

The title of the article in english, short and describes the whole article (maximum 15 words) is written in the letter of the arial size of 14 flat left, sentences case, bold

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Keywords:

*3-5 Phrases in English
representing the whole
article*

ABSTRACT

Background: *The background summary of the article ends with the purpose of the research or writing of the articles. The abstract is written using English*

Method: *Berisi metodologi penelitian dari artikel yang diringkas namun cukup mewakili*

Result: *Contains research methodology from the summarized but quite representative article*

Conclusion: *The conclusion of the research article submitted to the reader*

BACKGROUND

The article manuscript is written using size A4 (210 x 297 mm) with a 10-size arial font consisting of 10-15 pages. The space used is 1.5, the left-right flat text (justified) with moderate text margin (left-right: 2.54 cm; top-down: 1.91 cm). The preliminary section contains 3-5 paragraphs without subtitles that clearly cover about the background of writing, the problem and the main purpose of the writing. The literature reviews written should be in accordance with the topic of the issue. ¹

RESEARCH METHOD

Contains the whole methodology used in research. List Ethical Clearance (EC) especially on human, animal research. The tools and materials and procedures used must be clearly delivered in order to replicate the research. If using references from pre-existing research, it must be conveyed the references that become essentially. ²

When using statistical analysis, the statistical analysis method used is written in the article. Research using human, animal and research related to ethical issues must have been conducted by ethical clearance from authorized institutions

RESULTS

It is a part that presents the essence of research results and statistical analysis that has been done. The data displayed is presented using a table or graph. Data narrative is delivered briefly and clearly, not recommended for data repetition. Table numbering or drawing is written with arabic and single space

numbers. To prevent the decline in image or table quality, it is best to be attached in separate files (JPEG min 300 dpi format for images and doc or xls format for tables). Examples of image and table writing formats:

Table 1. Case Report of Oral Disease

No	Types of diseases	2019	2020	2021	Total
1.	Impaired tooth growth and eruption	999	999	449	999
2.	Embedded and Implanted Teeth	77	6	77	77
3.	Dental caries	77	77	77	999
4.	Other Hard Tissue Diseases	77	77	77	77
5.	Pulp and Periapical Tissue Disease	999	999	999	999
6.	Gingivitis and Periodontal Disease	999	999	999	999
7.	Gingival Enlargement	99	77	77	77
8.	Anomaly Dentofasial	8	77	77	77

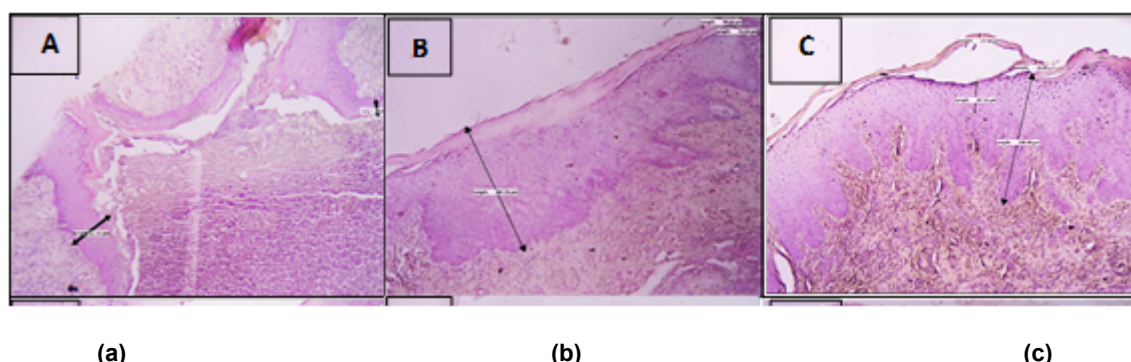


Figure 1. Histological picture of the epithelium covering the socket at a magnification of 110X. Measurement of thickness starts from the basal layer to the horn layer in the thickest and thinnest epithelium. The image shows the measurement of the thickness of the socket epithelium in a group (A) 3rd day(B) 5th day(C).

DISCUSSION

The discussion in the research article provides an explanation of the results obtained from the research. In this section of discussion, analysis and evaluation of the results of the research and compared to the existing references (compensated compared to the latest research). References used in discussion should be in harmony with the topic as well as the results of the research. Conformity or not with existing references, new findings, weaknesses of research conducted, suggestions and inputs for further insights are presented in this section of discussion. Discussion writing should not repeat the discussion in the preliminary section. The discussion should be equal or longer than the preliminary.⁶

CONCLUSION

Loading answers from the formula of research problems.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This section contains thank you and support from various parties related to research (financial support, analytical assistance, patents, grants, funding, etc).

