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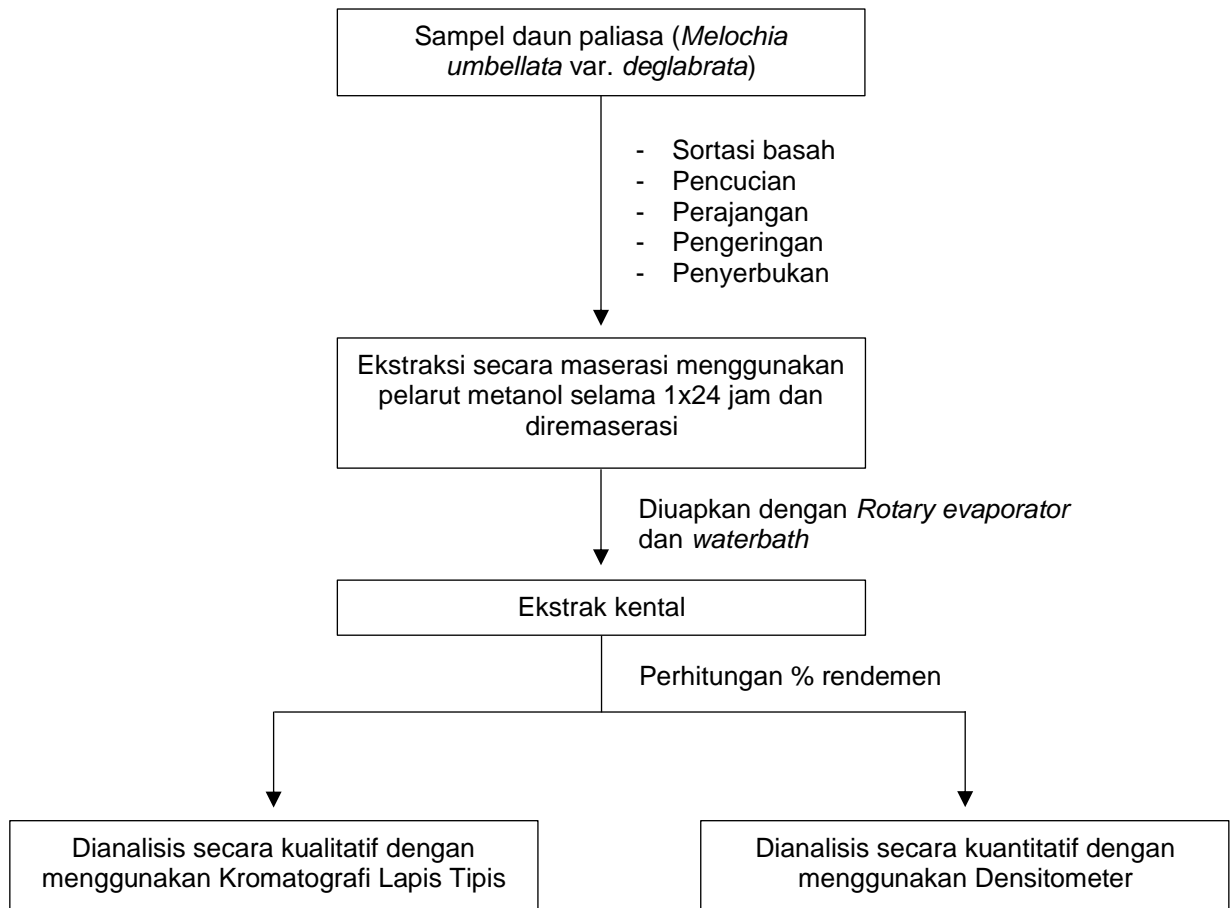
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## LAMPIRAN

### Lampiran 1. Skema Kerja Penelitian



## Lampiran 2. Perhitungan

### 1. Rendemen ekstrak

Tabel 7. Hasil persen rendemen ekstrak

Nama Sampel	Bobot Simplisia (g)	Bobot Ekstrak (g)	Rendemen (%)
M	300,03	39,69	13,2286

Ket:

M = Ekstrak metanol

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rendemen (\%)} &= \frac{\text{Bobot akhir ekstrak (g)}}{\text{Bobot awal simplisia}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{39,69 \text{ gram}}{300,03 \text{ gram}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 13,2286\%
 \end{aligned}$$

### 2. Susut pengeringan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Susut} &= \frac{\text{Berat sampel} - [\text{Berat konstan (wadah+sampel)} - \text{Berat konstan (wadah)}]}{\text{Berat sampel}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{2,0002 - (62,7435 - 60,9009)}{2,0002} \times 100\% \\
 &= 7,8792\%
 \end{aligned}$$

### 3. Nilai Rf

#### - Rf Sampel

$$Rf = \frac{1,9}{8,4}$$

$$Rf = 0,22$$

#### - Rf Baku

$$Rf = \frac{1,9}{8,4}$$

$$Rf = 0,22$$

#### 4. Hasil persen kadar antidesmone

Sampel ekstrak *Melochia umbellata* var. *deglabrata* dibuat dalam konsentrasi 100.000 ppm dengan menimbang 500,1 mg sampel dalam 5 ml kloroform.

