et al. Formulation and evaluation of 100% herbal hair dye. International Journal of Advanced Research In Medical & Pharmaceutical Sciences 2016; (2):
- [19] Mac Dougall Color in food woodhead publishing Ltd 1st Ed.. 2002.
- [20] Ali NF, El-Mohamedy RSR. Eco-friendly and protective natural dye from red prickly pear (Opuntialasiacantha Pfeiffer) plant. J Saudi ChemSoc 2010; 15: 257-61. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jscs.2010.10.001]
- Patel MM, Solanki BR, Gurav NC, Patel PH, Verma SS. Method development for Lawsone estimation in Trichup herbal hair powder by high-performance thin layer chromatography. J Adv Pharm Technol Res 2013; 4(3): 160-5. [http://dx.doi.org/10.4103/2231-4040.116780] [PMID: 24083204]
- [22] S.G. DESIGN AND EVALUTION OF HERBAL HAIR OIL FORMULATIONS BY USING ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF Ziziphusjujuba Mill. LEAVES Int J Pharma Bio Sci 2017; 8(3): 322-7.
- [23] Saif FA. Henna beyond skin arts: Literatures review. J Pak AssocDermatol 2016; 26(1): 58-65.
- [24] Grabley S, Thiericke R. Bioactive agents from natural sources: Trends in discovery and application. AdvBiochemEngBiotechnol 1999; 64: 101-54. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/3-540-49811-7\_4] [PMID: 9933977]
- [25] Chaudhary G<sub>2</sub>. Lawsoniainermis Linnaeus: A phytopharmacological review. Int J Pharm Sci Drug Res 2013; 2(2): 91-8.
- [26] Singh E, Sharma S, Pareek A, Dwivedi J, Yadav S, Sharma S. Phytochemistry, traditional uses and cancer chemopreventive activity of amla (Phyllanthusemblica): The sustainer. J Appl Pharm Sci 2011; 2: 176-83.
- [27] Nisha P, Singhal RS, Pandit AB. A study on degradation kinetics of ascorbic acid in amla (Phyllanthusemblica L.) during cooking. Int J Food SciNutr 2004; 55(5): 415-22. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09637480412331321823] [PMID: 15545050]
- [28] Gopalan C, Sastri BV, Balasubramaniam SC. Nutritive value of indian foods 1991.
- [29] Dahanukar S, Thatte U. Ayurveda Revisited 3rd ed. 2000.
- [30] Turner DM. Natural product source material use in the pharmaceutical industry: The Glaxo experience. J Ethnopharmacol 1996; 51(1-3): 39-43. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0378-8741(95)01348-2] [PMID: 9213629]
- [31] Anjali J. Hair care formulations. World J Pharm PharmSci 2016; 5(6): 630-48.
- [32] Fatima A. Int J Pharm Sci Res 2013; 4(10): 3746-60.
- [33] Wonderful benefits and uses Ofsoapnuts (Reetha). Home, health and wellness, ingredients and uses http://www.stylecraze.com/articles/ benefits-of-soapnuts-for-skin-hair-and-health/#gref
- [34] Fatima A, Alok S, Agarwal P, Singh P, Verma A. Benefits of herbal extracts in cosmetics: A review. Int J Pharm Sci Res 2013; 4(10): 3746-60.
- [35] Haircare: Include amla, reetha and Shikakai for healthy and happy hair. NDTV FOOD. Anusha Singh updated: May 10, 2018 Available from: https://food.ndtv.com/beauty/haircare-include-amla-reetha-and-shikakai-for-healthy-and-happy-hair-1848507
- [36] Upadhyay VP, Mishra AK. Workshop on selected medicinal plants. 1985. In: Ministry of Commerce, Chemexcil; Bombay. 1985.
- [37] Upadhyay VP. Current research in ayurvedic medicine (International Seminar). 1980. In: Himalayan Institute; Chicago, USA. 1980.
- [38] Upadhyay VP. International Seminar on Medicinal Plants. Plants as cosmetics 1985. In: Mungpoo, Govt. of West Bengal: Publication and Information Directorate, CSIR,; New Delhi. 1985.
- [39] Wealth of India. Raw materials. Anonymus 1997; 1
- [40] Kitrikar K, Basu BD. Indian Medicinal Plants 2nd ed. 1993; Vol. I: 335-6.
- [41] Chopra RN, Nayar SL, Chopra IC. Glossary of indian medicinal plant 1956.
- [42] Ambasta ST. Useful plants of india 1986.
