

1. PERMEMENKES. MENKES: LANSIA YANG SEHAT, LANSIA YANG JAUH DARI DEMENSIA. Biro Komunikasi dan Pelayanan Masyarakat, Kementerian Kesehatan. <http://www.depkes.go.id/article/print/16031000003/menkes-lansia-yang-sehat-lansia-yang-jauh-dari-demensia.html>. Published 2016. Accessed July 20, 2018.
2. Kocahan S, Doğan Z. Mechanisms of Alzheimer's Disease Pathogenesis and Prevention: The Brain, Neural Pathology, N-methyl-D-aspartate Receptors, Tau Protein and Other Risk Factors. *Clin Psychopharmacol Neurosci*. 2017. doi:10,9758/cpn.2017.15.1.1
3. Oz M1, Lorke DE, Yang KH PG. On the interaction of β -amyloid peptides and α 7-nicotinic acetylcholine receptors in Alzheimer's disease. 2013;10(6)(618):30,
4. Huang W, Zhang X, Chen W. Role of oxidative stress in Alzheimer's disease (Review). *Biomed Reports*. 2016. doi:10,3892/br.2016.630
5. Alz. Alternative Treatments. <https://www.alz.org/alzheimers-demensia/treatments/alternative-treatments>. Accessed July 20, 2018.
6. Biasibetti R, Tramontina AC, Costa AP, et al. Green tea (-)epigallocatechin-3-gallate reverses oxidative stress and reduces acetylcholinesterase activity in a streptozotocin-induced model of demensia. *Behav Brain Res*. 2013. doi:10,1016/j.bbr.2012.08.039
7. Widowati W, Herlina T, Ratnawati H, Constantia G, Deva IDGS, Maesaroh M. Antioxidant Potential of Black, Green and Oolong Tea Methanol Extracts. *Biol Med Nat Prod Chem*. 2015.
8. Singh BN, Shankar S, Srivastava RK. Green tea catechin, epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG): Mechanisms, perspectives and clinical applications. *Biochem Pharmacol*. 2011. doi:10,1016/j.bcp.2011.07.093
9. Swerdlow RH. Pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. *Clin Interv Aging*. 2007;2(3):347-359. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18044185>.
10. Novilla A, Djamhuri DS, Nurhayati B, Rihibiha DD, Afifah E, Widowati W. Anti-inflammatory properties of oolong tea (*Camellia sinensis*) ethanol extract and epigallocatechin gallate in LPS-induced RAW 264.7 cells. *Asian Pac J Trop Biomed*. 2017. doi:10,1016/j.apjtb.2017.10,002
11. Kalaria RN, Maestre GE, Arizaga R, et al. Alzheimer's disease and vascular demensia in developing countries: prevalence, management, and risk factors. *Lancet Neurol*. 2008. doi:10,1016/S1474-4422(08)70169-8
12. Hebert LE, Scherr PA, Bienias JL, Bennett DA, Evans DA. Alzheimer disease in the US population: Prevalence estimates using the 2000 census. *Arch Neurol*. 2003. doi:10,1001/archneur.60,8.1119

13. PERMENKES. Hindari Pikun, Kenali 10 Gejala Alzheimer Sekarang. Pusat Komunikasi Publik Sekretariat Jenderal Kementerian Kesehatan RI. <http://www.depkes.go.id/article/view/201409240007/hindari-pikun-kenali-10-gejala-alzheimer-sekarang.html>. Published 2014. Accessed July 20, 2018.
14. Cascella M, Bimonte S, Muzio MR, Schiavone V, Cuomo A. The efficacy of Epigallocatechin-3-gallate (green tea) in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease: An overview of pre-clinical studies and translational perspectives in clinical practice. *Infect Agent Cancer*. 2017. doi:10,1186/s13027-017-0145-6
15. Dvir H, Silman I, Harel M, Rosenberry TL, Sussman JL. Acetylcholinesterase: From 3D structure to function. *Chem Biol Interact*. 2010, doi:10,1016/j.cbi.2010,01.042
16. Čolović, Mirjana B., Krstić, Danijela Z., Lazarević-Pašti, Tamara D., Bondžić, Aleksandra M., and Vasić VM. Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitors: Pharmacology and Toxicology. *Curr Neuropharmacol*. 2013.
17. Sharangi AB. Medicinal and therapeutic potentialities of tea (*Camellia sinensis* L.) - A review. *Food Res Int*. 2009. doi:10,1016/j.foodres.2009.01.007
18. *Camellia sinensis*_EXP_Moz_20070522AM033_main_web_2015_fullsize. Kew Sciences. <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/taxon/urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:828548-1#bibliography>. Accessed July 20, 2018.
19. Singh NA, Mandal AKA, Khan ZA. Potential neuroprotective properties of epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG). *Nutr J*. 2016. doi:10,1186/s12937-016-0179-4
20. Owokotomo IA, Ekundayo O, Abayomi TG, Chukwuka A V. In-vitro anti-cholinesterase activity of essential oil from four tropical medicinal plants. *Toxicol Reports*. 2015. doi:10,1016/j.toxrep.2015.05.003
21. Khan N, Mukhtar H. Tea polyphenols for health promotion. *Life Sci*. 2007. doi:10,1016/j.lfs.2007.06.011
22. Uriarte-Pueyo I, I. Calvo M. Flavonoids as Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitors. *Curr Med Chem*. 2011. doi:10,2174/092986711798184325
23. Milton NGN. Role of Hydrogen Peroxide in the Aetiology of Alzheimer's Disease: Implications for Treatment. *Drugs and Aging*. 2004. doi:10,2165/00002512-200421020-00002
24. Mukhopadhyay D, Dasgupta P, Sinha Roy D, et al. A Sensitive In vitro Spectrophotometric Hydrogen Peroxide Scavenging Assay using 1,10-Phenanthroline. *Free Radicals Antioxidants*. 2016. doi:10,5530/fra.2016.1.15

25. Balkis A, Tran K, Lee YZ, Ng K. Screening Flavonoids for Inhibition of Acetylcholinesterase Identified Baicalein as the Most Potent Inhibitor. *J Agric Sci.* 2015;7(9). doi:10,5539/jas.v7n9p26
26. Feng B, Fang Y, Wei S-M. Effect and mechanism of epigallocatechin-3-gallate ({EGCG}.) against the hydrogen peroxide-induced oxidative damage in human dermal fibroblasts. *J Cosmet Sci.* 2013.