##### Replikasi 1

$$\text{Luas area} = 1345,3$$

$$Y = 104,05x + 160,56$$

$$1345,3 = 104,05x + 160,56$$

$$X = \frac{1.184,74}{104,05}$$

$$X = 11,3862 \text{ ppm}$$

$$\% \text{ Kadar} = \frac{11,3862}{100.000} \times 100\%$$

$$\% \text{ Kadar} = 0,0114\%$$

##### Replikasi 2

$$\text{Luas area} = 1412$$

$$Y = 104,05x + 160,56$$

$$1412 = 104,05x + 160,56$$

$$X = \frac{1.251,44}{104,05}$$

$$X = 12,0272 \text{ ppm}$$

$$\% \text{ Kadar} = \frac{12,0272}{100.000} \times 100\%$$

$$\% \text{ Kadar} = 0,0120\%$$

**Replikasi 3**

$$\text{Luas area} = 1396,4$$

$$Y = 104,05x + 160,56$$

$$1396,4 = 104,05x + 160,56$$

$$X = \frac{1.235,84}{104,05}$$

$$X = 11,8773 \text{ ppm}$$

$$\% \text{ Kadar} = \frac{11,8773}{100.000} \times 100\%$$

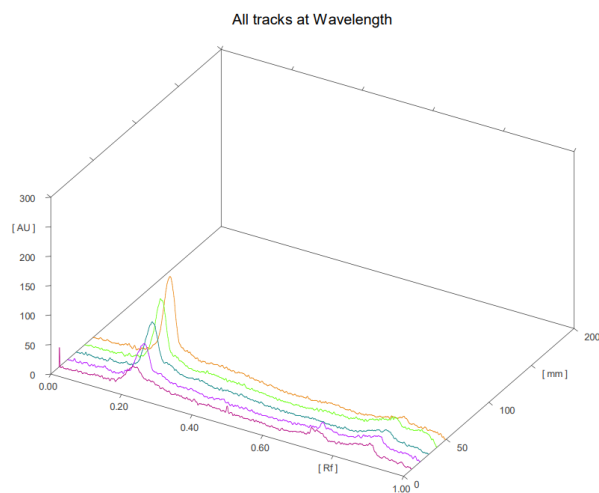
$$\% \text{ Kadar} = 0,0119\%$$

**5. Linearitas**

Baku antidesmone dibuat dalam konsentrasi 1000 ppm dengan menimbang 1,0 mg baku antidesmone dalam 1 ml kloroform, lalu diencerkan menjadi konsentrasi 10, 20, 30, 40, dan 50 ppm.

**Tabel 8. Data kurva baku antidesmone**

Konsentrasi baku antidesmone ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )	Luas Area
10	933,7
20	2393,7
30	3457,8
40	4583,7
50	5041,1



Gambar 13. Densitogram linearitas

## 6. LOD dan LOQ

Tabel 9. Data LOD dan LOQ

Konsentrasi	AUC (Y)	Yi	(Yi-Y)	(Yi-Y) <sup>2</sup>
10	933,7	1201,06	267,36	71481,370
20	2393,7	2241,56	-152,14	23146,580
30	3457,8	3282,06	-175,74	30884,548
40	4583,7	4322,56	-261,14	68194,100
50	5041,1	5363,06	321,96	103658,242
<b>Jumlah (Y-Yi)<sup>2</sup></b>				<b>297364,838</b>

Tabel 10. Hasil LOD dan LOQ

Persamaan Garis	Koefisien Korelasi	Simpangan Baku Residual	Batas Deteksi (µg/ml)	Batas Kuantitasi (µg/ml)
y = 104,05x + 160,56	0,9733	314,8358	9,0774	30,2581

$$S_{y/x} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(Y_i - Y)^2}{n - 2}}$$

$$S_{y/x} = \sqrt{\frac{297364,838}{5 - 2}}$$

$$S_{y/x} = 314,8358$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{LOD} &= \frac{3 \times S_y/x}{\text{Sl}} \\ &= \frac{3 \times 314,8358}{104,05} \\ &= 9,0774 \mu\text{g/ml} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LOQ} &= \frac{10 \times S_y/x}{\text{Sl}} \\ &= \frac{10 \times 314,8358}{104,05} \\ &= 30,2581 \mu\text{g/ml} \end{aligned}$$

## 7. Akurasi

Sampel ekstrak *Melochia umbellata* var. *deglabrata* dibuat dalam konsentrasi 1,5 ppm dengan menimbang 100,0 mg sampel dalam 7,8 ml kloroform.

$$y = 104,05x + 160,56$$

### Perhitungan konsentrasi sampel + baku 10 ppm

$$X1 = \frac{1340,9 - 160,56}{104,05} = 11,3440$$

$$X2 = \frac{1417,4 - 160,56}{104,05} = 12,0792$$

$$X3 = \frac{1464,1 - 160,56}{104,05} = 12,5280$$

### Perhitungan konsentrasi sampel + baku 30 ppm

$$X1 = \frac{3650,6 - 160,56}{104,05} = 33,5420$$

$$X2 = \frac{3947,9 - 160,56}{104,05} = 36,3992$$

$$X3 = \frac{4007,7 - 160,56}{104,05} = 36,9740$$

**Perhitungan konsentrasi sampel + baku 50 ppm**

$$X1 = \frac{6066,2 - 160,56}{104,05} = 56,7577$$

$$X2 = \frac{6515,4 - 160,56}{104,05} = 61,0749$$

$$X3 = \frac{6532,2 - 160,56}{104,05} = 61,2363$$

**Perhitungan persen recovery**

$$\% \text{ recovery} = \frac{(C_F - C_A)}{C^*A} \times 100\%$$

**Perhitungan persen recovery sampel + baku 10 ppm**

$$\% \text{ recovery } X1 = \frac{(11,3440 - 1,5)}{10} \times 100\% = 98,4400\%$$

$$\% \text{ recovery } X2 = \frac{(12,0792 - 1,5)}{10} \times 100\% = 105,7920\%$$

$$\% \text{ recovery } X3 = \frac{(12,5280 - 1,5)}{10} \times 100\% = 110,2800\%$$

**Perhitungan persen recovery sampel + baku 30 ppm**

$$\% \text{ recovery } X1 = \frac{(33,5420 - 1,5)}{30} \times 100\% = 106,8067\%$$

$$\% \text{ recovery } X2 = \frac{(36,3992 - 1,5)}{30} \times 100\% = 116,3307\%$$

