



The title should be concise, using the fewest possible words that accurately reflect the content of the paper. (Indonesia, Align Center, Bold, 18 pt)

Author Name1, Author Name2, Author Name3, Author Name4 (10 pt)

1 Affiliation 1 (9 pt)

2 Affiliation 2 (9 pt)

<u>Article Info</u>	<u>ABSTRAK (Indonesia)</u>
<p>Article history:</p> <p>Received: Dec 13th, 2026 Revised: Mar 30th, 2026 Accepted: Mar 31th, 2026</p> <hr/> <p>Kata Kunci:</p> <p>First keyword Second keyword Third keyword Fourth keyword keyword</p> <p>Keyword:</p> <p>First keyword Second keyword Third keyword Fourth keyword keyword</p>	<p>A well-written abstract enables readers to quickly and accurately understand the essential content of the paper, evaluate its relevance to their interests, and determine whether to read the entire article. The abstract should be concise, informative, and completely self-contained, offering a clear summary of the research problem, the objectives of the study, the approach or methodology employed, and the major results and conclusions obtained.</p> <p>It should provide sufficient information to give readers a comprehensive overview of the study without requiring reference to the full text. The abstract must be written in the past tense, contain between 100 and 250 words, and employ standard terminology. Abbreviations, figures, and citations should not be included.</p> <p>The keywords section allows authors to list additional relevant terms beyond those already mentioned in the title. Thoughtful selection of keywords not only enhances the visibility and discoverability of the article in indexing and abstracting databases but also helps align the paper with current research trends within the field (9 pt).</p>

ABSTRACT (English)

A well-written abstract enables readers to quickly and accurately understand the essential content of the paper, evaluate its relevance to their interests, and determine whether to read the entire article. The abstract should be concise, informative, and completely self-contained, offering a clear summary of the research problem, the objectives of the study, the approach or methodology employed, and the major results and conclusions obtained.

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Introduction

Maintaining The *Introduction* serves as the foundation of the manuscript, offering readers a clear understanding of the research context, its importance, and the problem being investigated. Unlike the abstract, which provides a concise summary, the introduction delivers a broader background and establishes the relevance of the study. It should clearly present the main research question, explain why the topic matters, and highlight how the study contributes to the existing body of knowledge.

The purpose of the *Introduction* is to capture the reader's attention and provide sufficient background information to comprehend the rest of the paper. Authors should briefly outline the problem under investigation, describe the research objectives, summarize relevant previous studies, and explain what the paper aims to address including the rationale and approach taken.

A well crafted introduction is concise, logically organized, and includes only essential information that helps readers follow the development of the study. It should not be unnecessarily long or overloaded with excessive detail. Avoid turning the introduction into a mini literature review; instead, focus on citing only those studies directly related to your topic to demonstrate your understanding of the field and to emphasize the research gap your study seeks to fill.

When structuring the *Introduction*, consider the following guidelines:

1. Provide a brief and focused background that introduces the research problem.
2. Clearly state the objective and significance of the study.
3. Identify the research gap and justify the need for this investigation.
4. Present relevant literature concisely, citing only works that support or contrast with your study.
5. Summarize your hypothesis, key variables, and a brief overview of the methods used.
6. Define any abbreviations or technical terms unfamiliar to general readers.
7. Offer a short discussion of related studies to help readers understand the broader context.
8. Emphasize the major contributions and how your findings advance the field.
9. Mention the main conclusions drawn from your research.
10. Identify remaining questions or new research directions arising from your study.

Maintain brevity and clarity throughout, ensuring that your introduction speaks directly to the target audience of the journal. The narrative should flow from general to specific beginning with the broader real-world context, narrowing down to existing literature, and concluding with the precise focus of your research. To ensure coherence and readability, do not divide the *Introduction* into subsections.

Method

In this section, clearly explain how your research was conducted to ensure two essential purposes: (1) enabling readers to evaluate the quality and accuracy of your work, and (2) allowing other researchers to replicate your study. Describe in detail what you did including the procedures, materials, equipment, quantities, frequencies, locations, timing, and the reasons behind each methodological choice. Provide sufficient detail so your findings can be verified and your study can be reproduced. Strive to maintain a balance between brevity and completeness you do not need to describe every technical issue, but you must include enough information for readers to understand exactly what was done.

