



English Title

(The title should be no more than ten words in English, accurately describe the content, and should be centered on the page, typed in capitalized bold 16-point Times New Roman. no acronyms, each word to be capitalized with the exception of the conjunctions and prepositions)

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Abstract

Background:

Objective:

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Results:

Conclusions:

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xxxx@xxxx.xxx

Keywords

maximum five keywords
from paper

The abstract consists of 150-200 words written in a single paragraph. It should be clear, informative, descriptive, and provide a clear statement of the problem, the proposed approach or solution, and point out major findings and conclusions. The abstract should be written in the past tense. Standard nomenclature should be used and abbreviations should be avoided. No literature should be cited. The abstract should be accompanied by relevant keywords or brief phrases related to the paper, with a maximum of 5 keywords.

Cite this Article

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INTRODUCTION

Explain the scientific background and rationale with relevant and recent data for the research. The introduction is required to express the background of the problem clearly, the statement/formulation of the problem is clearly stated, and relevant literature conveys differences with research that has previously been/similar conducted by other researchers. The most important thing in the background of the problems raised can be understood by the scientific community. Writing citations and bibliography must use reference managers such as Mendeley and others with the **Vancouver Style**. If there are words that are not from Indonesian, they must be italicized.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Describe the chronology/stages of the study, including the research design, research procedures, sampling method, Ethical considerations, and data analysis method.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This section explains the results of the research and at the same time also conducts a comprehensive discussion. Results can be presented in the form of figures, graphs, tables and others so that readers can easily understand them, but for images must be compressed first so that the file sent is not too large. The discussion can also be made separately in the sub-section point 3. Tables and figures should be presented in the center as shown at the bottom of this template and should include sources of tables and figures whether from primary data or secondary data.

Table 1. Axxxxxx.....

No	STH Egg	Sample	
		Fingernails	Toenails
1	<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	8	14
2	<i>Tricuris trichura</i>	2	1

Remarks:

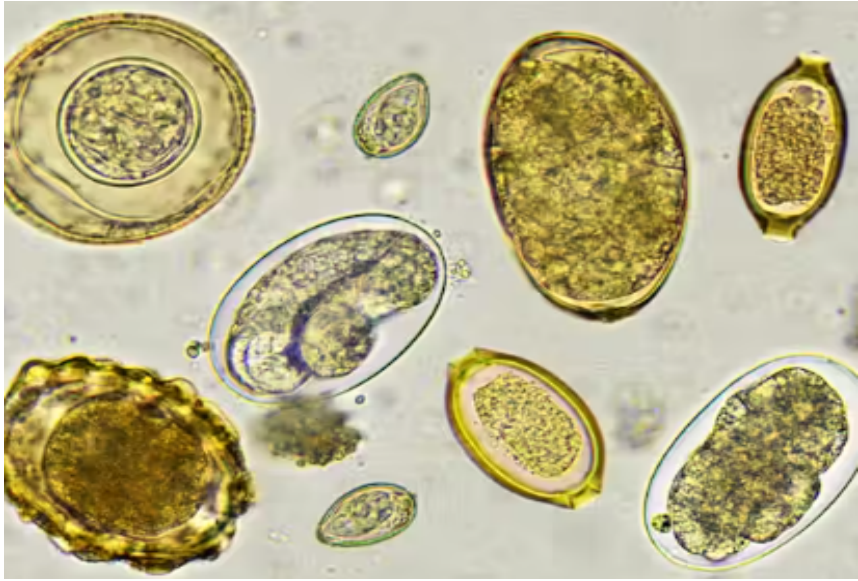


Figure 1.

TABLE: Please send the tables in an editable text format rather than as figure. Tables can be placed either next to the relevant text in the article or on separate pages at the end. Number the tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text and place any table notes below the table body. Use tables sparingly and ensure that the data presented in them do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. Please avoid using vertical lines.

FIGURE: Ensure that the images have captions written separately at the bottom, not attached to the images. A caption should consist of a brief title (not on the image itself) and a description of the illustration. Provide sequential numbers for the images in accordance with their appearance in the text

CLINICAL IMPLICATION

The Clinical Implications section is where the authors interpret the study’s findings in terms of their impact on real-world clinical practice or health outcomes. This section answers the question “So what?” by explaining how the results can influence healthcare practices, diagnostic approaches, treatment decisions, or public health strategies. In medical laboratory studies, the clinical implications often discuss how new diagnostic methods, biomarkers, or findings can improve patient care or clinical procedures.

NOTE: Clinical Implications Section

Purpose of the Clinical Implications Section

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Example of Clinical Implications

Here's an example of a Clinical Implications section based on medical laboratory research:

*"The findings of this study have significant clinical implications. Our results show that the PCR-based detection of pathogen X improves diagnostic accuracy to 95%, which is higher than conventional methods. *Clinically, this could lead to faster diagnosis and more accurate identification of X infections, allowing for more targeted treatment and improved patient outcomes."

This example clearly connects the study's findings to practical healthcare improvements: faster diagnosis and more accurate treatment decisions. Tips for writing the clinical implications section.

