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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. (Between paragraphs are spaced one blank, single spaced, without indentation)

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AUTHOR GUIDELINES: ORIGINAL RESEARCH

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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 main reference used. State in one sentence question or research problems that need to be answered by all the activities of the study. Indicate the methods used and the purpose or hypothesis of the study. The introduction does not exceed five paragraphs.

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

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Method contains the design, the size, criteria and method of sampling, instruments used, and procedures collecting, processing, and analysis of the data. When using a questionnaire as instrument, explain the contents briefly and to measure which variables. Validity and reliability of instruments should also be explained. In the experimental or intervention studies need to be explained interventional procedure or treatment is given. In this section it should explain how research ethics approval was obtained and the protection of the rights of the respondents imposed. Analysis of data using computer programs needs not be written details of the software if not original. Place/location of the study is only mentioned when it comes to study. If only as a research location, the location details not worth mentioning, just mentioned vague, for example, "... at a hospital in Tasikmalaya."

For the qualitative study, in this section needs to explain how the study maintain the validity (trustworthiness) data obtained. The methods section written brief in two to three paragraphs.

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Results

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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

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results section. The average value (mean) must be accompanied by a standard deviation. Writing tables using the following conditions.

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 9pt bold, 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 value of 95% CI. Significance value is put with not mention 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= ... - ...).

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.

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

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, "... I decided to visit a doctor to determine the cause of the pain is. Now I'm taking medication from the doctor in an attempt to reduce this pain" (participant 3)

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

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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 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 need to discuss the reason of the findings. The implications of the results are written to clarify the impact of the results the advancement of science are studied. The discussion ended with the various limitations of the study.

Conclusion

Conclusions 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. Recommendation for further research can be written in this section.

Acknowledgement (if any)

Acknowledgement is given to the funding sources of study (donor agency, the contract number, the year of accepting) and those who support that funding. The 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.

References (14pt, *boldface*, Capital letter in the beginning of the Word)

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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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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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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

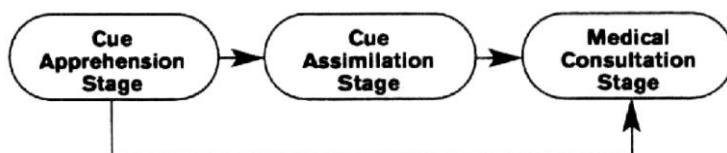
Table 1. The Characteristics of the Respondents (capital letters at the beginning of the word 11 pt, left justify)

(One blank single space line, 10 pt)

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



(One blank single space line, 10 pt)

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

AUTHOR GUIDELINES: CASE REPORT

ARTICLE TITLE (all caps, 14-point font, boldface, centered, Maximum 16 words) (One blank single space line, 14 pt)

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(One blank single space line, 10 pt)

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.

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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.

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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. The organization of the manuscript includes **Introduction, Case Illustration, Discussion, Conclusions, and References. Acknowledgement** (if any) is written after **Conclusion** and before **References** and narratively, not numbered. The use of subheadings is discouraged. Between paragraphs, the distance is one space. Footnote is avoided.

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/>

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 to the case report from the stand point 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.

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Case Illustration (14-point font, boldface, cap in the first letter of headings)

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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 to the previous studies.

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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 9-point bold, 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.

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Discussion

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Conclusions section is written in narrative form. This section should conclude the Case reports and how it adds value to the available information. Explain the relevance and significance of their findings to the respective field in a summary briefly. This section is not allowed to write other authors work, as well as information or new terms in the previous section did not exist. Recommendation for further study can be written in this section.

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Acknowledgements

Acknowledgement is given to the funding sources of study (donor agency, the contract number, the year of accepting) and those who support that funding. The 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.

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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.

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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.

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

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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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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>

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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

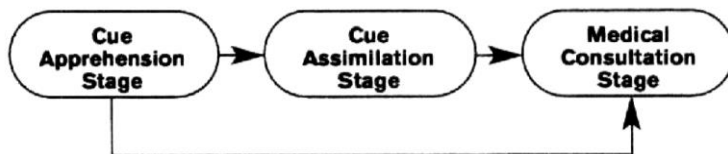
Table 1. The Characteristics of the Respondents (capital letters at the beginning of the word 11 pt, left justify)

(One blank single space line, 10 pt)

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



(One blank single space line, 10 pt)

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

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