

## LAMPIRAN 1 HASIL PENCARIAN JURNAL

### Database Pubmed

#### 1. No filter

Find NCBI SARS-CoV-2 literature, sequence, and clinical content: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sars-cov-2/>

National Library of Medicine  
National Center for Biotechnology Information

PubMed.gov

Search: ((coronary heart disease) AND (prevention)) AND (cigarette smoking)

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Guide

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Best match Display options

MY NCBI FILTERS 858 results

RESULTS BY YEAR

1962 2020

TEXT AVAILABILITY

Abstract

**Cigarette Smoking and Incident Heart Failure: Insights From the Jackson Heart Study.**

1  
Cite Kamimura D, Cain LR, Mentz RJ, White WB, Blaha MJ, DeFilippis AP, Fox ER, Rodriguez CJ, Keith RJ, Benjamin EJ, Butler J, Bhatnagar A, Robertson RM, Winniford MD, Correa A, Hall ME. Circulation. 2018 Jun 12;137(24):2572-2582. doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.117.031912. Epub 2018 Apr 16. PMID: 29661945 Free PMC article. Clinical Trial.

METHODS: We investigated 4129 (never smoker n=2884, current smoker n=503, and former smoker n=742) black participants (mean age, 54 years; 63% women) without a history of HF or **coronary heart disease** at baseline in the Jackson **Heart Study**. ...CONCLUSIO ...

Back to Top

Feedback

#### 2. Filer text availability

Search: ((coronary heart disease) AND (prevention)) AND (cigarette smoking)

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Guide

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Best match Display options

MY NCBI FILTERS 618 results

RESULTS BY YEAR

1971 2020

TEXT AVAILABILITY

Abstract

Free full text

Full text

Filters applied: Abstract, Full text. Clear all

**Cigarette Smoking and Incident Heart Failure: Insights From the Jackson Heart Study.**

1  
Cite Kamimura D, Cain LR, Mentz RJ, White WB, Blaha MJ, DeFilippis AP, Fox ER, Rodriguez CJ, Keith RJ, Benjamin EJ, Butler J, Bhatnagar A, Robertson RM, Winniford MD, Correa A, Hall ME. Circulation. 2018 Jun 12;137(24):2572-2582. doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.117.031912. Epub 2018 Apr 16. PMID: 29661945 Free PMC article. Clinical Trial.

METHODS: We investigated 4129 (never smoker n=2884, current smoker n=503, and former smoker n=742) black participants (mean age, 54 years; 63% women) without a history of HF or **coronary heart disease** at baseline in the Jackson **Heart Study**. ...CONCLUSIO ...

**Low cigarette consumption and risk of coronary heart disease and stroke:**

Performing a TLS handshake to www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov...

### 3. Filter tipe jurnal

MY NCBI FILTERS 615 results

RESULTS BY YEAR

TEXT AVAILABILITY

- Abstract
- Free full text
- Full text

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

- Associated data

ARTICLE TYPE

- Books and Documents
- Clinical Trial
- Journal Article

Filters applied: Abstract, Full text, Journal Article. Clear all

1 **Cigarette Smoking and Incident Heart Failure: Insights From the Jackson Heart Study.**  
 Cite Kamimura D, Cain LR, Mentz RJ, White WB, Blaha MJ, DeFilippis AP, Fox ER, Rodriguez CJ, Keith RJ, Benjamin EJ, Butler J, Bhatnagar A, Robertson RM, Winniford MD, Correa A, Hall ME.  
 Share Circulation. 2018 Jun 12;137(24):2572-2582. doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.117.031912. Epub 2018 Apr 16.  
 PMID: 29661945 **Free PMC article.** Clinical Trial.  
 METHODS: We investigated 4129 (never smoker n=2884, current smoker n=503, and former smoker n=742) black participants (mean age, 54 years; 63% women) without a history of HF or **coronary heart disease** at baseline in the Jackson **Heart Study**. ...CONCLUSIO ...

2 **Low cigarette consumption and risk of coronary heart disease and stroke: meta-analysis of 141 cohort studies in 55 study reports.**  
 Cite Hackshaw A, Morris JK, Boniface S, Tang JL, Milenković D.  
 Share BMJ. 2018 Jan 24;360:j5855. doi: 10.1136/bmj.j5855.  
 PMID: 29367388 **Free PMC article.**  
 OBJECTIVE: To use the relation between **cigarette** consumption and cardiovascular **disease** to quantify the risk of **coronary heart disease** and stroke for light **smoking** (one to five cigarettes/day). ...CONCLUSIONS: **Smoking** only about on ...

3 **Cigarette Smoking, Smoking Cessation, and Long-Term Risk of**

9:25 AM 7/28/2020

### 4. Filter species

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

14,617 Search Results - Keyword: ((coronary heart disease) AND (prevention)) AND (cigarette smoking)

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=((coronary+heart+disease)+AND+(preven...

National Library of Medicine  
National Center for Biotechnology Information

PubMed.gov

Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Guide

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Best match Display options

MY NCBI FILTERS 582 results

RESULTS BY YEAR

TEXT AVAILABILITY

- Abstract
- Free full text
- Full text

Filters applied: Abstract, Full text, Journal Article, Humans. Clear all

1 **Cigarette Smoking and Incident Heart Failure: Insights From the Jackson Heart Study.**  
 Cite Kamimura D, Cain LR, Mentz RJ, White WB, Blaha MJ, DeFilippis AP, Fox ER, Rodriguez CJ, Keith RJ, Benjamin EJ, Butler J, Bhatnagar A, Robertson RM, Winniford MD, Correa A, Hall ME.  
 Share Circulation. 2018 Jun 12;137(24):2572-2582. doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.117.031912. Epub 2018 Apr 16.  
 PMID: 29661945 **Free PMC article.** Clinical Trial.  
 METHODS: We investigated 4129 (never smoker n=2884, current smoker n=503, and former smoker n=742) black participants (mean age, 54 years; 63% women) without a history of HF or **coronary heart disease** at baseline in the Jackson **Heart Study**. ...CONCLUSIO ...

2 **Low cigarette consumption and risk of coronary heart disease and stroke:**

9:27 AM 7/28/2020

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

14,617 Search Results - Keywor... WhatsApp

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=((coronary+heart+disease)+AND+(preven... Search

Associated data

ARTICLE TYPE

Books and Documents

Clinical Trial

Journal Article

Meta-Analysis

Randomized Controlled Trial

Review

Systematic Review

PUBLICATION DATE

1 year

5 years

10 years

SPECIES

Humans

Additional filters

Cite Hackshaw A, Morris JK, Boniface S, Tang JL, Milenkovic D. *BMJ*. 2018 Jan 24;360:j5855. doi: 10.1136/bmj.j5855. PMID: 29367388 [Free PMC article](#).

