

Universitas Ngudi Waluyo
Program Studi Farmasi, Fakultas Kesehatan
Skripsi, Juli 2023
Anggreni Tanggu
052211060

PENGARUH PERBEDAAN KONSENTRASI KOLIDON SEBAGAI *SUSPENDING AGENT* TERHADAP SIFAT FISIK DAN KADAR SUSPENSI IBUPROFEN

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Suspensi adalah sediaan yang mengandung bahan obat padat dalam bentuk halus dan tidak larut, terdispersi dalam cairan pembawa. Kolidon digunakan sebagai *Suspending agent* karena sifatnya yang stabil dan dapat meningkatkan viskositas, mengurangi laju sedimentasi, meningkatkan volume sedimentasi.. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi adanya pengaruh perbedaan konsentrasi kolidon terhadap sifat fisik sediaan suspensi ibuprofen, Untuk mengevaluasi konsentrasi kolidon yang paling berpengaruh sebagai *suspending agent* terhadap sifat fisik suspensi ibuprofen dan kadar ibuprofen dalam sediaan suspensi.

Metode: Ibuprofen dibuat sediaan suspensi dengan metode dispersi dan mengevaluasi sediaan suspensi ibuprofen. Variasi konsentrasi 9%, 9,5% dan 10%. Evaluasi yang dilakukan meliputi organoleptik, pH, viskositas, bobot jenis, ukuran partikel, sedimentasi, redispersi dan penetapan kadar zat aktif menggunakan spektrofotometri UV-Vis. Analisis statistik menggunakan SPSS versi 26.

Hasil: Pengujian mutu fisik sediaan suspensi ibuprofen berdasarkan parameter organoleptik (bentuk cair agak kental-cair kental, warna putih, aroma jeruk, dan rasa agak manis), pH 5, viskositas 117,6-122,6 cP, bobot jenis 1,1306 –1,1502, ukuran partikel 3,742-48,490, sedimentasi 0,80-0,88, redispersi 85%-95% dan Kadar suspensi ibuprofen F1 97,025 %, F2 96,191 %, F3 96,705 %.

Kesimpulan: Pengujian mutu fisik suspensi ibuprofen berdasarkan parameter organoleptik, pH, viskositas, bobot jenis, ukuran partikel, sedimentasi, redispersi memenuhi syarat sesuai literatur. Kadar suspensi ibuprofen memenuhi syarat ibuprofen tidak kurang dari 90,0% dan tidak lebih dari 110,0%.

Kata kunci: suspensi, ibuprofen, *suspending agent*, penetapan kadar.

*Ngudi Waluyo University
Pharmacy Study Program, Faculty of Health
Final Project, July 2023
Anggreni Tanggu*

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT COLLIDONE CONCENTRATIONS AS A SUSPENDING AGENT ON THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND SUSPENSION LEVELS OF IBUPROFEN

ABSTRACT

Background: Suspensions are preparations containing solid drug ingredients in a smooth and insoluble form, dispersed in a liquid carrier. Collidone is used as a suspending agent because it is stable and can increase viscosity, reduce sedimentation rate, increase sedimentation volume. This study aims to evaluate the effect of differences in collidone concentrations on the physical properties of ibuprofen suspension preparations. To evaluate collidone concentrations which are the most influential as a suspending agent on the physical properties of the ibuprofen suspension and the levels of ibuprofen in the suspension.

Methods: Ibuprofen was made into suspension using the dispersion method and evaluation of ibuprofen suspension. Variation of concentration 9%, 9.5% and 10%. Evaluations carried out included organoleptic, pH, viscosity, specific gravity, particle size, sedimentation, re-dispersion and determination of active substance levels using UV-Vis spectrophotometry. Statistical analysis using SPSS version 26.

Results: Testing the physical quality of the ibuprofen suspension based on organoleptic parameters (liquid form slightly viscous viscous-thick liquid, white color, orange aroma, and slightly sweet taste), pH 5, viscosity 117.6-122.6 cP, specific gravity 1.1306 – 1.1502, particle size 3.742-48.490, sedimentation 0.80-0.88, redispersion 85% -95% and levels of suspension of ibuprofen F1 97.025%, F2 96.191%, F3 96.705%.

Conclusion: Testing the physical quality of the ibuprofen suspension based on organoleptic parameters, pH, viscosity, specific gravity, particle size, sedimentation, redispersion met the requirements according to the literature. The level of ibuprofen suspension meets the requirements for ibuprofen is not less than 90.0% and not more than 110.0%.

Keywords: suspension, ibuprofen, suspending agent, rate determination