



Determinan Pemberian ASI Eksklusif pada Ibu Menyusui

Exclusive Breastfeeding Determinants in Breastfeeding Mother

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Kata Kunci

Kata kunci 1;
Kata kunci 2;
Kata kunci 3;
Kata kunci 4

Abstrak

Abstrak berisi latar belakang, tujuan, metode penelitian, hasil dan simpulan dalam satu paragraph. Penulisan ABSTRAK diatur sebagai berikut: 1)naskah dibuat di bawah judul dengan jarak 1 spasi; 2)naskah dalam bahasa Inggris ditulis dengan gaya italic; 3)naskah dibuat dalam bentuk paragraf dan hanya terdiri atas satu paragraf dalam bentuk kalimat penuh yang terdiri atas maksimal 200 kata, serta ditulis dalam 1 halaman dan 1 kolom; 4)naskah ditulis dengan menggunakan font Cambria ukuran 10 dengan jarak 1 spasi sesuai *template*; 5)jarak antara abstrak dalam bahasa Indonesia dan dalam bahasa Inggris juga sesuai *template*, 6) maksimal 5 kata kunci yang sesuai dengan topik tulisan, antar kata kunci dituliskan pada baris baru, ditulis italic untuk kata kunci bahasa Indonesia.

Keywords

Keyword 1;
Keyword 2;
Keyword 3;
Keyword 4

Abstract

ABSTRACT Writing is arranged as follows: 1) the script is made under the title with a distance of 1 space; 2) manuscripts in English are written in italic style; 3) the manuscript is made in paragraph form and consists of only one paragraph in the form of a full sentence consisting of a maximum of 200 words, and written in 1 page and 1 column; 4) the manuscript is written using the size 10 Cambria font with a distance of 1 space according to the template; 5) the distance between abstracts in Indonesian and in English is also in accordance with the template, 6) a maximum of 5 keywords in accordance with the topic of writing, between keywords written in a new line, written italic for Indonesian keywords.

Introduction

Provide an overview of the background of the study, identification of problems, and statements of purpose and hypotheses that will be tested in this study. The introduction should include data related to problems that develop relatives from similar studies. Proportional literature reviews are presented concisely and directly on the problem. An introduction is not the same as a literature review. Paragraph typed 5 beats indented. Reference is written in Vancouver Style, indicated in [1] mark.

The writing technique is: 1) starting from the introduction to the list of references, written on 1 page 2) the title of the introduction (up to the title of the Bibliography written in vertical letters and placed in an aligned left position in the left / right column using front Cambria size 12 points bold under the abstract and keywords with a distance of 3 spaces; 3) the manuscript is described in several paragraphs without subsections with a distance of 1 space with the font size Cambria 10 directly under the title Introduction with a distance of 1 space (also applies to the bibliography).); 4) if the left column is full, continue / move to the right column. 5) The introduction ends with a brief formulation of the main issues discussed and the research objectives.

Manuscripts sent are in Open Office or Microsoft Word document file format with 3500 - 7000 words. Paper used A4 size with the one-column format. The right, top, bottom margins by 2 cm and 3 cm on the left. The word count in the core manuscript for research articles is at least 3,500 words and 4500 words for review literature.

Methods

The research method describes how research is carried out or describes research procedures consisting of research design, research objectives (population and sample), data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques. The research method can also contain an explanation of the materials and tools used, time, place, technique, and experimental design.

The writing technique is as follows. 1) Writing the title of Research Method, the technique is the same as the title of the other sections. 2) The manuscript is described in several paragraphs without subsections and only the main points with a distance of 1 space directly under the title Research Methods with a distance of 1 space. 3) Expert referrals do not need to be written with what measurements, or using whose method is operationalized in the research.

Results

Explanation results are made clear and concise without providing interpretation and extrapolation of the results being reported. Researchers don't need to provide explanations on the methods at the beginning of the results. The entire results of the analysis and experiments were reported in the manuscript including the results of the analysis of Sensistifitas and secondary analysis. Reported results are not limited to significant statistic-only results or results selected to support research hypotheses. It is worth mentioning the number of observations in each analysis, as well as information on missing data, how to handle and analysis.

