

International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 3, Issue 1, November 2023

# Developing the concept of 'Feel Ezzy Hair Oil': Explore the Nature of Hair Oil with Respect to Personal Well-Being

Prerna Sagar<sup>1</sup> and Dr. Rakesh Kumar Chaudhary<sup>2</sup> Bachelors of Fine Arts<sup>1</sup> HOD and Assistant Professor (Applied Arts)<sup>2</sup> Amity University, Gurugram, India prerna.sagar@s.amity.edu and rkchaudhary@ggn.amity.edu

Abstract: Hair fall is a very common phenomenon and a matter of concern within whatever young or aged. This study is formulated a herbal hair oil and made a clinical trial over selected person under the research and development unit at Routi Herbal Limited. To see the efficacy of the experimental oil made up of Kala Jera Toil (Nigella sativa) Narkal Toil (Cocos nucifera) Amloki (Emblica officinalis) Henna (Lawsonia alba) Durba Ghas (Cynodon dactylon) Mathi (Trigonella foenum-graecum) in different concentration over the simple Coconut Oil (purified). Total 25 volunteers man and women were selected for 25 days and arranged in 3 groups, one for experimental oil recipient, one for control group another for the simple Coconut Oil (purified) recipient. And it is found that hair fall reduced to 76%, 72%, 67%, 59%, 32%, 0% on 15days, 30 days, 45 days, 60 days, 75 days, and 90 days by using of this experimental herbal hair oil. Aims of the study: To find out the efficacy of test herbal hair oil over simple Coconut Oil (purified) to reduce the hair falls. Discrimination toward black hair is pervasive in today's society. Hair discrimination is negative bias manifested toward black natural or textured hair styles typically worn by persons of African descent. This commentary discusses the potential effects of hair discrimination on the health and well-being of persons of African descent. Specifically, it explores the mental and physical health implications of hair discrimination and situates it within the broader context of social determinants of health.

Keywords: Hair fall reduction, Herbal hair oil, Combing assay, Hair growth, clinical study

## I. INTRODUCTION

Hair fall is no longer a condition barred by age! 15 or 50, when most of us walk out of the shower, the drain is clogging and when we Hair fall was in the earlier days attributed as a sign of aging and was a cause for a great deal of embarrassment. But today, we no longer count by age but rather count by so very many other reasons. No matter what the cause, the embarrassment associated does not reduce even by a fraction. We hunt for a solution with great intensity. Diffuse hair shedding is the result of a disruption of one phase of the hair cycle 1, 2 i.e., anagen (active hair growth), catagen (involution) or telogen (resting). The anagen phase can last 2-8 years.3 he catagen phase lasts 4-6 weeks, and the telogen phase lasts 2-3 months. The exogen phase (the release of dead hair) coincides with the end of the telogen phase. Most people have about 100,000 scalp hairs; normally 10-15% of these are in the telogen phase 4 . Shedding of 100- 150 telogen hairs per day is norm

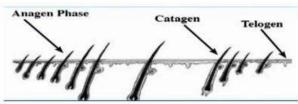


FIGURE 1: THE THREE PHASES ARE THE ANAGEN PHASE, THE CATAGEN PHASE, AND THE TELOGEN PHASE

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in





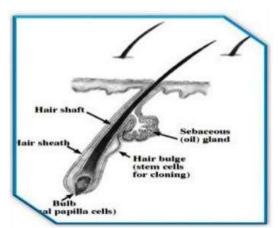


International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

IJARSCT

Volume 3, Issue 1, November 2023



#### FIGURE 2: SCALP HAIR FOLLICLES TEND TO HAVE A LONGER GROWTH PHASE THAN

EYELASH HAIR FOLLICLES Various factors contribute to hair fall .Genetic predisposition and hormonal factors predominantly contribute to the above. Diseases state such as typhoid, malaria, jaundice etc, also cause hair fall. The use of chemotherapeutic agents also causes hair fall 5. Management of hair fall is extremely complex. Hormone therapy use of -reductase inhibitors, vasodilators like minoxidil are widely used to reduce the hair fall 6. The use of some of the herbal oils is also reported to reduce the hair fall. 7 MATERIALS AND METHOD: Equipment: Pulverizer, Mixer, Gas cylinder, Iron & Steel vessels, Spoon, Oven, etc. Raw Materials: Design for each 5 liters

