**PAPER TEMPLATE**

**(CHECK YOUR TARGETED JOURNAL)**

**MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY JOURNAL**

**General Information:** MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY Journal Editors receive a scientific article in the form of research, scientific analysis of secondary data, policy analysis, and assessment (review) about current topics in medical laboratory’s field. Scripts are written in Indonesian or English, has never been published or are being submitted for publication in other media. The scripts that has been submitted will be discussed by the Editorial Board with the experts according to their field to determine is it qualified to be published. For the published script, the Editorial Board reserves the right to edit the script as long he does not change the meaning or the content of the article for purposes of arrangement.

**Format :** The submitted script must be in accordance with the systematics, i.e :

1. The script should be sent in hardcopy or electronic file. Typed using Microsoft Word, spacing of 1.5 lines, Arial 12, the number of pages 10-20, with A4 paper.
2. The script for the systematic writing research results follow the rules as follows:
3. The concise title in Indonesian and English using capital letters maximum 14 words;
4. Authors Identity include: the author's name without the degree (placed after the title). The origin of the author and institution address and e-mail address of the main author / corresponding author;
5. Abstract along with keywords written in two languages (Indonesian and English). Abstract created clear and concise, written in one paragraph with the number of words for Indonesian 200-250 and 150-200 for English. Abstract includes: introduction (background), purpose (objective), method (method), outcomes (results), discussion (conclusion), accompanied with 3-5 keywords (keywords)
6. Introduction contains the problem that will be analyze, important background information, as well as the purpose of the research;
7. Methods include study design, sample / participant, variable, data source /measurement, analysis method, and statistical methods;
8. Results presented the main outcomes of the related problem that will be analyze
9. Discussion of the main results, interpretation, comparison with previous research, and the limitations of the study;
10. The conclusion is written in narrative form (not a pointer), and not the conclusion of the table or statistical test;
11. Suggestions (optional) written in narrative form (not a pointer);
12. Gratitude written in narrative form (not a pointer), addressed to the professionals who help the preparation of the manuscript, giving technical support, funding, and support of the institution;
13. Tables and Figures, number and title of the table is written at the top of the table, while the number and title of the picture was written after the picture is presented.
14. Symbols, abbreviations or acronyms can be used after their explanation or meaning.
15. Referral at least 10 references (primary reference approximately 80%). It is advisable to use the newest publication, preferably the last 5 years (maximum 10 years), written using Harvard APA Style Format
16. Referral and citations using the enclosed reference’s technique (last name, year). Inclusion of direct sources should be accompanied by the page number of the citations. Example: (Davis, 2015: 49)
17. Writing Bibliography Based on Harvard APA Style Format
The writing style bibliography according to APA (American Psychological Association) is a style that follows the Harvard format. Some characteristics of writing with APA bibliography style are :
18. The date of publication is written after the author’s name.
19. References in the body text refers to an item in the bibliography by writing the author’s last name (surname) followed the publication date written between parenthesis.
20. The order of the bibliography is based on the author's last name. If a reference is anonymous ( has no author’s name ) reference’s title used in order to arrange it between preferences, which is still arranged based on the author’s last name.
21. The references are not divided into sections based on the type of literature, such as books, journals and so on.
22. The title references written in italic. If the bibliography in a handwriting, underline the title.
23. Based on the type of reference, here are the guidelines and examples of writing a bibliography based on APA style:

**Book**
The basic pattern of writing a reference from books are:
Author Last Name, Initials. (Year of publication). Title of book (edition if the edition is more than one). Place of publication: Publisher.
The important thing is the book’s title which is written in italic using capital letter have to follow the standards of writing sentences. The number of authors who can be registered maximum six references. If the author’s more than six, the seventh’s author and others will write as et al.

Example:
Bray, J., & Sturman, C. (2001). Bluetooth: Connect without wires. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
Forouzan, B.A., & Fegan, S.C. (2007). Data communications and networking (4th ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.

**Writing Book**

Writing books with editor using (Ed) for one editor and (Eds.) for more than one, example :

Maher, B. A. (Ed.). (1964–1972). Progress in experimental personality research (6 vols.). New York: Academic Press.
journal article

The basic pattern of writing references from the article :
Author Last Name, Initials. (Year of publication). Title of article. Journal title, volume number - if exist (issue number), page numbers from the beginning and the end of the article.

The important thing is writing the article title and journal title. Capitalized on writing the article title is used by following the standard of writing sentences. Obtained on writing journal titles are written according to the rules of writing the title. Only the title of the journal written in italic.
Example:
Tseng, Y.C., Kuo, S.P., Lee, H.W., & Huang, C.F. (2004). Location tracking in a wireless sensor network by mobile agents and its data fusion strategies. The Computer Journal, 47(4), 448–460.

Paper published in the proceedings Writing pattern for references using paper is :

Author Last Name, Initials. (Year of publication). Title of article editors initial Editor’s last name (Ed.), Title of proceedings (pp. The first page - previous page). Place of publication: Publisher.
Example:
Fang, Q., Zhao, F., & Guibas, L. (2003). Lightweight sensing and communication protocols for target enumeration and aggregation. In M. Gerla, A. Ephremides, & M. Srivastava (Eds.), MobiHoc ’03 fourth ACM symposium on mobile ad hoc networking and computing (pp. 165–176). New York, NY: ACM Press.

**Webpage**
The basic pattern of writing web pages for references are;
Author Last Name, Initials. (The sites created the year or the year of publication of the document). The title of the paper. Retrieved from a source site. The rules are:

1. If the date does not exist then use n.d.
2. If the author's name is not listed, the organization's name can write as an author.
3. If the author did not exist then begin the reference with the title of the document.
4. If the text is part of a big website, then say the name of its organization and departments followed by the character: and the address of the site.
Example :
Banks, I. (n.d.). The NHS Direct healthcare guide. Retrieved from http://www.healthcareguide.nhsdirect.nhs.uk
Alexander, J., & Tate, M. A. (2001). Evaluating web resources. Retrieved from Widener University, Wolfgram Memorial Library website: http://www2.widener.edu/Wolfgram-Memorial-Library/webevaluation/webeval.html
Bibliographic references Harvard format APA style. (2011). Recovered from University of Portsmouth.website: http://www.port.ac.uk/library/guides/filetodownload,137568,en.pdf

**DENTAL JOURNAL**

**General Information:** *The Dental Journal (Majalah Kedokteran Gigi)* publishes original articles on all aspects of dentistry and dental-related disciplines. Articles are considered for publication on condition that they have not been previously published or submitted for publication by other academic journals. Articles can be classified as research reports, case reports or literature reviews that inform readers about current issues, innovative cases and reviews in the field of dentistry. They should also promote scientific advancement, education and dental practice development. Since manuscripts will be published in English, it is the author’s responsibility to ensure that the language of submitted material is of appropriate clarity and quality. Manuscripts must not exceed the maximum number of words, mustnot contain numbers in the form of figures and must be free of typing errors.

Articles must be between ten and twelve pages in length. Manuscripts must be typed on a word processer and submitted in the form of a soft copy file. The obligatory Times New Roman font should be size 14 pt for the title and 12 pt for all other sections of text. Headlines should be written in bold type with any Latin names presented in italics. Manuscripts must be of A4 format typed with one and a half space between lines and a 2.5 cm (1 inch)-wide margin. Authors are strongly advised to follow the manuscript preparation guidelines provided below.

**Format Paper:**

**1. FORMAT FOR RESEARCH REPORT**

* ***Title:*** brief, specific, informative and written in English. It must contain a maximum of ten words (not exceeding a total of 40 letters and spaces) with the first word starting with a capital letter.
* ***Name(s) of Author(s):*** should include author(s)’ full name(s), mailing address(es) for proofs, name(s) and address(es) of the department(s) to which the work should be attributed listed sequentially using a number (1) symbol.

