

SUBMISSION GUIDELINE

JURNAL KEPERAWATAN INDONESIA SUBMISSION GUIDELINE

Jurnal Keperawatan Indonesia (JKI), or Nursing Journal of Indonesia, seeks to advance excellence in nursing and healthcare by disseminating evidence-based, peer-reviewed clinical information and original research. The journal serves as a platform for the discussion of critical and contemporary professional issues, upholds rigorous scientific integrity standards, and promotes nursing perspectives within the healthcare community and to the general public.

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Manuscripts are written in English. The length of a manuscript is 3500-4500 words (exclude abstract and references) on A4 size paper (210 mm x 297 mm). The boundary/margin of writing on the upper side is 3.5 cm, the bottom is 2.5 cm and the remaining 2 cm. The manuscript is made in the form of 1 (one) column without indenting and using spaces between paragraphs. Figures and tables are not grouped separately but rather integrated with the text of manuscripts. The complete guide can be seen in the author's guideline and manuscript template on the website. The Editorial Board has the right to make format adjustments for uniformity purposes.

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All submitted manuscripts undergo a feasibility assessment conducted by both the reviewer and the editor. This assessment process is anonymous and independent. The editor is responsible for making the final decision regarding the manuscript, which may be acceptance, a request for revision, or rejection. Authors will be notified of the decision by the editor via email correspondence. If a revision is requested, the editor will specify the maximum allowable period for resubmission of the revised manuscript. Manuscripts returned after the specified deadline must be resubmitted following the initial submission procedures.

All changes made to the revised manuscript must be documented in a revision list. Authors are required to carefully review the wording, editing, accuracy, and completeness of the text, tables, figures, and references. Manuscripts deemed acceptable but not conforming to the JKI guidelines may experience delays. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned to the author unless otherwise specified.

ARTICLE TITLE (ALL CAPS, 14-POINT FONT, BOLDFACE, CENTERED, MAXIMUM 16 WORDS)

Abstract

Article Title. Abstract should be written using Times New Roman font, size 10pt, not-italics, right justify, and one paragraph-unstructured with single spacing, completed with English title written in bold at the beginning of the English abstract. It should be around 100–250 words. The abstract should state the problem, the purposes of the study or investigation, basic procedures (research design, selection and size of study subjects; observational and analytical methods), main findings (OR/ RR, CI or themes in qualitative research), and the principal conclusions. Recommendation and implication of the study must be clear. It should not contain any references or displayed equations. For the article in English, Indonesian abstract will be provided by the editors.

Keywords: limited to 3–6 words/phrases in English, alphabetical order (10 point font), and give commas between words/phrases.

Abstrak

Judul Artikel. Abstrak ditulis menggunakan bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris, dengan jumlah kata sekitar 100–250 kata. Menggunakan tipe abstrak satu paragraf tidak berstruktur, huruf 10 pt, cetak miring, spasi tunggal, rata kanan-kiri, tidak ada kutipan dan singkatan/ akronim. Abstrak harus berisi pendahuluan atau masalah yang diteliti termasuk tujuan penelitian, jika memungkinkan buat dalam satu kalimat. Desain penelitian, cara pengambilan dan besar sampel, cara dan pengumpulan data, serta analisis data. Penemuan utama (OR/ RR, CI atau tema dalam riset kualitatif). Tuliskan satu atau dua kalimat untuk mendiskusikan hasil dan kesimpulan. Rekomendasi dan implikasi hasil penelitian dituliskan dengan jelas.

Kata Kunci: Kata kunci ditulis menggunakan bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris. Berisi kata atau frasa tiga sampai enam kata dan diurutkan berdasarkan abjad (10pt, italics). Antar kata kunci dihubungkan dengan koma.

