CHAPTER IV APPENDIX

ATTACHMENT 1. Title Page/Outer CoverLamp. 1a

ANALISIS BIAYA DAN VARIABEL YANG BERPENGARUH TERHADAP BIAYA PENGOBATAN PASIEN GAGAL JANTUNG RAWAT INAP DI RSUD SLEMAN YOGYAKARTA PERIODE TAHUN 2009

Usulan Penelitian Untuk Tesis S-2

Magister Manajemen Farmasi



Diajukan Oleh:

HERLIN SULITA 08/279476/PFA/00784

Kepada PROGRAM PASCASARJANA PROGRAM STUDI ILMU FARMASI FAKULTAS FARMASI UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA YOGYAKARTA Mei 2010

Lamp. 1b

ANALISIS BIAYA DAN VARIABEL YANG BERPENGARUH TERHADAP BIAYA PENGOBATAN PASIEN GAGAL JANTUNG RAWAT INAP DI RSUD SLEMAN YOGYAKARTA PERIODE TAHUN 2009

TESIS Untuk memenuhi sebagian persyaratan mencapai derajad *Master of Science* (M.Sc.)

Magister Manajemen Farmasi



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Lamp. 1c

PENGARUH FAKTOR PEMBELAJARAN DAN PERTUMBUHAN TERHADAP PROSES BISNIS INTERNAL: STUDI PADA INSTALASI FARMASI RUMAH SAKIT DI DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA DAN JAWA TENGAH

DISERTASI

Untuk memenuhi sebagian persyaratan mencapai derajad Doktor (Dr.)



Diajukan Oleh: SATIBI

07/259572/SMU/307

Kepada PROGRAM PASCASARJANA PROGRAM STUDI ILMU FARMASI FAKULTAS FARMASI UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA YOGYAKARTA 2011

ANNEX 2: Approval PageLamp. 2a

Persetujuan Tesis Berjudul

JUDUL TESIS.....

.....

Oleh :

.....nama mahasiswa......

untuk dipertahankan dihadapan panitia penguji tesis

Program Pascasarjana Program Studi Ilmu Farmasi

Fakultas Farmasi

Universitas Gadjah Mada

Yogyakarta

Pembimbing Utama

.....

Pembimbing Pendamping

.....

Tanggal :

Tanggal :

43

Lamp. 2b

Persetujuan Disertasi Berjudul

.....

.....JUDUL DISERTASI......

.....

Oleh :

.....nama mahasiswa.....

.....NIM.....

untuk dipertahankan dihadapan panitia penguji komprehensif disertasi

Program Pascasarjana Program Studi Ilmu Farmasi

Fakultas Farmasi

Universitas Gadjah Mada

Yogyakarta

Promotor

Ko-promotor 1

Tanggal :

.....

Tanggal :

Ko-promotor 2

.....

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Tanggal :

Tesis judul tesis					
dipersiapkan dan disu: NAMA MAHASI NIM					
telah dipertahankan di depan Tim Penguji pada tangga Pembimbing Utama		ouka)			
	Mengetahui:				
	Fakultas Farmasi				
	Universitas Gadjah Mada				
Pembimbing Pendamping	Pendamping Dekan,				
<u>Tim Penguji:</u>	Prof. Dr. Marchaban, DE	SS., Apt.			
Ketua:nama penguji 1					
Anggota:					
1nama penguji 2	1				
2nama pembimbing 1		2			
3nama pembimbing 2	3				

DISERTASI				
JUDUL DISERTASI				
dipersiapkan dan disusun oleh				
NAMA MAHASISWA				
NIM				
telah dipertahankan di depan Tim Penguji pada tanggal(diketik tanggal ujian tertutup/terbuka)				
Promotor	Mengetahui:			
	Fakultas Farmasi			
	Universitas Gadjah Mada			
Ko Promotor I	Dekan,			
Ko Promotor II	Prof. Dr. Marchaban, DESS., Apt.			
	<u>Tim Penquji:</u>			
Ketua:nama penguji 1				
Anggota:				
1 nama pembimbing 1	1			
2 nama pembimbing 2	2			
3 nama pembimbing 3	3			
4 nama penguji 2	4			
5 nama penguji 3	5			
6 nama penguji 4	6			
7 nama penguji 5	7			
8 nama penguji 6	8			

APPENDIX 4. Statement Page

STATEMENT

I hereby declare that in this thesis/dissertation there is no work that has ever been submitted to obtain a graduate degree at a higher education institution, and to the best of my knowledge there is also no work or opinion that has ever been written or published by someone else, except for those that are referred to in writing in the text. this and is mentioned in the bibliography.

