

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

1. Holden BA, et al. Global Prevalence of Myopia and High Myopia and Temporal Trends from 2000 through 2050. *Ophthalmology*. 2016 May;123(5):1036-42.
2. World Health Organization. *World Report on Vision*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019.
3. Baird PN, Saw SM, Lanca C. et al. Myopia. *Nat Rev Dis Primers*. 2020;6(99):1-20.
4. Morgan IG, et al. The Epidemics of Myopia: Aetiology and Prevention. *Prog. Retin. Eye Res*. 2017;62(1):s134-149.
5. 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 Feb 5;54(2):1026-33
6. Yam JC, et al. High Prevalence of Myopia in Children and Their Parents in Hong Kong Chinese Population: The Hong Kong Children Eye Study. *Acta Ophthalmol*. 2020 Aug;98(5):e639-e648.
7. Wu PC, et al. Epidemiology of Myopia. *Asia Pac J Ophthalmol (Phila)*. 2016 Nov/Dec;5(6):386-93.
8. Saw SM, Gazzard G, Koh D, et al. Prevalence Rates of Refractive Errors in Sumatra, Indonesia. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*. 2002;43:3174–80.
9. Jyothirmai T, Meenakshi V, Padmavathi SV. A Study on Refractive Errors Among Medical Students Attending Ophthalmology Department. *IOSR Journal of Dental and Medical Sciences*. 2017 Oct;16(10):57-61.
10. Al-Rashidi SH, et al. Prevalence Refractive Errors among Medical Students of Qassim University, Saudi Arabia: Cross-Sectional Descriptive Study. *Open Access Maced J Med Sci*. 2018 May 19;6(5):940-943.
11. Nugroho A, et al. Progression of Myopia among Medical Students: A One-Year Cohort Study. *Journal of Community Empowerment for Health*. 2020 April;3(1):28-33.

12. Rapuano CJ, Stout JT, McCannel CA. Optics of the Human Eye. In: 2022-2023 Basic and Clinical Science Course Section 3: Clinical Optics and Vision Rehabilitation. San Francisco: American Academy of Ophthalmology; 2022. p 157-163.
13. Benjamin WJ. Refractive Status of the Eye. In: Borish's Clinical Refraction, 2nd ed. Missouri: Elsevier Inc; 2006. p 3-9.
14. Zhang M, et al. 2022. Sports and Myopia: An Investigation on the Prevalence and Risk Factors of Myopia in Young Sports-Related Groups in Tianjin, China. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2022 June;63(6):27
15. Lee SS, et al. Incidence and Progression of Myopia in Early Adulthood. JAMA Ophthalmol. 2022 Feb 1;140(2):162-169.
16. Rapuano CJ, Stout JT, McCannel CA. Myopia and Pathologic Myopia. In: 2022-2023 Basic and Clinical Science Course Section 12: Retina and Vitreous. San Francisco: American Academy of Ophthalmology; 2022. p 235-247.
17. Ohno-Matsui K. Myopic Maculopathy. In: Atlas of Pathologic Myopia. Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore Pte Ltd; 2020. p 61-91.
18. Mitchell P, Hourihan F, Sandbach J, Wang JJ. The Relationship Between Glaucoma and Myopia: The Blue Mountains Eye Study. Ophthalmology. 1999 Oct;106(10):2010-5.
19. Ha A, Kim CY, Shim SR, Chang IB, Kim YK. Degree of Myopia and Glaucoma Risk: A Dose-Response Meta-analysis. Am J Ophthalmol. 2022 Apr;236:107-119.
20. Sun MT, Tran M, Singh K, Chang R, Wang H, Sun Y. Glaucoma and Myopia: Diagnostic Challenges. Biomolecules. 2023 Mar 20;13(3):562
21. Song A, et al. Peripapillary Choroidal Thickness in Eyes With High Myopia. J Int Med Res. 2020 Apr;48(4):1-7.
22. Liu et al. Choroidal Thickness and Choriocapillaris Vascular Density in Myopic Anisometropia. Eye and Vision. 2021;8(48):1-10.
23. Park JH, Yoo C, Jung JH, Girard MJA, Mari JM, Kim YY. The Association Between Prelaminar Tissue Thickness And Peripapillary Choroidal

Thickness in Untreated Normal-Tension Glaucoma Patients. *Medicine (Baltimore)*. 2019 Jan;98(1):e14044.

