

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Abbas AM. Cardioprotective effect of resveratrol analogue isorhapontigenin versus omega-3 fatty acids in isoproterenol-induced myocardial infarction in rats. *J Physiol Biochem.* 2016; 72:469–484. doi: 10.1007/s13105-016-0494-4.
- Adameova, A. D., Bhullar, S. K., Elimban, V., & Dhalla, N. S. (2018). Activation of β 1-adrenoceptors may not be involved in arrhythmogenesis in ischemic heart disease. *Reviews in Cardiovascular Medicine*, 19, pp. 97–101, 2018.
- Afroz. R, Tanvir. E. M, Karim. N, Hossain. Md. S, Alam. N, Gan. S. H, Khalil. I, “Sundarban Honey Confers Protection against Isoproterenol-Induced Myocardial Infarction in Wistar Rats”, *BioMed Research International*, 2016, pp. 1-2, 2016
- Ahmed SM, Abdelrahman SA, Salama AE. Efficacy of gold nanoparticles against isoproterenol induced acute myocardial infarction in adult male albino rats. *Ultrastruct Pathol.* 2017; 41:168–185. doi: 10.1080/01913123.2017.1281367.
- Alam MN, Hossain MM, Rahman MM, Subhan N, Mamun MAA, Ulla A, Reza HM, Alam MA. Astaxanthin prevented oxidative stress in heart and kidneys of isoproterenol-administered aged rats. *J Diet Suppl.* 2017; 15:42–54. doi: 10.1080/19390211.2017.1321078.
- Arung. E, Kusuma. I, Kim. YU, Shimizu. K, Kondo R, “Senyawa antioksidan dari daun tahongai (*Kleinhovia hospita*)”, *J Wood Sci* (58), pp. 77-80, 2012
- Azab E & elsayed A, Acute Myocardial Infarction, *Journal of Biotechnology* 3(4):00075, 2017.
- Bagatini, M. D, Martins. C, Battisti. V, Gasparetto, D., da Rosa, C., Spanevello, R. *et al*, Oxidative stress versus antioxidant defenses in patients with acute myocardial infarction, *Heart Vessels*, 26 (1), pp. 55-63, 2011.
- Ballestri S, Lonardo A, Bonapace S, et al. Risk of cardiovascular, cardiac and arrhythmic complications in patients with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. *World J Gastroenterol*, 20, pp. 1724–1745, 2014
- Bęćkowski M. Acute coronary syndromes in young women—the scale of the problem and the associated risks. *Kardiochirurgia i torakochirurgia polska*, Polish journal of cardiothoracic surgery, 12(2):134, 2015.
- Benjamin EJ, Virani SS, Callaway CW *et al*, American Heart Association Council on Epidemiology and Prevention Statistics Committee and

Stroke Statistics Subcommittee. Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics-2018 Update: A Report from the American Heart Association, *Circulation*, 137(12): e67-e492, 2018.

Boyde T R & Kwong E M, Aspartate aminotransferase isoenzymes—Differential kinetic assay in serum, *Clin Chim Acta*, 128, pp. 95–102, 1983.

Dhalla, N., Elmoselhi, A., Hata, T. & Makino, N, Status of myocardial antioxidants in ischemiareperfusion injury, *Cardiovasc Res*, 47 (3), pp. 446–456, 2000.

Dini, I & Darminto, Metode Isolasi Senyawa Bioaktif pada Tumbuhan Paliasa (*Kleinhovia hospita* Linn.), *Jurnal Chemica*, 13 (2), pp. 11-16, 2012.

Djabir. Y. Y, Natsir. S, Aryadi. A, “Potential Roles of *Kleinhovia hospita* L. Leaf Extract in Reducing Doxorubicin Acute Hepatic, Cardiac, and Renal Toxicities in Rats”, *Pharmacology Research*, 9 (2), pp. 168-172, 2017.

e Floras. 2016. *Flora of China*. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, Cambridge, MA.

Enos. Mengilmiahkan Obat Alamiah. 2012: diambil dari <http://www.ristek.go.id/>

Geng, Y., Ishikawa, Y., Vatner, D., Wagner, T., Bishop, S., Vatner, S. *et al*, Apoptosis of cardiac myocytes in Gsalpha transgenic mice, *Circ Res*, 84 (1), pp. 34–42, 1999.

Hutcheson R & Rocic P, The metabolic syndrome, oxidative stress, environment, and cardiovascular disease: The great exploration, *Exp Diabetes Res* 2012.

Iwase, M., Bishop, S., Uechi, M., Vatner, D., Shannon, R., Kudej, R. *et al*, Adverse effects of chronic endogenous sympathetic drive induced by cardiac GS alpha overexpression, *Circ Res*, 78 (4), pp. 517–24, 1996.

Izem-Meziane. M, Djerdjouri, B., Rimbaud, S., Caffin, F., Fortin, D., Garnier, A. *et al*, Catecholamine induced cardiac mitochondrial dysfunction and mPTP opening: protective effect of curcumin, *Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol*, 302 (3), pp.665-674, 2012.