- [43] Trüeb RM. Pharmacologic interventions in aging hair. ClinInterv Aging 2006; 1(2): 121-9. [http://dx.doi.org/10.2147/ciia.2006.1.2.121] [PMID: 18044109]

- [44] Chein E. Age reversal, from hormones to telomeres 1998.
- [45] Lurie R, Ben-Amitai D, Laron Z. Laron syndrome (primary growth hormone insensitivity): a unique model to explore the effect of insulin-like growth factor 1 deficiency on human hair. Dermatology (Basel) 2004; 208(4): 314-8. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1159/000077839] [PMID: 15178913]
- [46] Banerjee PS. Spectrophotometric methods for the determination of selected drugs in pharmaceutical formulations. J Chem Pharm Res 2009; 1(1): 261-7.
- [47] Dweck AC. On the Centellaasicatica trail. Soap. Perfumery and Cosmetics Asia 1996; 1: 41-2.
- [48] Khare CP. Encyclopedia of indian medicinal plants 2004; 197-8.
- [49] Williamson EM. Major herbs Ofayurveda 2002; 126-8.
- [50] Porwal P, Sharma A, Gupta SP. Henna based cream preparation, characterization and its comparison with marketed hair dyes. J Herbal Med Tech 2011; 5(1): 55-61.
- [51] Banerjee P, Sharma M. Preparation, evaluation and hair growth stimulating activity of herbal oil. J Chem Pharm Res 2009; 1(1): 261-7.
- [52] Baziga KA, Heyan SA. Formulation and evaluation of herbal shampoo from zizyphus spine leaves extract. Int J Res Ayurveda Pharm 2011; 2(6): 1802-6.
- [53] Subedi BP, Shrestha R. Plant profile: Jatamansi (nardostachysgrandiflora). Himalayan Bioresources 1999; 3: 14-5.
- [54] Chaudhary S, Chandrashekar KS, Pai KS, et al. Evaluation of antioxidant and anticancer activity of extract and fractions of Nardostachysjatamansi DC in breast carcinoma. BMC Complement Altern Med 2015; 15: 50. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s12906-015-0563-1] [PMID: 25886964]
- [55] Purnima BM. Kothiyal P. A review article on phytochemistry and pharmacological profiles of Nardostachysjatamansi DC-medicinal herb. Journal of pharmacognosy and phytochemistry 2015; 3(5): 102-6.
- [56] Pal RS, Pal Y, Wal P. In-house preparation and standardization of herbal face pack. Open Dermatol J 2017; 11: 72-80. [http://dx.doi.org/10.2174/1874372201711010072]
- [57] Wallis TE. Text book of Pharmacognosy 5th Ed.. 2002; 123(132): 210-5.
- [58] Rajpal V. Standardization of botanicals. New Delhi. Eastern Publishers 2002; 1: 39-44.
- [59] Tandon N, Sharma M. Quality standards of indian medicinal plants. New Delhi. Indian Council of Medical Research 2010; 8: 161-3.
- [60] Kokate CK, Purohit AP, Gokhale SB. Pharmacognosy 42nd ed.. 2008; 6: 1-A1.
- [61] Khandelwal KR. Practical pharmacognosy 12th ed. 2004.
- [62] Lachman L, Lieberman HA, Kanig JL. The Theory and practice of industrial pharmacy 3rd ed. 1987.
- [63] Aulton ME. 2002.
- [64] Mandeep S, Shalini S, Sukhbir LK, Ram KS, Rajendra J. Preparation and evaluation of herbal cosmetic cream. Pharmacologyonline 2011; 1258-64.
- [65] Rani S, Hiremanth R. Formulation & evaluation of poly-herbal face wash gel. World J Pharm PharmSci 2015; 4(6): 585-8.
- 66) https://images.app.goo.gl/un2CWXaLyNQLVdTv7)
- 67) https://images.app.goo.gl/un2CWXaLyNQLVdTv7)
- 68) https://images.app.goo.gl/un2CWXaLyNQLVdTv7)
- 67) https://images.app.goo.gl/un2CWXaLyNQLVdTv7)
- 68) https://images.app.goo.gl/un2CWXaLyNQLVdTv7)
- 69) https://images.app.goo.gl/un2CWXaLyNQLVdTv7)
- 70) https://images.app.goo.gl/un2CWXaLyNQLVdTv7)
- 71) https://images.app.goo.gl/un2CWXaLyNQLVdTv7)
- 72) https://images.app.goo.gl/MBPUMGgrSJ8KGNTT

Citation: Suchita Gokhale et al. Ijppr.Human, 2021; Vol. 20 (3): 44-57.