

BAB V
KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

A. Kesimpulan

Kesimpulan yang didapat dari penelitian adalah: Ketiga formulasi menunjukkan bahwa semakin meningkatnya konsentrasi PVP K-30 akan menghasilkan tablet kunyah antasida dengan kekerasan yang semakin tinggi, kerapuhan yang rendah dan waktu hancur yang semakin lama.

B. Saran

1. Perlu dilakukan penelitian lebih lanjut tentang pembuatan tablet kunyah antasida dengan metode lain seperti kempa langsung atau granulasi kering.
2. Perlu dilakukan pembuatan tablet kunyah antasida dengan pengikat yang lain.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Ansel, H.C. 1989. *Pengantar Bentuk Sediaan Farmasi*. Edisi IV. Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta.
- Banker, G.S., dan N.R.Anderson N.R., 1986, Tablet in: Lachman, L., Lieberman, H.A., Kanig, J.L., *The Theory and Practice of Industrial Pharmacy*, 3rd Ed, Lea and Febinger Philadelphia.
- BPOM. 2008. *Badan pengawasan obat dan makanan republik indonesia*. Jakarta.
- Depkes RI. 1979. Farmakope Indonesia. Edisi III. Jakarta: Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia.
- Depkes RI. 1995. Farmakope Indonesia. Edisi IV. Jakarta: Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia.
- Edge and Miller. 2006. *Sodium strachglycolate*. In rowe, RC Sheskey, PJ and owenSC(Eds), *Handbook of pharmaceutical Exipients*. 5th Ed. London :PharmceuticalPress.
- Jullyan, S. 2012. “ *Optimasi Proporsi Campuran Manitol Dan Sorbitol Dalam Formulasi Tablet Hisap Ekstrak Daun Gambir (Uncaria gambir (Hunter) Rovb) dengan Metode Simplex Lattice design* “. [SKRIPSI].Surakarta: Fakultas Farmasi Universitas Setia Budi.
- Kawarian, A.S. 2013. “ *Formulasi Tablet Kunyah Ekstrak Daun Sirih (Piper betle L.) Dengan Bahan Pengikat Madu Secara Granulasi Basah*”. [KTI]. Surakarta: Fakultas Farmasi Universitas Setia Budi.
- Lachman, L., Lieberman, H.A., Kanig, J.L., 1986, *The Theory and Practice of Industrial Pharmacy*, Edisi ke-2, Philadelphia: Lea and Febringer.
- Riawati. 2013. “*Variasi Tablet Kunyah Attapulgit dengan Variasi Konsentrasi Bahan Pengikat Polivinil Pirolidon Menggunakan Metode Granulasi Basah*”. [KTI]. Pontianak: Program Studi Farmas iFakultas Kedokteran Universitas Tanjungpura.
- Rowe, Raymond C., Paul J Sheskey, Sian C Owen, 2006, *Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients*, Edisi ke-1, USA: Pharmaceutical Press.

Siregar CJP dan Wikarsa S. 2010. *Teknologi Farmasi Sediaan Tablet*. Penerbit Buku Kedokteran (EGC). Jakarta.

Syamsuni. 2006. *Ilmu Resep*. Penerbit Buku Kedokteran EGC., Jakarta.

Tjay H.J dan Raharja, K. 1978. *Obat-obat Penting*. Edisi IV. Jakarta

Voigt, R. 1994. Buku *Pelajaran Teknologi Farmasi*. Edisi ke-5. Soendani N, penerjemah; Yogyakarta: Universitas Gadjah Mada Press. Terjemah dari: *Lehrbuch der Pharmazeutischen Technologie*.

Voigt, R. 1995. *Buku Pelajaran Teknologi Farmasi*, Edisi V. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.

Wardanaiaati, isna. 2011. *Gambaran kombinasi Gambaran Terapi Kombinasi Ranitidin Dengan Sukralfat Dan Ranitidin Dengan Antasida Dalam Pengobatan Gastritis Di Smf Penyakit Dalam Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah (Rsud) Ahmad Mochtar Bukit tinggi* (Tesis). Padang : Pendidikan Pasca Sarjana Universitas Andalas

**L
A
M
P
I
R
A
N**

Lampiran 1. Data susut pengeringan granul

Susut pengeringan granul

Berat (gram)	PVP 4%	PVP 5%	PVP 6%
Berat mula-mula	2,00	2,00	2,00
Berat konstan	1,93	1,93	1,91
LOD (%)	3,50%	3,50%	4,50%

