



**STIKES NOTOKUSUMO
YOGYAKARTA**

PENGEMBANGAN PRODUK

Pertemuan 1

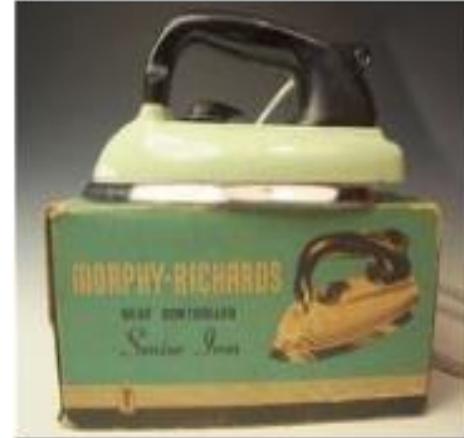
apt. Trifonia Rosa K., M.Biotech

Topik Bahasan

Definisi pengembangan produk

Penemuan vs pengembangan

Perkembangan sediaan Farmasi di indonesia



Electric iron by Morphy Richards



Steam Iron by Sunbeam



Steam iron by Hoover



Steam iron with lime scale collector
by Tefal



Steam iron by Tefal



Steam iron by Bosch



Steam iron by Electrolux



Steam iron by Panasonic

Now



The American Beauty iron
by American Beauty



Silver streak glass iron
by Corning company



The Modern Beauty steam iron
by American Beauty
(Same design from 1940-1990)



Dry iron by Philips



Steam iron by Russel Hobbs



Steam iron by Philips



Travel iron by
SteamFast



BEAUTIFUL & COMFORTABLE HANDLES

HORIZONTAL/SQUARE DESIGNS

AIR-DYNAMIC DESIGN



Figure 6. Design development of irons from 1950's to present time.



1984
Macintosh



1986
Macintosh Plus



1987
Macintosh II



1987
Macintosh SE



1989
Macintosh IIci



1989
Macintosh IIfx



1990
Macintosh Classic



1990
Macintosh IIsi



1990
Macintosh LC



1993
Macintosh Centris



1993
Macintosh TV



1995
Macintosh LC



1998
iMac



1999
iMac DV



2001
iMac Patterns



2002
iMac



2004
iMac G5



2006
iMac Slimmer Intel



2007
Novo iMac



1876

Patent for Alexander
Graham Bell's phone



1880s

Cradle phone



1960s

Touch tone pad
phone



1988

Car phone



2000

Cellphones meets
the internet



2007

iPhone
(First generation)



2010

Samsung Galaxy A
(its first Android phone)



1500 BCE



The first pill was developed by the ancient Egyptians.

100-200 AD



The Romans developed a form of tar pill.

1776



America starts contributing to medical advances as nation grows.

1853



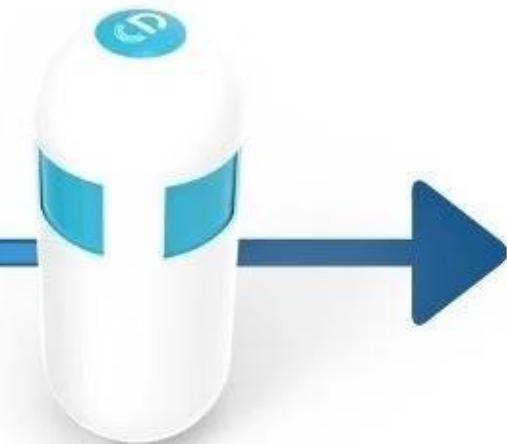
The first needle was used to deliver medication.

1940's

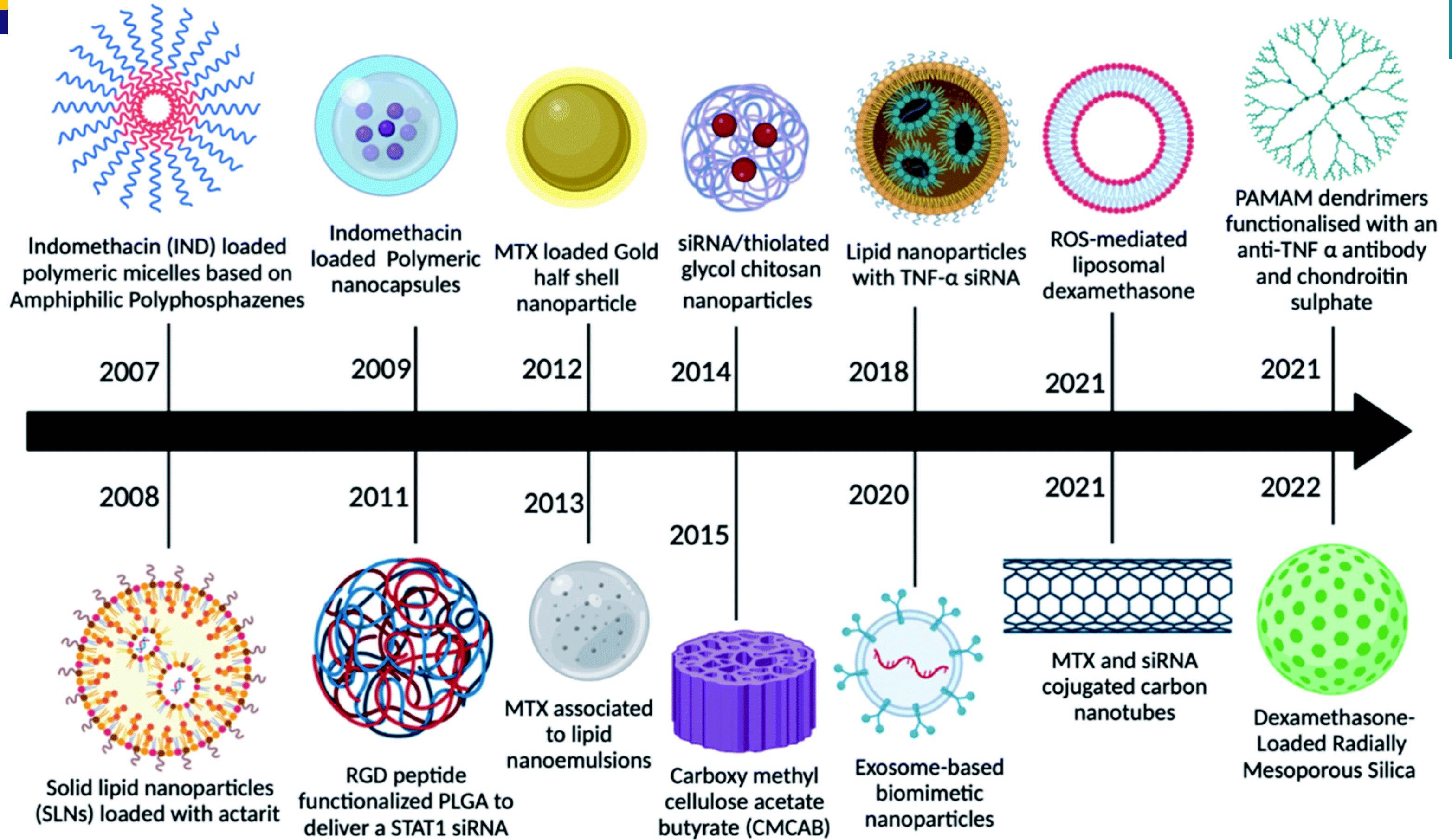


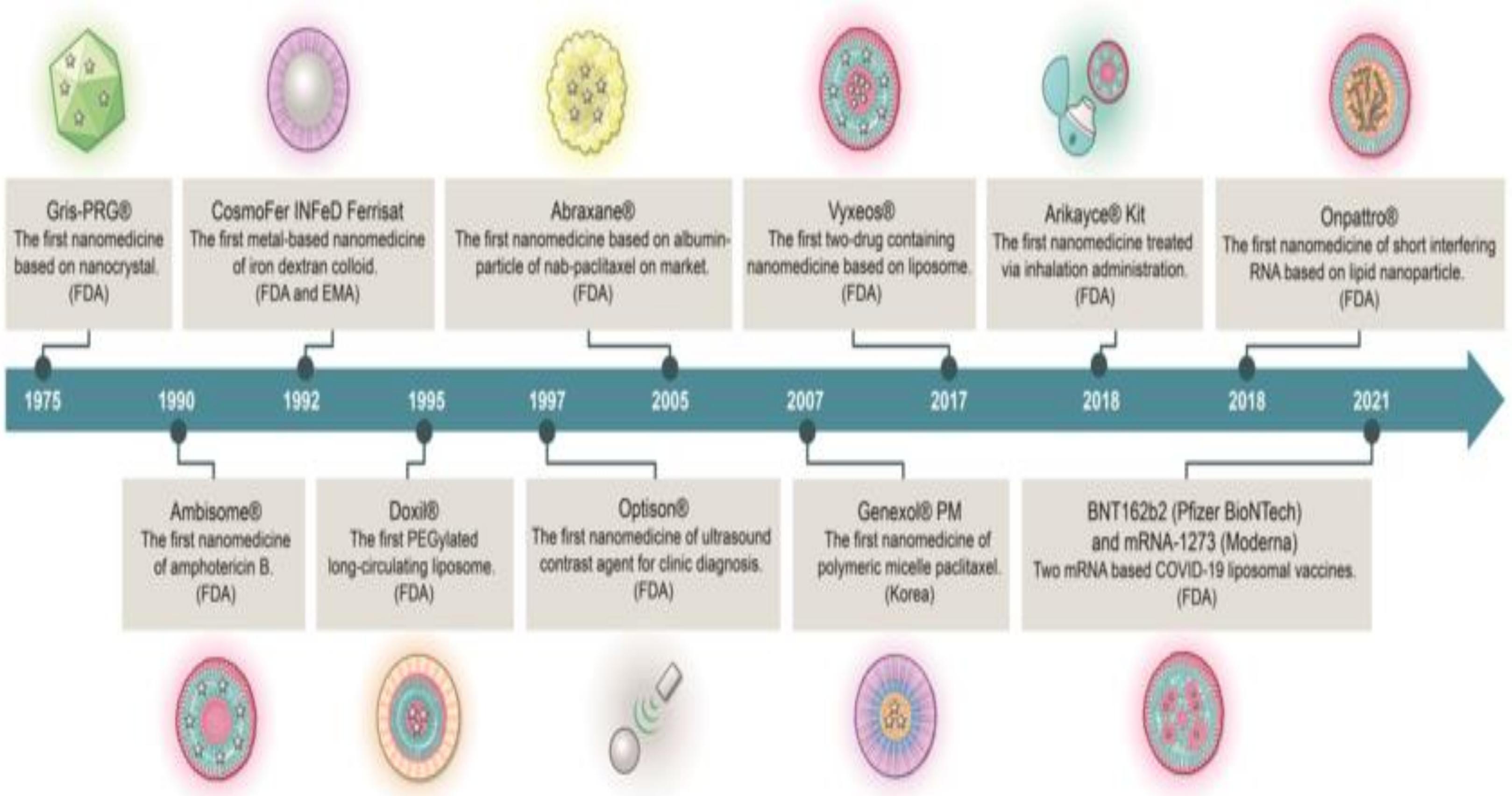
Delayed release pills were developed, optimizing delivery.