Introduction (14 point font, boldface, cap in the first letter of headings)

The manuscript is written with Times New Roman font size 12pt, single-spaced, left and right justified, on one-sided pages, paper in one column and on A4 paper (210 mm x 297 mm) with the upper margin of 3.5 cm, lower 2.5 cm, left and right each 2 cm. The manuscript including the graphic contents and tables should be around 3500–4500 words (exclude references). If it far exceeds the prescribed length, it is recommended to break it into two separate manuscripts. Standard English grammar must be observed. The title of the article should be brief and informative, and it should not exceed 16 words. The keywords are written after the abstract.

The title should contain the main keyword and do not use abbreviations maximum of 16 words. Authors need to write a short title and it is also desirable to be written as a page header on each journal page. Authors should not just write words such as study/ relationship/ influence in the title because the title should indicate the results of the study, for example, "Reduction of blood sugar through exercises diabetes in the elderly".

The use of abbreviations is permitted, but the abbreviation must be written in full and complete when it is mentioned for the first time and it should be written between parentheses. Terms/Foreign words or regional words should be written in italics. Notations should be brief and clear and written according to the standardized writing style. Symbols/signs should be clear and distinguishable, such as the use of number 1 and letter l (also number 0 and letter O). Avoid using parentheses to clarify or explain a definition.

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Important:

The organization of the manuscript includes **Introduction, Methods or Experimental, Results, Discussion, Conclusions, Acknowledgment** (if any, see the detailed what could be written in this section below), **Data Availability Statement, Funding Information, and References**. Between paragraphs, the distance is one space. Footnote is avoided. **The manuscript should be submitted using continuous line numbers.**

This manuscript uses *American Psychological Association (APA)* manual style as citation. When using APA format, follow the author-date method of in-text citation. This means that the author's last name and the year of publication for the source should appear in the text, for example, (Jones, 1998), and a complete reference should appear in the reference list at the end of the paper. Citation can be put at the beginning of the sentence, for example Johnson (2005) states that ... or the source put at the end of a sentence for examples ... (Purwanto, 2004). See the complete format on this link <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/02/>

Introduction contains justification of the importance of the study conducted. Novelty generated from this study compared the results of previous studies or the umbrella of existing knowledge needs to be clearly displayed. Complete it with the main reference used. State in one sentence question or research problems that need to be answered by all the activities of the study (write it narratively). Indicate the methods used and the purpose or hypothesis of the study. **The introduction does not exceed five paragraphs.**

Methods

The Methods section should be organized into appropriate subheadings following the relevant reporting checklist from the EQUATOR Network. Authors are strongly encouraged to use the appropriate guidelines according to their study design (e.g., CONSORT, STROBE, PRISMA, COREQ, etc.).

Example [A cross sectional study using STROBE]

Study Design. Insert your explanation about your study design...

Setting. Insert your explanation about the setting...

The section should clearly describe the research design, sample size, sampling criteria and methods, instruments used, data collection procedures, and data analysis. When questionnaires are used, the variables measured and a brief description of the instrument should be provided, including information regarding validity and reliability. For experimental or intervention studies, the intervention procedures or treatments must be explained in detail.

In addition, authors should state how ethical approval was obtained and describe the measures taken to protect participants' rights. Details regarding software used for data analysis do not need to be specified unless the software is original or specifically relevant to the study. The study location should only be described in detail when it is directly relevant to the research context.

During the submission process, authors are also required to upload the completed EQUATOR Network checklist alongside the manuscript.

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For the qualitative study, this section needs to explain how the study maintains the validity (trustworthiness) data obtained.

Results

Example of Quantitative Results

The findings are sorted by the objectives of the study or the research hypothesis. The results do not display the same data in two forms namely tables/ images /graphics and narration. No citations in the results section. The average value (mean) must be accompanied by a standard deviation. Writing tables using the following conditions.

Important:

The tables or figures should be followed with a brief description. Example:

Table 1. The Characteristics of the Respondents (capital letters at the beginning of the word 11 pt, left justify)

Client's Initial	Age	Major Problem
Mr. BN	56	Aggressiveness
Mr. MA	40	Withdrawal
Mr. AS	45	Swing Mood

Table 1 present about the characteristics of each respondents which mean ...

