

**EFEK TALAS MENTAWAI (*Colocasia esculenta*; Araceae)  
DALAM PAKAN BERLEMAK TINGGI TERHADAP  
INDIKATOR OBESITAS DAN KADAR LIPID PLASMA  
PADA MENCIT**



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## ABSTRAK

Konsumsi makanan berlemak tinggi dapat menyebabkan obesitas. Sebaliknya, asupan makan berserat tinggi atau mengandung pati resisten dapat menangkal efek negatif diet tinggi lemak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh sediaan talas mentawai terhadap obesitas dan dislipidemia pada mencit yang diberi pakan berlemak tinggi. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode eksperimental dengan rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) serta perlakuan dilakukan selama 12 minggu. Perlakuan berupa Pakan Normal, Pakan Berlemak Tinggi, Pakan Berlemak Tinggi ditambah 25% sediaan tepung, serta dan pati talas Mentawai. Bobot mencit dihitung setiap dua minggu, bobot adiposa putih, kadar kolesterol total, LDL, HDL dan trigliserida diukur pada akhir perlakuan. Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan bahwa masing-masing sediaan talas Mentawai dalam pakan berlemak tinggi mampu menekan pertambahan bobot mencit. Sediaan talas Mentawai dalam pakan berlemak tinggi mampu menekan peningkatan bobot jaringan dan luas adiposa putih mencit dimana sediaan tepung utuh mampu menekan peningkatan bobot jaringan dan sediaan serat efektif dalam menekan peningkatan bobot jaringan dan luas adiposa putih. Sediaan talas Mentawai memberikan pengaruh yang berbeda-beda dalam menurunkan kadar lipid plasma dimana sediaan tepung utuh efektif dalam menurunkan semua plasma lipid, sediaan serat efektif menurunkan kadar LDL, HDL dan trigliserida, dan sediaan pati efektif dalam menurunkan kadar LDL dan trigliserida. Hasil ini mengindikasikan bahwa masing-masing sediaan talas mentawai berpotensi sebagai salah satu langkah preventif obesitas dan dislipidemia.

**Kata Kunci :** *adiposa putih, kolesterol, serat, obesitas, talas mentawai*

## ABSTRACT

High-fat diet could cause obesity. Otherwise, proper intake of diet with high fiber or high resistant starch content could counteract such effect. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of Mentawai taro on obesity and dyslipidemia in mice fed a high fat diet. The research method used was an experimental method with a completely randomized design (CRD) and the treatment was carried out for 12 weeks. The treatments were Normal Diet, High-Fat Diet, High-Fat Diet plus 25% flour, fiber and Mentawai taro starch. The weight of mice was measured every two weeks, white adipose weight, total cholesterol, LDL, HDL and triglycerides were measured at the end of the treatment. The results showed that Mentawai taro in high-fat diet was able to suppress the weight gain of mice. Mentawai taro in high fat diet was able to suppress the increase in white adipose tissue weight and area of white adipocytes mice. Mentawai taro flour was able to suppress the increase in tissue weight and Mentawai taro fiber was effective in suppressing the increase in the weight and area of white adipocytes. Mentawai taro in high fat diet was able to reduce plasma lipid levels in mice. Specifically, Mentawai taro flour was effective in reducing all plasma lipids. Meanwhile, Mentawai taro fiber was effective in reducing LDL, HDL and triglyceride levels. Mentawai taro starch was effective in reducing LDL and triglyceride levels. These results indicate that Mentawai taro has the potential to prevent the obesity and dyslipidemia against High-Fat Diet.

**Keywords:** *white adipose, cholesterol, fiber, obesity, Mentawai taro*

