

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Alonso A., E., Ramos M., F., López G., J. et al. (2021). High triglyceride to HDL-cholesterol ratio as a biochemical marker of severe outcomes in COVID-19 patients. *Clinical Nutrition ESPEN*, 44, 437–444. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clnesp.2021.04.020>
- Bae, S. S., Chang, L. C., Merkin, S. S., et al. (2021). Major Lipids and Future Risk of Pneumonia: 20-Year Observation of the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) Study Cohort. *American Journal of Medicine*, 134(2), 243-251.e2. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjmed.2020.07.022>
- Chou, C. Y., Wang, S. M., Liang, C. C., et al. (2014). Risk of pneumonia among patients with chronic kidney disease in outpatient and inpatient settings. *Medicine (United States)*, 93(27). <https://doi.org/10.1097/MD.0000000000000174>
- Cilloniz, C., & Torres, A. (2024). Diabetes Mellitus and Pneumococcal Pneumonia. In *Diagnostics* (Vol. 14, Issue 8). Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI). <https://doi.org/10.3390/diagnostics14080859>
- Cocchio, S., Cozzolino, C., Furlan, P., et al. (2024). Pneumonia-Related Hospitalizations among the Elderly: A Retrospective Study in Northeast Italy. *Diseases*, 12(10). <https://doi.org/10.3390/diseases12100254>
- Cui, D. Y., Zhang, C., Chen, Y., et al. (2024). Associations between non-insulin-based insulin resistance indices and heart failure prevalence in overweight/obesity adults without diabetes mellitus: evidence from the NHANES 2001–2018. *Lipids in Health and Disease*, 23(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12944-024-02114-z>
- Eurich, D. T., Marrie, T. J., Sandhu M., J. K., et al. (2017). Risk of heart failure after community acquired pneumonia: Prospective controlled study with 10 years of follow-up. *BMJ (Online)*, 356. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.j413>
- Hakopian, N. N., Gharibian, D., & Nashed, M. M. (2019). Prognostic Impact of Chronic Kidney Disease in Patients with Heart Failure. *Permanente Journal*, 23(4). <https://doi.org/10.7812/TPP/18.273>
- Laporan_riskesda_2013_final*. (n.d.).
- Liu, Z., Wang, Q., Wang, H., Li, J., Yuan, Y., et al. (2023). Biomarkers for Lipid and Albumin Metabolism in Hospitalized Patients with Underlying Diseases and Community-Acquired Pneumonia Caused by Bacterial or SARS-CoV-2 Infection. *Journal of Inflammation Research*, 16, 1135–1145. <https://doi.org/10.2147/JIR.S399921>
- Peng, Q., & Yang, Q. (2021). Risk factors and management of pulmonary infection in elderly patients with heart failure a retrospective analysis. *Medicine (United States)*, 100(38). <https://doi.org/10.1097/MD.00000000000027238>
- Ren, Q. W., Teng, T. H. K., Ouwerkerk, W., et al. (2025). Triglyceride levels and its association with all-cause mortality and cardiovascular outcomes among patients with heart failure. *Nature Communications*, 16(1), 1408. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-025-56790-1>
- Savarese, G., & Lund, L. H. (2017). Global Public Health Burden of Heart Failure. *Cardiac Failure Review*, 03(01), 7. <https://doi.org/10.15420/cfr.2016:25:2>
- Shen, L., Jhund, P. S., Anand, I. S., et al. (2021). Incidence and Outcomes of Pneumonia in Patients With Heart Failure. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, 77(16), 1961–1973. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2021.03.001>

- Stotts, C., Medina C., V. F., & Rayner, K. J. (2023). Pneumonia-Induced Inflammation, Resolution and Cardiovascular Disease: Causes, Consequences and Clinical Opportunities. In *Circulation Research* (Vol. 132, Issue 6, pp. 751–774). Lippincott Williams and Wilkins. <https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.122.321636>
- Thorat, S. T., Rane, V. V., Bajaj, R., et al. (2021). Correlation of Low HDL and High Triglycerides with Outcome in Patients with COVID 19 Infection. *Journal of Evolution of Medical and Dental Sciences*, 10(45), 3880–3883. <https://doi.org/10.14260/jemds/2021/784>
- Trinder, M., Walley, K. R., Boyd, J. H., et al. (2020). Causal Inference for Genetically Determined Levels of High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol and Risk of Infectious Disease. *Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology*, 40(1), 267–278. <https://doi.org/10.1161/ATVBAHA.119.313381>
- Wang, L., Cong, H., Zhang, J., et al. (2021). Predictive Value of the Triglyceride to High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol Ratio for All-Cause Mortality and Cardiovascular Death in Diabetic Patients With Coronary Artery Disease Treated With Statins. *Frontiers in Cardiovascular Medicine*, 8. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fcvm.2021.718604>
- Yunke, Z., Guoping, L., & Zhenyue, C. (2014). Triglyceride-to-HDL cholesterol ratio. Predictive value for CHD severity and new-onset heart failure. *Herz*, 39(1), 105–110. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00059-013-3788-0>
- Zhang, B., Dong, C., Li, S., et al. (2020). Triglyceride to high-density lipoprotein cholesterol ratio is an important determinant of cardiovascular risk and poor prognosis in coronavirus disease-19: A retrospective case series study. *Diabetes, Metabolic Syndrome and Obesity*, 13, 3925–3936. <https://doi.org/10.2147/DMSO.S268992>
- Zhang, K., Han, Y., Gao, Y. X., et al. (2024). Association between the triglyceride glucose index and length of hospital stay in patients with heart failure and type 2 diabetes in the intensive care unit: a retrospective cohort study. *Frontiers in Endocrinology*, 15. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fendo.2024.1354614>
- Zhou, Z., Liu, Q., Zheng, M., et al. (2024). Comparative study on the predictive value of TG/HDL-C, TyG and TyG-BMI indices for 5-year mortality in critically ill patients with chronic heart failure: a retrospective study. *Cardiovascular Diabetology*, 23(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12933-024-02308-w>