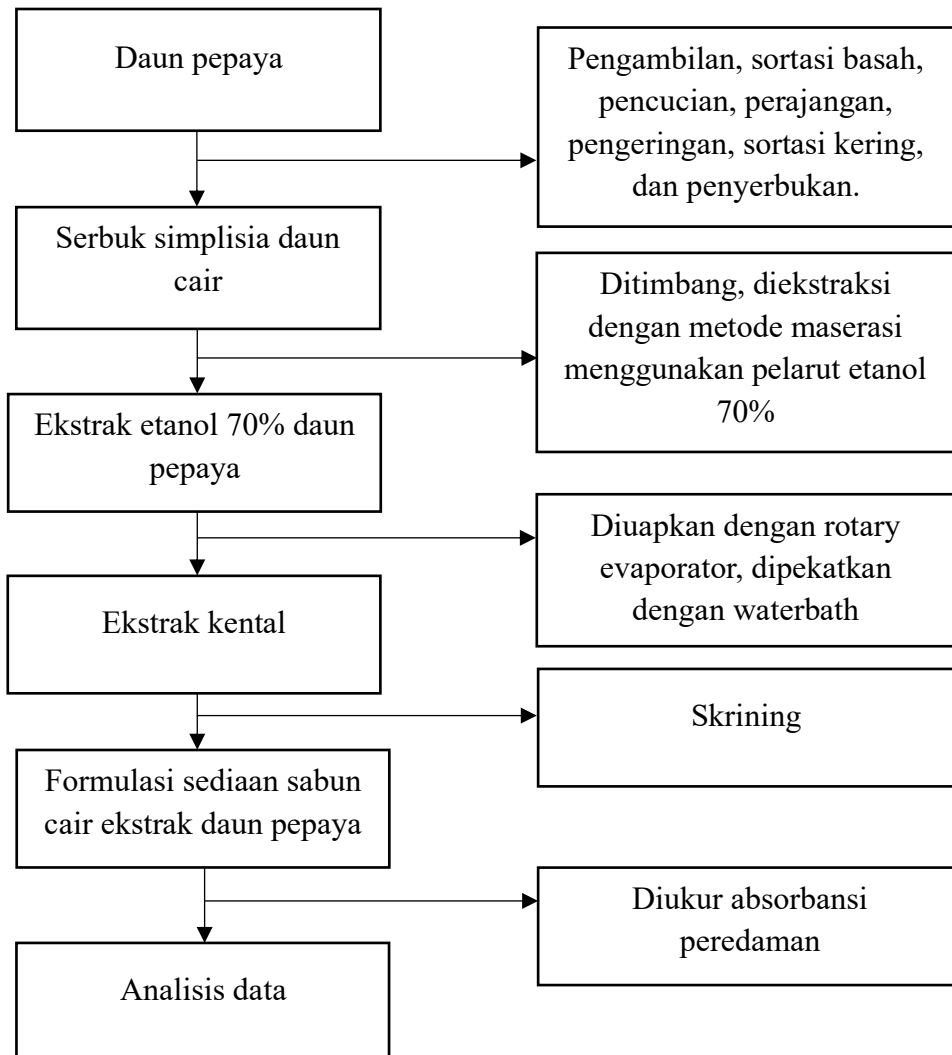


## LAMPIRAN

### Lampiran 1. Skema Penelitian



## Lampiran 2 Perhitungan persentase rendemen ekstrak etanol daun pepaya

$$\text{Rumus: \% rendemen} = \frac{\text{bobot simplisia basah}}{\text{bobot simplisia kering}} \times 100\%$$

Data yang diperlukan: Bobot simplisia basah = 5000 gram

Bobot simplisia kering = 1000 gram

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ rendemen} &= \frac{\text{bobot ekstrak}}{\text{bobot simplisia}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{1000 \text{ gram}}{5000 \text{ gram}} \times 100\% \\ &= 20 \% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rumus: \% rendemen} = \frac{\text{bobot ekstrak}}{\text{bobot simplisia}} \times 100\%$$

Data yang diperlukan: bobot cawan kosong = 250,58 gram

Bobot cawan + ekstrak = 517,19 gram

Bobot ekstrak kental = 266,6 gram

Bobot serbuk daun pepaya = 1000 gram

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ rendemen ekstrak} &= \frac{\text{bobot ekstrak}}{\text{bobot simplisia}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{266,6 \text{ gram}}{1000 \text{ gram}} \times 100\% \\ &= 26,66 \% \end{aligned}$$

### Lampiran 3. Perhitungan dan pembuatan seri konsentrasi larutan induk

Larutan induk sampel dibuat konsentrasi 5000 ppm dengan menimbang 0,25 gram sampel sabun cair ekstrak daun pepaya, dimasukkan ke dalam labu ukur 50 mL, lalu ditambahkan alkohol 95% sampai tanda batas. Perhitungan pembuatan seri konsentrasi menggunakan rumus:  $N_1 \times V_1 = N_2 \times V_2$ .

| no | Konsentrasi (ppm) | Volume larutan induk (mL) |
|----|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1  | 500               | 2,5                       |
| 2  | 1000              | 5                         |
| 3  | 1500              | 7,5                       |
| 4  | 2000              | 10                        |
| 5  | 2500              | 12,5                      |

a. 500 ppm

$$N_1 \times V_1 = N_2 \times V_2.$$

$$5000 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 500 \text{ ppm} \times 25 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = 2,5 \text{ ml}$$

Dipipet sebanyak 2,5 ml larutan induk 5000 ppm, dimasukkan kedalam labu takar 25 ml, lalu ditambahkan etanol 95% hingga tanda batas.

b. 1000 ppm

$$N_1 \times V_1 = N_2 \times V_2.$$

$$5000 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 1000 \text{ ppm} \times 25 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = 5 \text{ ml}$$

Dipipet sebanyak 5ml ml larutan induk 5000 ppm, dimasukkan kedalam labu takar 25 ml, lalu ditambahkan etanol 95% hingga tanda batas.

c. 1500 ppm

$$N_1 \times V_1 = N_2 \times V_2.$$

$$5000 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 1500 \text{ ppm} \times 25 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = 7,5 \text{ ml}$$

Dipipet sebanyak 7,5 ml larutan induk 5000 ppm, dimasukkan kedalam labu takar 25 ml, lalu ditambahkan etanol 95% hingga tanda batas.

d. 2000 ppm

$$N_1 \times V_1 = N_2 \times V_2.$$

$$5000 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 2000 \text{ ppm} \times 25 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = 10 \text{ ml}$$

Dipipet sebanyak 10 ml larutan induk 5000 ppm, dimasukkan kedalam labu takar 25 ml, lalu ditambahkan etanol 95% hingga tanda batas.

e. 2500 ppm

$$N_1 \times V_1 = N_2 \times V_2.$$

$$5000 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 2500 \text{ ppm} \times 25 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = 12,5 \text{ ml}$$

Dipipet sebanyak 12,5 ml larutan induk 5000 ppm, dimasukkan kedalam labu takar 25 ml, lalu ditambahkan etanol 95% hingga tanda batas.