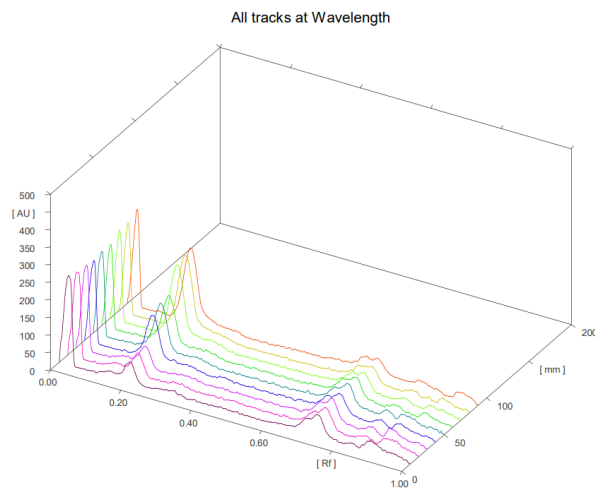
$$\% \text{ recovery } X3 = \frac{(36,9740 - 1,5)}{30} \times 100\% = 118,2467\%$$

**Perhitungan persen recovery sampel + baku 50 ppm**

$$\% \text{ recovery } X1 = \frac{(56,7577 - 1,5)}{50} \times 100\% = 110,5154\%$$

$$\% \text{ recovery } X2 = \frac{(61,0749 - 1,5)}{50} \times 100\% = 119,1498\%$$

$$\% \text{ recovery } X3 = \frac{(61,2363 - 1,5)}{50} \times 100\% = 119,4726\%$$



Gambar 14. Densitogram akurasi

## 8. Presisi

Tabel 11. Hasil presisi

Konsentrasi	Replikasi	AUC (X)	(X-Xi)	(X-Xi) <sup>2</sup>
20 ppm	1	3398,2	-427,633	182870,268
	2	3659	-166,833	27833,361
	3	4208,9	383,067	146740,071
	4	3957,4	131,567	17309,788
	5	3841,6	15,767	248,588
	6	3889,	64,067	4104,538
<b>Rata-Rata (Xi)</b>		3825,8333	<b>Jumlah</b>	379106,613
		<b>SD</b>		275,3567
		<b>RSD</b>		0,0720

10 ppm = (untuk 0,001%) = 0,00001

$RSD < 2^{(1-0,5 \log C)} \times 0,67$

$RSD < 2^{(1-0,5 \log 0,00001)} \times 0,67$

$RSD < 2^{(1-0,5 \times (-5))} \times 0,67$

$RSD < 7,5802$

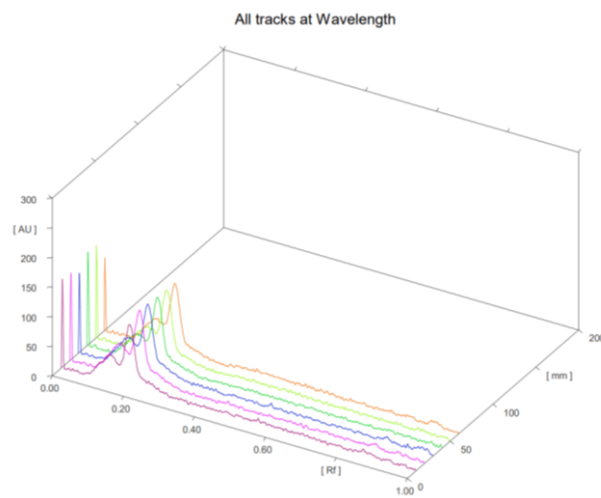
Maka, untuk konsentrasi 20 ppm simpangan baku relatif yang diperbolehkan tidak boleh melebihi dari 7,58%.

Perhitungan simpangan baku (SD)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SD} &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{379106,613}{6-1}} \\ &= 275,3567 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan simpangan baku relatif (RSD)

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{RSD}) &= \frac{\text{SD}}{\bar{X}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{275,3567}{3825,8333} \times 100\% \\ &= 7,20\% \end{aligned}$$

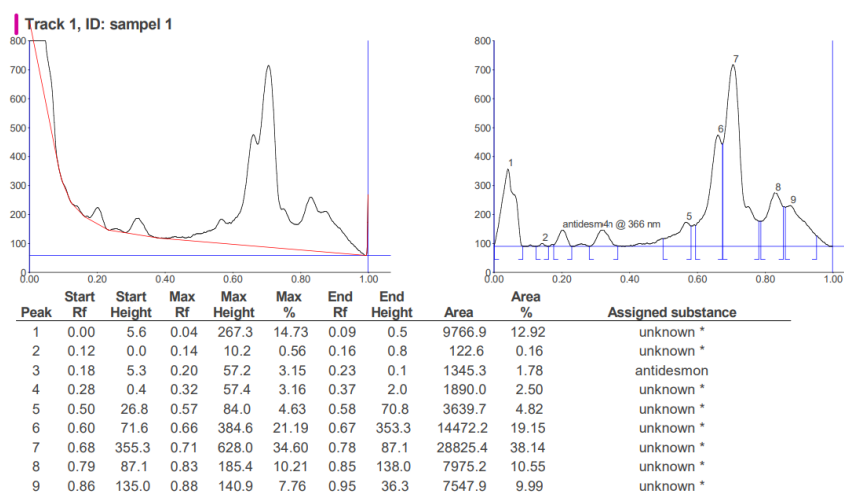


**Gambar 15. Densitogram presisi**

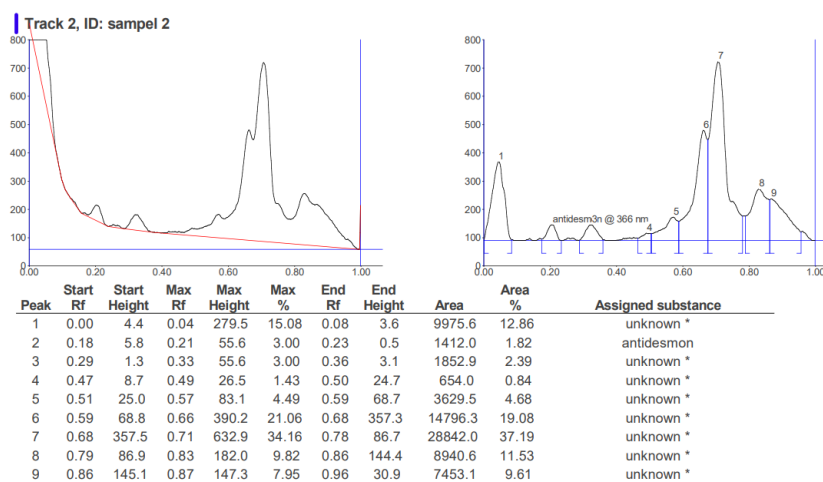
### Lampiran 3. Hasil Analisis KLT-Densitometri

