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Lampiran 1. Hasil determinasi



**UNIVERSITAS
SETIA BUDI**

UPT-LABORIUM

Nomor : 224/DET/UPT-LAB/27.04.2021
Hal : Hasil determinasi tumbuhan
Lamp. : -

Nama Pemesan : Dewinta
NIM : 23175136A
Alamat : Program Studi S1 Farmasi, Universitas Setia Budi,
Surakarta.
Nama sampel : Temulawak/ *Curcuma xanthorrhiza* Roxb.

HASIL DETERMINASI TUMBUHAN

Klasifikasi

Kingdom : Plantae
Super Divisi : Spermatophyta
Divisi : Magnoliophyta
Kelas : Monocotyledoneae
Ordo : Zingiberales
Famili : Zingiberaceae
Genus : Curcuma
Species : *Curcuma xanthorrhiza* Roxb.

Hasil Determinasi menurut C.A. Backer & R.C. Bakhuizen van den Brink Jr. (1963) dan She *et al.* (2005) :

1b – 2b – 3b – 4b – 12b – 13b – 14b – 17b – 18b – 19b – 20b – 21b – 22b – 23b – 24b – 25b
– 26b – 27a – 28b – 29b – 30b – 31a – 32a – 33a – 34a – 35a – 36d – 37b – 38b – 39b – 41b
– 42b – 44b – 45b – 46e – 50b – 51b – 53b – 54b – 56b – 57b – 58b – 59d – 72b – 73b – 74a
– 75b – 76b – 333b – 334b – 335a – 337b – 338a – 339b – 340a. familia 207. Zingiberaceae.
1a – 2b – 6b – 7a – 12. Curcuma. 1a – 2b – 3a. *Curcuma xanthorrhiza* Roxb.

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Deskripsi:

- Habitus : Merupakan herba menahun, dengan batang semu, yang merupakan metamorfosis atau penjelmaan dari daun tanaman, tinggi dapat mencapai 2 meter.
- Batang : Batang semu, tinggi dapat mencapai 2 – 2,5 meter, berwarna hijau atau coklat gelap. Pelepah daun saling menutupi membentuk batang. Tiap batang mempunyai 2 – 9 helai daun, berwarna hijau. Umbi muncul dari pangkal batang, panjang dapat mencapai 15 cm, diameter \pm 6 cm, bau harum.
- Daun : Daun bangun lanset, panjang 27 – 47 cm, lebar 8 – 13 cm, mulai pangkal sudah memunculkan tangkai daun yang panjang dan berdiri tegak, bertulang daun menyirip, pangkal runcing, ujung meruncing, tepi rata, warna hijau, ibu tulang daun keunguan.
- Bunga : Bunga majemuk bentuk bulir, bulat panjang, panjang dapat mencapai 23 cm, bunga muncul secara bergiliran dari kantong, tangkai bunga ramping, berbulu, panjang 4 – 37 cm. Kelopak bunga berwarna putih, berbulu, panjang 8 – 13 mm, mahkota bunga bentuk tabung dengan panjang keseluruhan 4,5 cm. Daun mahkota bunga bentuk bulat memanjang, berwarna putih dengan ujung berwarna kemerahan, panjang 1,25 – 2 cm, lebar 1 cm. Bunga memiliki banyak daun pelindung, yang panjangnya melebihi panjang mahkota bunga.
- Akar : Akar rimpang terbentuk dengan sempurna dan bercabang kuat. Rimpang induk dapat memiliki 3 – 4 buah rimpang. Warna kulit rimpang coklat kemerahan atau kuning, warna “daging” rimpang oranye tua, beraroma tajam.

Kepala UPT-LAB

Universitas Setia Budi



Asik Gunawan, Amdk.

Surakarta, 27 April 2021


Penanggung jawab

Determinasi Tumbuhan

Dra. Dewi Sulistyawati. M.Sc.

Lampiran 2. Surat *ethical clearance*

KEPK-RSDM



HEALTH RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE
KOMISI ETIK PENELITIAN KESEHATAN

Dr. Moewardi General Hospital
RSUD Dr. Moewardi

ETHICAL CLEARANCE
KELAIKAN ETIK

Nomor : 109 / II / HREC / 2021

The Health Research Ethics Committee Dr. Moewardi
 Komisi Etik Penelitian Kesehatan RSUD Dr. Moewardi

after reviewing the proposal design, herewith to certify
 setelah menilai rancangan penelitian yang diusulkan, dengan ini menyatakan

That the research proposal with topic :
 Bahwa usulan penelitian dengan judul

AKTIVITAS PENURUNAN KADAR KOLESTEROL EKSTRAK DAN FRAKSI RIMPANG TEMULAWAK (*Curcuma xanthorrhiza* Roxb) TERHADAP MENCIT PUTIH (*Mus musculus*)


