

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

1. World Health Organization. WHO Report 2011: Global Tuberculosis Kontrol. Geneva: WHO, 17.12.2012 Available from http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2011/9789241564380_eng.pdf
2. Lettow, V.M., Fawzi, W.W., Semba, R.D. Triple trouble: the role of malnutrition in tuberculosis and human immunodeficiency virus co-infection. *Nutr. Rev.* 2003;61, 81–90.
3. Karyadi D, Lukito W. Functional food and contemporary nutrition-health paradigm: Tempeh and its potential beneficial effects in disease prevention and treatment. *Nutrition.* 2000;16: 697.
4. Kassu A, Yabutani T, Mahmud ZH, et all. Alteration in serum levels of trace elements in tuberculosis and HIV infection. *Eur J Clin Nutr.* 2006;60:580-6.
5. Shetty N, Shemko M, Vaz M, D’Souza G. An epidemiological evaluation of risk factors for tuberculosis in South India: A matched case control study. *Int. J. Tuberc. Lung. Dis.* 2006; 10:80-6.
6. Paton NI, Chua, YK, Earnest A, Chee CBE. Randomized kontrolled trial of nutritional supplementation in patients with newly diagnosed tuberculosis and wasting. *The Am. J. of Clin. Nutr.* 2004; 80(2), 460-5.
7. Zachariah R, Spielmann MP, Harries AD, Salaniponi FM. Moderate to severe malnutrition in patients with tuberculosis is a risk factor associated with early death. *Trans. R. Soc. Trop. Med. Hyg. (May-Jun).* 2002; 96(3):291-294.
8. Pajankar S, Khandekar R, Al Amri M, Al Lawati MR. Factor influencing sputum smear conversion of one and two months of Tuberculosis treatment. *Oman medical journal.* 2008; Vol.23.
9. Mota PC, Carvalho A, Valente I, Braga R, Duarte R. Predictor of delayed sputum smear and culture conversion among a Portuguese population with pulmonary tuberculosis. *Rev Port Pneumol.* 2012;18(2).
10. Chrisdiono H. Konversi sputum BTA pada penderita TB Paru kasus baru yang mendapat terapi OAT (Katagori 1) dan Phyllantus Niruri L. Penelitian karya akhir bagian paru Universitas Airlangga. 2003.
11. Sinclair D, Abba K, Grobler L, Sudarsanam TD. Nutritional supplements for people being treated for active tuberculosis. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews.* 2011;Issue 11.
12. Jahnvi G, Sudha CH. Randomised kontrolled trial of food supplements in patients with newly diagnosed tuberculosis and wasting. *Singapore Med J.* 2010; 51(12), 957-62.
13. Perez Guzman C, Vargas F, Quinonez N, Bazavilvazo A, Aguilar and the Instituto Nacional de Enfermedades Respiratorias Tuberculosis Outpatient Service Team. A cholesterol-rich diet accelerates bacteriologic sterilization in pulmonary tuberculosis. *Chest.* 2005; 127, 643-651.
14. Setchell, K.D.R. Soy isoflavones - benefits and risks from nature’s selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs). *J. Am. Coll. Nutr.* 2001; 20 354S–362S.
15. Lukito W. Candidate foods in the Asia–Pacific region for cardiovascular protection: nuts, soy, lentils and tempeh. *Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition.* 2001;10(2), 128–133.
16. Taslim NA. Penyuluhan gizi, pemberian soy protein dan perbaikan status gizi penderita tuberculosis di Makassar. *J. Med. Nus.* 2004; 25, 59-64.

