

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Ahmad A, Yang W, Chen G, Shafiq M, Javed S, Ali Zaidi SS, et al. (2019). Analysis of gut microbiota of obese individuals with type 2 diabetes and healthy individuals. *PLoS ONE*, 14(12).
- American Diabetes Association. (2012). Diagnosis and Classification of Diabetes Mellitus. *Diabetes Care*, 35(1), 64-71.
- Arumugam, M., Raes, J., Pelletier, E. et al. (2011). Enterotypes of the human gut microbiome. *Nature*, 473, 174–180.
- Batool M, A. S. (2018). Initial Sequencing and Characterization of Gastrointestinal and Oral Microbiota in Urban Pakistani Adults Reveals Abnormally High Levels of Potentially Starch Metabolizing Bacteria in the General Population. *bioRxiv*, 1(41), 95-98.
- Brunner & Suddarth. (2014). *Keperawatan Medikal Bedah Edisi 12*. Jakarta: EGC.
- Cabal A, Wassenaar TM, Ussery DW. (2018). Gender Differences in the Gut Microbiome and How These Affect Cardiovascular Diseases. In: Mehta J., McSweeney J. (eds) *Gender Differences in the Pathogenesis and Management of Heart Disease*. Springer, 90-100.
- Cani PD, Osto M, Geurts L, Everard A. (2012). Involvement of gut microbiota in the development of low-grade inflammation and type 2 diabetes associated with obesity. *Gut Microbes*, 3(4), 279-288.
- Chakraborti, C.K. (2015). New-found link between microbiota and obesity. *World J. Gastrointest. Pathophysiol*, 6(110).

- Clarke SF, Murphy EF, Nilaweera K, et al. (2012). The Gut Microbiota and Its Relationship to Diet and Obesity: new insights. *Gut Microbes*, 3(3), 186-202.
- D'Aversa F, Tortora A, Ianiro G, Ponziani FR, Annicchiarico BE, Gasbarrini A. (2013). Gut microbiota and metabolic syndrome. *Intern Emerg Med*, 1(5).
- Decroli, E. (2019). *Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2. Edisi 1*. Padang: Pusat Penerbitan Bagian Ilmu Penyakit Dalam Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Andalas.
- Delzenne NM, Cani PD, Everard A, Neyrinck AM, Bindels LB. (2015). Gut microorganisms as promising targets for the management of type 2 diabetes. *Diabetologia*, 58(10), 2206–2217.
- Fatimah, R. N. (2015). Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2. *J Majority*, 4(5), 93-101.
- Flores GE, Bates ST, Caporaso JG, et al. (2013). Diversity, distribution and sources of bacteria in residential kitchens. *Environ Microbiol*, 15(2), 588–596.
- Greenstein B & Wood D. (2010). *The Endocrine System at A Glance. Edisi 2*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Grigorescu, I. dan Dumitrascu, D. L. (2016). Implication of gut microbiota in diabetes mellitus and obesity *Acta Endocrinol*. 206-214.
- Hakim, B. (2010). Analisis Faktor Risiko Diabetes Melitus tipe 2 di Puskesmas Tanrutedong, Sidenreg Rappan. *Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional*, 35(4), 228.
- Hasibuan, Zainal. (2007). *Metodologi Penelitian Pada Bidang Ilmu Komputer Dan Teknologi Informasi : Konsep, Teknik dan Aplikasi*. Jakarta: Fakultas Ilmu Komputer Universitas Indonesia.

- IDF. (2019). *IDF Diabetes Atlas Ninth Edition 2019*. International Diabetes Federation.
- Isnaini, Nur & Ratnasari. (2018). Faktor Risiko Mempengaruhi Kejadian Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2. *Jurnal Keperawatan dan Kebidanan Aisyiyah*, 14(1), 59-68.
- Jandhyala SM, Talukdar R, Subramanyam C, Vuyyuru H, Sasikala M, Reddy DN. (2015). Role of the normal gut microbiota. *World J Gastroentero*, 21(29), 787-803.
- Jeremy E. Koenig, Aymé Spor, Nicholas Scalfone et al. (2011). Succession of microbial consortia in the developing infant gut microbiome. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, 108(1), 4578-4585.
- Kabeerdoss J, Devi RS, Mary RR, Ramakrishna BS. (2012). Short Communication faecal microbiota composition in vegetarians : comparison with omnivores in a cohort of young women in southern India. *Br J Nutr*, 108(7).
- Kellow, N. J. (2014). *Systematic Review Metabolic benefits of dietary prebiotics in human subjects : a systematic review of randomised controlled trials*. Diambil kembali dari <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0007114513003607>
- Kemenkes. (2010). *Petunjuk Teknis Pengukuran Faktor Risiko Diabetes Mellitus*. Jakarta: Kementerian Kesehatan RI.
- Kovatcheva, Datchary P, Tremaroli V, Ba F, Medicine C. (2013). The Gut Microbiota. Dalam E. Rosenberg, *The Prokaryotes* (hal. 2-24). Berlin: Springer.
- Larsen N, Vogensen FK, van den Berg FWJ, Nielsen DS, Andreasen AS, et al. (2010). Human Adults with Type 2 Diabetes Differs from Non-Diabetic Adults. *PLoS ONE*, 5(2).

