Kesimpulan

Kulit pisang dapat diolah menjadi *nanofiber* dengan tahapan proses *pretreatment*, asetilasi dan *electrospinning*. Kulit pisang mempunyai kandungan selulosa yang cukup tinggi yaitu sebesar 65% akan tetapi pemanfaatan di Indonesia masih belum optimal dan selulosa kulit pisang bisa menjadi peluang untuk menggantikan polimer sintesis. Kulit pisang sebagai bahan baku nanofiber ini mempunyai kegunaan sebagai matrix dalam sistem penghantaran obat karena nanofiber yang dihasilkan mempunyai sifat mekanik yang kuat dan meningkatkan kelarutan obat di tubuh sehingga lebih efisien dalam sistem penghantar obat. Menurut *literature*, *nanofiber* yang dihasilkan memiliki ukuran ±600 nm.

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