Principal investigator : DEWINTA
 Peneliti Utama : 23175136A

Location of research : Universitas Setia Budi Surakarta
 Lokasi Tempat Penelitian

is ethically approved
 Dinyatakan layak etik

Issued on : 17 Februari 2021

Chairman
 Ketua



Dr. Wahyu Dwi Almsika., Sp.F.
 19770224 201001 1 004

link: /komisi-etik-rsmhsurati.com/ura/ethicalclearance/23175136A-016A

Lampiran 4. Foto rimpang temulawak dan serbuk rimpang temulawak



Rimpang temulawak

Serbuk rimpang temulawak

Lampiran 5. Alat dan bahan



Botol Maserasi



Timbangan Analitik



Moisture Balance



Strip Test Kolesterol



Easy Touch GCU



P
k



Chamber

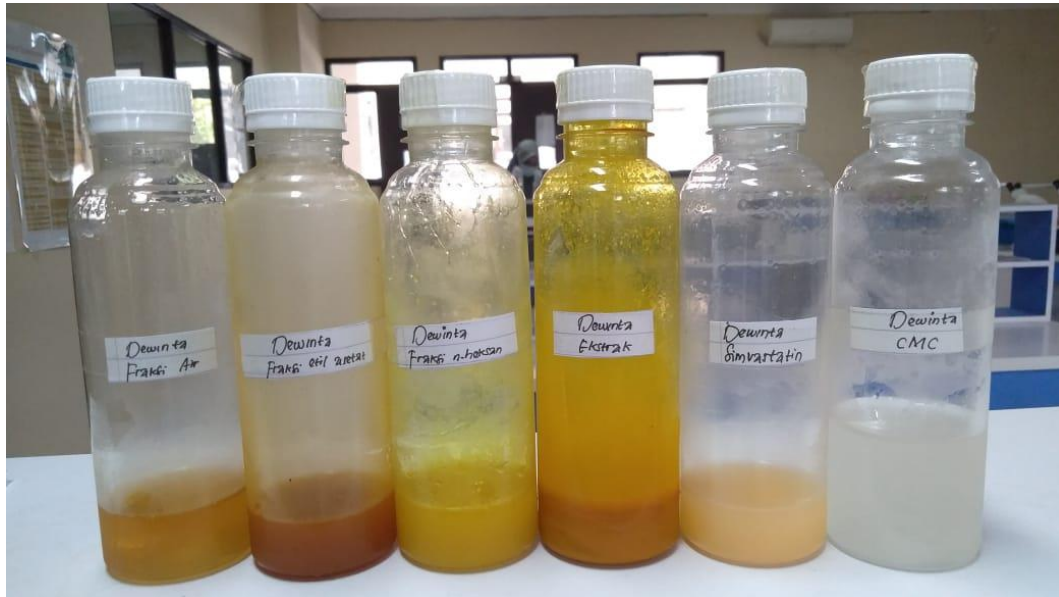


Simvastatin 10 mg



Propiltiourasil

Lampiran 6. Suspensi



Lampiran 7. Perhitungan rendemen serbuk dan ekstrak rimpang temulawak

1. Rendemen serbuk

Berat basah (g)	Berat kering (g)	Rendemen (%)
12000	4300	35,83

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rendemen} &= \frac{\text{Berat kering}}{\text{Berat basah}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{4300 \text{ gr}}{12000 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 35,83\%
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Rendemen ekstrak

Berat serbuk (g)	Berat ekstrak (g)	Rendemen (%)
900	91,928	10,21

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rendemen} &= \frac{\text{Berat ekstrak}}{\text{Berat serbuk}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{91,928 \text{ gr}}{900 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 10,214 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 8. Perhitungan kadar air serbuk dan ekstrak rimpang tmluwak

1. Kadar air serbuk (Destilasi)

Replikasi	Berat serbuk (g)	Volume air (ml)	Kadar air (%)
1	20,039	1,5	7,485
2	20,010	1,3	6,496
3	20,018	1,3	6,494
Rata-rata			6,825±0,572

$$\text{Kadar air} = \frac{\text{Volume air}}{\text{Berat serbuk}} \times 100\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Replikasi I} &= \frac{1,5 \text{ ml}}{20,039 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% \\ &= 7,485\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Replikasi II} &= \frac{1,3 \text{ ml}}{20,010 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% \\ &= 6,496\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Replikai III} &= \frac{1,3 \text{ ml}}{20,018} \times 100\% \\ &= 6,494\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rata-rata} &= \frac{7,485 + 6,496 + 6,494}{3} \times 100\% \\ &= 6,825\% \end{aligned}$$

