

Manuscript Template - Jurnal Masyarakat Sehat Indonesia

The manuscript is written in a maximum of 12 pages with with word limitation maximum 3000 words. The line spasing of the manuscript in 1 spasing with margins on top, bottom, right and left are 2,5 cm.

Epidemiology of Malaria ← 16pt, bold

Raihana Nadra Alkaff¹, Dieta Nurrika² ← 12pt, bold

¹Faculty of Health Sciences, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University ← 12pt, italic

²Banten School of Health Sciences, Higher Education Service Institution Region IV ← 12pt, italic

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Abstract ← 12pt, bold

The Abstract is written in 12 pt both in English and Indonesia. Abstracts should not exceed 250 words and should incorporate data on background, objective, methods, results and conclusion.

Keywords: ← 12pt, bold

Between 3 to 5 keywords separated by coma (,), crucial to the appropriate indexing of the papers, are to be given.

Introduction ← 12pt, bold

In Introduction, Authors should state the objectives of the work at the end of introduction section. Before the objective, Authors should provide an adequate background, and very short literature survey in order to record the existing solutions/method, to show which is the best of previous researches, to show the main limitation of the previous researches, to show what do you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper. Avoid a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. Give in the end of Introduction.

Material and Methods ← 12pt, bold

Methods include the design, population, sample, data sources, techniques/instruments of data collection and data analysis procedures. Methods should make readers be able to reproduce the experiment. Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described. Do not repeat the details of established methods. Authors have to put the number of ethical approvals from the Ethical Research Committee provided for all type of study both using primary and secondary data.

Results ← 12pt, bold

Results should be clear and concise. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail. Please highlight differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers. Tables or figures are put in Results no more than six.

Tables are sequentially numbered with the table title and number above the table. Tables should be centered in the column OR on the page. Tables should be followed by a line space (12pt). Elements of a table should be single-spaced, however double spacing can be used to show groupings of data or to separate parts within the table. Table headings should be in 12pt bold. Tables are referred in the text by the table number. eg: Table 1. Do not show vertical line in the table. There is only horizontal line should be shown within the table.

Table 1. Formatting rules

Object	Font	Alignment	Space above	Space below
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Title	12pt bold	centered	0pt	12pt
Body	12pt	justified	0pt	0pt
Bullet	12pt	justified	0pt	0pt

Figures are sequentially numbered commencing at 1 with the figure title and number below the figure as shown in Figure 1. Detailed recommendations for figures are ensure that figures are clear and legible with typed letterings, black & white or colored figures are allowed, and do not show border line in figure.

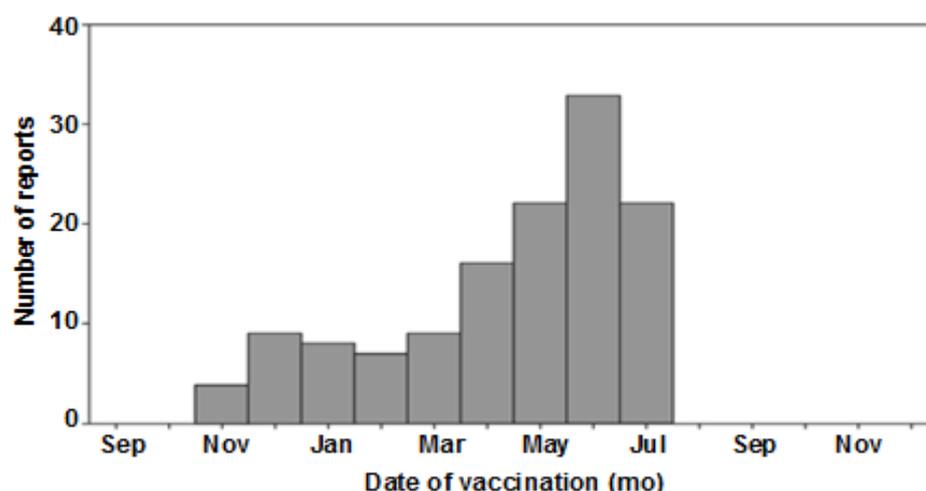


Figure 1. A sample chart/figure

Discussion ← 12pt, Times New Roman bold

The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

In discussion, it is the most important section of your article. Here you get the chance to sell your data. Make the discussion corresponding to the results, but do not reiterate the results. Often should begin with a brief summary of the main scientific findings (not experimental results).

The following components should be covered in discussion: How do your results relate to

the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section (what)? Do you provide 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?

Conclusion ← 12pt, Times New Roman bold

Conclusions should answer the objectives of research. Tells how your work advances the field from the present state of knowledge. Without clear Conclusions, reviewers and readers will find it difficult to judge the work, and whether or not it merits publication in the journal. Do not repeat the Abstract, or just list experimental results. Provide a clear scientific justification for your work, and indicate possible applications and extensions. You should also suggest future experiments and/or point out those that are underway.

Acknowledgment ← 12pt, Times New Roman bold

Recognize those who helped in the research, especially funding supporter of your research. Include individuals who have assisted you in your study: Advisors, Financial supporters, or may other supporter i.e. Proofreaders, Typists, and Suppliers who may have given materials.

