

INTISARI

Teofilin sebagai obat asma kronik dibuat dalam bentuk sediaan lepas lambat dimaksudkan untuk mengurangi frekuensi penggunaan obat sehingga dapat mengurangi ketidaktaatan pasien. Pada pembuatan granul lepas lambat teofilin diperlukan eksipien yang akan menyalut teofilin dalam sediaan dan penyalut yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah campuran antara Eudragit[®] E 100 dan Pharmacoat[®] 606.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor Eudragit[®] E 100, Pharmacoat 606 atau interaksinya yang dominan terhadap sifat alir granul, kadar air granul dan prosentase kumulatif teofilin terdisolusi, serta mencari area optimum granul lepas lambat teofilin.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimental murni menggunakan variabel eksperimental ganda (desain faktorial). Digunakan 4 formula, yaitu (1) : level Eudragit[®] E 100 dan Pharmacoat[®] 606 rendah, a : level Eudragit[®] E 100 tinggi dan Pharmacoat[®] 606 rendah, b : level Eudragit[®] E 100 rendah dan Pharmacoat[®] 606 tinggi, ab : level Eudragit[®] E 100 dan Pharmacoat[®] 606 tinggi. Dengan rumus desain faktorial, dihitung efek Eudragit[®] E 100, Pharmacoat[®] 606 dan interaksinya, kemudian dibuat *contour plot* untuk mencari area komposisi optimum penyalut.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa faktor dominan yang mempengaruhi laju alir adalah Pharmacoat[®] 606, kadar air dan prosentase kumulatif teofilin terdisolusi dominan dipengaruhi oleh efek interaksi. Dari *countour plot super imposed* diperoleh area komposisi optimum yang menghasilkan laju alir granul, kadar air granul, dan prosentase kumulatif teofilin terdisolusi pada granul lepas lambat yang dikehendaki.
Kata kunci : Teofilin, Eudragit[®] E 100, Pharmacoat[®] 606, desain faktorial.

ABSTRACT

Theophylline as a asthma chronic drug, made as prolong released drug for reduce. The granulation process of Theophylline prolong release needed excipient that will coat Theophylline in preparation and the coating agent is mixture of Eudragit[®] E 100 and Pharmacoat[®] 606.

This research was concerned to know Eudragit[®] E 100 and Pharmacoat[®] 606 factors or its interaction that dominate to flowrate of granule, moisture content of granule and percentage of cumulative dissolved Theophylline, and to find out the optimum area of granule Theophylline prolong release.

This research was a pure experimental research using the double experimental variables (design factorial). That was used four formulas, these are (1) : low level of Eudragit[®] E 100 and Pharmacoat[®] 606, a : high level of Eudragit[®] E 100 and low level Pharmacoat[®] 606, b : low level of Eudragit[®] E 100 and high level of Pharmacoat[®] 606, ab : high level of Eudragit[®] E 100 and Pharmacoat[®] 606. by factorial design application, can be counted the effect of Eudragit[®] E 100 and Pharmacoat[®] 606 or its interaction then contour plot was made to find out the optimum composition area of coating agents.

The results of research showed that Pharmacoat[®] 606 was dominant influenced flowrate, Moisture content and percentage of cumulative dissolved Theophylline was dominant influenced by interaction effect. From the contour plot super imposed can be found optimum composition area that result in flowrate of granule, moisture content of granule and percentage of cumulative dissolved Theophylline of desirable granule prolong release.

Keywords : Theophylline, Eudragit[®] E 100, Pharmacoat[®] 606, design factorial.