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Lampiran 1. Surat determinasi tanaman



KEMENTERIAN KESEHATAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

BADAN KEBIJAKAN PEMBANGUNAN 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.04.02/2/1588/2022

03 September 2022

Hal : Keterangan Determinasi

Yth. Dekan Fakultas Farmasi Universitas Setia Budi
Jalan Let. Jend. Sutoyo, Solo 57127

Merujuk surat Saudara nomor: 901/H6-04/22.08.2022 tanggal 22 Agustus 2022 hal permohonan determinasi, dengan ini kami sampaikan bahwa hasil determinasi sampel tanaman sebagai berikut:

Nama Pemohon : Ines Nabila Swary
Nama Sampel : Kentang
Sampel : Tanaman Segar
Spesies : *Solanum tuberosum* L.
Sinonim : *Lycopersicon tuberosum* (L.) Mill.
Familia : Solanaceae
Penanggung Jawab : Nina Kurnianingrum, S.Si.

Hasil determinasi tersebut hanya mencakup sampel tanaman yang telah dikirimkan ke dan/atau berasal dari B2P2TOOT.

Atas perhatian Saudara, kami sampaikan terima kasih.

Kepala Balai Besar Penelitian
dan Pengembangan Tanaman Obat
dan Obat Tradisional



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

Lampiran 2. Surat *Ethical Clearance*

9/1/22, 7:50 AM

KEPK-RSDM



HEALTH RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE KOMISI ETIK PENELITIAN KESEHATAN

Dr. Moewardi General Hospital
RSUD Dr. Moewardi

ETHICAL CLEARANCE KELAIKAN ETIK

Nomor : 1.128 / VIII / HREC / 2022

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 EFEKTIVITAS EKSTRAK KULIT KENTANG (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) TERHADAP PENURUNAN KADAR GULA DARAH DAN GAMBARAN ANALISIS HISTOPATOLOGI PANKREAS PADA MENCIT (*Mus musculus* L.) YANG DIINDUKSI ALOKSAN.

Principal investigator
Peneliti Utama : Ines nabila swary
25195801A

Location of research
Lokasi Tempat Penelitian : Universitas Setia Budi

Is ethically approved
Dinyatakan layak etik



Lampiran 3. Surat Izin Penggunaan Mencit

"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 : Ines Nabila Swary

Nim : 25195801A

Institusi : Universitas Setia Budi Surakarta

Merupakan hewan uji dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut:

Jenis hewan : Mencit Swiss

Umur : 2-3 bulan

Jenis kelamin : Jantan

Jumlah : 30 ekor

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, 17 November 2022

Hormat kami

Sigit Pramono

"ABIMANYU FARM"

Lampiran 4. Surat Izin Histopatologi pankreas



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN, KEBUDAYAAN, RISET, DAN TEKNOLOGI
UNIVERSITAS SEBELAS MARET SURAKARTA
FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN
BAGIAN PATOLOGI ANATOMI

Jalan Ir. Sutami 36A, Surakarta, Telepon (0271) 632494, Fax. (0271) 632494

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor : 71/PA/2022

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama : Brian Wasita, dr., SpPA.(K), PhD

Jabatan : Kepala Laboratorium Patologi Anatomi

Dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Ines Nabila Swary

NIM : 251959801A

Judul Penelitian : “ Uji Efektivitas Ekstrak Kulit Kentang (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) Terhadap Penurunan Kadar Gula Darah dan Gambaran Analisis Histopatologi Pankreas Pada Mencit (*Mus musculus* L.) “

telah menyelesaikan tugas penelitiannya di Bagian Patologi Anatomi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta dengan baik dan sesuai prosedur yang berlaku.

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Surakarta,
Kepala

Brian Wasita, dr., SpPA(K), PhD
NIP. 197907222005011003

Lampiran 5. Foto kegiatan penelitian

 Umbo kentang yang baru dipanen	 Simplisia kulit kentang
 Gambar serbuk kulit kentang	 Gambar alat moisture balance



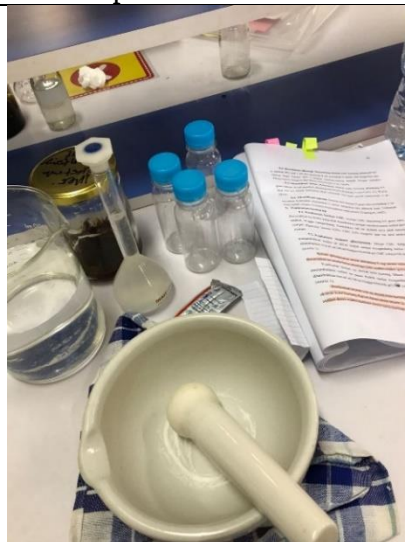
Proses maserasi



Proses evaporator



Hasil ekstrak kulit kentang



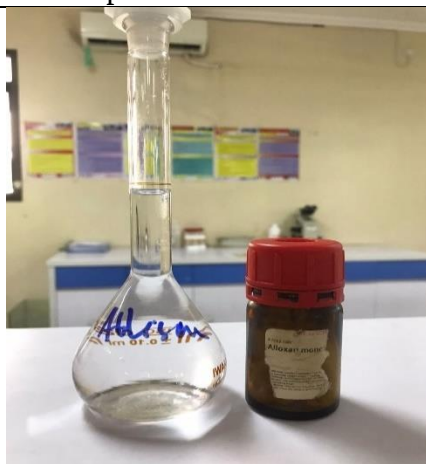
Proses pembuatan larutan stok



Obat glibenclamide sebagai kontrol positif



Larutan uji



Larutan aloksan



Alat easy touch dan gluco strip

	
Pengukuran kadar gula darah	Pengorolan ke mencit
	
Proses Penbedahan Mencit	Sampel pankreas

Lampiran 6. Perhitungan Rendemen Kulit Kentang

Hasil rendemen bobot kering terhadap bobot basah kulit kentang

Bobot Basah (g)	Bobot Kering (g)	Randemen (%b/b)
11.000	4900	44,54

1. Rendemen kulit kentang kering terhadap kulit kentang basah

$$\% \text{ Rendemen} = \frac{\text{Berat kering}}{\text{Berat basah}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= \frac{4900 \text{ gram}}{11.000 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 44,54\%$$

