JOIN HEALTH
JOURNAL OF INTEGRATED HEALTH

ISSN : 3123-9412
p-ISSN : 3124-6478

Vol.

Original Research/*Literature Review/* Systematic Review

Use A Concise and Informative Title in Sentence Case *Short, Clearly and Reflect of The Research Results* (consists of 10 – 15 words, Font times new roman 12)

First Author[1], Second Author[2], Third Author[3]

[1]Corresponding author affiliation, with address and Name of country
[2]Corresponding author affiliation, with address and Name of country
[3]Corresponding author affiliation, with address and Name of country

ABSTRACT (A single paragraph of about 250 words maximum. For research articles, abstracts should give a pertinent overview of the work. We strongly encourage authors to use the following style of structured abstracts, but without heading)
Background: *Place the question addressed in a broad context and highlight the purpose of the study*

Methods: *basic procedures, research design, selection and size of study subjects; observational and analytical methods*

Results: *main findings (OR/ RR, CI or themes in qualitative research), and the principal conclusions.*

Conclusion: *Recommendation and implication of the study must be clear. It should not contain any references or displayed equations*

KEYWORDS
keyword1, keyword2, keyword3, keyword4, keyword5

ARTICLE HISTORY
Received :……
Revised :……
Accepted :……

Corresponding Author:
Name of Corresponding Author
●
Email of Corresponding Author

INTRODUCTION

Introduction essentially contains a description of the problem or reason of research or logical statement that leads to the main hypothesis or theme. The Introduction section should consist of:

a. General background of research (tips: keep a maximum of one paragraph);
b. State of the art or a brief study of other similar (previously) research literature to justify novelty research in this article (tips: one to two paragraphs);
c. The reference libraries in the previous state of the art research section must be current, relevant, and original (primary literature) of the literature review not too extensive;
d. Gap analysis or novelty gap based on state of the art (the gap statement should contain two elements, that is, from the important aspect of the research and what the uniqueness or novelty of the research is compared to previous research);
e. Hypotheses (if any) are not always expressed and need not be in the form of a sentence.

Writing in the introduction by using Times New Roman letter with font 12, space 1 and left-right and indent of 0 taps. Citation writing and bibliography must use a reference

manager like mendeley and others with APA style. Margin set with Top 3cm, Left 3cm, Bottom 3cm, Right 3cm and Gutter 0.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Research Methods or Materials and Methods, and not "Methodology"; all quantities in standard and consistent units; if the use of chemicals is specifically stated so that other researchers can replicate correctly and equipped with purity and brand, written in pure or precursor, not in solution (eg H2SO4 (99%, MERCK), not like this: H2SO4 1 N). At the time of writing the new procedure is written in the diluted form and the amount, eg: ".... dissolved in 100 ml of H2SO4 1 N. "The written research equipment is the only major set of equipment, while the small supporting equipment does not need to be written down. Each step is declared, including the number of repetitions; all techniques / procedures stated (call the name if bakuan, or description if the procedure is new or modified), avoid the form of command sentence in outlining the procedure; it is not good to write "This research is descriptive research ..." or "This research is an experimental research ...."; tools such as scissors, measuring cylinders, pencils, do not need to be written, but only write down the main set of equipment, elaborate analytical tools (even to the type and accuracy), write down the full location of the study, the number of respondents, how to process the observations or interviews or questionnaires , how to measure performance benchmarks; common methods do not need to be written in detail, but simply refer to the reference book.

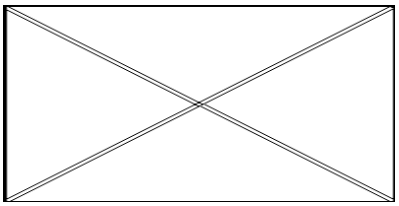
Writing materials and methods can be made sub-chapters to be more detailed and regular. Writing can be like the following Research design, Population and sample research, Materials and research tools, Collection or research stages, & Data analysis. Don’t forget to include ethical clearance.

RESULTS

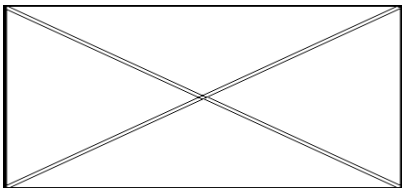
The datadata is processed in the form of a table or drawing, for example: "Table 5 shows ..." but "... (Table 5) ...". The results presented systemically can be seen in 'research objectives' or 'hypotheses' and should be supported by well-processed data and illustrations. Narrative numbers in tables or illustrations are not needed; each image and table should be referred to in the text and vice versa; in reference to drawings or tables, do not use the "above" or "below" location words, for example avoid / not: "Based on Figure 1 above ...", "... is presented in Table 3 below: ...";

Figures, Tables and Schemes

All figures and tables should be cited in the main text as Figure 1, Table 1, etc.



(**a**)



(**b**)

Figure 1. This is a figure, Schemes follow the same formatting. If there are multiple panels, they should be listed as: (**a**) Description of what is contained in the first panel; (**b**) Description of what is contained in the second panel. Figures should be placed in the main text near to the first time 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 near to the first time they are cited.