- **Clear and Concise:** This section should be a brief paragraph summarizing the practical applications of your findings. Avoid excessive technical details.
- **Directly Linked to Results:** Make sure your clinical implications are clearly tied to your research findings. For example: "Finding X improves diagnostic accuracy, which means..." or "Improved detection of Y can reduce patient complications by..."
- **Use Tentative Language (Hedging):** Because the clinical impact of research is often a projection, use tentative language to express potential implications. Phrases like "This suggests that..." or "This may offer..." or "This could improve..." show that while the findings are promising, their real-world effects should be considered in future research or clinical application.
- **Base Implications on Study Data:** Ensure that the clinical implications are supported by your study data. Do not overstate or generalize the findings. For instance, if your study shows a new test is more accurate, you can suggest that this test could improve clinical accuracy, but only if data supports its broader use.
- **Avoid Over-Extrapolating:** Avoid making absolute claims like "this will solve X problem in healthcare." Focus on how your findings contribute to better healthcare, but also acknowledge that more validation might be needed for large-scale implementation.

LIMITATIONS

The Limitations section is where the authors acknowledge the weaknesses or constraints of their study. It is important to present these limitations transparently to show the readers the context of the research. It provides insight into factors that may influence the results, such as sample size, methodology, or external variables that were not controlled for in the study. Being transparent about the limitations demonstrates scientific integrity and helps readers understand how these weaknesses may affect the interpretation or generalizability of the findings.

NOTE Limitations Section

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Example of Limitations

Here is an example of a well-written Limitations section for a medical laboratory study:

“This study has several limitations. First, the sample size was relatively small (n=50), which limits the statistical power of the study to detect smaller differences. Second, the study was conducted in a single laboratory setting, which may not fully represent the wider clinical context, thus limiting the generalizability of the results. Lastly, potential confounding factors such as patient comorbidities were not accounted for, which could have influenced the findings.”

This example clearly outlines the limitations related to sample size, location, and variables not measured, while briefly explaining how these limitations may affect the interpretation of the results.

Tips for Writing the Limitations Section

Separate Paragraph & Structured: Place the limitations in a separate, concise paragraph at the end of the discussion or conclusion. Each limitation should be addressed in a clear and separate sentence. For example, “First,... Second,...”

Be Specific and Transparent: Avoid vague language. Mention specific details such as sample size, study duration, and variables not measured. When relevant, explain why the limitation exists and how it might affect the study’s findings.

Explain Impact on Results: After each limitation, explain how it affects the results or conclusions of the study. For instance, a small sample size may reduce statistical power, or a single-site study may limit the applicability of the findings to other settings.

Avoid Being Defensive: Present the limitations objectively and without excessive apology. Instead of saying, “Our study is weak because...”, simply state the facts, e.g., “The sample size was limited...” Avoid excessive self-criticism, and focus on explaining the limitations calmly and professionally.

Highlight Value of Findings & Suggestions for Future Research: After addressing limitations, you can highlight the value of the study despite these constraints, using phrases like “Despite these limitations, our findings suggest...” or “Future studies should address these limitations by...”

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion answers the aims of the research but can also add further research development based on the results and discussions. Conclusions are one paragraph and no more than 200 words.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

All financial, commercial or other relationships that might be perceived by the academic community as representing a potential conflict of interest must be disclosed. If no such relationship exists, authors will be asked to confirm the following statement:

“The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.”.

AUTOR CONTRIBUTIONS

The Author Contributions section is mandatory for all articles, including articles by sole authors. If an appropriate statement is not provided on submission, a standard one will be inserted during the production process. The Author Contributions statement must describe the contributions of individual authors referred to by their initials and, in doing so, all authors agree to be accountable for the content of the work.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This is a short text to acknowledge the contributions of specific colleagues, institutions, or agencies that aided the efforts of the authors. Acknowledgements should be placed at the end of the article before the references. List here those individuals who provided help during the research such as providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article and others.

FUNDING

Authors are required to disclose all sources of financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article. Please indicate whether your research received any funding, and provide the name of the funding agency and the grant number (if applicable).

Example:

“This research was funded by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia under Grant No. HK.02.02/5/1234/2025.”

If no specific funding was received, please state:

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Authors must disclose any use of artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted tools in the preparation of this manuscript. Please specify the name and version of the AI tool, as well as how it was used (e.g., for language editing, idea generation, data analysis, or figure creation).

Example:

“The authors used ChatGPT (OpenAI, version GPT-5) to assist in improving the language

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REFERENCES

References come from primary sources (scientific articles, theses, theses, dissertations). Specifically for scientific articles, there are at least (electronic) scientific journal articles with active links (DOI or URL). All citations referred to in the manuscript must be written in the bibliography so that a reference manager is needed. The minimum literature used in the manuscript is within 10 years when the research was conducted. References and bibliographies using Mendeley with Vancouver style.

Writing Examples:

1. Amare, B. Moges, B. Fantahun, K. Tafess, D. Woldeyohannes, G. Yismaw, T. Ayane, T. Yabutani, A. Mulu, F. Ota, and A. Kassu, “Micronutrient levels and nutritional status of school children living in Northwest Ethiopia,” *Nutr. J.*, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 1, 2012.
2. Adliani, Nur., Nazliniwaty., “Formulasi Lipstik Menggunakan Zat Warna dari Ekstrak Bunga Kecombrang (*Etlingera elatior* (Jack) R.M.Sm,” *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, vol. 1 (2), pp. 87–94, 2012.