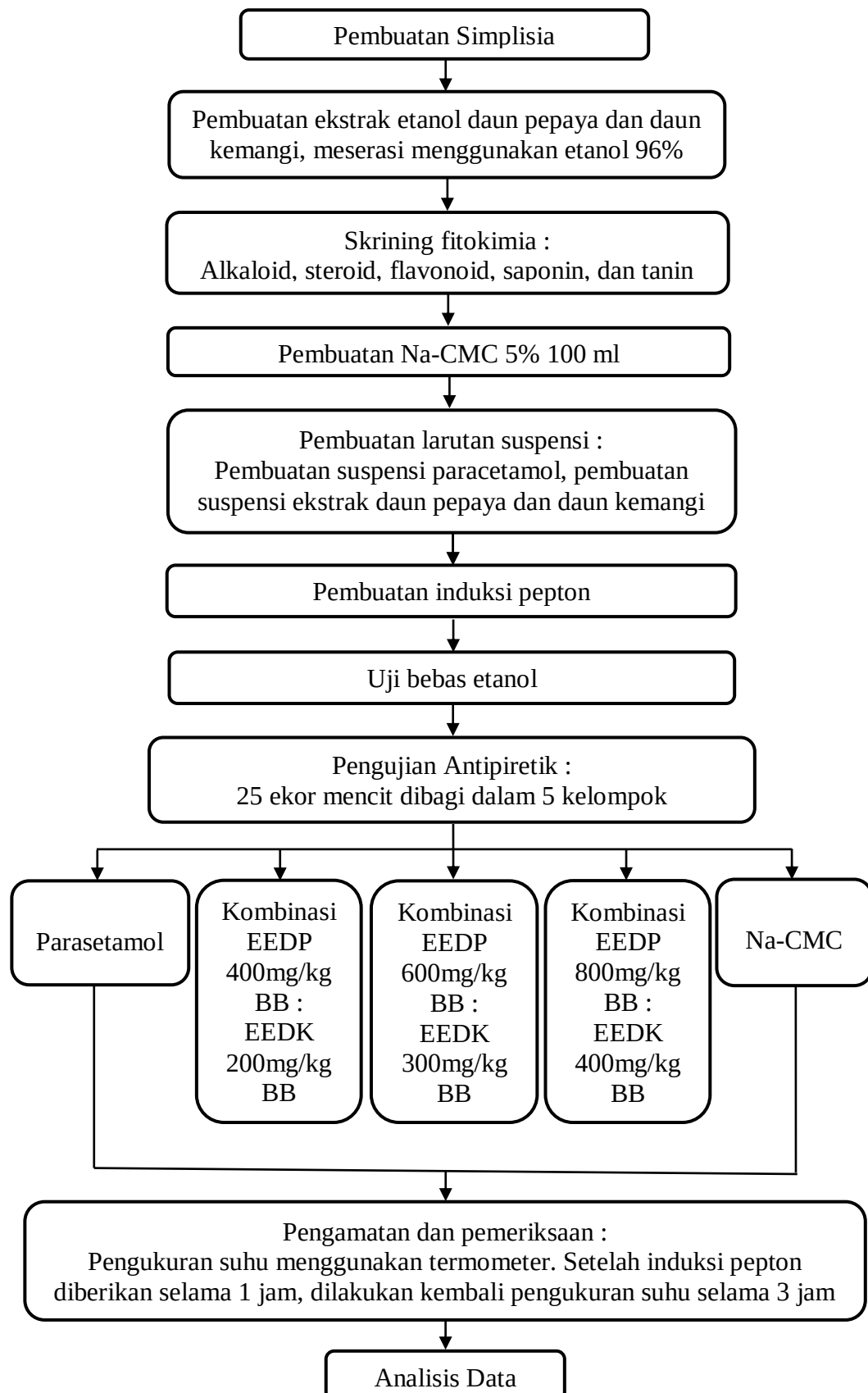


Lampiran 1. Alur Penelitian



Lampiran 2. Perhitungan

1. Perhitungan rendemen %

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rendemen \%} &= \frac{\text{Berat Ekstrak}}{\text{Berat sampel}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{20}{200} \times 100 \\ &= 0,1 \times 100 \\ &= 10\%\end{aligned}$$

2. Perhitungan penginduksi pepton 5%

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Pepton} &= \frac{5}{100} \times 20 \text{ ml} \\ &= 1 \text{ gr} \\ \text{Untuk dosis mencit } 20 \text{ gr} &= \frac{1 \text{ gr}}{100} \times 20 \text{ gr} \\ &= 0,2 \text{ ml}\end{aligned}$$

