

## DAFTAR PUSTAKA

1. Yu L, Li ZK, Gao JR, Liu JR, Xu CT. Epidemiology, genetics and treatments for myopia. *Int J Ophthalmol*. 2011;4(6):658–69.
2. WHO. Global Data on Visual Impairment 2010. *Glob Data Vis Impair* 2010 [Internet]. 2010;17. Available from: <http://www.who.int/blindness/GLOBALDATAFINALforweb.pdf>
3. Fredrick DR. Myopia. *BMJ*. 2002 May 18;324(7347):1195–9.
4. Fernández-Montero A, Olmo-Jimenez JM, Olmo N, Bes-Rastrollo M, Moreno-Galarraga L, Moreno-Montañés J, et al. The impact of computer use in myopia progression: A cohort study in Spain. *Prev Med (Baltim)*. 2015;71:67–71.
5. Ikuno Y. Overview of the complications of high myopia. *Retina*. 2017;37(12):2347–51.
6. Harb E, Thorn F, Troilo D. Characteristics of accommodative behavior during sustained reading in emmetropes and myopes. *Vision Res*. 2006;46(16):2581–92.
7. Wong CW, Tsai A, Jonas JB, Ohno-Matsui K, Chen J, Ang M, et al. Digital Screen Time During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Risk for a Further Myopia Boom? *Am J Ophthalmol*. 2021;223:333–7.
8. Eroschenko, V. P., & Fiore MSH d. DiFiore's Atlas of Histology With Functional Correlations. 11th ed. Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer Health/Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2008. 1–27 p.
9. Sherwood L. Introduction to Human Physiology. 8th ed. Vol. 39, *The American Journal of Nursing*. 2013. 222 p.
10. AJO A. On the Refractive Index of the Retina. *Acta Physiol Scand*. 1947;13(1–2):130–49.
11. Mescher AL. Junqueira's Basic histology book & atlas. McGraw-Hill Medical. 2012. 5–452 p.
12. Riordan-Eva P. General Ophthalmology. 19th ed. 2015. 1–27 p.

13. Fox SI. Human Physiology. 8th ed. Human Physiology. McGraw–Hill Companies; 2002. 303–303 p.
14. Skalicky SE. Ocular and Visual Physiology. 1, editor. Ocular and Visual Physiology. 2016.
15. Khurana A. Comprehensive Ophthalmology. 2007.
16. Olver J, Cassidy L. Ophthalmology at a Glance. Science. 2005.
17. Prof.dr.Suhardjo, Dr.Hartono S. Buku Ilmu Kesehatan Mata. 2013;1–345.
18. Britannica E. Myopia [Internet]. Encyclopædia Britannica; Available from: <https://www.britannica.com/science/myopia#/media/1/400513/53286>
19. Mrugacz M, Gajecka M, Mrukwa-Kominek E, Witkowska KJ. Myopia: Risk Factors, Disease Mechanisms, Diagnostic Modalities, and Therapeutic Options 2019. J Ophthalmol. 2020;2020:2–4.
20. Pan CW, Ramamurthy D, Saw SM. Worldwide prevalence and risk factors for myopia. Ophthalmic Physiol Opt. 2012;32(1):3–16.
21. Tang SM, Kam KW, French AN, Yu M, Chen LJ, Young AL, et al. Independent Influence of Parental Myopia on Childhood Myopia in a Dose-Related Manner in 2,055 Trios: The Hong Kong Children Eye Study. Am J Ophthalmol [Internet]. 2020;218:199–207. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajo.2020.05.026>
22. Kloss BA, Tompson SW, Whisenhunt KN, Quow KL, Huang SJ, Pavelec DM, et al. Exome sequence analysis of 14 families with high myopia. Investig Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2017;58(4):1982–90.
23. Dirani M, Tong L, Gazzard G, Zhang X, Chia A, Young TL, et al. Outdoor activity and myopia in Singapore teenage children. Br J Ophthalmol. 2009;93(8):997–1000.
24. Ip JM, Saw SM, Rose KA, Morgan IG, Kifley A, Wang JJ, et al. Role of near work in myopia: Findings in a sample of Australian school children. Investig Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2008;49(7):2903–10.
25. World Health Organization. The Impact of Myopia and High Myopia. World Health Organization–Brien Holden Vision Institute. 2015. 1–40 p.
26. AOA. Care of the Patient with Hyperopia. Optom Clin Pract Guidel.

