DAFTAR PUSTAKA

1. World Health Organization. Global Burden of Diabetes. In: Global Report on Diabetes. ISBN. 2016. p 20-33.

2. International Diabetes Federation. Atlas IDF, What is diabetes? In: International Diabetes Federation. Ninth Edition. 2019. Belgium: International Diabetes Federation. 2019. pp. 10-21.

3. American Diabetes Association. Classification and Diagnosis of Diabetes: Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2021. Diabetes Care: USA. 2021.pS15-S33.

4. American Diabetes Association, & European Association for the Study of Diabetes. The Management of Type 1 Diabetes in Adults. USA: ADA-EASD. 2021.

5. American Diabetes Association. Children and Adolescents: Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes. USA: Diabetes Care. 2021. p180-199.

6. Katsarou A, Gudbjörnsdottir S, Rawshani A, Dabelea D, Bonifacio E, Anderson BJ, et al. Type 1 diabetes melitus. USA: Nat Publ Gr. 2017

7. Mayer EJ, Dabelea D, Kahkoska AR, Jefferies C, Balde N, Gong CX, et al. ISPAD Clinical Practice Consensus Guidelines 2018 : Definition , epidemiology , and classification of diabetes in children and adolescents. USA: ISPAD. 2018. p7–19.

8. Kementerian Kesehatan RI. Laporan Nasional RISKESDAS 2018. Jakarta: Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan. 2019.

9. Pulungan AB, Annisa D, Imada S, Kedokteran F, Indonesia U, Pulungan AB, et al. Diabetes Melitus Tipe-1 pada Anak : Situasi di Indonesia dan Tata Laksana. Jakarta: IDAI. 2019.

10. P2PTM Kemenkes RI. Anak Juga Bisa Diabetes [Internet]. KEMENTERIAN KESEHATAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA. 2018. Available from: http://p2ptm.kemkes.go.id/kegiatan-p2ptm/dki-jakarta/anak-juga-bisa-diabetes.

11. Hamiel OP, Zeitler P. Acute and chronic complications of type 2 diabetes mellitus in children and adolescents. England: J Ophthamol. 2017.

12. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Complications of Diabetes. 2021. Diakses dari https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/basics/complications.html.

13. Yau JW, Rogers SL, Kawasaki R, Lamoureux EL, Kowalski JW, Bek T, Wong TY. Global prevalence and major risk factors of diabetic retinopathy. USA: Diabetes care. 2012. p556-564.

14. Resnikoff S, Pascolini D, Etya'ale D, Kocur I, Pararajasegaram R, Pokharel GP, Mariotti SP. Global data on visual impairment in the year 2002. USA: Bulletin of the World Health Organization. 2004 p.844-851.

15. Sasongko MB, Widyaputri F, Agni AN, Wardhana FS, Kotha S, Gupta P, et al. Prevalence of Diabetic Retinopathy and Blindness in Indonesian Adults with Type 2 Diabetes. USA: American Journal of Ophthalmology. 2017.

16. Sultan MB, Starita C, Huang K. Epidemiology, risk factors and management of paediatric diabetic retinopathy. UK: BJO.BMJ. 2012.

17. Schachat AP. The Epidemiology of Diabetic Retinopathy, in: Ryan's Retina: Sixth Edition. Elsevier: China. 2018 p.1018.

18. Forlenza GP, Stewart MW. Diabetic Retinopathy in Children. Florida: PER. 2013.

19. Chhablani J, Sharma A, Goud A, Peguda HK. Spectral domain optical coherence tomography in early diabetic macular edema. England: J Diabetes. 2014. p416-419.

20. Sun JK, Lin MM, Lammer J, et al. Disorganization of the retinal inner layers as a predictor of visual acuity in eyes with center-involved diabetic macular edema. JAMA Ophthalmol: England. 2014. p1309-1316.

21. Ezhilvendhan K, Shenoy A, Rajeshkannan R, Balachandrachari S, Sathiyamoorthy A. Evaluation of Macular Thickness, Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer and Ganglion Cell Layer Thickness in Patients among type 2 Diabetes Mellitus using Optical Coherence Tomography. India: J Pharm. 2021.