2. Kadar air ekstrak (Gravimetri)

Replikasi	Berat awal (g)	Berat akhir (g)	Kadar air (%)
1	25,298	24,351	9,169
2	24,619	23,712	8,760
3	22,792	21,814	9,509
Rata-rata			9,146±0,374

- Berat botol timbang kosong (W_0)
 - Replikasi I = 14,9724 gr
 - Replikasi II = 14,2706 gr
 - Replikasi III = 12,5081 gr
- Berat botol timbang + ekstrak (W_1)
 - Replikasi I = 25,2985 gr
 - Replikasi II = 24,6187 gr
 - Replikasi III = 22,7921 gr

- Berat setelah dioven (W_2)

$$\text{Replikasi I} = 24,3517 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Replikasi II} = 23,7122 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Replikasi III} = 21,8142 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Kadar air} = \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Replikasi I} &= \frac{25,2985 \text{ gr} - 24,3517 \text{ gr}}{25,2985 \text{ gr} - 14,9724 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% \\ &= 9,1689\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Replikasi II} &= \frac{24,6187 \text{ gr} - 23,7122 \text{ gr}}{24,6187 \text{ gr} - 14,2706 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% \\ &= 8,7601\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Replikasi III} &= \frac{22,7921 \text{ gr} - 21,8142 \text{ gr}}{22,7921 \text{ gr} - 12,5081 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% \\ &= 9,5089\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rata-rata} &= \frac{9,1689\% + 8,7601\% + 9,5089\%}{3} \times 100\% \\ &= 9,1459\% \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 9. Perhitungan rendemen fraksi

1. Perhitungan rendemen fraksi *n*-heksan

Berat ekstrak (g)	Berat fraksi (g)	Rendemen %
7,5	1,387	18,49
7,5	0,514	6,85
7,5	0,236	3,15
7,5	0,789	10,52
Rata-rata±SD		9,75±6,56

$$\begin{aligned} \text{➤ Rendemen} &= \frac{\text{Berat fraksi (g)}}{\text{Berat ekstrak (g)}} \times 100\% \\ \text{Replikasi I} &= \frac{1,387}{7,5} \times 100\% \\ &= 18,49\% \\ \text{Replikasi II} &= \frac{0,514}{7,5} \times 100\% \\ &= 6,85\% \\ \text{Replikasi III} &= \frac{0,236}{7,5} \times 100\% \\ &= 3,15\% \\ \text{Replikasi IV} &= \frac{0,789}{7,5} \times 100\% \\ &= 10,52\% \end{aligned}$$

2. Perhitungan rendemen fraksi etil asetat

Berat ekstrak (g)	Berat fraksi (g)	Rendemen %
7,5	2,812	37,49
7,5	2,367	31,56
7,5	1,943	25,91
7,5	1,251	16,68
Rata-rata±SD		27,91±8,86

$$\begin{aligned} \text{➤ Rendemen} &= \frac{\text{Berat fraksi (g)}}{\text{Berat ekstrak (g)}} \times 100\% \\ \text{Replikasi I} &= \frac{2,812}{7,5} \times 100\% \\ &= 37,49\% \\ \text{Replikasi II} &= \frac{2,367}{7,5} \times 100\% \\ &= 31,56\% \\ \text{Replikasi III} &= \frac{1,943}{7,5} \times 100\% \\ &= 25,91\% \\ \text{Replikasi IV} &= \frac{1,251}{7,5} \times 100\% \\ &= 16,68\% \end{aligned}$$

3. Perhitungan rendemen fraksi air

Berat ekstrak (g)	Berat fraksi (g)	Rendemen %
7,5	1,872	24,96
7,5	1,581	21,08
7,5	0,342	4,56
7,5	0,289	3,85
Rata-rata±SD		13,61±10,98

$$\text{➤ Rendemen} = \frac{\text{Berat fraksi (g)}}{\text{Berat ekstrak (g)}} \times 100\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Replikasi I} &= \frac{1,872}{7,5} \times 100\% \\ &= 24,96\% \end{aligned}$$

