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Title of Manuscript (12pt; Bold; UPPERCASE, Written in English)

Name of Author¹; Name of Author²; Name of Author³; Name of Author⁴ (10 pt)

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ABSTRACT

The abstract should be clear, concise and descriptive. It is written in 11pt Times New Roman in English only and preferably not more than 250 words. The abstract should be typed as concisely as possible and should be composed of: a **problem statement, method, scientific finding results, and a short conclusion**. The abstract should be typed in one paragraph only. All sections in the manuscript should be typed using Times New Roman font. Authors should use this document as their article template. Articles must be written in A4 text size (210 x 297 mm) and the left margin format 25 mm, right margin 20 mm, top margin 30 mm, and bottom margin 20 mm. The manuscript must be written in Times New Roman font with 12 pt font size (except author name and abstract), one space spacing, and in a two-column format (except for article title, author's name, and abstract). The distance between columns is 5 mm (0.2 inches).

Keywords: abstract; midwifery; words; research

(written in 10pt, maximum of 5 keywords separated by a semicolon (;) crucial to the appropriate indexing of the papers are to be given.)

Introduction (Pendahuluan)

Manuscript is written in English (except for the manuscript title, abstract title, abstract content, and keywords), 12pts Times New Roman, and single spacing. The background provides the state of the art of the study and consists of an adequate background, the previous

research of the study to show the scientific novelties of the paper. The introduction must contain (sequentially) the general background, the state of the art as a basis for the statement of the scientific novelty of the article, a gap analysis of what has been produced by previous research, and the statement of the importance of the research carried out. At the end of the

introduction must be stated explicitly the purpose of the article review. In the format of scientific articles, the literature review is not permitted as in the research report but is manifested in the form of a state of the art study to show the focus of these studies, what is lacking, why this research is important and the purpose of the research.. The author must avoid duplication/ repetition of unnecessary explanations of his / her own work that has been published.

Methods

(Metode Penelitian)

Method consists of research design, place and time of research, population and samples, data measurement and data analysis methods. Please provide sufficient details of the methods including ethical conduct including number of ethical clearance.

Results and Discussion

(Hasil dan Pembahasan)

The results and discussion contain scientific research / development findings and discussions. Scientific findings (scientific finding) obtained from the results of research that has been carried out are described in this chapter but must be supported by adequate data. The scientific findings referred to here are not data obtained from research results (can be attached as supplementary files). The scientific findings must be explained scientifically including: What scientific findings were obtained? Why did that happen? Why are trend variables like that? All these questions must be explained scientifically, not only descriptive, if necessary supported by adequate scientific basis phenomena¹.

In addition, it must be explained the connection with the existing concepts and their comparison with previous studies, whether the results of the study are appropriate or not, better or not and other aspects. Results describe the major findings of the study. It should be clear, concise and can be reported on texts or graphics.

Please provide some introduction for the information presented on tables or images².

The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the study. The following components should be covered in discussion. How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the background section (what)? Do you provide interpretation scientifically for each of your results or findings presented (why)? Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported (what else)? Or are there any differences?³.

Conclusion

(Simpulan)

The Conclusion should answer the objectives of the study or hypothesis. Provide a clear scientific justification for your study, and indicate possible recommendations for midwifery practice and future practice. Conclusions are stated as paragraphs. Numbering or itemization is not permitted in this chapter.

References

(Daftar Pustaka)

All references referred to in the text of the article must be registered in the References section. The bibliography must contain reference libraries originating from at least 80% of primary sources (scientific journals) issued at the latest 10 (ten) years. Each article contains at least 10 (ten) references. The format of citations and preparation of bibliography must follow the Vancouver style. Writing references in text articles and bibliography should use reference management application programs, such as Mendeley, EndNote and Zotero.

Example

1. Wiryani M, Sujatmiko B, Bikarindrasari R. Pengaruh lama aplikasi bahan remineralisasi casein phosphopeptide amorphous calcium phosphate fluoride (CPP-ACPF) terhadap kekerasan email.

Majalah Kedokteran Gigi Indonesia. 2016;2(3):141-6.

2. Jitendra Saraf RA, M Zade, Sachin B Mangalekar, Dr.Varun, Zade SA. Evaluation of Effectiveness of CPP-ACP Combination in Treating Dentinal Hypersensitivity Following Non Surgical Periodontal Therapy – A Randomized Clinical Trial. Chhattisgarh Journal of Health Sciences. 2015;1(1):32-4.
3. Coceska E, Gjorgievska E, Coleman NJ, Gabric D, Slipper IJ, Stevanovic M, et al. Enamel alteration following tooth bleaching and remineralization. Journal of microscopy. 2016;262(3):232-44