

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

1. Fletcher GF, Ades PA, Kligfield P, Arena R, Balady GJ, Bittner VA, et al. Exercise standards for testing and training: a scientific statement from the American Heart Association. *Circulation*. 2013;128(8):873-934.
2. Vaidya GN. Application of exercise ECG stress test in the current high cost modern-era healthcare system. *Indian Heart Journal*. 2017;69(4):551-5.
3. Shaw LJ, Xie JX, Phillips LM, Goyal A, Reynolds HR, Berman DS, et al. Optimising diagnostic accuracy with the exercise ECG: opportunities for women and men with stable ischaemic heart disease. *Heart Asia*. 2016;8(2):1-7.
4. Fowler GC, Altman MA, Haynes JH. Stress ECG testing. In: Choby BA, Iyengar D, O'Connor FG, Reddy B, Segal GV, Wah Y, editors. *Pfenninger and Fowler's procedures for primary care*. 4th ed; Elsevier; 2020. p. 474-96.
5. Balady GJ, Morise AP. Exercise electrocardiographic testing. In: Zipes DP, Libby P, Bonow RO, Mann DL, Tomaselli GF, editors. *Braunwald's heart disease: A textbook of cardiovascular medicine*. 1. 11 ed. Philadelphia: Elsevier; 2019. p. 154-73.
6. Klabunde RE. Cardiac electrophysiology: normal and ischemic ionic currents and the ECG. *Advances Physiology Education*. 2017;41(1):29-37.
7. Svart K, Lehtinen R, Nieminen T, Nikus K, Lehtimaki T, Koobi T, et al. Exercise electrocardiography detection of coronary artery disease by ST-segment depression/heart rate hysteresis in women: the Finnish Cardiovascular Study. *International Journal of Cardiology*. 2010;140(2):182-8.
8. Zimarino M, Barnabei L, Madonna R, Palmieri G, Radico F, Tatasciore A, et al. A comparison of the diagnostic performance of the ST/HR hysteresis with cardiopulmonary stress testing parameters in detecting exercise-induced myocardial ischemia. *International Journal of Cardiology*. 2013;168(2):1274-9.
9. Suryaguna S, Wiryawan IN, Wita IW. Improvement in diagnostic accuracy of exercise test with st/hr hysteresis in detection of significant coronary artery disease. *MEDICINA*. 2020;51(1):77-81.
10. Stanciu S, Cohen C, Goetz C, Constantinesco A, Roul G. 064 The role of ST/HR index and ST/HR hysteresis in detection of significant ischemia in patients referred for a dipyridamol SPECT imaging. *Archives of Cardiovascular Diseases Supplements*. 2011;3(1):21.
11. Kaptoge S, Pennells L, De Bacquer D, Cooney MT, Kavousi M, Stevens G, et al. World Health Organization cardiovascular disease risk charts: revised models to estimate risk in 21 global regions. *The Lancet Global Health*. 2019;7(10):e1332-e45.
12. RISKESDAS. Riset Kesehatan Dasar (RISKESDAS) Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Jakarta: Kementerian Kesehatan RI; 2018.
13. Malakar AK, Choudhury D, Halder B, Paul P, Uddin A, Chakraborty S. A review on coronary artery disease, its risk factors, and therapeutics. *Journal of Cellular Physiology*. 2019;234(10):16812-23.