**Example:**

Jamal Bin Razak1, Matsuo Hamada2, Ninuk Hartati3, and Harold Whitfield4

1 Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur - Malaysia

2 Department of Prosthodontics, School of Dentistry, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima - Japan

3 Department of Dental Public Health, Faculty of Dental Medicine, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya - Indonesia

4 Department of Endodontics, School of Dental and Health Sciences, The University of Melbourne, Melbourne - Australia

* ***Abstract:*** a concise (maximum 250 words), one-paragraph description in English with single space formatting. Footnotes, references, and abbreviations are not to be included in the abstract. The **Abstract in Research Reports**should consist of a single paragraph containing **Background:**, **Purpose:**, **Methods:**, **Results:** and **Conclusion:** written in bold type.
* ***Keywords:*** 3-5 words and/or a phrase must be provided below the abstract. Key standard scientific phrases or words must be provided in English. Each word/phrase in the keywords section should be separated by a semicolon (;).
* ***Correspondence:***details of the lead author with complete mailing and e-mail addresses (consisting of full name, name of institution, mailing address, telephone number, fax number and email address).
* ***Introduction:*** background to the problem, formulation and purpose of the work, case or review and prospects for future research. The rationale of the study is stated together with the main problem under investigation, any **resulting findings** and, finally, the references consulted. Introductions to literature reviews should be **followed by clearly headline topics and the main points to be discussed.**
* ***Materials and Methods:*** clear description of materials consulted, experiments conducted and methods applied. These are deemed necessary to facilitate duplication of the research and re-assessment of its validity. Reference should be made to any novel methods employed. Research ethics relating to the use of animal and/or human subjects must also be outlined in accordance with academic convention.
* ***Results:*** presented accurately and concisely in a logical sequence with the minimum number of tables and illustrations necessary to summarize the most important observations. Undue repetition of text and tables should be avoided. Tables must be presented horizontally (without vertical line separation) to facilitate understanding of their content. Calculation results should be reported in SI units. ***Mathematical Equations*** should be clearly expressed. Mathematical symbols unavailable on computer keyboards may be hand-written using a soft lead pencil. ***Decimal numbers*** should be identifiable by the appropriate location of a decimal *point* (.). ***Tables, illustrations, and photographs*** should be cited consecutively within, but presented separately to, the manuscript text. Titles and detailed explanations of figures should appear in the legends corresponding to illustrations (figures, graphs) rather than within the illustrations themselves. All non-standard abbreviations used must be explained in the footnotes.
* ***Discussion:*** interprets the meaning of the investigation results without repeating them. It explains how the reported results can address problems, differences and inequalities highlighted in previous studies as well as exploring development opportunities. This section should include conclusions arising from the reported research case and relevant suggestions for further studies. The discussion must correspond to the results and begin with a brief summary of the main scientific findings (*not* experimental results). The following components should be covered in the discussion:
1. How results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the introduction (what/how?).
2. Whether a scientific interpretation is provided for each result or finding presented (why?).
3. The consistency, or otherwise, of the results with those reported by other investigators (what else?).
4. Any differences to the results produced by other investigators.
* ***Acknowledgements*:** Personal acknowledgements should be limited to appropriately qualified and experienced individuals providing technical, financial or material contributions to the paper. General support from the department chairperson should also be acknowledged.
* ***References:*** arranged according to the Vancouver superscript style. Researchers are recommended to use a reference management application (e.g. Mendeley, Endnote, Zotero, etc.). References must be numbered consecutively, following the order in which they are mentioned in the text and listed at the end of the text in numerical, rather than alphabetical, order. References contained in text, tables, and legends should be identified by means of Arabic numerals in superscript font. References must be valid, published within the previous ten years and contain at least 70% primary references (journals, thesis, dissertations and patent documents). Unpublished sources, such as manuscripts in preparation and personal communication, are not acceptable as references. Only those sources cited in the text should appear in the reference list. The names of authors must be written in a consistent manner throughout the text. The numbers and volumes of journals must be cited, with edition, publisher, city and page numbers of textbooks also included. References to downloaded internet sources must include the time of access and web address. Any abbreviations of journal titles must comply with dental and medical index conventions. All research reports should include at least ten references.

Citation format for journal articles:

1. Thesleff I. The genetic basis of tooth development and dental defects. Am J Med Genet. 2006; 140(23): 2530-5.
2. Fekonja A. Hypodontia in orthodontically treated children. Eur J Orthod. 2005; 27: 457-60.

Citation format for textbooks:

1. Anusavice KJ. Phillips’ science of dental materials. 11th ed. St. Louis: Elsevier; 2003. p. 205-9, 231-48.
2. Craig RG, Powers JM. Restorative dental materials. 11th ed. St. Louis: Mosby Co; 2002. p. 330-40.

Citation format for electronic publications:

1. Departemen Kehutanan. Perlebahan di Indonesia. 2005. Available from: http://www.dephut.go.id/informasi/humas/lebah.htm. Accessed 2009 Dec 25.
2. Yu F. Management of thumbs duplication. Emerg Infect Dis. 1997. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/ EID/eid.html. Accessed 2010 Apr 30.

Citation format for proceedings:

1. Syafiar L. Titanium as metallic implant material. In: TIMNAS V & Lustrum XVI. Surabaya; 2009. p. 16-20.
2. Sutowijoyo A, Suardita K, Prasetyo EP. Restoring mastication by one visit endodontic as a preliminary treatment for immediate overdenture. In: Temu Ilmiah Nasional IKORGI I. Surabaya; 2010. p. 131-4.

Citation format for thesis and dissertations:

1. Munadziroh E. Karakterisasi, ekspresi dan kloning gen penyandi protein secretory leukocyte protease inhibitor membrana emnion sebagai kandidat untuk mempercepat penyembuhan luka gingiva. Dissertation. Surabaya: Universitas Airlangga; 2008. p. 8-21.

Citation format for patents:

1. Setijanto D. Tusuk gigi bentuk setengah bulat. HC-H3.02.P01.012.1796/2002.

**2. FORMAT FOR CASE REPORTS:**

* ***Title:*** brief, specific and informative. The title must be in English and contain a maximum of ten words (not exceeding 40 letters and spaces) with a capital letter starting the first word of the title.
* ***Name(s) of Author(s):*** author(s) full name(s), address to which proofs are to be sent and the name(s) and address(es) of the department(s) to which the work should be attributed are to be listed in order with a number (1) symbol.

**Example:**

Jamal Bin Razak1, Matsuo Hamada2, Ninuk Hartati3, and Harold Whitfield4

1 Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur - Malaysia

2 Department of Prosthodontics, School of Dentistry, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima - Japan

3 Department of Dental Public Health, Faculty of Dental Medicine, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya - Indonesia

