

LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Surat keterangan hasil determinasi biji pepaya



KEMENTERIAN KESEHATAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

BADAN PENELITIAN DAN PENGEMBANGAN KESEHATAN

BALAI BESAR PENELITIAN DAN PENGEMBANGAN

TANAMAN OBAT DAN OBAT TRADISIONAL

Jalan Lawu No.11 Tawamangu, Karanganyar, Jawa Tengah 57792

Telepon (0271) 697 010 Faksimile (0271) 697 451

Laman b2p2toot.litbang.kemkes.go.id Surat Elektronik b2p2toot@litbang.kemkes.go.id

Nomor : KM.04.02/2/2795/2021

07 Desember 2021

Lampiran : -

Hal : Keterangan Determinasi

Yth. Dekan Fakultas Farmasi Universitas Setia Budi
Jalan Letjend. Sutoyo Solo 57127

Merujuk surat Saudara nomor: 490/H6-04/21.09.2021 tanggal 21 September 2021 hal permohonan determinasi, dengan ini kami sampaikan bahwa hasil determinasi sampel tanaman sebagai berikut:

Nama Pemohon : Daniel Chriesdyan Winata

Nama Sampel : Pepaya

Sampel : Segar

Spesies : *Carica papaya* L.

Sinonim : *Carica citriformis* Jacq.; *Papaya edulis* Bojer

Familia : Caricaceae

Penanggung Jawab : Nur Rahmawati Wijaya, S.Si.

Hasil determinasi tersebut hanya mencakup sampel tanaman yang telah dikirimkan ke B2P2TOOT.

Atas perhatian Saudara, kami sampaikan terima kasih.

Kepala Balai Besar Penelitian
dan Pengembangan Tanaman Obat
dan Obat Tradisional
Tawangmangu,



Akhmad Saikhu, S.K.M., M.Sc.PH.

Tembusan :

-

Lampiran 2. Surat keterangan ethical clearance

9/11/21, 11:29 AM

KEPK-RSDM



HEALTH RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE KOMISI ETIK PENELITIAN KESEHATAN

Dr. Moewardi General Hospital
RSUD Dr. Moewardi

ETHICAL CLEARANCE KELAIKAN ETIK

Nomor : 851 / IX / 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

UJI AKTIVITAS DIURETIK TABLET EFFERVESCENT EKSTRAK BIJI PEPAYA (Carica papaya L.) PADA TIKUS JANTAN GALUR WISTAR

Principal investigator
Peneliti Utama

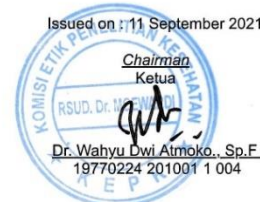
: Daniel Chriesdyan Winata
24185601A

Location of research
Lokasi Tempat Penelitian

Laboratorium farmakologi dan laboratorium bahan alam
: universitas setia budi

Is ethically approved
Dinyatakan layak etik

Issued on : 11 September 2021



Chairman
Ketua
Dr. Wahyu Dwi Atmoko., Sp.F.
19770224 201001 1 004

Lampiran 3. Surat keterangan hewan uji

"ABIMANYU FARM"

✓ Mencit putih jantan ✓ Tikus Wistar ✓ Swis Webster ✓ Cacing
 ✓ Mencit Balb/C ✓ Kelinci New Zealand

Ngampon RT 04 / RW 04. Mojosongo Kec. Jebres Surakarta. Phone 085 629 994 33 / Lab USB Ska

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Sigit Pramono

Selaku pengelola Abimanyu Farm, menerangkan bahwa hewan uji yang digunakan untuk penelitian, oleh:

Nama : Daniel Chriesdyan Winata

NIM : 24185601A

Institusi : Universitas Setia Budi Surakarta

Merupakan hewan uji dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut:

Jenis hewan : Tikus Wistar

Umur : 2-3 bulan

Jumlah : 20 ekor

Jenis kelamin : Jantan

Keterangan : Sehat

Asal-usul : Unit Pengembangan Hewan Percobaan UGM Yogyakarta

Yang pengembangan dan pengelolaannya disesuaikan standar baku penelitian. Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Surakarta, 23 Desember 2021

Hormat kami

Sigit Pramono

"ABIMANYU FARM"

Lampiran 4. Pengolahan simplisia



Buah pepaya thailand



Biji pepaya



Pengeringan biji pepaya



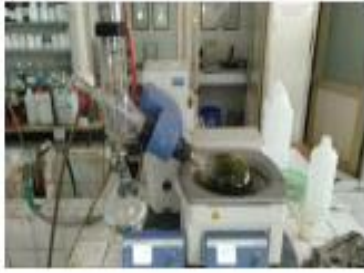
penyerbukan



Pengayakan



Proses maserasi



Diuapkan dengan *rotary evaporator*



Ekstrak kental biji pepaya

Lampiran 5. Perhitungan rendemen biji pepaya

1. Rendemen biji pepaya kering terhadap biji pepaya basah

% rendemen biji pepaya kering terhadap bobot basah

$$= \frac{\text{bobot simplisia}}{\text{bobot simplisia segar}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{957 \text{ g}}{5.800 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 16,5 \%$$

2. Rendemen ekstrak etanol biji pepaya terhadap serbuk kering

% rendemen ekstrak biji pepaya

$$= \frac{\text{bobot ekstrak}}{\text{bobot serbuk simplisia}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{83 \text{ g}}{750 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 11,07 \%$$

Lampiran 6. Foto susut pengeringan serbuk biji pepaya



Replikasi 1



Replikasi 2



Replikasi 3

Lampiran 7. Perhitungan susut pengeringan serbuk biji pepaya

Replikasi 1 = 7,5%

Replikasi 2 = 7%

Replikasi 3 = 7,5%

Rata-rata susut pengeringan = $\frac{7,5\% + 7\% + 7,5\%}{3} = 7,33\%$

Lampiran 8. Foto penetapan kadar air serbuk biji pepaya metode sterling bidwell



Lampiran 9. Perhitungan kadar air metode sterling bidwell

$$\% \text{ kadar air} = \frac{\text{Volume air terbaca}}{\text{bobot sampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Replikasi 1} &= \frac{1 \text{ ml}}{10 \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 10\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Replikasi 2} &= \frac{0,9 \text{ ml}}{10 \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 9\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Replikasi 3} &= \frac{0,8 \text{ ml}}{10 \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 8\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rata-rata kadar air} = \frac{10\% + 9\% + 8\%}{3} = 9\%$$

Lampiran 10. Foto penetapan kadar air ekstrak etanol biji pepaya metode gravimetri



Krus



Oven



Desikator

Lampiran 11. Perhitungan kadar air metode gravimetri

$$\% \text{ kadar air} = \frac{\text{Bobot awal sebelum dikeringkan} - \text{bobot setelah dikeringkan}}{\text{Bobot awal sebelum dikeringkan}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Replikasi 1} = \frac{10,0788 \text{ g} - 9,2611 \text{ g}}{10,0788 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 8,11\%$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = \frac{10,1437 \text{ g} - 9,3130 \text{ g}}{10,1437 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$$