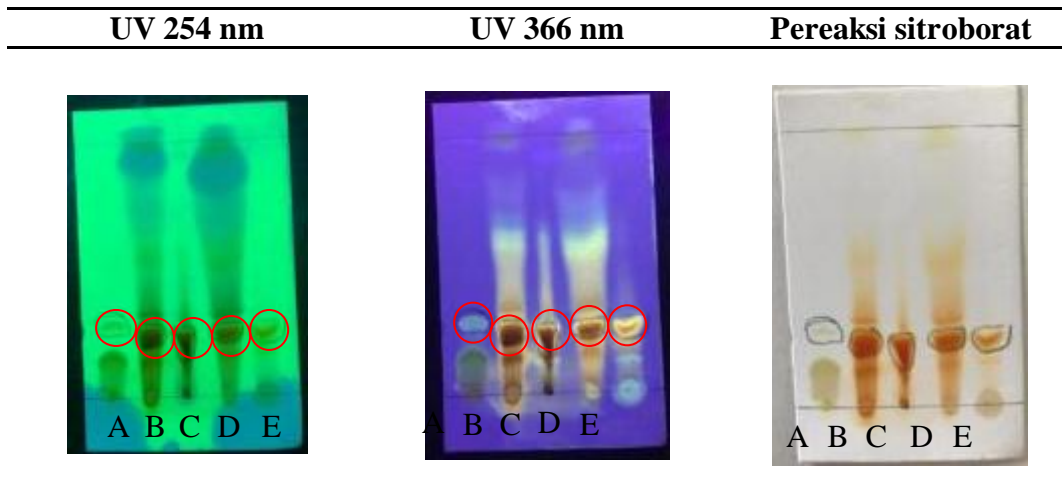
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Replikasi II} &= \frac{1,581}{7,5} \times 100\% \\ &= 21,08\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Replikasi III} &= \frac{0,342}{7,5} \times 100\% \\ &= 4,56\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Replikasi IV} &= \frac{0,289}{7,5} \times 100\% \\ &= 3,85\% \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 10. Hasil KLT

1. Flavonoid



Keterangan :

- A = Ekstrak rimpang temulawak
- B = Fraksi etil asetat
- C = Fraksi n-heksan
- D = Fraksi air
- E = Kuersetin

Perhitungan Rf flavonoid

$$R_f = \frac{\text{Jarak tempuh senyawa}}{\text{jarak tempuh fase gerak}}$$

$$A = \frac{1,5}{5} = 0,3 \text{ cm}$$

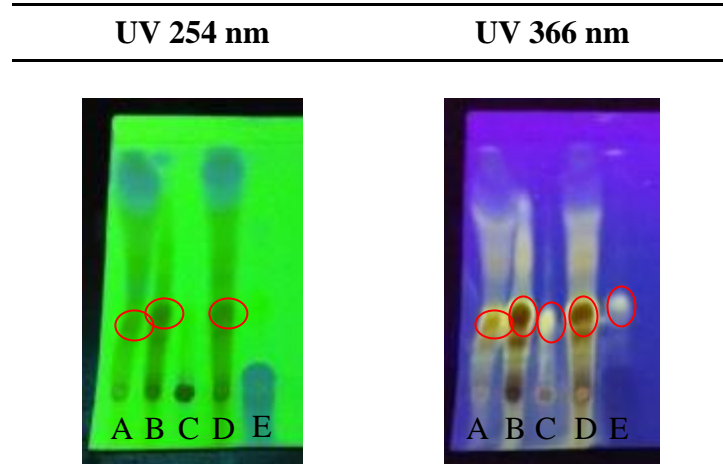
$$B = \frac{1,4}{5} = 0,28 \text{ cm}$$

$$C = \frac{1,3}{5} = 0,26 \text{ cm}$$

$$D = \frac{1,3}{5} = 0,26 \text{ cm}$$

$$E = \frac{1,4}{5} = 0,28 \text{ cm}$$

2. Tanin



Keterangan :

- A = Fraksi *n*-heksan
- B = Fraksi etil asetat
- C = Fraksi air
- D = Ekstrak rimpang temulawak
- E = Asam galat

Perhitungan Rf tanin

$$R_f = \frac{\text{Jarak tempuh senyawa}}{\text{jarak tempuh fase gerak}}$$

$$A = \frac{1,6}{5} = 0,32 \text{ cm}$$

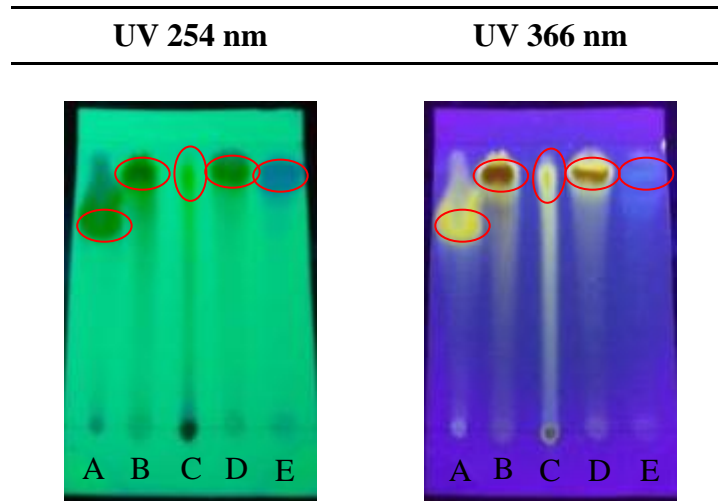
$$B = \frac{1,8}{5} = 0,35 \text{ cm}$$

$$C = \frac{1,6}{5} = 0,32 \text{ cm}$$

$$D = \frac{1,6}{5} = 0,32 \text{ cm}$$

$$E = \frac{1,8}{5} = 0,35 \text{ cm}$$

3. Alkaloid



Keterangan :

