

VALIDASI METODE ANALISIS LOGAM KADMIUM (Cd) DAN TIMBAL (Pb) PADA SEDIAAN CAIR OBAT TRADISIONAL DENGAN METODE SPEKTROFOTOMETRI SERAPAN ATOM

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INTISARI

Obat Tradisional merupakan obatan dari bahan alami yang diresepkan secara turun temurun. Logam berat dapat menyebabkan kontaminasi pada tanaman melalui penggunaan pupuk dan pestisida, penimbunan debu, hujan, pengikisan tanah, dan limbah industri. Logam berat dapat menyebabkan efek toksik berupa menghalangi kerja enzim yang mengakibatkan terganggunya metabolisme tubuh, menyebabkan alergi, dan bersifat mutagenik, teratogenik, atau karsinogenik bagi manusia maupun hewan. Jenis logam berat yang jumlahnya dibatasi pada produk obat tradisional yaitu Cd (<0,3 ppm), Hg (<0,5 ppm), As (<5 ppm), dan Pb (<10 ppm). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan parameter validasi metode spektrofotometer serapan atom nyala api (SSA) untuk analisis logam berat pada obat tradisional diantaranya yaitu timbal (Pb) dan juga kadmium (Cd) yang memenuhi persyaratan AOAC (*Association Of Analytical Chemist*). Validasi metode meliputi uji linearitas, akurasi, presisi, batas deteksi (LOD), dan batas kuantifikasi (LOQ). Analisa hasil dilakukan dengan membandingkan nilai akurasi, presisi, LOD, dan LOQ. Persamaan linearitas kadmium diperoleh $y = 0,1318 x - 0,0002$ dengan $r = 0,9996$, uji akurasi didapatkan persen perolehan kembali 94,66%, uji presisi didapatkan RSD = 2,76% dengan RSD *horwitz* 19,19%, uji LOD didapatkan 0,003 ppm sementara LOQ didapatkan 0,011 ppm. Persamaan linearitas timbal diperoleh $y = 0,0064 x + 0,0004$ dengan $r = 0,9993$, uji akurasi didapatkan persen perolehan kembali 97,25 %, uji presisi didapatkan RSD = 4,96 % dengan RSD *horwitz* 12,26%, uji LOD didapatkan 0,025 ppm sementara LOQ didapatkan 0,076 ppm. Oleh karena itu, dapat disimpulkan bahwa analisis kadmium dan timbal menggunakan SSA memiliki nilai validitas yang baik.

Kata Kunci: kadmium, timbal, validasi metode, SSA nyala api.

**VALIDATION METHOD ANALYSIS HEAVY METAL CADMIUM (Cd)
AND LEAD (Pb) IN HERBAL SOLUTION WITH ATOMIC ABSORPTION
SPECTROSCOPY**

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ABSTRACT

Herbal is a medicine from a natural product that prescribes for generations. Heavy metal can cause contamination in the plant through the use of fertilizers and pesticides, accumulation of dust, rain, soil erosion, and industrial waste. Heavy metals can cause toxic effects by blocking the work of enzymes which cause disruption of the body's metabolism, cause allergies, and are mutagenic, teratogenic, or carcinogenic for humans and animals. The types of heavy metals whose quantities are limited herbal products are Cd (<0.3 ppm), Hg (<0.5 ppm), As (<5 ppm), dan Pb (<10 ppm). This study aims to determine the parameters validation method of flame atomic absorption spectroscopy (F-AAS) for the analysis of heavy metal cadmium (cd) and lead (pb) in the herbal solution that meets requirements AOAC (Association Of Analytical Chemist). Validation of analytical methods includes linearity, accuracy, precision, limit of detection (LOD), and limit of quantification (LOQ). Data analysis is done by comparing the results with acceptance criteria from AOAC guidelines. Linearity equation for cadmium $y = 0.1318 x - 0.0002$ with $r = 0.9996$, accuracy test obtained recovery 94.66 %, precision test obtained RSD = 2.76 % with RSD Horwitz 19.19 %, LOD = 0.003 ppm, LOQ = 0.011 ppm. Linearity equation for lead $y = 0.0064 x + 0.0004$ with $r = 0.9993$, accuracy test obtained recovery 97.25%, precision test obtained RSD = 4.96% with RSD Horwitz 12.26%, LOD = 0.025 ppm, LOQ = 0.076 ppm. Therefore, it can be concluded that the analysis of cadmium and lead in herbal solution with the flame AAS method has good validity.

Keyword: cadmium, lead, validation method, flame AAS.