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KAJIAN FARMAKOGNOSTIK SIMPLISIA DAUN KARAMUNTING (*Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*) ASAL PELAIHARI KALIMANTAN SELATAN

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ABSTRAK

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*Karamunting telah lama digunakan oleh masyarakat sebagai obat tradisional. Dilihat dari prospek yang sangat potensial sebagai bahan obat maka perlu dilakukan kajian farmakognostik sampel untuk pengendalian mutu dan keaslian simplisia. Penelitian ini bertujuan memberikan dasar ilmiah mengenai gambaran farmakognostik secara kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Hasil penelitian secara kualitatif dan kuantitatif telah dideskripsikan. Identifikasi kimia menunjukkan hasil positif terhadap aleuron, tanin, katekol, alkaloid dan saponin. Karakteristik farmakognostik secara kuantitatif yaitu kadar abu sebesar 3,1%, kadar abu tidak larut asam 2,89%, kadar abu larut air 1,69%, susut pengeringan 14%, kadar sari larut air 0,48%, kadar sari larut etanol sebesar 0,36% dan bahan organik asing 0%. Hasil kromatogram diperoleh senyawa spesifik pada fase gerak kloroform : metanol : **butanol** (15: 2: 1) dengan nilai Rf 0,72 pada pengamatan dibawah lampu UV₂₅₄ dan UV₃₆₆. Pada fase gerak n-heksana : etil asetat (8 : 2) diperoleh dua senyawa yang spesifik dengan nilai Rf masing-masing 0,65 dan 0,78 dengan pengamatan dibawah lampu UV₂₅₄ dan UV₃₆₆.*

Kata kunci : Rhodomyrtus tomentosa, farmakognostik, identifikasi

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A PHARMACOGNOSTIC STUDY OF KARAMUNTING LEAVES (*Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*) FROM PELAIHARI, SOUTH KALIMANTAN

ABSTRACT

Karamunting has been used as a traditional medicine. Considering its potential prospect as crude drug, a study for quality control and authenticity is needed. This study aims to provide a scientific base about pharmacognostic specification, either qualitatively and quantitatively. The result of qualitative and quantitative research has been described. Chemical identification shows that the plant contains aleurone, tannin, catechol, alkaloid and saponin. Quantitatively, the characteristic of this plant is diagnosed to have a 3,1 % ash content, acid insoluble ash 2,89 %, water soluble ash 1,69 %, loss on drying 14 %, water soluble extractive 0,48 %, ethanol soluble extractive 0,36 % and foreign matter 0 %. From the result of the chromatogram, it is obtained that there is a specific compound at mobile phase chloroform-ethanol-butanol (15: 2: 1) with Rf value 0,72, which was detected with UV₂₅₄ and UV₃₆₆. At mobile phase n-hexane: ethyl acetate (8 : 2) two specific compounds were obtained with Rf value 0,65 and 0,78 detected with UV₂₅₄ and UV₃₆₆.

Keyword : Rhodomyrtus tomentosa, pharmacognostic, identification.

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