Share

OBJECTIVE: To use the relation between **cigarette** consumption and cardiovascular **disease** to quantify the risk of **coronary heart disease** and stroke for light **smoking** (one to five cigarettes/day).  
...CONCLUSIONS: **Smoking** only about on ...

**Cigarette Smoking, Smoking Cessation, and Long-Term Risk of 3 Major Atherosclerotic Diseases.**

3

Cite Ding N, Sang Y, Chen J, Ballew SH, Kalbaugh CA, Salameh MJ, Blaha MJ, Allison M, Heiss G, Selvin E, Coresh J, Matsushita K.

Share *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2019 Jul 30;74(4):498-507. doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2019.05.049. PMID: 31345423

BACKGROUND: Public statements about the effect of **smoking** on cardiovascular **disease** are predominantly based on investigations of **coronary heart disease** (CHD) and stroke, although **smoking** is recognized as a strong risk factor for periphera ...

**Atherosclerosis.**

4

Cite Libby P, Buring JE, Badimon L, Hansson GK, Deanfield J, Bittencourt MS, Tokgozoglu L, Lewis EF.

Share *Nat Rev Dis Primers*. 2019 Aug 16;5(1):56. doi: 10.1038/s41572-019-0106-z. PMID: 31420554 [Review](#).

Other risk factors for atherosclerosis and its thrombotic complications include hypertension, **cigarette smoking** and diabetes mellitus. ...An array of diagnostic techniques, both invasive (such as selective **coronary** arteriography) and noninvasive (such as bloo ...

**Oral health and later coronary heart disease: Cohort study of one million**

Feedback

9:27 AM 7/26/2020

## 5. Filter journal categories

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

14,617 Search Results - Keywor... WhatsApp

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=((coronary+heart+disease)+AND+(preven... Search

MY NCBI FILTERS

581 results

RESULTS BY YEAR

1971 2020

TEXT AVAILABILITY

Abstract

Free full text

Full text

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

Associated data

ARTICLE TYPE

Books and Documents

Clinical Trial

Journal Article

Filters applied: Abstract, Full text, Journal Article, Humans, MEDLINE, Nursing journals. [Clear all](#)

**Cigarette Smoking and Incident Heart Failure: Insights From the Jackson Heart Study.**

1

Cite Kamimura D, Cain LR, Mentz RJ, White WB, Blaha MJ, DeFilippis AP, Fox ER, Rodriguez CJ, Keith RJ, Benjamin EJ, Butler J, Bhatnagar A, Robertson RM, Winniford MD, Correa A, Hall ME.

Share *Circulation*. 2018 Jun 12;137(24):2572-2582. doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.117.031912. Epub 2018 Apr 16. PMID: 29661945 [Free PMC article](#). [Clinical Trial](#).

METHODS: We investigated 4129 (never smoker n=2884, current smoker n=503, and former smoker n=742) black participants (mean age, 54 years; 63% women) without a history of HF or **coronary heart disease** at baseline in the Jackson **Heart Study**. ...CONCLUSIO ...

**Low cigarette consumption and risk of coronary heart disease and stroke: meta-analysis of 141 cohort studies in 55 study reports.**

2

Cite Hackshaw A, Morris JK, Boniface S, Tang JL, Milenkovic D.

Share *BMJ*. 2018 Jan 24;360:j5855. doi: 10.1136/bmj.j5855. PMID: 29367388 [Free PMC article](#).

OBJECTIVE: To use the relation between **cigarette** consumption and cardiovascular **disease** to quantify the risk of **coronary heart disease** and stroke for light **smoking** (one to five cigarettes/day).  
...CONCLUSIONS: **Smoking** only about on ...

**Cigarette Smoking, Smoking Cessation, and Long-Term Risk of 3 Major Atherosclerotic Diseases.**

3

Cite Ding N, Sang Y, Chen J, Ballew SH, Kalbaugh CA, Salameh MJ, Blaha MJ, Allison M, Heiss G, Selvin E, Coresh J, Matsushita K.

Share *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2019 Jul 30;74(4):498-507. doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2019.05.049. PMID: 31345423

BACKGROUND: Public statements about the effect of **smoking** on cardiovascular **disease** are predominantly based on investigations of **coronary heart disease** (CHD) and stroke, although **smoking** is recognized as a strong risk factor for periphera ...

Feedback

9:29 AM 7/26/2020

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

14,617 Search Results - Keyword: ... WhatsApp

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=((coronary+heart+disease)+AND+(prevention)+AND+(cigarette+smoking))

3 **Major Atherosclerotic Diseases.**  
Cite Ding N, Sang Y, Chen J, Ballew SH, Kalbaugh CA, Salameh MJ, Blaha MJ, Allison M, Heiss G, Selvin E, Coresh J, Matsushita K.  
Share J Am Coll Cardiol. 2019 Jul 30;74(4):498-507. doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2019.05.049. PMID: 31345423  
BACKGROUND: Public statements about the effect of **smoking** on cardiovascular **disease** are predominantly based on investigations of **coronary heart disease** (CHD) and stroke, although **smoking** is recognized as a strong risk factor for periphera ...

4 **Atherosclerosis.**  
Cite Libby P, Buring JE, Badimon L, Hansson GK, Deanfield J, Bittencourt MS, Tokgözoğlu L, Lewis EF.  
Share Nat Rev Dis Primers. 2019 Aug 16;5(1):56. doi: 10.1038/s41572-019-0106-z. PMID: 31420554 Review.  
Other risk factors for atherosclerosis and its thrombotic complications include hypertension, **cigarette smoking** and diabetes mellitus. ...An array of diagnostic techniques, both invasive (such as selective **coronary** arteriography) and noninvasive (such as bloo ...

5 **Oral health and later coronary heart disease: Cohort study of one million people.**  
Cite Batty GD, Jung KJ, Mok Y, Lee SJ, Back JH, Lee S, Jee SH.  
Share Eur J Prev Cardiol. 2018 Apr;25(6):598-605. doi: 10.1177/2047487318759112. Epub 2018 Feb 20. PMID: 29461088 **Free PMC article.** Clinical Trial.  
Accordingly, we sought to examine the role of **smoking** in generating the relationship between oral health and **coronary heart disease** in life-long non-smokers. ...Conclusion In men in the present study, the relationship between poor oral health and co ...

