

POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPUR
JURUSAN FARMASI
Laporan Tugas Akhir, Juni 2023

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**Gambaran Pemanfaatan Tanaman Obat Keluarga (TOGA)
sebagai Pengobatan Tradisional di Desa Pajajaran Kecamatan
Kotaagung Barat Kabupaten Tanggamus**

XVIII+116 halaman, 11 gambar, dan 14 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Indonesia merupakan negara agraris yang memiliki keanekaragaman hayati yang berlimpah yaitu memiliki 30000 jenis tanaman dan sekitar 9600 berkhasiat sebagai obat. Masyarakat Indonesia sejak dahulu telah melakukan serangkaian upaya untuk penanggulangan penyakit menggunakan bahan-bahan alam sebagai pengobatan tradisional contohnya dari tanaman yang diyakini berkhasiat sebagai obat. Berdasarkan survei pra penelitian, Berdasarkan survey pra-penelitian yang telah dilakukan oleh peneliti di Desa Pajajaran Kecamatan Kotaagung Barat Kabupaten Tanggamus, masyarakat di desa banyak menanam tanaman obat seperti kunyit (*Curcuma longa*), sambiloto (*Andrographis paniculata*), jahe (*Zingiber officinale*), daun sirih (*Piper betle*), temulawak (*Curcuma xanthorrhiza*), Kencur (*Kaemferia galanga*). Daun kemangi (*Ocimum sanctum*), Daun Binahong (*Anredera cordifolia*), Temu Ireng (*Curcuma aeruginosa*), lidah buaya (*Aloe vera*), Kumis kucing (*Orthosiphon aristatus*) dan sebagainya di pekarangan rumah sebagai alternatif pengobatan tradisional.

Penelitian ini bertujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui gambaran pemanfaatan tanaman obat keluarga (TOGA) sebagai alternatif pengobatan tradisional di Desa Pajajaran Kecamatan Kotaagung Barat Kabupaten Tanggamus. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif teknik *quota sampling* dengan sampel yang diambil sebanyak 100 responden. Hasil penelitian ini diketahui persentase karakteristik responden berdasarkan jenis kelamin 72% perempuan, usia tertinggi rentang 26-35 tahun mendapatkan frekuensi terbanyak 37 responden, pendidikan terakhir SMA 36% dan pekerjaan IRT 55%. Persentase jenis tanaman yang paling banyak ditanam adalah lengkuas 88%, jumlah tanaman dalam satu ramuan saja sebanyak 70%, bagian tanaman yang paling banyak digunakan adalah daun 80%, tujuan penggunaan mengobati penyakit 95%, jenis penyakit paling banyak yaitu 90%, cara memanfaatkan tanaman obat dengan cara dihaluskan 96%, sumber informasi media elektronik 84%.

Kata Kunci : Obat Tradisional, Tanaman Obat Keluarga
Daftar Bacaan : 32 (2006-2021)

**TANJUNGPURBAN HEALTH POLYTECHNIC
PHARMACY DEPARTMENT
Final Project Report, June 2023**

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**Description of the Utilization of Family Medicinal Plants (TOGA)
as Traditional Medicine in Pajajaran Village, West Kotaagung
District, Tanggamus Regency**

XVIII+116 pages, 11 pictures, and 14 attachments

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is an agricultural country that has abundant biodiversity, which has 30,000 types of plants and around 9,600 have medicinal properties. The Indonesian people have long ago made a series of efforts to control disease using natural ingredients as traditional medicines, for example from plants believed to have medicinal properties. Based on a pre-research survey, Based on a pre-research survey conducted by researchers in Pajajaran Village, West Kotaagung District, Tanggamus Regency, many people in the village grow medicinal plants such as turmeric (*Curcuma longa*), Sambiloto (*Andrographis paniculata*), ginger (*Zingiber officinale*), betel leaf (*Piper betle*), temulawak (*Curcuma xanthorrhiza*), Kencur (*Kaemferia galanga*). Basil leaves (*Ocimum sanctum*), Binahong leaves (*Anredera cordifolia*), Temu Ireng (*Curcuma aeruginosa*), aloe vera (*Aloe vera*), cat's whiskers (*Orthosiphon aristatus*) and so on in the yard as an alternative to traditional medicine.

The aim of this study was to find out the description of the use of family medicinal plants (TOGA) as an alternative to traditional medicine in Pajajaran Village, Kotaagung Barat District, Tanggamus Regency. This study uses a quantitative descriptive research design with quota sampling technique with a sample taken of 100 respondents. The results of this study show that the percentage of respondents' characteristics based on gender is 72% female, the highest age range is 26-35 years with the highest frequency of 37 respondents, 36% last high school education and 55% housewife work. The percentage of the type of plant that is most widely planted is galangal 88%, the number of plants in one herb is 70%, the part of the plant that is most widely used is the leaf 80%, the purpose of using it to treat disease is 95%, the most types of disease is 90%, how to use it medicinal plants by grinding 96%, electronic media information sources 84%.

Keywords: Traditional Medicine, Family Medicinal Plants
Reading List: 32 (2006-2021)