DAFTAR PUSTAKA

1. A.A.G Budhiarta, A.A Gede Budhitresna, Achmad Rudijanto et al. Pedoman Pengelolaan dan Pencegahan Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 Dewasa di Indonesia 2021. PB PERKENI. 2021;46.
2. Chan M. Global Report on Diabetes. Isbn [Internet]. 2016;978(April):6–86. Available from: https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241565257
3. Calabia J, Torguet P, Garcia I, et al. The relationship between renal resistive index, arterial stiffness, and atherosclerotic burden: The link between macrocirculation and microcirculation. *J Clin Hypertens*. 2014;16(3):186–91.
4. Genov D, Kundurdgiev A, Pencheva V. Resistive Index for the Evaluation of Renal Damage in Diabetes Mellitus Type 2. *Open J Intern Med*. 2018;08(02):160–6.
5. Afsar B, Elsurer R. Increased renal resistive index in type 2 diabetes: Clinical relevance, mechanisms and future directions. *Diabetes Metab Syndr Clin Res Rev*. 2017;11(4):291–6.
6. Afsar B, Elsurer R, Sezer S, et al. Insulin resistance is associated with increased renal resistive index independent of other factors in newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes mellitus and hypertensive patients. *Metabolism*. 2010;59(2):279–84.
7. Parolini C, Costanzi S, Splendiani G. Renal Resistive Index and Long- term Outcome in Chronic Methods : Results : Conclusion. *Radiology*. 2009;252(3):888–96.
8. Chen CY, Hsu TW, Mao SJT, et al. Abnormal renal resistive index in patients with mild-to-moderate chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *J Chronic Obstr Pulm Dis*. 2013;10(2):216–25.
9. Tedesco MA, Natale F, Mocerino R, et al. Renal resistive index and

cardiovascular organ damage in a large population of hypertensive patients. *J Hum Hypertens*. 2007;21(4):291–6.

10. Ponte B, Pruijm M, Ackermann D, et al. Reference values and factors associated with renal resistive index in a family-based population study. *Hypertension*. 2014;63(1):136–42.

11. Abdelhamid Y, Fawzy M, Abd Al-Salam R, et al. Relation between resistivity and pulsatility indices of renal and intrarenal arteries and degree of albuminuria in type 2 diabetic patients. *Kasr Al Ainy Med J*. 2017;23(1):1.

12. Hashimoto J, Ito S. Central pulse pressure and aortic stiffness determine renal hemodynamics: Pathophysiological implication for microalbuminuria in hypertension. *Hypertension*. 2011;58(5):839–46.

13. Sistani SS, Alidadi A, Moghadam AA, et al. Comparison of renal arterial resistive index in type 2 diabetic nephropathy stage 0-4. *Eur J Transl Myol*. 2019;29(3):307–12.

14. Andrikou I, Tsioufis C, Konstantinidis D, et al. Renal resistive index in hypertensive patients. *J Clin Hypertens*. 2018;20(12):1739–44.

15. Radermacher J, Ellis S, Haller H. Renal resistance index and progression of renal disease. *Hypertension*. 2002;39(2 II):699–703.

16. Kuznetsova T, Cauwenberghs N, Knez J, et al. Doppler indexes of left ventricular systolic and diastolic flow and central pulse pressure in relation to renal resistive index. *Am J Hypertens*. 2015;28(4):535–45.

17. Delsart P, Vambergue A, Ninni S, et al. Prognostic significance of the renal resistive index in the primary prevention of type II diabetes. *J Clin Hypertens*. 2020;22(2):223–30.

18. Retnakaran R, Cull CA, Thorne KI, et al. Risk factors for renal dysfunction in type 2 diabetes: U.K. Prospective Diabetes Study 74. *Diabetes*. 2006;55(6):1832–9.

19. Gheith O, Farouk N, Nampoory N, et al. Diabetic kidney disease: world wide difference of prevalence and risk factors. *J nephropharmacology*. 2016;5(1):49–56.

20. Blom IE, Van Dijk AJ, Wieten L, et al. In vitro evidence for differential involvement of CTGF, TGFβ, and PDGF-BB in mesangial response to injury. *Nephrol Dial Transplant*. 2001;16(6):1139–48.

21. Taniwaki H, Nishizawa Y, Ishimura E, et all. Decrease in Glomerular Filtration Rate in Japanese Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Is Linked to Atherosclerosis. *Diabetes Care*. 1998;21(11).