4 Department of Endodontics, School of Dental and Health Sciences, The University of Melbourne, Melbourne - Australia

* ***Abstract:*** concise description in English (one paragraph, maximum 250 words, single space format). Footnotes, references, and abbreviations are not to be included in the abstract. **Abstracts in Case Reports** should consist of **Background:**, **Purpose:**, **Case(s):**, **Case Management:** and **Conclusion:** typed in bold within one paragraph.
* ***Keywords:*** contains 3-5 words and/or phrases provided below the abstract. Key words must be standard scientific terms or phrases written in English. Words/phrases should be separated by a semicolon (;).
* ***Correspondence:***contains complete contact details of the lead author consisting of: full name, name of institution, mailing address, telephone number, fax number and email address.
* ***Introduction:*** outlines the background and formulation of the problem, the purpose of the work, case or review and prospects for the future. The rationale for the study is stated, a number of references identified and the main problem and **unusual clinical cases**highlightedor the use of cutting-edge technology in a clinical case.
* ***Case(s):*** contains a clear and detailed description of the case(s) presented, including: anamnesis and clinical examinations. The specific system of tooth nomenclature:  Zygmondy, World Health Organization or Universal must be clearly stated.
* ***Case management:*** presented accurately and concisely in chronological order supported with figures and a detailed description of the research methodology employed.
* ***Discussion:*** interprets and explains (but does not repeat) investigation results, how the reported results can address problems, differences and **inconsistencies** within previous studies and development possibilities. This section should include the conclusion of the reported work or case study and any appropriate suggestions for further studies. Ensuring that the discussion corresponds to the results should often commence with a brief summary of the main scientific findings (not experimental results). The following components should be covered in the discussion:
1. How does the case management relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the introduction section (what/how)?
2. Is scientific interpretation provided for each example of case management or finding presented (why)?
3. Is the case management consistent with what other investigators have reported or do differences exist (what else)?
* ***Acknowledgements*:** personal acknowledgements are to be limited to specific professional contributors to the paper whose support was technical, financial or material in nature. General support from the departmental chair should be acknowledged.
* ***References:*** arranged according to Vancouver superscript style. References must be numbered consecutively in the sequence in which they appear in the text and listed at the end in numerical, rather than alphabetical, order. References contained in text, tables, and legends should be identified by Arabic numerals in superscript. References must be valid, published within the last ten years and contain at least 70% primary references (journals, thesis, dissertations and patent documents). Unpublished sources, such as manuscripts in preparation and personal communications, are not acceptable as references. Only sources cited in the text should appear in the references list. The names of authors must be written in a consistent manner. The numbers and volumes of journals must be cited. Edition, publisher, city, and page numbers of textbooks must also be included. References to downloaded internet sources must mention the time of access and web address. Any abbreviations of journal titles must comply with dental and medical index conventions. All case reports should include more than 10 references.

Citation format for journal articles:

1. Thesleff I. The genetic basis of tooth development and dental defects. Am J Med Genet. 2006; 140(23): 2530-5.
2. Fekonja A. Hypodontia in orthodontically treated children. Eur J Orthod. 2005; 27: 457-60.

Citation format for textbooks:

1. Anusavice KJ. Phillips’ science of dental materials. 11th ed. St. Louis: Elsevier; 2003. p. 205-9, 231-48.
2. Craig RG, Powers JM. Restorative dental materials. 11th ed. St. Louis: Mosby Co; 2002. p. 330-40.

Citation format for electronic publications:

1. Departemen Kehutanan. Perlebahan di Indonesia. 2005. Available from: http://www.dephut.go.id/informasi/humas/lebah.htm. Accessed 2009 Dec 25.
2. Yu F. Management of thumbs duplication. Emerg Infect Dis. 1997. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/ EID/eid.html. Accessed 2010 Apr 30.

Citation format for proceedings:

1. Syafiar L. Titanium as metallic implant material. In: TIMNAS V & Lustrum XVI. Surabaya; 2009. p. 16-20.
2. Sutowijoyo A, Suardita K, Prasetyo EP. Restoring mastication by one visit endodontic as a preliminary treatment for immediate overdenture. In: Temu Ilmiah Nasional IKORGI I. Surabaya; 2010. p. 131-4.

Citation format for thesis and dissertations:

1. Munadziroh E. Karakterisasi, ekspresi dan kloning gen penyandi protein secretory leukocyte protease inhibitor membrana emnion sebagai kandidat untuk mempercepat penyembuhan luka gingiva. Dissertation. Surabaya: Universitas Airlangga; 2008. p. 8-21.

Citation format for patents:

      1. Setijanto D. Tusuk gigi bentuk setengah bulat. HC-H3.02.P01.012.1796/2002.

**3. FORMAT FOR LITERATURE REVIEWS:**

Although usually commissioned, authors are invited to discuss possible literature review topics directly with the editor.

* ***Title:*** brief, specific and informative. The title must be in English and contain a maximum of 10 words (not exceeding 40 letters and spaces) with a capital letter starting the first word of the title.
* ***Name(s) of Author(s):*** author(s) full name(s), address to which proofs are to be sent and the name(s) and address(es) of the department(s) to which the work should be attributed listed in order with a number (1) symbol.

**Example:**

Jamal Bin Razak1, Matsuo Hamada2, Ninuk Hartati3, and Harold Whitfield4

1 Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur - Malaysia

2 Department of Prosthodontics, School of Dentistry, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima - Japan

3 Department of Dental Public Health, Faculty of Dental Medicine, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya - Indonesia

4 Department of Endodontics, School of Dental and Health Sciences, The University of Melbourne, Melbourne - Australia

* ***Abstract:*** concise description in English (maximum 250 words, single space format, one paragraph). Footnotes, references, and abbreviations are not used in the abstract. **Abstracts in Literature Reviews**should be divided into **Background:**, **Purpose:**, **Review:,**and **Conclusion**:, typed in bold within one paragraph.
* ***Keywords:*** 3-5 words and/or phrase must appear below the abstract. Key standard scientific phrases or words must be provided in English. Each word/phrase in the keywords section should be separated by a semicolon (;).
* ***Correspondence:***details of the lead author with complete mailing and e-mail addresses (consisting of full name, name of institution, mailing address, telephone number, fax number and email address).
* ***Introduction:*** background to the problem, formulation and purpose of the work, case or review, and prospects for future research. The rationale of the study must be stated together with the main problem under investigation, any **unusual findings** and, finally, references consulted. Introduction in literature reviews are followed by headline topics and exposures to be discussed.
* ***Review:***contains points and detailed matters based on literature which correlates with the discussed subject, to be discussed in the discussion section.
* ***Materials and Methods:*** a clear description of materials consulted, experiments conducted and methods applied should be provided enabling any necessary duplication of the research to re-assess its validity. Reference should be made to any innovative methods. Research ethics relating to the use of animal and/or human subjects must be stated in accordance with academic convention.
* ***Results:*** presented accurately, concisely and in a logical sequence with the minimum number of tables and illustrations necessary to summarize the most important observations. Calculation results should be reported in SI units. Undue repetition of text and tables should be avoided. Tables must be presented horizontally (without vertical line separation) to facilitate understanding of their content. Mathematical equations should be clearly expressed. Mathematical symbols unavailable on computer may be hand-written with a soft lead pencil. Decimal numbers should be identifiable by the appropriate location of a decimal point (.). Tables, illustrations, and photographs should be cited consecutively within, but presented separately to the manuscript text. Titles and detailed explanations of figures should appear in the legends corresponding to illustrations (figures, graphs), rather than within the illustrations themselves. All non-standard abbreviations used must be explained in the footnotes.
* ***Discussion:*** interprets the meaning of the review. This section should include conclusions arising from the reported research or case and any relevant suggestions for further studies. The discussion must correspond to the results and begin with a brief summary of the main scientific findings (not experimental results). The following components should be covered in the discussion:
1. How does your review relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the introduction (what/how)?
2. Are scientific interpretations provided for each of the reviews or findings presented (why)?
3. Is the review consistent with what other investigators have reported or do any differences exist (what else)?
* ***Acknowledgements*:** personal acknowledgements to be limited to specific professionals who contributed to the paper in the form of technical help and financial or material support. General support from the departmental chair should be acknowledged.
* ***References:*** should be arranged according to the Vancouver superscript style. References must be numbered consecutively, following the order in which they appear within the text, and listed at the end of the text in numerical, rather than alphabetical order. No limit is placed on the number of references, but a maximum of 50 is the generally accepted. Identify references mentioned in the text, tables and legends with Arabic numerals in superscript. References must be valid and contain at least 70% primary works (journals, books, thesis, dissertations and patent documents) published no earlier than during the previous ten years. Unpublished sources, such as manuscripts in preparation and personal communications are not acceptable as references. Only sources cited in the text should appear in the reference list. The name of authors must be written in a consistent manner. The numbers and volumes of journals must be cited. Edition, publisher, city and page numbers of textbooks must also be included. References to downloaded internet sources must include the time of access and web address. Any abbreviations of journal titles must comply with dental and medical index conventions. All research reports should include more than 30 references.

