

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

1. World Health Organization. Raised blood pressure. Available from: http://www.who.int/gho/ncd/risk_factors/blood_pressure_prevalence_text/en/
2. World Health Organization. Q&As on hypertension. Available from: <http://www.who.int/features/qa/82/en/>
3. Lilly LS. Pathophysiology of heart disease fifth edition. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2011.
4. Bakris GL, Sorrentino M. Hypertension: a companion to braunwald's heart disease 3rd edition. Philadelphia: Elsevier; 2018.
5. Cheung BM, Cheung TT. Challenges in the management of hypertension in asia. *European Heart Journal Supplements*. 2012;14:A37-A38.
6. Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan RI. Riset kesehatan dasar. 2013.
7. Bell K, Twigg J, Olin BR. Hypertension: the silent killer: updated jnc-8 guideline recommendations. Alabama Pharmacy Association. 2015.
8. Gkaliagkousi E, Gavriilaki E, Douma S. Effects of acute and chronic exercise in patients with essential hypertension: benefits and risks. *American Journal of Hypertension*. 2014;28:4.
9. Brown D, Edwards H, Seaton L, Buckley T. Lewis's medical-surgical nursing: assessment and management of clinical problems 4th edition. Australia: Elsevier; 2015.
10. Eriksen M, Mackay J, Schluger N, Gomes FM, Drope J. The tobacco atlas.. American Cancer Society, Inc. 2015.
11. Omvik P. How smoking affects blood pressure. *Blood Press*. 1996;5(2):71.
12. World Health Organization. Prevalence of smoking any tobacco product among person aged ≥ 15 years. 2012.
13. World Health Organization. Global adult tobacco survey: indonesia report 2011. National Institute of Health Research and Development Ministry of Health. 2012.
14. Sherwood L. Human physiology from cells to system, 7th ed. Belmont: Brooks/Cole. 2010.
15. Standrin S. Gray's anatomy: the anatomical basis of clinical practice, 40th edition. Churcill Livingstone. 2008
16. Tortora GJ, Nielsen MT. Principles of human anatomy, 12th ed. Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 2012.
17. Hall, J. Guyton and hall textbook of medical physiology, 12th ed. Philadelphia: Elsevier Saunders. 2010.
18. Barrett K, Brroks H, Boitano S, Barman S. Ganong's review of medical physiology, 23rd ed. The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. 2010.
19. Sembulingam K, Sembulingam P. Essentials of medical physiology, 6th edition. Jaypee Brotheres Medical Publishers. 2012.
20. Potter PA, Perry AG, Hall A. Fundamentals of nursing. Elsevier Health Sciences. 2016.
21. British and Irish Hypertension Society. Blood pressure measurement. 2017.
22. Berger A. Oscillatory blood pressure monitoring devices. *BMJ*. 2001;323(7318): 919.