Table only uses 3 (three) row lines (do not use a column line), the line heading, and the end of the table (see example). Table is written with Times New Roman size 10pt and placed within a single space below the title table. Table titles is written with font size 11pt, capital letters at the beginning of the word and placed on the table with the format as shown in the examples that do not use the column lines. Numbering tables are using Arabic numerals. The table framework is using lines size 1 pt. If the table has many columns, it can use one column format at half or full page. If the title in each table column is long and complex, the columns are numbered and its description given at the bottom of the table. Mean, SD, and t-test values should include a value of 95% CI. Significance value is put without mentioning P at first. Example: The mean age 25.4 years intervention group (95% CI). Based on the advanced test between intervention and control groups showed significant (example: $p = 0.001$; $CI = \dots - \dots$).

Images are placed symmetrically in columns within a single space of a paragraph. Pictures are numbered and sorted by Arabic numerals. Captions placed below the image and within one single space of the image. Captions are written by using 10pt font size, bold, capital letters at the beginning of the word, and placed as in the example. The distance between the captions and paragraphs are two single spaced.

Images which have been published by other authors should obtain written permission from the author and publisher. Include a printed image with good quality in a full page or scanned with a good resolution in the format {file name}.jpeg or {file name}. tiff. When the images are in the photograph format, include the original photographs. The image will be printed in black and white, unless it needs

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to be shown in color. The author will be charged extra for color print if more than one page. The font used in the picture or graphic should be commonly owned by each word processor and the operating system such as Symbol, Times New Roman, and Arial with size not less than 9 pt. Image files which are from applications such as Corel Draw, Adobe Illustrator and Aldus Freehand can give better results and can be reduced without changing the resolution.

Table and image are not integrated with the contents of the manuscript, put after reference or at the end of the manuscript.

Example of Qualitative Results

For the qualitative study, the findings commonly are written in the form of participants' quotes. Table format is rarely used except to describe the characteristics of the participants, or recapitulation of the themes or categories. If the quote is not more than 40 words, then use quotation marks (") at the beginning and at the end of a sentence and include participants/ informants which give statements without the need to create separate paragraphs. Ellipsis (...) is only used to change a word that is not shown, instead of a stop sign/pause. See the following example.

Due to the ongoing process, the women experiencing moderate to severe pain in the knees, ankles, legs, back, shoulders, elbows, and/or their fingers, and they are struggling to eliminate the pain. To alleviate pain, they look for the cause of the pain. One participant stated that, \

Here is an excerpt example of using block quotations if the sentences are 40 or more. Use indentation 0.3"

As discussed earlier, once the participants had recovered from the shock of the diagnosis of the disease, all participants decided to fight for their life. For most of them, the motivation for life is a function of their love for their children; namely child welfare, which being characteristic of the pressure in their world. Here is an example of an expression of one of the participants:

I tried to suicide, but when I think of my children, I cannot do that [crying]. I thought, if I die, no one will take care of my children. Therefore, I decided to fight for my life and my future. They (children) were the hope of my life (participant 2).

Discussion

Describe the discussion by comparing the data obtained at this time with the data obtained in the previous study. No more statistical or other mathematical symbols in the discussion. The discussion is directed at an answer to the research hypothesis. Emphasis was placed on similarities, differences, or the uniqueness of the findings obtained. It is needed to discuss the reason of the findings. The implications of the results are written to clarify the impact of the results, and the advancement of science are studied. The discussion ended with the various limitations of the study.

Conclusion

The Conclusion section is written in narrative form. The conclusion is the answer of the hypothesis that leads to the main purpose of the study. In this section is not allowed to write other authors' work, as well as information or new terms in the previous section did not exist. Recommendations for further research can be written in this section.

Acknowledgments (if any)

Acknowledgment is given to names of those who support or assist the study are written clearly. Names that have been mentioned as the authors of the manuscripts are not allowed here.

