DAFTAR PUSTAKA

1. Seymour CW, Liu VX, Iwashyna TJ, et al. Assessment of clinical criteria for sepsis for the third international consensus definitions for sepsis and septic shock (sepsis-3). JAMA - J Am Med Assoc. 2016;315(8):762–74.
2. Gyawali B, Ramakrishna K, Dhamoon AS. Sepsis: The evolution in definition, pathophysiology, and management. SAGE Open Med. 2019;7:205031211983504.
3. WHO. Global report on the epidemiology and burden of sepsis: current evidence, identifying gaps and future directions [Internet]. World Health Organization. 2020. 55 p.
4. Pierrakos C, Vincent JL. Sepsis biomarkers: A review. Crit Care. 2010;14(1):1–18.
5. Berkestedt I, Herwald H, Ljunggren L, et al. Elevated plasma levels of antimicrobial polypeptides in patients with severe sepsis. J Innate Immun. 2010;2(5):478–82.
6. Anaya J-M, Shoenfeld Y, Rojas-Villarraga A, et al. Autoimmunity: From Bench to Bedside. Cancer and Autoimmunity. 2013. 381–397, Chapter 24 p.
7. Febriza A, Hatta M, Natzir R, et al. Activity of Antimicrobial Peptide; Cathelicidin, on Bacterial Infection. Open Biochem J. 2019;13(1):45–53.
8. Mookherjee N, Rehaume LM, Hancock REW. Cathelicidins and functional analogues as antisepsis molecules. Expert Opin Ther Targets. 2007;11(8):993–1004.
9. Leaf DE, Croy HE, Abrahams SJ, et al. Cathelicidin antimicrobial protein, vitamin D, and risk of death in critically ill patients. Crit Care. 2015;19(1):1–9.
10. Barbeiro DF, Barbeiro HV, Zampieri FG, et al. Cathelicidin LL-37 bloodstream surveillance is down regulated during septic shock. Microbes Infect. 2013;15(5):342–6.
11. Jeng L, Yamshchikov A V., Judd SE, et al. Alterations in vitamin D status and anti-microbial peptide levels in patients in the intensive care unit with sepsis. J Transl Med. 2009;7:1–9.
12. Mayr FB, Yende S, Angus DC. Epidemiology of severe sepsis. Virulence. 2014;5(1):4–11.
13. Rello J, Valenzuela-Sánchez F, Ruiz-Rodriguez M, et al. Sepsis: A Review of Advances in Management. Adv Ther. 2017;34(11):2393–411.
14. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Sepsis: recognition, diagnosis, and early management: NICE. 2020;(July 2016). (NICE

guideline [NG5]).

15. Guntur A. sepsis. In: s setiati, editor. Buku Ajar Ilmu Penyakit Dalam Jilid III. 6th ed. Jakarta: Interna Publishing FKUI; 2018. p. 4108–14.

16. Stearns-Kurosawa DJ, Osuchowski MF, Valentine C, et al. The pathogenesis of sepsis. Annu Rev Pathol Mech Dis. 2011;6:19–48.

17. Novosad SA, Sapiano MRP, Grigg C, et al. Vital Signs: Epidemiology of Sepsis: Prevalence of Health Care Factors and Opportunities for Prevention. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2016;65(33):864–9.

18. Cecconi M, Evans L, Levy M, et al. Sepsis and septic shock. Lancet. 2018;392(10141):75–87.

19. Angus DC, Poll T Der. Severe sepsis and septic shock. N Engl J Med. 2013;369:703–7.

20. Gotts JE, Matthay MA. Sepsis: Pathophysiology and clinical management. BMJ. 2016;353:1–20.

21. Sriskandan S, Altmann D. The Immunology of Sepsis. J Pathol. 2008;214:231–41.

22. Dugar S, Choudhary C, Duggal A. Sepsis and septic shock: Guideline-based management. Cleve Clin J Med. 2020;87(1):53–64.

23. Marik PE, Taeb AM. SIRS, qSOFA and new sepsis definition. J Thorac Dis. 2017;9(4):943–5.

24. Agier J, Efenberger M, Brzezińska-Blaszczyk E. Cathelicidin impact on inflammatory cells. Cent Eur J Immunol. 2015;40(2):225–35.

25. Bals R, Wilson JM. Cathelicidins - A family of multifunctional antimicrobial peptides. Cell Mol Life Sci. 2003;60(4):711–20.

26. Niyonsaba F, Nagaoka I, Ogawa H, et al. Multifunctional Antimicrobial Proteins and Peptides: Natural Activators of Immune Systems. Curr Pharm Des. 2009;15(21):2393–413.

27. Alford MA, Baquir B, Santana FL, et al. Cathelicidin Host Defense Peptides and Inflammatory Signaling: Striking a Balance. Front Microbiol. 2020;11(August):1–18.

28. Ho J, Zhang L, Liu X, et al. Pathological Role and Diagnostic Value of Endogenous Host Defense Peptides in Adult and Neonatal Sepsis: A Systematic Review. Shock. 2017;47(6):673–9.

29. Ismail AM, Abdelrahman S, Elsayed A. A Study of Vitamin D and Cathelicidin Plasma Levels in Pediatric Population with Sepsis. J Am Sci. 2015;11(1):1–6.

30. Xie G, Chen Q, Cheng B, et al. Defensins and Sepsis. Biomed Res Int.

2014; 2014:1-5

31. Gombart AF, Bhan I, Borregaard N, et al. Low plasma level of cathelicidin antimicrobial peptide (hCAP18) predicts increased infectious disease mortality in patients undergoing hemodialysis. Clin Infect Dis. 2009;48(4):418–24.

32. Rodriguez LA, Hoyos ML, Unzueta MG. Age and low levels of circulating vitamin D are associated with impaired innate immune function. J. Leukoc. Biol. 2012. p. 829-38

33. Schmidtchen A, Frick I, Andersson E, T, et al. Proteinases of common pathogenic bacteria degrade and inactivate the antibacterial peptide LL-37. Mol. Biol. 2002;46:157–68.