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SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION AND RISK PATTERNS OF DENGUE AMONG URBAN COMMUNITIES IN GORONTALO CITY

ARTICLE TITLE IN ENGLISH (MAXIMUM 20 WORDS)

Example: Health Service Accessibility and Utilization among National Health Insurance Participants

(Centered; Calibri, 14 pt)

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Abstract

The abstract must be provided in English and presented as a single paragraph of no more than 250 words. Use italics, Times New Roman, 10 pt, and do not include citations. Present the information in the following order: background and research problem; a brief statement of the knowledge gap and novelty; objective; study design and methods; population and sample; principal analytical methods; key findings; conclusion; and implications.

Keywords: keyword 1; keyword 2; keyword 3 (provide 3–5 keywords in alphabetical order)

Received: [day month year]; Revised: [day month year];
Accepted: [day month year]

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Introduction should establish the research problem and explain its significance using relevant evidence. It should summarize the current state of knowledge, identify the research gap and novelty, and state the study objectives. The argument should situate the study within current scientific developments and explain how it addresses the identified gap. Conclude the section with the research objectives, which should follow logically from the gap. Cite all data, claims, theories, and factual statements drawn from other sources. Use the Vancouver citation style: number references in the order in which they first appear and place citation numbers before the period at the end of the sentence. Use Calibri, 11 pt, with 1.5-line spacing (1).

2. METHOD

Describe the methods in sufficient detail to enable readers to understand and, where appropriate, reproduce the study. Include the study design, population, sample and sample-size calculation (or the actual sample size, as applicable), statistical or analytical methods, and measurement instruments. For meta-analyses, provide the registered protocol. Define how variables were categorized and state their operational definitions. Describe data-collection procedures, including the collection methods and the format and content of questionnaires, where applicable. Report the validity and reliability assessment

procedures and results for quantitative or qualitative instruments, as appropriate. Address research ethics, including ethical approval where required.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Present the findings systematically and in accordance with the study objectives. Use concise narrative text supported by tables, figures, or graphs when these improve clarity. Do not repeat every value from a table in the text. Distinguish descriptive findings from inferential results, report statistical results completely, and provide effect sizes or confidence intervals (CIs) where appropriate for the study design and analysis. Reserve detailed interpretation for the Discussion section.

Number and title every table, figure, and graph; cite each one in the text, ensure that it is legible, and identify the data source.

Center tables and figures and ensure that they are informative, legible, and cited in the text. Use open tables without vertical lines. Place table titles above tables and figure or graph captions below the visual. Define abbreviations and symbols in a note below each table or figure. Use a comma (,) as the decimal separator. Center single-line table titles and justify multi-line titles. Use 10-pt font and single spacing. Write table, figure, and graph titles in Title Case. Examples are provided below.

Table 1. Example of Univariate Tables for Categorical and Numerical Data Presented Separately

Variable	Category	**n**	**%**
Age	< 50 years old	[content]	[content]
	≥ 50 years old	[content]	[content]
Gender	Male	[content]	[content]
	Female	[content]	[content]

Source: Primary data, [year].

Table 2. Example of a Bivariate Table

Independent Variable	**Dependent Category 1 (n)**	**Dependent Category 1 (%)**	**Dependent Category 2 (n)**	**Dependent Category 2 (%)**	**p-value**	**PR**	95% CI
[Variable]	[content]	[content]	[content]	[content]	[content]	[content]	[content]

Source: Primary data, [year].

Note: Use a comma (,) as the decimal separator (e.g., 0,001). Report the statistical test, significance level, and effect size or confidence interval, as appropriate for the study design and analysis.

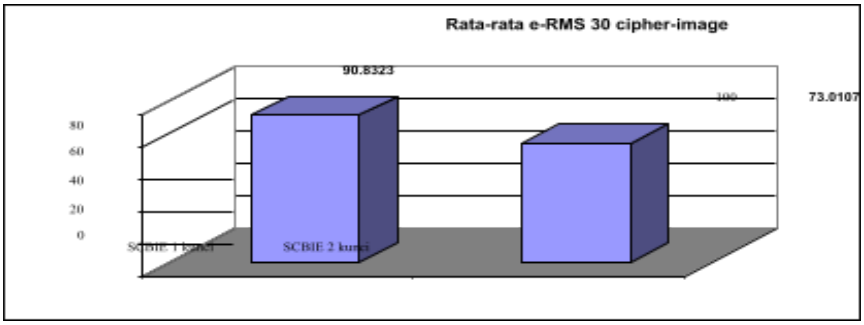


Figure 1. Example Figure or Graph Title (ensure that figures are high-resolution and legible).

Number figures and graphs and place their captions below the visual. Refer to each figure or graph in the text and provide the data source, together with explanations of any symbols or abbreviations.

Discussion

Interpret the findings critically in relation to relevant theories and empirical evidence. Explain how the findings contribute to existing knowledge and discuss their implications for research, policy, or practice, as appropriate.