Citation format for journal articles:

1. Thesleff I. The genetic basis of tooth development and dental defects. Am J Med Genet. 2006; 140(23): 2530-5.
2. Fekonja A. Hypodontia in orthodontically treated children. Eur J Orthod. 2005; 27: 457-60.

Citation format for textbooks:

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Citation format for electronic publications:

1. Departemen Kehutanan. Perlebahan di Indonesia. 2005. Available from: http://www.dephut.go.id/informasi/humas/lebah.htm. Accessed 2009 Dec 25.
2. Yu F. Management of thumbs duplication. Emerg Infect Dis. 1997. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/ EID/eid.html. Accessed 2010 Apr 30.

Citation format for proceedings:

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2. Sutowijoyo A, Suardita K, Prasetyo EP. Restoring mastication by one visit endodontic as a preliminary treatment for immediate overdenture. In: Temu Ilmiah Nasional IKORGI I. Surabaya; 2010. p. 131-4.

Citation format for thesis and dissertations:

1. Munadziroh E. Karakterisasi, ekspresi dan kloning gen penyandi protein secretory leukocyte protease inhibitor membrana emnion sebagai kandidat untuk mempercepat penyembuhan luka gingiva. Dissertation. Surabaya: Universitas Airlangga; 2008. p. 8-21.

Citation format for patents:

1. Setijanto D. Tusuk gigi bentuk setengah bulat. HC-H3.02.P01.012.1796/2002.

**4. FIGURE OR ILLUSTRATION**

All figures, illustrations and photos must be concise, relevant, informative, referenced and contained in a file (JPEG, PNG, or TIFF format). Non-file photos should be printed on clear glossy paper with minimum dimensions of 125mm x 195mm. The maximum number of figures, illustrations, photos and tables contained in the research report and literature review is 4 (four), while that for case reports is 8 (eight). All figures, illustrations and photos must be separated from the manuscript text. Images should be referred to in the text and figure legends should be listed at the end of the manuscript, citing illustrations in numerical order (figure 1, figure 2, etc.) as they appear in the text. Written permission must be obtained for the reproduction of content previously published in copyrighted material, including: tables, figures and quoted text exceeding 150 words in length. Signed patient release forms are required in cases of photographs featuring identifiable persons. A copy of all written permission and patient release forms must accompany the manuscript.

The editor reserves the right to edit the manuscript, tailor articles to the available space in order to ensure conciseness, clarity and stylistic consistency. All manuscripts accepted, together with their accompanying illustrations, become the permanent property of the publisher. As such, they may not be published elsewhere in full or in part, in print form or electronically, without the written permission of the publisher. All data presented and all opinions or statements expressed in the manuscript remain the sole responsibility of the author(s). Accordingly, the publisher, the editorial board, and their respective employees of the Dental Journal (Majalah Kedokteran Gigi) accept no responsibility or liability whatsoever for the consequences of any such inaccurate or misleading data, opinions, or statements.

**5. TABLES**

Tables should be submitted in the same format as the article and embedded in the document where the table should be cited. If table(s) are presented in excel format, they must be copied and pasted into the manuscript file. In extreme circumstances, excel files can be uploaded as supplementary files. However, this is not advised as they will not be accepted should the article subsequently be approved for publication. Tables should be self-explanatory, containing data that is not duplicated within the text and figures.

**GIZI INDONESIA**

**General information:** Gizi Indonesia (Journal of The Indonesian Nutrition Association) receives original articles from research, methodologies or new approaches of health research relevant to nutrition and health. The instructions for authors includes information about preparing a manuscript for submission to Gizi Indonesia (Journal of The Indonesian Nutrition Association), criteria for publication and the online submission process.

You can find more information about this journal through this address [http://ejournal.persagi.org/](http://ejournal.persagi.org/go/index.php/index/index#authorGuidelines).

Manuscript should be written in English, and should be provided with abstract in both languages (Indonesian and English).

**WRITING GUIDELINES**

The manuscript should be typed approximately 10-18 pages long in normal text 1.5 spacing with Times New Roman 11pt. It should be writtern in a systematical order consisting of: Title; The name of the author(s); Abstract; Introduction; Methods; Result; Discussion; Conclusion; Recommendation; Acknowledgement; References. Title, should be short and informative, consisting of 15 words maximum. The names of author(s), should be fully written, accompanied by the name of the affiliation or institution, address and email of the author(s).

**Abstract**, should not exceed 200 words and must be structured into separate sections: **Background,** the context and background of the study; Objective, the purpose of the study; **Methods**, how the study was performed and statistical tests used; **Results**, the main findings; **Conclusions**, brief summary and potential implications. The abstract should be accompanied by 3-5 keywords representing the main article for indexing purposes.

**Introduction**, describes the background of the problem, formulation of the problem as well as research purposes, a summary of theoretical studies related to the research, and sometimes included implications and benefits of the results to the overall field of study. **Methods**, describes the methods used in the study, including the study design, population and sample (targeted research), data collection process and data analysis techniques. If applicable, the hypothesis is then stated and the approach that was taken to test the hypothesis is briefly described. **Results**, were presented only for the analysis and hypothesis testing results that need to be reported. The data itself should be presented in tables and figures, and should be described with sufficient notes. For quantitative research, the results should indicate any statistical analysis that was performed, and make sure to indicate specific statistical data, such as p-values. For qualitative research, the results should be detailed in the form of topics and research focus. **Discussion**, answers the problem formulation and research questions, demonstrates how the findings obtained, explains the interpretation of the findings and how they are used to solve problems, highlights any differences and similarities with previous research and possible intervention to address the problems. It is also often informative if a discussion of the potential weaknesses of the interpretation is also included. **Conclusion**, contains summary of the major findings and aims to answer the research questions stated from the results. Conclusions contain no new data or findings. **Recommendation**, provides a brief statement of how this work contributes to the overall field of study. You may also include recommendations for improvements to the method, or suggestions for future research. **Acknowledgement**, provides a brief statement acknowledging the efforts of any participants or consultants who are not included as authors of the manuscript. State all of the funding sources for the work, ensuring that the statement adheres to the guidelines provided by the funding institution.

**References,** cited in the text should be included and follow Vancouver style, which indicated by the use of a number.References in the article are followed by the superscript number in order of appearance in the text. References are preferably recent (no more than 5 years). EXAMPLES OF REFERENCE STYLE:

Book (name, the year of publication and the publisher's name): Budiharsana M. Female circumcision in Indonesia: extent, implications and possible interventions to uphold women’s health rights. Jakarta: Population Council; 2004.

Journal article (author, title essay, the journal name, year, volume number, issue number, and pages): Alsibiani A, Rouzi AA. Sexual function in women with female genital mutilation. Fertility and Sterility. 2008; 93(3): 722-724. Elnashar AM, EL-Dien Ibrahim M, EL-Desoky MM, Ali OM, El-Sayd Mohamed Hassan M. Female sexual dysfunction in Lower Egypt. BJOG An International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology 2007; 114: 201–206 (doi: 10.1111/j.1471-0528.2006.01106.x). Yasin BA, Al-Tawil NG, Shabila NP, Al-Hadithi TS. Female genital mutilation among Iragqi Kudish women: a cross-sectional study from Erbil city. BMC Public Health, 13 (809): 1–8. You may wish to make use of reference management software, such as Mendeley or Endnote to ensure that reference lists are correctly formatted.