Contoh perhitungan LOD

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ LOD} &= \frac{\text{berat sampel basah} - \text{berat sampel kering}}{\text{berat sampel basah}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{2,00 - 1,93}{2,00} \\ &= 3,5\%\end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 2. Data uji waktu alir granul

Waktu alir granul (100 gram)

No	Waktu alir granul (detik)		
	PVP 4%	PVP 5%	PVP 6%
1	7.90	6.58	6.15
2	7.85	6.60	6.00
3	7.70	6.30	6.20
Σx	23.45	19.48	18.35
x	7.81	6.49	6.11
SD	0.1044	0.1677	0.1044

NPar Tests

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
WAKTU ALIR	9	6.8089	.78124	6.00	7.90

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		WAKTU ALIR
N		9
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	6.8089
	Std. Deviation	.78124
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.272
	Positive	.272
	Negative	-.206
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.816
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.518

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

WAKTU ALIR

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1.164	2	6	.374

ANOVA

WAKTU ALIR

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4.783	2	2.392	144.069	.000
Within Groups	.100	6	.017		
Total	4.883	8			

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons

WAKTU ALIR

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	1.32333*	.10520	.000	.9859	1.6607
	formula 3	1.70000*	.10520	.000	1.3626	2.0374
formula 2	formula 1	-1.32333*	.10520	.000	-1.6607	-.9859
	formula 3	.37667*	.10520	.032	.0393	.7141
formula 3	formula 1	-1.70000*	.10520	.000	-2.0374	-1.3626
	formula 2	-.37667*	.10520	.032	-.7141	-.0393

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

Homogeneous Subsets

WAKTU ALIR

Scheffe^a

FORMULA TABLET	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
formula 3	3	6.1167		
formula 2	3		6.4933	
formula 1	3			7.8167
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

WAKTU ALIR

Scheffe^a

FORMULA TABLET	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
formula 3	3	6.1167		
formula 2	3		6.4933	
formula 1	3			7.8167
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3.000.

Lampiran 3. Data uji sudut diam.

No	PVP K-30 4%	PVP K-30 5%	PVP K-30 6%
1	33.56	31.98	31.68
2	33.32	32.14	31.96
3	33.64	32.46	31.99
$\sum x$	100.52	96.58	95.69
\bar{x}	33.50	32.19	31.87
SD	0,1667	0,2444	0.1711

Contoh perhitungan sudut diam :

$$\begin{aligned}SD &= \sqrt{\sum \frac{(x_1 - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}} \\&= \sqrt{\frac{(33.56 - 33.50)^2 + (33.32 - 33.50)^2 + (33.64 - 33.50)^2}{3 - 1}} \\&= \sqrt{0,0278} \\&= 0.1667\end{aligned}$$

NPar Tests

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
SUDUT DIAM	9	32,5256	,76774	31,68	33,64

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		SUDUT DIAM
N		9
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	32,5256
	Std. Deviation	,76774
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,248
	Positive	,248
	Negative	-,183
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		,743
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,638

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

SUDUT DIAM

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
,375	2	6	,702

ANOVA

SUDUT DIAM

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4,482	2	2,241	57,610	,000
Within Groups	,233	6	,039		
Total	4,715	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	dim formula 2	1,31333*	,16104	,001	,7968	1,8298
	ensi formula 3 on3	1,63000*	,16104	,000	1,1135	2,1465
dime nsion 2	formula 2	-1,31333*	,16104	,001	-1,8298	-,7968
	ensi formula 3 on3	,31667	,16104	,225	-,1998	,8332
formula 3	dim formula 1	-1,63000*	,16104	,000	-2,1465	-1,1135
	ensi formula 2 on3	-,31667	,16104	,225	-,8332	,1998

*. 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
formula 3	3	31,8767	
dimension 1 formula 2	3	32,1933	
formula 1	3		33,5067
Sig.		,225	1,000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

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

Lampiran 4. Rancangan formulasi tablet kunyahantasida

Komposisi	Formula (mg)		
	Formula 1 PVP K-30 4%	Formula 2 PVP K-30 5%	Formula 3 PVP K-30 6%
Al(OH)	233 mg	233 mg	233 mg
Mg(OH)	233 mg	233 mg	233 mg
Lactosa	174.5mg	167.5mg	160.5mg
PVP K-30	28 mg	35 mg	42 mg
Aspartam	3.5 mg	3.5 mg	3.5 mg
Explotab	21 mg	21 mg	21 mg
Talk:Mgstearat (9:1)	7 mg	7 mg	7 mg
Berat tablet	700 mg	700 mg	700 mg

