INTISARI

Penelitian variasi kadar Amprotab pada pembuatan tablet ekstrak daun kepel secara granulasi kering telah dilakukan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh variasi kadar Amprotab terhadap sifat fisik tablet ekstrak daun kepel.

Dibuat lima formula tablet ekstrak daun kepel dengan kadar Amprotab 5%, 7,5%; 10%; 12,5%; dan 15%. Campuran bahan kecuali bahan penghancur eksternal dan bahan pelicin dikempa menjadi slug. Slug dihancurkan menjadi granul. Granul yang dihasilkan diayak dengan ayakan 16/20 mesh. Granul dicampur homogen dengan bahan penghancur eksternal dan bahan pelicin. Massa granul diuji waktu alir, pengetapan, dan kadar air. Massa granul dikempa menjadi tablet. Tablet diuji keseragaman bobot, kerapuhan, daya serap, waktu hancur, dan uji KLT (Kromatografi Lapis Tipis) untuk mengetahui perubahan kandungan kimia. Data hasil uji dianalisis secara statistik dengan analisa varian satu arah (One way Anova) dan bila terjadi perbedaan yang bermakna dilanjutkan dengan uji scheffe.

Hasil yang diperoleh menunjukkan bahwa variasi kadar Amprotab mempengaruhi daya serap dan waktu hancur tablet. Semakin tinggi kadar Amprotab, semakin tinggi daya serap air dan semakin cepat waktu hancur tablet. Meskipun demikian, tablet ekstrak daun kepel dengan Amprotab sebagai bahan penghancur secara granulasi kering memenuhi syarat sifat fisik tablet.

Kata kunci: Ekstrak daun kepel, Granulasi kering, Bahan Penghancur, Amprotab.
ABSTRACT

The research of the Amprotab’s various concentration on the production of the *kepel* leaves extract tablets by dry granulation method had been done. The aim of this experiment was to observe the effect of various concentration of Amprotab on the physical properties of *kepel* leaves extract tablets.

Five formulas were made with the Amprotab concentration of 5%, 7.5%, 10%, 12.5%, and 15%. The component with the exception of the external disintegrant and the lubricant was compacted into slugs. Slugs then were crushed into granules. Granules obtained were sifted with the number of sieve of 16/20 mesh. Granul were mixed with the external disintegrant and the lubricant. The mass of granules were tested of their flow ability time, tapping index, and water content. The mass of granules were compacted to be tablets. The tablets were tested of weight uniformity, friability, liquid uptake, disintegration time, and TLC test (Thin Layer Chromatography) to observe the changes of chemical substances. The data were evaluated statistically using one way anova and for the significant differences, they were continued by the Scheffe test with 95% confident interval.

The results showed that the various concentration of Amprotab effected the liquid uptake value and the disintegration time. The higher the Amprotab’s concentration, the higher the liquid uptake value and the faster the disintegrant time would be. Nevertheless, the *kepel* leaves extract tablet by dry granulation method with Amprotab as disintegrant met the requirements of the tablet physical properties.

Key words: *Kepel* leaves extract, Dry granulation, Disintegrant, Amprotab.