
TO DEVELOP AND EVALUATE A MORINGA BASED SMOOTHIE AS A NUTRITIOUS FUNCTIONAL BEVERAGE SUITABLE FOR ALL AGE GROUPS.

Pooji tha Baswaraju^{*1}, P. Divya Roopa²

¹M.Sc. Nutrition and Dietetics, Department of Nutrition, Kasturba Gandhi Degree & PG College for Women, Affiliated to Osmania University, Secunderabad, Telangana, India.

²Assistant Professor, Department of Nutrition, Kasturba Gandhi Degree & PG College for Women, Affiliated to Osmania University, Secunderabad, Telangana, India.

Article Received: 23 May 2026

Article Revised: 12 June 2026

Published on: 01 July 2026

***Corresponding Author: Pooji tha Baswaraju**

M.Sc. Nutrition and Dietetics, Department of Nutrition, Kasturba Gandhi Degree & PG College for Women, Affiliated to Osmania University, Secunderabad, Telangana, India.

DOI: <https://doi-doi.org/101555/ijrpa.6203>

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

Moringa oleifera is a plant rich in nutrients, encompassing vitamins, minerals, antioxidants, and bioactive compounds. Due to its remarkable nutritional profile, it is extensively utilized in the development of functional foods. This study focused on creating a moringa-based smoothie incorporating moringa leaves, banana, oats, chia seeds, and milk to enhance its nutritional value and health benefits.

OBJECTIVE

The aim is to develop and assess a moringa smoothie that boasts improved nutritional quality and sensory acceptability, making it suitable for individuals across all age groups.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Fresh moringa leaves were thoroughly washed and cleaned. Oats were soaked in milk, while chia seeds were allowed to soak until they formed a gel. The banana was peeled and chopped. A blend of moringa leaves, banana, soaked oats, and milk was processed until smooth, after which the soaked chia seeds were incorporated. The smoothie was evaluated using a 5-point hedonic scale, assessing appearance, color, aroma, taste, texture, and overall acceptability.

RESULTS

The moringa smoothie achieved high sensory ratings for taste, texture, color, and overall acceptability. The addition of moringa leaves significantly enhanced the nutritional profile by supplying vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants, while oats, banana, and chia seeds contributed to improved texture and energy content.

CONCLUSION

The moringa smoothie developed in this study is a nutritious functional beverage that demonstrates favorable sensory acceptability. It has the potential to enhance nutrient intake and is suitable for consumption by individuals of all ages.

KEYWORDS: Moringa oleifera, smoothie, functional food, oats, chia seeds, banana, sensory evaluation.

INTRODUCTION

Moringa oleifera Lam., often referred to as the drumstick tree, horseradish tree, or miracle tree, is a highly esteemed medicinal and nutritional plant that is indigenous to the northwestern parts of India. It is a member of the Moringaceae family and has been widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical areas throughout Asia, Africa, South America, and the Pacific Islands. For centuries, Moringa has been employed in traditional medicine and as a food source, owing to its remarkable nutritional profile and therapeutic benefits. Nearly every part of the plant, including its leaves, flowers, pods, seeds, bark, and roots, is deemed beneficial for human health.

Moringa is widely acknowledged as one of the most nutrient-rich plants available. The leaves are especially high in proteins, vitamins, minerals, essential amino acids, dietary fiber, and bioactive compounds. They are particularly rich in calcium, iron, potassium, magnesium, vitamin A, vitamin C, and vitamin E. Additionally, Moringa leaves are plentiful in phytochemicals such as flavonoids, phenolic acids, tannins, saponins, glucosinolates, alkaloids, and isothiocyanates. These compounds enhance the plant's antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, antihypertensive, antidiabetic, hepatoprotective, and anticancer properties.

Scientific research has increasingly corroborated the traditional medicinal applications of Moringa. The antioxidant compounds found in the leaves assist in neutralizing free radicals and mitigating oxidative stress, which is linked to the onset of chronic diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancer, and hypertension. Moringa has also demonstrated

the ability to enhance lipid metabolism by decreasing total cholesterol and triglyceride levels, thus lowering the risk of cardiovascular issues. Moreover, its antiinflammatory and immunomodulatory characteristics contribute to enhanced immune function and protection against various inflammatory conditions.