#### **Lampiran 4. Perhitungan dan pembuatan seri konsentrasi larutan induk vitamin C**

Larutan induk sampel dibuat konsentrasi 100 ppm dengan menimbang 5 mg bubuk vitamin C, dimasukkan ke dalam labu ukur 50 mL, lalu ditambahkan alkohol 95% sampai tanda batas. Perhitungan pembuatan seri konsentrasi menggunakan rumus:

$$N_1 \times V_1 = N_2 \times V_2.$$

| no | Konsentrasi (ppm) | Volume larutan induk (mL) |
|----|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1  | 5                 | 1,25                      |
| 2  | 10                | 2,5                       |
| 3  | 150               | 3,75                      |
| 4  | 20                | 5                         |
| 5  | 25                | 6,25                      |

a. 5 ppm

$$N_1 \times V_1 = N_2 \times V_2.$$

$$100 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 5 \text{ ppm} \times 25 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = 2,5 \text{ ml}$$

Dipipet sebanyak 1,25 ml larutan induk 100 ppm, dimasukkan kedalam labu takar 25 ml, lalu ditambahkan etanol 95% hingga tanda batas.

b. 10 ppm

$$N_1 \times V_1 = N_2 \times V_2.$$

$$100 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 10 \text{ ppm} \times 25 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = 2,5 \text{ ml}$$

Dipipet sebanyak 1,25 ml larutan induk 100 ppm, dimasukkan kedalam labu takar 25 ml, lalu ditambahkan etanol 95% hingga tanda batas.

c. 15 ppm

$$N_1 \times V_1 = N_2 \times V_2.$$

$$100 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 15 \text{ ppm} \times 25 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = 3,75 \text{ ml}$$

Dipipet sebanyak 3,75 ml larutan induk 100 ppm, dimasukkan kedalam labu takar 25 ml, lalu ditambahkan etanol 95% hingga tanda batas.

d. 20 ppm

$$N_1 \times V_1 = N_2 \times V_2.$$

$$100 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 20 \text{ ppm} \times 25 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = 5 \text{ ml}$$

Dipipet sebanyak 5 ml larutan induk 100 ppm, dimasukkan kedalam labu takar 25 ml, lalu ditambahkan etanol 95% hingga tanda batas.

e. 25 ppm

$$N_1 \times V_1 = N_2 \times V_2.$$

$$100 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 25 \text{ ppm} \times 25 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = 6,25 \text{ ml}$$

Dipipet sebanyak 6,25 ml larutan induk 100 ppm, dimasukkan kedalam labu takar 25 ml, lalu ditambahkan etanol 95% hingga tanda batas.

### Lampiran 5. Perhitungan persen peredaman radikal bebas DPPH oleh sabun cair ekstrak daun pepaya (*Carica papaya* L.) Formula I

Presentase peredaman dihitung menggunakan rumus:

$$\% \text{ Inhibisi} = \frac{\text{absorbansi blanko} - \text{absorbansi sampel}}{\text{absorbansi blanko}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Untuk 500 ppm : } \% \text{ Inhibisi} = \frac{0,915 - 0,825}{0,915} \times 100\% = 9,836\%$$

#### 1. Formula I replikasi I

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | absorbansi | % inhibisi |
|-------------------|------------|------------|
| 500 ppm           | 0,825      | 9,836%     |
| 1000 ppm          | 0,629      | 31,256%    |
| 1500 ppm          | 0,489      | 46,557%    |
| 2000 ppm          | 0,357      | 60,983%    |
| 2500 ppm          | 0,279      | 69,508%    |

#### 2. Formula I replikasi II

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | absorbansi | % inhibisi |
|-------------------|------------|------------|
| 500 ppm           | 0,756      | 17,377%    |
| 1000 ppm          | 0,664      | 27,431%    |
| 1500 ppm          | 0,570      | 37,704%    |
| 2000 ppm          | 0,509      | 44,371%    |
| 2500 ppm          | 0,462      | 49,508%    |

#### 3. Formula 1 replikasi III

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | absorbansi | % inhibisi |
|-------------------|------------|------------|
| 500 ppm           | 0,654      | 12,167%    |
| 1000 ppm          | 0,548      | 26,403%    |
| 1500 ppm          | 0,533      | 28,417%    |
| 2000 ppm          | 0,390      | 47,622%    |
| 2500 ppm          | 0,233      | 68,708%    |

**Lampiran 6. Perhitungan rata-rata peredaman radikal bebas sabun cair ekstrak daun pepaya masing-masing konsentrasi.**

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | Replikasi I | Replikasi II | Replikasi III | Rata-rata % inhibisi $\pm$ SD |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 500               | 9,836       | 17,377       | 12,167        | $13,126 \pm 3,860$            |
| 1000              | 31,256      | 27,431       | 26,403        | $28,363 \pm 2,557$            |
| 1500              | 46,557      | 37,704       | 28,417        | $37,560 \pm 9,070$            |
| 2000              | 60,983      | 44,371       | 47,622        | $50,992 \pm 8,803$            |
| 2500              | 69,508      | 49,508       | 68,708        | $62,574 \pm 11,323$           |

$$500 \text{ ppm : rata-rata \% inhibisi} = \frac{9,836+17,377+12,167}{3} = 13,126\%$$

Data yang dicurigai ( $x$ ) adalah 13,126

$$\text{Analisis statistik yang digunakan : SD} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x-x)^2}{n-1}}$$

Keterangan :  $x$  = rata-rata % inhibisi

$x$  = data yang dicurigai

$n$  = banyaknya pengulangan

SD = Standar deviasi atau simpangan baku

| $x$    | $x$    | $(x - x)$     | $(x - x)^2$ |
|--------|--------|---------------|-------------|
| 9,386  |        | -3,74         | 13,987      |
| 17,377 | 13,126 | 4,251         | 18,071      |
| 12,167 |        | -0,959        | 0,919       |
|        |        | <b>Jumlah</b> | 32,978      |

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x-x)^2}{n-1}}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{32,978}{3-1}}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{16,489}$$

$$SD = 3,860$$

Persen rata-rata menggunakan kepercayaan 95%

$$|x - x| \leq 2 \text{ SD}$$

$$|9,386 - 13,126| \leq 2 \times 3,860$$

$$|-3,74| \leq 7,72 \text{ (data diterima)}$$

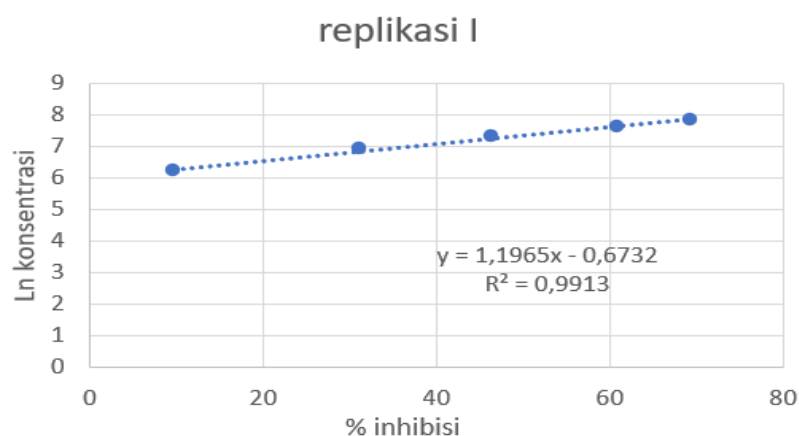
$$\text{Jadi, \% inhibisi} = \frac{9,836+17,377+12,167}{3} = 13,126\%$$

$$X \pm SD = 13,126 \pm 3,860$$

## Lampiran 7. Perhitungan harga IC<sub>50</sub> sediaan sabun cair ekstrak daun pepaya formula I

### 1. Replikasi I

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | Log Konsentrasi (x) | % inhibisi | Probit (y) | Regresi linear            |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|
| 500               | 6,214               | 9,836      | 3,66       | a= -0,6732                |
| 1000              | 6,907               | 31,256     | 4,50       | b= 1,1965                 |
| 1500              | 7,313               | 46,557     | 4,90       | r= 0,9913                 |
| 2000              | 7,600               | 60,983     | 5,25       | IC <sub>50</sub> = 114,60 |
| 2500              | 7,824               | 69,508     | 5,50       |                           |



Persamaan garis lurus  $y = a + bx$ , diperoleh dengan analisis antara log konsentrasi (x) dan probit (y), harga IC<sub>50</sub> dari persamaan garis tersebut, dimana  $y = 5$  ( persen peredaman 50%).

