

## INTISARI

Tanaman dilem (*Pogostemon cablin* (Blanco) Benth.) merupakan salah satu tanaman obat yang digunakan dalam pengobatan tradisional. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui uji kemurnian simplisia memenuhi persyaratan dalam Materia Medika Indonesia atau tidak dan untuk mengidentifikasi kandungan kimiawi daun dilem yang diperoleh dari kebun tanaman obat Universitas Sanata Dharma, sehingga dapat diperoleh bahan simplisia yang baik.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian non eksperimental dengan bahan utama daun dan serbuk daun dilem. Penelitian ini meliputi pemeriksaan makroskopik dan mikroskopik daun, identifikasi kandungan kimiawi dan uji kemurnian simplisia, kemudian data dianalisis secara deskriptif komparatif.

Hasil pengamatan makroskopik daun dilem yaitu berupa daun tunggal, panjang 6-10,5 cm, lebar 4-7 cm, dan panjang tangkai sampai 5 cm. Pada pengamatan mikroskopik, epidermis atas terdapat rambut penutup bersel 2-3 dan rambut kelenjar tipe *Lamiaceae*. Pada epidermis bawah terdapat rambut penutup, stomata tipe anomositik. Pada jaringan palisade terdapat kloroplast. Pada jaringan bunga karang terdapat kristal kalsium oksalat bentuk jarum. Pada serbuk terdapat rambut penutup, fragmen stoma tipe anomositik, kristal kalsium oksalat bentuk jarum. Identifikasi kandungan kimiawi daun dilem kemungkinan mengandung derivat antraknon, senyawa fenolik dan flavonoid. Kadar abu sebesar 7,51%. Kadar abu yang tidak larut dalam asam sebesar 0,91%. Kadar sari yang larut dalam air sebesar 6,54%. Kadar sari yang larut dalam etanol sebesar 7,52%. Kadar air sebesar 9,57%. Bahan organik asing sebesar 0,89%. Setelah dilakukan analisis deskriptif-komparatif, hasil yang diperoleh memenuhi persyaratan dalam Materia Medika Indonesia.

## **ABSTRACT**

Dilem (*Pogostemon cablin* (Blanco) Benth.) plants is one of the plants that used as traditional medicine. This research at knowing if the simplex purity whether meeting the requirement in the *Materia Medika* Indonesia and identification of chemical group compound which contained in Dilem's leaf, which derived from the plants medicine garden in Sanata Dharma University, so it can be obtained good material simplex.

This was non-experimental research with primary material used are fresh leaf and powder of dilem leaf. This research includes macroscopic and microscopic observation, the identification of chemical group compound and simplex purity test, then performed the comparative-descriptive analysis.

Macroscopic observation result on Dilem's leaf is single leaf, 6-10.5 cm long, and 4-7 cm wide and the stem's long up to 5 cm. The microscopic observation in the top epidermis occurred closing hair, which has 2-3 cells and gland hair type of *Lamiaceae*. In the bottom epidermis there was closing hair and stomata type of anomositic, palisade film reside in chloroplast. In the sponge film, there was calcium oxalate crystal in needle form. Powder observation there were closing hair, top epidermis fragment with gland hair, bottom epidermis with stomata type of anomositic, and calcium oxalate crystal in needle form. The identification of chemical group compound are antrakinon derivate, fenolik and flavonoid. 7.51% of ashes level. 0.91% of ashes level that unsolved in acid. 6.54% of concentrate level that dissolves in the water. 7.52% of concentrate level that dissolves in the ethanol. 9.57% of water content. 0.89% of the determination of strange organic material content. Following the comparative-descriptive analysis, the result obtained was compatible with the requirement in *Materia Medika* Indonesia.