Hasil rendemen bobot serbuk terhadap kulit kentang

Bobot Kering (g)	Bobot Serbuk (g)	Randemen (%b/b)
4.900	2000	40,81

2. Rendemen serbuk terhadap kulit kentang kering

$$\% \text{ Rendemen} = \frac{\text{Berat serbuk}}{\text{Berat kering}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= \frac{2000 \text{ gram}}{4900 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 40,81\%$$

Lampiran 7. Perhitungan rendemen ekstrak etanol

Perhitungan rendemen ekstrak kulit kentang

Bobot serbuk (g)	Bobot ekstrak (g)	Rendemen (%)
1000gram	92 gram	9,2 %

1. Rendemen ekstrak etanol terhadap serbuk kulit kentang kering:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \% \text{ Rendemen} &= \frac{\text{Berat ekstrak}}{\text{Berat serbuk}} \times 100 \% \\
 &= \frac{92 \text{ gram}}{1000 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \% \\
 &= 9,2 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 8. Perhitungan kadar air serbuk

Serbuk	Penimbangan (gram)	Kandungan lembab serbuk (%)
	2,0	6,5
Kulit kentang	2,0	7,0
	2,0	7,5
Rata-rata $\pm$ SD	2 $\pm$ 0	7 $\pm$ 0,5

Perhitungan :

Susut pengeringan replikasi 1 = 6,5%

Susut pengeringan replikasi 2 = 7,0%

Susut pengeringan replikasi 3 = 7,5%

Rata-rata susut pengeringan = 7%

Lampiran 9. Perhitungan Kadar abu total

Penetapan kadar abu total

Berat abu total (g)	Berat sampel awal(g)	Kadar abu total (%)
0,547	10,011	5,46
0,443	10,124	4,37
0,591	10,157	5,81
Rata-rata $\pm$ SD	10,10 $\pm$ 0,63	5,21 $\pm$ 0,61

Replikasi 1

- Berat krus kosong = 64.669 gram
- Berat krus + sampel = 74.332 gram
- Berat krus + abu = 65.216 gram
- Berat abu total = berat total penimbangan – berat krus kosong

$$= 65.216 \text{ gram} - 64.669 \text{ gram}$$

$$= 0,547 \text{ gram}$$
- Kadar abu total = $\frac{\text{berat abu total}}{\text{berat sampel awal}} \times 100\%$

$$= \frac{0,547 \text{ gram}}{10,011 \text{ gram}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 5,46\%$$

Replikasi 2

- Berat krus kosong = 64.975 gram
- Berat krus + sampel = 74.581 gram
- Berat krus + abu = 65.418 gram
- Berat abu total = berat total penimbangan – berat krus kosong

$$= 65.418 \text{ gram} - 64.975 \text{ gram}$$

$$= 0,443 \text{ gram}$$
- Kadar abu total = $\frac{\text{berat abu total}}{\text{berat sampel awal}} \times 100\%$

$$= \frac{0,443 \text{ gram}}{10,124 \text{ gram}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 4,37\%$$

Replikasi 3

- - Berat krus kosong = 65.154 gram
 - - Berat krus + sampel = 75.010 gram
 - - Berat krus + abu = 65.745 gram
 - - Berat abu total = berat total penimbangan – berat krus kosong
- $$= 65.745 \text{ gram} - 65.154 \text{ gram}$$
- $$= 0,591 \text{ gram}$$
- Kadar abu total = $\frac{\text{berat abu total}}{\text{berat sampel awal}} \times 100\%$
- $$= \frac{0,591 \text{ gram}}{10,157 \text{ gram}} \times 100\%$$
- $$= 5,21\%$$

Lampiran 10. Penetapan kadar abu tidak larut asam

Hasil penetapan kadar abu tidak larut asam

Berat abu tidak larut asam (g)	Berat sampel awal(g)	Kadar abu total (%)
0,034	10,011	0,33
0,023	10,124	0,22
0,058	10,157	0,57
Rata-rata $\pm$ SD	10,10 $\pm$ 0,63	0,37 $\pm$ 0,15

Replikasi 1

- Berat krus kosong = 64.312 gram
- Berat krus + abu tidak larut asam = 64.346 gram
- Berat abu tidak larut asam = berat total penimbangan – berat krus kosong

$$= 64.346 \text{ gram} - 64.312 \text{ gram}$$

$$= 0,034 \text{ gram}$$
- Kadar abu tidak larut asam = $\frac{\text{berat abu tidak larut asam}}{\text{berat sampel awal}} \times 100\%$

$$= \frac{0,034 \text{ gram}}{10 \text{ gram}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0,33\%$$

Replikasi 2

- Berat krus kosong = 64.401 gram
- Berat krus + abu tidak larut asam = 64.424 gram
- Berat abu tidak larut asam = berat total penimbangan – berat krus kosong

$$= 64.424 \text{ gram} - 64.401 \text{ gram}$$

$$= 0,023 \text{ gram}$$
- Kadar abu tidak larut asam = $\frac{\text{berat abu tidak larut asam}}{\text{berat sampel awal}} \times 100\%$

$$= \frac{0,023 \text{ gram}}{10 \text{ gram}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0,22\%$$

Replikasi 3

- Berat krus kosong = 64.711 gram
 - Berat krus + abu tidak larut asam = 64.769 gram
 - Berat abu tidak larut asam = berat total penimbangan – berat krus kosong

$$= 64.769 \text{ gram} - 64.711 \text{ gram}$$

$$= 0,058 \text{ gram}$$

- Kadar abu tidak larut asam = $\frac{\text{berat abu tidak larut asam}}{\text{berat sampel awal}} \times 100\%$

$$= \frac{0,058 \text{ gram}}{10 \text{ gram}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0,58\%$$