Jangaard N, Sarkisian L, Saaby L *et al*, Incidence, frequency, and clinical characteristics of type 3 myocardial infarction in clinical practice, *Am J Med*, 130 (7), 2017.

Jin JI, Lv RG, Guo J, Liu XH, Liang YW, Wei JR, *et al*. Improvement of Left Ventricular Remodelling by Inhibition of NF-κB in a Rat Model of

- Myocardial Infarction. *Heart Lung and Circulation*, 25(10), pp. 1007–12, 2016.
- Johnston C C & Bolton E C, Cardiac enzymes, *Ann Emerg Med*, 11 (1), pp. 27–35, 1982.
- Karmen A, Wroblewski F, Ladue JS, Transaminase activity in human blood, *J Clin Invest*, 34 (1), pp. 126–131, 1955.
- Khdhiri. E, Mnafgui. K, Ncir. M, Feriani. A, Ghazouani. L, Hajji. R, Jallouli. D, Abid. M, Jamoussi. K, Allouche. N, Ammar. H, Abid. S, “Cardioprotective capacity of a novel (E)-N'-(1-(7-methoxy-2-oxo-2H-chromen-3-yl) ethylidene)-4-methylbenzenesulfonohydrazide against isoproterenol-induced myocardial infarction by moderating biochemical, oxidative stress, and histological parameters” *J Biochem Mol Toxicol*, 35 (6), 2021.
- Ma, Y, Cheng, W, S & Wong, T, Oestrogen confers cardioprotection by suppressing Ca²⁺/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II. *Br J Pharmacol*, 157 (5), pp. 705–715, 2009.
- Ma L, Sun P, Zhang JC, Zhang Q, Yao SL. Proinflammatory effects of S100A8/A9 via TLR4 and RAGE signaling pathways in BV-2 microglial cells. *Int J Mol Med*, 40(1), pp. 31–8, 2017
- Mangali S, Bhat A, Udumula MP, Dhar I, Sriram D, Dhar A. Inhibition of protein kinase R protects against palmitic acid-induced inflammation, oxidative stress, and apoptosis through the JNK/NF- κ B/NLRP3 pathway in cultured H9C2 cardiomyocytes. *Journal Cell Biochemistry*, 120(3), pp. 3651–63, 2019.
- Mann, D., Kent, R., Parsons, B. and Cooper, G, Adrenergic effects on the biology of the adult mammalian cardiocyte, *Circulation*, 85 (2), pp. 790–804, 1992.
- Manna P & Jain S. K, Obesity, oxidative stress, adipose tissue dysfunction, and the associated health risks: Causes and therapeutic strategies, *Metab Syndr Relat Disord*, 13 (10), pp. 423–444, 2015
- Massberg S, Polzin A, Update ESC-Guideline 2017: Dual Antiplatelet Therapy, *Dtsch Med Wochenschr*, 43 (15), pp. 1090-1093, 2018.
- Meeran, M. F. N & Prince P. S. M, Protective effects of N-acetyl cysteine on membrane-bound adenosine triphosphatases and minerals in isoproterenol-induced myocardial infarcted rats: an in vivo and in vitro study, *J Biochem Mol Toxicol*, 26 (7), pp. 276–281, 2012.
- Michaud K, basso K, d'amadanti G et al, Diagnosis of myocardial infarction at autopsy: AECVP reappraisal in the light of the current clinical classification, *virchows archiv*, 476, pp. 179-194, 2020.

- Mo. J. X, Bai. Y, Liu. B, Zhou. C. X, Zou. L, Gan. L. S, "Two new cycloartane triterpenoids from *Kleinhovia hospita*", *Helv Chim Acta*, 97, pp. 89-94, 2014
- Mohan. P & Bloom. S, Lipolysis is an important determinant of isoproterenol-induced myocardial necrosis. *Cardiovasc Pathol*, 8 (5), pp. 255–261, 1999.
- Mythili S & Malathi N, Diagnostic markers of acute myocardial infarction, *Biomed Rep*, 3 (6), pp. 743-748, 2015.
- Nichtova, Z., Novotova, M., Kralova, E. & Stankovicova, T, Morphological and functional characteristics of models of experimental myocardial injury induced by isoproterenol. *Gen Physiol Biophys*, 31 (2), pp. 41–151, 2012
- Niessen, H., Krijnen, P., Visser, C., Meijer, C. and Erik, H, Type II secretory phospholipase A2 in cardiovascular disease: a mediator in atherosclerosis and ischemic damage to cardiomyocytes, *Cardiovasc Res*, 60 (1), pp. 68–77, 2003.
- Nusan, S., Soekamto, N. H., Firdaus, F., & Syah, Y. M. Antimicrobial and anti-HCV activity of triterpenoid and alkaloid compounds from *Melochia umbellata* (Houtt.) Stapf var *Visenia* (Paliassa). *Journal of Applied Pharmaceutical Science*. 2022: 10(4) pp 135–141. <https://doi.org/10.7324/JAPS.2020.104017>.
- Olivier, B B, Myocardial cell death and regeneration. In *Acute Coronary Syndromes: A companion to Braunwald's heart disease*, Saunders, pp 66-80, 2011.
- Panteghini M, Diagnostic application of CK-MB mass determination, *Clin Chim Acta*, 272 (1), pp. 23–31, 1998.
- Paramita S "Tahongai (*Kleinhovia hospita* L.): Review Sebuah Tumbuhan Obat Dari Kalimantan Timur, *J - Medicine*, 9 (1), pp. 29-31, 2016.
- Parsanathan, R & Jain. S, Novel Invasive and Noninvasive Cardiac-Specific Biomarkers in Obesity and Cardiovascular Diseases, *Metab Syndr Relat Disord*, 18 (1), pp. 10-30, 2019.
- Patel, D. K, Desai, S. N, Gandhi, H. P, Devkar, R. V & Ramachandran. A, Cardio protective effect of *Coriandrum sativum* L. on isoproterenol induced myocardial necrosis in rats. *Food Chem Toxicol*, 50 (9), pp. 3120–3125, 2012.
- Rabkin SW, Desjardins P. Mitochondrial and cytoplasmic isoenzymes of aspartate aminotransferase in sera of patients after myocardial infarction. *Clin Chim Acta*, 138, pp. 245–257, 1984.

