



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A Title Should be The Fewest Possible Words that Accurately Describe the Content of The Paper (Cambria 12 pt, Justify, Bold)

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ARTICLE INFORMATION	ABSTRACT
<p>Article history <i>Received (filled in by the editor)</i> <i>Revised (filled in by the editor)</i> <i>Accepted (filled in by the editor)</i></p> <p>Keywords <i>Keywords must contain at least three to five keywords representing the main content of the article</i></p>	<p><i>The abstract should not exceed 250 words. Please minimize the use of abbreviations and do not cite references in the abstract. The abstract must include the following separate sections:</i></p> <p>Introduction:<i>the context of the study</i> Objectives and Methods: <i>the objective of the study and how the study was performed and statistical tests used (past tense)</i> Results:<i>the main findings (past tense)</i> Conclusions: <i>summary and potential implications</i></p> <p><i>Cambria, 9 pt, italic, Justify</i></p>

Introduction (Cambria Bold 12 pt)

Font Cambria 11 point, Justify, space 1. The introduction describes the background of the problem being resolved, issues related to the problem being resolved, research reviews that have been done before by other researchers that are relevant to the research being carried out. The introductory section mainly contains (1) research problems, (2) problem-solving insights and plans; (3) formulation of research objectives; (4) a summary of theoretical studies related to the problem under study. This section sometimes contains expectations about the results and benefits of research.

The introduction section of your research paper should include the following: General introduction, Problem definition, Literature review, Gaps in the literature, Problems solution, Study motivation, Aims & objectives, and Significance and advantages of your work.

Material and Methods

Font Cambria 11 point, Justify, space 1. Basically, this section describes how the research was conducted. The primary materials of this section are (1) research design, (2) population and sample (research target); (3) data collection techniques and instrument development; (4) and data analysis techniques. For research using tools and materials, it is necessary to write down the specifications of the tools and materials.

The next paragraph uses a 1 cm hanging indent. Tool specifications describe the sophistication of the tools used while material specifications describe the types of materials



used. For qualitative research such as classroom action research, ethnography, phenomenology, case studies, and others, it is necessary to add the presence of researchers, research subjects, informants who help along with ways to explore research data, location, and length of research and a description of the checking. The validity of the research results. It is best to avoid organizing the writing into "sub-headings" in this section. However, if it cannot be avoided, the method of paper can be seen in the "Results and Discussion" section.

Results and Discussion

The results should include findings of the study, including, if appropriate, results of statistical analysis, which must be included either in the text or as tables and figures.

This section should discuss the implications of the findings in the context of existing research and highlight the limitations of the study

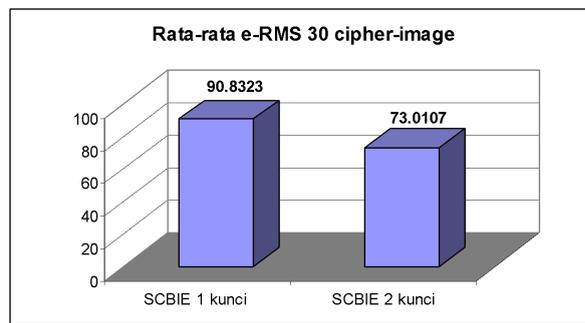


Figure 2 Title (Font Cambria 11 pt, Center, space 1)

Table 1 Table title (Cambria font 11pt, Center, space 1)

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B	105 ms	95%	415 KB

Horizontal line table type, table font Cambria 10 point, Center, space 1

Conclusion

This section should state clearly the main conclusions and provide an explanation of the importance and relevance of the study reported.

The conclusion section of your research paper should include the following: Overall summary and Further research.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Manuscripts reporting studies involving human participants, human data, or human tissue must:

- o Include a statement on ethics approval and consent (even where the need for approval was waived)
- o Include the name of the ethics committee that is approved the study and the committee's reference number if appropriate

Acknowledgments



There is no standard way to write acknowledgments. This section allows you to thank all the people who helped you with the project. You can take either formal.

References

The primary references are international journals and proceedings. References are written in the American Psychological Association **7th Edition** (WHAT) style. The minimum references used in the article were 25, which 80% of them from international journals and 20% from books or local journals (Citing 3-5 articles from Journal of Nursing UMM). The references should be no more than 10 (ten) years, organizing the citation and reference list must use Mendeley's Reference manager. Please use a consistent format for references - see examples below (Cambria 11 pt, space 1):

Bappenas. (2013). *Planning Guidelines for the National Movement Program for the Acceleration of Nutrition Improvement in the Context of the First Thousand Days of Life (1000 HPK Movement)*. Jakarta: National Development Planning Agency.

Bastien, S., Kajula, L., & Muhwezi, W. (2011). A review of studies of parent-child communication about sexuality and HIV / AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa. *Reproductive Health*, Vol. 8, p. 25. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1742-4755-8-25>

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Cherie, N. (2018). Parent-Adolescent Communication about Sexual and Reproductive Health and Associated Factors among Preparatory School Students in Haiyk Town, North East Ethiopia. *Research in Medical & Engineering Sciences*, 5 (2). <https://doi.org/10.31031/rmes.2018.05.000606>

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Fanta, M., Lemma, S., Gamo, G., & Meskele, M. (2016). Factors associated with adolescent & ndash; parent communication of reproductive & nbsp; health issues among high school and preparatory students in Boditi town, Southern Ethiopia: a cross-sectional study. *Patient Intelligence*, Volumes 8, 57–70. <https://doi.org/10.2147/pi.s97838>

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Kajula, LJ, Sheon, N., Vries, H. De, Kaaya, SF, & Aarø, LE (2014). Dynamics of parent-adolescent Communication on sexual health and HIV / AIDS in Tanzania. *AIDS and Behavior*, 18 (SUPPL. 1), S69-74. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10461-013-0634-6>

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- Shiferaw, K., Getahun, F., & Asres, G. (2014). Assessment of adolescents 'communication on sexual and reproductive health matters with parents and associated factors among secondary and preparatory schools' students in Debremarkos town, North West Ethiopia. *Reproductive Health*, 11 (1), 2. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1742-4755-11-2>
- Taddele, M., Jara, D., & Hunie, A. (2018). Level of Parent Adolescent Communication on Sexual and Reproductive Health Issues and Associated Factors among Debre Markos Preparatory School Students, in Debre Markos Town, East Gojjam, Zone, Ethiopia. *Universal Journal of Public Health*, 6 (4), 203–209. <https://doi.org/10.13189/ujph.2018.060406>
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