Perhitungan bahan pembuatan 100 tablet

1. AlumuniumHidroksida = 233 mg x 100 = 23300 mg
2. MagnesiumHidroksida = 233 mg x 100 = 23300 mg
3. PVP K-30 3% = $\frac{4}{100} \times 700 = 28 \times 100 = 2800$ mg
4. PVP K-30 4% = $\frac{5}{100} \times 700 = 35 \times 100 = 3500$ mg
5. PVP K-30 5% = $\frac{6}{100} \times 700 = 42 \times 100 = 4200$ mg
6. Laktosa F1 = 174.5 x 100 = 17450mg
7. Laktosa F2 = 167.5 x 100 = 16750 mg
8. Laktosa F3 = 160.5 x 100 = 16050 mg
9. Explotab = 21 x 100 = 2100 mg
10. Aspartam = 3.5 x 100 = 350 mg
11. Mg Stearat :talk (1:9) = 7 x 100 = 700 mg

$$\text{Mg Stearat} = \frac{1}{10} \times 7 = 0.7 \times 100 = 70 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Talk} = \frac{9}{10} \times 7 = 6.3 \times 100 = 630 \text{ mg}$$

Lampiran 5 .Data uji keseragaman bobot

No	PVP 4%	PVP 5%	PVP 6%
	Bobot dalam mg	Bobot dalam mg	Bobot dalam mg
1	685	684	690
2	693	690	695
3	697	698	693
4	700	694	688
5	693	692	695
6	688	689	693
7	687	687	680
8	685	687	690
9	689	690	690
10	691	684	689
11	690	690	697
12	681	698	695
13	680	695	689
14	695	698	693
15	683	692	696
16	678	693	679
17	685	689	699
18	691	692	687
19	692	690	685
20	693	695	690
Σx	13.776	13.827	13.813
X	689	692	691
SD	5.7992	4.6282	5.2012
CV	0.84%	0.66%	0.75%

Perhitungan keseragaman bobot tablet:

Formula1 :

1. Bobot 20 tablet \rightarrow 13,776 gram
2. Bobot rata – rata tiap tablet $\frac{13,776}{20} = 0,689$ gram
3. Penyimpangan bobot rata – rata:

$$\text{Kolom A} = 5\% \rightarrow \frac{5}{100} \times 0,689 = 0,03445 \text{ gram}$$

1. Batas atas $= 0,689 + 0,03445 = 0,7234$ gram

2. Batas bawah = $0,689 + 0,03445 = 0,6545\text{gram}$

Kolom B = 10% $\rightarrow \frac{10}{100} \times 0,689 = 0,0689\text{gram}$

1. Batas atas = $0,689 + 0,0689 = 0,7579\text{gram}$

2. Batas bawah = $0,689 - 0,0689 = 0,6201\text{ gram}$

4. $CV = \frac{SD}{\text{bobot rata-rata}} \times 100\%$
 $= \frac{5,7992}{689} \times 100\%$
 $= 0,84\%$

Formula 2:

1. Bobot 20 tablet $\rightarrow 13,827\text{ gram}$

2. Bobot rata – rata tiap tablet $\frac{13,827}{20} = 0,692\text{ gram}$

3. Penyimpangan bobot rata- rata :

Kolom A =5% $\rightarrow \frac{5}{100} \times 0,692\text{ gram} = 0,0346\text{ gram}$

1. Batas atas = $0,692 + 0,0346 = 0,7266\text{ gram}$

2. Batas bawah = $0,692 - 0,0346 = 0,6574\text{ gram}$

Kolom B = 10% $\rightarrow \frac{10}{100} \times 0,692 = 0,0692\text{ gram}$

1. Batas atas = $0,692 + 0,0692 = 0,7612\text{ gram}$

2. Batas bawah = $0,692 - 0,0692 = 0,6228\text{ gram}$

4. $CV = \frac{SD}{\text{bobot rata-rata}} \times 100\%$
 $= \frac{4,6282}{692} \times 100\%$
 $= 0,66\%$

Formula 3:

