

## INTISARI

Sediaan pulveres seringkali menjadi alternatif dalam pemilihan bentuk sediaan untuk pengobatan pasien anak. Salah satu obat yang banyak diresepkan dalam bentuk pulveres adalah parasetamol. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji profil dan kecepatan disolusi tablet dan pulveres parasetamol hasil penggerusan dan hasil blender, serta menilai stabilitas pulveres selama penyimpanan.

Tablet digerus menggunakan mortir dan stamper, serta blender. Tablet dan pulveres parasetamol diuji disolusinya menggunakan alat uji disolusi tipe II USP. Hasil uji disolusi diungkapkan dengan nilai  $Q_{30}$ , *Dissolution Efficiency* ( $DE_{60}$ ), dan konstanta laju disolusi, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan *one-way* ANOVA (Taraf Kepercayaan 95%) untuk mengetahui signifikansi perbedaan kecepatan disolusi dan *similarity factor* ( $f_2$ ) untuk mengetahui kemiripan profil disolusi. Uji stabilitas pulveres dilakukan pada suhu kamar ( $15^0$ - $30^0$ C) selama 1 bulan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tablet dan pulveres parasetamol memenuhi persyaratan  $Q_{30}$  ( $Q_{30} \geq 80\%$ ). Pulveres lebih cepat terdisolusi dibandingkan tablet. Hal ini dibuktikan dengan rerata  $DE_{60}$  tablet, pulveres hasil gerus, dan pulveres hasil blender berturut-turut sebesar 88,19%, 98,38%, dan 96,50%. Rerata konstanta laju disolusi tablet, pulveres hasil gerus, dan pulveres hasil blender parasetamol berturut-turut sebesar  $0,07 \text{ menit}^{-1}$ ;  $0,67 \text{ menit}^{-1}$ ; dan  $0,22 \text{ menit}^{-1}$ . Tablet dan pulveres mempunyai kecepatan disolusi yang berbeda signifikan ( $p=0,000$ ), serta profil disolusi yang berbeda ( $f_2 < 50$ ). Pulveres selama penyimpanan dikategorikan stabil ditinjau dari segi organoleptis, kandungan parasetamol ( $p > 0,05$ ), profil disolusi ( $f_2 > 50$ ), dan kecepatan disolusi parasetamol ( $p > 0,05$ ).

Kata kunci: tablet, pulveres, parasetamol, disolusi

## ABSTRACT

Pulveres preparations are often being an alternative choice of dosage form in the treatment of pediatric patients. One example of many prescribed drugs in pulveres preparation is paracetamol. This study aims to assess the profile and dissolution rate of paracetamol tablets and pulveres from grinding and blender results, and also to examine the stability of pulveres during storage

Tablets are pulverized using mortar and stamper, and also blender. The dissolution of paracetamol tablets and pulveres are tested using USP dissolution apparatus II. Dissolution results are showed by the values of  $Q_{30}$ , dissolution efficiency ( $DE_{60}$ ), and dissolution rate constant, then analyzed using one-way ANOVA (95% CI) to know the significance of difference in dissolution rate and similarity factor ( $f_2$ ) to know the similarity of dissolution profile. The stability of pulveres is performed at room temperature ( $15^{\circ}\text{C}$ - $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) for 1 month.

The results show that paracetamol tablets and pulveres meet the requirements of  $Q_{30}$  ( $Q_{30} \geq 80\%$ ). Pulveres are dissolved faster than tablets. This is proven by the mean of  $DE_{60}$  tablets, pulveres of grinding result, and pulveres of blender result are 88,19%, 98,38% and 96,50%. The mean of dissolution rate constant of tablets, pulveres of grinding result, and pulveres of blender result respectively are  $0,07 \text{ min}^{-1}$ ;  $0,67 \text{ min}^{-1}$ ; and  $0,22 \text{ min}^{-1}$ . Tablets and pulveres have the significant difference in rate dissolution ( $p=0,000$ ) and in dissolution profile ( $p<50$ ). Pulveres during storage are categorized stable in terms of organoleptic, content of paracetamol ( $p>0,05$ ), dissolution profile ( $f_2>50$ ), and dissolution rate of paracetamol ( $p>0,05$ ).

**Keyword:** tablets, pulveres, paracetamol, dissolution