Rata-rata kadar abu tidak larut asam = $\frac{0,34\% + 0,23\% + 0,58\%}{3}$

$$= 0,57\%$$

Lampiran 11. Penetapan kadar air ekstrak

Kadar air ekstrak kulit kentang

Replikasi	Bobot ekstrak (g)	Kadar air (%)
1	2,0818	4,26
2	2,0418	6,61
3	2,0311	5,29
Rata-rata±SD	2,05±0,03	0,05±0,01

Replikasi 1

- Berat krus kosong = 65,7443
- Berat krus + ekstrak = 67,8261
- Berat ekstrak = 2,0818
- Perhitungan =

$$\frac{\text{berat ekstrak sebelum pengeringan} - \text{berat ekstrak sesudah pengeringan}}{\text{berat sebelum pengeringan}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{2,0818 - 1,9931}{2,0818} \times 100\% = 4,26\%$$

Replikasi 2

- Berat krus kosong = 63,7523
- Berat krus + ekstrak = 65,7941
- Berat ekstrak = 2,0418
- Perhitungan =

$$\frac{\text{berat ekstrak sebelum pengeringan} - \text{berat ekstrak sesudah pengeringan}}{\text{berat sebelum pengeringan}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{2,0418 - 1,9068}{2,0418} \times 100\% = 6,61\%$$

Replikasi 3

- Berat krus kosong = 62,6521
- Berat krus + ekstrak = 64,6832
- Berat ekstrak = 2,0311

Perhitungan =

$$\frac{\text{berat ekstrak sebelum pengeringan} - \text{berat ekstrak sesudah pengeringan}}{\text{berat sebelum pengeringan}}$$

x 100%

$$= \frac{2,0311 - 1,9293}{2,0311} \times 100\%$$

$$= 5,01\%$$

$$\text{Rata-rata penetapan kadar air ekstrak} = \frac{4,26 + 6,61 + 5,01}{3}$$

$$= 5,29\%$$

Lampiran 12. Hasil identifikasi uji tabung

Identifikasi Flavonoid



Identifikasi Alkaloid (Dagendorf)



Identifikasi Alkaloid (Bouchard)



Identifikasi alkaloid (Mahyer)



Identifikasi Tannin



Identifikasi saponin

Lampiran 13. Perhitungan dosis dan volume pemberian mencit

1. Dosis CMC Na 0,5%

Menimbang 500 mg CMC Na disuspensikan ke dalam air suling ad
100 ml volume pemberian CMC Na 1 ml / mencit

2. Kontrol positif (Glibenklamide)

Dosis glibenklamide = 5 mg/70 kg manusia

Faktor konversi manusia ke berat mencit 20 gram = 0,0026

Dosis untuk mencit = 5 mg x 0,0026

= 0,013 mg/20 gram BB
mencit

Larutan stok di buat 0,005 % = 5 mg/100 ml

- Mencit 1 dengan BB 23 Gram = $\frac{23 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,013$
= 0,01495

Vp Mencit 1 dengan BB 23 Gram = $\frac{0,01495 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \text{ ml}$
= 0,299 ml

- Mencit 2 dengan BB 24 gram = $\frac{24 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,013$
= 0,0156

Vp Mencit 2 dengan BB 24 gram = $\frac{0,0156}{5 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \text{ ml}$
= 0,312 ml

- Mencit 3 dengan BB 26 Gram = $\frac{26 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,013$
= 0,0169

Vp Mencit 3 dengan BB 26 Gram = $\frac{0,0169}{5 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \text{ ml}$
= 0,338 ml

- Mencit 4 dengan BB 25 gram = $\frac{25 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,013$
= 0,01625

Vp Mencit 4 dengan BB 25 gram = $\frac{0,01625}{5 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \text{ ml}$
= 0,325 ml

- Mencit 5 dengan BB 23 gram = $\frac{23 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,013$
= 0,01495

Vp Mencit 5 dengan BB 23 gram = $\frac{0,01495 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \text{ ml}$
= 0,299 ml

3. Dosis 125 mg manusia dikonversi ke mencit 2,5 mg/20kg/BB mencit

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat badan mencit} &= 20 \text{ gram} \\ \text{Konsentrasi larutan uji 2\%} &= \frac{2 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ ml}} = 20 \text{ mg/ml} \\ \text{Dosis} &= \frac{125 \text{ mg}}{1000 \text{ gram}} \times 20 \text{ gram} \\ &= 2,5 \text{ mg/ml}\end{aligned}$$

- Mencit 1 dengan BB 26 Gram $= \frac{26 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 2,5$
 $= 3,25 \text{ mg}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Vp Mencit 1 dengan BB 26 Gram} &= \frac{3,25 \text{ mg}}{20 \text{ mg/ml}} \\ &= 0,162 \text{ ml}\end{aligned}$$

- Mencit 2 dengan BB 23 gram $= \frac{23 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 2,5$
 $= 2,85 \text{ mg}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Vp Mencit 2 dengan BB 23 gram} &= \frac{2,85 \text{ mg}}{20 \text{ mg/ml}} \\ &= 0,143 \text{ ml}\end{aligned}$$

- Mencit 3 dengan BB 22 gram $= \frac{22 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 2,5$
 $= 2,75 \text{ mg}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Vp Mencit 3 dengan BB 22 gram} &= \frac{2,75 \text{ mg}}{20 \text{ mg/ml}} \\ &= 0,137 \text{ ml}\end{aligned}$$

- Mencit 4 dengan BB 28 Gram $= \frac{28 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 2,5$
 $= 3,5 \text{ mg}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Vp Mencit 4 dengan BB 28 Gram} &= \frac{3,5 \text{ mg}}{20 \text{ mg/ml}} \\ &= 0,175 \text{ ml}\end{aligned}$$

