

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

1. Aly, AS. Khandelwal M. Zao J. Mehmed AH. Sammel MD. Parry S. (2004). Neutrophils are stimulated by syncytiotrophoblast microvillous membranes to generate superoxide radicals in women with preeclampsia. American Journal Obstetrics and Gynecology. 190:252-8.
2. Barton, JR and Sibai, BM. (2008). Prediction and prevention of preeclampsia. Obstet Gynecol. 112 (2 Pt 1): 359–372.
3. Bender, RM, Ryan, GL, MD, MA. (2013). Preeclampsia and eclampsia : Global chalenge in low resource setting complete with proposed interventions in rural haiti. Proceedings in Obstetrics and Gynecology.
4. Bilano, V. O., E Ota, Ganchimeg, T. R Mori, JP Souza (2014). Risk Factors Of Preeclampsia / Eclampsia and adverse outcomes in low and middle-income Countries : A WHO Secondary Analisys. PLoS One.
5. Bodnar, L., Ness, R., Markovic, N., & JM Roberts (2005). The risk of preeclampsia rises with increasing prepregnancy body mass index. Ann Epidemiol., 15:475–482.
6. Bolin M, et al (2009) Angiopoetin 1/ angiopoetin 2 ratio for prediction of preeclampsia. American Journal of Preeclampsia : 891-895
7. Buhimschi CS. *et al* (2010). Amniotic fluid angiopoietin-1, angiopoietin-2, and soluble receptor tunica interna endothelial cell kinase-2 levels and regulation in normal pregnancy and intraamniotic inflammation- induced preterm birth. J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 95: 3428-3436.
8. Centlow, M., Carninci, P., Nemeth, K., Mezey, E., Brownstein, M., & Hansson, S. R. (2008). Placental expression profiling in preeclampsia: local overproduction of hemoglobin may drive pathological changes. Am Society for Reprod Med, 1834–1843.
9. Cerdeira AS and Karumanchi A (2012) Angiogenic factors in preeclampsia and related disorder. Cold Spring Harbour Perspectives in medicine. 2 : a006585
10. Chappell, JC. M Taylor. Ferrara N. and L Bautch V (2009). Local guidance of emerging vessel sprouts requires soluble flt-1. Dev Cell. 17: 377–386.

11. Clarke JM and Hurwits HI (2013) Understanding and targeting resistance to anti angiogenic therapies. *Journal of Gastrointestinal oncology* : 253-263
12. Cunningham. 2014. *Williams Obstetrics 23rd Edition.* New York: The Mc Graw-Hill Companies, Inc: 706-713.
13. D Jayanta, Mukhopadhyay AK, and Saha PK (2006) Study of serum lipid profile in pregnancy induced hypertension. *indian journal of clinical biochemistry* : 165-168
14. Daly C, et al (2006) Angiopoetin 2 function as an autocrine protective factor in stressed endothelial cells. *PNAS* : volume 103. 15491-15496
15. Davis S. *et al* (1996). Isolation of Angiopoetin-1, a Ligand for The Tie2 Receptor, by Secretion Trap Expression Cloning. *Cell*.87:1161-1169.
16. Dekker G and Sibai B.(2001) Primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention of pre-eclampsia. *Lancet*. 357: 209-215.
17. Dunk C, *et al* (2000) Angiopoietin-1 and angiopoietin-2 activate trophoblast Tie-2 to promote growth and migration during placental development. *Am J Pathology*. 156: 2185-2199.
18. E Sharon, MD Maynard. and Karumanchi A (2011) Angiogenic Factor and Preeclampsia. *Pubmed sentral* : 33-46
19. Eremina, V. *et al* (2003). Glomerular-specific alterations of VEGF-A expression lead to distinct congenital and acquired renal diseases. *J. Clin. Invest.* 111:707–716. doi:10.1172/JCI200317423.
20. Eremina, V. *et al* (2008). VEGF inhibition and renal thrombotic microangiopathy. *The New England journal of medicine*. 358: 1129-1136.
21. Gale NW. et al (2002). Angiopoetins-2 is Required for Postnatal Angiogenesis and Lymphatic Patterning, and Only The Latter Role in Rescued by Angiopoetin-1. *Dev Cell*. 3:411-423.
22. Geva E, et al (2002). Human placental vascular development: vasculogenic and angiogenic (branching and nonbranching) transformation is regulated by vascular endothelial growth factor-A, angiopoietin-1, and Angiopoetin 2.*J Clin Endocrinol Metab*. 87: 4213-4224

