BAB V

KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

A. Kesimpulan

Kesimpulan yang diperoleh berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan data statistik terhadap uji sifat fisik tablet adalah

1. Attapulgit dapat dibuat menjadi sediaan tablet kunyah dengan bahan pengikat PVP K-30 dan bahan penghancur explotab yang memenuhi persyaratan mutu fisik menurut Farmakope Indonesia dan pustaka lainnya.

2. Kombinasi PVP K-30 dan explotab 3% : 5% memberikan mutu fisik sediaan tablet kunyah attapulgit yang paling baik dibandingkan dengan kombinasi PVP K-30 dan explotab dengan perbandingan 4% : 4% dan 5% : 3%.

B. Saran

Saran dari penulis untuk penelitian pembuatan sediaan tablet kunyah attapulgit dengan perbandingan konsentrasi Polivinil Pirolidon dan Explotab adalah:

1. Perlu dilakukan penelitian lebih lanjut tentang pembuatan tablet kunyah attapulgit dengan menggunakan bahan pengikat dan bahan penghancur lain serta dengan metode yang berbeda.

2. Perlu dilakukan pengembangan formula sediaan tablet kunyah attapulgit agar dapat ditingkatkan lagi mutu dari sediaan tablet kunyah sehingga dapat dibuat dalam skala besar.

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Lampiran 1. Sertifikat analisis

colloidal

12/14/08

MONIX ENTERPRISES PTY LTD
A.B.N. 21 087 253 013

MATERIAL ANALYSIS SHEET
Material: Attapulgite 080-KLB
Production Batch No.: 340212
Expiry Date: 12/02/2019
Mfg. Date: 12/02/2014

Property	BP Specification	USP Specification	Result of Sample Tested
General			
Appearance	A light cream or buff, very fine powder, free from grit		Complies
Loose Bulk Density		0.36-0.46*	0.45 g/cm³
Tapped Bulk Density		0.57-0.70*	0.67 g/cm³
Solubility in Water		Insoluble	Insoluble
PH	7.0-9.5	7-9.5	8.2
Solubility in 10 % w/v HCl		15 % max.	11.20%
Carbonate (contacted with 10 % w/v HCl acid)		No effervescence	No effervescence
Loss on Drying at 105 °C	17 % max.	5-17 %	10.21 %
Loss on Ignition at 900 °C	15-27 %	17-27 %	18.42 %
Chemical Analysis			
Arsenic	8 ppm max.	2 ppm max.	Less than 1 ppm
Lead	20 ppm max.	10 ppm max (0.001 %)	2 ppm
Other			
E.Coli		Absent	Absent
Absorption	Methylene Blue	Pass	Pass

*) Customers specification

Typical chemical analysis:
Silicon Dioxide (SiO₂): 58.1%; Aluminium Oxide (Al₂O₃): 11.2%; Magnesium Oxide (MgO): 5.5%
This material has been purified in high temperature environment then milled to enhance it's colloidal properties

12 February 2014

Philipus A. B.

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Telephone: 02-93155666; e-mail: monix@besuki.com

GLOBAL CHEMINDO MEGATRADING
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PAGE - 1 OF 1

Lampiran 2. Foto granul attapulgit
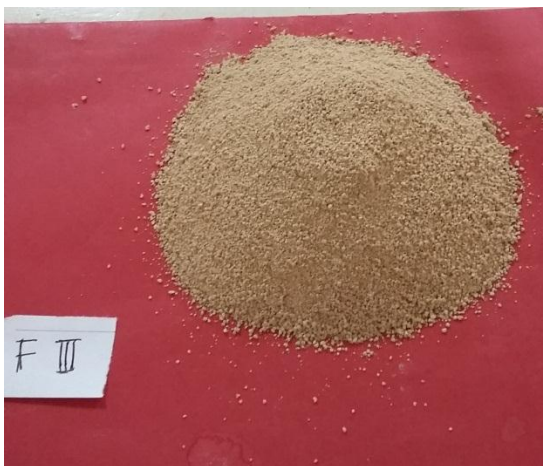
Lampiran 3. Foto tablet kunyah attapulgit
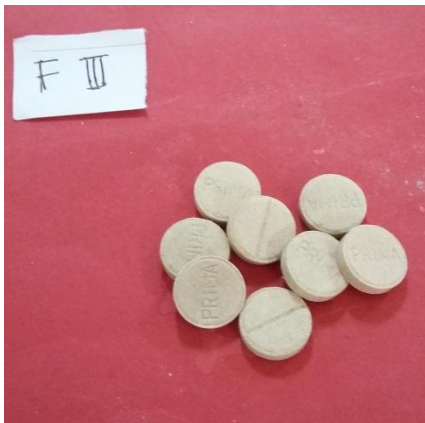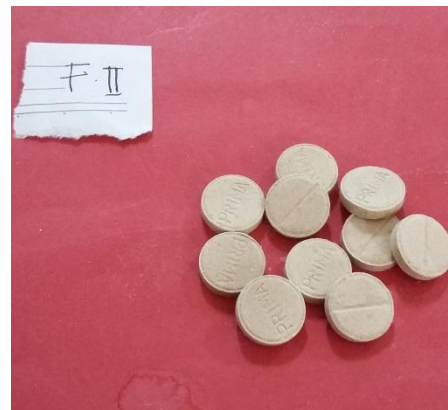
Lampiran 4. Data susut pengeringan