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**JUDUL ARTIKEL**

*Judul Artikel (dalam Bahasa Inggris)*

**Penulis pertama1, Penulis kedua2, Penulis ketiga3, dst**

1Afiliasi penulis

2Afiliasi penulis

3Afiliasi penulis

E-mail: xxxx

**ABSTRACT (BAHASA INGGRIS)**

**JUDUL ABSTRACT BAHASA INGGRIS**

**Jumlah kata 150-200 kata, font 10 arial narrow, bold, spasi 1. Abstract meliputi: background, objectives, methods, results, conclusion, and recommendation. Ditulis dalam satu paragraf.**

**Keywords: terdiri dari 3-5 kata**

**ABSTRAK (BAHASA INDONESIA)**

**Jumlah kata 200-250 kata, font 10 arial narrow, bold, spasi 1. Abstract meliputi: latar belakang, tujuan, metode, hasil, simpulan, dan saran. Ditulis dalam satu paragraf.**

**Kata kunci: terdiri dari 3-5 kata**

**PENDAHULUAN**

P

endahuluan meliputi penjelasan mengenai latar belakang masalah, rumusan masalah serta tujuan penelitian, rangkuman kajian teoritik yang berhubungan dengan penelitian, termasuk implikasi dan manfaat dari hasil terhadap keseluruhan bidang studi. Panjang pendahuluan adalah sekitar 2-3 halaman dan diketik dalam 1 spasi dengan font Arial Narrow 11pt.

**METODE PENELITIAN**

Bagian ini harus memberikan penjelasan yang lugas tentang metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian, termasuk desain penelitian, populasi dan sampel, proses pengumpulan data dan teknik analisis data. Jika ada, hipotesis perlu disertakan dalam artikel, dan pendekatan yang diambil untuk menguji hipotesis secara singkat perlu dijelaskan. Bagian metode diketik dalam 1 spasi dengan font Arial Narrow 11pt.

**HASIL**

Hasil penelitian yang disajikan adalah hasil penelitian yang telah dianalisis, termasuk hasil pengujian hipotesis. Data itu sendiri harus disajikan dalam tabel dan gambar, dan harus diuraikan dengan informasi yang cukup (*rincian lebih lanjut tentang tabel dan gambar dijelaskan di bawah*). Untuk penelitian kuantitatif, hasil harus menunjukkan hasil analisis statistik yang dilakukan, dan pastikan untuk menunjukkan data statistik tertentu, seperti nilai p. Untuk penelitian kualitatif, hasil harus dirinci dalam bentuk topik dan fokus penelitian. Bagian hasil diketik dalam 1 spasi dengan font Arial Narrow 11pt.

**BAHASAN**

Bahasan bertujuan untuk menjawab rumusan masalah dan pertanyaan penelitian, bagaimana interpretasi temuan yang diperoleh dan bagaimana hasil tersebut digunakan untuk memecahkan masalah, menunjukkan perbedaan dan persamaan dengan penelitian sebelumnya dan kemungkinan upaya intervensi untuk mengatasi permasalahan tersebut. Jika ada, potensi keterbatasan penelitian juga perlu disebutkan di dalam pembahasan. Bagian ini diketik dalam 1 spasi dengan font Arial Narrow 11pt.

**SIMPULAN**

Simpulan berisi disampaikan dalam bentuk narasi. Kesimpulan hendaknya menjawab masalah/tujuan penelitian dan tidak melampaui kapasitas temuan dan bukan ringkasan yang bersifat umum. Kesimpulan juga tidak mengandung data atau temuan. Bagian ini diketik dalam 1 spasi dengan font Arial Narrow 11pt.

**SARAN**

Saran berisi pernyataan rekomendasi untuk perbaikan metode, atau saran untuk penelitian masa depan yang mengacu pada tujuan dan kesimpulan serta subtantif. Bagian ini diketik dalam 1 spasi dengan font Arial Narrow 11pt.

**UCAPAN TERIMA KASIH**

Ucapan terima kasih dapat ditujukan pada semua pihak yang telah membantu bila memang ada dan harus diterangkan sejelas mungkin, termasuk pihak yang berperan sebagai sumber dana pelaksanaan penelitian. Ditulis dalam 1 spasi dengan font Arial Narrow 11pt.

**RUJUKAN**

Semua rujukan relevan yang dikutip dalam teks harus dijelaskan di dalam rujukan. Aturan penulisan rujukan mengikuti gaya penulisan **Vancouver**. Rujukan dalam artikel diikuti dengan nomor urut sesuai urutan pemunculan dalam naskah. Nomor rujukan dalam naskah dituliskan sebagai ***superscript****.*Rujukan diutamakan yang terkini, dengan kemutakhiran tidak lebih dari 10 tahun. Rujukan berupa artikel jurnal ilmiah ditulis dalam urutan sebagai berikut: penulis, judul esai, nama jurnal, tahun, nomor volume, nomor edisi, dan halaman. Rujukan buku harus disertai dengan nama, tahun publikasi dan nama penerbit. Untuk memudahkan penulisan rujukan sebaiknya menggunakan aplikasi manajemen referensi seperti Mendeley, Zotero, Endnote atau lainnya.

Buku:

1. Budiharsana M. Female circumcision in Indonesia: extent, implications and possible interventions to uphold women’s health rights. Jakarta: Population Council; 2004.

Artikel jurnal:

1. Alsibiani A, Rouzi AA. Sexual function in women with female genital mutilation. Fertility and Sterility. 2008; 93(3): 722-724.
2. Elnashar AM, EL-Dien Ibrahim M, EL-Desoky MM, Ali OM, El-Sayd Mohamed Hassan M. Female sexual dysfunction in Lower Egypt. BJOG An International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology 2007; 114: 201–206 (doi: 10.1111/j.1471-0528.2006.01106.x).
3. Yasin BA, Al-Tawil NG, Shabila NP, Al-Hadithi TS. Female genital mutilation among Iragqi Kudish women: a cross-sectional study from Erbil city. BMC Public Health, 13 (809): 1–8.
4. Stockhausen L, Turale S. An explorative study of Australian nursing scholars and contemporary scholarship. J Nurs Scholarsh [online]. 2011 [cited 2013 Feb 19]; 43(1): 89-96. Available from: http://search.proquest.com.ezproxy.lib.monash.edu.au/docview/858241255?accountid=12528

**TABEL**

Tabel umumnya dimasukkan dalam bagian yang terpisah setelah Rujukan. Tabel perlu diberi keterangan (*caption*) dan judul. Tabel harus disampaikan dengan jelas sehingga mudah ditafsirkan oleh reviewer, namun juga memungkinkan untuk diformat ulang oleh pihak jurnal agar menyesuaikan dengan *layout* jurnal.

Contoh:

Tabel 3

Hasil Analisis Regresi Logistik Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan

Anak 6-23 Bulan yang Tidak Pernah Diberi ASI di Indonesia (SEANUTS 2011)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variabel | Label | OR | 95% CI |
| Tempat anak tinggal  | Bersama ibu | 1,00 |  |
|  | Tidak bersama ibu | 5,01 | 1,04 – 25,0 |
| Pendidikan ibu | SMA atau lebih | 1,00 |  |
|  | SMP ke bawah | 2,70 | 1,32 – 5,54 |
| Tempat bersalin | RS/Rumah bersalin | 1,00 |  |
|  | Klinik bidan | 0,37 | 0,16 – 0,82 |
| Pengasuh utama | Ibu kandung | 1,00 |  |
|  | Bukan ibu kandung | 3,27 | 1,53 – 7,00 |

**GAMBAR**

Sama halnya dengan tabel, gambar juga ditempatkan di halaman terpisah setelah bagian Rujukan. Semua gambar termasuk grafik harus berukuran cukup besar dan disertai dengan skala yang akurat sehingga mudah untuk dibaca. Legenda dapat dimasukkan dalam grafik. Judul harus ditulis dalam huruf tebal (Misal: Gambar 1.) dan ditempatkan di bawah grafik.