- Remondino, A., Kwon, S., Communal, C., Pimentel, D., Sawyer, D., Singh, K. *et al*, Beta- adrenergic receptor-stimulated apoptosis in cardiac myocytes is mediated by reactive oxygen species/c-Jun NH2-terminal kinase-dependent activation of the mitochondrial pathway, *Circulation Research*, 92 (2), pp. 136–138, 2003.
- Rona. G, Catecholamine cardiotoxicity, [Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology](#), 17 (4), pp. 291-306, 1985.
- Saadane, N., Alpert, L. and Chalifour, L, Expression of immediate early genes, GATA-4, and Nkx-2.5 in adrenergic-induced cardiac hypertrophy and during regression in adult mice, *Br J Pharmacol*, 127 (5), pp. 1165–1176, 1999.
- Sanada S, Komuro I & Kitakaze M, Pathophysiology of myocardial reperfusion injury: preconditioning, postconditioning, and translational aspects of protective measures, *AJP Heart Circ. Physiol*, 301 (5) pp. 1723-1741, 2011.
- Scheen AJ, From atherosclerosis to atherothrombosis : from a silent chronic pathology to an acute critical event, *Rev Med Liege*, 73 (5-6) , pp. 224-228, 2018.
- Schindhelm R K, Dekker J M, Nijpels G, et al. Alanine aminotransferase predicts coronary heart disease events: A 10-year follow-up of the Hoorn Study. *Atherosclerosis*, 191 (20), pp. 391–396, 2007.
- Shaik, A, H. Rasool, S. N, Kareem, M. A, Krushna, G. S, Akhtar P. M & Devi, K. L, Maslinic acid protects against isoproterenol-induced cardiotoxicity in albino Wistar rats, *J Med Food*, 15 (8), pp. 741–746, 2012.
- Shen J, Zhang J, Wen J, et al, Correlation of serum alanine aminotransferase and aspartate aminotransferase with coronary heart disease, *Int J Clin Exp Med*, 8 (3), pp. 4399–4404, 2015.
- Sinner MF, Wang N, Fox CS, et al, Relation of circulating liver transaminase concentrations to risk of new-onset atrial fibrillation, *Am J Cardiol*, 111 (2), pp. 219–224, 2013.
- Spector, W.G., *Pengantar Patologi Umum*, edisi Ketiga, Direvisi oleh T.D. Spector, 71-91, Fakultas Kedokteran, UGM, Yogyakarta, 1993.
- Tappel, A, Lipid peroxidation damage to cell components, *Fed Proc*, 32 (8), pp. 1870–1874, 1973.
- Tappia, P., Hata, T., Hozaima, L., Sandhu, M., Panagia, V. and Dhalla, N, Role of oxidative stress in catecholamine-induced changes in cardiac sarcolemmal Ca²⁺ transport, *Arch Biochem Biophys*, 387 (1), pp. 85–92, 2001.
- Tayeb R, Alam G, Pakki E, Djabir YY. Paliasa (*Kleinhovia hospita* L.) Hepatoprotector Tea Bag preparation as supporting therapy in the