Practical Guidelines :

1. Define the research population and explain the sampling method used.
2. Describe the instruments or tools applied in the study.
3. Explain the research procedures and specify the duration or time frame if relevant.
4. Present your data analysis plan clearly.
5. State how validity and reliability were ensured.
6. Mention any assumptions made during the research process.
7. Identify the statistical tests and comparisons used; standard statistical procedures can be briefly noted, while advanced or uncommon techniques should include relevant literature references.
8. Discuss the scope and limitations of your chosen methodology.

9. If human or animal subjects were involved, include details about ethical approval such as the approving institution, the process of obtaining approval, and the ethical clearance number.
10. Always provide enough information for others to adopt or replicate your method, especially if your research introduces a new technique or applies an existing method in a novel way. Avoid creating unnecessary subsections within the Methods part.

Results and Discussions

A total of The *Results and Discussion* section presents your research findings, interprets their meaning, explores their implications, and proposes directions for future studies. Its primary role is to address the research questions introduced earlier, demonstrate how the findings provide answers, and explain how these answers align with or expand upon existing knowledge in the field. This section is often regarded as the core of the paper and typically requires several careful revisions.

The discussion must logically connect back to the introduction specifically to the research questions, hypotheses, and literature review while showing how your study advances the reader's understanding of the research problem. However, it should not merely restate the introduction. Instead, the discussion should provide a deeper explanation of how your findings contribute new insights.

For clarity, keep your discussion concise but comprehensive clearly presenting, supporting, explaining, and defending your interpretations without repeating the results. Focus only on key issues directly related to your research aims; avoid digressions that might distract readers from the main message.

Writing Guidelines:

1. Present the main findings of your research.
2. Explain the meaning and significance of these findings.
3. Support your interpretations using your data and relate them to previous studies, highlighting consistencies or differences with existing literature.
4. Compare your results with similar studies to strengthen the discussion.
5. Consider and acknowledge alternative explanations for your results.
6. Emphasize the clinical or practical relevance of your findings.
7. Recognize the limitations of your study.
8. Provide recommendations for future research.

Be cautious not to overinterpret your data. Your conclusions must remain grounded in the evidence presented avoid speculation, exaggerating the importance of your findings, or discussing issues outside the study's scope. The data should speak for itself: no more, no less.

Presenting Data Visually

Figures and tables are among the most effective tools to convey results. Each should include a clear, self-explanatory caption that allows readers to understand the content without referring back to the main text. Data should be presented in a way that is both accurate and easy to interpret.

Guidelines for Visual Presentation:

1. Graphics must be simple, clear, and informative.
2. Use color strategically to enhance readability and impact.
3. Ensure visuals meet academic and professional publication standards.
4. All figures must be original works created by one of the authors.
5. Avoid including images, drawings, or caricatures of people (living or deceased).
6. Do not use postage stamps, currency, or trademarked materials such as company logos or branded images.
7. Choose visuals that are not duplicated elsewhere in the manuscript.

Look this example below:

Table #... <Title of Table>

Category	Score Interval	f	%
Xxxxxxx	≥ 51	5	1.58
Xxxxxxx	41-50	20	20.22
Xxxxx	31-40	27	26.50
xxxx	19-30	5	7,02
Xxx	≤ 18	3	5.40
Total		60	100

