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PENGARUH METODE EKSTRAKSI TERHADAP PENENTUAN KADAR FLAVONOID TOTAL EKSTRAK BUAH PARIJOTO (*Medinilla speciosa*) ASAL BANDUNGAN

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Salah satu spesies tanaman Indonesia yang belum banyak dikaji pemanfaatannya sepenuhnya yang berhubungan dengan obat-obatan adalah tanaman parijoto (*Medinilla Speciosa*). Tanaman ini diketahui memiliki kandungan senyawa flavonoid yang mempunyai aktifitas farmakologis sebagai antioksidan, antidiabetes, antikolesterol, dan antikanker. Pada penelitian ini dilakukan tiga metode ekstraksi untuk mengetahui metode yang tepat dalam pengambilan senyawa flavonoid. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh metode ekstraksi pada kadar penentuan flavonoid total ekstrak buah parijoto dengan pembanding kuersetin dan rutin.

Metode : Penelitian ini bersifat eksperimental dimana sampel yang digunakan buah parijoto asal Bandungan, metode ekstraksi yang digunakan yaitu maserasi, digesti dan refluks dengan pelarut etanol 96%. Pengujian flavonoid dilakukan secara uji kualitatif dan uji kuantitatif dengan pembanding kuersetin dan rutin. Hasil dianalisis secara statistik.

Hasil : Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, terdapat kandungan senyawa flavonoid pada masing – masing metode ekstraksi buah parijoto dengan kadar flavonoid total pembanding kuersetin dengan metode ekstraksi berturut-turut yaitu digesti (468,36 mgQE/g) refluks (456,36 mgQE/g) maserasi (310,03 mgQE/g) pembanding rutin dengan metode ekstraksi digesti (99,39 mgRi/g) refluks (96,62 mgRi/g) maserasi (73,29 mgRi/g).

Simpulan : Metode ekstraksi digesti (468,36 mgQE/g) dengan pembanding kuersetin memiliki kadar total flavonoid tertinggi pada uji one way anova dengan nilai signifikansi ($p_{0,000} < 0,005$).

Kata Kunci : Buah parijoto (*Medinilla speciosa*), Ekstraksi, Kadar flavonoid.

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EFFECT OF EXTRACTION METHOD ON DETERMINATION OF TOTAL FLAVONOID LEVELS OF PARIJOTO (*Medinilla speciosa*) FRUIT EXTRACT ORIGIN BANDUNGAN

ABSTRACT

Background : One of Indonesia's forest plant species that has not been fully studied for its full use in relation to medicine is the parijoto plant (*Medinilla speciosa*). This plant is known to contain tannins, saponins, flavonoids and glycosides which have pharmacological activities as antioxidants, antidiabetic, anticholesterol, and anticancer. In this study, three extraction methods were carried out to determine the appropriate method for taking flavonoid compounds. This study aims to determine the effect of the extraction method on the determination of the total flavonoid content of parijoto fruit extract

Method : This research is experimental which aims to determine the effect of the extraction method on the total flavonoid content. The sample used was parijoto fruit extract from Bandungan, and the extraction methods used are maceration, digestion and reflux with 96% ethanol as solvent. Flavonoid testing was carried out by qualitative test and quantitative test with quercetin and routine comparisons. Result were analyzed statistic.

Result : Based on the results of the study, there were flavonoid compounds in each method of extracting parijoto fruit with total flavonoid levels compared to quercetin in a row, namely digestion (468.36 mgQE/g) reflux (456.36 mgQE/g) maceration (310.03 mgQE /g) comparison routine digestion (99.39 mgRi/g) reflux (96.62 mgRi/g) maceration (73.29 mgRi/g).

Conclusion : The digestion extraction method (468.36 mgQE/g) with quercetin as a comparison had the highest total flavonoid content in the one way ANOVA test with a significance value ($p_{0.000} < 0.005$).

Keywords : Parijoto fruit (*Medinilla speciosa*), Extraction, Flavonoids levels.