

TITLE [Georgia, 14, bold, center alignment]

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Author's main department, institution, country [Georgia, 10.5, center alignment]

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Insert your text here. **Metode:** Insert your text here. **Hasil:** Insert your text here. **Kesimpulan:** Insert your text here

Kata Kunci: Insert your text here

ABSTRACT

Background: Insert your text here. **Method:** Insert your text here. **Results:** Insert your text here. **Conclusion:** Insert your text here

Keywords: Insert your text here

BACKGROUND

This part must contain strong rationale for the author to have conducted the current research. The author must formulate the research question and refer the theories that are used to address the research question. This part ends with a statement of the study objective (Insert your text here)

Please use Harvard citation style with Mendeley reference manager

METHOD

1. Study Design

This part consists of study design and study site (place and time) (Insert your text here.)

2. Population dan Sample

It comprises target population, source population (accessible population), sampling technique, and sample size (Insert your text here).

3. Study Variables

This part consists of dependent and independent variables under study (Insert your text here).

4. Operational Definition of Variables

It contains operational definition of each variables in this study (dependent and independent variables).

5. Study Instruments

It explains the measurement tools (for example, questionnaires or scales) designed to obtain data on a topic of interest from study subjects (Insert your text here).

6. Data Analysis

This part explains method of data analysis (Insert your text here).

7. Research Ethic

It explains ethical issues arising when people are involved as participants in this study. The authors must support the research ethical clearance with an approval letter from the authorized Ethical Research Committee (Insert your text here).

RESULTS

A. Sample Characteristics

It consists of two parts. Part one presents the characteristics of sample (study population), including variables under study. Description of the study population is important for it allows readers to apply properly the research findings on the association of variables (or effect of one variable on another) if there is shown to exist (**see Table 1**).

B. Univariate analysis

Insert your text here.

C. The result of bivariate analysis

TABLES AND FIGURES

A maximum of altogether eight tables and figures is allowed. In the manuscript submitted, the figures and tables must be placed separately from the body text and put after the reference. The author must indicate and write wherein the text the figure and table will be placed.

Example:

[Table 1 should be positioned here]

[Figure 1 should be positioned here]

D. The result of multivariate analysis

Example:

See Table 4 for multiple linear regression

See Table 5 for multiple logistic regression

See Table 6 for path analysis

See Table 7 for multilevel analysis

Statistics Reporting Rule

It is imperative to follow the rule for reporting research statistics as follows:

For a quantitative study, statement or interpretation on findings of an association or effect of variables, or group difference, must be supported by relevant summary statistics that are written in bracket behind the statement. These summary statistics include measure of association, the effect of one or more variables on another, effect size, or difference between or among groups.

Use dot (period), instead of comma, to express decimal. All research statistics, except p value, must be written two decimals behind the period dot. For example, mean blood pressure 125.70 mmHg., SD 40.55 mmHg. All measures of association must be written in two decimals behind the period dot. For example, OR= 3.84, or b= -2.56, or r= 0.44.

The p value must be written in 3 decimals behind the dot period. For example, p= 0.007, or p=0.020. If the p value is very small, for example 0.00003, then write it as p<0.001. The author is not allowed to write the p value as p<0.05 or p≥0.05. The author is not allowed to report the results of statistical test as Ho accepted or Ho rejected. Instead,

report statistical significance of an association, effect, or group difference in terms of p-value.

DISCUSSION

This part contains a discussion that relates and compares the current study results with theory that is used by the author to address the research question, as well the results of previous relevant studies. The discussion ends with a paragraph stating the limitations of the study, conclusion, and policy implication. Please note that the “conclusion” is not placed in a separate section, but is written as a paragraph at the end of discussion. The author may add some recommendation, but bear in mind it should be based on the finding of the author’s current study, not someone else study.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

Author as the Author as the
Author as the

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Association with a sponsor or potential conflict of interest, if any, it must be declared here. If there are none, it should be written as “There are no conflicts of interest” or “The authors declare that the study was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest”.

FUNDING AND SPONSORSHIP

Details of all funding sources for the work in question should be given in a separate section entitled “Financial Support and Sponsorship”. This should appear before the “Acknowledgements” section. The sentence should begin: ‘This work was supported by ...’ If there are none, it should be written as “Nil or None”.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Should be included at the end of the text and not in footnotes. Personal acknowledgements should precede those of institutions or agencies; include any grant numbers where appropriate

REFERENCE

We expect papers submitted to JOURNAL OF HEALTH MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH POLICIES to meet standards of research reporting to international standards. Authors are responsible for the accuracy of the references. **References must be cited as Harvard style using Mendeley reference manager.**

The JOURNAL OF HEALTH MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH POLICIES suggests references consist of minimum 20 references including, at least 80% journal primary articles and at most 20% secondary book. All articles and books should not exceed 10 years of age.

