

## ABSTRAK

**STUDI ETNOMEDISIN DALAM PENGOBATAN TRADISIONAL DI WILAYAH DESA PADANG PANJANG KECAMATAN KARANG INTAN KABUPATEN BANJAR (Oleh: Desi Puspita Lestari; Pembimbing: Gusti Rizaldi, M.Farm, apt. Fitriyanti, M.Farm; 2024; 104 halaman)**

Indonesia merupakan negara *archipelago* serta dihuni aneka macam etnik suku bangsa dengan masing-masing budayanya yang khas merupakan keuntungan yang istimewa. Setiap etnik menyimpan kearifan lokal yang special sesuai dengan budaya serta norma tata cara dan tradisi turun-menurun. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis tumbuhan, bagian yang digunakan, skrining fitokimia, dan hubungan empiris dengan literaturpada tumbuhn berkhasiat obat pada masyarakat Kecamatan Karang Intan. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif menggunakan analisis data kualitatif deskriptif dan kuantitatif. Metode kualitatif deskriptif digunakan untuk mengetahui pemanfaatan tanaman sebagai obat yang berkhasiat untuk pengobatan penyakit, bersifat survei eksploratif dengan teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan proses wawancara dan pengamatan langsung atau observasi di lapangan, serta studi literatur. Sedangkan analisis kuantitatif dilakukan menggunakan menghitung frekuensi sitasi dan rasio kesepakatan informan. Hasil penelitian diperoleh sebanyak 5 tanaman di Kecamatan Karang Intan yaitu limpasau, galam, taus, juri jangkal, dan jelungkak, kemudian dibuat simplisia dan melakukan uji skrining fitokimia. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa cara memanfaatkan bagian tanaman dengan cara direbus.

**Kata Kunci:** Etnomedisin, Obat Tradisional, Skrining Fitokimia, Karang Intan.

## **ABSTRACT**

***ETHNOMEDICAL STUDY IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINE IN THE PADANG PANJANG VILLAGE AREA, KARANG INTAN DISTRICT, BANJAR DISTRICT (By: Desi Puspita Lestari; Supervisor: Gusti Rizaldi, M.Farm, apt. Fitriyanti, M.Farm; 2024; 104 page)***

*Indonesia is an archipelagic country and is inhabited by various ethnic groups, each with its own unique culture, which is a special advantage. Each ethnic group keeps special local wisdom in accordance with its culture and norms, procedures and traditions that have been passed down from generation to generation. This research aims to determine plant types, parts used, phytochemical screening, and empirical relationships with literature on medicinal plants in the Karang Intan District community. This type of research is descriptive research using descriptive qualitative and quantitative data analysis. Descriptive qualitative methods were used to determine the use of plants as efficacious medicines for treating disease, in the nature of an exploratory survey with data collection techniques using interview processes and direct observation or observation in the field, as well as literature studies. Meanwhile, quantitative analysis was carried out using citation frequency calculations and informant agreement ratios. The research results obtained as many as 5 plants in Karang Intan District, namely Limpsau, Galam, Taus, JuriANGKAL, and Jelungkak, then made simplicia and carried out a phytochemical screening test. Based on the research results, it shows that most of the plant parts are boiled.*

***Keywords:*** *Ethnomedicine, Traditional Medicine, Phytochemical Screening, Karang Intan.*