- A = Fraksi *n*-heksan
- B = Fraksi etil asetat
- C = Fraksi air
- D = Ekstrak rimpang temulawak
- E = Asam galat

Perhitungan Rf alkaloid

$$R_f = \frac{\text{Jarak tempuh senyawa}}{\text{jarak tempuh fase gerak}}$$

$$A = \frac{3,9}{5} = 0,78 \text{ cm}$$

$$B = \frac{4,5}{5} = 0,9 \text{ cm}$$

$$C = \frac{4,4}{5} = 0,88 \text{ cm}$$

$$D = \frac{4,4}{5} = 0,88 \text{ cm}$$

$$E = \frac{4,3}{5} = 0,86 \text{ cm}$$

Lampiran 11. Perhitungan dosis

➤ Dosis PTU

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dosis PTU} &= 100 \text{ mg/ } 70 \text{ kg BB manusia} \\ &= 100 \text{ mg} \times 0,0026 \\ &= 0,26 \text{ mg/ } 20 \text{ gr BB mencit} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Larutan stok} &= 0,05\% \\ &= 0,05 \text{ gr/}100 \text{ ml} \\ &= 50 \text{ mg/}100 \text{ ml} \\ &= 0,5 \text{ mg/ml} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume pemberian} &= \frac{0,26 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} \\ &= 0,52 \text{ ml} \end{aligned}$$

No.	Berat badan mencit (g)	Volume pemberian (ml)	Perhitungan
1	22	0,5	$D = \frac{22 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,286 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,286 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,5 \text{ ml}$
2	24	0,6	$D = \frac{24 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,312 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,312 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,6 \text{ ml}$
3	21	0,5	$D = \frac{21 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,273 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,273 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,5 \text{ ml}$
4	24	0,6	$D = \frac{24 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,312 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,312 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,6 \text{ ml}$
5	28	0,7	$D = \frac{28 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,364 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,364 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,7 \text{ ml}$
6	30	0,8	$D = \frac{30 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,39 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,39 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,8 \text{ ml}$
7	24	0,6	$D = \frac{24 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,312 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,312 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,6 \text{ ml}$

8	24	0,6	$D = \frac{24 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,312 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,312 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,6 \text{ ml}$
9	22	0,6	$D = \frac{22 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,286 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,286 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,6 \text{ ml}$
10	21	0,5	$D = \frac{21 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,26 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,26 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,5 \text{ ml}$
11	25	0,6	$D = \frac{25 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,325 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,325 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,6 \text{ ml}$
12	22	0,6	$D = \frac{22 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,286 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,286 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,6 \text{ ml}$
13	27	0,7	$D = \frac{27 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,351 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,351 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,7 \text{ ml}$
14	21	0,5	$D = \frac{21 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,26 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,26 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,5 \text{ ml}$
15	22	0,6	$D = \frac{22 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,286 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,286 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,6 \text{ ml}$
16	28	0,7	$D = \frac{28 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,364 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,364 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,7 \text{ ml}$
17	24	0,6	$D = \frac{24 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,312 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,312 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,6 \text{ ml}$
18	27	0,7	$D = \frac{27 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,351 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,351 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,7 \text{ ml}$
19	21	0,5	$D = \frac{21 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,26 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,26 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,5 \text{ ml}$
20	21	0,5	$D = \frac{21 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,26 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,26 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,5 \text{ ml}$
21	24	0,6	$D = \frac{24 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,312 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,312 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,6 \text{ ml}$

22	22	0,6	$D = \frac{22 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,286 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,286 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,6 \text{ ml}$
23	27	0,7	$D = \frac{27 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,351 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,351 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,7 \text{ ml}$
24	24	0,6	$D = \frac{24 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,312 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,312 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,6 \text{ ml}$
25	22	0,6	$D = \frac{22 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,286 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,286 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,6 \text{ ml}$
26	30	0,8	$D = \frac{30 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,39 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,39 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,8 \text{ ml}$
27	22	0,6	$D = \frac{22 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,286 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,286 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,6 \text{ ml}$
28	24	0,6	$D = \frac{24 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,312 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,312 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,6 \text{ ml}$
29	21	0,5	$D = \frac{21 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,26 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,26 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,5 \text{ ml}$
30	28	0,7	$D = \frac{28 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,26 \text{ mg} = 0,364 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,364 \text{ mg}}{0,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,7 \text{ ml}$

