

REFERENCES

Abcam. (2016). ab181421 – TNF-alpha Human SimpleStep® ELISA Kit.

Cambridge, MA: Author.

Adham, M., Kurniawan, A. N., Muhtadi, A. I., Roezin, A., Hermani, B.,
Gondhowiardjo, S., Tan, I. B., & Middeldorp, J. M. (2012). Nasopharyngeal
carcinoma in Indonesia: epidemiology, incidence, signs, and symptoms at
presentation. *Chinese Journal of Cancer*, 31(4), 185–196.

Agnoli, C., Grioni, S., Pala, V., Allione, A., Matullo, G., Gaetano, C. D., Tagliabue,
G., Sieri, S., & Krogh, V. (2017). Biomarkers of inflammation and breast
cancer risk: a case-control study nested in the EPIC-Varese cohort.
Scientific Reports, 7(1), 1–20.

Albert, M. A., Danielson, E., Rifai, N., Ridker, P. M., & for the PRINCE
Investigators. (2001). Effect of Statin Therapy on C-Reactive Protein
Levels. *JAMA*, 286(1), 64.

Allin, K. H., & Nordestgaard, B. G. (2011). Elevated C-reactive protein in the
diagnosis, prognosis, and cause of cancer. *Critical Reviews in Clinical
Laboratory Sciences*, 48(4), 155–170.

Andersson, B.-Å., Lewin, F., Lundgren, J., Nilsson, M., Rutqvist, L.-E., Löfgren, S., & Laytragoon-Lewin, N. (2014). Plasma tumor necrosis factor- α and C-reactive protein as biomarker for survival in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. *Journal of Cancer Research and Clinical Oncology*, 140(3), 515–519.

Chakraborty, B. (2014). The Utility of Pro-inflammatory Cytokines-TNF Alpha and CRP as Indicators of Response to Chemotherapy in Patients with Breast Carcinoma. *Journal of Molecular Biomarkers & Diagnosis*, 05(03), 173.

Chen, R., Zhou, Y., Yuan, Y., Zhang, Q., He, S., Chen, Y., & Ren, Y. (2019). Effect of CRP and Kinetics of CRP in Prognosis of Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma. *Frontiers in Oncology*, 9, 1.

Coussens, L. M., & Werb, Z. (2002). Inflammation and cancer. *Nature*, 420(6917), 860–867.

Dinareello, C. A. (2000). Proinflammatory Cytokines. *Chest*, 118(2), 503–508.

Dai, JG. Wu, YF. Li, M. (2017). Changes of serum tumor markers, immunoglobulins, TNF- α , hs-CRP levels in patients with breast cancer and its clinical significance. *Journal of Hainan Medical University*.

Dahlan, M. S. (2006). *Besar Sampel dalam Penelitian Kedokteran dan Kesehatan*

(1st ed., Vol. 2). PT ARKANS.

Dinareello, C. A. (2000). Proinflammatory Cytokines. *Chest*, 118(2), 503–508.

Du Clos, T. W., & Mold, C. (2004). C-Reactive Protein: An Activator of Innate Immunity and a Modulator of Adaptive Immunity. *Immunologic Research*, 30(3), 261–278.

DRG. (2014). DRG® CRP, HS (C-Reactive Protein) (EIA-3954). Springfield, NJ: Author.

Esposito, E., & Cuzzocrea, S. (2009). TNF-Alpha as a Therapeutic Target in Inflammatory Diseases, Ischemia- Reperfusion Injury and Trauma. *Current Medicinal Chemistry*, 16(24), 3152–3167.

Felger, J. C., Haroon, E., Patel, T. A., Goldsmith, D. R., Wommack, E. C., Woolwine, B. J., Le, N.-A., Feinberg, R., Tansey, M. G., & Miller, A. H. (2018). What does plasma CRP tell us about peripheral and central inflammation in depression? *Molecular Psychiatry*, 25(6), 1301–1311.

Franceschi, C., & Campisi, J. (2014). Chronic Inflammation (Inflammaging) and Its Potential Contribution to Age-Associated Diseases. *The Journals of Gerontology Series A: Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences*, 69(Suppl 1), S4–S9.

