

ABSTRAK

Obat tradisional sudah banyak digunakan oleh masyarakat Indonesia untuk mengobati penyakit secara turun temurun dan sampai sekarang masih digunakan. Salah satunya adalah tanaman sirih merah yang memiliki banyak khasiat dalam pencegahan dan pengobatan penyakit maka perlu dilakukan standarisasi untuk menjamin keamanan, mutu, serta kemurniannya. Standarisasi merupakan proses karakteristik, penilaian kualitatif dan kuantitatif untuk menjamin mutu, khasiat, keamanan, dan kemurniannya. Terdapat dua parameter yang diujikan yaitu parameter spesifik (determinasi, uji organoleptik, uji kandungan kimia ekstrak, dan penetapan kadar flavonoid total) dan parameter non spesifik (susut pengeringan, kadar air, kadar abu total, kadar abu tidak larut asam, dan cemaran mikroba (ALT dan AKK). Proses pembuatan ekstrak menggunakan metode maserasi dengan pelarut metanol. Hasil penelitian dijelaskan secara deskriptif untuk parameter spesifik kecuali penetapan kadar flavonoid total sedangkan, untuk parameter non-spesifik dijelaskan secara deskriptif komparatif.

Hasil standarisasi ekstrak metanol daun sirih merah berwarna coklat, ekstrak kering, kemerahan, bau khas; mengandung senyawa flavonoid (kuesetin); kadar flavonoid total sebesar 20,7127%; susut pengeringan 2,4813%; kadar air 6,6601%; kadar abu total 0,7356%; kadar abu tidak larut asam 0,0727%; cemaran mikroba ALT dan AKK $<10^1$. Hasil standarisasi sudah sesuai dengan Farmakope Herbal Indonesia dan Peraturan BPOM Nomor 32 tahun 2019 tentang Persyaratan Keamanan dan Mutu Obat Tradisional.

Kata kunci: standarisasi ekstrak, daun sirih merah, parameter spesifik, parameter non spesifik, metanol

ABSTRACT

Traditional medicine has been widely used by the people of Indonesia to treat diseases for generations and until now it is still used. One of them is the red betel plant which has many properties in the prevention and treatment of diseases so it is necessary to standardize to ensure its safety, quality, and purity. Standardization is a process of characteristics, qualitative and quantitative assessment to ensure the quality, efficacy, safety, and purity. There are two parameters tested, namely specific (determination, organoleptic tests, extract chemical content tests, and determination of total flavonoid levels) and non-specific parameters (drying shrinkage tests, moisture content, total ash content, acid insoluble ash content, and microbial contamination (ALT and AKK)). The process of making extracts uses the maceration method with methanol solvent. The results of the study were described descriptively for specific parameters except the determination of total flavonoid levels whereas, for non-specific parameters explained in a comparative descriptive manner.

The result of standardization of red betel leaf methanol extract has a viscous consistency, reddish-brown color, characteristic odor; contains flavonoid compounds (kuecetin); total flavonoid content of 20,7127%; drying shrinkage 2,4813%; moisture content 6,6601%; total ash content 0,7356%; acid insoluble ash content 0,0727%; ALT and AKK microbial contamination $<10^1$. The results of standardization are in accordance with the Farmakope Herbal Indonesia and BPOM Regulation Number 32 of 2019 concerning Safety and Quality Requirements for Traditional Medicines.

Keywords: extract standardization, red betel leaf, specific parameters, non specific parameters, methanol