14. Knuuti J, Wijns W, Saraste A, Capodanno D, Barbato E, Funck-Brentano C, et al. 2019 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of chronic coronary syndromes. European Heart Journal. 2020;41(3):407-77.
15. Davies SW. Clinical presentation and diagnosis of coronary artery disease: stable angina. British Medical Bulletin. 2001;59:17-27.
16. Cassar A, Holmes DR, Jr., Rihal CS, Gersh BJ. Chronic coronary artery disease: diagnosis and management. Mayo Clinic Proceedings. 2009;84(12):1130-46.
17. Wilder J, Sabatine MS, Lilly L. Ischemic Heart Disease. In: Lilly LS, editor. Pathophysiology of Heart Diseases: a collaborative project of medical students and faculty. 6 ed. Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer; 2016. p. 134-62.
18. Gaemperli O, Lüscher TF, Bax JJ. View point: what should the future design of clinical imaging studies be? European Heart Journal. 2013;34(31):2432-5.
19. Detry JR. The pathophysiology of myocardial ischaemia. European heart journal. 1996;17(suppl_G):48-52.
20. van Diemen PA, Schumacher SP, Driessen RS, Bom MJ, Stuijffzand WJ, Everaars H, et al. Coronary computed tomography angiography and [¹⁵O]H₂O positron emission tomography perfusion imaging for the assessment of coronary artery disease. Netherlands Heart Journal. 2020;28(Suppl 1):57-65.
21. Renker M, Baumann S, Rier J, Ebersberger U, Fuller SR, Batalis NI, et al. Imaging coronary artery disease and the myocardial ischemic cascade: clinical principles and scope. Radiologic Clinic of North America. 2015;53(2):261-9.
22. Demirtas AO, Urgun OD. Can QT interval prolongation or dispersion detected in a positive exercise ECG test predict critical coronary artery disease? Archives of Medical Science Atherosclerotic Diseases. 2019;4:e7-e12.
23. Brawner C. Clinical Exercise Testing and Interpretation. In: Riebe D, Ehrman J, Liguori G, Magal M, editors. ACSM's guidelines for exercise testing and prescription. 10 ed. Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer Health; 2018. p. 135-75.
24. Radi B, Arso I, Sarvasti D, Tadjoedin Y, Tjahjono C. Pedoman Uji Latih Jantung: Prosedur dan Interpretasi. 1 ed. Jakarta: PERKI; 2016.
25. Froelicher V, Myers J. Basic exercise physiology. 2006. In: Exercise and the heart [Internet]. Philadelphia: Elsevier. 5th. [1-10].
26. Froelicher V, Myers J. The physiologic response to the exercise test. 2007. In: Manual of exercise testing [Internet]. Philadelphia: Elsevier; [1-15].
27. Viik J, Lehtinen R, Malmivuo J. Diagnostic performances of individual electrocardiographic leads in detection of coronary artery disease using traditional or heart rate-adjusted ST-segment analysis. Medical and Biological Engineering and Computing. 1999;37(suppl_1): 77-78
28. Froelicher V, Myers J. Interpretation of the electrocardiogram. 2007. In: Manual of exercise testing [Internet]. Philadelphia: Elsevier; [87-142].
29. Ellestad MH, Thomas L, Ong R, Loh J. The predictive value of the time course of ST segment depression during exercise testing in patients referred for coronary angiograms. American Heart Journal. 1992;123(4 Pt 1):904-8.
30. Narayananpillai J, Madhavan S, Rajendran D, George R. 'Recovery only' vs. 'during exercise' ST segment depression in exercise stress test – Clinical & angiographic correlation. Journal of Indian College of Cardiology. 2015;5(4):305-9.

31. Dimsdale JE, Hartley LH, Guiney T, Ruskin JN, Greenblatt D. Postexercise peril. Plasma catecholamines and exercise. *JAMA*. 1984;251(5):630-2.
32. Tighe DA. Computer technology in the field of exercise ECG stress testing. Chichester, UK: Chichester, UK: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd; 2019. p. 359-74.
33. Kronander H, Hammar N, Fischer-Colbrie W, Nowak J, Brodin LA, Elmqvist H. Analysis of ST/HR hysteresis improves long-term prognostic value of exercise ECG test. *International Journal of Cardiology*. 2011;148(1):64-9.
34. Lehtinen R. ST/HR hysteresis: exercise and recovery phase ST depression/heart rate analysis of the exercise ECG. *Journal of Electrocardiology*. 1999;32 Suppl:198-204.
35. Lehtinen R, Sievänen H, Viik J, Turjanmaa V, Niemelä K, Malmivuo J. Accurate detection of coronary artery disease by integrated analysis of the ST-segment depression/heart rate patterns during the exercise and recovery phases of the exercise electrocardiography test. *American Journal of Cardiology*. 1996;78(9):1002-6.
36. Kronander H, Fischer-Colbrie W, Nowak J, Brodin L-Å, Elmqvist H. Diagnostic performance and partition values of exercise electrocardiographic variables in the detection of coronary artery disease - improved accuracy by using ST/HR hysteresis. *Clinical Physiology and Functional Imaging*. 2010; 30(2):98-106.
37. Firdaus I. Angina pektoris dalam Panduan Praktik Klinik (PPK) dan Clinical Pathway (CP) Penyakit jantung dan pembuluh darah. 1 ed. Jakarta: PERKI;2016.
38. Scanlon PJ, Faxon DP, Audet A-M, Carabello B, Dehmer GJ, Eagle KA, et al. ACC/AHA guidelines for coronary angiography: executive summary and recommendations. *Circulation*. 1999;99(17):2345-57.
39. Chen XG. Application value of treadmill exercise test in diagnosis of coronary heart disease in the elderly. *Journal of practical electrocardiology*. 2019;28(5):318-22.
40. Zimarino M, Montebello E, Radico F, Gallina S, Perfetti M, Iachini Bellisarii F, et al. ST segment/heart rate hysteresis improves the diagnostic accuracy of ECG stress test for coronary artery disease in patients with left ventricular hypertrophy. *European Journal of Preventive Cardiology*. 2016;23(15):1632-9.
41. Dahlan S. Besar sampel dalam penelitian kedokteran dan kesehatan. 5 ed. Jakarta: Epidemiologi Indonesia; 2016.
42. Piepoli MF, Hoes AW, Agewall S, Albus C, Brotons C, Catapano AL, et al. 2016 European Guidelines on cardiovascular disease prevention in clinical practice: The Sixth Joint Task Force of the European Society of Cardiology and Other Societies on Cardiovascular Disease Prevention in Clinical Practice (constituted by representatives of 10 societies and by invited experts)Developed with the special contribution of the European Association for Cardiovascular Prevention & Rehabilitation (EACPR). *European Heart Journal*. 2016;37(29):2315-81.
43. Kang MJ, Oh YM, Lee JC, Kim DG, Park MJ, Lee MG, et al. Lung matrix metalloproteinase-9 correlates with cigarette smoking and obstruction of airflow. *Journal of Korean Medical Science*. 2003;18(6):821-7.
44. Sastroasmoro S. Dasar-dasar metodologi penelitian klinis. 5 ed. Jakarta: Sagung Seto; 2016.

