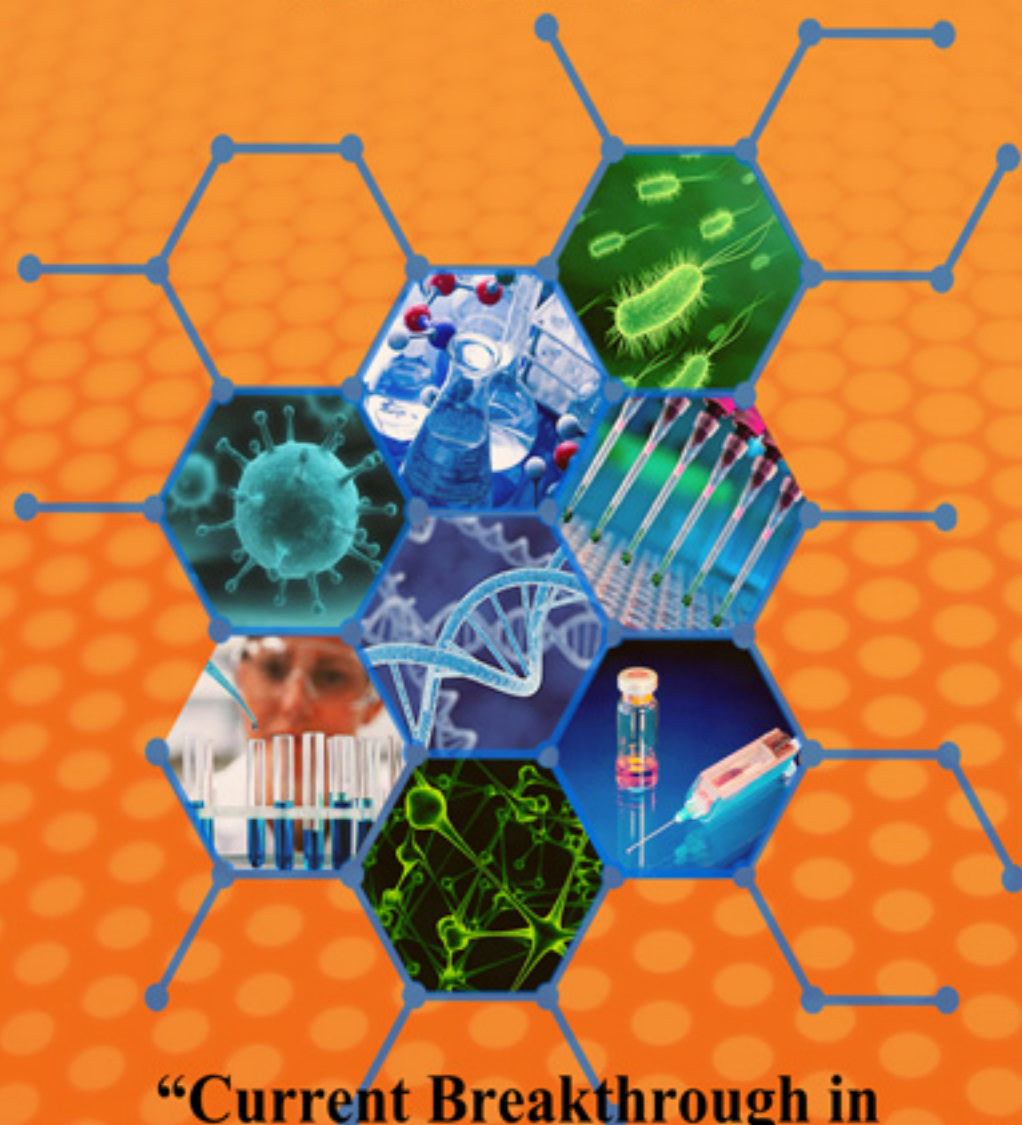


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Auditorium of Muhammad Djazman Al Kindi
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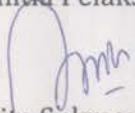
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Jakarta, 27 Februari 2015

Panitia Pelaksana


Anita Sukmawati, Ph.D., Apt.

