INTISARI

Ekstrak daun kepel memiliki kandungan flavonoid. Hasil uji secara *in vivo* dari ekstrak etanol dan n-heksan daun kepel memiliki potensi sebagai penurun kadar asam urat darah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh Ac-Di-Sol® dan PVP terhadap sifat fisik tablet, mendapatkan perbandingan Ac-Di-Sol® dan PVP yang menghasilkan sifat fisik tablet optimum, dan mengetahui pengaruh penyimpanan terhadap sifat fisik dan kimia tablet.

Tablet dibuat dalam delapan formula berdasarkan variasi perbandingan bahan penghancur dan pengikat yaitu *Run* I (2,75%:2,75%), *Run* II (1,625%:3,875%), *Run* III (0,5%:5%), *Run* IV (3,875%:1,625%), *Run* V (0,5%:5%), *Run* VI (2,75%:2,75%), *Run* VII (5%:0,5%), *Run* VIII (5%:0,5%). Tablet dibuat dengan metode granulasi basah. Uji stabilitas fisik dan kimia tablet meliputi keragaman bobot, kekerasan, kerapuhan, waktu hancur dan penetapan kadar dilakukan sebelum dan sesudah penyimpanan. Dilakukan uji statistik *One Way ANOVA* untuk melihat perbedaan sifat fisik dan kimia tablet sebelum dan sesudah dilakukan penyimpanan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan formula optimum diperoleh pada perbandingan Ac-Di-Sol® 5% dan PVP 0,5%. Tablet yang dihasilkan memiliki karakteristik waktu hancur tablet 2,3 menit, kekerasan 5,16 kg, kerapuhan 0,22%, dan kadar flavonoid tablet 0,8399% EQ kuersetin. Uji stabilitas dilakukan selama satu bulan menunjukkan perubahan pada kekerasan tablet, kerapuhan, wakti hancur, dan kadar flavonoid tablet.

Kata kunci : Tablet, ekstrak daun kepel, Ac-Di-Sol®, PVP

ABSTRACT

Kepel leaf extract contains flavonoids. The results of test *in vivo* of ethanol extract and n-hexane leaf kepel has potential as lowering blood uric acid levels. This research was aimed to determine the effect of Ac-Di-Sol® and PVP on the physical properties of tablets, getting proportion Ac-Di-Sol® and PVP tablet that produced optimum physical properties, and determine the effect of storage on the physical and chemical properties of the tablet.

Tablet were prepared in eight formulas based on variations of *superdisintegrant* and binder material that is *Run* I (2,75%: 2,75%), *Run* II (1,625%: 3,875%), *Run* III (0,5%: 5%), *Run* IV (3,875%: 1,625%), *Run* V (0,5%: 5%), *Run* VI (2,75%: 2,75%), *Run* VII (5%: 0,5%), *Run* VIII (5%: 0,5%). Tablets made by wet granulation method. Physical and chemical stability test includes weight uniformity, hardness, friability, disintegration time and the assay performed before and after storage. *One Way ANOVA* test performed to see differences in the physical and chemical properties of tablets before and after storage.

The results showed the optimum formula was obtained with the proportion 5% of Ac-Di-Sol® and 0,5% ofPVP. Tablet have the characteristics of disintegration time 2,3 minutes, 5,16 kg hardness, friability of 0,22%, and flavonoid levels 0.8399% EQ quercetin. Stability test conducted for one month showed a change in tablet hardness, friability, disintegration time, and the levels of flavonoids tablets.

Keyword: Tablet, *kepel leaf extract*, Ac-Di-Sol®, PVP