

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

1. Biswas Supreeti, I. S. (2010). Clinico-epidemiological Features of Acne Vulgaris. *A Tertiary Hospital-Based Study*.
2. Brown RG, B. T. (2005). *Dermatologi*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
3. V. Bataille, H. S. (2002). The Influence of Genetics and Enviromental Factors in The Pathogenesis of Acne. *A Twin Study of Acne in Woman*.
4. Cuncliffe WJ, Perera DH, Thackeray P, Williams M, Froster RA and Williams SM. (2007). Pilo Sebaceous duct physiology, observation on the number and size of pilo sebaceous ducts in acne vulgaris. *But J Dermatol*. 95, 153-5.
5. Fulton, James Jr. 2010. Acne vulgaris. Availaible from:
<http://dermatology.cdlib.org/93/commentary/acne/hanna.html>.

Diakses pada tanggal 28 Maret 2014.
6. Hartadi. (1992). *Dermatosis Non Bakterial*. Semarang: Badan Penerbit UNDIP, 98-105
7. Kubba, R, Bajaj A.K, Thappo, D.M, Sharma, R.,Vedamurthy,M., Dhar, S., et al. (2009). Acne in India : *Guidelines for Management*. Indian Journal of Dermatology, Venereology, and Leprology.
8. Plewig, G, Kligman, AM. (1993). Acne and Rosacea. New York : Springer-Verlag.
9. Stawiski, A. (2006). Pathophysiology : Clinical Concept of Disease Processes. Jakarta : EGC.
10. R.M. Suryadi Tjekyan. (2008). Kejadian dan Faktor Resiko Akne Vulgaris; Media Medika Indonesiana.

11. Tranggono, Iswari, Retno, Latifah, Fatimah(2007) Buku Pegangan Ilmu Pengetahuan Kosmetik. Jakarta : Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
12. Definisi kosmetik oleh BPOM diakses melalui :
<http://ulpk.pom.go.id/ulpk/>
Pada tanggal 6 April 2014.
13. Wasitaatmadja, Syarif. (2010). Bagian Ilmu Penyakit Kulit dan Kelamin. Ilmu Penyakit Kulit dan Kelamin. Jakarta: Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 231-7.
14. Zanglein AL, Graber AM, Thiboutot DM, Strauss JS. (2008). Acne vulgaris and acneiform eruptions. In : Freedberg IM, Eisen AZ, Wolff K, eds. Fitzpatrick's dermatology in general medicine. 7th ed. New York : McGraw Hill Inc; 690-702.

LAMPIRAN

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.412 ^a	2	.299
Likelihood Ratio	2.440	2	.295
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.357	1	.125
N of Valid Cases	85		

a. 2 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.75.

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.719 ^a	2	.698
Likelihood Ratio	.720	2	.698
Linear-by-Linear Association	.001	1	.970
N of Valid Cases	85		

a. 2 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.29.

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.400 ^a	2	.003
Likelihood Ratio	11.756	2	.003
Linear-by-Linear Association	10.806	1	.001
N of Valid Cases	85		

a. 2 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.75.

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.103 ^a	2	.950
Likelihood Ratio	.103	2	.950
Linear-by-Linear Association	.063	1	.801
N of Valid Cases	85		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.88.

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.341 ^a	2	.188
Likelihood Ratio	3.385	2	.184
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.007	1	.083
N of Valid Cases	85		

a. 1 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.59.