Dari perhitungan regresi linier diperoleh data sebagai berikut:

$$a = -0,6732$$

$$b = 1,1965$$

$$r = 0,9913$$

persamaan garis :  $y = a + bx$

$$= -0,6732 + 1,1965x$$

Probit 5 = 50% peredaman

Jika  $y = 5$  maka  $y = a + bx$

$$5 = -0,6732 + 1,1965x$$

$$5 + 0,6732 = 1,1965x$$

$$5,6732 = 1,1965x$$

$$x = \frac{5,6732}{1,1965}$$

$$x = 4,741$$

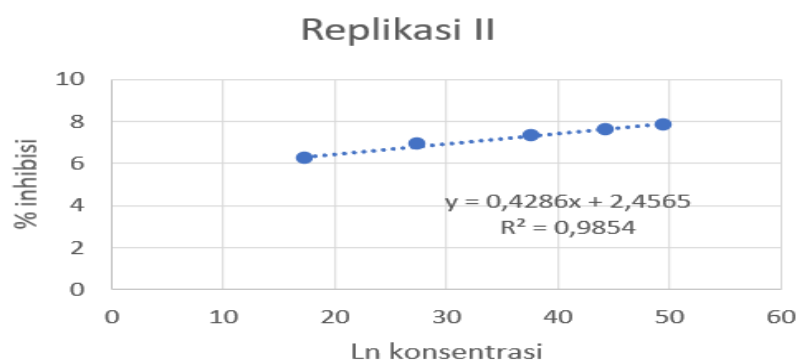
IC<sub>50</sub> = Anti log X

$$X = 4,741$$

$$= 114,6 \text{ ppm}$$

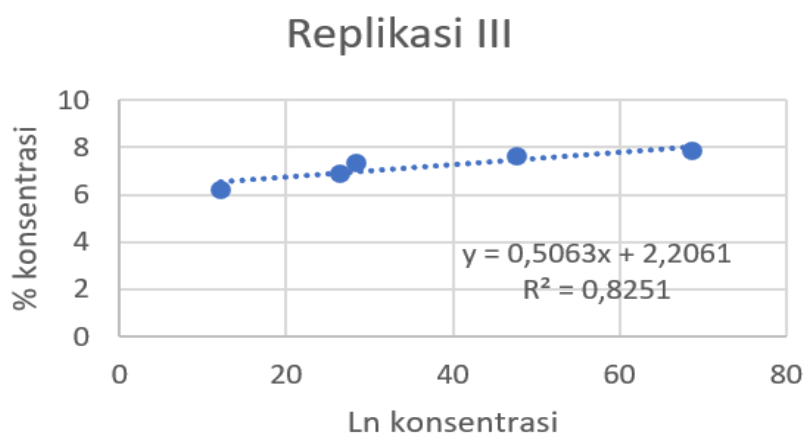
## 2. Replikasi II

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | Log Konsentrasi (x) | % inhibisi | Probit (y) | Regresi linear            |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|
| 500               | 6,214               | 17,377     | 4,05       | a= 2,4565                 |
| 1000              | 6,907               | 27,431     | 4,39       | b= 0,4286                 |
| 1500              | 7,313               | 37,704     | 4,67       | r= 0,9854                 |
| 2000              | 7,600               | 44,371     | 4,85       | IC <sub>50</sub> = 377,42 |
| 2500              | 7,824               | 49,508     | 4,97       |                           |



## 3. Replikasi III

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | Log Konsentrasi (x) | % inhibisi | Probit (y) | Regresi linear           |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 500               | 6,214               | 12,167     | 3,82       | a= 2,2061                |
| 1000              | 6,907               | 26,403     | 4,36       | b= 0,5063                |
| 1500              | 7,313               | 28,417     | 4,42       | r= 0,8251                |
| 2000              | 7,600               | 47,622     | 4,92       | IC <sub>50</sub> = 243,2 |
| 2500              | 7,824               | 68,708     | 5,47       |                          |



## Lampiran 8. Perhitungan harga IC<sub>50</sub> rata-rata radikal DPPH yang diredam

### 1. Sabun cair ekstrak daun pepaya formula I

| Replikasi 1               | Replikasi 2               | Replikasi 3              |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| a= -0,6732                | a= 2,4565                 | a= 2,2061                |
| b= 1,1965                 | b= 0,4286                 | b= 0,5063                |
| r= 0,9913                 | r= 0,9854                 | r= 0,8251                |
| IC <sub>50</sub> = 114,60 | IC <sub>50</sub> = 377,42 | IC <sub>50</sub> = 243,2 |

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Persentase rata-rata} &= \frac{114,60+377,42+243,2}{3} \\ &= 243,073\end{aligned}$$

Data yang dicurigai ( $x$ ) adalah 243,073

$$\text{Analisis statistik yang digunakan : SD} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x-x)^2}{n-1}}$$

Keterangan :  $x$  = rata-rata % inhibisi

$x$  = data yang dicurigai

$n$  = banyaknya pengulangan

SD = Standar deviasi atau simpangan baku

| <b>x</b> | <b><i>x</i></b> | <b>(<i>x</i> - <i>x</i>)</b> | <b>(<i>x</i> - <i>x</i>)<sup>2</sup></b> |
|----------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 114,6    | 243,073         | -130,473                     | 17023                                    |
| 377,42   |                 | 132,347                      | 17515                                    |
| 243,2    |                 | -1,873                       | 3,508                                    |
|          |                 | <b>Jumlah</b>                | 34542.4                                  |

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x-x)^2}{n-1}}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{34542,4}{3-1}}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{17271,2}$$

$$SD = 131,42$$

Persen rata-rata menggunakan kepercayaan 95%

$$|x - x| \leq 2 \text{ SD}$$

$$|377,42 - 245,073| \leq 2 \times 131,42$$

$$|132,347| \leq 262,84 \text{ (data diterima)}$$

$$\text{Jadi, rata-rata IC}_{50} = \frac{114,60+377,42+243,2}{3} = 243,073$$

$$X \pm SD = 243,073 \pm 131,42$$

### Lampiran 9. Perhitungan nilai AAI sabun cair formula I

Larutan stok: DPPH ditimbang 5 mg/100 ml = 50 µg/ml. dari larutan stok diambil 4 ml yang mengandung 50 µg. 4 ml larutan stok dicampur etanol 95% hingga 5 ml = 50 µg / 5 ml = 40 µg/ml.

| Replikasi I | Replikasi II | Replikasi III | Rata-rata AAI ± SD |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 0,349       | 0,105        | 0,167         | 0,618 ± 0,126      |

a. Replikasi I

$$\text{Nilai AAI} = \frac{\text{konsentrasi dpph (ppm)}}{\text{IC50 sampel (ppm)}} = \frac{40 \text{ ppm}}{114,60 \text{ ppm}} = 0,349$$

b. Replikasi II

$$\text{Nilai AAI} = \frac{\text{konsentrasi dpph (ppm)}}{\text{IC50 sampel (ppm)}} = \frac{40 \text{ ppm}}{377,42 \text{ ppm}} = 0,105$$

c. Replikasi III

$$\text{Nilai AAI} = \frac{\text{konsentrasi dpph (ppm)}}{\text{IC50 sampel (ppm)}} = \frac{40 \text{ ppm}}{243,2 \text{ ppm}} = 0,167$$

**Lampiran 10. Perhitungan persen peredaman radikal bebas DPPH oleh sabun cair ekstrak daun pepaya (*Carica papaya* L.) Formula 2**