Gaur, P., Bhattacharya, S., Kant, S., Kushwaha, R. A. S., Garg, R., Singh, G., & Pandey, S. (2019). Association of inflammatory biomarkers with lung cancer in North Indian population. *African Health Sciences*, 19(2), 2147.

Heikkila, K., Ebrahim, S., & Lawlor, D. A. (2007). A systematic review of the association between circulating concentrations of C reactive protein and cancer. *Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health*, 61(9), 824–833.

Hsiao, S.-H., Lee, M.-S., Lin, H.-Y., Su, Y.-C., Ho, H.-C., Hwang, J.-H., Lee, C.-C., & Hung, S.-K. (2009). Clinical significance of measuring levels of tumor necrosis factor-alpha and soluble interleukin-2 receptor in nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *Acta Oto-Laryngologica*, 129(12), 1519–1523.

Hsu, W.-L., Pan, W.-H., Chien, Y.-C., Yu, K. J., Cheng, Y.-J., Chen, J.-Y., Liu, M.-Y., Hsu, M.-M., Lou, P.-J., Chen, I.-H., Yang, C.-S., Hildesheim, A., & Chen, C.-J. (2012). Lowered Risk of Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma and Intake of Plant Vitamin, Fresh Fish, Green Tea and Coffee: A Case-Control Study in Taiwan. *PLoS ONE*, 7(7), e41779.

Idriss, H. T., & Naismith, J. H. (2000). TNF α and the TNF receptor superfamily: Structure-function relationship(s). *Microscopy Research and Technique*, 50(3), 184–195.

Jablonska, E., Piotrowski, L., & Grabowska, Z. (1997). Serum Levels of IL-1 β , IL-6, TNF- α , sTNF-RI and CRP in Patients with oral cavity cancer.

Pathology & Oncology Research, 3(2), 126–129.

Jiang, C., Li, J., Ao, F., Qiu, Y., & Liao, Y. (2010). Relationship between C-reactive protein and clinical stage in nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *The Chinese-German Journal of Clinical Oncology*, 9(2), 89–92.

King, D.E., Carek, P., Mainous, AG., & Pearson, WS. (2003). Inflammatory Markers and Exercise: Differences Related to Exercise Type. *Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise*, 35(4), 575–581.

Kluszczewska, E., Jarzyński, A., Boguszewska, A., Pasternak, J., & Polz-Dacewicz, M. I. (2017). Epstein-Barr Virus – pathogenesis, latency and cancers. *Journal of Pre-Clinical and Clinical Research*, 11(2), 142–146.

Lee, S., Choe, J.-W., Kim, H.-K., & Sung, J. (2011). High-Sensitivity C-Reactive Protein and Cancer. *Journal of Epidemiology*, 21(3), 161–168.

Licastro, F., Candore, G., Lio, D., Porcellini, E., Colonna-Romano, G., Franceschi, C., & Caruso, C. (2005). Innate immunity and inflammation in ageing: a key for understanding age-related diseases. *Immunity & Ageing*, 2(1), 8.

Lin, J.-H., Jiang, C.-Q., Ho, S.-Y., Zhang, W.-S., Mai, Z.-M., Xu, L., Lo, C.-M.,
& Lam, T.-H. (2015). Smoking and nasopharyngeal carcinoma mortality:
a cohort study of 101,823 adults in Guangzhou, China. *BMC Cancer*,
15(1), 1.

Lourembam, D. S., Singh, A. R., Sharma, T. D., Singh, T. S., Singh, T. R., &
Singh, L. S. (2015). Evaluation of Risk Factors for Nasopharyngeal
Carcinoma in a High-risk Area of India, the Northeastern Region. *Asian
Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention*, 16(12), 4927–4935.

Lu, X., Qian, C.-N., Mu, Y.-G., Li, N.-W., Li, S., Zhang, H.-B., Li, S.-W., Wang,
F.-L., Guo, X., & Xiang, Y.-Q. (2011). Serum CCL2 and serum TNF- α –
Two new biomarkers predict bone invasion, post-treatment distant
metastasis and poor overall survival in nasopharyngeal carcinoma.
European Journal of Cancer, 47(3), 339–346.

