Original Research Paper / Literature Review

Type the paper title, Capitalize first letter   (Times New Roman 14pt) (Bahasa Inggris)

First Author[1*] , Second Author[2], Third Author[3*] (12pt)

[1,2] Departement, Affiliation, City, Country (9pt)
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email correspondence author

Abstract

Abstracts consists of 75-250 words, while the number of keywords is 3-5 words. Abstract contains at least the title, objectives, methods, and research results. **(10pt)**

Keywords: word 1; word 2; word 3; word 4; word 5

(Space: 1 from title to abstract)
(Space: 1.15 from introduction to reference)

1. Introduction (13pt)

(11pt) The introduction should contain (in order) the general background, the literature review as the basis for the scientific novelty statement of the manuscript, the scientific novelty statement, and the research problem. The paper's purpose should be stated at the end of the introduction. A literature review is not allowed in the scientific manuscript format as in a research report. However, it is realised in the form of a review of previous literature to demonstrate the scientific novelty of the manuscript. The entire introductory section is explained in integrated paragraphs, with a length of 15-20% of the article's total length.

The writing format from the introduction text to the conclusion is Times New Roman (TNR), 11pt, 1.15 spaces between lines and in 1 column. For Indonesian manuscripts, examples of writing thesis/thesis citations (Petro-Nustas, Tsangari, Phellas, & Constantinou, 2013), journal article citations (Sutoyo et al., 2016), book citations (Asmoro et al., 2009), and seminar/proceedings citations (Sutoyo et al., 2015). For English manuscripts, the word "and" is changed to "and", the word "et al" is changed to "et al".

2. Research Methods (13pt)

(11pt) **For original research** this part of the research method contains a paragraph description of the research design, data sources, data collection techniques, and analysis of the actual researcher, which is 10-15% of the article's total length.

For literature reviews there is an explanation of how to select literature (sources, criteria, limitations), there is a protocol for determining objectives, such as PRISMA, for eligibility criteria, there are questions using the PICO/PICOT/PECOT framework (P=Problem, E/I = exposure/ Implementation, C=Control/Intervention, O=outcome, T=Time) because good questions will help determine the scope of the review and help with strategies for finding articles, there are keywords

used that refer to indexing terms used to search for articles, using searching phrases, for example 'pressure sores' or 'free text searching' (just typed).
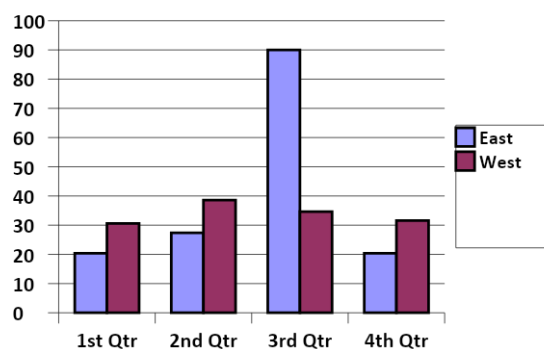
3. Results and Discussion (13pt)
3.1. (Sub Bab) (12Pt)

(11 pt) The results and discussion contain exposure to the analysis results related to the research questions. Each research result should be discussed. The discussion contains the meaning of the results and comparison with theory and/or similar research results. The length of the results and discussion is 40-60% of the article's length.

Tabel 1. Table Styles

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	*Subhead*	*Subhead*
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Figure 1. Image title

4. Conclusion (13pt)

(11pt) The conclusion section contains research findings in the form of answers to research questions or in the form of the essence of the results of the discussion. The conclusion is presented in the form of paragraphs.

5. Acknowledgements (13 pt)

(11pt) Optional

6. Reference (13 pt)

The reference list contains only referenced sources, and all referenced sources must be listed in the reference list. Sources must have a minimum of 15 references for original research and 30 references for literature review, at least 80% of the references used in this work must be primary sources, and 80% of those references must have been published within the last 10 years. References are written in the American Psychological Association (APA) 7th Edition format. It is recommended to use a bibliography management application such as Mendeley, Zotero, and Endnote.

Petro-Nustas, W., Tsangari, H., Phellas, C., & Constantinou, C. (2013). Health Beliefs and Practice of Breast Self-Examination Among Young Cypriot Women. *Journal of Transcultural Nursing*,

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Ahmadian, M., Carmack, S., Samah, A. A., Kreps, G., & Saidu, M. B. (2016). Psychosocial Predictors of Breast Self-Examination among Female Students in Malaysia: A Study to Assess the Roles of Body Image, Self-efficacy and Perceived Barriers. APJCP , 17 (3), 1277-1284.

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Brain, N. P. (2005). An application of Extended HBM to the Prediction of BSE Among Women With a Family History of BC. BJ.

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Taylor, D., Bury, M., Campling, N., Carter, S., Garfield, S., Newbold, J., et al. (2007). A Review of the use of the Health Belief Model (HBM), the Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA), the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) and the Trans-Theoretical Model (TTM) to study and predict health-related behaviour change February 2007 (Draft for C. NHS