Page 1

Back to Top

Feedback

9:33 AM 7/28/2020

## 6. Filter tahun

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

14,617 Search Results - Keyword: ... WhatsApp

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=((coronary+heart+disease)+AND+(prevention)+AND+(cigarette+smoking))

National Library of Medicine  
National Center for Biotechnology Information

PubMed.gov

Log in

((coronary heart disease) AND (prevention)) AND (cigarette smoking)

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Guide

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Best match Display options

103 results

MY NCBI FILTERS

RESULTS BY YEAR

Filters applied: Abstract, Full text, Journal Article, in the last 10 years, Humans, MEDLINE, Nursing journals. Clear all

1 **Cigarette Smoking and Incident Heart Failure: Insights From the Jackson Heart Study.**  
Cite Kamimura D, Cain LR, Mentz RJ, White WB, Blaha MJ, DeFilippis AP, Fox ER, Rodriguez CJ, Keith RJ, Benjamin EJ, Butler J, Bhatnagar A, Robertson RM, Winniford MD, Correa A, Hall ME.  
Share Circulation. 2018 Jun 12;137(24):2572-2582. doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.117.031912. Epub 2018 Apr 16. PMID: 29661945 **Free PMC article.** Clinical Trial.  
METHODS: We investigated 4129 (never smoker n=2884, current smoker n=503, and former smoker n=742) black participants (mean age, 54 years; 63% women) without a history of HF or **coronary heart disease** at baseline in the Jackson **Heart Study**. ...CONCLUSIO ...

Text Availability:  Abstract  Free full text  Full text

Feedback

9:37 AM 7/28/2020

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying search results from PubMed. The search query is "(coronary heart disease) AND cigarette smoking". The results are filtered to show "Full text" articles. The first result is a meta-analysis titled "Low cigarette consumption and risk of coronary heart disease and stroke: meta-analysis of 141 cohort studies in 55 study reports." by Hackshaw A, Morris JK, Boniface S, Tang JL, Milenković D. The second result is "Cigarette Smoking, Smoking Cessation, and Long-Term Risk of 3 Major Atherosclerotic Diseases" by Ding N, Sang Y, Chen J, Ballew SH, Kalbaugh CA, Salameh MJ, Blish MJ, Allison M, Heiss G, Selvin E, Coresh J, Matsushita K. The third result is "Heart disease and stroke statistics--2011 update: a report from the American Heart Association" by Roger VL, Go AS, Lloyd-Jones DM, Adams RJ, et al. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 9:37 AM on 7/26/2020.

## Database science direct

### 1. No filter

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying search results from ScienceDirect. The search query is "coronary heart disease prevention cigarette smoking". The page shows 14,617 results, sorted by relevance. The first result is a research article titled "Cigarette Smoking, Smoking Cessation, and Long-Term Risk of 3 Major Atherosclerotic Diseases" by Ning Ding, Yingying Sang, Jingsha Chen, Shoshana H. Ballew, et al. The second result is a review article titled "Effects of electronic cigarette smoke exposure on oral and systemic health" by Cassio Luiz Coutinho Almeida-da-Silva, Harmony Matchik Dakafay, Kenji O'Brien, et al. The page includes a "Refine by" section with filters for years (2021, 2020, 2019) and article types (Review articles, Research articles, Encyclopedia, Book chapters). The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 9:40 AM on 7/28/2020.

## 2. Filter artikel tipe

ScienceDirect Journals & Books Register Sign in

Find articles with these terms  
coronary heart disease prevention cigarette smoking

Advanced search

8,154 results sorted by relevance | date

Set search alert

Refine by:

Years

- 2020 (211)
- 2019 (255)
- 2018 (255)
- Show more

Article type

- Review articles (1,916)
- Research articles (8,154)
- Encyclopedias (233)

Research article  
**Cigarette Smoking, Smoking Cessation, and Long-Term Risk of 3 Major Atherosclerotic Diseases**  
Journal of the American College of Cardiology, Volume 74, Issue 4, 30 July 2019, Pages 498-507  
Ning Ding, Yingying Sang, Jingsha Chen, Shoshana H. Ballew, ... Kunihiro Matsushita

Research article  
**Disparities in adult cigarette smoking and smokeless tobacco use by sexual identity**  
Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Volume 206, 1 January 2020, Article 107684  
Sunday Azagba, Lingpeng Shan, Keely Latham, Fares Qeadan

Want a richer search experience?  
Sign in for additional filter options, multiple article downloads, and more.

Sign in Feedback

## 3. Filter tahun publikasi

ScienceDirect Journals & Books Register Sign in

Find articles with these terms  
coronary heart disease prevention cigarette smoking

Advanced search

2,680 results sorted by relevance | date

Set search alert

Refine by:

Years

- 2020 (211)
- 2019 (255)
- 2018 (255)
- 2017 (285)
- 2016 (228)
- 2015 (274)
- 2014 (246)
- 2013 (256)
- 2012 (221)
- 2011 (229)
- 2010 (221)

Research article  
**Cigarette Smoking, Smoking Cessation, and Long-Term Risk of 3 Major Atherosclerotic Diseases**  
Journal of the American College of Cardiology, Volume 74, Issue 4, 30 July 2019, Pages 498-507  
Ning Ding, Yingying Sang, Jingsha Chen, Shoshana H. Ballew, ... Kunihiro Matsushita

Research article  
**Disparities in adult cigarette smoking and smokeless tobacco use by sexual identity**  
Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Volume 206, 1 January 2020, Article 107684  
Sunday Azagba, Lingpeng Shan, Keely Latham, Fares Qeadan

Want a richer search experience?  
Sign in for additional filter options, multiple article downloads, and more.

Sign in Feedback

Research article • Open access

## Lampiran 2

JACC: CARDIOVASCULAR INTERVENTIONS  
 © 2014 BY THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF CARDIOLOGY FOUNDATION  
 PUBLISHED BY ELSEVIER INC.

VOL. 7, NO. 4, 2014  
 ISSN 1936-8798/\$36.00  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jcin.2013.11.017>

## Impact of Cigarette Smoking on Extent of Coronary Artery Disease and Prognosis of Patients With Non–ST-Segment Elevation Acute Coronary Syndromes

An Analysis From the ACUTY Trial  
 (Acute Catheterization and Urgent Intervention Triage Strategy)

Jason O. Robertson, MD, MS,\* Ramin Ebrahimi, MD,† Alexandra J. Lansky, MD,‡  
 Roxana Mehran, MD,§|| Gregg W. Stone, MD,||¶ A. Michael Lincoff, MD\*

*Cleveland, Ohio; Los Angeles, California; New Haven, Connecticut; and New York, New York*

**Objectives** This study sought to evaluate the short- and long-term outcomes for smokers with non–ST-segment elevation acute coronary syndromes (NSTEMI-ACS).

**Background** Smoking has been associated with the “paradox” of reduced mortality after acute myocardial infarction (MI). This is thought to be due to favorable baseline characteristics and less diffuse coronary artery disease (CAD) among smokers.

**Methods** In the ACUTY (Acute Catheterization and Urgent Intervention Triage Strategy) trial, 13,819 patients (29.1% smokers) with moderate- to high-risk NSTEMI-ACS underwent angiography and, if indicated, revascularization.

