

PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

INTISARI

Temulawak (*Curcuma xanthorrhiza* Roxb.) merupakan tanaman obat asli Indonesia dan termasuk ke dalam sembilan tanaman unggulan menurut BPOM RI yang memiliki banyak manfaat sebagai bahan obat (Pujiasmanto, 2009). Temulawak banyak beredar di masyarakat dalam bentuk jamu, salah satu jenis jamu yaitu *jamu godhog*. Menurut KepMenKes RI No : 661/MenKes/SK/1994 perlu dicegah beredarnya obat tradisional yang tidak memenuhi persyaratan yaitu salah satunya melalui uji Angka Kapang/Khamir (AKK), sehingga masyarakat dapat memperoleh kualitas, keamanan, dan khasiat *jamu godhog* tanpa efek samping terhadap kesehatan akibat cemaran kapang/khamir.

Jenis penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimental murni, dengan rancangan penelitian deskriptif-komparatif dan dianalisis statistik normalitas data menggunakan *Shapiro-Wilk* kemudian dilakukan uji t tidak berpasangan. Rimpang segar temulawak dari Pasar Borobudur dikumpulkan, diidentifikasi, dibuat simplisia sesuai cara pembuatan simplisia yang baik, kemudian diuji AKK. Nilai AKK sampel dianalisis normalitas datanya, kemudian dilakukan uji t tidak berpasangan untuk melihat perbedaan bermakna atau tidak nilai AKK dari ke empat dengan nilai AKK simplisia yang diolah sesuai Cara Pembuatan Simplisia yang Baik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sampel rimpang temulawak dalam *jamu godhog* dari Pasar Kranggan dan yang diolah sesuai cara pembuatan simplisia yang baik memenuhi persyaratan, sedangkan sampel dari Pasar Demangan, Pasar Giwangan dan Pasar Beringharjo tidak memenuhi persyaratan. Nilai AKK sampel yang diolah sesuai cara pembuatan simplisia yang baik = $(4,6 \pm 2,6) \times 10^2$ CFU/g sampel, Pasar Kranggan = $(4,1 \pm 10) \times 10^3$ CFU/g sampel, Pasar Demangan = $(2,4 \pm 0,4) \times 10^4$ CFU/g sampel, Pasar Giwangan = $(4,8 \pm 0,6) \times 10^4$ CFU/g sampel, dan Pasar Beringharjo = $(2,5 \pm 8,2) \times 10^7$ CFU/g sampel. Hasil analisis data menggunakan *Shapiro-Wilk* semua data terdistribusi normal. Perbandingan nilai AKK sampel yang diolah sesuai Cara Pembuatan Simplisia yang Baik dengan nilai AKK sampel dari Pasar Kranggan berbeda tidak bermakna, sedangkan dengan ke tiga pasar lainnya berbeda bermakna.

Kata kunci : *jamu godhog*, rimpang temulawak (*Curcuma* Rhizoma), Angka Kapang/Khamir (AKK), Cara Pembuatan Simplisia yang Baik, Kotamadya Yogyakarta.

ABSTRACT

Javanese turmeric (*Curcuma xanthorrhiza* Roxb.) is one of Indonesian herbal medicine and it is recommended by BPOM due to its benefit for health (Pujiasmanto, 2009). Curcuma Rhizoma are circulating in the society in the form *jamu*, one type of *jamu* is *jamu godhog*. Based KepMenKes RI No : 661/MenKes/SK/1994 have prevented the circulation of traditional medicines that do not meet qualified that were one of them through the test number of yeast / mold contamination, so society able to obtain the quality, safety, and efficacy of *jamu godhog* without any side effect caused by yeast/mold contamination.

This research was purely experimental, with descriptive-comparative research design and analyzed statistically using Shapiro-Wilk test, continued by unpaired t test. Curcuma Rhizoma in simplicia were collected from Borobudur market. The samples were identified and made into simplicia by good manufacturing of making simplicia. Both Curcuma Rhizoma in *jamu godhog* and simplicia were determined the number of yeast / mold contamination. The number of yeast / mold contamination from samples was analyzed to acquire the data normality, and then the t-test was used to see its significance.

The results of this study showed that Curcuma Rhizoma sample in *jamu godhog* obtained from Kranggan market and Curcuma Rhizoma simplicia made in good manufacturing of making simplicia was qualified, otherwise Curcuma Rhizoma in *jamu godhog* obtained from Demangan, Giwangan, and Beringharjo market is not qualified. The number of yeast and mold contamination of those groups are $(4,6 \pm 2,6) \times 10^2$ CFU/g sample for sample made by good manufacturing of making simplicia, and for sample obtained in Kranggan, Demangan, Giwangan, and Beringharjo market were $(4,1 \pm 10) \times 10^3$ CFU/g sample, $(2,4 \pm 0,4) \times 10^4$ CFU/g sample, $(4,8 \pm 0,6) \times 10^4$ CFU/g sample, and $(2,5 \pm 8,2) \times 10^7$ sample. Statistic test showed that number of yeast/mold contamination from Curcuma Rhizoma obtained from Kranggan market and simplicia Curcuma Rhizoma from good manufacturing of making simplicia product has shown no significant difference in number of yeast/mold contamination, but the samples from three other traditional markets in Yogyakarta were found significantly different.

Key words : *jamu godhog*, Curcuma Rhizoma, number of yeast and mold contamination, good manufacturing of making simplicia, Yogyakarta.