Contoh:

Gambar 1

Tren Proporsi Anak 6-23 Bulan yang Mendapatkan ASI menurut Umur dan Daerah di Indonesia (SEANUTS 2011)

**Catatan tambahan:**

* Artikel ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris, abstrak diketik dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia.
* Panjang artikel adalah 9-12 halaman dengan spasi 1.

**JURNAL KESEHATAN LINGKUNGAN INDONESIA**

The author should follow the guidelines below:

1. Article should be written in English. Article is written by using Microsoft Word, with Times New Romans font and size 12, 1.5 spacing, 2 cm margins on all sides. Formula and equation are written by Microsoft Equation. A4 paper size, in a single column.
2. **Manuscript Components** : (a) Article Title, (b) Author's Name (without title), (c) Author's Affiliate Address, (d) Abstract and Keywords, (e) Introduction, (f) Materials and Methods, (g) Results and Discussion, (H) Conclusions and (i) Bibliography
3. Manuscript should be prepared using [**JKLI TEMPLATE**](https://drive.google.com/open?id=18kh7IUNHE9SCn2DXJ5BbPxXGxWxZpNKk) (on next page)

**WRITING GUIDELINES**

**ARTICLE TITLE**: The title of the article should be written briefly and clearly, and must indicate precisely the problem to be elaborated, giving no diverse interpretive opportunities, written entirely in capital letters symmetrically. Article titles should not contain unusual word abbreviations. Put forward the main idea of a new article followed by another explanation.

**ABSTRACT**: Abstracts are written in English. The number of words is limited to a maximum of 250. The abstract contains a summary of the article, covering the background, purpose and scope of the study, the method used, the summary of the findings and conclusions. English keywords of 3-5 keywords are inserted after the English abstract. Each keyword is separated by a comma (,).

**INTRODUCTION**: Introduction must contain (in sequence) general background, previous literature review as the basis of the scientific novelty statement of the article, gap analysis or scientific novelty statement, research problem or hypothesis, problem-solving approach and the purpose of review of the article. In the format of scientific articles is not allowed a literature review as in the research report, but manifested in the form of previous literature review to show the scientific novelty of the article.

**MATERIAL AND METHOD**: The research method describes the stages of research / development undertaken to achieve the objectives / targets of research. Each stage is briefly described (eg each step in a paragraph). Also inform the materials / platforms used in the study, including the subjects / materials studied, the auxiliary tools / software used, the design or experiment used, the sampling technique, the test plan (the variable to be measured and the data retrieval technique), analysis and statistical model used.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**: Results and discussion contain the findings of research/ development and discussion scientifically. Write down the scientific findings obtained from the results of research that has been done but must be supported by adequate data. The scientific findings referred to here are not the results of the research data obtained. These scientific findings should be explained scientifically include: What scientific findings are obtained? Why did it happen? Why is the trend of such variables? All such questions should be explained scientifically, not only descriptively, if necessary supported by sufficient scientific basic phenomena. In addition, it should also be compared to the results of other researchers who are almost the same topic. The results of research and findings should be able to answer the research hypothesis in the introduction. In this chapter it is also advisable to write down the implications of both theoretical and implementation results.

**CONCLUSIONS**: Conclusions simply answer the hypothesis and / or research objectives or scientific findings obtained. The conclusions do not contain the repetition of the results and discussion, but rather to summarize the findings as expected in the objectives or hypotheses. If necessary, at the end of the conclusion can also be written the things that will be done related to the next idea of the study.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**: All references referred to in the text of the article must be registered at the Bibliography. References should contain reference libraries originating from primary sources (scientific journals) published in the last 10 (ten) years. Each article contains at least 10 (ten) bibliographic references. Writing referral system in article text and bibliography should use reference management application program for example: Mendeley, EndNote, or Zotero, or others.

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| Cover Jurnal depanlogo Jurnal Kesling**Jurnal Kesehatan Lingkungan Indonesia**xx (x), 201x, .x-xx DOI : 10.14710/jkli.xx.x. ...x-...xx |

**Judul Artikel ....** (Tulis Judul artikel: tipe huruf Time New Roman, font 14, Bold, ketik dengan huruf besar pada awal setiap kata (kecuali kata penghubung seperti dan/dengan/atau), tanpa titik pada bagian akhir judul.

**Nama (nama-nama) penulis ......** (Tulis nama (nama-nama) penulis secara lengkap (tanpa singkatan), huruf Time New Roman, font 11, Bold, beri nomer (superscrip) di belakang nama penulis)

1 Tulis nama institusi dan alamat penulis utama, huruf Time New Roman font 9, tidak perlu di Bold

2 Tulis nama institusi dan alamat penulis pendamping (jika ada), huruf Time New Roman font 9, tidak perlu di Bold

*Info Artikel : Diterima ..bulan...201x ; Disetujui ...bulan .... 201x ; Publikasi ...bulan ..201x 🡪 tidak perlu diisi*

**ABSTRAK** (Abstrak pada jurnal ini terdiri dari 2 versi (Indonesia dan Inggris), kisaran 150-250 kata, huruf Time New Roman, font 10, terstruktur terdiri dari Latar belakang, Metode, Hasil, dan Simpulan, semua Semua ditulis dengan huruf Time New Roman, font 10, tidak perlu di Bold)

**Latar belakang:** Tulis permasalahan penelitian yang menjadi latar belakang kenapa penelitian ini penting dan dilakukan. ................................... ............... ................... ...................Akhiri bagian latar belakang ini dengan tujuan utama dari penelitian yang dilakukan.

**Metode:** Tulis jenis dan disain penelitian yang digunakan, subyek/sampel penelitian, teknik pengambilan sampel, variabel yang dikaji dalam penelitian, teknikpengumpulan data atau pengukuran variabel, serta pendekatan dalam analisis data penelitian.

**Hasil:** Tulis hasil-hasil penelitian penting secara deskriptif dari variabel yang diteliti, hasil uji hipotesis (bila ada) serta interpretasi dari hasil analisis dan sintesis. ................. Bagian ini merupakan unsur terpenting dalam abstrak, sehingga tulis hasil penelitian secara singkat, padat, informatif, mencerminkan tujuan yan dicapai dari penelitian yang telah dilakukan.

**Simpulan:** Tulis simpulan utama dari penelitian

**Kata kunci:** Tulis kata kunci dalam 3 sampai 5 kata.

***ABSTRACT .......*** (Tulis abstrak bahasa Inggris sesuai dengan struktur berikut dengan hufur dan font seperti abstrak bahasa Indonesia

***Title:*** *......................................... .................................... ......................... ................................................ ............. ...............*

***Background:*** *................ ..................... ........................... ............................... ............................ ....................... ................... ......................... ....................*

***Method:*** *..................... ........................... .................................... ........................... ............................... ................. ............. ......................... ..........................*

***Result:*** *.............. ......................... ......................... ............................ .......................... ............................. ........... .............................. ...................................*

***Conclusion:*** *................... .................................. ................................ ........................................ .................. ......... ............ .................... ...............................*

***Keywords****: ............., ......................, ...................., ........................*

**PENDAHULUAN** ( Semua sub judul dalam artikel ditulis dengan huruf besar font 10, Bold)

Semua narasi artikel ditulis dengan huruf Time New Roman font 10, spasi 1. Awal paragraf dimulai dengan indent 5 ketukan menjorok ke dalam. Dalam satu paragraf atau alinea minimal terdiri dari 2 kalimat (kalimat pokok dan kalimat penjelas). Bagian pendahuluan memuat permasalahan penelitian, landasan teori secukupnya, hasil artikel review, identifikasi faktor-faktor yang diduga terkait (faktor risiko) terhadap masalah yang terjadi. Pada bagian akhir pendahuluan penulis perlu menyatakan secara jelas tujuan dari penelitian yang dilakukan. Sistem sitasi yang digunakandalam jurnal ini adalah sistem Vancouver (numbering). Sebagai contoh: dapat dilihat deskripsi di bawah ini.