**Results** Smokers were significantly younger and had fewer comorbidities than nonsmokers. Incidence of death and MI were comparable at 30 days, although smokers had significantly reduced risks of 30-day major bleeding (hazard ratio [HR]: 0.80, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.67 to 0.96;  $p = 0.016$ ) and 1-year mortality (HR: 0.797, 95% CI: 0.65 to 0.97;  $p = 0.027$ ). After correction for baseline and clinical differences, smoking was no longer predictive of major bleeding (odds ratio: 1.06, 95% CI: 0.86 to 1.32;  $p = 0.56$ ) and was associated with higher 1-year mortality (HR: 1.37, 95% CI: 1.07 to 1.7;  $p = 0.013$ ). This pattern of reversed risk after multivariable correction held true for those smokers requiring percutaneous coronary intervention. Core laboratory angiographic analysis showed that smokers and nonsmokers were comparable in terms of the extent of CAD, Thrombolysis In Myocardial Infarction flow, myocardial blush, and the presence of thrombi.

**Conclusions** In contrast to the paradox previously described in ST-segment elevation MI, our analysis finds smoking to be an independent predictor of higher 1-year mortality in patients presenting with NSTEMI-ACS.

Gambar 1: artikel 1



## RESEARCH AND PRACTICE

## Smoking and Risk of Coronary Heart Disease in Younger, Middle-Aged, and Older Adults

Jarne S. Tolstrup, PhD, Dm Sci, Ulla A. Hvidtfeldt, MSc, Esben Meulengracht Frachs, MSc, Dorna Spiegelman, ScD, Beitt L. Heitmann, PhD, Katarina Bälter, PhD, Uri Goldbourt, PhD, Göran Hallmans, MD, PhD, Paul Knekt, PhD, Simin Liu, MD, ScD, Mark Pereira, PhD, June Stevens, PhD, MSc, Jarmo Virtamo, MD, and Diane Feskanich, PhD

Despite decades of attempts to reduce smoking prevalence, 20% of persons living in the United States still smoke, and smoking remains the number one cause of preventable mortality.<sup>1,2</sup> A leading cause of death attributable to smoking is coronary heart disease (CHD).<sup>3</sup>

CHD etiology differs across age groups. For instance, relatively more cases of CHD among young adults may be attributable to genetic causes.<sup>4,5</sup> Hence, among young adults, who are at low absolute risk for CHD, smoking may be considered a risk factor that does not cause disease until later in life.

At the other end of the age scale, research suggests that the relative risk of CHD associated with smoking attenuates in old age.<sup>6</sup> This finding could erroneously suggest that smoking is only a weak risk factor for the elderly and that smoking prevention should therefore be of low priority because quality-of-life issues outweigh the net gain in health. With an increasingly older population, understanding patterns in the strength of risk factors by age is of considerable interest.

The incidence of CHD varies considerably by age; it is very low in women younger than 40 years and in men younger than 50 years.<sup>7</sup> For this reason, the statistical power to investigate effects of smoking on CHD in young

*Objectives.* We investigated associations of smoking and coronary heart disease (CHD) by age.

*Methods.* Data came from the Pooling Project on Diet and Coronary Heart Disease (8 prospective studies, 1974–1996; n = 192 067 women and 74 720 men, aged 40–89 years).

*Results.* During follow-up, 4326 cases of CHD were reported. Relative to never smokers, CHD risk among current smokers was highest in the youngest and lowest in the oldest participants. For example, among women aged 40 to 49 years the hazard ratio was 8.5 (95% confidence interval [CI] = 5.0, 14) and 3.1 (95% CI = 2.0, 4.9) among those aged 70 years or older. The largest absolute risk differences between current smokers and never smokers were observed among the oldest participants. Finally, the majority of CHD cases among smokers were attributable to smoking. For example, attributable proportions of CHD by age group were 88% (40–49 years), 81% (50–59 years), 71% for (60–69 years), and 68% (≥ 70 years) among women who smoked.

*Conclusions.* Among smokers, the majority of CHD cases are attributable to smoking in all age groups. Smoking prevention is important, irrespective of age. (*Am J Public Health.* 2014;104:96–102. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2012.301091)

diet assessment method. The project's studies were the Adventists Health Study,<sup>8</sup> Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study,<sup>9</sup> Alpha-Tocopherol, Beta-Carotene Cancer Prevention Study (ATBC),<sup>10</sup> Finnish Mobile Clinic Health Examination,<sup>11</sup> Glostrup Population Study,<sup>12</sup> Health Professionals Follow-up Study,<sup>13</sup> Israeli Ischemic Heart Disease Study,<sup>14</sup> Iowa Women's Health Study,<sup>15</sup> Nurses' Health Study (NHS),<sup>16</sup> Västerbotten Intervention Program,<sup>17</sup>

results, we repeated the analyses without the ATBC participants, without significant changes to our results.

We excluded participants younger than 40 years. Because the presence of clinical disease itself may change smoking habits, we also excluded participants who reported a history of cardiovascular disease, diabetes or cancer (except nonmelanoma skin cancer) at baseline. We excluded participants with mis-

Gambar 2: artikel 2





# Polygenic Risk Score for Coronary Heart Disease Modifies the Elevated Risk by Cigarette Smoking for Disease Incidence

See Editorial by Elosua

George Hindy, MD, PhD  
Frans Wiberg, BSc  
Peter Almgren, MSc  
Olle Melander, MD, PhD  
Marju Orho-Melander,  
PhD

**BACKGROUND:** Coronary heart disease (CHD) is a multifactorial disease with both genetic and environmental components. Smoking is the most important modifiable risk factor for CHD. Our aim was to test whether the increased CHD incidence by smoking is modified by genetic predisposition to CHD.

**METHODS AND RESULTS:** Our study included 24 443 individuals from the MDCS (Malmö Diet and Cancer Study). A weighted polygenic risk score (PRS) was created by summing the number of risk alleles for 50 single-nucleotide polymorphisms associated with CHD. Individuals were classified as current, former, or never smokers. Interactions were primarily tested between smoking status and PRS and secondarily with individual single-nucleotide polymorphisms. Then, the predictive use of PRS for CHD incidence was tested among different smoking categories. During a median follow-up time of 19.4 years, 3217 incident CHD cases were recorded. The association between smoking and CHD was modified by the PRS ( $P_{\text{interaction}}=0.005$ ). The magnitude of increased incidence of CHD by smoking was highest among individuals in the lowest tertile of PRS (odds ratio, 1.42; 95% confidence interval, 1.29–1.56 per smoking risk category) compared with the highest tertile (odds ratio, 1.20; 95% confidence interval, 1.11–1.30 per smoking risk category). This interaction was stronger among men ( $P_{\text{interaction}}=0.001$ ) compared with women ( $P_{\text{interaction}}=0.44$ ). The PRS provided a significantly better net reclassification