2020's

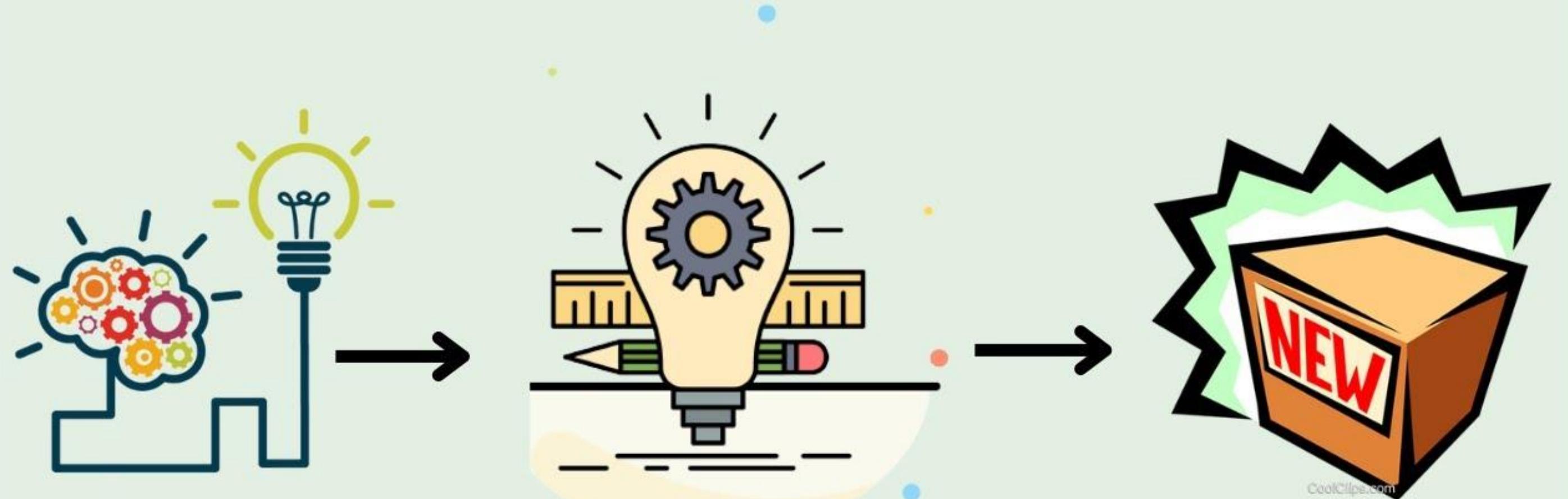


SmartTab is pioneering wireless drug delivery technology.





Product Development



Pengertian

Menurut Tjiptono (2008)

Pengembangan produk adalah **strategi untuk produk baru** meliputi produk orisinal, produk yang **disempurnakan**, produk yang **dimodifikasi**, dan merek baru yang **dikembangkan** melalui usaha **riset dan pengembangan**.

Menurut Kotler dan Amstrong (2008)

Pengembangan produk adalah **strategi untuk pertumbuhan perusahaan** dengan menawarkan produk **memodifikasi** atau produk baru ke segmen pasar yang ada sekarang pengembangan konsep produk menjadi produk fisik dalam upaya memastikan bahwa ide produk bisa diubah menjadi produk yang bisa diwujudkan secara efektif.

Menurut Alma (2002)

Pengembangan produk adalah semua kegiatan yang dilakukan oleh pabrikan atau produsen dalam **menentukan dan mengembangkan produknya, memperbaiki produk lama, memperbanyak kegunaan** dari produk yang sudah ada dan mengurangi biaya produksi dan biaya pengemas.

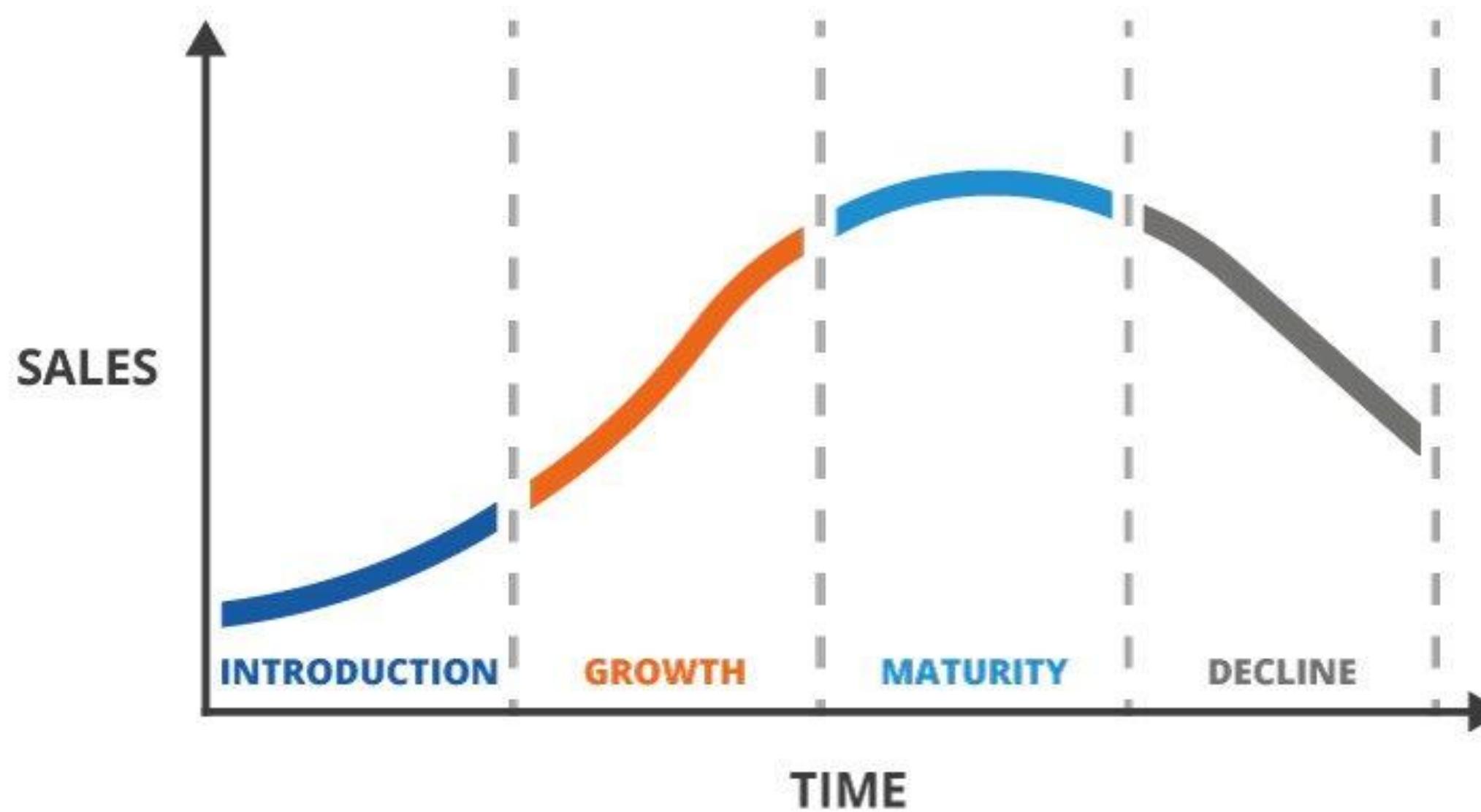
Menurut Simamora (2000)

Pengembangan produk adalah **proses pencarian gagasan untuk barang dan jasa baru** dan mengkonversikannya ke dalam tambahan lini produk yang berhasil secara komersial. Pencarian produk baru didasarkan pada asumsi bahwa para pelanggan menginginkan unsur-unsur baru dan pengenaan produk baru akan membantu mencapai tujuan perusahaan.