Presentase peredaman dihitung menggunakan rumus:

$$\% \text{ Inhibisi} = \frac{\text{absorbansi blanko} - \text{absorbansi sampel}}{\text{absorbansi blanko}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Untuk 500 ppm : } \% \text{ Inhibisi} = \frac{0,921 - 0,757}{0,921} \times 100\% = 17,806\%$$

**1. Formula 2 replikasi I**

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | absorbansi | % inhibisi |
|-------------------|------------|------------|
| 500 ppm           | 0,757      | 17,806%    |
| 1000 ppm          | 0,594      | 35,504%    |
| 1500 ppm          | 0,476      | 48,317%    |
| 2000 ppm          | 0,299      | 67,535%    |
| 2500 ppm          | 0,279      | 69,706%    |

**2. Formula 2 replikasi II**

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | absorbansi | % inhibisi |
|-------------------|------------|------------|
| 500 ppm           | 0,788      | 14,171%    |
| 1000 ppm          | 0,598      | 35,070%    |
| 1500 ppm          | 0,359      | 61,020%    |
| 2000 ppm          | 0,354      | 61,563%    |
| 2500 ppm          | 0,256      | 72,204%    |

**3. Formula 2 replikasi III**

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | absorbansi | % inhibisi |
|-------------------|------------|------------|
| 500 ppm           | 0,753      | 41,171%    |
| 1000 ppm          | 0,621      | 51,484%    |
| 1500 ppm          | 0,497      | 61,171%    |
| 2000 ppm          | 0,357      | 72,109%    |
| 2500 ppm          | 0,256      | 80%        |

**Lampiran 11. Perhitungan rata-rata peredaman radikal bebas sabun cair ekstrak daun pepaya masing-masing konsentrasi.**

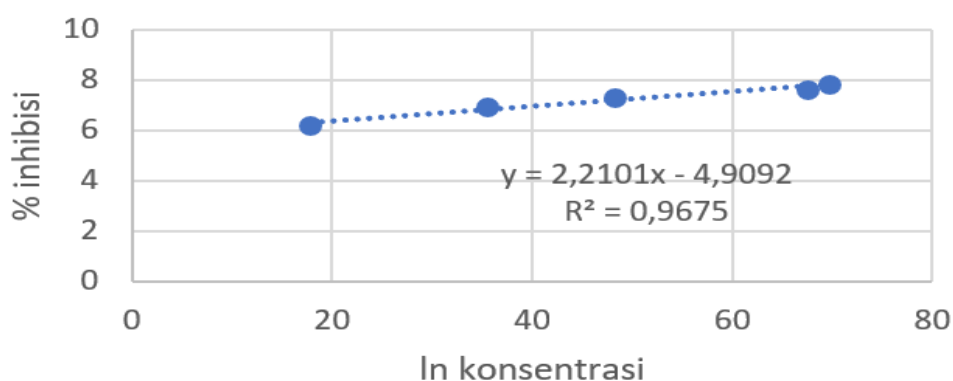
| Konsentrasi (ppm) | Replikasi I | Replikasi II | Replikasi III | Rata-rata % inhibisi $\pm$ SD |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 500               | 17,806      | 14,171       | 41,171        | 24,473 $\pm$ 14,559           |
| 1000              | 35,504      | 35,070       | 51,484        | 40,686 $\pm$ 9,353            |
| 1500              | 48,317      | 61,020       | 61,171        | 56,836 $\pm$ 7,378            |
| 2000              | 67,535      | 61,563       | 72,109        | 67,069 $\pm$ 5,288            |
| 2500              | 69,706      | 72,204       | 80            | 73,970 $\pm$ 5,369            |

**Lampiran 12. Perhitungan harga IC<sub>50</sub> sediaan sabun cair ekstrak daun pepaya formula 2**

**1. Replikasi I**

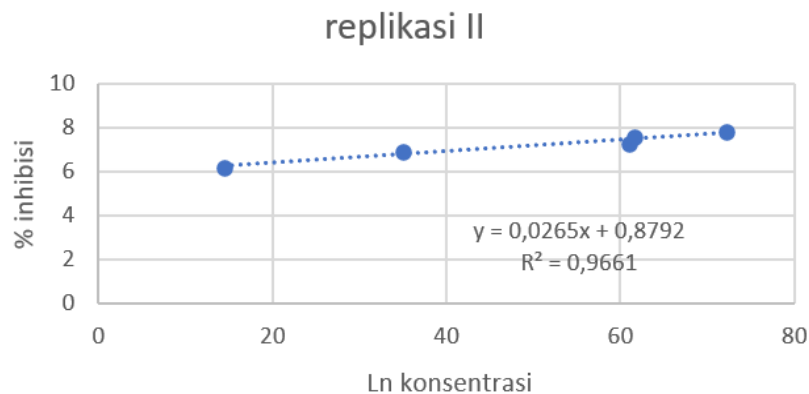
| Konsentrasi (ppm) | Log Konsentrasi (x) | % inhibisi | Probit (y) | Regresi linear            |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|
| 500               | 6,214               | 17,806     | 4,05       | a= -4,9092                |
| 1000              | 6,907               | 35,504     | 4,61       | b= 2,2101                 |
| 1500              | 7,313               | 48,317     | 4,95       | r = 0,9675                |
| 2000              | 7,600               | 67,535     | 5,44       | IC <sub>50</sub> = 88,552 |
| 2500              | 7,824               | 69,706     | 5,50       |                           |

**Replikasi I**



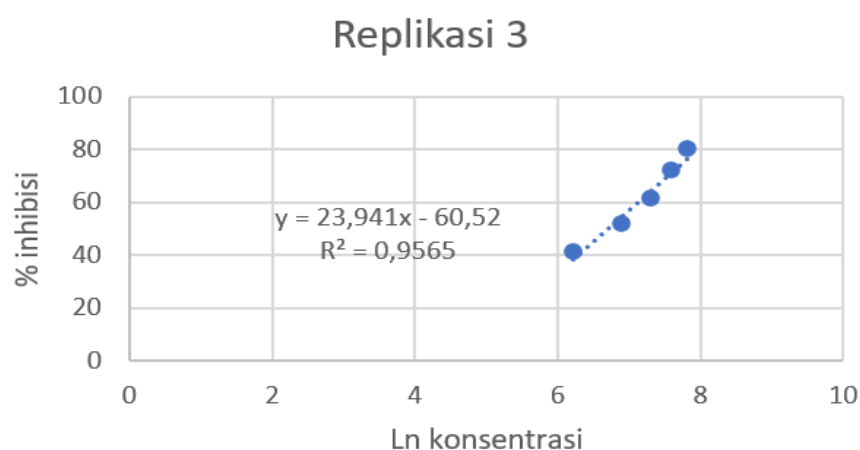
**2. Replikasi II**

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | Log Konsentrasi (x) | % inhibisi | Probit (y) | Regresi linear            |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|
| 500               | 6,214               | 14,171     | 3,92       | a= 0,0265                 |
| 1000              | 6,907               | 35,070     | 4,61       | b= 0,8792                 |
| 1500              | 7,313               | 61,020     | 5,28       | r= 0,9661                 |
| 2000              | 7,600               | 61,563     | 5,28       | IC <sub>50</sub> = 95,439 |
| 2500              | 7,824               | 72,204     | 5,55       |                           |



### 3. Replikasi III

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | Log Konsentrasi (x) | % inhibisi | Probit (y) | Regresi linear            |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|
| 500               | 6,214               | 41,171     | 4,77       | a= 60,52                  |
| 1000              | 6,907               | 51,484     | 5,03       | b= 23,941                 |
| 1500              | 7,313               | 61,171     | 5,28       | r= 0,9565                 |
| 2000              | 7,600               | 72,109     | 5,58       | IC <sub>50</sub> = 15,436 |
| 2500              | 7,824               | 80         | 5,84       |                           |



