Lampiran 1

Perhitungan dosis ekstrak air dan ekstrak etanol meniran (*Phyllanthus niruri* L.)

Dosis 1 ekstrak air yang setara dengan 3 g Dosis Manusia:

3 g X 0,0026 = 0,0078 g/ Mencit 20 g

= 0,39 g/ kg BB

Dosis 1 ekstrak etanol yang setara dengan 3 g Dosis Manusia:

3 g X 0,0026 X 5% = 0,0078 g X 5 %/ Mencit 20 g

= 0,39 mg / Mencit 20 g

= 19,5 mg/ kg BB

Dosis 2 ekstrak air yang setara dengan 7,5 g Dosis Manusia:

7,5 g X 0,0026 = 0,0195 g/ Mencit 20 g

= 0,975 g/ kg BB

Dosis 2 ekstrak etanol yang setara dengan 7,5 g Dosis Manusia:

7,5 g X 0,0026 X 5% = 0,0195 X 5% / Mencit 20 g

= 0,975 mg / Mencit 20 g

= 48,75 mg/ kg BB

Dosis 3 ekstrak air yang setara dengan 15 g Dosis Manusia:

15 g X 0,0026 = 0,039 g/ Mencit 20 g

= 1,95 g/kg BB

Dosis 3 ekstrak etanol yang setara dengan 15 g Dosis Manusia:

15 g X 0,0026 X 5% = 0,039 X 5% /Mencit 20 g

= 1,95 mg / Mencit 20 g

= 97,5 mg/kg BB

Dosis 4 ekstrak air yang setara dengan 30 g Dosis Manusia:

30 g X 0,0026 = 0,078 g/ Mencit 20 g

= 3.9 g/ kg BB

Dosis 4 ekstrak etanol yang setara dengan 30 g Dosis Manusia:

30 g X 0,0026 X 5% = 0,078 X 5% g

= 3,9 mg / Mencit 20 g

=150 mg/ kg BB

Lampiran 2

Pembuatan ekstrak air dan ekstrak etanol meniran (*Phyllanthus niruri* L.)

Ekstrak air

Herba meniran kering dibuat infusa 10% sesuai dengan Farmakope Indonesia.
Cara : herba kering ditimbang 10 g à disteam dengan air 100 cc à diperas diambil sarinya, ampasnya dibuang à ekstrak 10% à dipekatkan.

Ekstrak etanol

Herba meniran kering 1 kg à direndam dalam etanol à dimasukan ke dalam tempat dengan suhu tertentu à setelah 24 jam à ampas dibuang à diambil sarinya à dimasukkan ke dalam oven beberapa hari à hasilnya 5% dari 1 kg meniran kering à ekstrak etanol dilarutkan dalam CMC 1%.

Lampiran 3

Cara kerja pembuatan sediaan apus darah tepi, pewarnaan giemsa, pembuatan hemogram

Cara kerja pembuatan Sediaan Apus Darah Tepi:

1. Setetes darah diambil dari ekor mencit, kemudian ditaruh pada objek glass kira-kira 1-2 cm dari ujung sebalah kanan.
2. Objek glass lain digunakan sebagai penggeser, taruh di depan tetesan membentuk sudut 30^0-40^0, tarik kaca penggeser sehingga menyentuh tetesan darah.
3. Tunggu sampai tetesan darah melebar di sisi ujung kaca penggeser, hingga ½ - $^2/_3$ lebar kaca penggeser.
4. Dorong kaca penggeser ke kiri dengan sudut 30^0-40^0 dan kecepatan sedang tanpa menekan ke bawah sampai ke ujung sisi yang berlawanan, kaca penggeser tidak boleh diangkat sehingga terbentuk sediaan apus darah yang cukup tipis dengan panjang sediaan ½ - $^2/_3$ panjang kaca objek.
5. Biarkan sedian mengering di udara.

Pewarnaan Giemsa

Prinsip pewarnaan Giemsa menggunakan prinsip Romanovsky yaitu menggunakan 2 zat warna yang bebeda (Azur B/ trimetiltionin yang bersifat basa dan Eosin Y/ tetrabromflouresein yang bersifat asam). Azur B akan mewarnai komponen sel yang bersifat asam seperti kromatin, DNA, RNA. Eosin Y akan mewarnai komponen yang bersifat basa seperti sitoplasma, granula eosinofil, hemoglobin. Larutan Giemsa dibuat dari larutan Giemsa stock yang diencerkan dengan larutan buffer Sorensen atau aquadest dengan perbandingan 1:20. Cara kerja pewarnaan Giemsa:

1. Fiksasi SADT dengan cara direndam atau digenangi methanol 96% selama 3-5 menit.
2. Warnai SADT dengan larutan Giemsa selama 20-30 menit.

