

REGISTER OF JAMU: TRACKING JAMU LEGALITY DURING THE PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 is a new disease with a rapid transmission. This makes people fear a contagion more massive. Efforts to increase the body's immune system are carried out. One of them is by consuming Jamu. During the COVID-19, the level of Jamu consumption increased. Jamu contains the composition of empon-empon (herbs) which has undoubted antioxidant content. This antioxidant content plays a role in increasing body immunity. So that people consume Jamu that is legal, safe, nutritious, and of quality. It is necessary to do research to trace the registration number of Jamu during the pandemic.

This type of research is descriptive research. The first stage of packaging research. This search is carried out by looking at the completeness of the information on the product packaging. Second, tracing the registration number at the POM RI through a web page BPOM.

The results of the registration number tracing, it was found that the sample was not registered at the BPOM. This search is very easy for people to do during the pandemic who puts forward an online application. This convenience will have a good impact on public health. The community can avoid the dangers of consuming illegal Jamu, and it is safe to use legal Jamu.

Keywords: Jamu Register, Covid-19, Legality, Pandemic

INTRODUCTION

WHO announces COVID-19 is a global pandemic. This pandemic has an impact on the health and socio-economic crises in the world. COVID-19 has a rapid incubation period of 5.2 days on average, and the infection is acute regardless of carrier status. The initial symptoms of this disease are nonspecific, such as fever, dry cough, and feeling tired. Other symptoms that are less common and some patients may experience include aches and pains, nasal congestion, headache, conjunctivitis, sore throat, diarrhea, loss of taste or smell, rash on the skin, or discoloration. COVID-19 is a new disease with a rapid spread and transmission. The mortality rate cannot be ignored, and there is no definitive therapy. The public is worried that a more massive transmission would occur. Various ways have been done by the government and

society, such as the application of new normal.

The consumption of Jamu during the pandemic has increased. Because, Jamu is a necessity in the middle of adapting to new normal (Ridwan, 2020). Research results from the Ministry of Health (Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 006 of 2012 on Traditional Medicine Industry and Business, 2012) show that 49.53% of Indonesia's population aged 45 years and over consume jamu. During COVID-19, the intensity of the community in consuming Jamu as a strengthening of endurance increased by 5% every day. The type of herbal medicine that is of interest to be consumed is a tablet form of 44.94% (Susilowati, 2020).

UMKM entrepreneur engaged in the Jamu sector benefited during the COVID-19 pandemic. Since some time ago, the demand

for Jamu commodities has increased (Hardam, 2020).

Increasing medicinal commodities must be balanced with the quality of Jamu in terms of safety, quality, and efficacy, which must be strictly ascertained in order to achieve the purpose or purpose of its use. The assurance and control of drug quality is carried out starting from the production process, to the post-marketing quality control carried out after the herbal medicine is circulated in the community (Aulani, N.F., 2018).

The rise of the issue of Jamu which contains medicinal chemicals (BKO) is quite disturbing society, therefore it is necessary to make efforts to protect consumers. To protect consumers from dangerous products, a surveillance system for the distribution of products in the community is needed, which is capable of detecting, preventing and controlling medicinal and food products involving producers, government and society, The Government of the Republic of Indonesia established an institution called BPOM (the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency) (Aulani, N.F., 2018). One form of BPOM supervision is registering Jamu circulating in Indonesia. This registration is carried out to prevent the misuse of medicinal chemicals (BKO) into Jamu.

Jamu products must meet the safety, quality and nutritional requirements of herbal medicine, namely having a registration number from BPOM RI, having complete label information, products not expiring and the packaging is not damaged. Products that do not have registration number, are dangerous or fake are still harassing the public, especially in the midst of this pandemic. Illegal medicinal products can endanger consumers, given the huge risk that will be caused by using hazardous materials such as fetal defects, infected skin, allergies, black spots to trigger cancer (Zulkarnaini, 2016).

The existence of this illegal Jamu is very disturbing, because the quality does not meet health standards. Amid the widespread use of herbal medicine to increase body immunity during the pandemic, and the government's efforts to suppress the rate of addition of COVID-19.

Based on this phenomenon, the authors conducted research on this problem with the title "Register of Jamu: Tracing the legality of Jamu During Pandemic".

RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is descriptive research. The population used in this study is the form of powdered Jamu ready for consumption in the Pekalongan area.

The sampling method used was purposive sampling, because not all jamu circulating in the Pekalongan area were packaged jamu. This technique is in accordance with the opinion of Sugiyono (2016), that purposive sampling is a sampling technique take into account certain reasons and estimates. The reasons for sampling were grouped into 2 criteria, namely inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria.

