UJI KESTABILAN FISIK SAMPO LOSIO DARI BAHAN ALAM DENGAN SURFAKTAN NATRIUM LAURIL SULFAT

Latifah R, Aisyah F dan Andriani
Fakultas Farmasi Universitas Hasanuddin Makassar

ABSTRAK

Telah dilakukan penelitian tentang pengaruh konsentrasi surfaktan Natrium Laurilsulfat terhadap kestabilan sampo losio bahan alam yaitu ekstrak daun kembang sepatu, ekstrak daun waru, dan ekstrak pandan wangi, konsentrasi Natrium laurilsulfat yang digunakan antara 5-25%. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mendapatkan konsentrasi surfaktan Natrium laurilsulfat menghasilkan sampo lotio yang paling stabil. Evaluasi yang dilakukan meliputi perubahan organoleptis yaitu perubahan warna dan bau, busa diuji dengan pengukuran tinggi busa dan kestabilan busa, serta evaluasi kestabilan sampo losio meliputi volume kriming, perubahan kekentalan dan ukuran tetes terdispersi serta inverse fase yang dilakukan sebelum dan sesudah sampo diberi kondisi penyimpanan yang dipercepat selama 12 jam secara bergantian pada 5°C dan 35°C sebanyak 10 siklus. Hasil pengamatan organoleptis, pH tidak berubah setelah penyimpanan. Hasil uji kestabilan fisik menunjukkan bahwa konsentrasi dari natrium lauril sulfat sebagai deterjen mempunyai pengaruh yang sangat nyata terhadap kekentalan, ukuran tetes terdispersi, kriming, tinggi busa, dan kestabilan busa. Formula sampo II yang menggunakan natrium lauril sulfat 10% merupakan sampo yang paling stabil secara fisik.

Kata Kunci : Kembang sepatu, sampo, Surfactant

ABSTRACT

The research about effect of concentration of surfactant sodium lauryl sulphate towards the stability of natural lotion shampoos which contain hibiscus rosa sinensis folium extract, hibiscus tillaeceus folium extract and pandanus amaryllifolius folium extract had been done, sodium lauryl sulphate a concentration in shampoos was varied between 5-25%. The aim of this research was to obtained the surfactant sodium lauryl sulphate concentration which produced the most stable lotion shampoos. The evaluation of shampoos including the monitoring of organoleptic changes, which were the change of odor and colour, the foam are tested with measuring the height of foam and the foam stability, measuring of ion hydrogen concentration, and the evaluation of the lotion shampoos including the creaming volume, the viscosity change and the measurement of dispersion and inversion phase which before and after the shampoos were given a stress condition for about 12 hours in 10 cycles at 5°C and 35°C. The result of the research indicated that there are not organoleptic and ion hydrogen concentration change after stress condition. Physically stability test result indicated that concentration of sodium lauril sulphate ad detergent will significantly influence the viscosity, the size of dispersed particles, creaming, the height of the foam and the size of dispersed particles, creaming the height of the foam and the foam stability. The second shampoo which contain 10% sodium lauril sulphate was the most physically stable shampoo.

Key Words: Hibiscus rosa, Shampoo, Surfactant