

BAB 5

KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

5.1 Kesimpulan

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan, maka kesimpulan yang dapat diambil adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Pemberian ekstrak bawang putih fermentasi (*black garlic*) 1,56 mg/20 gBB; 3,12 mg/20 gBB; dan 6,24 mg/20 gBB dapat menurunkan agregasi platelet pada mencit (*Mus musculus*) dengan metode uji waktu pendarahan yang ditandai dengan semakin lama waktu yang dibutuhkan untuk membentuk sumbat hemostasis.
2. Pemberian ekstrak bawang putih fermentasi (*black garlic*) 1,56 mg/20 gBB; 3,12 mg/20 gBB; dan 6,24 mg/20 gBB dapat menurunkan agregasi platelet pada mencit (*Mus musculus*) dengan metode pengukuran volume relatif darah yang ditandai dengan semakin tinggi rata-rata volume darah yang dihasilkan.
3. Bawang hitam memberikan perbedaan yang signifikan dibandingkan dengan aspirin pada dosis 1,56 mg/20 gBB pada uji waktu pendarahan dan dosis 6,24 mg/20 gBB jika dibandingkan dengan aspirin, sedangkan jika dibandingkan dengan kumarin memberikan perbedaan signifikan pada dosis 6,24 mg/20 gBB pada uji waktu pendarahan dan tidak menunjukkan adanya perbedaan signifikan pada uji volume pendarahan.

5.2 Saran

1. Pengujian aktivitas antiplatelet menggunakan bawang hitam dapat dilakukan penelitian lebih lanjut atau dilakukan dengan subjek berbeda untuk mengetahui aktivitas antiplatelet secara klinis.

2. Sediaan bawang hitam dapat diformulasi dalam sediaan lainnya untuk lebih mudah di konsumsi masyarakat.

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