

Etnomedisin Tumbuhan Obat Untuk Pengobatan Penyakit Asma Di Kecamatan Paseh Kabupaten Bandung

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Abstract

Study about advantages of medicinal plants for asthma have been conducted in Paseh District (Cipedes, Cijagra, Cigentur and Tangsimekar Village). Culture of the residents in maintaining their health especially in the treatment of asthma, are by consuming medicinal plants as alternative medicine (ethnomedicin). This Study has purpose to identify alternative plants that can used by residents in order to treat asthma using qualitative descriptive method through survey and interview techniques. Data collection design using exploratory surveys and sampling location based on purposive sampling. There are 23 species which consist of 17 families of medicinal plants used by the residents, i.e: Zingiberaceae, Liliaceae, Piperaceae, Oleaceae, Oxalidaceae, Apiaceae, Basellaceae, Annonaceae, Lauraceae, Asphodelaceae, Fabacea, Euphorbiaceae, Lamiaceae, Amaranthaceae, Plantaginaceae, Poeceae, dan Rubiaceae. The most widely used plant species is Zingiber officianale (ginger) from Zingiberaceae family with percentage of used almost 42.22%. Rhizome is a part that consumed by boiled it in water. Besides that part, resident used leaf (44%), seed and root (4%). There is four method to processed medicinal plants, i.e: boiled (59%), shredded (9%), brewed (14%), and direct consume (18%). Commonly, way to apply the processed plant i.e: drink it (74%), eaten (17%), smeared (4%) and as aroma therapy (4%). Statistically, 49% of resident get information about medicinal plants from their parents and other 20% from training.

Key Words : Etnomedisin, Medicinal Plants, asthma, Paseh District, Cipedes, Cijagra, Cigentur, Tangsimekar, Bandung.