

Title of the article contains less than 15 words and gives an overview of the research that has been done (short, clear, and informative) (Align left, Bold, 11 Pt)

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Abstract (10Pt)

Background: The author's name is complete without a title written and typed below the article title. If the author of more than one person, then separated with a comma. Originally institutions /agencies, written in the name of the institution where working (Study Program, University, Country). For example, Study Program of Farmasi, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Harapan Ibu Jambi, Jambi, Indonesia.

Method: Abstract, written in English. Abstract writing pressure primarily on the research results.

Results: The abstract contains background (a brief description of the problem and research objectives) methods used, the results of the research, and conclusions (indicate the main conclusions).

Conclusion: Typing abstract done with a single space with narrower margin of right and left margins of the main text with approximately 200 words.

Keywords: Keywords 1; Keywords 2; Keywords 3; Number 3-5 words keywords.

INTRODUCTION (11 Pt)

The Manuscript should be written in English and has never been published or is not in the process of submission for publication to other media and does not contain elements of plagiarism. The Manuscript is the original research paper in the field of health. The author should register as an author in Riset Informasi Kesehatan. The Manuscript will be published in Riset Informasi Kesehatan after being reviewed by peer-reviewers. The Manuscript should be prepared according to the following author guidelines and Template.

The article is written with a line spacing of 1, and an Arial font size of 11. Systematics of writing the article The results of the research are introduction; research method; results discussion; conclusions; and bibliography.

The introduction consists of the urgency of the research, supporting facts from previous studies, gap analysis, the novelty of the research, and research objectives. Written in one chapter without

subtitles. At the end of the paragraph, the research objectives are made.

Citation sentence examples (1). Citation sentence examples (2). Citation sentence examples (3). Citation sentence examples (4).

METHOD

Methods contain an explanation of the research approach, study subjects, the research procedure's conduct, the use of materials and instruments, data collection, and analysis techniques. It should be described in detail and operationally in 5-6 paragraphs.

RESULTS

The results presented are important data obtained from the results of data collection in the field (test results, questionnaires, interviews, documents, etc.). The research results can be supplemented with tables, images, or graphs to clarify the research results. Avoid presenting similar data in separate tables. All tables, images, and graphs must be centered and numbered

sequentially. For qualitative research, the results section contains detailed sections in the form of sub-topics that are directly related to the focus of research and categories.

Table 1. Number of Patient Visits

| No | Patient Visit | 2018 year | | |
|----|---------------|-----------|-----|-----|
| | | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| 1 | Puskesmas | 687 | 170 | 245 |
| 2 | Poli gigi | 35 | 29 | 28 |

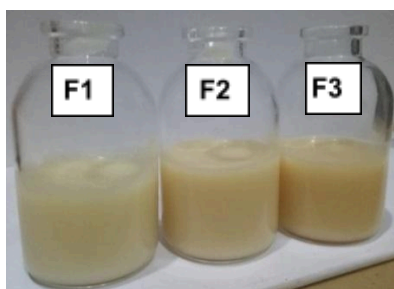


Figure 1. Image of the results of the preparation

DISCUSSION

Authors should discuss the results and how they can be interpreted from the perspective of previous studies and the working hypotheses. The findings and their implications should be discussed in the broadest context possible. Future research directions may also be highlighted. The discussion should cover the following components: How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section (what/how)? Do you provide an interpretation scientifically for each of your results or findings presented (why)? Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported (what else)? Or are there any differences?.

The discussion aims to (1) answer the problem formulation and research questions; (2) show how the findings were obtained; (3) interpret findings; (4) link research findings with established knowledge structures; and (5) raise new theories or modifying existing theories. This section of the discussion must contain the benefits of the results of the study, not the repetition. The analysis must answer the stated gaps.

Citation sentence examples (5).
Citation sentence examples (4).

CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions are presented briefly, narrative, and conceptual that describe the research findings and their effects. Avoid using numbering and symbols (bullet and numbering).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Author thanks. In most cases, sponsor and financial support acknowledgments.

Writing citations and bibliography using Vancouver citation style by using references of text are identified by Arabic numerals in parentheses/brackets. All references used must be taken from the main source (national and international reputable scientific journals indexed by SCOPUS, Web of Science, and SINTA) and at least 80% of the reference amount used.

The number of references is at least 20 references. References used should be published in the last 5 years.

REFERENCES

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