

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Knowledge of the use of plants for health is a legacy from our ancestors. They have used this medicinal plant for a long time to treat disease and improve health before medical treatment existed. It has been proven that this treatment is efficacious so that it has survived until now (Wijayakusuma, 2019). The ancestors of the Indonesian people, who have been practicing medicine for a long time by using various plants, have left a very valuable legacy. Inheritance in the form of this method of treatment has indeed been passed down from generation to generation by the previous generation to the next generation (Muhlisah, 2019).

The progress of modern science and technology which is increasingly rapid and sophisticated in this day and age is in fact not able to shift or simply put aside the role of traditional medicines, but instead coexist and complement each other. However, what has become a problem and difficulty for traditional medicine enthusiasts to date is the lack of adequate knowledge and information about various types of plants that can be used as traditional medicine for the treatment of certain diseases and how to make them (Tjokronegoro and Baziad, 2020)

Traditional ingredients are generally made by boiling, squeezing, or eating raw. The boiled concoction can be stored for a day or 24 hours. After this period, the ingredients should be discarded and made new ones if needed. If the concoction is made from juice without boiling, it can only be stored for 12 hours. More than that should not be used anymore because it can be mixed

with germs or dirt from the air or the surrounding environment (Muhlisah, 2021). The advantage of treatment using traditional herbal ingredients is that there are fewer side effects, unlike those that often occur in chemical treatment (Thomas, 2019).

Kumis kucing is one of the plants that can be used as an ingredients in traditional medicine for anti-inflammation. According to Dalimartha (2021), herbal kumis kucing, which taste sweet and slightly bitter, are cool in nature. Efficacious as an anti-inflammatory, laxative urine (diuretic), removes heat and moisture, and destroys urinary tract stones. Kumis kucing herb is indicated for the treatment of acute and chronic kidney infections, bladder infections, bladder stones, swelling due to fluid accumulation in the tissues (edema), diabetes (diabetes mellitus), high blood pressure (hypertension), and rheumatic gout. A study showed that the extraction of kumis kucing leaves could inhibit inflammation in rats after being induced by inflammation for 60 minutes by 54.13% (Sukandar et al, 2019).

The kumis kucing leaf plant has a unique and identical compound or we can call it a marker compound, that compound for The kumis kucing plant because very few Other plants have these compound that belongs to The kumis kucing leaf is The flavonoid sinensetin. The sinensetin content of The thick extract of kumis kucing leaves is not less than 1.10%.

Active polyphenic polymethoxylated flavonoids and caffeic acid derivatives. Further discoveries showed The content of caffeic acid derivatives: caffeic acid, chicoric acid, rosmarinic acid, and polymethoxylated flavonoid compound: sinensetin and eupatorin (Olah et al., 2003).

In addition, kumis kucing leaves Also have various active substances such as orthosiphonin glycosides, fatty substances, Essential Oil, grease, Saponins

Jelly is a processed product with a soft texture that is processed in such a way and is usually mixed with gel-forming materials, etc., so that a product that is hard enough to shape but soft enough to chew is produced (SNI, 2020). Jelly with various fruit flavors is loved by children and adults, because it tastes sweet and is chewy (elastic) compared to hard jelly candy, so it is safe for consumption and does not hurt the tongue.

1.2 The Objective of The Study

The objectives of this study are following below:

1. To find out the compounds contained in kumis kucing .
2. To preserve Jelly as local food, the substitute of orginal gelatin and to maintain agar-agar as local food, and kumis can increase the chance of being accepted by kumis kucing might enhance the opportunity for jelly to be accepted by more people, especially those as a herbal medicine.
3. To be marketed, Jelly can be a new alternative recipe to utilize kumis kucing as herbal medicine.