

**Title Should be Writing Short, Clearly and Reflect of The Research Results Maximal 20 words (Cambria, 14 pt, Centre)**

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<sup>1</sup>Number shows the author's affiliation consisting of study program, de of city, country

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**ABSTRACT**

Abstract English version are written in shorts of only 200-250 words, written using Times New Roman, 10 pt and sentence case. Abstract written in paragraph, single space among rows. The abstract is briefly summarized, factual and states the core issues to be addressed, the objectives of the study, the method of solution, and the findings of scientific findings obtained that directly address the problem, as well as the main conclusions. Abstracts are often presented separately from the article, so it should be able to stand on its own. Non-standard abbreviations should be avoided, if the abbreviation is important, it must be defined in the first mention of the abstract.

**Keywords:** 3-5 word(s) or phrase(s) that's is important, specific or representative for the article; **not part of title**

## INTRODUCTION

Explain clearly the background of the research conducted and its specific objectives, it is better not to explain the literature review. Write down the state of the art, and novelty of this research. State the specific aim or hypothesis of this research.

The introduction is written in Cambria font size 11 pt, the distance between lines is 1 (one) space. Each paragraph begins with a word that is indented into 1 (one) tab from the left edge of each column.

## METHOD

The method describes the study design, materials, and equipment, with a model number or a catalog, if necessary. Explain how the kit, analysis, and commercial laboratories are used. Quote the reference of the methods listed if possible and give a brief explanation if the modification. Research using humans and animals as objects. The study report must include a statement that the protocol was approved by an ethics committee. Documents can be uploaded as a statement of additional files. Objects such as animal research are necessary to explain how the animals are removed, as well as control and treatment groups or probands experimental animals. Information on age, weight, sex, race, described for the human object, and a description of sex or strain to the experimental animals, including suppliers of experimental animals.

The method also describes the statistical tests used and the degree of probability (p) indicated where differences were considered significant. If the data presented in the text, indicate what they represent (ie., Mean  $\pm$  SEM). Indicate whether the data is transformed before analysis. Define the statistical computer program that is used. The results of the analysis are shown in the data tables and figures. Letters and symbols to show a significant difference, and footnotes tables, and figures. Provide statistical variability according to the estimated error variance (SD or SEM) of the group's mean. Standard ANOVA methodology assumes homogeneous variance. If the error variance is tested and found heterogeneous,

change the data before ANOVA, or use nonparametric tests. For a discussion of the calculation of the variability and procedures arch curves. If the reported p-values not significant, use only 2 digits past the decimal (for example, p-value=0.15). Serve significant p-values up to a maximum of 4 decimal places (for example, p-value<0.0001); Useless acceptable. The coefficient is now a maximum of 2 decimals (eg. R=0.87, R<sup>2</sup>=0.16, ff.).

Write down the institution and ethical clearance number obtained for this research.

## RESULTS

The results are described without repeating the discussion's methodology, introduction, or content. Duplication of data from tables or figures in the text is avoided. Results using the unit, it is necessary to metric units (eg, meters, kilograms, and L for height, weight, and volume), such as Celsius (°C). For data reporting, the use of SI units (le System Internationale d'Unites) (17) is preferred (ie., Mmol/L, g/L), but not mandatory. Conventional units such as mg/dL mg/mL can be accepted, using L, instead of l, for a liter. Use the unit for the analytes/compounds are equally consistent throughout the manuscript. Instinctively puts a replacement unit in the text or give a conversion factor in a footnote in a table or legend acceptable image. The unit should not be pluralized (ie., Wk and not wks) or followed by a period.

**Table 1. Frequency distribution sample**

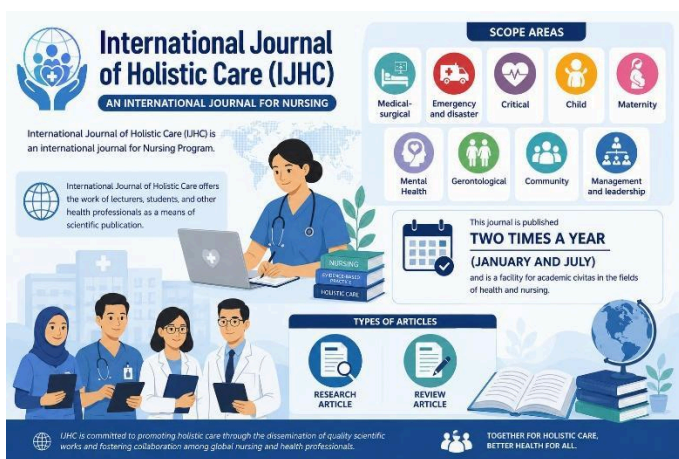
Variable	f	%
Age	75	75
Sex	15	15

While the figures presented to a variable must be properly and consistently. Use no more than three significant figures (less, if appropriate) or justification for higher accuracy.