- Mencit 5 dengan BB 25 gram $= \frac{25 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 2,5$
 $= 3,125 \text{ mg}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Vp Mencit 5 dengan BB 25 gram} &= \frac{3,125 \text{ mg}}{20 \text{ mg/ml}} \\ &= 0,156 \text{ ml}\end{aligned}$$

4. Dosis 250 mg manusia dikonversi ke dosis mencit 5 mg 20kg/BB mencit

- Mencit 1 dengan BB 24 Gram $= \frac{24 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 5 \text{ mg}$

- $$= 6 \text{ mg}$$

$$V_p \text{ Mencit 1 dengan BB 24 Gram} = \frac{6 \text{ mg}}{20 \text{ mg/ml}} = 0,3 \text{ ml}$$
- $$\bullet \text{ Mencit 2 dengan BB 27 Gram} = \frac{27 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 5 \text{ mg} = 6,75 \text{ mg}$$

$$V_p \text{ Mencit 2 dengan BB 27 Gram} = \frac{6,75 \text{ mg}}{20 \text{ mg/ml}} = 0,337 \text{ ml}$$
 - $$\bullet \text{ Mencit 3 dengan BB 25 Gram} = \frac{25 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 5 \text{ mg} = 6,25 \text{ mg}$$

$$V_p \text{ Mencit 3 dengan BB 25 Gram} = \frac{6,25 \text{ mg}}{20 \text{ mg/ml}} = 0,312 \text{ ml}$$
 - $$\bullet \text{ Mencit 4 dengan BB 22 gram} = \frac{22 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 5 \text{ mg} = 5,5 \text{ mg}$$

$$V_p \text{ Mencit 4 dengan BB 22 gram} = \frac{5,5 \text{ mg}}{20 \text{ mg/ml}} = 0,275 \text{ ml}$$
 - $$\bullet \text{ Mencit 5 dengan BB 23 gram} = \frac{23 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 5 \text{ mg} = 5,75 \text{ mg}$$

$$V_p \text{ Mencit 5 dengan BB 23 gram} = \frac{5,75 \text{ mg}}{20 \text{ mg/ml}} = 0,287 \text{ ml}$$
5. Dosis 500 mg manusia dikonversi ke dosis mencit 10 mg 20kgBB mencit
- $$\bullet \text{ Mencit 1 dengan BB 24 Gram} = \frac{24 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 10 \text{ mg} = 12 \text{ mg}$$

$$V_p = \frac{12 \text{ mg}}{20 \text{ mg/ml}} \times 0,6 \text{ ml}$$
 - $$\bullet \text{ Mencit 2 dengan BB 22 Gram} = \frac{22 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 10 \text{ mg} = 11 \text{ mg}$$

$$V_p = \frac{11 \text{ mg}}{20 \text{ mg/ml}} \times 0,55 \text{ ml}$$
 - $$\bullet \text{ Mencit 3 dengan BB 25 Gram} = \frac{25 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 10 \text{ mg} = 12,5 \text{ mg}$$

$$V_p = \frac{12,5 \text{ mg}}{20 \text{ mg/ml}} = 0,625 \text{ ml}$$
 - $$\bullet \text{ Mencit 4 dengan BB 27 gram} = \frac{27 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 10 \text{ mg} = 13,5 \text{ mg}$$

$$V_p = \frac{13,5 \text{ mg}}{20 \text{ mg/ml}} = 0,675 \text{ ml}$$
 - $$\bullet \text{ Mencit 5 dengan BB 26 gram} = \frac{26 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 10 \text{ mg} = 13 \text{ mg}$$

$$V_p = \frac{13 \text{ mg}}{20 \text{ mg/ml}} = 0,65 \text{ ml}$$

6. Dosis aloksan monohidrat konsentrasi 1%

Konsentrasi aloksan = 1 gram / 100 ml

$$= \frac{1000 \text{ mg}}{100 \text{ ml}} = 10 \text{ mg/ml}$$

Dosis aloksan untuk tikus adalah 150mg/kgBB tikus

Konversi tikus ke mencit = 0,14

$$150 \text{ mg/kgBB tikus} = \frac{200 \text{ gram}}{1000 \text{ gram}} \times 150 \text{ mg} \\ = 30 \text{ gram}$$

Konversi tikus ke mencit = 30 gram x 0,14 = 4,2 gram /
20kgBBmencit

$$V_p = \frac{4,2 \text{ gram}}{1000 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \text{ ml} = 0,42 \text{ ml} / 20\text{kgBB mencit.}$$

Kontrol negatif

- Mencit 1 dengan BB 23 gram = $\frac{23 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,517 \text{ ml}$
- Mencit 2 dengan BB 24 gram = $\frac{24 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,504 \text{ ml}$
- Mencit 3 dengan BB 26 gram = $\frac{26 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,546 \text{ ml}$
- Mencit 4 dengan BB 25 Gram = $\frac{25 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,525 \text{ ml}$
- Mencit 5 dengan BB 23 Gram = $\frac{23 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,517 \text{ ml}$

Kontrol positif

- Mencit 1 dengan BB 23 Gram = $\frac{23 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,517 \text{ ml}$
- Mencit 2 dengan BB 26 Gram = $\frac{26 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,546 \text{ ml}$
- Mencit 3 dengan BB 24 Gram = $\frac{24 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,504 \text{ ml}$
- Mencit 4 dengan BB 21 Gram = $\frac{21 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,441 \text{ ml}$
- Mencit 5 dengan BB 25 Gram = $\frac{25 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,525 \text{ ml}$

Dosis 125 mg

- Mencit 1 dengan BB 26 Gram = $\frac{26 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,546 \text{ ml}$
- Mencit 2 dengan BB 23 Gram = $\frac{23 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,517 \text{ ml}$

- Mencit 3 dengan BB 22 Gram = $\frac{22 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,462 \text{ ml}$
- Mencit 4 dengan BB 28 Gram = $\frac{28 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,588 \text{ ml}$
- Mencit 5 dengan BB 25 Gram = $\frac{25 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,525 \text{ ml}$

