Article Title

Abstract

**Purpose**: **Methods: Results: Conclusion:**

Keywords: keyword1; keyword2; keyword3; keyword4; keyword5 (Min.3-Max. 5)

An abstract of up to 250 words should be typed double-spaced. Abstract shall be provided sequentially in subheadings without any partitions between paragraphs. When using abbreviations, the explanations for those abbreviations must be given. As a primary goal, the abstract should render the general significance and conceptual advance of the work clearly accessible to a broad readership. References should not be cited in the abstract.

# INTRODUCTION

The introduction section shall be clear and succinct and provide only the necessary background information related to the purpose of the study.

**METHODS**

1. Manuscript Formatting

Describes the study design, participants & setting, measurements/ instruments, data collection/procedure, data analysis, and ethical considerations. If it is qualitative research, the instrument can be omitted. In the section on ethical considerations, the author should describe that this study protocol was approved by the institutional review board (IRB No. ##-##-###).

**RESULTS**

**DICUSSION**

**CONCLUSIONS**

# REFERENCES

The recommended style for references is based on the NLM style.

***Journal article:***

1. Cho OH, Yoo YS, Kim NC. Efficacy of comprehensive group rehabilitation for women with early breast cancer in South Korea. Nursing & Health Sciences. 2006; 8(3): 140-146. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1442-2018.2006.00271.x

2. Bang KS, Kang JH, Jun MH, Kim HS, Son HM, Yu SJ, et al. Professional values in Korean undergraduate nursing students. Nurse Education Today. 2011;31(1):72-75. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nedt.2010.03.019

***Forthcoming journal articles (articles published electronically ahead of the print version):***

3. Scerri J, Cassar R. Qualitative study on the placement of Huntington disease patients in a psychiatric hospital: Perceptions of Maltese nurses. Nursing & Health Sciences. 2013. Forthcoming.

***Periodicals or magazines:***

4. Rutan C. Creating healthy habits in children. Parish Nurse Newsletter. 2012 May 15:5-6.

***Newspaper articles:***

5. Cho C. Stem cell windpipe gives Korean toddler new life. The Korea Herald. 2013 May 2;Sect. 01.

6. Lyderson K. Risk of disease rises with water temperatures. Washington Post [Internet]. 2008 Oct 20 [cited 2008 Dec 19]:A08. Available from: http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2008/10/19/AR2008101901533.html Article includes a correction.

***Books:***

7. Peate I. The student's guide to becoming a nurse. 2nd ed. Chichester WS: John Wiley & Sons; 2012. 660 p.

***Parts of books (chapter):***

8. Reed JG, Baxter PM. Library use: handbook for psychology. 3rd ed. Washington: American Psychological Association; c2003. Chapter 2, Selecting and defining the topic; p. 11-25.

***Entire book on the internet***

9. Peterson K. Guide to life science careers [Internet]. Cambridge: NPG Education; c2014 [cited 2020 Jul 2]. Available from: https://www.nature.com/scitable/ebooks/guide-to-lifescience-careers-14053951/.

***Scientific and technical reports:***

10. Perio MA, Brueck SE, Mueller CA. Evaluation of 2009 pandemic influenza A (H1N1) virus exposure among internal medicine housestaff and fellows. Health Hazard Evaluation Report. Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah School of Medicine, 2010 October. Report No.: HETA 2009-0206-3117.

***Dissertations and theses (This journal does not recommend to cite dissertation or thesis. If it is necessary, it could be cited less than three.)***

***- Doctoral dissertation:***

11. Jin HY. A study on the analysis of risk factors and characteristics for nosocomial infection in intensive care unit [dissertation]. [Seoul]: Yonsei University; 2005. 108 p.

***- Master’s thesis:***

12.Kim JS. A study on fatigue, stress and burnout of pregnancy nurses [master's thesis]. [Gwangju]: Chonnam National University; 2012. 50 p.

***Papers and poster sessions presented at meetings***

***- For a paper:***

13. Bryar R. The primary health care workforce development roadmap. Paper presented at: The public health nursing contribution to primary health care 3rd International public health nursing conference; 2013 Aug 25-27; National University of Ireland Galway (NUIG). Galway.

***- For a poster session:***

14. Bigbee J. Promoting the health of the population: Public health nursing leading the way. Poster session presented at: The public health nursing contribution to primary health care 3rd International public health nursing conference; 2013 Aug 25-27; National University of Ireland Galway (NUIG). Galway.

***Conference publications***

15. Dostrovsky JO, Carr DB, Koltzenburg M, editors. Proceedings of the 10th World Congress on Pain; 2002 Aug 17-22; San Diego, CA. Seattle: IASP Press; c2003.

***Citing material on the Internet***

***- Standard citation to an open serial database on the Internet:***

16. TrialSearch [Internet]. New York: AIDS Community Research Initiative of America. c2003 - [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.acria.org/.

***- Standard citation to a retrieval system on the Internet:***

17. WHOSIS: WHO Statistical Information System [Internet]. Geneva: World Health Organization. c2007 - [cited 2007 Feb 1]. Available from: http://www.who.int/whosis/en/.

***- Standard citation to a homepage:***

18. Statistics Korea. 2010 life tables for Korea [Internet]. Seoul: Statistics Korea; 2011 [cited 2012 January 16]. Available from: http://kostat.go.kr/portal/korea/kor\_nw/3/index.board?bmode=read&aSeq=252533.

***- Homepage with no authors or editors:***

19. StatePublicHealth.org [Internet]. Washington: ASTHO; [cited 2007 Feb 23]. Available from: http://statepublichealth.org/.

**Tables**

* Kindly ensure that each table and figure is mentioned in the text and in numerical order.

1. All lines shall be single-lined and vertical lines shall not be used.
2. Separate tables shall be numbered in the order of their first appearance.
3. Footnotes can be used to convey additional information. Nonstandard abbreviations used in the tables must be explained in the footnotes (e.g. HR=heart rate; T=temperature).
4. Footnotes in tables should use symbols in the following sequence: †, ‡, §, ǁ, ¶, #, ††, ‡‡ The explanations for these superior characters shall be placed on the bottom left of the tables (e.g. †Survival case; ‡Dead case).
5. 0 shall be placed in front of the decimal point if the number is close to 1 and left blank if the number is not close to 1 (e.g. t=0.26, F=0.92, r=.14, R2=.61).
6. When reporting p-values, which refer to significance probability, footnotes shall not be used but the actual p-values shall be provided. Also, if a *p*-value is .000, it shall be indicated as *p*<.001 and if a *p*-value is 1.000, it shall be indicated as *p*>.999.
7. When reporting decimal numbers, the significance level shall be rounded off to three decimal places, standard deviations, other averages and means to two decimal places, and percentage to one decimal places (e.g. *p*=.002, 23.98±3.47, 45.7%).
8. When *p*-values have to be reported using footnotes, \*, \*\* shall be used (e.g. \**p*<.05, \*\**p*<.01).

Table . The Title with the First Letter of an Important Words Capitalized

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**Figures**

1. The title of the figure shall be placed below the figure with the first letter capitalized.
2. When there are 2 or more figures for the same number, alphabets shall be placed after the Arabic numeral. (e.g. Figure 1-A, Figure 1-B).
3. Figures must be of sufficient resolution for publication. The resolution of the figures shall be more than 3 million pixels.

**Appendix.**

Authors should submit an appendix to show the developed final measurement in the instrument development study and a list of reviewed articles in systematic review or meta-analysis research.