

ABSTRAK

FENI TRIANJANI, 2022. PENGARUH ASAM STEARAT DAN TRIETHANOLAMIN (TEA) TERHADAP MUTU FISIK KRIM EKSTRAK ETANOL KULIT BAWANG MERAH (*Allium ascalonicum* L, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI SURAKARTA, Dibimbing oleh apt. Dewi Ekowati, M.Sc dan apt. Reslely Harjanti, M.Sc.

Krim adalah sediaan dengan bentuk setengah padat berupa emulsi yang mengandung satu atau lebih obat terlarut dalam bahan dasar yang sesuai serta mengandung tidak kurang dari 60% air. Emulgator merupakan bahan aktif yang memiliki fungsi untuk mengurangi tegangan permukaan antara air dan minyak. Penelitian bertujuan mengetahui pengaruh variasi asam stearat dan triethanolamin pada formulasi krim ekstrak kulit bawang merah (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) terhadap uji mutu fisik dan stabilitas.

Metode ekstraksi yang digunakan pada penelitian ini yaitu ekstraksi dengan etanol 96%. Sediaan krim dibuat dengan tiga formula dengan variasi asam stearat 14%, 15%, 16% dan TEA 4%, 3%, 2%. Krim diuji mutu fisik meliputi uji organoleptis, viskositas, pH, homogenitas, daya lekat, daya sebar, stabilitas. Hasil penelitian dianalisis menggunakan SPSS.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan ekstrak kulit bawang merah dapat dibuat sediaan krim, peningkatan konsentrasi asam stearat berpengaruh terhadap peningkatan viskositas, peningkatan pH, penurunan daya sebar dan sebaliknya peningkatan konsentrasi TEA berpengaruh terhadap penurunan viskositas, daya lekat dan peningkatan daya sebar.

Kata kunci : Kulit bawang merah, sediaan krim, asam stearat, triethanolamin

ABSTRACT

FENI TRIANJANI, 2022. EFFECT OF STEARIC ACID AND TRIETHANOLAMIN (TEA) ON THE PHYSICAL QUALITY OF ETHANOL EXTRACT CREAM OF RED ONION (*Allium ascalonicum* L, Thesis, FACULTY OF PHARMACEUTICAL, UNIVERSITY SETIA BUDI SURAKARTA, M. Dewi, and supervised by apt. Dewi Eko, apt. Reslely Harjanti, M.Sc.

Cream is a semi-solid preparation in the form of an emulsion containing one or more drugs dissolved in a suitable base material and containing not less than 60% water. Emulsifier is an active ingredient that has a function to reduce the surface tension between water and oil. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of variations in stearic acid and triethanolamine on the formulation of onion skin extract cream (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) on physical quality and stability tests.

The extraction method used in this study is extraction with 96% ethanol. Cream preparations were made with three formulas with variations of stearic acid 14%, 15%, 16% and TEA 4%, 3%, 2%. The cream was tested for physical quality including organoleptic test, viscosity, pH, homogeneity, adhesion, spreadability, stability. The results of the study were analyzed using SPSS.

The results showed onion peel extract can be made into cream preparations that increasing the concentration of stearic acid had an effect on increasing viscosity, increasing pH, decreasing dispersion and conversely increasing concentrations of TEA had an effect on decreasing viscosity, adhesion and increasing dispersibility.

Keywords: Shallot skin, cream preparation, stearic acid, triethanolamine