



**A TITLE IS FEWEST POSSIBLE WORDS, ACCURATELY DESCRIBE
THE CONTENT (Book Antiqua 12pt Bold in English)**

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^a *First Affiliation ; Address ; City and Postcode ; Country*

^b *Second Affiliation ; Address ; City and Postcode ; Country*

^c *Third Affiliation ; Address ; City and Postcode ; Country*
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Abstract

The abstract should concisely inform the reader of the manuscript's purpose, its methods, its findings, and its value. The abstract should be relatively nontechnical, yet clear enough for an informed reader to understand the manuscript's contribution. The abstract should be written in the past tense. Standard nomenclature should be used and abbreviations should be avoided. No literature should be cited. The abstract should only be typed in one paragraph and one-column format. This abstract section should be typed in font size of 9 pt (Book Antiqua) and number of words of 150-200. Special for the abstract section, please use left margin of 25 mm, top margin of 30 mm, right and bottom margins of 20 mm. The single spacing should be used between lines in this article. The abstract should be typed in English only.

Keywords: *Keyword consist of 3-5 words or phrases, separated by ;*

1. Introduction (Book Antiqua 10pt Bold)

The introduction should provide a clear background, a clear statement of the problem, the relevant literature on the subject, the proposed approach or solution, and the new value of research which it is innovation. Literature review that has been done author used in the chapter "Introduction" to explain the difference of the manuscript with other papers, that it is innovative.

Manuscripts must be written with Book Antiqua fonts with a font size of 10 pt (except article titles, author names and abstract titles), one single spacing, and in a one-column format (except the article title, author's name, and abstract).

2. Method

Method used should be accompanied by references, relevant modification should be explained. Procedure and data analysis technique should be emphasized to literature review article. Method should contain enough detail to enable the reader to evaluate the appropriateness of your method and the reliability and validity your findings. Furthermore, the information should enable experienced researchers to replicate your study (American Psychological Association, 2001:17).

Description of the image is placed as part of the title of the image (caption) instead of being part of the picture. The methods used in the research written in this section.

3. Result and Discussion

Result and discussion should be presented in the same part, clearly and briefly. Discussion part

*) Corresponding Author (name)
E-mail:

should contain the benefit of research result, not repeat result part. Result and discussion part can be written in the same part to avoid extensive

quotation. Results can be presented in figures, graphs, tables and others that make the reader understand easily.

Result and discussion contain scientific research findings and discussions. Write down the scientific findings obtained from the results of the research conducted but must be supported by adequate data. The scientific findings agreed here are not the data obtained from the research result. What scientific findings were obtained? Why did it happen? Why are trend variables like that? All these questions must be discusses, not just descriptive, if necessary, supported by adequate scientific basis phenomena. In addition, it must also be discussed contrary to the results of other researchers who are almost the same as the topic. The results of research and findings must be able to answer the research hypothesis in the introduction.

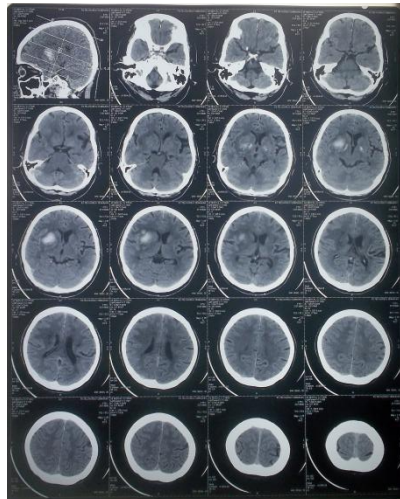


Figure 1. Fontsize 10, Book Antiqua, Italic Center

Table 1. Description font size 8, Book Antiqua, center without horizontal line

Variable	Pre-test		Post-test	
	Mean	Deviation std.	Mean	Deviation std.
Plaque intervention index	35.7	12.8	10.4	4.3
Plaque Control Index	37.5	9.5	28.9	7.2

4. Conclusion and Suggestion

The conclusion describes the answer to the hypothesis and or the purpose of the research or scientific findings obtained. Conclusions do not contain repetitions of the result and discussion, but rather summarize the findings as expected at the goal or hypothesis.

Moreover, it can also be added the prospect of the development of research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on result and discussion).

5. Acknowledgments

Collate acknowledgments in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., name of foundation, grant maker, donor, providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

6. References

Writing bibliography is looking for reference management applications such as Mendeley, End Note, Zotero, or others. Accepted formats are used in the Jurnal Riset Kesehatan in accordance with the APA 6th Edition (American Psychological Association) format.

All references referred to in the text of the article must be registered in the References section. The bibliography must contain reference libraries originating from primary sources (scientific journals and proceedings of at least 80% of the total bibliography) published in the last 10 years. Each article contains at least 10 references.

If your references are from journal article:

Kaihatu, T.S. (2006, March). Good corporate governance dan penerapannya di Indonesia. Jurnal Manajemen dan Kewirausahaan, 8(1), 1-9.

Textbook:

Crenshaw, K., Gotanda, N., Peller, G. & Thomas, K. (1995). Critical race theory: The key writings that formed the movement. New York: New Press.

Fridman, A. (2008). Plasma Chemistry (p. 978). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Translated book:

Kotler, P. (1997). Manajemen pemasaran: Analisis, perencanaan, implementasi. (Hendra Teguh & Ronny Antonius Rusli, Trans.). Jakarta: Prenhallindo.

Proceeding article:

Crespo, C.J. (1998, March). Update on national data on asthma. Paper presented at the meeting of the National Asthma Education and Prevention Program, Leesburg, VA.

Thesis or Dissertation:

Pribadi, A.S. (2006). Pendidikan disain komunikasi visual di Surabaya. (TA No. 06132365/ARS/2006). Unpublished undergraduate thesis, Universitas Kristen Petra, Surabaya.

Online data base article:

Senior, B. (1997, September). Team roles and team performance: Is there really a link? Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology, 70, 241-258. Retrieved June 6, 2000, from ABI/INFORM Global (Proquest) database.

Patent:

Primack, H.S. (1983). Method of Stabilizing Polyvalent Metal Solutions. US Patent No. 4,373,104

HandBook:

Gathecha G, Makokha A, W Peter, Omolo J, Smith P. *Dental Caries and Oral Health Practices among 12 Year Old Children in Nairobi West and Mathira West Districts, Kenya*. PAM Journal. 2012; 112:42;hal:2.

Christensen GJ. *Special Oral Hygiene and Preventive Care for Special Needs*. J Am Dent Assoc 2005;136:1141-3.