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Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Toothpaste

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Abstract: ***Toothpaste is commonly used product by all individuals. Toothpaste is generally used forcleaning of teeth and mouth. It is also used to treat many disorders of teeth. Many dentists recommend to use toothpaste to treat disorder like sensitivity, Chronic gingivitis. Herbal toothpastes can be prepared using different herbal extract of many crude drugs havingantibacterial, antimicrobial activity. Herbal formulation of toothpastes are prepared using herbs like ginger, Cassia, simmia, Celastrus, paniculata, Vateria, indica extracts, Babul leaves extract, Ginger extract, Lemon oilextract, Neem stem & bark, Babul leaves, Gauva leaves, Kalmi bark etc. These herbal toothpastes can be evaluated by different tests like Physical Examination, Relative density, Abrasiveness, Determination of spreadability, pH determination, Homogenicity, Foaming Stability, Determination of moisture and volatile matter, Moisture content, Foaming character, Organoleptic evaluation, pH, Fragrance test, Shape retention, Storage stability, Total flavonoid content estimation of Tooth paste Formulation, Stability study (Storage stability), Antimicrobial activity of toothpaste etc. The main objective of this review article is to compile the available information related to herbal toothpaste like its introduction, different formulations and different parameters on which these herbal toothpastes can be evaluated. This information can be used by many researcher who wants to make research in this area.***
Key words: Herbal toothpaste, Ginger, Neem, Kalmi Bark, Guava Le

I. INTORDUCTION

Toothpastes are the best preventative approach to oral health. Many where commercially stupid Toothpastes are said to have antimicrobial properties, but little researchhas been done to analyse this these arguments. It is quite understandable that more than 2000 years ago we participated use toothpaste to clean the enamel and toothpicks and brushes still need to be done like the older exercise. Today's toothpastes follow many of the same conceptsthat have been developed over the centuries then. The use of natural or Ayurveda medicinesfor the primary and oral condition of the normal condition is an integral part of Indian tradition. There are many Ayurveda toothpastes available in the market claims to have excellent antimicrobial properties.

Herbal-based toothpaste has been used since ancienttimes in ancient life and is one of the most important parts of oral health care. The production and development of toothpaste production began in China and India, from 300-500 BC. At that time, crushed bones, crushed eggs, and mussel shells were used as abrasivesas part of tooth cleaning. Modern toothbrushes were developed in the 19th century. After advances in medicine, chalk and soap were added to these forms.

Soon after independence,several developments in the formulation of various solvents had begun, sodium lauryl sulphate was used as an emulsifying agent. At present, the focus has shifted to the release of active ingredients during the development of the formulation to prevent and / or treat oral disease.

In herbal medicinal treatments, it has been found that part of the flora isused for healing and treatment of diseases. Herbal remedies have been widely usedthroughout human history and stages According to the World Health Organization (WHO), about 80% of people used natural the number one medicine in healthcare. In addition, morethan 35,000 plant species have been proposed use in various human cultures around thearena for scientific purposes. Some of them are great antimicrobial, anti-diabetic, anti-viral,anti-cancer and anti-fungal. Every other word has oral hygiene exercise preserves the mouthand teeth to save dental problems, most often teeth cavities, gingivitis, periodontal (gum)disease and terrible breath. One of the functions of speech hygiene is protection against oral cavity infections. Oral infections are caused by plaque-forming microorganisms and yeast. Neem has antibacterial and anti-inflammatory properties. Neem is also anti-caries Functions. Antimicrobial activity of neem has been reported against S. mutants and S. faecalis. Dried neem chewing shows the most antibacterial interest against S. mutants. Itis limited studies on the effectiveness of natural toothpastes that current looks at their effecton oral hygiene and gingival bleeding was assessed.

Toothpaste protects, cleans and polishes tooth enamel. This makes oral hygienemore effective. It is clean taste and smell and freshens the breath. Brushing with toothpastetwice in the afternoon is crucial keeping the mouth healthy.

The main objective of the research is the formulation and evaluation of herbal toothpaste. It's usually toothpaste used product used by all people. Toothpaste is usually used to clean tooth enamel and mouth It is also used to solve many email problems. Many dentists recommend applying toothpaste to treat diseases such as sensitivity, chronic gingivitis, etc.

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A. Description of Toothpaste

Toothpaste is a kind of solid dosage found in the attachment (or) of gel forms which have a strengthening effect in the end dental health and beauty effect by to find an act of injury to the teeth. It is also used to accomplish pressure actions such as toothache (dentalgia), Halitosis and Gingivitis (gum disease) in tooth decay and food particles from teeth. A modern statement on the tooth paste most of the cleaning action of teeth obtained by mechanical action toothpaste can be attached to the tooth. Yet in our daily activities we it cannot be separated from blushing teeth with toothbrush and toothpaste. Tooth brushing operations should be done 2-3 times a day especially performed after each meal.