The writing technique is as follows. 1) Writing the title of Research Results, technically the same as writing the titles of the other sections. 2) The manuscript is described in several paragraphs without subsections and only the main points with a distance of 1 space directly under the title of Research Results with a distance of 1.5 spaces. 3) No need to present hypothesis testing and use of statistics. But if it needs to be presented, it must be in a concise form. 4) Only include data or information that is selected and presented briefly or results that can form new arguments. 5) The research results are arranged systematically by prioritizing the main results as emphasis, then accompanied by supporting data. 6) Research results can also be supported by tables and/or graphs that are briefly explained. The table title uses Cambria font size 10 and table content uses Cambria font size 9. 7) If the presentation of the results is too long, it can be divided into several subsections, which are written using Cambria front headings, font size 10 point thick and in perpendicular letters.

Table 1. Example table for test results on sample x (1)

No	Variable	Hasil ukur
1	AAA	123
2	BBB	456
3	CCC	789
Rerata		159

It is not permitted to include the presentation of the table in the form of screenshots, JPG format or in the original copy of Ms. Excell and SPSS output results. The title of the image uses the Cambria font size 10. For an example of including image 1 as follows



Figure 1. Centered, good resolution quality and informative (2)

Discussion

The discussion describes the research results that are compared with the theories contained in the literature review to find out the similarities and differences, and the researchers' arguments. If there are

similarities, the research results reinforce the previous theory. If different, it means a new finding. Discussion is NOT just explaining/describing the results of research or presenting numbers in tables or graphs only. Researchers are expected to provide reviews and other information needed to put the research findings into the context of the population being observed. They must also use the complete and balanced sources of the library including studies inconsistent with hypotheses, results and conclusions from current studies. Researchers convey honestly related to the weakness of the research. No need to re-mention the methods or results at the beginning of the discussion.

The discussion writing technique is as follows. 1) Writing the title of the discussion, the technique is the same as writing the title of the other sections. 2) The manuscript is described in several paragraphs without subsections and written in clear language and in sentences that are not too long, with a distance of 1 space directly under the title of Discussion with a distance of 1.5 spaces. 3) In its presentation, it must have a systematic flow and framework of thought; and to make it more interesting, the discussion starts with key words. 4) Emphasis should be placed on research implications (theoretical and applicable).

Conclusion

The conclusion is the results and discussion accompanied by suggestions put forward by the author for the next development. Conclusions are the essence that are the main results of the research and are based on the facts found in the research, so they must be firm, concise, and clear so as not to cause multiple interpretations. NOT ALLOWED to make suggestions and conclusions in the form of points, but recommended in the form of paragraph descriptions. Suggestions are recommendations based on research results to help or overcome research problems so that they refer to practical actions, policies, development of new theories, to the need for further research.

The writing technique is as follows. 1) Writing the title of Conclusions and Suggestions is the same as the technique of writing the titles of other sections. 2) The manuscript is presented in the form of an essay/paragraph (not bullet points). 3) Suggestions are generated from conclusions and should be operational (practical action, theory development, or further research), and not just NORMATIVE.

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements are addressed to institutions that fund research or support the implementation of your research, not to supervisors or other personal parties.

References

1. The list of citation and reference libraries used are mandatory using the default citation applications (Mendeley, Endnote, Zotero, etc.).
2. The literature is written in Vancouver Style
3. The Reference is written in the Vancouver Style at least 80% derived from the SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATION of the journal or Proceeding with a maximum of 5 years since the submit manuscript in JHSP.
4. Unpublished sources, such as manuscript or personal communication, cannot be used as reference text.
5. References in text, tables, and legends must be numbered in parentheses e.g. (1), (1, 4), (1-3), (1, 3-5) and are quoted sequentially according to the sequence of appearances in the manuscript.
6. Don't include references on the abstract
7. Reference on the table, images and panels must be in numerical order according to where the item is quoted in the text. Pustaka from online journals must include DOI (digital object identifier)
8. Online material, please cite the URL, along with the date you access the website.

THE WRITING STYLE OF THE REFERENCE

The initials Book of family name writers. Title: Subtitle. Edition (if not the first). Place of publication: publisher; Years.

Books with 1-6 authors

1. Webb P, Bain C. *Essential epidemiology: an introduction for students and health professionals*. England : Cambridge University Press; 2010.

Book with over 6 authors

2. Fauci AS, Braunwald E, Kasper DL, et al. Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine. 17th ed. New York: McGraw Hill; 2008.

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