Among the numerous nutrients present in Moringa, calcium is of particular importance. Calcium is the most abundant mineral in the human body and plays a vital role in bone and teeth formation, muscle contraction, blood clotting, nerve transmission, and hormonal regulation. Adequate calcium intake is essential during childhood, adolescence, pregnancy, lactation, and old age to support growth and maintain bone health. Insufficient calcium intake can result in poor bone mineralization, growth retardation, osteoporosis, and an increased risk of fractures.

Research has demonstrated

that Moringa leaves contain higher calcium concentration than many commonly consumed green leafy vegetables. Moreover, the calcium present in Moringa is highly bioavailable, making it an effective dietary source for improving calcium intake. This characteristic is particularly important in developing countries where calcium deficiency remains a major public health concern. The regular incorporation of Moringa into the diet may therefore contribute significantly to the prevention of calcium deficiency and related disorders.

Vitamin D is another essential nutrient involved in maintaining calcium balance and bone health. It enhances intestinal calcium absorption and supports proper skeletal development. Deficiency of vitamin D during childhood may lead to rickets, while long-term deficiency in adults can contribute to osteomalacia and osteoporosis. Since dietary sources of vitamin D are limited, ensuring adequate calcium intake through nutrient-rich foods becomes increasingly important for maintaining optimal bone health.

The increasing occurrence of micronutrient deficiencies and diseases related to lifestyle choices has heightened interest in the creation of functional foods. Functional foods are defined as those that offer health advantages beyond basic nutrition, primarily due to the presence of bioactive compounds. Moringa-based food products have attracted significant attention due to their rich nutritional profile, cost-effectiveness, and ease of access. The integration of Moringa into everyday foods can enhance nutrient consumption and foster overall health.

This study centers on the development of a Moringa smoothie as a natural source of dietary calcium. The smoothie is composed of Moringa leaves, banana, dates, oats, milk, and chia seeds, each chosen for their

nutritional and functional attributes. Bananas supply carbohydrates, potassium, vitamin B6, and dietary fiber, which are essential for energy production, muscle function, and overall well-being. Dates add natural sugars, fiber, minerals, and antioxidant compounds that improve nutritional quality and taste.

Oats serve as a significant source of complex carbohydrates, soluble fiber, proteins, vitamins, minerals, and bioactive compounds like beta-glucan. Beta-glucan is recognized for its cholesterol-lowering and antidiabetic properties, making oats a crucial functional ingredient. Milk provides high-quality protein, calcium, phosphorus, vitamin D, and various bioactive compounds that aid in bone development and growth. Chia seeds are abundant in omega-3 fatty acids, dietary fiber, antioxidants, and essential minerals, further boosting the smoothie's nutritional profile.

The combination of these ingredients results in a nutrient-rich beverage that provides calcium, protein, vitamins, minerals, antioxidants, and other health-promoting compounds. Such a formulation may be particularly beneficial for children, adolescents, women, and elderly individuals who are at greater risk of calcium deficiency and poor bone health.

Therefore, the development of a Moringa smoothie represents a practical and sustainable approach to improving dietary calcium intake and promoting overall nutritional well-being. This study aims to evaluate the nutritional significance and acceptability of Moringa smoothie as a functional food that can contribute to the prevention of calcium deficiency and support long-term health.

MATERIALS AND METHODS STUDY DESIGN

The current research was conducted to create a nutrient-dense functional beverage utilizing *Moringa oleifera* leaves, as well as to assess its nutritional profile and sensory appeal. This study encompassed the formulation and preparation of a moringa smoothie, sensory assessment, and laboratory analysis of its nutrient composition.

SELECTION OF RAW MATERIALS

Fresh leaves of moringa (*Moringa oleifera*), along with banana, dates, milk, oats, and chia seeds, were sourced from the local market. The selection of these ingredients was based on their nutritional benefits, freshness, quality, and compatibility for smoothie preparation.