## Lampiran 13. Perhitungan harga IC<sub>50</sub> rata-rata radikal DPPH yang diredam

### 2. Sabun cair ekstrak daun pepaya formula II

| Replikasi 1               | Replikasi 2               | Replikasi 3               |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| a= -4,9092                | a= 0,0265                 | a= 60,52                  |
| b= 2,2101                 | b= 0,8792                 | b= 23,941                 |
| r = 0,9675                | r= 0,9661                 | r= 0,9565                 |
| IC <sub>50</sub> = 88,552 | IC <sub>50</sub> = 95,439 | IC <sub>50</sub> = 15,436 |

$$\text{Persentase rata-rata} = \frac{88,552 + 95,439 + 15,436}{3}$$

$$= 66,476$$

Data yang dicurigai ( $x$ ) adalah 66,476

Analisis statistik yang digunakan :  $SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x-x)^2}{n-1}}$

Keterangan :  $x$  = rata-rata % inhibisi

$x$  = data yang dicurigai

$n$  = banyaknya pengulangan

SD = Standar deviasi atau simpangan baku

| <b>x</b> | <b><i>x</i></b> | <b>(<i>x</i> - <i>x</i>)</b> | <b>(<i>x</i> - <i>x</i>)<sup>2</sup></b> |
|----------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 88,552   | 66,476          | 22,076                       | 487,35                                   |
| 95,439   |                 | 28,963                       | 838,855                                  |
| 15,436   |                 | -51,04                       | 2605,08                                  |
|          |                 | <b>Jumlah</b>                | 3931,29                                  |

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x-x)^2}{n-1}}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{3931,29}{3-1}}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{1965,64}$$

$$SD = 44,335$$

Persen rata-rata menggunakan kepercayaan 95%

$$|x - x| \leq 2 \text{ SD}$$

$$|95,439 - 66,476| \leq 2 \times 44,335$$

$$|28,963| \leq 88,671 \text{ (data diterima)}$$

$$\text{Jadi, rata-rata IC}_{50} = = \frac{88,552+95,439+15,436}{3} = 66,476$$

$$X \pm SD = 66,476 \pm 44,335$$

#### Lampiran 14. Perhitungan nilai AAI sabun cair formula 2

Larutan stok: DPPH ditimbang 5 mg/100 ml = 50 $\mu$ /ml. dari larutan stok diambil 4

ml yang mengandung 50 $\mu$ g. 4 ml larutan stok dicampur etanol 95% hingga 5 ml =

$$50\mu\text{g} / 5 \text{ ml} = 40\mu\text{g/ml.}$$

| Replikasi I | Replikasi II | Replikasi III | Rata-rata AAI $\pm$ SD |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 0,451       | 0,419        | 2,591         | 1,154 $\pm$ 1,244      |

a. Replikasi I

$$\text{Nilai AAI} = \frac{\text{konsentrasi dpph (ppm)}}{\text{IC50 sampel (ppm)}} = \frac{40 \text{ ppm}}{88,552 \text{ ppm}} = 0,451$$

b. Replikasi II

$$\text{Nilai AAI} = \frac{\text{konsentrasi dpph (ppm)}}{\text{IC50 sampel (ppm)}} = \frac{40 \text{ ppm}}{95,439 \text{ ppm}} = 0,419$$

c. Replikasi III

$$\text{Nilai AAI} = \frac{\text{konsentrasi dpph (ppm)}}{\text{IC50 sampel (ppm)}} = \frac{40 \text{ ppm}}{15,436 \text{ ppm}} = 2,591$$

### Lampiran 15. Perhitungan persen peredaman radikal bebas DPPH oleh Vitamin C

Presentase peredaman dihitung menggunakan rumus:

$$\% \text{ Inhibisi} = \frac{\text{absorbansi blanko} - \text{absorbansi sampel}}{\text{absorbansi blanko}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Untuk 5 ppm : } \% \text{ Inhibisi} = \frac{0,8071 - 0,6440}{0,8071} \times 100\% = 20,2082\%$$

| Konsentrasi   | absorbansi | % inhibisi |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| Replikasi I   |            |            |
| 2 ppm         | 0,8567     | 7,142%     |
| 4 ppm         | 0,6559     | 28,907%    |
| 6 ppm         | 0,5633     | 38,944%    |
| 8 ppm         | 0,4223     | 54,227%    |
| 10 ppm        | 0,1609     | 82,560%    |
| Replikasi II  |            |            |
| 2 ppm         | 0,7570     | 17,949%    |
| 4 ppm         | 0,6708     | 27,292%    |
| 6 ppm         | 0,5322     | 42,315%    |
| 8 ppm         | 0,3377     | 63,396%    |
| 10 ppm        | 0,1432     | 84,478%    |
| Replikasi III |            |            |
| 2 ppm         | 0,8315     | 9,874%     |
| 4 ppm         | 0,6116     | 33,709%    |
| 6 ppm         | 0,4847     | 47,463%    |
| 8 ppm         | 0,3926     | 57,446%    |
| 10 ppm        | 0,1418     | 84,630%    |

**Lampiran 16. Perhitungan rata-rata peredaman radikal bebas vitamin C masing-masing konsentrasi.**

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | Replikasi I | Replikasi II | Replikasi III | Rata-rata % inhibisi $\pm$ SD |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 2                 | 7,142       | 17,949       | 9,874         | 11,655 $\pm$ 5,619            |
| 4                 | 28,907      | 27,292       | 33,709        | 29,969 $\pm$ 3,337            |
| 6                 | 38,944      | 42,315       | 47,463        | 42,907 $\pm$ 4,290            |
| 8                 | 54,227      | 63,396       | 57,446        | 58,356 $\pm$ 4,652            |
| 10                | 82,560      | 84,478       | 84,630        | 83,889 $\pm$ 1,153            |

**Lampiran 17. Perhitungan harga IC<sub>50</sub> vitamin C**

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | Log Konsentrasi (x) | % inhibisi | Probit (y) | Regresi linear           |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Replikasi I       |                     |            |            |                          |
| 2                 | 0,693               | 7,142      | 3,52       | a= 10,49                 |
| 4                 | 1,386               | 28,907     | 4,42       | b= 8,8077                |
| 6                 | 1,791               | 38,944     | 4,69       | r = 0,9728               |
| 8                 |                     |            | 5,10       | IC <sub>50</sub> = 6,867 |
|                   | 2,079               | 54,227     |            |                          |
| 10                | 2,302               | 82,560     | 5,92       |                          |
| Replikasi II      |                     |            |            |                          |
| 2                 | 0,693               | 17,949     | 4,05       | a= 3,6625                |
| 4                 | 1,386               | 27,292     | 4,39       | b= 8,4582                |
| 6                 | 1,791               | 42,315     | 4,80       | r = 0,9774               |
| 8                 | 2,079               | 63,396     | 5,33       | IC <sub>50</sub> = 6,344 |
| 10                | 2,302               | 84,478     | 5,99       |                          |
| Replikasi III     |                     |            |            |                          |
| 2                 | 0,693               | 9,874      | 3,66       | a= 5,3501                |
| 4                 | 1,386               | 33,709     | 4,56       | b= 8,6625                |
| 6                 | 1,791               | 47,463     | 4,92       | r = 0,9746               |
| 8                 | 2,079               | 57,446     | 5,18       | IC <sub>50</sub> = 6,389 |
| 10                | 2,302               | 84,630     | 5,99       |                          |