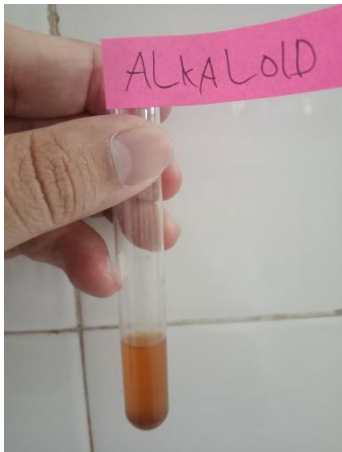
$$= 8,18\%$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = \frac{10,0961 \text{ g} - 9,2681 \text{ g}}{10,0961 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$$

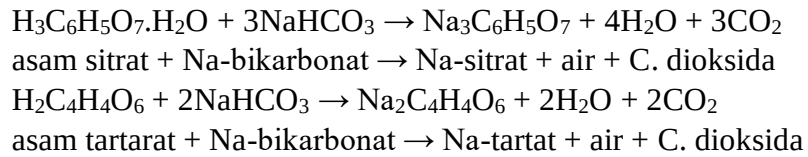
$$= 8,20\%$$

$$\text{Rata-rata \% kadar air metode gravimetri} = \frac{8,11\% + 8,18\% + 8,20\%}{3} = 8,16\%$$

Lampiran 12. Foto identifikasi kandungan kimia ekstrak biji pepaya



Lampiran 13. Perhitungan asam basa



Berdasarkan reaksi diatas, dapat diketahui bahwa untuk menetralkan 1 mol asam sitrat dibutuhkan 3 mol natrium bikarbonat. Serta untuk menetralkan 1 mol asam tartrat dibutuhkan 2 mol natrium bikarbonat.

BM Asam Sitrat	: 210
BM Asam Tartrat	: 150
BM Natrium Bikarbonat	: 84

1. Formula 1 dan Formula 2

$$\text{Asam sitrat} = \frac{108 \text{ mg}}{210} \times \frac{x}{3 \times 84} = 129,6 \sim 130 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Asam tartrat} = \frac{168 \text{ mg}}{150} \times \frac{x}{2 \times 84} = 188,16 \sim 188 \text{ mg}$$

Natrium bikarbonat yang dibutuhkan = 130 mg + 188 mg = 318 mg

Lampiran 14. Foto uji sudut diam granul *effervescent*



Lampiran 15. Perhitungan sudut diam granul *effervescent*

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{h}{r}$$

Formula I

$$\text{Replikasi 1} \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{3}{5,7}$$

$$\tan \alpha = 0,5263157895$$

$$\tan \alpha = 27,76$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{3}{5,8}$$

$$\tan \alpha = 0,5172413793$$

$$\tan \alpha = 27,35$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{3,1}{5,75}$$

$$\tan \alpha = 0,5391304348$$

$$\tan \alpha = 28,33$$

$$\text{Rata-rata sudut diam} = \frac{27,76 + 27,35 + 28,33}{3} = 27,81$$

Formula II

$$\text{Replikasi 1} \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{3,2}{5,7}$$

$$\tan \alpha = 0,5614035088$$

$$\tan \alpha = 29,31$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{3,3}{5,65}$$

$$\tan \alpha = 0,5840707965$$

$$\tan \alpha = 30,29$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{3,1}{5,8}$$

$$\tan \alpha = 0,5344827586$$

$$\tan \alpha = 28,12$$

$$\text{Rata-rata sudut diam} = \frac{29,31 + 30,29 + 28,12}{3} = 29,24$$

Lampiran 16. Foto uji waktu alir granul *effervescent*



Lampiran 17. Perhitungan uji waktu alir granul *effervescent***Formula I**

Replikasi 1 = 4,44 detik

Replikasi 2 = 4,83 detik

Replikasi 3 = 4,66 detik

Rata-rata waktu alir = $\frac{4,44+4,83+4,66}{3} = 4,64$ detik

Formula II

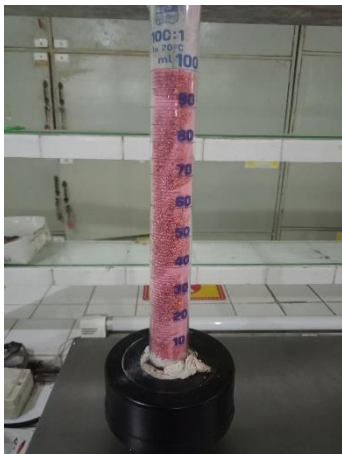
Replikasi 1 = 6,37 detik

Replikasi 2 = 6,55 detik

Replikasi 3 = 6,97 detik

Rata-rata waktu alir = $\frac{6,37+6,55+6,97}{3} = 6,63$ detik

Lampiran 18. Foto uji pengetapan granul *effervescent*



Lampiran 19. Perhitungan uji pengetapan granul *effervescent*

$$\text{Persen Pengetapan} = \frac{V_o - V_t}{V_o} \times 100\%$$

Formula I

$$\text{Replikasi 1} = \frac{100 - 92}{100} \times 100\% = 8\%$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = \frac{100 - 91}{100} \times 100\% = 9\%$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = \frac{100 - 91}{100} \times 100\% = 8\%$$

$$\text{Rata-rata waktu alir} = \frac{8\% + 9\% + 8\%}{3} = 8,33\%$$

Formula II

$$\text{Replikasi 1} = \frac{100 - 89}{100} \times 100\% = 11\%$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = \frac{100 - 89}{100} \times 100\% = 11\%$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = \frac{100 - 90}{100} \times 100\% = 10\%$$

