

**UJI AKTIVITAS ANTIHIPERURISEMIA EKSTRAK ETANOL KULIT
BUAH DELIMA PUTIH (*Punica Granatum L*) PADA TIKUS PUTIH
JANTAN GALUR WISTAR**

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ABSTRAK INDONESIA

Hiperurisemia (kelebihan asam urat) merupakan gangguan metabolisme nukleotida purin dimana enzim *xanthine oxidase* mengkatalis oksidasi hipoksantin atau xantin menjadi asam urat. Obat tradisional yang dipercaya berkhasiat menurunkan kadar asam urat dalam darah salah satunya adalah kulit buah delima putih (*Punica granatum L*). Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian dan konsentrasi optimum ekstrak etanol kulit buah delima putih (*Punica granatum L*) terhadap kadar asam urat di dalam darah. Pengukuran kadar asam urat pada tikus putih jantan galur wistar yang diinduksi kombinasi asam asetilsalisilat dan fruktosa secara oral. Tikus dibagi menjadi 6 kelompok, kelompok normal, kelompok negatif (suspensi CMC1%), kelompok positif (allopurinol 1,8 gram /200 gram BB tikus), dosis 375 mg/200 gram BB tikus, dosis 750 mg/200 gram BB tikus, dosis 1,5 gram/200 gram BB tikus. Penetapan kadar asam urat dilakukan menggunakan metode Urikase-PAP, analisis data menggunakan SPSS meliputi uji normalitas, uji homogenitas, uji *Kruskall Wallis*, dan uji *Mann Whitney* derajat kepercayaan yang digunakan adalah 95%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pemberian ekstrak kulit buah delima putih (*Punica Granatum L*) dapat menurunkan kadar asam urat secara signifikan pada dosis 375 mg/200 gram BB tikus, dosis 750 mg/200 gram BB tikus, dosis 1,5 gram/200 gram BB tikus, dengan persentase penurunan 95,57%, 93,64%, 92,04% secara berturut-turut. Kelompok yang paling efektif dapat menurunkan kadar asam urat adalah dosis 375 mg/200 gram BB tikus dengan persentase penurunan 95,57%.

Kata kunci: Asam Urat, Antihiperurisemia, Buah Delima Putih

ABSTRAK INGGRIS

Hyperuricemia (excess uric acid) is a disorder of purine nucleotide metabolism in which the enzyme xanthine oxidase catalyzes the oxidation of hypoxanthine or xanthine to uric acid. One of the traditional medicines that are believed to be efficacious in reducing uric acid levels in the blood is the skin of the pomegranate exocarps (*Punica granatum L*). The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of administration and optimum concentration of ethanol extract of pomegranate exocarps (*Punica granatum L*) on uric acid levels in the blood. Measurement of uric acid levels in male Wistar strain rats induced by a combination of acetylsalicylic acid and fructose orally. Rats were divided into 6 groups, normal group, negative group (CMC1% suspension), positive group (allopurinol 1.8 gram / 200 gram body weight), dose 375 mg/200 gram body weight rats, dose 750 mg/200 grams body weight rats, dose of 1.5 grams/200 grams of body weight rats Determination of uric acid levels was carried out using the Urikase-PAP method, data analysis using SPSS included normality test, homogeneity test, kruskall wallis test, and mann whitney test the degree of confidence used was 95%. The results showed that the administration of pomegranate exocarps extract (*Punica Granatum L*) could significantly reduce uric acid levels at a dose of 375 mg/200 grams of body weight rats, doses of 750 mg/200 grams of body weight rats, doses of 1.5 grams/200 grams of body weight rats , with a percentage decrease of 95.57%, 93.64%, 92.04% respectively. The most effective group that can reduce uric acid levels is a dose of 375 mg/200 gram BW of rats with a percentage reduction of 95.57%.

Keywords: *Uric Acid, Antihyperuricemia, Pomegranate exocarps*