

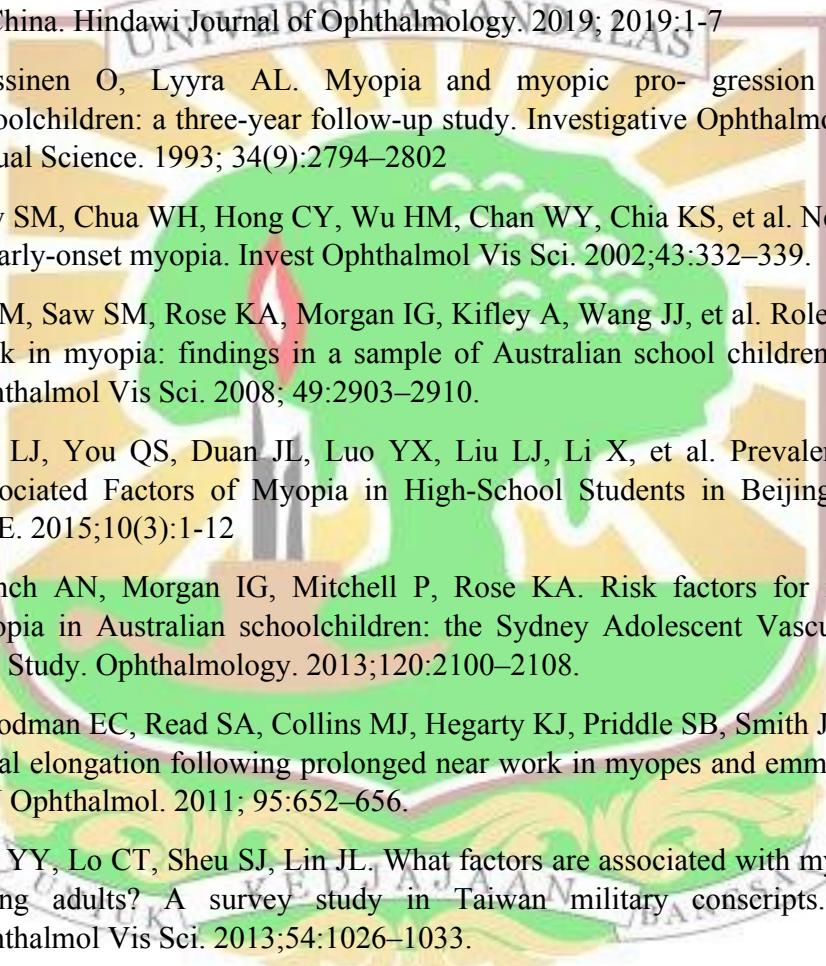
DAFTAR PUSTAKA

1. Morgan IG, Matsui KO, Saw SM. Myopia. Lancet [Internet]. 2012 May;379(9827):1739-48. Available from: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(12\)60272-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(12)60272-4)
2. Riorda-Eva P. Optics & Refraction. In: Augsburger JJ, Riordan-Eva P. Vaughan & Asbury's General Ophthalmology. 19th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill Education; 2017. p.886-915
3. Allen RC, Harper RA. Basic Ophthalmology: Essentials for Medical Students. 10th ed. San Fransisco: American Academy of Ophthalmology; 2016. p 25-64
4. Ilyas S, Yulianti SR. Ilmu Penyakit Mata. 4th ed. Jakarta: Badan Penerbit Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia; 2012. p. 1-88, 249-92
5. Kolli S, Wolffsohn JS. Refractive Ophthalmology. In: Denniston AK, Murray PI. Oxford Handbook of Ophthalmology. 4th ed. New York: Oxford University Press, USA; 2018. p. 925-75
6. Spaide RF, Ohno-Matsui K, Yannuzzi LA. Pathologic Myopia. New York: Springer; 2014. p. 25-38
7. Holden BA, Fricke TR, Wilson DA, Jong M, Naidoo KS, Sankaridurg P, et al. Global Prevalence of Myopia and High Myopia and Temporal Trends from 2000 through 2050. American Academy of Ophthalmology. 2016;123:1036-42. Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ophtha.2016.01.006>
8. WHO. World report on vision. World Heal Organ. 2019;214(14):1-160.
9. Lin LL, Shih YF, Hsiao CK, Chen CJ. Prevalence of myopia in Taiwanese schoolchildren: 1983 to 2000. Ann Acad Med Singapore. 2004; 33: 27–33.
10. Yoon KC, Mun GH, Kim SD, Kim SH, Kim CY, Park KH, et al. Prevalence of eye diseases in South Korea: data from the Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2008–2009. Korean J Ophthalmol. 2011;25:421–433.
11. He M, Zeng J, Liu Y, Xu J, Pokharel PP, Ellwein LB. Refractive error and visual impairment in urban children in southern China. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2004;45:793–799.
12. Saw SM, Carkeet A, Chia KS, Stone RA, Tan DT. Component dependent risk factors for ocular parameters in Singapore Chinese children. Ophthalmology. 2002; 109:2065–2071.
13. Saw SM, Gazzard G, Koh D, Farook M, Widjaja D, Lee J, et al. Prevalence rates of refractive errors in Sumatra, Indonesia. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2002;43:3174–3180.
14. Nora RLD, Hendrotanto P, Sitorus RS, Simangunsong L, Sjarif DR, Riono P. Environmental and Genetic Risk Factors of Myopia in Indonesian Children