$$\text{Rata-rata waktu alir} = \frac{11\% + 11\% + 10\%}{3} = 10,67\%$$

Lampiran 20. Foto uji kadar air granul *effervescent*



Lampiran 21. Perhitungan uji kadar air granul *effervescent***Formula I**

Replikasi 1 = 5,5%

Replikasi 2 = 1%

Replikasi 3 = 0,5%

$$\text{Rata-rata susut pengeringan} = \frac{0,5\% + 1\% + 0,5\%}{3} = 0,66\%$$

Formula II

Replikasi 1 = 2%

Replikasi 2 = 2,5%

Replikasi 3 = 2,5%

$$\text{Rata-rata susut pengeringan} = \frac{2\% + 2,5\% + 2,5\%}{3} = 2,33\%$$

Lampiran 22. Foto mesin cetak tablet



Lampiran 23. Foto alat pengukur suhu dan kelembaban



Lampiran 24. Perhitungan uji keseragaman bobot tablet *effervescent*

No	Keseragaman bobot (mg)					
	Formula 1			Formula 2		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
1	1498	1494	1501	1490	1508	1499
2	1495	1489	1510	1484	1504	1495
3	1489	1505	1499	1491	1499	1498
4	1501	1510	1494	1495	1495	1489
5	1497	1488	1497	1505	1493	1497
6	1492	1498	1488	1509	1497	1495
7	1488	1495	1498	1498	1488	1508
8	1489	1507	1503	1497	1489	1492
9	1496	1496	1507	1489	1486	1495
10	1499	1499	1498	1480	1498	1498
11	1487	1492	1497	1499	1504	1499
12	1509	1494	1499	1495	1496	1500
13	1498	1501	1487	1497	1493	1504
14	1503	1486	1498	1501	1496	1496
15	1499	1489	1490	1510	1498	1499
16	1496	1499	1493	1490	1499	1498
17	1497	1488	1496	1494	1508	1494
18	1493	1498	1492	1498	1497	1513
19	1510	1504	1502	1499	1488	1499
20	1498	1509	1515	1501	1489	1498
Hasil rata-rata	1496,70	1497,05	1498,20	1496,10	1496,25	1498,30
SD	6,20	7,29	7,01	7,52	6,44	5,29
CV	0,41%	0,49%	0,47%	0,50%	0,43%	0,35%
Rata-rata	1497,32			1496,88 mg		
5 %	1422,45 mg – 1572,19 mg			1422,04 mg – 1571,72 mg		
10%	1347,59 mg – 1647,05 mg			1347,19 mg – 1646,57 mg		

1. Formula I

$$\text{Rata-rata kolom} = \frac{1496,70 + 1497,05 + 1498,20}{3} = 1497,32 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kolom A (5\%)} = \frac{5}{100} \times 1497,32 = 74,87 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Batas bawah} = 1497,32 - 74,87 = 1422,45 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Batas atas} = 1497,32 + 74,87 = 1572,19 \text{ mg}$$

Jadi bobot yang memenuhi syarat kolom A adalah tablet dengan bobot antara 1422,45 mg – 1572,19 mg.

$$\text{Rata-rata kolom} = \frac{1496,70 + 1497,05 + 1498,20}{3} = 1497,32 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kolom A (10\%)} = \frac{10}{100} \times 1497,32 = 149,73 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Batas bawah} = 1497,32 - 149,73 = 1347,59 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Batas atas} = 1497,32 + 149,73 = 1647,05 \text{ mg}$$

Jadi bobot yang memenuhi syarat kolom B adalah tablet dengan bobot antara 1347,59 mg – 1647,05 mg.

2. Formula II

$$\text{Rata-rata kolom} = \frac{1496,10 + 1496,25 + 1498,30}{3} = 1496,88 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kolom A (5\%)} = \frac{5}{100} \times 1496,88 = 74,84 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Batas bawah} = 1496,88 - 74,84 = 1422,04 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Batas atas} = 1496,88 + 74,84 = 1571,72 \text{ mg}$$

Jadi bobot yang memenuhi syarat kolom A adalah tablet dengan bobot antara 1422,04 mg – 1571,72 mg.

$$\text{Rata-rata kolom} = \frac{1496,10 + 1496,25 + 1498,30}{3} = 1496,88 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kolom A (10\%)} = \frac{10}{100} \times 1496,88 = 149,69 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Batas bawah} = 1496,88 - 149,69 = 1347,19 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Batas atas} = 1496,88 + 149,69 = 1646,57 \text{ mg}$$

Jadi bobot yang memenuhi syarat kolom B adalah tablet dengan bobot antara 1347,19 mg – 1646,57 mg.

Lampiran 25. Foto alat uji kekerasan tablet *effervescent*



Lampiran 26. Perhitungan uji kekerasan tablet *effervescent*

NO	Kekerasan (kg)					
	Formula 1			Formula 2		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
1	5	6,1	5,8	6,9	7,9	8,1
2	5,8	5,9	7,4	6,5	8,6	7,4
3	7,7	6,5	6,5	7,6	6,8	7,8
4	7,8	7,3	4,9	7,9	7,7	8,4
5	7,6	7,7	7,9	8,1	7,9	9
6	6,7	7	5,6	8,5	8,9	8,7
7	6,3	5,3	7,8	6,8	9,3	7,8
8	4,5	4,7	6,4	7,6	8,7	8,5
9	7,9	6,8	7,2	8,5	7,5	7,2
10	5,1	6,2	6,9	9,6	6,9	7,5
Rata-rata	6,44	6,35	6,64	7,80	8,02	8,04

Formula I

$$\text{Rata-rata kekerasan} = \frac{6,44 \text{ kg} + 5,35 \text{ kg} + 6,64 \text{ kg}}{3} = 6,48 \text{ kg}$$

Formula II

$$\text{Rata-rata kekerasan} = \frac{7,80 \text{ kg} + 8,02 \text{ kg} + 8,04 \text{ kg}}{3} = 7,95 \text{ kg}$$

Lampiran 27. Foto uji kerapuhan tablet *effervescent*



Lampiran 28. Perhitungan uji kerapuhan tablet *effervescent*

$$\% \text{ Kerapuhan} = \frac{W1 - W2}{W1} \times 100\%$$

Keterangan: W1= Bobot awal

W2= Bobot setelah uji

1. Formula 1

Replikasi 1: W1 = 29.934 mg

W2 = 29.642 mg

$$\% \text{ Kerapuhan} = \frac{29.934 - 29.642}{29.934} \times 100\% \\ = 0,97\%$$

Replikasi 2: W1 = 29.941 mg

W2 = 29.648 mg

$$\% \text{ Kerapuhan} = \frac{29.941 - 29.648}{29.941} \times 100\% \\ = 0,98\%$$

Replikasi 3: W1 = 29.964 mg

W2 = 29.681 mg

$$\% \text{ Kerapuhan} = \frac{29.964 - 29.681}{29.964} \times 100\% \\ = 0,94\%$$

$$\text{Rata-rata : } \frac{0,97\% + 0,98\% + 0,94\%}{3} = 0,96\%$$

2. Formula II

Replikasi 1: W1 = 29.922 mg

W2 = 29.685 mg

$$\% \text{ Kerapuhan} = \frac{29.922 - 29.685}{29.922} \times 100\% \\ = 0,79\%$$

Replikasi 2: W1 = 29.925 mg

W2 = 29.679 mg

$$\% \text{ Kerapuhan} = \frac{29.925 - 29.679}{29.925} \times 100\% \\ = 0,82\%$$

