

## **BAB V**

### **KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN**

#### **A. Kesimpulan**

Pertama, Proporsi formula optimum Stearin dan Kolliphor EL dalam pembuatan basis *solid* SNEDDS Naringenin yaitu 1 bagian stearin dan 4 bagian Kolliphor-EL dengan parameter *emulsification time* sebesar 17,67 detik, persen transmitan 40,27%, persen disolusi 100,148% pada menit ke-10, AUC disolusi 683,94 hingga menit ke-10, dan konstanta difusi 0,1548

Kedua, Komponen Stearin memberikan pengaruh yang lebih besar pada parameter *emulsification time* (54.08%) dan uji difusi (87,90%), sedangkan Kolliphor-EL memberikan pengaruh lebih besar terhadap parameter persen transmitan (48,39%) dan uji disolusi (59,66%) *solid* SNEDDS Naringenin.

#### **B. Saran**

Pertama, perlu dilakukan penelitian lebih lanjut dalam pembuatan *solid* SNEDDS Naringenin dengan perbandingan bahan dan karakterisasi serta uji fisik yang lebih mendetail.

Kedua, perlu dilakukan penelitian lebih lanjut mengenai Optimasi *solid* SNEDDS Naringenin dalam pembuatan ke dalam bentuk sediaan obat.

## DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- [USP]. 2015. *The United State Pharmacopeia*. 38<sup>th</sup> Ed. Rockville : The United State Pharmacopeial Convention Inc.
- Akhtar Naseem; Talegaonkar Sushama; Ahad Abdul; Khard Rook K; Jaggi Manu. 2015. Potential of a novel self nanoemulsifying carrier system to overcome P-glycoprotein mediated efflux of etoposide: In vitro and ex vivo investigations. *Journal of Drug Delivery Science and Technology*, **28** : 18-27
- Amrutkar, C., Salunkhe & K., Chaudhari, S. (2014). Study on Self Nano Emulsifying Drug Delivery System of Poorly Water Soluble Drug Rosuvastatin Calcium. *World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*; 3(4); 2137-2151.
- AOAC International, 2016. Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC International. *AOAC Official Methods of Analysis*, 1–17.
- Azeem A, Rizwan M, Ahmad FJ, Khan ZI, Khar RK, Aqil M. 20008. Emerging role of microemulsions in cosmetics. *Recent Patents on Drug Delivery & Formulation*, **2** (3).
- Bali, V., Ali, M. & Ali, J. (2010). Study of Surfactant Combinations and Development of a Novel Nanoemulsion for Minimising Variations in Bioavailability of Ezetimibe. *Colloids and Surfaces Biointerfaces*; **76**; 410-420
- Bandyopadhyay Shantan; Katare O.P; Singh Bhupinder. 2012. Optimized self nano-emulsifying systems of ezetimibe with enhanced bioavailability potential using long chain and medium chain triglycerides. *Colloids and Surfaces B: Biointerfaces*, **100**:50–61.
- Bhupinder M, G.S Roy, B.S Bajwa, Sandeep K. 2013. Self emulsified drug delivery system for the enhancement of oral bioavailability of poorly water soluble drugs. *International Journal of Advance in Pharmacy, Biology, and Chemistry*. **2**(3).
- Bolton S. 1997. *Pharmaceutical statistics practical and clinical application*. 3rd Edition. Marcel Dekker Inc. New York.
- Braipson Danthine; Gibon Véronique. 2007. Comparative analysis of triacylglycerol composition, melting properties and polymorphic behavior of palm oil and fractions. *Eur. J. Lipid Sci. Technol*, **109** : 359–372
- Choi H-G, Kim D-D, Won Jun H, et al. 2003. Improvement of dissolution and bioavailability of nitrendipine by inclusion in hydroxypropyl-β-cyclodextrin. *Drug Dev Ind Pharm* **29**:1085–94.

- Cherniakov I, Domb A, Hoffman A. 2015. Self-nanoemulsifying drug delivery systems: an update of the biopharmaceutical aspects. *Expert Opinion on Drug Delivery*. **12** (7). 1121-1133.
- Dash R, Habibuddin M, Humaira T, Ramesh D. 2015. Design, optimization and evaluation of glipizide solid self-nanoemulsifying drug delivery for enhanced solubility and dissolution [thesis]. Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal. King Saudi University.
- Davidov P, McClements DJ. 2015. Nutraceutical delivery systems: resveratrol encapsulation in grape seed oil nanoemulsions formed by spontaneous emulsification. *Food Chem*. Jan 15. 167. 205-12.
- De Muth J.E. 1999. *Basic Statistic Practical and Clinical Application*. 3rd Edition. Marcel Dekker Inc. New York.
- Debnath. S, Satyanarayana, dan Kumar. G. V. 2011. Nanoemulsion-A Method to Improve The Solubility of Lipophilic Drugs. *Pharmanest*. 2(2-3). 72-76.
- Elsabahy M, Wooley K.L. 2012. Design of polymeric nanoparticles for biomedical delivery applications. *Current drug delivery*. 8 (3). 235-244.
- Feng Jianguo; Zhang Qi; Liu Qi; Zhu Zhengxi; McClements David J; Jafari Seid Mahdi. Application of Nanoemulsions in Formulation of Pesticides. *Nanoemulsions Formulation, Applications, and Characterization*, **12** : 379-413
- Gandjar, I.G., & Rohman, A. 2013. *Kimia Farmasi Analisis*. (Cetakan XI). Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar
- Gupta PK, Pandit JK, Kumar A, et al, 2010, Pharmaceutical nanotechnology novel and nanoemulsion - High energy emulsification preparation, evaluation and application, *The Pharma Research*, 3 ; 117-138
- Gupta S, Chavhan S, Sawant K. Self-nanoemulsifying drug delivery system for adefovir dipivoxil: Design, characterization, in vitro and ex vivo evaluation. *Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochem. Eng. Aspects*. 392 (2011). 145– 155.
- Harwansh R, Rahman A, A Mirza, Hussain S, Hussain A. 2011. Oral lipid based drug delivery system (LBDDS): formulation, characterization and application: a review. *Current drug delivery* 8 (4). 330-345
- He et al. 2018. Citrus aurantium L. and Its Flavonoids Regulate TNBS-Induced Inflammatory Bowel Disease through Anti-Inflammation and Suppressing Isolated Jejunum Contraction. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*. 19. 3057.
- Hiral A, Makadia, Ms.Ami Y.Bhatt, Mr.Ramesh B.Parmar, Ms.JalpaS, Paun, Dr. H.M.Tank. 2013. Self – nanoemulsifying drug delivery system (SNEDDS). Future Aspects. *Asian journal of pharmacy*. 3 (1). 21-27.