- Population. The Jakarta Urban Eye Health Study. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 2010;51(13):1695.
15. Wang J, Li Y, Musch DC, Wei N, Qi X, Ding G, et al. Progression of Myopia in School-Aged Children After COVID-19 Home Confinement. JAMA Ophthalmol. 2021;139(3):293-300. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamaophthalmol.2020.6239>
 16. Alvarez-Peregrina C, Martinez-Perez C, Villa-Collar C, Andreu-Vazquez C, Ruiz-Pomeda A, Sanchez-Tena MA. Impact of COVID-19 Home Confinement in Children's Refractive Errors. Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2021;18:5347. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18105347>
 17. Klaver CCW, Polling JR, Enthoven CA. 2020 as the Year of Quarantine Myopia. JAMA Ophthalmol. 2021;139(3):300-301. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamaophthalmol.2020.6231>
 18. Hussaindeen JR, Gopalakrishnan A, Sivaraman V, Swaminathan M. Managing The Myopia Epidemic and Digital Eye Strain Post COVID-19 Pandemic - What Eye Practitioners Need to Know and Implement. Indian Journal of Ophthalmology. 2020;68(8):1710-2. Available from: https://doi.org/10.4103/ijo.IJO_2147_20
 19. Tawonkasiwattanakun P, Tonkerdmongkol D, Poyomtip T. To Save Our Eyes, Urgent Public Health Policies are Required after the COVID-19 Pandemic. Public Health. 2021;197:e26. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhe.2021.02.028>
 20. Wang W, Zhu L, Zheng S, Ji Y, Xiang Y, Lv B, et al. Survey on the Progression of Myopia in Children and Adolescents in Chongqing During COVID-19 Pandemic. Front Public Health. 2021;9:646770. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2021.646770>
 21. Picotti C, Sanchez V, Irigaray LF, Iurescia A, Iribarren R. Rapid progression of myopia at onset during home confinement. Journal of American Association for Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus. 2022;26(2):65.e1-65.e4. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaapos.2021.11.014>.
 22. Aslan F, Sahinoglu-Keskek N. The Effect of Home Education on Myopia Progression in Children during the COVID-19 Pandemic. Eye. 2022;36:1427-32. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41433-021-01655-2>
 23. Chang P, Zhang B, Lin L, Chen S, Zhao Y, Qu J. Comparison of Myopic Progression before, during, and after COVID-19 Lockdown. American Academy of Ophthalmology. 2021;128(11):1655-7. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ophtha.2021.03.029>
 24. Young TL. Myopia. In: Levin LA, Albert DM. Ocular Disease Mechanism and Management. Amsterdam: Elsevier; 2010. p.424-32

