iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** IX **Month of publication:** September 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.74206

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue IX Sep 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Tooth Powder: A Systematic Review

Ms. Shravani Satish Mhavan[1], Mr. Kunal R.Hake[2], Mr. Nitin Gawai[3], Ms. Vaishnavi R.Talekar[4].
Mahadev Kanchan College of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Uruli Kanchan, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: ***The growing demand for safer, natural alternatives in oral hygiene has led to a resurgence in the use of herbal tooth powders. These formulations, known for their antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and astringent properties, offer a promising substitute for conventional synthetic toothpaste. This review systematically examines current literature on the formulation techniques, common medicinal herbs, evaluation methods, and therapeutic potential of herbal tooth powders. Focus is given to plants like Azadirachta indica (Neem), Syzygium aromaticum (Clove), and Glycyrrhiza glabra (Licorice). Advantages, limitations, and future prospects are discussed to provide insights for researchers and product developers in the field of natural oral care.***

Keywords: Herbal Tooth Powder, Oral Hygiene, Medicinal Plants, Formulation, Natural Products.

I. INTRODUCTION

Oral health is integral to general health and directly affects an individual's quality of life. Common oral health issues such as dental caries, gingivitis, and halitosis are preventable with proper oral hygiene practices. The global oral care market is dominated by synthetic formulations, including toothpaste and mouthwash, that often contain chemical ingredients like sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS), fluoride, and triclosan. While these compounds are effective, they have been associated with several drawbacks including mucosal irritation, allergic reactions, cytotoxicity, and concerns over long-term safety and microbial resistance [1].

As awareness grows around these potential side effects and the broader implications of using synthetic chemicals daily, there has been a notable shift in consumer preferences toward safer and more sustainable options [2]. Herbal tooth powders, rooted in traditional medicine systems such as Ayurveda and Unani, have emerged as effective alternatives. They offer multiple therapeutic benefits derived from the medicinal properties of plant-based ingredients such as *Azadirachta indica* (Neem), *Syzygium aromaticum* (Clove), and *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (Licorice), all of which have well-documented antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory effects [3][4].

Moreover, herbal tooth powders are typically free from artificial preservatives, foaming agents, and sweeteners, making them suitable for long-term use without the risk of chemical build-up or adverse effects. They are also cost-effective and environmentally friendly, aligning with the global movement toward green and ethical consumer products [5]. This systematic review aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of herbal tooth powder formulations, including the selection of ingredients, formulation techniques, evaluation parameters, advantages, limitations, and future challenges.

II. COMMON HERBAL INGREDIENTS

The effectiveness of herbal tooth powders is largely due to the bioactive compounds present in various plant-based ingredients. The following are commonly used herbs:

Azadirachta indica (Neem)

- Properties: Antibacterial, antifungal, anti-inflammatory
- Role: Reduces *Streptococcus mutans* levels and helps treat gingivitis [4].

Fig no. 1. Neem

Syzygium aromaticum (Clove)

- Properties: Antimicrobial, analgesic, antiseptic
- Role: Contains eugenol, which relieves toothache and combats oral bacteria [5].

Fig no. 2. Clove

Glycyrrhiza glabra (Licorice)

- Properties: Anti-cariogenic, anti-inflammatory
- Role: Inhibits oral pathogens and reduces plaque formation [6].

Fig no. 3. Licorice

Acacia arabica (Babul)

- Properties: Astringent, anti-plaque
- Role: Promotes gum tightening and reduces inflammation [7].

Fig no. 4. Babul

Terminalia chebula (Haritaki)

- Properties: Antioxidant, antibacterial
- Role: Detoxifies the oral cavity and supports periodontal health [8].

Fig no. 5. Haritaki

Mentha piperita (Peppermint)

- Properties: Cooling, deodorizing, antibacterial
- Role: Provides freshness and mild germicidal effect [9].

Fig no. 6. Peppermint

III. FORMULATION PROCESS

The preparation of herbal tooth powder involves several standardized steps to ensure the consistency, safety, and efficacy of the final product:

A. Collection and Authentication

- Medicinal herbs must be carefully selected and authenticated using botanical verification techniques.
- Proper identification ensures the correct species and parts of the plant are used, which is crucial for therapeutic efficacy and safety.[10]

B. Drying and Pulverization

- Collected herbs are typically shade-dried to prevent degradation of heat-sensitive phytoconstituents.
- Once fully dried, they are pulverized using grinders to achieve a fine powder consistency, which enhances uniformity and ease of blending.