Yogyakarta, 8 June 2011

Student name

APPENDIX 5. Examples of writing titles, sub-subtitles, sub-subtitles

CHAPTER II LITERATURE

REVIEW

A. Reproductive Neuroendocrine

Reproduction is a process that involves various functions at various levels. The reproductive system is highly dependent on*gonadotropin releasing hormone* (GnRH) which is produced and secreted by the brain. GnRH triggers the pituitary gland to produce and secrete gonadotropin hormones viz*luteinizing hormone* (LH) and*follicle stimulating hormone* (FSH).

B. GnRH and Regulation of GnRH Secretion

1. Sel-sel GnRH

a. Hypothalamus-pituitary-gonad (HPG) axis

GnRH is secreted in nerve endings in the outer zone of the median eminence (ME) and distributed to blood vessels

the portal pituitary, then acts on the gonadotrope cells in the pituitary gland (Fink, 1976).

i. Distribution of GnRH cells

In some animals, GnRH is found in*medial preoptic area* (MPOA) at the level*a vascular organ*from*terminal plate*(OVLT), as well as a few cells found in the cell nucleus in*arcuate* and the ventromedial part of the hypothalamus (VMN) (Lehman et al.,

1986).

(a) GnRH cell mutation

Mutations that occur in the GnRH gene will cause hypogonadism which was first demonstrated in research using mice made hypogonadal (Cattanach et al., 1977). Deletion of exons III and IV of the GnRH gene will result in failure of mouse gonad development (Mason et al., 1986).

(b) GnRH cell lesion

Lesions in the cell nuclei in*arcuate* monkeys caused a decrease in both LH and FSH levels (Nakai et al., 1978).

b. Cellular GnRH and seasonal changes

Some animals in their reproductive activities are very dependent on long or short exposure to sunlight (*day length*) ...(Lincoln and Short, 1980).

2. Regulation of GnRH secretion

a. Nervous system

GnRH neurons are controlled by various nervous systems that both contain and do not contain estrogen receptor α (ER α). GnRH cells in the cell nucleus in*arcuate*, in the VMN, in the BnST, in the POA as well as in the brainstem express ER α , while GnRH cells in the lateral part of the hypothalamus do not contain ER α at all, but is believed to influence GnRH secretion through multi-synaptic pathways (Clarke and Tilbrook, 2009).

b. Steroid hormone feedback i. negative feedback

- (a) Short-term feedback
- (b) Long term feedback ii. positive feedback

APPENDIX 6. Examples of tables, figures and descriptions

Table 1. Lipid Profile in Serum of Rats Fed Normal and High DietFat On Day 45

Fat in serum	D	DT	DTL+
(mg/dL)	Ν	L	G
			(36.5mg/kgB W)
Total cholesterol	80,5±2,6	145,6±3,1	67,9±1,7ª
	a		
Kolesterol LDL	108,4±3,	210,1±11,3	88,0±7,5a
	4 a		
Triglycerides	38,9±4,1	67,5±3,4	22,3±1,8a
	а		

Information :

DN =diet normal

DTL = high fat diet

- G = water extract*Kneeling down*(Lour.)Merr.
- a =significantly different from the DTL group (p <0.05)



Picture 1. PlantsMelastoma malabathricum L.

APPENDIX 7. Examples of Punctuation Errors

Examples of punctuation

1. Semicolon

Semicolon (;) is used to separate sentences

equivalent in a compound sentence as a substitute for a connecting word.

For example:

There are many uses for coconut, namely coconut meat can be made into cooking oil; Coconut fiber can be used to make rope, brush mats and rough rugs; the shell can be used as firewood or charcoal; The tree can be used as building material.

Actually, the details above can use commas, but it becomes difficult to see clearly the difference between the details of an equivalent compound sentence and the details of the elements in a smaller sentence. Another thing to note is that if a semicolon is used, before the final detail, there is no need to use the word**and**.

Apart from equivalent compound sentences, semicolons can also be used in downward details whose elements are long groups of words, or in the form of sentences. In this case, it is also necessary that no words be added to the final details**and**...

Compare the two uses below.