23. Oparil S, Zaman A, Calhoun DA. Pathogenesis of hypertension. *Ann Intern Med.* 2003;139:761-776.
24. Ranasinghe P, Cooray DN, Jayawardena R, Katulanda P. The influence of family history of hypertension on disease prevalence and associated metabolic risk factors among sri lankan adults. *BMC Public Health.* 2015;15:576.
25. American Heart Association. Know your risk factors for high blood pressure. 2017.
26. Everett B, Zajacova A. Gender differences in hypertension and hypertension awareness among young adults. *Biodemography Soc Biol.* 2016;61(1):1-17.
27. Appau IK. Smoking habits among adolescents. *Turku University of Applied Sciences.* 2011.
28. Lackland DT. Racial differences in hypertension: implication for high blood pressure management. *Am J Med Sci.* 2014;348:135-138.
29. Mengesha AY. Hypertension and related risk factors in type 2 diabetes mellitus (dm) patients in gaborone city council (gcc) clinics, gaborone, botswana. *Africa Health Sciences.* 2007;7:4.
30. Anggara FHD, Prayitno N, Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan tekanan darah di puskesmas telaga murni cikarang barat tahun 2012. *jurnal ilmiah kesehatan.* 2012;5(1):20-25.
31. Haskell WL, et al. Physical activity and public health: updated recommendation for adults from american college of sports medicine and the american heart associatioin. *Med Sci Sports Exerc.* 2007;39(8):1423-34.
32. Hall JE, do Carmo JM, da Silva AA, Wang Z, Hall ME. Obesity-Induced hypertension: interaction of neurohumoral and renal mechanisms. *Circulation Research.* 2015;116:991-1006.
33. Ha SK. dietary salt intake and hypertension. *Electrolyte Blood Press.* 2014;12(1):7-18.
34. Frisoli TM, Schmieder RE, Grodzicki T, Messerli FH. Salt and hypertension: is salt dietary reduction worth the effort. *The American Journal of Medicine.* 2012;125:5.
35. Gumus A, Kayhan S, Cinarka H, Sahin U. The effect of cigarette smoking on blood pressure and hypertension. *Advances in Bioscience & Clinical Medicine.* 2013.
36. Husain K, Ansari RA, Ferder L. Alcohol-induced hypertension: mechanism and prevention. *World Journal of Cardiology.* 2014;6(5):245-252.
37. Geethavani G, Rameswarudu M, Reddy RR. Effect of caffeine on heart rate and blood pressure. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications.* 2014; 4.
38. Mayo Clinic. High blood pressure (hypertension). 2017. Available from: <https://mayoclinic.in/2l46RDU>
39. American Heart Association. How high blood pressure can lead to a heart attack. 2017.
40. Mayo Clinic. Chronic kidney disease. 2017. Available from: <https://mayoclinic.in/2yTP9Sp>
41. American Heart Association. How high blood pressure can lead to kidney damage or failure. 2017.
42. Saunders. Miller-Keane encyclopaedia and dictionary of medicine, nursing, and allied health, 7th edition. Elsevier, Inc. 2003

43. Feuerstein M, Labbe EE, Kuczmierczyk AR. Health psychology: a psychobiological perspective. Springer Science+Business Media New York.1986
44. Caliskan S. The Factors That affect smoking probability and smoking expenditures in turkey. Serbian Journal of Management. 2009;4(2):183-202.
45. Nusantara TM. Strategi kuasai kimia. Gramedia Widiasarana. 2017
46. World Health Organizatioin. Gender, women, and the tobacco epidemic: 7. addiction to nicotine. 2009. Available from: <https://bit.ly/1CFgSHU>
47. Schoenborn CA, Vickerie JL, Barnes PM. cigarette smoking behavior of adults: united states 1997-98. Vital and Health Statistics. 2003:331.
48. Nasim A, Khader Y, Blank MD, Cobb CO, Eissenberg. Trends in alternative tobacco use among light, moderate, and heavy smokers in adolescence, 1999-2009. Addict Behav. 2012;37(7):866-870.
49. Brinkman GL, Coates EO. The effect of bronchitis, smoking, and occupation on ventilation. American Review of Respiratory Disease. 1962;87(5):684-693.
50. World Health Organization. Fact sheet on ingredients in tobacco products. 2016. Available from: <https://bit.ly/2qZ6SBQ>
51. Papathanasiou G, Mamali A, Papafloratos S, Zerva E. Effects of smoking on cardiovascular function: the role of nicotine and carbon monoxide. Health Science Journal. 2014;8.
52. National Cancer Institute. Ncl dictionary of cancer terms. Available from: <https://www.cancer.gov/publications/dictionaries/cancer-terms?cdrid=743063>
53. Inayatillah IR, Syahrudin E, Susanto AD. Kadar karbon monoksida serta faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi. J Respir Indo. 2014;34(4).
54. Schane RE, Ling PM, Glantz SA. Health effects of light and intermittent smoking: a review. Circulation. 2010;121(13):1518-1522.
55. Harris JE. Cigarette smoke components and disease: cigarette smoke is more than a triad of tar, nicotine, and carbon monoxide. NCI Smoking and Tobacco Control Monographs 1996;7(5):59-75.
56. Bonewit-West K, Applegate E. Today's medical assistant: clinical and administrative procedures. Elsevier Health Sciences. 2015.
57. Fahey T, Muprhy D, Hart JT. High blood pressure. Class Publishing Ltd. 2004.
58. Smith L. New AHA Recommendations for blood pressure measurement. Am Fam Physician. 2005;72(7):1391-1398.
59. Tolonen H, Wolf H, Jakovljevic D, Kuulasmaa K. Review of surveys for risk factors of major chronic diseases and comparability the results. Finnish National Public Health Institute. 2002.
60. Binnie V, McHugh S, Macpherson L, Borland B, Moir K, Malik K. The validation of self-reported smoking status by analyzing cotinine levels in stimulated and unstimulated saliva, serum, and urine. Oral Dis. 2004;10(5):287-93.
61. Sastroasmoro S, Ismael S. Dasar-dasar metodologi penelitian klinis edisi ke-5. Jakarta: Sagung Seto; 2014.
62. American Heart Association. Monitoring your blood pressure at home. 2017. Available from: <http://www.heart.org/MonitoringYourBloodPressureatHome>
63. Setyanda YOG, Sulastri D, Lestari Y. Hubungan merokok dengan kejadian hipertensi pada laki-laki usia 35-65 tahun di kota padang. Jurnal Kesehatan Andalas. 2015;4(2)

