



INDONESIAN STUDENTS INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC MEETING
TEMU ILMIAH INTERNASIONAL MAHASISWA INDONESIA

THE PROCEEDINGS

of ISIC 2016 Academic Conference



The 16th Indonesian Scholars International Convention

TABLE OF CONTENT

Acknowledgments	ii
Reviewers	iii
Forewords	iv
Table of Content	v
EMPIRICAL STUDY ON IBNU KHALDUN'S DYNAMIC MODEL: ITS RELEVANCY WITH MODERN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Muhammad Candra Fajar Sodik, Fatiya Rumi Humaira, Raifa Qisthi Mitsaliyandito	1
CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITY OF CROWDFUNDING: DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA Dwinda A. Hanganowati and Vita Arumsari	11
PROMOTING SUSTAINABILITY FINANCIAL SYSTEM IN INDONESIA TOWARDS SRI-KEHATI INDEX Nadiyah Amatul Haq, Alvina Syafira Fauziasad Anggun Puspita Khoirun Nisa'	20
SUDIRMAN TRANSIT CENTRE AS TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE INNOVATION FOR INTEGRATED INTERMODES IN JAKARTA Robby Yudo Purnomo, Alvin Erzal Syahreza, Rahmahsari Zumaroh Gani	27
THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVING ORAL HEALTH DURING PREGNANCY TO ACHIEVE SDG 3 THROUGH 'VIRAL MARKETING' Finka Nur Ikhwan, Ardana Maulidia Hamdani, Nafisa Diniwati	37
DMF-T INDEX DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MINANGNESE AND SUNDANESE ETHNIC GROUP AGED 26-45 YEARS Muhammad Faisyal A'lauddin M, Kiki Qurrotul Ayuni, Cucu Zubaedah	46
SCREENING ON UNCORRECTED SECUNDUM ASD THROUGH QRS PATTERN ON ELECTROCARDIOGRAM Sri Yuliani Umasugi, Lucia Krisdinarti, Dyah Wulan Anggrahini	55
TECHNOLOGICAL INTEGRATION IN THE REAL SECTOR AS A PATHWAY TO NATIONAL RESILIENCE Habibulloh Adi Negoro, Tri Sutrisno Adri, Widya Ananda Kinanti	65
PROBLEM AND CHALLENGE OF PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IMPLEMENTATION IN INDONESIA'S INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION Bahrar Rifai	76

DMF-T INDEX DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MINANGNESE AND SUNDANESE ETHNIC GROUP AGED 26-45 YEARS

Muhammad Faisyal A'lauddin M¹, Kili Qurrotul Ayuni², Cucu Zubaedah³
University of Padjadjaran, Indonesia^{1,2,3}
muhammad.faisyal.am@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Environmental factors, particularly social and cultural, are important factors in determining health status of people. Indonesia is a country which is built by various ethnic groups (e.g. Sundanese and Minangnese) and each of them has many culture different. Each ethnic group has its dietary habit. Diet, one of culture forms, in Minangnese more cariogenic than the Sundanese ethnic group. The purpose of this research is to determine the DMF-T index difference between the Minangnese with Sundanese ethnic group aged 26-45 and take the place at Pangalengan Sub-district, West Java, Indonesia. Type of this research is descriptive comparative. Samples were taken by total sampling with 32 people Minangnese and 64 people Sundanese as a comparison. This study use the chi squared test. The results showed the DMF-T Index of Minangnese ethnic group aged 26-45 of 10.03, whereas DMF-T Index Sundanese of 7.79 with p value of 0.03 ($p < 0.05$). The conclusion of this research is there is a significant the DMF-T index difference between Minangnese and Sundanese. In other words, caries experience Minangnese is higher than Sundanese.

Keywords: DMF-T index, Minangnese, Sundanese, Caries

INTRODUCTION

Background

Theoral cavity is one of most important systems of the human body which has variety function exactly as food and drink entrance into body (Christawaty, 2006). There are several different organs in oral cavity such as tooth and its supporting tissues (periodontal), muscles, tongue, jaw bone, etc. (Moore, 2006). The tooth is a unity with the other members of the body, so that when there is disturbance or diseases of the teeth will result in reduced quality of life (Darwita, 2011). Thus, it is important to maintain of the oral health to maintain the quality of life because according to the Health Department of Indonesia (2009), the oral cavity is often attacked by various diseases. The disease most often affects the oral cavity are dental caries and periodontal disease (Roberson, 2002).

Dental caries attack the hard tooth structure that is caused by the metabolic activity of the bacteria that is present in biofilm (Fejerskov, 2003). Bacterium will ferment carbohydrates to produce acid and cause a pH imbalance around the teeth (Banerjee and Watson, 2014). When the pH reaches the critical point (pH= 5.5), it will cause the demineralization of tooth structure. Furthermore, the pH around the teeth will return to normal if there is a process buffer by saliva or remineralization process (Mount and Hume, 2005). If the demineralization process is more dominant than the remineralization process, it will cause proteolysis of the organic components of tooth tissue (Banerjee and Watson, 2014).

Dental caries is a chronic disease that has been exist from earlier. In addition, dental caries is an oral health problems are most often found in the world (Roberson, 2002). According to Hendrik L. Blum cited by Nototmodjo (2003), it is influenced by four important factors, such as environmental, behavioral, health service, and heredity factors. Environmental factors, exactly social and cultural aspects, is an important factor determining the health status, exactly oral health, of people. Culture in the form of customs, habits, and beliefs will affect a person's behavior to health care (Anwar, 1983).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

On behalf of the ISIC 2016 Committee, we would like to thank the contributing authors for their interest and participation in the conference. We would like to also express our gratitude to our keynote speakers for sharing their experiences to the delegates, the conference organising team for their meticulous preparation, and our sponsors for their utmost support to us.

We are mindful that for the majority of authors, this is perhaps the first time they had written an academic paper in English. The reviewers therefore deserve our special thanks for their dedication, time, and constructive comments which ensured the quality of our papers. The vast majority of our reviewers were fellow Indonesian scholars: lecturers, researchers and doctoral candidates, whose expertise matched the topics of the abstracts/papers being reviewed.

In an attempt to maintain the longstanding reputation of the conference while continuously improving its quality, we adopted a double-blind review process, where both authors and reviewers were anonymous. The review process was split into two stages: extended abstract review and full paper review. This year, we received in total of 307 extended abstracts and after the first stage review, 82 authors were invited to submit their full papers. The final stage review accepted 33 papers. In addition, due to Indonesian Scholars Forum is not held in this convention, we also invited some Indonesians Scholars in the UK especially Indonesian doctoral researchers to present their idea as well to give broader insight to all participants. Therefore, 16 papers will be presented in various streams during the conference.

We hope you find the conference inspiring, insightful, and useful!

Nunung Nurul Hidayah, Binar Asrining Dhiani, Tunggul Adi Purwonugroho, Rachmat Eka Saputra
Editors