**Correspondence to:** Marju Orho-Melander, PhD, Department of Clinical Sciences Malmö, Clinical Research Center, Lund University, Jan Waldenströms Gata 35, Malmö 205 02, Sweden. E-mail marju.orho-melander@med.lu.se

**Key Words:** cigarette smoking  
 ■ coronary disease  
 ■ gene-environment interaction  
 ■ genetic predisposition to disease  
 ■ polygenic risk score



## Impact of inflammation, gene variants, and cigarette smoking on coronary artery disease risk

Mahmoud Merhi<sup>1</sup> · Sally Demirdjian<sup>2</sup> · Essa Hariri<sup>1</sup> · Nada Sabbah<sup>1</sup> ·  
 Sonia Youhanna<sup>3</sup> · Michella Ghassibe-Sabbagh<sup>1</sup> · Joseph Naoum<sup>1</sup> ·  
 Marc Haber<sup>1</sup> · Raed Othman<sup>3</sup> · Samer Kibbani<sup>3</sup> · Elie Chammas<sup>1</sup> ·  
 Roy Kanbar<sup>1</sup> · Hamid el Bayeh<sup>1</sup> · Youssef Cham<sup>1</sup> · Antoine Abchee<sup>4</sup> ·  
 Daniel E. Platt<sup>5</sup> · Pierre Zalloua<sup>1,6</sup> · Georges Khazen<sup>7</sup>

Received: 29 January 2015 / Revised: 15 April 2015 / Accepted: 16 April 2015 / Published online: 24 April 2015  
 © Springer Basel 2015

### Abstract

**Background** The role of inflammation in coronary artery disease (CAD) pathogenesis is well recognized. Moreover, smoking inhalation increases the activity of inflammatory mediators through an increase in leukotriene synthesis essential in atherosclerosis pathogenesis.

**Aim** The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of “selected” genetic variants within the leukotriene (LT) pathway and other variants on the development of CAD.

**Methods** CAD was detected by cardiac catheterization. Logistic regression was performed to investigate the association of smoking and selected susceptibility variants in

the LT pathway including ALOX5AP, LTA4H, LTC4S, PON1, and LTA as well as CYP1A1 on CAD risk while controlling for age, gender, BMI, family history, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, and hypertension.

**Results** rs4769874 (ALOX5AP), rs854560 (PON1), and rs4646903 (CYP1A1 MspI polymorphism) are significantly associated with an increased risk of CAD with respective odds ratios of 1.53703, 1.67710, and 1.35520; the genetic variant rs9579646 (ALOX5AP) is significantly associated with a decreased risk of CAD (OR 0.76163). Moreover, a significant smoking-gene interaction is determined with CYP1A1 MspI polymorphism rs4646903 and is associated with a decreased risk of CAD in current smokers (OR 0.52137).

**Conclusion** This study provides further evidence that genetic variation of the LT pathway, PON1, and CYP1A1 can modulate the atherogenic processes and eventually increase the risk of CAD in our study population. Moreover, it also shows the effect of smoking-gene interaction on CAD risk, where the CYP1A1 MspI polymorphism

Responsible Editor: John Di Battista.

M. Merhi, S. Demirdjian, E. Hariri and N. Sabbah contributed equally.

✉ Pierre Zalloua  
 pierre.zalloua@lau.edu.lb

✉ Georges Khazen

## The implication of cigarette smoking and cessation on macrophage cholesterol efflux in coronary artery disease patients<sup>5</sup>

Wei Song, Wei Wang, Li-Yang Dou, Yu Wang, Yan Xu, Lian-Feng Chen, and Xiao-Wei Yan<sup>1</sup>

Peking Union Medical College (PUMC) Hospital, PUMC and Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing, China

**Abstract** We investigated ATP-binding cassette transporters A1/G1 expression and function in mediating cholesterol efflux by examining the macrophages of cigarette-smoking patients with coronary artery disease (CAD) before and after smoking abstinence. Peripheral blood monocyte cells were collected from nonsmokers (n = 17), non-CAD (NCAD) smokers (n = 35), and CAD smokers (n = 32) before and after 3 months of smoking cessation. We found that the ABCA1 expression level was lower in macrophages from NCAD and CAD smokers than from nonsmokers at baseline. The ABCA1 function of mediating cholesterol efflux was reduced in NCAD and CAD smokers as compared with nonsmokers. After 3 months of smoking cessation, ABCA1 expression and function were improved in CAD smokers. However, ABCG1 expression and function did not change after smoking cessation. Furthermore, ABCA1 expression was inhibited by tar in human acute monocytic leukemia cell line THP-1-derived macrophages through the inhibition of liver X receptors. Nicotine and carbon monoxide did not inhibit ABCA1 expression. Our results indicate that chronic cigarette smoking impaired ABCA1-mediated cholesterol efflux in macrophages and that tobacco abstinence reversed the function and expression of ABCA1, especially in CAD patients. It was tobacco tar, rather than nicotine or carbon monoxide, that played a major role in the tobacco-induced disturbance of cellular cholesterol homeostasis.— Song, W., W. Wang, L.Y. Dou, Y. Wang, Y. Xu, L.F. Chen, and X.W. Yan. The implication of cigarette smoking and cessation on macrophage cholesterol efflux in coronary artery

scavenger receptors, such as CD36, lectin-like oxidized LDL receptor-1, and scavenger receptor A, can internalize modified lipoprotein during differentiation under inflammation and oxidative stress, leading to the overload of cholesterol ester (3, 4). Meanwhile, cholesterol efflux of macrophages can be mediated by different pathways, including ATP-binding cassette transporters, scavenger receptor B1, and aqueous diffusion (5). ATP-binding cassette transporters A1 and G1 (ABCA1/ G1) play pivotal roles and have been shown to have additive activities in cholesterol efflux from macrophages in vivo (6). The imbalance between influx and efflux of cholesterol turns macrophages into lipid-overloaded foam cells.

ABCA1 and ABCG1 are well studied as mediators that regulate cholesterol homeostasis. ABCA1 deficiency was identified as Tangier's disease, which is characterized by a low level of HDL cholesterol (HDL-C) in patient's serum (7). Many studies have indicated that ABCA1 is a key player in modulating cholesterol efflux to apolipoprotein A-1 (apoA-1). The dysfunction of this membrane transporter is associated with cellular cholesterol overload and premature atherosclerotic diseases (8–10). Although ABCG1 is ubiquitously expressed in macrophages, data from human and animal models give contradictory evidence regarding whether it is a protector of atherosclerosis (11–13).

Gambar5 : artikel 5



Published in final edited form as:

*Epidemiology*. 2016 May ; 27(3): 395–404. doi:10.1097/EDE.0000000000000437.