23. Goldman-Wohl DS, Ariel Ilana, Greenfield C, Lavy Y, and Yagel S (1999). Tie-2 and angiopoietin-2 expression at the fetalmaternal interface: a receptor ligand model for vascular remodelling. *Mol Hum Reprod.* 6: 81-87.
24. Gonzales, G., Tapia, V., & Fort, A. A. (2012). Maternal and Perinatal Outcomes in Second Hemoglobin Measurement in Nonanemic Women at First Booking: Effect of Altitude of Residence in Peru. *ISRN Obstet Gynecol*, 1-7.
25. Haggerty, et al (2012). Second trimester anti-angiogenic proteins and preeclampsia. *Pregnancy Hypertensi*. NIH Public Access. Author manuscript. 158–163.
26. Hanson SR, Navv A and Erlandsson L. (2015) oxidative stress in preeclampsia and the role of free fetal hemoglobin. *frontier in physiology*. 5 : 516
27. Hernandez-Diaz, S., Toh, S., & Cnattingius, S. (2009). Risk of preeclampsia in first and subsequent pregnancies: prospective cohort study. *BMJ*, 338:b2255.
28. Heydarian, M, et al.(2009). Novel splice variants of sFlt1 are upregulated in preeclampsia. *Placenta*. 30: 250–255.
29. Hirokoshi K, (2005) Increase of serum angiopoietin-2 during pregnancy is suppressed in women with preeclampsia. *Am J Hypertens.* 18: 1181-1188.
30. Hjartardottir, S., Leifsson, B., Geirsson, R., & al., e. (2006). Recurrence of hypertensive disorder in second pregnancy. 194:916–920.: *Am J Obstet Gynecol*.
31. Hnat, M., Sibai, B. M., Caritis, S., Hauth, J., Lindheimer, M. D., MacPherson, C., et al. (2002). Perinatal outcome in women with recurrent preeclampsia compared with women who develop preeclampsia as nulliparas . *AJOG*, 422–426
32. Holash J, (1999) New model of tumor angiogenesis: dynamic balance between vessel regression and growth mediated by angiopoietins and VEGF. *Oncogene*. 18: 5356-5362.
33. Itoh H and Kanayama N (2014) Obesity and risk of preeclampsia. *medical journal of obstetric and gynecology*. 2: 1024

34. Judi A Turner (2010). Diagnosis and Management of Preeclampsia and Eclampsia. Internasional Journal Of Womens Helath, 327-337
35. Kamjoo A, Yabandeh AP, Fatemehdabiri A (2014) Maternal anemia and prenatal complications. asian journal of medical and pharmaceutical research : 167-172
36. Karaflahin, E., Ceyhan, S., Goktolga, U., Keskin, U., & Bafler, S. (2007). Maternal Anemia and Perinatal Outcome. Perinatal journal., 15(3):127–30.
37. Karumanchi, SA and Epstein, FH. 2007. Placental ischemia—cause or consequence of preeclampsia?. *Kidney Int.* 71: 959–961.
38. Keikkala E (2014). Predicting Preeclampsia angiogenic factors and various forms of human chorionic gonadotropin. Medical Faculty of the university of helsinki : Januari 24 th
39. Kemenkes RI. 2013. Profil Kesehatan Indonesia 2012. Kementerian Kesehatan RI. ISBN: 978-602-8937-89-4. Jakarta.
40. Khalil, A., Syngelaki, A., Maiz, N., Zinevich, Y., & Nicolaides, K. (2013). Maternal age and adverse pregnancy outcome: a cohort study. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol*, 634–643.
41. Khoigani, M., Goli, S., & Zadeh, A. (2012). The relationship of hemoglobin and hematocrit in the first and second half of pregnancy with pregnancy outcome. *Iran J Nurs Midwifery*, S165–S170.
42. Kim E, Kang M, and Jun K (2015) Maternal plasma angiopoietin 1 and angiopoietin 2 in pregnant women wuth chronic Hypertension. Korean Society of Perinatology 2 : 28-34
43. Kullima A, Kawa M, Audu B, Usman H, Geidam A. 2009. A-5 Year Review of Maternal Mortality With Eclampsia in a Tertiary Institution in Northern Nigeria. *Aulast* 2 (8) : 81-84
44. Kumru, G., Godekmerdan, A., Kutlu, S., & Ozean, Z. (2006). Correlation of maternal serum high – sensitive C – reactive protein levels with biochemical and clinical parameters in preeclampsia. *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol*, 124:164-167.