24. Ikuno Y. High Myopia and Myopic Glaucoma: Findings in the Peripapillary Retina and Choroid in Highly Myopic Eyes. In: *Myopia and Glaucoma*. Kanazawa: Springer Japan; 2015. p 53-63.
25. Seo et al. Ganglion Cell-Inner Plexiform Layer And Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Thickness According To Myopia and Optic Disc Area: A Quantitative and Three-Dimensional Analysis. *BMC Ophthalmology*. 2017; 17(22):1-8.
26. Ganekal S, Sadhwini MH, Kagathur S. Effect of Myopia and Optic Disc Area on Ganglion Cell-Inner Plexiform Layer and Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer Thickness. *Indian J Ophthalmol*. 2021;69:1820-4.
27. Milani P, et al. Vessel Density, Retinal Thickness, and Choriocapillaris Vascular Flow In Myopic Eyes on OCT Angiography. *Graefe's Archive For Clinical And Experimental Ophthalmology*. 2018;256(8):1419-27.
28. Wang, et al. Diagnostic Ability of Ganglion Cell Complex Thickness to Detect Glaucoma in High Myopia Eyes by Fourier Domain Optical Coherence Tomography. *Int J Ophthalmol*. 2018 May;11(5): 791-6.
29. Wen W, et al. Consistency Between Optical Coherence Tomography and Humphrey Visual Field for Evaluating Glaucomatous Defects in High Myopic Eyes. *BMC Ophthalmol*. 2020;20(460):1-9.
30. Mwanza JC, et al. Cirrus OCT Normative Database Study Group. Profile and Predictors of Normal Ganglion Cell-Inner Plexiform Layer Thickness Measured With Frequency-Domain Optical Coherence Tomography. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*. 2011 Oct 4;52(11):7872-9.
31. Fudalej E, et al. Neuroprotective Factors of the Retina and Their Role in Promoting Survival of Retinal Ganglion Cells: A Review. *Ophthalmic Res*. 2021;64:345-55.
32. Nam KY, et al. Different Characteristics of Retinal Damage Between Chronic Hypertension and Hypertensive Retinopathy. *Sci Rep*. 2022 Nov 7;12(1):18902.

33. Margolis R, Spaide RF. A Pilot Study of Enhanced Depth Imaging Optical Coherence Tomography of the Choroid in Normal Eyes. *Am J Ophthalmol.* 2009;147(5):811-5.
34. Ho J, et al. Analysis of Normal Peripapillary Choroidal Thickness via Spectral Domain Optical Coherence Tomography. *Ophthalmology.* 2011 Oct;118(10):2001-7.
35. Schuster AK, et al. Choroidal Thickness is Associated with Cardiovascular Risk Factors and Cardiac Health: The Gutenberg Health Study. *Clin Res Cardiol.* 2020 Feb;109(2):172-82.
36. Tan CS, Ouyang Y, Ruiz H, Sadda SVR. Diurnal Variation of Choroidal Thickness in Normal, Healthy Subjects Measured by Spectral Domain Optical Coherence Tomography. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 2012;53(1):261-6.
37. Curtin BJ, Whitmore WG. The Optics of Myopia. In: *Duane's Foundation of Clinical Ophthalmology.* Northwestern University: Philadelphia Harper & Row. 2009. p 1-11.
38. Bez D, et al. Association Between Type of Educational System and Prevalence and Severity of Myopia Among Male Adolescents in Israel. *JAMA Ophthalmol.* 2019;137:1-7.
39. 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;10-e0140419.
40. He M, et al. Effect of Time Spent Outdoors at School on The Development Of Myopia Among Children In China: A Randomized Clinical Trial. *JAMA.* 2015;314:1142-48.
41. Wu PC, et al. Increased Time Outdoors is Followed By Reversal of The Long-Term Trend To Reduced Visual Acuity in Taiwan Primary School Students. *Ophthalmology.* 2020;127:1462–69.
42. Feldkaemper M, Schaeffel F. An Updated View on The Role of Dopamine in Myopia. *Exp. Eye Res.* 2013;114:106-19.
43. Guggenheim JA, et al. Does Vitamin D Mediate The Protective Effects of Time Outdoors on Myopia? Findings From A Prospective Birth Cohort. *Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci.* 2014;55:8550-58.