1. Bobot 20 tablet $\rightarrow 13,813$ gram

2. Bobot rata – rata tiap tablet $\frac{13,813}{20} = 0,691$ gram

3. Penyimpangan bobot rata – rata:

Kolom A = 5% $\rightarrow \frac{5}{100} \times 0,691 = 0,0345$ gram

1. Batas atas $= 0,691 + 0,0345 = 0,7255$ gram

2. Batas bawah $= 0,691 - 0,0345 = 0,6565$ gram

Kolom B = 10% $\rightarrow \frac{10}{100} \times 0,691 = 0,0691$ gram

1. Batas atas $= 0,691 + 0,0691 = 0,7601$ gram

2. Batas bawah $= 0,691 - 0,0691 = 0,6219$ gram

4. $CV = \frac{SD}{\text{bobot rata-rata}} \times 100 \%$

$$= \frac{5,2012}{691} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0,75\%$$

NPar Tests

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
KESERAGAMAN BOBOT	60	690,27	5,151	678	700

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		KESERAGAMA N BOBOT
N		60
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	690,27
	Std. Deviation	5,151
	Most Extreme Differences	
	Absolute	,103
	Positive	,054
	Negative	-,103
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		,797
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,549

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

KESERAGAMAN BOBOT

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1,062	2	57	,353

ANOVA

KESERAGAMAN BOBOT

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	69,433	2	34,717	1,322	,275
Within Groups	1496,300	57	26,251		
Total	1565,733	59			

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons

KESERAGAMAN BOBOT

Scheffe

(I) FORMULASI TABLET	(J) FORMULASI TABLET	Mean Differen ce (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval		
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
dimens ion2	formula 1	dim formula 2	-2,550	1,620	,297	-6,62	1,52
		ensi formula 3 on3	-1,850	1,620	,525	-5,92	2,22
	formula 2	dim formula 1	2,550	1,620	,297	-1,52	6,62
		ensi formula 3 on3	,700	1,620	,911	-3,37	4,77
	formula 3	dim formula 1	1,850	1,620	,525	-2,22	5,92
		ensi formula 2 on3	-,700	1,620	,911	-4,77	3,37

Homogeneous Subsets

KESERAGAMAN BOBOT

Scheffe^a

FORMULASI TABLET		N	Subset for alpha = 0.05
			1
dimension1	formula 1	20	688,80
	formula 3	20	690,65
	formula 2	20	691,35
	Sig.		,297

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 20,000.

Lampiran6.Data kekerasan tablet

No.	Kekerasan tablet (mg)		
	PVP		
	4%	5%	6%
1	8.60	9.40	9.50
2	8.40	9.00	9.50
3	7.50	8.50	8.80
4	8.50	9.00	9.70
5	8.00	8.50	9.30
6	8.00	9.20	9.20
7	7.80	8.90	8.40
8	8.80	8.00	9.00
9	7.90	9.20	9.60
10	8.60	9.00	9.70
\bar{x}	8.21	8.87	9.27
SD	0.4659	0.4368	0.4279

NPar Tests

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
KEKERASAN TABLET	30	8.7833	.60406	7.50	9.70

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		KEKERASAN TABLET
N		30
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	8.7833
	Std. Deviation	.60406
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.107
	Positive	.103
	Negative	-.107
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.585
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.884

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

KEKERASAN TABLET

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
.125	2	27	.883

ANOVA

KEKERASAN TABLET

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	5.731	2	2.865	15.948	.000
Within Groups	4.851	27	.180		
Total	10.582	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	-.66000*	.18956	.007	-1.1510	-.1690
	formula 3	-1.06000*	.18956	.000	-1.5510	-.5690
formula 2	formula 1	.66000*	.18956	.007	.1690	1.1510
	formula 3	-.40000	.18956	.127	-.8910	.0910
formula 3	formula 1	1.06000*	.18956	.000	.5690	1.5510
	formula 2	.40000	.18956	.127	-.0910	.8910

*. 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
formula 1	10	8.2100	
formula 2	10		8.8700
formula 3	10		9.2700
Sig.		1.000	.127

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 10.000.

