

**EFEK SERAT BEBERAPA TANAMAN UMBI DAN
RIMPANG DALAM PAKAN BERLEMAK TINGGI
TERHADAP GULA DARAH DAN KADAR INSULIN
PADA MENCIT (*Mus musculus*)**



1. Dr. Putra Santoso
2. Dr. Resti Rahayu

**FAKULTAS MATEMATIKA DAN ILMU PENGETAHUAN ALAM
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
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ABSTRAK

Konsumsi makanan berlemak tinggi dapat menyebabkan diabetes mellitus tipe 2. Sebaliknya, asupan makanan berserat tinggi dapat mencegah efek negatif dari makanan berlemak tinggi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh sediaan serat rimpang garut (*Maranta arundinacea*), rimpang ganyong (*Canna edulis*), umbi talas mentawai (*Colocasia esculenta*), dan umbi bengkuang (*Pachyrhizus erosus*) terhadap diabetes mellitus yang diberi pakan berlemak tinggi. Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan dari bulan Maret-Agustus 2021 di laboratorium Fisiologi Hewan, Jurusan Biologi, FMIPA, Universitas Andalas. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode eksperimental dengan rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) enam perlakuan dan empat kali ulangan serta perlakuan dilakukan selama 12 minggu. Perlakuan berupa Pakan Normal (PN), Pakan Berlemak Tinggi (PBT), Pakan Berlemak Tinggi ditambah 25% sediaan serat rimpang *M. arundinacea*, rimpang *C. edulis*, umbi *C. esculenta*, dan umbi *P. erosus*. Gula darah random diukur pada awal perlakuan dan akhir perlakuan, sedangkan gula darah puasa, uji toleransi glukosa, uji toleransi insulin, dan kadar hormon insulin diukur pada akhir perlakuan. Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan bahwa masing masing serat rimpang *M. arundinacea*, rimpang *C. edulis*, umbi *C. esculenta*, dan umbi *P. erosus* dalam pakan berlemak tinggi mampu mencegah peningkatan gula darah random, gula darah puasa, toleransi glukosa, toleransi insulin pada mencit (*Mus musculus*). Selanjutnya, serat rimpang *C. edulis*, umbi *C. esculenta* dan *P. erosus* secara signifikan mencegah peningkatan kadar insulin, akan tetapi serat *M. arundinacea* tidak efektif. Hal ini mengindikasikan bahwa jenis serat yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini dapat mencegah terjadinya diabetes mellitus tipe 2 akibat pakan berlemak tinggi, kecuali serat *M. arundinacea*.

Kata kunci : diabetes mellitus, gula darah, insulin pakan berlemak tinggi, serat.



ABSTRACT

Consumption of high-fat diet could cause diabetes mellitus type 2. Otherwise, proper intake of diet with high fiber can prevent the negative effects of high fat diet. The aim of this study was to analyze the effect of garut rhizome (*Maranta arundinacea*) fiber, ganyong rhizome (*Canna edulis*), Mentawai taro tubers (*Colocasia esculenta*), and jicama tubers (*Pachyrhizus erosus*) on diabetes mellitus fed a high-fat diet. This research has been carried out from March-August 2021 in the Animal Physiology Laboratory, Department of Biology, FMIPA, Andalas University. The research method used was an experimental method with a completely randomized design (CRD) with six treatments and four replications and the treatment was carried out for 12 weeks. The treatments were Normal Feed (normal diet, ND), High-Fat Feed (HFD), High-Fat diet plus 25% fiber of *Maranta arundinacea* rhizome, *Canna edulis* rhizome, *Colocasia esculenta* tuber, and *Pachyrhizus erosus* tuber, respectively. Blood sugar was measured randomly at the beginning of the treatment and at the end of the treatment while fastig blood glucose, glucose tolerance test, insulin tolerance test, and insulin hormone levels were measured at the end of the treatment. The results showed that fibers extracter from *Maranta arundinacea* rhizome, *Canna edulis* rhizome, *Colocasia esculenta* tuber, and *Pachyrhizus erosus* tuber in high-fat diets could significantly prevent increases in random blood glucose and fasting blood glucose, and decrease in glucose tolerance and insulin tolerance in mice (*Mus musculus*). Moreover, all types of fiber could significantly reduce insulin level, except *M. arundinacea* fiber. Hence, it is indicated that the fibers, except *M. arundinacea*, could exert preventive effect against type 2 diabetes mellitus caused by high-fat diet.

Keywords : diabetes mellitus, blood glucose, insulin, high- fat diet, fiber