C. Sieving and Mixing

- The powdered herbs are sieved through a fine mesh (commonly 80-mesh) to ensure uniform particle size.
- The individual herbal powders are then homogeneously blended, often with natural excipients such as:
  - Kaolin **(for abrasiveness and cleansing)**
  - Calcium carbonate (for mineral support and whitening)[11]

D. Packaging

- The final herbal tooth powder formulation is packed in airtight, moisture-resistant containersto prevent microbial contamination and degradation.
- Proper packaging is critical for maintaining **s**helf life**,** organoleptic properties, and therapeutic potency over time.

IV. EVALUATION PARAMETER

To ensure the efficacy, safety, and consumer acceptability of herbal tooth powders, a series of evaluation parameters must be considered during and after formulation. These include:

1) Organoleptic Properties

These are **sensory characteristics** that influence consumer acceptance and include:

- **Color** – Should be appealing and uniform, indicating consistent mixing and stability.
- **Odor** – Should reflect the herbal ingredients, typically minty, clove-like, or earthy.
- **Taste** – Mild and pleasant; bitterness or strong herbal flavors may reduce acceptability.
- **Texture** – Smooth, fine powder without grittiness. Should feel comfortable during brushing.[12]

2) Physicochemical Tests

These tests evaluate the physical and chemical integrity of the formulation:

- **pH**: The pH should be **neutral (6.5–7.5)** to avoid enamel erosion and irritation to oral mucosa.
- **Moisture Content**: Should be **<5%** to prevent microbial growth and improve shelf life.
- **Abrasiveness**: Evaluated using enamel or surrogate surfaces to ensure it's within safe limits; excessive abrasiveness can wear down enamel.
- **Bulk Density**: Indicates packing efficiency and uniformity.
- **Flow Properties**: Ensures ease of packaging and use.[13]

3) Microbial Load Testing

This ensures the microbiological safety of the product. Tests include:

- Total microbial count**:** Should fall within pharmacopeial limits.
- Pathogen detection**:**
  - Escherichia coli
  - Salmonella spp.
  - Staphylococcus aureus
  - Pseudomonas aeruginosa

A well-formulated product should be free from these harmful microbes**.**[14]

4) Stability Studies

Stability testing is crucial for predicting shelf life under various environmental conditions:

- Conducted under **accelerated storage conditions**:
  - **Temperature**: 40°C ± 2°C
  - **Relative Humidity (RH)**: 75% ± 5%
- Parameters evaluated over 1–6 months:
  - Color changes
  - Odor/taste degradation

- Microbial growth
- Moisture uptake

Proper packaging and formulation prevent degradation and maintain therapeutic efficacy.[15]

V. REVIEW OF RECENT LITERATURE

Numerous studies validate the therapeutic potential of herbal tooth powders:

1) Kaur et al. (2020) demonstrated significant antimicrobial activity in a formulation using neem, clove, and babul [4].
2) Sharma and Singh (2019) observed a 35% reduction in plaque scores within two weeks of herbal tooth powder use [5].
3) Goyal and Chauhan (2021) found herbal formulations equally or more effective than synthetic pastes in plaque removal and breath freshness [6].
4) Hussain & Begum **(**2019**):** Evaluated shelf life and found herbal powders to remain effective for up to 18 months under proper storage [7].

VI. ADVANTAGES AND LIMITATIONS

A. *Advantages*

- Free from harmful chemicals
- Cost-effective and eco-friendly
- Long shelf life without synthetic preservatives
- Low risk of allergic reactions [10]

B. *Limitations*

- Lack of formulation standardization
- Variability in quality of raw materials
- Texture and flavor may limit consumer acceptance [13]

VII.CHALLENGES AND FUTURE DIRECTION

Despite positive attributes, herbal tooth powders face challenges in global commercialization. Standardizing raw materials, improving palatability, and conducting clinical trials are necessary next steps [15]. Advances in phytochemical analysis and natural flavoring agents may enhance consumer appeal and regulatory compliance.

VIII. DISCUSSION

The findings of this review support the therapeutic potential of herbal tooth powders as effective alternatives to conventional oral care products. The reviewed studies have demonstrated that plant-based ingredients used in these formulations possess a wide range of pharmacological activities—antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and astringent—that target the most common oral pathogens and symptoms [4][6]. Particularly, herbs like *Neem*, *Clove*, and *Licorice* have been consistently effective in reducing bacterial counts of *Streptococcus mutans* and *Lactobacillus*, both of which play major roles in dental caries and plaque formation [4][5].