➤ Dosis NaCMC 0,5%

$$\text{Dosis} = 5 \text{ mg} / 20 \text{ gr BB mencit}$$

$$\text{Larutan stok} = 0,5\% \text{ b/v}$$

$$= 0,5 \text{ g} / 100 \text{ ml}$$

$$= 500 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ ml}$$

$$= 5 \text{ mg} / \text{ml}$$

$$\text{Volume pemberian} = \frac{5 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml}$$

$$= 1 \text{ ml}$$

No.	Berat badan mencit (gr)	Volume pemberian (ml)	Perhitungan
1	22	1	$D = \frac{22 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 5 \text{ mg} = 5,5 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{5,5 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 1,1 \text{ ml} \sim 1 \text{ ml}$
2	24	1	$D = \frac{24 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 5 \text{ mg} = 6 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{6 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 1,2 \text{ ml} \sim 1 \text{ ml}$
3	21	1	$D = \frac{21 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 5 \text{ mg} = 5,25 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{5,25 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 1,05 \text{ ml} \sim 1 \text{ ml}$
4	24	1	$D = \frac{24 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 5 \text{ mg} = 6 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{6 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 1,2 \text{ ml} \sim 1 \text{ ml}$
5	28	1	$D = \frac{28 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 5 \text{ mg} = 7 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{7 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 1,4 \text{ ml} \sim 1 \text{ ml}$

➤ Dosis ekstrak rimpang temulawak

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Dosis ekstrak} &= 400 \text{ mg/kg BB tikus} \\
 &= \frac{400 \text{ mg}}{1000 \text{ gram}} \times 200 \text{ gram} \\
 &= 80 \text{ mg/ 200 gr BB tikus} \\
 &= 80 \text{ mg} \times 0,14 \\
 &= 11,2 \text{ mg/ 20 gr BB mencit} \\
 \text{Larutan stok 2 \%} &= 2 \text{ gr/ 100 ml} \\
 &= 2000 \text{ mg/ 100 ml} \\
 &= 20 \text{ mg/ ml} \\
 \text{Volume pemberian} &= \frac{11,2 \text{ mg}}{20 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} \\
 &= 0,56 \text{ ml}
 \end{aligned}$$

No.	Berat badan mencit (gr)	Volume pemberian (ml)	Perhitungan
1	30	0,8	$D = \frac{30 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 11,2 \text{ mg} = 16,8 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{16,8 \text{ mg}}{20 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,8 \text{ ml}$
2	24	0,7	$D = \frac{24 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 11,2 \text{ mg} = 13,4 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{13,4 \text{ mg}}{20 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,7 \text{ ml}$
3	24	0,7	$D = \frac{24 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 11,2 \text{ mg} = 13,4 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{13,4 \text{ mg}}{20 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,7 \text{ ml}$
4	22	0,6	$D = \frac{22 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 11,2 \text{ mg} = 12,32 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{12,32 \text{ mg}}{20 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,6 \text{ ml}$
5	21	0,5	$D = \frac{21 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 11,2 \text{ mg} = 11,76 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{11,76 \text{ mg}}{20 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,5 \text{ ml}$

➤ Dosis simvastatin 10 mg/tablet

$$\text{Dosis Simvastatin} = 10 \text{ mg} / 70 \text{ kg BB manusia}$$

$$= 10 \text{ mg} \times 0,0026$$

$$= 0,026 \text{ mg} / 20 \text{ gr BB mencit}$$

$$\text{Larutan stok} = 0,005\%$$

$$= 0,005 \text{ gr} / 100 \text{ ml}$$

$$= 5 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ ml}$$

$$= 0,05 \text{ mg} / \text{ml}$$

$$\text{Volume pemberian} = \frac{0,026 \text{ mg}}{0,05 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml}$$

$$= 0,52 \text{ ml}$$

No.	Berat badan mencit (gr)	Volume pemberian (ml)	Perhitungan
1	25	0,8	$D = \frac{25 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,026 \text{ mg} = 0,032 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,032 \text{ mg}}{0,05 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,6 \text{ ml}$
2	22	0,7	$D = \frac{22 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,026 \text{ mg} = 0,028 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,028 \text{ mg}}{0,05 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,5 \text{ ml}$
3	27	0,7	$D = \frac{27 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,026 \text{ mg} = 0,035 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,035 \text{ mg}}{0,05 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,7 \text{ ml}$
4	21	0,6	$D = \frac{21 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,026 \text{ mg} = 0,027 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,027 \text{ mg}}{0,05 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,5 \text{ ml}$
5	22	0,5	$D = \frac{22 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,026 \text{ mg} = 0,028 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{0,028 \text{ mg}}{0,05 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,5 \text{ ml}$