Author of an article does not necessarily a person. It can also an organization (e.g. WHO, CDC).

The sequence for a standard article is: author(s); year; title; journal; volume; issue/number; first and last page numbers; and doi (if available). Reference needs not be written in italics.

Example:

Demirel H, Arlı C, Özgür T, İnci M, Dokuyucu R (2018). The role of topical Thymoquinone in the treatment of acute otitis externa; an experimental study in rats. J Int Adv Otol. 14(2): 285-289. doi: 10.5152/iao.2017.4213.

If there are more than 7 co-authors, only seven authors are mentioned while the rest is represented by et al.

Example:

Iida M, Banno K, Yanokura M, Nakamura K, Adachi M, Nogami Y, Umene K, et al. (2014). Candidate biomarkers for cervical cancer treatment: Potential for clinical practice (Review). 2(5): 647-655. <https://doi.org/10.3892/mco.2014.324>.

The sequence for a book or other publication is: author(s); year; editor(s) or compiler(s); title; edition number; place of publication; publisher's name.

Example:

Fletcher RH, Fletcher SW (2005). Clinical epidemiology. The essentials. Fourth Edition. Baltimore, MD: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Additional Information and Example:

The author must provide title of the figure at the bottom of the figure, and provide title of the table on its top row. Define all symbols and abbreviations used in the figure/ table. All illustrations (line drawings and photographs) should be referred to in the text as Figure 1, etc.,

Example for table with continuous data:

Table 1. Sample characteristics (continuous data)

Variables	Mean	SD	Min.	Max.
1. Age of the children (months)	40.94	10.32	23	60
2. Children current height (cm)	93.52	6.84	78.3	115.1
3. Height for age (HAZ)	-1.20	1.21	-3.77	1.90
4. Maternal age (years)	25.19	4.49	17	35
5. Maternal MUAC (cm)	24.66	2.01	20.0	30.0
6. Birth length (cm)	48.39	1.81	45.0	52.0

Example for table with categorical/dichotomous data:

Table 2. Sample characteristics (categorical data)

Characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Age	< 40 years old	4	16.0%
	40-60 years old	18	72.0%
	> 60 years old	3	12.0%
Education	Elementary school	13	52.0%
	Junior high school	3	12.0%
	Senior high school	7	28.0%
	Bachelor	2	8.0%
	0 – 2	16	64.0%
Parity	>2 to 4	8	32.0%
	> 4	1	4.0%
Cancer Stadium	I B2	3	12.0%
	II A2	22	88.0%

Table 3. Determinants of Periodontal Disease (an analysis by Chi Square)

Variable	Periodontal Disease		OR	p
	No	Yes		

	N	%	N	%		
Oral Hygiene						
Poor	62	67.4	30	32.6	0.47	0.033
Good	88	81.5	20	18.5		
Smoking behaviour						
No	77	86.5	12	13.5	3.34	0.001
Yes	73	65.8	38	34.2		
Calculus						
No	74	85.1	13	14.9	2.77	0.007
Yes	76	67.3	37	32.7		
Plaque						
No	80	79.2	21	20.8	1.57	0.221
Yes	70	70.7	29	29.3		

Table 4. The effect of lactapunctur massage for 7 consecutive days on changes in breast milk production in primiparous mother

Breast Milk Production	Mean	SD	p
Pre Intervention			
Intervention	2.47	0.19	0.451
Control	2.42	0.18	
Post Intervention			
Intervention	9.36	0.71	<0.001
Control	7.39	0.23	

Table 5. The results Cox regression analysis of survival predictor of people living with HIV/AIDS

Independent Variables	HR	95% CI		p
		Lower limit	Upper limit	
Adherent to take the ART	0.45	0.06	0.33	0.002
Poor nutritional status	12.78	6.81	23.98	<0.001
Aged ≥35 years	1.47	1.00	2.17	0.050
Coinfected	1.59	1.15	2.23	0.006
N observation = 184				
Log likelihood = -84.53				
p<0.001				

Table 6. The result of multiple linear regression analysis

Independent Variables	b	CI (95%)		p
		Lower Limit	Upper Limit	
Education	0.76	0.27	1.24	0.002
Attitude	0.20	0.07	0.33	0.002
Peer Support	0.07	- 0.00	0.15	0.060
Family Support	0.19	0.08	0.30	0.001
Cadre Support	0.13	0.04	0.23	0.005

