

## DAFTAR PUSTAKA

1. Murray. Biology of Non-small Lung cancer. In: Mason RJ ed. *Murray and Nadel's Textbook Of Respiratory Medicine*; 5th edition. Elsevier Saunders, Philadelphia. 2010: 1108-82
2. Asano H, Toyooka S, Tokumo M, Ichimura K, Aoe K, Ito S, Tsukuda K, Ouchida M, Aoe M, Katayama H, Hiraki A, Sugi K, Kiura K, Date H, Shimizu N. Detection of EGFR gene mutation in lung cancer by mutant-enriched polymerase chain reaction assay. *Clin Cancer Res* 2006;43:12-43.
3. Komite Nasional Penanggulangan Kanker (KPKN). Panduan nasional penanggulangan kanker paru. *Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia*, ver. 1.0 2015;3.
4. INFODATIN. Stop Kanker. Pusat Data dan Informasi Kementerian Kesehatan RI. 2015. Available from [www.depkes.go.id](http://www.depkes.go.id) › infodatin-kanker
5. Ettinger DS, Wood DE, Akerley W, et al. Non-Small Cell Lung Cancerversion 3.2015. *National Comprehensive Cancer Network Clinical Practice Guideline in Oncology*.
6. Ho MY, Tang SJ, Sun KH, Yang W. Review article immunotherapy for lung cancer. *Journal of Biomedicine and Biotechnology* 2011;4:1-10
7. Paez JG, Janne PA, Lee JC, et al. EGFR mutations in lung cancer: correlation with clinical response to gefitinib therapy. *Science* 2004;304:1497-500.
8. American Cancer Society. Cancer Facts & Figures 2016. Atlanta: *American Cancer Society*; 2016. Available from <http://cancer.org/research/cancerfactstatistics>.
9. Karimi S, Khodadad K, Mohammadi F, et al. Characterization of Melanoma-Associated Antigen-A Genes Family Differential Expression in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancers. *Clinical Lung Cancer*. 2012; 13 (3): 214-219.

10. Bernard PS, Wittwer CT. Real-Time PCR technology for cancer diagnostics. *Clinical Chemistry* 2002;48:1178–8
11. Valones MAA, Guimaraes RL, Brandao AC, Eleuterio de Souza PR, Carvalho AAT, Principal and application of polymerase cahin reaction. *Brazilian Journal of Microbiology* 2009;40:1-11.
12. Molina R, Filella X, Augé JM, Fuentes R, BoverI I, Rifa J, MorenoV, et al. Tumor Markers (CEA, CA 125, CYFRA 21-1,SCC and NSE) in Patients with Non-SmallCell Lung Cancer as an Aid in Histological Diagnosis and Prognosis, *Tumor Biology* 2003;24:209–218
13. Cedrés S, Nuñez I, Longo M, Martinez P, Checa E, Torrejón D, Felip E, Serum Tumor Markers CEA, CYFRA21-1, andCA-125 Are Associated With Worse Prognosis In Advanced Non-Small-Cell LungCancer (NSCLC), *Clinical Lung Cancer*, Vol. 12, No. 3, 172-9 © 2011
14. Hashiyada M. DNA Biometrics. In : Yang J, editor. Biometrics. Croatia : *InTech*; 2011. p. 139-154.
15. Bai F, Krishnadas DK, Lucas, GK. Cancer Testis Antigen and Immunotherapy. *Immunotargets and Therapy*. 2013; 2: 11-19.
16. Joshi M, Deshpande JD. Polymerase chain reaction: methods, principles and application. *International Journal of Biomedical Reserch* 2010;1:81-97.
17. Ding C, Lian Y, Sang M, Shan B, Wang B, Wang L. Melanoma-associated Antigen Genes-An update. *J Lung Can.* 2011; 302: 85-90.
18. Neseth, 2000, Procedurs And Documentation For CT And MRI, McGraw-Hill Co, New York
19. Decoster L, Wauters I, Vansteenkiste F. Vaccination therapy for non-small cell lung cancer : review of agents in phase III development. *Annals of Oncology*.2011:1-6.
20. Winter H, van de Engel N, Rusan M, Schupp N, Poehlen CH, Hu HM, et al. Active-specific immunotherapy for non-small cell lung cancer. *J Thorac Dis*.2011;105-11.