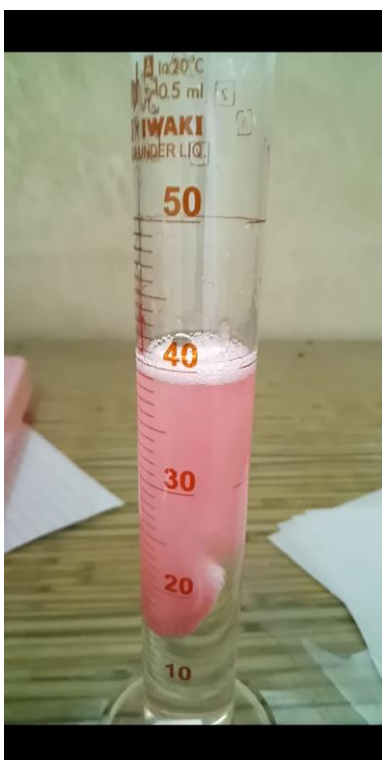
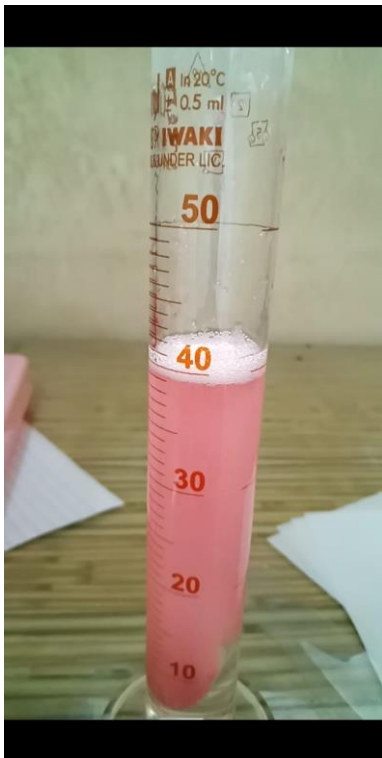
Replikasi 3: W1 = 29.966 mg

W2 = 29.745 mg

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kerapuhan} &= \frac{29.966 - 29.745}{29.966} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,74\%\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rata-rata : } \frac{0,79\% + 0,82\% + 0,74\%}{3} = 0,78\%$$

Lampiran 29. Foto uji waktu larut tablet *effervescent*



Lampiran 30. Perhitungan uji waktu larut tablet *effervescent***Formula I**

Replikasi 1 = 122 detik

Replikasi 2 = 134 detik

Replikasi 3 = 125 detik

Rata-rata waktu alir = $\frac{122+134+125}{3} = 127$ detik

Formula II

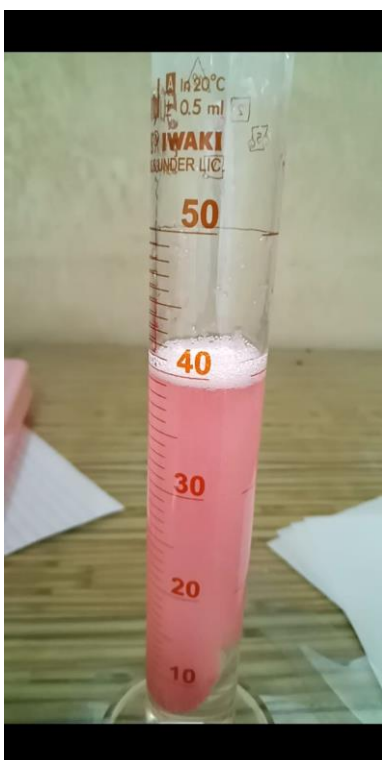
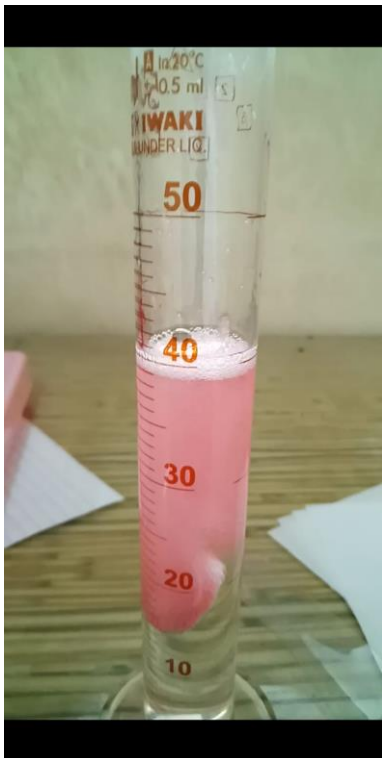
Replikasi 1 = 212 detik

Replikasi 2 = 227 detik

Replikasi 3 = 218 detik

Rata-rata waktu alir = $\frac{212+227+218}{3} = 219$ detik

Lampiran 31. Foto uji tinggi buih tablet *effervescent*



Lampiran 32. Perhitungan uji tinggi buih tablet *effervescent***Formula I**

Replikasi 1 = 2,8 cm

Replikasi 2 = 2,8 cm

Replikasi 3 = 2,9 cm

$$\text{Rata-rata waktu alir} = \frac{2,8+2,8+2,9}{3} = 2,83 \text{ cm}$$

Formula II

Replikasi 1 = 3,8 cm

Replikasi 2 = 4,0 cm

Replikasi 3 = 3,8 cm

$$\text{Rata-rata waktu alir} = \frac{3,8+4,0+3,8}{3} = 3,87 \text{ cm}$$

Lampiran 33. Foto uji derajat keasaman tablet *effervescent*



Lampiran 34. Perhitungan uji derajat keasaman tablet *effervescent***Formula I**

Replikasi 1 = 6,14

Replikasi 2 = 6,20

Replikasi 3 = 6,19

Rata-rata waktu alir = $\frac{6,14+6,20+6,19}{3} = 6,18$

Formula II

Replikasi 1 = 6,72

Replikasi 2 = 6,31

Replikasi 3 = 6,55

Rata-rata waktu alir = $\frac{6,72+6,31+6,55}{3} = 6,57$

Lampiran 35. Perhitungan dosis

1. Kontrol Negatif (Tablet *effervescent* tanpa ekstrak)

Melarutkan 1 tablet *effervescent* tanpa ekstrak kedalam 200 mL aquadest.

Volume pemberian 2 ml/tikus.

2. Kontrol Positif (Furosemide)

Dosis furosemide adalah 40 mg/70 kgBB Manusia dengan faktor konversi manusia ke tikus 0,018 maka:

Dosis furosemide = $0,018 \times 40 \text{ mg/70 kgBB Manusia} = 0,72 \text{ mg/200gBB Tikus}$.

Larutan stok = 40 mg/ 50 ml

Ditimbang 40 mg furosemide, diencerkan dan ditambah dengan cmc-na sampai 50 ml.