- Hsiu Su-Lan, Huang Tang-Yen, Hou Yu-Chiao, Chin Der-Hang, Chao Pei-Dawn. Comparison of metabolic pharmacokinetics of naringin and naringenin in rabbits. *Life Sciences.* 70 (2002). 1481–1489.
- Huang Y, Dai W-G. Fundamental aspects of solid dispersion technology for poorly soluble drugs. *Acta Pharm Sin B.* 2014 Feb;4(1):18–25.
- J.H. Kang, Oh DH, Oh YK, Yong CS, Choi HG. Effects of solid carriers on the crystalline properties, dissolution and bioavailability of flurbiprofen in solid self-nanoemulsifying drug delivery system (solid SNEDDS) *European Journal of Pharmaceutics and Biopharmaceutics.* 80 (2012). 289–297.
- Jaworska Małgorzata, Sikora Elżbieta, Ogonowski Jan. 2013. The influence of glicerides oil phase on O/W nanoemulsion formation by pic method. *Periodica Polytechnica Chemical Engineering.* 58. 43-48.
- Joshi R, Kulkarni Y.A, Wairkar S. 2018. Pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic and formulations aspects of Naringenin: An update. *Life Sciences.* 215. 43-56.
- Kara, S., Gencer, B., Karaca, T., Tufan, K.A., Arikan, S., Ersan, I., Karaboga, I., dan Hancı, V. (2014). Protective Effect of Hesperetin and Naringenin Against Apoptosis in Ischemia / Reperfusion-Induced Retinal Injury in Rats. *The Scientific World Journal.* Vol. 2014 (1) : 1-8.
- Khan A.W, Kotta S, Ansari S.H, Sharma R.K, Ali J. 2012. Potentials and challenges in self-nanoemulsifying drug delivery systems. *Expert Opin.Drug Deliv.* New Delhi.
- Kommuru. T.R, Gurley. B, Khan. M.A, Reddy. I.K. 2001. Self-Emulsifying Drug Delivery Systems (SEDDS) of Coenzyme Q10: Fomulation Development and Bioavaibility. *Assessment. Int. J. Pharm.* 212. 233-246
- Krstić M, Popović M, Dobričić V, Ibrić Svetlana. 2015. Influence of Solid Drug Delivery System Formulation on Poorly Water-Soluble Drug Dissolution and Permeability. *Molecules.* 20. 14684-14698.
- Krstić M., Medarević Đ., Đuriš J., & Ibrić, S. 2018. Self-nanoemulsifying drug delivery systems (SNEDDS) and self-microemulsifying drug delivery systems (SMEDDS) as lipid nanocarriers for improving dissolution rate and bioavailability of poorly soluble drugs. *Lipid Nanocarriers for Drug Targeting,* 473–508
- Kumar S, Gupta SK, Sharma PK. 2012. Self-emulsifying drug delivery systems (SEDDS) for oral delivery of lipid based formulation-a review. *African Journal of Basic & Applied Sciences.* 4. 1-5.
- Kommuru, T. R., Gurley, B., Khan, M. A. & Reddy, I. K.. (2001). Self Emulsifying Drug Delivery System (SEDDS) of Coenzyme Q10: Formulation for Enhanced Bioavailability Assessment. *International Journal of Pharmacy;* 212; 233-246

- KumarNarendra; Mandal Ajay. 2018. Thermodynamic and physicochemical properties evaluation for formation and characterization of oil-in-water nanoemulsion. *Journal of Molecular Liquids*, **266**: 147-159.
- Lawrence MJ, Rees GD. 2000. Microemulsion-based media as novel drug delivery systems. *Adv Drug Deliv Rev.* Dec 6. 45(1). b89-121.
- LiLi ; Zhou Chun Hui; Xu Zhi Ping. 2018. Self-Nanoemulsifying Drug-Delivery System and Solidified Self-Nanoemulsifying Drug-Delivery System. *Nanocarriers for Drug Delivery Nanoscience and Nanotechnology in Drug Delivery*, **14**: 421-449
- Makadia H. 2013. Self-nanoemulsifying drug delivery system (SNEDDS): future aspects. *Asian J. Pharm. Res.*3(1):21-27.
- Miryala V; Kurakula M., 2013. Self-Nano Emulsifying Drug Delivery System (SNEDDS) for Oral Delivery of Atorvastatin-Formulation and Bioavailability Studies. *Journal of Drug Delivery & Therapeutics*, **3**(3), 131-142
- Molyneux, P. 2004. The use of the stable free radikal diphenyl picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) for estimating antioxidant activity. *Journal Science of Technology* 26(2):211-219
- Mulja M, dan Hanwar D. Prinsip-prinsip Cara Berlaboratorium yang Baik. Majalah Farmasi Airlangga. 2003; 3 (2), 71-76.
- Nasr A.M, Gardouh A.R, Ghonaim H.M, Ghorab M.M. 2016. Design, formulation and in-vitro characterization of Irbesartan solid selfnanoemulsifying drug delivery system (S-SNEDDS) prepared using spray drying technique. *Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research*. 8 (2). 159-183.
- Nazzal S, Khan M.A. 2006. Controlled release of a self-emulsifying formulation from a tablet dosage form: stability assessment and optimization of some processing parameters. *Int J Pharm.* 315(1-2). 110-21.
- Nielloud F dan Marti G. 2000. *Pharmaceutical Emulsions and Suspensions*. Marcel Dekker Inc. New York. 1-13
- Pardo G.D, McClements D.J, Gumus C.E. 2015. Lutein-enriched emulsion-based delivery systems: Influence of pH and temperature on physical and chemical stability. *Food Chemistry*. 196. 821-827.
- Pathak Kamla; Pattnaik Satyanarayan; Swain Kalpana. 2018. Application of Nanoemulsions in Drug Delivery. Nanoemulsions Formulation, Applications, and Characterization, **13**: 415-433
- Patel AR, Vavia PR. Preparation and in vivo evaluation of SMEDDS (self-microemulsifying drug delivery system) containing fenofibrate. *AAPS J.* 2007. Oct 26. 9(3). E344-52.

