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KAJIAN ARTIKEL KANDUNGAN BAHAN KIMIA OBAT ASAM MEFENAMAT DALAM JAMU

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Berdasarkan hasil pengawasan obat tradisional seperti produk jamu melalui sampling dan pengujian laboratorium, Badan POM (Pengawasan Obat dan Makanan) memerintahkan unruk menarik dari peredaran sebanyak 54 macam produk jamu tradisonal yang dicampur dengan bahan kimia obat (BKO) speerti asam mefenamat. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui ada atau tidaknya kandungan asam mefenamat dalam produk jamu yang beredar dipasaran.

Metode: Metode penelitian menggunakan kajian lima artikel artikel yang relevan sebagai data sekunder yang berupa, laporan ilmiah primer yang terdapat di dalam artikel dengan jumlah lima artikel dengan kreteria artikel hasil penelitian dan dipublish pada journal terindeks minimal sinta

Hasil : Berdasarkan hasil analisis dari lima artikel didapatkan hasil bahwa masih banyak sampel jamu yang mengandung BKO asam mefenamat dengan kadar paling rendah 0,8% hingga paling tinggi 36,43%. Uji validasi metode hanya diterapkan pada artikel satu dan empat dengan empat parameter yaitu uji linieritas, uji ketelitian, uji presisi/ketepatan dan uji batas deteksi LOD dan batas kuantifikasi LOQ dengan hasil uji menunjukkan metode analisis kadar BKO asam mefenamat sesuai dengan ketentuan.

Kesimpulan: Masih banyak jamu yang mengandung asam mefenamat BKO yaitu sebanyak 24 sampel jamu dengan kandungan asam mefenamat terendah berkisar antara 0,8% sampai dengan 36,43%, dengan hasil validasi metode sesuai dengan persyaratan

Keyword: *BKO, Jamu, Asam Mefenamat, dan Validasi*

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**STUDY OF THE CHEMICAL CONTENT OF
MEFENAMIC ACID IN HERBAL MEDICINE**

ABSTRAK

Background : Based on the results of supervision of traditional medicines such as herbal medicine products through sampling and laboratory testing, the POM (Food and Drug Administration) ordered to withdraw from circulation as many as 54 kinds of traditional herbal products mixed with medicinal chemicals (BKO) such as mefenamic acid. The purpose of this study was to determine the presence or absence of mefenamic acid in herbal products on the market.

Methods: The research method uses a study of five relevant articles as secondary data in the form of primary scientific reports contained in articles with a total of five articles with the criteria of research articles and published in journals indexed at least sinta.

Results: Based on the results of the analysis of the five articles, it was found that there were still many samples of herbal medicine containing mefenamic acid BKO with the lowest level of 0.8% to the highest 36.43%. The method validation test was only applied to articles one and four with four parameters, namely linearity test, accuracy test, precision/accuracy test and LOD detection limit test and LOQ quantification limit with test results showing the method of analyzing mefenamic acid BKO levels in accordance with the provisions

Conclusion: There are still many herbs containing mefenamic acid BKO, namely as many as 24 samples of herbs with the lowest mefenamic acid content ranging from 0.8% to 36.43%, with the results of method validation in accordance with the requirements

Keyword : Herbal, BKO content, and Mefenamic Acid