

**ETNOKIMIA MASYARAKAT BALI TENTANG TANAMAN OBAT
UNTUK PENYAKIT SARIAWAN BERBASIS *USADA TARU PRAMANA*
SEBAGAI SUPLEMEN MATERI FARMAKOGNOSI**

Oleh

Ni Komang Ratnasari, NIM 1913031015

Program Studi Pendidikan Kimia, Jurusan Kimia, FMIPA

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menjelaskan jenis tanaman beserta kandungan kimianya untuk membantu mengobati penyakit sariawan menurut *Usada Taru Pramana*. Aspek-aspek kimia yang ditemukan dapat diintegrasikan ke dalam materi Farmakognosi di SMK Farmasi. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian etnografi dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini berasal dari Lontar *Usada Taru Pramana*, Pengusada, buku dan jurnal ilmiah, serta lingkungan alam. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan metode studi dokumentasi, wawancara, dan observasi. Pada penelitian ini, analisis data dimulai melalui analisis sebelum memasuki lapangan, kemudian analisis selama dilapangan, kemudian analisis sesudah di lapangan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat tujuh jenis tanaman yang dapat digunakan sebagai obat sariawan menurut *Usada Taru Pramana*, yaitu Cermai (*Phyllanthus acidus (L) Skeels*), Cendana (*Santalum album L.*), Bendo (*Artocarpus elasticus Reinw. ex Blume*), Kapuk Randu (*Ceiba petandra*), Kunyit (*Curcuma longa*), Sirih hijau Hijau (*Piper betle L.*), dan Pegagan (*Centela Asiatica (L.)*). Tanaman ini mengandung senyawa aktif yang dapat membantu mengobati penyakit sariawan. Integrasi hasil kajian etnokimia tanaman terpilih ke dalam materi farmakognosi meliputi aspek taksonomi, identifikasi tanaman obat, simplisia tanaman obat termasuk kandungan kimianya yang secara empiris berkhasiat membantu pengobatan sariawan.

Kata Kunci: Etnokimia, *Usada Taru Pramana*, Penyakit Sariawan

**ETHNOCHEMISTRY OF THE BALINESE COMMUNITY REGARDING
USADA TARU PRAMANA BASED MEDICINE PLANTS FOR ORAL
THRUSHES AS A SUPPLEMENT TO PHARMACOGNOSY MATERIALS**

by

Ni Komang Ratnasari, IDN 1913031015

**Chemistry Education Program, Chemistry Department, Faculty of
Mathematics and Natural Science**

ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe and explain the types of plants to treat oral thrush according to *Usada Taru Pramana* along with their chemical content that can be integrated into chemistry learning at the Pharmacy Vocational School on Pharmacognosy subject. This research is a type of ethnographic research with a qualitative approach. Sources of the data in this research came from Lontar *Usada Taru Pramana*, Pengusada, scientific books and journals, and the natural environment. Data collection was carried out using documentation studies, interviews, and observations. In this research, data analysis began with analysis before entering the field, then analysis during the field, then analysis after being in the field. According to *Usada Taru Pramana*, there are seven types of plants that can be used as an oral thrush medicine, namely Cermai (*Phyllanthus acidus* (L) Skeels), Sandalwood (*Santalum album* L.), Bendo (*Artocarpus elasticus* Reinw. ex Blume), Kapuk Randu (*Ceiba petandra*), Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*), Green Betel (*Piper betle* L.), and Pegagan (*Centela Asiatica* (L.)). This plant contains active compounds that can help oral thrush. Integration of this studies for selected plants into pharmacognosy materials including taxonomic aspects, identification of medicinal plants, simplisia of medicinal plants including their chemical content which is empirically efficacious in helping the treatment of oral thrush

Keywords: Ethnochemistry, *Usada Taru Pramana*, Oral Trush