22. Mehboob MA, Amin ZA, Islam QU. Comparison of retinal nerve fiber layer thickness between normal population and patients with diabetes mellitus using optical coherence tomography. USA: Pak J Med Sci. 2019.

23. Dorothy SK, Chiang P, Tan G, Cheung G, Cheng CY, Cheung CY. Retinal ganglion cell neuronal damage in diabetes and diabetic retinopathy. USA: Clinical & eksperimental opthtalmology. 2016.

24. Sadda SR, Liakopoulos S, Keane PA, et al. Relationship between optical coherence tomography–measured central retinal thickness and visual acuity in diabetic macular edema. Retina. 2014;34(8):1627-1636.

25. Tan ACS, Tan GS, Denniston AK, et al. An overview of the clinical applications of optical coherence tomography angiography. Eye: London. 2018.

26. van Dijk HW, Verbraak FD, Kok PH, et al. Decreased retinal ganglion cell layer thickness in patients with type 1 diabetes. England: Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2010.

27. Karti O, Selver OB, Ağın, A, Akın F. Retinal ganglion cell loss in children with type 1 diabetes mellitus without diabetic retinopathy. Turkey: Journal of American Association for Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus. 2017.

28. Hamada M, Ohkubo T, Kikuchi M, et al. severity of diabetic retinopathy and retinal nerve fiber layer thickness in patients with type 1 diabetes. J Diabetes Investig: USA. 2017.

29. Kemenkes RI. Konsensus Pengelolaan dan Pencegahan Diabetes Melitus Tipe 1 di Indonesia. Jakarta: Kementerian Kesehatan RI. 2015.

30. Brownlee M. Biochemistry and molecular cell biology of diabetic complications. Nature: New York. 2001. p:813-820.

31. UKK Endokrinologi Anak dan Remaja, Ikatan Dokter Anak Indonesia, & World Diabetes Foundation. (2015). Konsensus Nasional Pengelolaan Diabetes Mellitus Tipe 1. Jakarta: Ikatan Dokter Anak Indonesia.

32. Cantor LB, Rapuano CJ. The eye. In: Fundamentals and Principles of Ophthalmology: Basic and Clinical Science Course. San Francisco; 2022-2023. p 47-104.

33. Hildebrand GD, Fielder AR. Anatomy and Physiology of the Retina. In: Pediatric retina. USA: Elsevier. 2011. p 39-65.

34. Cantor LB, Rapuano CJ. Retinal Vascular Disease: Diabetic Retinopathy. In: Retina and Vitreous: Basic and Clinical Science Course. San Francisco; 2022-2023. p 91-120.

35. Wiley HE, Ferris FL. Nonproliferative Diabetic Retinopathy and Diabetic Macular Edema. In: Retina. Fifth Edition, Vol. 2. USA: Elsevier; 2012. p 940-68.

36. Schachat AP. Diabetic Retinopathy: Genetics and Etiologic Mechanism, in: Ryan's Retina: Sixth Edition. Elsevier: China. 2018 p.1038.

37. Kesavadev J, Jawad F, Deeb A, Coetzee A, Ansari MAJ, Shresthe D, et al. Pathophysiology of Type 2 Diabetes. In: The Diabetes Textbook. Meksiko: Springer; 2019. p 101-17.

38. Ozougwu JC, Obimba KC, Belonwu CD, Unakalamba CB. The pathogenesis and pathophysiology of type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus. Journal of Physiology and Pathophysiology. 2013;4(4):46-57.

39. Schachat AP. Mechanisms of Oxidative Stress in Retinal Injury, in: Ryan's Retina: Sixth Edition. Elsevier: China. 2018 p.582.

40. Tekin K, Inanc M, Kurnaz E, Bayramoglu E, Aydemir E. Quantitative Evaluation of Early Retinal Changes in Children With Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus Without Retinopathy. Clin Exp Optom: Australia. 2018.