Tables or figures, adapted or quoted from another source must include the source in a footnote in a table

or legend images. Each table should have a clear title but be concise. Information about the method or material explanations can be included in a footnote to the table, but the repetition of the methodology should be minimized. Clearly indicate the unit of measure after the variables in line, above the first value in each column, or centered on all columns of the units where applicable. Statistics show variability (ie., SD, combined SEM) and the significance of the difference between data. Eliminate internal horizontal and vertical rules before submitting your table.

The results are in the form of images or data made by drawings/ schematics/ graphs/ diagrams/ the like. The presentation also follows the existing rules; the title or name of the image is placed below the image, from the left, and is spaced 1 space apart from the image. If there is more than 1 line, the lines are single-spaced. For example, it can be seen in Figure 1.



**Figure 1.** For picture or diagram. Must be clear and not broken when zooming

The results of data analysis and hypothesis testing can be presented with tables or graphs to clarify the results verbally. Numbering tables and figures using the numbers 1, 2, 3, and so on.

## DISCUSSION

The discussion explains the importance of the findings and the literature related to putting them into context. The explanation of the discussion should be clear and concise.

The discussion is focused on linking the data and the results of their analysis to the problem or research objective and the wider theoretical context. It can also be discussed as an answer to why facts are found in the data. The discussion is written and attached to the data discussed.

## CONCLUSION

The main conclusion is the result of the research (avoid generalization), refer to the description in the discussion, and answer the research objectives. The conclusions are described in narrative, logical, and precise. Write suggestions if necessary.

## AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

### Authors' contributions and responsibilities

Authors Contributions: **example** : **First author:** Writing -Original Draft, Visualization, Funding Acquisition, Conceptualization; **second auth:** writing -original draft (supporting), Funding acquisition; **third auth:** Supervision (lead), validation (equal), visualization (equal), funding acquisition (equal), review and editing; **fourth auth:** Writing -Original Draft, Formal analysis, Conceptualization; **other authors, et al:** Supervision (lead), validation (equal), visualization (equal).

### Funding\*

Write down the research funding, if any.

### Availability of data and materials

All data are available from the authors.

### Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interest.

### Additional information\*

Write additional information related to this research, if any.

## Acknowledgement\*

In the acknowledgment section, the author can state the source of research funding, more specifically, the contract number. Make sure the statement complies with the guidelines provided by the funding agency. The author can also express his thanks to reviewers and proofreaders, technicians who help prepare equipment set-ups, and students who assist in surveys.

## REFERENCES

**References must use reference applications such as Mendeley.**

There is no limit to the number of quotations permitted, a **minimum of 20 references**; citing the latest literature comprehensively (**min 5 years ago**). Reference is written according to the rules APA (*American Psychological Association*) Style. All contents of the library panel should be referred to in the text by stating the author's name and year of publication reference in use. If there are more than two authors, then use "et al" after the name of the first author.

Writing bibliography as follows:

**Example:**

### Journal articles

Author 1, Author 2, Author 3, et al. (Publish year). The title of the journal. *Name Journal*. Volume (Issue), page.

Example:

AT Wahyudi, Takeyama H, Okamura Y, Fukuda Y, Matsunaga T. (2020). The characterization of aldehyde ferredoxin oxidoreductase-defective mutant gene in *Magnetospirillum magneticum* AMB-1. *Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications*, 13(3), 223-229.

### Book

Author 1, Author 2. (Year of published). *Book title*. Place of publication: Name of publisher.

Example:

Schmidt-Nielsen K. (2000). *Animal Physiology: Adaptation and environment*. 5th ed. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ Pr.

### Chapter In Book

Author 1, Author 2, et al. (Publish year). *Chapter Titles*: Sub Title. In: Name of editor (eds). Book Title. Place of publication: Publisher Name. Page.

Example:

Weir BS. (1996). *Intraspecific differentiation*. In: Hillis DM, Moritz C, Mable BK (eds). *Molecular Systematics*. 2nd ed. Massachusetts: Sinauer Assc. p 385-405.

### Thesis or Dissertation

Author name. (Year). Title. *[Thesis/Dissertation]*. Places University: Name University.

Example:

Widayanti KA. (2006). Color perception of L4M5 *Macaca fascicularis* female gene carriers. *[Thesis]*. Bogor: Bogor Agricultural Univ.