

FORMULASI JAHE (*ZINGIBER OFFICINALE*) DAN KAYU MANIS (*CINNAMOMUM BURMANNII*) SEBAGAI MINUMAN FUNGSIONAL BERPOTENSI UNTUK PENURUNAN DERAJAT DISMENOREA

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ABSTRAK: Dismenoreia merupakan keadaan seorang wanita mengalami nyeri di perut bagian bawah pada saat menstruasi. Dismenoreia dapat ditangani dengan terapi non-farmakologis menggunakan obat tradisional dari bahan tanaman diantaranya jahe dan kayu manis. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah membuat formulasi jahe dan kayu manis sebagai minuman fungsional berpotensi untuk penurunan derajat dismenoreia. Penelitian ini terdiri dari pembuatan serbuk jahe dan kayu manis, kemudian serbuk terpilih digunakan dalam pembuatan formulasi minuman dengan 3 perbandingan jahe dan kayu manis (gram) yaitu F1 (1:1), F2 (1:2), F3 (2:1) dan dilakukan uji flavonoid, saponin, tanin serta uji organoleptik meliputi uji hedonik dan mutu hedonik. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimental dengan menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan tiga kali pengulangan. Analisis data menggunakan uji ANOVA, apabila terdapat perbedaan nyata maka dilanjutkan dengan uji *Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT)*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa formulasi minuman fungsional jahe dan kayu manis berbeda nyata pada nilai $Sig < 0.05$ terhadap uji total flavonoid, uji total saponin, uji total tanin, uji hedonik warna dan uji mutu hedonik warna, namun tidak berbeda nyata terhadap uji hedonik aroma, uji hedonik rasa, uji mutu hedonik aroma dan uji mutu hedonik rasa. Formulasi minuman fungsional jahe dan kayu manis terpilih yang didapatkan dalam penelitian ini yaitu F3 dengan nilai total flavonoid sebesar 82,96%, total saponin 204,44%, total tanin 77,83%, nilai rata-rata uji hedonik warna 3,06, uji hedonik aroma 3,52, uji hedonik rasa 2,87, uji mutu hedonik warna 4,11, uji mutu hedonik aroma 3,65 dan uji mutu hedonik rasa 3,76.

Kata Kunci: Dismenorea, Flavonoid, Jahe, Kayu Manis, Minuman Fungsional

ABSTRACT: *Dysmenorrhea is a condition in which a woman experiences pain in the lower abdomen during menstruation. Dysmenorrhea can be treated with non-pharmacological therapy using traditional medicines from plant materials such as ginger and cinnamon. The purpose of this study was to make ginger and cinnamon formulations as functional drinks that have the potential to reduce the degree of dysmenorrhea. This research consists of making ginger and cinnamon powder, then the selected powder is used in making beverage formulations with 3 ratios of ginger and cinnamon (grams) which are F1 (1:1), F2 (1:2), F3 (2:1) and tested for flavonoids, saponins, tannins and organoleptic tests including hedonic tests and hedonic quality tests. This research is an experimental study using a completely randomized design (CRD) with three repetitions. Data analysis using the ANOVA test, if there is a significant difference, then it is continued with the Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT). The results showed that the functional drink formulations of ginger and cinnamon were significantly different at $Sig < 0.05$ on the total flavonoid test, total saponin test, total tannin test, color hedonic test and color hedonic quality test, but not significantly different from the hedonic aroma test. taste hedonic test, 26*

aroma hedonic quality test and taste hedonic quality test. The selected ginger and cinnamon functional drink formulations obtained in this study were F3 with a total flavonoid value of 82.96%, total saponins 204.44%, total tannins 77.83%, the average value of the color hedonic test 3.06, hedonic aroma test 3.52, taste hedonic test 2.87, color hedonic quality test 4.11, aroma hedonic quality test 3.65 and taste hedonic quality test 3.76.

Keywords: Cinnamon, Dysmenorrhea, Flavonoids, Functional Drinks, Ginger