

LITERATURE REVIEW TITLE

(all caps, 14-point font, boldface, centered, Maximum 15 words, added

‘Literature Review’ at the end of the title)

First Author ¹ , Second Author ² , Third Author ³

¹ First author's affiliation

² Second author's affiliation

³ Third author's affiliation

ABSTRACT Abstract consists of no more than 250 and describes the background, objectives, methods, outcome and conclusions. TNR font size 10 with 1 space.

Background: Place the question under discussion in a broad context and the author's justification for the case study

Objectives: Explain the purpose of the case study effectively and clearly

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

Outcome: Explain the outputs of the research that can be applied to the case.

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

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received :.....

Accepted:.....

Keyword : keyword1; keyword2;
keyword3; keyword4; keyword5

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INTRODUCTION

The introduction of the literature review contains the background, the importance of this review, and write the purpose of the literature review. Word abbreviations must be explained at the beginning of the mention and used consistently until the end of the manuscript.

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 Van Couver style. Margin set with normal settings (Top 1”, Left 1”, Bottom 1”, and Right 1”)

METHODS

Describe the type of review conducted, the database used, keywords for searching articles, inclusion and exclusion criteria for article selection, the process of selecting articles, and the critical appraisal process carried out (to assess the quality of the paper accompanied by a critical appraisal form). Tell us about the analysis method. For writing techniques, there is no need for special subheading.

RESULTS

Authors are expected to include PRISMA flow, article extraction table data and synthesis of the review results obtained. Results should be presented appropriately and with explanations without reference to the literature. Original and important findings should be stated. Discussion, speculation, and detailed data interpretation are not included in the results, but in the discussion section. Writing technique does not need specific subheading for each variable. Writing technique does not need special subheading for each variable.

Tables are made using 1 space. The lines used in the table are only horizontal lines. The table title is placed above the table with font size 9 written in the center. The font size of the text in the table is 9. Tables are limited to a maximum of 6-7 pieces. Table titles use sequential numbering (1, 2 etc.). The table title includes What, When, Where, and How many (number of samples). An example of table presentation can be seen below.

Table 1. Data extraction (n=20)

No.	Title, Author, Year	Sample, Place, Instrument, and Research Design	Resultt
1	<i>Sustained Effects of Mantra Meditation Compared to Music Listening on Neurocognitive Outcomes of Breast Cancer Survivors: A Brief Report of A Randomized Control Trial.</i> Henneghan <i>et al.</i> , ⁹ 2021	The sample in this study amounted to 31 respondents. The study was conducted in the United States. The type of therapy used in this study is MantraMeditation Compared to Music. Meditation was the main intervention and listening to classical music was the control group. Participants were instructed to meditate or listen to music from a digital playlist, sitting quietly with eyes closed for 12 minutes per day for 8 weeks. <i>The research design used was a randomized control trial.</i>	Daily mantra meditation or listening to classical music is beneficial for cognitive outcomes and quality of life of breast cancer survivors with cancer-related cognitive impairment

Writing decimal numbers for percentage values uses 1 number behind the comma (x,x), mean and standard deviation values use 2 numbers behind the comma (y,yy), while for significance values (p, r, etc.) use 3 numbers behind the comma (z,zzz).

DISCUSSION

The review results are discussed using theory and previous research results. The discussion must be in accordance with the results.

CONCLUSION

This section contains answers to the research objectives along with suggestions that are in accordance with the main results of the research. Conclusions are written in paragraph form and not in bullet points.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Separate acknowledgments at the end of the article before references and not on the title page, not as a footnote to the title or otherwise. Acknowledgments are given to those who provided assistance during the research. If there is a conflict of interest, it must be clearly written. Conflict of interest is the existence of a financial, commercial, legal or professional relationship between the researcher and the company or sponsor that may affect the results of the research. Include the source of funding for the research (e.g. a research grant from a university or college). Write in paragraph form and not in bullet points. If there is a conflict of interest, it must be written clearly.

REFERENCES

The bibliography is written based on the Vancouver superscript reference writing format. References are listed in numerical order, and in the same order that they are cited in the text. The bibliography only lists references that you have cited in the text. Identify references with Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9) as superscript in order of appearance. Check the details of the reference against the actual source. It is recommended to use software for writing references such as Mendeley, End Note, or Zotero. Authors are responsible for the accuracy and completeness of references. Be consistent with referencing style throughout the article.

For Example:

1. Nafthalena, Oktaliansah E, Aditya R. Perbandingan Angka Keberhasilan, Waktu dan Kenyamanan Intubasi Endotrakea antara Operator Posisi Berdiri dan Duduk pada Pasien Posisi Sniffing. Jurnal Anestesi Perioperatif [Internet]. Agustus 2021;9(2):119–26. Available on: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15851/jap.v8n3.0000>
 2. Permana SS, Pradian E, Yadi DF. Perbandingan Keberhasilan dan Waktu Intubasi Endotrakeal pada Manekin antara Bantal Intubasi Standar dan Bantal Intubasi Modifikasi. Jurnal Anestesi Perioperatif. Desember 2018;6(3):193–9.
- Etc.