17. Ahmad S. Pathogenesis, immunology, and diagnosis of latent Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection. *Clin Dev Immunol*. 2011;814943.
18. Depkes RI, editor Tjandra Yoga Aditama, dkk. Pedoman Nasional Penanggulangan Tuberkulosis. Edisi 2 .Jakarta. 2007; 4-7.
19. Perhimpunan Dokter Paru Indonesia. Tuberkulosis Pedoman Diagnosis dan Penatalaksanaan di Indonesia. Jakarta. 2011; 9, 23.
20. Supariasa, I Dewa Nyoman, Bakri Bachyar, Fajar Ibnu. Penilaian Status Gizi. Jakarta. 2002 ; EGC
21. Florentino Rodolfo F. Symposium on Diet, Nutrition and Immunity. Nutrition Foundation of the Philippines. Asia Pac J Clin Nutr. Philippines. 2009;137-142.
22. Rodriguez L, Gonzalez C, Flores L, et al. Assessment by flow cytometry of cytokine production in malnourished children. *Clinical Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology*. Canada. 2005;1-11.
23. Ekiz C, Agaoglu L, Karakas Z, et al. The effect of iron deficiency anemia on the function of the immune system. *Hematologi Journals*; ed. 579. 2005; 83.
24. NICUS. TUBERCULOSIS (TB) AND NUTRITION. Nutrition Information Centre. University of Stellenbosch. Tygerberg. 2007;1-8.
25. Van Lettow M, Kumwenda JJ, Harries AD, et al. Malnutrition and the severity of lung disease in adults with pulmonary tuberculosis in Malawi. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis*. 2004;211-217.
26. Khan A, Sterling TR, Reves R, Vernon A, Horsburgh CR. Lack of weight gain and relapse risk in a large tuberculosis treatment trial. *American journal of respiratory and critical care medicine*. 2006;174(3), 344-8. doi:10.1164/rccm.200511-1834OC
27. Krapp F, Véliz JC, Cornejo E, Gotuzzo E, Seas C. Bodyweight gain to predict treatment outcome in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis in Peru. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis*. 2008;12(10):1153-9.
28. Benova L, Fielding K, Greig J, et al. Association of BMI Category Change with TB Treatment Mortality in HIV-Positive Smear-Negative and Extrapulmonary TB Patients in Myanmar and Zimbabwe. *PLoS ONE* .2012; 7(4), e35948. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0035948
29. Erickson KL, Hubbard E. Probiotic Immunomodulation in Health and Disease. *The Journal of Nutrition*. 2000;130:403S.
30. Alisjahbana B. Tuberculosis in Indonesia: Host Response and Patients Care. *Dissertation. Universiteit Nijmegen. The Netherlands*. Dian Rakyat. 2007.
31. Sahiratmadja E, Alisjahbana B, de Boer T, et al. Dynamic Changes in Pro- and Anti-Inflammatory Cytokine Profiles and Gamma Interferon Receptor Signaling Integrity Correlate with Tuberculosis Disease Activity and Response to Curative Treatment. *Infection and Immunity*. 2007;75(2): 820-9.
32. World Health Organization. International Standard for Tuberculosis Care. 2010.
33. Toman K. What is the purpose of the initial intensive phase of two-phasetreatment ? In: Toman's Tuberculosis case detection, treatment, and monitoring-question and answers. Ed. Frieden, T. Second edition. WHO. 2004;122-123.
34. World Health Organization. Treatment of Tuberculosis. Guidelines for National Programmes, 4th ed. World Health Organization Document 2010;WHO/HTM/TB/. 2009;420:1-147.
35. Hedger JN. Production of Tempeh, an Indonesian Fermented Food. Sourcebook of experiments for the teaching of microbiology, Primrose and Wardlaw (Eds). Academic Press. 1986;597-602.