Table without vertical lines

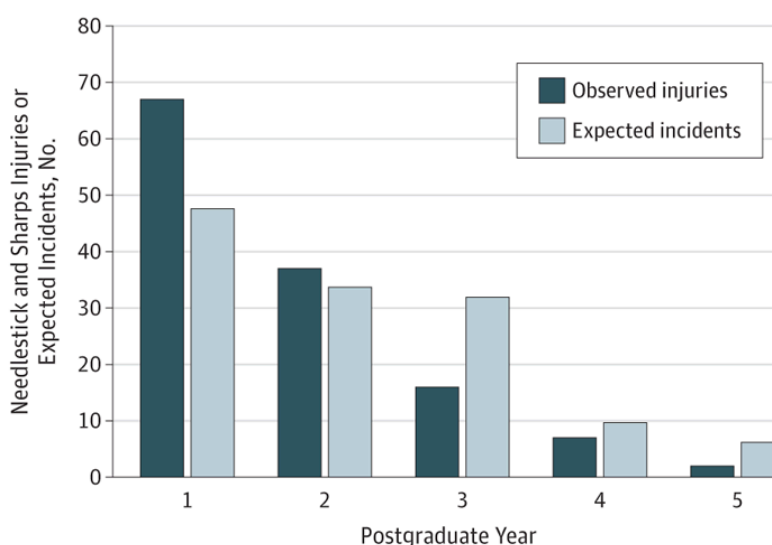


Figure # ... <Title of Figure>

(resource: <https://Datacenter.com>)

Conclusions

The conclusion serves to convey to readers why your research matters and what its overall contribution is after they have finished reading the paper. It should not merely restate the main points or repeat the research problem, but rather provide a concise synthesis that integrates the key findings and their broader implications. A strong conclusion ensures that all research questions are addressed and that no central issue is left unresolved.

Guidelines for Writing the Conclusion:

1. Present your conclusions clearly and succinctly focus only on the essential points.
2. Emphasize the significance of your study and explain its relevance to the reader or to the field.
3. Demonstrate the value of your findings by situating them within the context of previous research. Discuss their implications realistically, showing how your work contributes to existing knowledge.
4. Ensure that your conclusion is accurate and original. Even if your topic is similar to prior studies, clarify what distinguishes your research and why your results offer a novel contribution.

In most papers, a well developed single paragraph is sufficient for the conclusion. However, in some cases, two or three paragraphs may be necessary to fully articulate the implications and relevance of the findings.

When writing the conclusion, avoid the following common mistakes:

1. Do not rewrite or summarize the abstract.
2. Avoid beginning sentences with phrases such as “*this study investigated*” or “*this paper studied*”, as these do not convey conclusions.

3. Refrain from introducing new arguments, data, or ideas that were not discussed in the main text.
4. Do not include detailed evidence such as quotations or statistics that properly belong in the results or discussion sections.

A well crafted conclusion leaves readers with a clear understanding of your study's contribution and its importance within the broader scientific context.

Acknowledgments

Acknowledgements section, recognize all individuals or institutions who contributed to your study in meaningful ways. This may include researchers who provided essential materials, reagents, or software; colleagues who offered feedback on the manuscript or assisted with language editing; and those who contributed technical support or expertise. Clearly state the nature of each person's contribution and ensure you have obtained their permission to be acknowledged.

Be sure to include information about financial support, such as research grants or funding sources, along with the relevant grant or reference numbers if applicable. Avoid including unnecessary apologies or self-critical remarks about the quality of the manuscript. The purpose of this section is to express gratitude and transparency, not to evaluate your own work.

References

All references should be formatted according to the *APA Publication Manual* (6th Edition). Ensure that every source *cited* in the text appears in the reference list and that all entries in the list are cited in the manuscript. Consistency in the spelling of authors' names, publication years, and formatting must be maintained throughout. Footnotes or endnotes should not be used in any format.

Checklist for Reference Accuracy:

1. Verify the correct spelling of all authors' names.
2. Check punctuation and formatting consistency.
3. Follow APA rules regarding the number of authors listed before using "et al."
4. Ensure uniformity in overall reference style.

Authors are encouraged to use citation management software such as EndNote, Mendeley, Zotero, or EasyBib to simplify reference organization and formatting. References should include the most recent and relevant literature, ideally from the last 5–10 years.

Writers must also adhere to the *APA 7th Edition* guidelines regarding the use of nondiscriminatory and inclusive language particularly in references to gender, sexual orientation, racial and ethnic identity, disabilities, and age. Furthermore, the preferred terminology includes *counseling*, *counselor*, and *client*, rather than alternative or outdated synonyms.