Menurut Ullman, 2009; Ulrich & Eppinger, 2004

Pengembangan produk adalah **penciptaan produk dengan karakteristik baru atau berbeda** yang menawarkan manfaat baru atau tambahan bagi pelanggan. Pengembangan produk mungkin **melibatkan modifikasi** produk yang sudah ada atau presentasi atau formulasi produk yang sama sekali baru yang memenuhi keinginan pelanggan atau kekosongan pasar yang baru ditentukan.

PRODUCT LIFE CYCLE

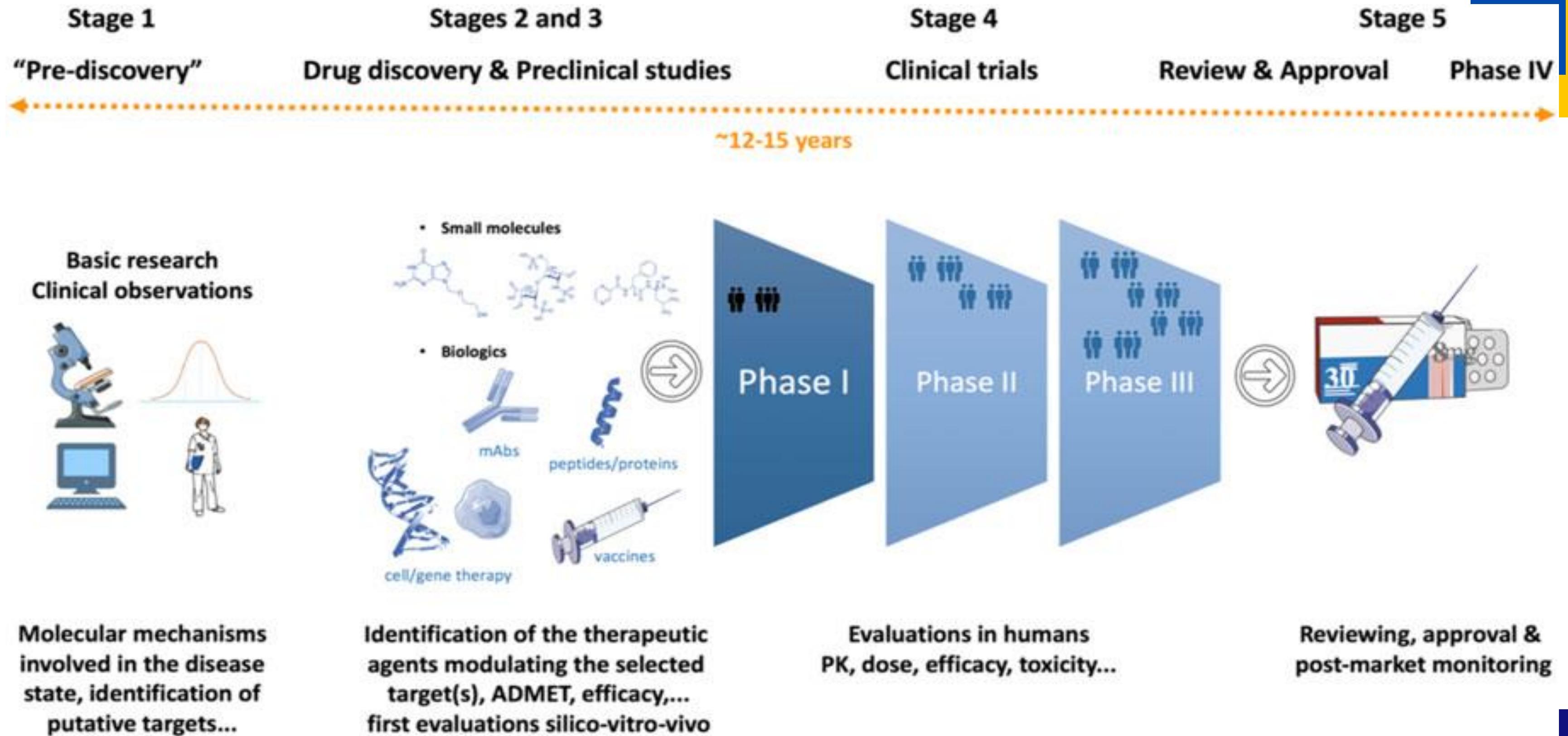


Introduction stage: maintenance cost is high at this stage, and profit is limited. Product needs to be sold immediately to earn profit

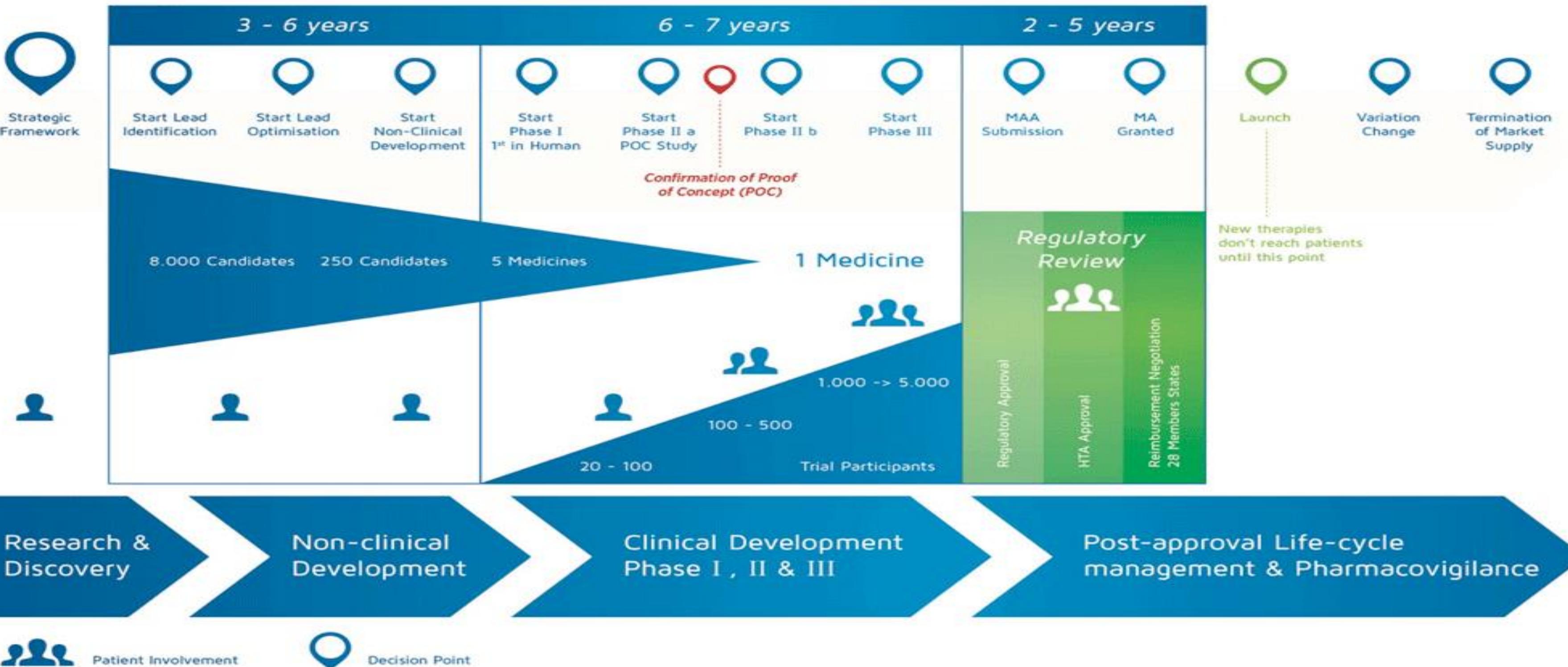
Growth: maintenance cost is lower than the introduction stage, and sales are increased. Competitors are appearing in the market, too.

