



# **Title, Bylines, Abstract and Keywords**

**TIM PENYUSUN**

**Direktorat Pengelolaan Kekayaan Intelektual Kemenristek Dikti**

**Penyaji:**

**Andi Masyitha Irwan, S.Kep., Ns., MAN., PhD.**  
**Fakultas Keperawatan, Universitas Hasanuddin**

**Materi Klinik Penulisan Artikel Ilmiah Internasional  
Makassar**

**2019**

# Outline

- Title
- Bylines
- Abstract
- Keywords

# How to prepare a good manuscript-construction

- Title
- Abstract
- Keywords
- IMRAD (Introduction, Methods, Results, And Discussions)
- Acknowledgement
- Reference
- Supplementary materials

Make them easy for indexing and searching  
(informative, attractive and effective)

**Title**

# Title

- Approximately 12 words
- Should be **informative**, and contain the **major keywords**, including **country** where the project conducted

# Title

- Should not contain **abbreviations**
- Your opportunity to **attract** the editor, reviewer, and reader's attention
- Easily to be shortened to running title

# How can we generate a title?

- Think about these following questions:
  - What have I **found** that will attract attention?
  - What is **new, different and interesting** about my findings?
  - What are the **3-5 key words** that highlight my research and findings uniqueness?

*Does Vaccinating Children and Adolescents  
with Inactivated Influenza Virus Inhibit the  
Spread of Influenza in Unimmunized  
Residents of Rural Communities?*

This title has **too many** unnecessary words.



## *Influenza Vaccination of Children: A Randomized Trial*

This title **doesn't give enough information** about what makes the manuscript interesting.

# *Effect of Child Influenza Vaccination on Infection Rates in Rural Communities: A Randomized Trial*

**This is an *effective title*. It is short, easy to understand, and conveys the important aspects of the research.**

Development of the salt-reduction and efficacy-maintenance program in Indonesia

**Integrative review of cervical cancer screening in Western Asian and Middle Eastern Arab countries**

Sleep disturbances and related factors among nurses

# Short Running Title

- < 40 characters, including spaces

Development of the salt-reduction and efficacy-maintenance  
program in Indonesia

Salt-reduction intervention

*TIP:*

*Write down a few possible titles,  
and then select the best to refine  
further.*

*Ask your colleagues their opinion.  
Spending the time needed to do this  
will result in a better title.*

**Byline**

# Byline (Baris Kepemilikan)

- Byline indicates: **authorship** and ownership
- Byline consists: author(s) name and institution (s)

# Determining Authorship

- Reserved for persons who make a **substantial contribution** to and who accept **responsibility** for a published work
- Not only those who do actual writing but also those who have made substantial scientific contributions (formulating the problem/hypothesis, structuring the experimental design, organizing & conducting the analysis, interpreting the results, writing a major portion of the paper)



*Author contributions:*

Study design: AB, RM, TS

Data collection: AB, JRM

Data analysis: RM, YK, RS

Manuscript writing: ST, JP, AB, YK

11. *An authorship statement:* This must acknowledge i) that all authors listed meet the authorship criteria according to the latest guidelines of the [International Committee of Medical Journal Editors](#) and ii) that all authors are in agreement with the manuscript.

# Order of Authorship

- The general rule: name of the **principal contributor** should appear first, with subsequent names in order of decreasing contribution
- This convention may be vary from a field to others

# Order of Authorship

- In some fields, head of research group often is listed last
- Important to list one's name the same way on every paper

# Institutional Affiliation

- Identifies the institution **where** the author or authors were when the research was conducted
- Include a dual affiliation only if two **institutions contribute substantial support** to the study
- **No more** than 2 affiliations per author
- If no institutional affiliation, list the city and state of residence below the author's name

# Association of health literacy with self-care preference in older people: A cross-sectional study

Su Hyun Kim PhD, RN<sup>1</sup>  | Sonja Utz PhD<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>College of Nursing, Research Institute of Nursing Science, Kyungpook National University, Daegu, South Korea

<sup>2</sup>Leibniz-Institut für Wissensmedien, University of Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany

## Correspondence

Su Hyun Kim, College of Nursing, Kyungpook National University, Daegu 700-422, South Korea

Email: suhyun\_kim@knu.ac.kr

## Funding information

The Basic Science Research Program; National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF), Grant/Award number: NRF-2014R1A1A3051163

## Abstract

Low health literacy has been identified as a barrier to maintaining self-care in older people. The purpose of this study was to examine the association between health literacy and self-care preference in relation to health status in older people. A total of 129 community-dwelling older people were included in the study. The findings revealed that health literacy was significantly associated with self-care preference in older people. The results highlight the important need for health literacy training and seeking in older people to improve their health literacy.

