

SKRIPSI SARJANA FARMASI

**ANALISIS KATEKIN DAN MUTU GAMBIR RUMAH KEMPA “RN”
NAGARI TARATAK SUNGAI LUNDANG, KOTO XI TARUSAN,
PESISIR SELATAN**



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ABSTRAK

ANALISIS KATEKIN DAN MUTU GAMBIR RUMAH KEMPA “RN” NAGARI TARATAK SUNGAI LUNDANG, KOTO XI TARUSAN, PESISIR SELATAN

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Gambir adalah ekstrak kering yang diperoleh dari daun dan ranting tanaman *Uncaria gambir* (Hunter) Roxb. Produksi gambir secara tradisional dilakukan di rumah produksi yang disebut dengan rumah kempa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kadar katekin dan mutu gambir yang diproduksi di rumah kempa milik “RN” di Nagari Taratak Sungai Lundang, Koto XI Tarusan, Pesisir Selatan. Sebahagian hasil pengempaan gambir dikeringkan di laboratorium dengan menggunakan oven suhu 50°C selama 72 jam untuk mengetahui pengaruh metode pengeringan terhadap kadar katekin gambir. Gambir yang dihasilkan di rumah kempa (gambir RK) dan gambir yang dikeringkan di laboratarium (gambir P1 dan P2) dianalisis mutunya berdasarkan Standar Nasional Indonesia (SNI) nomor 01-3391-2000 dan Farmakope Herbal Indonesia (FHI). Syarat kadar katekin gambir berdasarkan SNI untuk mutu 1 tidak kurang dari 60% dan mutu 2 tidak kurang dari 50%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa gambir RK memiliki kadar katekin 49,32%, kadar air 21,67%, kadar abu 3,66%, kadar bahan tak larut air 10,94%, dan kadar bahan tak larut alkohol 23,11% dimana tidak memenuhi persyaratan mutu SNI. Gambir P1 dan P2 mengandung kadar katekin yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan gambir RK. Kadar katekin gambir P1 dan P2 secara berturut-turut adalah 64,98% dan 66,08% dimana memenuhi syarat SNI gambir mutu 1. FHI mensyaratkan kadar katekin gambir tidak kurang dari 90% sehingga gambir RK, gambir P1 dan P2 tidak memenuhi persyaratan FHI.

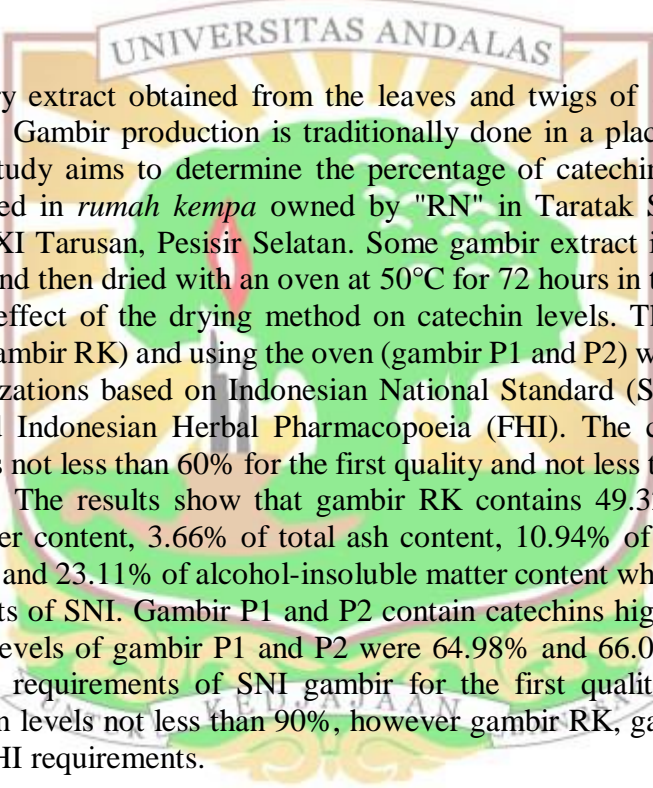
Kata kunci: katekin, mutu gambir, pengeringan, rumah kempa, *Uncaria gambir*

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF CATECHINE AND QUALITY OF GAMBIR *RUMAH KEMPA* "RN" TARATAK SUNGAI LUNDANG VILLAGE, KOTO XI TARUSAN DISTRICT, PESISIR SELATAN

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Gambir is a dry extract obtained from the leaves and twigs of *Uncaria gambir* (Hunter) Roxb. Gambir production is traditionally done in a place called *Rumah Kempa*. This study aims to determine the percentage of catechin and quality of gambir produced in *rumah kempa* owned by "RN" in Taratak Sungai Lundang Village, Koto XI Tarusan, Pesisir Selatan. Some gambir extract in *rumah kempa* was collected and then dried with an oven at 50°C for 72 hours in the laboratory to determine the effect of the drying method on catechin levels. The gambir dried traditionally (gambir RK) and using the oven (gambir P1 and P2) were analyzed for their characterizations based on Indonesian National Standard (SNI) number 01-3391-2000 and Indonesian Herbal Pharmacopoeia (FHI). The catechin content based on SNI is not less than 60% for the first quality and not less than 50% for the second quality. The results show that gambir RK contains 49.32% of catechin, 21.67% of water content, 3.66% of total ash content, 10.94% of water-insoluble matter content, and 23.11% of alcohol-insoluble matter content which do not fulfill the requirements of SNI. Gambir P1 and P2 contain catechins higher than gambir RK. Catechin levels of gambir P1 and P2 were 64.98% and 66.08% respectively which met the requirements of SNI gambir for the first quality. FHI requires gambir-catechin levels not less than 90%, however gambir RK, gambir P1 and P2 did not meet FHI requirements.

Keywords: catechin, quality of gambir, drying, *rumah kempa*, *Uncaria gambir*