21. Herbst RS, Heymach JV, Lippman SM: Lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2008;359:1367-1380.
22. Bernard PS, Wittwer CT. Real-Time PCR technology for cancer diagnostics. *Clinical Chemistry* 2002;48:1178-8.
23. Kim YD, Park HR, Song MH, Shin DH, Lee CH, Lee MK, Lee SY. Pattern of cancer/testis antigen expression in lung cancer patients. *International Journal of Molecular Medicine* 2012;29:656-662.
24. Bartlett JMS, Stirling DA. Short history of the polymerase chain reaction. *Methods in Molecular Biology* 2003;226:3-6.
25. Globocan. Cancer Incidence, Mortality and Prevalence Worldwide. Lyon France : Internatioal Agency for Research on Cancer Base. 2004. 5-6.
26. Alsagaff H. Kanker Paru dalam PKB VII Ilmu Penyakit Paru. Editor Wibisono MJ, Helmia H. Surabaya, 2006. p 1-4.
27. Murray R. Kanker gen dan faktor pertumbuhan. In: Murray KR, Granner KD, Mayer PA, Rodwel WV, editors. Biokimia Harper Edisi 25. Jakarta. EGC. 2004. P.750-72
28. Wilkerson MD, Svallheim JM, Hayes DN, Roberts PJ, Bastien RRL, et al. Prediction of lung cancer histological type by RT-qPCR gene expression in FFPE specimens. *The Journal of Molecular Diagnostics* 2013;15:485-497.
29. Minna D. Neoplasma of lung, In: Kasper D, Braunwald L, Fauci A, Hauser S, Longgo D, Jamenson J, editors. Horisson's principles of internal medicine 16th. New York: Mec Gray HILL; 2005. p 506-16
30. Kreider ME, Hansen-Flaschen J, Ahmad NN, Rossman MD, Kaiser LR, Kucharczuk JC, et al. Complications of Video-Assisted Thoracoscopic Lung Biopsy in Patients with Interstitial Lung Disease. *AnnThorac Surg*. 2007;83:1140-5.
31. Rahmawati D, Wulandari L. Respons Kemoterapi dan Efek Samping Penggunaan Inhibitor Tirosine Kinase (Gefitinib) Pada Penderita Kanker Paru Bukan Sel Kecil (KPKBSK) yang Menyandang Mutasi Gena Reseptor EGF di RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya. 2015.

32. Jusuf A, Syahruddin E, Wibawanto A, dkk. Kanker paru (kanker paru jenis karsinoma bukan sel kecil). Pedoman Diagnosis dan penatalaksanaan di Indonesia. *PDPI* 2011: 1-35.
33. Shin KC, Choi EY, Chung JH, Jeon CH, Lee KH. Clinical application of MAGE A1-6 RT-nested PCR for diagnosis of lung cancer invisible by bronchoscopy. *Anticancer Research* 2012;32:163-168.
34. Shital P, Rujuta A, Sanjay M. Transbronchial needle aspiration cytology (TBNA) in endobronchial lesions: a valuable technique during bronchoscopy in diagnosing lung cancer and it will decrease repeat bronchoscopy. *J Cancer Res Clin Oncol* (2014) 140:809–815
35. The Cancer Council Australia. Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Prevention, Diagnosis and Management of Lung Cancer. 2004: 5.
36. Endoh M, Motoyama T, Oizumi H, Tamura G, Yanagawa N. MAGE Expressions Mediated by Demethylation of MAGE Promoters Induce Progression of Non-small Cell Lung Cancer. *Anticancer research*. 2011; 31: 171-176.
37. Katsura Y, Satta Y. Evolutionary History of the Cancer Immunity Antigen MAGE Gene Family. *Plos ONE*, . 2011; 6 (6): 1-13.
38. Luescher U, Noppen C, Schaefer C, Spagnoli GC, Zuber U. Detection of Tumor-associated Antigen Gene Expression in Peripheral Blood by RT-PCR in Combination with The mRNA Isolation Kit for Blood/bone Marrow. *Biochemica*. 1997; 4:11-13.
39. Ahn SY, Kwon KY, Park JY, et al. A New Strategy for The Diagnosis of MAGE-expressing Cancers. *Journal of Immunological Methods*. 2002; 266: 79-86.
40. Mancar L, Meek DW. MAGE-A Antigens as Targets in Tumour Therapy. *J Lung Can*. 2012; 324: 126-132.
41. Baba T, Hanagiri T, Shigematsu Y, et l. Clinical Significance of Cancer/Testis Antigens Expression in Patients with Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. *J Lung Can*. 2010; 68: 105-110.

