

INTISARI

Microneedle telah menjadi terkenal sebagai teknologi pengiriman obat transdermal, yang menawarkan keuntungan signifikan seperti mengurangi rasa sakit, mengurangi trauma, pengiriman obat yang terarah, dan mengurangi limbah medis. Pada penelitian terdahulu efek bentuk geometri sudah diteliti namun tidak terlihat pola yang jelas dari setiap geometri, serta pada penelitian terdahulu memiliki *building orientation* optimal yang berbeda-beda. Studi ini berfokus pada pengoptimalan *dissolvable self-locking microneedle master* dan *molding* yang memiliki mekanisme *self-lock* serta dapat larut dengan metode stereolitografi (SLA), dengan penekanan pada akurasi dimensi. Tiga geometri *microneedle* adalah tegak lurus, cekung, dan cembung mewakili bentuk-bentuk geometri peneliti terdahulu. Ketiga *building orientation* adalah 0° , 45° , dan 60° . Tujuan dalam penelitian ini adalah untuk melihat pengaruh *building orientation* dan geometri terhadap eror *microneedle master*, beda median pada eror *microneedle molding*, dan menentukan kombinasi optimal dari geometri dan *building orientation* terhadap *microneedle master* dan *molding microneedle*.

Master microneedle dicetak menggunakan SLA dan selanjutnya digunakan sebagai cetakan untuk membuat *microneedle molding*. Akurasi dimensi dievaluasi berdasarkan tingkat eror pada tinggi, alas, dan sudut, dengan pengoptimalan dilakukan menggunakan metode Taguchi. Uji ANOVA untuk melihat apakah pengaruh *building orientation* dan geometri terhadap *microneedle eror*. Uji Kruskal-Wallis untuk mengetahui apakah ada perbedaan nilai median pada sembilan kombinasi geometri dan *building orientation* terhadap *microneedle molding*.

Hasilnya mengungkapkan bahwa untuk *master microneedle*, geometri tegak lurus yang dipasangkan dengan *building orientation* 45° menunjukkan akurasi terbaik. Untuk *microneedle molding*, geometri tegak lurus tetap optimal, dengan orientasi 60° . Pada Uji ANOVA tidak ada pengaruh *building orientation* dan geometri secara signifikan pada eror *microneedle master*. Eror *microneedle molding* sama diantara 9 kombinasi geometri dan *building orientation*. Perbandingan morfologi menunjukkan perbedaan yang mencolok antara akurasi master dan *molding*, yang disebabkan oleh *stress* akibat pelepasan *molding*. Studi ini menggarisbawahi peran penting geometri dan orientasi bangunan dalam mengoptimalkan fabrikasi *microneedle* dan menyoroti efektivitas metode Taguchi.

Kata kunci: *3D printing, Stereolithography, Microneedles, Dimensional accuracy, Taguchi method*

ABSTRACT

Microneedle has become popular as a transdermal drug delivery technology, which offers significant advantages such as pain reduction, trauma reduction, targeted drug delivery, and reduction of medical waste. In previous studies, the effect of geometric shape has been studied but there is no clear pattern of each geometry, and previous studies have different optimal building orientations. This study focuses on the conversion of dissolvable self-locking microneedle master and molding that has a self-locking mechanism and can dissolve by stereolithography (SLA) method, with an emphasis on dimensional accuracy. Three microneedle geometries are perpendicular, concave, and convex representing the geometric shapes of previous researchers. The third building orientation is 0°, 45°, and 60°. The purpose of this study is to see the effect of building orientation and geometry on microneedle master error, median differences in microneedle molding errors, and determine the optimal combination of geometry and building orientation on microneedle master and microneedle molding.

The master microneedle was printed using SLA and then used as a mold to make microneedle molding. Dimensional accuracy was evaluated based on the error rate in height, base, and angle, with optimization performed using the Taguchi method. ANOVA test to see whether the influence of building orientation and geometry on microneedle error. Kruskal-Wallis test to determine whether there is a difference in median values in nine combinations of geometry and building orientation on microneedle molding.

The results revealed that for the microneedle master, the perpendicular geometry paired with a 45° building orientation showed the best accuracy. For microneedle molding, the perpendicular geometry remained optimal, with a 60° orientation. In the ANOVA test, there was no significant effect of building orientation and geometry on the microneedle master error. The microneedle molding error was similar among the 9 combinations of geometry and building orientation. Morphological comparison showed a marked difference between the master and molding accuracy, which was caused by the stress caused by mold release. This study underlines the important role of geometry and building orientation in optimizing microneedle fabrication and highlights the effectiveness of the Taguchi method.

Keywords: 3D printing, Stereolithography, Microneedles, Dimensional accuracy, Taguchi method.