FORMULATION OF MORINGA SMOOTHIE

The moringa smoothie was developed by combining moringa leaves, banana, dates, milk, oats, and chia seeds in appropriate ratios to improve its nutritional value and sensory appeal. The

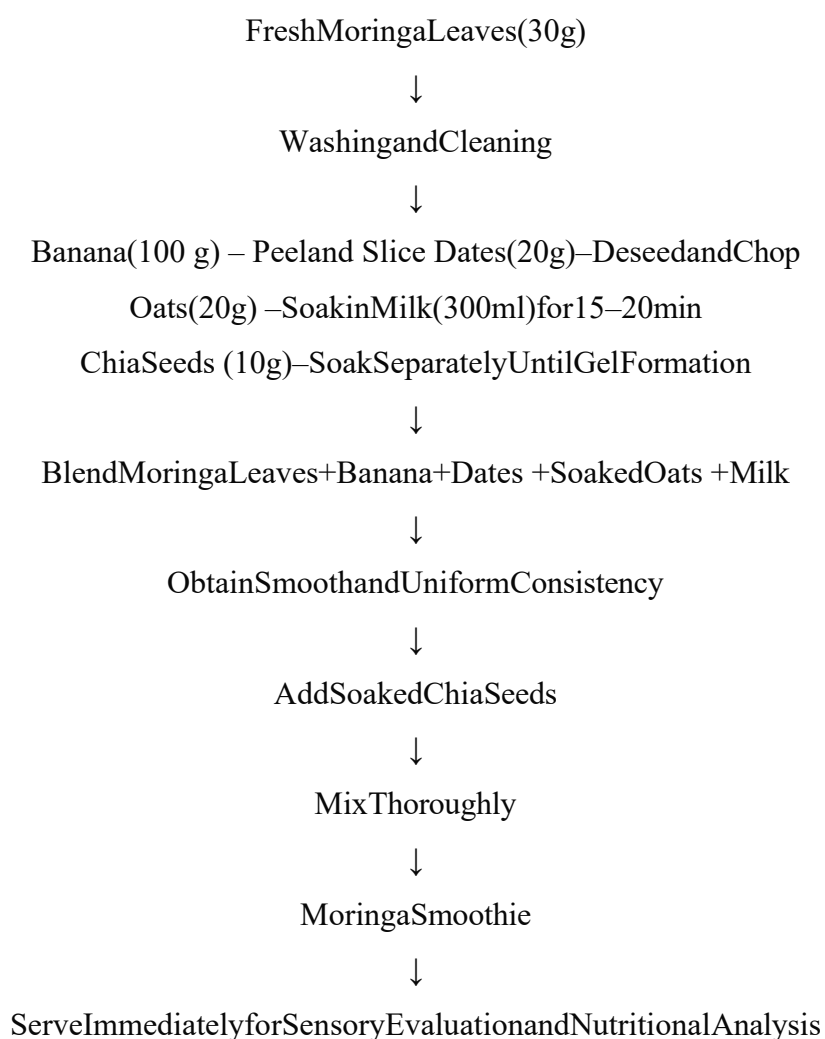
ingredients utilized in the smoothie preparation are detailed in Table 1.

Table1.Ingredientsusedinthe preparation of moringa smoothie.

INGREDIENTS	QUANTITY
Moringaleaves	30g
Banana	100g
Dates	20g
Milk	300ml
Oats	20g
Chia Seeds	10g

PREPARATION OF MORINGA SMOOTHIE.

Process Flow chart Of Moringa smoothie



SENSORY EVALUATION

The sensory evaluation of the moringa smoothie was conducted with a panel of 50 student participants. The product was assessed for its appearance, color, aroma, taste, texture, and overall acceptability using a 5-point hedonic scale, where 5 indicated “like extremely” and 1 indicated “dislike extremely.” The sensory scores obtained from the panelists were documented and utilized to evaluate the acceptability of the developed product.

