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PERBANDINGAN KADAR FLAVONOID TOTAL DAN FENOLIK TOTAL PADA EKSTRAK ETANOL BUNGA ROSELLA MERAH (*Hibiscuss sabdariffa* L.) ASAL KABUPATEN BENGKULU TENGAH DAN KABUPATEN SEMARANG DENGAN METODE SPEKTROFOTOMETRI UV-VIS

INTISARI

Latar Belakang : *Hibiscuss sabdariffa* L. diketahui memiliki kandungan senyawa flavonoid dan fenolik yang mempunyai aktivitas farmakologis. Perbedaan tempat tumbuh mempengaruhi kandungan metabolite skunder yang dihasilkan bunga rosella merah. Hal ini menunjukkan perlu adanya pengendalian mutu kualitas simplisia, sehingga dapat menjamin kualitas metabolite skunder yang dihasilkan dan tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui kadar flavonoid total dan fenolik total ekstrak etanol Bunga Rosella Merah dari asal dua daerah yang berbeda

Metode : Simplisia didapatkan dari Kabupaten Bengkulu Tengah dan Kabupaten Semarang. Ekstraksi dilakukan dengan metode maserasi dan dilanjutkan dengan purifikasi ekstrak menggunakan n-heksan. Pengujian flavonoid dan fenolik dilakukan secara kualitatif (uji warna ,KLT) dan uji kuantitatif (Spektrofotometri Uv-vis).

Hasil : Hasil kadar flavonoid total ekstrak bunga rosella merah asal Kabupaten Bengkulu Tengah sebesar 10,90 mgQE/g sampel, asal Kabupaten Semarang sebesar 27,70 mgQE/g sampel. Kadar fenolik total ekstrak bunga rosella merah asal Kabupaten Bengkulu Tengah sebesar 11,33 mgGAE/g sampel, asal Kabupaten Semarang sebesar 24,80 mgGAE/g sampel. Hasil uji statistik didapatkan hasil kadar flavonoid total dan fenolik total ekstrak bunga rosella terdapat perbedaan kadar yang signifikan.

Simpulan : Kadar flavonoid total dan fenolik total asal Kabupaten Semarang lebih tinggi dibandingkan kadar flavonoid total dan fenolik total asal Kabupaten Bengkulu Tengah.

Kata kunci : *Hibiscuss sabdariffa* L., Flavonoid, Fenolik.

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COMPARISON OF TOTAL FLAVONOID LEVELS AND TOTAL PHENOLICS OF ROSELLA RED ETHANOL EXTRACT (*Hibiscuss sabdariffa* L.) FROM CENTRAL BENGKULU REGENCY AND SEMARANG REGENCY USING UV-VIS SPECTROFOTOMETRY METHOD

ABSTRACT

Background : *Hibiscuss sabdariffa* L. are known to contain flavonoid and phenolic compounds which have pharmacological activities. Differences in growing sites affect the secondary metabolite content produced by red rosella flowers. This shows the need for quality control of simplicia quality, so that it can guarantee the quality of secondary metabolites produced and the purpose of this study is to determine total flavonoid and total phenolic levels of ethanol extract of Red Rosella from two different regions

Method : Simplicia was obtained from Bengkulu Tengah Regency and Semarang Regency. Extraction was conducted by maceration method and continued with extraction purification using n-hexane. Flavonoid and phenolic testing was carried out qualitatively (color test, TLC) and quantitative test (Uv-vis spectrophotometry).

Results : The results of total flavonoid levels of red rosella flower extract from Central Bengkulu Regency were 10,90 mgQE/g sample, from Semarang Regency amounted to 27,70 mgQE/g sample. Total phenolic content of red rosella flower extract from Bengkulu Tengah Regency was 11,33 mgGAE/g sample, from Semarang Regency was 24,80 mgGAE/g sample. Statistical test results obtained the results of total flavonoid levels and total phenolic rosella flower extracts there were significant differences in levels.

Conclusion : Total flavonoid and total phenolic levels from Semarang Regency are higher than total flavonoid and total phenolic levels from Central Bengkulu Regency.

Keywords : *Hibiscuss sabdariffa* L., Flavonoids, Phenolic, Place of growth