# Health professionals' perspectives on the discharge process and continuity of care for stroke survivors discharged home in regional Australia: A qualitative, descriptive study

Ashley Kable PhD, RN, Grad Dip Health Serv Man<sup>1</sup>  | Amanda Baker PhD, MPsy, BA<sup>2</sup> |  
Dimitry Pond PhD, BMed & Surg, BA<sup>2</sup> | Erica Southgate PhD, BEducation<sup>3</sup> |  
Alyna Turner PhD, BSc(Psych) (Hons)<sup>2</sup> | Christopher Levi BMed & Surg, BMed Sc<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Nursing and Midwifery, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia

<sup>2</sup>School of Medicine and Public Health, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia

<sup>3</sup>School of Education, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia

## Correspondence

Ashley Kable, School of Nursing and Midwifery, University of Newcastle, Richardson Wing, University Drive, Callaghan, NSW 2308, Australia.

Email: ashley.kable@newcastle.edu.au

## Funding information

This work was supported by a grant from the Hunter Medical Research Institute (Dalara Foundation), New South Wales, Australia (HMRI 13-57).

## Abstract

Many stroke patients are discharged home due to advances in treatment approaches and reduced residual disability. The aim of this study was to understand health professionals' perspectives on the discharge process and continuity of care during the transition between hospital and home for stroke survivors. In this qualitative, descriptive study, we used focus groups with 25 health professionals involved in discharge processes for transition from hospital to home in 2014, in a regional area of Australia. Discontinuity in the discharge process was affected by pressure to discharge patients, discharge medications and associated risks, inadequate or late discharge summaries, and challenges involving carers. Discontinuity in post-discharge services and follow up was affected by availability of post-discharge services, number of services arranged at the time of discharge, general practitioner follow up after discharge, delays and waiting lists, carer problems, and long-term follow up. There were complex organizational barriers to the continuity of care for stroke survivors discharged home. It is important to address these deficits so that stroke survivors and their carers can make the transition home with minimal risk and adequate support following a stroke.

## KEYWORDS

# **Abstract**

# Abstract

- Abstract words number is various
- Stating purpose, basic procedures, main findings, principal conclusion and practice implications
- Should not contain **abbreviations** or **references**



# Abstract

- Enables persons **interested** in the document to retrieve it from abstracting and indexing databases
- A well-prepared abstract can be **the most important single paragraph** in an article
- This is the **advertisement** of your article
- Make it interesting, and easy to be understood without reading the whole article

# Abstract

- A clear abstract will strongly influence whether or not your work is further considered
- Keep it as brief as possible

# **General Structure of Abstract**

- Background information
- Aim and its importance
- Research method
- Research contribution and its value
- The conclusion and implication

# Self-care practices and health-seeking behavior among older persons in a developing country: Theories-based research

## ABSTRACT

---

**Purpose:** The aim of this study was to examine the self-care practices and health-seeking behaviours of older adults in urban Indonesia.

**Methods:** The cross-sectional study was performed from January to March 2014 in the Tammua sub-district of Indonesia. At the time of the study, 273 older adults resided in Tammua, and half of them (51.2%) participated in this study. Data collection was carried out including self-care practices, health literacy, self-efficacy and basic conditioning factors.

**Results:** It was found that most respondents (124; 88.6%) always ate various protein sources daily. However, many participants never limited consumption of sugar (55; 39.3%) or salt (40; 28.6%), and more than half of respondents (96; 68.6%) did not regularly visit MHCs. Health status ( $p < 0.05$ ), health maintenance ( $p < 0.01$ ) and salt limitation ( $p < 0.05$ ) were all significantly associated with salt limitation. It was found that respondents with higher self-efficacy, those who did not want to get information, and those of younger ages are less likely to visit MHCs regularly.

