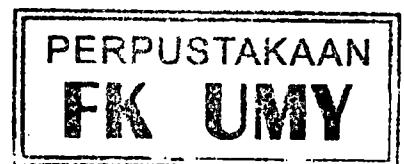


## KARYA TULIS ILMIAH

### **IDENTIFIKASI FAKTOR RISIKO KARIES DENGAN METODE KARIOGRAM PADA SISWA-SISWI USIA 11-12 TAHUN DI SDN MEGALUH KECAMATAN MEGALUH KABUPATEN JOMBANG**

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Derajat Sarjana Kedokteran Gigi pada Fakultas Kedokteran  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta



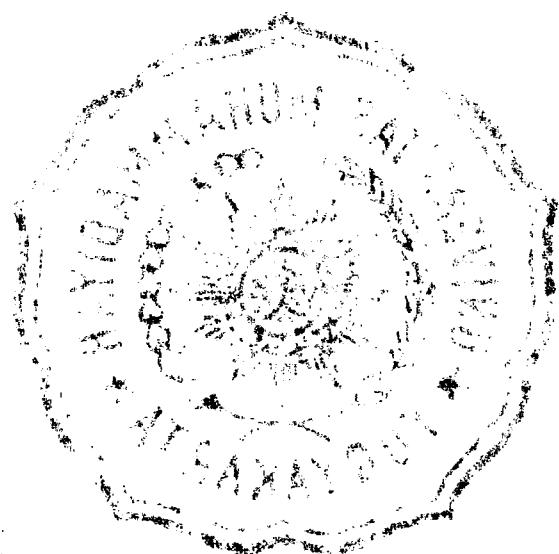
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JOHN T. MCKEE

**Halaman Pengesahan Karya Tulis Ilmiah**

**IDENTIFIKASI FAKTOR RISIKO KARIES DENGAN  
METODE KARIOGRAM PADA SISWA-SISWI USIA 11-12  
TAHUN DI SDN MEGALUH KECAMATAN MEGALUH  
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Yogyakarta, 28 April 2010

Disetujui Oleh:  
Dosen Pembimbing

Drg. Faelia Dwi Anggraini, Sp. KGA

Mengetahui

Dekan Fakultas Kedokteran dan

Ketua Program Studi Kedokteran Gigi

Himpunan Kesehatan

Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta



*fala*

## **PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN TULISAN**

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini

Nama : Nisful Laili Tis'atan

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Program Studi : Kedokteran Gigi

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Menyatakan dengan sebenarnya bahwa Karya Tulis Ilmiah yang saya tulis ini benar-benar merupakan hasil karya sendiri dan belum diajukan dalam bentuk apapun kepada perguruan tinggi manapun. Sumber informasi yang berasal atau dikutip dalam 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 Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini

$$\rho_{\text{eff}}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \rho_{\text{eff}}^{(1)}(t) + \rho_{\text{eff}}^{(2)}(t) \right]$$

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DOI 10.1215/03616878-35-4 © 2010 by The University of Chicago

*Journal of Adolescent and Adult Literacy*, Vol. 48, No. 8, May 2005, pp. 837-847  
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ANSWER:  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^3$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See also the discussion of the concept of "cultural capital" in Bourdieu, *Distinction*.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. also the article by J. H. Pilkington, *Some Aspects of the English Renaissance*, in *Journal of English Renaissance Studies*, 1963, p. 1.

<sup>6</sup> See also the discussion of the relationship between the two in the section on "Theories of Change" above.

<sup>10</sup> See also the discussion of the "right to privacy" in the section on "Privacy and Personal Data Protection."

<sup>1</sup> See also the discussion of the relationship between the two concepts in the introduction.

1961-1962

the first and second editions of the *Handbook* and the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, and the author of the present article has also been consulted.

## **MOTTO**

*"Karena sesungguhnya sesudah kesulitan itu ada kemudahan. sesungguhnya  
sesudah kesulitan itu ada kemudahan. maka apabila kamu telah selesai (dari*



## **KATA PENGANTAR**

Puji syukur kehadirat Allah SWT yang telah memberikan rahmat, hidayah dan perlindunganNya serta kasih sayangNya sehingga penulis dapat menyelesaikan Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini. Penyusunan Karya Tulis Ilmiah dimaksudkan untuk memenuhi sebagian syarat memperoleh derajat sarjana kedokteran gigi pada Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.

