

## DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Alelign, T., & Petros, B. (2018). Kidney Stone Disease: An Update on Current Concepts. *Advances in urology*, 2018, 3068365. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2018/3068365>
- Al-Kohlany, K., Shokeir, A., Mosbah, A., Mohsen, T., Shoma, A., Eraky, I., El-Kenawy, M. and El-Kappany, H., 2005. *Adult Urology: Urolithiasis/Endourology | Journal Of Urology*. [online] Doi.org. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1097/01.ju.0000150519.49495.88>
- Alyami, F., & Norman, R. W. (2012). Is an overnight stay after percutaneous nephrolithotomy safe?. *Arab journal of urology*, 10(4), 367–371. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aju.2012.07.006>
- Aminsharifi, A., Irani, D., Masoumi, M., Goshtasbi, B., Aminsharifi, A., & Mohamadian, R. (2016). The management of large staghorn renal stones by percutaneous versus laparoscopic versus open nephrolithotomy: a comparative analysis of clinical efficacy and functional outcome. *Urolithiasis*, 44(6), 551–557. doi:10.1007/s00240-016-0877-6
- Atmoko, W., Birowo, P., & Rasyid, N. (2016). Factors affecting stone free rate of primary percutaneous nephrolithotomy on staghorn calculi: a single center experience of 15 years.
- Basavaraj, D., Biyani, C., Browning, A. and Cartledge, J. (2007). The Role of Urinary Kidney Stone Inhibitors and Promoters in the Pathogenesis of Calcium Containing Renal Stones. *EAU-EBU Update Series*, 5(3), pp.126-136
- Bichler KH, Eipper E, Naber K, et al. Urinary infection stones. *Int J Antimicrob Agents* 2002;19: 488–98
- Chen, Y., Feng, J., Duan, H., Yue, Y., Zhang, C., Deng, T. and Zeng, G. (2019). *Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy* versus open surgery for surgical treatment of patients with staghorn stones: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *PLOS ONE*, 14(1), p.e0206810
- Desai M. (2005). Endoscopic management of stones in children. *Current opinion in urology*, 15(2), 107–112. <https://doi.org/10.1097/01.mou.0000160625.59107.fd>
- Diri, A. and Diri, B. (2018). Management of staghorn renal stones. *Renal Failure*, 40(1), pp.357-362
- El-Husseiny, T. and Buchholz, N. (2012). The role of open stone surgery. *Arab Journal of Urology*, 10(3), pp.284-288
- EL-Nahas, A. R., Shokeir, A. A., Shoma, A. M., Eraky, I., Sarhan, O. M., Hafez, A. T., Dawaba, M. S., Elshal, A. A., Ghali, A. M., EL-Kenawy, M. R. (2014). *Percutaneous nephrolithotomy versus open surgery for treatment of staghorn stones in pediatric patients*. *Canadian Urological Association Journal*, 8(11-12), 906. doi:10.5489/cuaj.1994

- Eriksen, M. B., & Frandsen, T. F. (2018). The impact of patient, intervention, comparison, outcome (PICO) as a search strategy tool on literature search quality: a systematic review. *Journal of the Medical Library Association : JMLA*, 106(4), 420–431. <https://doi.org/10.5195/jmla.2018.345>
- Evan, A. (2009). Physiopathology and etiology of stone formation in the kidney and the urinary tract. *Pediatric Nephrology*, 25(5), pp.831-841
- Ganpule, A., Vijayakumar, M., Malpani, A. and Desai, M. (2016). *Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy (PCNL) a critical review. International Journal of Surgery*, 36, pp.660-664
- Gellin, C. (2019). Urinary Tract Stones. *Pediatrics in Review*, 40(3), pp.154-156
- Healy, K. and Ogan, K. (2007). Pathophysiology and Management of Infectious Staghorn Calculi. *Urologic Clinics of North America*, 34(3), pp.363-374
- Khan, K. S., Kunz, R., Kleijnen, J., & Antes, G. (2003). Five steps to conducting a systematic review. *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 96(3), 118–121. <https://doi.org/10.1258/jrsm.96.3.118>
- Knoll, T., Buchholz, N. and Wendt-Nordahl, G. (2012). Extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy vs. *Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy* vs. flexible ureterorenoscopy for lower-pole stones. *Arab Journal of Urology*, 10(3), pp.336-341
- Kurniawan, R., Djojodimedjo, T., Rahaju, S. 2020. *Profile of Patients with Urinary Tract Stone at Urology Department of Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya in January 2016-December 2016. Indonesian Journal of Urology*, 27(1). <https://doi.org/10.32421/juri.v27i1.506>
- Matlaga, B. (2009). Contemporary Surgical Management of Upper Urinary Tract Calculi. *Journal of Urology*, 181(5), pp.2152-2156
- Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PRISMA Group (2009). Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and MetaAnalyses: The PRISMA Statement. *PLoS Med* 6(7): e1000097. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed1000097
- PREMINGER, G., ASSIMOS, D., LINGEMAN, J., NAKADA, S., PEARLE, M. and WOLF, J. (2005). CHAPTER 1: AUA GUIDELINE ON MANAGEMENT OF STAGHORN CALCULI: DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS. *Journal of Urology*, 173(6), pp.1991-2000
- Sabler, I. M., Katafigiotis, I., Gofrit, O. N., & Duvdevani, M. (2018). Present indications and techniques of percutaneous nephrolithotomy: What the future holds?. *Asian journal of urology*, 5(4), 287–294. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajur.2018.08.004>
- Schmiemann, G., Kniehl, E., Gebhardt, K., Matejczyk, M. and Hummers-Pradier, E. (2010). The Diagnosis of Urinary Tract Infection. *Deutsches Aerzteblatt Online*

- Stroup, D. F. (2000). *Meta-analysis of Observational Studies in Epidemiology A Proposal for Reporting*. *JAMA*, 283(15), 2008. doi:10.1001/jama.283.15.2008
- Syahputra, F. A., Birowo, P., Rasyid, N., Matondang, F. A., Noviandrini, E., & Huseini, M. H. (2016). Blood loss predictive factors and transfusion practice during percutaneous nephrolithotomy of kidney stones: a prospective study. *F1000Research*, 5, 1550. <https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.8993.1>
- Zhang, F. B. Y., Lin, W. R., Yang, S., Hsu, J. M., Chang, H. K., Chen, M., Chiu, A. W. Lin, W. C. (2017). *Outcomes of percutaneous nephrolithotomy versus open stone surgery for patients with staghorn calculi*. *Urological Science*, 28(2), 97–100. doi:10.1016/j.urols.2017.02.001
- Zhao P. (2016). Staghorn calculi in a woman with recurrent urinary tract infections: NYU Case of the Month, December 2016. *Reviews in urology*, 18(4), 237–238. <https://doi.org/10.3909/riu0734c>