Authors must clearly disclose the use of artificial intelligence (AI) tools, if applicable, by stating the name of the tool and describing its specific role or function during the research and manuscript preparation process. This may include, but is not limited to, language editing, data analysis assistance, content organization, or other supportive tasks. See our AI usage declaration [here](#).

In line with the growing use of AI technologies in academic publishing, transparency regarding AI utilization is essential to maintain research integrity, accountability, and ethical publication practices.

Data Availability Statement

Clearly state the data availability statement here.

Authors Contributions

Please follow the CRediT taxonomies when writing this section.

Funding Information

Clearly state the funding sources of study (donor agency, the contract number, the year of accepting).

References

Use the most updated references in the last 10 years (for ebook or book) and 5 years (for peer-reviewed journal). Reference is written with Times New Roman font size 11 pt, single space, the distance between the references one enter. The references use the hanging, which is on the second line indented as much as 0.25", right justified. The references only contain articles that have been published, and selected the most relevant to the manuscript. It prefers primary references. The references format follows the "name-years" citation style (APA style 7th edition). All sources in the reference must be referenced in the manuscript and what was in the manuscript should be in this reference. The author should write the family/last name of sources author and year of publication in parentheses use, for example (Potter & Perry, 2006) or Potter and Perry (2006). Write the first author's name and "et al.", if there are three or more authors.

Notes:

For non-english references, please write it in original language and use square brackets with the English translation. Example:

Efendi, D., Sari, D., Riyantini, Y., Novardian, N., Anggur, D., & Lestari, P. (2019). *Pemberian posisi (positioning) dan nesting pada bayi prematur: evaluasi implementasi perawatan di neonatal intensive care unit (NICU)* [Positioning and nesting for the preterm infant: evaluation for nursing care in neonatal intensive care unit (NICU).] *Jurnal Keperawatan Indonesia*, 22, (3), 169-181. doi: 10.7454/jki.v22i3.619

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Examples:

Journal

Author, A.A., Author, B.B., & Author, C.C. (year). Article title: Sub-title. *Journal Title*, volume (issue number), page numbers.

Wu, S.F.V., Courtney, M., Edward, H., McDowell, J., Shortridge-Baggett, L.M., & Chang, P.J. (2007). Self-efficacy, outcome expectation, and self-care behavior in people with type diabetes in Taiwan. *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, 16 (11), 250–257.

References with two or more authors (up to 20 authors) write all author's names. If an article has 21 authors or more, list the first 19 authors, then insert an ellipsis (...) and then the last name and first initials of the last author. Example:

Wolchik, S.A., West, S.G., Sandler, I.N., Tein, J., Coatsworth, D., Lengua, L., Johnson, A., Ito, H., Ramirez, J., Jones, H., Anderson, P., Winkle, S., Short, A., Bergen, W., Wentworth, J., Ramos, P., Woo, L., Martin, B., Josephs, M., ... Brown, Z. (2005). *Study of the brain. Psychology Journal*, 32 (1), 1–15. doi: 10.1037/1061-4087.45.1.11.

Conference Proceeding

Schnase, J.L., & Cunnius, E.L. (Eds.). (1995). Proceedings from CSCL '95: *The First International Conference on Computer Support for Collaborative Learning*. Erlbaum.

Newspaper (no author's name)

Generic Prozac debuts. (2001, August 3). The Washington Post, pp. E1, E4.

It's subpoena time. (2007, June 8). New York Times. <https://www.nytimes.com/2007/06/08/opinion/08fri1.html>

Book

Author, A.A. (Year). *Source title: Capital letter in the beginning of the subtitle*. Publisher.

Peterson, S.J., & Bredow, T.S. (2004). *Middle range theories: Application to nursing research*. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Book chapter

Author, A.A. (Year). Chapter title: Capital letter in the beginning of the subtitle. In Initial, Surname (Author's name/book editor) (eds), *Book title*. Publisher.

Hybron, D.M. (2008). Philosophy and the science of subjective well-being. In M. Eid & R.J. Larsen (Eds.), *The science of subjective well-being* (pp.17–43). Guilford Press.

