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Article Title: Font Size 14, Font Adobe Fangsong Std R, CTRL+E, CTRL+B, First Capital Letter, Line and Paragraph Spacing 1.0

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3 - 5 keywords (Adobe Fangsong Std R)

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Abstract

Abstract should be written in English using Adobe Fangsong Std R font, size 9 pt, italic, 1 spacing. Abstract is not a merger of several paragraphs, but it is a full and complete summary that describe content of the paper. Abstract topics include **Background, Design, Setting(s), Methods, Results, Conclusions**. It consists of one paragraph and should be no more than 250 words in English.

Background: This section provides the context and rationale for the study. Authors should outline the research problem, the gap in previous studies that the research aims to address, and the significance of the topic.
Design: This section describes the research approach used to answer the research question. It should specify the type of study (e.g., qualitative, quantitative, or literature review) and the main methodological framework applied.
Setting(s): This section explains where the research was conducted, such as a hospital, university, or community setting. If the study is based on secondary data, this section can describe the data sources used.
Participants: This section details the number and characteristics of study participants, including inclusion and exclusion criteria. If secondary data is used, this section can describe the dataset characteristics instead.
Methods: This section provides a concise explanation of data collection and analysis methods. It should include information on sampling techniques, research instruments (e.g., interviews, surveys, experiments), and the analytical approach used in the study.
Results: This section presents the key findings of the study in a clear and concise manner. For quantitative studies, it may include major statistical results. For qualitative studies, key themes or patterns found in the data should be highlighted.
Conclusions: This section summarizes the main findings of the research, emphasizing its contributions to the field and the implications of the results. If applicable, recommendations for future research or practice can also be included.

What is already known

This section provides a brief summary of existing knowledge on the research topic. It highlights key findings from previous studies or anecdotal evidence and identifies gaps in the literature that justify the need for the current study.

What this paper adds

This section outlines the novel contributions of the study. It explains how the research expands existing knowledge, introduces

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new theories, or provides fresh insights into the topic. Authors should emphasize how their findings add value to the field and offer practical or theoretical advancements.

1. Background (10 pt, bold)

The Background section in a nursing research article should be structured systematically to provide a clear overview of the research context, the main problem, and the expected contribution of the study. This section should include several key aspects: **fundamental nursing phenomena, review of previous research, originality, research urgency, and research objectives**. Each part should be written in well-structured paragraphs that flow logically and are interconnected.

1.1 Fundamental Phenomena (10 pt, bold)

The first part of the background should introduce the fundamental nursing phenomenon, which serves to explain the main issue being investigated. Authors should describe how this phenomenon relates to nursing practice and the challenges faced by nurses in delivering high-quality care. This section should be supported by empirical data or evidence that highlights its significance in the field of nursing. Additionally, it is important to discuss how this phenomenon impacts healthcare service quality and patient safety and how the study contributes to understanding and addressing these challenges.

1.2 Review of Previous Research (10 pt, Bold)

Following the introduction of the main phenomenon, the review of previous research should provide an overview of existing studies related to the research topic. This section should highlight key findings, methodologies used, and conclusions drawn from previous studies. Authors should identify gaps in the literature that have not been addressed and explain how the current research builds upon or differs from existing knowledge. By reviewing previous research, this section establishes the study's relevance to the broader scientific community while demonstrating its alignment with ongoing academic discussions. It is essential to use relevant and up-to-date references to strengthen the theoretical foundation of the study.

1.3 Originality (10 pt, Bold)

Next, the originality in research must be clearly articulated to showcase how this research differs from and adds value beyond previous studies. This part should explain how the study introduces a novel perspective or applies a unique approach to understanding the phenomenon being examined. The originality may stem from various aspects, such as a new research method, a specific study population or context, or a deeper analysis of particular variables. Emphasizing originality ensures that the study makes a meaningful contribution to the advancement of nursing knowledge and evidence-based practice.