Berat (gram)	PVP K-30dan Explotab®		
	3% : 5%	4% : 4%	5% : 3%
Berat mula-mula	2,00	2,00	2,00
Berat konstan	1,92	1,91	1,91
LOD %	4,00%	4,50%	4,50%

Contoh perhitungan LOD

% LOD $= \frac{2,00-1,91}{2,00} \; x \; 100\%$

$\qquad = 4,50\%$

Lampiran 5. Rancangan formulasi tablet kunyah attapulgit

Komposisi tiap tablet	Formula (mg)		
	F1 (3%:5%)	F2 (4%:4%)	F3 (5%:3%)
Attapulgit	300	300	300
Manitol	243	243	243
PVP K-30	18	24	30
Explotab	30	24	18
Aspartam	3	3	3
Mg stearat	6	6	6
Berat tablet	600	600	600

Keterangan:　　F I polivinil pirolidon K-30 3% : explotab 5%

F II polivinil pirolidon K-30 4% : explotab 4%

F III polivinil pirolidon K-30 5% : explotab 3%

Perhitungan bahan pembuatan 100 tablet

1. Attapulgit = 300 mg x 100 = 30000 mg

2. Manitol = 243 mg x 100 = 24300 mg

3. PVP K-30 3% $= \frac{3}{100} \ x \ 600 = \ 18 \ x \ 100 = 1800$ mg

4. PVP K-30 4% $= \frac{4}{100} x \ 600 = 24 \ x \ 100 = 2400$ mg

5. PVP K-30 5% $= \frac{5}{100} \ x \ 600 = 30 \ x \ 100 = 3000 \ mg$

6. Explotab 3% $= \frac{3}{100} x \ 600 = 18 \ x \ 100 = 1800 \ mg$

7. Explotab 4% $= \frac{4}{100} x \ 600 = 24 \ x \ 100 = 2400 \ mg$

8. Explotab 5% $= \frac{5}{100} x \ 600 = 30 \ x \ 100 = 3000 mg$

9. Mg Stearat 6 mg x 100 = 600 mg

10. Aspartam 3 mg x 100 = 300 mg

Lampiran 6. Data waktu alir granul

No.	Waktu Alir Granul (detik) PVP K-30: Explotab		
	3% : 5%	4% : 4%	5% : 3%
1	7,10	6,98	6.62
2	7,15	6,95	6.59
3	7.16	6,87	6.62
$\bar{x}$	7,13	6.93	6,61
SD	0,0331	0,0570	0,0173

Contoh perhitungan waktu alir

$$SD = \sqrt{\sum \frac{(x1 - x)}{n - 1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(7,10 - 7,13)^2 + (7,15 - 7,13)^2 + (7,16 - 7,13)^2}{3 - 1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{0,0011}$$

$$= 0,0331$$

NPar Tests

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
WAKTU ALIR	9	6,8933	,23249	6,59	7,16

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		WAKTU ALIR
N		9
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	6,8933
	Std. Deviation	,23249
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,213
	Positive	,213
	Negative	-,152
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		,640
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,807

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

WAKTU ALIR

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
2,619	2	6	,152

ANOVA

WAKTU ALIR

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	,423	2	,212	139,029	,000
Within Groups	,009	6	,002		
Total	,432	8			