**Perhitungan harga IC<sub>50</sub> rata-rata radikal DPPH yang diredam**

**3. Vitamin C**

| Replikasi 1              | Replikasi 2              | Replikasi 3              |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a= 10,49                 | a= 3,6625                | a= 5,3501                |
| b= 8,8077                | b= 8,4582                | b= 8,6625                |
| r = 0,9728               | r = 0,9774               | r = 0,9746               |
| IC <sub>50</sub> = 6,867 | IC <sub>50</sub> = 6,344 | IC <sub>50</sub> = 6,389 |

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Persentase rata-rata} &= \frac{6,867+6,344+6,389}{3} \\ &= 6,533\end{aligned}$$

Data yang dicurigai ( $x$ ) adalah 6,533

Analisis statistik yang digunakan :  $SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x-x)^2}{n-1}}$

Keterangan :  $x$  = rata-rata % inhibisi

$x$  = data yang dicurigai

$n$  = banyaknya pengulangan

SD = Standar deviasi atau simpangan baku

| $x$   | $x$           | $(x - x)$ | $(x - x)^2$ |
|-------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| 6,867 |               | 0,333     | 0,111       |
| 6,344 | 6,533         | -0,189    | 0,035       |
| 6,389 |               | -0,144    | 0,020       |
|       | <b>Jumlah</b> |           | 0,168       |

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x-x)^2}{n-1}}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{0,168}{3-1}}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{0,084}$$

$$SD = 0,290$$

Persen rata-rata menggunakan kepercayaan 95%

$$|x - x| \leq 2 \text{ SD}$$

$$|6,867 - 6,533| \leq 2 \times 0,290$$

$$|0,333| \leq 0,580 \text{ (data diterima)}$$

$$\text{Jadi, rata-rata IC}_{50} = \frac{6,867+6,344+6,389}{3} = 6,833$$

$$X \pm SD = 6,833 \pm 0,290$$

### Perhitungan nilai AAI sabun cair formula 2

Larutan stok: DPPH ditimbang 5 mg/100 ml = 50 $\mu$ /ml. dari larutan stok diambil 4 ml yang mengandung 50 $\mu$ g. 4 ml larutan stok dicampur etanol 95% hingga 5 ml = 50 $\mu$ g / 5 ml = 40 $\mu$ g/ml.

| Replikasi I | Replikasi II | Replikasi III | Rata-rata AAI $\pm$ SD |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 5,824       | 6,304        | 6,260         | 6,129 $\pm$ 0,265      |

a. Replikasi I

$$\text{Nilai AAI} = \frac{\text{konsentrasi dpvh (ppm)}}{\text{IC}_{50} \text{ sampel (ppm)}} = \frac{40 \text{ ppm}}{6,867 \text{ ppm}} = 5,824$$

## b. Replikasi II

$$\text{Nilai AAI} = \frac{\text{konsentrasi dpph (ppm)}}{\text{IC50 sampel (ppm)}} = \frac{40 \text{ ppm}}{6,344 \text{ ppm}} = 6,304$$

## c. Replikasi III

$$\text{Nilai AAI} = \frac{\text{konsentrasi dpph (ppm)}}{\text{IC50 sampel (ppm)}} = \frac{40 \text{ ppm}}{6,389 \text{ ppm}} = 6,260$$

### Lampiran 18. Perhitungan persen peredaman radikal bebas sabun cair tanpa ekstrak (Kontrol negatif)

Presentase peredaman dihitung menggunakan rumus:

$$\% \text{ Inhibisi} = \frac{\text{absorbansi blanko} - \text{absorbansi sampel}}{\text{absorbansi blanko}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Untuk 500 ppm : } \% \text{ Inhibisi} = \frac{0,7531 - 0,7340}{0,7531} \times 100\% = 2,5361\%$$

| Konsentrasi   | absorbansi | % inhibisi |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| Replikasi I   |            |            |
| 500 ppm       | 0,7340     | 2,5361     |
| 1000 ppm      | 0,7825     | -3,9036    |
| 1500 ppm      | 0,8502     | -12,8934   |
| 2000 ppm      | 0,8302     | -10,2377   |
| 2500 ppm      | 0,8832     | -17,2753   |
| Replikasi II  |            |            |
| 500 ppm       | 1,0895     | -0,2299    |
| 1000 ppm      | 1,1203     | -3,0634    |
| 1500 ppm      | 1,1941     | -9,8528    |
| 2000 ppm      | 1,0744     | 1,1591     |
| 2500 ppm      | 1,1578     | -6,5133    |
| Replikasi III |            |            |
| 500 ppm       | 1,0793     | -3,2329    |
| 1000 ppm      | 1,1382     | -8,8665    |
| 1500 ppm      | 1,1806     | -12,9220   |
| 2000 ppm      | 1,1052     | -5,7101    |
| 2500 ppm      | 1,178      | -12,6733   |

**Lampiran 19. Perhitungan rata-rata peredaman radikal bebas Kontrol negatif masing-masing replikasi**

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | Replikasi I | Replikasi II | Replikasi III | Rata-rata % inhibisi $\pm$ SD |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 500               | 2,5361      | -0,2299      | -3,2329       | -0,308 $\pm$ 2,885            |
| 1000              | -3,9038     | -3,0634      | -8,8665       | -5,277 $\pm$ 3,136            |
| 1500              | -12,8934    | -9,8521      | -12,9220      | -11,889 $\pm$ 1,763           |
| 2000              | -10,2377    | 1,1591       | -5,7101       | -4,929 $\pm$ 5,738            |
| 2500              | -17,2753    | -6,5133      | -12,6733      | -12,15 $\pm$ 5,399            |

**Lampiran 20. Perhitungan harga IC<sub>50</sub> Kontrol negatif**

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | Log Konsentrasi (x) | % inhibisi | Probit (y) | Regresi linear     |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|
| Replikasi I       |                     |            |            |                    |
| 500               | 6,214608            | 2,5361     | 2,95       | a= 6,5211          |
| 1000              | 6,907755            | -3,9038    | 0          | b= -0,0779         |
| 1500              | 7,31322             | -12,8934   | 0          | r = 0,9101         |
| 2000              |                     |            | 0          | IC <sub>50</sub> = |
|                   | 7,600902            | -10,2377   |            | 3021142            |
| 2500              | 7,824046            | -17,2753   | 0          |                    |
| Replikasi II      |                     |            |            |                    |
| 500               | 6,214608            | -0,2299    | 0          | a= 6,9863          |
| 1000              | 6,907755            | -3,0634    | 0          | b= -0,0502         |
| 1500              | 7,31322             | -9,8521    | 0          | r = 0,1278         |
| 2000              |                     |            | 2,67       | IC <sub>50</sub> = |
|                   | 7,600902            | 1,1591     |            | 152773             |
| 2500              | 7,824046            | -6,5133    | 0          |                    |
| Replikasi III     |                     |            |            |                    |
| 500               | 6,214608            | -0,2299    | 0          | a= 6,322           |
| 1000              | 6,907755            | -3,0634    | 0          | b= -0,0979         |
| 1500              | 7,31322             | -9,8521    | 0          | r = 0,43           |
| 2000              |                     |            | 2,67       | IC <sub>50</sub> = |
|                   | 7,600902            | 1,1591     |            | 732028             |
| 2500              | 7,824046            | -6,5133    | 0          |                    |

