

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Aoki, T., Inoue, M., Nakayama, T., 2016. Development and validation of the Japanese version of Primary Care Assessment Tool: *Fam.Pract.* (33):112-7.
- Bodenheimer, T., Wagner, E.H., Grumbach, K., 2002. Improving primary care for patients with chronic illness: the chronic care model, Part 2: *JAMA* (288):1909-14.
- Claramita, M., Utarini, A., Soebono, H., van, D.J., van, d., V, 2011. Doctor-patient communication in a Southeast Asian setting: the conflict between ideal and reality: *Adv.Health Sci Educ.Theory.Pract.* (16):69-80.
- Gupta, R., Bodenheimer, T., 2013. How primary care practices can improve continuity of care: *JAMA Intern.Med.* (173):1885-6.
- Hogg, W., Rowan, M., Russell, G., Geneau, R., Muldoon, L., 2008. Framework for primary care organizations: the importance of a structural *domain*: *Int.J.Qual.Health Care* (20):308-13.
- Martin, S.A., 2014. Primary care is first-contact care: *J.Fam.Pract.* (63):244.
- Medalie, J.H., 1979. The family life cycle and its implications for family practice: *J Fam.Pract.* (9):47-56.
- Mosadeghrad, A.M., 2014. Factors influencing healthcare service quality: *Int.J.Health Policy Manag.* (3):77-89.
- Wei, X., Li, H., Yang, N., Wong, S.Y., Owolabi, O., Xu, J.et al. 2015. Comparing quality of public primary care between Hong Kong and Shanghai using validated patient assessment tools: *PLoS.One.* (10):e0121269.