

INTISARI

Rimpang tanaman kunyit (*Curcuma domestica* Val.) telah digunakan secara turun-temurun oleh masyarakat sebagai obat tradisional. Salah satu bahan aktif dalam rimpang kunyit adalah kurkuminoid. Rimpang kunyit merupakan salah satu bahan penyusun “Jamu Kunyit Asam” sehingga perlu dilakukan suatu standarisasi ekstrak rimpang kunyit untuk memenuhi persyaratan sebagai produk kefarmasian yaitu aman, mutu, dan manfaat.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hasil identifikasi dan pengukuran beberapa parameter standar ekstrak rimpang kunyit yang diteliti dan untuk mengetahui kesesuaian hasil identifikasi dan pengukuran beberapa parameter standar ekstrak rimpang kunyit yang diteliti dengan persyaratan yang tercantum dalam Monografi Ekstrak Tumbuhan Obat Indonesia.

Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian noneksperimental. Bahan yang diteliti berupa ekstrak rimpang kunyit. Langkah penelitian meliputi identifikasi (pemerian dan pemeriksaan senyawa identitas kurkuminoid secara KLT), uji kemurnian (penetapan kadar abu total dan kadar abu tidak larut asam), penetapan kadar kurkuminoid, kadar minyak atsiri dan kadar air dari ekstrak rimpang kunyit.

Hasil pemeriksaan organoleptik ekstrak rimpang kunyit telah sesuai dengan Monografi Ekstrak Tumbuhan Obat Indonesia. Pemeriksaan identifikasi kandungan kimia menunjukkan ekstrak rimpang kunyit mengandung kurkuminoid. Pada uji kemurnian diperoleh hasil kadar abu 0,32 %, kadar abu tidak larut asam 0,058 %. Ekstrak rimpang kunyit memiliki kadar minyak atsiri ($0,10 \pm 0,0058$) %, kadar air ($26,35 \pm 1,4357$) % dan kadar kurkuminoid ($10,72 \pm 0,2207$) %. Hasil organoleptis, dan uji kemurnian telah memenuhi persyaratan tetapi kadar minyak atsiri, kadar air, dan kadar kurkuminoid belum memenuhi persyaratan yang tercantum dalam Monografi Ekstrak Tumbuhan Obat Indonesia.

Kata kunci (*keywords*) : standarisasi, ekstrak rimpang kunyit, kurkuminoid

ABSTRACT

Turmeric rhizome (*Curcuma domestica* Val.) has been used by people as traditional medicine for generations. One of the active substances in turmeric rhizome is curcuminoid. Turmeric rhizome is one of the materials in making “Sour Turmeric Tonic”, so the standardization of the turmeric rhizome extract is necessary to fulfill the requirement as the product of pharmacy that is save, qualify and useful.

This research aims to find out the results of the identification and measuring several standard parameter of turmeric rhizome extract and to find out the compatibility between the results from the identification and measuring of several standard parameter of turmeric rhizome extract with the requirement of the extract on the Indonesian Herbs Medicine Extract Monographic.

This was a non experimental research. The material analyzed was the extract of turmeric rhizome. The research step included the identification (the assessment and the check of curcuminoid identity compound by Thin Layer Chromatography), the purity test (the determination of total ashes degree and acid dissoluble ashes degree), the determination of curcuminoid degree, volatile oil degree and water degree from the turmeric rhizome extract.

The result of turmeric rhizome extract organoleptic assessment was compatible with the Indonesian Herbs Medicine Extract Monographic. The identification of chemical content showed that turmeric rhizome extract contained curcuminoid. The purity test showed that the ashes degree was 0.32% and the acid dissoluble ashes degree was 0.058%. Turmeric rhizome extract had volatile oil degree ($0,10 \pm 0,0058$) %, water degree ($26,35 \pm 1,4357$) % and curcuminoid degree ($10,72 \pm 0,2207$) %. The result of organoleptic and purity test had fulfilled the requirement but astiri oil degree, water degree, and curcuminoid degree had not fulfilled the requirement stamped on the Indonesian Herbs Medicine Extract Monographic yet.

Key words : standardization, turmeric rhizome extract, curcuminoid