

ABSTRAK

Penelitian mengenai pembuatan liposom ekstrak terpurifikasi *Centella asiatica* menggunakan fosfatidilkolin telah dilakukan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui komposisi atau perbandingan yang ideal (optimasi) antara ekstrak terpurifikasi *Centella asiatica* dengan fosfatidilkolin (komponen utama penyusun liposom). Metode pembuatan liposom yang digunakan adalah hidrasi lapis tipis. Dari rasio ekstrak dengan fosfatidilkolin dibuat tiga variasi formula: Formula 1 (1 : 40 b/b), Formula 2 (1 : 60 b/b), Formula 3 (1 : 100 b/b). Dari ketiga formula, Formula 2 menjadi lapisan tipis lipid yang paling mudah dihidrasi. Hasil akhir hidrasi ketiga formula menunjukkan suspensi liposom yang berwarna putih susu. Hasil pengamatan suspensi liposom ketiga formula menggunakan *scanning electron microscope* (SEM) menunjukkan morfologi vesikel berbentuk sferis (bola). Hasil analisis KCKT ketiga formula menunjukkan bahwa daya penjerapan terbesar terdapat pada Formula 3.



ABSTRACT

A study about the preparation of *Centella asiatica* purified extract liposome using phosphatidylcholine had been done. This research aim to know the ideal composition or ratio between *Centella asiatica* purified extract with phosphatidylcholine (main component of liposome). The thin film hidration method was used in this research. The ratio between extract and phosphatidylcholine were made into three formulas: Formula 1 (1 : 40 w/w), Formula 2 (1 : 60 w/w), Formula 3 (1 : 100 w/w). Among the three formulas, Formula 2 had lipid thin film that easy to hidration. Final result for all formula exhibited milky white suspension after hidration process. Observation result for all liposome suspension used *scanning electrone microscope* (SEM) exhibited vesicle morphology, look like a sphere (ball) form. *High performance liquid chromatography* (HPLC) result showed that formula 3 had the biggest entrapment capacity.