➤ Dosis fraksi *n*-heksan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dosis} &= \frac{\text{Rendemen fraksi (\%)}}{\text{Total rendemen fraksi (\%)}} \times \text{Dosis ekstrak efektif} \\ &= \frac{9,75 \%}{51,27 \%} \times 11,2 \text{ mg}/20 \text{ gr BB mencit} \\ &= 2,12 \text{ mg}/20 \text{ gr BB mencit} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Larutan stok} &= 0,5 \% \\ &= 0,5 \text{ gr}/100 \text{ ml} \\ &= 500 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ ml} \\ &= 5 \text{ mg}/\text{ml} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume pemberian} &= \frac{2,37 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} \\ &= 0,47 \text{ ml} \end{aligned}$$

No.	Berat badan mencit (gr)	Volume pemberian (ml)	Perhitungan
1	28	0,8	$D = \frac{28 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 2,37 \text{ mg} = 3,318 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{3,318 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,6 \text{ ml}$
2	24	0,7	$D = \frac{24 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 2,37 \text{ mg} = 2,844 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{2,844 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,5 \text{ ml}$
3	27	0,7	$D = \frac{27 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 2,37 \text{ mg} = 3,199 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{3,199 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,6 \text{ ml}$
4	21	0,6	$D = \frac{21 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 2,37 \text{ mg} = 2,488 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{2,488 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,5 \text{ ml}$
5	21	0,5	$D = \frac{21 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 2,37 \text{ mg} = 2,488 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{2,488 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,5 \text{ ml}$

➤ Dosis fraksi etil asetat

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dosis} &= \frac{\text{Rendemen fraksi (\%)}}{\text{Total rendemen fraksi (\%)}} \times \text{Dosis ekstrak efektif} \\ &= \frac{27,91\%}{51,27\%} \times 11,2 \text{ mg}/20 \text{ gr BB mencit} \\ &= 6,09 \text{ mg}/20 \text{ gr BB mencit} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Larutan stok} &= 1\% \\ &= 1 \text{ gr}/100 \text{ ml} \\ &= 1000 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ ml} \\ &= 10 \text{ mg}/\text{ml} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume pemberian} &= \frac{6,09 \text{ mg}}{10 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} \\ &= 0,6 \text{ ml} \end{aligned}$$

No.	Berat badan mencit (g)	Volume pemberian (ml)	Perhitungan
1	24	0,8	$D = \frac{24 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 6,09 \text{ mg} = 7,308 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{7,308 \text{ mg}}{10 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,7 \text{ ml}$
2	22	0,7	$D = \frac{22 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 6,09 \text{ mg} = 6,699 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{6,699 \text{ mg}}{10 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,6 \text{ ml}$
3	27	0,7	$D = \frac{27 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 5,61 \text{ mg} = 7,573 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{7,573 \text{ mg}}{10 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,7 \text{ ml}$
4	24	0,6	$D = \frac{24 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 5,61 \text{ mg} = 6,732 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{6,732 \text{ mg}}{10 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,7 \text{ ml}$
5	22	0,5	$D = \frac{22 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 5,61 \text{ mg} = 6,171 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{6,171 \text{ mg}}{10 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,6 \text{ ml}$

➤ Dosis fraksi air

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dosis} &= \frac{\text{Rendemen fraksi (\%)}}{\text{Total rendemen fraksi (\%)}} \times \text{Dosis ekstrak efektif} \\ &= \frac{13,61 \%}{51,27 \%} \times 11,2 \text{ mg}/20 \text{ gr BB mencit} \\ &= 2,97 \text{ mg}/20 \text{ gr BB mencit} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Larutan stok} &= 0,75 \% \\ &= 0,75 \text{ gr}/100 \text{ ml} \\ &= 750 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ ml} \\ &= 7,5 \text{ mg}/\text{ml} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume pemberian} &= \frac{13,61 \text{ mg}}{7,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} \\ &= 0,39 \text{ ml} \end{aligned}$$

No.	Berat badan mencit (gr)	Volume pemberian (ml)	Perhitungan
1	30	0,8	$D = \frac{30 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 3,19 \text{ mg} = 4,785 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{4,785 \text{ mg}}{7,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,6 \text{ ml}$
2	22	0,7	$D = \frac{22 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 3,19 \text{ mg} = 3,509 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{3,509 \text{ mg}}{7,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,5 \text{ ml}$
3	24	0,7	$D = \frac{24 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 3,19 \text{ mg} = 3,828 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{3,828 \text{ mg}}{7,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,5 \text{ ml}$
4	21	0,6	$D = \frac{21 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 3,19 \text{ mg} = 3,349 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{3,349 \text{ mg}}{7,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,4 \text{ ml}$
5	28	0,5	$D = \frac{28 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 3,19 \text{ mg} = 4,466 \text{ mg}$ $V_p = \frac{4,466 \text{ mg}}{7,5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 \text{ ml} = 0,6 \text{ ml}$

