

**KAJIAN ETNOFARMAKOLOGI PEMANFAATAN OBAT
TRADISIONAL TANAMAN, HEWAN DAN MINERAL
DI RT 007 RW 003 KELURAHAN BAKUNASE**

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : Indonesia memiliki kekayaan alam yang melimpah, termasuk dalam sumber daya alam seperti tanaman, hewan dan mineral yang digunakan masyarakat sebagai pengobatan tradisional. Kajian etnofarmakologi penting dilakukan untuk mendokumentasikan pengetahuan lokal yang diwariskan secara turun-temurun, terutama di wilayah Kelurahan Bakunase. **Tujuan:** Mengetahui dan mendeskripsikan pemanfaatan tanaman, hewan dan mineral sebagai obat tradisional oleh masyarakat di RT 007 RW 003 Kelurahan Bakunase. **Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara mendalam terhadap sepuluh responden yang dipilih secara purposif. Data yang dikumpulkan meliputi jenis bahan, bagian yang digunakan, cara pengolahan, teknik pengambilan dan khasiatnya. **Hasil:** Ditemukannya sebanyak dua puluh enam jenis tanaman obat yang umum digunakan, seperti daun marungga, daun afrika, dan daun sirsak yang diolah dengan cara direbus, ditumbuk, atau dikunyah untuk berbagai penyakit seperti hipertensi, asam urat, dan batu ginjal. Tiga jenis hewan seperti ulat babate, cacing tanah, dan tokek digunakan untuk mengatasi sariawan, tipes dan asma. Selain itu, mineral seperti garam dapur, kapur sirih dan tanah gembur juga digunakan untuk pengobatan sakit gigi, nyeri dada, dan bengkak akibat sengatan. **Kesimpulan:** Masyarakat Kelurahan Bakunase masih memanfaatkan tanaman, hewan mineral sebagai bagian dari praktik pengobatan tradisional dengan metode sederhana. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa kearifan lokal masih tetap dilestarikan. Pengetahuan ini perlu didokumentasikan sebagai referensi ilmiah dan bahan edukasi bagi masyarakat dan tenaga kesehatan.

Kata Kunci: Etnofarmakologi, obat tradisional, tanaman obat, hewan, mineral

Kepustakaan : 32 buah (2018 – 2024)

**ETHNOPHARMACOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE USE OF
TRADITIONAL PLANTS, ANIMALS AND MINERAL MEDICINE IN RT
007 RW 003 BAKUNASE DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Indonesia has abundant natural resources, including natural resources such as plants, animals, and minerals that are used by the community as traditional medicine. Ethnopharmacological studies are important to document local knowledge that has been passed down from generation to generation, especially in the Bakunase sub-district. **Objective:** To identify and describe the use of plants, animals, and minerals as traditional medicines by the community in RT 007 RW 003, Bakunase Village. **Research Method:** This study is a qualitative descriptive study with data collection techniques through in-depth interviews with ten respondents selected purposively. The data collected included the type of material, the parts used, the processing methods, the collection techniques, and the efficacy. **Results:** Twenty-six types of commonly used medicinal plants were found, such as marungga leaves, African leaves, and soursop leaves, which are processed by boiling, pounding, or chewing for various diseases such as hypertension, gout, and kidney stones. Three types of animals, such as babate caterpillars, earthworms, and geckos, are used to treat thrush, typhoid, and asthma. In addition, minerals such as table salt, lime, and loose soil are also used to treat toothaches, chest pain, and swelling caused by stings. **Conclusion:** The people of Bakunase Village still use plants, animals, and minerals as part of traditional medicine practices using simple methods. This shows that local wisdom is still being preserved. This knowledge needs to be documented as scientific reference and educational material for the community and health workers.

Keywords: Ethnopharmacology, traditional medicine, medicinal plants, animals, minerals

References: 32 (2018–2024)