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PREFACE

It's my great pleasure to welcome you to the 1st International Current Breakthrough (ICB)-Pharma Symposium 2015 in Solo Indonesia which will be held on 10 January, 2015 under the auspices of Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.

ICB-Pharma 2015 will feature a theme of "Current Breakthrough in Pharmacy Material and Analyses" and will consist of morning and afternoon sessions. There will be plenary lectures and session lectures given by several invited speakers from Japan, South Korea, Taiwan as well as from Indonesia, and also selected oral presentations of the submitted papers. The poster session from various fields of pharmaceutical sciences will take place nearby.

The ICB-Pharma will be directed for a tradition and in the future will be nurtured as a well-known scientific symposium in disseminating the breakthrough and novel technology in pharmacy materials. This purpose will be able to achieve by encouragement of national and international academic institution partners and supports from the industrial partners, Indonesian Pharmacist Association (Ikatan Apoteker Indonesia, IAI), colleagues and from the organizing committee. Moreover, I do hope and believe that, the 1st ICB-Pharma will offer great opportunities for the scientists to meet and discuss recent topics in the field of material and pharmaceutical science and bring the academics, health professionals and industries together for sharing their experiences to solve current problems and challenges in practice.

Warm regards,

Anita Sukmawati, PhD
Chair of ICB-Pharma Symposium

PREFACE

This conference is held to disseminate current methods which provide advanced materials and methods in pharmacy. This a good media for those who are engaged in academic, industrial, regulatory fields to conduct social interactions, to share their findings, to communicate bottle neck surrogates, and to seek the possibilities for collaborations. Since it is our initial moment, we are quite humble to recognize our weakness in running all agendas. Hence, from bottom of our heart we ask apologies from all participants for any service, lack facilities, low response, etc.. However, we must be persistent and ensuring our positive contribution toward scientific society especially at the attempt to develop capacity building of pharmaceutical sciences in Indonesia. Thus, we will run ICB Pharmacy II in 2015/2016.

To all participants, I wish an inspiring moment in Solo city, a city where was born a national leader and city of heritage !

Azis Saifudin, PhD

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE.....	iii
LIST OF COMMETTEES	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vi
LIST OF PARTICIPANT NON PRESENTERS.....	ix
LIST OF ORAL PRESENTERS.....	xv
LIST OF POSTER PRESENTERS.....	xviii
B-PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY	1
B-002 DEVELOPMENT OF PARTICULATE FORMULATION, LOADING PROCEDURE AND NANO-SCALE CHARACTERIZATION OF PLGA NANOPARTICLES INCOORPORATING ROOT EXTRACT OF <i>Pueraria lobata</i> (Wild) Ohwl Mardiyanto ^{1*} , Neuèrt Achim ²	1
B-005 FORMULATION OF <i>Jatropha Multifida</i> Linn. LATEX AS TOPICAL DOSAGE FORM AND WOUND HEALING STUDY IN SWISS WEBSTER MICE Amila ¹ , Fetri Lestari ¹ , Abdul Rahman ¹	8
B-008 EFFECT OF USE VIRGIN COCONUT OIL (VCO) AS EMOLIENT ON PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND STABILITY OF VITAMIN C IN TRANSPARENT SOAP Ms. Fatimah Kasor ^{1*} , Anita Sukmawati ¹	16
B-010 INCREASING SOLUBILITY AND DISSOLUTION OF GLIMEPIRIDE THROUGH CO-CRYSTALLIZATION METHOD Fitrianti Darusman ^{1*} , Sundani N Soewandhi ² , Rachmat Mauludin ³	25
B-012 SYNTHESIS OF POLY(METHACRYLIC ACID) CROSS-LINKED BY SILVER NANOPARTICLES FOR pH-RESPONSIVE NANOSENSOR Erindyah R. Wikantyasning ^{1*} , Bunga Savitri ¹ , BrotoSantoso ¹ , Suprpto ¹	33
C-CHEMICAL ANALYSES.....	42
C-001 ELECTROCHEMICAL DETECTION OF ZANAMIVIR USING GOLD AND GOLD-MODIFIED BORON DOPED DIAMOND ELECTRODE Wulan Tri Wahyuni ^{1,2*} , Ivandini Tribidasari A ¹ , Endang Saepudin ¹	42
C-002 OPTIMIZATION OF HPLC CONDITION FOR DETERMINATION OF VITAMIN A AND D ₃ IN PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS Engrid Juni Astuti ¹ , Mochammad Yuwono ² , Muhamad Zainuddin ²	49