#### Lampiran 3.1 Analisis Kadar Antidesmone

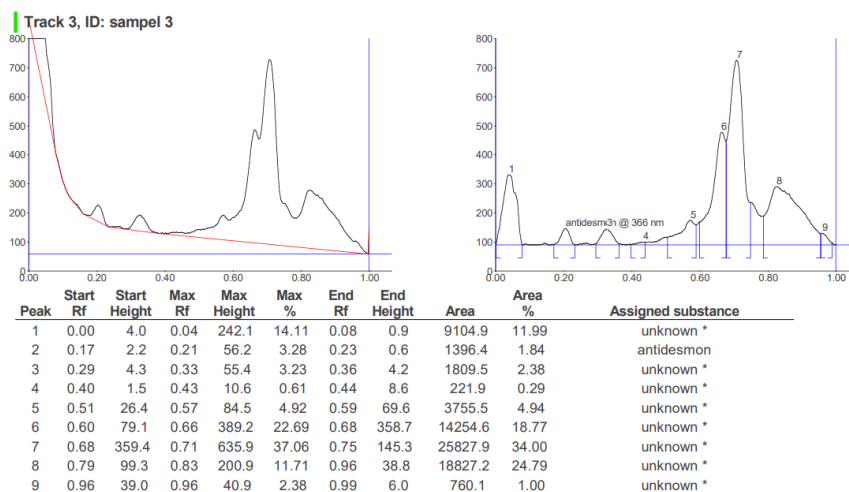
##### a. Sampel Replikasi 1



##### b. Sampel Replikasi 2



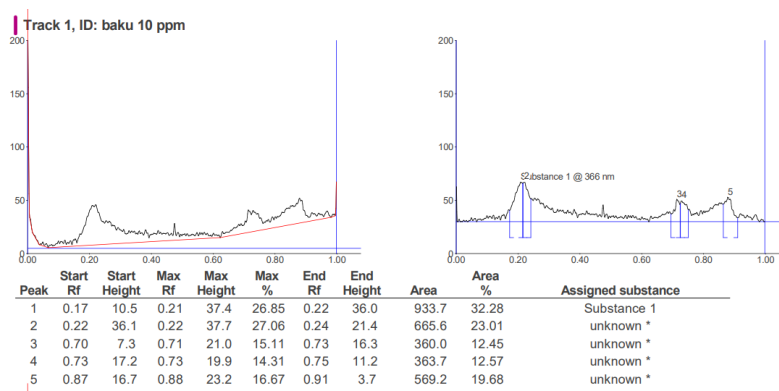
## c. Sampel Replikasi 3



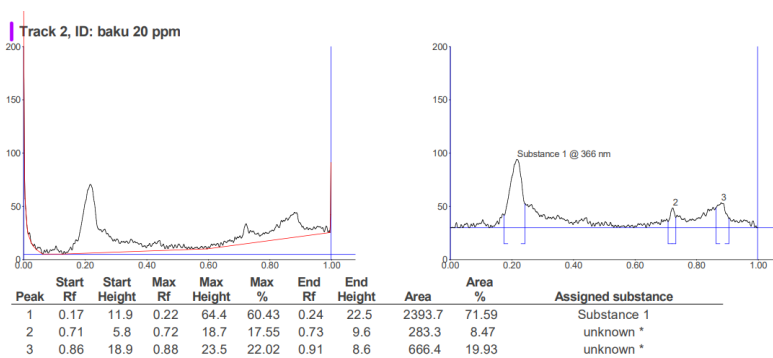
## Lampiran 3.2 Validasi Metode Densitometri