Lampiran 12. Data penurunan kadar kolesterol

Perlakuan	T0	T1	T2
Kontrol negatif	67	201	212
	82	195	204
	79	218	237
	74	213	252
	65	206	232
Rata-rata	73,4	206,6	227,4
SD	7,37	9,18	19,39
Kontrol positif	78	207	158
	69	235	152
	84	219	169
	82	193	137
	78	210	138
Rata-rata	74,4	212,8	150,8
SD	7,09	15,53	13,59
Ekstrak rimpang temulawak	79	241	136
	66	204	138
	68	212	167
	61	214	152
	85	209	172
Rata-rata	75	216	153
SD	10,12	14,47	16,37
Fraksi <i>n</i> -heksan	67	197	152
	89	218	110
	74	204	138
	85	206	159
	69	243	155
Rata-rata	76,8	213,6	142,8
SD	9,76	18,09	19,97
Fraksi etil asetat	69	203	146
	88	198	120
	59	185	137
	78	211	152
	80	247	132
Rata-rata	74,8	208,8	137,4
SD	11,12	23,35	12,44

	77	198	165
	75	217	174
Fraksi air	80	201	159
	82	221	173
	63	205	138
Rata-rata	72,4	208,4	161,8
SD	8,11	10,08	14,65

Lampiran 13. Hasil uji statistik

Uji normalitas

Tests of Normality

	kelompok_perlakuan	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	Df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
T1	Kontrolnegatif	.157	5	.200*	.980	5	.937
	Kontrolpositif	.172	5	.200*	.984	5	.955
	ekstrakrimpangtemulawak	.262	5	.200*	.902	5	.420
	fraksi n-heksan	.263	5	.200*	.881	5	.312
	Fraksietilasetat	.355	5	.038	.794	5	.073
	fraksi air	.232	5	.200*	.900	5	.412
T2	Kontrolnegatif	.287	5	.200*	.868	5	.259
	Kontrolpositif	.227	5	.200*	.922	5	.541
	ekstrakrimpangtemulawak	.220	5	.200*	.892	5	.368
	fraksi n-heksan	.278	5	.200*	.843	5	.174
	Fraksietilasetat	.155	5	.200*	.981	5	.940
	fraksi air	.224	5	.200*	.868	5	.259

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Interpretasi hasil: nilai sig > 0,05 data terdistribusi normal.

Uji homogenitas

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
T1	Based on Mean	.646	5	24	.667
	Based on Median	.329	5	24	.890
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.329	5	15.962	.888
	Based on trimmed mean	.604	5	24	.698
T2	Based on Mean	.517	5	24	.761
	Based on Median	.222	5	24	.949
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.222	5	14.260	.947
	Based on trimmed mean	.487	5	24	.783

Interpretasi hasil: nilai sig >0,05 data terdistribusi homogen, pengujian dilanjutkan dengan uji parametric *one way* anova.

One way ANOVA

		ANOVA				
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
T1	Between Groups	329.767	5	65.953	.262	.929
	Within Groups	6037.200	24	251.550		
	Total	6366.967	29			
T2	Between Groups	18549.067	5	3709.813	16.346	.000
	Within Groups	5446.800	24	226.950		
	Total	23995.867	29			

Interpretasihasil:

1. T1: nilai sig > 0,05 artinya tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antar masing-masing kelompok perlakuan (efek belum muncul/belum ada perlakuan).
2. T2: nilai sig <0,05 artinya terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antar masing-masing kelompok perlakuan.

Post hoc tukey

T1

TukeyHSD^a

kelompok_perlakuan	N	Subset for alpha
		= 0.05
		1
Kontrolnegative	5	206.60
fraksi air	5	208.40
Ekstrakrimpangtemulawak	5	208.80
kontrolpositif	5	212.80
fraksi n-heksan	5	213.60
fraksietilasetat	5	216.00
Sig.		.933

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5.000.

T2

TukeyHSDa

kelompok_perlakuan	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
fraksietilasetat	5	137.40	
fraksi n-heksan	5	142.80	
kontrolpositif	5	150.80	
ekstrakrimpangtemulawak	5	153.00	
fraksi air	5	161.80	
kontrolnegatif	5		212.60
Sig.		.146	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5.000.

Interpretasi hasil: seluruh kelompok perlakuan memiliki efek terhadap penurunan kolesterol karena memiliki perbedaan yang signifikan dengan control negative. Kelompok perlakuan yang mempunyai efek penurunan kolesterol tertinggi adalah kelompok fraksi etil asetat.