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Type of the Paper: Case report

Title

The title should be specific, concise, and clear, if appropriate, the study design, e.g., Z is a risk factor for Y: a case report, a case series, etc. (Font: Source Sans Pro, 18 pt, Bold, Left-aligned). Please avoid abbreviations and formulae, where possible, unless they are established and widely understood, e.g., DNA).

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First name Last name [1], First name Last name [2] and First name Last name [2,*] Author's full name (without titles, Font: Source Sans Pro, 12 pt, Bold, Left-aligned)

Abstrak: Uraian singkat yang berisi gambaran secara menyeluruh mengenai paparan kasus yang mencakup gejala utama pasien, temuan klinis utama, diagnosis, intervensi, serta hasil utama. Bagian terakhir dari abstrak adalah kesimpulan. Abstrak ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris yang masing-masing terdiri atas satu paragraf dengan maksimum 250 kata.

Abstract: (A single paragraph of about 250 words maximum. For a case report, abstracts should give a pertinent overview of the case presentation. Avoid non-standard or uncommon abbreviations. If any are essential to include, ensure they are defined within your abstract at first mention. We strongly encourage authors to use the following style of structured abstracts, with headings: (1) Background: Reason for reporting the case and its novelty; (2) Case presentation: Summary of the patient's clinical and demographic details, including main symptoms, key clinical findings, diagnosis, interventions, and primary outcomes; (3) Conclusion: Brief summary of the case's clinical impact or potential implications.

Keywords:
Include 3-7 keywords in alphabetical order, separated by semi-colons, after the abstract. (Font: Source Sans Pro, 10 pt, Italic, Left-aligned). Please avoid abbreviations and formulae unless they are established and widely understood, e.g., DNA

1. Introduction

The introduction should explain the general medical condition or relevant symptoms that will be discussed in the case report and the background of the case report. Clearly state the purpose of the study and its significance. Review the current state of the case field, citing key and up-to-date publications. Highlight controversial or diverging hypotheses where relevant. References should be numbered sequentially in the order of appearance and indicated by numerals in square brackets, such as (1), (2), or (3, 4), (5-7). You can refer to author names within your text, but always give the reference number, e.g., "as reported (2). Nur and Rahmawati (1,6) obtained a different result ...."

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* Correspondence: e-mail@mail.com (if there are multiple corresponding authors, add author initials)

2. Case Presentation

This section should cover relevant patient demographics, medical history, symptoms and signs, treatment or intervention, outcomes, and any other essential details.

Units, Classification Codes, Nomenclature, and Math Formulae:

Use the International System of Units (SI), which follows internationally accepted rules and conventions throughout your article (e.g. 1500 m dpl, 20°C).

Submit math equations as editable text, not as images.

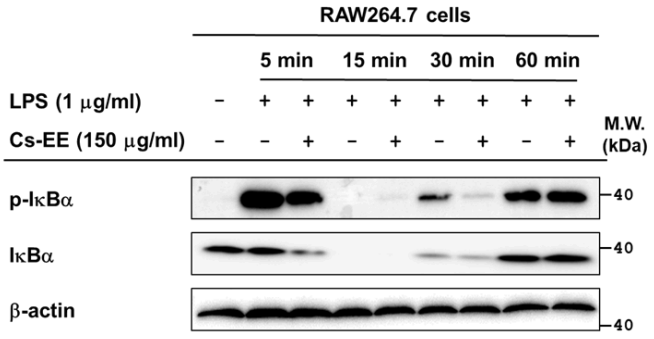
Use spacing appropriately between numbers and mathematical symbols (+, - , x , :). This also applies to units of measure (except for % and °C) should have a space between the number and the unit. For example, **15 µM** instead of 15µM or **24 h** instead of 24h, **1.5 kg** with a ratio of **2 : 1** in a **20 cm x 20 cm** polybag.