1.4 Research Urgency (10 pt, Bold)

Furthermore, the research urgency should be outlined to justify why the study is important at this moment. The urgency can be based on increasing challenges in nursing practice, evolving healthcare policies, or an immediate need for new scientific evidence. Authors should describe the potential impact of the study on improving nursing care quality and how the findings can inform policymaking or enhance nursing practices. A strong justification of urgency reinforces the study's relevance in both academic and professional contexts.

1.5 Research Objectives (10 pt, Bold)

Finally, the research objectives should be explicitly and specifically stated to provide a clear direction for the study. The objectives should systematically outline the study's aims, whether they involve exploring a specific phenomenon, analyzing relationships between variables, or evaluating the effectiveness of an intervention in nursing practice. The objectives should be designed to be measurable and achievable through the chosen research methodology. Clearly defined objectives help ensure that the study contributes meaningfully to the development of nursing science and the improvement of healthcare services.

By following this structure, the Background section in a nursing research article will be well-organized and evidence-based. Each component should be written in flowing, well-connected paragraphs, supported by relevant and recent scholarly references. This approach will help authors build a strong foundation for their research and provide clear justification for their study.

2. Literature Review (Optional) (10 pt, Bold)

The Literature Review section provides a critical analysis of existing research related to the study's topic, offering a theoretical and empirical foundation for the research. This section should explore key concepts, theories, and models relevant to the study, ensuring conceptual clarity and establishing the study's position within the broader academic discourse. A well-structured literature review does not merely summarize previous studies but critically evaluates their methodologies, findings, and limitations. The discussion should be organized thematically, chronologically, or methodologically, depending on the study's focus, to provide a coherent narrative of how the topic

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has been explored over time. Additionally, identifying inconsistencies, limitations, or gaps in the literature is crucial to justify the significance of the current research and demonstrate its contribution to advancing nursing knowledge.

A comprehensive literature review should compare and contrast different perspectives, highlighting areas of agreement and debate within the field. By synthesizing existing research, this section should explain how the study builds upon or challenges prior findings, reinforcing the need for further investigation. The review should conclude with a summary of key insights and a clear justification for the study's objectives, ensuring a logical transition to the methodology section. Well-supported by credible and up-to-date references, the literature review serves as the academic backbone of the research, strengthening its theoretical and empirical grounding.

3. Methods (10 pt, Bold)

The Methods section provides a detailed explanation of the research approach, ensuring the study's reproducibility and credibility. It outlines whether the research is qualitative, quantitative, or mixed-methods and describes how data was collected, analyzed, and interpreted. This section consists of several key components: Research Participants, which describes the subjects involved, including their characteristics, selection criteria, and the research setting; Research Procedure, which details the step-by-step process of data collection and any interventions applied; Instrument, which explains the tools, materials, or questionnaires used, along with their sources and validation; and Data Analysis, which outlines the statistical or qualitative techniques used to process and interpret the data. Each of these elements is crucial for ensuring a rigorous and well-documented research methodology, allowing other researchers to assess the validity of the findings and replicate the study if needed.

3.1 Research Participants (10 pt, Bold)

The Research Participants section provides details about the individuals or subjects involved in the study, including relevant demographic information and selection criteria. It should clearly state where the research was conducted and specify the time frame in which the study took place. If applicable, ethical considerations such as informed consent and approval from an ethics committee should also be mentioned to ensure compliance with research ethics standards.

3.2 Research Procedure (10 pt, Bold)

The Research Procedure section explains the step-by-step process undertaken during the study. This includes a detailed description of how data was collected, the experimental or observational procedures followed, and any interventions applied. The explanation should be systematic and replicable to ensure research transparency and reliability.

3.3 Instrument (10 pt, Bold)

The Instrument section describes the measurement tools and instruments used for data collection. It should specify whether the instrument was developed by the researcher or adapted from previous studies, along with proper citations if applicable. Additionally, this section should mention any materials, equipment, or software utilized in the research to provide a clear understanding of the methodological framework.