3. Pemberian suspensi Na CMC

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Diketahui : BB mencit} &= 20 \text{ gr} \\ \text{Vol.max mencit} &= 1 \text{ ml} \\ \text{Ditanyakan : } V_p &= \dots\dots\dots? \\ \text{Penyelesaian : } V_p &= \frac{\text{BB mencit}}{\text{BB max mencit}} \times \text{volume max mencit} \\ &= \frac{20 \text{ gr}}{30 \text{ gr}} \times 1 \text{ ml} \\ &= 0,6 \text{ ml}\end{aligned}$$

4. Pemberian suspensi parasetamol

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Dosis konver } 20 \text{ gr} &= \text{Dosis sediaan} \times \text{f.konversi} \\ &= 500 \text{ mg} \times 0,0026 \\ &= 1,3 \text{ mg} \\ \text{Dosis konv.BB max } 30 \text{ gr} &= \frac{30 \text{ gr}}{20 \text{ gr}} \times 1,3 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,9 \text{ mg} \\ \text{Larutan stok } 10 \text{ ml} &= \frac{\text{vol.suspensi}}{\text{vol.oral max}} \times \text{Dosis konv.BB max} \\ &= \frac{10 \text{ ml}}{1 \text{ ml}} \times 1,9 \text{ mg}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 19 \text{ mg} \\
\text{Serbuk yang ditimbang} &= \frac{\text{Berat } \emptyset \text{ stok}}{\text{Dosis sediaan}} \times \text{Berat rata – rata obat} \\
&= \frac{19 \text{ mg}}{500 \text{ mg}} \times 0,6 \text{ mg} \\
&= 0,02 \text{ mg} \\
V_p &= \frac{\text{Dosis konv.BB max}}{\text{Berat } \emptyset \text{ stok}} \times \frac{\text{BB mencit}}{30 \text{ gr}} \\
&= \frac{1,9 \text{ mg}}{19 \text{ mg}} \times \frac{20 \text{ gr}}{30 \text{ gr}} \\
&= 0,08 = 0,8 \text{ ml}
\end{aligned}$$

5. Perhitungan suspensi ekstrak

$$\text{Dosis untuk 20 gr} = 80\text{mg/kgBB} \rightarrow 16\text{mg}/20\text{gBB}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Dosis untuk 25 gr} &= \text{Dosis ekstrak u/ 20 gr} \times \frac{\text{BB mencit}}{\text{BB mencit standar}} \\
&= 16 \text{ mg} \times \frac{25 \text{ gr}}{20 \text{ gr}} \\
&= 16 \times 1,25 \\
&= 20 \text{ mg}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Larutan stok u/10 ml} &= \frac{\text{Dosis ekstrak}}{\text{Larutan stok}} \\
&= \frac{800 \text{ mg}}{10 \text{ ml}} \\
&= 80 \text{ mg/ml}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_p &= \frac{\text{BB mencit}}{\text{BB mencit standar}} \times \frac{\text{Dosis untuk BB mencit}}{\text{Dosis Larutan stok}} \\
&= \frac{25 \text{ gr}}{20 \text{ gr}} \times \frac{20 \text{ mg}}{80 \text{ mg/ml}} \\
&= 1,25 \times 0,25 \\
&= 0,3 \text{ ml}
\end{aligned}$$

6. Perhitungan Penurunan suhu

Rumus = $t_1 - t_{90}$

Ket : t_1 = Suhu setelah induksi pepton

t_{90} = Menit ke 90 setelah perlakuan

Dik : K- : $t_1 = 38,02\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$t_{90} = 37,6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

K+ : $t_1 = 38,04\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$t_{90} = 37,04\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

P1 : $t_1 = 38,02\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$t_{90} = 37,1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

P2 : $t_1 = 38,02\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$t_{90} = 37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

P3 : $t_1 = 38\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$t_{90} = 37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Dit : Penurunan suhu =?