- Patel M. J, Patel. N. M, Patel. R. B, dan Patel. R. P. 2010, Formulation and Evaluation of Self-Microemulsifying Drug Delivery System of Lovastatin. *Asian. J. Pharm. Sci.* 5(6). 266-267.
- Rani *et al.* 2016. Pharmacological Properties and Therapeutic Potential of Naringenin: A Citrus Flavonoid of Pharmaceutical Promise. *Curr Pharm Des.* 22 (28). 4341-59.
- Rowe R.C, Sheskey P.J. and Owen S.C. 2009. *Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients.* 6<sup>th</sup> Edition. Pharmaceutical Press and American Pharmacist Association. London.
- Sapra. K, Sapra. A, Singh. S. K, dan Kakkar.S. 2012. Self-Emulsifying Drug Delivery System: A Tool in Solubility Enhancement of Poorly Soluble Drugs. *Int. J. Pharm. Sci.* 2 (3). 314, 317-318, 320.
- Shah P, Bhalodia D, Shelat P. 2010. Nanoemulsion: A Pharmaceutical Review. *Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy* 1(1). 24-32.
- Sharma Parth *et al.* 2018. Impact of solid carriers and spray drying on pre/post-compression properties, dissolution rate and bioavailability of solid selfnanoemulsifying drug delivery system loaded with simvastatin. *Powder Technology*, **338** : 836-846
- Sharma Ajay, Sharma Rohit. 2012. VAalidation Of Analytical Procedures: A Comparison Of ICH Vs Pharmacopoeia (USP) Vs FDA. *International Research Journal Of Pharmacy* 3 (6)
- Singh B, Khurana L, Bandyopadhyay S, Kapil R, Katare OOP. Development of optimized self-nano-emulsifying drug delivery systems (SNEDDS) of carvedilol with enhanced bioavailability potential. *Drug Delivery*, 2011; 18:599-612
- Singh *et al.* 2017. Fabrication of surfactant-stabilized nanosuspension of naringenin to surpass its poor physicochemical properties and low oral bioavailability. *Phymed.* (17) 30195-2.
- Taverniers I, Van Bockstaele E, De Loose M. 2010. Taverniers, I., Van Bockstaele, E., & De Loose, M. (2010). Analytical Method Validation and Quality Assurance. *Pharmaceutical Sciences Encyclopedia*.
- Vatsraj S, Chauhan K, Pathak H. Formulation of a Novel Nanoemulsion System for Enhanced Solubility of a Sparingly Water Soluble Antibiotic, Clarithromycin. *Journal of Nanoscience* (2014).
- Venkateswara Rao P, SDVS Kiran, Rohini P, Bhagyasree P. 2017. Flavonoid: A review on Naringenin. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*. 6(5). 2778-2783.

- Wang. Z, Sun. J, Wang. J, Liu. X., Liu. Y, Fu. Q, Meng. P, He. Z. 2010. Solid Selfemulsifying Nitrendipine Pellets: Preparation and In Vitro/In Vivo Evaluation. *Int. J. Pharm.* 383. 1-6.
- Wang et al. 2018. Development of an Ultra-High Performance Liquid Chromatography Method for Simultaneous Determination of Six Active Compounds in *Fructus aurantii* and Rat Plasma and Its Application to a Comparative Pharmacokinetic Study in Rats Administered with Different Doses. *Journal of Analytical Methods in Chemistry*. Volume 2018
- Wani Touseef A; Masoodi Farooq A; Jafari Seid Mahdi; McClements David J. Safety of Nanoemulsions and Their Regulatory Status. *Nanoemulsions Formulation, Applications, and Characterization*, 2018:613-628
- Williams A.C, Barry B.W. Penetration enhancers. *Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews*. 64 (2012). 128–137.
- Wu Chao et al. 2016. Naringenin-loaded solid lipid nanoparticles: preparation, controlled delivery, cellular uptake, and pulmonary pharmacokinetics. *Drug Design, Development and Therapy*, 10 : 911–925.
- Xi, J., Chang, Q., Chan, C. K., Meng, Y., Wang, G, N., Sun, J. B., Wang, Y, T., Tong, H. Y. & Zgheng, Y. (2009). Formulation Development and Bioavailability Evaluation of a SelfNanoemulsified Drug Delivery System of Oleanolic Acid. *AAPS Pharmaceutical Science and Technology*; 10(1); 172-182.
- Zeng W, Jin L, Zhang F, Zhang C, Liang W. 2018. Naringenin as potential immunomodulator in therapeutics. *Pharmacological Research*. 135 (2018). 122–126.
- Zhao T. 2015. Self-nanoemulsifying Drug Delivery Systems (SNEDDS) for the Oral Delivery of Lipophilic Drugs. *Doctoral School in Material Science and Engineering*. 28. 1-120.

L

A

M

P

I

R

A

N

**Lampiran 1. Komponen Penyusun Solid SNEDDS Naringenin**

GAMBAR BAHAN	NAMA BAHAN
	ZAT AKTIF NARINGENIN
	STEARIN (MINYAK)
	PEG 1000
	KOLLIPHOR EL

**Lampiran 2. Alat-alat yang digunakan dalam praktikum**

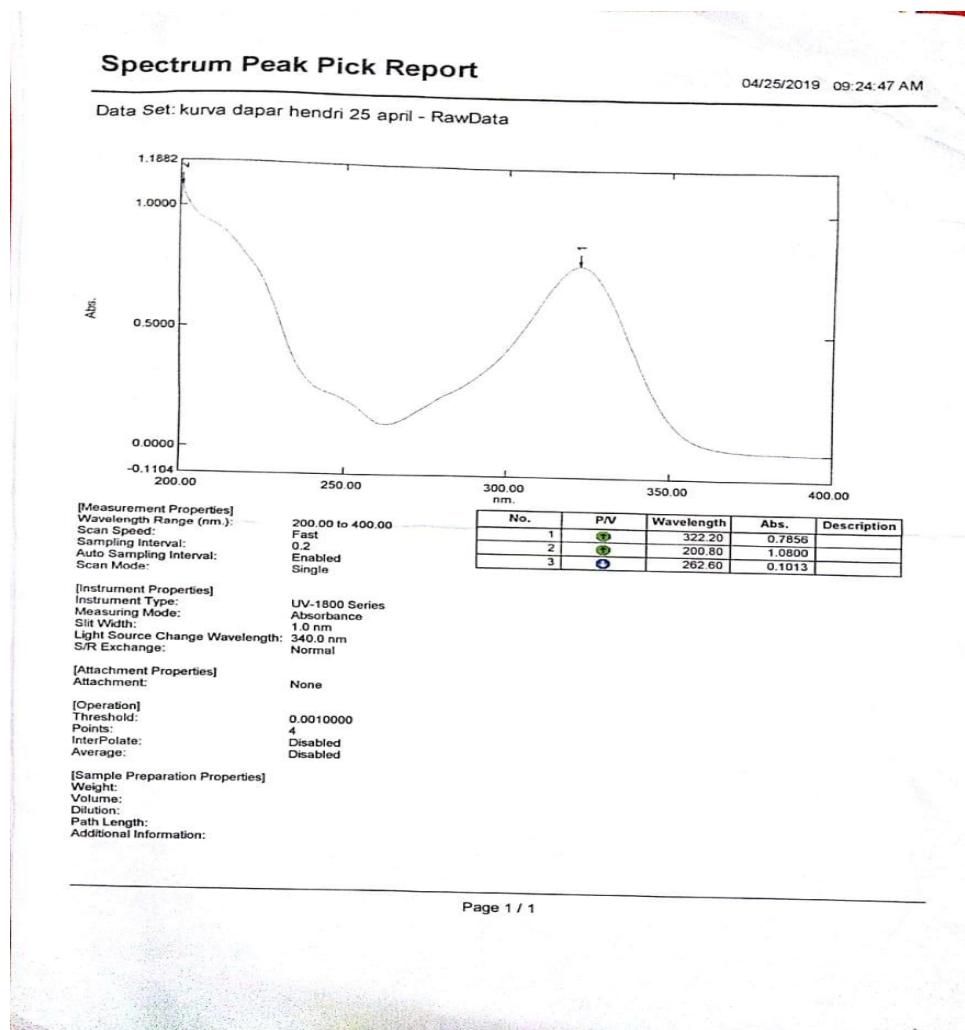
No	Alat	Nama Alat	Kegunaan
1		Neraca analitik	Menimbang bahan, baik bahan baku maupun eksipien.
2		Mikropipet	Mengukur dan mengambil bahan, baik bahan baku maupun eksipien berupa cairan
3.		Spektrofotometer UV-Vis	Membaca serapan bahan aktif dan pembacaan transmision