36. Astuti M, Meliala A, Dalais FS, Wahlqvist ML. Tempeh, a nutritious and healthy food from Indonesia. *Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition*. 2000; 9(4):322-325
37. Erhardt MW, Muslimatun S, Erhardt JG. Fermented soyabean and vitamin C-rich fruit: a possibility to circumvent the further decrease of iron status among iron-deficient pregnant women in Indonesia. *Public Health Nutrition*. 2011;14(12): 2185–2196. doi: 10.1017/S1368980011000954.
38. Nurhidajah, Anwar, Syaiful & Nurrahman . Daya terima dan kualitas protein in vitro tempe kedelai hitam (Glycine soja) yang diolah pada suhu tinggi. *J. Gizi Ind*. 2009; Available from eprints.undip.ac.id/935/ accessed 03 January 2012.
39. Medjakovic S, Mueller M, Jungbauer A. Potential health-modulating effects of isoflavones and metabolites via activation of PPAR and AhR. *Nutrients*. 2010 2(3):241–279.
40. Frias J, Song YS, Martínez-Villaluenga C, González de Mejia E, Vidal-Valverde CJ. Immunoreactivity and amino acid content of fermented soybean products. *Agric Food Chem*. 2008; 9; 56(1): 99-105. Epub 2007 Dec 12.
41. Hermana, Karmini M, Karyadi D. Komposisi gisi tempeh dan manfaatnya dalam peningkatan gizi pangan. Bunga rampai tempeh Indonesia. Yayasan Tempeh Indonesia. 1996.
42. Santoso HB. Pembuatan tempeh dan tahu kedelai. Bahan makanan bergizi tinggi. Penerbit Kanisius. Jakarta. 1993;12:7-8.
43. Mel'nyk VP, Anisimova IuM, Borovs'kyi VR, Stadnyk LV, Svitlychna TH. Soybased food in a complex treatment of patients with tuberculosis. *Lik Sprava*. 2006; 8, 65-70
44. Mahmud, Mien K, Hermana Karyadi D. A preliminary study on the use of tempeh-based formula in the dietary treatment of chronic diarrhea. *Majalah Kedokteran Indonesia (J. of the Indonesian Medical Association)*. 1985;35(8): 443-46.
45. Irawati A, Rozanna R. Pemberian formula tempe pada penderita gizi buruk untuk mempercepat penyembuhan. *Penelitian gizi dan makanan*. 1994;17: 89-97.
46. Fatmah H, Diva F, Dian P, Ivonne MI, Triyanti. Tempeh–dates biscuits effect on the gained weight of moderate underweight children. *International Journal of Medicine and Medical Sciences*. 2012;Vol. 2 (8):165-172.
47. Wu SH, Shu XO, Chow WH, et al. Soy food intake and circulating levels of inflammatory markers in Chinese women.. *J Acad Nutr Diet*. 2012;112(7):996-1004
48. Nasca MM, Zhou JR, Welty FK. Effect of soy nuts on adhesion molecules and markers of inflammation in hypertensive and normotensive postmenopausal women. *Am J Cardiol*. 2008;102(1):84-6.
49. Azadbakht L, Kimiagar M, Mehrabi Y, et al. Soy consumption, markers of inflammation, and endothelial function: a cross-over study in postmenopausal women with the metabolic syndrome. *Diabetes Care*. 2007;30(4):967-73.
50. Sastroasmoro S, Ismael S. Dasar dasar metodologi penelitian klinis. Jakarta, Binarupa aksara. 1995; 200.
51. Doig GS, Simpson F. Randomization and allocation concealment: a practical guide for researchers. *J Crit Care*. 2005; 20(2): 187–91
52. Aditama TJ, Subuh M. Pedomana Nasional Pengendalian Tuberkulosis. Direktorat Jenderal Pengendalian Penyakit dan Penyehat Lingkungan. Kementerian Kesehatan RI. 2011.
53. Utari DM. Efek intervensi tempe terhadap profil lipid, Superoksida Dismutase, LDL teroksidasi, dan Malondialdehyde pada wanita menopause. Disertasi doktor. Sekolah Pascasarjana Institut Pertanian Bogor. 2011.

54. PrayGod G, Range N, Faurholt-Jepsen D, et al. Weight, body composition and handgrip strength among pulmonary tuberculosis patients: a matched cross-sectional study in Mwanza, Tanzania. *Trans. R. Soc. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 2011; 105(3):140-7.
55. Layman DK, Dietary Guidelines should reflect new understandings about adult protein needs. *Nutr & Met.* 2009; 6, 12.