C-003	SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND IN VITRO TEST OF 1-(2,4-DICHLOROBENZOYL)-3-METHYL THIOUREA ON HeLa CELLS	
	Ruswanto ^{1,2*} , Amir M. Miftah ¹ , Daryono H. Tjahjono ¹ , Siswandono ³	55
C-009	ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF ETANOLIC EXTRAC AND FRACTIONS OF LEMPUYANG EMPRIT (<i>Zingiber amaricans</i> Bl.) LEAVES BY DPPH METHOD AND DETERMINATION OF TOTAL PHENOLIC CONTENT	
	Afnan Madeng ^{1*} and Dedi Hanwar ¹	62
C-010	ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF FRACTIONS AND ETHANOL EXTRACT OF LEMPUYANG WANGI LEAF (<i>Zingiber aromaticum</i> . Val) WITH DPPH METHOD AND DETERMINATION OF TOTAL PHENOLIC CONTENT	
	Nisreen Cheleng ^{1*} and Dedi Hanwar ¹	70
C-014	METHOD DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION FOR THE SIMULTANEOUS ESTIMATION OF ASPARTAME AND ACESULFAME-K IN BAVARAGES BY RP-HPLC	
	M. Hatta Prabowo ^{1*} , Ari Wibowo ¹ , Mufida ¹ , Ilham Taufiqurrahman ¹	77
D-PHARMACY COMMUNITY AND CLINIC		85
D-001	THE ROLE OF ZINC ON REMISSION OF DIARRHEA IN HIV-INFECTED CHILDREN	
	Rasmaya Niruri ^{1*} , N.P. Oka Mahayani ¹ , K. Dewi Kumara Wati ²	85
D-002	CLINICAL RECOVERY TIME FROM TYPHOID FEVER AFTER RECEIVING CEPHALOSPORIN OR FLUOROQUINOLONE	
	Rasmaya Niruri ^{1*} , G.A.Eka Pertiwi ¹ , Julius D.Tansale ² , I. B .Eka Erlangga ³	94
D-003	COMPLIANCE LEVEL OF ANTIHYPERTENSIVE DRUG USE INHYPERTENSION PATIENTS IN OUT PATIENT INSTALLATION HOSPITAL X IN 2014	
	Chayanee Smantummkul, E. M. Sutrisna, and Suharsono.....	103
D-004	ANALYSIS USE OF ANTIBIOTICS IN URINARY TRACT INFECTION DISEASE BASED OF EVIDENCE BASED MEDICINE (EBM) IN HOSPITAL "X" PERIOD JANUARY -JUNE 2013	
	Asmah Useng ¹ , E. M. Sutrisna ¹ , Suharsono ¹	112
D-005	RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION INSULIN-BASED THERAPY WITH BLOOD GLUCOSE CONTROL ON THE PATIENTS OF TYPE 2DIABETES MELLITUS IN ENDOCRINOLOGY POLYCLINIC OF DR SARDJITO HOSPITAL YOGYAKARTA	
	Risya Mulyani ^{1*} , Tri Murti Andayani ² , I Dewa Putu Pramantara S. ³	124