3.4 Data Analysis (10 pt, Bold)

The Data Analysis section outlines the techniques used to process and interpret the collected data. It should describe the statistical methods, qualitative or quantitative analysis techniques, and software used to analyze the data. If applicable, this section should also discuss how the validity and reliability of the analysis were ensured.

4. Results (10 pt, Bold)

The Results section presents research findings in a structured manner, including descriptive statistics, assumption test results, and hypothesis test results. The presentation of data should be clear, sequential, or integrated, ensuring a maximum of 20% of the total manuscript pages. If tables, charts, or figures are used, they must be easy to interpret and should not contain raw data that require further processing. Tables should use Adobe Fangsong Std R, size 10 pt, single-spaced, and the table titles should be written in bold, 10 pt font, placed above the table. When column titles are lengthy, a numbering system can be used, with descriptions provided below the table.

4.1 Table (10 pt, Bold)

Tables should be left-aligned. Do not use 'strange' formats. Ensure correct table creation through the Insert|Table menu. Tables must be referred to in the text, such as: '... also note the font used in Table 1' (tables are written with a capital 'T').

Table 1. Table title, use sentence case (capitalize the first letter only)

This Row	*Italic*

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Ensure tables are not split across pages unless they exceed one page. If split, rewrite the header row for each column, with the same table number, and title changed to 'Continued.' Table titles do not end with a period. Tables do not need vertical lines..

4.2 Figures, Images, and Artwork (10 pt, Bold)

Like tables, ensure each figure has a sequential number and title. Make your figures appear professional, and there is no need to frame them.

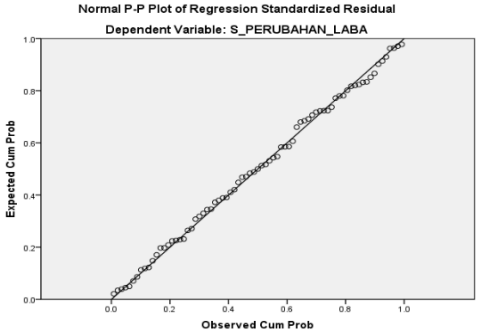

Figure 1. Figure title, also in sentence case (capitalize the first letter only)

Figures, images, artwork, diagrams, and other graphical media must be submitted as separate files along with the manuscript. Each figure must be cited in the text and numbered sequentially according to its appearance in the article. When submitting images, a logical naming convention should be used (e.g., Figure.1, Figure.2, etc.), and captions must be provided for each figure. Text graphics may be embedded in the appropriate position within the manuscript. For LaTeX users, text graphics can also be embedded in the file. However, all other figures should be provided as separate files to ensure proper formatting and clarity.

4.3 Artwork Formats (10 pt, Bold)

Authors must ensure that figures are saved in the appropriate format and meet resolution requirements. The recommended formats are as follows:

Vector drawings: EPS or PDF (with fonts embedded or text saved as graphics). Color or grayscale photographs (halftones): TIFF, JPG, or PNG (minimum resolution of 300 dpi; for single-column width, min. 1063 pixels; for full-page width, min. 2244 pixels). Bitmapped line drawings: TIFF, JPG, or PNG (minimum resolution of 1000 dpi; for single-column width, min. 3543 pixels; for full-page width, min. 7480 pixels). Combination of bitmapped line drawings and halftones: TIFF, JPG, or PNG (minimum resolution of 500 dpi; for single-column width, min. 1772 pixels; for full-page width, min. 3740 pixels). Authors must avoid submitting files with resolutions optimized for screen use (e.g., GIF, BMP, PICT, or WPG files), as these do not meet the required quality standards. Additionally, images should not be disproportionately large compared to the font size, as this may affect readability.

4.4 Figure Captions (10 pt, Bold)

Each figure must be accompanied by a caption, consisting of a brief title and a description of the image. The title should not appear within the figure itself. Authors should minimize the amount of text within the image but provide explanations for any symbols and abbreviations used. Captions should be provided in a separate file to facilitate formatting.

