

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

1. World Health Organization. The top 10 causes of death. (updated 2018 May 24; cited 2017 Dec 10). Available from: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs310/en/>
2. World Health Organization. Indonesia: WHO statistical profile. (updated 2015 Jan; cited 2017 Dec 10). Available from: www.who.int/gho/countries/idn.pdf?ua=1
3. Kemenkes RI, 2013. Laporan riset kesehatan dasar 2013. Kemenkes RI.
4. American Heart Association. Coronary artery disease – Coronary heart disease. (updated 2015 Jul 31; cited 2017 Dec 10). Available from: http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/More/MyHeartandStrokeNews/Coronary-Artery-Disease---Coronary-Heart- Disease_UCM_436416_Article.jsp#.Wc9o69hx1EY
5. National Heart Lung and Blood Institute. What are coronary heart disease risk factors? (updated 2014 Oct 27; cited 2017 Dec 10). Available from: <https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/health-topics/topics/hd>
6. American Heart Association. Moderate coffee drinking may be linked to reduced risk of death. (updated 2015 Nov 16; cited 2017 Dec 10). Available from: <http://newsroom.heart.org/news/moderate-coffee-drinking-may-be-linked-to-reduced-risk-of-death>
7. Lopez-Garcia E, van Dam RM, Willett WC, Rimm EB, Manson JE, Stampfer MJ et al. Coffee consumption and coronary heart disease in men and women: A prospective cohort study. *Circulation*. 2006;113(17):2045–53. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16636169#>
8. Grioni S, Agnoli C, Sieri S, Pala V, Ricceri F, Masala G et al. Espresso coffee consumption and risk of coronary heart disease in a large Italian cohort. *Plos One*. 2015;10(5). Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25946046>
9. American Heart Association. Silent ischemia and ischemic heart disease. (updated 2015 Jul 31; cited 2017 Dec 10). Available from:

- <https://www.heart.org/en/health-topics/heart-attack/about-heart-attacks/silent-ischemia-and-ischemic-heart-disease>
10. Loscalzo J. *Harrison's cardiovascular medicine*. New York: McGraw-Hill Education. 2017.
 11. Chilton RJ. Pathophysiology of coronary heart disease: A brief review. *The Journal of the American Osteopathic Association*. American Osteopathic Association. 2004;104. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15467017>
 12. National Heart Lung and Blood Institute. Who is at risk for coronary heart disease ? (updated 2016; cited 2017 Dec 10). Available from: <https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/health-topics/topics/cad/atrisk>
 13. Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research. Coronary artery disease. (updated 2018 May 16; cited 2017 Dec 10). Available from: <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/coronary-artery-disease/symptoms-causes/syc-20350613>
 14. National Heart Lung and Blood Institute. How is coronary heart disease diagnosed? (updated 2016; cited 2017 Dec 10). Available from: <https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/health-topics/topics/cad/diagnosis>
 15. Adda Bjarnadottir MS. How much caffeine in a cup of coffee ? A detailed guide. Healthline. 2011. Available from : <https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/how-much-caffeine-in-coffee>
 16. American Heart Association. Caffeine and heart disease. (updated 2015 Aug 17; cited 2017 Dec 10). Available from: http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Healthy_Living/Healthy_Eating/Healthy_Drink/Caffeine-and-Cardiovascular-Disease_UCM_305888_Article.jsp#.XDzE8c1S9EY
 17. Sagon C. Caffeine for your health – too good to be true? AARP. (updated 2014; cited 2017 Dec 10). Available from: <https://www.aarp.org/health/healthy-living/info-10-2013/coffee-for-health.html>
 18. WebMD. Coffee: uses, side effects, interactions and warnings. WebMD. 2017. Available from: <https://www.webmd.com/vitamins/ai/ingredientmono-980/coffee>

19. Schaefer A, McDermott A. Coffee and cholesterol: is there a link? Healthline. 2016. Available from: <https://www.healthline.com/health/high-cholesterol/coffee-link#cholesterol2>
20. Baylor College of Medicine. How coffee raises cholesterol. ScienceDaily. 2007. Available from: <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2007/06/070614162223.htm>
21. Naidoo N, Chen C, Rebello SA, Speer K, Tai ES, Lee J et al. Cholesterol-raising diterpenes in types of coffee commonly consumed in Singapore, Indonesia and India and associations with blood lipids: A survey and cross sectional study. *Nutrition Journal*. 2011;10(1).
22. Okeefe J, Bhatti S, Patil H, Dinu Colantonio J, Lucan S, Lavie C et al. Effects of habitual coffee consumption on cardiometabolic disease, cardiovascular health, and all-cause mortality. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*. 2013;62(12):1043-51.
23. Mesas AE, Leon-Munoz LM, Rodriguez-Artalejo F, Lopez-Garcia E. The effect of coffee on blood pressure and cardiovascular disease in hypertensive individuals: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*. 2011;94(4):1113–26.
24. Bhupathiraju SN, Pan A, Manson JE, Willett WC, Dam RMV, Hu FB. Changes in coffee intake and subsequent risk of type 2 diabetes: three large cohorts of US men and women. *Diabetologia*. 2014; 57(7):1346–54.
25. Zhang Y, Lee E, Cowan L, Fabsitz R, Howard B. Coffee consumption and the incidence of type 2 diabetes in men and women with normal glucose tolerance: The Strong Heart Study. *Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases*. 2011;21(6):418–23.
26. Lin W-Y, Pi-Sunyer FX, Chen C-C, Davidson LE, Liu C-S, Li T-C et al. Coffee consumption is inversely associated with type 2 diabetes in Chinese. *European Journal of Clinical Investigation*. 2011;41(6):659–66.
27. Sofi F, Conti AA, Gori AM, Luisi MLE, Casini A, Abbate R et al. Coffee consumption and risk of coronary heart disease: A meta-analysis. *Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases*. 2007;17(3):209–23.

28. Wu J-N, Ho SC, Zhou C, Ling W-H, Chen W-Q, Wang C-L et al. Coffee consumption and risk of coronary heart diseases: A meta-analysis of 21 prospective cohort studies. *International Journal of Cardiology*. 2009;137(3):216–25.
29. Reis JP, Loria CM, Steffen LM, Zhou X, Horn LV, Siscovick DS et al. Coffee, decaffeinated coffee, caffeine, and tea consumption in young adulthood and atherosclerosis later in life: The CARDIA study. *Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology*. 2010;30(10):2059–66.
30. Gardener H, Rundek T, Wright CB, Elkind MSV, Sacco RL. Coffee and tea consumption are inversely associated with mortality in a multiethnic urban population. *Journal of Nutrition*. 2013;143(8):1299–308.
31. Tuminah S, Riyadina W. Hubungan konsumsi kopi terhadap strok atau penyakit jantung koroner. *Gizi Indonesia Jurnal*. 2014;37(1):29–40.
32. Shateri Z, Djafarian K. Coffee consumption and coronary heart diseases: A mini-review. *Journal of Clinical Nutrition & Dietetics*. 2016;02(01).
33. Patel YR, Gadiraju TV, Ellison RC, Hunt SC, Carr JJ, Heiss G et al. Coffee consumption and calcified atherosclerotic plaques in the coronary arteries: The NHLBI Family Heart Study. *Clinical Nutrition ESPEN*. 2017;17:18–21.