Perceived Control	Behavioral	0.18	0.06	0.30	0.002
Subjective Norm		0.10	- 0.00	0.22	0.064
Intention		0.08	0.00	0.16	0.033
n observation=200					
Adj R-Squared= 0.47					
p<0.001					

Table 7. The result of multiple logistic regression analysis

Independent Variables	O R	95% CI		p
		Lower limit	Upper limit	
Perceived Seriousness	27.01	2.04	357.91	0.012
Perceived Benefits	26.95	2.20	329.95	0.010
Perceived Barriers	0.021	0.00	0.90	0.044
User Behavior	21.37	1.94	235.92	0.012
N observation= 80				
-2 log likelihood= 24.98				
Nagelkerke R ² = 83.7%				

Table 8. The results of path analysis

Dependent Variables	Independent Variables	b	CI 95%		p
			Lower Limit	Upper Limit	
Direct effect					
Resilience	Depression	-0.09	-0.14	-0.05	< 0.001
	Family support	0.22	0.11	0.32	< 0.001
	Peer support	0.23	0.12	0.34	< 0.001
	Group support	0.18	0.06	0.29	0.002
	Self-efficacy	0.15	0.06	0.24	0.001
	Coping	0.05	0.03	0.09	0.001
	Indirect effect				

Depression	Self-efficacy	-0.39	-0.68	-0.10	0.008
	Family support	-0.60	-0.91	-0.29	<0.001
	Peer support	-1.08	-1.39	-0.76	<0.001
	Group support	-0.50	-0.85	-0.16	0.004
N observation= 200					
Log likelihood= -4467.86					

Table 9. The results of multilevel analysis

Independent Variables	b	95% CI		p
		Lower Limit	Upper Limit	
Fixed Effect				
Age ≥35 years old	0.99	0.17	1.81	0.019
Educational ≥senior high school	-1.59	-2.49	-0.68	<0.001
Income ≥Rp 1,569,832	-1.32	-2.25	-0.38	0.006
Membership in health insurance	-1.55	-2.47	-0.63	<0.001
Good quality of health service	1.68	0.78	2.59	<0.001
Random Effect				
Community health center	0.49	0.06	3.67	
Var (constant)	0.00			
N observation	2			
LR test vs. Logistic Regression: chibar2 (01) = 1.81				
p= 0.089				
Intraclass Correlation (ICC)= 13.03%				

Example for figure:

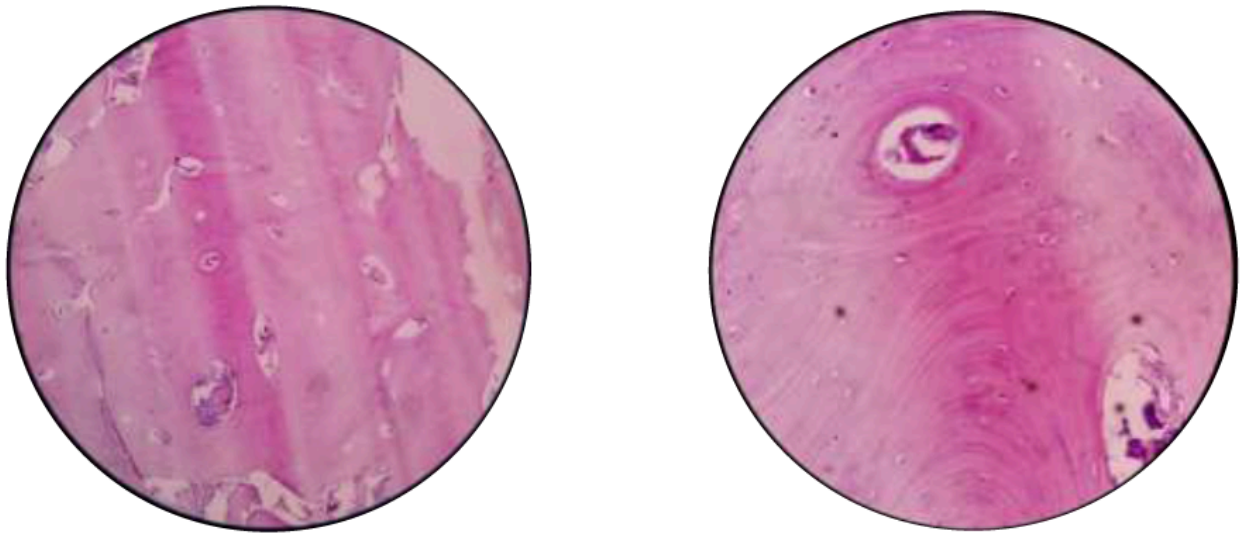


Figure 1. Histopatology finding of sample show non-specific, only reveal of normal cell without any malignancy sign