## a. Linearitas

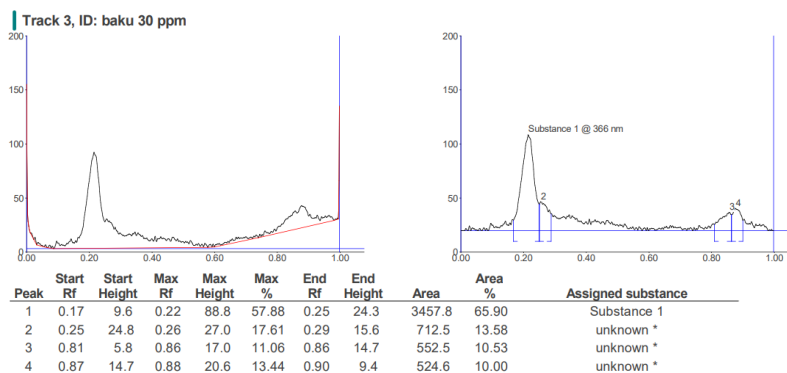
## - Konsentrasi 10 ppm



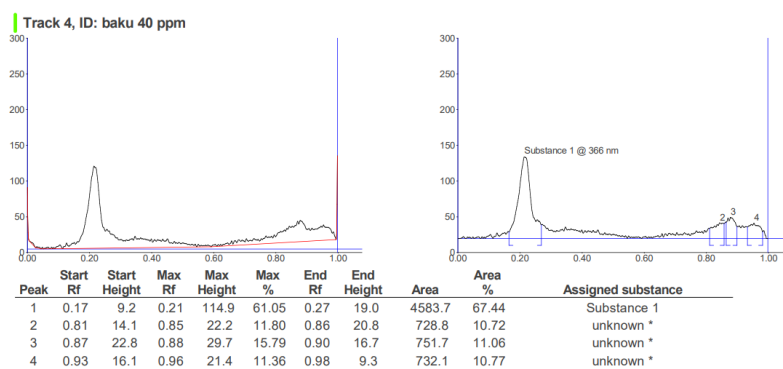
## - Konsentrasi 20 ppm



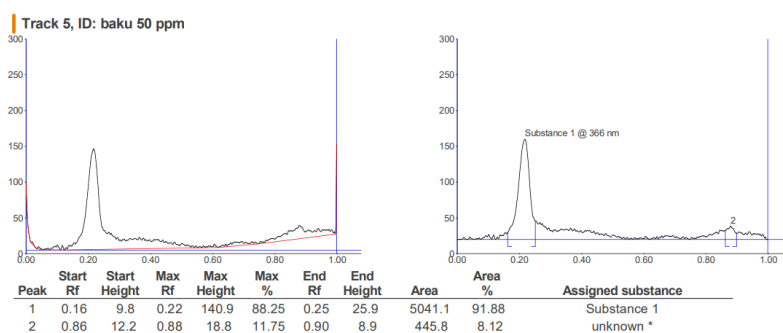
- Konsentrasi 30 ppm



- Konsentrasi 40 ppm

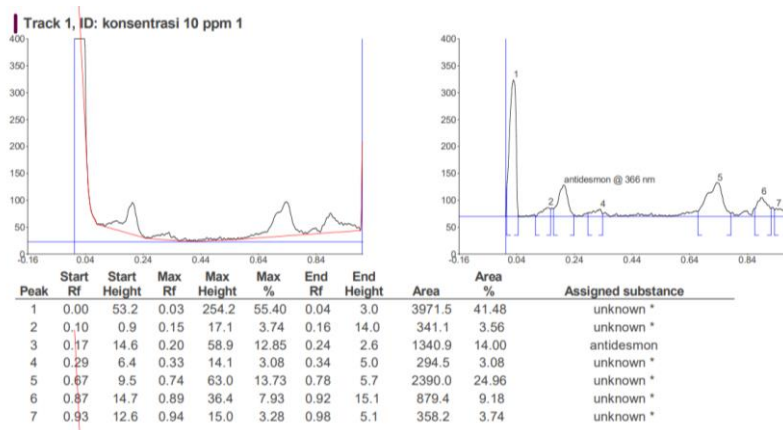


- Konsentrasi 50 ppm

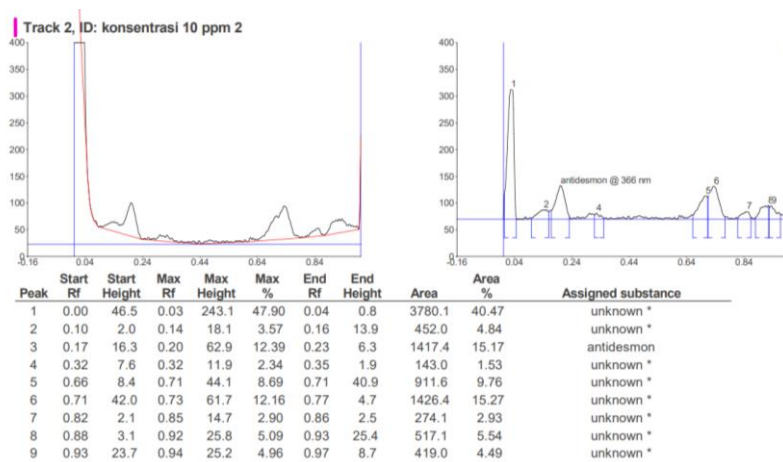


## b. Akurasi

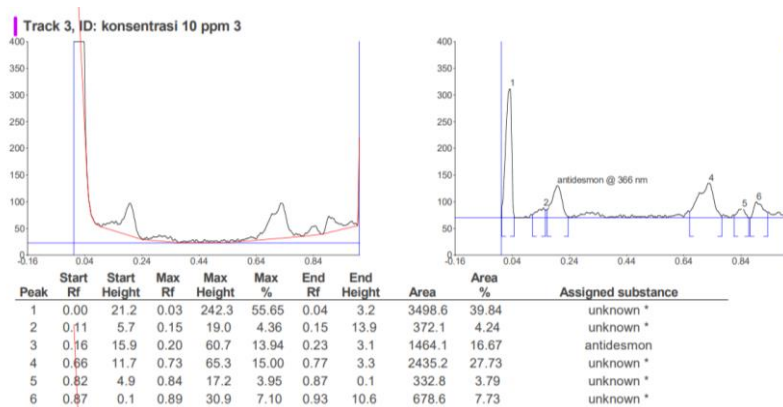
### - Konsentrasi 10 ppm Replikasi 1



### - Konsentrasi 10 ppm Replikasi 2

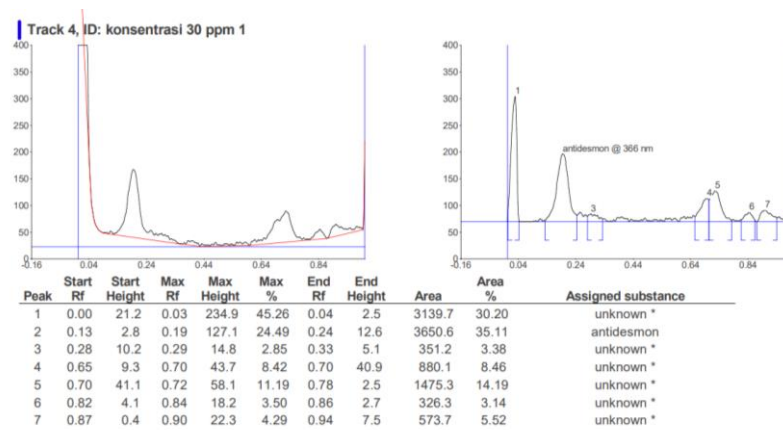


### - Konsentrasi 10 ppm Replikasi 3

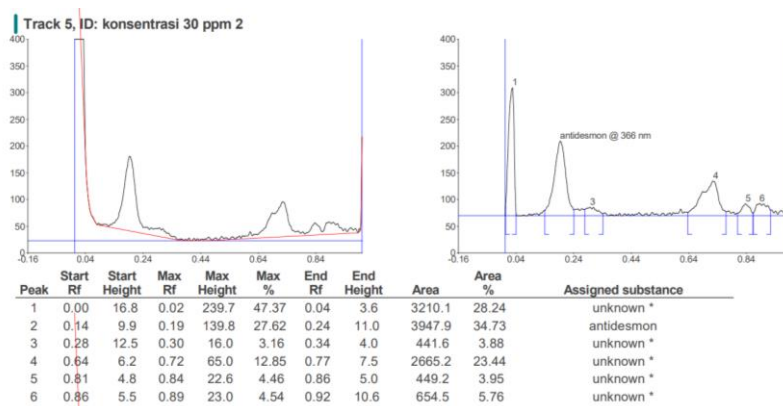




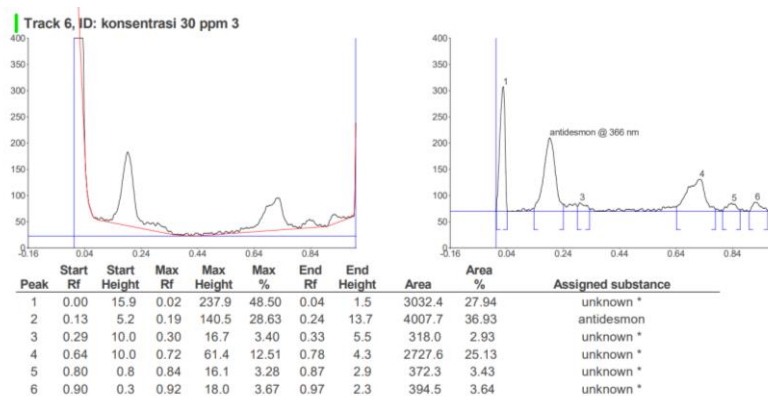
- Konsentrasi 30 ppm Replikasi 1



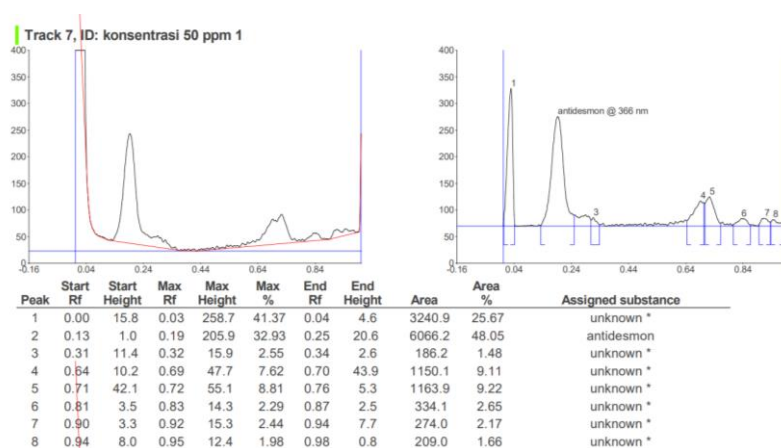
- Konsentrasi 30 ppm Replikasi 2



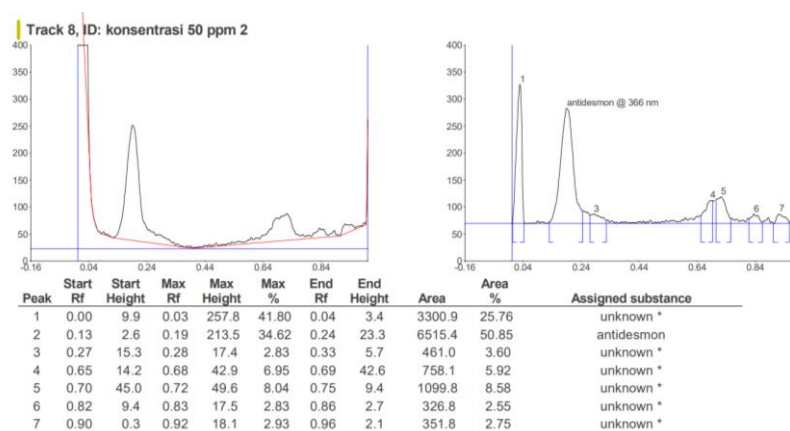
- Konsentrasi 30 ppm Replikasi 3



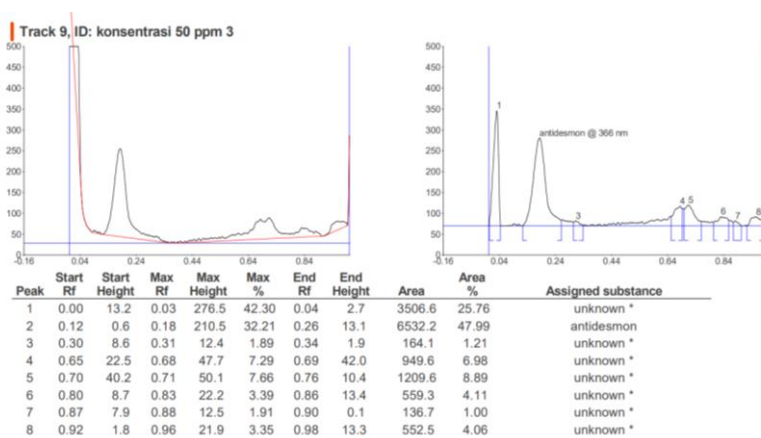
- Konsentrasi 50 ppm Replikasi 1