45. Cheng VY, Berman DS, Rozanski A, Dunning AM, Achenbach S, Al-Mallah M, et al. Performance of the traditional age, sex, and angina typicality-based approach for estimating pretest probability of angiographically significant coronary artery disease in patients undergoing coronary computed tomographic angiography: results from the multinational coronary CT angiography evaluation for clinical outcomes: an international multicenter registry (CONFIRM). *Circulation*. 2011;124(22):2423-32, 1-8.
46. Abbasi S, De Leon AP, Kassaian S, Karimi A, Sundin O, Soares J, et al. Gender differences in the risk of coronary artery disease in iran. *Iran Journal of Public Health*. 2012;41(3):36-47.
47. Jousilahti P, Vartiainen E, Tuomilehto J, Puska P. Sex, age, cardiovascular risk factors, and coronary heart disease: a prospective follow-up study of 14 786 middle-aged men and women in Finland. *Circulation*. 1999;99(9):1165-72.
48. Huang Y, Hui Q, Gwinn M, Hu YJ, Quyyumi AA, Vaccarino V, et al. Sexual Differences in Genetic Predisposition of Coronary Artery Disease. *Circulation: Genomic and Precision Medicine*. 2021;14(1):e003147.
49. Gheisari F, Emami M, Raeisi Shahraki H, Samipour S, Nematollahi P. The Role of Gender in the Importance of Risk Factors for Coronary Artery Disease. *Cardiology Research and Practice*. 2020;2020:6527820.
50. Rahajeng E, Tuminah S. Prevalensi hipertensi dan determinannya di Indonesia. *Majalah Kedokteran Indonesia*. 2009;580-7.
51. Ozdemir K, Altunkeser BB, Aydin M, Ozeren A, Danis G, Gok H. New parameters in the interpretation of exercise testing in women: QTc dispersion and QT dispersion ratio difference. *Clinical Cardiology*. 2002;25(4):187-92.
52. Caglar F, Caglar I, Aktürk F, Demir B, Yuksel Y, Firatli I. The Association between QT Dispersion-QT Dispersion Ratio and the Severity-Extent of Coronary Artery Disease in Patients with Stable Coronary Artery Disease. *Istanbul Medical Journal*. 2014;15:95-100.
53. Inoue T. Cigarette Smoking as a Risk Factor of Coronary Artery Disease and its Effects on Platelet Function. *Tobacco Induced Diseases*. 2004;2(1):27-33.
54. Sandi MR, Martini S, Artanti KD, Widati S. The description of modifiable risk factors in coronary heart disease at dr. Soetomo regional public hospital. *Jurnal Berkala Epidemiologi*. 2019;7(2):85-93.
55. Gauri AJ, Raxwal VK, Roux L, Fearon WF, Froelicher VF. Effects of chronotropic incompetence and beta-blocker use on the exercise treadmill test in men. *American Heart Journal*. 2001;142(1):136-41.
56. Cay S, Ozturk S, Biyikoglu F, Yildiz A, Cimen T, Uygur B, et al. Association of heart rate profile during exercise with the severity of coronary artery disease. *Journal of Cardiovascular Medicine*. 2009;10(5):394-400.
57. Ellestad MH. Chronotropic incompetence. The implications of heart rate response to exercise (compensatory parasympathetic hyperactivity?). *Circulation*. 1996;93(8):1485-7.
58. Loffler AI, Perez MV, Nketiah EO, Bourque JM, Keeley EC. Usefulness of Achieving ≥ 10 METs With a Negative Stress Electrocardiogram to Screen for High-Risk Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease in Patients Referred for Coronary Angiography After Exercise Stress Testing. *American Journal of Cardiology*. 2018;121(3):289-93.

59. Middlekauff HR, Park J, Moheimani RS. Adverse effects of cigarette and noncigarette smoke exposure on the autonomic nervous system: mechanisms and implications for cardiovascular risk. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*. 2014;64(16):1740-50.

