

INTISARI

KLAU MHC. 2015. UJI AKTIVITAS ANTIHIPERKOLESTEROLEMIA GRANUL KOMBINASI EKSTRAK ETANOL DAUN JATI BELANDA (*Guazuma ulmifolia*, L) dan KELOPAK ROSELLA (*Hibiscus sabdarifa*, L) PADA TIKUS PUTIH HIPERLIPIDEMIA. SKRIPSI. FAKULTAS FARMASI. UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI.

Kegemaran masyarakat mengonsumsi makanan mengandung lemak tinggi, dapat meningkatkan kadar kolesterol yang dapat mengakibatkan hiperkolesterolemia. Karena pengobatan penyakit ini secara modern memerlukan biaya yang relatif mahal, maka perlu alternatif dari bahan alam misalnya ekstrak daun jati belanda dan kelopak rosella. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui aktivitas antihiperkolesterolemia dari ekstrak daun jati belanda dan kelopak rosella secara tunggal maupun dalam kombinasi.

Daun jati belanda dan kelopak rosella dibuat sediaan granul dengan metode granulasi basah. Granul tersebut diperlakukan kepada tikus putih hiperlipidemia. Sejumlah 36 tikus putih dibagi kedalam 6 kelompok perlakuan dosis yaitu kelompok I, dan III diberi sediaan tunggal granul ekstrak etanol daun jati belanda dengan dosis 1000 mg/kg BB, dan 500 mg /kg BB, kelompok III diberi sediaan kombinasi daun jati belanda 500 mg/kg BB dan kelopak rosella 250 mg/kg BB, kelompok IV diberi sediaan pembanding simvastatin 0,18 mg/kg BB tikus, kelompok V kontrol hiperlipid diberi sediaan granul yang tidak berisi zat aktif, kelompok VI kontrol negatif diberi aquadest dan pakan biasa. Kadar kolesterol total diukur dengan alat *easy touch*. Data kadar kolesterol yang diperoleh dianalisis secara statistik menggunakan program SPSS.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian sediaan tunggal daun jati belanda dosis 1000 mg/kgBB, kelopak rosella dosis 500 mg/kgBB, dan sediaan kombinasi daun jati belanda 500 mg/kgBB dan kelopak rosella 250 mg/kgBB dapat menurunkan kadar kolesterol total. Sediaan kombinasi lebih efektif dibandingkan sediaan tunggal sebagai antikolesterol.

Kata kunci: antihiperkolesterolemia, daun jati belanda, kelopak rosella

ABSTRACT

KLAU MHC. 2015 TEST OF ANTIHYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA ACTIVITY COMBINATION GRANULE OF TEAK LEAF (*Guazuma ulmifolia*, L) AND ROSELLE PETAL (*Hibiscus sabdarifa*, L) ETHANOL EXTRACTS TO HYPERLIPIDEMIA WHITE MICE. THESIS. FACULTY OF PHARMACY. SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY.

People like to consume high fat food that may increase cholesterol level which can lead to hypercholesterolemia. Due to modern treatment of this disease require relatively high cost, it is necessary to alternate from natural materials e.g. teak leaf and roselle petal extracts. The purpose of this study was to determine antihypercholesterolemia activity of teak leaf and roselle petal extracts single or in combination.

Teak leaf and roselle petal was made granules preparation by wet granulation method. The granules were treated to hyperlipidemia white mice. Total 36 white mice were divided into 6 dosage treatment groups i.e. groups I and III were given single dosage granule of teak leaf and roselle petal extracts at dose of 1000 mg/kgBW, and 500 mg/kgBW, group III was given combination dosage of teak leaf 500 mg/kgBW and roselle petal 250 mg/kgBW, group IV was given comparable dosage of simvastatin 0.18 mg/kgBW mice, group V hyperlipid control was given granule preparation which did not contain active substance, group VI negative control was given distilled water and regular feed. Total cholesterol levels were measured by easy touch. Data cholesterol levels obtained were statistically analyzed using SPSS.

The results showed that administration single dosage of teak leaf dosage of 1000 mg/kgBW, roselle petal dosage of 500 mg/kgBW, and combination dosage of teak leaf 500 mg/kgBW and roselle petal 250 mg/kgBW could decrease total cholesterol levels. Combination preparation was more effective than single dosage as anticholesterol.

Keywords: antihypercholesterolemia, teak leaf, roselle petal