25. Lim LT, Gong Y, Ah-Kee EY, Xiao G, Zhang X, Yu S. Impact of parental history of myopia on the development of myopia in mainland China school-aged children. *Ophthalmol Eye Dis.* 2014;6:31–5.
26. Guggenheim JA, Kirov G, Hodson SA. The heritability of high myopia: a reanalysis of Goldschmidt's data. *J Med Genet.* 2000; 37: 227–31.
27. Sanfilippo PG, Hewitt AW, Hammond CJ, Mackey DA. The heritability of ocular traits. *Surv Ophthalmol.* 2010; 55: 561–83.
28. Mutti DO, Mitchell GL, Moeschberger ML, Jones LA, Zadnik K. Parental myopia, near work, school achievement, and children's refractive error. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 2002; 43: 3633–40.
29. Ip JM, Huynh SC, Robaei D, Rose KA, Morgan IG, Smith W, et al. Ethnic differences in the impact of parental myopia: findings from a population-based study of 12-year-old Australian children. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 2007;48: 2520–28.
30. Wu MM, Edwards MH. The effect of having myopic parents: an analysis of myopia in three generations. *Optom Vis Sci.* 1999; 76: 387–92.
31. Wojciechowski R. Nature and nurture: the complex genetics of myopia and refractive error. *Clin Genet.* 2011; 79: 301–20.
32. Baird PN, Schache M, Dirani M. The Genes in Myopia (GEM) study in understanding the aetiology of refractive errors. *Prog Retin Eye Res.* 2010; 29: 520–42.
33. Hornbeak DM, Young TL. Myopia genetics: a review of current research and emerging trends. *Curr Opin Ophthalmol.* 2009; 20: 356–62.
34. Kiefer AK, Tung JY, Do CB, Hinds DA, Mountain JL, Francke U, et al. 2013. Genome-Wide Analysis Points to Roles for Extracellular Matrix Remodeling, the Visual Cycle, and Neuronal Development in Myopia. *PLOS Genetics.* 2013; 9: 1–8
35. Hawthorne F, Feng S, Metlapally R, Li YJ, Tran-Viet KN, Guggenheim JA, et al. 2013. Association Mapping of the High-Grade MyopiaMYP3 Locus Reveals Novel Candidates UHRF1BP1L, PTPRR, and PPFIA2. *Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science.* 2013; 54(3): 2076-86
36. Fan Q, Barathi VA, Cheng CY, Zhou X, Meguro A, Nakata I, et al. Genetic Variants on Chromosome 1q41 Influence Ocular Axial Length and High Myopia. *PLoS Genetics.* 2012; 8: 1-14
37. Sayuti K. Hubungan Polimorfisme rs9928731 Gen MMP2 dan rs2285053 Promotor Gen MMP2 dengan Kejadian Miopia dan *Axial Length* Mata [Disertasi]. Universitas Andalas. 2020

38. Jordan LAJ, Sinnott LT, Graham ND, Cotter SA, Kleinstein RN, Manny RE, Mutti DO et al., 2014. The Contributions of Near Work and Outdoor Activity to the Correlation Between Siblings in the Collaborative Longitudinal Evaluation of Ethnicity and Refractive Error (CLEERE) Study. IOVS . 55 (10): 6333-6339
39. American Optometric Association (AOA). Myopia (Nearsightedness). 2019. <https://www.aoa.org/patients-and-public/eye-and-vision-problems/glossary-of-eye-and-vision-conditions/myopia>
40. American Academy of Ophthalmology. Myopia. 2019. https://eyewiki.aao.org/Myopia#Diagnostic_procedures
41. Rose KA, Morgan IG, Ip J, Kiffley A, Huynh S, Smith W, et al. Outdoor activity reduces the prevalence of myopia in children. Ophthalmology. 2008;115: 1279–85.
42. Jones LA, Sinnott LT, Mutti DO, Mitchell GL, Moeschberger ML, Zadnik K. Parental history of myopia, sports and outdoor activities, and future myopia. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2007; 48: 3524–32.
43. McCarthy CS, Megaw P, Devadas M, Morgan IG. Dopaminergic agents affect the ability of brief periods of normal vision to prevent form-deprivation myopia. Exp Eye Res. 2007; 84: 100–07.
44. Ashby RS, Schaeffel F. The effect of bright light on lens compensation in chicks. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2010; 51: 5247–53.
45. Han SB , Jang J, Yang HK, Hwang JM, Park SK. Prevalence and risk factors of myopia in adult Korean population: Korea national health and nutrition examination survey 2013-2014 (KNHANESVI). Plos One. 2019; 1-15
46. Smith MJ, Walline JJ. Controlling myopia progression in children and adolescents. Adolescent Health, Medicine and Therapeutics. 2015; 6:133-140
47. Lin Z, Vasudevan B, Jhanji V, Mao GY, Gao TY, Wang FH, et al. Near work, outdoor activity, and their association with refractive error. Optom Vis Sci. 2014; 91:376-82
48. Guo Y, Liu LJ, Tang P, Yun Lv Y, Feng Y, Xu L, Jonas JB. Outdoor activity and myopia progression in 4-year follow-up of Chinese primary school children: The Beijing Children Eye Study. PLOSONE. 2017; 1-15.
49. He M, Xiang F, Zeng Y, Mai J, Chen Q, Zhang J, et al. Effect of time spent outdoors at school on the development of myopia among children in China a randomized clinical trial. JAMA. 2015; 314:1142-8.
50. Gupta S, Joshi A, Saxena H, Chatterjee A. Outdoor activity and myopia progression in children: A follow-up study using mixed-effects model. Indian J Ophthalmol. 2021; 69:3446-50.