Translated book

Ganong, W.F. (2008). *Fisiologi kedokteran* (Ed ke-22). (Petrus A., trans). McGraw Hill Medical. (Original book published 2005).

Thesis/Dissertation

If available in the *database*

Rockey, R. (2008). An observational study of pre-service teachers' classroom management strategies (Publication No. 3303545) [Doctoral dissertation, Indiana University of Pennsylvania]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.

Gerena, C. (2015). Positive thinking in dance: The benefits of positive self-talk practice in conjunction with somatic exercises for collegiate dancers [Master's thesis, University of California Irvine]. University of California, Scholarship. <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/1t39b6g3>

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If not published

Last-name, A.A. (year). *Dissertation/thesis title*. (Unpublished doctoral dissertation/master thesis). Institution Name, Location.

Considine, M. (1986). *Australian insurance politics in the 1970s: Two case studies*. (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia.

Database Article

Author, A.A., Author, B.B., & Author, C.C. (Year pub). Title of article. *Title of Journal*, Volume (Issue), pp–pp. doi: xx.xxxxxxxx [OR] Retrieved from URL of publication's home page

Borman, W.C., Hanson, M.A., Oppler, S.H., Pulakos, E.D., & White, L.A. (1993). Role of early supervisory experience in supervisor performance. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 78 (8), 443–449. Retrieved from <http://www.eric.com/jdlsiejls/supervisor/early937d>

Database article with DOI (Digital Object Identifier)

Brownlie, D. (2007). Toward effective poster presentations: An annotated bibliography. *European Journal of Marketing*, 41 (11/12), 1245–1283. doi: 10.1108/03090560710821161.

Other online source

Author, A.A. (year). Title of source. Retrieved from URL of publication's home page

Article from website

Exploring Linguistics. (1999, August 9). Retrieved from <http://logos.uoregon.edu/explore/orthography/chinese.html#tsang>

Online article

Becker, E. (2001, August 27). Prairie farmers reap conservation's rewards. *The New York Times*, pp. 12–90. Retrieved from <http://www.nytimes.com>

Appendices

Appendices are only used when absolutely necessary, placed after the references. If there is more than one attachment/appendix then sorted alphabetically.

Here is an example of a table

Table 1. The Characteristics of the Respondents (capital letters at the beginning of the word 11 pt, left justify)

Client's Initial	Age	Major Problem
Mr. BN	56	Aggressiveness
Mr. MA	40	Withdrawal
Mr. AS	45	Swing Mood

*table footnotes (if necessary)

Here is an example of an image

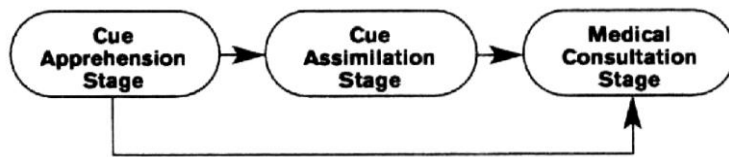


Figure 1. The Process of Cardiac Sensitivity Cues (Capital Letters in the Beginning of the Words, 11pt)

ARTICLE TITLE (ALL CAPS, 14-POINT FONT, BOLDFACE, CENTERED, MAXIMUM 16 WORDS)

Abstract

Article Title. Abstract should be written using Times New Roman font, size 10pt, not-italics, right justify, and one paragraph-unstructured with single spacing, completed with English title written in bold at the beginning of the English abstract. The Abstract should be “short and sweet”. It should be around 100–250 words. Abbreviations or references within the Abstract should not be used. The Abstract should include background, case illustration, and conclusion. Background includes an introduction about why this case is important and needs to be reported. Please include information on whether this is the first report of this kind in the literature. Case illustration includes brief details of what the patient(s) presented with, including the patient’s age, sex and ethnic background. Conclusions is a brief conclusion of what the reader should learn from the case report and what the clinical impact will be. Is it an original case report of interest to a particular clinical specialty of nursing or will it have a broader clinical impact across nursing? Are any teaching points identified? If manuscripts are not from Indonesia, the Indonesian abstract will be assisted by the editor.