Peny : K- = $t_1 - t_{90}$

= $38,02\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} - 37,6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

= $0,42\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

K+ = $t_1 - t_{90}$

= $38,04\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} - 37,04\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

= $1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

P1 = $t_1 - t_{90}$

= $38,02\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} - 37,1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

= $0,92\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

P2 = $t_1 - t_{90}$

= $38,02\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} - 37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

= $0,02\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

P3 = $t_1 - t_{90}$

= $38\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} - 37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

= $1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Lampiran 3. Dokumentasi pembuatan ekstrak etanol daun pepaya



Gambar 3.1. Proses Pengumpulan



Gambar 3.2. Simplisia Daun Pepaya



Gambar 3.3. Proses Pencucian



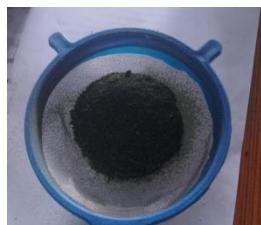
Gambar 3.4. Proses Perajangan



Gambar 3.5. Proses Pengeringan



Gambar 3.6. Proses Penghalusan/Blender



Gambar 3.7. Proses Pengayakan



Gambar 3.8. Proses Penimbangan



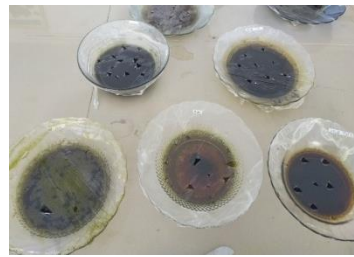
Gambar 3.9. Proses Meserasi Ekstrak



Gambar 3.10. Proses Penyaringan



Gambar 3.11. Proses Rotary evaporator



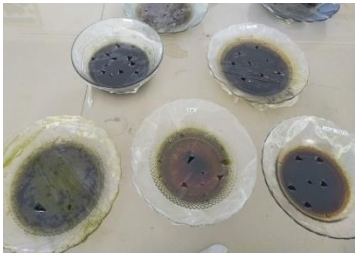
Gambar 3.12. Proses Penguapan



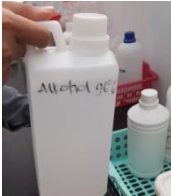
Gambar 3.13. Hasil Ekstrak Kental

Lampiran 4. Dokumentasi pembuatan ekstrak etanol daun kemangi

 Gambar 4.1. Proses Pengumpulan	 Gambar 4.2. Simplisia Daun Kemangi
 Gambar 4.3. Proses Pencucian	 Gambar 4.4. Proses Perajangan
 Gambar 4.5. Proses Pengeringan	 Gambar 4.6. Proses Penghalusan/Blender
 Gambar 4.7. Proses Pengayakan	 Gambar 4.8. Proses Penimbangan

 Gambar 4.9. Proses Meserasi Ekstrak	 Gambar 4.10. Proses Penyaringan
 Gambar 4.11. Proses Rotary evaporator	 Gambar 4.12. Proses Penguapan
 Gambar 4.13. Hasil Ekstrak Kental	

Lampiran 5. Dokumentasi bahan-bahan dan pembuatan Sediaan

 Gambar 5.1. Etanol 96%	 Gambar 5.2. Na CMC
 Gambar 5.3. Aquadest	 Gambar 5.4. Pepton



Gambar 5.5. Asam Asetat Glasial



Gambar 5.6. Asam Sulfat Pekat



Gambar 5.7. Paracetamol



Gambar 5.8. Proses Pembuatan suspensi Pepton



Gambar 5.9. Proses Pembuatan suspensi parasetamol



Gambar 5.10. Proses pembuatan suspensi Na CMC



Gambar 5.11. Proses pembuatan suspensi ekstrak



Gambar 5.7. Ekstrak

Lampiran 6. Dokumentasi Uji Skrining Fitokimia Daun Pepaya dan Daun Kemangi



Gambar 6.1. Alkaloid Daun Pepaya



Gambar 6.2. Alkaloid Daun Kemangi



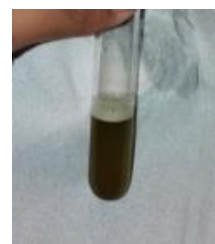
Gambar 6.3. Flavonoid Daun Pepaya



Gambar 6.4. Flavonoid Daun Kemangi



Gambar 6.5. Saponin Daun Pepaya



Gambar 6.6. Saponin Daun Kemangi



Gambar 6.7. Tanin Daun Pepaya



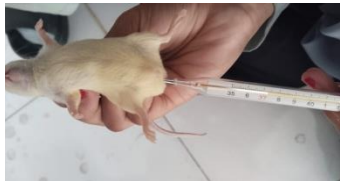
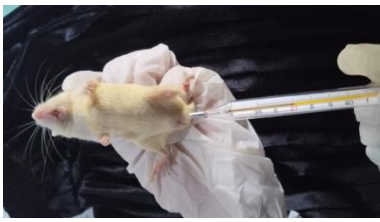
Gambar 6.8. Tanin Daun Kemangi