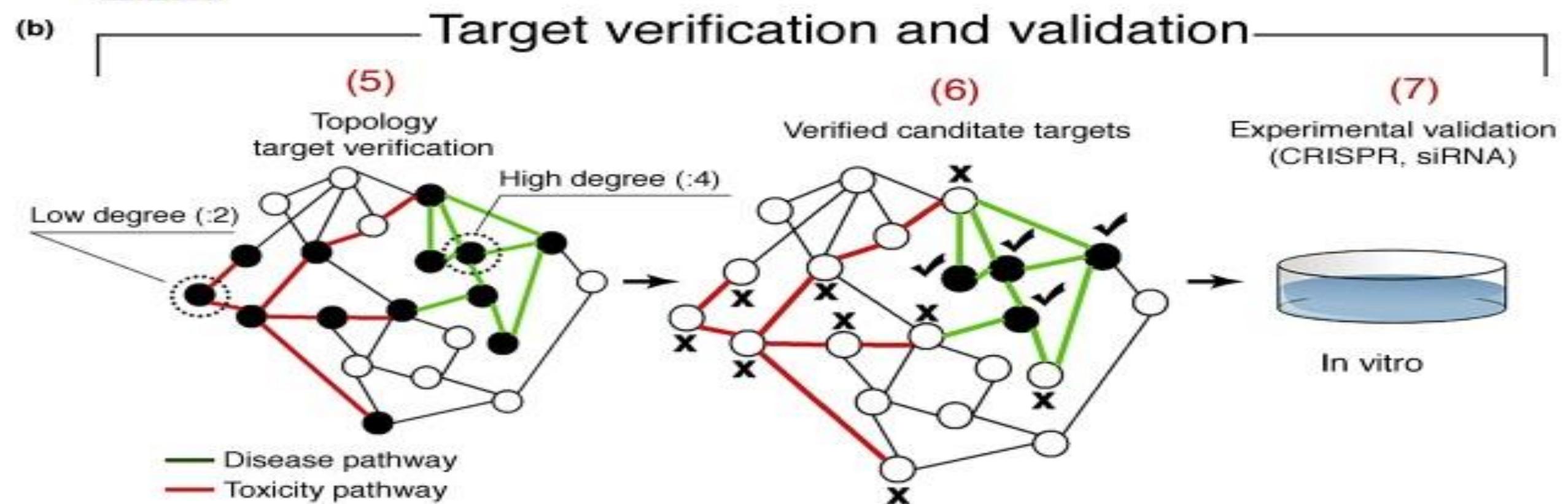
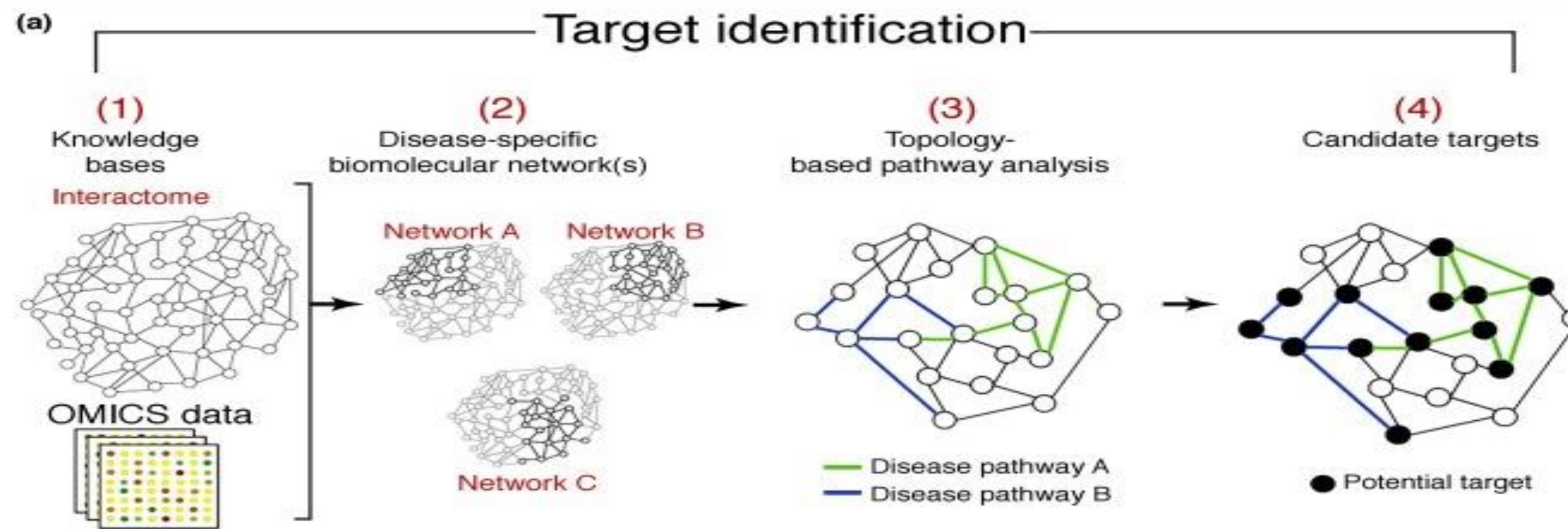
Maturity: this stage brings the most profit to the business, sales increase and maintenance cost gets much lower

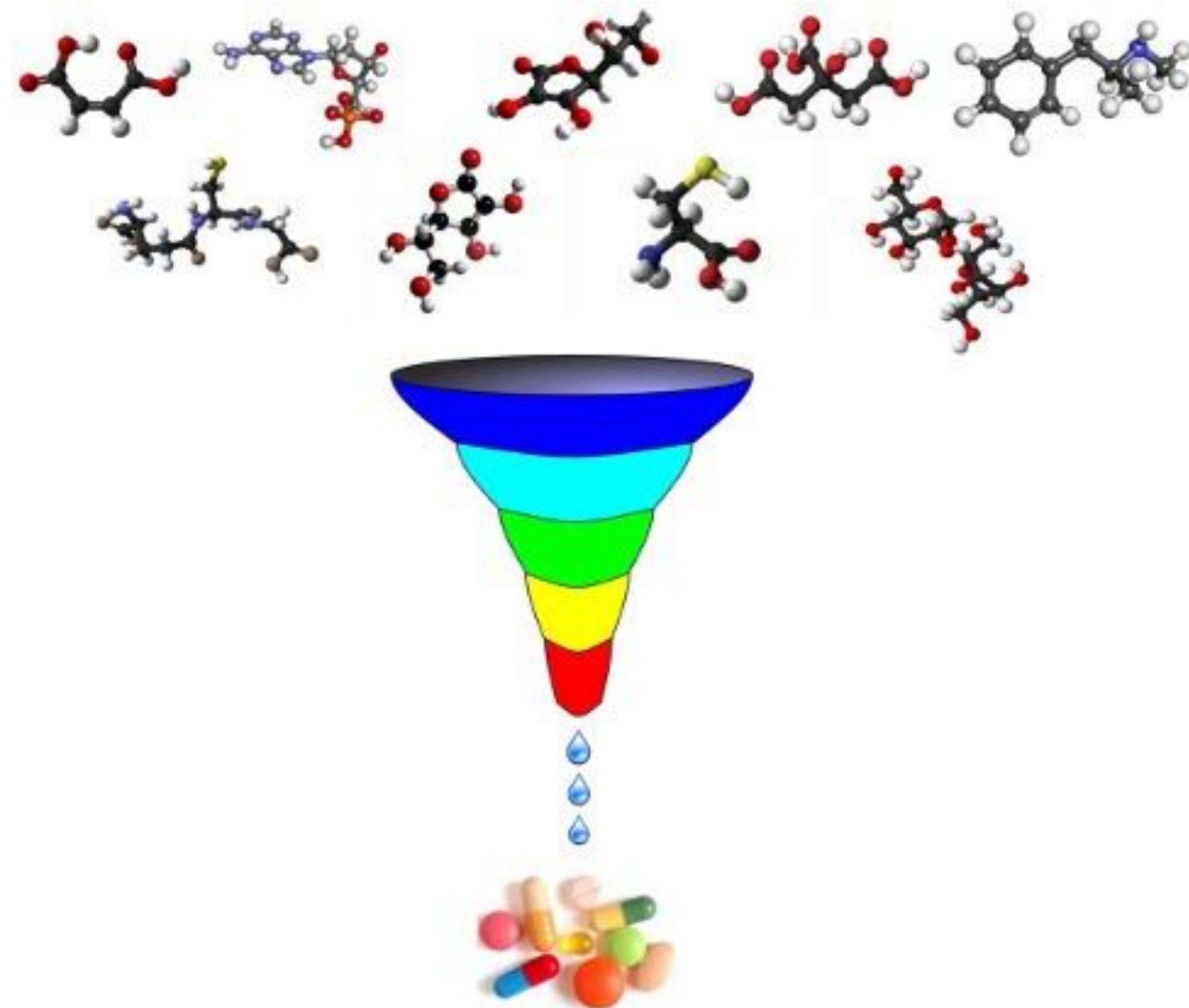
Decline and withdrawal: at this stage, products of competitors are preferred; therefore, profit decreases significantly



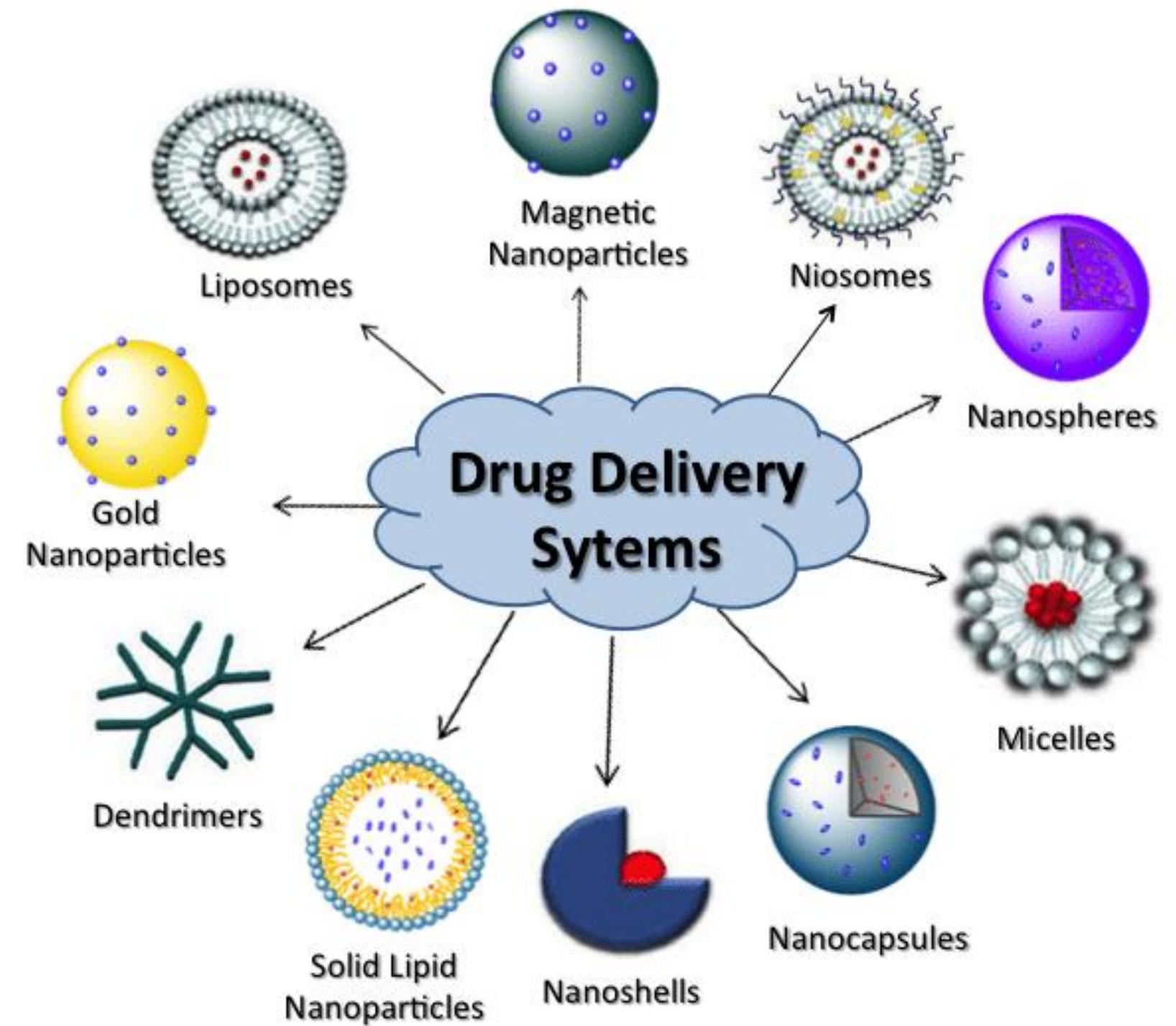
Overview of Decision Points and Development Steps in Medicines R&D