NUTRITIONAL ANALYSIS

The moringa smoothie was analyzed for its nutritional content at Macana Analytical Laboratory Private Limited in Hyderabad, a NABL-accredited facility. Standard analytical methods were employed to ascertain the nutritional composition of the product. The parameters analyzed included energy, protein, total carbohydrates, total fat, dietary fiber, iron, and calcium. The nutritional composition of the smoothie was reported per 100 g of the product.

Table 2. Nutritional composition of the developed moringa smoothie (per 100g)

S.No	Parameter	Test method	Unit	Results	Limits
1	Energy	Calculation	Kcal/100g	85	70-120
2	Protein	Kjeldahl Method	g/100g	3.5	22.0
3	Total carbohydrates	By Calculation	g/100g	15.0	-
4	Total fat	AOAC 920.39	g/100g	2.2	1.0-4.0
5	Dietary fiber	AOAC 985.29	g/100g	3.0	≥2.0
6	Iron	ICP-OES/AAS	Mg/100g	2.5	≥1.5
7	Calcium	ICP-OES/AAS	Mg/100g	120	≥80

ENERGY

The energy content of the moringa smoothie developed was assessed through calculation and determined to be 85 kcal/100g. This suggests that the smoothie offers a moderate energy supply, rendering it an appropriate functional beverage for everyday consumption. The energy primarily comes from carbohydrates, with additional contributions from the protein and fat present in the ingredients.

PROTEIN

The protein content was evaluated using the Kjeldahl method, revealing a value of 3.5 g/100g. The protein is chiefly sourced from moringa leaves, milk, oats, and chia seeds. Protein is vital for tissue growth, repair,

enzyme production, and the maintenance of muscle mass, thereby enhancing the smoothie's nutritional profile.

TOTAL CARBOHYDRATES

The total carbohydrates were calculated and found to be 15.0 g/100 g. Carbohydrates act as the main energy source and enhance the flavor and texture of the smoothie. The carbohydrate content is primarily derived from banana, oats, and milk.

TOTAL FAT

The total fat content was analyzed using AOAC 920.39 and was determined to be 2.2 g/100 g. This smoothie contains a relatively low fat content, making it ideal for those seeking a balanced and nutritious drink. The fat is mainly sourced from chia seeds and milk, which also provide beneficial essential fatty acids.

DIETARY FIBER

Dietary fiber was assessed using AOAC 985.29 and found to be 3.0 g/100 g. The fiber content is largely contributed by moringa leaves, oats, banana, and chia seeds. Sufficient dietary fiber is important for digestive health, promotes feelings of fullness, and aids in the regulation of blood glucose and cholesterol levels.

IRON

Iron content was analyzed using ICP-OES/AAS and was found to be 2.5 mg/100 g. Iron is a crucial mineral necessary for hemoglobin formation and oxygen transport. The addition of moringa leaves significantly enhances the iron content, making the smoothie advantageous for supporting healthy iron levels.

CALCIUM

The analysis of calcium content was conducted using ICP-OES/AAS, revealing a level of 120 mg/100 g. Calcium is a vital mineral necessary for the development and upkeep of strong bones and teeth. Additionally, it is crucial for muscle contraction, the transmission of nerve impulses, blood coagulation, and numerous metabolic functions. The calcium found in the smoothie mainly

comes from milk and moringa leaves. This elevated calcium level increases the nutritional benefits of the drink, making it especially advantageous for children in their growth phase, adults, and elderly individuals who need sufficient calcium intake.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The sensory evaluation data were gathered and analyzed through descriptive statistics and a one-sample t-test.

Mean scores and percentages were computed for various attributes including appearance, colour, aroma, taste, texture, and overall acceptability.

To assess the statistical significance of the overall acceptability score, a one-sample t-test was conducted, comparing the observed mean to the hypothesized mean value of 3 (indicating neutral acceptability).

Statistical significance was established at $p < 0.05$.

RESULTS

SENSORY EVALUATION OF MORINGA SMOOTHIE

The sensory evaluation of the moringa smoothie that was developed was conducted using a 5-point hedonic scale with a panel consisting of 50 participants. The product was assessed based on its appearance, colour, taste, texture, and overall acceptability. The findings regarding overall acceptability, which indicate the panelists' general preference for the product, are illustrated in Figure 1.