4.5 Color Artwork (10 pt, Bold)

Authors submitting color figures should ensure that they are accessible to all readers, including those with impaired color vision. If a manuscript is accepted, color figures will appear in the online version at no additional cost.

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However, if color reproduction is required in the print version, additional costs may apply. Authors will receive further instructions at the production stage regarding their preferences for color printing.

4.6 Generative AI in Figures, Images, and Artwork (10 pt, Bold)

The use of Generative AI or AI-assisted tools to create or modify images is not permitted in submitted manuscripts. The only exception is if AI is explicitly used as part of the research methodology (e.g., biomedical imaging analysis). In such cases, the AI tool's details (model, version, and manufacturer) must be clearly documented in the methods section. AI-generated artwork for graphical abstracts is not allowed, and AI-generated cover art requires prior approval from the journal editor and publisher.

4.7 Supplementary Material (10 pt, Bold)

Authors are encouraged to submit supplementary materials, such as applications, images, or sound clips, that enhance the research findings. Supplementary materials must be relevant, cited in the manuscript, and submitted simultaneously with the article. They will be published online in the exact format received without further processing. Each supplementary file must include a concise, descriptive caption explaining its content. If updates are necessary, authors must provide new files rather than editing previous versions. Microsoft Office files should have the "track changes" feature disabled before submission.

4.8 Video Content (10 pt, Bold)

The journal accepts video materials and animation sequences to support scientific research. Authors should include references to video files in the manuscript, clearly label files, and ensure they follow the recommended file formats. The preferred maximum file size is 150 MB per file, with a total size limit of 1 GB. Authors must provide a still image for each video file, which will be used as a reference icon. Additionally, text referring to the video content should be provided in both the electronic and print versions of the manuscript, as video files cannot be embedded in print. All video and animation files will be published in the electronic version of the article.

4.9 Research Data (10 pt, Bold)

The journal supports open and transparent research by encouraging the sharing of research data. Research data includes observations, experimental results, software, code, models, algorithms, and other materials related to the study. Authors must deposit their research data in a relevant repository, cite it in the manuscript, and provide a link to the dataset. If data sharing is not possible, authors should include a statement explaining why. Detailed guidelines on research data sharing are available for authors to follow.

5. Discussion (10 pt, Bold)

The Discussion section serves as a critical analysis of the research findings, connecting them with prior studies and the latest relevant literature. This section should constitute 30-40% of the total manuscript length and must go beyond merely presenting the results by offering substantial interpretations. A well-structured discussion highlights the study contributions to scientific development, addressing both consistencies and discrepancies with existing research. To ensure clarity and depth, the discussion should begin by interpreting the key findings, explaining their significance in relation to the research objectives. Rather than repeating the results, this part should focus on what the findings mean in a broader scientific context. The next step is to compare the results with previous studies, identifying whether they align with or challenge earlier findings. Any differences should be explained, considering methodological, theoretical, or contextual variations. Furthermore, the discussion should be supported by recent literature, emphasizing primary sources published within the last five years. This ensures that the study is grounded in contemporary scientific discourse. Finally, the discussion should highlight the study's contributions, explaining how the findings advance knowledge in the field, introduce new perspectives, or suggest implications for future research. By integrating these elements, the discussion provides a comprehensive and meaningful interpretation of the research findings.

6. Limitations (10 pt, Bold)

The Limitations section of a nursing research article should transparently acknowledge the study’s constraints while maintaining academic rigor. One key aspect to consider is the scope and generalizability of the findings. Researchers should clearly define the study population and setting, acknowledging whether the results can be applied to broader populations or different healthcare environments. If the research is limited to a specific group, such as nurses in a particular hospital, it is important to discuss how this affects the study’s applicability to other settings. Another critical factor is methodological constraints, including limitations in research design, sample size, or data collection methods. Potential biases, such as self-reported data, selection bias, or limited participant diversity, should be addressed to provide context for interpreting the findings. Additionally, time and resource constraints can impact the depth of the study.