Replikasi I 198gBB tikus = $\frac{198 \text{ g}}{200 \text{ g}} \times 0,72 \text{ mg} = 0,7128 \text{ mg/198gBB tikus}$

Volume pemberian = $\frac{0,7128 \text{ mg}}{40 \text{ mg}} \times 50 \text{ ml} = 0,891 \text{ ml/198gBB tikus}$

Replikasi II 199gBB tikus = $\frac{199 \text{ g}}{200 \text{ g}} \times 0,72 \text{ mg} = 0,7164 \text{ mg/199gBB tikus}$

Volume pemberian = $\frac{0,7164 \text{ mg}}{40 \text{ mg}} \times 50 \text{ ml} = 0,8955 \text{ ml/198gBB tikus}$

Replikasi IV 200gBB tikus = $\frac{200 \text{ g}}{200 \text{ g}} \times 0,72 \text{ mg} = 0,72 \text{ mg/200gBB tikus}$

Volume pemberian = $\frac{0,72 \text{ mg}}{40 \text{ mg}} \times 50 \text{ ml} = 0,9 \text{ ml/200gBB tikus}$

Replikasi IV 200gBB tikus = $\frac{200 \text{ g}}{200 \text{ g}} \times 0,72 \text{ mg} = 0,7128 \text{ mg/200gBB tikus}$

Volume pemberian = $\frac{0,72 \text{ mg}}{40 \text{ mg}} \times 50 \text{ ml} = 0,9 \text{ ml/200gBB tikus}$

Replikasi V 199gBB tikus = $\frac{199 \text{ g}}{200 \text{ g}} \times 0,72 \text{ mg} = 0,7164 \text{ mg/199gBB tikus}$

Volume pemberian = $\frac{0,7164 \text{ mg}}{40 \text{ mg}} \times 50 \text{ ml} = 0,8955 \text{ ml/199gBB tikus}$

3. Dosis 1 (61 mg/50 kgBB Manusia)

Manusia 70 kg = $\frac{70 \text{ kg}}{50 \text{ kg}} \times 61 \text{ mg} = 85,4 \text{ mg}$

Konversi manusia ke tikus = 0,018

$$0,018 \times 85,4 \text{ mg} = 1,5372 \text{ mg} \sim 1,54 \text{ mg}/200\text{gBB Tikus}$$

Larutan stok = 61 mg/100 ml.

1 tablet *effervescent* formula 1 dilarutkan dalam 100 mL aquadest.

Kemudian dimasukkan dalam labu ukur 100 mL.

$$\text{Replikasi I } 199\text{gBB tikus} = \frac{199 \text{ g}}{200 \text{ g}} \times 1,54 \text{ mg} = 1,5323 \text{ mg}/199\text{gBB tikus}$$

$$\text{Volume pemberian} = \frac{1,5323 \text{ mg}}{61 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \text{ ml} = 2,512 \text{ ml}/199\text{gBB tikus}$$

$$\text{Replikasi II } 199\text{gBB tikus} = \frac{199 \text{ g}}{200 \text{ g}} \times 1,54 \text{ mg} = 1,5323 \text{ mg}/199\text{gBB tikus}$$

$$\text{Volume pemberian} = \frac{1,5323 \text{ mg}}{61 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \text{ ml} = 2,512 \text{ ml}/199\text{gBB tikus}$$

$$\text{Replikasi III } 200\text{gBB tikus} = \frac{200 \text{ g}}{200 \text{ g}} \times 1,54 \text{ mg} = 1,54 \text{ mg}/200\text{gBB tikus}$$

$$\text{Volume pemberian} = \frac{1,54 \text{ mg}}{61 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \text{ ml} = 2,52 \text{ ml}/200\text{gBB tikus}$$

$$\text{Replikasi IV } 200\text{gBB tikus} = \frac{200 \text{ g}}{200 \text{ g}} \times 1,54 \text{ mg} = 1,54 \text{ mg}/200\text{gBB tikus}$$

$$\text{Volume pemberian} = \frac{1,54 \text{ mg}}{61 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \text{ ml} = 2,52 \text{ ml}/200\text{gBB tikus}$$

$$\text{Replikasi V } 198\text{gBB tikus} = \frac{198 \text{ g}}{200 \text{ g}} \times 1,54 \text{ mg} = 1,5246 \text{ mg}/198\text{gBB tikus}$$

$$\text{Volume pemberian} = \frac{1,5246 \text{ mg}}{61 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \text{ ml} = 2,499 \text{ ml}/198\text{gBB tikus}$$

4. Dosis 2 (122 mg/50 kgBB Manusia)

$$\text{Manusia } 70 \text{ kg} = \frac{70 \text{ kg}}{50 \text{ kg}} \times 122 \text{ mg} = 170,8 \text{ mg}$$

Konversi manusia ke tikus = 0,018

$$0,018 \times 170,8 \text{ mg} = 3,0744 \text{ mg} \sim 3,07 \text{ mg}/200\text{gBB Tikus}$$

Larutan stok = 122 mg/100 ml.

1 tablet *effervescent* formula 2 dilarutkan dalam 100 mL aquadest.

Kemudian dimasukkan dalam labu ukur 100 mL.

$$\text{Replikasi I } 200\text{gBB tikus} = \frac{200 \text{ g}}{200 \text{ g}} \times 3,07 \text{ mg} = 3,07 \text{ mg}/200\text{gBB tikus}$$

$$\text{Volume pemberian} = \frac{3,07 \text{ mg}}{122 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \text{ ml} = 2,52 \text{ ml}/200\text{gBB tikus}$$

$$\text{Replikasi II } 200\text{gBB tikus} = \frac{200 \text{ g}}{200 \text{ g}} \times 3,07 \text{ mg} = 3,07 \text{ mg}/200\text{gBB tikus}$$

$$\text{Volume pemberian} = \frac{3,07 \text{ mg}}{122 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \text{ ml} = 2,52 \text{ ml/200gBB tikus}$$

$$\text{Replikasi III 200gBB tikus} = \frac{200 \text{ g}}{200 \text{ g}} \times 3,07 \text{ mg} = 3,07 \text{ mg/200gBB tikus}$$

$$\text{Volume pemberian} = \frac{3,07 \text{ mg}}{122 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \text{ ml} = 2,52 \text{ ml/200gBB tikus}$$

$$\text{Replikasi IV 200gBB tikus} = \frac{200 \text{ g}}{200 \text{ g}} \times 3,07 \text{ mg} = 3,07 \text{ mg/200gBB tikus}$$

$$\text{Volume pemberian} = \frac{3,07 \text{ mg}}{122 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \text{ ml} = 2,52 \text{ ml/200gBB tikus}$$

$$\text{Replikasi V 199gBB tikus} = \frac{199 \text{ g}}{200 \text{ g}} \times 3,07 \text{ mg} = 3,05465 \text{ mg/199gBB tikus}$$

$$\text{Volume pemberian} = \frac{3,05465 \text{ mg}}{122 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \text{ ml} = 2,5 \text{ ml/199gBB tikus}$$