Title 1	Title 2	Title 3
entry 1	data	data
entry 2	data	data [1]

DISCUSSION

Discussion do not contain repetitions of data that are not directly related to unnecessary or unused references and research objectives and unnecessary words. In other words, the data presented in the results are data that has been processed in such a way, not the raw observation data. Be sure to check the following in discussion:

a. Reflected by the author's intellect?
b. logische author argumentation?
c. how does the author relate to the opinion or other research results?
d. how to relate between the results obtained and the basic concepts and or hypotheses?
e. Are there any implications of both theoretical and implementation results?
f. useful authors' interpretation?
g. Are there limitations of findings?
h. is there excessive speculation?

Another handy guide that can be used as tips or strategies for writing the Discussion section is that this section contains at least the following:

What: whether the data presented has been processed (not raw data), poured in the form of tables or drawings (select one), and given easy to understand information?

Why: in the discussion section there is a connection between the results obtained and the basic concepts and / or hypotheses?

What else: is there any conformity or conflict with other people's research results?

It is also suggested to write about the implications of both theoretical and implementation research results?

Other questions that can be used as a reference: Was the hypothesis supported by the results? Why might the results have turned out that way? How could the study be improved? What is the future direction for research on this topic? What are the practical applications of the research? What can be concluded from this research?

CONCLUSION

Conclusions are made short with no numbering, conclusions simply answer the objectives or hypotheses in the study. Conclusions are written critically, meticulously, logically and honestly on the basis of the facts obtained. There should be no more discussion in conclusions and consist of only one paragraph. If there is any suggestion in conclusion, then the suggestion becomes one with the conclusion (no need to create a new sub-chapter) by simply creating a new paragraph after the conclusion paragraph. Suggestions should be in accordance with the research implications and not ridiculous.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Acknowledgments are conveyed to appropriate parties, especially to the institution or person who is actually assisting the research, for example: to the donor, facilities, materials or advice. Do not give thanks to one of the authors.

REFERENCES

The main bibliography is derived from journals and proceedings. All citations referenced in the manuscript should be written in the bibliography so that the use of the reference manager is required. The minimum literature used in the manuscript is within the span of 5 years when the research is conducted. References should contain reference libraries derived from primary sources (scientific journals) of at least 80% of the total existing bibliography. Each manuscript contains at least 15 (fifteen) lists of primary reference libraries. We recommend preparing the references with a bibliography software package, such as Mendeley, EndNote, Reference Manager or Zotero to avoid typing mistakes and duplicated references. Referral sources should provide 80% of journal articles, proceedings, or research results from the last five years. Writing techniques bibliography, using the system cites APA 7th(American Psychological Association 7th edition).

Example:

Journal Article

Fröhlich, G. M., Lyon, R. M., Sasson, C., Crake, T., Whitbread, M., Indermuehle, A., … Meier, P. (2013). Out of hospital cardiac arrest optimal management. *Current Cardiology Reviews*, *9*(4), 316–324.

Fukuda, T., Ohashi-Fukuda, N., Kondo, Y., Sera, T., Doi, K., & Yahagi, N. (2016). Epidemiology, risk factors, and outcomes of out of hospital cardiac arrest caused by stroke: a population based study. *Medicine*, *95*(14), e3107. https://doi.org/10.1097/MD.0000000000003107

Internet Website

Graham, R., Coy, M. A. M., & Andrea M Schultz. (2015). *Strategies to improve cardiac arrest survival a time to act*. Retrieved from www.national-academies.org

Book

Parker, M. E. (2015). *Nursing theories & nursing practice second edition*. Florida: Davis Company.

REFERENCES

AHA. (2014). About cardiac arrest. Retrieved from Heart.org website: http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/More/CardiacArrest/Cardiac-Arrest_UCM_002081_SubHomePage.jsp

AHA. (2015). Highlights of the 2015 American Heart Association guidelines update for CPR and ECC. In *American Heart Association*.

Akahane, M., Ogawa, T., Koike, S., Tanabe, S., Horiguchi, H., Mizoguchi, T., … Imamura, T. (2011). The effects of sex on out of hospital cardiac arrest outcomes. *The American Journal of Medicine*, *124*(4), 325–333. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjmed.2010.10.020

Boykin, A. (1995). *Power, politics & public policy*. New York: National League for

Nursing Press.

Dellimore, K. H., & Scheffer, C. (2012). Optimal chest compression in cardiopulmonary resuscitation depends upon thoracic and back support stiffness. *Medical & Biological Engineering & Computing*, *50*(12), 1269–1278. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11517-012-0963-z

Erenler, A. K., Baydin, A., Tomak, L., & Kosargelir, M. (2015). Outcomes of cardiopulmonary resuscitation in trauma patients in the emergency department. *Eur Rev For Med Pharmacol Sci*, *19*, 2567–2571.

Fröhlich, G. M., Lyon, R. M., Sasson, C., Crake, T., Whitbread, M., Indermuehle, A., … Meier, P. (2013). Out of hospital cardiac arrest optimal management. *Current Cardiology Reviews*, *9*(4), 316–324.