3. Bilas dengan aquadest, lalu biarkan mongering.

Pembuatan hemogram

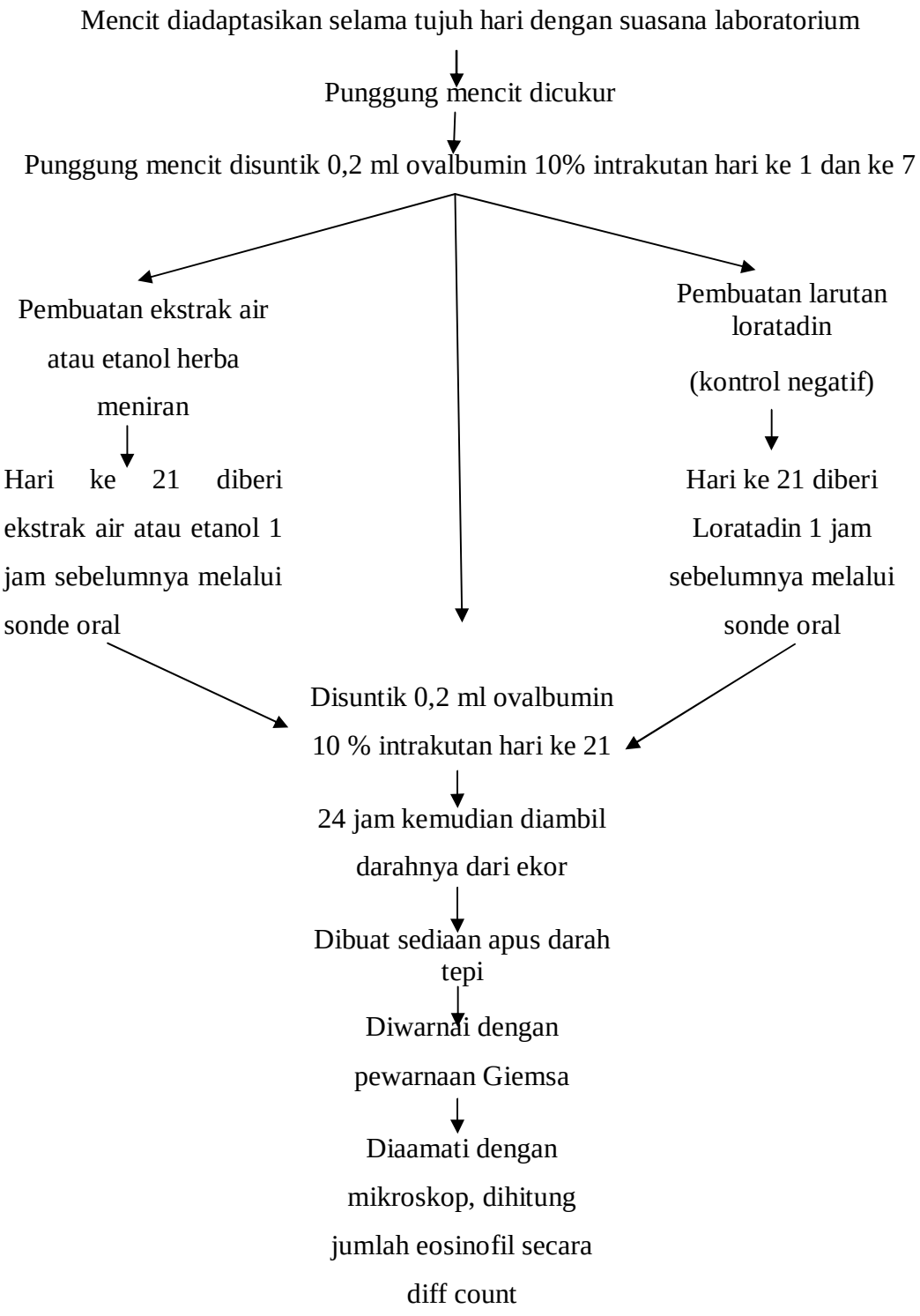
1. Periksa SADT dengan mikroskop, mula-mula perbesaran 100 x (dengan lensa objektif 10 x dan lensa okuler 10 x.
2. Cari daerah ekor, kemudian beri minyak emersi, lalu ganti lensa objektif 10 x dengan 100 x. Hitung jenis leukosit sebanyak 100.

Jumlah sel	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	∑	% Normal
Basofil												0-1
Eosinofil												1-6
Netrofil batang												2-6
Netrofil segmen												40-75
Limfosit												20-45
Monosit												2-10
Jumlah												

(Sumber : Lisawati Sadeli dkk., 2007)

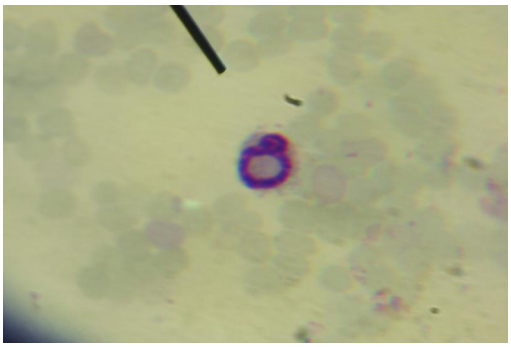
Lampiran 4

Alur cara kerja



Lampiran 5

Foto eosinofil



Gambar 1. Eosinofil

Lampiran 6

Uji statistik

Uji statistik Penelitian dengan Bahan Uji Ekstrak Air Meniran (EAM) dengan parameter persentase jumlah eosinofil (%) pada sediaan apus darah tepi

One Way Analysis of Variance

Data source: Data 1 in Notebook 1

Normality Test: Passed (P > 0.050)

Equal Variance Test: Passed (P = 0.976)

Group Name	N	Missing	Mean	Std Dev	SEM
Col 1	6	0	34.833	4.262	1.740
Col 2	6	0	16.167	3.189	1.302
Col 3	6	0	22.833	3.817	1.558
Col 4	6	0	27.833	5.231	2.136
Col 5	6	0	46.833	5.879	2.400
Col 6	6	0	23.833	4.750	1.939

Source of Variation	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Between Groups	5	3494.222	698.844	32.913	<0.001
Residual	30	637.000	21.233		
Total	35	4131.222			

The differences in the mean values among the treatment groups are greater than would be expected by chance; there is a statistically significant difference (P = <0.001).

Power of performed test with alpha = 0.050: 1.000

All Pairwise Multiple Comparison Procedures (Duncan's Method) :

Comparisons for factor:

Comparison	Diff of Means	p	q	P	P<0.050
Col 5 vs. Col 2	30.667		616.302	--	Yes
Col 5 vs. Col 3	24.000		512.758	--	Yes
Col 5 vs. Col 6	23.000		412.226	--	Yes
Col 5 vs. Col 4	19.000		310.100	--	Yes
Col 5 vs. Col 1	12.000		2 6.379	--	Yes
Col 1 vs. Col 2	18.667		5 9.923	--	Yes
Col 1 vs. Col 3	12.000		4 6.379	--	Yes
Col 1 vs. Col 6	11.000		3 5.847	--	Yes
Col 1 vs. Col 4	7.000		2 3.721	--	Yes
Col 4 vs. Col 2	11.667		4 6.202	--	Yes

Col 4 vs. Col 3	5.000	3 2.658	--	No
Col 4 vs. Col 6	4.000	2 2.126	--	No
Col 6 vs. Col 2	7.667	3 4.075	--	Yes
Col 6 vs. Col 3	1.000	2 0.532	--	No
Col 3 vs. Col 2	6.667	2 3.544	--	Yes

Note: The P values for Dunnett's and Duncan's tests are currently unavailable except for reporting that the P's are greater or less than the critical values of .05 and .01.

A result of "Do Not Test" occurs for a comparison when no significant difference is found between two means that enclose that comparison. For example, if you had four means sorted in order, and found no difference between means 4 vs. 2, then you would not test 4 vs. 3 and 3 vs. 2, but still test 4 vs. 1 and 3 vs. 1 (4 vs. 3 and 3 vs. 2 are enclosed by 4 vs. 2: 4 3 2 1). Note that not testing the enclosed means is a procedural rule, and a result of Do Not Test should be treated as if there is no significant difference between the means, even though one may appear to exist.

Uji statistik Penelitian dengan Bahan Uji Ekstrak Etanol Meniran (EEM) dengan parameter persentase jumlah eosinofil (%) pada sediaan apus darah tepi.

One Way Analysis of Variance

Data source: Data 1 in Notebook 2

Normality Test: Passed (P > 0.050)

Equal Variance Test: Passed (P = 0.173)

Group Name	N	Missing	Mean	Std Dev	SEM
Col 1	6	0	31.667	6.055	2.472
Col 2	6	0	21.667	4.082	1.667
Col 3	6	0	35.167	10.265	4.191
Col 4	6	0	25.833	5.845	2.386
Col 5	6	0	46.833	5.879	2.400
Col 6	6	0	23.833	4.750	1.939

Source of Variation	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Between Groups	5	2601.000	520.200	12.485	<0.001
Residual	30	1250.000	41.667		
Total	35	3851.000			

The differences in the mean values among the treatment groups are greater than would be expected by chance; there is a statistically significant difference (P = <0.001).

Power of performed test with alpha = 0.050: 1.000

All Pairwise Multiple Comparison Procedures (Duncan's Method) :

Comparisons for factor:

Comparison	Diff of Means	p	q	P	P<0.050

Col 5 vs. Col 2	25.167	69.550	--	Yes
Col 5 vs. Col 6	23.000	58.728	--	Yes
Col 5 vs. Col 4	21.000	47.969	--	Yes
Col 5 vs. Col 1	15.167	35.755	--	Yes
Col 5 vs. Col 3	11.667	24.427	--	Yes
Col 3 vs. Col 2	13.500	55.123	--	Yes
Col 3 vs. Col 6	11.333	44.301	--	Yes
Col 3 vs. Col 4	9.333	33.542	--	Yes
Col 3 vs. Col 1	3.500	21.328	--	No
Col 1 vs. Col 2	10.000	43.795	--	Yes
Col 1 vs. Col 6	7.833	32.973	--	No
Col 1 vs. Col 4	5.833	22.214	--	No
Col 4 vs. Col 2	4.167	31.581	--	No
Col 4 vs. Col 6	2.000	20.759	--	No
Col 6 vs. Col 2	2.167	20.822	--	No

Note: The P values for Dunnett's and Duncan's tests are currently unavailable except for reporting that the P's are greater or less than the critical values of .05 and .01.

A result of "Do Not Test" occurs for a comparison when no significant difference is found between two means that enclose that comparison. For example, if you had four means sorted in order, and found no difference between means 4 vs. 2, then you would not test 4 vs. 3 and 3 vs. 2, but still test 4 vs. 1 and 3 vs. 1 (4 vs. 3 and 3 vs. 2 are enclosed by 4 vs. 2: 4 3 2 1). Note that not testing the enclosed means is a procedural rule, and a result of Do Not Test should be treated as if there is no significant difference between the means, even though one may appear to exist.

Uji statistik Penelitian Perbandingan Pengaruh Ekstrak Air Meniran (EAM) dan Ekstrak Etanol Meniran (EEM) dengan parameter persentase jumlah eosinofil (%) pada sediaan apus darah tepi

One Way Analysis of Variance
Data source: Data 1 in Notebook 3

Normality Test: Passed (P > 0.050)

Equal Variance Test: Passed (P = 0.851)

Group Name	N	Missing	Mean	Std Dev	SEM
Col 1	6	0	16.167	3.189	1.302
Col 2	6	0	21.667	4.082	1.667
Col 3	6	0	46.833	5.879	2.400
Col 4	6	0	23.833	4.750	1.939

Source of Variation	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Between Groups	3	3294.792	1098.264	52.319	<0.001
Residual	20	419.833	20.992		
Total	23	3714.625			

The differences in the mean values among the treatment groups are greater than would be expected by chance; there is a statistically significant difference (P = <0.001).

Power of performed test with alpha = 0.050: 1.000

All Pairwise Multiple Comparison Procedures (Duncan's Method) :

Comparisons for factor:

Comparison	**Diff of Means**	**p**	**q**	**P**	**P<0.050**
Col 3 vs. Col 1	30.667		416.395	--	Yes
Col 3 vs. Col 2	25.167		313.455	--	Yes
Col 3 vs. Col 4	23.000		212.296	--	Yes
Col 4 vs. Col 1	7.667	3	4.099	--	Yes
Col 4 vs. Col 2	2.167	2	1.158	--	No
Col 2 vs. Col 1	5.500	2	2.940	--	No

Note: The P values for Dunnett's and Duncan's tests are currently unavailable except for reporting that the P's are greater or less than the critical values of .05 and .01.

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