

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

1. Mol BWJ, Roberts CT, Thangaratinam S, Magee LA, de Groot CJM, Hofmeyr GJ. Pre-eclampsia. *Lancet*. 2016;387(10022):999–1011.
2. Abalos E, Cuesta C, Grosso AL, Chou D, Say L. Global and regional estimates of preeclampsia and eclampsia: a systematic review. *European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology*. 2013 Sep;170(1):1–7.
3. L.C. Kenny. Hypertension disorder in pregnancy. In: L. C. Kenny, J. E. Myers, editors. *Obstetric by Ten Teachers*. 20th ed. USA: Taylor and Francis group; 2017. p. 250–75.
4. E. V. Kuklina, C. Ayala, W. M. Callaghan. Hypertensive disorders and severe obstetric morbidity in the United States. In: *Obstetrics & Gynecology*. 2009. p. 1299–306.
5. L. Duley. The global impact of pre-eclampsia and eclampsia. In: *Seminars in Perinatology*. 2009. p. 130–7.
6. WHO. *Recommendations for Prevention and Treatment of Preeclampsia and Eclampsia*. Geneva, Switzerland; 2011.
7. World Health Organization. *World Health Report: Make Every Mother and Child Count*, World Health Organization. Geneva, Switzerland; 2005.
8. R. P. Porreco, R. Barkey. Peripartum intensive care. *The Journal of Maternal-Fetal & Neonatal Medicine*. 2010;23(10):1136–8.
9. J. Arun. Epidemiology of pre-eclampsia: impact of obesity. *Nutr Rev*. 2013;71(01).
10. R. Pallab, B. Sonela, P. Dilip, M. Y. Latoo. Recent advances in

management of pre-eclampsia. BJMP. 2011;4(3).

11. Rana S, Lemoine E, Granger J, Karumanchi SA. Preeclampsia: Pathophysiology, Challenges, and Perspectives. *Circ Res*. 2019 Mar 29;124(7):1094–112.
12. Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia Nomor HK.01.07/MENKES/91/2017. 2017.
13. Dinas Kesehatan Kota Padang. Profil Kesehatan Tahun 2022. 2023.
14. Wu Y, Xiong X, Fraser WD, Luo ZC. Association of uric acid with progression to preeclampsia and development of adverse conditions in gestational hypertensive pregnancies. *Amer J Hypertens*. 2012;25:711–7.
15. Powers RW, Bodnar LM, Ness RB, Cooper KM, Gallaher MJ, Frank MP, et al. Uric acid concentrations in early pregnancy among preeclamptic women with gestational hyperuricemia at delivery. *Am J Obstet Gynecol*. 2006;194(160).
16. Johnson RJ, Kang DH, Feig D, Kivlighn S, Kanellis J, Watanabe S, et al. Is there a pathogenetic role for uric acid in hypertension and cardiovascular and renal disease? *Hypertension*. 2003;41:1183.
17. Bainbridge SA, Roberts JM. Uric Acid as a Pathogenic Factor in Preeclampsia. *Placenta*. 2008 Mar;29(SUPPL.):67–72.
18. Chescheir NC. Serum Uric Acid Measurement in Women With Hypertensive Disorders of Pregnancy. *Obstetrics & Gynecology*. 2019 Sep;134(3):636–8.
19. Nosakhare OE, Joseph OI, Paul IA. Serum lipid profile and uric acid levels in preeclampsia in University of Benin Teaching Hospital. *Nigerian Medical Journal*. 2014;55(5).