Dosis 250 gram

- Mencit 1 dengan BB 24 Gram = $\frac{24 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,504 \text{ ml}$
- Mencit 2 dengan BB 27 Gram = $\frac{27 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,567 \text{ ml}$
- Mencit 3 dengan BB 25 Gram = $\frac{25 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,525 \text{ ml}$
- Mencit 4 dengan BB 22 Gram = $\frac{22 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,462 \text{ ml}$
- Mencit 5 dengan BB 23 Gram = $\frac{23 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,517 \text{ ml}$

Dosis 500 mg

- Mencit 1 dengan BB 24 Gram = $\frac{24 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,504 \text{ ml}$
- Mencit 2 dengan BB 22 Gram = $\frac{22 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,462 \text{ ml}$
- Mencit 3 dengan BB 25 Gram = $\frac{25 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,525 \text{ ml}$
- Mencit 4 dengan BB 27 Gram = $\frac{27 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,567 \text{ ml}$
- Mencit 5 dengan BB 26 Gram = $\frac{26 \text{ gram}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 0,42 = 0,546 \text{ ml}$

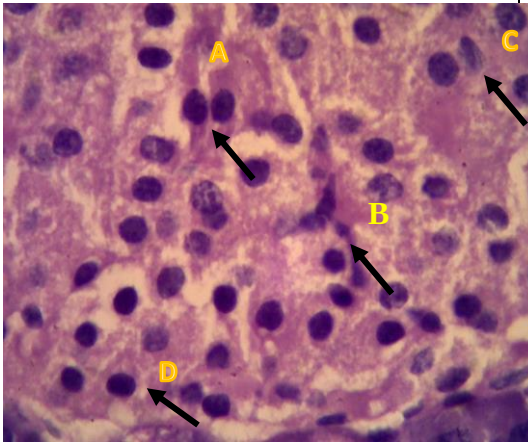
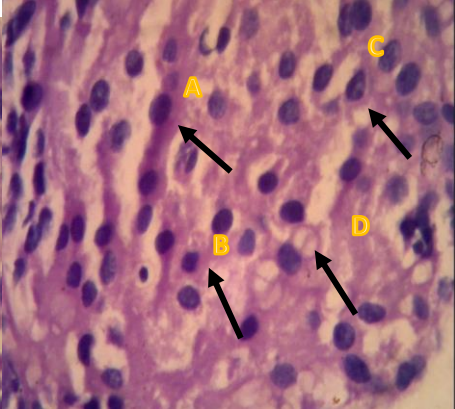
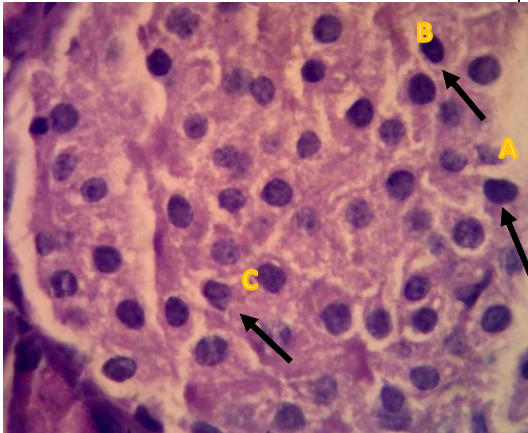
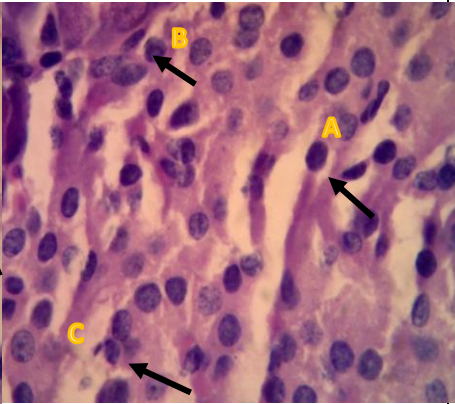
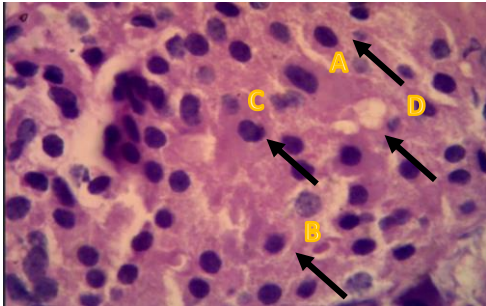
Lampiran 14. Hasil pengukuran berat badan mencit

	Replikasi	T0	T1	T2	T3	Peningkatan T0-T1 (%)	Penurunan T1-T2 (%)	Peningkatan T2-T3 (%)
Negatif	1	23	21	21	22	8,70	0	4,55
	1	24	23	23	23,9	4,17	0,00	3,77
	1	26	24,9	22	22,8	4,23	-13,18	3,51
	1	25	24	21	21	4	-14,29	0,00
	1	23	22	22,1	23	4,35	0,45	3,91
Rata-rata		24,2	22,98	21,82	22,54	5,04	-5,32	3,19
SD		1,30	1,55	0,84	1,09	2,02	7,62	1,80
Positif	2	23	20	24	25	13,04	16,67	4,00
	2	26	24	26,1	27	7,69	8,05	3,33
	2	24	21	25	29	12,50	16,00	13,79
	2	21	20,1	21	24	4,29	4,29	12,50
	2	25	23,5	24,3	26	6,00	3,29	6,54
Rata rata		23,8	21,72	24,08	26,2	8,70	9,66	8,09
SD		1,92	1,90	1,90	1,92	3,91	6,35	4,84
Dosis 125	3	26	24	23,5	25	7,69	-2,13	6,00
	3	23	20	22	22	13,04	9,09	0,00
	3	22	19	20,5	21,5	13,64	7,32	4,65
	3	28	22	24	24	21,43	8,33	0,00
	3	25	23	25	23	8,00	8,00	-8,70
Rata rata		24,8	21,6	23	23,1	12,76	6,12	0,43
SD		2,39	2,07	1,77	1,43	5,58	4,66	5,76
Dosis 250	4	24	22	22,5	23	8,33	2,22	2,17
	4	27	25,4	26	26,1	5,93	2,31	0,38
	4	25	23	23,8	24	8,00	3,36	0,83
	4	22	20	24	22	9,09	16,67	-9,09
	4	23	21	22	22,8	8,70	4,55	3,51
Rata rata		24,2	22,28	23,66	23,58	8,01	5,82	-0,34
SD		1,92	2,07	1,56	1,58	1,23	6,14	4,99
Dosis 500	5	24	22	22,9	23	8,33	3,93	0,43
	5	22	19	22	20,9	13,64	13,64	-5,26
	5	25	23	23,9	24	8,00	3,77	0,42
	5	27	25	24	26	7,41	-4,17	7,69
	5	26	24	26	25	7,69	7,69	-4,00
Rata rata		24,8	22,6	23,76	23,78	9,01	4,97	0,08
SD		1,92	2,30	1,49	1,96	2,61	6,49	5,08