Nehring, Goyal, Bansal, S. M. A. P. (n.d.). (2021) *C Reactive Protein (CRP)*.

Www.Ncbi.Nlm.Nih.Gov. Retrieved January 3, 2021, from
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK441843/>

Pepys, M. B., & Hirschfield, G. M. (2003). C-reactive protein: a critical update.
Journal of Clinical Investigation, 112(2), 299.

- Raab-Traub, N. (1996). Pathogenesis of Epstein–Barr virus and its associated malignancies. *Seminars in Virology*, 7(5), 315–323.
- S, C. (2014). C - reactive protein: An inflammatory marker with specific role in physiology, pathology, and diagnosis. *Internet Journal of Rheumatology and Clinical Immunology*, 2(S1), 1–23.
- Sethi, G. (2008). TNF: A master switch for inflammation to cancer. *Frontiers in Bioscience, Volume*(13), 5094.
- Sham, J. S. T., & Choy, D. (1990). Prognostic factors of nasopharyngeal carcinoma: a review of 759 patients. *The British Journal of Radiology*, 63(745), 51–58.
- Sham, J. S. T., Choy, D., Wei, W. I., Ng, M. H., Y-S, Z., Y-Q, G., & Y, L. (1990). Detection of subclinical nasopharyngeal carcinoma by fibreoptic endoscopy and multiple biopsy. *The Lancet*, 335(8686), 371–374.
- Sut, A., Pytel, M., Zadrożny, M., Golański, J., & Rozalski, M. (2019). Polyphenol-rich diet is associated with decreased level of inflammatory biomarkers in breast cancer patients. *Roczniki Państwowego Zakładu Higieny*, 177–184.

Tang, L. Q., Hu, D. P., Chen, Q. Y., Zhang, L., Lai, X. P., He, Y., Xu, Y.-X.-X.,
Wen, S.-H., Peng, Y.-T., Chen, W.-H., Guo, S.-S., Liu, L.-T., Qian, C.-N.,
Guo, X., Zeng, M.-S., & Mai, H.-Q. (2015). Elevated High-Sensitivity C-
Reactive Protein Levels Predict Decreased Survival for Nasopharyngeal
Carcinoma Patients in the Intensity-Modulated Radiotherapy Era. *PLOS
ONE*, 10(4), e0122965.

Thompson, D., Pepys, M. B., & Wood, S. P. (1999). The physiological structure
of human C-reactive protein and its complex with phosphocholine.
Structure, 7(2), 169–177.

Tsao, S. W., Tsang, C. M., & Lo, K. W. (2017). Epstein–Barr virus infection and
nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal
Society B: Biological Sciences*, 372(1732), 20160270.

Wajant, H., Pfizenmaier, K., & Scheurich, P. (2003). Tumor necrosis factor
signaling. *Cell Death & Differentiation*, 10(1), 45–65.

Wang, X., & Lin, Y. (2008). Tumor necrosis factor and cancer, buddies or foes?
Acta Pharmacologica Sinica, 29(11), 1275–1288.

Wang CS, Sun CF, Wu CL, Tsao KC. (2002). Prognostic significance of
preoperative CRP levels in gastric cancer patients. Proceedings of the 62nd
annual meeting of Taiwan Surgical Association.62:15.

Wang CS, Sun CF. (2009). C-reactive Protein and Malignancy: Clinico-pathological Association and Therapeutic Implication. *Chang Gung Med J*, 32(5), 471-478.

Wei, W. I., & Sham, J. S. T. (2005). Nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *The Lancet*, 365(9476), 2041–2054.

Wu, Y., & Zhou, B. P. (2010). TNF- α /NF- κ B/Snail pathway in cancer cell migration and invasion. *British Journal of Cancer*, 102(4), 639–644.

Xue, W.-Q., Qin, H.-D., Ruan, H.-L., Shugart, Y. Y., & Jia, W.-H. (2013). Quantitative Association of Tobacco Smoking With the Risk of Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma: A Comprehensive Meta-Analysis of Studies Conducted Between 1979 and 2011. *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 178(3), 325–338.

Yu, M. C., & Yuan, J.-M. (2002). Epidemiology of nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *Seminars in Cancer Biology*, 12(6), 421–429.