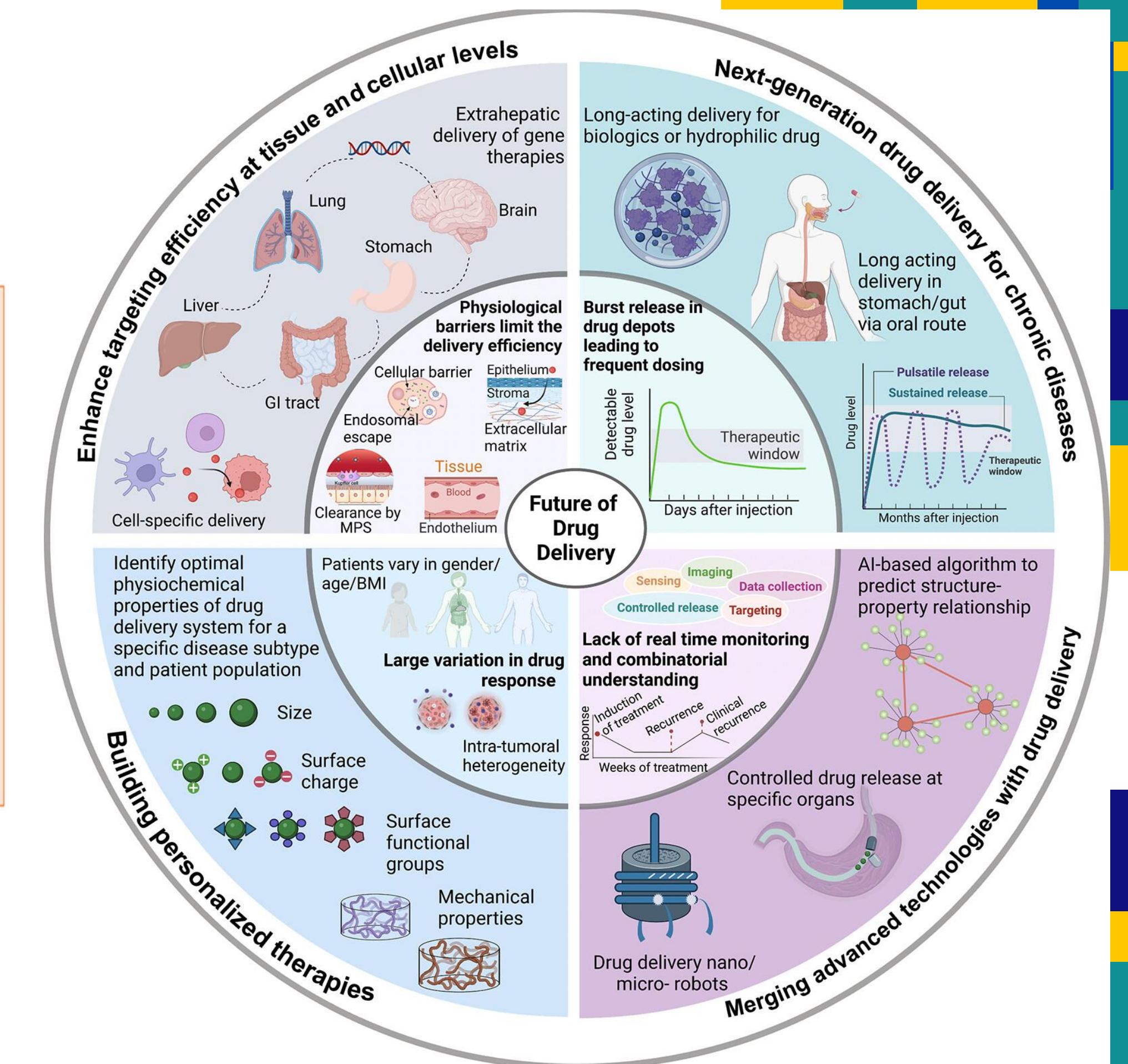
Drug discovery

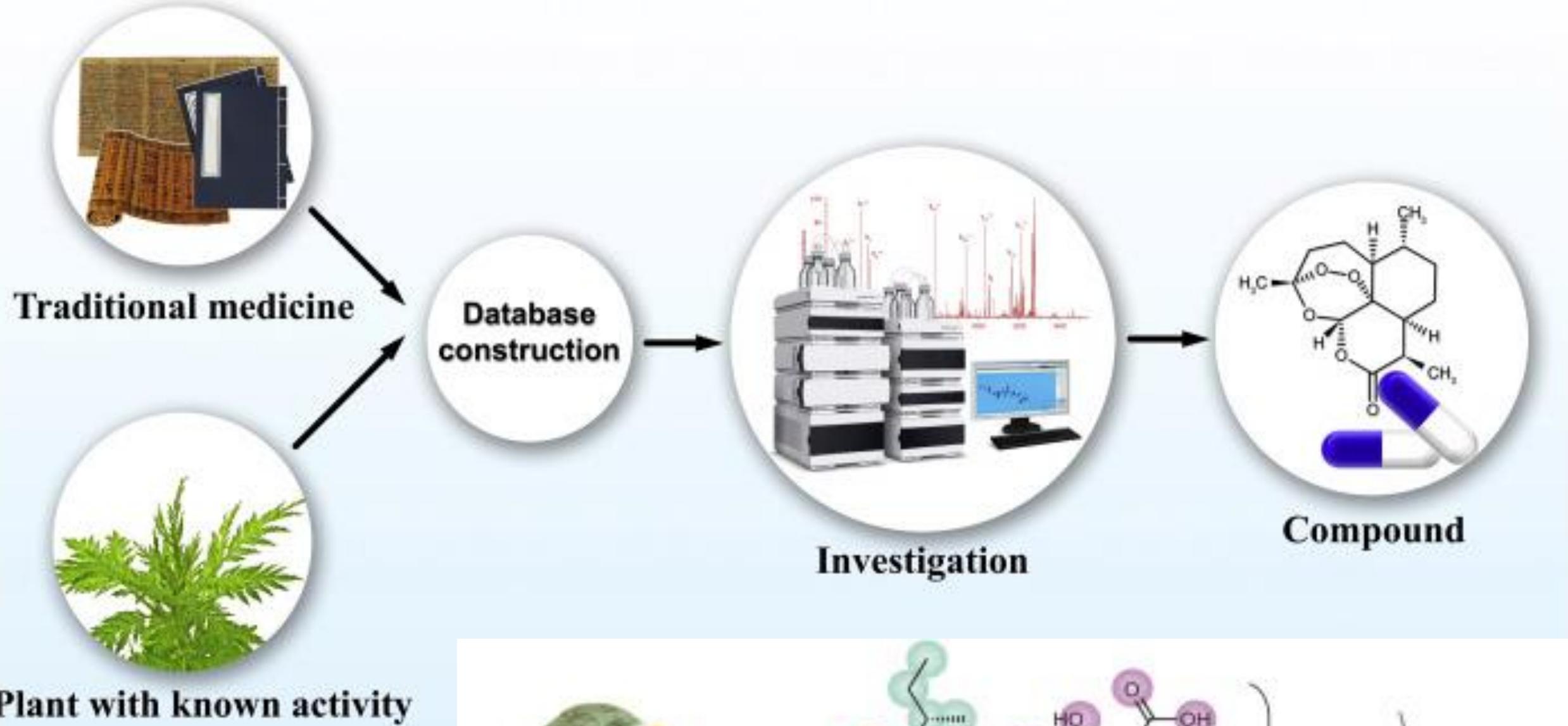




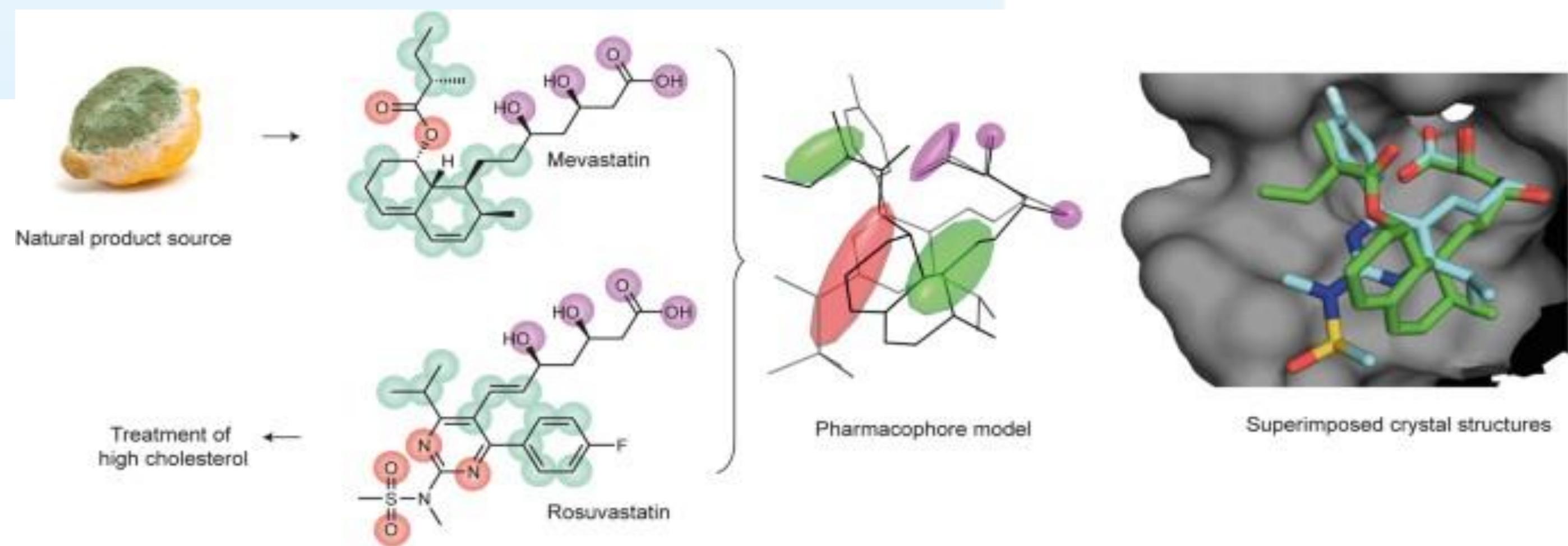
Conventional Drug Delivery Systems

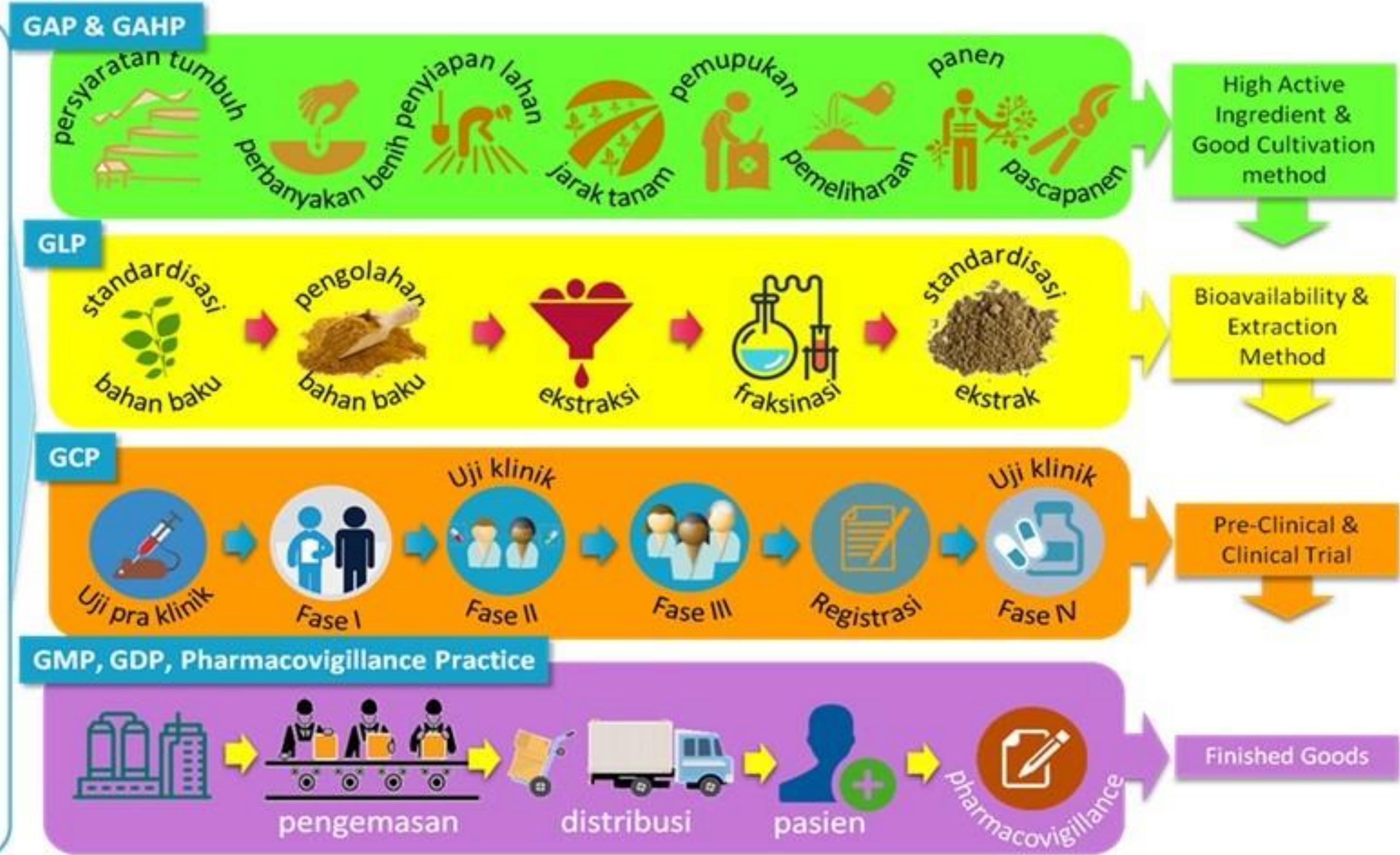
- Poor absorption from target site
- Poor Bioavailability
- High First-pass Metabolism
- Fluctuations in Plasma drug level
- Premature excretion from the body
- Repeated dosing
- High dose dumping





