

KARYA TULIS ILMIAH

PENGARUH STATUS KEBERSIHAN GIGI DAN MULUT (OHI-S) PADA LANSIA YANG MENGGUNAKAN GIGI TIRUAN SEBAGIAN LEPASAN BERDASARKAN TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN

Disusun untuk memenuhi sebagian syarat memperoleh
derajat Sarjana Kedokteran Gigi pada Fakultas Kedokteran Program Studi Kedokteran Gigi
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta



disusun oleh :

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**PROGRAM STUDI KEDOKTERAN GIGI
FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH YOGYAKARTA
2008**

1968

CLAY PREDATION BY INSECTS DURING THE LARVAL STAGE

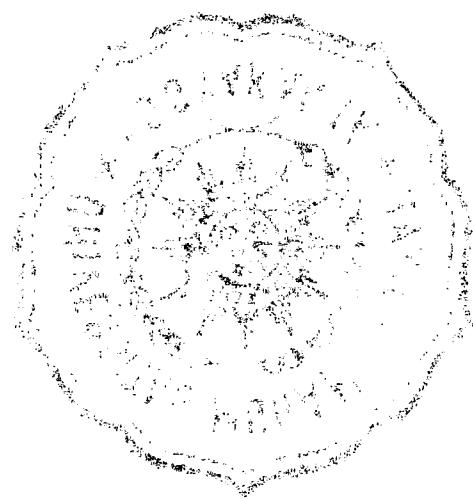
OF THE COTTON BOLLWORM

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Received May 1, 1968



ABSTRACT.—The feeding behavior of the cotton bollworm, *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hübner), was studied during the first four larval instars. The feeding rate increased with age, and the amount of food consumed per day increased with temperature. The feeding rate decreased at temperatures above 30°C. and increased at temperatures below 20°C.

The feeding rate was dependent upon the amount of food available, and the feeding rate increased with the amount of food available. The feeding rate decreased with the amount of food available, and the feeding rate increased with the amount of food available.

INTRODUCTION

The feeding behavior of the cotton bollworm, *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hübner), has been studied by several investigators (Browne, 1953; Cooper, 1958; Cooper and Harris, 1962; Cooper et al., 1962; Cooper and Harris, 1963).

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HALAMAN PENGESAHAN

KARYA TULIS ILMIAH

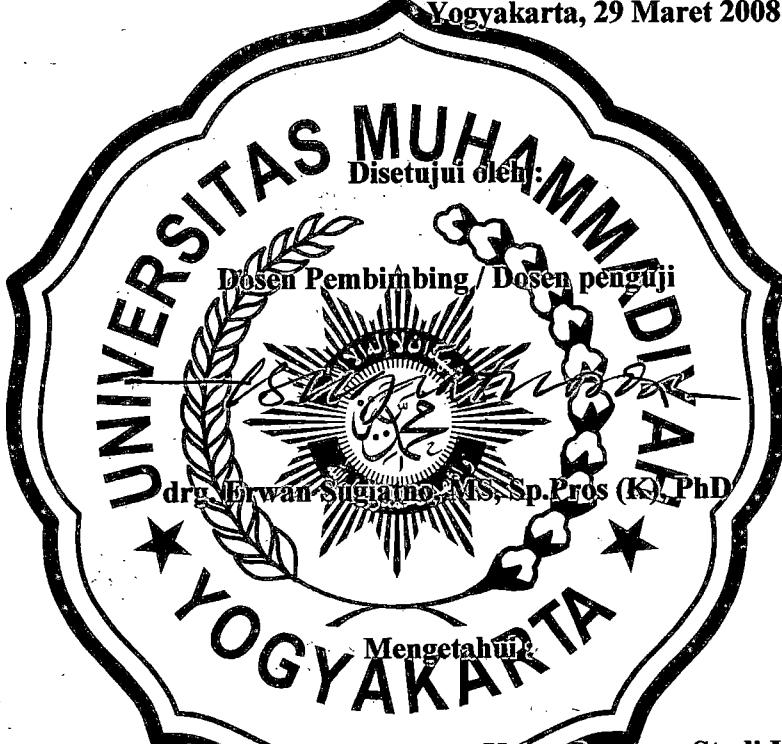
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Yogyakarta, 29 Maret 2008



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Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

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PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN TULISAN

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini

Nama : Putri Dewi Merdekawati

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Fakultas : Kedokteran

Menyatakan dengan sebenarnya bahwa Karya Tulis Ilmiah yang saya tulis ini benar-benar merupakan hasil karya saya sendiri dan belum diajukan dalam bentuk apapun kepada perguruan tinggi manapun. Sumber informasi yang berasal atau dikutip dari karya yang diterbitkan maupun tidak diterbitkan dari penulis lain telah disebutkan dalam teks dan dicantumkan dalam Daftar Pustaka dibagian akhir Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini.