Lampiran 36. Rata-rata volume urin tiap waktu pengamatan

PERLAKUAN	KE L	BERA T (g)	DOSI S (ML)	Volume (ml) pada jam ke-					
				1	2	3	4	5	6
K (-)	1	198	2	0,25	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,55	0,65
	2	199	2	0,3	0,35	0,4	0,45	0,5	0,55
	3	200	2	0,3	0,4	0,55	0,55	0,65	0,75
	4	200	2	0,35	0,45	0,5	0,6	0,65	0,75
	5	200	2	0,35	0,45	0,5	0,65	0,7	0,8
Rata-rata				0,31	0,39	0,47	0,53	0,61	0,70
SD				0,04	0,07	0,07	0,10	0,08	0,10
K (+)	1	198	0,891	0,44	0,64	0,54	1,2	1,2	1
	2	199	0,895 5	0,55	0,75	0,65	1,1	1,1	1,2
	3	200	0,9	1,1	0,9	1,2	0,9	1,1	1,2
	4	200	0,9	0,9	1,1	1,3	1,1	1	1,1
	5	199	0,895 5	0,9	0,9	1,2	1	1,2	1,3
Rata-rata				0,78	0,86	0,98	1,06	1,12	1,16
SD				0,27	0,17	0,35	0,11	0,08	0,11
DOSIS 1	1	199	2,512	0,44	0,64	0,74	1,1	1,2	1,3
	2	199	2,512	0,46	0,56	1,24	1,3	1,02	1,54
	3	200	2,52	0,76	0,86	1,06	1,2	1,3	1,5
	4	200	2,52	1	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,2
	5	198	2,499	1,26	1,16	1,16	0,9	1,1	1,1
Rata-rata				0,78	0,88	1,08	1,12	1,14	1,33
SD				0,35	0,29	0,20	0,15	0,11	0,19
DOSIS 2	1	200	2,52	0,54	0,89	0,99	1,2	1,2	1,3
	2	200	2,52	0,51	0,51	0,66	1,4	1,55	1,45
	3	200	2,52	0,87	1,07	1,17	1,35	1,55	1,4
	4	200	2,52	0,85	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,65	1,15
	5	199	2,512	1,15	1,35	1,65	1,3	0,7	1,35
Rata-rata				0,78	0,98	1,13	1,31	1,33	1,33
SD				0,26	0,31	0,36	0,07	0,39	0,12