Plant with known activity







Fitofarmaka (21)

Kriteria :

- Aman
- Memenuhi persyaratan mutu
- Khasiat dibuktikan secara klinis
- Bahan baku yang digunakan terstandar

Obat Herbal Terstandar (45)

Kriteria :

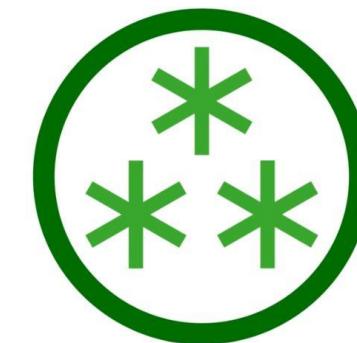
- Aman
- Memenuhi persyaratan mutu
- Khasiat dibuktikan secara ilmiah atau praklinik
- Bahan baku yang digunakan terstandar

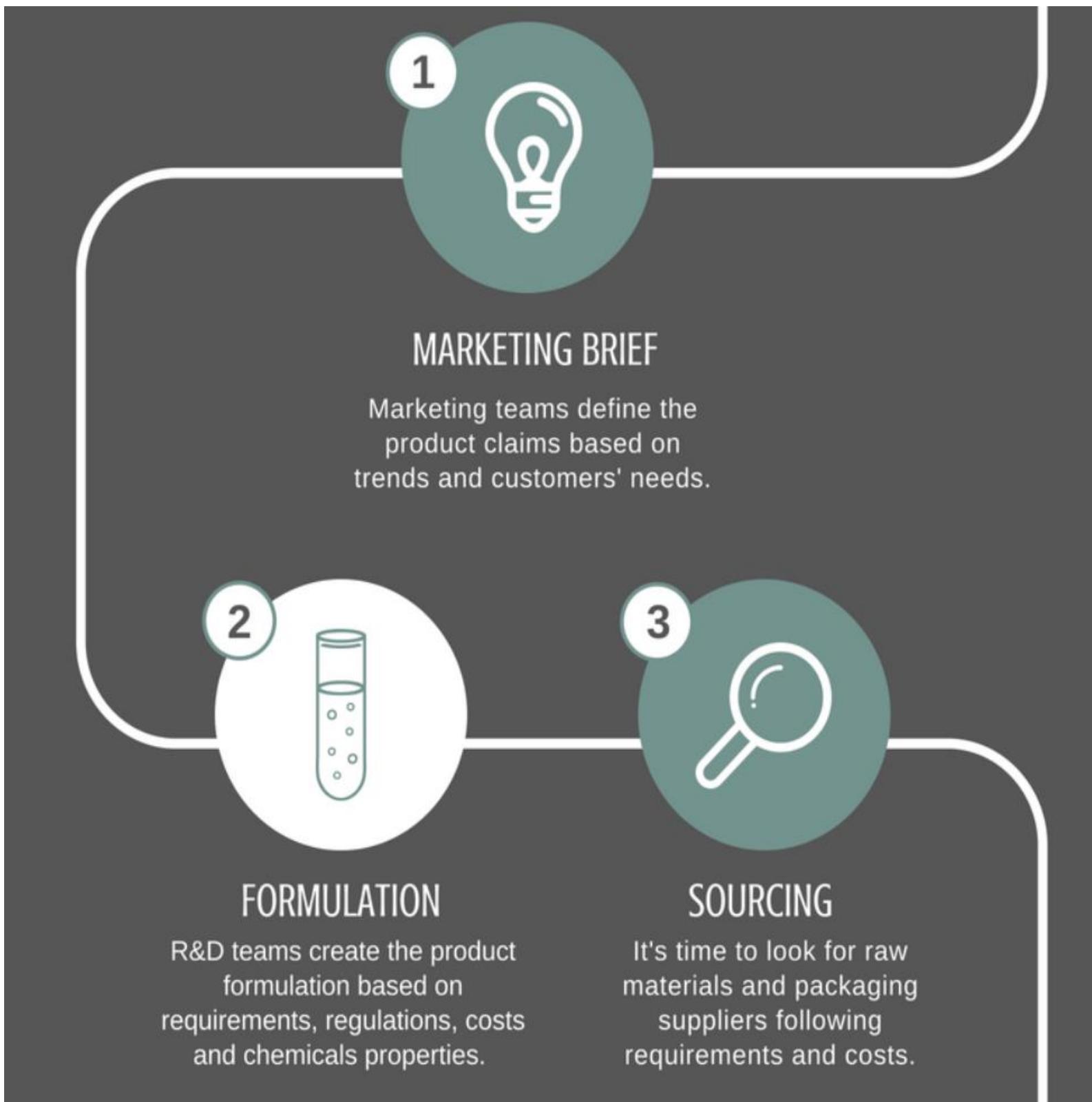
Kriteria :