Filariasis adalah penyakit tropis yang terabaikan, disebabkan oleh infeksi cacing filaria dan ditularkan melalui gigitan nyamuk. Penyakit filariasis disebabkan oleh cacing dari kelompok nematoda yaitu *Wuchereria bancrofti*, *Brugia malayi* dan *Brugia timori*.1 Kasus filariasis menyerang sekitar sepertiga penduduk dunia atau 1,3 milyar penduduk di 83 Negara berisiko terinfeksi filariasis, terutama di daerah tropis dan beberapa daerah subtropis, seperti Asia, Afrika dan Pasifik Barat.2 Data yang dikeluarkan Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia (KEMENKES RI) Tahun 2014, jumlah kasus filariasis sebanyak 14 ribu orang penderita kasus klinis penyakit kaki gajah (*Filariasis*) yang tersebar di semua provinsi. Secara epidemiologi, lebih dari 120 juta penduduk Indonesia berada di daerah yang berisiko tinggi tertular filariasis.3

Secara kumulatif jumlah kasus kronis filariasis yang dilaporkan di Provinsi Kalimantan Barat tahun 2014 sebanyak 253 kasus dari 14 Kabupaten/Kota.4 Untuk mengetahui *microfilaria rate (mf rate)* penyakit filariasis, maka dilakukan Survei Darah Jari (SDJ). SDJ dilakukan dengan pemeriksaan mikroskopik (hapusan darah tipis dari ujung jari atau darah vena) dengan pewarnaan Giemsa 5% yang diambil antara jam 21.00 sampai dengan tengah malam. *Mf rate* dihitung berdasarkan jumlah slide yang positif dibagi dengan jumlah slide yang diperiksa.5

Banyak faktor risiko yang mampu memicu timbulnya kejadian filariasis, beberapa diantaranya adalah lingkungan. Faktor lingkungan merupakan salah satu yang mempengaruhi kepadatan nyamuk sehingga berpotensi membawa vektor filariasis. Lingkungan ideal bagi nyamuk dapat dijadikan tempat potensial untuk perkembangbiakan dan peristirahatan nyamuk, sehingga kepadatan nyamuk akan meningkat. Lingkungan biologi meliputi keberadaan tanaman air, ikan predator, semak-semak dan kandang ternak. Lingkungan fisik meliputi keberadaan sawah, rawa-rawa, parit, keberadaan kolam dan genangan air.5 ...... ................... ........................................... Berdasarkan fakta yang telah diuraikan di atas, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis ............................ ........ ........................

**MATERI DAN METODE**

Pada bagian ini memuat jenis dan disain penelitian, populasi dan sampel, variabel penelitian, teknik pengumpulan data atau pengukuran variabel, metode pemeriksaan laboratorium (bila ada), teknik analisis data. Bila ada, pada akhir bagian ini bisa disebutkan nomer dan institusi yang mengeluarkan surat etical clearance penelitian. Berikut contoh bagian materi dan metode.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian observasional analitik dengan rancangan *case control* (kasus kontrol). Populasi adalah semua penduduk yang berdomisili di Kecamatan ................. yang telah diperiksa sediaan darah jarinya pada Survei Darah Jari (SDJ) yang dilakukan oleh ......... Sampel pada kelompok kasus adalah orang yang tinggal di wilayah ...................... yang telah diperiksa sediaan darah jarinya oleh ............................ dan dinyatakan positif *microfilaria.* Kelompok kontrol adalah orang yang tinggal di .....................yang diperiksa sediaan darah jarinya dan dinyatakan negatif *microfilaria*. Dan seterusnya ......... .............................. ............................... ............... ................. Data penelitian dinalisis secara dskriptif dan pengujian hipotesis dilakukan dengan regresi logisti.

**HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN**

Bagian hasil dan pembahasan memuat hasil-hasil temuan penting penelitian yang dideskripsikan secara naratif. Interpretasi data hasil penelitian perlu diinterpretasikan sehingga menjadi informasi yang mudah dipahami oleh pembaca. Narasi pada bagian ini harus mencakup semua variabel yang menjadi interes dalam penelitian. Pengolaha data bisa ditungkan dalam bentuk tabel atau gambar sehingga lebih menarik dan mudah dipahami. Pengujian hipotesis perlu menyebutkan uji statistik apa yang dipakai dalam analisis dan menuliskan hasilnya sesuai dengan kaidah-kaidah statistika secara konsiten.

Bila pada narasi artikel diselipkan data dalam bentuk tabel maka: 1) judul tabel berada di atas tabel dengan alignment left (tidak perlu di Bold), format tabel hanya terdiri dari garis horizontal, judul kolom-judul baris dan data dalam sel boleh dengan font 8 bila terlalu padat. Dalam narasi harus menunjukan rujukan tabel (misal: ....dapat dilihat pada Tabel 1). Contoh visualisasi tabel seperti berikut.

Tabel 1. Hasil analisa statistik hubungan variabel bebas dengan kejadian filariasis di ......... tahun .......

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Variabel** | **Kasus** | **Kontrol** | ***p-value*** | **OR** | **95 % CI** |
| n= 32 | n= 32 | **Lower** | **Upper** |
| 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9. | *Breeding places*AdaTidak ada*Resting places*AdaTidak adaPengetahuanKurang baikbaikSikapKurang baikBaikKebiasaan keluar rumah pada malam hariYa Tidak Kebiasaan menggunakan obat nyamukTidak menggunakanMenggunakanMenggunakan kain kasa pada ventilasi rumahTidak ada kasaAda kasapH air di lingkungan sekitar rumahBerisiko (6,5-7,5)Tidak berisiko (<6,5 dan >7,5)Suhu airBerisiko (250-300C)Tidak berisiko (< 250C dan > 300C) | 30 (93,8%)2 (6,2%)30 (93,8%)2 (6,2%)20 (62,5%)12 (37,5%)13 (40,6%)19 (59,4%)12 (37,5%)20 (62,5%)5 (15,6%)27 (84,4%)30 (93,8%)2 (6,2%)30 (93,8%)2 (6,2%)32 (100%)0 | 23 (71,9%)9 (28,1%)20 (62,5%)12 (37,5%)11 (34,4%)21 (35,6%)9 (28,1%)23 (71,9%)4 (12,5%)28 (87,5%)2 (6,2%)30 (93,8%)28 (87,5%)4 (12,5%)25 (78,1%)7 (21,9%)29 (90,6%)3 (9,4%) | 0,047\*0,007\*0,045\*0,4300,043\*0,4230,6680,1500,237 | 5,8709,0003,1821,7494,22,7782,1434,20,475 | 1,1551,8171,1450,6151,1810,4970,3640,8000,365 | 29,82644,5918,8414,97114,93715,51712,62822,0600,619 |

Ket : \* (signifikan)

Data pada tebel perlu diinterpretasi dan dilakukan pembahsan dengan membadingkan hasil penelitian dengan landasan teori dan artikel lain yang sejenis. ................ ................. .............................. .......... ........ ..................... ................. .................... ........... .................... .......................... ........................ ...................... ...................... ...................... Setiap pembahsan yang mensitasi artikel orang lain harus menulis sumber rujukannya dengan sistem Vancouver (penomeran).