Apabila dikemudian hari terbukti atau dapat dibuktikan skripsi ini hasil jiplakan,

... $\gamma^{\alpha} \partial_{\alpha} \phi = \delta^{\alpha} \partial_{\alpha} \phi + \partial_{\alpha} \delta^{\alpha}$...

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Left side: } & \partial_{\alpha} \delta^{\alpha} = \partial_{\alpha} (\delta^{\alpha}) = \partial_{\alpha} (\partial_{\beta} \phi^{\beta}) = \partial_{\beta} (\partial_{\alpha} \phi^{\beta}) = \partial_{\beta} \delta^{\beta} \\ & \text{Right side: } \delta^{\alpha} \partial_{\alpha} \phi = \delta^{\alpha} (\partial_{\alpha} \phi) = \delta^{\alpha} (\partial_{\beta} \phi^{\beta}) = \partial_{\beta} (\delta^{\alpha} \phi^{\beta}) = \partial_{\beta} \delta^{\beta} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $\partial_{\alpha} \delta^{\alpha} = \delta^{\alpha} \partial_{\alpha} \phi$. This shows that δ^{α} is a solution to the equation $\partial_{\alpha} \phi = \delta^{\alpha}$. Since ϕ is a solution to $\partial_{\alpha} \phi = f^{\alpha}$, we have $\partial_{\alpha} \phi = \delta^{\alpha}$ and $\partial_{\alpha} \phi = f^{\alpha}$. Therefore, $\delta^{\alpha} = f^{\alpha}$.

Thus, $\delta^{\alpha} = f^{\alpha}$ is a solution to the equation $\partial_{\alpha} \phi = f^{\alpha}$. This completes the proof.

Step 3: Uniqueness of the solution

Suppose there are two solutions ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 to the equation $\partial_{\alpha} \phi = f^{\alpha}$. Then, $\phi_1 - \phi_2$ is a solution to the equation $\partial_{\alpha} (\phi_1 - \phi_2) = 0$.

From Step 2, we know that $\phi_1 - \phi_2$ is a solution to the equation $\partial_{\alpha} (\phi_1 - \phi_2) = 0$. Therefore, $\phi_1 - \phi_2$ is a solution to the equation $\partial_{\alpha} (\phi_1 - \phi_2) = 0$.

Since $\phi_1 - \phi_2$ is a solution to the equation $\partial_{\alpha} (\phi_1 - \phi_2) = 0$, we have $\partial_{\alpha} (\phi_1 - \phi_2) = 0$.

Therefore, $\phi_1 - \phi_2 = 0$. This shows that ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 are equal.

Thus, the solution to the equation $\partial_{\alpha} \phi = f^{\alpha}$ is unique.

Conclusion: We have shown that the solution to the equation $\partial_{\alpha} \phi = f^{\alpha}$ is unique.

Final Answer: The solution to the equation $\partial_{\alpha} \phi = f^{\alpha}$ is unique.

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MOTTO

Bacakanlah apa yang telah diwahyukan kepadamu dari al
Kitab dan dirikanlah sholat, sesungguhnya sholat itu
mencegah manusia dari perbuatan yang keji dan munkar dan
sungguh ingat pada Allah adalah lebih besar (manfaatnya),
dan Allah mengetahui apa yang kamu kerjakan
(Q.S Al'Ankabuut (29) : 45)

Dan mintalah pertolongan (kepada Allah) dengan sabar dan
(mengerjakan sholat)
(Q.S Al Baqarah (2) : 45)

Sesungguhnya sesudah kesulitan itu ada kemudahan
(Q.S Alam Nasyrah (94) : 6)

Allah tidak membebani seseorang melainkan sesuai dengan
kesanggupannya
(Q.S Al Baqarah (2) : 286)

1. *Geometric morphometric analysis of shape and form* (Gower et al., 2000; Rohlf & Slice, 1990).