**Perhitungan harga IC<sub>50</sub> rata-rata radikal DPPH yang diredam**

**4. Kontrol negatif**

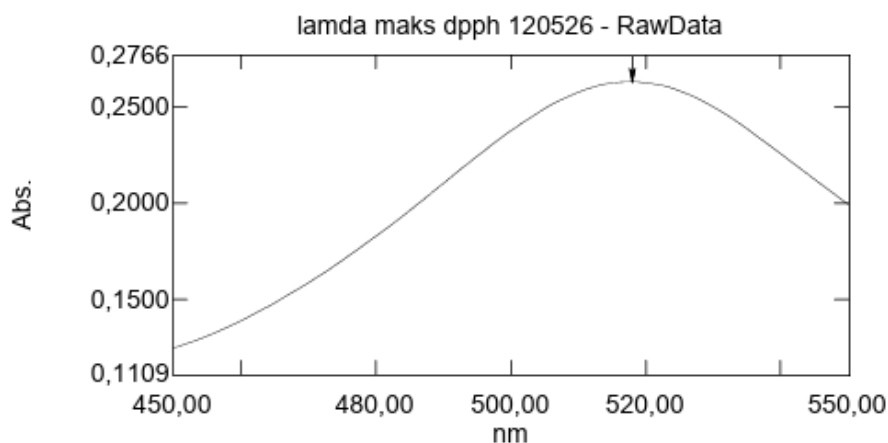
| Replikasi 1                | Replikasi 2               | Replikasi 3               |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| a= 6,5211                  | a= 6,9863                 | a= 6,322                  |
| b= -0,0779                 | b= -0,0502                | b= -0,0979                |
| r = 0,9101                 | r = 0,1278                | r = 0,43                  |
| IC <sub>50</sub> = 3021142 | IC <sub>50</sub> = 152773 | IC <sub>50</sub> = 732028 |

## Lampiran 21. Lamda maksimal DPPH

### Spectrum Peak Pick

Print Date : 12/05/2026 14:35:21

File Name: lamda maks dpvh 120526 - RawData



#### [Summary]

##### Data Information

Data is: Measurement Data  
 Data Set Name: RawData  
 Sample Name:  
 Sample ID:  
 Option:  
 Analyst:  
 Date/Time: 12/05/2026 14:34:47  
 Comments:  
 Parameter File Name: D:\2026\Jois Lobo\lamda maks  
 DPPH.vspm  
 Report File Name:

##### Software Information

Software Name: LabSolutions UV-Vis  
 Version: 1,14

##### Instrument Information

Instrument Name: UV-2600i  
 Instrument Type: UV-2600 Series  
 Model (S/N): UV-2600i (A12598180301ML)

#### [Peak Pick Table]

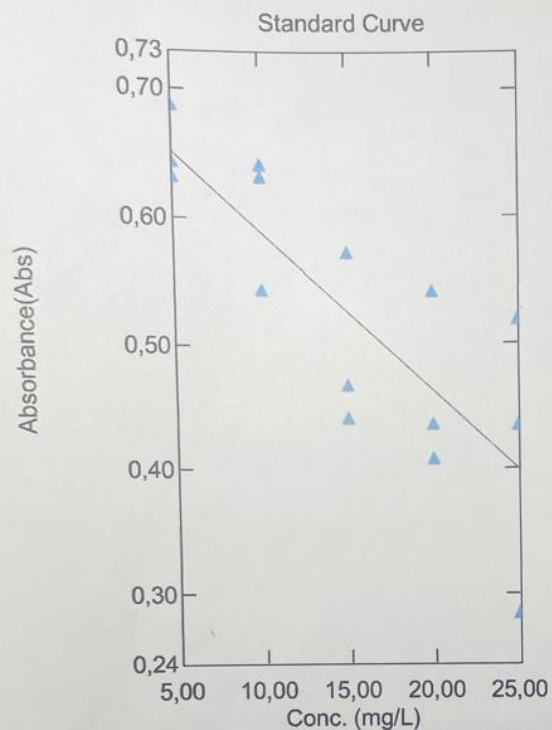
Threshold: 0,001000  
 Number of Points: 4

| No. | P/V | Wavelength nm. | Abs.   | Description |
|-----|-----|----------------|--------|-------------|
| 1   |     | 518,0          | 0,2628 |             |

## Lampiran 22. Nilai absorbansi

### Quantitation Standard Table

Print Date : 29/05/2026 15:49:50



#### [Summary]

#### [Measurement Parameters]

[Wavelengths]  
 Type of Measuring Mode: Absorbance  
 rounded: OFF  
 Column Name: WL518,0  
 Measuring Method: Point (518,00nm)

[Calibration Curve]  
 Calibration Curve Creation: Sample Measurement  
 Calculation Method: 1,0000 \*  
 Column Name: WL518,0  
 Calibration Curve Formula: Result  
 Calculated Value  
 = K1 \*  
 Concentration +  
 K0  
 Pass Origin: OFF  
 Unit of Concentration: mg/L  
 Pass/Fail Judgment: OFF

Ac

#### [Standard]

#### [Standard Table]

|    | Sample Nam | Sample I | Option | Type | Ex | Conc    | WL518,0 | Result | Wgt.Factor |
|----|------------|----------|--------|------|----|---------|---------|--------|------------|
| 11 | 5 ppm 3    |          |        | STD  |    | 5,0000  | 0,6316  | 0,6316 | 1,00       |
| 12 | 10 ppm 3   |          |        | STD  |    | 10,0000 | 0,5434  | 0,5434 | 1,00       |
| 13 | 15 ppm 3   |          |        | STD  |    | 15,0000 | 0,4408  | 0,4408 | 1,00       |
| 14 | 20 ppm 3   |          |        | STD  |    | 20,0000 | 0,4369  | 0,4369 | 1,00       |
| 15 | 25 ppm 3   |          |        | STD  |    | 25,0000 | 0,4351  | 0,4351 | 1,00       |

Kupang, 22 Juni 2026  
 PLP Laboratorium Teknologi Sediaan Farmasi

  
 Faletinus S. Duly, A.Md.Farm

**Lampiran 23. Nilai probit**

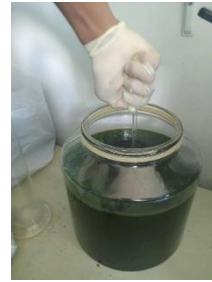
| %  | 0    | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    | 8    | 9    |
|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 0  |      | 2.67 | 2.95 | 3.12 | 3.25 | 3.36 | 3.45 | 3.52 | 3.59 | 3.66 |
| 10 | 3.72 | 3.77 | 3.82 | 3.87 | 3.92 | 3.96 | 4.01 | 4.05 | 4.08 | 4.12 |
| 20 | 4.16 | 4.19 | 4.23 | 4.26 | 4.29 | 4.33 | 4.36 | 4.39 | 4.42 | 4.45 |
| 30 | 4.48 | 4.50 | 4.53 | 4.56 | 4.59 | 4.61 | 4.64 | 4.67 | 4.69 | 4.72 |
| 40 | 4.75 | 4.77 | 4.80 | 4.82 | 4.85 | 4.87 | 4.90 | 4.92 | 4.95 | 4.97 |
| 50 | 5.00 | 5.03 | 5.05 | 5.08 | 5.10 | 5.13 | 5.15 | 5.18 | 5.20 | 5.23 |
| 60 | 5.25 | 5.28 | 5.31 | 5.33 | 5.36 | 5.39 | 5.41 | 5.44 | 5.47 | 5.50 |
| 70 | 5.52 | 5.55 | 5.58 | 5.61 | 5.64 | 5.67 | 5.71 | 5.74 | 5.77 | 5.81 |
| 80 | 5.84 | 5.88 | 5.92 | 5.95 | 5.99 | 6.04 | 6.08 | 6.13 | 6.18 | 6.23 |
| 90 | 6.28 | 6.34 | 6.41 | 6.48 | 6.55 | 6.64 | 6.75 | 6.88 | 7.05 | 7.33 |
|    | 0    | 0.1  | 0.2  | 0.3  | 0.4  | 0.5  | 0.6  | 0.7  | 0.8  | 0.9  |
| 99 | 7.33 | 7.37 | 7.41 | 7.46 | 7.51 | 7.58 | 7.65 | 7.75 | 7.88 | 8.09 |