Lampiran 15. Hasil pengukuran gula darah mencit

	Replikasi	T0	T1	T2	T3	Peningkatan T0-T1 (%)	Penurunan T1-T2 (%)	Peningkatan T2-T3 (%)
Negatif	1	81	201	191	190	59,70	4,98	0,52
	1	71	209	198	182	66,03	5,26	8,08
	1	78	215	208	194	63,72	3,26	6,73
	1	83	208	194	190	60,10	6,73	2,06
	1	76	210	170	167	63,81	19,05	1,76
Rata-rata		77,8	208,6	192,2	184,6	62,67	7,85	3,83
SD		4,66	5,03	13,97	10,76	2,70	6,38	3,35
Positif	2	73	195	112	83	62,56	42,56	25,89
	2	76	206	97	76	63,11	52,91	21,65
	2	80	199	100	88	59,80	49,75	12,00
	2	75	210	98	79	64,29	53,33	19,39
	2	82	211	121	85	61,14	42,65	29,75
Rata rata		77,2	204,2	105,6	82,2	62,18	48,24	21,74
SD		3,70	6,98	10,50	4,76	1,75	5,33	6,74
Dosis 125	3	80	203	137	104	60,59	32,51	24,09
	3	70	211	133	93	66,82	36,97	30,08
	3	78	208	135	101	62,50	35,10	25,19
	3	71	216	139	105	67,13	35,65	24,46
	3	74	220	140	96	66,36	36,36	31,43
Rata rata		74,6	211,6	136,8	99,8	64,68	35,32	27,05
SD		4,34	6,66	2,86	5,17	2,95	1,72	3,44
Dosis 250	4	79	193	128	100	59,07	33,68	21,88
	4	75	194	132	89	61,34	31,96	32,58
	4	81	215	127	90	62,33	40,93	29,13
	4	80	210	131	97	61,90	37,62	25,95
	4	77	218	124	93	64,68	43,12	25,00
Rata rata		78,4	206	128,4	93,8	61,86	37,46	26,91
SD		2,41	11,77	3,21	4,66	2,01	4,71	4,09
Dosis 500	5	80	198	115	94	59,60	41,92	18,26
	5	79	197	117	90	59,90	40,61	23,08
	5	74	205	110	83	63,90	46,34	24,55
	5	82	216	106	85	62,04	50,93	19,81
	5	70	210	111	81	66,67	47,14	27,03
Rata rata		77	205,2	111,8	86,6	62,42	45,39	22,54
SD		4,90	8,04	4,32	5,32	2,95	4,17	3,54

Lampiran 16. Hasil pemeriksaan histopatologi pankreas

 Kontrol negatif	 Kontrol positif (Glibenklamid)
 Dosis 125 mg	 Dosis 250 mg
 Dosis 500 mg	

Lampiran 17. Hasil Uji Statistik

A. HASIL ANALISIS STATISTIK BOBOT T0

Tests of Normality							
	Kelompok	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
BBT0	Na CMC 0,5%	.221	5	.200 [*]	.902	5	.421
	Glibenclamide 0,65 mg	.141	5	.200 [*]	.979	5	.928
	ekstrak 125 mg	.175	5	.200 [*]	.974	5	.899
	ekstrak 250 mg	.141	5	.200 [*]	.979	5	.928
	ekstrak 500 mg	.141	5	.200 [*]	.979	5	.928

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

BBT0

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
.389	4	20	.814

ANOVA

BBT0

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3.760	4	.940	.254	.904
Within Groups	74.000	20	3.700		
Total	77.760	24			

Homogeneous Subsets

BBT0

Tukey HSD^a

Kelompok	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05
		1
Glibenclamide 0,65 mg	5	23.800
Na CMC 0,5%	5	24.200
ekstrak 250 mg	5	24.200
ekstrak 125 mg	5	24.800
ekstrak 500 mg	5	24.800
Sig.		.921

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5,000.

B. HASIL ANALISIS STATISTIK BOBOT T1

Tests of Normality							
Kelompok		Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
BBT1	Na CMC 0,5%	.402	5	.008	.773	5	.048
	Glibenclamide 0,65 mg	.248	5	.200 [*]	.837	5	.156
	ekstrak 125 mg	.180	5	.200 [*]	.952	5	.754
	ekstrak 250 mg	.164	5	.200 [*]	.966	5	.847
	ekstrak 500 mg	.197	5	.200 [*]	.943	5	.685

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

➔ Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

BBT1

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
.396	4	20	.809

ANOVA

BBT1

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3.770	4	.942	.239	.913
Within Groups	78.724	20	3.936		
Total	82.494	24			

Homogeneous Subsets

BBT1

Tukey HSD^a

Kelompok	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05
		1
ekstrak 125 mg	5	21.600
Glibenclamide 0,65 mg	5	21.720
ekstrak 250 mg	5	22.280
Na CMC 0,5%	5	22.380
ekstrak 500 mg	5	22.600
Sig.		.928

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5,000.