Geometric morphometric analysis

Geometric morphometric analysis (GMA) is a technique for the quantitative analysis of biological shape and form. It is based on the mathematical theory of shape, which defines shape as the geometric properties of biological forms that remain invariant under non-rigid transformations such as translation, rotation and scaling. GMA uses a set of landmarks to represent the shape of a biological form, and then applies statistical methods to analyse the variation in shape and form.

Geometric morphometric analysis has been used to study a wide range of biological systems, including plants, animals, and microorganisms.

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**Kupersembahkan Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini untuk
Kedua orang tuaku (Papa dan Ibuku) dan adik-adikku (Cherry dan
Dimas) yang selalu mendoakanku, selalu memberikan semangat, kasih
sayang, dan dorongannya untukku.**

and would be used to make the first cut in the primary data set. This
is done by applying the same selection criteria as the first stage of
the analysis, but using the second set of weights.

KATA PENGANTAR

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Alhamdulillah, puji syukur kami panjatkan kehadirat Allah SWT karena atas rahmat dan karuniaNya penulis dapat menyelesaikan Karya Tulis Ilmiah (KTI) yang berjudul **“Pengaruh Status Kebersihan Gigi dan Mulut (OHI-S) pada Lansia yang Menggunakan Gigi Tiruan Sebagian Lepasan Berdasarkan Tingkat Pendidikan”** sebagai salah satu syarat memperoleh derajat sarjana Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. Penulis menyadari bahwa dalam penulisan KTI ini masih banyak kekurangannya, tetapi penulis berharap KTI ini dapat berguna bagi masyarakat dan bagi pembaca.

Penulisan KTI ini dapat terlaksana atas bantuan dari berbagai pihak, oleh karena itu penulis ingin mengucapkan rasa terimakasih yang sebanyak-banyaknya kepada :

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2. Prof. Dr. drg. H. Sudibyo, Sp.Perio selaku Ketua Program Studi Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.
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4. drg. Ana Medawati, M. Kes, drg. Hastoro Pintadi, Sp.Pros, drg. Edwyn Saleh, drg. Atik Driana R, drg. Indri Kurniasih, drg. Andi Triawan, Sp.

THE DIFFERENTIAL

(*A. H. B. and the differential*)

and the *derivative* and the *differential* are closely related to each other.
Indeed, *Calculus* is concerned with *functions*, and *calculus* is concerned with
($f'(x)$, which is also called *derivative* function), and *differential*
concerned with *differential* (which is also called *differential function*).
Thus, *calculus* and *differential* are closely related to each other.
However, *calculus* and *differential* are not the same thing.
In fact, *calculus* and *differential* are two different things.
For example, *calculus* is concerned with $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n)$, while *differential*
is concerned with $f'(x)$.
Calculus is concerned with $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n)$, while *differential* is concerned with $f'(x)$.
Therefore, *calculus* is concerned with $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n)$, while *differential* is concerned with $f'(x)$.
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Laelia Dwi A, Sp.KGA, drg Tita Ratya Utari, Sp.Ort yang telah memberikan bimbingan dan ilmunya kepada kami.