- Aman
- Memenuhi persyaratan mutu
- Khasiat dibuktikan secara empiris

> 8000

Jamu





PENGEMBANGAN KOSMETIK

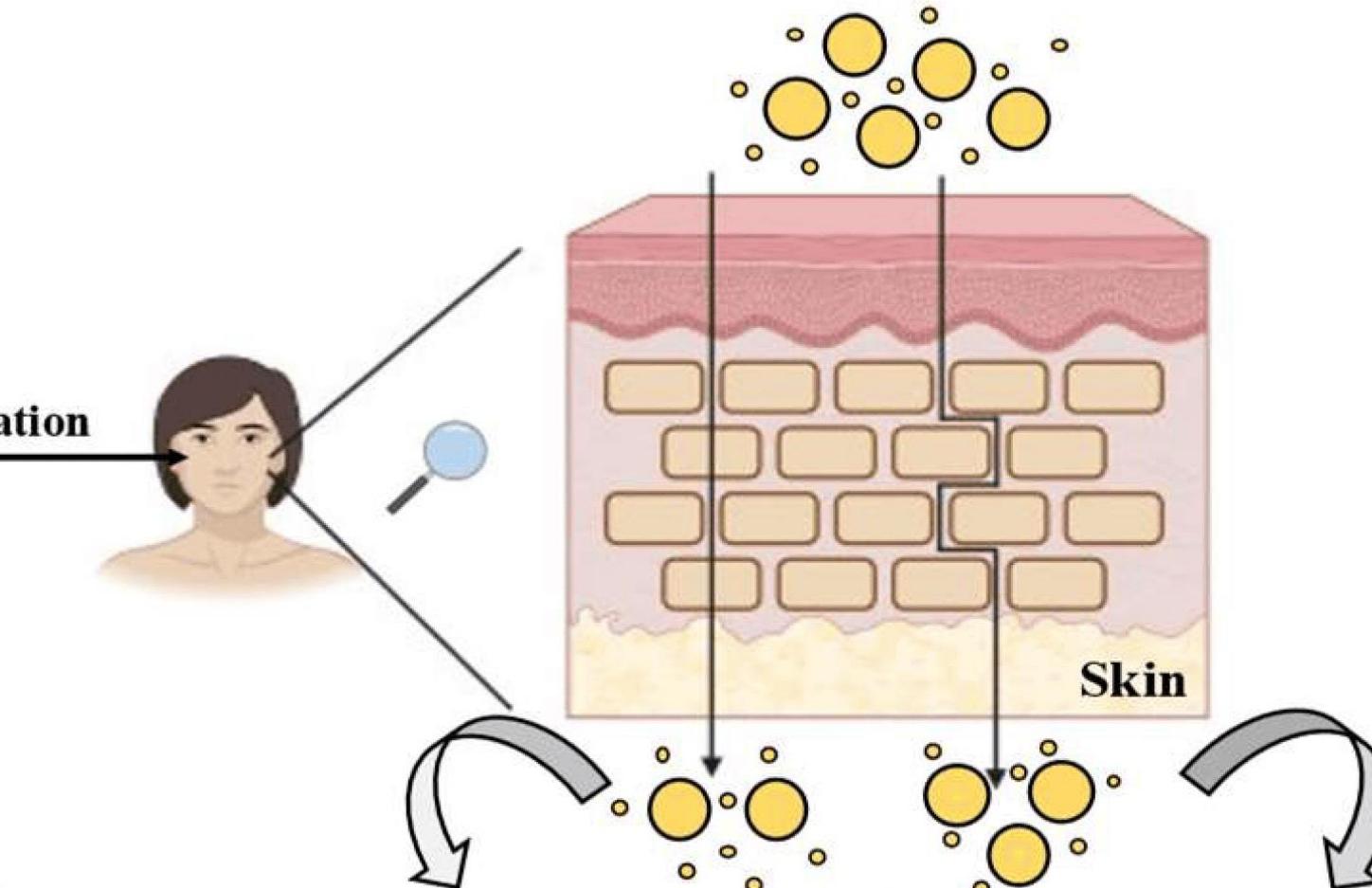
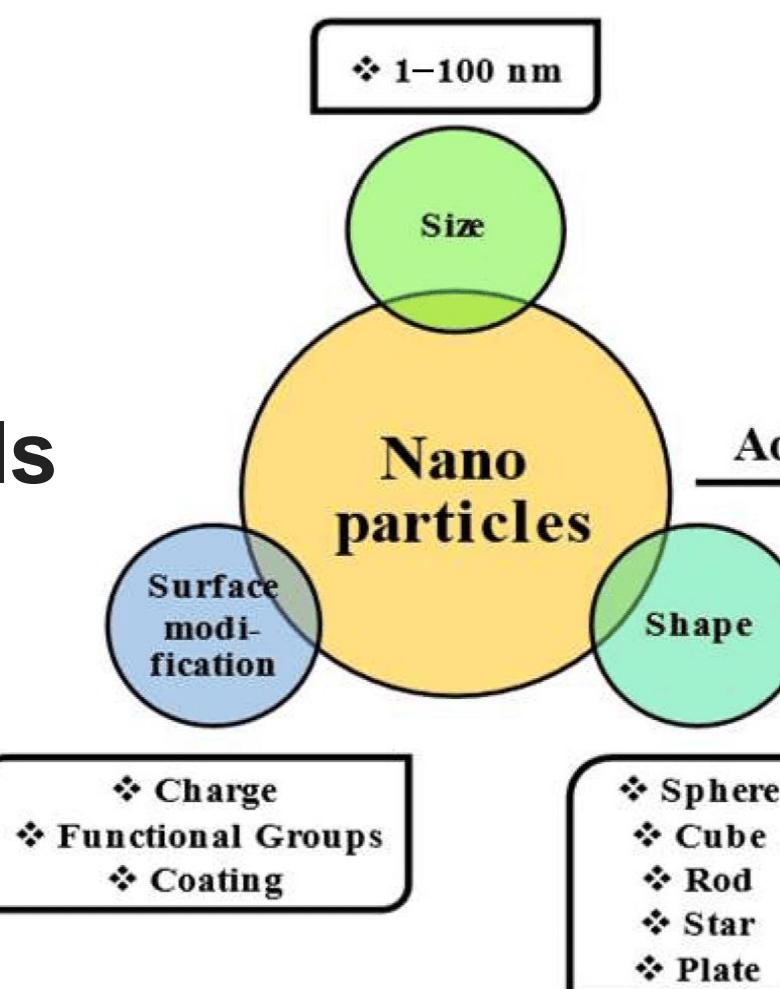


Table 1. Main effects of cosmetic vehicles on the skin.

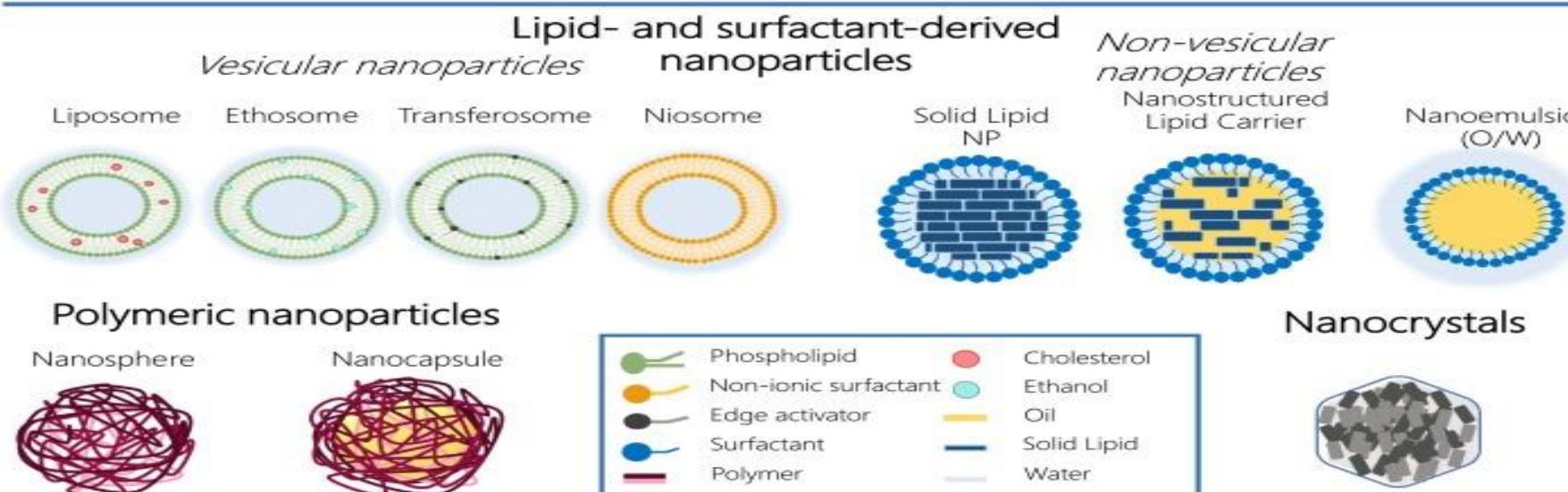
Effect	Definition
Protective	Protects the skin from external harmful factors (dry air, pollution, UV light)
Cleansing	Eliminates dirt and microorganisms from the skin
Hydrating	Provides water in order to restore or maintain fluid balance
Moisturizing	Establishes an effective barrier that prevents water loss through the epidermis
Soothing	Provides a gently calming effect
Firming	Makes the skin more toned and smoother