- 2008;740–50.
27. Sidarta Ilyas SRY. Ilmu Penyakit Mata. Vol. 53, Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling. 2013. 1689–1699 p.
  28. Czepita D. Myopia - Incidence, Pathogenesis, Management and New Possibilities of Treatment. Russ Ophthalmol J 2014; 196–101. 2014;1(March):96–101.
  29. Culhane HM, Winn B. Dynamic accommodation and myopia. Investig Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 1999;40(9):1968–74.
  30. Hepsen IF, Evereklioglu C, Bayramlar H. The effect of reading and near-work on the development of myopia in emmetropic boys: A prospective, controlled, three-year follow-up study. Vision Res. 2001;41(19):2511–20.
  31. Basri S. Etiopatogenesis Dan Penatalaksanaan Miopia Pada Anak Usia Sekolah. J Kedokt Syiah Kuala. 2014;14(3):181–6.
  32. Azzam D, Ronquillo Y. Figure\_Snellen\_Chart [Internet]. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK558961/>
  33. Dieudonne Kaimbo Wa Kaimbo. Refractive surgery for myopia. 2016;232(1454).
  34. Alimanovic-Halilović E. Correlation between refraction level and retinal breaks in myopic eye. Bosn J Basic Med Sci. 2008;8(4):346–9.
  35. Holden BA, Fricke TR, Wilson DA, Jong M, Naidoo KS, Sankaridurg P, et al. Global Prevalence of Myopia and High Myopia and Temporal Trends from 2000 through 2050. Ophthalmology. 2016;123(5):1036–42.
  36. Mitchell P. The Relationship Between Glaucoma and Pseudoexfoliation. Arch Ophthalmol. 1999;117(10):1319.
  37. Mittal A, Manjunath K, Ranjan RK, Kaushik S, Kumar S, Verma V. COVID-19 pandemic: Insights into structure, function, and hACE2 receptor recognition by SARS-CoV-2. PLoS Pathog. 2020;16(8):e1008762.
  38. Han Y, Yang H. The transmission and diagnosis of 2019 novel coronavirus infection disease (COVID-19): A Chinese perspective. J Med Virol. 2020;92(6):639–44.
  39. Di Gennaro F, Pizzol D, Marotta C, Antunes M, Racalbutto V, Veronese N,

- et al. Coronavirus diseases (COVID-19) current status and future perspectives: A narrative review. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2020;17(8).
40. Lapostolle F, Schneider E, Vianu I, Dollet G, Roche B, Berdah J, et al. Clinical features of 1487 COVID-19 patients with outpatient management in the Greater Paris: the COVID-call study. *Intern Emerg Med* [Internet]. 2020;15(5):813–7. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11739-020-02379-z>
  41. WHO. WHO Director-General’s opening remarks at the media briefing on COVID-19 - 11 March 2020 [Internet]. [cited 2021 Feb 1]. Available from: <https://www.who.int/director-general/speeches/detail/who-director-general-s-opening-remarks-at-the-media-briefing-on-covid-19---11-march-2020>
  42. Shereen MA, Khan S, Kazmi A, Bashir N, Siddique R. COVID-19 infection: Origin, transmission, and characteristics of human coronaviruses. *J Adv Res* [Internet]. 2020;24:91–8. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jare.2020.03.005>
  43. Robbins T, Hudson S, Ray P, Sankar S, Patel K, Randeve H, et al. COVID-19: A new digital dawn? *Digit Heal*. 2020;6:1–3.
  44. Ting DSW, Carin L, Dzau V, Wong TY. Digital technology and COVID-19. *Nat Med* [Internet]. 2020;26(4):459–61. Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/s41591-020-0824-5>
  45. Carroll N, Sadowski A, Laila A, Hruska V, Nixon M, Ma DWL, et al. The impact of covid-19 on health behavior, stress, financial and food security among middle to high income canadian families with young children. *Nutrients*. 2020;12(8):1–14.
  46. Smith L, Jacob L, Trott M, Yakkundi A, Butler L, Barnett Y, et al. The association between screen time and mental health during COVID-19: A cross sectional study. *Psychiatry Res* [Internet]. 2020;292(July):113333. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2020.113333>
  47. He M, Xiang F, Zeng Y, Mai J, Chen Q, Zhang J, et al. Effect of time spent outdoors at school on the development of myopia among children in China

- a randomized clinical trial. *JAMA - J Am Med Assoc.* 2015;314(11):1142–8.
48. Dayan YB, Levin A, Morad Y, Grotto I, Ben-David R, Goldberg A, et al. The changing prevalence of myopia in young adults: A 13-year series of population-based prevalence surveys. *Investig Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 2005;46(8):2760–5.
  49. Picotti C, Sanchez V, Fernandez Irigaray L, Morgan IG, Iribarren R. Myopia Progression in Children During COVID-19 Home Confinement in Argentina. *SSRN Electron J.* 2021;5–6.
  50. Wang J, Li Y, Musch DC, Wei N, Qi X, Ding G, et al. Progression of Myopia in School-Aged Children after COVID-19 Home Confinement. *JAMA Ophthalmol.* 2021;139(3):293–300.
  51. Liu J. Student Health Implications of School Closures during the COVID-19 Pandemic : New Evidence on the Association of. 2021;
  52. Chang P, Zhang B, Lin L, Chen R, Chen S, Zhao Y, et al. Comparison of the myopic progression before, during and after COVID-19 lockdown. *Ophthalmology* [Internet]. 2021; Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ophtha.2021.03.029>
  53. Enthoven CA, Tideman JW, Polling JR, Yang-Huang J, Raat H, Klaver CCW. The impact of computer use on myopia development in childhood: The Generation R study. *Prev Med (Baltim)* [Internet]. 2020;132(December 2019):105988. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.yjmed.2020.105988>
  54. Morgan IG, Ohno-Matsui K, Saw SM. Myopia. *Lancet.* 2012;379(9827):1739–48.
  55. Zhou Z, Chen T, Wang M, Jin L, Zhao Y, Chen S, et al. Pilot study of a novel classroom designed to prevent myopia by increasing children's exposure to outdoor light. *PLoS One.* 2017;12(7):1–16.
  56. Jones LA, Sinnott LT, Mutti DO, Mitchell GL, Moeschberger ML, Zadnik K. Parental history of myopia, sports and outdoor activities, and future myopia. *Investig Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 2007;48(8):3524–32.

57. Jin JX, Hua WJ, Jiang X, Wu XY, Yang JW, Gao GP, et al. Effect of outdoor activity on myopia onset and progression in school-aged children in northeast china: The sujiatun eye care study. *BMC Ophthalmol* [Internet]. 2015;15(1):1–11. Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s12886-015-0052-9>
58. Pan CW, Chen Q, Sheng X, Li J, Niu Z, Zhou H, et al. Ethnic variations in myopia and ocular biometry among adults in a rural community in China: The yunnan minority eye studies. *Investig Ophthalmol Vis Sci*. 2015;56(5):3235–41.
59. Guo Y, Liu LJ, Xu L, Tang P, Lv YY, Feng Y, et al. Myopic Shift and Outdoor Activity among Primary School Children: One-Year Follow-Up Study in Beijing. *PLoS One*. 2013;8(9).
60. Mathur A, Atchison DA. Effect of orthokeratology on peripheral aberrations of the eye. *Optom Vis Sci*. 2009;86(5):E476–84.
61. Lam CSY, Tang WC, Tse DYY, Tang YY, To CH. Defocus Incorporated Soft Contact (DISC) lens slows myopia progression in Hong Kong Chinese schoolchildren: A 2-year randomised clinical trial. *Br J Ophthalmol*. 2014;98(1):40–5.
62. Cho P, Cheung SW, Edwards M. The longitudinal orthokeratology research in children (LORIC) in Hong Kong: A pilot study on refractive changes and myopic control. *Curr Eye Res*. 2005;30(1):71–80.
63. Cho P, Cheung SW. Retardation of myopia in orthokeratology (ROMIO) study: A 2-year randomized clinical trial. *Investig Ophthalmol Vis Sci*. 2012;53(11):7077–85.
64. Ostrin LA, Frishman LJ, Glasser A. Effects of pirenzepine on pupil size and accommodation in rhesus monkeys. *Investig Ophthalmol Vis Sci*. 2004;45(10):3620–8.
65. Tan D, Tay SA, Loh KL, Chia A. Topical atropine in the control of myopia. *Asia-Pacific J Ophthalmol*. 2016;5(6):424–8.
66. Chua WH, Balakrishnan V, Chan YH, Tong L, Ling Y, Quah BL, et al. Atropine for the Treatment of Childhood Myopia. *Ophthalmology*.

- 2006;113(12):2285–91.
67. Tan DTH, Lam DS, Chua WH, Shu-Ping DF, Crockett RS. One-year multicenter, double-masked, placebo-controlled, parallel safety and efficacy study of 2% pirenzepine ophthalmic gel in children with myopia. *Ophthalmology*. 2005;112(1):84–91.
68. Siatkowski RM, Cotter SA, Crockett RS, Miller JM, Novack GD, Zadnik K. Two-year multicenter, randomized, double-masked, placebo-controlled, parallel safety and efficacy study of 2% pirenzepine ophthalmic gel in children with myopia. *J AAPOS*. 2008;12(4):332–9.