Lampiran 7. Dokumentasi Uji Bebas Etanol

	Gambar 7.1. Daun Pepaya
	Gambar 7.2. Daun Kemangi

Lampiran 8. Perlakuan Pada Hewan Coba

 Gambar 8.1. Proses adaptasi hewan coba	 Gambar 8.2. Pembagian kelompok perlakuan
 Gambar 8.3. Pengukuran suhu awal	 Gambar 8.4. Proses pemberian induksi pepton
 gambar 8.5. Pengukuran suhu setelah induksi pepton	 Gambar 8.6. Proses pemberian induksi Parasetamol

 Gambar 8.7. Proses pemberian induksi Na CMC	 Gambar 8.8. Proses pemberian induksi ekstrak
 Gambar 8.9. Pengukuran suhu setelah 30 menit	 Gambar 8.10. Pengukuran suhu setelah 60 menit
 Gambar 8.11. Pengukuran suhu setelah 90 menit	

Lampiran 9. Data Pengukuran Suhu Mencit

Waktu	KONTROL -					
	1	2	3	4	5	Rata-rata
0	37	37	37	37,2	37	37,04
1	38	38	38	38,1	38	38,02
30	37,5	37,2	37,3	37,9	37,7	37,58
60	37,5	37,4	37,3	37,9	37,8	37,52
90	37,6	37,3	37,5	37,7	37,9	37,6

Waktu	KONTROL +					
	1	2	3	4	5	Rata-rata
0	37,3	37,4	37,6	37,2	37,1	37,32
1	38	38,1	38,1	38	38	38,04
30	37,1	37	37	37,1	37,2	37,16
60	37	37,1	37,2	37	37,4	37,14
90	37	37,2	37,1	37,03	37	37,04

Waktu	P1 EEDP 400 mg/kg BB : EEDK 200 mg/kg BB					
	1	2	3	4	5	Rata-rata
0	37	37	37	37,2	37	37,04
1	38	38	38	38,1	38	38,02
30	37,2	37	37,4	37,3	37,6	37,3
60	37	37,1	37,3	37,5	37,1	37,2
90	37	37,3	37,2	37	37	37,1

Waktu	P2 EEDP 600 mg/kg BB : EEDK 300 mg/kg BB					
	1	2	3	4	5	Rata-rata
0	37	37	37	37,3	37,2	37,1
1	38	38	38,1	38	38	38,02
30	37,2	37,1	37	37,1	37,1	37,1
60	37	37,1	37	37	37	37,02
90	37	37	37	37	37	37

Waktu	P3 EEDP 800 mg/kg BB : EEDK 4 d00 mg/kg BB					
	1	2	3	4	5	Rata-rata
0	37	37	37	37	37,1	37,02
1	38	38	38	38	38	38
30	37,4	37,4	37,3	37,1	37,2	37,28
60	37	37	37	37,1	37,1	37,04
90	37	37	37	37	37	37

Lampiran 10. Hasil SPSS

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

		Levene			
		Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
ANTIPIURETIK	Based on Mean	13.018	4	20	.000
	Based on Median	5.515	4	20	.004
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	5.515	4	6.170	.031
	Based on trimmed mean	13.336	4	20	.000

Post Hoc Tests

Suhu Awal

Tukey HSD^a

FORMULA	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05
		1
P3	5	37.0200
P1	5	37.0400
P2	5	37.1000
KONTROL POSITIF	5	37.3400
KONTROL NEGATIF	5	104.0000
Sig.		.526

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5.000.

Setelah Induksi

Tukey HSD^a

FORMULA	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05
		1
P2	5	38.0000
P3	5	38.0000
KONTROL NEGATIF	5	38.0200
P1	5	38.0200
KONTROL POSITIF	5	38.0400
Sig.		.462

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5.000.

30 menit

Tukey HSD^a

FORMULA	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
P2	5	37.1000	
KONTROL POSITIF	5	37.1600	37.1600
P3	5	37.2800	37.2800
P1	5	37.3000	37.3000
KONTROL NEGATIF	5		37.5200
Sig.		.518	.064

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5.000.

60 menit

Tukey HSD^a

FORMULA	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
P2	5	37.0200	
P3	5	37.0400	
KONTROL POSITIF	5	37.1400	
P1	5	37.2000	
KONTROL NEGATIF	5		37.5800
Sig.		.456	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5.000.

90 menit

Tukey HSD^a

FORMULA	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
P2	5	37.0000	
P3	5	37.0000	
KONTROL POSITIF	5	37.0400	
P1	5	37.1000	
KONTROL NEGATIF	5		37.6000
Sig.		.689	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5.000.