



www.esaunggul.ac.id

**FARMASETIKA SEDIAAN CAIR
PERTEMUAN 13**

Ayu Lestari

**Program Studi Farmasi
Universitas Esa Unggul**

Materi Setelah UTS

08. Sediaan Galenica

09. Ekstraksi

10. Suspensi

11. Emulsi

12. Aerosol

13. Inhalasi

14. Obat Semprot

INHALASI

- Inhalation allows the delivery of smaller doses directly to the lungs, with the advantage of reduced systemic side-effects.
- There are also other illnesses where pulmonary delivery is appropriate, such as cystic fibrosis, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), lung cancer, pain and infections.

- In addition, the lung is being increasingly viewed as a route to the systemic circulation for the treatment of non-respiratory diseases, where normal oral administration is not technically possible. This is especially relevant to the delivery of peptides and proteins, of which insulin is a good example.

DPI, MDI, Nebuliser

- A wide range of devices are available in the three main categories of dry powder inhalers (DPIs) and metered dose inhalers (MDIs), i.e., pressurised aerosols and nebulisers. The preferred type of inhaler varies considerably between countries (e.g., DPIs in Scandinavia and MDIs in the United States), and between patient groups (e.g., nebulisers for paediatrics).

Propelan

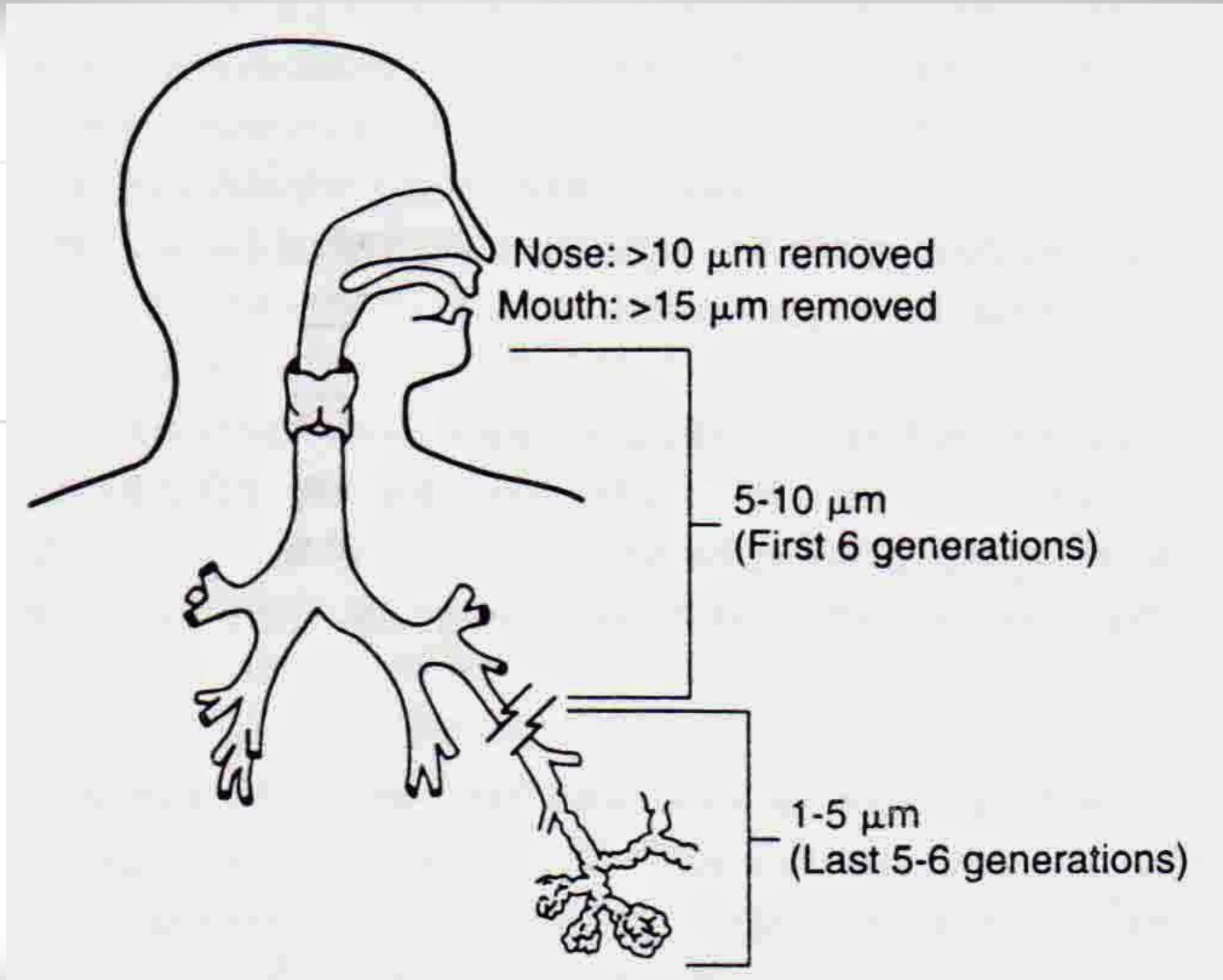
- Propelan berfungsi memberikan tekanan yang dibutuhkan untuk mengeluarkan bahan dari wadah dan dalam kombinasi dengan komponen lain mengubah bahan ke bentuk fisik yang diinginkan. Sebagai propelan digunakan gas yang dicairkan atau gas yang dimampatkan misalnya hidrokarbon, khususnya turunan fluoroklorometana, etana, butana dan pentana (gas yang dicairkan), CO_2 , N_2 , dan Nitrosa (gas yang dimampatkan). Sistem propelan yang baik harus mempunyai tekanan uap yang tepat sesuai dengan komponen aerosol lainnya.

Propelan

- The propellants for the existing MDIs were chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). CFCs were implicated in the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer, and their phase-out was agreed on internationally in the United Nations–sponsored Montreal Protocol.

Ukuran Partikel

- The importance of particle sizing is that only small particles will reach the lung, since the nose and mouth will remove any larger particles. There is continuing debate as to what maximum size will reach the lung, but consensus is for around 5 to 7 μm .





Push down on the canister
and breathe in slowly

Contoh sediaan



Contoh sediaan