20. Bellos I, Pergialiotis V, Loutradis D, Daskalakis G. The prognostic role of serum uric acid levels in preeclampsia: A meta-analysis. Vol. 22, Journal of Clinical Hypertension. Blackwell Publishing Inc.; 2020. p. 826–34.
21. Zhou G, Holzman C, Luo Z, Margerison C. Maternal serum uric acid levels and blood pressure during pregnancy: A community-based cohort study. European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology. 2018 Mar;222:64–9.
22. Martin AC, Brown MA. Could uric acid have a pathogenic role in pre-eclampsia? Nat Rev Nephrol. 2010 Dec 19;6(12):744–8.
23. Williams KP, Galerneau F. The Role of Serum Uric Acid as a Prognostic Indicator of the Severity of Maternal and Fetal Complications in Hypertensive Pregnancies. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada. 2002 Aug;24(8):628–32.
24. Jindal P, Chirania K. “Study Of Liver Function Tests And Uric Acid Levels In Pregnant Women With And Without Preeclampsia.” J Cardiovasc Dis Res.
25. Ugwuanyi RU, Chiege IM, Agwu FE, Eleje GU, Ifediorah NM. Association between Serum Uric Acid Levels and Perinatal Outcome in Women with Preeclampsia. Obstet Gynecol Int. 2021;2021.
26. Abbas RA, Ghulmiyyah L, Hobeika E, Usta IM, Mirza F, Nassar AH. Preeclampsia: A review of early predictors. Vol. 3, Maternal-Fetal Medicine. Wolters Kluwer Health; 2021. p. 197–202.
27. Redman CW. Early and late onset preeclampsia: two sides of the same coin. Pregnancy Hypertens. 2017;7(58).

28. Onuh SO, Aisien AO. Maternal and fetal outcome in eclamptic patients in Benin City, Nigeria. *J Obstet Gynaecol* . 2004;24:765–8.
29. Ugwu EO, Dim CC, Okonkwo CD, Nwankwo TO. Maternal and perinatal outcome of severe preeclampsia in Enugu, Nigeria after introduction of magnesium sulphate. *Niger J Clin Prac*. 2011;14:418–21.
30. Espinoza J, Vdaeff A, Pettker CM, Simhan H. ACOG PRACTICE BULLETIN: Clinical Management Guidelines for Obstetrician-Gynecologists. 2020.
31. Karrar SA, Hong PL. Preeclampsia. *StatPearls*. 2022.
32. Dimitriadis E, Rolnik DL, Zhou W, Estrada-Gutierrez G, Koga K, Francisco RPV, et al. Pre-eclampsia. *Nat Rev Dis Primers*. 2023 Dec 1;9(1).
33. Costa ML, Cavalli R de C, Korkes HA, Cunha Filho EV da, Peraçoli JC. Diagnosis and Management of Preeclampsia: Suggested Guidance on the Use of Biomarkers. *Revista Brasileira de Ginecologia e Obstetrícia / RBGO Gynecology and Obstetrics*. 2022 Sep 25;44(09):878–83.
34. Sheen JJ, Huang Y, Wright JD, Goffman D, D'Alton ME, Friedman AM. 318: Maternal age and preeclampsia outcomes. *Am J Obstet Gynecol*. 2019 Jan;220(1):S222–3.
35. Yang Y, Le Ray I, Zhu J, Zhang J, Hua J, Reilly M. Preeclampsia Prevalence, Risk Factors, and Pregnancy Outcomes in Sweden and China. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2021 May 10;4(5):e218401.
36. Ives CW, Sinkey R, Rajapreyar I, Tita ATN, Oparil S. Preeclampsia—Pathophysiology and Clinical Presentations: JACC State-of-the-Art Review. Vol. 76, *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*. Elsevier Inc.; 2020.

p. 1690–702.

37. El-Sayed AAF. Preeclampsia: A review of the pathogenesis and possible management strategies based on its pathophysiological derangements. Vol. 56, Taiwanese Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Elsevier Ltd; 2017. p. 593–8.
38. Fox R, Kitt J, Leeson P, Aye CYL, Lewandowski AJ. Preeclampsia: Risk factors, diagnosis, management, and the cardiovascular impact on the offspring. Vol. 8, Journal of Clinical Medicine. MDPI; 2019.
39. Shennan A, Duhig K, Vandermolen B. Recent advances in the diagnosis and management of pre-eclampsia. Vol. 7, F1000Research. Faculty of 1000 Ltd; 2018.
40. NICE. Hypertension in pregnancy: diagnosis and management [Internet]. 2019. Available from: www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng133
41. Sudjai D, Satho P. Relationship between maternal serum uric acid level and preeclampsia with or without severe features. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. 2022; 42(7): 2704–2708.
42. Kondareddy T, T. P. Uric acid as an important biomarker in hypertensive disorders in pregnancy. Int J Reprod Contracept Obstet Gynecol. 2016;4382–4.
43. Chen Q, Lau S, Tong M, Wei J, Shen F, Zhao J, et al. Serum uric acid may not be involved in the development of preeclampsia. J Hum Hypertens. 2016 Feb 21;30(2):136–40.
44. Corominas AI, Medina Y, Balconi S, Casale R, Farina M, Martínez N, et al.