## Risk of cardiovascular disease from cumulative cigarette use and the impact of smoking intensity

Jay H. Lubin<sup>1</sup>, David Couper<sup>2</sup>, Pamela L. Lutsey<sup>3</sup>, Mark Woodward<sup>4</sup>, Hiroshi Yatsuya<sup>5</sup>, and Rachel R Huxley<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Scientist Emeritus, Biostatistics Branch, Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics, U.S. National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, USA 20892

<sup>2</sup>Clinical Professor and Deputy Director, University of North Carolina Gillings School of Global Public Health, Chapel Hill, North Carolina USA 27599

<sup>3</sup>Assistant Professor, Division of Epidemiology and Community Health, University of Minnesota School of Public Health, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55454

<sup>4</sup>Professor of Biostatistics, The George Institute for Global Health, Nuffield Department of Population Health, University of Oxford, UK and The George Institute for Global Health, University of Sydney, Australia and Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA

<sup>5</sup>Professor, Department of Public Health, Fujita Health University School of Medicine 1-98 Dengakugakubo Kutsukake-cho Toyoake Aichi 470-1192, JAPAN

<sup>6</sup>Professor, School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD 4006 Australia

### Abstract

**Background**—Relative risks (RR) for cardiovascular disease (CVD) by smoking rate exhibit a concave pattern, with RRs in low rate smokers exceeding a linear extrapolation from higher rate smokers. However, cigarettes/day does not by itself fully characterize smoking-related risks. A reexamination of the concave pattern using a comprehensive representation of smoking may enhance insights.

**Material**—Data were from the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) Study, a prospective cohort enrolled in four areas of the U.S. in 1987–89. Follow-up was through 2008. Analyses included 14,233 participants, 245,915 person-years and 3,411 CVD events.

Gambar 6: artikel 6

## Relationship between cigarette smoking and novel risk factors for cardiovascular disease

B Raghu<sup>1</sup> and P Venkatesan<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Biochemistry,  
International Medical School,  
Shah Alam, Malaysia.

<sup>2</sup> Department of Bio-  
Statistics, Tuberculosis  
Research Center,  
Chennai-600031, India.

**Correspondence:**

✉ [vasuraghu@hotmail.com](mailto:vasuraghu@hotmail.com)

Dr. B.Raghu,  
X - 6, 5<sup>th</sup> Main Road,  
Anna Nagar,  
Chennai 600040, India

### Abstract

**Background & Objectives:** The aim of the present study was to assess the association between cigarette smoking and the alteration of plasma concentration of cardiovascular markers.

**Methods:** Twenty male cigarette smokers and 20 healthy age matched male non smokers were included in the study. Plasma levels of fasting cholesterol, triglycerides, High Density Lipoprotein(HDL), Low Density Lipoprotein(LDL), Very Low Density Lipoprotein(VLDL), C-reactive protein and homocysteine were estimated.

**Results** Both serum total homocysteine and C-reactive protein levels were significantly increased in cigarette smokers than in non-smokers( $p < 0.001$ ). Fasting serum levels of total cholesterol, triglycerides, LDL, VLDL and total cholesterol / HDL ratio were observed to be significantly higher in smokers than non-smokers( $p < 0.001$ ). However, fasting HDL concentration was significantly decreased in smokers than non-smokers( $p < 0.001$ ). In conclusion, our study identifies a strong positive relationship between cigarette smoking and elevated levels of all three novel risk factors for cardiovascular disease.

**Interpretation & Conclusion:** These findings suggest that inflammation and hyperhomocysteinemia may be important mechanisms by which smoking promotes atherosclerotic disease.



This article is available from:

Gambar 7: artikel 7



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

## Atherosclerosis

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/atherosclerosis](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/atherosclerosis)

## Lifetime cumulative exposure to waterpipe smoking is associated with coronary artery disease



Abla M. Sibai<sup>a</sup>, Rania A. Tohme<sup>a,b</sup>, Mohamad M. Almedawar<sup>c,d</sup>, Taha Itani<sup>e</sup>,  
Sara I. Yassine<sup>a</sup>, Eden A. Nohra<sup>f</sup>, Hussain A. Isma'eel<sup>g,d,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Epidemiology & Population Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon

<sup>b</sup>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA 30333, USA

<sup>c</sup>Department of Internal Medicine, American University of Beirut Medical Center, Beirut, Lebanon

<sup>d</sup>Vascular Medicine Program, American University of Beirut Medical Center, Beirut, Lebanon

<sup>e</sup>Department of Public Health Medicine, School of Public Health, University of Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany

<sup>f</sup>Department of Surgery, American University of Beirut Medical Center, Beirut, Lebanon

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Article history:

Received 22 November 2013

Received in revised form

20 March 2014

Accepted 31 March 2014

Available online 15 April 2014

#### Keywords:

Waterpipe smoking

Coronary artery disease

Heart disease

Case-control study

### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** Globally, waterpipe (WP) smoking is becoming a more prevalent form of tobacco consumption. Whilst research so far has demonstrated a significant link between WP use and a number of health outcomes, little is known of its association with heart disease. We examine in this study the association of WP smoking with angiographically confirmed coronary artery disease (CAD).

**Methods:** A total of 1210 patients, aged 40 years and over and free from smoking-associated illnesses or history of cardiovascular procedures, admitted for coronary angiography at four major hospitals in Lebanon, were included. The extent of CAD was summarized in two ways, firstly as diseased ( $\geq 50\%$  and  $\geq 70\%$  occlusion in at least one main coronary artery) versus non-diseased (entirely normal coronaries), and secondly, as CAD cumulative score based on Duke CAD Prognostic Index. A score of WP-years, capturing intensity and lifetime duration of exposure, was estimated for each individual.

**Results:** Lifetime exposure exceeding 40 WP-years was associated with a threefold significant increase in the odds of having severe stenosis ( $\geq 70\%$ ) compared to non-smokers (OR = 2.94, 95% CI 1.04–8.33) as well as with the CAD Index ( $\beta = 7.835$ ,  $p$ -value = 0.027), net of the effect of socio-demographic characteristics, health behaviors and co-morbidity. A dose–response relationship between WP-years and percent stenosis was also established. WP smoking status (never, past and current) did not associate with CAD.

**Conclusions:** Cumulative exposure to WP smoking is significantly associated with severe CAD. There is a need to monitor WP use among cardiac patients and include this information in their medical charts in the same manner cigarettes smoking is documented. This is likely to increase awareness of the hazards of WP smoking and prompt physicians to target WP tobacco control by providing advice to their patients on WP smoking cessation.

