

INTISARI

Sa'diyah AR, 2020. REVIEW: SENYAWA AKTIF DAN AKTIVITAS FARMAKOLOGIS DAUN PANDAN WANGI (*Pandanus amaryllifolius* Roxb.) PADA PENYAKIT DEGENERATIF. SKRIPSI. FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Transisi epidemiologi di Indonesia menyebabkan perubahan pola penyakit yang menyebabkan peningkatan penyakit degeneratif. Penyakit degeneratif adalah penyakit tidak menular yang disebabkan penurunan fungsi organ tubuh akibat proses penuaan, seperti penyakit jantung, hipertensi, diabetes, kanker dan lainnya. Daun pandan wangi sudah dimanfaatkan sebagai bahan pengobatan secara tradisional dan sudah diteliti secara praklinis. Pandan wangi memiliki nama latin *Pandanus amaryllifolius* merupakan salah satu tumbuhan yang banyak tumbuh di Asia Tenggara, salah satunya di Indonesia. Daun pandan wangi mengandung banyak metabolit sekunder yang saling bersinergis dalam memberikan efek farmakologis. Review ini bertujuan untuk memberikan informasi terkait senyawa aktif dan aktivitas farmakologis daun pandan wangi pada penyakit degeneratif.

Pada *review* artikel ini digunakan metode *literature review*. *Literature review* didapat dari jurnal publikasi nasional maupun internasional yang diperoleh dari penyedia jurnal di internet seperti ProQuest, PubMed, Research Gate, SagePub dan Google Scholar serta dari buku maupun e-book.

Diketahui bahwa daun pandan wangi memiliki senyawa aktif yang umumnya bertanggungjawab terhadap aktivitas farmakologis seperti asam galat, kuersetin, alkaloid, flavonoid, tanin dan saponin. Senyawa aktif tersebut mampu mengatasi beberapa penyakit degeneratif yaitu antioksidan, antihipertensi, antidiabetes, antikanker, serta antihiperurisemia.

Kata kunci: Penyakit degeneratif, daun pandan wangi, aktivitas farmakologis.

ABSTRACT

Sa'diyah AR, 2020. REVIEW: PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES, AND ACTIVE COMPOUNDS OF PANDAN WANGI LEAF (*Pandanus amaryllifolius* Roxb.) IN DEGENERATIVE DISEASE. ESSAY, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.

The epidemiological transition in Indonesia caused changes in disease patterns that cause an increase in degenerative diseases. Degenerative diseases are non-communicable diseases caused by decreased organ function due to the aging process, such as heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, cancer and others. Fragrant pandan leaves have been used as traditional medicinal ingredients and have been studied preclinically. Fragrant pandanus has the latin name *Pandanus amaryllifolius* which is one of the many plants that grow in Southeast Asia, one of which is in Indonesia. Fragrant pandan leaves contain many secondary metabolites which synergize with each other in providing pharmacological effects. This review aims to provide information regarding active compounds and pharmacological activities of fragrant pandan leaves in degenerative diseases.

In this article *review*, the *literature review* method is used. *Literature review* is obtained from national and international publications journals obtained from journal providers on the internet such as ProQuest, PubMed, Research Gate, SagePub and Google Scholar as well as from books and e-books.

It is known that pandan wangi leaves have active compounds which are generally responsible for pharmacological activities such as gallic acid, quercetin, alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins and saponins. These active compounds are able to overcome several degenerative diseases, namely antioxidants, antihypertensives, antidiabetic, anti-cancer, and anti-hyperuricemia.

Keywords: Degenerative disease, fragrant pandan leaves, pharmacological activities.