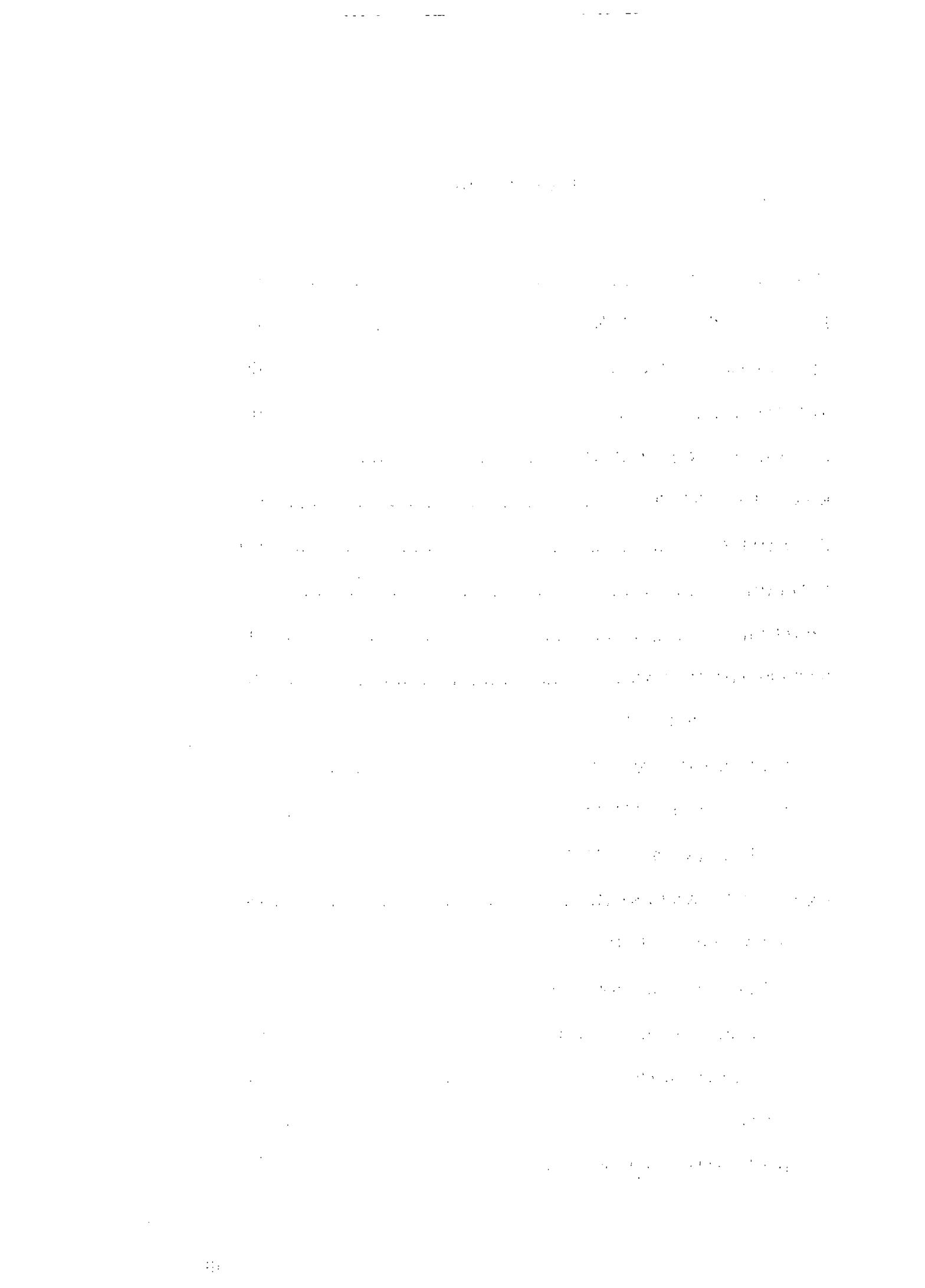
5. Untuk semua instruktur skill lab (drg Dyah, drg Tika, drg, Isti, drg Liki, dll) yang juga telah memberikan ilmunya kepada kami.
6. Dinas Perizinan, BAPEDA, Kecamatan Umbulharjo Yogyakarta, dan para probandus penelitian yang telah membantu jalannya penelitian ini.
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8. Nenek, kakek, nenek buyut, bude, dan saudara-saudaraku semua terimakasih juga untuk doa dan semangatnya.
9. Nurul, Nita, Meyda, Dwi, Lita, Ayu M Terimakasih dukungan, kebersamaan dan persahabatannya.
10. Putri AW teman seperjuangan dalam penyusunan KTI. Terimakasih atas bantuan, dan kerjasamanya.
11. Teman-teman KG 2004. Terimakasih untuk kebersamaan, dan kerjasamanya. Untuk Anis terimakasih bukunya.
12. Untuk teman-temanku semua yang di rumah dan yang di kos yang telah membantuku, telah memberikan dukungan, dan doanya untukku. Terimakasih untuk semua.
13. Semua pihak yang telah membantuku yang tidak dapat saya sebutkan satu persatu. Terimakasih untuk semuanya.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb

to the great majority of the people. They are the ones who have been
most affected by the changes in society and the economy. The
loss of jobs, the decline in wages, the rise in prices, and the
general sense of uncertainty and instability have all contributed
to a sense of despair and hopelessness among many members of
the working class. This has led to a sense of alienation and
disconnection from the political process and from the institutions
of government. The working class has become increasingly
disillusioned with the political parties and the politicians
who represent them. They feel that their voices are not
heard and that their concerns are not taken into account.
They feel that they are being left behind by a system that
seems to be designed for the benefit of the rich and the powerful.
The working class has become increasingly radicalized
and has turned to alternative political movements and
organizations for support and guidance. These groups
have promised to address the concerns of the working
class and to provide a voice for those who feel
left out of the political process. The working class
has become a powerful force in the political landscape
and is unlikely to be easily dismissed or forgotten.

DAFTAR ISI

HALAMAN JUDUL.....	i
HALAMAN PENGESAHAN.....	ii
SURAT PERNYATAAN.....	iii
MOTTO.....	iv
HALAMAN PERSEMBAHAN.....	v
KATA PENGANTAR.....	vi
DAFTAR ISI.....	viii
INTISARI.....	x
ABSTRAK.....	xi
BAB I PENDAHULUAN.....	01
A. LATAR BELAKANG.....	01
B. RUMUSAN MASALAH.....	05
C. TUJUAN PENELITIAN.....	05
D. MANFAAT PENELITIAN.....	05
BAB II TINJAUAN PUSTAKA.....	06
A. LANDASAN TEORI.....	06
1. Gigi Tiruan Sebagian Lepasan.....	06
2. Kebersihan Gigi dan Mulut.....	08
3. Tingkat Pendidikan.....	12
4. Lansia.....	14



C. HIPOTESIS.....	19
BAB III METODE PENELITIAN.....	20
A. JENIS PENELITIAN.....	20
B. TEMPAT DAN WAKTU.....	20
C. POPULASI DAN SAMPEL.....	20
D. KRITERIA INKLUSI DAN EKSKLUSI.....	20
E. IDENTIFIKASI VARIABEL PENELITIAN.....	21
F. DEFINISI OPERASIONAL.....	21
G. ALAT DAN BAHAN PENELITIAN.....	22
H. JALANNYA PENELITIAN.....	23
I. ANALISIS DATA.....	25
BAB IV HASIL PENELITIAN DAN PEMBAHASAN.....	26
A. HASIL PENELITIAN.....	26
B. PEMBAHASAN.....	29
BAB V KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN.....	33
A. KESIMPULAN.....	33
B. SARAN.....	33

2. *Equation of state*

The equation of state of the system is obtained by substituting the expression for ρ from (2.1) into (2.2).

It is found that the equation of state is given by the relation

$(\partial P/\partial \rho)_T = -\rho^2/(2m^2c^2) + \rho^2/(2m^2c^2) \ln(\rho/m^2c^2)$

which is identical with the corresponding equation of state of the Fermi gas.

It is also found that the entropy per unit volume is given by the relation

$S = k_B \ln(\rho/m^2c^2) + \rho^2/(2m^2c^2) \ln(\rho/m^2c^2) + \rho^2/(2m^2c^2)$

where k_B is the Boltzmann constant. The entropy per unit volume is zero at $\rho = 0$.

It is also found that the free energy per unit volume is given by the relation

$F = -k_B T \ln(\rho/m^2c^2) - \rho^2/(2m^2c^2) \ln(\rho/m^2c^2) - \rho^2/(2m^2c^2)$

where T is the absolute temperature. The free energy per unit volume is zero at $\rho = 0$.

It is also found that the enthalpy per unit volume is given by the relation

$H = k_B T \ln(\rho/m^2c^2) + \rho^2/(2m^2c^2) \ln(\rho/m^2c^2) + \rho^2/(2m^2c^2)$

where T is the absolute temperature. The enthalpy per unit volume is zero at $\rho = 0$.

It is also found that the internal energy per unit volume is given by the relation

$U = k_B T \ln(\rho/m^2c^2) + \rho^2/(2m^2c^2) \ln(\rho/m^2c^2) + \rho^2/(2m^2c^2)$

where T is the absolute temperature. The internal energy per unit volume is zero at $\rho = 0$.

It is also found that the pressure per unit area is given by the relation

$P = \rho^2/(2m^2c^2) \ln(\rho/m^2c^2) + \rho^2/(2m^2c^2)$