

# Formulasi dan Karakterisasi Nanostructured Lipid Carrier Medroksiprogesteron Asetat Menggunakan Campuran Palm Stearin dan Palm Olein = Formulation and Characterization of Nanostructured Lipid Carrier Medroxyprogesterone Acetate from Mixture of Palm Stearin and Palm Olein

Akbarina Solikah, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20525971&lokasi=lokal>

---

## Abstrak

Minyak kelapa sawit merupakan salah satu komoditas ekspor utama Indonesia ke berbagai negara. Hasil fraksinasi utama minyak kelapa sawit yaitu palm stearin (fraksi padat) dan palm olein (fraksi cair). Pengembangan penggunaan palm stearin dan palm olein dibidang farmasi perlu dilakukan untuk meningkatkan manfaat dari minyak kelapa sawit, diantaranya dengan pembuatan Nanostructured Lipid Carrier (NLC). Medroksiprogesteron asetat yang merupakan salahsatu obat KB dipilih sebagai zat aktif yang dibuat dalam bentuk NLC, untuk mensukseskan program Keluarga Berencana. Tingkat putus pakai suntik KB 28%. Alasan wanita berhenti menggunakan alat KB diantaranya karena menginginkan metode yang lebih efektif. Hal ini dapat diatasi dengan pemberian secara transdermal. Tetapi dalam pemberian secara transdermal, stratum korneum menjadi barrier terbesar untuk transpor obat ke dalam kulit. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk meningkatkan penetrasi obat ke dalam kulit dengan pembuatan medroksiprogesteron asetat dalam bentuk NLC. NLC dibuat dengan metode high shear homogenization (HSH) dan ultrasonikasi. Optimasi formula NLC dilakukan dengan membuat 3 variasi komposisi palm stearin : palm olein (7:3); (5:5);(3:7). Berdasarkan hasil optimasi, NLC dengan perbandingan palm stearin : palm olein (7:3) dipilih sebagai formula optimum dengan karakteristik ukuran partikel  $110+0,49$  nm, zeta potensial  $-27,53+1,13$  mV, indeks polidispersitas  $0,13+0,03$  dan efisiensi penjerapan  $98,39+0,006$  %. NLC terpilih dibuat menjadi bentuk sediaan gel, dibandingkan dengan gel non NLC medroksiprogesteron asetat dan diuji secara in vitro menggunakan uji sel difusi franz. Berdasarkan hasil uji in vitro nilai fluks untuk NLC  $285,81$  ng/cm<sup>2</sup>.jam dan untuk gel non NLC  $119,25$  ng/cm<sup>2</sup>.jam. Jumlah kumulatif medroksiprogesteron asetat terpenetrasi untuk NLC  $5461,66+679,1$  ng/cm<sup>2</sup> sedangkan untuk non NLC  $2204,20+333,68$  ng/cm<sup>2</sup>. Lag time untuk NLC  $0,34$  jam dan non NLC  $2,73$  jam. Berdasarkan penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa NLC medroksiprogesteron asetat mempunyai daya penetrasi lebih besar dibandingkan dengan non NLC medroksiprogesteron asetat.

.....Crude palm oil is one of main commodities exported by Indonesia to many countries. The main fractions of palm oil are palm stearin (solid fraction) and palm olein (liquid fraction). The development of palm stearin and palm olein in the pharmaceutical sector needs to be carried out to increase the benefits of palm oil, this includes manufacture of Nanostructured Lipid Carrier (NLC). Medroxyprogesterone acetate, which is one of the injectable contraceptive drugs, was chosen as the active substance in the NLC, for the success of the Family Planning program. The discontinuation rate for KB injections is 28%. Some of the reasons why patients stop using family planning devices are because they want a more effective method. This problem can be treated with transdermal administration. However, in transdermal administration, stratum corneum is the biggest barrier for drug transport into the skin. This research was conducted to increase the penetration of the drug into the skin by forming medroxyprogesterone acetate to an NLC. NLC was made by high shear

homogenization (HSH) and ultrasonication methods. The NLC optimization formula performed by making 3 variations of palm stearin composition: palm olein (7:3); (5:5); (3:7). Based on the optimization results, NLC with a ratio of palm stearin : palm olein (7:3) was chosen as the optimum formula with the characteristics of particle size  $110 \pm 0.49$  nm, zeta potential  $-27.53 \pm 1.13$  mV, polydispersity index  $0.13 \pm 0.03$  and entrapment efficiency  $98.39 \pm 0.006$  % . The selected NLC was made into a gel dosage form, compared with non-NLC medroxyprogesterone acetate gel and tested in-vitro using the Franz diffusion cell. Based on the in-vitro test results, the flux value for NLC was  $285.81$  ng/cm<sup>2</sup>.hour and for non-NLC gel was  $119.25$  ng/cm<sup>2</sup>.hour. The cumulative amount of medroxyprogesterone acetate penetrated for NLC was  $5461.66 \pm 679.1$  ng/cm<sup>2</sup> while for non-NLC was  $2204.20 \pm 333.68$  ng/cm<sup>2</sup>. Lag time for NLC was 0.34 hours and non-NLC was 2.73 hours. Based on the research, it can be concluded that NLC medroxyprogesterone acetate has higher penetration than non NLC medroxyprogesterone acetate.