- Konsentrasi 50 ppm Replikasi 2

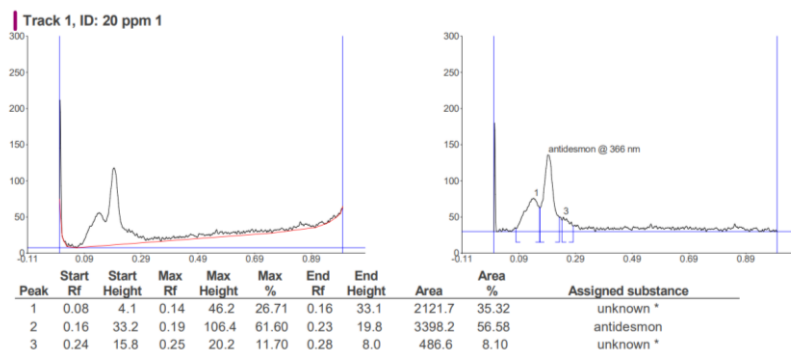


- Konsentrasi 50 ppm Replikasi 3

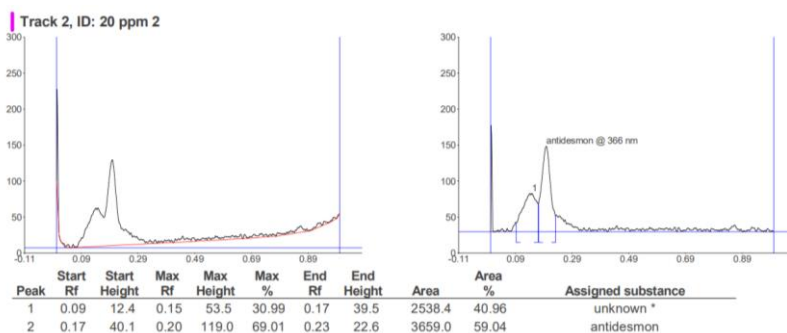


### c. Presisi

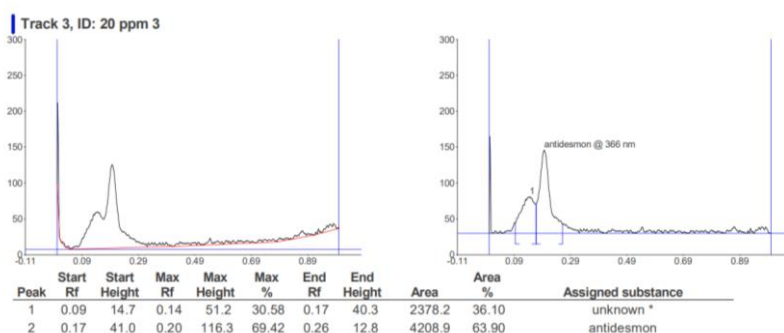
#### - Replikasi 1



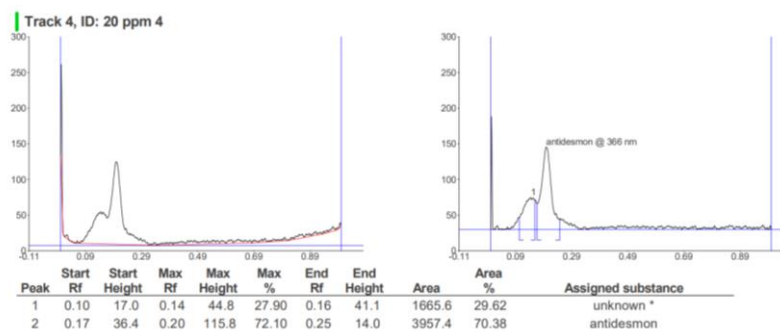
#### - Replikasi 2



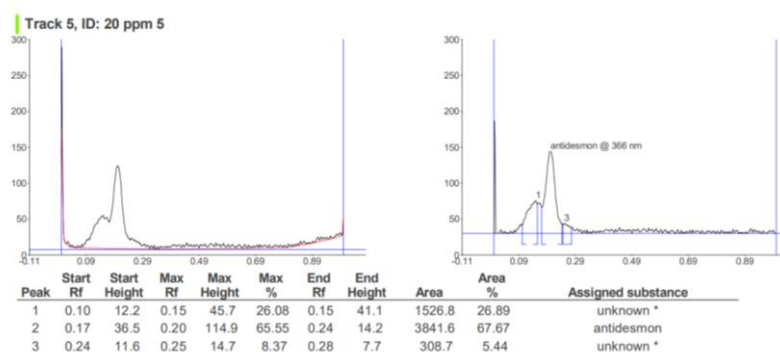
#### - Replikasi 3



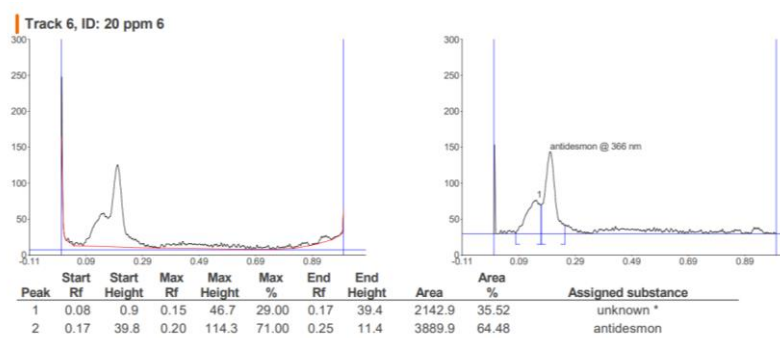
## - Replikasi 4



## - Replikasi 5



## - Replikasi 6



#### Lampiran 4. Dokumentasi Penelitian



**Gambar 16. Pengumpulan sampel**



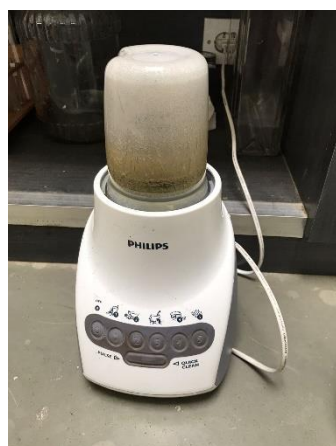
**Gambar 17. Pencucian sampel**



**Gambar 18. Perajangan sampel**



**Gambar 19. Pengeringan sampel**



**Gambar 20. Penyerbukan sampel**



**Gambar 21. Penimbangan sampel**



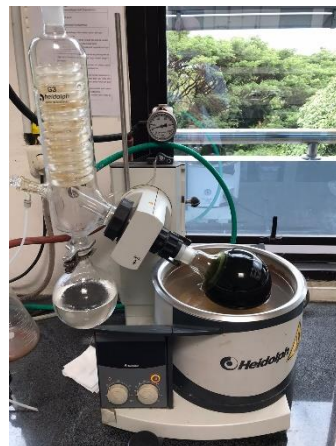
