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Research article

Title Should Be Concise and Accurately Reflect the Content of the Article (Center, Bold, 12 pt, Title in English, Maximum 20 Words)

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ABSTRACT (10 PT, English Language)

The abstract should be well prepared to enable readers to quickly and accurately identify the basic content of the article, allowing them to determine its relevance to their interests and decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The abstract should be clear and informative and should provide a statement of the problem, describe the methodology used, present the results or findings, and state the conclusions. The abstract should consist of 150–200 words, be written in the past tense, and should not include citations or references to the literature (9 pt).

Keywords: keyword; keyword; keyword; keyword; keyword

1. INTRODUCTION (10 PT)

The manuscript should be written in Times New Roman, 10-point font, justified, with single spacing. The Introduction should provide a clear and logical overview of the research topic and explain why the study was conducted. This section should include the research background and context, relevant current evidence or empirical data, the research problem, the research gap, the novelty or contribution of the study, the research questions and/or hypotheses (if applicable), and the objectives of the study.

The Introduction should begin by describing the general context and significance of the research topic, followed by relevant evidence from previous studies, current conditions, or empirical data to demonstrate the importance of the problem. The authors should then identify the specific research problem and explain what remains unresolved or insufficiently addressed in the existing literature.

The research gap should be explicitly stated by comparing previous findings, approaches, populations, settings, theories, or methodologies and identifying the limitations or unanswered questions in previous research. The authors should also clearly explain the novelty or original contribution of the present study and how it addresses the identified gap. The Introduction should conclude with a clear statement of the research objectives and, when appropriate, the research questions and/or hypotheses.

The Introduction should be concise, coherent, and supported by recent and relevant scientific references, particularly primary research articles and authoritative sources. References should be integrated into the discussion to support important statements and claims. Avoid presenting an extensive literature review or detailed methodological procedures in this section.

Chapter content chapter content.

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Chapter content chapter content chapter content chapter content chapter content chapter content chapter content chapter content chapter content chapter content chapter content chapter content chapter content chapter content chapter content chapter content chapter content chapter content chapter content chapter content.

2. RESEARCH METHODS (10 PT)

The manuscript should be written in Times New Roman, 10-point font, justified, with single spacing. Describe the research process chronologically and in sufficient detail to allow readers to understand how the study was conducted and, where applicable, to enable replication. This section should include the research design, study setting and period, population and sample, sampling technique, inclusion and exclusion criteria, research variables or study focus, research instruments, validity and reliability of the instruments, data collection procedures, intervention or experimental procedures (if applicable), ethical considerations, and data analysis methods.

For quantitative studies, the authors should clearly describe the statistical methods, statistical tests, significance level, and criteria used to interpret the findings. For qualitative studies, the authors should describe the data collection process, analytical approach, and strategies used to ensure the credibility and trustworthiness of the findings. For experimental or intervention studies, the intervention should be described in sufficient detail, including the procedure, duration, frequency, comparison or control condition, and outcome measures.

The methodological procedures should be supported by relevant and appropriate scientific references, particularly when established research designs, instruments, theoretical frameworks, or analytical methods are adopted or adapted from previous studies.

For studies involving human participants, the authors should report the ethical approval or ethical clearance, informed consent procedures, confidentiality, and other relevant ethical considerations, as applicable.

Tables and figures should be centered and presented according to the journal's formatting requirements. Each table and figure must be cited and introduced in the text before it appears. Tables should have clear and concise titles, while figures should include appropriate captions and sufficient explanations. Tables and figures should be centered, as illustrated in Table 1 and Figure 1, and must be cited in the manuscript before they appear.