B. Ideal Properties of Toothpaste

1) Strong abrasive action
2) Non-toxic and non-irritating
3) Leave no stains on the teeth.
4) Maintain a healthy and clean mouth
5) Long-lasting impact
6) Accessible and affordable
7) It should not be harmful to the oral tissue & fluid. It should not stain teeth.
8) It should not be scratching to the enamel surface of tooth. If it is ingested, it should not be harmful to the G.I.T.
9) It should have pleasant odour & taste. Shouldn't hurt the oral fluid and tissue.

C. Ingredient Used In Herbal Toothpaste

1) Guava Leaves

- Synonyms: Guava Bush and Strawberry Guava
- Biological Source: The little medicinal tree *Psidium Guajava L.* is a South Americannative.
- Family: *Myrtaceae*

Figure 1: Guava

a) Chemical Constituent

The primary phenolic chemicals found in guava leaves include is flavonoid, Gallic acid,catching, epicatechin, rutin, and antigenic.

b) Uses

- It treats inflammation.
- It is used to treat ulcers, lung diseases, diarrhoea and fever.
- Helps to lose weight. helps control blood sugar helps improve the texture of yourskin
- Helps to lose weight. Helps control blood sugar helps improve the texture of yourskin

2) Clove

- Synonyms: Lavang, clove buds, clove flower, and caryophyllum
- Biological Source: *Eugenia caryophyllus* dried flower buds
- Family: *Myrtaceae*

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a) Chemical Constituent

- Volatile oil (Clove oil):15%-20%a-Eugenol70%-90%,B-Vanillin,c-Caryophyllene.
- Tannin:10-13%(Gallo tannic acid)
- Resin
- Chromone
- Eugenin

Figure 2: Clove

b) Uses

- Because casks are known to have antibacterial properties they are often found inmouthwash, toothpaste and other dental care products.
- Eugenol is compound in clove oil that is used to make vanillin for commercial use.
- Carminative.

3) Honey

- Synonym: Madhu
- Biological Source: The hive bee *Apis millifera* and other species of Apis from thefamily *Apidae* deposit a sweet material or secretion called honey in the honey comb.
- Chemical Composition: Honey contains minor amounts of sucrose, dextrin,formic acid, fructose (40—50%), Glucose (30—40%), and fructose (40—50%). contain colouring material vitamins, enzymes, proteins, etc.

Figure3: Honey

a) Uses:

- Honey is used as a sweetening and soothing ingredient.
- It is used as an antiseptic.

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II. PREPARATION OF TOOTH PASTE

The binder was mixed with solid abrasive and other powders and then pour into the appropriate mixture aqueous solution of preservatives, surfactants and sweetners was done how homogenous was tough happened flavour was an added.

A. Formulation of Toothpaste

Sr.no	Ingredient	Quantity
1	Tragacanth	1.2 gm
2	Tulsi leaf powder	1 gm
3	Bay leaf powder	0.5 gm
4	Mango leaf powder	1 gm
5	Guava leaf powder	1 gm
6	Calcium Carbonate	46.5 gm
7	Sodium Saccharin	0.05 gm
8	Methyl Paraben	0.15 gm
9	Sodium Lauryl Sulphate	1.3 gm
10	Sorbitol	30 gm
11	Water	q.s
12	Peppermint Oil	1 ml

Table 1.Formulation of toothpaste

B. Preparation of Base

1) The solid ingredients calcium carbonate, sodium lauryl sulphate, glycerin, sodiumbenzoate, sodium saccharine were weighed accurately as mentioned in the formula and sieved with sieve no.80 so as to maintain the particle size.
2) These ingredients were also mixed in a mortar and pestle, then triturated with precisely weighed glycerin until a semisolid substance was created.
3) Addition of herbal ingredients
4) Accurately weighed herbal extract in form of ginger oil were added to the base
5) At the end, peppermint oil was added as a flavor

C. Formulation of Herbal Toothpaste

Formulation all herbal ingredient were dried and grounded using domestic mixer. The required quantity of ingredients were weighed and taken in mortar. Calcium carbonate, Sodium lauryl sulfate, methyl cellulose, honey and glycerine were mixed in water. Acacia were added into the above mixture. This solution was added drop wise into mortar containing herbal ingredients and triturated well until a paste consistency is formed

III. EVALUATION

A. pH

The net amount of the sample is 5 g accurately weighed and placed a 150 ml beak tothis 45 ml fresh 27oc boiled and cooled water was added Move well to pass it pH was determined with the suspension 5 minutes with a pH meter.

B. Organoleptic Properties:

Formula was characterized based on organoleptic characteristics such as appearance, colour and texture after the test and extrudability Volatilematter & moisture content: Amount of sample required Dishing and dying must be done equally Weight loss shows % Loss of moisture and volatile matter.

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C. Foaming Power

5 grams was from the sample Taken in 100 ml. glass beak 10 here Incl.water was added. Next was the decanter Shake with a glass rod and let stand 30 minutes. The contents of the beak were Mixed and transferred to a 250 ml container. By measurementCylinder the residue left in the beak finished with an additional dose of 5-6 ml. Water into the cylinder. Content the cylinder is adjusted to 50 ml. in an adequate manner Water the mixed contents of the cylinder Glass rod As soon as the temperature is the content reached 30 minutes. Cylinder was stopped mixing and 12 full shakes given to it. A top hat was allowed Stand for 5 min. and then foaming power was calculated.