**Gambar 22. Susut pengeringan sampel**



**Gambar 23. Ekstraksi sampel**



**Gambar 24. Penyaringan sampel**



**Gambar 25. Penguapan pelarut**



**Gambar 26. Hasil ekstrak**



**Gambar 27. Penimbangan ekstrak**



**Gambar 28. Penimbangan baku**



**Gambar 29. Pembuatan larutan uji**



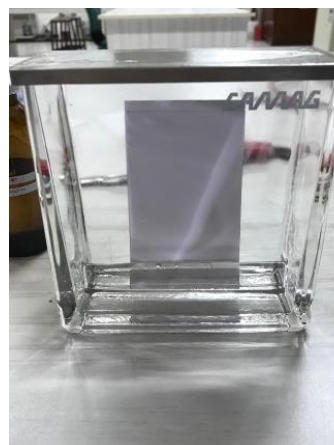
**Gambar 30. Pembuatan larutan baku**



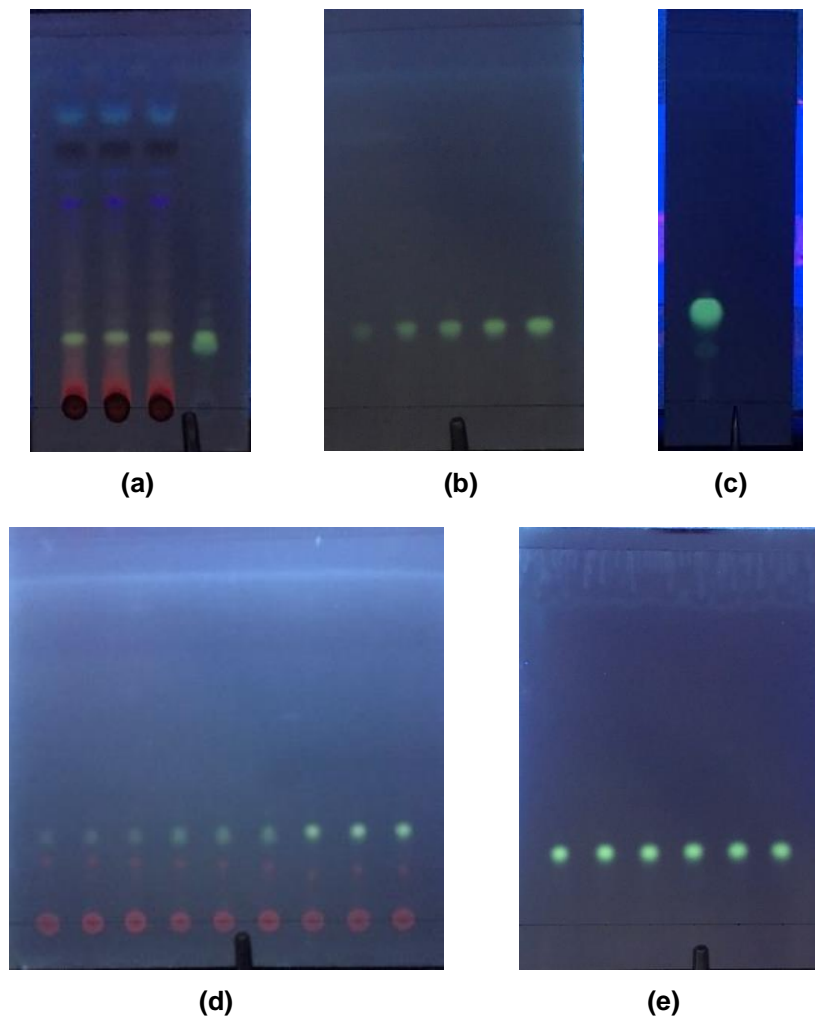
**Gambar 31. Penjenuhan *chamber***



**Gambar 32. Penotolan sampel**



**Gambar 33. Elusi**



**Gambar 34. Profil KLT (a) Sampel ekstrak *Melochia umbellata* var. *deglabrata*, (b) Linearitas, (c) LOD dan LOQ, (d) Akurasi, dan (e) Presisi**

Ket:

Fase gerak : KLT Silica gel 60 RP-18 F<sub>254</sub>S

Fase diam : Metanol : Aquades (4:1)



## Lampiran 5. Determinasi Tanaman



LABORATORIUM FARMAKOGNOSI  
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 MAKASSAR 90245

No : 001/SKIT/Farmakognosi/VI/2023  
 Lampiran : -  
 Hal : Hasil Identifikasi Tanaman

Kepada Yth.  
**Nurul Azizah Hamid (N011191089)**  
 Fakultas Farmasi  
 Universitas Hasanuddin

Dengan Hormat,

Bersama ini, kami sampaikan hasil identifikasi tanaman Paliasa (*Melochia umbellata* (Houtt.) Stapf) varian deglabrata yang saudara kirimkan. Identifikasi dilakukan oleh kepala laboratorium Farmakognosi Fakultas Farmasi Universitas Hasanuddin dengan hasil sebagai berikut:

Kingdom : Plantae  
 Divisi : Spermatophyta  
 Kelas : Magnoliopsida  
 Ordo : Malvales  
 Famili : Malvaceae  
 Genus : *Melochia*  
 Spesies : *Melochia umbellata* var. *deglabrata*

Kunci determinasi : 1b - 6b - 10a - 11a - *Melochia* - 1b - *Melochia umbellata* (Houtt.) Stapf var. *deglabrata*

Sumber pustaka :

1. Backer, C.A., and Van De Brink, R.C.B. 1963. *Flora of Java* (Spermatophytes Only). 1963.
2. <http://www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/tro-50196180>

Makassar, 23 Juni 2023  
 Kepala Laboratorium Farmakognosi

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