INTISARI

Telah dilakukan penelitian tentang penggunaan amilum bengkoang sebagai bahan penghancur tablet parasetamol dengan membandingkannya terhadap amilum manihot. Digunakan 6 macam formula yaitu tablet dengan bahan penghancur amilum manihot dengan kadar 5% (Formula A); 10% (Formula B); dan 15% (Formula C), serta tablet dengan bahan penghancur amilum bengkoang dengan kadar 5% (Formula D); 10% (Formula E) dan 15% (Formula F).

Granul yang diperoleh diuji sifat fisiknya meliputi waktu alir, sudut diam dan pengetapan. Setelah granul dikempa, tablet yang dihasilkan diuji sifat fisiknya meliputi keseragaman bobot, kekerasan, kerapuhan, waktu hancur dan penetapan kadar obat.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa amilum bengkoang dapat digunakan sebagai bahan penghancur tablet parasetamol. Hasil uji sifat fisik granul untuk amilum bengkoang yang meliputi waktu alir, sudut diam dan pengetapan mempunyai hasil yang relatif lebih besar di bandingkan granul dengan bahan penghancur amilum manihot. Sedangkan untuk pengujian sifat fisik tablet, tablet dengan bahan penghancur amilum bengkoang mempunyai nilai kekerasan yang lebih tinggi, kerapuhan tablet relatif lebih kecil, serta waktu hancur relatif lebih lama dibanding tablet dengan bahan penghancur amilum manihot.

Bila dilihat dari waktu hancur tablet yang relatif lebih lama, maka amilum bengkoang kurang baik dibandingkan dengan amilum manihot jika digunakan sebagai bahan penghancur tablet parasetamol.

ABSTRACT

A research on the usage of tuber starch as paracetamol tablets disintegrant compared to manihot starch has been conducted and six formulas were being used. Those six formulas that were used by the researcher were tablets with manihot starch disintegrant which contain 5 % (formula A); 10% (formula B); and 15 % (formula C) and those with tuber starch disintegrant containing 5% (formula D); 10% (Formula E) and 15 % (Formula F).

The physical characteristics of the obtained granules covering flowing time, angle of repose, and tapping. After the granules were compressed with the certain pressed, the physical characteristics of the tablets like theuniformity of weight, hardness, friability, disintegration time and the determination active substance.

The results showed that tuber starch can be used to disintegrate paracetamol tablets. The test results showed that physical features of granules for tuber, have a relatively higher scale of flowing time, angle of repose and tapping compared to granules with manihot starch disintegrant. Meanwhile, in the test of tablets' physical characteristics, tablets with tuber starch was proved to be having a higher degree of hardness, a relatively lower degree of friability and a longer time of disintegration contrasted to tablets with manihot starch disintegrant.

Based on the relatively longer time of tablets disintegration, it can be conclused that tuber starch is not better than manihot starch in paracetamol tablets.