Study Limitations

Describe the study's limitations and explain how they may affect the validity, interpretation, or generalizability of the findings. Relevant issues may include the study design, sample size, representativeness, potential sources of bias, measurement instruments, and confounding factors. Avoid generic statements such as “limited research time” unless their implications for the findings are explained.

4. CONCLUSION

Present the conclusion in narrative form, address the study objectives, and ensure that each statement is supported by the findings. Do not introduce new information, repeat all numerical results, or make causal claims that are not supported by the study design. Any recommendations or implications should be feasible and directly informed by the findings.

Acknowledgments

Acknowledge funding bodies, supporting institutions, technical staff, individuals who assisted with data collection, and advisers or consultants who do not meet the authorship criteria. Anyone who meets the authorship criteria should be listed as an author rather than acknowledged solely in this section.

Funding

Clearly identify the source of research funding, including the name of the funding program or agency, where applicable. If the study received no specific funding, use the following statement: “This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.”

Conflict of Interest

Declare any conflicts of interest. If there are none, use the following statement: “The authors declare no conflict of interest.”

Ethics Approval

For research involving human participants or animals, or any study requiring ethical review, provide the name of the ethics committee or approving institution, the approval number, and the date or year of approval.

Author Contributions

Describe each author's contribution to the research and manuscript using the authors' initials. All authors are accountable for the content and integrity of the article.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) Use Disclosure

Authors must disclose whether generative AI tools were used to prepare the manuscript. If such tools were used, describe their use transparently.

Data Availability

Authors are encouraged to provide a data-availability statement to promote transparency. For example: “The data supporting the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.” If the data cannot be shared—for example, because of ethical restrictions or the need to protect participant confidentiality—briefly explain why.

Publication Ethics

Authors must ensure that the manuscript reports original work, is not under consideration by another journal, and has not been published elsewhere in whole or in part. Data fabrication, data falsification, plagiarism, and inappropriate manipulation of images or data are prohibited. Manuscripts will be screened for similarity and must comply with the journal's applicable threshold. Authorship must reflect actual contributions; funding sources and conflicts of interest must be disclosed; and ethical approval must be reported where applicable. Breaches of

research integrity, including plagiarism, may result in sanctions under the journal's policies and the applicable accreditation framework.

Language and Editing

Manuscripts must be written in clear, effective, objective, and consistent scholarly Indonesian or English. They must be free of typographical and grammatical errors and use scientific terminology consistently. Authors submitting manuscripts in English are required to have the text reviewed by a competent English-language editor or proofreader.

5. REFERENCES

List references in Vancouver style and number them in the order in which they are cited in the text; do not arrange them alphabetically. Manuscripts must include at least 15 references. Prioritize primary research articles published in scientific journals. At least 80% of the references must be journal articles, and at least 80% must meet the journal's recency requirements. For the state-of-the-art discussion, prioritize publications from the past five years.

Reference Formatting (Vancouver Style)

The examples below illustrate the required format only. All submitted manuscripts must contain at least 15 references, with at least 80% drawn from journal articles, and should prioritize recent publications in accordance with the journal's guidelines.

1. Journal article — Author surname and initials. Article title. Abbreviated journal title. Year; volume(issue): page range or article number. doi: [DOI].
Example: Page MJ, McKenzie JE, Bossuyt PM, et al. The PRISMA 2020 statement: an updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. BMJ. 2021;372:n71. doi:10.1136/bmj.n71.

2. Book — Author surname and initials. Book title. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher; Year.
Example: Gordis L. Epidemiology. 6th ed. Philadelphia: Elsevier; 2019.

3. Book chapter — Chapter author surname and initials. Chapter title. In: Editor surname and initials, editor(s). Book title. Place of publication: Publisher; Year. p. start–end.
Example: Marmot M. Social determinants of health inequalities. In: Blane D, Brunner E, Wilkinson R, editors. Health and Social Organization. London: Routledge; 1996. p. 153–176.

4. Conference proceedings — Author surname and initials. Paper title. In: Proceedings title; date; city, country. Place of publication: Publisher; Year. p. start–end.
Example: Sari DN, Rahman F. Community-based health promotion in coastal communities. In: Proceedings of the International Conference on Public Health; 12–13 September 2024; Jakarta, Indonesia. Jakarta: Universitas X; 2024. p. 45–51.

5. Undergraduate thesis, master's thesis, or doctoral dissertation — Author surname and initials. Title [undergraduate thesis, master's thesis, or doctoral dissertation]. City: Institution; Year.
Example: Putri AA. Accessibility of healthcare services for coastal communities [master's thesis]. Gorontalo: Gorontalo State University; 2024.

6. Regulations and laws — Regulation number and title. Place of publication: Issuing body; Year.
Example: Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health. Jakarta: State Secretariat; 2023.

7. Online article or official website — Author or organization. Title [Internet]. Year [cited day month year]. Available from: URL.
Example: World Health Organization. World health statistics 2024: monitoring health for the

SDGs [Internet]. 2024 [cited 1 October 2026]. Available from: https://www.who.int/data/gho/publications/world-health-statistics.