45. Lamminpää, R., Julkunen, K., Gissler, M., & Heinonen, S. (2012). Preeclampsia complicated by advanced maternal age: a registry-based study on primiparous women in Finland 1997–2008. *BMC*, 1-5.
46. Lee HJ, et al (2004). Biological Characterization of Angiopoetin-3 and Angiopoetin-4. *FASEB J.* 18:1200-1208.
47. Lee J, et al (1996). Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Related Protein:a Ligand and Specific Activator of The Tyrosine Kinase Receptor. *Proc Natl Sci U.S.A.* 93;1988-1992.
48. Lee, V., Quinn, P., & Jennings, S. (2003). Neutrophil activation and production of reactive oxygen species in pre – eclampsia. . *J Hypertens* , 21:395-402.
49. Levine, RJ, (2004). Circulating angiogenic factors and the risk of preeclampsia. *The New England Journal of Medicine*, vol.350, no.7, pp.672-683.
50. Levine, RJ, (2005). Urinary placental growth factor and risk of preeclampsia. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, vol.293, no.1, pp.77–85
51. Levine, RJ. (2006). Soluble endoglin and other circulating antiangiogenic factors in preeclampsia. *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 355: 992–1005.
52. Lissette C. Sanchez-Aranguren. Carlos E. Prada. Carlos E.Riano-Medina and Marcos. (2014) Endotelial dysfunction and preeclampsia : role of oxidative stress. *frontier in phsyiology*. 5: 372
53. Lopez (2014). Endothelial Dysfunction in Preeklampsia : Role of oxidative stress. *Frontier in Physiology*.
54. Lok CA, et al. 2008. Circulating platelet-derived and placenta-derived microparticles expose Flt-1 in preeclampsia. *Reproduction Science*. 15: 1002-1010.
55. Luttun, A and Carmeliet, P. 2003. Soluble VEGF receptor Flt1: the elusive preeclampsia factor discovered?. *The Journal of Clinical Investigation*. Vol 111: 600–602
56. Maharaj, AS et al. 2008. VEGF and TGF- β are required for the maintenance of the choroidplexus and ependyma. *J Exp Med.* 205:491–501.

57. Maisonpierre PC, et al. (1997). Angiopoetin-2, a Natural Antagonist for Tie-2 That Disrupts in Vivo Angiogenesis. *Science*. 277:55-60.
58. Makkonen, N., Heinonen, S., & Kirkinen, P. (2000). Obstetric prognosis in second pregnancy after preeclampsia in first pregnancy. . *Hypertens Pregnancy* , 19:173-81.
59. Mandriota SJ and Pepper MS.(1998) Regulation of angiopoietin- 2 mRNA levels in bovine microvascular endothelial cells by cytokines and hypoxia. *Circ Res*. 83: 852-859
60. Maynard SE, et al (2003) Excess placental soluble fms like tyrosine kinase 1 (Sflt1) may contribute to endothelial dysfunctio, hypertension and proteinuria in preeclampsia. *the journal of clinical investigation*. 111 (5) : 649-658
61. Maynard, S, FH epstein, SA Karumanchi. (2008). Preeclampsia and angiogenic imbalance. *pub Med*; 59:61–78.
62. McDonald, S., Best, C., & Lam, K. (2009). The Recurrence risk of severe de novo pre eclampsia in singleton pregnancies : a population-based cohort . *BJOG*, 116:1578-1584.
63. Mihu, D., Sabau, L., Costin, N., Ciortea, R., Oancea, M., & Malutan, A. (2010). Evaluation of Leukocytes and Neutrophils, Markers of Inflammatory Syndrome in Preeclampsia. *Appl Med Inform*, 15-22.
64. Ness, R., & Roberts, J. (2009). Epidemiology of pregnancy-related hypertension. *hypertensive disorders in pregnancy* : 37-38
65. Ozkaya, O., Sezik, M., Sezik, H., & Eyi, E. (2006). Leukocytosis might precede in hospital eclampsia in preeclamptic women who do not receive magnesium sulfate. . *J Perinat Med*, 34:378-382.
66. Patra, S., Pasrija, S., Trivedi, S., & Puri, M. (2005). Maternal and perinatal outcome in patients with severe anemia in pregnancy. . *Int J Gynaecol Obstet.*, 91(2):164–5. .
67. Ploverini, P.J. (2002). Angiogenesis in health and disease ; insight into basic mechanisms and therapeutic oppurtunities. *J Dental Edu* ; 66 : 962-75
68. Powe CE, Levine RJ, Karumanchi SA. (2011). Preeclampsia, a disease of the maternal endothelium: the role of anti-angiogenic factors and implications for

