

# Modifikasi elektroda glassy carbon molecular imprinted polymer berbasis polifenol dan polianilin sebagai sensor elektrokimia parasetamol = Modified glassy carbon electrode based on molecular imprinted polymer as a polyphenol and polyaniline electrochemical sensor paracetamol

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## Abstrak

Modifikasi elektroda glassy carbon (GC) sebagai sensor kimia parasetamol dikembangkan secara molecular imprinted polymer (MIP). Pembentukan lapisan polimer polifenol atau polianilin pada permukaan elektroda GC di sekeliling parasetamol sebagai molekul cetakan dilakukan dengan teknik elektropolimerisasi secara voltametri siklik. Hasil optimasi pembuatan elektroda GC MIP fenol pada perbandingan konsentrasi fenol dan parasetamol  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  M :  $1 \times 10^{-2}$  M, diperoleh nilai sensitivitas  $0,0183 \mu\text{A}/\text{ppm}$  dan batas deteksi  $3,9786 \text{ ppm}$ . Modifikasi elektroda GC MIP fenol pada pengukuran persen kadar parasetamol yang kelinieran diperoleh pada rentang konsentrasi  $10 \text{ ppm}$  sampai  $700 \text{ ppm}$ . Aplikasi untuk obat komersial Parasetamol tablet didapatkan kadar  $98,38\%$  dan Bodrex® tablet adalah  $95,21\%$ . Hasil optimasi elektroda GC MIP anilin pada perbandingan konsentrasi anilin dan parasetamol  $1 \times 10^{-1}$  M :  $1 \times 10^{-2}$  M, diperoleh nilai sensitivitas  $0,0243 \mu\text{A}/\text{ppm}$  dan batas deteksi  $2,2010 \text{ ppm}$ , untuk elektroda GC MIP anilin kelinieran diperoleh pada rentang konsentrasi  $10 \text{ ppm}$  sampai  $1200 \text{ ppm}$ . Aplikasi pada sampel obat komersial parasetamol  $100,90\%$  dan Bodrex® diperoleh  $97,18\%$ . Berdasarkan penelitian dan aplikasi pada sampel obat, analisis dengan menggunakan elektroda GC MIP dibandingkan dengan metode KCKT kedua metode tersebut masuk dalam rentang persyaratan yang terdapat pada Farmakope Indonesia.

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The modification of glassy carbon (GC) electrodes as paracetamol chemical sensors has been developed by using molecular imprinted polymer (MIP) based on polyphenol and polyaniline. The formation of polyphenols or polyaniline polymer layer on the surface of GC electrodes as the molecular molding around the paracetamol molecule is performed electrochemically using cyclic voltammetry technique. For polyphenol based MIP fabrication, phenol to paracetamol concentration ratio with the value of  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  M :  $1 \times 10^{-2}$  M gives the optimum results giving the sensitivity value  $0.0183 \text{ A}/\text{ppm}$  and LOD  $3.9786 \text{ ppm}$ . The modified electrode also shows a linearity in the paracetamol concentration range between  $10$  to  $700 \text{ ppm}$ . In addition the paracetamol detected using the modified electrodes reveals  $98.38\%$  and  $95.61\%$  similarity to that shown on the label of Paracetamol and Bodrex® respectively. Meanwhile, for polyaniline-based MIP fabrication the optimum aniline to paracetamol concentration ratio is  $1 \times 10^{-1}$  M :  $1 \times 10^{-2}$  M which gives the sensitivity value  $0.0243 \text{ A}/\text{ppm}$ , LOD  $2.2010 \text{ ppm}$  and range of linearity  $10$  to  $1200 \text{ ppm}$ . In respect of commercial medicine application, the detection using polyaniline-based modified electrode shows  $100.90\%$  and  $97.18\%$  similarities to that shown on the label of Paracetamol and Bodrex® respectively. The detection of paracetamol using both MIP modified electrodes is also comparable to the detection using conventional method such as HPLC.