Keywords: This section consists of three to six keywords/phrases representing the main content of the article. It is important for indexing the manuscript and easy online retrieval. It is written in English, alphabetical order (10-point font), and gives commas between words/phrases.

Abstrak

Judul Artikel. Abstrak harus ditulis menggunakan huruf Times New Roman, ukuran 10pt, huruf miring, rata kanan, dan satu paragraf-tidak terstruktur dengan spasi tunggal. Abstrak harus “pendek dan manis”. Seharusnya sekitar 100–250 kata. Singkatan atau referensi dalam Abstrak tidak boleh digunakan. Abstrak harus mencakup latar belakang, ilustrasi kasus, dan kesimpulan. Latar belakang mencakup pengantar tentang mengapa kasus ini penting dan perlu dilaporkan. Harap sertakan informasi tentang apakah ini adalah laporan pertama dari jenis ini dalam literatur. Ilustrasi kasus mencakup rincian singkat tentang apa yang pasien sajikan, termasuk usia pasien, jenis kelamin dan latar belakang etnis. Kesimpulan merupakan kesimpulan singkat dari apa yang pembaca harus pelajari dari laporan kasus dan dampak klinisnya. Apakah laporan kasus asli yang menarik bagi area spesialis keperawatan tertentu atau apakah itu berdampak klinis yang lebih luas?

Kata Kunci: Bagian ini terdiri dari tiga sampai enam kata kunci/frase yang mewakili konten utama artikel. Kata kunci ini penting untuk indeksasi manuskrip dan pencarian daring dengan mudah. Itu ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris, diurutkan berdasarkan abjad (font 10 huruf, huruf miring), memberikan koma di antara kata-kata/frasa.

Introduction (14 point font, boldface, cap in the first letter of headings)

The manuscript is written with Times New Roman font size 12pt, single-spaced, left and right justified, on one-sided pages, paper in one column and on A4 paper (210 mm x 297 mm) with the upper margin of 3.5 cm, lower 2.5 cm, left and right each 2 cm. The manuscript including the graphic contents and tables should be around 3500–4500 words (exclude references). If it far exceeds the prescribed length, it is recommended to break it into two separate manuscripts. Standard English grammar must be observed. The title of the article should be brief and informative, and it should not exceed 16 words. The keywords are written after the abstract.

The title should contain the main keyword and do not use abbreviations maximum of 16 words. Authors need to write a short title and it is also desirable to be written as a page header on each journal page. Authors should not just write words such as study/ relationship/ influence in the title because the title should indicate the results of the study, for example, "Reduction of blood sugar through exercises diabetes in the elderly".

AUTHOR GUIDELINES: CASE REPORT

The use of abbreviations is permitted, but the abbreviation must be written in full and complete when it is mentioned for the first time and it should be written between parentheses. Terms/Foreign words or regional words should be written in italics. Notations should be brief and clear and written according to the standardized writing style. Symbols/signs should be clear and distinguishable, such as the use of number 1 and letter l (also number 0 and letter O). Avoid using parentheses to clarify or explain a definition.

Important:

The organization of the manuscript includes **Introduction, Methods or Experimental, Results, Discussion, Conclusions, Acknowledgment** (if any, see the detailed what could be written in this section below), **Data Availability Statement, Funding Information, and References**. Between paragraphs, the distance is one space. Footnote is avoided. **The manuscript should be submitted using continuous line numbers.**

The Introduction or Background section should explain the background of the case, including the disorder or nursing problems, usual presentation and progression, and an explanation of the presentation if it is a new disease or disorder. If it is a case discussing an adverse intervention the Introduction should give details of intervention's common use and any previously reported side effects. It should also include a brief literature review. This should introduce the case report from the standpoint of those without specialist knowledge in the area, clearly explaining the background of the topic. It should end with a very brief statement of what is being reported in the article.

