Adsorpsi carbo adsorbens terhadap beberapa zat berkhasiat didalam larutan obat suntik sebagai pembebas pirogen

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Telah dilakukan penelitian mengenai adsorpsi karbon aktif dengan berbagai kadar dan suhu, terhadap Natrium - chlorida, Glukosa dan Sulfadiazin Natrium dalam larutan obat Suntik. Kadar bahan obat dalam larutan ditetapkan sebelum dan sesudah ditambahkan karbon aktif konsentrasi 0,1%, 0,2%, 0,3% 0 0 0 pada suhu 50 C, 60 C, 70 C dan dikocok selama 15 menit. Kadar Natrium chlorida ditetapkan secara Argentometri (USP XVIII), Glukosa secara lodometri dan Sulfadiazin Natrium secara Nitrimetri menurut cara Farmakope Indonesia II. Hasil yang ditetapkan adalah Adsorpsi karbon aktif dengan berbagai kadar dan suhu terhadap masing-masing bahan obat tidak sama. Penyerapan maximum terjadi pada suhu 50°C. Penurunan kadar bahan obat disebabkan karena proses penyerapan karbon aktif.
ABSTRACT
An. experiment has been carried out about the adsorption of active carbon in various concentrations and temperatures against Sodium chloride, Glucose and Suiphadiazin Sodium in injection. The concentration of solution was determined before and after addition of active carbon 0,1%, 0,2%, 0,3% at 50°C, 60°C, 70°C and shaicen for 15 minutes. The assay of Sodium chloride was determined by rgentometry (USP XVI1I), Glucose by jodometry and Sulphadiazin- Sodium by nitrime±ry according to Farmakope Indonesia II. The result was : - The adsorption of active carbon in various concentrations and temperatures to each substance was different. - Maximum adsorption occured at temperature 50°C. - The decrease concentration of substance was caused by adsorption of active carbon.