Despite these promising outcomes, herbal tooth powders are not without limitations. The lack of standardized formulations and variability in the phytochemical content of herbs due to geographical and seasonal factors can affect consistency in efficacy [10]. Additionally, patient compliance may be influenced by the texture, color, and sometimes bitter or earthy taste of herbal powders, making them less appealing when compared to flavored synthetic pastes [13].

Another concern is the insufficient clinical validation and regulatory oversight in many regions, which makes it difficult to position these products within mainstream healthcare systems. Most of the available data are preclinical or based on small-scale studies, with a need for larger, randomized clinical trials to establish long-term safety and efficacy [14][15].

On the other hand, the opportunity for innovation in this space is vast. Standardizing raw materials, incorporating natural flavor enhancers, and modernizing packaging can significantly improve consumer acceptance. Advances in analytical tools such as high-performance thin-layer chromatography (HPTLC) and gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) can assist in ensuring consistency and quality of raw materials and final products [11].

Furthermore, public awareness campaigns and education about the benefits of herbal oral care could aid in increasing acceptance. Integration with complementary health practices and promotion through digital health platforms may also play a vital role in expanding the reach of herbal tooth powders.

In conclusion, while herbal tooth powders demonstrate notable promise as a natural, safe, and effective option for oral hygiene, there is a need for ongoing research, formulation refinement, and quality assurance mechanisms. Bridging traditional wisdom with modern science will be key to unlocking their full potential.

IX. CONCLUSION

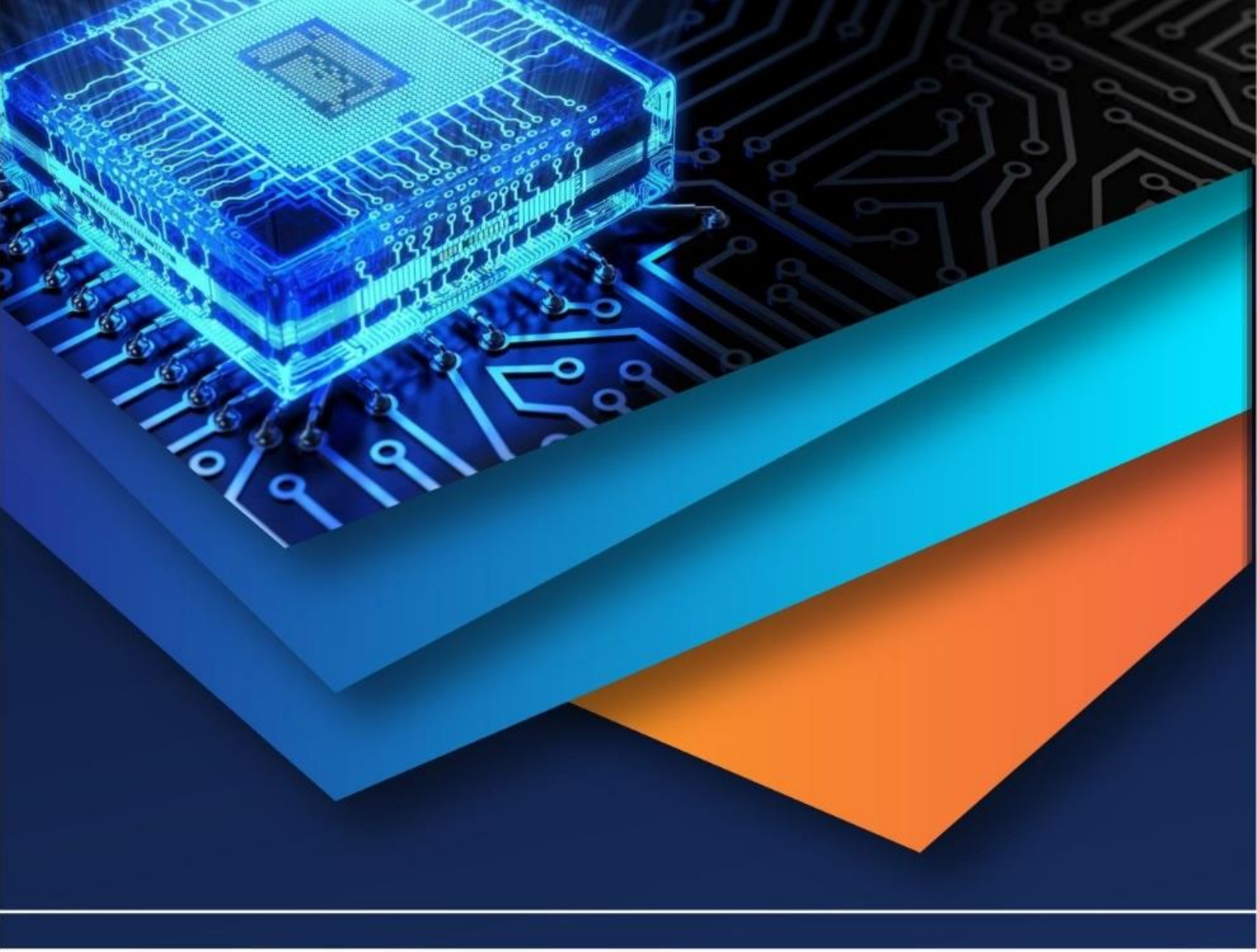
Herbal tooth powders are a promising alternative to conventional oral hygiene products, combining traditional knowledge with scientific validation. With effective ingredients like neem, clove, and licorice, they offer natural antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory benefits. Standardization, consumer education, and regulatory frameworks will be essential in expanding their role in modern dentistry.

X. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely value my mentor for their ongoing guidance and support, as well as for their essential help and direction throughout my Herbal Toothpowder project. I also want to extend my gratitude to the faculty at Mahadev Kanchan College of Pharmaceutical Education and Research and my classmates for their encouragement and support. Lastly, I am grateful to my family and friends for their steadfast support during this journey.

REFERENCES

[1] Saha, N. et al. (2017). Chemical additives in toothpaste: A cause for concern? Journal of Oral Health Research, 8(2), 112–118.
[2] Kumar, V., & Mishra, A. (2021). A Review on Medicinal Plants Used in Herbal Toothpowder: Potential and Applications in Oral Care. International Journal of Phytomedicine, 13(1), 17–28.
[3] Puri, A. (2018). Natural Toothpowder: An Effective Herbal Remedy. Journal of Herbal Medicine and Toxicology, 12(1), 56–60.
[4] Kaur, R., & Arora, S. (2020). Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Tooth Powder. International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences, 11(4), 5211–5216.
[5] Sharma, P., & Singh, V. (2019). Medicinal Plants for Oral Hygiene: A Review. Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry, 8(2), 1450–1455.
[6] Goyal, M., & Chauhan, A. (2021). Comparative Study of Synthetic and Herbal Dental Products. Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, 55(1), 128–133.
[7] Hussain, A., & Begum, S. (2019). Development and Evaluation of Herbal Tooth Powder. Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytotherapy, 11(2), 58–66.
[8] Kumari, A., & Prasad, S. (2020). Synergistic Effects of Herbal Ingredients in Dental Health. Journal of Herbal Medicine and Toxicology, 14(2), 98–105.
[9] Patel, S., & Patel, K. (2020). The Role of Herbal Remedies in Oral Care: A Review of Recent Developments. Ayurveda Journal of Health, 13(4), 112–118.
[10] Singh, R., & Sharma, R. (2022). Evaluation of Herbal Dental Products: Challenges and Insights. Natural Product Research, 36(3), 342–349.
[11] Meena, V., & Roy, A. (2018). Powder Technology in Herbal Dentistry. Journal of Advanced Pharmaceutical Technology & Research, 9(3), 134–139.
[12] Banerjee, S., & Kundu, A. (2020). Organoleptic Evaluation of Herbal Formulations: Parameters and Perceptions. Pharmacognosy Reviews, 14(27), 45–50.
[13] Yadav, R. et al. (2021). Physicochemical Evaluation of Polyherbal Formulations. Journal of Natural Remedies, 22(1), 67–73.
[14] Chauhan, P., & Gupta, M. (2019). Microbial Safety of Herbal Oral Care Products. Indian Journal of Microbiology, 59(1), 88–92.
[15] Verma, A., & Singh, A. (2020). Shelf-life Prediction and Stability Testing in Herbal Products. Asian Journal of Pharmaceutics, 14(3), 221–227.



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY