

## **EFEK PEMBERIAN BAWANG HITAM TERHADAP KADAR SUPEROKSIDA DISMUTASE (SOD) PADA TIKUS PUTIH (*Rattus norvegicus*) MODEL HIPERURISEMIA**

### **ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang :** Hiperurisemia merupakan masalah kesehatan yang angka kejadiannya semakin meningkat dari tahun ke tahun. Asam urat dapat berfungsi sebagai antioksidan, tetapi ketika ditransport ke dalam sel akan berubah menjadi prooksidan yang akan meningkatkan produksi radikal bebas dan menyebabkan stres oksidatif. Superoksid dismutase (SOD) adalah enzim antioksidan yang berfungsi untuk melindungi sel dari kerusakan akibat radikal bebas. Bawang hitam memiliki kandungan flavonoid yang dapat bersinergi dan meningkatkan aktivitas antioksidan melalui enzim antioksidan seluler, seperti SOD. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efek larutan bawang hitam terhadap peningkatan kadar SOD pada tikus putih (*Rattus norvegicus*) model hiperurisemia.

**Metode :** Penelitian ini adalah penelitian eksperimental menggunakan metode *post test only with control group design*. Sebanyak 30 ekor tikus putih dibagi ke dalam 5 kelompok, yaitu kelompok A (kontrol sakit), kelompok B (allopurinol), kelompok C, D, dan E (larutan bawang hitam dengan dosis 240 mg, 480 mg, dan 960 mg per hari). Kadar SOD diukur menggunakan serum darah dengan metode ELISA.

**Hasil :** Rerata kadar SOD (U/ml) kelompok A=36,26±2,97; B=58,81±5,52; C=42,61±4,32; D=50,42±3,93; E=55,17±3,42. Hasil uji *One Way ANOVA* menunjukkan  $p=0,00$  ( $p<0,05$ ) yang berarti terdapat perbedaan bermakna antar kelompok.

**Kesimpulan :** Pemberian larutan bawang hitam dapat meningkatkan kadar SOD pada tikus putih (*Rattus norvegicus*) model hiperurisemia.

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**Kata Kunci :** Bawang hitam, hiperurisemia, superoksid dismutase (SOD)

# EFFECT OF BLACK GARLIC ON SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE (SOD) LEVELS IN WHITE RATS (*Rattus norvegicus*) HYPERURICEMIA MODEL

## ABSTRACT

**Background :** Hyperuricemia is a health problem whose incidence is increasing from year to year. Uric acid can function as an antioxidant, but when it is transported into cells it will turn into a prooxidant which will increase the production of free radicals and cause oxidative stress. *Superoxide dismutase* (SOD) is an antioxidant enzyme that functions to protect cells from damage caused by free radicals. Black garlic contains flavonoids which can synergize and increase antioxidant activity through cellular antioxidant enzymes, such as SOD. This study aims to determine the effect of black garlic solution on increasing SOD levels in white rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) with a model of hyperuricemia.

**Method :** This research was a experimental study using a post-test only with a control group design. Thirty white rats were divided into five groups : group A (sick control), group B (allopurinol), groups C, D, and E (black garlic solution with doses of 240 mg, 480 mg, and 960 mg per day, respectively). SOD levels were measured using blood serum with the ELISA method.

**Results :** The average SOD level (U/ml) in group A=36,26±2,97; B=58,81±5,52; C=42,61±4,32; D=50,42±3,93; and E=55,17±3,42. The results of the *One Way ANOVA* test show p=0.00 (p<0.05), which means that there are differences that had an impact between groups.

**Conclusion :** Giving black garlic solution can increase SOD levels in white rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) hyperuricemia models.

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**Keywords :** Black garlic, hyperuricemia, *superoxide dismutase* (SOD)