No	Alat	Nama Alat	Kegunaan
4.		<i>Stopwatch</i>	Untuk alat mesin hitung waktu
5.		Sentrifugasi	<i>Centrifuge</i> sample
6		Magnetic stirrer	Mencampur dan menghomogenkan komponen

### Lampiran 3. Pembuatan kurva kalibrasi dan validasi metode analisis

#### a. Penentuan panjang gelombang maksimum Naringenin

Panjang gelombang maksimum diperoleh dari *scanning* larutan Naringenin konsentrasi 10 µg/mL dengan pelarut dapar fosfat pH 7,4. Hasil yang diperoleh yaitu panjang gelombang maksimum sebesar 322 nm dengan serapan 0,7856 µg/mL.



### b. Kurva Kalibrasi

Konsentrasi ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ )	Pembacaan 1	Pembacaan 2	Pembacaan 3	Pembacaan 4	Rata- rata
2	0,166	0,176	0,163	0,164	0,167
4	0,325	0,328	0,349	0,354	0,339
6	0,457	0,461	0,451	0,457	0,457
8	0,636	0,637	0,649	0,654	0,644
10	0,762	0,767	0,785	0,784	0,775
12	0,909	0,915	0,944	0,946	0,929

$$a = -0,0320$$

$$b = 0,0976$$

$$r = 0,9979$$

PERSAMAAN

$$y = -0,0320 + 0,0976x$$

KETERANGAN

x = konsentrasi ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ )

y = serapan

### c. Akurasi dan Presisi

#### - Akurasi

Konsentrasi	Replikasi	Absorbansi	Konsentrasi	Kons. sebenarnya	% Recovery	Rata- Rata
80%	1	0,343	3,84	3,7	104%	103,23%
	2	0,340	3,81	3,7	103%	
	3	0,339	3,80	3,7	103%	
100%	1	0,451	4,95	5,36	92%	92,36%
	2	0,445	4,89	5,36	91%	
	3	0,457	5,01	5,36	94%	
120%	1	0,647	6,96	6,9	101%	100,37%
	2	0,640	6,89	6,9	100%	
	3	0,644	6,93	6,9	100%	
% Recovery						98,65%

Keterangan :

$$\text{Kadar} = (\text{rata-rata serapan} - (-0,0320)) / 0,0976$$

$$\% \text{ recovery} = \frac{\text{kadar terukur}}{\text{kadar sebenarnya}} \times 100 \%$$

#### - Presisi

<b>Replikasi</b>	<b>Absorbansi</b>	<b>Konsentrasi</b>
1	0,420	4,633
2	0,439	4,828
3	0,443	4,869
4	0,442	4,858
5	0,444	4,879
6	0,447	4,910
7	0,433	4,766
8	0,439	4,828
9	0,445	4,889
10	0,457	5,012
<b>SD</b>	0,0987	
<b>Rata-rata</b>	4,8470	
<b>CV</b>	0,0204	

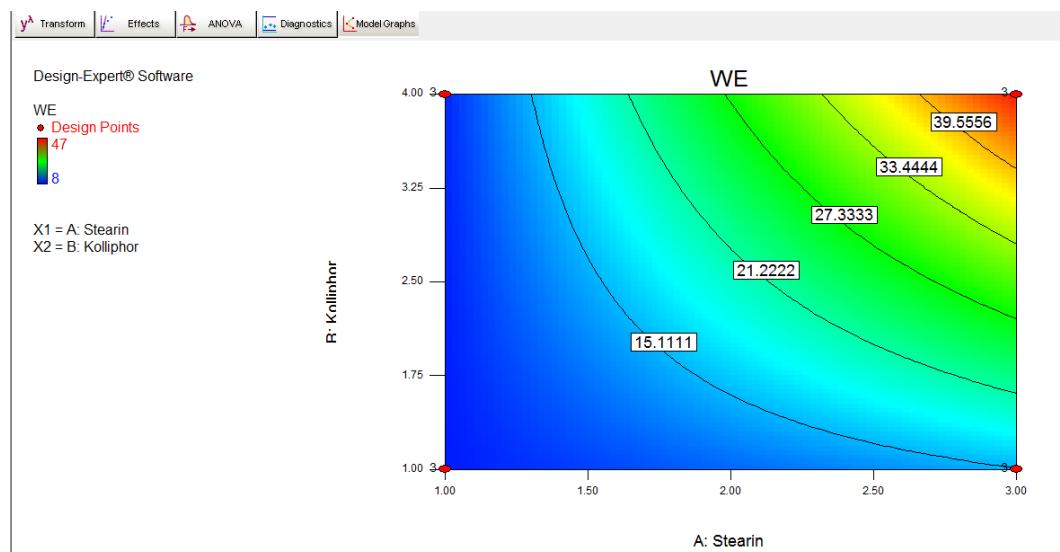
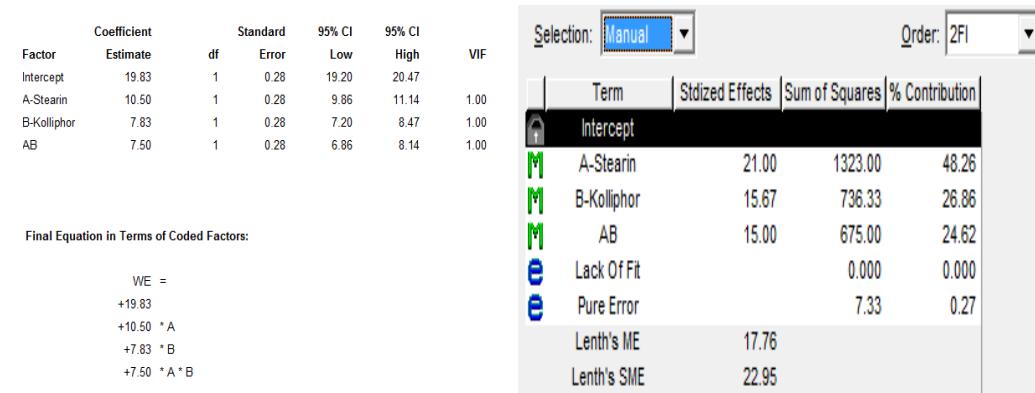
#### Lampiran 4. Hasil Contour Plot basis solid SNEDDS (tanpa obat)

