Daftar pustaka

Abrams . (2017). *Silodosin Therapy for Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms in Men with Suspected Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia* : Results of an Active-Controlled Clinical Trial Performed in Europe, 59, 342–352.

Adelia F, Monoarfa A, Wagiu A. (2017). *Gambaran Benigna Prostat Hiperplasia di RSUP Prof. Dr. R. D. Kandou Manado Periode Januari 2014 – Juli 2017*. e-CliniC

Aghnia, (2022). *"Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia", Annals of Pharmacotherapy, 44(2), pp. 302–310.*

Arslantar, et. Al. (2017). *Relationship between lower urinary tract symptoms/benign prostatic hyperplasia and metabolic syndrome in Korean men. World J Mens Health; 30: 183–188.*

Alhamid. (2019). *Metodologi Penelitian.* Surabaya. Erlangga

Amalia, R. (2016). *Faktor-faktor Risiko Terjadinya Pembesaran Prostat Jinak. Tesis. Indonesia, K. K. Komunikasi Efektif Dokter-Pasien.* In Konsil Kedokteran Indonesia.

Annas, (2016). *The correlation between metabolic syndrome and prostatic diseases.* Eur Urol.

Anief. (2006). *Sample Size Determination In Health Studies*. WHO

Bassay, et al. (2016). *Association between benign prostatic hyperplasia, body mass index and metabolic syndrome in Chinese men.* Asian J Androl; 17: 826–830.

Barry MJ, Fowler FJ Jr, Bin L, et al. (2017). *The natural history of patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia as diagnosed by North American urologists*. J Urol. 157: 10–14.

Bhagwati, (2015). *Trends in adverse events of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) in the USA, 1998 to 2008.* BJU Int; 109: 84–87.

Black L, Naslund MJ, Gilbert TD Jr, Davis EA, Ollendorf DA. (2018). *An examination of treatment patterns and costs of care among patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia.* Am J Manag Care

Chugtai. (2016). *Relationship between lower urinary tract symptoms/benign prostatic hyperplasia and metabolic syndrome in Korean men.* World J Mens Health; 30: 183–188.

Carrol. (2011). *Metodologi Penelitian Bidang Kedokteran. Cetakan Ketiga.* Jakarta. FKUI

Dhani Achmad. (2021). *Inflammation in benign prostatic hyperplasia: a 274 patients' immunohistochemical analysis. Prostate.*

Djas, Dam Kasibu. (2017*). Pengantar Analisis Data. Jakarta*. PT. Rineka Cipta

Dwi Prastowo. (2012). *Practical Research. Six edition*. New Jarsey.

Girman CJ. (2017). *Population-based Studies of Epidemiology of Benign Prostate Hyperplasia. Br J Urol 2018;82* (Supll).

Global Cancer Observatory. (2018). *Harmonizing the metabolic syndrome: a joint interim statement of the International Diabetes Federation Task Force on Epidemiology and Prevention*; National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute;

Gray, M., & Moore, K. N. (2018). *Urologic Disorders: Adult and Pediatric Care, Elsevier Inc,* St. Louis, Missouri.

Harie .(2022). *Hiperplasia Prostat Jinak. In : Tanto C., Liwang F., Hanifati S., Pradipta E. A.,* Kapita Selekta Kedokteran. Jakarta: Media Aesculapius, 284-287.

Haris, et al. (2018). *Newcastle -Ottawa quality assessment scale case control studies.* Ottawa Hospital Research Institute.

Hamilton JN, Weiss AC. (2014). *Urinary Retention , General. National Kidney and Urologic Diseases Information* Clearing house.

Irwin DE, Mungapen L, Milsom I, et al. (2016). *The economic impact of overactive bladder syndrome in six Western countries*. BJU International.

Khoirul, (2019). *"Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia",* Annalys of Pharmacotherapy.

Leibbrand et al. (2019) . Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta analyses: the PRISMA statement. PLoS Med.

Lepor. (2017). *examination of treatment patterns and costs of care among patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia*. UK.

Lexy and Moleong. (2006). *Metodologi Penelitian Bidang Kedokteran.* Cetakan Ketiga. Jakarta. FKUI

Lim. (2017). *Silodosin Therapy for Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms in Men with Suspected Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia* : Results of an Active-Controlled Clinical Trial Performed in Europe, 59, 342–352.

Lim, et al. (2017). *Burden of male lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) suggestive of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) - focus on the UK*. BJU Int 2015; 115: 508–519.

Lucas. (2017). *Relationship between predictors of the risk of clinical progression of benign prostatic hyperplasia and metabolic syndrome in men with moderate to severe lower urinary tract symptoms*. Urology; 81: 1325–1329.

Lucas M. (2017). *Tamsulosin in the management of patient in acute urinary retention from benign prostatic Hyperplasia*. BJU.

Mekarisce, et al. (2020). *Diagnosis and management of the metabolic syndrome: an American Heart Association/ National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute* Scientific Statement. Circulation 2005; 112: 2735–2752.