OVER ALL ACCEPTABILITY

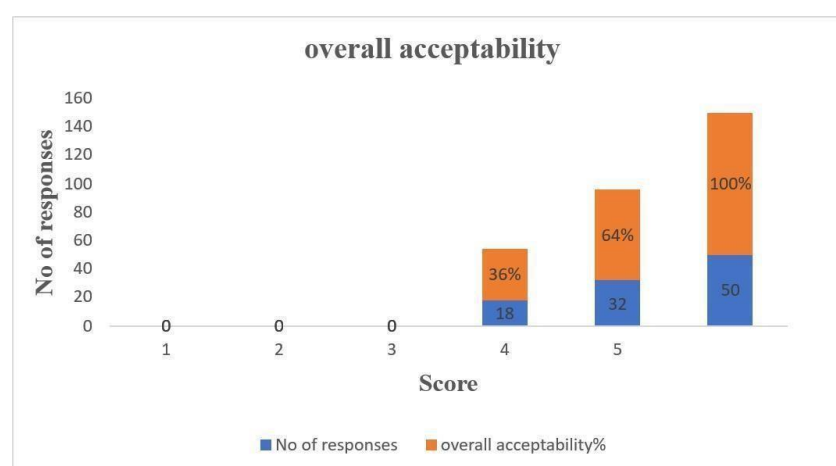


Figure 1.

The graph illustrates the overall sensory assessment of the moringa smoothie developed, based on the

feedback from the panelists utilizing a 5-point hedonic scale. It was noted that none of the panelists assigned scores between 1 and 3 to the product, signifying a lack of dissatisfaction. The distribution of scores revealed that 18 panelists (36%) awarded the product a score of 4, while 32 panelists (64%) assigned it a score of 5. This suggests that the moringa smoothie developed has outstanding overall acceptability and was greatly favored by the panelists.

PROXIMATE COMPOSITION AND MINERAL ANALYSIS OF MORINGA SMOOTHIE

The proximate composition and mineral content of the moringa smoothie developed are detailed in Table

This smoothie provides 85 kcal of energy, 3.5 g of protein, 15.0 g of carbohydrates, 2.2 g of fat, and 3.0 g of dietary fiber per 100 g of the product. Additionally, it contains 2.5 mg of iron and 120 mg of calcium per 100 g. The inclusion of moringa leaves, oats, chia seeds, banana, and dates has significantly enhanced the nutritional profile of the smoothie. The relatively high levels of calcium and iron suggest that this product could be a valuable dietary choice for increasing micronutrient intake. Moreover, the combination of dietary fiber, protein, and essential minerals further boosts the functional and nutritional benefits of the smoothie.

DISCUSSION

The addition of moringa leaves notably boosted the calcium and iron levels in the smoothie, while oats and chia seeds further contributed to its functional benefits by supplying dietary fiber and healthy fats. Consequently, the smoothie developed can be regarded as a nutritious functional beverage that promotes improved nutritional health and supports bone health, especially among children, adolescents, women, and older adults.

CONCLUSION

This study successfully created and assessed a moringa-based smoothie, establishing it as a nutritious functional beverage appropriate for individuals of all ages.

The formulation included fresh moringa leaves, banana, dates, oats, milk, and chia seeds, resulting in a product

that boasts enhanced nutritional value and appealing sensory attributes. Nutritional analysis indicates that the

smoothie provides significant amounts of energy, protein, dietary fiber, iron, and calcium, categorizing it as a nutrient-rich beverage with potential health advantages.

The sensory evaluation revealed a high level of acceptability among the panelists, who rated the appearance, color, taste, texture, and overall acceptability positively. The addition of moringa leaves notably enhanced the nutritional profile of the smoothie without compromising its sensory quality. Furthermore, the inclusion of functional ingredients like oats and chia seeds augmented the health-promoting characteristics of the product.