**Conclusion:** An understanding of self-care practices and self-efficacy is needed to improve health care in developing countries. High self-efficacy should be promoted along with adequate health literacy. Older persons should learn the importance of regular health examinations to promote health, prevent diseases, and slow the progress of chronic diseases. The number of respondents who never limit their sugar and salt intake was especially surprising. An intervention program should be developed to limit salt and sugar intake of Indonesian elderly and to motivate older persons to use primary health services.

# Unstructured Abstract

All articles must have a an unstructured abstract that states in 250 words or less the purpose, basic procedures, main findings, principal conclusions of the study, and implications for practice. The abstract should not contain abbreviations, p values, confidence intervals or other statistical parameters.

## **Abstract**

Low health literacy has been recognized as a potential barrier to obtaining knowledge and maintaining self-care in older people. However, little is known about information-seeking preference in relation to health literacy among older people. The aim of the present study was to understand the influence of health literacy on the information-seeking preference of older people. A total of 129 community-residing Korean older people completed a survey in 2016. The findings revealed that health literacy was a significant predictor of information-seeking preference in older people after controlling for demographic and illness variables. Our study highlights the important need to incorporate strategies to increase the desire for information seeking in older people, in addition to adopting communication strategies that address low health literacy.

# **Keywords**

# Keywords

- Usually no more than **6 words**
- For purpose for indexing and **future citations**
- Pick your keywords **carefully**



# Self-care practices and health-seeking behavior among older persons in a developing country: Theories-based research

## ABSTRACT

---

**Purpose:** The aim of this study was to examine the self-care practices and health-seeking behaviours of older adults in urban Indonesia.

**Methods:** The cross-sectional study was performed from January to March 2014 in the Tammua sub-district of Indonesia. At the time of the study, 273 older adults resided in Tammua, and half of them (51.2%) participated in this study. Data collection was carried out including self-care practices, health literacy, self-efficacy and basic conditioning factors.

**Results:** It was found that most respondents (124; 88.6%) always ate various protein sources daily. However, many participants never limited consumption of sugar (55; 39.3%) or salt (40; 28.6%), and more than half of respondents (96; 68.6%) did not regularly visit MHCs. Health status ( $p < 0.05$ ), health maintenance ( $p < 0.01$ ) and salt limitation ( $p < 0.05$ ) were all significantly associated with salt limitation. It was found that respondents with higher self-efficacy, those who did not want to get information, and those of younger ages are less likely to visit MHCs regularly.

**Conclusion:** An understanding of self-care practices and self-efficacy is needed to improve health care in developing countries. High self-efficacy should be promoted along with adequate health literacy. Older persons should learn the importance of regular health examinations to promote health, prevent diseases, and slow the progress of chronic diseases. The number of respondents who never limit their sugar and salt intake was especially surprising. An intervention program should be developed to limit salt and sugar intake of Indonesian elderly and to motivate older persons to use primary health services.



*Keywords:*

Health-seeking behavior

Monthly health checkups

Older adults

Primary health care

Self-care practices

## Factors affecting self-care in elderly patients with hypertension in Korea

The objective of this study was to test nine variables which derived from the model of self-care in chronic illness and previous studies on elderly patients with hypertension. A descriptive research design was employed in this study. Totally, 306 elderly patients diagnosed with hypertension were selected from three public health centres for the study. The stepwise regression analysis was conducted by analysing predictors of self-care in elderly patients with hypertension. Statistical analyses, including correlation analysis, *t*-test and analysis of variance tests were conducted for seven variables. The results indicated that only four variables were significant, and the model explained 57% of the variance in self-care. Among these predictors, empowerment was the strongest predictor, followed by social support, depression and perceived severity. These findings demonstrate the significance of assessing predictors of self-care behaviour when examining patients' health behaviours and planning intervention strategies.

**Key words:** elderly, hypertension, self care.

# Golden Rules

- Read carefully Guideline for Authors **(GFA)**
- Adhere GFA increase the **possibility** of your manuscript acceptance
- Download the latest article of your targeted journal