- use of fixed-dose combination of antituberculosis drugs. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 1341(7), 2019.
- Tokgözoğlu, L, Atherosclerosis and the role of inflammation, *Turk Kardiyol Dern Ars*, 37 (4), pp. 1–6, 2009.
- Ugwu CE, Nwankwo SE, Meludu SC, Nnodim JK. Assessment of the risk of myocardial infarction among undergraduate students in a Nigerian tertiary institution, *International Journal of Healthcare and Medical Sciences*, 2 (11), pp. 60-65, 2016.
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). 2016. Plants Database: *Kleinhovia hospita* L. <http://www.plants.usda.gov>
- Vijayan, N. A, Thiruchenduran, M. & Devaraj. S, Anti-inflammatory and anti-apoptotic effects of *Crataegus oxyacantha* on isoproterenol-induced myocardial damage, *Mol Cell Biochem*, 367 (1-2), pp. 1–8, 2012.
- Wahyono, S, Laporan Nasional Eksplorasi Pengetahuan Lokal Etnomedisin dan Tumbuhan Obat Berbasis Komunitas di Indonesia. Balai Besar Litbang Tanaman Obat dan Obat Tradisional. 2017
- Yeluri, S. D, Study of Enzymes in Myocardial Infarction, *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Research in Cardiology*, 4 (2), pp. 1-17, 2018.
- Yun K, E, Shin CY, Yoon YS, et al, Elevated alanine aminotransferase levels predict mortality from cardiovascular disease and diabetes in Koreans, *Atherosclerosis*, 205 (2), pp. 533–537, 2008.
- Yunita, Irawan A, & Nurmasari R, Skrining Fitokimia Daun Tumbuhan Katimaha (*Kleinhovia hospital* L.). *Sains dan Terapan Kimia*. 3 (2), pp. 112 – 123, 2009
- Zaki. A. A, Hashish. N. E, Amer. M. A, Lahloub. M. F, “Cardioprotective and antioxidant effects of oleogum resin "Olibanum" from *Bos Boswellia carteri* Birdw. (Bursaceae)”, *Chin J Nat Med*, 12 (5), pp. 345-350, 2014.
- Zhang, G., Kimura, S., Nishiyama, A., Shokoji, T., Rahman, M., Yao, L, *et al*, Cardiac oxidative stress in acute and chronic isoproterenol-infused rats, *Cardiovasc Res*, 65 (1), pp. 230–238, 2005.
- Zhang, G., Ohmori, K., Nagai, Y., Fujisawa, Y., Nishiyama, A., Abe, Y. *et al*, Role of AT1 receptor in isoproterenol-induced cardiac hypertrophy and oxidative stress in mice, *J Mol Cell Cardiol*, 42(4), pp. 804–811, 2007.
- Zhang S, Zhang Y. Isoflurane reduces endotoxin-induced oxidative, inflammatory, and apoptotic responses in H9c2 cardiomyocytes. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci*, 22(12), pp. 3976–87, 2018. Zhou. C. X, Zou L, Gan. L. S, Cao. Y. L, “Kleinhospitines A-D, cycloartane

baru Alkaloid triterpenoid dari *Kleinhovia hospita*", *Org Lett*, 15, pp. 2734-2737, 2013.

LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Kelayaakan Etik



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN, KEBUDAYAAN, RISET DAN TEKNOLOGI
UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN
KOMITE ETIK PENELITIAN UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN
RSPTN UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN
RSUP Dr. WAHIDIN SUDIROHUSODO MAKASSAR
Sekretariat : Lantai 2 Gedung Laboratorium Terpadu
JL.PERINTIS KEMERDEKAAN KAMPUS TAMALANREA KM.10 MAKASSAR 90245.



Contact Person: dr. Agussalim Bukhari.,MMed,PhD. SpGK TELP. 081241850858, 0411 5780103, Fax : 0411-581431