© 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Gambar 8: artikel 8



ID Design 2012/DOOEL Skopje, Republic of Macedonia  
 Open Access Macedonian Journal of Medical Sciences. 2016 Dec 15; 4(4):636-640.  
<https://doi.org/10.3889/oamjms.2016.117>  
 eISSN: 1857-9655  
 Clinical Science



## Cigarette Smoking and Oxidative Stress in Patients with Coronary Artery Disease

Gordana Kamoeva<sup>1</sup>, Zorica Arsova-Sarafinova<sup>2</sup>, Tatjana Ruskovska<sup>3</sup>, Milka Zdravkovska<sup>3</sup>, Lidija Kamoeva-Panova<sup>4</sup>, Elisaveta Stikova<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Clinical Hospital, Shtip, Republic of Macedonia; <sup>2</sup>Institute of Public Health, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia; <sup>3</sup>Faculty of Medical Sciences, University "Goce Delchev", Shtip, Republic of Macedonia; <sup>4</sup>International Slavic University, G. R. Derzhavin, Sveti Nikole, Republic of Macedonia

### Abstract

**Citation:** Kamoeva G, Arsova-Sarafinova Z, Ruskovska T, Zdravkovska M, Kamoeva-Panova L, Stikova E. Cigarette Smoking and Oxidative Stress in Patients with Coronary Artery Disease. Open Access Maced J Med Sci. 2016 Dec 15; 4(4):636-640. <https://doi.org/10.3889/oamjms.2016.117>

**Keywords:** smoking; oxidative stress; coronary artery disease; Republic of Macedonia.

**\*Correspondence:** Gordana Kamoeva, MD, Clinical Hospital, Shtip, Republic of Macedonia. Tel.: +38178116434. E-mail: kamoevagordana@yahoo.com

**Received:** 10-Oct-2016; **Revised:** 15-Oct-2016; **Accepted:** 15-Oct-2016; **Online first:** 20-Oct-2016

**Copyright:** © 2016 Gordana Kamoeva, Zorica Arsova-Sarafinova, Tatjana Ruskovska, Milka Zdravkovska, Lidija Kamoeva-Panova, Elisaveta Stikova. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0).

**Funding:** This research did not receive any financial support.

**Competing Interests:** The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

**AIM:** To determine whether cigarette smoking, as a risk factor for CAD, affects (anti)oxidant status.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS:** The study included patients with CAD, divided according to their smoking status and the number of cigarettes smoked during a day. Biological markers of oxidative stress (concentration of oxidants and activity of antioxidant enzymes) were measured in all subjects.

**RESULTS:** The study included 300 patients with CAD, (average age of  $63 \pm 11$  years), predominantly males. Of the total, 34.0% were active smokers, 23.0% were former smokers, and 43.0% were non-smokers. Most of the active smokers smoked 1-20 cigarettes/day. In terms of concentration of oxidants (MDA and HP) there was not a significant difference between smokers versus non-smokers. As for the activity of antioxidant enzymes (SOD, CAT and GPX), a statistically significant difference was found in the activity of GPX among the active smokers with CAD and the non-smokers with CAD ( $p = 0.039$ ).

**CONCLUSION:** Smoking as a risk factor for CAD is closely associated with increased oxidative stress, and the number of cigarettes smoked plays an important role in increasing the level of oxidative damage and reducing antioxidant defence.

Gambar 9: artikel 9





Published in final edited form as:  
*Atherosclerosis*. 2015 May; 240(1): 40–45. doi:10.1016/j.atherosclerosis.2015.01.042.

## Interaction effects between *Paraoxonase 1* variants and cigarette smoking on risk of coronary heart disease in a Singaporean Chinese population

Yi Han<sup>a,b</sup>, Rajkumar Dorajoo<sup>c</sup>, Tingjing Ke<sup>a,b</sup>, Burger Ayala<sup>a,b,h</sup>, Xuling Chang<sup>a,b</sup>, Chia-Chuen Khor<sup>c</sup>, Rob M. van Dam<sup>d</sup>, Jian-Min Yuan<sup>e,f</sup>, Woon-Puay Koh<sup>d,g</sup>, Jianjun Liu<sup>c,d</sup>, Daniel Y.T. Goh<sup>a,b</sup>, Yechiel Friedlander<sup>h,\*</sup>, and Chew-Kiat Heng<sup>a,b,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Paediatrics, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore, Singapore

<sup>b</sup> Khoo Teck Puat – National University Children's Medical Institute, National University Health System, Singapore

<sup>c</sup> Genome Institute of Singapore, Agency for Science, Technology and Research, Singapore, Singapore

<sup>d</sup> Saw Swee Hock School of Public Health, National University of Singapore and National University Health System, Singapore

<sup>e</sup> Department of Epidemiology, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, USA

<sup>f</sup> University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute, Pittsburgh, PA, USA

<sup>g</sup> Duke-NUS Graduate Medical School Singapore, Singapore

<sup>h</sup> School of Public Health and Community Medicine, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

### Abstract

**Objective**—Paraoxonase 1 (PON1) plays an important role in reducing the risk of coronary heart disease (CHD). Smoking is known to reduce PON1 activity. We aimed to investigate the effects of interactions between *PON1* variants and smoking on CHD in the Singaporean Chinese population.

**Methods**—In a case-control study nested within Singapore Chinese Health Study (N = 1914),

Gambar 10: artikel 10

**BERITA ACARA REVISI PROPOSAL**

Ketua penguji : Eni Sumarliyah, S.Kep.,Ns., M.Kes

Nama : Ainiyatul Lukluk Atul Lababah

NIM : 20161660023

Judul : Analisis Konsumsi Rokok Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan Penyakit  
Jantung Koroner

No	PROPOSAL SKRIPSI	HAL	PERBAIKAN
1.	Judul	1	Analisis Analisis Pengurangan Konsumsi Rokok Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan Penyakit Jantung Koroner menjadi Analisis Konsumsi Rokok Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan Penyakit Jantung Koroner
2.	Latar Belakang (Solusi)	4	Penambahan solusi atau opini dari peneliti
3.	Latar Belakang (Konsep)	1	Pematangan konsep

Surabaya, 11 Agustus 2020

Penguji



Eni Sumarliyah, S.Kep.,Ns., M.Kes

### BERITA ACARA REVISI SEMINAR HASIL

Ketua penguji : Eni Sumarliyah, S.Kep.,Ns., M.Kes

Nama : Ainiyatul Lukluk Atul Lababah

NIM : 20161660023

Judul : Analisis Konsumsi Rokok Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan Penyakit  
Jantung Koroner

No	SEMINAR HASIL SKRIPSI	HAL	PERBAIKAN
1.	Abstrak	viii	Revisi abstrak
2.	BAB 4 (Pembahasan)	36	Penambahan opini peneliti dan kesimpulan dari 10 artikel yang dilakukan <i>Literatur Review</i>
3.	BAB 5 (Kesimpulan)	38	Penambahan kesimpulan
4.	BAB 5 (Saran)	38	Penambahan saran kepada pengguna atau masyarakat

