

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Minyak atsiri daun nilam (*Pogostemon cablin* Benth.) mengandung senyawa antioksidan yang bermanfaat sebagai tabir surya. Untuk meningkatkan stabilitas dan kemudahan penggunaan, minyak nilam diformulasikan dalam bentuk nanogel menggunakan kombinasi poloxamer 407 dan 188 sebagai *gelling agent*. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengoptimalkan formula dan mengevaluasi nilai SPF dari nanogel minyak nilam.

Metode: Penelitian eksperimental ini dilakukan di Laboratorium Biomedik FKIK Universitas Jambi. Formula dioptimasi menggunakan *Design Expert* versi 13 dengan variasi konsentrasi poloxamer 407 dan 188. Parameter yang diamati meliputi pH, viskositas, daya sebar, dan daya lekat. Evaluasi meliputi organoleptik, homogenitas, stabilitas, serta uji SPF menggunakan spektrofotometri UV-Vis. Analisis data menggunakan SPSS versi 20 dengan metode *one sample t-test*.

Hasil: Hasil optimasi menunjukkan formula optimum terdiri dari 15% poloxamer 407 dan 20% poloxamer 188, dengan *desirability* 0,945. Karakteristik nanogel meliputi pH $7,16 \pm 0,03$; daya lekat $6,03 \pm 0,04$ detik; daya sebar $5,04 \pm 0,02$ cm; viskositas $3715 \pm 6,1$ Cp; dan nilai SPF $4,097 \pm 0,005$ (kategori sedang).

Kesimpulan: Kombinasi poloxamer 407 dan 188 mempengaruhi sifat fisik nanogel dan berpotensi menghasilkan tabir surya alami dengan SPF kategori sedang.

Kata Kunci: Nanogel, Minyak Atsiri Daun Nilam, Poloxamer 188, Poloxamer 407, *Sun Protection Factor (SPF)*

ABSTRACT

Background: Patchouli leaf essential oil (*Pogostemon cablin* Benth.) contains antioxidant compounds beneficial as a sunscreen. To enhance stability and ease of application, it is formulated in a nanogel form using a combination of poloxamer 407 and 188 as gelling agents. This study aimed to optimize the formula and evaluate the SPF value of patchouli oil nanogel.

Methods: This experimental study was conducted at the Biomedical Laboratory, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Jambi. The nanogel formula was optimized using Design Expert version 13 with varying concentrations of poloxamer 407 and 188. Observed parameters included pH, viscosity, spreadability, and adhesion. The best formula was evaluated organoleptically, for homogeneity, stability, and SPF value using UV-Vis spectrophotometry. Optimization data were analyzed using SPSS version 20 with the one sample t-test method.

Results: The optimization results showed that the optimum formula consisted of 15% poloxamer 407 and 20% poloxamer 188, with a desirability value of 0.945. The characteristics of the nanogel were $\text{pH } 7.16 \pm 0.03$; adhesive power 6.03 ± 0.04 seconds; spread power 5.04 ± 0.02 cm; viscosity 3715 ± 6.1 Cp; and SPF value 4.097 ± 0.005 (moderate category).

Conclusion: The combination of poloxamer 407 and 188 influenced the nanogel's physical properties and had potential as a natural sunscreen with a moderate SPF.

Keywords: Nanogel, Patchouli Leaf Essential Oil, Poloxamer 188, Poloxamer 407, Sun Protection Factor (SPF)