42. Bartlett JMS, Stirling DA. Short history of the polymerase chain reaction. *Methods in Molecular Biology* 2003;226:3-6.
43. Valones MAA, Guimaraes RL, Brandao AC, Eleuterio de Souza PR, Carvalho AAT, Principal and application of polymerase cahin reaction. *Brazilian Journal of Microbiology* 2009;40:1-11.
44. Hashiyada M. DNA Biometrics. In : Yang J, editor. *Biometrics*. Croatia : *InTech*; 2011. p. 139-154.
45. Joshi M, Deshpande JD. Polymerase chain reaction: methods, principles and application. *International Journal of Biomedical Reserch* 2010;1:81-97.
46. Jang SJ, Soria JC, Wang L, Hassan KA, Morice RC, Walsh GL, Hong WK, Mao L. Activation of melanoma antigen tumor antigens occurs early in lung carcinogenesis. *American Association for Cancer esearch* 2001;61:7959-7963.
47. Tsai JR, Chong IV, Chen YJ. *Differential expression profil of MAGE family in non small cell*. J lung-can. 2006; 58:185-192.
48. Becker HD, Shirakawa T, Tanaka F, Muller KM, Herth F. Transbronchial (transbronchoscopic) lung biopsy in immunocompromised patient. *Pulmonary Endoscopy and Biopsy Techniques*. Eur Respir Monogr. 1998;3:193-208.
49. Mazzone P, Jain P, Arroliga AC, Matthay RA. Bronchoscopy and needle biopsy techniques for diagnosis and staging of lung cancer. *Clinics in chest medicine*. 2002;23: 137-158.
50. Weynants P, Lethe B, Brasseur F, et al. Expression of MAGE genes by non-small- cell lung carcinomas. *Int J Cancer* 1994; 56:826-9.
51. Vansteenkiste JF, Cho BC, Vanakesa T, Pas TD, Zielinski M, et all. Efficacy of the MAGE-A3 cancer immunotherapeutic as adjuvant therapy in patients with resected MAGE-A3-positive non-small-cell lung cancer (MAGRIT): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. *The lancet.com/oncology*. 2016;1-14.

52. Casoni GL, Gurioli C, Chhajed PN, Chilos M, Zompatori M, et al. The value of transbronchial lung biopsy using jumbo forceps via rigid bronchoscope in diffuse lung disease. *Monaldi Arch Chest Dis.* 2008;69:59-64.
53. Se J. Jang, Jean CS, Luo Wang, Khaled A. Hassan, Rodolfo C. Morice, et al. Activation of Melanoma Antigen Tumor Antigens Occurs Early in Lung Carcinogenesis. American Association for Cancer Research. 2001;61: 7959 –7963.
54. Thongprasert S, Yang PC, Lee JS, Gruselle O, Myoe A, Louahede J. The prevalence of expression of MAGE-A3 and PRAME tumor antigens in East and South East Asian non-small cell lung cancer patients. *Lung Cancer.* 2016;101:137–144.
55. Miranda EI MAGE, Biological Functions and Potential Clinical Applications. *J.leuk.res.* . 2012; 34: 1121-1122.
56. Gohji K. Expression of MAGE Genes in testicular Germ Cell Tumours. *J Urology.* 1999; 53 (4): 843-847