Example for path diagram:

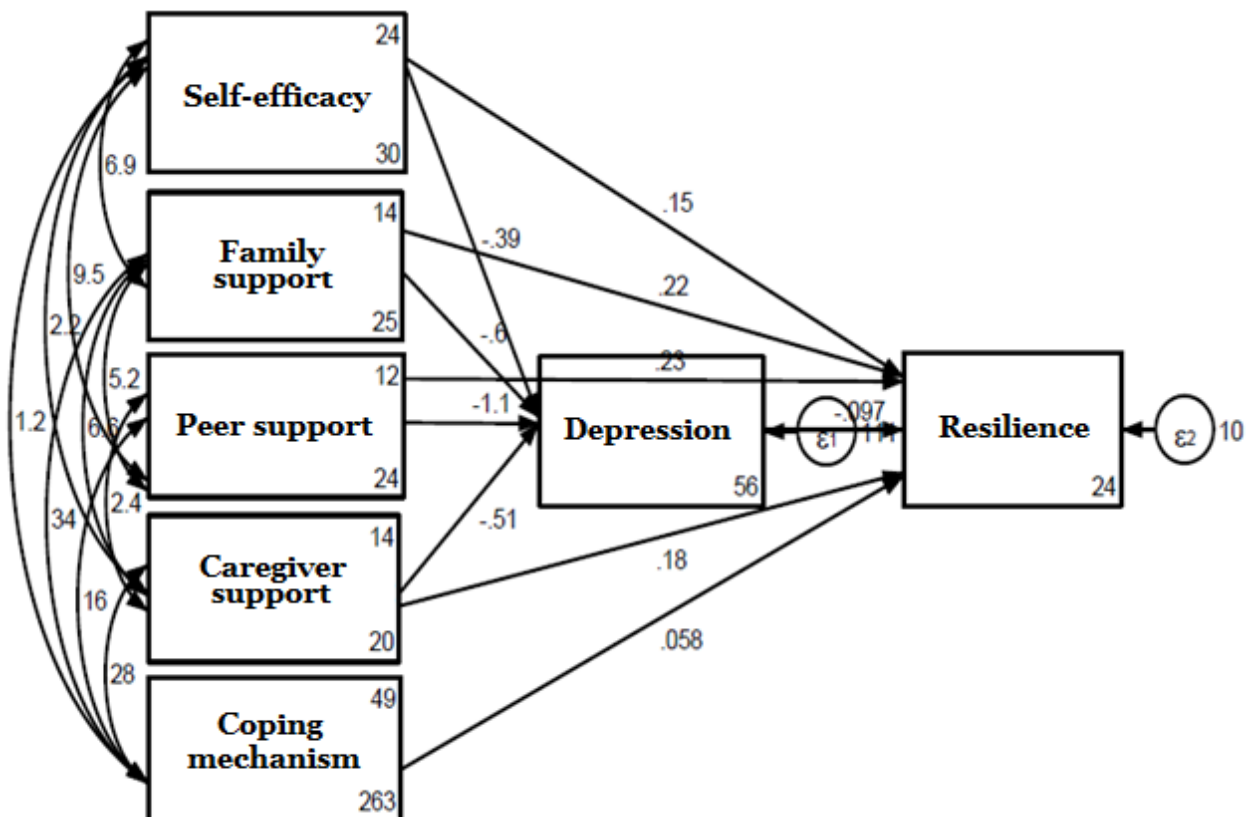
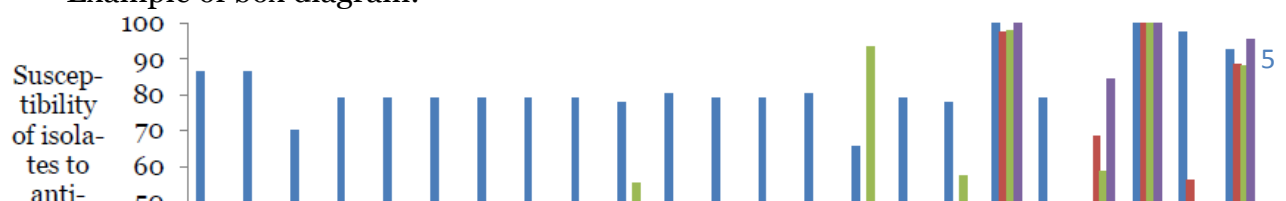


Figure 2. Path analysis model with estimation

Example of box diagram:



**Figure 3. Antibiotic susceptibility profile
of Gram positive bacteria isolated from blood samples**