### Lampiran 24. Proses penelitian

|                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  <p>Daun pepaya</p>   |  <p>Penimbangan daun pepaya 5 kg</p>                      |
|  <p>Pencucian</p>    |  <p>Pemisahan daun pepaya dari tangkai</p>               |
|  <p>Perajangan</p>  |  <p>Pengeringan menggunakan matahari dan kain hitam</p> |
|  <p>Penyerbukan</p> |  <p>Pengayakan serbuk daun pepaya</p>                   |



Penimbangan



Pengadukan secara berkala



Maserasi



Remaserasi



Penguapan di rotary evaporator



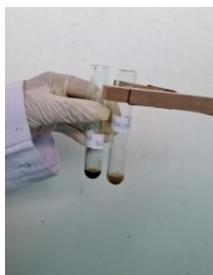
Penguapan di waterbath



Penimbangan bobot total ekstrak



flavonoid



Alkaloid



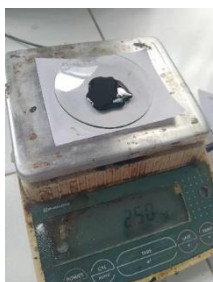
Saponin



Uji bebas etanol



Penimbangan minyak zaitun



Penimbangan ekstrak daun pepaya



Penimbangan na-cmc



Penimbangan KOH



Penimbangan SLS



Pembuatan pasta sabun



Pembuatan KOH 40%



Pemanasan di waterbath



Penuangan pada wadah



Penimbangan bobot total sediaan



Sediaan sabun cair



Pembuatan larutan induk

|                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  <p>Pembuatan seri konsentrasi</p>    |  <p>Preparasi sampel</p>                                                                    |
|  <p>Sentrifugasi sampel</p>          |  <p>Penimbangan sampel 0,025 gram</p>                                                      |
|  <p>Penimbangan DPPH 0,005 gram</p> |  <p>Pengukuran absorbansi sampel, vitamin c, kontrol negatif, dan lamda maksimal dpph</p> |

### Lampiran 25. Kartu bimbingan penulisan proposal

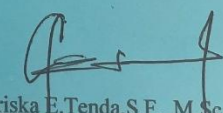
**KARTU BIMBINGAN PENULISAN PROPOSAL**

Nama Mahasiswa : Jois Solagratia F. F. Lobo  
 NIM : PO5303332230593  
 Judul KTI : uji aktivitas antioksidan sediaan sabun cair ekstrak etanol daun papaya (*Carica papaya* L.) dengan menggunakan metode DPPH (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl)

Pembimbing : Yorida F. Maakh, S.Si., Apt., M.Sc  
 Mulai Proposal : .....  
 Selesai Proposal : .....

| NO | HARI/TANGGAL       | MATERI BIMBINGAN                               | KOMENTAR/SARAN PERBAIKAN | PARAF PEMBIMBING                                                                      |
|----|--------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | Senin, 05/01/2026  | Judul proposal                                 | ace Judul                |    |
| 2  | Selasa, 06/01/2026 | Bab I (konsul) latar belakang, Rumusan masalah | Revisi penulisan         |   |
| 3  | Rabu, 06/01/2026   | konsultasi, perbaikan latar belakang           | Acc latar belakang       |   |
| 4  | Kamis, 07/01/2026  | konsultasi tinjauan pustaka                    | Revisi penulisan         |  |
| 5  | Jumat, 08/01/2026  | konsultasi perbaikan tinjauan pustaka          | Acc tinjauan pustaka     |  |
| 6  | Senin, 12/01/2026  | konsultasi metode penelitian dan prosedur      | Revisi formula           |  |
| 7  | Selasa, 13/01/26   | konsultasi perbaikan formula                   | Acc formula              |  |
| 8  | Rabu, 14/01/26     | konsultasi analisis data                       | Acc Proposal             |  |

Catatan:  
 1. Kartu ini harus diisi oleh dosen pembimbing saat pembimbingan  
 2. Syarat pembimbingan minimal 8 x bimbingan/mahasiswa  
 3. Kartu bimbingan diserahkan ke bagian akademik bila pembimbingan telah selesai

Ketua Prodi  
  
 Apt. Priska E. Tenda, S.F., M.Sc  
 NIP : 197701182005012002

## Lampiran 26. Kartu bimbingan penulisan KTI

### KARTU BIMBINGAN PENULISAN KTI

Nama Mahasiswa : Jois Solagratia F F Lobo  
 NIM : PO5303332230593  
 Judul KTI : Uji Aktivitas Antioksidan Sediaan Sabun Cair Ekstrak Etanol Daun Pepaya (*Carica papaya* L.) dengan menggunakan metode DPPH (2,2-Diphenyl-1-Picrylhydrazyl).

Pembimbing : Yorida Febry Maakh, S.Si., Apt., M.Sc  
 Mulai Proposal : .....  
 Selesai Proposal : .....

| NO | HARI/TANGGAL      | MATERI BIMBINGAN                           | KOMENTAR/SARAN PERBAIKAN     | PARAF PEMBIMBING |
|----|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1  | Senin, 11/05/2026 | Konsultasi hasil formulasi <del>data</del> | lanjutkan penelitian         | YF               |
| 2  | Jumat, 22/05/2026 | Konsultasi hasil penelitian                | lanjutkan hasil & pembahasan | YF               |
| 3  | Rabu, 03/06/2026  | Konsultasi BAB IV                          | Revisi penulisan             | YF               |
| 4  | Jumat 05/06/2026  | Konsultasi BAB IV                          | Revisi penulisan             | YF               |
| 5  | Rabu, 17/06/2026  | Konsultasi BAB IV                          | Revisi penulisan             | YF               |
| 6  | Kamis, 18/06/2026 | Konsultasi BAB IV                          | Revisi penulisan             | YF               |
| 7  | Jumat, 19/06/2026 | Konsultasi BAB IV                          | Revisi penulisan             | YF               |
| 8  | Senin, 22/06/2026 | Konsultasi KTI                             | Ace KTI                      | YF               |

#### Catatan:

1. Kartu ini harus diisi oleh dosen pembimbing saat pembimbingan
2. Syarat pembimbingan minimal 8 x bimbingan/mahasiswa
3. Kartu bimbingan diserahkan ke bagian akademik bila pembimbingan telah selesai

Ketua Prodi

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## Lampiran 27. Surat keterangan hasil cek plagiasi



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### PERPUSTAKAAN TERPADU

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#### SURAT KETERANGAN HASIL CEK PLAGIASI

Dengan ini menerangkan bahwa

|                       |                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Nama                  | : Jois Solagratia F. F. Lobo                                                                                                                                   |
| Nomor Induk Mahasiswa | : PO5303332230593                                                                                                                                              |
| Dosen Pembimbing      | : Yorida Febry Maakh, S.Si., Apt., M.Sc                                                                                                                        |
| Penguji               | : Maria I. M. Indrawati, S.Pd., M.Sc                                                                                                                           |
| Jurusan               | : D-III FARMASI                                                                                                                                                |
| Judul Karya Ilmiah    | : UJI AKTIVITAS SEDIAAN SABUN CAIR EKSTRAK ETANOL<br>DAUN PEPAYA ( <i>Carica papaya</i> L.) DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN<br>METODE DPPH (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl). |

**Laporan Tugas Akhir** yang bersangkutan di atas telah melalui proses cek plagiasi menggunakan Strike Plagiarism dengan hasil kemiripan (similarity) sebesar **10%**. Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat agar dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

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