- Laterza L, Rizzatti G, Gaetani E, Chiusolo P, Gasbarrini A. (2016). The Gut Microbiota and Immune System Relationship in Human Graft-versus-Host Disease. *Mediterr J Hematol Infect Dis*, 8(1).
- Ledder RG, Gilbert P, Huws SA et al. (2010). Molecular analysis of the subgingival microbiota in health and disease. *Appl Environ Microbiol*, 73, 516–523.
- Ley RE, Turnbaugh PJ, Klein S, Gordon JI. (2010). Microbial ecology: human gut microbes associated with obesity. *Nature*, 444, 1022–1023.
- Lozupone CA, Stombaugh JI, Gordon JI, et al. (2012). Diversity, stability and resilience of the human gut microbiota. *Nature*, 489(7415), 220-230.
- Napolitano A, Miller S, Nicholls AW, et al. (2014). Novel gut-based pharmacology of metformin in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. *PLoS One*, 9(7).
- Pelt, D.F. & Beck, C.T. (2012). *Nursing Research : Generating and Assessing Evidence for Nursing Practice (9th ed)*. United States of America: McGraw-Hill.
- PERKENI. (2019). *Konsensus Pengelolaan dan Pencegahan Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 di Indonesia*. Jakarta: Pengurus Besar Perkumpulan Endokrinologi Indonesia.
- Qin J, Li R, Raes J, Arumugam M, Burgdorf KS, Manichanh C, et al. (2010). A human gut microbial gene catalogue established by metagenomic sequencing. *Nature*, 59-65.
- Remely M, Dworzak S, Hippe B, Zwielerhner J, Aumüller E, et al. (2013). Abundance and Diversity of Microbiota in Type 2 Diabetes and Obesity. *J Diabetes Metab*, 4(253).

- Rinninella E, Raoul P, Cintoni M, Franceschi F, Miggianno GAD, Gasbarrini A, Mele MC. (2019). What is the Healthy Gut Microbiota Composition? A Changing Ecosystem across Age, Environment, Diet, and Diseases. *Microorganisms*, 7(1), 14.
- Riskesdas. (2018). *Laporan Hasil Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Riskesdas) Indonesia Tahun 2018*. Jakarta: Balitbang Kemenkes RI.
- Schwartz SS et al. (2016). The time is right for a new classification system for diabetes rationale and implications of the β -cell-centric classifications schema. *Diabetes Care*, 39 : 179–86.
- Scott KP, Gratz SW, Sheridan PO, Flint HJ, Duncan SH. (2013). The influence of diet on the gut microbiota. *Pharmacol Res*, 69(1), 52–60.
- Sedighi M, Razavi S, Navab-Moghadam F, Khamseh ME, Alaei-Shahmiri F, Mehrtash A, et al. (2017). Comparison of gut microbiota in adult patients with type 2 diabetes and healthy individuals. *Microbial Pathogenesis*, 111, 362–369.
- Sekirov I, Russell SL, Antunes LCM, Finlay BB. (2010). Gut Microbiota In Health and Disease. *Physiol Rev*, 859-904.
- Shin NR, Whon TW, Bae JW. (2015). Proteobacteria: Microbial signature of dysbiosis in gut microbiota. *Trends in Biotechnology*, 33(9), 496–503.
- Slagter SN, van Vliet-Ostaptchouk JV, Vonk JM et al. (2013). Associations Between Smoking Components of Metabolic Syndrome and Lipoprotein Particle Size. *Journal BMC Medicine*, 3(11), 195.
- Stanghellini V, Barbara G, Cremon C, et al. (2010). Gut microbiota and related diseases: clinical features. *Intern Emerg Med*, 5, 57–63.
- Sugianto. (2016). *Diabetes Melitus dalam Kehamilan*. Jakarta: Erlangga.

- Sutcliffe, I.C. (2010). A phylum level perspective on bacterial cell envelope architecture. *Trends Microbiol*, 18, 464–470.
- Suzuki Y, Ikeda K, Sakuma K, Kawai S, Sawaki K, et al. (2017). Association between yogurt consumption and intestinal microbiota in healthy young adults differs by host gender. *Front Microbiol*, 8(847).
- Teixeria L. (2011). Regular physical exercise training assists in preventing type 2 diabetes development: focus on its antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. *Biomed Central Cardiovascular Diabetology*.
- Thomas F, Hehemann JH, Rebuffet E, Czjzek M, Michel G. (2011). Environmental and gut bacteroidetes: the food connection. *Front Microbiol*, 2(93), 1-16.
- Wang J, Qin J, Li Y, Cai Z, Li S, Zhu J, et al. (2012). A metagenome-wide association study of gut microbiota in type 2 diabetes. *Nature*, 490(7418), 55–60.
- WHO. (2018). *Noncommunicable Diseases*. Dipetik Oktober 25, 2020, dari World Health Organization: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs355/en/>
- WHO. (2020). *Diabetes Mellitus*. Dipetik Oktober 08, 2020, dari World Health Organization: <https://www.who.int/news-room/factsheets/detail/diabetes>
- Wu GD, Chen J, Hoffmann C, Bittinger K, et al. (2011). Linking long-term dietary patterns with gut microbial enterotypes. *Science*, 334(6052), 105-108.

- Zhang X, Shen D, Fang Z, Jie Z, Qiu X, et al. (2013). Human Gut Microbiota Changes Reveal the Progression of Glucose Intolerance. *PLoS ONE*, 8(8).
- Zhang YJ, Li S, Gan RY, Zhou T, Xu DP, Li HB. (2015). Impacts of gut bacteria on human health and diseases. *Int J Mol Sci*, 16(4), 7493-7519.
- Zulhaerati, Budiarti S, Astuti RI. (2019). Analisis Metagenomik Bakteri Filum Firmicutes dan Bacteroidetes pada Wanita dengan Diabetes Tipe 2. *HAYATI J Bioscience*, 26(3), 110-116.