Lampiran 7. Data kerapuhan tablet

Formula	PVP 4%			PVP 5%			PVP 6%		
	a (gr)	b (gr)	%f	a (gr)	b (gr)	%f	A (gr)	b (gr)	%f
I	14.1680	14.0650	0.73	14.0640	13.8460	0.69	13.4342	13.3668	0.50
II	14.1672	14.0667	0.71	14.0635	13.9653	0.67	13.4345	13.3633	0.53
III	14.1669	14.0667	0.70	14.0633	13.9677	0.68	13.4347	13.3622	0.54
Σx			2.14			2.04			1.57
X			0.72			0.68			0.53
SD			0.017			0.01			0.031

Contoh perhitungan % kerapuhan tablet = 0.73%

- Berat 20 tablet yang sudah dibebaskan = 14.1680 gram
- Berat 20 tablet setelah perlakuan = 14.0650 gram
- % kerapuhan = $\frac{\text{berat awal} - \text{berat setelah perlakuan}}{\text{berat awal}} \times 100\%$

$$= \frac{14.1680 - 14.0650}{14.1680} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0.73\%$$

NPar Tests

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
KERAPUHAN TABLET	9	.6389	.08894	.50	.73

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		KERAPUHAN TABLET
N		9
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.6389
	Std. Deviation	.08894
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.303
	Positive	.200
	Negative	-.303
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.910
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.379

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

KERAPUHAN TABLET

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1.171	2	6	.372

ANOVA

KERAPUHAN TABLET

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.062	2	.031	120.826	.000
Within Groups	.002	6	.000		
Total	.063	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	.03333	.01305	.110	-.0085	.0752
	formula 3	.19000*	.01305	.000	.1481	.2319
formula 2	formula 1	-.03333	.01305	.110	-.0752	.0085
	formula 3	.15667*	.01305	.000	.1148	.1985
formula 3	formula 1	-.19000*	.01305	.000	-.2319	-.1481
	formula 2	-.15667*	.01305	.000	-.1985	-.1148

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

Homogeneous Subsets

KERAPUHAN TABLET

Scheffe^a

FORMULA TABLET	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
formula 3	3	.5233	
formula 2	3		.6800
formula 1	3		.7133
Sig.		1.000	.110

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3.000.

Lampiran8.Waktuhancur tablet

No	PVP 4%(menit)	PVP 5%(menit)	PVP 6% (menit)
1	3.01	3.40	3.55
2	3.10	3.45	4.06
3	3.15	3.55	4.17
4	3.30	4.00	4.20
5	3.36	4.15	4.35
6	3.49	4.30	4.40
Σx	19.41	22.85	24.73
X	3.23	3.80	4.12
SD	0.1794	0.4873	0.3061

NPar Tests

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
UJI WAKTU HANCUR	18	3,7217	,47359	3,01	4,40

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		UJI WAKTU HANCUR
N		18
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	3,7217
	Std. Deviation	,47359
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,197
	Positive	,197
	Negative	-,166
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		,836
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,487

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

UJI WAKTU HANCUR

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
3,052	2	15	,077

ANOVA

UJI WAKTU HANCUR

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2,426	2	1,213	13,122	,001
Within Groups	1,387	15	,092		
Total	3,813	17			

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons

UJI WAKTU HANCUR

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	,31333	,17554	,236	-,1631	,7897
	formula 3	,88667*	,17554	,001	,4103	1,3631
formula 2	formula 1	-,31333	,17554	,236	-,7897	,1631
	formula 3	,57333*	,17554	,018	,0969	1,0497
formula 3	formula 1	-,88667*	,17554	,001	-1,3631	-,4103
	formula 2	-,57333*	,17554	,018	-1,0497	-,0969

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

Homogeneous Subsets

UJI WAKTU HANCUR

Scheffe^a

FORMULA TABLET	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
formula 3	6	3,2350	
dimen formula 2	6		3,8083
sion1 formula 1	6		4,1217
Sig.		1,000	,236

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

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

Lampiran 9. Penguji tanggap rasa

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	4%	9	1	0	Diterima
II	5%	8	2	0	Diterima
III	6%	6	4	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 : _____

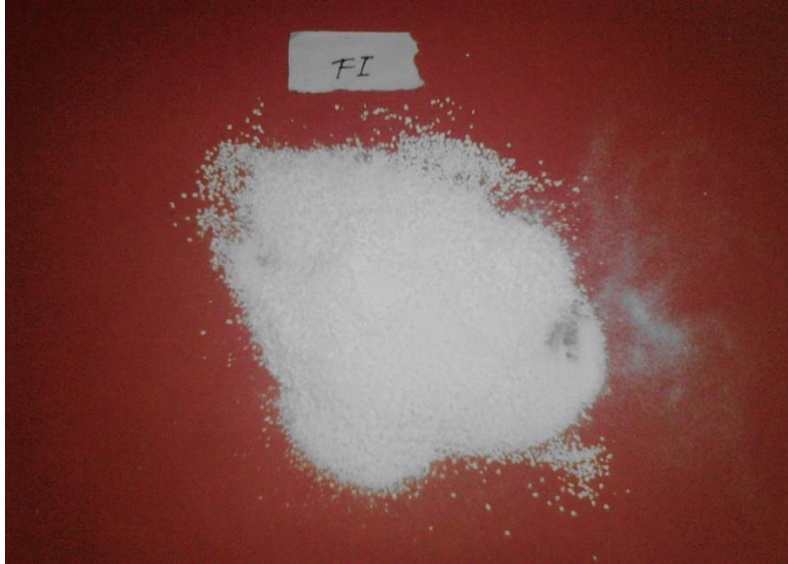
Contoh Perhitungan prosentase respon tanggap rasa terhadap tablet kunyah (%)