If the research was conducted over a short period or faced challenges related to funding, staffing, or technology,

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these factors should be acknowledged as they may influence data collection and analysis. Furthermore, ethical and practical considerations often impose restrictions on research methods, such as limitations on randomization or patient interventions due to ethical concerns. Practical challenges, such as difficulties in participant recruitment or obtaining institutional approvals, should also be discussed. Finally, the limitations section should conclude with suggestions for future research, providing recommendations on how further studies can address these constraints. Expanding the sample size, using different methodologies, or incorporating a broader range of participants can enhance the validity and applicability of future research in nursing and healthcare sciences. By acknowledging these limitations, researchers contribute to a transparent and critical discussion, guiding future investigations in the field.

7. Conclusion (10 pt, Bold)

The Conclusion section should concisely summarize the key findings of the study, emphasizing their significance for nursing practice, education, policy, or future research without introducing new data. It should restate the main contributions of the study, highlighting how the findings address the research question and advance knowledge in the field of nursing while acknowledging any study limitations. Additionally, the conclusion should include recommendations that provide actionable suggestions based on the results, such as improvements in clinical practice, enhancements in nursing education, policy changes, or directions for further research. These recommendations should be practical, evidence-based, and aligned with the study's findings, ensuring they offer meaningful guidance for practitioners, educators, policymakers, and future researchers. A well-structured conclusion reinforces the importance of the study and provides a foundation for continued development in nursing and healthcare.

CRediT authorship contribution statement

Corresponding authors are to acknowledge co-author contributions using CRediT (Contributor Roles Taxonomy) roles:

Conceptualization	**Funding acquisition**	**Project administration**
Data curation	**Investigation**	**Resources**
Formal analysis	**Methodology**	**Software**
Supervision	**Validation**	**Visualization**
Writing – original draft	**Writing – review and editing**	

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Funding Sources

Authors must disclose any funding sources who provided financial support for the conduct of the research and/or preparation of the article. The role of sponsors, if any, should be declared in relation to the study design, collection, analysis and interpretation of data, writing of the report and decision to submit the article for publication. If funding sources had no such involvement this should be stated in your submission.

List funding sources in this standard way to facilitate compliance to funder's requirements: Funding: This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health [grant numbers xxxx, yyyy]; Panengen Foundation, Seattle, WA [grant number zzzz]; and the Indonesian Institutes of Peace [grant number aaaa].

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The Declaration of Competing Interest section should disclose any potential conflicts of interest that could influence the research, including financial, personal, or professional relationships with organizations or individuals that

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may have a vested interest in the study. If there are no competing interests to declare, authors should include the statement: "The authors declare that they have no competing interests." Transparency in this section ensures research integrity and maintains trust in the findings presented.

Acknowledgments

The Acknowledgments section should recognize individuals, institutions, or organizations that have contributed to the research but do not meet the criteria for authorship. This may include funding bodies, colleagues who provided technical or intellectual support, or institutions that facilitated the research. Authors should ensure that all individuals mentioned have given their consent to be acknowledged.

References

References include a list of readings cited in the main text. The cited references must be within the last 5 years from the year the paper was written. The minimum number of sources in the bibliography is 35 . References are written using the Harvard Referencing Style, with Adobe Fangsong Std R font size 10. Example of Reference Writing:

- **Journal articles**

Required information and layout:

Author's family name, Initial(s) year of publication, 'Title in single quotes', Journal Title in Italics, vol. ##, (volume number) no. #, (issue number) pp. #-# (page numbers the article covers).