22. Darabont R, Mihalcea D, Vinereanu D. Current Insights into the Significance of the Renal Resistive Index in Kidney and Cardiovascular Disease. *Diagnostics*. 2023;13(10).

23. Futrakul N, Vongthavarawat V, Chairatanarat T, et al. Altered renal function in normoalbuminuric type 2 diabetes. *Ren Fail*. 2004;26(6):727–8.

24. Shimizu Y, Itoh T, Hougaku H, et al. Clinical usefulness of duplex ultrasonography for the assessment of renal arteriosclerosis in essential hypertensive patients. *Hypertension Research*. 2001. p. 13–7.

25. Verhave JC, Fesler P, Du Cailar G, et al. Elevated pulse pressure is associated with low renal function in elderly patients with isolated systolic hypertension. *Hypertension*. 2005;45(4):586–91.

26. Toledo C, Thomas G, Schold JD, et al. Renal Resistive Index and Mortality in Chronic Kidney Disease. *Hypertension*. 2015;66(2):382–8.

27. O'Rourke MF, Safar ME. Relationship between aortic stiffening and microvascular disease in brain and kidney: Cause and logic of therapy. *Hypertension*. 2005;46(1):200–4.

28. Jaques DA, Pruijm M, Ackermann D, et al. Sodium Intake Is Associated with Renal Resistive Index in an Adult Population-Based Study. *Hypertension*.

2020;76(6):1898–905.

29. Ozmen ND, Mousa U, Aydin Y, et al. Association of the renal resistive index with microvascular complications in type 2 diabetic subjects. *Exp Clin Endocrinol Diabetes*. 2015;123(2):112–7.

30. Hamano K, Nitta A, Ohtake T, et al. Associations of renal vascular resistance with albuminuria and other microangiopathy in type 2 diabetic patients. *Diabetes Care*. 2008;31(9):1853–7.

31. Nadine R. Barsoum, Abdel Samie. Resistivity Index (RI): A Fast and Reliable Indicator of Lupus Nephritis Severity. *Med J Cairo Univ*. 2020;88(3):201–9.

32. Avramovska M, Dimitrov G, Lega MH, et al. Changing of Doppler Renal Flow Parameter in Pregnancy Compared with General Population. *Am Res J Gynaecol*. 2017;1(1):18–30.

33. Sánchez-Barajas M, Figueroa-Vega N, Ibarra-Reynoso L del R, et al. Influence of heart rate variability and psychosocial factors on carotid stiffness, elasticity and impedance at menopause. *Arch Med Res*. 2015;46(2):118–26.

34. Moriconi D, Mengozzi A, Duranti E, et al. The renal resistive index is associated with microvascular remodeling in patients with severe obesity. *J Hypertens*. 2023;41(7):1092–9.

35. Hall JE, do Carmo JM, da Silva AA, et al. Obesity, kidney dysfunction and hypertension: mechanistic links. *Nat Rev Nephrol*. 2019;15(6):367–85.

36. Sarafidis PA, Whaley-Connell A, Sowers JR, et al. Cardiometabolic syndrome and chronic kidney disease: what is the link? *J Cardiometab Syndr*. 2006;1(1):58–65.

37. Pandey A, Patel K V., Vaduganathan M, et al. Physical Activity, Fitness, and Obesity in Heart Failure With Preserved Ejection Fraction. *JACC Hear Fail*.

2018;6(12):975–82.

38. Sun Y, Ge X, Li X, et al. High-fat diet promotes renal injury by inducing oxidative stress and mitochondrial dysfunction. *Cell Death Dis*. 2020;11(10).

39. Liang X, Ye M, Tao M, et al. The association between dyslipidemia and the incidence of chronic kidney disease in the general Zhejiang population: A retrospective study. *BMC Nephrol*. 2020;21(1):1–9.

40. Di Nicolò P, Granata A. Renal Resistive Index: not only kidney. *Clin Exp Nephrol*. 2017;21(3):359–66.

41. Liu KH, Chu WCW, Kong APS, et al. Intrarenal arterial resistance is associated with microvascular complications in Chinese type 2 diabetic patients. *Nephrol Dial Transplant*. 2013;28(3):651–8.

42. Lin ZY, Wang LY, Yu ML, et al. Influence of age on intrarenal resistive index measurement in normal subjects. *Abdom Imaging*. 2003;28(2):230–2.