Lampiran 37. Perhitungan AUC

1. Kontrol negatif

Replikasi I

$$AUC_{01}^1 = \frac{0+0,25}{2} (1-0) = 0,125$$

$$AUC_{11}^2 = \frac{0,25+0,3}{2} (2-1) = 0,275$$

$$AUC_{21}^3 = \frac{0,3+0,4}{2} (3-2) = 0,35$$

$$AUC_{31}^4 = \frac{0,4+0,4}{2} (4-3) = 0,4$$

$$AUC_{41}^5 = \frac{0,4+0,55}{2} (5-4) = 0,475$$

$$AUC_{51}^6 = \frac{0,55+0,65}{2} (6-5) = 0,6$$

$$AUC \text{ Total} = 2,225$$

Replikasi II

$$AUC_{01}^1 = \frac{0+0,3}{2} (1-0) = 0,15$$

$$AUC_{11}^2 = \frac{0,3+0,35}{2} (2-1) = 0,325$$

$$AUC_{21}^3 = \frac{0,35+0,4}{2} (3-2) = 0,375$$

$$AUC_{31}^4 = \frac{0,4+0,45}{2} (4-3) = 0,425$$

$$AUC_{41}^5 = \frac{0,45+0,5}{2} (5-4) = 0,475$$

$$AUC_{51}^6 = \frac{0,5+0,55}{2} (6-5) = 0,525$$

$$AUC \text{ Total} = 2,275$$

Replikasi III

$$AUC_{01}^1 = \frac{0+0,3}{2} (1-0) = 0,15$$

$$AUC_{11}^2 = \frac{0,3+0,4}{2} (2-1) = 0,35$$

$$AUC_{21}^3 = \frac{0,4+0,55}{2} (3-2) = 0,475$$

$$AUC_{34} = \frac{0,55+0,55}{2} (4-3) = 0,55$$

$$AUC_{45} = \frac{0,55+0,65}{2} (5-4) = 0,6$$

$$AUC_{56} = \frac{0,65+0,75}{2} (6-5) = 0,7$$

$$AUC \text{ Total} = 2,825$$

Replikasi IV

$$AUC_{01} = \frac{0+0,35}{2} (1-0) = 0,175$$

$$AUC_{12} = \frac{0,35+0,45}{2} (2-1) = 0,4$$

$$AUC_{23} = \frac{0,45+0,5}{2} (3-2) = 0,475$$

$$AUC_{34} = \frac{0,5+0,6}{2} (4-3) = 0,55$$

$$AUC_{45} = \frac{0,6+0,65}{2} (5-4) = 0,625$$

$$AUC_{56} = \frac{0,65+0,75}{2} (6-5) = 0,7$$

$$AUC \text{ Total} = 2,925$$

Replikasi V

$$AUC_{01} = \frac{0+0,35}{2} (1-0) = 0,175$$

$$AUC_{12} = \frac{0,35+0,45}{2} (2-1) = 0,4$$

$$AUC_{23} = \frac{0,45+0,5}{2} (3-2) = 0,475$$

$$AUC_{34} = \frac{0,5+0,65}{2} (4-3) = 0,575$$

$$AUC_{45} = \frac{0,65+0,7}{2} (5-4) = 0,675$$

$$AUC_{56} = \frac{0,7+0,8}{2} (6-5) = 0,75$$

$$AUC \text{ Total} = 3,05$$

2. Kontrol Positif

Replikasi I

$$AUC_{0}^1 = \frac{0+0,44}{2} (1-0) = 0,22$$

$$AUC_{1}^2 = \frac{0,44+0,64}{2} (2-1) = 0,54$$

$$AUC_{2}^3 = \frac{0,64+0,54}{2} (3-2) = 0,59$$

$$AUC_{3}^4 = \frac{0,54+1,2}{2} (4-3) = 0,87$$

$$AUC_{4}^5 = \frac{1,2+1,2}{2} (5-4) = 1,2$$

$$AUC_{5}^6 = \frac{1,2+1}{2} (6-5) = 1,1$$

$$AUC \text{ Total} = 4,52$$

Replikasi II

$$AUC_{0}^1 = \frac{0+0,55}{2} (1-0) = 0,275$$

$$AUC_{1}^2 = \frac{0,55+0,75}{2} (2-1) = 0,65$$

$$AUC_{2}^3 = \frac{0,75+0,65}{2} (3-2) = 0,7$$

$$AUC_{3}^4 = \frac{0,65+1,1}{2} (4-3) = 0,875$$

$$AUC_{4}^5 = \frac{1,1+1,1}{2} (5-4) = 1,1$$

$$AUC_{5}^6 = \frac{1,1+1,2}{2} (6-5) = 1,15$$

$$AUC \text{ Total} = 4,75$$

Replikasi III

$$AUC_{0}^1 = \frac{0+1,1}{2} (1-0) = 0,55$$

$$AUC_{1}^2 = \frac{1,1+0,9}{2} (2-1) = 1,0$$

$$AUC_{2}^3 = \frac{0,9+1,2}{2} (3-2) = 1,05$$

$$AUC_{3}^4 = \frac{1,2+0,9}{2} (4-3) = 1,05$$

$$AUC_{4}^5 = \frac{0,9+1,1}{2} (5-4) = 1,0$$

$$AUC_{5}^6 = \frac{1,1+1,2}{2} (6-5) = 1,15$$

$$\text{AUC Total} = 5,8$$

Replikasi IV

$$\text{AUC}_{01}^1 = \frac{0+0,9}{2} (1-0) = 0,45$$

$$\text{AUC}_{11}^2 = \frac{0,9+1,1}{2} (2-1) = 1,0$$

$$\text{AUC}_{21}^3 = \frac{1,1+1,3}{2} (3-2) = 1,2$$

$$\text{AUC}_{31}^4 = \frac{1,3+1,1}{2} (4-3) = 1,2$$

$$\text{AUC}_{41}^5 = \frac{1,1+1}{2} (5-4) = 1,05$$

$$\text{AUC}_{51}^6 = \frac{1+1,1}{2} (6-5) = 1,05$$

$$\text{AUC Total} = 5,95$$

Replikasi V

$$\text{AUC}_{01}^1 = \frac{0+0,9}{2} (1-0) = 0,45$$

$$\text{AUC}_{11}^2 = \frac{0,9+0,9}{2} (2-1) = 0,9$$

$$\text{AUC}_{21}^3 = \frac{0,9+1,2}{2} (3-2) = 1,05$$

$$\text{AUC}_{31}^4 = \frac{1,2+1}{2} (4-3) = 1,1$$

$$\text{AUC}_{41}^5 = \frac{1+1,2}{2} (5-4) = 1,1$$

$$\text{AUC}_{51}^6 = \frac{1,2+1,3}{2} (6-5) = 1,25$$

$$\text{AUC Total} = 5,85$$

3. Dosis 1

Replikasi I

$$\text{AUC}_{01}^1 = \frac{0+0,44}{2} (1-0) = 0,22$$

$$\text{AUC}_{11}^2 = \frac{0,44+0,64}{2} (2-1) = 0,54$$

$$\text{AUC}_{21}^3 = \frac{0,64+0,74}{2} (3-2) = 0,69$$

$$AUC_{34} = \frac{0,74+1,1}{2} (4-3) = 0,92$$

$$AUC_{45} = \frac{1,1+1,2}{2} (5-4) = 1,15$$

$$AUC_{56} = \frac{1,2+1,3}{2} (6-5) = 1,25$$

$$AUC \text{ Total} = 4,77$$

Replikasi II

$$AUC_{01} = \frac{0+0,46}{2} (1-0) = 0,23$$

$$AUC_{12} = \frac{0,46+0,56}{2} (2-1) = 0,51$$

$$AUC_{23} = \frac{0,56+1,24}{2} (3-2) = 0,9$$

$$AUC_{34} = \frac{1,24+1,3}{2} (4-3) = 1,27$$

$$AUC_{45} = \frac{1,3+1,02}{2} (5-4) = 1,16$$

$$AUC_{56} = \frac{1,02+1,54}{2} (6-5) = 1,28$$

$$AUC \text{ Total} = 5,35$$

Replikasi III

$$AUC_{01} = \frac{0+0,76}{2} (1-0) = 0,38$$

$$AUC_{12} = \frac{0,76+0,86}{2} (2-1) = 0,81$$

$$AUC_{23} = \frac{0,86+1,06}{2} (3-2) = 0,96$$

$$AUC_{34} = \frac{1,06+1,2}{2} (4-3) = 1,13$$

$$AUC_{45} = \frac{1,2+1,3}{2} (5-4) = 1,25$$

$$AUC_{56} = \frac{1,3+1,5}{2} (6-5) = 1,4$$

$$AUC \text{ Total} = 5,93$$

Replikasi IV

$$AUC_{01} = \frac{0+1,0}{2} (1-0) = 0,5$$

$$AUC_{12}^2 = \frac{1,0+1,2}{2} (2-1) = 1,1$$

$$AUC_{23}^3 = \frac{1,2+1,2}{2} (3-2) = 1,2$$

$$AUC_{34}^4 = \frac{1,2+1,1}{2} (4-3) = 1,15$$

$$AUC_{45}^5 = \frac{1,1+1,1}{2} (5-4) = 1,1$$

$$AUC_{56}^6 = \frac{1,1+1,2}{2} (6-5) = 1,15$$

$$AUC \text{ Total} = 6,2$$

Replikasi V

$$AUC_{01}^1 = \frac{0+1,26}{2} (1-0) = 0,65$$

$$AUC_{12}^2 = \frac{1,26+1,16}{2} (2-1) = 1,21$$

$$AUC_{23}^3 = \frac{1,16+1,16}{2} (3-2) = 1,16$$

$$AUC_{34}^4 = \frac{1,16+0,9}{2} (4-3) = 1,03$$

$$AUC_{45}^5 = \frac{0,9+1,1}{2} (5-4) = 1,0$$

$$AUC_{56}^6 = \frac{1,1+1,1}{2} (6-5) = 1,1$$

$$AUC \text{ Total} = 6,13$$

4. Dosis 2

Replikasi I

$$AUC_{01}^1 = \frac{0+0,54}{2} (1-0) = 0,27$$

$$AUC_{12}^2 = \frac{0,54+0,89}{2} (2-1) = 0,715$$

$$AUC_{23}^3 = \frac{0,89+0,99}{2} (3-2) = 0,94$$

$$AUC_{34}^4 = \frac{0,99+1,2}{2} (4-3) = 1,095$$

$$AUC_{45}^5 = \frac{1,2+1,2}{2} (5-4) = 1,2$$

$$AUC_{56}^6 = \frac{1,2+1,3}{2} (6-5) = 1,25$$

$$AUC \text{ Total} = 5,47$$

Replikasi II

$$AUC_{0}^1 = \frac{0+0,51}{2} (1-0) = 0,255$$

$$AUC_{1}^2 = \frac{0,51+0,51}{2} (2-1) = 0,51$$

$$AUC_{2}^3 = \frac{0,51+0,66}{2} (3-2) = 0,585$$

$$AUC_{3}^4 = \frac{0,66+1,4}{2} (4-3) = 1,03$$

$$AUC_{4}^5 = \frac{1,4+1,55}{2} (5-4) = 1,475$$

$$AUC_{5}^6 = \frac{1,55+1,45}{2} (6-5) = 1,5$$

$$AUC \text{ Total} = 5,355$$

