

KARYA TULIS ILMIAH

**PENGARUH KONSUMSI PERMEN DAN COKLAT  
TERHADAP KARIES GIGI PADA SISWA KELAS  
VI MADRASAH IBTIDAIYAH WAHID  
HASYIM,CONDONG CATUR,  
SLEMAN,YOGYAKARTA**

Disusun untuk Memenuhi sebagian Syarat Memperoleh  
Derajat Sarjana Kedokteran Gigi pada Fakultas Kedokteran  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta



Disusun oleh :

**MUTHIA SAFITRI**  
**20050340056**

**Prodi Kedokteran Gigi  
Fakultas Kedokteran**

Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for a systematic approach to data collection and the importance of using reliable sources of information.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the analysis of the collected data. It discusses the various techniques used to identify trends, patterns, and anomalies in the data, and how these insights can be used to inform decision-making.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of communication and reporting. It emphasizes that the results of the data analysis should be clearly and concisely communicated to the relevant stakeholders, and that regular reports should be provided to keep them informed of the organization's performance.



5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of continuous improvement and innovation. It emphasizes that the organization should regularly evaluate its performance and identify areas for improvement, and that it should be open to new ideas and technologies that can help it stay competitive in the market.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of ethical considerations in the organization's operations. It emphasizes that the organization should always act in a fair and honest manner, and that it should be committed to protecting the privacy and security of its customers and employees.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of sustainability and social responsibility. It emphasizes that the organization should be committed to reducing its environmental impact and promoting social justice, and that it should be a responsible member of the community.

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN

**PENGARUH KONSUMSI PERMEN DAN COKLAT TERHADAP  
KEJADIAN KARIES GIGI PADA SISWA KELAS VI  
MADRASAH IBTIDAIYAH WAHID HASYIM,  
CONDONG CATUR, SLEMAN,  
YOGYAKARTA**

Disusun oleh:

Nama : Muthia Safitri

No. Mahasiswa : 20050340056

Yogyakarta, 18 Agustus 2009

Disetujui oleh  
Dosen Pembimbing

drg. Amy Setyawati, Sp. KG

Mengetahui,

Dekan Fakultas Kedokteran  
Universitas Muhammadiyah  
Yogyakarta

Ketua Prodi Kedokteran Gigi  
Universitas Muhammadiyah  
Yogyakarta



dr. Erwin Santosa, Sp. A., M. Kes

drg. Hastoro P, Sp. Prost

## PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN PENELITIAN

Saya yang bertanda tangan

Nama : Muthia Safitri  
No. Mahasiswa : 20050340056  
Program Studi : Kedokteran Gigi  
Fakultas : Kedokteran

Menyatakan dengan sebenarnya bahwa Karya Tulis Ilmiah yang saya tulis benar-benar merupakan hasil karya saya sendiri dan belum diajukan dalam bentuk apa pun kepada Perguruan Tinggi mana pun. 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 Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini hasil jiplakan, maka saya bersedia menerima sanksi atas perhatian tersebut.

Yogyakarta, 13 November 2009

Yang membuat pernyataan

Tanda tangan



(Muthia Safitri)



## MOTTO

*“Dan barang siapa yang menyerahkan dirinya kepada Allah, sedang dia orang yang berbuat kebaikan, maka sesungguhnya ia telah berpegang kepada buhul tali yang kokoh. Dan hanya kepada Allah lah kesudahan segala urusan”*

*(Q.S. Luqman : 22)*

*“Barangsiapa menghendaki kebahagiaan hidup di dunia, maka wajib atasnya ia mengetahui ilmunya, dan barangsiapa menghendaki kebahagiaan akhirat maka wajib atasnya mengetahui ilmunya dan barangsiapa menghendaki keduanya sekaligus maka wajib baginya mengetahui ilmunya”*

*(Al-Hadist)*

*“Dengan Cinta hidup menjadi indah”*

*“Dengan ilmu hidup menjadi mudah”*

*“Dengan ...”*



## PRAKATA

Asaalammu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin, segala puji dan syukur penulis hanturkan hanya kepada Allah SWT, karena atas karunia dan rahmay-Nyalah sehingga penulis dapat menyelesaikan Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini dengan Judul “ PENGARUH KONSUMSI PERMEN DAN COKLAT TERHADAP KARIES GIGI PADA SISWA KELAS VI MADRASAH IBTIDAIYAH WAHID HASYIM, CONDONG CATUR, SLEMAN, YOGYAKARTA”.

Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini disusun sebagai salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Kedokteran Gigi pada Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. Dalam penyusunan karya tulis ini, penulis menyadari sepenuhnya keterbatasan yang penulis miliki dan selesainya Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini tidak lepas dari bantuan berbagai pihak. Untuk itu penulis mengucapkan terima kasih yang tidak terhingga kepada :

1. dr. H. Erwin Santosa, Sp. A., M. Kes., selaku Dekan Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.



1. 在 1949 年以前，中国是一个半殖民地半封建社会。在帝国主义和封建主义的统治下，中国政治腐败，经济凋敝，人民生活在水深火热之中。1949 年 10 月 1 日，中华人民共和国宣告成立，中国历史翻开了新的一页。

2. 新中国成立后，在党的领导下，全国人民团结一心，艰苦奋斗，取得了巨大的成就。特别是改革开放以来，中国经济飞速发展，人民生活水平显著提高，综合国力不断增强。

3. 当前，中国正处于实现中华民族伟大复兴的关键时期。我们要坚持中国特色社会主义道路，全面深化改革，扩大开放，推动高质量发展，为实现第二个百年奋斗目标而努力奋斗。

4. 我们要坚定不移地走中国特色社会主义道路，坚持党的全面领导，坚持以人民为中心的发展思想，不断增强人民群众的获得感、幸福感、安全感。

5. 我们要坚持新发展理念，推动经济高质量发展，加快建设现代化经济体系，实现经济持续健康发展。

6. 我们要坚持全面深化改革，破除体制机制障碍，激发各类市场主体活力，推动经济社会持续健康发展。

7. 我们要坚持扩大开放，积极参与全球治理，推动构建人类命运共同体，为世界和平与发展作出新的更大贡献。

8. 我们要坚持全面从严治党，深入推进反腐败斗争，营造风清气正的政治生态，确保党始终成为中国特色社会主义事业的坚强领导核心。

3. drg. Any Setyawati, Sp. KG., selaku Dosen Pembimbing KTI, yang dengan ikhlas menyediakan waktu, tenaga, dan pikiran untuk membimbing penulis dalam penyusunan Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini.
4. Ayah, ibu, kakak, dan adik serta keluarga tercinta, tersayang atas doa, dukungan dan pengorbanannya. Nduets, cece, mba naffy, liana, mira, suprex, effy, icka, ardhy, serta teman-teman kedokteran gigi angkatan 2005 terima kasih atas dukungannya.
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6. Semua pihak yang tidak dapat penulis sebutkan satu persatu yang telah membantu dalam penyelesaian penelitian ini.

Penulis menyadari bahwa Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini masih jauh dari sempurna, oleh karena itu kritik dan saran yang membangun sangat diharapkan. Semoga Karya Tulis ini bermanfaat bagi kita semua, aamiin yaa robbal'alam

Wassalammu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Yogyakarta, 13 November 2009

Penulis

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This is often done by comparing current performance with a desired state or goal. For example, a manager might notice that sales are declining or that customer satisfaction is low. Once a problem is identified, the next step is to define it more precisely. This involves determining the scope of the problem, its causes, and its effects. For instance, a manager might define a sales decline as a 10% drop in revenue over the last quarter, caused by a decrease in the number of new customers and a decline in repeat business. The third step is to analyze the problem. This involves gathering data and information about the problem and its causes. For example, a manager might analyze sales data to identify trends and patterns, or conduct customer surveys to understand their needs and expectations. The fourth step is to generate potential solutions. This involves brainstorming ideas and evaluating them based on their feasibility, effectiveness, and cost. For example, a manager might consider solutions such as increasing marketing efforts, improving customer service, or offering discounts. The fifth step is to select a solution. This involves choosing the best solution based on the criteria established in the previous step. For example, a manager might choose to increase marketing efforts because it is the most effective and cost-efficient solution. The sixth step is to implement the solution. This involves putting the chosen solution into action and monitoring its progress. For example, a manager might launch a new marketing campaign and track sales and customer satisfaction over time. The seventh step is to evaluate the results. This involves comparing the actual results with the desired state and determining whether the problem has been solved. For example, a manager might evaluate sales and customer satisfaction data to see if the marketing campaign has led to an increase in sales and customer satisfaction. If the problem has not been solved, the manager may need to re-evaluate the solution and try a different one.