64. Rodbard S. The significance of the intermediate korotkoff sounds. *Circulation*. 1953;8.
65. Khurana I. *Medical physiology for undergraduate students*. Elsevier Health Sciences. 2014
66. Freedman DS, Foltz JL, Berenson GS. Differences between the fourth and fifth korotkoff phases among children and adolescents. *American Journal of Hypertension*. 2014;27(2).
67. Gyamfi D, Obirikorang C, Acheampong E, Danquah KO, Asamoah EA, Liman FZ, et al. Prevalence of pre-hypertension and hypertension and its related risk factors among undergraduate students in a Tertiary institution, Ghana. *Alex J Med*. 2018;10.
68. Diaz KM, Fearheller DL, Sturgeon KM, Williamson ST, Veerbhadrapa P, Kretzchmar J, et al. The effects of aerobic exercise training on visit-to-visit and ambulatory blood pressure variability in non-hypertensive and hypertensive african americans. *Circulation AHA*. 2018;125.
69. Haas DC, Foster GL, Nieto FJ, Redline S, Resnick HE, Robbins JA, et al. Age-dependent associations between sleep-disordered breathing and hypertension. *Circulation AHA*. 2005;111:614-621.
70. Mayo Clinic. blood pressure has a daily pattern. 2015. Available from: <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/high-blood-pressure/expert-answers/blood-pressure/faq-20058115>
71. Frese EM, Fick A, Sadowsky HS. Blood pressure measurement guidelines for physical therapists. *Cardiopulm Phys Ther J*. 2011;22(2):5-12.
72. Santoso S. *Mengatasi berbagai masalah statistik dengan spss versi 11,5*. Jakarta: PT Elex Media Komputindo. 2003.
73. Harinaldi. *Prinsip-prinsip statistik untuk teknik dan sains*. Jakarta: Penerbit Erlangga. 2005.
74. Li G, Wang H, Wang K, Wang W, Dong F, Qian Y, et al. The association between smoking and blood pressure in men: a cross-sectional study. *BMC Public Health*. 2017;17:797.
75. Linneberg A, Jacobsen RK, Skaaby T, Taylor AE, Fluharty ME, Jeppesen JL. Effect of smoking on blood pressure and resting heart rate: a mendelian randomisation meta-analysis in the carta consortium. *Circ Cardiovascular Genet*. 2015;8(6):832-841.
76. Raihan K, Azmawati MN. Cigarette smoking and cardiovascular risk factor among male youth population. *Malaysian Journal of Public Health Medicine*. 2013;13(1):28-36.
77. Islam SMS, Mainuddin AKM, Islam S, Karim MA, Mou SZ, Arefin S, et al. Prevalence of risk factors for hypertension: a cross-sectional study in an urban area of bangladesh. *Global Cardiology Science and Practice*. 2015;43.
78. Halperin RO, Gaziano JM, Sesso HD. Smoking and the risk of incident hypertension in middle-aged and older men. *American Journal of Hypertension*. 2008;21(2):148-152.
79. Lee S, Jang M, Noh H, Oh H, Song HJ, Park KH, et al. Time to first cigarette and hypertension in korean male smokers. *Korean J Fam Med*. 2015;36:221-226.