Dalam pelaksanaan dan penyusunan Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini, penulis mendapat bantuan dari berbagai pihak. Oleh karena itu dalam kesempatan ini penulis mengucapkan terimakasih kepada:

1. dr. Erwin Santoso, Sp . A. M. Kes, selaku Dekan Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.
2. drg. Hastoro P,Sp Prost, selaku Ketua Prodi Program Studi Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.
3. drg. Laelia Dwi Anggraini,Sp.KGA, pembimbing yang telah menyediakan waktu, tenaga, pikiran dengan penuh kesabaran memberikan pengarahan dan bimbingan kepada penulis selama pembuatan KTI.
4. Kepala Sekolah SDN Megaluh Kec Megaluh Kab Jombang yang memberikan ijin penelitian ini.



6. Ayah dan ibu serta kakakku tercinta atas motivasi, dukungan dan do'a yang diberikan.
7. Teman-teman tercinta yang tiada henti memberi dorongan dan semangat.
8. Semua pihak yang tidak dapat penulis sebutkan satu persatu.

Semoga semua kebaikan dan bantuan yang telah diberikan kepada penulis mendapatkan balasan dari Allah SWT, amin ya robbal alamin.

Penulis mengharapkan kritik dan saran yang membangun dari pembaca untuk kesempurnaan KTI ini. Harapan penulis semoga Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini bermanfaat.

Yogyakarta, 28 April 2010

Penulis

# **THE IDENTIFICATION OF CARIES RISK FACTOR BY CARIOGRAM METHOD TO THE 11-12 YEARS OLD STUDENTS OF SDN MEGALUH KECAMATAN MEGALUH KABUPATEN JOMBANG**

## **Abstract**

Caries is multifactor disease which often find in oral cavity. Child and adult have difference caries risk factor because child usually has bad oral hygiene than adult. This research choice cariogram method because its give score of caries risk factor simply.

The purpose of this research is to find the caries risk factor to the 11-12 years old students of SDN Megaluh Kecamatan Megaluh Kabupaten Jombang.

This research is practiced for one day. The sample takes who is taken 30 students. The research is started by interview, continued by clinics examination, and the end by a simple laboratory examination. The data is analyzed by cariogram and counted by manual calculation.

The result of research shows the highest caries risk factor is bacteria 23.6% and the lowest caries risk factor is circumstances 5.7%. It means that the high etiology of caries in students is causes by bacteria in oral cavity and the other situation the low etiology of caries is causes by circumstance such as medical history and caries experience.

## Table 1. Summary of O<sub>2</sub> Output Capacity ( $\mu\text{M}/\text{min}$ )

in Various Organisms

The following table summarizes the capacity of various organisms to supply oxygen to the body. The maximum output of oxygen is determined by the amount of oxygen available to the body. The amount of oxygen available to the body depends on the amount of oxygen in the air and the amount of oxygen in the blood.

## Table 2. Summary of O<sub>2</sub> Output Capacity ( $\mu\text{M}/\text{min}$ )

The following table summarizes the capacity of various organisms to supply oxygen to the body. The maximum output of oxygen is determined by the amount of oxygen available to the body. The amount of oxygen available to the body depends on the amount of oxygen in the air and the amount of oxygen in the blood.

## Table 3. Summary of O<sub>2</sub> Output Capacity ( $\mu\text{M}/\text{min}$ )

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## Table 4. Summary of O<sub>2</sub> Output Capacity ( $\mu\text{M}/\text{min}$ )

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- 1. *Introduction to Biochemistry*, K. M. Smith, 1988.
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# **IDENTIFIKASI FAKTOR RISIKO KARIES DENGAN METODE KARIOGRAM PADA SISWA-SISWI USIA 11-12 TAHUN DI SDN MEGALUH KECAMATAN MEGALUH KABUPATEN JOMBANG**

## **Intisari**

Karies merupakan penyakit *multifactorial* yang paling sering dijumpai di rongga mulut. Anak dan orang dewasa memiliki perbedaan faktor penyebab karies karena pada umumnya kebersihan anak lebih jelek dari orang dewasa. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kariogram karena memberikan penilaian status risiko seseorang terhadap karies yang sederhana dan mudah dilakukan.