44. Verhoeven VJ, et al. Genome-Wide Meta-Analyses of Multi-ancestry Cohorts Identify Multiple New Susceptibility Loci for Refractive Error and Myopia. *Nat. Genet.* 2013;45:314-18
45. Hysi PG, et al. Meta-Analysis of 542,934 Subjects of European Ancestry Identifies New Genes And Mechanisms Predisposing to Refractive Error and Myopia. *Nat. Genet.* 2020;52:401-7.
46. Xiangtian Z, et al. Dopamine Signaling and Myopia Development: What Are the Key Challenges. *Prog Retin Eye Res.* 2017 November;61:60-71.
47. Summers JA. Retinoic Acid in Ocular Growth Regulation. *IntechOpen.* 2019. Available from <http://dx.doi.org/10.5772/intechopen.84586>.
48. Rapuano CJ, Stout JT, McCannel CA. The Eye. In: 2022-2023 Basic and Clinical Science Course: Fundamentals and Principles of Ophthalmology: San Francisco: American Academy of Ophthalmology; 2022. p 47-104.
49. Gregg RG, et al. Function and Anatomy of the Mammalian Retina. In *Ryan's Retina*, 6th edition. Philadelphia: Elsevier. 2018. p 1201-93.
50. Rolle T, Dallorto L, Bonetti B. Retinal and Macular Ganglion Cell Count Estimated With Optical Coherence Tomography RTVue-100 as a Candidate Biomarker for Glaucoma. *Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci.* 2016;57:5772-79.
51. Vernazza S, Oddone F, Tirendi S, Bassi AM. Risk Factors for Retinal Ganglion Cell Distress in Glaucoma and Neuroprotective Potential Intervention. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* 2021;22:7994.
52. Syc-Mazurek SB. Transcriptional Control of Retinal Ganglion Cell Death After Axonal Injury. *Cell Death and Disease.* 2022;13(244):1-12.
53. Grant MB, Luty GA. Retinal and Choroidal Vasculature. In *Ryan's Retina*, 6th edition. Philadelphia: Elsevier. 2018. p 1435-66.
54. Gupta P, et al. Peripapillary Choroidal Thickness in Young Asians With High Myopia. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 2015;56(3): 1475-81.
55. Cui, et al. Relationship Between Peripapillary Choroidal Thickness and Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer in Young People With Myopia. *J Int Med Res.* 2021;49(7):1-8.

56. Kim DW, et al. Prelamina and Lamina Cribrosa in Glaucoma Patients With Unilateral Visual Field Loss. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 2016;57:1662–70.
57. Duker JS, Waheed NK, Goldman DR. Introduction to OCT. In: *Handbook of Retinal OCT, 2nd edition.* St. Louis: Elsevier; 2014. p 1-22.
58. Agarwal A, Kumar DA. Basics. In: *Essentials of OCT in Ocular Disease.* New York: Thieme Medical Publisher; 2015. p 2-37.
59. CIRRUS HD-OCT. System Overview. In: *User Manual - Models 500, 5000.* Carl Zeiss Meditec. 2017. p 33-44.
60. Debut DC, Somfai GM, Wang B. Fundamentals of Retinal Optical Coherence Tomography Image Analysis. In: *Retinal Optical Coherence Tomography Image Analysis.* Singapore: Springer; 2019. p 27-38.
61. Hajizadeh F, Kafieh R. Introduction to Optical Coherence Tomography. In: *Atlas of Ocular Optical Coherence Tomography.* Iran: Springer; 2018. p 1-26.
62. Neto CAM, Rebhun C. Normal Optical Coherence Tomography. In: *Atlas of Retinal OCT.* China: Elsevier; 2018. p 1-13.
63. Li Y, et al. Advances in OCT Imaging in Myopia and Pathologic Myopia. *Diagnostics.* 2022;20(1418):1-20.
64. Zivkovic M, et al. Ganglion Cell-Inner Plexiform Layer Thickness in Different Glaucoma Stages Measured by Optical Coherence Tomography. *Ophthalmic Research.* 2017;59(3):148-54.
65. Barteselli G, Bartsch DU, Freeman WR. Combined Depth Imaging Using Optical Coherence Tomography as a Novel Imaging Technique to Visualize Vitreoretinal Choroidal Structures. *Retina.* 2013;33(1):247-8.
66. Jiang R, et al. Peripapillary Choroidal Thickness in Adult Chinese: The Beijing Eye Study. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 2015 Jun;56(6):4045-52.
67. Shibata H, et al. Peripapillary Choroidal Thickness Assessed by Spectral-Domain Optical Coherence Tomography in Normal Japanese. *Jpn J Ophthalmol.* 2021 Sep;65(5):666-71.
68. Ba M, Li Z. The Impact of Lifestyle Factors on Myopia Development: Insights and Recommendations. *AJO International.* 2024 Apr;1(1):100010.