Material Type	In Text Citation	Reference List Entry
Journal article - Print	(Anderson 2018)	Anderson, P 2018, 'The impact of digital learning on student engagement', Journal of Educational Technology, vol. 12, no. 3, pp. 45-60.
Journal article from web, freely available from an e-journal's website	(Williams 2019)	Williams, J 2019, 'The role of social media in modern education', Open Journal of Digital Learning, vol. 7, no. 2, article 5, viewed 10 August 2019, https://opendigitallearningjournal.org/vol7/iss2/5/.
Journal article with DOI (Digital Object Identifier)	(Lopez et al. 2019)	Lopez, M, Chang, H, Patel, S & Nguyen, T 2019, 'Artificial intelligence in business: opportunities and challenges', Business and Technology Review, vol. 15, no. 2, pp. 78-95, DOI:10.1016/j.btr.2019.07.003.
Journal article in press/advance online publication	(Thompson 2024)	Thompson, L 2024, 'The impact of virtual learning environments on student engagement', Educational Research Journal, advance online publication, DOI:10.1234/edrj.2024.56789.
Journal article with two authors	(Brown & Taylor 2016)	Brown, R & Taylor, M 2016, 'Mentorship programs in higher education: benefits and challenges', Higher Education Studies, vol. 18, no. 4, pp. 95-110.

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Journal article with three authors	(Nguyen, Clarke & Williams 2021)	Nguyen, T, Clarke, J & Williams, S 2021, 'Sustainable engineering practices in urban development', International Journal of Environmental Engineering, vol. 30, no. 5, pp. 300-315.
Journal article with four or more authors	(Fernandez et al. 2022)	Fernandez, J, Liu, H, Ramirez, P, Singh, K & Gupta, R 2022, 'The effects of coffee consumption on cognitive function in older adults', Nutrition and Aging Journal, vol. 27, no. 3, pp. 150-165.

- **Books, E-Books and Book Chapters**

Required information and layout:

Author's family name, Initial(s) year of publication, Title (in italics), Publisher, Place of Publication.

Material Type	In Text Citation	Reference List Entry
Book – Print	(Harrison 2018)	Harrison, L 2018, Health and wellness strategies, Oxford University Press, New York.
E-Book accessed via a university library database	(Taylor 2020)	Taylor, J 2020, Digital learning in higher education, Routledge, London. Available via [University Library Database].
E-Book from web (freely available online)	(Morrison 2019)	Morrison, K 2019, The psychology of leadership, Open Mind Press, viewed 12 February 2024, (http://www.openmindpress.com/leadership-psychology).
Book with two or three authors	(Peterson, Lane & Gray 2017)	Peterson, M, Lane, R & Gray, S 2017, Fundamentals of nursing care, 2nd edn, Pearson, Sydney.
Book with four or more authors	(Rodriguez et al. 2021)	Rodriguez, A, Kim, J, Patel, S, Carter, L & Nguyen, T 2021, Global perspectives on healthcare systems, Springer, Berlin.
Book chapter in compiled book	(Bennett 2016)	Bennett, P 2016, 'Mental health challenges in urban populations', in R White & D Jones (eds), Contemporary issues in public health, Palgrave Macmillan, London, pp. 150-172.
Book with an edition number	(Gibson 2022)	Gibson, H 2022, Principles of financial management, 5th edn, Cengage Learning, Boston.
Book with no author	(Research methods in education 2020)	Research methods in education 2020, 8th edn, Routledge, New York.
Book with a volume number	(Stewart & Collins 2015)	Stewart, D & Collins, J 2015, Handbook of environmental science, vol. 3, Springer, Berlin.

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Book written in a foreign language	(Martinez 2011)	Martinez, F 2011, 'La educación en el siglo XXI', in L Gómez & R Torres (eds), Avances en pedagogía moderna (Advances in Modern Pedagogy), Editorial Universitaria, Madrid, pp. 45-78.
Book translated from a foreign language	(Kawasaki 2008)	Kawasaki, T 2008, The art of simplicity, trans. J Thompson, HarperCollins, London.