Disclosure and Conflict of interest ← 12pt, Times New Roman bold

Authors must clearly state in their manuscript any financial or other substantive conflict of interest that may affect the results or interpretation of their manuscript. All sources of financial support for the project must be disclosed.

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

Inform liscence obtained from institution and research subject.

Supplementary Material

Papers in Jurnal Masyarakat Sehat Indonesia (JMSI) may be supplemented by additional substansive data. All additional data must be approved by editors and reviewers. There is no cost for the publishing of Supplementary material. The supplementary data may take the form of figures, tables, datasets, derivations, formulas, videos etc. Authors should express their intention to include Supplementary Material (SM) with their paper during submission. In addition, editors may suggest that part of the submitted manuscript could be more suitably presented as supplementary material only to save journal space and to focus the paper. Authors who place detailed materials and methods in SM must provide sufficient detail in the main article methods to enable a reader to follow the logic of the procedures and results and must also provide reference to the online methods. If a paper is fundamentally a study of a new method or technique, then the methods must be described completely in the main paper.

References ← 12pt, Times New Roman bold

References should be prepared using Vancouver styles with limitation between 15 to 40 references. Please use Reference Manager Applications like EndNote, Mendeley, Zotero, etc. Cite only scientific publication that you read and current journal references. Write the six of author's last name and first name initials, remain authors be followed by "*et al (et al)*".

Reference number must be numbered consecutively.

The first letter of reference titles should be written with a capital letter, the rest lowercase, except the name of the person, place, and time. The title should not be underlined and in bold letters.

1. Latif F, Maria IL, Syafar M. Drug side effects on adherence to antiretroviral treatment

among people living with HIV/AIDS. *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat*. 2014; 9 (2): 101-6.

← Journal

2. Abood S. Quality improvement initiative in nursing homes: the ANA acts in an advisory role. *American Journal of Nursing* [serial on the Internet]. June 2002 [cited 2002 Aug 12]; 102 (6): [about 3 p.]. Available from: <http://www.nursingworld.org/AJN/2002/june/Wawatch.htm>. ←Journal article on the Internet.
3. Diabetes Prevention Program Research Group. Hypertension, insulin, and proinsulin in of participants with impaired glucose tolerance. *Hypertension*. 2002; 40 (5): 679-86.
←Journal Article Author Organization
4. Murray PR, Rosenthal KS, Kobayashi GS, Pfaller MA. *Medical microbiology*. 4th ed. St. Louis: Mosby; 2002. ← Book
5. Royal Adelaide Hospital; University of Adelaide, Department of Clinical Nursing. *Compendium of nursing research and practice development, 1999-2000*. Adelaide (Australia): Adelaide University; 2001. ←Books written Organization and Publisher
6. Foley KM, Gelband H, editors. *Improving palliative care for cancer* [monograph on the Internet]. Washington: National Academy Press; 2001 [cited 2002 Jul 9]. Available from: <http://www.nap.edu/books/0309074029/html/>.← Books on the Internet
7. Rusady MA. *Studi eksplorasi diagnosis realted groups (DRG's) penyakit abortus di Rumah Sakit Fatmawati tahun 2000* [tesis]. Depok: Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Indonesia; 2000. ←Thesis
8. Canadian Cancer Society [homepage on the Internet]. Toronto: The Society; 2006 [updated 2006 May 12; cited 2006 Oct 17]. Available from: <http://www.cancer.ca/>.←Website

Cite the main scientific publications on which your work is based. Cite only items that you

have read. Do not inflate the manuscript with too many references. Avoid excessive self-citations. Avoid excessive citations of publications from the same region. Check each reference against the original source (authors name, volume, issue, year, DOI Number). Please use Reference Manager Applications like EndNote, Mendeley, Zotero, etc. Use other published articles in the same journal as models.

All publications cited in the text should be included as a list of references. References are sequentially numbered as they appear in the text. Reference numbers are indicated in square brackets. Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. If these references are included in the reference list they should follow the standard reference style of the journal and should include a substitution of the publication date with either “Unpublished results” or “Personal communication”. Citation of a reference as 'in press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

As a minimum, the full URL should be given and the date when the reference was last accessed. Any further information, if known (DOI, author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given. Web references can be listed separately (e.g., after the reference list) under a different heading if desired, or can be included in the reference list.

Please ensure that the words 'this issue' are added to any references in the list (and any citations in the text) to other articles in the same Special Issue.

Please use Reference Manager Applications like EndNote, Mendeley, Zotero, etc. Recommendations for references are:

- Include ALL authors. *et al.*, for multiple authors is not acceptable.
- When referencing in the body of text use superscript after full stop (.) (i.e: 10 ¹⁰). If reference lists name of source, the numbered reference is located after the name (i.g:

Abood ², Latief, *et al*¹)

When preparing your reference list, the following should be avoided:

- References not cited in the text.
- Excessively referencing your own work.
- Insufficiently referencing the work of others.

It is also preferable when Authors give DOI number of each reference list, but it is optional for Authors. References list must be written consistently for the journal titles are written in long format.