

## CASE REPORT TITLE

**(all caps, 14-point font, boldface, centered, Maximum 15 words, added ‘Case Study’ at the end of the title )**

**First Author<sup>1</sup>, Second Author<sup>2</sup>, Third Author<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> First author's affiliation

<sup>2</sup> Second author's affiliation

<sup>3</sup> Third author's affiliation

### ARTICLE HISTORY

Received :.....

Accepted:.....

**Keyword :** keyword1; keyword2;  
keyword3; keyword4; keyword5

### CONTACT

Name of Corresponding Author

- *Email of Corresponding Author*  
Jurusan Keperawatan Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta, Jl. Tatabumi No.3 Banyuraden, DIY, Indonesia

## INTRODUCTION

The introduction of the case study contains the background, the importance of this research, the uniqueness of the case taken, and write the purpose of the case study. 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 tabs. 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

This section contains information related to the patient, clinical manifestations or findings, disease course, disease course, etiology, disease risk factors and pathophysiology, then diagnostic testing. If the type of case study is nursing care, write or explain the nursing assessment, Nursing care plan: nursing care (NANDA, NOC, NIC & SDKI, SLKI, SIKI), SOAP of the nursing care provided. However, if the case study is an intervention, explain the type of therapeutic intervention (pharmacological, surgical, preventive, self-care), Administration of therapeutic intervention (dose, duration), Report the intervention in detail and by time sequence, Results of the intervention outcome given, Adverse events and unanticipated events.

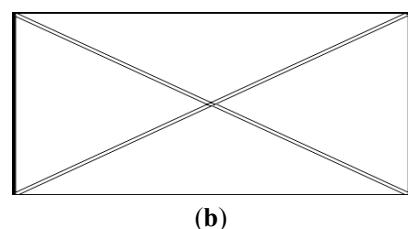
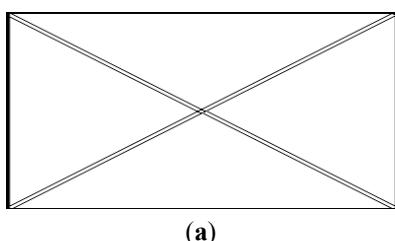
Patient-related information contains patient-specific information (including sociodemographic data). Name withheld, chief complaint and symptoms, medical, family and psychosocial history. Clinical manifestations/findings describe significant physical examination and important clinical findings. The course of the disease contains the most recent information and history of the sequence of care. Etiology, risk factors and pathophysiology describes the comparative etiology and risk factors based on existing theories and the patient's own. Diagnostic testing contains lab tests, x-rays, surveys, medical diagnosis (including other diagnoses), prognosis.

## RESULTS

Authors are required to include data relevant to the focus of the case study. Results can be presented in tabular or graphical form. Results should be presented appropriately and with explanations without reference to the literature. Original and important findings should be stated. Discussion, speculation, and detailed interpretation of data are not included in the results, but in the discussion section. The writing technique does not need specific subheading for each variable.

Data is processed in the form of a table or drawing, for example: "Table 5 shows ..." but "... (Table 5) ...". The results presented systemically can be seen in 'research objectives' or 'hypotheses' and should be supported by well-processed data and illustrations. Narrative numbers in tables or illustrations are not needed; each image and table should be referred to in the text and vice versa; in reference to drawings or tables, do not use the "above" or "below" location words, for example avoid / not: "Based on Figure 1 above ...", "... is presented in Table 3 below: ...".

All figures and tables should be cited in the main text as Figure 1, Table 1, etc.



**Figure 1.** This is a figure, Schemes follow the same formatting. If there are multiple panels, they should be listed as: **(a)** Description of what is contained in the first panel; **(b)** Description of what is contained in the second panel. Figures should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited. A caption on a single line should be centered.

**Table 1.** This is a table. Tables should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited.

Title 1	Title 2	Title 3
entry 1	data	data
entry 2	data	data <sup>1</sup>

## DISCUSSION

The discussion may focus on a discussion of the nursing care or interventions performed, the nursing theory used in the case report, the main lessons learned from the case report, and the patient's perspective on the medical treatment and care they received.

## 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 (can be downloaded from OJS JK). Authors are responsible for the accuracy and completeness of references. Be consistent with referencing style throughout the article.

*For Example:*

1. Nafthalena, Oktaliyah E, Aditya R. Perbandingan Angka Keberhasilan, Waktu dan Kenyamanan Intubasi Endotrachea 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.