REFERENCES

Library writing uses the Vancouver System format and is recommended using the reference manager application (e.g. endnote, zotero, deley, etc.). The list of libraries used as reference consists of 80% primary

reference (journal, proceeding) and 20% primary source (textbook) with new publishing year (± 10 years). Library list is written using 10 size arial font with 1 space. Examples of Library List Writing:

1. McNamara I, McNamara JA Jr., Acherman MB, Baccetti T. *Hard and Soft Tissue Contributions to the Esthetics of the Posed Smile in Growing Patients Seeking Orthodontic Treatment*. American Journal of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedic, 2020;133: 491-499.
2. Peck H, Peck S. *A Concept of Facial Esthetics*. Angle Orthodontist 2020, 40: 284–318
3. Ferrario V F, Sforza C, Serrao G, Ciusa V, Dellavia C. *Growth and Aging of Facial Soft-Tissues: A Computerized Three-Dimensional Mesh Diagram Analysis*. 2003, Clinical Anatomy 16: 420–433 in Smile Arc and Buccal Corridor Space. Orthod Cranofacial Res. 2024;10:15-21.
4. Martin AJ, Buschang PH, Boley JC, et al. *The Impact of Buccal Corridor on Smile Attractiveness*. European Journal Orthodontics. 2020;29:530-537.
5. Gracco A, Cozzani M, D'Elia L, et al. *The Smile Buccal Corridors: Aesthetic Value for Dentists and Laypersons*. Prog Orthod. 2021;7:56-65
6. McNamara I, McNamara JA Jr., Acherman MB, Baccetti T. *Hard and Soft Tissue Contributions to the Esthetics of the Posed Smile in Growing Patients Seeking Orthodontic Treatment*. American Journal of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedic, 2023;133: 491-499.
7. Peck H, Peck S. *A Concept of Facial Esthetics*. Angle Orthodontist 2021, 40: 284–318
8. Ferrario V F, Sforza C, Serrao G, Ciusa V, Dellavia C. *Growth and Aging of Facial Soft-Tissues: A Computerized Three-Dimensional Mesh Diagram Analysis*. 2018, Clinical Anatomy 16: 420–433 in Smile Arc and Buccal Corridor Space. Orthod Cranofacial Res. 2020;10:15-21.
9. Martin AJ, Buschang PH, Boley JC, et al. *The Impact of Buccal Corridor on Smile Attractiveness*. European Journal Orthodontics. 2024;29:530-537.
10. Gracco A, Cozzani M, D'Elia L, et al. *The Smile Buccal Corridors: Aesthetic Value for Dentists and Laypersons*. Prog Orthod. 2023;7:56-65
11. McNamara I, McNamara JA Jr., Acherman MB, Baccetti T. *Hard and Soft Tissue Contributions to the Esthetics of the Posed Smile in Growing Patients Seeking Orthodontic Treatment*. American Journal of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedic, 2020;133: 491-499.
12. Peck H, Peck S. *A Concept of Facial Esthetics*. Angle Orthodontist 2020, 40: 284–318
13. Ferrario V F, Sforza C, Serrao G, Ciusa V, Dellavia C. *Growth and Aging of Facial Soft-Tissues: A Computerized Three-Dimensional Mesh Diagram Analysis*. 2003, Clinical Anatomy 16: 420–433 in Smile Arc and Buccal Corridor Space. Orthod Cranofacial Res. 2024;10:15-21.
14. Martin AJ, Buschang PH, Boley JC, et al. *The Impact of Buccal Corridor on Smile Attractiveness*. European Journal Orthodontics. 2020;29:530-537.
15. Gracco A, Cozzani M, D'Elia L, et al. *The Smile Buccal Corridors: Aesthetic Value for Dentists and Laypersons*. Prog Orthod. 2021;7:56-65
16. McNamara I, McNamara JA Jr., Acherman MB, Baccetti T. *Hard and Soft Tissue Contributions to the Esthetics of the Posed Smile in Growing Patients Seeking Orthodontic Treatment*. American Journal of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedic, 2023;133: 491-499.
17. Peck H, Peck S. *A Concept of Facial Esthetics*. Angle Orthodontist 2021, 40: 284–318
18. Ferrario V F, Sforza C, Serrao G, Ciusa V, Dellavia C. *Growth and Aging of Facial Soft-Tissues: A Computerized Three-Dimensional Mesh Diagram Analysis*. 2018, Clinical Anatomy 16: 420–433 in Smile Arc and Buccal Corridor Space. Orthod Cranofacial Res. 2020;10:15-21.
19. Martin AJ, Buschang PH, Boley JC, et al. *The Impact of Buccal Corridor on Smile Attractiveness*. European Journal Orthodontics. 2024;29:530-537.
20. Gracco A, Cozzani M, D'Elia L, et al. *The Smile Buccal Corridors: Aesthetic Value for Dentists and Laypersons*. Prog Orthod. 2023;7:56-65