REKOMENDASI PERSETUJUAN ETIK

Nomor : 751/UN4.6.4.5.31/ PP36/ 2022

Tanggal: 23 Nopember 2022

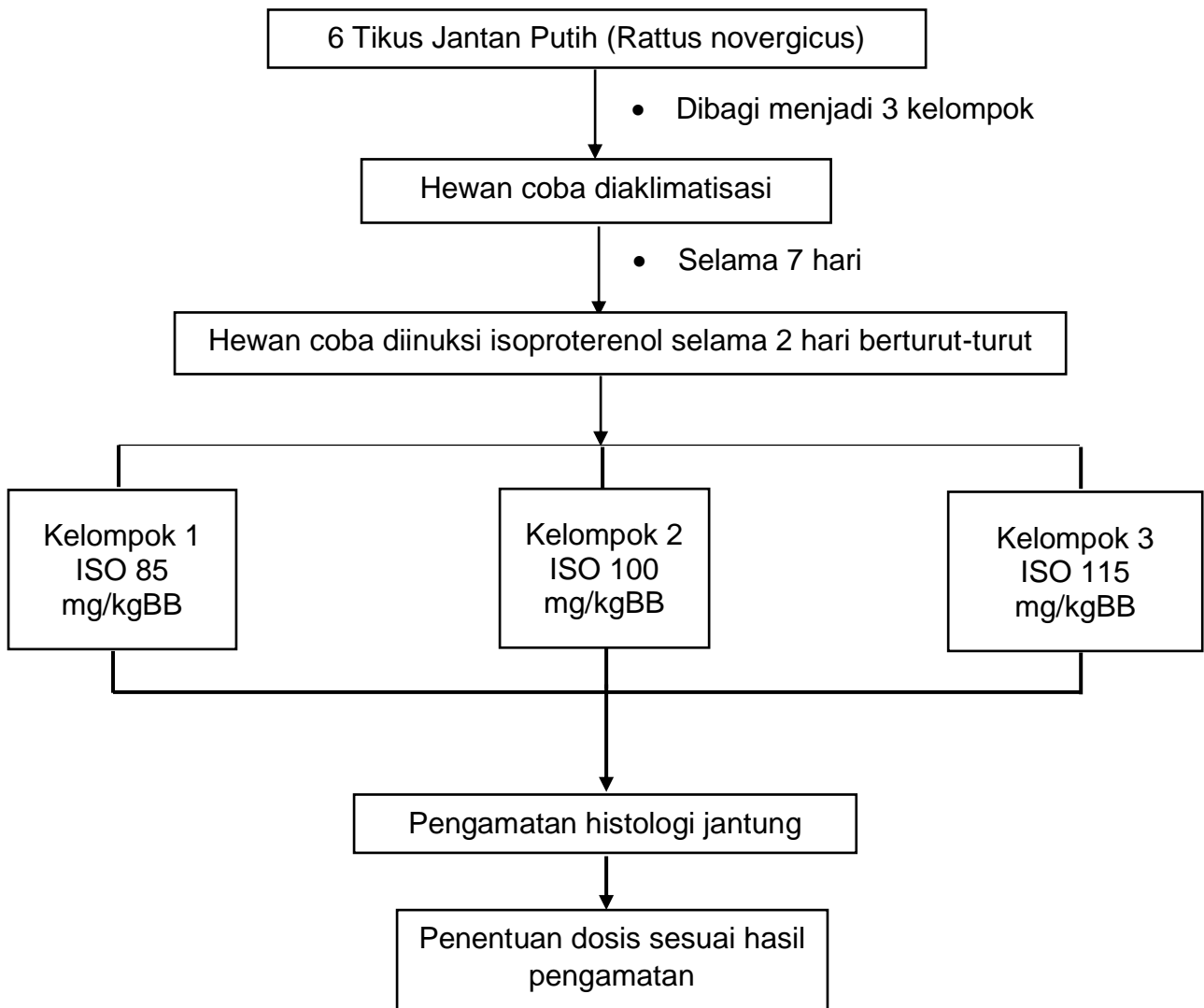
Dengan ini Menyatakan bahwa Protokol dan Dokumen yang Berhubungan Dengan Protokol berikut ini telah mendapatkan Persetujuan Etik :

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---------------------------------|
| No Protokol | UH22090522 | No Sponsor Protokol | |
| Peneliti Utama | apt. Fitriani W. Alani, S.Farm | Sponsor | |
| Judul Peneliti | UJI EFEK EKSTRAK ETANOL DAUN PALIASA (<i>Kleinhovia hospita</i> L.) TERHADAP BIOMARKER DAN STRUKTUR MIOKARDIUM TIKUS YANG DIINDUKSI ISOPROTERENOL | | |
| No Versi Protokol | 2 | Tanggal Versi | 18 Nopember 2022 |
| No Versi PSP | | Tanggal Versi | |
| Tempat Penelitian | Laboratorium Fakultas Farmasi Universitas Hasanuddin Makassar | | |
| Jenis Review | <input type="checkbox"/> Exempted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Expedited <input type="checkbox"/> Fullboard Tanggal | Masa Berlaku 23 Nopember 2022 sampai 23 Nopember 2023 | Frekuensi review lanjutan |
| Ketua KEP Universitas Hasanuddin | Nama Prof.Dr.dr. Suryani As'ad, M.Sc.,Sp.GK (K) | Tanda tangan | |
| Sekretaris KEP Universitas Hasanuddin | Nama dr. Agussalim Bukhari, M.Med.,Ph.D.,Sp.GK (K) | Tanda tangan | |

