UJI DISOLUSI TERBANDING TABLET PARASETAMOL GENERIK DAN BERMEREK YANG BEREDAR DI KECAMATAN SEDAYU

Naftali Elipitaloka [1], Endah Kurniawati [2]

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Kontrol kualitas tablet meliputi uji kerapuhan, keseragaman bobot, uji keseragaman ukuran, uji waktu hancur, uji kekerasan tablet, dan uji disolusi. Uji disolusi penting dilakukan untuk mengendalikan mutu suatu obat. Semakin banyak obat yang lepas dari sediaan menuju cairan tubuh, maka semakin bagus disolusi obat tersebut.
Tujuan Penelitian: Mengevaluasi nilai disolusi tablet parasetamol generik dan bermerek menurut ketentuan Farmakope Indonesia.
Metode Penelitian: Uji disolusi dilakukan pada 6 sampel tablet (A, B, W, X, Y, Z). Selanjutnya uji disolusi dilakukan menggunakan pengaduk dayung dengan kecepatan 50 rpm dalam medium dapar fosfat pH 5,8. Sampel sebanyak 5 mL diambil pada interval waktu tertentu pada menit ke-5, 10, 15, dan 30. Larutan 5 mL yang diambil dilakukan pengenceran. Hasil pengenceran diukur absorbansi menggunakan spektrofotometer UV-Vis pada panjang gelombang maksimum 243 nm. Pengujian diulang sebanyak 6 kali untuk setiap sampel.
Hasil penelitian: Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa semua sampel yang diuji berhasil melepaskan lebih dari 80% obat dalam waktu 30 menit.
Kesimpulan: Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa pola disolusi tablet parasetamol, baik generik maupun bermerek, telah memenuhi persyaratan yang ditetapkan oleh Farmakope Indonesia edisi VI.

Kata kunci: Disolusi, parasetamol, generik, bermerek.

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COMPARATIVE DISSOLUTION OF PARASETAMOL GENERIC AND BRANDED TABLETS DISTRIBUTED IN SEDAYU

Naftali Elipitaloka [1], Endah Kurniawati [2]

ABSTRACT

Background: Tablet quality control includes friability test, weight uniformity, size uniformity test, disintegration time test, tablet hardness test, and dissolution test. Dissolution test is important to control the quality of a drug. The more drug that escapes from the preparation into body fluids, the better the dissolution of the drug.
Objective: Evaluate the dissolution value of generic and branded parasetamol tablets according to the provisions of the Indonesian Pharmacopoeia.
Method: Dissolution tests were conducted on 6 tablet samples (A, B, W, X, Y, Z). Furthermore, the dissolution test was carried out using a paddle mixer with a speed of 50 rpm in phosphate-buffered medium pH 5,8. Samples of 5 mL were taken at certain time intervals at the 5th, 10th, 15th, and 30th minutes. 5 mL solution taken was diluted. The absorbance of the dilution was measured using a UV-Vis spectrophotometer at a maximum wavelength of 243 nm. The test was repeated 6 times for each sample.
Result: The results showed that all tested samples successfully released more than 80% of the drug within 30 minutes.
Conclusion: Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the dissolution pattern of parasetamol tablets, both generic and branded, has met the requirements set by the Indonesian Pharmacopoeia VIth edition.

Keyword: Dissolution, parasetamol, generic, branded.

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