D-007	COST ANALYSIS OF OSTEOARTHRITIS IN RSUP SARDJITO YOGYAKARTA JANUARY 1 - JUNE 30, 2012	
	Dedi Hartanto ^{1*} , Tri Murti Andayani ² , Satibi ²	131
E-PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDY		141
E-001	EFFECT OF HISTAMIN-2 RECEPTOR ANTAGONIST (RANITIDINE) ON THE ANTIPLATELET FUNCTION OF CLOPIDOGREL IN ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME (ACS) PATIENTS	
	Vinci Mizranita ^{1*} , Dhian Novita ² , Heru Sasongko ¹ , Wisnu Kundarto ¹	141
E-012	EFFECTIVENESS OF ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF SARANG SEMUT (<i>Myrmecodia tuberosa</i> (non Jack) Bl.) TO DECREASE BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS IN DIABETIC RATS INDUCED BY ALLOXAN	
	Tanti Azizah Sujono ^{1*} , Sartika Nurhaini ¹ , E. M. Sutrisna ¹ , Sri Setiyani ¹ , Erwin Susanti ¹	147
E-014	THE EFFECT OF LONG TERM ADMINISTRATION OF ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF <i>Persea americana</i> Mill. PEEL TOWARDS ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE CONCENTRATION IN WISTAR MALE RATS INDUCED BY CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	
	Lusia Drikti Nini Gorantokan ^{1*} , Phebe Hendra ¹	154
G-MICROBIOLOGY PHARMACY		162
G-002	ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF THREE EXTRACTS OF <i>Litsea angulata</i> SEED	
	Joko Priyanto Wibowo ^{1*} , Sukrasno ² , Rika Hartati ²	162
G-003	COMPARISON OF ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF ETHANOLIC EXTRACTS OF SEED AND STEM PAPAYA (<i>Carica papaya</i> L.) AGAINST <i>Shigella dysenteriae</i> AND <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	
	Yeni Cristiana ^{1*} and Ratna Yuliani ¹	165

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COMPARISON OF ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF ETHANOLIC EXTRACTS OF SEED AND STEM PAPAYA (*Carica papaya* L.) AGAINST *Shigella dysenteriae* AND *Streptococcus pyogenes*

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Abstract

Generally, seed and stem of papaya (*Carica papaya* L.) are not used. In a previous study, seed and stem of papaya inhibit growth of *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. The aim of this study was to compare antibacterial activity of ethanolic extract of papaya seed to stem extract against *Shigella dysenteriae* and *Streptococcus pyogenes*. Papaya seed and stem were extracted using 70% ethanol by maceration method. The antibacterial activity tests were carried out using Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion method. Chemical compounds in the extracts were identified using thin layer chromatography (TLC) with silica GF₂₅₄ as stationary phase and a mobile phase of ethyl acetate : methanol : water (100 : 13 : 17)v/v for papaya seed extract and methanol:chloroform (8:2)v/v for papaya stem extract. The results showed that ethanolic extract of papaya seed and stem have same antibacterial activity against *Shigella dysenteriae* and *Streptococcus pyogenes*. Based on TLC analysis, papaya seed contain alkaloid, steroid, and tannin, while papaya stem contain tannin.

Keywords: papaya (*Carica papaya* L.), antibacterial, *Shigella dysenteriae*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*.

INTRODUCTION

Papaya (*Carica papaya* L.) has many useful parts but not all of them are used. Seed and stem are usually discarded, though both of them contain a variety of compounds. Papaya seed contains alkaloid such as carpain, and glycosides such as glucotropaelin and benzyl-isothiocyanate (Nayak, 2012). Papaya stem contains alkaloid, tannin, saponin, steroid (Stephen et al., 2013) and anthraquinone (Setiawan, 2009).