Replikasi III

$$AUC_{0}^1 = \frac{0+0,87}{2} (1-0) = 0,435$$

$$AUC_{1}^2 = \frac{0,87+1,07}{2} (2-1) = 0,97$$

$$AUC_{2}^3 = \frac{1,07+1,17}{2} (3-2) = 1,12$$

$$AUC_{3}^4 = \frac{1,17+1,35}{2} (4-3) = 1,26$$

$$AUC_{4}^5 = \frac{1,35+1,55}{2} (5-4) = 1,45$$

$$AUC_{5}^6 = \frac{1,55+1,4}{2} (6-5) = 1,475$$

$$AUC \text{ Total} = 6,71$$

Replikasi IV

$$AUC_{0}^1 = \frac{0+0,85}{2} (1-0) = 0,425$$

$$AUC_{1}^2 = \frac{0,85+1,1}{2} (2-1) = 0,975$$

$$AUC_{2}^3 = \frac{1,1+1,2}{2} (3-2) = 1,15$$

$$AUC_{3}^4 = \frac{1,2+1,3}{2} (4-3) = 1,25$$

$$AUC_{4}^5 = \frac{1,3+1,65}{2} (5-4) = 1,475$$

$$AUC_{5}^{6} = \frac{1,65+1,15}{2} (6-5) = 1,6$$

$$AUC \text{ Total} = 6,675$$

Replikasi V

$$AUC_{0}^{1} = \frac{0+1,15}{2} (1-0) = 0,575$$

$$AUC_{1}^{2} = \frac{1,15+1,35}{2} (2-1) = 1,25$$

$$AUC_{2}^{3} = \frac{1,35+1,65}{2} (3-2) = 1,5$$

$$AUC_{3}^{4} = \frac{1,65+1,3}{2} (4-3) = 1,475$$

$$AUC_{4}^{5} = \frac{1,3+0,7}{2} (5-4) = 1,0$$

$$AUC_{5}^{6} = \frac{0,7+1,35}{2} (6-5) = 1,025$$

$$AUC \text{ Total} = 7,125$$

Lampiran 38. Perhitungan % DD

1. Kontrol positif

$$\text{Replikasi 1} = \frac{4,25 - 2,225}{2,225} \times 100\% = 91,01 \%$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = \frac{4,75 - 2,275}{2,275} \times 100\% = 108,79 \%$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = \frac{5,8 - 2,825}{2,825} \times 100\% = 105,31\%$$

$$\text{Replikasi 4} = \frac{5,95 - 2,925}{2,925} \times 100\% = 103,42 \%$$

$$\text{Replikasi 5} = \frac{5,85 - 3,05}{3,05} \times 100\% = 91,80 \%$$

$$\text{Rata-rata \% DI} = 100,07 \%$$

2. Dosis 1

$$\text{Replikasi 1} = \frac{4,77 - 2,225}{2,225} \times 100\% = 114,38 \%$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = \frac{5,35 - 2,275}{2,275} \times 100\% = 135,16 \%$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = \frac{5,93 - 2,825}{2,825} \times 100\% = 109,91 \%$$

$$\text{Replikasi 4} = \frac{6,2 - 2,925}{2,925} \times 100\% = 111,96 \%$$

$$\text{Replikasi 5} = \frac{6,13 - 3,05}{3,05} \times 100\% = 100,98 \%$$

$$\text{Rata-rata \% DI} = 114,48 \%$$

3. Dosis 2

$$\text{Replikasi 1} = \frac{5,47 - 2,225}{2,225} \times 100\% = 145,84 \%$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = \frac{5,355 - 2,275}{2,275} \times 100\% = 135,38 \%$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = \frac{6,71 - 2,825}{2,825} \times 100\% = 137,52 \%$$

$$\text{Replikasi 4} = \frac{6,675 - 2,925}{2,925} \times 100\% = 128,20 \%$$

$$\text{Replikasi 5} = \frac{7,125 - 3,05}{3,05} \times 100\% = 133,61 \%$$

$$\text{Rata-rata \% DI} = 136,11 \%$$

Lampiran 39. Hasil uji statistik total AUC volume urin

Uji shapiro wilk

KELOMPOK	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	Df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
KONTROL NEGATIF	.267	5	.200*	.847	5	.186
KONTROL POSITIF	.333	5	.073	.819	5	.114
DOSIS 1	.262	5	.200*	.881	5	.312
DOSIS 2	.295	5	.179	.849	5	.191

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Uji levene test

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

AUC

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
2.841	3	16	.071

Uji one way ANOVA

ANOVA

AUC

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	38.194	3	12.731	29.087	.000
Within Groups	7.003	16	.438		
Total	45.197	19			

Uji Tukey

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: AUC

Tukey HSD

(I) KELOMPOK	(J) KELOMPOK	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
KONTROL NEGATIF	KONTROL POSITIF	-2.660000*	.418424	.000	-3.85712	-1.46288
	DOSIS 1	-3.016000*	.418424	.000	-4.21312	-1.81888
	DOSIS 2	-3.607000*	.418424	.000	-4.80412	-2.40988
KONTROL POSITIF	KONTROL NEGATIF	2.660000*	.418424	.000	1.46288	3.85712
	DOSIS 1	-.356000	.418424	.830	-1.55312	.84112
	DOSIS 2	-.947000	.418424	.149	-2.14412	.25012
DOSIS 1	KONTROL NEGATIF	3.016000*	.418424	.000	1.81888	4.21312
	KONTROL POSITIF	.356000	.418424	.830	-.84112	1.55312
	DOSIS 2	-.591000	.418424	.510	-1.78812	.60612
DOSIS 2	KONTROL NEGATIF	3.607000*	.418424	.000	2.40988	4.80412
	KONTROL POSITIF	.947000	.418424	.149	-.25012	2.14412
	DOSIS 1	.591000	.418424	.510	-.60612	1.78812

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

AUC

Tukey HSD^a

KELOMPOK	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
KONTROL NEGATIF	5	2.66000	
KONTROL POSITIF	5		5.32000
DOSIS 1	5		5.67600
DOSIS 2	5		6.26700
Sig.		1.000	.149

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5.000.

Lampiran 40. Hasil uji statistik persen daya diuretik (%DD)

Uji shapiro wilk

KELOMPOK	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
PERSEN_DAYA_DIURETIK KONTROL	.260	5	.200*	.857	5	.219
POSITIF						
DOSIS 1	.303	5	.150	.889	5	.351
DOSIS 2	.213	5	.200*	.967	5	.853

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Uji levene test

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

PERSEN_DAYA_DIURETIK

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
.581	2	12	.574

Uji one way ANOVA

ANOVA

PERSEN_DAYA_DIURETIK

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3291.365	2	1645.683	18.485	.000
Within Groups	1068.365	12	89.030		
Total	4359.730	14			

Uji Tukey

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: PERSEN_DAYA_DIURETIK

Tukey HSD

(I) KELOMPOK	(J) KELOMPOK	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
KONTROL POSITIF	DOSIS 1	-14.41200	5.96759	.078	-30.3327	1.5087
	DOSIS 2	-36.04400*	5.96759	.000	-51.9647	-20.1233
DOSIS 1	KONTROL POSITIF	14.41200	5.96759	.078	-1.5087	30.3327
	DOSIS 2	-21.63200*	5.96759	.009	-37.5527	-5.7113
DOSIS 2	KONTROL POSITIF	36.04400*	5.96759	.000	20.1233	51.9647
	DOSIS 1	21.63200*	5.96759	.009	5.7113	37.5527

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

PERSEN_DAYA_DIURETIK

Tukey HSD^a

KELOMPOK	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
KONTROL POSITIF	5	100.0660	136.1100
DOSIS 1	5	114.4780	
DOSIS 2	5		
Sig.		.078	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5.000.