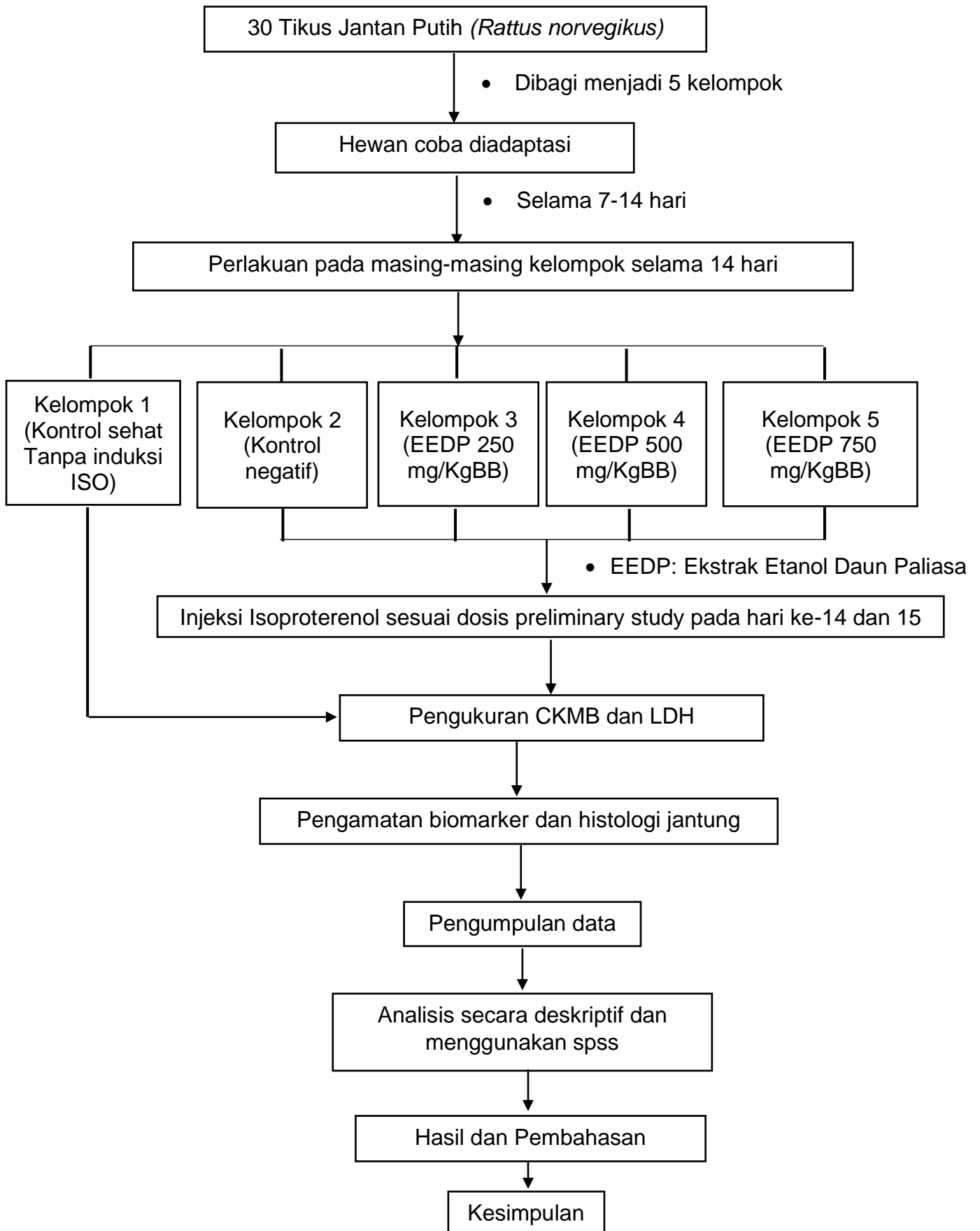
Kewajiban Peneliti Utama:

- Menyerahkan Amandemen Protokol untuk persetujuan sebelum di implementasikan
- Menyerahkan Laporan SAE ke Komisi Etik dalam 24 Jam dan dilengkapi dalam 7 hari dan Lapor SUSAR dalam 72 Jam setelah Peneliti Utama menerima laporan
- Menyerahkan Laporan Kemajuan (progress report) setiap 6 bulan untuk penelitian resiko tinggi dan setiap setahun untuk penelitian resiko rendah
- Menyerahkan laporan akhir setelah Penelitian berakhir
- Melaporkan penyimpangan dari prokol yang disetujui (protocol deviation / violation)
- Mematuhi semua peraturan yang ditentukan

Lampiran 2. Preliminary Study



Lampiran 3. Alur Penelitian



Lampiran 4. Komposisi Reagen

CKMB

Mengandung komposisi reagen:

| | | |
|-----|---|----------------|
| BUF | 1 X 60 ml larutan buffer | |
| | Imidazole buffer (pH 6.7) | 0.10 mol/l |
| | Glucose | 20 mmol/l |
| | Mg-acetate | 10 mmol/l |
| | EDTA | 2.00 mmol/l |
| ENZ | 20 x 3 ml enzyme/reagen antibody (lyoph.) | |
| | ADP | 2.00 mmol/l |
| | AMP | 5.00 mmol/l |
| | Diadenosine pentaphosphate | 10 μ mol/l |
| | NADP | 2.00 mmol/l |
| | HK | > 2.50 U/ml |
| | G6P-DH | > 1.50 U/ml |
| | N-Acetylcysteine | 20 mol/l |
| | Creatine phosphate polyclonal Antibody to CKMB subunit | 30 mmol/l |

LDH

Mengandung komposisi reagen:

| REF | 12214 | 12014 | 12024 |
|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| BUF | 16 x 4 ml | 10 x 8 ml | 8 x 40 ml |
| BUF | 1 x 16 ml | 2 x 10 ml | 8 x 10 ml |

Buffer/Substrat

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| TRIS buffer (pH 7.35) | 62.5 mmol/l |
| Pyruvate | 1.5 mmol/l |
| Sodium azide | 0.095 % |

Substrat

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| NADH | 0.75 mmol/l |
| Sodium azide | 0.095% |