In summary, the moringa smoothie developed in this study can be regarded as a healthy and functional beverage that may enhance nutrient intake, particularly in terms of calcium, iron, and dietary fiber. Its favorable sensory acceptance and rich nutritional profile render it an appropriate dietary choice for children, adolescents, adults, and the elderly. This study underscores the potential of moringa as a significant ingredient in the creation of functional food products aimed at fostering health and well-being.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors express their sincere gratitude to the Management, Principal, and Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Kasturba Gandhi Degree and PG College for Women, Secunderabad, for providing guidance, encouragement, and facilities to carry out the study successfully.

REFERENCES

1. Gopalakrishnan, L., Doriya, K., & Kumar, D. S. (2016). Moringa oleifera: A review on nutritive importance and its medicinal application. *Food science and human wellness*, 5(2), 49-56.
2. Vergara-Jimenez, M., Almatrafi, M. M., & Fernandez, M. L. (2017). Bioactive components in Moringa oleifera leaves protect against chronic disease. *Antioxidants*, 6(4), 91.
3. Bueno, A. L., & Czepielewski, M. A. (2008). A importância do consumo dietético de cálcio e vitamina D no crescimento. *Jornal de Pediatria*, 84, 386-394.
4. Cormick, G., & Belizán, J. M. (2019). Calcium intake and health. *Nutrients*, 11(7), 1606.
5. Rizzoli, R., Boonen, S., Brandi, M. L., Burlet, N., Delmas, P., & Reginster, J. Y. (2008). The role of calcium and vitamin D in the management of osteoporosis. *Bone*, 42(2), 246-249.
6. Al-Farsi*, M. A., & Lee, C. Y. (2008). Nutritional and functional properties of dates: a review. *Critical reviews in food science and nutrition*, 48(10), 877-887.
7. Paudel, D., Dhungana, B., Caffè, M., & Krishnan, P. (2021). A review of health-beneficial properties of oats. *Foods*, 10(11), 2591.
8. Katunzi-Kilewela, A., Kaale, L. D., Kibazohi, O., & Rweyemamu, L. M. (2021).

- Nutritional, health benefits and usage of chia seeds (*Salvia hispanica*): A review. *African Journal of Food Science*, 15(2), 48-59.
9. Gopalakrishnan, L., Doriya, K., & Kumar, D. S. (2016). *Moringa oleifera*: A review on nutritive importance and its medicinal application. *Food science and human wellness*, 5(2), 49-56.
 10. Verma, A. R., Vijayakumar, M., Mathela, C. S., & Rao, C. V. (2009). In vitro and in vivo antioxidant properties of different fractions of *Moringa oleifera* leaves. *Food and chemical toxicology*, 47(9), 2196-2201.
 11. Djais, A. I., Thahir, H., Hatta, M., Achmad, H., & Sari, M. (2019). Effect of *Moringa* Leaf Extract (*Moringa oleifera*) on Increasing the Number of Osteoblasts as a Marker of Bone Remodeling. *Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development*, 10(9).
 12. Alareefy, A. A., Shamakhi, L., Elnaeem, M., & El-Masry, H. G. (2025). The Anti-Osteoporotic Effect of *Moringa oleifera* Leaves On Glucocorticoids Induced Osteoporosis In Female Rats. *African Journal of Biomedical Research*, 28.
 13. Elabd, E. M. Y., Morsy, S. M., & Elmalt, H. A. (2018). Investigating of *Moringa oleifera* role on gut microbiota composition and inflammation associated with obesity following high fat diet feeding. *Open access macedonian journal of medical sciences*, 6(8), 1359.
 15. Asiedu-Gyekye, I. J., Frimpong-Manso, S. A. M. U. E. L., Awortwe, C., Antwi, D. A., & Nyarko, A. K. (2014). Micro- and macroelemental composition and safety evaluation of the nutraceutical *Moringa oleifera* leaves. *Journal of Toxicology*, 2014(1), 786979.
 17. Alain MuneMune, M., Nyobe, E. C., Bakwo Bassogog, C., & Minka, S. R. (2016). A comparison on the nutritional quality of proteins from *Moringa oleifera* leaves and seeds. *Cogent Food & Agriculture*, 2(1), 1213618.