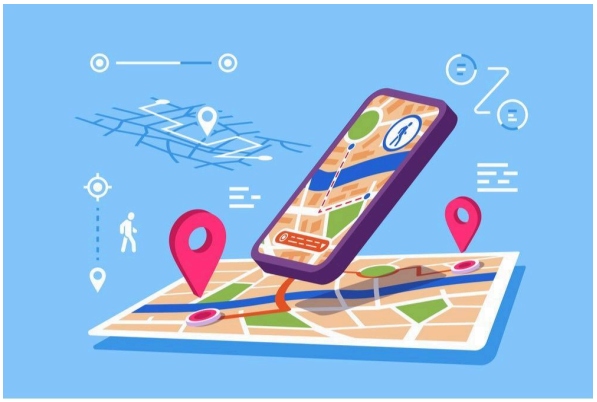


Figure 1. Map of the Study Location

3. RESULTS (10 PT)

The manuscript should be written in Times New Roman, 10-point font, justified, with single spacing. The Results section should present the findings of the study or case report clearly, systematically, and objectively. The results should be presented in a logical sequence according to the research objectives, research questions, or

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hypotheses. The section should include the main findings, descriptive characteristics of the participants or cases, relevant measurements, and statistical or qualitative findings, as appropriate.

For quantitative studies, the Results section should report the relevant descriptive and inferential statistical findings, including appropriate measures such as frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations, medians and interquartile ranges, effect sizes, confidence intervals, and p-values, as applicable. The results of hypothesis testing should be presented clearly and consistently with the statistical methods described in the Research Methods section.

For qualitative studies, the Results section should present the main themes, categories, subthemes, and supporting findings derived from the data analysis. Relevant quotations may be included when necessary to support the findings.

For case reports, the Results section should describe the important clinical findings, diagnostic results, treatment or management outcomes, and relevant follow-up findings, as appropriate.

The Results section should focus on what was found and should not include extensive interpretation, comparison with previous studies, or theoretical explanations. Such interpretation should be presented in the Discussion section.

Research findings may be presented using tables, figures, photographs, charts, or graphs, with a maximum of 10 tables and figures combined, unless otherwise specified by the journal. Each table and figure should be clear, relevant, and sufficiently informative to allow readers to understand the findings easily without referring extensively to the main text.

Tables and figures should be centered and formatted according to the journal's requirements. Each table and figure must be cited and introduced in the manuscript before it appears. Tables and figures should not unnecessarily duplicate information already presented in the text. All tables and figures must have clear titles or captions and should be numbered consecutively (e.g., Table 1, Table 2, Figure 1, Figure 2).

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics	Intervention (n=55)	Control (n=55)	Total
Gender			
Male	26	22	48
Female	29	33	62
Age (years)			
≤ 30	17	16	33
31–40	18	25	43
> 40	20	14	34
Education Level			
Diploma	16	15	31
Bachelor's Degree	30	36	66
Master's Degree	9	4	13

Table 2. Effect of the Intervention on …

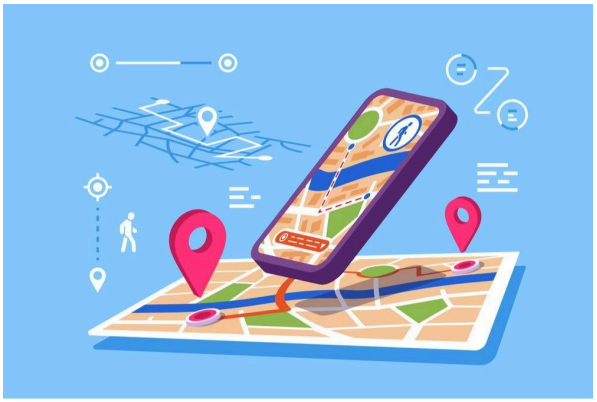
	Intervention	Control	Total

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Gender			
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≤ 30	17	16	33
31–40	18	25	43
> 40	20	14	34

Table 3. Effect of the Intervention on …

Outcome	Intervention	Control	p-value
Pretest	Xx	Xx	Xx
Posttest	Xx	Xx	Xx
Mean difference	Xx	Xx	Xx



Gambar 1. Maps Location Based…

3.1. Subsection 1

Use this subsection to present the first specific aspect of the relevant main section. The subsection should be clearly related to the research objectives, research questions, or findings presented in the manuscript. Subsections should be written concisely and logically, with appropriate references where necessary.