Lampiran 5. Pengolahan Data dan Analisis statistik

| No | Kelompok perlakuan | CKMB (U/l) | LDH (U/l) |
|----|---|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | Kontrol Normal | 48.21 ± 5.06 | 100.84 ± 19.17 |
| 2 | Kontrol Negatif | 494.38 ± 61.22 | 274.40 ± 31.67 |
| 3 | Ekstrak etanol daun paliasa 250 mg/kgbb | 298.33 ± 58.51 | 258.40 ± 52.29 |
| 4 | Ekstrak etanol daun paliasa 500 mg/kgbb | 222.87 ± 66.87 | 127.67 ± 18.23 |
| 5 | Ekstrak etanol daun paliasa 750 mg/kgbb | 121.79 ± 12.43 | 117.26 ± 19.17 |

1. Data CKMB

Tests of Normality

| KELOMPOK PERLAKUAN | | Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a | | | Shapiro-Wilk | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----|------|--------------|----|
| | | Statistic | df | Sig. | Statistic | df |
| KELOMPOK CKMB | NORMAL | 0.384 | 3 | | 0.753 | 3 |
| | NEGATIF | 0.360 | 3 | | 0.809 | 3 |
| | KHLE 250 mg/Kg | 0.317 | 3 | | 0.888 | 3 |
| | KHLE 500 mg/Kg | 0.355 | 3 | | 0.819 | 3 |
| | KHLE 750 mg/Kg | 0.249 | 3 | | 0.967 | 3 |

P>0.05 menunjukkan data terdistribusi normal

ANOVA

KELOMPOK CKMB

| | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|----------------|----------------|----|-------------|--------|-------|
| Between Groups | 357368.887 | 4 | 89342.222 | 12.596 | 0.001 |
| Within Groups | 70930.421 | 10 | 7093.042 | | |
| Total | 428299.308 | 14 | | | |

P<0.05 terdapat perbedaan antara kelompok perlakuan

| (I) KELOMPOK PERLAKUAN | | Mean Difference (I-J) | Std. Error | Sig. | 95% Confidence Interval | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | Lower Bound | Upper Bound |
| NORMAL | NEGATIF | -446.17333* | 68.76551 | 0.001 | -672.4863 | -219.8604 |
| | KHLE 250 mg/Kg | -250.12667* | 68.76551 | 0.029 | -476.4396 | -23.8137 |
| | KHLE 500 mg/Kg | -174.66000 | 68.76551 | 0.157 | -400.9729 | 51.6529 |
| | KHLE 750 mg/Kg | -73.58000 | 68.76551 | 0.818 | -299.8929 | 152.7329 |
| NEGATIF | NORMAL | 446.17333* | 68.76551 | 0.001 | 219.8604 | 672.4863 |
| | KHLE 250 mg/Kg | 196.04667 | 68.76551 | 0.099 | -30.2663 | 422.3596 |
| | KHLE 500 mg/Kg | 271.51333* | 68.76551 | 0.018 | 45.2004 | 497.8263 |
| | KHLE 750 mg/Kg | 372.59333* | 68.76551 | 0.002 | 146.2804 | 598.9063 |
| KHLE 250 mg/Kg | NORMAL | 250.12667* | 68.76551 | 0.029 | 23.8137 | 476.4396 |
| | NEGATIF | -196.04667 | 68.76551 | 0.099 | -422.3596 | 30.2663 |
| | KHLE 500 mg/Kg | 75.46667 | 68.76551 | 0.804 | -150.8463 | 301.7796 |
| | KHLE 750 mg/Kg | 176.54667 | 68.76551 | 0.151 | -49.7663 | 402.8596 |
| KHLE 500 mg/Kg | NORMAL | 174.66000 | 68.76551 | 0.157 | -51.6529 | 400.9729 |
| | NEGATIF | -271.51333* | 68.76551 | 0.018 | -497.8263 | -45.2004 |
| | KHLE 250 mg/Kg | -75.46667 | 68.76551 | 0.804 | -301.7796 | 150.8463 |
| | KHLE 750 mg/Kg | 101.08000 | 68.76551 | 0.602 | -125.2329 | 327.3929 |
| KHLE 750 mg/Kg | NORMAL | 73.58000 | 68.76551 | 0.818 | -152.7329 | 299.8929 |
| | NEGATIF | -372.59333* | 68.76551 | 0.002 | -598.9063 | -146.2804 |
| | KHLE 250 mg/Kg | -176.54667 | 68.76551 | 0.151 | -402.8596 | 49.7663 |
| | KHLE 500 mg/Kg | -101.08000 | 68.76551 | 0.602 | -327.3929 | 125.2329 |

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

2. Data LDH

Tests of Normality

| KELOMPOK PERLAKUAN | | Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a | | | Shapiro-Wilk | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----|------|--------------|----|-------|
| | | Statistic | df | Sig. | Statistic | df | Sig. |
| KELOMPOK LDH | NORMAL | 0.181 | 3 | | 0.999 | 3 | 0.940 |
| | NEGATIF | 0.338 | 3 | | 0.852 | 3 | 0.246 |
| | KHLE 250 mg/Kg | 0.181 | 3 | | 0.999 | 3 | 0.941 |
| | KHLE 500 mg/Kg | 0.239 | 3 | | 0.975 | 3 | 0.696 |
| | KHLE 750 mg/Kg | 0.290 | 3 | | 0.926 | 3 | 0.474 |

