

PENGARUH PERBANDINGAN TEPUNG SAGU DAN TEPUNG SORGUM TERHADAP PATI RESISTAN, KANDUNGAN GIZI, DAN SIFAT ORGANOLEPTIK KUKIS UNTUK PENDERITA DIABETES MELITUS TIPE 2

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Abstrak

Prevalensi diabetes melitus tipe 2 (DM2) yang tinggi di Indonesia disebabkan oleh peralihan gaya hidup, terutama pola makan. Upaya pengendalian dapat dilakukan melalui modifikasi pangan. Pati resistan adalah jenis karbohidrat kompleks yang memiliki efek menguntungkan bagi metabolisme glukosa darah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh perbandingan tepung sagu dan tepung sorgum terhadap pati resistan, kandungan gizi, dan sifat organoleptik kukis untuk penderita DM2. Desain penelitian berupa Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 5 taraf perlakuan dan 2 pengulangan. Variasi perbandingan tepung sagu dan tepung sorgum, yaitu F1 (100%:0%), F2 (75%:25%), F3 (50%:50%), F4 (25%:75%), dan F5 (0%:100%). Hasil analisis menunjukkan perbandingan tepung sagu dan tepung sorgum berbeda nyata terhadap pati resistan ($\alpha=0,002$), protein ($\alpha=0,000$), karbohidrat ($\alpha=0,012$), dan kadar abu ($\alpha=0,005$). Namun, perbandingan tepung sagu dan tepung sorgum tidak berbeda nyata terhadap lemak ($\alpha=0,514$), kadar air ($\alpha=0,881$), dan sifat organoleptik ($\alpha>0,05$). Kukis F2 ditetapkan sebagai formulasi terbaik dengan pati resistan 6,31%, protein 7,34%, lemak 23,69%, karbohidrat 50,95%, kadar air 16,19%, dan kadar abu 1,84%. Kesimpulannya, perbandingan tepung sagu dan tepung sorgum berpengaruh nyata terhadap pati resistan, protein, karbohidrat dan kadar abu, serta tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap lemak, kadar air dan sifat organoleptik kukis.

Kata Kunci: Diabetes Melitus, Kukis, Pati Resistan, Sagu, Sorgum

EFFECT OF SAGO FLOUR AND SORGHUM FLOUR RASIO ON RESISTANT STARCH, NUTRITIONAL CONTENT, AND ORGANOLEPTIC PROPERTIES OF COOKIES FOR PATIENT WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

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Abstract

The high prevalence of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) in Indonesia is caused by lifestyle changes, especially diet. Food modification can help control this condition. Resistant starch, a complex carbohydrate, positively affects blood glucose metabolism. This study aims to analyze the impact of comparing sago flour and sorghum flour on resistant starch, nutritional content, and organoleptic cookies for T2DM patients. The research design was in the form of a Complete Random Design (CRD) with 5 levels of treatment and 2 repetitions. Variations in the comparison of sago flour and sorghum flour, namely F1 (100%:0%), F2 (75%:25%), F3 (50%:50%), F4 (25%:75%), and F5 (0%:100%). Results showed significant differences in resistant starch ($\alpha=0.002$), protein ($\alpha=0.000$), carbohydrates ($\alpha=0.012$), and ash content ($\alpha=0.005$). However, no significant differences were found in fat ($\alpha=0.514$), moisture content ($\alpha=0.881$), and organoleptic properties ($\alpha>0.05$). F2 is the best formulation with 6.31% resistant starch, 7.34% protein, 23.69% fat, 50.95% carbohydrates, 16.19% water, and 1.84% ash. In conclusion, the comparison of sago flour and sorghum flour had significant effects on resistant starch, protein, carbohydrate and ash, but not on fat, water and organoleptic.

Keywords: Cookies, Diabetes Mellitus, Resistant Starch, Sago, Sorghum