

PENGEMBANGAN EKSTRAK AIR *BRACT PACING PENTUL* (*Costus woodsonii* Maas.) SEBAGAI SAMPO ANTIOKSIDAN

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Abstrak

Tanaman pacing pentul (*Costus woodsonii* Maas.) diketahui mengandung aktivitas antioksidan yang berperan penting dalam menjaga kesehatan rambut. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui formulasi sampo yang optimal menggunakan ekstrak air *bract* pacing pentul sebagai antioksidan yang memenuhi persyaratan sampo. Ekstraksi dilakukan dengan metode ultrasonik menggunakan pelarut air. Uji DPPH terhadap ekstrak air dilakukan untuk mendapatkan nilai IC50 (*Inhibitory Concentration 50*). Formulasi sampo dilakukan dengan variasi persentase ekstrak air *bract* pacing pentul masing-masing 0%, 5%, 7%, dan 9%. Pengujian fisik yang dilakukan terhadap sampo diantaranya uji organoleptik, pH, viskositas, tinggi busa, dan daya bersih. Pengujian iritasi mata dilakukan terhadap sampo menggunakan kelinci. Hasil IC50 ekstrak air *bract* pacing pentul adalah $22,316 \pm 0,178$ ppm. Hasil formulasi sampo ekstrak air *bract* pacing pentul terbaik pada konsentrasi 5% dengan sediaan berwarna coklat gelap, aroma khas, dan encer; pH $7,8 \pm 0,081$; viskositas sebesar $20,36 \pm 0,3936$ cp; tinggi busa sebesar $5,67 \pm 0,0942$ cm; dengan daya bersih yang baik; dan tidak menimbulkan iritasi pada pengujian iritasi mata selama tiga hari berturut-turut. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah ekstrak air *bract* pacing pentul memiliki aktivitas antioksidan yang tinggi serta memenuhi seluruh persyaratan sampo kecuali hasil viskositas.

Kata Kunci: Antioksidan, *Costus woodsonii* Maas, Iritasi, Uji Fisik, Sampo

DEVELOPMENT OF PACING PENTUL BRACT WATER EXTRACT (*Costus woodsonii* Maas.) AS ANTIOXIDANT SHAMPOO

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Abstract

The pacing pentul plant (*Costus woodsonii* Maas.) has been found through several studies to contain antioxidant activity. The presence of antioxidants plays an important role in maintaining healthy hair. This study aims to determine the most optimal shampoo formulation using water extract from the bracts of pacing pentul as an antioxidant, while also meeting shampoo requirements. The extraction method used on the bracts of pacing pentul is ultrasonic with water as solvent. The obtained water extract was then subjected to DPPH testing to obtain an IC₅₀ (Inhibitory Concentration 50) value, which indicates antioxidant strength. Shampoo formulation was carried out with varying percentages of water extract from the bracts of pacing pentul, specifically 0%, 5%, 7%, and 9%. The shampoo preparations underwent physical testing and a Draize eye test using rabbits. The IC₅₀ value obtained was $22,316 \pm 0,178$ ppm. The best shampoo formulation using water extract from the bracts of pacing pentul was found at a concentration of 5%, characterized by a dark brown color, distinctive aroma, and watery consistency; pH 7.8 ± 0.081 ; viscosity of 20.36 ± 0.3936 cp; foam height of 5.67 ± 0.0942 cm; good cleaning power; and no eye irritation over three consecutive days of testing. The conclusion of this study is that the water extract from the bracts of pacing pentul has high antioxidant activity and meets all shampoo requirements except for viscosity.

Keywords: Antioxidant, *Costus woodsonii* Maas, Irritation, Physical Testing, Shampoo