The inclusion criteria in this study were powder packaged Jamu preparations that were ready for consumption circulating in the Pekalongan area, had a registration number from the POM RI, as well as having the jamu logo on the packaging. which is formulated directly without a brand and has a registration number from the POM RI, but the packaging is damaged, the packaging is not original / fake, or the preparations are expired date. As well as Jamu that do not have a BPOM RI registration number, and the jamu logo on the packaging. The sample in this study amounted to 38 packaged Jamu. This refers to the opinion of Sugiyono (2011), that the sample measurement threshold is said to be accessible in the range of 30 to 500 samples.

The data analysis stage was carried out by the author using two stages, the first

packaging test. This is done by looking at the completeness of the information contained in the product including the name of the Jamu/ trade name, composition, dosage form, net weight (net), dosage of use, efficacy, expiration, registration number, production code number, logo of the Jamu, and the name of the industry that makes it. Second, checking the registration number at the POM RI through the web page <https://cekbpom.pom.go.id>. This is to determine the status of the product, whether the Jamu products circulating in the market are legal or illegal products that should not be circulating.

FINDING(S) AND DISCUSSION

The research was carried out to obtain an overview of the legality of Jamu circulating in the Pekalongan area amid the COVID-19 pandemic. The Pekalongan area was chosen as the location for research, because it consists of both urban and rural areas. Jamu is a preparation that has been in great demand by the public both in rural and urban areas for a long time, and its consumption has increased during the COVID-19 pandemic..

Samples taken for research are samples that meet the inclusion criteria, namely packaged herbal preparations circulating in the Pekalongan area and have a registration number from the POM RI. The preparation has not expired and has the Jamu logo on the package. The results of the sampling carried out, obtained 38 samples of Jamu that meet the inclusion criteria. The sample is then tested. The first test that is carried out is an inspection of the packaging. This test is to verify the information on the data on the packaging including net weight, dosage form, logo and registration number. The results of the packaging inspection, 100% of the samples had the herbal logo stipulated by the BPOM on the packaging. Thus the sample used belongs to the Jamu group. The Jamu logo printed on the package has a green striped

circle in the image, inside the circle there are the spokes of a leaf, and under the circle there is black herbal writing as shown in Figure 1. The logo on the Jamu package is located in the upper left corner.



Figure 1. Logo of Jamu (Source: BPOM RI, 2005)

The meaning of the Jamu logo is that the circle symbolizes a process and states that the herbal medicine is included in the safe category. The green color symbolizes the embodiment of Indonesia's natural resource wealth. The fingers of the leaves represent a series of simple processes which visualize the process of making Jamu.

According to BPOM RI (2014), Jamu is a traditional medicine which contains all the plant ingredients that make up the jamu. This Jamu is made with reference to ancestral recipes. Jamu is served in the form of powder, brew, pill or liquid. Jamu must meet safety standards and quality standards. The results of observing the net weight information (net) on the packaging are presented in Figure 2.

A total of 13.16% of the sample did not have information on net weight (net) on the package, and the remaining 85.84% had this information. Samples with codes Q, R, V, W, and AC were found to not include net weight of the Jamu products.

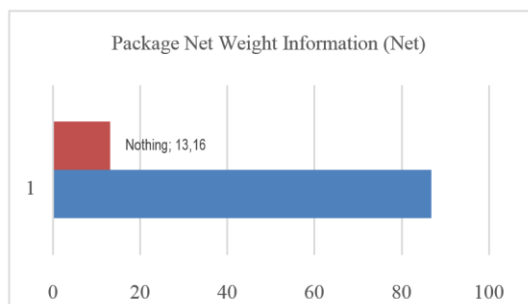


Figure 2. Percentage diagram of the results of observations on Net Weight Information (Net)

The net weight which is not stated on the packaging, contradicts the regulation of KepMenKes RI No.661 / MENKES / SK /VII/1994 concerning the Requirements for Traditional Medicines, where in this regulation the Jamu powder preparations produced are expected to have a uniform weight. Weight uniformity is a measure of dose uniformity to produce a therapeutic effect each time it is consumed. The absence of net weight information (net) on the packaging will make it difficult for consumers to get this information at the beginning of buying the Jamu. This of course will be very detrimental to consumers, and the quality or efficacy of these herbs is doubted.

The results of observing the dosage form information on the sample package can be seen in the diagram of the dosage form information table (Figure 3).

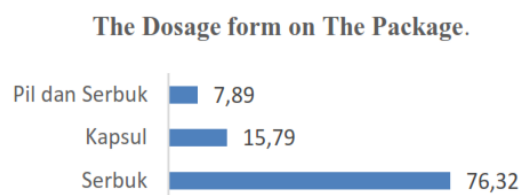


Figure 3. Percentage diagram of the observation results on the dosage form on the package