Surabaya, 01 September 2020  
Penguji



Eni Sumarliyah, S.Kep.,Ns., M.Ke

**BERITA ACARA REVISI SEMINAR HASIL**

Ketua penguji : Suyatno Hadi S, S.Kep.,Ns., M.Ked.Trop

Nama : Ainiyatul Lukluk Atul Lababah

NIM : 20161660023

Judul : Analisis Konsumsi Rokok Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan Penyakit  
Jantung Koroner

No	SEMINAR HASIL SKRIPSI	HAL	PERBAIKAN
1.	BAB 5 (Saran)	38	Penambahan saran kepada pengguna maupun masyarakat dan penggunaan kata-kata yg sesuai

Surabaya, 01 September 2020  
Pembimbing 1



Suyatno Hadi S, S.Kep.,Ns., M.Ked.Trop

**BERITA ACARA REVISI SEMINAR HASIL**

Anggota Penguji : Ratna Agustin S.Kep.,Ns., M.Kep

Nama : Ainiyatul Lukluk Atul Lababah

NIM : 20161660023

Judul : Analisis Konsumsi Rokok Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan  
Penyakit Jantung Koroner

No	SEMINAR HASIL SKRIPSI	HAL	PERBAIKAN
1.	BAB 4 (Hasil)	20	Perbaikan tabel hasil dan kesimpulan harus lebih informatif dan lengkap
2.	BAB 5 (Kesimpulan)	38	Kesimpulan ditambahi dan sesuai dengan artikel yang didapat

Surabaya, 01 September 2020  
Pembimbing 2



Ratna Agustin S.Kep.,Ns., M.Kep









**LEMBAR KONSULTASI PROPOSAL/SKRIPSI**

Nama Mahasiswa : Ainiyatul Lukluk Atul Lababah

Nama Pembimbing : Suyatno Hadi S, S.Kep.,Ns., M.Ked.Trop

Judul Skripsi : Analisis Konsumsi Rokok Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan  
Penyakit Jantung Koroner

No	Hari, Tanggal	Catatan Pembimbing hal yang direvisi	Hasil Revisian	Tanda Tangan
1	12 Nov 2019	Konsul judul	Acc judul	f
2.	18 Des 2019	Konsul Bab 1	Revisi Bab 1	f
3.	20 Des 2019	Konsul Bab 1	Revisi Bab 1	f
4.	26 Des 2019	Konsul Bab 1	Acc bab 1	f
5.	06 Jan 2020	Konsul Bab 2	Acc bab 2	f
6.	10 Jan 2020	Konsul Bab 3	Revisi Bab 3	f
7.	05 Feb 2020	Konsul Bab 3	Revisi Bab 3	f
8.	19 Maret 2020	Konsul Bab 3	Revisi Bab 3	f

No	Hari, Tanggal	Catatan Pembimbing hal yang direvisi	Hasil Revisian	Tanda Tangan
9.	06 Juli 2020	Konsul Bab 1-3 literatur review	Revisi Bab 1-3	
10.	13 Juli 2020	Konsul Bab 1-3 literatur review	Revisi Bab 1-3	
11.	23 Juli 2020	Konsul Bab 1-3 literatur review	Revisi Bab 1-3	
12.	05 Agu 2020	Konsul Bab 1-3 literatur review	Acc ujian proposal	
13.	13 Agu 2020	Konsul Bab 4	Revisi Bab 4	
14.	18 Agu 2020	Konsul Bab 4	Revisi Bab 4	
15.	24 Agu 2020	Konsul Bab 4 & 5, Abstrak	Revisi Bab 5 dan abtrak	
16.	27 agu 2020	Konsul Bab 4 & 5, Abstrak	Acc ujian seminar hasil	















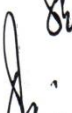



**LEMBAR KONSULTASI PROPOSAL/SKRIPSI**

Nama Mahasiswa : Ainiyatul Lukluk Atul Lababah

Nama Pembimbing : Ratna Agustin S.Kep.,Ns., M.Kep

Judul Skripsi : Analisis Konsumsi Rokok Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan  
Penyakit Jantung Koroner

No	Hari, Tanggal	Catatan Pembimbing hal yang direvisi	Hasil Revisian	Tanda Tangan
1.	15 Nov 2019	Konsul Judul	Acc Judul	
2.	20 Des 2019	Konsul Bab 1	Revisi Bab 1	
3.	08 Jan 2020	Konsul Bab 1	Revisi Bab 1	
4.	13 Feb 2020	Konsul Bab 1	Revisi Bab 1	
5.	26 Mar	Konsul bab 1-3	Revisi Bab 1-3	
6.	06 Juli 2020	Konsul Bab 1-3 literatur review	Revisi Bab 1-3	
7.	13 Juli 2020	Konsul Bab 1-3 literatur review	Revisi Bab 1-3	
8.	23 Juli 2020	Konsul Bab 1-3 literatur review	Revisi Bab 1-3	

No	Hari, Tanggal	Catatan Pembimbing hal yang direvisi	Hasil Revisian	Tanda Tangan
10.	05 Agu 2020	Konsul Bab 1-3 literatur review	Acc ujian proposal	
11.	13 Agu 2020	Konsul Bab 4	Revisi Bab 4	
12.	18 Agu 2020	Konsul Bab 4	Revisi Bab 4	
13.	20 Agu 2020	Konsul Bab 4 & 5, Abstrak	Revisi Bab 4 & 5, Abstrak	
14.	24 Agus 2020	Konsul Bab 4 & 5, Abstrak	Revisi Bab 4 & 5, Abstrak	
15.	26 agu 2020	Abstrak	Revisi Bab 5 dan abtrak	
16.	27 agu 2020	Konsul Bab 4 & 5, Abstrak  Konsul Bab 4 & 5, Abstrak	Acc ujian seminar hasil	  

**HALAMAN PERNYATAAN PUBLIKASI TUGAS AKHIR UNTUK****KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS**

Sebagai Civita Akademi Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama : Ainiyatul Lukluk Atul Lababah  
NIM : 20161660023  
Fakultas : Ilmu Kesehatan  
Program studi : S1 Keperawatan

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada program S1 Keperawatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya. Hak bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif (Non-Exclusive Free Right) atas karya saya yang berjudul “Analisis Konsumsi Rokok Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan Penyakit Jantung Koroner”.

Beserta perangkat yang ada (jika diperlukan) dengan ini hak bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif ini. Program Studi S1 Keperawatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya berhak menyimpan, mengalih media/formatkan, mengelola dalam bentuk pangkalan data, merawat dan mempublikasikan hasil akhir saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis atau pencipta atau dengan pembimbing saya sebagai pemilik cipta.

Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Dibuat : Surabaya

Pada tanggal : 1 September 2020

Yang menyatakan



Ainiyatul Lukluk Atul Lababah