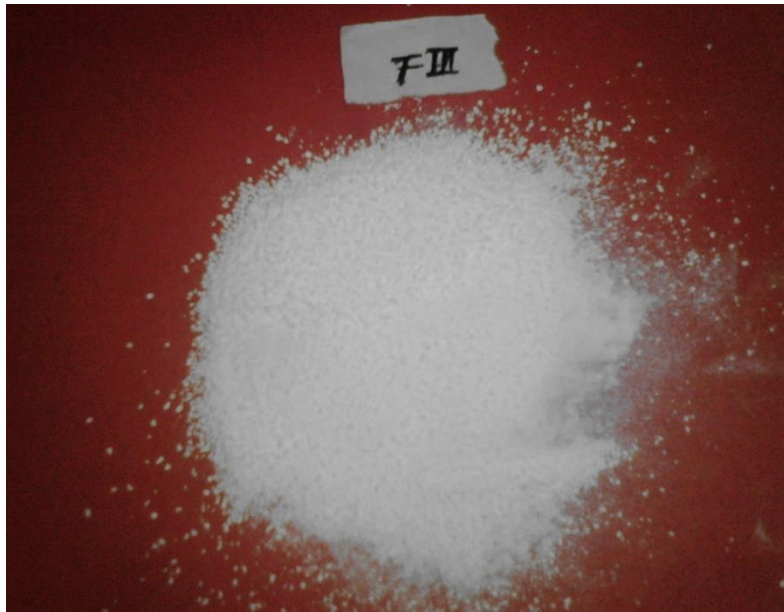
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Formula 1} &= \frac{9}{10} \times 100\% = 90\% \\ &= \frac{1}{10} \times 100\% = 10\%\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Formula II} &= \frac{8}{10} \times 100\% = 80\% \\ &= \frac{2}{10} \times 100\% = 20\%\end{aligned}$$

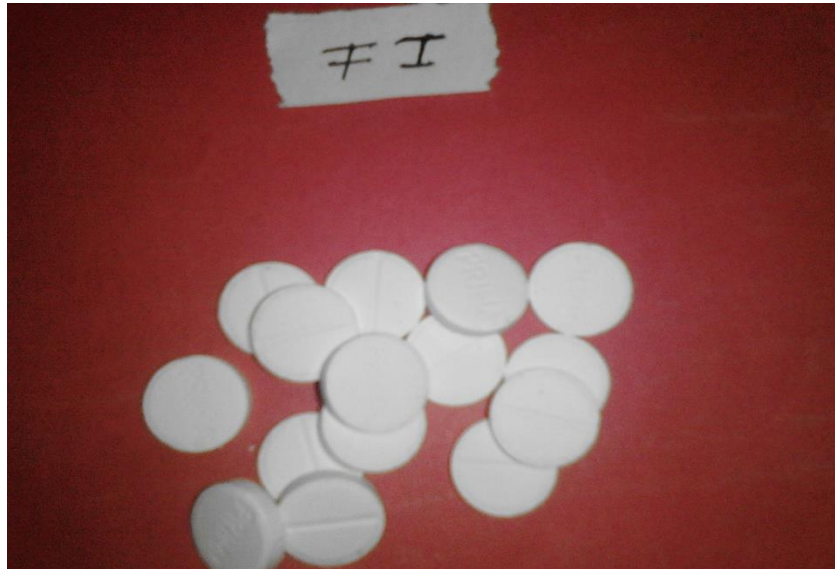
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Formula III} &= \frac{6}{10} \times 100\% = 60\% \\ &= \frac{4}{10} \times 100\% = 40\%\end{aligned}$$

Lampiran10.Granul tablet antasida





Lampiran11. Tablet antasida



≠ III