Search results Information on the dosage forms of the samples contained were powders, capsules and a combination of pills

and powders. One of the three herbal dosage forms does not meet the requirements for the dosage form criteria determined by BPOM RI (2014), namely powder, steeping, pills or liquid. Unsuitable herbal dosage forms are capsules. However, if the capsule shell is opened, it will appear that the dosage form is a powder. Thus it can be stated that the capsule dosage form is included or fulfills the category of herbal medicine dosage form stipulated by the Minister of Health (1994). The choice of capsule dosage form is primarily intended to facilitate and provide consumers with a comfortable taste when consuming the herbal medicine. The feeling of comfort in consuming herbal medicine will certainly give a happy impact when consuming it. Samples that have information on capsule dosage forms on the packaging are samples C, D, E, J, V and W. According to the Minister of Health Regulation Republic of Indonesia Number 007 year 2012, concerning Drug Registration Traditional. Registration is a procedure for registering and evaluating traditional medicines to obtain a distribution permit. The distribution permit is a form of registration approval for traditional medicines to be circulated in the territory of Indonesia. Thus, herbal medicine made and / or distributed in the territory of Indonesia must have a distribution permit from the head of the agency.

Business must register or register their Jamu products. This registration registration is followed by the fulfillment of the requirements set out in the PMK (2012). This requirement is a form of guarantee from the government in protecting its citizens, so that they consume herbal medicine that is safe, nutritious / beneficial, and of quality.

The results of the search for the registration number of the herbal medicine sample as a parameter to determine the safety of the herbal medicine. Tracing the registration number aims to find out whether the sample obtained is registered with

BPOM or not. This test is carried out using the BPOM website. Testing the number by writing the registration number in the column provided in the BPOM website, then clicking search, then the results will appear. If the results do not appear, then they are not registered in the BPOM. The appearance of the BPOM website can be seen in Figure 4.

The results of tracing the registration number of one of the samples registered in the BPOM are presented in Figure 5. The results of the registration number tracing.

Testing the registration number of one of the samples that is not registered in the BPOM can be seen in Figure 6.



Figure 4. BPOM website for checking registration numbers



Figure 5. The results of tracing the registration number of one of the samples registered in the BPOM

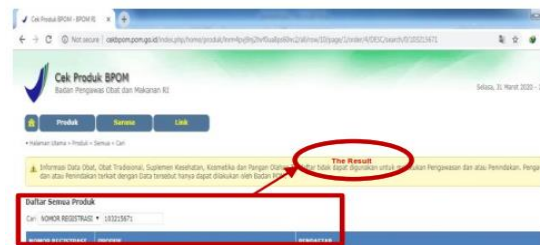


Figure 6. The results of the search for the registration number of one of the samples not registered in the BPOM

The results of checking the registration numbers of all samples of herbal medicine, some samples have registration numbers that are not registered in the BPOM. The total percentage of registration number tracking can be seen in Figure 7.

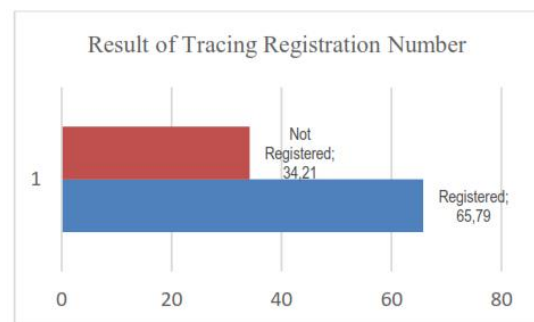


Figure 7. The percentage of the results of the tracing of the registration number of all samples

The results of tracing registration numbers, found samples that were not registered at BPOM. This can be caused by irresponsible parties, especially traditional medicine manufacturers who often do not have a BPOM number, but include an invalid or unregistered BPOM number at the BPOM on the jamu packaging produced. This violates PMK Number 007 of 2012 concerning Registration of Traditional Medicines. Jamu that does not have a registration number registered with BPOM can be categorized as illegal Jamu. Illegal Jamu is very dangerous for the people who consume it, because there is no guarantee from BPOM of the safety, efficacy / benefits, and product quality.

Tracing the registration number written on the herbal medicine packaging can be used to quickly find out whether the herbal medicine is registered in the BPOM, so that its existence is legal and has a guarantee of safety, efficacy and quality.

The days of this pandemic, many everyday activities conducted online and able to adapt to the habits of citizens are turning to online applications. Wherever the community is and at any time, this registration number can be checked. This convenience has a good impact on public health.

The obstacle that hinders the public's knowledge of the information on how to search for online registration numbers is not widely known by the public. And knowledge about the safety of illegal Jamu is also unknown.

CONCLUSION(S)

The legality of the distribution of Jamu can be traced quickly and easily during the COVID-19 pandemic. During a pandemic, people's activities are carried out online and they can relatively adapt to this habit. Wherever they are and whenever the time, they can check the registration number of Jamu. This convenience will have a good impact on public health.

The obstacle that hinders the lack of public knowledge of information on how to search for Jamu registration numbers online. Knowledge of the dangers of illegal consumption of Jamu causes the public to care less about this.

There is a need for socialization on how to trace the registration number of Jamu and the dangers of consuming illegal Jamu to the public.

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