- 
51. Lu B, Congdon N, Liu X, Choi K, Lam DS, Zhang M, et al. Associations between near work, outdoor activity, and myopia among adolescent students in rural China: The Xichang pediatric refractive error study report no. 2. *Arch Ophthalmol.* 2009; 127:769-75.
 52. Jones-Jordan LA, Sinnott LT, Cotter SA, Kleinstein RN, Manny RE, Mutti DO, et al. Time outdoors, visual activity, and myopia progression in juvenile-onset myopes. *Investig Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 2012; 53:7169-75.
 53. Qi L, Yao L, Wang X, Shi J, Liu Y, Wu T, et al. Risk Factors for Incident Myopia among Teenaged Students of the Experimental Class of the Air Force in China. *Hindawi Journal of Ophthalmology.* 2019; 2019:1-7
 54. Parssinen O, Lyyra AL. Myopia and myopic progression among schoolchildren: a three-year follow-up study. *Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science.* 1993; 34(9):2794–2802
 55. Saw SM, Chua WH, Hong CY, Wu HM, Chan WY, Chia KS, et al. Nearwork in early-onset myopia. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 2002;43:332–339.
 56. Ip JM, Saw SM, Rose KA, Morgan IG, Kifley A, Wang JJ, et al. Role of near work in myopia: findings in a sample of Australian school children. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 2008; 49:2903–2910.
 57. Wu LJ, You QS, Duan JL, Luo YX, Liu LJ, Li X, et al. Prevalence and Associated Factors of Myopia in High-School Students in Beijing. *PLoS ONE.* 2015;10(3):1-12
 58. French AN, Morgan IG, Mitchell P, Rose KA. Risk factors for incident myopia in Australian schoolchildren: the Sydney Adolescent Vascular and Eye Study. *Ophthalmology.* 2013;120:2100–2108.
 59. Woodman EC, Read SA, Collins MJ, Hegarty KJ, Priddle SB, Smith JM, et al. Axial elongation following prolonged near work in myopes and emmetropes. *Br J Ophthalmol.* 2011; 95:652–656.
 60. Lee YY, Lo CT, Sheu SJ, Lin JL. What factors are associated with myopia in young adults? A survey study in Taiwan military conscripts. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 2013;54:1026–1033.
 61. Qian DJ, Zhong H, Li J, Niu Z, Yuan Y, Pan CW. Myopia among school students in rural China (Yunnan). *Ophthalmic Physiol Opt.* 2016;36:381–387.
 62. You X, Wang L, Tan H, He X, Qu X, Shi H, et al. Near work related behaviors associated with myopic shifts among primary school students in the Jiading district of Shanghai: a school-based one-year cohort study. *PLoS One.* 2016; 11(5).

63. Mak CY, Yam JCS, Chen LJ, Lee SM, Young AL. Epidemiology of myopia and prevention of myopia progression in children in East Asia: a review. *Hong Kong Medicine Journal*. 2018; 24(6):602-609
64. Huang HM, Chang DS, Wu PC. The association between near work activities and myopia in children—a systematic review and meta-analysis. *PLoS One*. 2015; 1-15
65. Smith EL, Hung L, Huang J, Blasdel TL, Humbird TL, Bockhorst KH. Effects of Optical Defocus on Refractive Development in Monkeys: Evidence for Local, Regionally Selective Mechanisms. *IOVS*. 2010; 51(8):3864-73
66. Day M, Duffy LA. Myopia and defocus: the current understanding. *SJOVS*. 2011; 4(1):1-14
67. Gwiazda J, Thorn F, Bauer J, Held R. Myopic children show insufficient accommodative response to blur. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*. 1993; 34:690-4.
68. University of Rochester. Myopia Progression & Emmetropization. 2019. <https://www.cvs.rochester.edu/yoonlab/research/mpc.html>
69. Morgan IG, Wu P-C, Ostrin LA, Tideman JW, Yam JC, Lan W. IMI Risk factors for myopia. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*. 2021;62(5)3
70. Vision NRCUCo. *Analysis of the Prevalence Literature. Myopia: Prevalence and Progression*. National Academies Press; 1989.
71. Gong JF, Xie HL, Mao XJ, et al. Relevant factors of estrogen changes of myopia in adolescent females. *Chin Med J (Engl)*. 2015;128(5):659-663.
72. Marin-Castaño ME, Elliot SJ, Potier M, Karl M, Striker LJ, Striker GE, et al. Regulation of estrogen receptors and MMP-2 expression by estrogens in human retinal pigment epithelium. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2003;44:50-9.
73. Siegwart JT Jr, Norton TT. Selective regulation of MMP and TIMP mRNA levels in tree shrew sclera during minus lens compensation and recovery. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2005;46:3484-92.
74. Basak SK. Essentials of Ophthalmology. 6th ed. New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers; 2016. p.62-81
75. WHO. The impact of myopia and high myopia: report of the Joint World Health Organization - Brien Holden Vision Institute Global Scientific Meeting on Myopia, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia, 16-18 March 2015. Geneva: WHO; 2016
76. Budhiastri P, Djelantik AAAS, Jayanegara WG , Putrawati AAM, Yuliawati P, Handayani AT, et al. Buku Panduan Belajar Koas: Ilmu Kesehatan Mata. Denpasar: Universitas Udayana; 2017.