C. HASIL ANALISIS STATISTIK BERAT BADAN T2

Tests of Normality

Kelompok	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
BBT2 Na CMC 0,5%	.234	5	.200 [*]	.893	5	.372
Glibenclamide 0,65 mg	.283	5	.200 [*]	.911	5	.475
ekstrak 125 mg	.228	5	.200 [*]	.957	5	.787
ekstrak 250 mg	.214	5	.200 [*]	.939	5	.662
ekstrak 500 mg	.236	5	.200 [*]	.957	5	.789

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

➔ Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

BBT2

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
.495	4	20	.740

ANOVA

BBT2

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	16.066	4	4.017	1.654	.200
Within Groups	48.568	20	2.428		
Total	64.634	24			

Homogeneous Subsets

BBT2

Tukey HSD^a

Kelompok	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05
		1
Na CMC 0,5%	5	21.820
ekstrak 125 mg	5	23.020
ekstrak 250 mg	5	23.660
ekstrak 500 mg	5	23.760
Glibenclamide 0,65 mg	5	24.080
Sig.		.188

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5,000.

D. HASIL ANALISIS STATISTIK BERAT BADAN T3

Tests of Normality

Kelompok	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
BBT3 Na CMC 0,5%	.194	5	.200 [*]	.982	5	.943
Glibenclamide 0,65 mg	.141	5	.200 [*]	.979	5	.928
ekstrak 125 mg	.179	5	.200 [*]	.962	5	.823
ekstrak 250 mg	.243	5	.200 [*]	.912	5	.478
ekstrak 500 mg	.145	5	.200 [*]	.976	5	.911

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

BBT3

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
.438	4	20	.780

ANOVA

BBT3

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	39.392	4	9.848	3.707	.020
Within Groups	53.128	20	2.656		
Total	92.520	24			

Homogeneous Subsets

BBT3

Tukey HSD^a

Kelompok	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
Na CMC 0,5%	5	22.540	
ekstrak 125 mg	5	23.100	
ekstrak 250 mg	5	23.580	23.580
ekstrak 500 mg	5	23.780	23.780
Glibenclamide 0,65 mg	5		26.200
Sig.		.750	.121

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5.000.

1. HASIL ANALISIS STATSTIK GULA DARAH T0

Tests of Normality

Kelompok		Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
KadarGulaT0	Na CMC 0,5%	.154	5	.200 [*]	.971	5	.884
	Glibenclamide 0,65 mg	.227	5	.200 [*]	.943	5	.687
	ekstrak 125 mg	.197	5	.200 [*]	.924	5	.556
	ekstrak 250 mg	.198	5	.200 [*]	.957	5	.787
	ekstrak 500 mg	.258	5	.200 [*]	.925	5	.563

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

➔ Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

KadarGulaT0

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
.877	4	20	.495

ANOVA

KadarGulaT0

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	42.000	4	10.500	.625	.650
Within Groups	336.000	20	16.800		
Total	378.000	24			

Homogeneous Subsets

KadarGulaT0

Tukey HSD^a

Kelompok	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05
		1
ekstrak 125 mg	5	74.600
ekstrak 500 mg	5	77.000
Glibenclamide 0,65 mg	5	77.200
Na CMC 0,5%	5	77.800
ekstrak 250 mg	5	78.400
Sig.		.595

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5,000.

2. HASIL ANALISIS STATISTIK GULA DARAH T1

Tests of Normality

Kelompok	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
KadarGulaT1 Na CMC 0,5%	.185	5	.200 [*]	.949	5	.731
Glibenclamide 0,65 mg	.262	5	.200 [*]	.876	5	.292
ekstrak 125 mg	.266	5	.200 [*]	.937	5	.643
ekstrak 250 mg	.210	5	.200 [*]	.929	5	.587
ekstrak 500 mg	.222	5	.200 [*]	.969	5	.868

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

→ Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

KadarGulaT1

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1.401	4	20	.270

ANOVA

KadarGulaT1

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	91.600	4	22.900	.083	.987
Within Groups	5550.400	20	277.520		
Total	5642.000	24			

Homogeneous Subsets

KadarGulaT1

Tukey HSD^a

Kelompok	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05
		1
Glibenclamide 0,65 mg	5	201.200
ekstrak 500 mg	5	202.200
Na CMC 0,5%	5	203.800
ekstrak 125 mg	5	205.600
ekstrak 250 mg	5	206.200
Sig.		.989

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5,000.

3. HASIL ANALISIS STATISTIK GULA DARAH T2

Tests of Normality

Kelompok		Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
KadarGulaT2	Na CMC 0,5%	.266	5	.200 [*]	.930	5	.596
	Glibenclamide 0,65 mg	.303	5	.150	.847	5	.185
	ekstrak 125 mg	.179	5	.200 [*]	.962	5	.823
	ekstrak 250 mg	.191	5	.200 [*]	.958	5	.794
	ekstrak 500 mg	.177	5	.200 [*]	.954	5	.762

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

➔ Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

KadarGulaT2

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
2.456	4	20	.079

ANOVA

KadarGulaT2

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	24036.000	4	6009.000	81.866	.000
Within Groups	1468.000	20	73.400		
Total	25504.000	24			

Homogeneous Subsets

KadarGulaT2

Tukey HSD^a

Kelompok	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
Glibenclamide 0,65 mg	5	105.600		
ekstrak 500 mg	5	110.000		
ekstrak 250 mg	5		128.400	
ekstrak 125 mg	5		136.800	
Na CMC 0,5%	5			192.200
Sig.		.924	.544	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5,000.