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## QUESTION 1

1. The following table shows the number of people who visited the National Gallery in London in each year from 1990 to 2000. The number of people is given in thousands.
- | Year | Number of people (in thousands) |
|------|---------------------------------|
| 1990 | 120                             |
| 1991 | 130                             |
| 1992 | 140                             |
| 1993 | 150                             |
| 1994 | 160                             |
| 1995 | 170                             |
| 1996 | 180                             |
| 1997 | 190                             |
| 1998 | 200                             |
| 1999 | 210                             |
| 2000 | 220                             |
- (a) Draw a line graph showing the number of people who visited the National Gallery in each year from 1990 to 2000. The x-axis should be labeled 'Year' and the y-axis should be labeled 'Number of people (in thousands)'. The x-axis should range from 1990 to 2000 with major ticks every year. The y-axis should range from 0 to 220 with major ticks every 10 units. The line graph should show a steady increase in the number of people visiting the National Gallery over the period.
- (b) Calculate the average number of people who visited the National Gallery in each year from 1990 to 2000.
- (c) Calculate the percentage increase in the number of people who visited the National Gallery from 1990 to 2000.
- (d) Calculate the percentage decrease in the number of people who visited the National Gallery from 1995 to 1990.
- (e) Calculate the percentage increase in the number of people who visited the National Gallery from 1990 to 1995.
- (f) Calculate the percentage decrease in the number of people who visited the National Gallery from 2000 to 1995.
- (g) Calculate the percentage increase in the number of people who visited the National Gallery from 1995 to 2000.
- (h) Calculate the percentage decrease in the number of people who visited the National Gallery from 2000 to 1990.
- (i) Calculate the percentage increase in the number of people who visited the National Gallery from 1990 to 1999.
- (j) Calculate the percentage decrease in the number of people who visited the National Gallery from 1999 to 1990.
- (k) Calculate the percentage increase in the number of people who visited the National Gallery from 1990 to 1999.
- (l) Calculate the percentage decrease in the number of people who visited the National Gallery from 1999 to 1990.
- (m) Calculate the percentage increase in the number of people who visited the National Gallery from 1990 to 1999.
- (n) Calculate the percentage decrease in the number of people who visited the National Gallery from 1999 to 1990.
- (o) Calculate the percentage increase in the number of people who visited the National Gallery from 1990 to 1999.
- (p) Calculate the percentage decrease in the number of people who visited the National Gallery from 1999 to 1990.
- (q) Calculate the percentage increase in the number of people who visited the National Gallery from 1990 to 1999.
- (r) Calculate the percentage decrease in the number of people who visited the National Gallery from 1999 to 1990.
- (s) Calculate the percentage increase in the number of people who visited the National Gallery from 1990 to 1999.
- (t) Calculate the percentage decrease in the number of people who visited the National Gallery from 1999 to 1990.
- (u) Calculate the percentage increase in the number of people who visited the National Gallery from 1990 to 1999.
- (v) Calculate the percentage decrease in the number of people who visited the National Gallery from 1999 to 1990.
- (w) Calculate the percentage increase in the number of people who visited the National Gallery from 1990 to 1999.
- (x) Calculate the percentage decrease in the number of people who visited the National Gallery from 1999 to 1990.
- (y) Calculate the percentage increase in the number of people who visited the National Gallery from 1990 to 1999.
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