Constraints							
Name	Goal	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Lower Weight	Upper Weight	Importance	
Stearin	is in range	1	3	1	1	3	
Kolliphor	is in range	1	4	1	1	3	
WE	minimize	8	47	1	1	3	
%T	maximize	8.3	58.8	1	1	3	

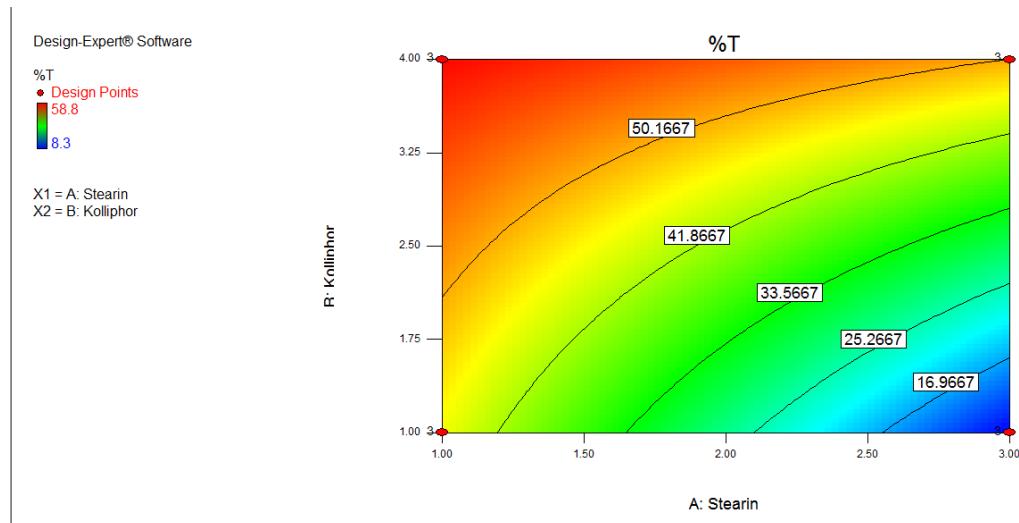
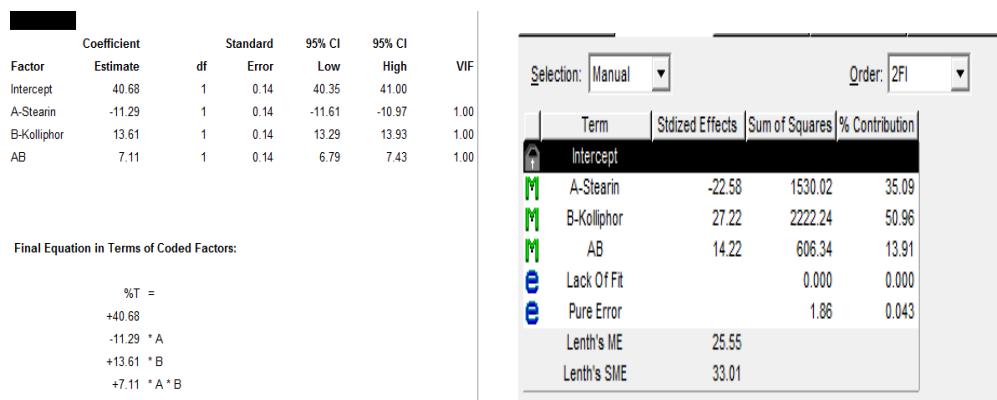
  

Solutions							
Number	Stearin	Kolliphor	WE	%T	Desirability		
1	1.00	4.00	9.66667	58.4667	0.975	Selected	
2	1.00	3.88	9.63905	57.9275	0.970		
3	1.00	3.77	9.61567	57.4714	0.966		

##### a. Emulsification time



## b. Persen transmitan



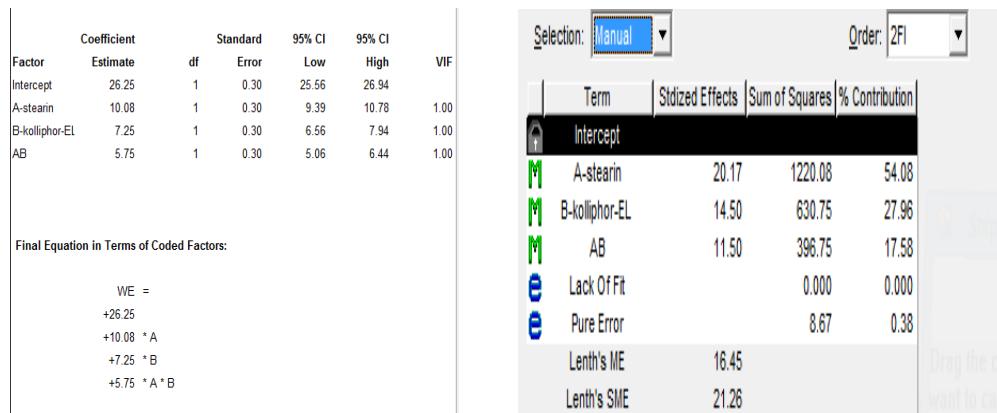
**Lampiran 5. Hasil optimasi solid SNEDDS Naringenin berdasarkan *emulsification time*, persen transmitan, uji disolusi, dan uji difusi.**

Constraints							
Name	Goal	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Lower Weight	Upper Weight	Importance	
Stearin	is in range	1	3	1	1	3	
Kolliphor-EL	is in range	1	4	1	1	3	
WE	minimize	14	50	1	1	3	
% transmitan	maximize	5	40.5	1	1	3	
AUC disolusi	maximize	599.315	702.931	1	1	3	
Q disolusi	maximize	90.27	103.38	1	1	3	
Konstanta difi	maximize	0.121834	0.162655	1	1	3	