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons

WAKTU ALIR

Scheffe

(I) FORMULA TABLET	(J) FORMULA TABLET	Mean Differenc e (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
FORMULA TABLET	WAKTU ALIR	,20333[*]	,03186	,002	,1012	,3055
	3	,52667[*]	,03186	,000	,4245	,6288
WAKTU ALIR	FORMULA TABLET	-,20333[*]	,03186	,002	-,3055	-,1012
	3	,32333[*]	,03186	,000	,2212	,4255
3	FORMULA TABLET	-,52667[*]	,03186	,000	-,6288	-,4245
	WAKTU ALIR	-,32333[*]	,03186	,000	-,4255	-,2212

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Homogeneous Subsets

WAKTU ALIR

Scheffe[a]

FORMULA TABLET		Subset for alpha = 0.05		
	N	1	2	3
3	3	6,6100		
WAKTU ALIR	3		6,9333	
FORMULA TABLET	3			7,1367
Sig.		1,000	1,000	1,000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3,000.

Lampiran 7. Data perhitungan sudut diam

No	FI (PVP K-30 3% : Explotab 5%%)	FII (PVP K-30 4% ; Explotab 4%)	FIII (PVP K-30 5% : Explotab 3%)
1	32,54	33,65	31,92
2	32,59	33,49	32,16
3	32,74	33,71	32,42
$\sum x$	97,87	100,85	96,5
$\overline{x}$	32,62	33,61	32,16
SD	0,147	0,123	0,,250

Contoh perhitungan sudut diam :

$$SD = \sqrt{\sum \frac{(x1 - x)}{n - 1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(32,54 - 32,62)^2 + (32,59 - 32,62)^2 + (32,74 - 32,62)^2}{3 - 1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{0,0217}$$

$$= 0,147$$

NPar Tests

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
SUDUT DIAM	9	32,8022	,65863	31,92	33,71

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		SUDUT DIAM
N		9
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	32,8022
	Std. Deviation	,65863
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,204
	Positive	,204
	Negative	-,185
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		,613
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,847

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

SUDUT DIAM

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
,978	2	6	,429

ANOVA

SUDUT DIAM

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3,298	2	1,649	57,319	,000
Within Groups	,173	6	,029		
Total	3,470	8			

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons

SUDUT DIAM

Scheffe

(I) FORMULA TABLET	(J) FORMULA TABLET	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
formula 1	formula 2	-,99333*	,13848	,001	-1,4375	-,5492
	formula 3	,45667*	,13848	,045	,0125	,9008
formula 2	formula 1	,99333*	,13848	,001	,5492	1,4375
	formula 3	1,45000*	,13848	,000	1,0058	1,8942
formula 3	formula 1	-,45667*	,13848	,045	-,9008	-,0125
	formula 2	-1,45000*	,13848	,000	-1,8942	-1,0058

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Homogeneous Subsets

SUDUT DIAM

Scheffe[a]

FORMULA TABLET	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
formula 3	3	32,1667		
formula 1	3		32,6233	
formula 2	3			33,6167
Sig.		1,000	1,000	1,000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3,000.

Lampiran 8 . Data keseragaman bobot tablet kunyah attapulgit

N0	keseragaman bobot (mg)		
	F1	F2	F3
1	597	597	595
2	601	595	598
3	598	597	600
4	598	599	597
5	597	599	601
6	599	597	596
7	596	602	602
8	598	600	600
9	598	599	595
10	599	602	596
11	600	597	600
12	599	595	597
13	597	597	595
14	599	598	595
15	602	597	596
16	597	596	595
17	597	596	595
18	602	599	596
19	600	598	600
20	601	598	597
$\bar{x}$	596	595	595
SD	3,33	3,55	3,32
CV	0,55	0,60	0,56
Batas atas			
$\bar{x}$ + 5%	625	625	625
$\bar{x}$ +10%	655	655	654
Batas bawah			
$\bar{x}$ - 5%	566	565	565
$\bar{x}$ - 10%	536	535	535

Contoh Perhitungan keseragaman bobot tablet :

1. Bobot 20 tablet   = 11,917 gram

2. Bobot rata-rata tiap tablet $= \frac{11,917}{20} = 0,596 \ gram$

3. Penyimpangan bobot rata-rata

   1) Kolom A   5% → $\frac{5}{100} \ x \ 0,596 = 0,0298 \ gram$

      Batas atas $= 0,596 + 0,0298 = 0,625$ gram

      Batas bawah $= 0,596 - 0,0298 = 0,566$ gram

   2) Kolom B   10 % → $\frac{10}{100} \ x \ 0,596 = 0,0596 \ gram$

      Batas atas $= 0,596 + 0,0596 = 0,655$ gram

      Batas bawah $= 0,596 - 0,0596 = 0,536$ gram

NPar Tests

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
KESERAGAMAN BOBOT	60	,59798	,002087	,595	,602

