ABSTRAK

Obat tradisional digunakan oleh masyarakat secara turun-temurun dan masih dimanfaatkan. Sisik naga (*Pyrossia piloselloides* (L) M.G Price) diketahui memiliki khasiat sebagai antikanker, sehingga perlu dilakukan standardisasi. Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian non-eksperimental dengan melakukan standardisasi sesuai prosedur yang tercantum dalam *Materia Medika Indonesia*. Ekstraksi sisik naga dilakukan dengan metode maserasi menggunakan pelarut metanol. Kemudian dilanjutkan standardisasi yang meliputi uji identitas, organoleptik, penetapan kadar sari larut air dan larut etanol, penetapan kadar abu total dan abu tidak larut asam, susut pengeringan, bobot jenis, serta kadar air. Kandungan flavonoid ekstrak diidentifikasi menggunakan metode KLT. Hasil penelitian yang dianalisis secara deskriptif yaitu uji identitas, organoleptik, susut pengeringan, bobot jenis, dan kadar air. Hasil penelitian yang dianalisis secara deskriptif komparatif yaitu kadar sari larut air, kadar sari larut etanol, kadar abu total dan kadar abu tidak larut asam.

Hasil uji menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak metanol daun sisik naga mengandung flavonoid (rutin). Hasil standardisasi ekstrak metanol daun sisik naga pohon inang kopi yaitu memiliki konsistensi kental, berwarna coklat, bau khas; memiliki susut pengeringan 27,5599%, bobot jenis 0,78988 $^{gram}/_{mL}$, kadar sari larut air 67,0561%, kadar sari larut etanol 35,4152 %, kadar abu total 5,0104 %, kadar abu tidak larut asam 2,0270%. Hasil standardisasi simplisia yaitu berbentuk serbuk, warna kecoklatan, agak anyir, rasa kelat cepat hilang; kadar sari larut air 23,1549%, kadar sari larut etanol 7,1860%, kadar air 7,9960%, kadar abu total 7,8879%, kadar abu tidak larut asam 1,2724%. Hasil standardisasi ekstrak sudah sesuai dengan *Materia Medika Indonesia*, namun hasil standardisasi simplisia pada kadar sari larut air belum sesuai.

Kata kunci: *Pyrrosia piloselloides*, standardisasi ekstrak, ekstrak metanol daun sisik naga, rutin

ABSTRACT

Traditional medicines has been used by society for generations and still used today. Dragon's scales (*Pyrossia piloselloides* (L) M.G Price) are known to have medicinal values as anticancer, so standardization is necessary. This is a non-experimental research by standardizing simplicia and extract according to the procedures in the *Materia Medika Indonesia*. This extraction was carried out by maceration using methanol. Then proceed standardization includes identity test, organoleptic, determination of water and ethanol soluble extract content, determination of total ash and acid insoluble ash content, drying losses test, specific gravity, and water content. The flavonoid content was identified using TLC method. Results of identity test, organoleptic, drying loss, specific gravity, and water content were analyzed descriptively. The results of water soluble extract content, ethanol soluble extract content, total ash and acid insoluble ash content were analyzed descriptive comparatively.

The results showed that methanol extract of dragon's scales leaf contains flavonoid (rutin). The result of extract standardization are thick, brown, distinctive odor; has drying losses 27,5599%, specific gravity 0,78988 $^{grams}/_{mL}$, water soluble extract content 67,0561%, ethanol soluble extract content 35,4152%, total ash content 5,0104%, acid insoluble ash content 2,0270%. The results of simplicia standardization are powder, brownish, slightly rancid, chelate taste disappears quickly; water soluble extract content 23,1549%, ethanol soluble extract content 7,1860%, water content 7,9960%, total ash content 7,8879%, acid insoluble ash content 1,2724%. The results of this extract standardization are in accordance with *Materia Medika Indonesia*, but the results of simplicia standardization in determining water soluble extract are not appropriate.

Kata kunci: *Pyrrosia piloselloides*, extract standardization, methanol extract of dragon scales leaf on coffee host tree, rutin