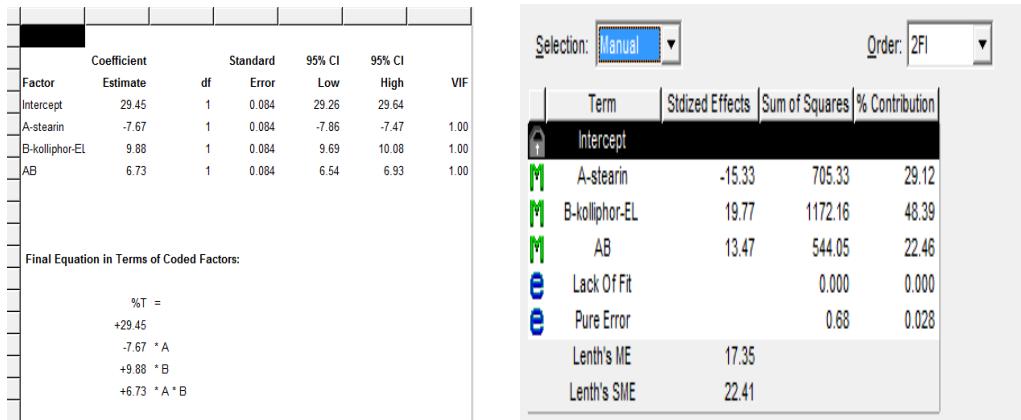
Solutions								
Number	Stearin	Kolliphor-EL	WE	% transmitan	AUC disolusi	Q disolusi	Konstanta di	Desirability
1	1.00	4.00	17.6667	40.2667	683.941	100.148	0.154822	0.850
2	1.00	3.70	17.3673	39.6379	677.965	99.5155	0.155228	0.827

**a. Emulsification time**



Response 1 WE						
ANOVA for selected factorial model						
Analysis of variance table [Partial sum of squares - Type III]						
Source		Sum of Squares		Mean Square		F p-value
Source	Squares	df	Square	Value	Prob > F	
Model	2247.58	3	749.19	691.56	< 0.0001	significant
A-Stearin	1220.08	1	1220.08	1126.23	< 0.0001	
B-Kolliphor-EL	630.75	1	630.75	582.23	< 0.0001	
AB	396.75	1	396.75	366.23	< 0.0001	
Pure Error	8.67	8	1.08			
Cor Total	2256.25	11				

### b. Persen transmitan



Use your mouse to right click on individual cells for definitions.

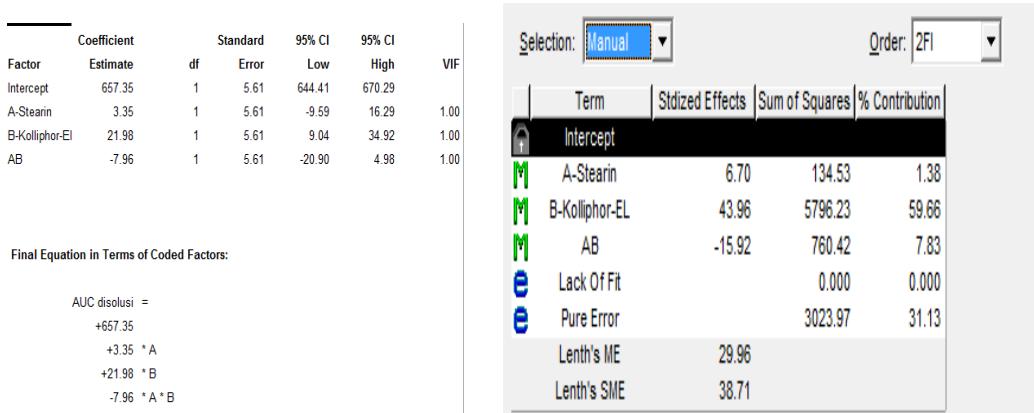
Response 2 T

ANOVA for selected factorial model

Analysis of variance table [Partial sum of squares - Type III]

Source	Sum of		Mean Square	F Value	p-value
	Squares	df			
Model	2421.55	3	807.18	9496.27	< 0.0001 significant
A-Stearin	705.33	1	705.33	8298.04	< 0.0001
B-Kolliphor-EL	1172.16	1	1172.16	13790.16	< 0.0001
AB	544.05	1	544.05	6400.63	< 0.0001
Pure Error	0.68	8	0.085		
Cor Total	2422.23	11			

### c. Uji Disolusi (AUC)



Use your mouse to right click on individual cells for definitions.						
Response 3 AUC disolusi						
ANOVA for selected factorial model						
Analysis of variance table [Partial sum of squares - Type III]						
Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F Value	p-value	Prob > F
Model	6691.18	3	2230.39	5.90	0.0200	significant
A-Stearin	134.53	1	134.53	0.36	0.5673	
B-Kolliphor-l	5796.23	1	5796.23	15.33	0.0044	
AB	760.42	1	760.42	2.01	0.1938	
Pure Error	3023.97	8	378.00			
Cor Total	9715.15	11				

## d. Disolusi (Q<sub>10</sub>)

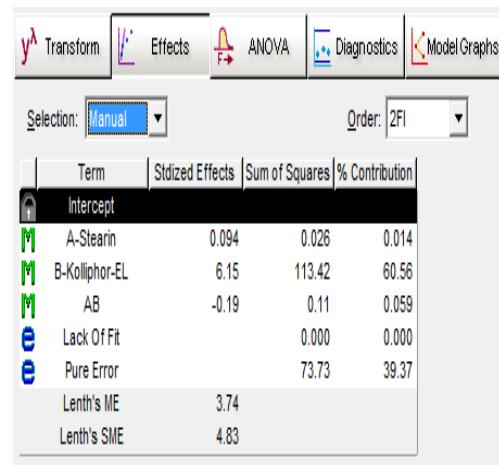
The "Pred R-squared" of 0.1142 is not as close to the "Adj R-Squared" of 0.4587 as one might normally expect. This may indicate a large block effect or a possible problem with your model and/or data. Things to consider are model reduction, response transformation, outliers, etc.

"Adeq Precision" measures the signal to noise ratio. A ratio of 3.62 indicates an inadequate signal and we should not use this model to navigate the design space.