The Introduction should be in brief, stating the purpose of the study. Provide background that puts the manuscript into context and allows readers outside the field to understand the significance of the study. Define the problem addressed and why it is important and include a brief review of the key literature. Note any relevant controversies or disagreements in the field. Conclude with a statement of the aim of the work and a comment stating whether that aim was achieved. **The introduction does not exceed five paragraphs.**

This manuscript uses *American Psychological Association (APA)* manual style as citation. When using APA format, follow the author-date method of in-text citation. This means that the author's last name and the year of publication for the source should appear in the text, for example, (Jones, 1998), and a complete reference should appear in the reference list at the end of the paper. Citation can be put at the beginning of the sentence, for example Johnson (2005) states that ... or the source put at the end of a sentence for examples ... (Purwanto, 2004). See the complete format on this link <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/02/>

Case Illustration

This should present all relevant details concerning the case. This section can be divided into separate sections presented with appropriate subheading, such as history and presenting conditions, intervention, outcome, etc. This should provide concerned details of the case with relevant demographic information of the patient concealing their identification (without adding any details that could lead to the identification of the patient), medical history, observed symptoms and describe any tests or treatments done on the patient. If it is a case series, then details must be included for all patients. Discuss the significance and rarity of findings with referencing the previous studies.

AUTHOR GUIDELINES: CASE REPORT

If it is need to present table(s) and or image(s), some rules should be followed. Table only uses 3 (three) row lines (do not use a column line), the line heading, and the end of the table (see example). Table is written with Times New Roman size 10-pt and placed within a single space below the title table. Table titles is written with font size 11-point, capital letters at the beginning of the word and placed on the table with the format as shown in the examples that do not use the column lines.

Numbering tables are using Arabic numerals. The distance between the table and the paragraph is a single space. The table framework is using lines size 1 pt. If the table has many columns, it can use one column format at half or full page. If the title in each table column is long and complex, the columns are numbered and its description given at the bottom of the table. The table is placed in the highest or the very bottom of each page and do not flanked by sentences. Avoid interrupting the table by page.

Images are using a single space of a paragraph. If the size of the image passes through the column width then the image can be placed with a single column format. Pictures are numbered and sorted by Arabic numerals. Captions placed below the image and within one single space of the image. Captions are written by using 10pt font size, bold, capital letters at the beginning of the word, and placed as in the example. The distance between the captions and paragraphs are two single spaced.

Images which have been published by other authors should obtain written permission from the author and publisher. Include a printed image with good quality in a full page or scanned with a good resolution in the format {file name}.jpeg or {file name}. tiff. When the images are in the photograph format, include the original photographs. The image will be printed in black and white, unless it needs to be shown in color. The author will be charged extra for color print if more than one page. The font used in the picture or graphic should be commonly owned by each word processor and the operating system such as Symbol, Times New Roman, and Arial with size not less than 9-pt. Image files which are from applications such as Corel Draw, Adobe Illustrator and Aldus Freehand can give better results and can be reduced without changing the resolution.

Important:

The tables or figures should be followed with a brief description. Example:

Table 1. The Characteristics of the Respondents (capital letters at the beginning of the word 11 pt, left justify)

Client's Initial	Age	Major Problem
Mr. BN	56	Aggressiveness
Mr. MA	40	Withdrawal
Mr. AS	45	Swing Mood

Table 1 present about the characteristics of each respondents which mean ...

Discussion

The discussion section should contain major interpretations from the findings and results in comparison to past studies. The significance of the findings and case presentation should be emphasized in this section against previous findings in the subject area.

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This section should evaluate the patient case for accuracy, validity, and uniqueness and compare or contrast the case report with the published literature. The authors should briefly summarize the published literature with contemporary references.

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Examples:

Journal

Author, A.A., Author, B.B., & Author, C.C. (year). Article title: Sub-title. *Journal Title*, volume (issue number), page numbers.

