

**KARYA TULIS ILMIAH**

**PENGARUH PERBEDAAN pH KEASAMAN SUSU SAPI  
TERHADAP KEKUATAAN TARIK DIAMETRAL TUMPATAN  
SEMEN IONOMER KACA**

Disusun Untuk Memenuhi Sebagian Syarat Memperoleh  
Derajat Sarjana Kedokteran Gigi Pada Fakultas Kedokteran  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta



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**PROGRAM STUDI KEDOKTERAN GIGI  
FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN**

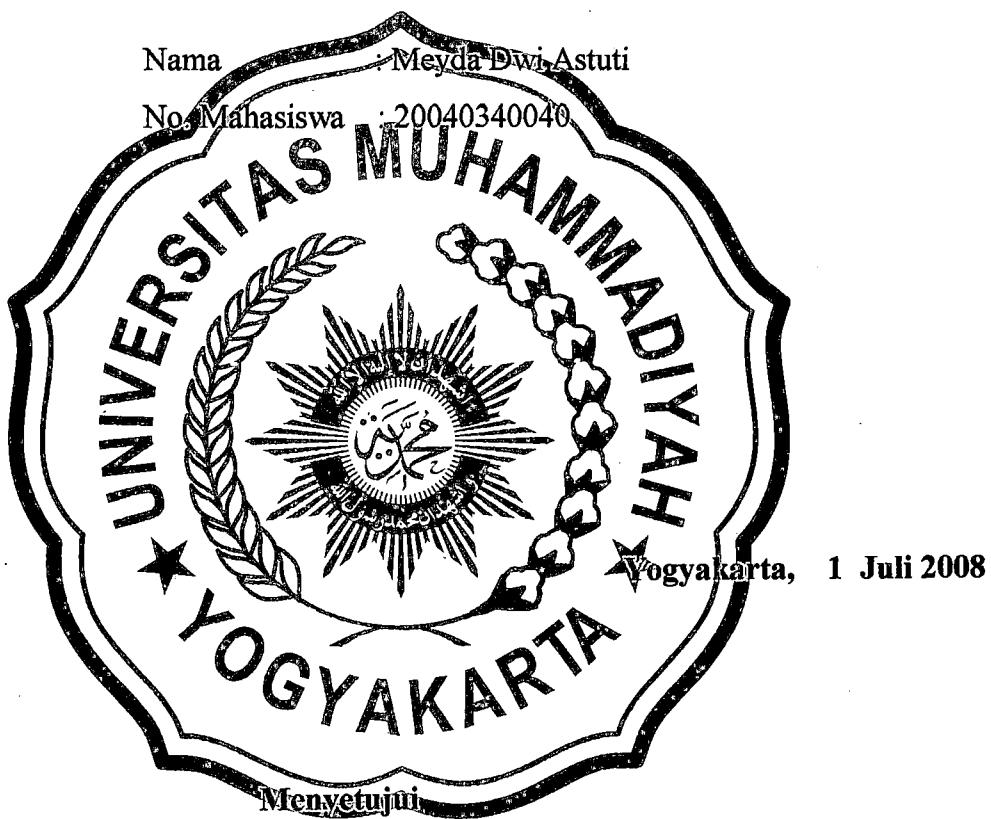
## HALAMAN PENGESAHAN KTI

### PENGARUH PERBEDAAN pH KEASAMAN SUSU SAPI TERHADAP KEKUATAAN TARIK DIAMETRAL TUMPATAN SEmen Ionomer Kaca

Disusun oleh :

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Pembimbing

*Yew Saldi -*

Ketua Prodi Kedokteran Gigi

*Hanifah*



Yogyakarta, 1 Juli 2008

Dekan,

dr. H. Erwin Santosa, SpA, M.Kes



## **PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN TULISAN**

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini

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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, maka

## REVIEW ARTICLE

Michael J. Lighthill, Department of Mathematics, University College London, London WC1E 6BT, UK

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It is well known that the theory of hydrodynamic stability is concerned with the stability of steady-state flows. However, it is also well known that the theory of hydrodynamic stability is concerned with the stability of steady-state flows. However, it is also well known that the theory of hydrodynamic stability is concerned with the stability of steady-state flows. However, it is also well known that the theory of hydrodynamic stability is concerned with the stability of steady-state flows. However, it is also well known that the theory of hydrodynamic stability is concerned with the stability of steady-state flows.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. THEORY AND PRACTICE