Factor	Coefficient	Standard	95% CI	95% CI	VIF
	Estimate	df	Error	Low	High
Intercept	97.02	1	0.88	95.00	99.05
A-Stearin	0.047	1	0.88	-1.97	2.07
B-Kolliphor-El	3.07	1	0.88	1.05	5.10
AB	-0.096	1	0.88	-2.12	1.92

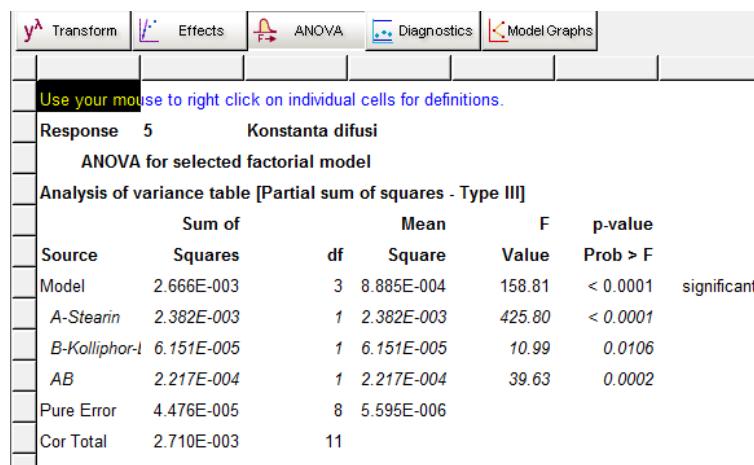
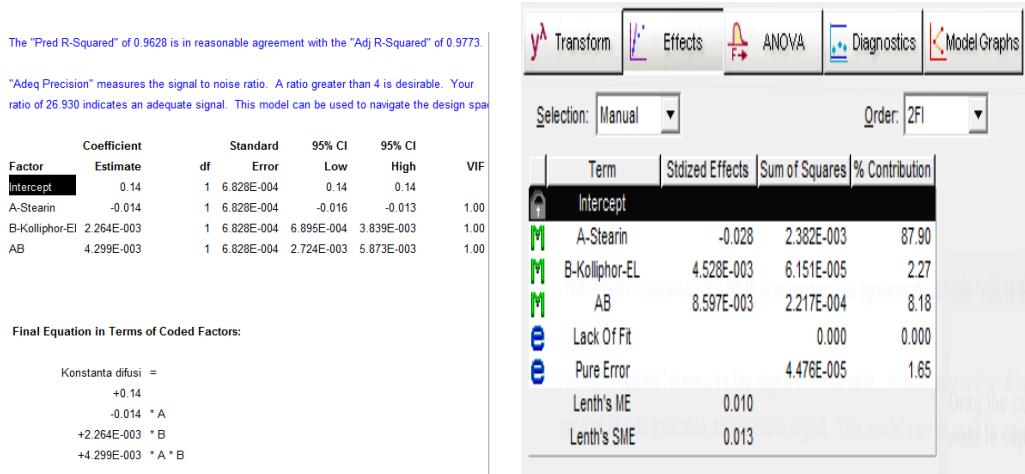
Final Equation in Terms of Coded Factors:

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ disolusi} = \\ +97.02 \\ +0.047 * A \\ +3.07 * B \\ -0.096 * A * B \end{aligned}$$



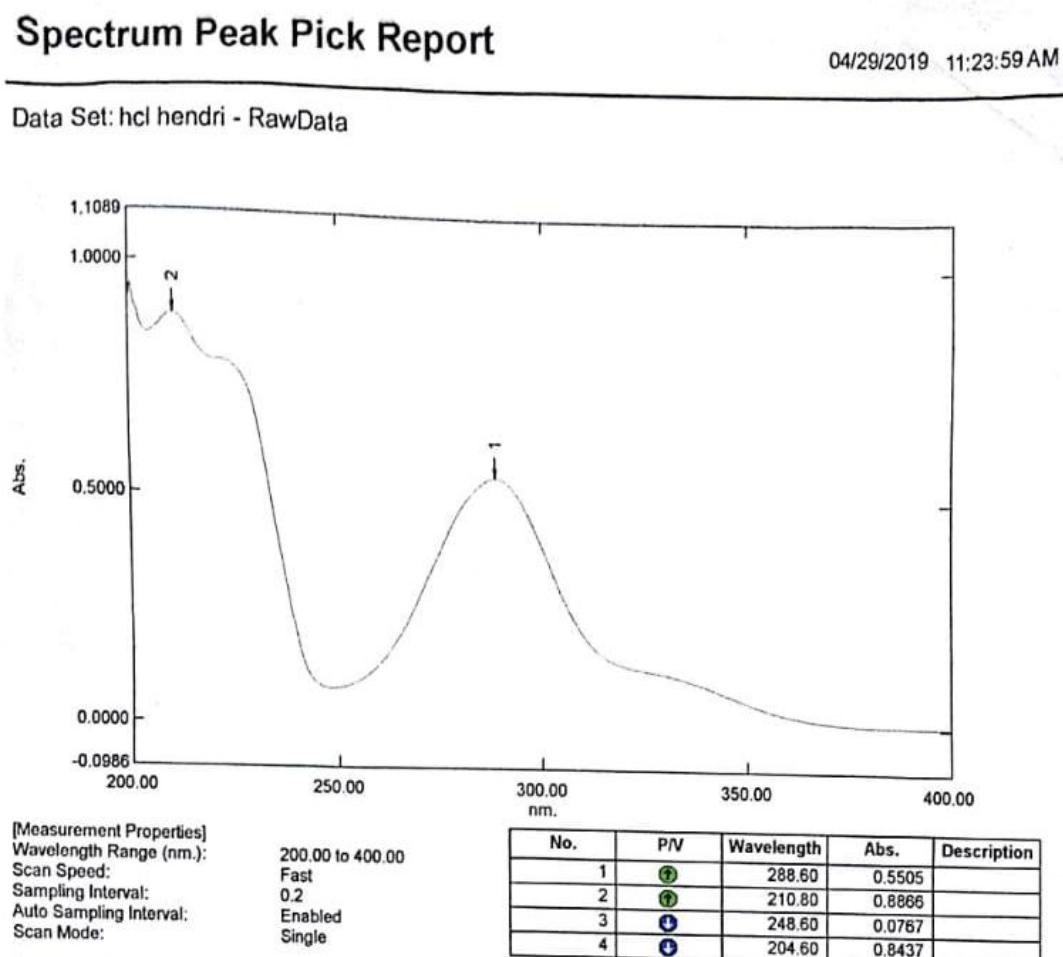
Use your mouse to right click on individual cells for definitions.						
Response 4 Q disolusi						
ANOVA for selected factorial model						
Analysis of variance table [Partial sum of squares - Type III]						
Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F Value	p-value	Prob > F
Model	113.55	3	37.85	4.11	0.0489	significant
A-Stearin	0.026	1	0.026	2.848E-003	0.9588	
B-Kolliphor-l	113.42	1	113.42	12.31	0.0080	
AB	0.11	1	0.11	0.012	0.9152	
Pure Error	73.73	8	9.22			
Cor Total	187.28	11				