Methanolic extract of papaya stem decreases blood sugar level in mice significantly (Saidu and Nweri, 2013) and ethanolic extract of papaya seed has antifertility activity (Hamman et al., 2011). In addition, papaya seed and stem have antibacterial activity. Ethanolic extract of papaya seed have antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus*

and *Escherichia coli* with inhibition zone diameter of 13 and 17 mm, respectively (Okoye, 2011). Ethanolic extract of papaya stem with concentration of 0.5 g/mL inhibit *Escherichia coli* with inhibition zone diameter of 20 mm (Khan et al., 2014).

Active compounds in the seed and stem of papaya may solve the problem of resistance in the treatment of infections. The presence of infection in the body causes a variety of diseases (Tambayong, 2000). *Shigella dysenteriae* is a Gram-negative bacterium of genus *Shigella* that commonly causes gastrointestinal infection (Radji, 2009). *Shigella* cause bloody mucoid diarrhea that is transmitted directly through food and drinking water (Sears et al., 2011). Diarrhea caused death of 5 million people each year, especially children (Shulman et al., 1994). *Streptococcus pyogenes* is a Gram-positive bacterium of genus *Streptococcus* that can spread infection by releasing a toxin. The bacteria cause skin, circulatory and respiratory system infections (Radji, 2009). This study was carried out to compare antibacterial activity of ethanolic extract of seed to stem extract of papaya (*Carica papaya* L.) against *Shigella dysenteriae* and *Streptococcus pyogenes*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials

Papaya seed and stem were obtained from Ringinsari, Randusari Village, District Teras, Boyolali, *Shigella dysenteriae* and *Streptococcus pyogenes* were obtained from Center of Health Laboratory of Yogyakarta, 70% ethanol, Mueller Hinton (MH) medium, Brain Heart Infusion (BHI), tetracycline, erythromycin, silica gel GF₂₅₄, chloroform, methanol, ethyl acetate, distilled water, FeCl₃, Dragendorff, ethanolic-KOH, Liebermann-Burchard (LB), and ammonia vapour.

Methods

Preparation of extract

White papaya seeds were taken from unripe papaya fruits which were about 2 to 5 months old. Papaya stem were taken from papaya trees that bear fruit. Briefly, 310 g of seed powder was extracted using 2.8 L 70% ethanol and 450 g of stem powder was extracted using 3.5 L of 70% ethanol in different maceration jar for 3-5 days and stirred manually every day. Papaya seed and stem extracts were filtered and concentrated using rotary evaporator and water bath.

Preparation of Inocula

Three or five pure colonies of *Shigella dysenteriae* and *Streptococcus pyogenes* were touched with a sterile wire loop, suspended in 3 mL of Brain Heart Infusion and shook until reached the turbidity of McFarland's standard.

Antibacterial activity test

Papaya seed and stem extracts were dissolved in 1.5 mL 70% ethanol to give a series concentration of 50%, 25%, 12.5%, and 6.25%. 20 µL of the extracts with concentrations of 50%, 25%, 12.5%, and 6.25% were loaded on sterile discs to give concentration of 10000 µg, 5000 µg, 2500 µg, and 1250 µg, respectively. Papaya seed and stem extracts were tested for antibacterial activity using the Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion method. Mueller Hinton agar plates were inoculated with 300 µL of *Shigella dysenteriae* (1.5×10^8 CFU/mL) and 200 µL *Streptococcus pyogenes* (1.5×10^8 CFU/mL). After 20 min, 4 extract-loaded discs, 1 antibiotic disc (30 µg tetracycline disc as positive control for *Shigella dysenteriae* and 30 µg erythromycin disc for *Streptococcus pyogenes*), and 1 70% ethanol-loaded disc (as a negative control) were transferred onto the agar surface of each plate using sterile forceps. The plates were then incubated at 37C for 24 hours. The activity of the papaya seed and stem extract as antibacterial against *Shigella dysenteriae* and *Streptococcus pyogenes* was determined by measuring the diameter of inhibition zones.

Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC)

Chemical compounds in the papaya seed and stem extracts were identified using thin layer chromatography (TLC) with silica GF₂₅₄ as stationary phase and a mobile phase of ethyl acetate:methanol:water (100:13:17) v/v for papaya seed extract and methanol:chloroform (8:2)v/v for papaya stem extract. 20 uL of extract solution with concentration of 50% were spotted on silica GF₂₅₄ plates that had been activated by heating at 110C for 1 hour. When the sample has dried up, elution was carried out and the plate were removed when it reached the upper part of the silica plate. The spots on the silica plate were detected using visible light, UV 254 nm, 366 nm, ammonia vapour, and spray reagents such as FeCl₃ Dragendorff, ethanolic- KOH, Liebermann-Burchard (LB).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Antibacterial activity test

The antibacterial activity of ethanolic extract of papaya seed and stem against *Shigella dysenteriae* were shown in Table 1 and Figure 1.

Table 1. Antibacterial activity of ethanolic extract of papaya seed and stem against *Shigella dysenteriae* and *Streptococcus pyogenes*

Samples		Diameter of inhibition zones (mm)	
		<i>Shigella dysenteriae</i>	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>
Papaya seed extract	10000 µg	7,66±0,57*	7±0*
	5000 µg	7,33±0,57*	7±0*
	2500 µg	6±0	6±0
	1250 µg	6±0	6±0
70% ethanol	14000 µg	6±0	6±0
Tetracycline	30 µg	18,33±0,57	-
Erythromycin	30 µg	-	18,33±1,52
Papaya stem extract	10000 µg	8±0*	7,33±0,57*
	5000 µg	7±0*	7±0*
	2500 µg	6,33±0,57*	6±0
	1250 µg	6±0	6±0
70% ethanol	14000 µg	6±0	6±0
Tetracycline	30 µg	16±1,73	-
Erythromycin	30 µg	-	16,66±0,57

*irradical zone

Diameter of inhibition zone include disc diameter (6 mm)

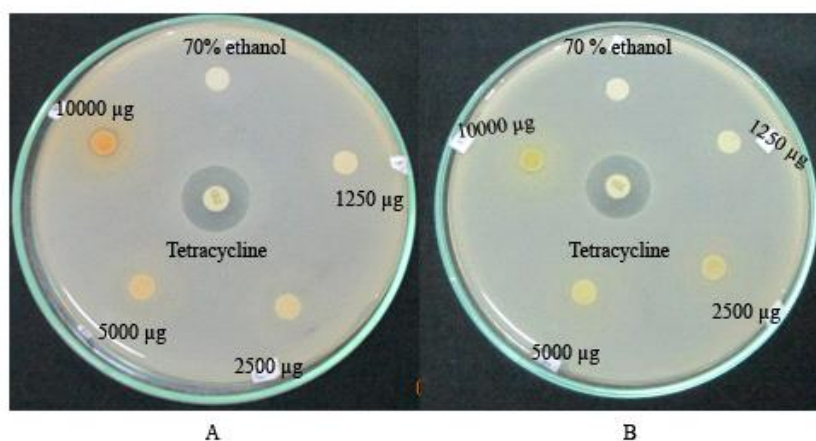


Figure 1. Antibacterial activity of ethanolic extract of papaya seed (A) and stem (B) against *Shigella dysenteriae*

Ethanolic extract of papaya seed at concentration of 10000 µg and 5000 µg have antibacterial activity against *Shigella dysenteriae* that were showed as irradical zone with diameter of 7,66±0,57 and 7,33±0,57 mm, respectively. Papaya seed extract at concentration of 2500 µg and 1250 µg gave no clear zone around the disc. It showed that the concentration did not inhibit the growth of *Shigella dysenteriae*. Ethanolic extract of

papaya stem extract at concentration of 10000 μg , 5000 μg and 2500 μg have antibacterial activity against *Shigella dysenteriae* with inhibition zone diameter of 8 ± 0 , 7 ± 0 and $6,33\pm 0,57$ mm, respectively. Papaya stem extract at concentration of 1250 μg have no antibacterial activity. Ethanolic extract of papaya seed and stem have same antibacterial activity against *Shigella dysenteriae*.