69. Jeong Y, et al. Myopic Open-Angle Glaucoma Prevalence in Northeast Asia: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Population-Based Studies. *Korean J Ophthalmol.* 2022;36(1):6-15.
70. Jones-Jordan LA, et al. Myopia Progression as A Function of Sex, Age, and Ethnicity. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 2021;62(10):36.
71. Enthoven C, et al. Gender Issues in Myopia: A Changing Paradigm in Generations. *Research Square.* 2024 Jan (Preprint version 1).
72. Neitz M, et al. The End of Myopia. *Research Square.* 2022 Feb (Preprint version 1).
73. Chen TC. Don't Be Fooled: Spotting OCT Artifacts. *Review of Ophthalmology.* 2017 Dec (Article).
74. Muhiddin HS, et al. Choroidal Thickness in Correlation with Axial Length and Myopia Degree. *Vision.* 2022;6(16).
75. Wang W, He M, Zhong X. Sex-Dependent Choroidal Thickness Differences in Healthy Adults: A Study Based on Original and Synthesized Data. *Current Eye Research.* 2018;43(6):796–803.
76. Mihara N, et al. Sex and Age Dependent Wide-Field Choroidal Thickness Differences in Healthy Eyes. *J. Clin. Med.* 2023;12:1501.
77. Lu B, et al. Evaluation of the Association of Macular Ganglion Cell–Inner Plexiform Layer Thickness and Myopia in Chinese Young Adults. *Eye.* 2021;35:393-399.
78. Benavente-Perez A. Evidence of Vascular Involvement in Myopia: A Review. *Front. Med.* 2023;10:1112996.
79. Xu X, et al. Determinants of Macular Ganglion Cell– Inner Plexiform Layer Thickness in Normal Chinese Adults. *BMC Ophthalmology.* 2021; 21:267.
80. Lee WH, et al. Longitudinal Changes in The Thickness of The Ganglion Cell–Inner Plexiform Layer in Patients With Hypertension: A 4-Year Prospective Observational Study. *Acta Ophthalmol.* 2020;98:e479–e486.

81. Hui Z, et al. Rates Of Choroidal Loss And Ganglion Cell-Inner Plexiform Layer Thinning In Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus And Healthy Individuals: A 2- Year Prospective Study. *Br J Ophthalmol*. 2023 Dec 18;108(1):84-90.
82. Ahmed A, et al. Intraocular Pressure and Rates of Macular Thinning in Glaucoma. *Ophthalmology Glaucoma*. 2023 September;6(5):457-465.
83. Xu L, et al. High Myopia and Glaucoma Susceptibility: The Beijing Eye Study. *Ophthalmology*. 2007;114:216–20.
84. Cedrone C, et al. The 12-Year Incidence of Glaucoma and Glaucoma- Related Visual Field Loss in Italy: The Ponza Eye Study. *J Glaucoma*. 2012;21:1–6.
85. Am S, et al. The Effect of Myopia on Vessel Density in Glaucomatous Patients by Optical Coherence Tomography Angiography. *Clinical Ophthalmology*. 2023;17:2429–2441.
86. Vinod K, Salim S. Addressing Glaucoma in Myopic Eyes: Diagnostic and Surgical Challenges. *Bioengineering*. 2023;10:1260.
87. Hirooka K, Yamamoto T, Kiuchi Y. Dysfunction of Axonal Transport in Normal-Tension Glaucoma: A Biomarker of Disease Progression And A Potential Therapeutic Target. *Neural Regen Res*;16(3):506-507.
88. Dias MS, et al. The Role of Axonal Transport in Glaucoma. *Int. J. Mol. Sci*. 2022;23: 3935.
89. Park KH. Glaucoma and Myopia. *Indian Journal of Ophthalmology*. 2024;72(3):309-310.
90. Ratanawongphaibul K, et al. Earlier Detection of Glaucoma Progression Using High-Density 3-Dimensional Spectral- Domain OCT Optic Nerve Volume Scans. *Ophthalmol Glaucoma*. 2021 Nov-Dec;4(6):604-616.