**SIMPUILAN**

Simpulan ditulis dalam bentuk paragraf (bukan nomer nomer). Bila simpulan terdiri dari beberapa poin maka ditulis dalam narasi, sebagai contoh: Penelitian ini menyimpulkan: 1) ......................, 2) .................... dan seterusnya.

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Penulisan bibliografi dalam daftar pustaka **menggunakan style Vancouver**, dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut: **1) Bibliografi yang ditulis hanya yang dirujuk dalam naskah**, **2) Rujukan pada buku dengan struktur: nama penulis, judul buku edisi (bila ada, tempat terbit, penerbit, dan tahun terbit,** **3) Rujukan dari Jurnal Ilmiah dengan struktur: nama penulis, judul artikel, nama jurnal, bulan-tahun terbit, volume, nomer (issue), dan halaman artikel yang dirujuk.** **Daftar pustaka minimal 50 % berasal dari artikel Jurnal**.

**Mengutip dari Buku**

World Health Organization. Global programme to eliminate lymphatic filariasis. Geneva, Switzerland; 2013.

World Health Organization. The regional strategic plan for elimination of lymphatic filariasis 2010-2015. India; 2010.

Peraturan Kemenkes RI. Nomor 94 tentang penanggulangan Filariasis. Jakarta; 2014.

1. Dinkes Provinsi Kalimantan Barat. Profil Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Kalimantan Barat. Pontianak; 2014.
2. Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Pedoman program eliminasi filariasis di Indonesia, Epidemiologi filariasis. Ditjen PPM &PL. Jakarta; 2012.

**Mengutip artikel Jurnal**

6 Sapada IE, Anwar C. Environmental and socioeconomic factors associated with cases of clinical filariasis in Banyuasin District of South Sumatra, Indonesia. International Journal of Collaborative Research on Internal Medincine and Publich Health 2015, 7(6):132-140.

7. Emmanuel C, Uttah. House type and demographic risk factors for sustained endemic filariasis in Sout-Eastern Nigeria. Pacific Journal of Medical Sciences 2013, 11(2): 12-21.

8. Wulandhari SA, Pawenang ET. Analisis sapsial aspek kesehatan lingkungan dengan kejadian filariasis di Kota Pekalongan. Unnes Journal of Public Health 2017, 6(1): 59-67.

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Secara umum sitasi jurnal dengan sistem Vancouver adalah sebagai berikut:

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Secara umum bentuk sitasi sebuah buku adalah sebagai berikut



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PETUNJUK BAGI PENULIS JVK MULAI PENERBITAN 2017 (Times New Roman 12pt Bold terdiri dari 5-12 kata)

**Aryanto Purnomo1**🖂**, Afrizal2, M.Ibraar Ayatullah3 (Times New Roman 11pt Bold)**

1Kesehatan Lingkungan , Poltekkes Kemenkes Pontianak, Indonesia

2Kesehatan Masyarakat , Universitas Muhammadiyah Pontianak, Indonesia

3Keperawatan Gigi , Poltekkes Kemenkes Pontianak, Indonesia

**Info Artikel**

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Petunjuk Penulisan ; Jurnal JVK; Template Artikel **( Terdiri dari 3-5 kata** **)**

**Abstrak**

Artikel diawali dengan Judul Artikel, Nama Penulis, Alamat Afiliasi Penulis, diikuti dengan abstrak yang ditulis sepanjang 150-200 kata. Khusus untuk Abstrak, teks ditulis dengan margin kiri 35 mm, margin atas 30 mm, kanan dan bawah 20 mm dengan ukuran font 10pt dan jenis huruf Times New Roman serta jarak antar baris satu spasi. Jika artikel berbahasa Indonesia, maka abstrak harus ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris yang baik dan benar. Jika artikel berbahasa Inggris, maka abstrak harus ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris saja. Bagian Abstrak harus memuat inti permasalahan yang akan dikemukakan, metode pemecahannya, dan hasil-hasil temuan saintifik yang diperoleh serta simpulan. Abstrak untuk masing-masing bahasa hanya boleh dituliskan dalam satu paragraf saja dengan format satu kolom.

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**Pendahuluan (Times New Roman 10pt Bold)**

Bagian pendahuluan dipaparkan secara terintegrasi tanpa sub judul dalam bentuk paragraph dengan panjang 15-20% panjang artikel, memuat: Latar belakang atau rasional penelitian, Landasan teori (kajian pustaka secara ringkas), Rumusan tujuan penelitian.

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Bagian metode ditulis dengan panjang 15-20% dari panjang artikel yang berisi; Rancanganpenelitian, Teknik pengumpulan dan sumber data, Analisa data.

**Hasil dan Pembahasan**

Hasil analisa data, hasil pengujian hipotesis, yang dapat disajikan dengan tabel atau grafik untuk memperjelas hasil secara verbal. Penomoran tabel dan gambar menggunakan angka 1, 2, 3 dan seterusnya. Jumlah tabel dan gambar maksimal 5.

**Tabel 1**. Distribusi Frekuensi ….

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Frequensy | Percent (**%**) |
| x | 75 | 75 |
| y | 15 | 15 |
| z | 10 | 10 |

*Sumber: Data Primer*



**Gambar 1**. Makrofaq

Pembahasan merupakan bagian terpenting dari keseluruhan isi artikel ilmiah. Tujuan pembahasan adalah menjawab masalah penelitian, menafsirkan temuan-temuan, mengintegrasikan temuan dari penelitian ke dalam pengumpulan pengetahuan yang telah ada, menyusun teori baru atau memodifikasi teori yang sudah ada.

Untuk penomoran rincian materi dalam batasan, digunakan angka (1), (2), (3) dan seterusnya, tidak perlu menggunakan angka bersusun. Tanda hubung tidak boleh mengganti nomor rincian.

**Penutup**

Penutup berisi kesimpulan yang memuat jawaban atas pertanyaan penelitian. Kesimpulan dituliskan dalam bentuk essay bukan dalam bentuk numerikal.

**Ucapan Terima Kasih**

Ucapan terima kasih kepada pihak yang mendukung atau terlibat dalam penelitian namun tidak terlibat dalam kepenulisan disampaikan di bagian ini. (jika diperlukan)

**Daftar Pustaka**

Penulisan Daftar Pustaka menggunakan format APA (*American Psychological Association)* Style.

Semua rujukan-rujukan yang diacu di dalam teks artikel harus didaftarkan di bagian Daftar Pustaka. Daftar Pustaka harus berisi pustaka-pustaka acuan yang berasal dari sumber primer ( Buku 50%, Jurnal ilmiah dari luar jurnal vokasi kesehatan 30% dan dari jurnal vokasi kesehatan 20% dari keseluruhan daftar pustaka) diterbitkan 10 (sepuluh) tahun terakhir. Setiap artikel paling tidak berisi 10 (sepuluh) daftar pustaka acuan. Penulisan sistem rujukan di dalam teks artikel dan penulisan daftar pustaka. Penulisan daftar pustaka sebagai berikut:

**Contoh:**

**Buku:**

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**Artikel dalam Jurnal:**

Amaliyah, N., & Purnomo, A. (2017). Efektifitas Konsentrasi Kulit Jeruk Sambal Dalam Menurun Densitas Bakteri Pada Ruang Penyajian Makanan Di Kantin Sekolah Dasar Kota Pontianak. Jurnal Vokasi Kesehatan, 2(2), 305-311. Retrieved from <http://ejournal.poltekkes-pontianak.ac.id/index.php/JVK/article/view/49/48>