#### 1.1.1. Theory

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## **HALAMAN PERSEMPAHAN**

*KTI ini khusus kupersembahkan untuk,*

*Kedua orang tua ku :*

*(H. Riyanto,S.E & Hj. Sri Khodimah, Amd)*

*Kakak dan adek ku:*

*( drg. Tika Puspa Riyanti &*

*Nindya Pramudiyanti )*

*Abang ku:*

*( Fathur rozi )*



## **HALAMAN MOTTO**

“ Demi masa, sungguh manusia pasti akan rugi kecuali orang-orang yang beriman dan yang beramaal saleh, serta saling berwasiat untuk berpegang teguh pada kebenaran dan saling berwasiat untuk berlaku sabar.”

( Q.S. Al-alaq : 1-5 )

“ Sesungguhnya Allah tidak akan membebani seseorang melainkan sesuai dengan kesanggupannya.”

( Q.S. Al-Baqarah : 286 )

*Tak ada suatu hasil pun tanpa usaha*

*Dan tak ada usaha yang berhasil tanpa doa*

## **KATA PENGANTAR**

Puji syukur kepada Allah SWT atas rahmat dan hidayah yang telah dilimpahkan-Nya sehingga penulis dapat menyelesaikan KTI yang berjudul “Pengaruh Perbedaan pH Keasaman Susu Sapi Terhadap Kekuatan Tarik Diametral Tumpatan Semen Ionomer Kaca”. Penulisan KTI ini dimaksudkan untuk memenuhi sebagian persyaratan memperoleh derajat Sarjana Kedokteran Gigi di Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.

Dalam pelaksanaan dan penyusunan KTI ini, penulis banyak mendapatkan bimbingan, bantuan dan dorongan dari berbagai pihak, oleh karena itu pada kesempatan ini penulis mengucapkan terima kasih yang sebesar-besarnya kepada:

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2. dr. H. Erwin Santosa, SpA, M.kes , selaku Dekan Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.
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8. Seluruh staf dan karyawan perpustakaan Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta
9. Bapak dan ibu tercinta serta kakak-adikku yang baik : mbak Tika dan dik Nindya

*W. H. G. : 1936. 12. 1.*

and the profit margin in the sales market. Two different approaches can be used to estimate the profit margin and the cost of capital. The first approach is based on the standard approach to the capital budgeting problem, which is to calculate the expected cash flows and determine the required rate of return. This approach requires a detailed analysis of the project's cash flows, including the timing and magnitude of cash inflows and outflows, as well as the risk associated with each cash flow. The second approach is based on the concept of economic profit, which measures the difference between the actual cash flows and the expected cash flows. This approach requires a detailed analysis of the project's cash flows, including the timing and magnitude of cash inflows and outflows, as well as the risk associated with each cash flow. The third approach is based on the concept of economic profit, which measures the difference between the actual cash flows and the expected cash flows. This approach requires a detailed analysis of the project's cash flows, including the timing and magnitude of cash inflows and outflows, as well as the risk associated with each cash flow.

10. Fathur Rozi, atas segala perhatian, waktu, tenaga dan pikirannya. Yang selalu membangkitkan semangat.
11. Deka, atas waktunya untuk membelikan susu sapi untuk karya tulis ini.
12. Ima, Nurul, Anggi sahabatku yang selalu menemani penulis.
13. Teman-teman seperjuangan di Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta tahun 2004. Semangat!!
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Penulis menyadari sepenuhnya, bahwa masih banyak kekurangan yang terdapat dalam KTI ini, baik dalam penulisan maupun isinya. Penulis sangat mengharapkan adanya kritik dan saran yang sifatnya membangun dari pembaca, demi kesempurnaan penulisan di masa yang akan datang. Semoga KTI ini dapat memberikan manfaat dan

### Table 1. *Urtica dioica*

After a period of time, the two groups of subjects

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<sup>1</sup> See also the article by Michael J. Ladd and Daniel P. Gitterman in this issue.

Figure 1. The effect of the number of nodes on the performance of the proposed algorithm.

<sup>17</sup> See also the discussion of the "new" and "old" in the introduction.

Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism

#### **REFERENCES**

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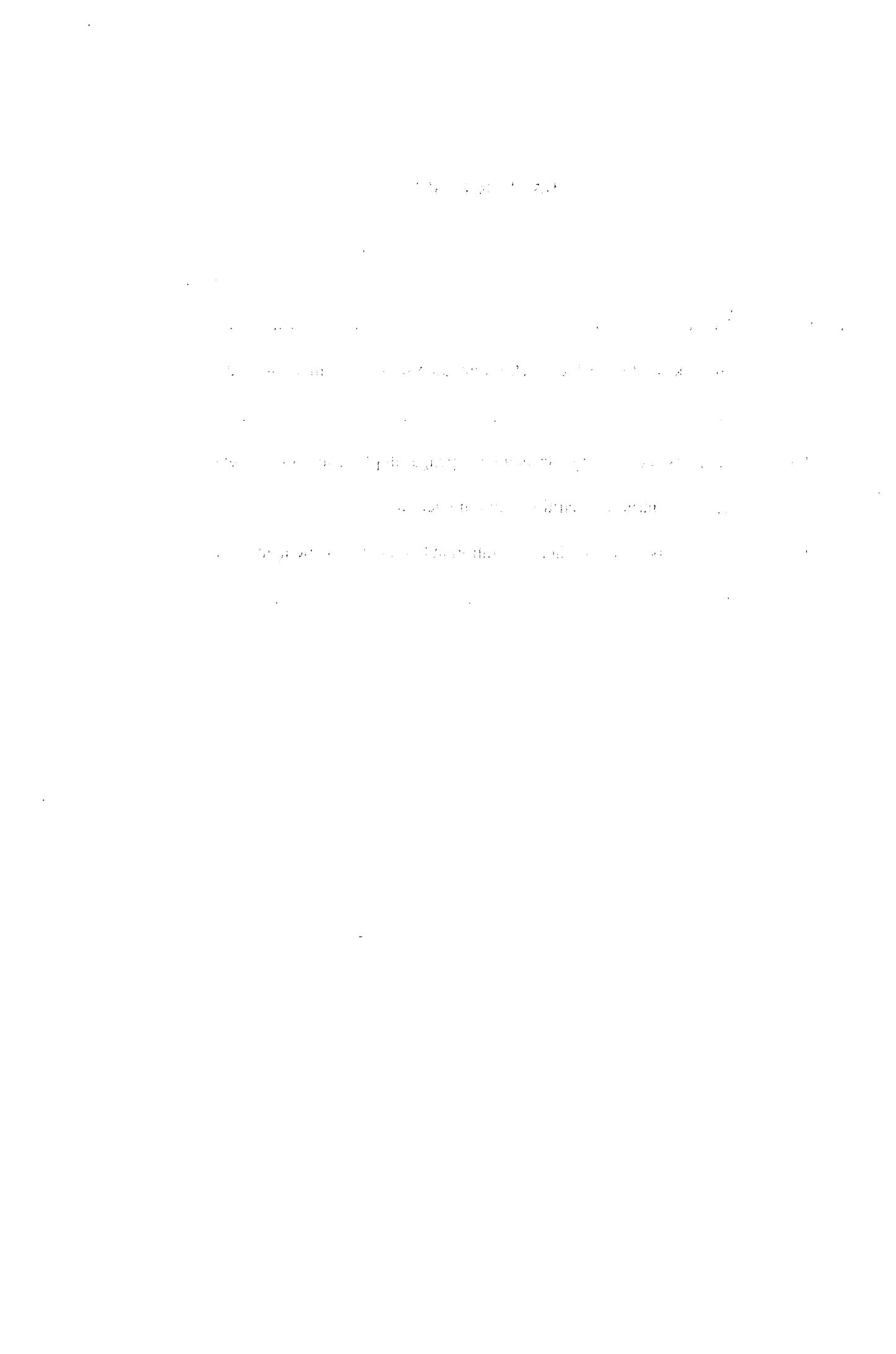
the first time in the history of the world, the  
whole of the human race has been gathered  
together in one place, and that is the  
present meeting of the World's Fair.

1. The first step in the process of socialization is the family. The family is the primary agent of socialization. It is the first place where a child learns about the world around them. The family provides a safe environment for a child to learn and grow. The family also provides a child with their first experiences with authority figures, such as parents and grandparents. These interactions help a child learn how to follow rules and respect authority.

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