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

P>0.05 menunjukkan data terdistribusi normal

ANOVA

KELOMPOK LDH

| | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|----------------|----------------|----|-------------|-------|------|
| Between Groups | 83328.949 | 4 | 20832.237 | 7.727 | .004 |
| Within Groups | 26958.829 | 10 | 2695.883 | | |
| Total | 110287.778 | 14 | | | |

P<0.05 menunjukkan adanya perbedaan antara kelompok perlakuan

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: KELOMPOK LDH

Tukey HSD

| (I) KELOMPOK PERLAKUAN | (J) KELOMPOK PERLAKUAN | Mean Difference (I-J) | Std. Error | Sig. | 95% Confidence Interval | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | Lower Bound | Upper Bound |
| NORMAL | NEGATIF | -172.89667* | 42.39405 | .015 | -312.4190 | -33.3744 |
| | KHLE 250 mg/Kg | -157.56333* | 42.39405 | .026 | -297.0856 | -18.0410 |
| | KHLE 500 mg/Kg | -26.83000 | 42.39405 | .966 | -166.3523 | 112.6923 |
| | KHLE 750 mg/Kg | -16.42667 | 42.39405 | .994 | -155.9490 | 123.0956 |
| NEGATIF | NORMAL | 172.89667* | 42.39405 | .015 | 33.3744 | 312.4190 |
| | KHLE 250 mg/Kg | 15.33333 | 42.39405 | .996 | -124.1890 | 154.8556 |
| | KHLE 500 mg/Kg | 146.06667* | 42.39405 | .039 | 6.5444 | 285.5890 |
| | KHLE 750 mg/Kg | 156.47000* | 42.39405 | .027 | 16.9477 | 295.9923 |
| KHLE 250 mg/Kg | NORMAL | 157.56333* | 42.39405 | .026 | 18.0410 | 297.0856 |
| | NEGATIF | -15.33333 | 42.39405 | .996 | -154.8556 | 124.1890 |
| | KHLE 500 mg/Kg | 130.73333 | 42.39405 | .069 | -8.7890 | 270.2556 |
| | KHLE 750 mg/Kg | 141.13667* | 42.39405 | .047 | 1.6144 | 280.6590 |
| KHLE 500 mg/Kg | NORMAL | 26.83000 | 42.39405 | .966 | -112.6923 | 166.3523 |
| | NEGATIF | -146.06667* | 42.39405 | .039 | -285.5890 | -6.5444 |
| | KHLE 250 mg/Kg | -130.73333 | 42.39405 | .069 | -270.2556 | 8.7890 |
| | KHLE 750 mg/Kg | 10.40333 | 42.39405 | .999 | -129.1190 | 149.9256 |
| KHLE 750 mg/Kg | NORMAL | 16.42667 | 42.39405 | .994 | -123.0956 | 155.9490 |
| | NEGATIF | -156.47000* | 42.39405 | .027 | -295.9923 | -16.9477 |
| | KHLE 250 mg/Kg | -141.13667* | 42.39405 | .047 | -280.6590 | -1.6144 |
| | KHLE 500 mg/Kg | -10.40333 | 42.39405 | .999 | -149.9256 | 129.1190 |

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

Lampiran 6. Dokumentasi penelitian



Gambar 5. Penyimpanan hewan coba selama penelitian



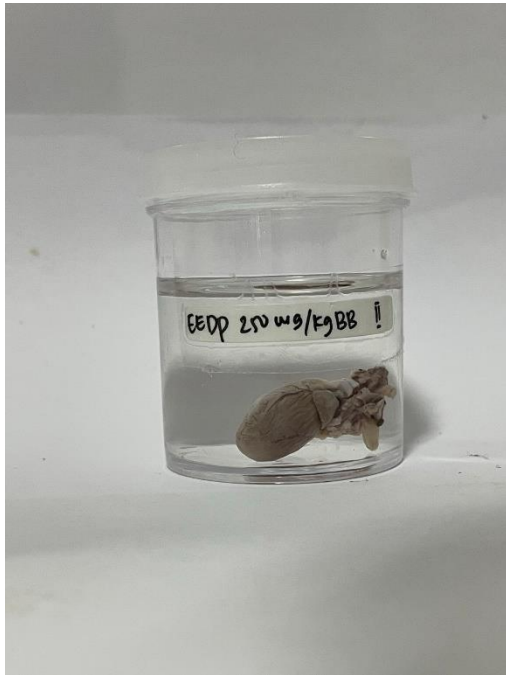
Gambar 6. Ekstrak kental kleinhovia hospita



Gambar 7. Proses pembedahan hewan coba



Gambar 8. Hewan coba yang telah dibedah dan diambil jantungnya.



Gambar 9. Organ jantung tikus yang akan dihistopatologi



Gambar 10. Humalyzer 3500 yang digunakan untuk mengukur biomarker jantung.