

TITLE OF THE MANUSCRIPT (MAXIMUM 15 WORDS, SPECIFIC AND INFORMATIVE)

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Article Info

Article history:

Received mm dd, yyyy Revised
mm dd, yyyy Accepted mm dd,
yyyy

Keywords:

Keywords consist of 3–5 words separated
by semicolons (e.g.,
Health Promotion;
Epidemiology;
Disease Prevention;
Health Behavior.)

Abstract is written in
words and method, major
concise, and abbreviations,
technical jargon and objective
present key results
main interpretation
written in one

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1. INTRODUCTION

Introduction should provide a clear background and rationale for the study, explaining why the research was conducted and what problem it addresses. Authors should start with a broad scientific context and then narrow down to the specific issue investigated. The introduction must clearly state the research gap, the significance of the study, and its contribution to the field. Authors are expected to include recent and relevant references from reputable international journals, ideally from the last five years, to strengthen the scientific basis. The objectives of the study should be presented explicitly at the end of this section in one or two concise sentences [3].

In general, the Introduction should contain: (1) a brief overview of the topic and background, (2) a critical review of previous research findings related to the topic, (3) the identification of research gaps or unresolved problems, (4) the rationale and novelty of the study, and (5) the specific objectives or hypotheses of the research.

Avoid excessive literature reviews, numerical data, or detailed methodology in this section. Write the narrative logically and progressively from general context to specific focus using a funnel structure. Use formal academic English with an objective tone and scientific clarity [1].

E-ISSN : 2798-5172; P-ISSN : 2798-5276X

Volume 1, Number 1, 2026

DOI: 10.53806/iamsph.v1i1.1146

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2. RESEARCH METHOD

The Research Method section should describe in detail how the study was conducted so that other researchers can replicate it. It must be written clearly, logically, and concisely, focusing on research design, data collection procedures, analytical methods, and tools or instruments used. The narrative should emphasize the approach rather than merely listing steps [2]. The methods must be described objectively and in the past tense, explaining what was done, not what will be done. If the study uses well-established methods, cite standard references or previous works to validate the approach. When introducing new or modified techniques, provide sufficient explanation so that readers can understand and reproduce them accurately.

In general, this section includes:

- a. Research Design; explain the type of study (quantitative, qualitative, experimental, computational, or mixed methods) and justify its suitability.
- b. Data Source and Variables; describe the origin of the data, population, sample, instruments, or parameters observed, including relevant measurement units.
- c. Data Collection Procedure; explain how data were gathered, instruments or sensors used, and the time or location of observation.
- d. Analytical Methods or Algorithms; detail the analytical framework, statistical techniques, computational models, or equations used, including assumptions and validation procedures.
- e. Software and Tools; specify the software, hardware, or programming language utilized (e.g., MATLAB, R, Python, SPSS).
- f. Ethical Considerations; if the study involves human or animal subjects, briefly mention ethical approval and compliance with research ethics standards.

Tables, equations, and figures should be numbered consecutively and placed close to the text where they are first mentioned. Equations must be centered on the page, with their numbers aligned to the right margin. Figures and tables must have descriptive captions: captions above tables and below figures. Each visual element should be cited and discussed in the main text.

Example for writing Figure:



Figure 1: Name of Figure

Example for writing Table:

Table 1. Distance (Km) Between Research Locations

Regency	Sambas	Kapuas Hulu	Ketapang
Sambas	0	419.55	353.35
Kapuas Hulu	419.55	0	379.18
Ketapang	353.35	379.18	0

Example for writing Equation:

$$Y_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\omega_s^{(j)}(B) B^{b_j}}{\delta_r^{(j)}(B)} X_j(t-b) + \mu_i(t)$$

(1)

Avoid repetition of results or discussion in this section; only describe the process. The writing must be systematic and objective, enabling the reader to reproduce or evaluate the methodology. Use concise and clear sentences, supported by references for methods adapted from previous research.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

The Results and Discussion section should present the research findings objectively and interpret them scientifically in relation to the study objectives and relevant literature. Results must be presented clearly using text, tables, and figures that summarize the key findings, while the discussion interprets and explains those findings based on logical reasoning and scientific evidence. Avoid merely repeating the numbers from tables or figures in sentences; focus instead on their meaning, trends, and implications. Each figure and table must be cited and discussed in the text. Results should be supported by appropriate statistical analyses, while discussions should connect the findings to existing theories, prior studies, or hypotheses.

In this section, authors should: (1) present the main findings in a structured and logical order; (2) use tables, charts, and graphs to illustrate data where necessary; (3) interpret each result in terms of its significance, consistency, or deviation from previous research; (4) discuss possible explanations for unexpected results or patterns; and (5) highlight the contribution, limitations, and implications of the findings. The discussion should demonstrate the novelty and scientific contribution of the study. Avoid introducing new literature that is unrelated to the findings. Where applicable, combine Results and Discussion to ensure a coherent flow of interpretation.

Write the section in past tense when describing results and in present tense when discussing their meaning or comparing them with other studies. Each table or figure must be numbered consecutively, and captions should be concise yet descriptive, placed above tables and below figures. When using statistical data, report appropriate metrics such as mean, standard deviation, confidence interval, or p-value where relevant.

4. CONCLUSION

The Conclusion should summarize the main findings of the study in a concise and clear manner, highlighting how the research objectives have been achieved. It should not repeat numerical data or restate every result but rather synthesize the key outcomes and their scientific implications. The conclusion must answer the research question stated in the Introduction and reflect how the methods and analyses contributed to the findings. Authors may include the broader impact, limitations, and recommendations for future research. Avoid introducing new data, figures, or literature references in this section.

In general, the Conclusion should include: (1) a concise statement of the major results and their relevance to the research objectives; (2) interpretation of the findings in light of the study's aims; (3) implications for theory, practice, or policy if applicable; and (4) suggestions for further studies. This section must be written in paragraph form, not bullet points, and should give the reader a sense of closure and contribution of the study.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This section is optional and should be included only if necessary. The Acknowledgement section is used to express appreciation to individuals, institutions, or funding agencies that contributed to the completion of the research but are not listed as authors. Authors should specify funding information, research grants, or institutional support if applicable. Avoid personal or overly informal expressions of gratitude. If there was no external funding or special assistance, this section may be omitted.

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- [2] A. Herawati, D. Febrianti, D. Santoso, F. Brahmastha Arya Putra, G. Gabe Sitorus, and R. Azmi Tasya. Gambaran aspek demografi, lingkungan, dan perilaku kesehatan sebagai upaya pencegahan penyakit demam berdarah dengue di wilayah kota depok tahun 2021. *Dohara Publisher Open Access Journal*, 1(3):76–83, 2021.
- [3] Elisa Mei Dina Purba. Analisis uji resistensi insektisida malathion dengan metode susceptibility test pada nyamuk aedes aegypti di kelurahan helvetia tengah tahun 2022, 2022.