

ABSTRAK

Peningkatan indeks sinar UV dapat menjadi sinyal bahaya ekstrim karna menyebabkan berbagai efek buruk bagi kulit, diantaranya *sunburn*, eritema, penggelapan kulit, penuaan dini hingga kanker kulit. Efek buruk ini dapat dicegah dengan penggunaan tabir surya seperti lotion dengan nilai SPF ultra (>15). Sumber SPF yang tinggi bisa didapat dari berbagai bahan alam, salah satunya ialah minyak atsiri daun nilam yang mengandung senyawa fenolik, flavonoid, alkaloid, saponin dan triterpenoid. Ikatan rangkap pada senyawa flavonoid mampu menyerap sinar UV-A dan UV-B. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mencari formula terbaik dan mengamati pengaruhnya terhadap karakteristik fisik sediaan dan aktivitas SPF. Optimasi formula menggunakan software *design expert* versi 13 dengan metode *simplex lattice design*. Variabel yang dioptimasi adalah TEA dan asam setarat sebagai emulgator. Respon yang digunakan dalam optimasi formula meliputi pH, viskositas, daya sebar dan daya lekat. Hasil optimasi menunjukkan komposisi formula optimum terdiri atas TEA 4% dan asam stearat 5%. Formula optimum dilakukan evaluasi meliputi organoleptis, homogenitas, pH, viskositas, daya sebar, daya lekat dan stabilitas. Sediaan lotion optimum yang telah di evaluasi memiliki warna kuning, bau khas minyak nilam, bentuk semi solid dan tekstur kental yang meningkat seiring dengan peningkatan asam stearat. Sediaan juga homogen dengan parameter pH $7,7 \pm 0,09$; daya lekat $2,34 \pm 0,06$ detik; daya sebar $6,85 \pm 0,02$ cm dan viskositas $4503,3 \pm 219,39$ Cp. Minyak atsiri daun nilam dan lotion memiliki nilai SPF kategori ultra dengan nilai SPF minyak sebesar $27,86 \pm 1,07$ dan sediaan lotion sebesar $27,65 \pm 1,75$.

Kata kunci : daun nilam, SPF, lotion, optimasi

ABSTRACT

An increase in the UV index can signal extreme danger as it causes various adverse effects on the skin, including sunburn, erythema, skin darkening, premature ageing and skin cancer. These negative effects can be prevented using sunscreens such as lotions with ultra SPF values (>15). High SPF sources can be obtained from various natural materials, including patchouli leaf essential oil containing phenolic compounds, flavonoids, alkaloids, saponins and triterpenoids. Double bonds in flavonoid compounds can absorb UV-A and UV-B rays. The purpose of this study was to find the best formula and observe its effect on the physical characteristics of the preparation and SPF activity. Formula optimization used design expert software version 13 with the simplex lattice design method. The optimized variables were TEA and stearic acid as emulsifying agents. Responses used in formula optimization include pH, viscosity, spreadability and stickiness. The optimization results showed that the optimum formula composition consisted of 4% TEA and 5% stearic acid. The optimum formula, including organoleptics, homogeneity, pH, viscosity, spreadability, adhesion and stability, was evaluated. The optimum lotion preparation has a yellow colour, a distinctive smell of patchouli oil, a semi-solid shape and a thick texture that increases with increased stearic acid. The preparation is also homogeneous with pH parameters of $7,7\pm0,09$; adhesion of $2,34\pm0,06$ seconds, spreadability of $6,85\pm0,02$ cm and viscosity of $4503,3\pm219,39$ Cp. Patchouli leaf essential oil and lotion have ultra-category SPF value with oil SPF value of $27,86\pm1,07$ and lotion preparation of $27,65\pm1,75$.

Keywords: patchouli leaf, SPF, lotion, optimization