D. Microbial Assay

Antibacterial the activities had a different composition was determinedusing a modified agar well diffusion method. In this method, the food agar plates were inoculated with 0.2 ml on 24 Broth cultures of S. aureus. Aggressive the plates were allowedto solidify. Sterile 8 for example, a drill was used to cut wells equal distance in each plate.

0.5 ml preparations or plant extract were brought to the well. There were plates incubated at37^{O}c for 24 hours. The antibacterial activity was evaluated by measuring inhibition zones.

E. Spread ability Test

About 1 g of tooth the dough is weighed into the center of the glassplate (l0 x 10 cm) and another glass plate is carefully placed on it. In the middle a weight of2 kg is placed on the plate. After 30 minutes, the diameter of the dough is measured in cm. The experiment is repeated three times and the average diameter is decided.

IV. CONCLUSION

The current design is good organoleptic, spreading, foaming, abrasive properties and in vitro antimicrobial properties. It also has the advantage of not having harmful substances chemicalsand the presence of herbal powders a wide range of natural compounds good for teeth and oralcavity ordinary toothpastes. Because design has future prospects of such design and widespreaduse.

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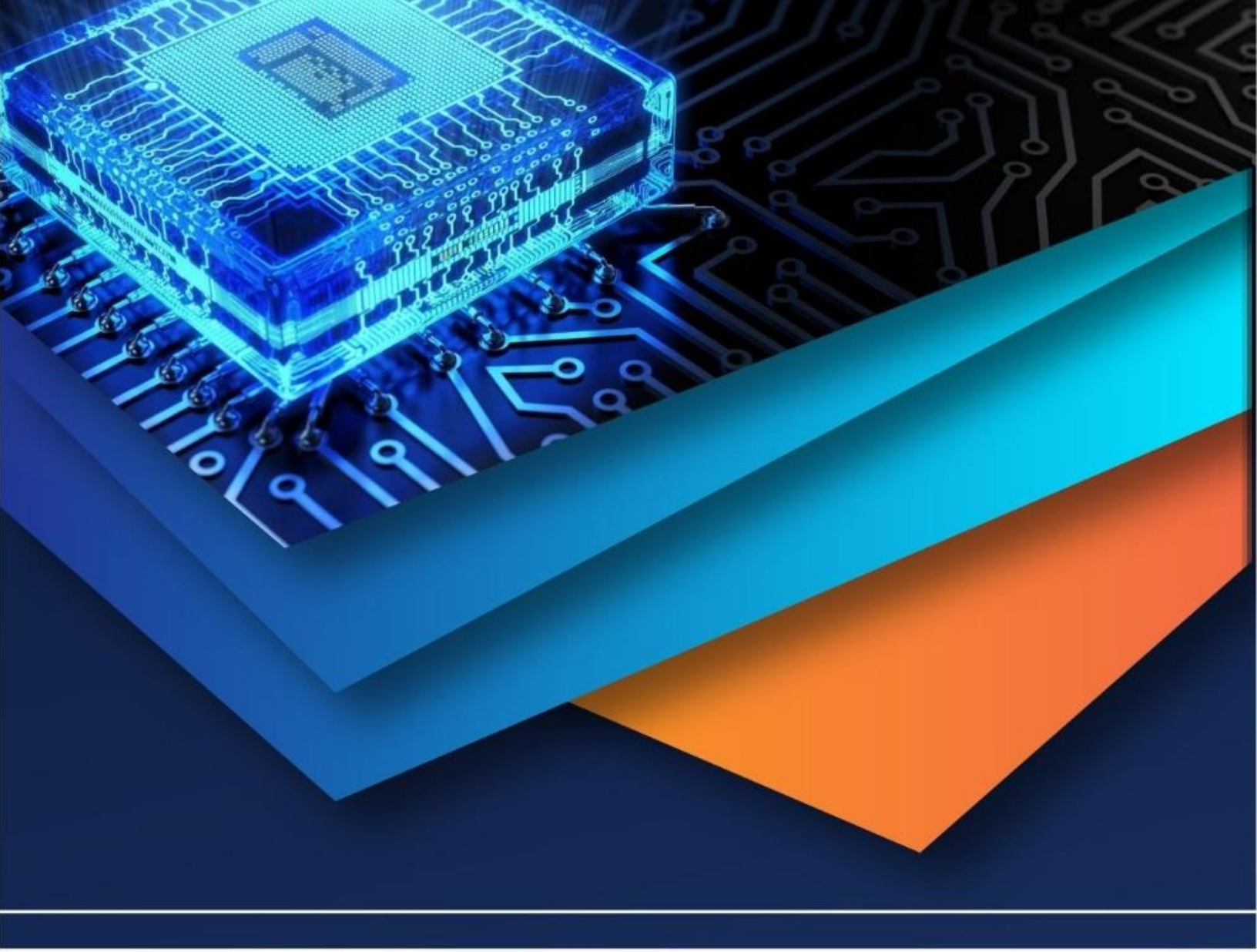

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