3. Discussion and Conclusions

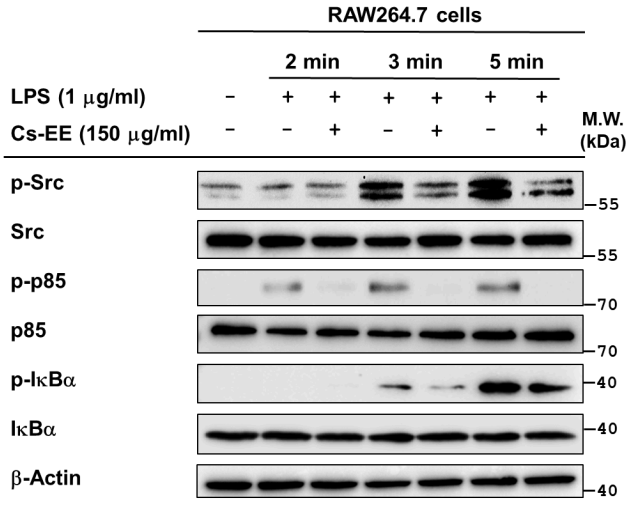
Authors should discuss the results, their interpretation of previous studies, and the working hypotheses. The findings and their implications should be addressed in the broadest context possible. Additionally, clearly state the main conclusions, including an explanation of their relevance or importance to the field.

3.1. Figures, Tables and Schemes

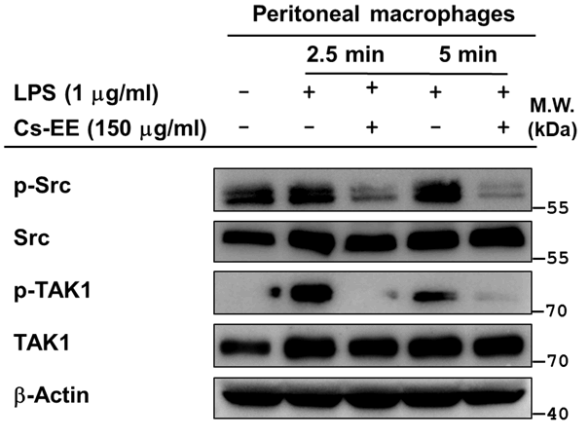
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(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure 1. This is a figure. Schemes follow the same formatting. If there are multiple panels, they should be labeled as: (a) Description of the content in the first panel; (b) Description of the content in the second panel. The figures should be placed in the main text close to where they are cited. A caption on a single line should be centered.

Table 1. This is a table. Tables should be placed in the main text close to where they are first cited.

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entry 2	data	data	data
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entry 3	data	data	data
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entry 4	data	data	data
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* Tables may have a footer.

The text continues here (**Figure 2** and **Table 2**).

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Supplementary Materials: The following is not mandatory but may be added if supplementary materials exist. The following are available online https://journal.uny.ac.id/publications/jomassh

List of Abbreviations

TAK1	Transforming growth factor-β-activated kinase 1
NF-κB	Nuclear factor-κB
AP-1	Activator protein-1
MAPKs	Mitogen-activated protein kinases
JNK	c-Jun N-terminal kinase

References

References must be numbered in the order they appear in your article (including citations in tables and legends) and listed individually at the end of the manuscript. References should be one-spaced, in size 9 and Vancouver style. We recommend preparing the references with a bibliography software package, such as EndNote, Reference Manager or Zotero to avoid typing mistakes and duplicated references. Include the digital object identifier (DOI) for all references where available.

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1. Rahmawati L, Oh J, Hong YH, Woo BY, Hong YD, et al. Cissus subtetragona Planch. Ameliorates Inflammatory Responses in LPS-induced Macrophages, HCl/EtOH-induced Gastritis, and LPS-induced Lung Injury via Attenuation of Src and TAK1. Molecules. 2021;26(19):6073.
2. Hong YH, Aziz N, Park JG, Lee D, Kim JK, Kim SA, et al. The EEF1AKMT3/MAP2K7/TP53 axis suppresses tumor invasiveness and metastasis in gastric cancer. Cancer Letters. 2022;544:215803.

Reference to a book:
3. Kiloh LG, Smith JS, Johnson GF, et al. Physical treatment in psychiatry. Boston, USA: Blackwell Scientific Publisher. 1988

Reference to a book chapter or an article within a book:
4. Wyllie AH, Kerr JFR, Currie AR. Cell Death: The Significance of Apoptosis. In: Bourne GH, Danielli JF, Jeon KW, editors. International Review of Cytology. 68: Academic Press; 1980. p. 251-306.

Reference to a paper presented at the scientific meeting/conference:
5. Desrini S, Ghiffary HM. Comparison of antibacterial activity of Talok (Muntingia calabura L) leaves ethanolic and n-hexane extracts on Propionibacterium acnes. In: AIP Conference Proceedings. 2018.

Reference to a website:
6. Cancer Research UK, Cancer statistics reports for the UK. http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/aboutcancer/statistics/cancerstatsreport/, 2023 (accessed 13 June 2024).