- later cardiovascular disease. Howard Hughes Medical Institute. Circulation. 123 (24).
69. Raijmakers, M., Dechend, R., & Poston, L. (2004). Oxydative stress and preeclampsia ; Rational for antioxidant Clinical Trials. Hypertension, 374-380.
70. Rajakumar, A *et al.* (2009). Novel soluble Flt-1 isoforms in plasma and cultured placental explants from normotensive pregnant and preeclamptic women. Placenta. 30: 25-34.
71. Redman CW and Sargent IL.(2009) Placental stress and preeclampsia:a revised view. Placenta. 30 Suppl A: S38- 42.
72. Reslan and Khalil. 2010. Molecular and Vascular Targets in the Pathogenesis and Management of the Hypertension Associated with Preeclampsia. Cardiovasc Hematol Agents Med Chem. NIH Public Access. Author manuscript. 8(4): 204–226.
73. Roberts, J., Bodnar, L., Patrick TE, Power RW (2011). The role of obesity in preeclampsia. Pregnancy Hypertens., 1:6–16.
74. Roberts, JM and Hubel, CA. 2009. The two stagemode of preeclampsia: variations on the theme. Placenta: 30 Suppl. A, S32-S37
75. Roeshadi. (2006). Upaya Menurunkan Angka Kesakitan dan Angka Kematian Ibu pada Penderita Preeklampsia dan Eklampsia. Pidato pengukuhan jabatan guru besar tetap fakultas kedokteran. Universitas Sumatera Utara Medan.
76. RSUP Dr. M. Djamil. 2013. Data Medical Record RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang.
77. Sarrel, P., Lindsay, D., Poole-Wilson, P., & Collins, P. (1990). Hypothesis: inhibition of endothelium-derived relaxing factor by haemoglobin in the pathogenesis of pre-eclampsia. Elsevier, 1030–1032.
78. Sato Etsuo, et al (1998). "Characterization of TEK receptor tyrosine kinase and its ligands, Angiopoietins, in human hematopoietic progenitor cells". *Int. Immunol.* 10 (8): 1217–27
79. Steegers, E., Dadelszen, P. v., Duvekot, J. J., & Pijnenborg, R. 2010. Pre-eclampsia. The Lancet , 376, pp. 631-644.

80. Stratmann A, Risau W, and Plate KH (1998) Cell type-specific expression of angiopoietin-1 and angiopoietin-2 suggests a role in glioblastoma angiogenesis. *Am J Pathol.* 153: 1459-1466.
81. Suri, C, et al (1996). Requisite Role of Angiopoietin-1, a Ligand for The Tie2 Receptor, During Embriogenic Angiogenesis. *Cell.* 87 : 1171-1180.
82. Tahergorabi Z, Khazaei M (2011) A review on angiogenesis and its assays. *Iranian Journal of basic medical science.* Vol 15 : 1110-1126
83. Tanaka S, Mori M, Sakamoto Y, Makuchi M, Sugimachi K, and Wands JR (1999) *The journal clinic investigation :* 341-345
84. Terrone, D., Rinehart, B., May, W., Moove, A., & Magann, E. (2000). Leucocytosis is proportional to HELLP Syndrome severity: Evidence for an inflammatory form of Preeclampsia. *South Med J,* 93:768-771.
85. Thomas, CP et al. 2009. A recently evolved novel trophoblast-enriched secreted form of fms-like tyrosine kinase-1 variant is up-regulated in hypoxia and preeclampsia. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* 94: 2524–2530.
86. Thurston G and Daly C (2012) The complex role of angiopoietin 2 in the angiopoietin tie signaling pathway. *cold spring harbor perspectives in medicine :* PMC 3426817
87. Thurston G. (2003) Role of Angiopoietins and Tie receptor tyrosine kinases in angiogenesis and lymphangiogenesis. *Cell Tissue Res.* 314: 61-68.
88. Tsukimori, K., Fukushima, K., Tsushima, A., & Nakano, H. (2005). Generation of Reactive Oxygen Species by Neutrophils and Endothelial Cell Injury in Normal and Preeclamptic Pregnancies. *Hypertension,* 46:696-700.
89. Valenzuela DM, (1999). Angiopoetins 3 and 4 : Diverging Gene Counterparts in Mice and Humans. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U.S.A.* 96;1904-1909.
90. Venkatesha, S *et al.* 2006. Soluble endoglin contributes to the pathogenesis of preeclampsia. *Nature Medicine,* vol.12, no.6, pp. 642-649.