Mochtar CA, Umbas R, Soebadi DM, Rsyid N, Noegroho BS, Poernomo BB, et al. (2015). Ikatan Ahli Urologi Indonesia (IAUI) : *Pembesaran Prostat Jinak (Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia / BPH)*. 2nd ed. 8-33 p.

Montorsi. (2017). et al. *The impacts of metabolic syndrome and lifestyle on the prevalence of benign prostatic hyperplasia requiring treatment: historical cohort study of 130454 men*. BJU Int 2019; 123: 140–148.

Montorsi, F., & Mercadante, D. (2017). *Diagnosis of BPH and treatment of LUTS among GPs: A European survey*. *International Journal of Clinical Practice*. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1742-1241.2012.03012.x

Nash DT . (2019). *Alpha-adrenergic blockers: mechanism of action, blood pressure control, and effects of lipoprotein metabolism*. *Clin Cardiol*.

Notoatmojo. 2012. *Data Pengambilan Sampe*l. Yogyakarta. Erlangga

PAHO/WHO World Health Organization. (2012). Diseases causing mortality.

Parsons KJ**.** **(**2017). *Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia and Male Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms: Epidemiology and Risk Factor*. PMC.

Purnomo. (2017). *Pembesaran Prostat Jinak (Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia / BPH).* Jakarta. Erlangga

Republik Indonesia. (2016). *Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor 72 Tahun 2016 tentang Standar Pelayanan Kefarmasian di Rumah Sakit*. Jakarta: Kementerian Kesehatan.

Republik Indonesia. (2016). *Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor 74 Tahun 2016 tentang Standar Pelayanan Kefarmasian di Puskesmas.* Jakarta: Kementerian Kesehatan.

Roehrborn C, McConnell J .(2018). *Etiology, pathophysiology, epidemiology and natural history of benign prostatic hyperplasia. In: Walsh P, Retik A, Vaughan E, Wein A (eds).* Campbell's Urology, 8th edn. Saunders: Philadelphia, pp 1297–1336.

Sarma. (2019). *The impacts of metabolic syndrome and lifestyle on the prevalence of benign prostatic hyperplasia requiring treatment: historical cohort study of 130454 men*. BJU Int; 123: 140–148.

Sekaran. (2016). *Practical Research. Six edition*. New Jarsey.

Simon, (2016), et al. *The natural history of patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia as diagnosed by North American urologists*. J Urol; 157: 10–14.

Skinder et al, (2016) *„Prostate Volume Measurement Using Transabdominal Ultrasound Scanning", Prostate, The, M,* pp. 336–341. Kawabe, K.,

Skinder D, Zacharia I, Studin J, Covino J. (2016). *Benign prostatic hyperplasia: A clinical review*. J Am Acad Physician Assist ;29(8):19–23.

Suharyanto, (2016) : *Urologic Disorders: Adult and Pediatric Care, Elsevier Inc,* St. Louis.

Sugiyono. (2008). *Metode Sampel Pada Penelitian Kesehatan*. Depok: FKM UI.

Suharyanto, (2017): *the assessment, analysis, interpretation of patient-reported outcome. Clinical value of prostate segmentation and volume determination on MRI in benign prostatic hyperplasia",* Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology, 20(3), pp. 229–233.

Soetojo. (2018). *Inflammation in benign prostatic hyperplasia: a 282 patients' immunohistochemical analysis*. *Prostate*. 2009;69:1774-1780.

Tjahjodjati dkk., (2017). Ikatan Ahli Urologi Indonesia (IAUI) : *Pembesaran Prostat Jinak (Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia / BPH).*

Turnip dkk. (2015). *Pengantar Analisis Data. Jakarta*. PT. Rineka Cipta

Verhame KM, Dieleman JP, Bleumink GS, et al. (2018). *Incidence and prevalence of lower urinary tract symptoms suggestive of benign protatic hyperplasia in primary care.* Eur Urol;42

Wei JT, Calhoun E, Jacobsen SJ. (2017). *Urologic diseases in America project: benign prostatic hyperplasia*. J Urol; 173 (4).

WhynneHammond, Hadi Sabari Yunus. (2010). *Metodologi Penelitian.* Depok: Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat. Universitas Indonesia.

Yoshida. (2017), et al. *Management of benign prostatic hyperplasia in older adults.* Consult Pharm ; 31: 412–424.

Zhao SC, Xia M, Tang JC, et al. (2016). *Associations between metabolic syndrome and clinical benign prostatic hyperplasia in a northern urban Han Chinese population*: a prospective cohort study.

Zuhirman et al. (2017). *Tamsulosin, a new 1A - adrenoceptor-selective antagonist for treating benign prostatic hyperplasia: results of a phase III randomized, placebo-controlled",* BJU International, 98(5), pp. 1019–1024.

Zuhirman, et al. (2014). *The relationship between lower urinary tract symptoms benign prostatic hyperplasia and the number of components of metabolic syndrome*. Urology 2013; 82: 674–679.

Zhang X, Zeng X, Liu Y, et al. (2014*). Impact of metabolic syndrome on benign prostatic hyperplasia in elderly Chinese men.* Urol Int; 93: 214–219.