PENGEMBANGAN KOSMETIK

Advantages of nanocosmeceuticals



ORGANIC NANOPARTICLES

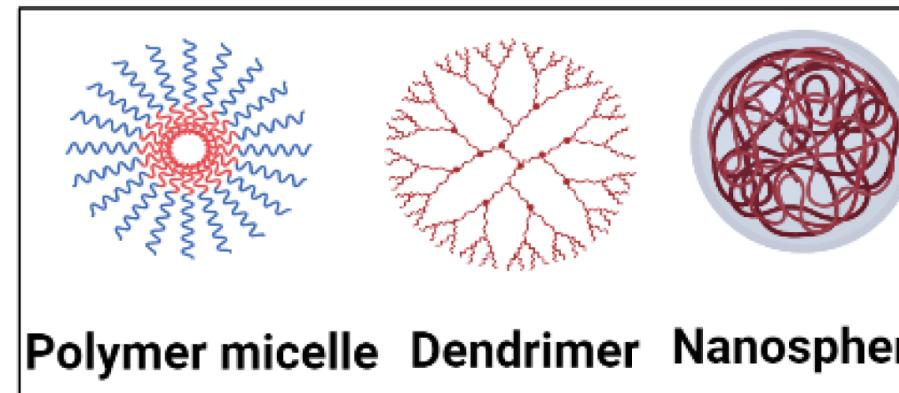


INORGANIC NANOPARTICLES

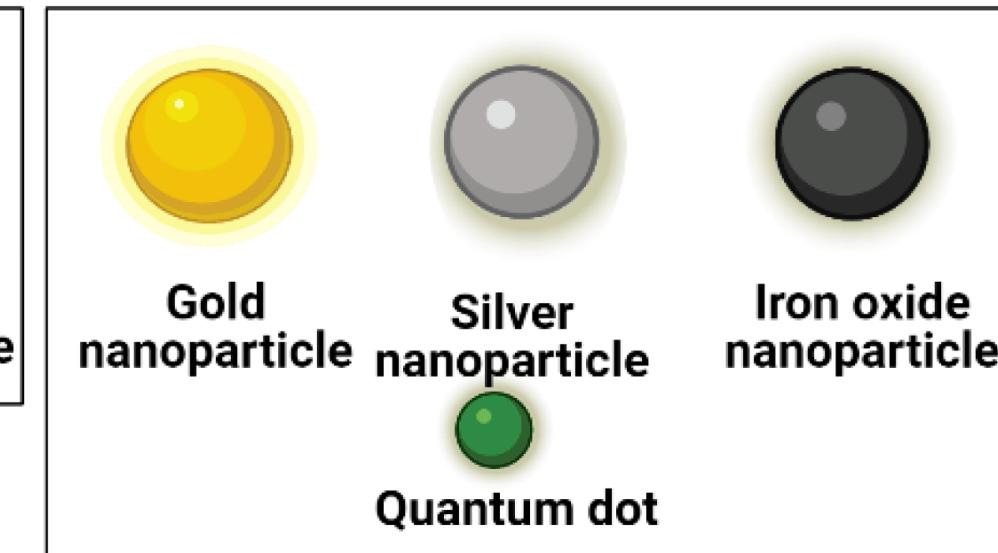


Advantages	Disadvantages
Control & targeted delivery	Nanoparticle toxicity may lead to inflammation, oxidative stress, & consequent damage to membranes & proteins
↑ Texture & transparency of the cosmetic formulation	Require sophisticated equipment for manufacturing
↑ Dermal penetration & bioavailability	↑ Cost of production
↑ Appearance, covering power, aesthetic appeal & adherence over the skin	↑ Environmental concern
↑ Stability & efficacy to the cosmetic formulation	Teratogenic in nature, due to easy placenta penetration
Better drug holding capacity	May damage DNA & lead to malignancy

Nanoparticles

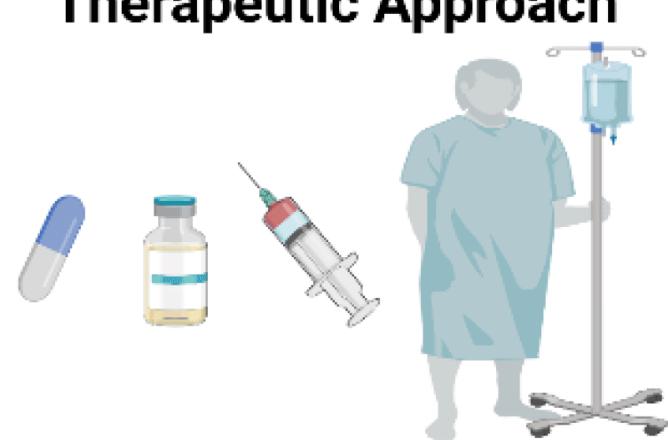
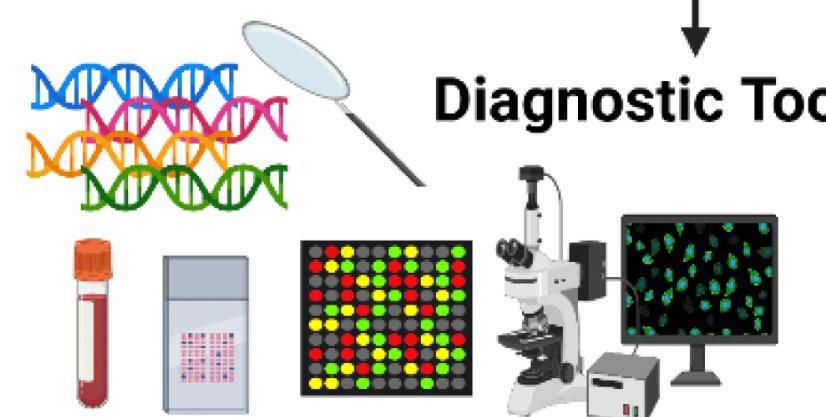
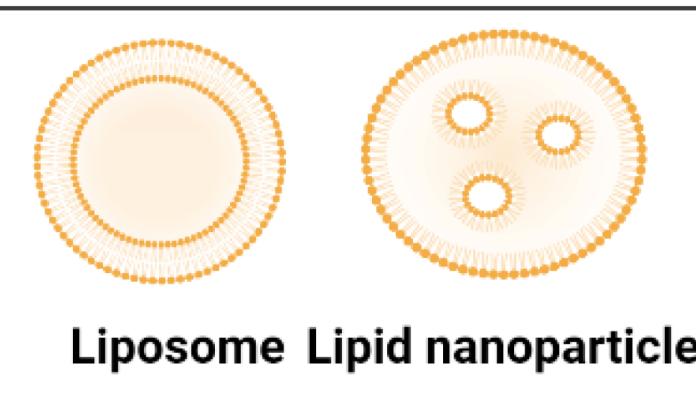


Polymeric

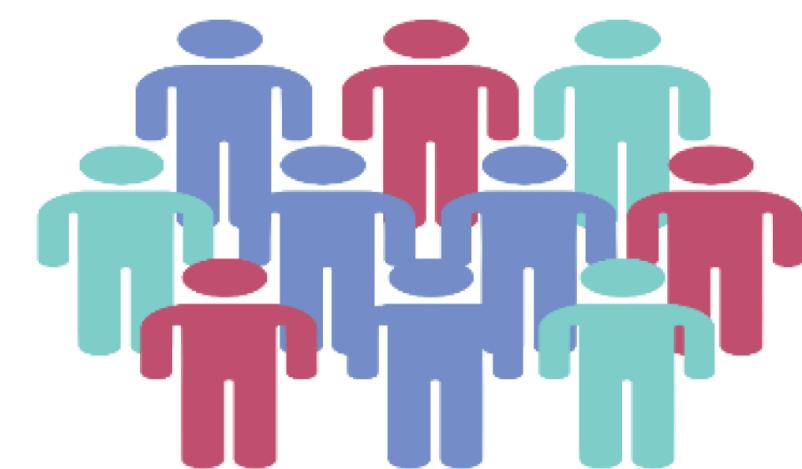


Inorganic

Lipid-based



Personalized Medicine



Patient response

- Good response
- No response
- Toxic effect

Tujuan Pengembangan Produk Baru

- 1.Untuk memberikan nilai maksimal bagi konsumen
- 2.Memenangkan persaingan perusahaan dengan memilih produk yang inovatif, produk yang dimodifikasi serta mempunyai nilai yang tinggi baik dalam desain warna, ukuran, kemasan, merek, dan ciri-ciri lain.



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THANK YOU