S. No.	Local name in Bangladesh	Scientific name	Used part	Quantity 500 gms	
1	Kalo jera toil	Nigella stiva	Oil		
2	Narikal toil	Cocos nucifera	Oil	5 liter	
3	Henna	lawsonia alba	Leaf	125 gms	
4	Amloki	Emblica officinalis	Fruit	500 gms	
5	Durba ghas	Cynodon dactylon	Whole plant	125gms	
6	Methi	Trigonella foenum-graecum	Seed	125 gms	

#### **TABLE 1: RAW MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR THIS EXPERIMENTAL HAIR TONIC OIL**

#### 1.1 Method for preparation of feel ezzy hair oil:

Method for preparation of Hair eel ezzy: All the raw materials except narikal toil (Cocos nucifera oil) should be dried in sun for 1-2 hours and then grinded in a mixer to make a coarse powder and soaked in 3 liters of water for 10 hours in an iron pan (koroi). Boil the content for 30 minutes. Filter the contents with the help of a fine cotton fabric. Keep the filtrate. Repeat the process three times with the materials left after filtration on the fabric. All the filtrate materials mixed well and boiled to reduce the volume to 5 liters. Then, by taking 5 liters of hair tonic as prepared above without preservative. It is heated to 1000°C along with 5 liters of coconut oil. Heat the contents continuously until the water gets evaporated. It can be checked by dipping raw cotton in the liquid and burning the cotton on a flame. If the cotton burns without clerking sound, it means water is removed. Two grams each of Methyl-phydroxybenzoate and Methyl-4-hydroxybenzoate added to the final solution as preservative. The preservative is water based only. Finally it is packed in bottles. Use of Hair Tonic oil: The oil is applied to hair using raw cotton, on hair and left for a maximum of 24 hours, then washed with water. Volunteer selection: Male/female subjects between 17-40 years of age group complaint with hair fall for near about three months duration was selected for this study.

Subjects who are affected with recent malaria, typhoid, and jaundice excluded from the study. As same as, pregnant women, lactating mother, those who are on hormone or chemo therapy were also excluded from the studyMethod for preparation of Hair Tonic oil: All the raw materials except narikal toil (Cocos nucifera oil) should be dried in sun for 1-2 hours and then grinded in a mixer to make a coarse powder and soaked in 3 liters of water for 10 hours in an iron pan (koroi). Boil the content for 30 minutes. Filter the contents with the help of a fine cotton fabric. Keep the filtrate. Repeat the process three times with the materials left after filtration on the fabric. All the filtrate materials mixed well and boiled to reduce the volume to 5 liters. Then, by taking 5 liters of hair tonic as prepared above without preservative. It is heated to 1000°C along with 5 liters of coconut oil. Heat the contents continuously until the water gets evaporated. It can be Copyright to IJARSCT