### e. Difusi (Konstanta difusi)



### Lampiran 6. Uji Disolusi

#### a. Penentuan Panjang Gelombang maksimum HCl 0,1N



#### b. Kurva Kalibrasi HCl 0,1 N

Konsentrasi ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ )	Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2	Replikasi 3	Replikasi 4	Rata-rata
1,95	0,259	0,257	0,257	0,257	0,258
3,86	0,315	0,318	0,317	0,318	0,317
5,67	0,392	0,393	0,390	0,392	0,392
7,41	0,455	0,456	0,455	0,455	0,455
9,09	0,512	0,513	0,513	0,514	0,513
10,71	0,565	0,567	0,564	0,567	0,566
13,81	0,652	0,651	0,653	0,655	0,653

$$a = 0,1948$$

$$b = 0,0341$$

$$r = 0,9981$$

### PERSAMAAN

$$y = 0,1948 + 0,0341x$$

### KETERANGAN

x = konsentrasi ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ )

y = serapan

#### c. Akurasi dan Presisi

##### - Akurasi

	Konsentrasi	Replikasi	Absorbansi	Konsentrasi	Kons. Sebenarnya	% Recovery	Rata-Rata
80%		1	0,515	9,3936	9,08835	103%	101,96%
		2	0,506	9,1295	9,08835	100%	
		3	0,511	9,2762	9,08835	102%	
100%		1	0,566	10,8771	10,7082	102%	101,61%
		2	0,5658	10,8838	10,7082	102%	
		3	0,56575	10,8823	10,7082	102%	
120%		1	0,65278	13,4354	13,8079	97%	97,30%
		2	0,65273	13,4339	13,8079	97%	
		3	0,65275	13,4345	13,8079	97%	
						% Recovery	<b>100,29%</b>

##### - Presisi

Replikasi	Absorbansi	Konsentrasi
1	0,562	9,1376
2	0,56	9,0935
3	0,563	9,1596
4	0,561	9,1155
5	0,562	9,1376
6	0,565	9,2037
7	0,564	9,1817
8	0,56	9,0935
9	0,561	9,1155
10	0,556	9,0053
<b>SD</b>	0,0734	
<b>Rata-rata</b>		10,7547
<b>CV</b>		0,0068

**d. Data Disolusi *solid* SNEDDS Naringenin**

Menit ke-	% Terdisolusi			
	F1	F2	F3	F4
0	0	0	0	0
1	6,72	7,46	10,93	9,51
3	52,05	56,65	60,65	59,92
5	70,58	74,26	79,84	78,91
7	83,43	90,17	96,82	95,74
10	90,27	92,52	102,30	98,94
15	91,46	94,07	104,36	99,05
20	91,85	94,21	106,62	99,34
25	92,78	95,37	107,94	100,21
30	92,86	95,63	109,26	101,33
60	95,89	101,32	111,26	103,54

Menit ke-	AUC			
	F1	F2	F3	F4
0	0	0	0	0
1	3,36	3,73	5,47	4,76
3	58,77	64,11	71,58	69,43
5	122,63	130,91	140,49	138,83
7	154,01	164,43	176,66	174,65
10	260,55	274,04	298,68	292,01
<b>TOTAL AUC</b>	<b>599,31</b>	<b>637,21</b>	<b>692,87</b>	<b>679,68</b>
<b>DE<sub>10</sub></b>	<b>59,93</b>	<b>63,72</b>	<b>69,29</b>	<b>67,97</b>

### e. Data Disolusi Naringenin

Menit ke-	% Terdisolusi	AUC
0	0	0
1	1,61	0,81
3	6,58	8,19
5	14,79	21,37
7	22,63	37,42
10	26,65	73,92
15	31,38	145,08
20	39,76	177,85
25	36,54	190,75
30	40,94	193,70
60	55,93	1453,05
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2302,13</b>	
<b>AUC</b>		
<b>DE<sub>60</sub></b>	<b>38,37</b>	

### Lampiran 7. Uji difusi

#### Data Jumlah dan Konstanta Terdifusi

Menit ke-	Jumlah Terdifusi ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ )			
	F1	F2	F3	F4
0	0	0	0	0
1	9,24	8,97	10,52	10,89
3	10,16	10,06	11,91	12,00
5	11,27	10,53	11,94	12,67
7	11,65	11,18	13,06	13,35
10	13,41	12,85	14,56	13,84
15	13,63	13,43	15,34	14,80
20	15,23	14,20	16,13	15,86
25	16,93	16,35	17,56	17,01
30	19,38	16,87	18,65	19,29
60	21,67	17,30	25,59	19,72
90	24,16	22,77	26,84	23,03
120	29,70	24,36	28,29	29,29
Konstanta	1. 0,1626	1. 0,0122	1. 0,1536	1. 0,1377
Difusi	2. 0,1551	2. 0,1218	2. 0,1565	2. 0,1328
	3 0,1205	3. 0,1425	3. 0,1554	3. 0,1352

**Lampiran 8. Bentuk Sediaan *Solid SNEDDS* Naringenin**

### Lampiran 9. Certificate Of Analysis (CO-A) Naringenin



ADDRESS: RM1707, BLDG 5, CHANGFA, 101-1# TAIHU ROAD, 213022, P.R.CHINA  
TEL: +86 519 89880626 FAX: +86 519 89880629 Email:icc@thanenchem.com

#### CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

<b>Product Name</b>	Naringenin	<b>Code</b>	BPBE-622-A
<b>Botanical Source</b>	Citrus Grandis (L.) Osbeck	<b>Used Part</b>	Fruit
<b>Batch No.</b>	H020862217A	<b>Mfg. Date</b>	Aug. 15, 2017
<b>Packing</b>	25kg/Drum	<b>Re-test Date</b>	Aug. 14, 2019
<b>Quantity</b>	25g	<b>Report Date</b>	Aug. 21, 2017
<b>Specification</b>	98%(HPLC)		
ITEM	SPECIFICATION	RESULT	
Assay(HPLC)	≥98.0%	98.23%	
Appearance	White powder	Complies	
Odor	Characteristic	Complies	
Particle Size	NLT 95% pass 80 mesh	Complies	
Loss on Drying	≤5.0%	0.53%	
Sulphated Ash	≤0.1%	0.05%	
Heavy Metals	≤10ppm	Complies	
-Pb	≤1ppm	Complies	
-As	≤1ppm	Complies	
-Cd	≤1ppm	Complies	
-Hg	≤0.1ppm	Complies	
Total Plate Count	≤1000cfu/g	Complies	
-Yeast & Mold	≤100cfu/g	Complies	
-E.Coli	Negative	Negative	
-Salmonella	Negative	Negative	
Conclusion	Comply with the Specification.		
Storage	Preserve in tight containers, protected from strong light and high heat. Store in dry cool place.		
Analyst:	QC Manager:	QA:	