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		KESERAGAMAN BOBOT
N		60
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	,59798
	Std. Deviation	,002087
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,165
	Positive	,165
	Negative	-,083
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1,275
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,078

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

KESERAGAMAN BOBOT

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
,858	2	57	,430

ANOVA

KESERAGAMAN BOBOT

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	,000	2	,000	2,290	,111
Within Groups	,000	57	,000		
Total	,000	59			

Lampiran 9. Data kekerasan tablet kunyah attapulgit

No.	Kekerasan tablet (kg) PVP K-30 : Explotab		
	3% : 5%	4% : 4%	5% : 3%
1	9.2	9.8	10.5
2	8.3	9.5	10.6
3	9	9.7	11.3
4	9,2	10	10.7
5	8.8	9.3	11.6
6	9,5	10.2	10.9
7	8.0	10.3	11.5
8	8.6	9.5	10.8
9	9.2	9.5	11.2
10	9.2	9.7	10.5
$\overline{x}$	8,9	9,75	10,96
SD	0,471	0,3274	0,4115

Contoh perhitungan kekerasan tablet :

$$SD = \sqrt{\sum \frac{(x1 - x)}{n - 1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(6,5 - 7,1)^2 + (7,2 - 7,1)^2 + (7,3 - 7,1)^2 + (7,5 - 7,1)^2 + (7,0 - 7,1)^2}{5 - 1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{0,222}$$

$$= 0,471$$

NPar Tests

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
KEKERASAN TABLET	30	9,870	,9455	8,0	11,6

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		KEKERASAN TABLET
N		30
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	9,870
	Std. Deviation	,9455
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,119
	Positive	,119
	Negative	-,081
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		,651
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,790

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

KEKERASAN TABLET

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
,942	2	27	,402

ANOVA

KEKERASAN TABLET

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	21,434	2	10,717	64,460	,000
Within Groups	4,489	27	,166		
Total	25,923	29			

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons

KEKERASAN TABLET

Scheffe

(I) FORMULA TABLET	(J) FORMULA TABLET	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
formula 1	formula 2	-,8500*	,1824	,000	-1,322	-,378
	formula 3	-2,0600*	,1824	,000	-2,532	-1,588
formula 2	formula 1	,8500*	,1824	,000	,378	1,322
	formula 3	-1,2100*	,1824	,000	-1,682	-,738
formula 3	formula 1	2,0600*	,1824	,000	1,588	2,532
	formula 2	1,2100*	,1824	,000	,738	1,682

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Homogeneous Subsets

KEKERASAN TABLET

Scheffe[a]

FORMULA TABLET	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
formula 1	10	8,900		
formula 2	10		9,750	
formula 3	10			10,960
Sig.		1,000	1,000	1,000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 10,000.

Lampiran 10. Data kerapuhan tablet kunyah attapulgit

Berat tablet (g)	Konsentrasi 3% dan 5%			Konsentrasi 4% dan 4%			Konsentrasi 5% dan 3%		
	F1	F2	F3	F1	F2	F3	F1	F2	F3
Sebelum	11.930	11.951	12.013	11.879	11.952	11.285	11.870	11.948	11.919
Sesudah	11.854	11.876	11.940	11.809	11.883	11.816	11.804	11.883	11.854
Kerapuhan %	0,63	0,63	0,61	0,59	0,58	0,58	0,56	0,54	0,54
$\bar{x}$	$\bar{x}$ =0,62			$\bar{x}$ =0,58			$\bar{x}$ =0,55		
	SD =0,012			SD =0,007			SD =0,012		

Contoh perhitungan % kerapuhan tablet = 0,62%

- Berat 20 tablet yang sudah dibebasdebukan   = 11,930 gram

- Berat 20 tablet setelah perlakuan   = 11,854 gram

- % kerapuhan = berat awal – berat setelah perlakuan   X   100 %
                         berat awal

$$= \frac{11,930 - 11.854}{11.930} \text{ x } 100\%$$

$$= 0,62\%$$

NPar Tests

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
KERAPUHAN TABLET	9	,5844	,03432	,54	,63