www.ijarsct.co.in







International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

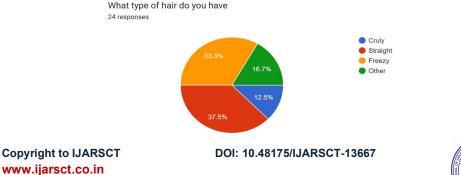
#### Volume 3, Issue 1, November 2023

checked by dipping raw cotton in the liquid and burning the cotton on a flame. If the cotton burns without clerking sound, it means water is removed. Two grams each of Methyl-phydroxybenzoate and Methyl-4-hydroxybenzoate added to the final solution as preservative. The preservative is water based only. Finally it is packed in bottles. Use of Hair Tonic oil: The oil is applied to hair using raw cotton, on hair and left for a maximum of 24 hours, then washed with water. Volunteer selection: Male/female subjects between 17-40 years of age group complaint with hair fall for near about three months duration was selected for this study. Subjects who are affected with recent malaria, typhoid, and jaundice excluded from the study. As same as, pregnant women, lactating mother, those who are on hormone or chemo therapy were also excluded from the study. Dulal et al., IJPSR, 2014; Vol. 5(5): 1801-1805. ISSN: 0975-8232; P-ISSN: 2320-5148 International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research 1803 STUDY DESIGN: After completing the clinical compliance of each subject, the objective and other detail of the study were explained to them. All volunteers were divided into three separate groups of 30 members each group to test the efficacy of the trial herbal hair oil versus ordinary coconut oil (control group) separately. Three hundred milliliters (300ml) of the trial herbal hair oil was given to each of the volunteer and instructed them how to apply in every alternate day on their scalp (6ml/application). They are also instructed to massage the oil on the scalp smoothly for 10 minutes. The volunteers were instructed to use this hair oil in the morning after hair wash they are also advised to use this hair oil after bath. The total duration period of the study was 90 days. The volunteers were also guided not to use any shampoo wash at least 4 days prior to review by the clinical trial team. Each volunteer was reviewed by the clinical trial team. Once in 15 days during the whole trial period (90 days). EVALUATION METHOD: The hair of all volunteers was smoothly combed by using comb (10 times) in down word direction all over the entire scalp on the starting day. All the hair collected in the comb were counted individually and examined under a microscope with the root of falling hair. Next all the hair of the volunteers were accumulated and calculated the total number of the fallen hair with root and percentage was arrived in a figure for both groups. The same procedure was repeated on the day 15, 30,45,60,75 and 90 days after using the trial hair oil. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: Combing Assay Through combing assay, we have obtained a total of 390(mean=13), 375(mean=13) and 350(mean=13) from is group of volunteers designated for the trial oil and ordinary coconut oil respectively from the starting day. All the volunteers reported that they use the comb about 2-3 times in day obtaining similar number of hair during each combing the number of hairs collected by the volunteers who were using the trial oil had reduced to 302, 270, 210, 155, 105, 94 effectively on 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90 days respectively. On the other hand ordinary coconut oil users found their hair fall increased and that was 290, 310, 322, 332, 337, 342 drastically on 15, 30, 45, 60, 75 and 90 days respectively. Simply controlled users found their hair fall increased and that was 352, 356, 366, 369, 371, 374 drastically on 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, and 90 days, that shown in the Table 1. Microscopic examination revealed that 78 % [305/390] and 84 % [315/375] of hairs obtained respectively from each group of

TABLE 2: HAIR FALL REDUCTION IN VOLUNTEERS AFTER USE OF THE TEST OR COCONUT OIL
BY COMBING ASSAY

Sl. no.	Name of the sample	Number of the volunteers	Number of hair root out after using the oil						
			Before use -	Days					
				15	30	45	60	75	90
1	Test oil	30	390	302	270	210	155	105	94
2	Coconut oil	30	375	290	310	322	320	337	342
3	Control group	30	350	352	356	366	369	371	374

**II. LITERATURE REVIEW QUESTIONS** 







International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

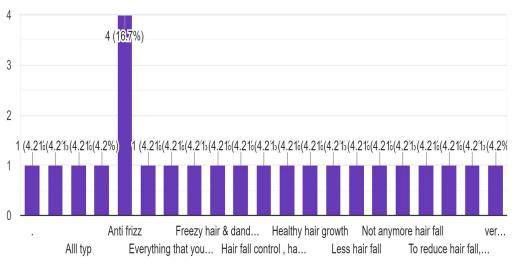
International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

#### Volume 3, Issue 1, November 2023

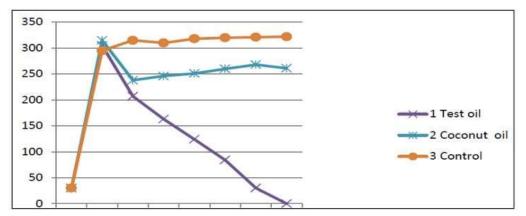
An analysis othe feel ezzy hair oil the skull shot flavor preferences reveals that among both men and women, the majority (33.3%) express a strong interest in trying the classic, original flavor. In addition to the original, (12,5%) of individuals expressed a preference for the exhilarating berry blast option, while 16,7%) leaned towards the enticing tropical twist. Furthermore, (37.5%) of respondents exhibited a more adventurous palate, expressing a desire to explore the array of other captivating flavors available

What kind of benefits do you want in this oil ?

24 responses



GRAPH 2: % HAIR WITH ROOT OBTAINED FROM VOLUNTEERS AFTER USE OF THE OILS BY COMBING ASSAY.



GRAPH 2: % HAIR WITH ROOT OBTAINED FROM VOLUNTEERS AFTER USE OF THE OILS BY COMBING ASSAY.

