

**EKSPLORASI ETNOKIMIA TANAMAN OBAT *GATEL* DALAM LONTAR  
*USADA RARE* UNTUK INTEGRASI PEMBELAJARAN  
FARMAKOGNOSI DI SMK FARMASI**

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**ABSTRAK**

Pengobatan tradisional berbasis kearifan lokal memiliki peran penting sebagai sumber pengetahuan etnokimia yang relevan untuk dikaji secara ilmiah dan diintegrasikan dalam pembelajaran. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menjelaskan jenis tanaman yang digunakan untuk mengobati *gatel* berdasarkan lontar *Usada Rare*, kandungan kimia masing-masing tanaman obat *gatel* berdasarkan lontar *Usada Rare*, serta pengintegrasian ke dalam pembelajaran farmakognosi di SMK Farmasi. Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Subjek penelitian ini adalah transkrip lontar *Usada Rare*, balian usada, artikel, buku dan jurnal ilmiah serta silabus farmakognosi. Objek penelitiannya adalah jenis tanaman untuk mengobati *gatel* dalam lontar *Usada Rare*, kandungan kimia masing-masing tanaman obat, serta indikator kompetensi dasar, materi ajar, dan potensi integrasi etnokimia. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah studi dokumen, wawancara, dan observasi. Analisis data dilakukan dengan cara reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat dua puluh tiga jenis tanaman obat yang dapat dijadikan sebagai bahan obat *gatel* yang meliputi daun sirih, bawang putih, kemiri, cendana, sembung, ketepeng, daun gatal, kelapa, belimbing wuluh, kirinyuh, adas, cencem, dadap, pepaya, pepe, jahe, buah pinang, bawang merah, juwet, jeruk limau, pegagan, kamboja, dan lengkuas. Kandungan kimia dalam tanaman obat *gatel* yaitu senyawa alkaloid, flavonoid, steroid, fenolik, polifenol, terpenoid, kumarin, saponin, tanin, dan glikosida yang bermanfaat untuk mengobati iritasi, peradangan pada kulit, dan mempercepat pemulihan bekas luka. Pengetahuan etnokimia tersebut dapat diintegrasikan ke dalam pembelajaran farmakognosi di SMK Farmasi. Hasil penelitian ini berimplikasi pada pembelajaran farmakognosi berbasis kearifan lokal.

**Kata kunci:** etnokimia, *gatel*, *Usada\_Rare*, pembelajaran\_farmakognosi

***ETHNOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION OF THE MEDICINAL PLANT GATEL  
IN THE LONTAR USADA RARE FOR INTEGRATING PHARMACOGNOSY  
INSTRUCTION IN PHARMACY VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOLS***

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***ABSTRACT***

*Traditional medicine based on local wisdom plays an important role as a source of ethnochemical knowledge that is relevant to be scientifically studied and integrated into learning. Therefore, this study aims to describe and explain the types of plants used to treat itching based on the Usada Rare manuscript, the chemical compounds contained in each medicinal plant used for itching based on Usada Rare, and their integration into pharmacognosy learning in vocational pharmacy schools (SMK Farmasi). This research employed a qualitative descriptive approach. The subjects of this study included the transcript of the Usada Rare manuscript, traditional healers (balian usada), articles, books, scientific journals, and the pharmacognosy syllabus. The objects of this research were the types of plants used to treat itching in Usada Rare, the chemical contents of each medicinal plant, as well as basic competency indicators, teaching materials, and the potential integration of ethnochemistry. Data collection methods included document analysis, interviews, and observations. Data analysis was conducted through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results showed that there are twenty-three types of medicinal plants that can be used to treat itching, including betel leaf, garlic, candlenut, sandalwood, sembung, ketepeng, itchy leaf, coconut, bilimbi, kirinyuh, fennel, cemcem, dadap, papaya, pepe, ginger, areca nut, shallot, java plum, kaffir lime, gotu kola, frangipani, and galangal. The chemical compounds found in these medicinal plants include alkaloids, flavonoids, steroids, phenolics, polyphenols, terpenoids, coumarins, saponins, tannins, and glycosides, which are beneficial for treating skin irritation, inflammation, and accelerating wound healing. This ethnochemical knowledge can be integrated into pharmacognosy learning in vocational pharmacy schools. The findings of this study have implications for pharmacognosy learning based on local wisdom.*

***Keywords:*** *ethnochemistry; itching; Usada Rare; pharmacognosy learning;*