77. American Optometric Association. Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guideline: Comprehensive Pediatric Eye and Vision Examination. *Optometric Clinical Practice*. 2020; 2(2).
78. Major E, Dutson T, Moshirfar M. Cycloplegia in Children: An Optometrist's Perspective. *Clin Optom (Auckl)*. 2020;12:129-133.
79. Kaschke M, Donnerhacke K, Rill MS. Optical Devices in Ophthalmology and Optometry. Winheim: Wiley-VCH; 2014. p.100-20
80. Dewanti NDA. Perbedaan Hasil Pemeriksaan Refraksi Dengan Autorefraktometer Terhadap Koreksi Terbaik Pada Mahasiswa Pendidikan Dokter Fkik Umy Angkatan 2015[skripsi]. Yogyakarta;Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. 2019.
81. Saxena R, Vashist P, Tandon R, Pandey RM, Bhardawaj A, Menon V, et al. (2015) Prevalence of Myopia and Its Risk Factors in Urban School Children in Delhi: The North India Myopia Study (NIM Study). *PLoS ONE* 10(2): e0117349. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0117349
82. Hsu C-C, Huang N, Lin P-Y, Fang S-Y, Tsai D-G, Chen S-Y, et al. Risk factors for miopia progression in second-grade primary school children in Taipei: a population based cohort study. *British Journal of Ophthalmology*. 2017;101(12):1611-7
83. Sutriyawan A. Metodologi Penelitian Kedokteran dan Kesehatan. Bandung: Refika; 2021. p.151-69
84. Xu L, Ma Y, Yuan J, Zhang Y, Wang H, Zhang G, et al. COVID-19 Quarantine Reveals That Behavioral Changes Have an Effect on Myopia Progression. *Ophthalmology*. 2021;128(11):1652-4
85. Mu J, Zhong H, Liu M, Jiang M, Shuai X, Chen Y, et al. Trends in Myopia Development Among Primary and Secondary School Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Large-Scale Cross-Sectional Study. *Front. Public Health*. 2022;10:859285
86. Chen H, Liao Y, Zhou W, Dong L, Wang W, Wang X. The change of myopic prevalence in children and adolescents before and after COVID-19 pandemic in Suqian, China. *PLoS ONE*. 2022;17(3): e0262166
87. Ghauri A-J, Abbot J, Butler L. Paediatric Ophthalmology. In: Denniston AK, Murray PI. *Oxford Handbook of Ophthalmology*. 4th ed. New York: Oxford University Press, USA; 2018. p. 868-9
88. Riorda-Eva P. Special Subjects of Pediatric Interest. In: Augsburger JJ, Riordan-Eva P. *Vaughan & Asbury's General Ophthalmology*. 19th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill Education; 2017. p.803-24

89. Ma D, Wei S, Li S-M, Yang X, Cao K, Hu J, et al. Progression of myopia in a natural cohort of Chinese children during COVID-19 pandemic. *Graefe's Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology*. 2021;259:2813-20
90. Mirhajianmoghadam H, Piña A, Ostrin LA. Objective and subjective behavioral measures in myopic and non-myopic children during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Transl Vis Sci Technol*. 2021;10(11):4
91. Kohmarn T, Srisurattanamethakul N, Watcharapalakorn A, Poyomtip T, Poolsanam C. Outbreak of COVID-19-Related Myopia Progression in Adults: A Preliminary Study. *Clinical Optometry*. 2022;14:125-131
92. Muley S, Saoji C, Pande N, Sanghavi S. Awareness of Myopia amongst Parents of School Going Children in a Survey Done in a Tertiary Care Centre in Vidarbha Region, India. *J Pharm Res Int*. 2021;33(37B):1-6
93. Chen C, Shao Y, Zhong H, Huang T, Shen J, Xu Q, et al. Investigation on the prevalence and influencing factors of myopia among children and adolescents in Liyang city. *Am J Transl Res*. 2022;14(10):7164-71