No. of Hairs with root out of total hair obtained after use of oils by Combing Assay Clinicians often assess the ferritin level to rule out iron deficiency (particularly in menstruating women, vegetarians, and women with a history of anemia 8-10) and the thyrotropin level to rule out thyroid dysfunction in women with diffuse hair loss, although the yield of such universal testing has not been proved. If the ferritin level is less than 70 mg per milliliter, iron supplementation is recommended 10. However, its effects on hair loss and re growth have not been rigorously evaluated in controlled trials; data suggestive of efficacy are limited to case series indicating cessation of hair loss and new hair growth with iron supplementation in women with low ferritin levels, 11 and not all case series have shown a benefit of iron supplementation

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 3, Issue 1, November 2023

## **III. CONCLUSION**

Hair fall is very common in Bangladesh, we indented and dedicated to find some permanent solution and by the grass of Ayurveda finally we found remarkable result causing no side effecActual (or fear of) hair discrimination can affect health behaviors in Black persons directly and indirectly. The relationships and paths from hair discrimination to health outcomes are complex, but discrimination is associated with numerous mental and physical health outcomes. Perceived hair discrimination or activities done to straighten hair to prevent hair discrimination or conform to discriminatory policies may place individuals at risk for disease (burns, hair loss, etc.) or risk for other risk factors (e.g., physical inactivity). Although the experiences of hair discrimination addressed in this article have focused on natural hair and hair styles in persons of African descent, people with "non-natural hair" also face hair discrimination (prejudice toward Blacks who straighten their hair, prejudice toward certain hair colors, etc.). The purpose of this piece is to shed light on the long history and potential effects of hair discrimination on persons of African descent in the United States. In keeping with the tenets of equity, the authors are not stating that black natural hair is superior to other types, textures, or hair styles, but the purpose of this piece is to advocate for everyone's freedom to wear their hair in whatever manner they chose without the fear of prejudice or discrimination

## **Authors' Contributions**

M.N. contributed to conceptualization, methodology, writing—original draft preparation, and writing— review and editing. B.B.M.R. was involved in conceptualization, writing—original draft preparation, and writing—review and editing. C.M.R. carried out conceptualization, writing—original draft preparation, and writing—review and editing. S.E.S.I. was in charge of conceptualization, writing—original draft preparation, and writing—review and editing. J.L.T. took charge of conceptualization, writing—original draft preparation, and writing—review and editing.

#### **Author Disclosure Statement**

Four of the authors are affiliated with CROWNCampaign.com, a national advocacy organization toward ending discrimination, but this is not in conflict with the content of this article.

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Johnson AM, Godsil RD, MacFarlane J, et al. The "Good Hair" Study. 2017. Available from: https://perception.org/publications/goodhairstudy/ [Last accessed: March 25, 2020].
- [2]. Thomas T. "Hair" They Are: The Ideologies of Black Hair. 2013. Available from: https://www.york.cuny.edu/english/writing-program/the-yorkscholar-1/tiffanythomashair9-1.pdf [Last accessed: April 11, 2020].
- [3]. Donahoo S, Smith AD. Controlling the crown: Legal efforts to professionalize black hair. Race Justice 2019;2153368719888264; doi: 10.1177/2153368719888264
- [4]. U.S Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Race/Color Discrimination. Available from: https://www.eeoc.gov/laws/types/race\_color.cfm [Last accessed: September 13, 2019].
- [5]. Neil L, Mbilishaka A. "Hey Curlfriends!": Hair care and self-care messaging on youtube by black women natural hair vloggers. J Black Stud 2019; 50(2):156–177; doi: 10.1177/0021934718819411
- [6]. Aduayom D, Locke C. 6 Kids Speak Out Against Hair Discrimination. N Y Times 2022. Available from: https://www.nytimes.com/2022/04/22/ magazine/kids-hair-discrimination.html [Last accessed: December 11, 2022].
- U.S. Census Bureau. Race. n.d. Available from: https://www.census.gov/ quickfacts/fact/note/US/RHI425218
  [Last accessed: April 26, 2020].
- [8]. Jones C, Ellis N. Banning Ethnic Hairstyles "upholds This Notion of White Supremacy." States Pass Laws to Stop Natural Hair Discrimination. 2019. Available from: https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2 019/10/ 14/black-hair-laws-passed-stop-natural-hair-discrimination-across-us/ 3850402002/ [Last accessed: March 14, 2020]
- [9]. Bowen F, O'Brien-Richardson P. Cultural hair practices, physical activity, and obesity among urban African-American girls. J Am Assoc Nurse Pract 2017;29(12):754–762; doi: 10.1002/2327-6924.12513

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

#### Volume 3, Issue 1, November 2023

[10]. Robinson CL. Hair as race: Why "good hair" may be bad for black females. Howard J Commun 2011;22(4):358–376; doi: 10.1080/10646175.2011 .617212their psychological well-being. J Psychol Afr 2020;30(4): 342–347; doi: 10.1080/14330237.2020.1796046