- **Conference Publications**

Required information and layout:

Author's family name, Initial(s) year of publication, 'Title of paper', in Editor's initial(s) Editor's family name (ed.), *Title of conference*, Conference Organiser/Publisher, Place of publication, pp. xxx–xxx.

Material Type	In Text Citation	Reference List Entry
Conference paper published in book of proceedings	(Mitchell 2019)	Mitchell, R 2019, 'Innovative nursing practices in critical care', in L Thompson & J Edwards (eds), Advancing healthcare research: Proceedings of the 2019 International Nursing Conference, Springer, Berlin, pp. 55-68.
Conference paper – online edited proceedings	(Ferguson, Patel & Wong 2021)	Ferguson, K, Patel, S & Wong, T 2021, 'Integrating AI in medical diagnostics: Challenges and opportunities', in M Richardson, J Li & P Sanchez (eds), Healthcare technology and innovation: Proceedings of the 14th International Medical Technology Conference, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, pp. 134-148, viewed 20 February 2024, (https://medtechconf2021.org/proceedings).
Conference presentation – unpublished	(O'Connor 2022)	O'Connor, L 2022, 'Enhancing patient safety through simulation-based training', paper presented at the 6th Annual Global Nursing Symposium, University of Melbourne, 10-12 November.

- **Newspaper or magazine article**

Required information and layout:

Author's family name, Initial(s) OR Publication Name year, 'Title of article', Title of news or magazine site, date of publication OR volume and issue, page numbers if applicable, viewed date (if online publication), (URL)

Material Type	In Text Citation	Reference List Entry
Newspaper or magazine article (print)	(Henderson & Lee 2023)	Henderson, J & Lee, M 2023, 'Healthcare reforms face new challenges', The Times, 5 March, p. 14.
Newspaper or magazine article viewed online	(Williams 2024)	Williams, S 2024, 'The rise of telemedicine in rural communities', BBC News, 12 February, viewed 20 February 2024, (https://www.bbc.com/news/health-telemedicine-2024).
Newspaper or magazine article with no author	(Daily Chronicle 2023)	Daily Chronicle 2023, 'Climate change impacts on public health intensify', Daily Chronicle, 18 September, p. 7, viewed 10 October 2023, (https://www.dailychronicle.com/news/climate-health-2023).

- **Data set**

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Material Type	In Text Citation	Reference List Entry
Data set with DOI	(World Bank 2022)	World Bank 2022, Global financial inclusion database (Findex), DOI:10.1596/12345.
Data set – no DOI	(National Aeronautics and Space Administration 2023)	National Aeronautics and Space Administration 2023, NASA global temperature anomalies dataset, NASA, viewed 12 January 2024, (https://data.nasa.gov/earth-science/global-temperature-anomalies).

- **Webpage**

It is best, wherever possible, to reference the specific page or section of a website that you are using, rather than the whole website. If a website document doesn't have an author (individual or corporate), start with the title of the document in italics followed by the date. If there is no date, use n.d.

Author's family name, Initial(s) OR Authoring body year, *Title of webpage (in italics)*, Title of website, viewed date, (URL).

Material Type	In Text Citation	Reference List Entry
Webpage with an authoring body	(United Nations 2023)	United Nations 2023, Global climate action report, United Nations, viewed 15 March 2024, (https://www.un.org/climateaction/report-2023).
Webpage with an individual author	(Brown 2022)	Brown, L 2022, The impact of AI on healthcare, HealthTech Insights, viewed 10 August 2023, (https://www.healthtechinsights.com/ai-impact-healthcare).
Webpage with no author	(Healthcare Trends 2024)	Healthcare Trends 2024, Future innovations in medical technology, viewed 5 January 2024, (https://www.healthcaretrends.com/future-medtech).

- ***Social media***

Required information and layout:

Author's family name, initial(s) year, *Title (in italics)*, source type, day and month of publication (if applicable), viewed date, (URL).

Material Type	In Text Citation	Reference List Entry

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