4. HASIL ANALISIS STATISTIK GULA DARAH T3

Tests of Normality

Kelompok	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
KadarGulaT3 Na CMC 0,5%	.292	5	.189	.853	5	.204
Glibenclamide 0,65 mg	.167	5	.200 [*]	.978	5	.924
ekstrak 125 mg	.192	5	.200 [*]	.919	5	.523
ekstrak 250 mg	.193	5	.200 [*]	.933	5	.619
ekstrak 500 mg	.218	5	.200 [*]	.943	5	.685

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

➔ Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

KadarGulaT3

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1.604	4	20	.212

ANOVA

KadarGulaT3

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	36251.200	4	9062.800	210.567	.000
Within Groups	860.800	20	43.040		
Total	37112.000	24			

Homogeneous Subsets

KadarGulaT3

Tukey HSD^a

Kelompok	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
Glibenclamide 0,65 mg	5	82.200		
ekstrak 500 mg	5	86.600		
ekstrak 250 mg	5	93.800	93.800	
ekstrak 125 mg	5		99.800	
Na CMC 0,5%	5			184.600
Sig.		.074	.607	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5,000.

5. HASIL STATISTIK PENURUNAN KADAR GULA DARAH T1-T2

Tests of Normality

KELOMPOK		Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
PenurunanT1T2	Kontrol negatif	.195	5	.200 [*]	.898	5	.398
	Kontrol positif	.201	5	.200 [*]	.941	5	.671
	Dosis 125mg	.254	5	.200 [*]	.900	5	.409
	Dosis 250mg	.216	5	.200 [*]	.921	5	.535
	Dosis 500mg	.203	5	.200 [*]	.949	5	.727

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

PenurunanT1T2

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
2.100	4	20	.119

ANOVA

PenurunanT1T2

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	22041.360	4	5510.340	48.946	.000
Within Groups	2251.600	20	112.580		
Total	24292.960	24			

Homogeneous Subsets

PenurunanT1T2

Tukey HSD^a

KELOMPOK	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
Kontrol negatif	5	15.40		
Dosis 125mg	5		74.80	
Dosis 250mg	5		77.60	
Dosis 500mg	5		93.40	93.40
Kontrol positif	5			98.60
Sig.		1.000	.078	.935

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5,000.

6. HASIL STATISTIK PENURUNAN KADAR GULA DARAH ΔT_1

Tests of Normality

KELOMPOK	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
PERSENT1T2 1.00	.219	5	.200 [*]	.967	5	.858
2.00	.219	5	.200 [*]	.874	5	.285
3.00	.250	5	.200 [*]	.921	5	.536
4.00	.194	5	.200 [*]	.947	5	.719
5.00	.158	6	.200 [*]	.963	6	.843

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

→ Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

PERSENT1T2

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1.300	4	21	.302

ANOVA

PERSENT1T2

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	5993.667	4	1498.417	161.765	.000
Within Groups	194.521	21	9.263		
Total	6188.188	25			

Homogeneous Subsets

PERSENT1T2

Tukey HSD^{a,b}

KELOMPOK	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
1.00	5	5.7340		
3.00	5		35.9760	
4.00	5		36.3100	
5.00	6			45.6767
2.00	5			49.2400
Sig.		1.000	1.000	.356

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

- Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5,172.
- The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

7. HASIL STATISTIK PENURUNAN KADAR GULA DARAH T1-T3

Tests of Normality							
KELOMPOK		Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
PenurunanT1T3	Kontrol positif	.202	5	.200 [*]	.941	5	.672
	Kontrol negatif	.259	5	.200 [*]	.814	5	.105
	Dosis 125 mg	.139	5	.200 [*]	.991	5	.983
	Dosis 250 mg	.225	5	.200 [*]	.909	5	.464
	Dosis 500 mg	.224	5	.200 [*]	.871	5	.269

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

➔ Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

PenurunanT1T3

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
.322	4	20	.860

ANOVA

PenurunanT1T3

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	34340.240	4	8585.060	63.340	.000
Within Groups	2710.800	20	135.540		
Total	37051.040	24			

Homogeneous Subsets

PenurunanT1T3

Tukey HSD^a

KELOMPOK	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
Kontrol negatif	5	24.00	
Dosis 125 mg	5		111.80
Dosis 250 mg	5		112.20
Dosis 500 mg	5		118.60
Kontrol positif	5		122.00
Sig.		1.000	.644

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5.000.

8. HASIL STATISTIK PENURUNAN KADAR GULA DARAH ΔT_2

Tests of Normality

KELOMPOK		Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
PENURUNANT1T3	Kelompok positif	.211	5	.200 [*]	.937	5	.644
	Kontrol positif	.207	5	.200 [*]	.936	5	.638
	Dosis 125mg	.223	5	.200 [*]	.926	5	.571
	Dosis250mg	.248	5	.200 [*]	.904	5	.430
	Dosis500mg	.276	5	.200 [*]	.865	5	.246

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

→ Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

PENURUNANT1T3

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
.734	4	20	.579

ANOVA

PENURUNANT1T3

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	8279.029	4	2069.757	185.133	.000
Within Groups	223.596	20	11.180		
Total	8502.626	24			

Homogeneous Subsets

PENURUNANT1T3

Tukey HSD^a

KELOMPOK	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
Kelompok positif	5	11.0580		
Dosis 125mg	5		52.9760	
Dosis250mg	5		54.3280	54.3280
Dosis500mg	5		57.6860	57.6860
Kontrol positif	5			59.6680
Sig.		1.000	.210	.124

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5,000.

9. HASIL STATISTIK KERUSAKAN PANKREAS

Tests of Normality

kelompok		Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
kerusakansel	kontrol -	.175	3	.	1.000	3	1.000
	kontrol +	.314	3	.	.893	3	.363
	dosis125	.175	3	.	1.000	3	1.000
	dosis 250	.219	3	.	.987	3	.780
	dosis 500	.253	3	.	.964	3	.637

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

→ Oneway

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

kerusakansel

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1.545	4	10	.263

ANOVA

kerusakansel

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1051.067	4	262.767	74.368	.000
Within Groups	35.333	10	3.533		
Total	1086.400	14			

Homogeneous Subsets

kerusakansel

Tukey HSD^a

kelompok	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
kontrol +	3	11.000		
dosis 500	3	15.333		
dosis 250	3		21.667	
dosis 125	3		26.000	
kontrol -	3			35.000
Sig.		.103	.103	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3,000.