Tujuan dilakukan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui faktor risiko karies pada siswa-siswi usia 11-12 tahun di SDN Megaluh Kecamatan Megaluh Kabupaten Jombang.

Penelitian dilakukan selama satu hari. Sampel yang diambil sebanyak 30 siswa. Penelitian dimulai dengan wawancara, dilanjutkan dengan pemeriksaan klinik dan yang terakhir adalah pemeriksaan laboratorium sederhana. Data diolah dengan kariogram kemudian dihitung secara manual.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan faktor risiko karies tertinggi dalam penelitian ini adalah bakteri sebanyak 23.6%, sedangkan faktor risiko karies terendah adalah keadaan lain yang mempengaruhi sebanyak 5.7%. Hal ini berarti bahwa sebagian besar siswa memiliki karies dikarenakan tingginya tingkat bakteri dalam mulut sedangkan keadaan lain yakni pengalaman karies dan riwayat kesehatan umum tidak memiliki pengaruh yang besar dalam pembentukan karies pada siswa.

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## **DAFTAR ISI**

	Halaman
Halaman Pengesahan.....	ii
Pernyataan Keaslian Tulisan.....	iii
Motto.....	iv
Kata Pengantar.....	v
Abstrak .....	vii
Intisari.....	viii
Daftar Isi.....	ix

### **BAB I PENDAHULUAN**

A. Latar Belakang .....	1
B. Perumusan Masalah.....	5
C. Keaslian Penelitian .....	5
D. Tujuan Penelitian.....	5
1. Tujuan Umum .....	5
2. Tujuan Khusus.....	6
E. Manfaat Penelitian .....	6

### **BAB II TINJAUAN PUSTAKA**

A. Telaah Pustaka.....	7
1. Karies .....	7
a. Pengertian Karies.....	7
b. Proses Tejadinya Karies .....	8
c. Klasifikasi Karies .....	9
2. Indetifikasi Faktor Risiko.....	10
a. Gigi .....	11
b. Mikroorganisme .....	11
c. Substrat.....	12
d. Waktu .....	12
3. Kariogram.....	13
a. Pengertian Kariogram.....	13
b. Penilaian Faktor Risiko Berdasarkan Kariogram.....	14
4. Anak .....	18
B. Landasan Teori .....	20
C. Kerangka Konsep .....	22

### **BAB III METODOLOGI PENELITIAN**

A. Jenis Penelitian .....	23
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*Y* =  $\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \ln(\tau) + \text{probabilistic terms}$  =  $\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \ln(\tau) + \text{probabilistic terms}$

### Ward 10, City of Gloucester

1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need or opportunity. This can be done through market research, competitor analysis, and customer feedback.

2. Once a market need is identified, the next step is to develop a product concept. This involves defining the product's features, benefits, and target audience.

3. The third step is to create a detailed product plan, which includes a marketing strategy, production plan, financial projections, and operational details.

4. The fourth step is to prototype the product and test it with potential customers to gather feedback and make improvements.

5. The fifth step is to manufacture the product and begin distribution to retailers or directly to consumers.

6. Finally, the sixth step is to monitor sales and performance, and make adjustments as needed to ensure success.

1973-1974

C. Subyek Penelitian .....	23
D. Identifikasi Variabel dan Definisi Operasional .....	24
1. Identifikasi Variabel .....	24
a. Variabel Pengaruh .....	24
b. Variabel Terpengaruh.....	24
c. Variabel Terkendali .....	24
d. Variabel tidak Terkendali.....	24
2. Definisi Operasional	
a. Karies.....	24
b. Faktor Risiko .....	24
c. Kariogram.....	25
d. Anak .....	25
E. Alat dan Bahan Penelitian.....	25
1. Alat Penelitian .....	25
2. Bahan Penelitian.....	26
F. Jalannya penelitian .....	26
G. Alur Penelitian.....	28
H. Analisis Data .....	29

#### **BAB IV HASIL PENELITIAN DAN PEMBAHASAN**

A. Karakteristik Subyek Penelitian.....	30
B. Hasil Penelitian.....	31
1.Penilaian Faktor Risiko Karies.....	31
2.Identifikasi Faktor Risiko Karies.....	32
C. Pembahasan.....	33

#### **BAB V KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN**

A. Kesimpulan.....	40
B. Saran.....	40

the following table, showing the number of cases of each disease, and the number of deaths from each disease, occurring during the year 1852, in the State of New York.