The antibacterial activity of ethanolic extract of papaya seed and stem against *Streptococcus pyogenes* were shown in Table 1 and Figure 2.

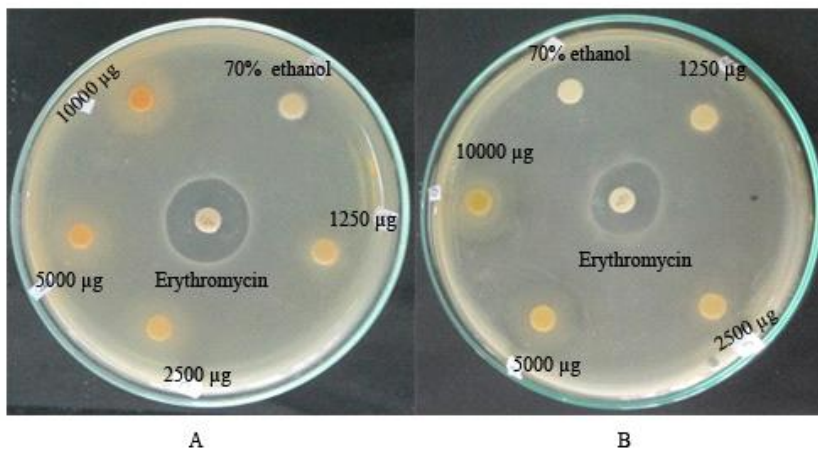


Figure 2. Antibacterial activity of ethanolic extract of papaya seed (A) and stem (B) against *Streptococcus pyogenes*

Irradical zones with diameter of 7 ± 0 mm were observed around discs containing papaya seed extract with concentration of 10000 μg and 5000 μg . It indicated that the seed extracts have antibacterial activity against *Streptococcus pyogenes*. Papaya seed extract at concentration of 2500 μg and 1250 μg did not have antibacterial activity against *Streptococcus pyogenes*. Papaya stem extract at concentration of 10000 μg and 5000 μg gave inhibition zone with diameter of 7.33 ± 0.57 and 7 ± 0 mm, respectively. Papaya stem extract at concentration of 2500 μg and 1250 μg did not inhibit the growth of *Streptococcus pyogenes*. Ethanolic extract of papaya seed and stem have same antibacterial activity against *Streptococcus pyogenes*. The ethanolic extract of papaya stem have inhibition zone of 28 mm while the papaya seed did not have inhibition zone against *Staphylococcus aureus* (Khan *et al.*, 2012). Based on the results of antibacterial tests against *Streptococcus pyogenes*, papaya stem extract inhibit Gram-positive bacteria better than papaya seed.

Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC)

TLC results showed that the ethanolic extract of papaya seed contains alkaloid, steroid, and tannin. Alkaloid was shown as brownish color with Rf value of 0.08 after it has been sprayed with Dragendorff. Steroid showed blue fluorescence under UV 366 nm with Rf values of 0.16 and 0.95 after being sprayed with LB. Tannin showed black colour with Rf value of 0.26 after it has been sprayed with FeCl_3 . TLC results showed that the ethanolic extract of papaya stem contains tannin. Tannin shows black colour after FeCl_3 sprayed with Rf value of 0.53. In theory, steroid give a blue fluorescence after being sprayed with LB, alkaloids showed red orange yellow background gray, brown/orange brown after being sprayed with Dragendorff, and tannins show blue, red, purple, green, or black after spraying with FeCl_3 (Wagner and Bladt, 1996).

CONCLUSION

The ethanolic extracts of papaya seed and stem have same antibacterial activity against *Shigella dysenteriae* and *Streptococcus pyogenes*. The ethanolic extract of papaya seed contains alkaloid, steroid, and tannin, while the ethanolic extract of papaya stem contains tannin.

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