3.2. Subsection 2

Use this subsection to present the second specific aspect of the relevant main section. The content should follow a logical sequence and maintain consistency with the main section and other subsections.

4. DISCUSSION (10 PT)

The manuscript should be written in Times New Roman, 10-point font, justified, with single spacing.

The Discussion section should provide a comprehensive, critical, and logical interpretation of the research findings. The discussion should explain the meaning and significance of the main findings rather than merely repeating the results. Authors should discuss the most important findings, including new or unexpected findings, and explain how these findings address the research objectives, research questions, or hypotheses.

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The findings should be compared and contrasted with relevant previous studies. Authors should identify findings that are consistent with, support, or contradict previous research and provide reasonable explanations for similarities or differences. Relevant theories, conceptual frameworks, mechanisms, and expert perspectives should be used to explain and interpret the findings.

The Discussion should also explain the novelty and scientific contribution of the study. Authors should clearly indicate what the present study adds to the existing body of knowledge and how it addresses the identified research gap. Where appropriate, the discussion should describe the theoretical, clinical, practical, educational, managerial, or policy implications of the findings, particularly their relevance to nursing practice and healthcare services.

Unexpected, non-significant, or contradictory findings should not be omitted. Authors should provide plausible explanations based on the study context, characteristics of participants, intervention or exposure, measurement methods, or other relevant factors. However, interpretations should remain consistent with the study design and should not extend beyond what the data can support.

The Discussion should also acknowledge the strengths and limitations of the study and explain how these limitations may affect the interpretation, validity, generalizability, or transferability of the findings. Authors should avoid introducing new data that were not presented in the Results section.

The Discussion may be organized into several subsections to improve clarity and logical flow. Each subsection should have a clear and informative heading and should be directly related to the research findings and objectives.

5. CONCLUSION (10 PT)

The manuscript should be written in Times New Roman, 10-point font, justified, with single spacing.

The Conclusion section should be presented in one concise and clear paragraph. It should summarize the main findings of the study and directly address the research objectives, research questions, or hypotheses, as applicable. The conclusion should be based strictly on the results and discussion presented in the manuscript and should clearly state the overall meaning or significance of the findings.

The conclusion should not simply repeat the results or provide information that has not been presented in the manuscript. It should highlight the key contribution or implication of the study and demonstrate how the findings contribute to addressing the research problem or identified research gap.

The Conclusion section should not include recommendations or suggestions for future research, as these should be presented separately if required by the journal. No new data, arguments, or references should be introduced in this section.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS (10 PT) (If Applicable)

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REFERENCES (10 PT)

References should consist of relevant and reliable sources used to support the arguments, methods, and findings presented in the manuscript. Sources may include peer-reviewed journal articles, conference proceedings, books, book chapters, and other authoritative academic or institutional publications, as appropriate.

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Examples of References:

Amal, A. A., et al. (2021). Application of SINC (Spiritual Islamic Nursing Care) in fulfilling patients' spiritual needs in hospitals. Alauddin Scientific Journal of Nursing. Retrieved from http://journal.nursing-midwifery.ac.id/index.php/asjn/article/view/23731

Latifah, L. (2020). Public preferences for sharia hospitals: A case study of the Surabaya community. Dinar: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Keuangan Islam, 7(1). https://doi.org/10.21107/dinar.v7i1.6863

Lemonne, N., et al. (2013). Does increased red blood cell deformability raise the risk for osteonecrosis in sickle cell anemia? Blood. https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2013-01-480277

Turkel, M. C., Watson, J., & Giovannoni, J. (2018). Caring science or science of caring. Nursing Science Quarterly. https://doi.org/10.1177/0894318417741116

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2. The manuscript must not exceed 10 pages, including the References section.