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		KERAPUHAN TABLET
N		9
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	,5844
	Std. Deviation	,03432
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,130
	Positive	,125
	Negative	-,130
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		,390
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,998

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

KERAPUHAN TABLET

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1,778	2	6	,248

ANOVA

KERAPUHAN TABLET

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	,009	2	,004	44,111	,000
Within Groups	,001	6	,000		
Total	,009	8			

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons

KERAPUHAN TABLET

Scheffe

(I) FORMULA TABLET	(J) FORMULA TABLET	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Formula 1	Formula 2	,04000*	,00816	,008	,0138	,0662
	Formula 3	,07667*	,00816	,000	,0505	,1029
Formula 2	Formula 1	-,04000*	,00816	,008	-,0662	-,0138
	Formula 3	,03667*	,00816	,012	,0105	,0629
Formula 3	Formula 1	-,07667*	,00816	,000	-,1029	-,0505
	Formula 2	-,03667*	,00816	,012	-,0629	-,0105

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Homogeneous Subsets

KERAPUHAN TABLET

Scheffe[a]

FORMULA TABLET		Subset for alpha = 0.05		
	N	1	2	3
Formula 3	3	,5467		
Formula 2	3		,5833	
Formula 1	3			,6233
Sig.		1,000	1,000	1,000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3,000

.

Lampiran 11. Data waktu hancur tablet kunyah attapulgit

No.	Waktu hancur (Menit) PVP K-30 : Explotab		
	F1 3% : 5%	F2 4% : 4%	F3 5% : 3%
1.	1,25	4,08	6,12
2.	1,16	4,48	6,45
3.	2,00	4,35	6,09
4.	1,46	3,40	5,57
5.	1,53	3,28	6,33
6.	1,33	4,16	5,42
SD	0,29	0,50	0,41

NPar Tests

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
WAKTU HANCUR	18	3,8033	1,95014	1,16	6,45

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		WAKTU HANCUR
N		18
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	3,8033
	Std. Deviation	1,95014
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,156
	Positive	,156
	Negative	-,130
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		,661
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,774

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

WAKTU HANCUR

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1,577	2	15	,239

ANOVA

WAKTU HANCUR

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	62,096	2	31,048	182,253	,000
Within Groups	2,555	15	,170		
Total	64,652	17			

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons

WAKTU HANCUR

Scheffe

(I) FORMULA TABLET	(J) FORMULA TABLET	Mean Differenc e (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
formula 1	formula 2	-2,50333*	,23830	,000	-3,1500	-1,8566
	formula 3	-4,54167*	,23830	,000	-5,1884	-3,8950
formula 2	formula 1	2,50333*	,23830	,000	1,8566	3,1500
	formula 3	-2,03833*	,23830	,000	-2,6850	-1,3916
formula 3	formula 1	4,54167*	,23830	,000	3,8950	5,1884
	formula 2	2,03833*	,23830	,000	1,3916	2,6850

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Homogeneous Subsets

WAKTU HANCUR

Scheffe[a]

FORMULA TABLET	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
formula 1	6	1,4550		
formula 2	6		3,9583	
formula 3	6			5,9967
Sig.		1,000	1,000	1,000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 6,000.

Lampiran 12. Pengujian tanggap rasa tablet

ANGKET TANGGAP RASA TABLET KUNYAH ATTAPULGIT

	tanggap rasa responden tentang tablet kunyah attapulgit				
Formula	Konsentrasi PVP K-30 dan Explotab	Manis	Agak Manis	Kurang Manis	Kesimpulan
I	3% : 5%	10	0	0	Diterima
II	4% : 4%	9	1	0	Diterima
III	5% : 3%	7	3	0	Diterima

*Berilah tanda (√) pada kolom yang disediakan tentang tanggapan terhadap rasa tablet kunyah attapulgit pada masing – masing formula.

Identitas responden

Nama Lengkap : ———————————————————

Umur : ———————————————————

NIM : ———————————————————

Contoh Perhitungan prosentase respon tanggap rasa terhadap tablet kunyah (%)

Formula 1 $= \frac{10}{10} \times 100\% = 100\%$

Formula II $= \frac{9}{10} \times 100\% = 90\%$

$= \frac{1}{10} \times 100\% = 10\%$

Formula III $= \frac{7}{10} \times 100\% = 70\%$

$= \frac{3}{10} \times 100\% = 30\%$