41. Mohd-Ilham I, Tai ELM, Suhaimi H, Shatriah I. Evaluation of Macular and Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Thickness in Children with Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus without Retinopathy. KJO: South Korea. 2021.

42. IDAI. Program Nasional Bagi Anak Indonesia 2015. Indonesia: IDAI. 2015.

43. Shin JW, Sung KR, Park SW. Patterns of Progressive Ganglion CelleInner Plexiform Layer Thinning in Glaucoma Detected by OCT. USA: American Academy of Ophthalmology. 2018.

44. Cunha JP, Proenca R, Santos AD, Almeida R, Aguas H, Alves M, et al. OCT in Alzheimer's disease: thinning of the RNFL and superior hemiretina. USA: Springer. 2017.

45. Link YMH, Hawasi AA. Acute optic neuritis: retinal ganglion cell loss precedes retinal nerve fiber thinning. USA: Springer. 2015.

46. Duker JS, Waheed NK, Goldman DR. Introduction to OCT. In: Handbook of retinal OCT. London: Elvesier; 2014. p 1-22.

47. Agarwal A, Kumar DA. Basics. In: Essentials of OCT in Ocular Disease. New York: Thieme Medical Publisher; 2015. p 2-37.

48. CIRRUS HD-OCT. System Overview. In: User Manual - Models 500, 5000. Carl Ziess Meditec. 2017. p 33-44.

49. Arnjolts U, Nilsson M, Myrberg IH, Aden U, Hellgren K. Profile of macular ganglion cell-inner plexiform layer thickness in healthy 6.5 year- old Swedish children. Stockholm: BMC. 2020.

50. Lee YP, Ju YS, CHoi DG. Ganglion cell-inner plexiform layer thickness by swept-source optical coherence tomography in healthy Korean children: Normative data and biometric correlations. Korea: Scientific Reports. 2018.

51. Mwanza JC, Oakley JD, Budenz DL, Anderson DR. Ability of Cirrus™ HD-OCT Optic Nerve Head Parameters to Discriminate Normal from Glaucomatous Eyes. California: J.ophtha. 2010.

52. United Nations. Convention on the Rights of the Child. USA: UN. 1989.

53. Kyvik KO, Castell C, Songini M, Green A. The epidemiology of Type 1 diabetes mellitus is not the same in young adults as in children. Denmark: Diabetologia. 2004.

54. Roche FE, McKenna AM, O'Regan M, Ryder KJ, Fitzgerald HM. The incidence of type 1 diabetes in children under 15 years of age is rising again. Ireland: European Journal of Pediatrics. 2023.

55. Amato R, Catalani E, Monte MD, Callameri M, Cervia D, Casini D. Morpho-

Functional Analysis of the Early Changes Induced in Retinal Ganglion Cells by the Onset of Diabetic Retinopathy: The Effects of a Neuroprotective Strategy. Italy: Elsevier. 2022.

56. Prasad N, Ooms A, Thangmathesvaran L, Szirth B, Khouri AS. Ganglion Cell Complex Measurements with OCT over 3 Years in Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus. New jersey: Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 2019.

57. Kern TS, Barber AJ. Retinal Ganglion Cells in Diabetes. USA:Jphysiol. 2008.

58. Fayoumi DE, Eldine NMB, Esmael AF, Ghalwash D, Soliman HM. Retinal nerve Fiber Layer and Ganglion Cell Complex thickness are Reduced in Children With Type 1 Diabetes With No Evidence of Vascular Retinopathy. Egypt: invest ophthtalmol vis. 2016.

59. Chen Y, Li J, Yan Y, Shen X. Diabetic macular morphology changes may occur in the early stage of diabetes. BMC ophthamol : UK. 2016.

60. Mincewicz MW, Golebiewska J, Olechowski A, Szalecki M. Diabetic Retinopathy in Children with Type 1 Diabetes - Occurrence and Screening Using Optical Coherence Tomography. Poland: Life. 2021.