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Conference Proceeding

Schnase, J.L., & Cunnius, E.L. (Eds.). (1995). Proceedings from CSCL '95: *The First International Conference on Computer Support for Collaborative Learning*. Erlbaum.

Newspaper (no author's name)

Generic Prozac debuts. (2001, August 3). The Washington Post, pp. E1, E4.

It's subpoena time. (2007, June 8). New York Times. <https://www.nytimes.com/2007/06/08/opinion/08fri1.html>

Book

Author, A.A. (Year). *Source title: Capital letter in the beginning of the subtitle*. Publisher.

Peterson, S.J., & Bredow, T.S. (2004). *Middle range theories: Application to nursing research*. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Book chapter

Author, A.A. (Year). Chapter title: Capital letter in the beginning of the subtitle. In Initial, Surname (Author's name/book editor) (eds), *Book title*. Publisher.

Hybron, D.M. (2008). Philosophy and the science of subjective well-being. In M. Eid & R.J. Larsen (Eds.), *The science of subjective well-being* (pp.17–43). Guilford Press.

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Translated book

Ganong, W.F. (2008). *Fisiologi kedokteran* (Ed ke-22). (Petrus A., trans). McGraw Hill Medical. (Original book published 2005).

Thesis/Dissertation

If available in the *database*

Rockey, R. (2008). An observational study of pre-service teachers' classroom management strategies (Publication No. 3303545) [Doctoral dissertation, Indiana University of Pennsylvania]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.

Gerena, C. (2015). Positive thinking in dance: The benefits of positive self-talk practice in conjunction with somatic exercises for collegiate dancers [Master's thesis, University of California Irvine]. University of California, Scholarship. <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/1t39b6g3>

If not published

Last-name, A.A. (year). *Dissertation/thesis title*. (Unpublished doctoral dissertation/master thesis). Institution Name, Location.

Considine, M. (1986). *Australian insurance politics in the 1970s: Two case studies*. (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia.

Database Article

Author, A.A., Author, B.B., & Author, C.C. (Year pub). Title of article. *Title of Journal*, Volume (Issue), pp–pp. doi: xx.xxxxxxxx [OR] Retrieved from URL of publication's home page

Borman, W.C., Hanson, M.A., Oppler, S.H., Pulakos, E.D., & White, L.A. (1993). Role of early supervisory experience in supervisor performance. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 78 (8), 443–449. Retrieved from <http://www.eric.com/jdlsiejls/supervisor/early937d>

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Brownlie, D. (2007). Toward effective poster presentations: An annotated bibliography. *European Journal of Marketing*, 41 (11/12), 1245–1283. doi: 10.1108/03090560710821161.

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Exploring Linguistics. (1999, August 9). Retrieved from <http://logos.uoregon.edu/explore/orthography/chinese.html#tsang>

Online article

Becker, E. (2001, August 27). Prairie farmers reap conservation's rewards. *The New York Times*, pp. 12–90. Retrieved from <http://www.nytimes.com>

Appendices

Appendices are only used when absolutely necessary, placed after the references. If there is more than one attachment/appendix then sorted alphabetically.

Here is an example of a table

Table 1. The Characteristics of the Respondents (capital letters at the beginning of the word 11 pt, left justify)

Client’s Initial	Age	Major Problem
Mr. BN	56	Aggressiveness
Mr. MA	40	Withdrawal
Mr. AS	45	Swing Mood

*table footnotes (if necessary)

Here is an example of an image

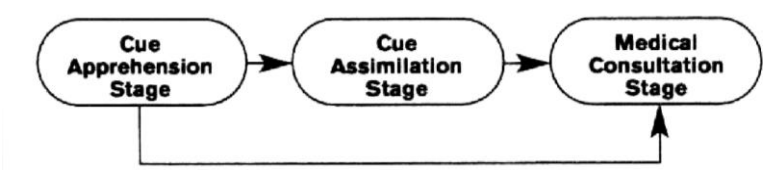


Figure 1. The Process of Cardiac Sensitivity Cues (Capital Letters in the Beginning of the Words, 11pt)

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