Assessing the Role of Uric Acid as a Predictor of Preeclampsia. Front

Physiol. 2022 Jan 13;12.

45. Shakarami A, Ghafarzadeh M, Yari F, Fathi L. Association between maternal serum uric acid and preeclampsia. *Arch Physiol Biochem.* 2022;128(6):1434–7.
46. Pasyar S, Wilson LM, Pudwell J, Peng YP, Smith GN. Investigating the diagnostic capacity of uric acid in the occurrence of preeclampsia. *Pregnancy Hypertension.* 2020; 19: 106-111.
47. Ryu A, Cho NJ, Kim YS, Lee EY. Predictive value of serum uric acid levels for adverse perinatal outcomes in preeclampsia. *Medicine.* 2019 May;98(18):e15462.
48. Adeline ME, Laksana MAC, Atika A. Characteristic of Referral Patients With Severe Preeclampsia In Surabaya. *BHSJ [Internet].* 2018 May 31 [cited 2024 Jul. 18];1(1):25-8.
49. Haribaik AA, Bakti HS, Posmaningsih DAA. Uric Acid Levels in Pregnant Women. *MMJ.* 2022; 3(2): 53-60.
50. Johariyah, Nurdianti DS, Widyawati. The incidence of preeclampsia based on maternal characteristics: a cohort study. *Jurnal Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak.* 2021; 15(2): 121-132.
51. Kurniawati D, Septiyono EA, Juliningrum PP, Rahmawati I. Analysis Characteristics of Pregnant Mother With Preeclampsia in Agronursing Area. *Journal Of Nursing Practice.* 2019; 3(1), 33-38
52. Piani F, Agnoletti D, Baracchi A, Scarduelli S, Verde C, Tossetta G, Montaguti E, et al. Serum uric acid to creatinine ratio and risk of preeclampsia and adverse pregnancy outcomes. *Journal of Hypertension.* 2023; 41(8): 1333-9.
53. Lisnawati, Berguna, Irwinda, et al. A Significant Increase in Maternal Blood Uric Acid Levels Accompanies the Severity of Hypertensive Disorders in Pregnancy. *Indones J Obstet Gynecol.* 2021; 9(3):144-9.

54. Samaha II, Donayeva A, Abdelazim IA. The relation between serum uric acid and severity of preeclampsia in pregnant women: a cross-sectional study. *Menopause Rev* 2023; 22(3): 130-134
55. Abbas H, Badar S, Javed Z, Ramadan MAA. Level of Serum Uric Acid in Pre-eclamptic and Normal Pregnant Women. *Int J Front Sci*. 2020; 4(1): 20- 22.
56. Johnson RJ, Kanbay M, Kang D, Lozada LG, Feig D. Uric acid: A Clinically Useful Marker to Distinguish Preeclampsia from Gestational Hypertension. *Hypertension*. 2012; 58(4): 548-9.
57. Amir Shakarami, Masoumeh Ghafarzadeh, Fatemeh Yari & Leila Fathi. Association between maternal serum uric acid and preeclampsia. *Archives of Physiology and Biochemistry*. 2020
58. Colmenares-Mejia CC, Quintero-Lesmes DC, Bautista-Niño PK, et al. Uric acid and risk of pre-eclampsia: results from a large case-control study and meta-analysis of prospective studies. *Sci Rep*. 2023;13(1):3018.
59. Laughon SK, Catov J, Powers RW, Roberts JM, Gandley RE. First trimester uric acid and adverse pregnancy outcomes. *Am J Hypertens*. 2011;24(4):489-495.
60. Nakagawa T, Kang DH, Johnson RJ. An elevation in serum uric acid precedes the development of preeclampsia. *Hypertens Res*. 2023;46(3):809- 811.