Jurnal Kebidanan dan Keperawatan 'Aisyiyah

e-ISSN xxx-xxx
Vol. x, No. x (202x), pp. (halaman) p-ISSN xxx-xxx

XXX-XXX

Original Research Paper / Literature Review
(Pilih Satu)

Type the paper title, Capitalize first letter (Times New Roman 14pt) (Bahasa Inggris)

First Author[1*], Second Author[2], Third Author[3*] (12pt)
[1,2] Department, Affiliation, City, Country (9pt)
[3] Department, Affiliation, City, Country (9pt)
email corespondent author

Submitted: xxx_xxx Revised: xxx_xxx Accepted: xxx_xxx

Abstract
Abstracts consist of 75-250 words, while the number of keywords is 3-5 words. The abstract contains at least the title, introduction, objectives, methods, and research results. **(10pt)**

Keywords: word 1; word 2; word 3; word 4; word 5

(Space: 1 from title to abstract)
(Space: 1.15 from introduction to reference)

1. Introduction (13pt)

(11pt) The introduction must contain (in order) the general background, the literature review as the basis for the scientific novelty statement of the manuscript, the scientific novelty statement, and the research problem. At the end of the introduction, the purpose of the study of the manuscript must be written. In the format of scientific manuscripts, there is no literature review as in the research report, but it is manifested in the form of a review of previous literature to show the scientific novelty of the manuscript. The entire introductory section is described in an integrated paragraph paragraph, with a length of 15-20% of the total length of the article.

The writing format from the introductory text to the conclusion is Time New Roman (TNR), 11pt, the spacing between lines is 1.15 spaces and in 1 column. For Indonesian manuscripts, examples of writing thesis/thesis citations (Petro-Nustas, Tsangari, Phellas, & Constantinou, 2013), journal article citations (Sutoyo et al., 2016), book citations (Asmoro et al., 2009), and seminar/proceedings citations (Sutoyo et al., 2015). For English manuscripts, the writing of the word "and" was changed to "and", the word "et al" was changed to "et al".

2. Research Methods (13pt)

(11pt) For original research part of this research method contains a presentation in the form of paragraphs about the research design, data sources, data collection techniques, and analysis of the actual researcher, with a length of 10-15% of the total length of the article.

For literature reviews there is an explanation of how to select literature (sources, criteria, limitations), there is a protocol for determining objectives, such as PRISMA, for eligibility criteria, there are questions using the PICO/PICOT/PECOT framework (P=Problem, E/I = exposure/ Implementation, C=Control/Intervention, O=outcome, T=Time) because good questions will help determine the scope of the review and help with strategies for finding articles, there are keywords

This is an open access article under the CC–BY-SA license

used that refer to indexing terms used to search for articles, using searching phrases, for example 'pressure sores' or 'free text searching' (just typed).

3. Results and Discussion (13pt)

3.1. (Sub Bab) (12Pt)

(11 pt) The results and discussion contain an exposure to the results of the analysis related to the research question. Every research result must be discussed. The discussion contains the meaning of the results and comparisons with theories and/or similar research results. The length of the presentation and discussion results is 40-60% of the length of the article.

Tabel 1. Table Styles

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	Subhead	Subhead
copy	More table copy[a]		
copy	More table copy[a]		
copy	More table copy[a]		
copy	More table copy[a]		

Source:

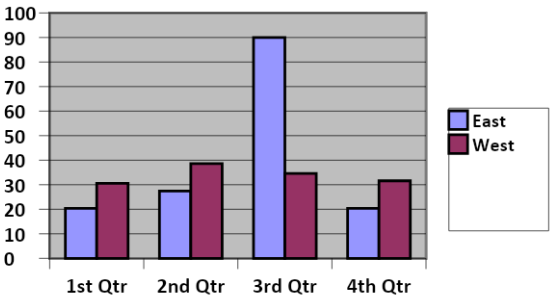


Figure 1. Image title

4. Conclusion (13pt)

(11pt) The conclusion section contains research findings in the form of answers to research questions or in the form of the essence of the results of the discussion. The conclusion is presented in the form of paragraphs.

5. Acknowledgements (13 pt)

(11pt) Optional

6. Reference (13pt)

The reference list contains only referenced sources, and all referenced sources must be listed in the reference list. Sources must have a minimum of 15 references for original research and 30 references for literature review, at least 80% of the references used in this work must be primary sources, and 80% of those references must have been published within the last 10 years. References are written in the American Psychological Association (APA) 7th Edition format. It is recommended to use a bibliography management application such as Mendeley, Zotero, and Endnote.

Petro-Nustas, W., Tsangari, H., Phellas, C., & Constantinou, C. (2013). Health Beliefs and Practice of

Breast Self-Examination Among Young Cypriot Women. *Journal of Transcultural Nursing*, *24*(2), 180–188. https://doi.org/10.1177/1043659612472201

Umeh, K., & Jones, L. (2010). Mutually Dependent Health Beliefs Associated With Breast Self-examination in British Female University Students. Journal of American College Health , 59 (2), 126-131.

Abolfotouh, M. A., Banimustafa, A. A., Mahfouz, A. A., Al-Assiri, M. H., Al-Juhani, A. F., & Alaskar, A. S. (2015). Using the health belief model to predict breast self examantion among Saudi women. BMC Public Health , 15 (10.1186/s12889-015-2510-y), 1163.

Ahmadian, M., Carmack, S., Samah, A. A., Kreps, G., & Saidu, M. B. (2016). Psychosocial Predictors of Breast Self-Examination among Female Students in Malaysia: A Study to Assess the Roles of Body Image, Self-efficacy and Perceived Barriers . APJCP , 17 (3), 1277-1284.

American Cancer Society. (2016). Cancer Facts & Figures 2016. Dipetik Juli 20, 2016, dari www.cancer.org

Brain, N. P. (2005). An Aplication fo Extended HBM to the Prediction of BSE Among Women With Family History of BC. BJ .

Kratzke, C., Vilchis, H., & Amatya, A. (2013). Breast Cancer Prevention Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behaviors Among College Women and Mother-Daughter Communication. J Community Health , 38 (DOI 10.1007/s10900-01309651-7), 560-568.

Lancet. (2002). Breast cancer and breastfeeding: collaborative reanalysis of individual data from 47 epidemiological studies in 30 countries, including 50302 women with breast cancer and 96973 women without the disease. ACP J Club , 360(9328):187-95.

Noroozi, A., Jomand, T., & Tahmasebi, R. (2010). Determinants of Breast Self-Examanation Performance Among Iranian Women: An Application of the Helath Beliaf Model. J Canc educ , 1-10.

Sunil, T., Hurd, T., Deem, C., Nevarez, L., Guidry, J., Rios, R., et al. (2014). Breast Cancer Knowledge, Attitude and Screening Behaviors AMong Hispanics in South Txas Colonias. J Community Health , 39 (DOI 10.1007/s10900-013-9740-7), 60-71.

Taylor, D., Bury, M., Campling, N., Carter, S., Garfied, S., Newbould, J., et al. (2007). A Review of the use of the Health Belief Model (HBM), the Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA), the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) and the Trans-Theoretical Model (TTM) to study and predict health related behaviour change February 2007 (Draft for C. NHS)