Incorrect form:

The emergence of new and old diseases is

challenges in the field of health to make vaccines. Vaccine products are called ideal when the vaccine has the following criteria:

1. Efficient for all ages;

- 2. Can provide lifelong protection after 1 vaccination;
- 3. Easy to administer (better if given orally);
- 4. Does not produce unexpected effects (adverse reaction);

5. Stable under certain conditions; and

6. Available in unlimited quantities and cheap. Final punctuation in details**like above**can use a semicolon, but before the last detail**can't**use the word and.

Correct form:

The emergence of new and old diseases is

challenges in the field of health to make vaccines. Vaccine products are called ideal when the vaccine has the following criteria:

- 1. Efficient for all ages;
- 2. Can provide lifelong protection after 1 vaccination;
- 3. Easy to administer (better if given orally);
- 4. Does not provide unexpected effects (adverse reaction);
- 5. Stable under certain conditions;
- 6. Available in unlimited quantities and cheap.

2. Colon (:)

Colons are often used out of place, especially in sentences

containing details. This would not have happened if the authors had paid attention to the following rules.

1) The colon (:) is used in complete sentences followed by details in the form of words or phrases.

For example:Water has the following properties:a. flowing from on high;b. always flat;c. according to the shape of the container.

The statement before the details is a complete sentence. If the sentence is complete, it will be followed by a detail in the form of words or phrases, then before the details need to be given a punctuation mark (:). In this case the colon has meaning*that isorie*. The details are written in lower case and end with a comma or semicolon. If you use commas, the details before the last word must be added**and**(like the example above).

2) A colon (:) is used before details which are complements or sentences. If the introductory sentence is incomplete, there is no need to include a colon.

For example:

The properties of water are

Water has the following properties: a. flowing from a high place; b.

always flat;

c. according to the shape of the container.

If there is a colon before the details, then the writing is not correct. For example, here is this. The properties of water are:

a. flowing from on high;

b. always flat;

c. according to the shape of the container.

3) The colon must be replaced with a period (.), in a complete sentence followed by details in the form of a complete sentence, and the end mark of the detail must be a period.

For example:

The properties of water are as follows:

- a. Water flows from high places. b. The water surface is always flat.
- c. The shape matches the shape of the container.

3. Return to the oven

1) Commas are used between elements in a detail or

counting. For example:

I bought paper, pen and ruler.

Ordinary, express or special letters require postage.

 A comma is used to separate one equivalent sentence from the next equivalent sentence which is preceded by the word likebutorbut

For example:

I want to come, but it's a rainy day.

Didi is not my child, but Mr. Kasim's child.

3) A comma is used to separate a sub-sentence from the main sentence if the sub-sentence precedes the main sentence

For example:

If it rains, I won't come. Because of busy, he forgot his promise

4) Commas are not used to separate a subordinate clause from the main sentence if the subordinate

clause accompanies the main sentence.

For example:

I won't come if it's a rainy day. He forgot his promise because he was

busy

5) A comma is used after connecting words or expressions between sentences at the beginning of a sentence. These include therefore, so, moreover, even so and however.

6) Commas are also used to separate direct quotations from other parts of the sentence. For example:

Sari (2010) stated, "Compound X, which is obtained from plant A, it turns out to be toxic to the kidneys"

APPENDIX 8. Example of bibliography

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APPENDIX 9. Thesis Summary Title Page

RINGKASAN TESIS

EVALUASI PENGADAAN DAN KETERSEDIAAN OBAT DI RSUD HADJI BOEJASIN PELAIHARI TAHUN 2006-2008



Oleh:

Anna Apriyanti 08/277005/PFA/731

PROGRAM PASCASARJANA PROGRAM STUDI ILMU FARMASI FAKULTAS FARMASI UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA 2011

(nomor hal.)

APPENDIX 10. Thesis Summary Approval Page

Persetujuan Ringkasan Tesis

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JUDUL TESIS......

Oleh :nama mahasiswa (tanpa gelar)...... NIM.....

Telah disetujui oleh:

Pembimbing Utama

Pembimbing Pendamping

Tanggal :

62

APPENDIX 11. Title PageSummary

SUMMARY

EVALUATION OF DRUG PROCUREMENT AND AVAILABILITY AT HADJI BOEJASIN GENERAL HOSPITAL OF PELAIHARI 2006-2008



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APPENDIX 12. PageApproval of Thesis Summary

Approval of Thesis Summary
JUDUL TESIS DALAM BAHASA INGGRIS
nama mahasiswa (tanpa gelar) NIM
Approved by:

Primary Supervisor

Secondary Supervisor

Date :

Date :