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DESCRIPTION

Asian Nursing Research is the official peer-reviewed research journal of the Korean Society of Nursing Science, and is devoted to publication of a wide range of research that will contribute to the body of nursing science and inform the practice of nursing, nursing education, administration, and history, on health issues relevant to nursing, and on the testing of research findings in practice.

The ISO abbreviated title of the journal is *Asian Nurs Res*. It is published five times (28th Feb, 31st May, 31st Aug, 31st Oct, 31st Dec) by Elsevier beginning in June 2007, and indexed/abstracted in CINAHL, Embase, Science Direct, SCOPUS, Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE), Current Contents/Social and Behavioral Sciences (SBS), Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) and Journal Citation Reports/ Science Edition and Social Sciences Edition.

IMPACT FACTOR

2021: 2.612 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2022

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The *Asian Nursing Research* (ANR) is the official journal of the Korean Society of Nursing Science. ANR is an international, peer reviewed, open access (free submission and free access), scientific journal that seeks to promote the development and dissemination of knowledge that is directly relevant to all spheres of nursing practice, policy and professional issues. ANR aims to support evidence, informed policy and practice by publishing research, systematic and other scholarly reviews, critical discussion, and commentary of the highest standard. Invited papers that contribute to nursing knowledge and debate are published at the discretion of the Editor. The ISO abbreviated title of the journal is Asian Nurs Res. It is published by Elsevier beginning in June 2007, and indexed/abstracted in CINAHL, Embase, Science Direct, SCOPUS, Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE), Current Contents/Social and Behavioral Sciences (SBS), Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) and Journal Citation Reports/Science Edition and Social Sciences Edition for five times (28th February, 31st May, 31st August, 31st October, 31st December) in a year. It has been indexed in Medline since 2014.

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Review Articles: These include critical presentations of topics of interest to those relevant to nursing theory, practice, and education. The unsolicited reviews will be considered for publication if topical, of high quality and subject to peer review. The body of a review article should be a comprehensive, scholarly evidence-based review of the literature, accompanied by critical analysis and leading to reasonable conclusions. Wherever appropriate, details of the literature search methodology should be provided, i.e. the databases searched, the search terms and inclusive dates, and any selectivity criteria imposed. Wherever possible, use primary resources, avoiding "Data on File", "Poster" or other unpublished references.

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BEFORE YOU BEGIN

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[Meta-analysis of Observational Studies in Epidemiology\(MOOSE\)](#)

Qualitative studies

[Consolidated criteria for reporting qualitative research\(COREQ\)](#)

[Standards for Reporting Qualitative Research \(SRQR\)](#)

Quasi-experimental/ non-randomized trials

[Transparent Reporting of Evaluations with Non-randomized Designs\(TREND\)](#)

Randomized (and quasi randomized) controlled trials

[Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials\(CONSORT\)](#)

Study of Diagnostic accuracy/assessment scale

[Standards for the Reporting of Diagnostic Accuracy Studies\(STARD\)](#)

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Meta-analysis of Observational Studies in Epidemiology(MOOSE)

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Standards for Quality Improvement Reporting Excellence(SQUIRE)

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Cover letter

To the editor in which you detail authorship contributions and other matters you wish the editors to consider. Submission declaration should be included in cover letter.

Title Page

Title

The title should be concise and informative. ANR recommends that authors refrain from including the country where the study was conducted in the title unless it is an essential element like a national study. On the title page include: (1) title of the article; (2) all author names and ORCIDs (with highest academic degrees and affiliations including titles, department, and name and location of institutions to which the work should be attributed); (3) corresponding author's name and complete address including email, phone, FAX numbers and ORCID (4) any acknowledgments, credits, or disclaimers, including funding sources and conflicts of interest. Acknowledgments of aid or criticism (e.g., source of research fund or grant; any conflicts of interest) should be approved by the person whose help is being recognized. Authors are required to sign a statement conferring the copyright to the manuscript to ANR.

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Text

Headings and subheadings should be provided in the methods and results sections, and, where appropriate, in the discussion section. Please keep the text clear and concise. Because the readership of ANR spans many disciplines, jargon should be avoided as it may not be familiar to some readers. Organize the manuscript in the following order: title page, acknowledgments, abstract, text, references, tables, figure legends and figures. The text of articles is usually divided into sections with the headings: Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion, and Conclusion(s). Articles may need subheadings within some sections to clarify their content.

Introduction: Clearly state the need for this study and the main question or hypothesis of the study. Summarize the literature review or background in the area of the study.

Methods: Describe the study design, setting and samples, ethical considerations, measurements/instruments, data collection/procedure and data analysis used. If it is qualitative research, instrument can be omitted. Ensure correct use of the terms sex (when reporting biological factors) and gender (identify, psychosocial or cultural factors), and, unless inappropriate, report the sex and/or gender of study participants, the sex of animals or cells, and describe the methods used to determine sex and gender. If the study was done involving an exclusive population, for example in only one sex, justify why, except in obvious cases (e.g., prostate cancer). Define how you determined race or ethnicity and justify the relevance.

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Discussion: Discussion should be based only on the reported results. Discussion for advances in nursing practice, nursing knowledge development, and nursing implication is strongly recommended.

Conclusions: State the conclusions and recommendations for further study. Do not summarize the study results.

Tables/Figures

Tables/Figures should be self-contained and complement, but not duplicate, information contained in the text. Tables/Figures should be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals. Each table and figure should be placed on a separate page and in English. There should be no more than five tables and figures in total.

The title of the table shall be placed on top of the table and the first letters of important words shall be capitalized. The title of the figure shall be placed below the figure with the first letter capitalized.

Always, define abbreviations in a legend at the bottom of a table/figure as a note, even if they have already been defined in the text. List abbreviations in alphabetical order; do not include the word "and" before the last abbreviation.

For footnotes to appear in the legend, use roman superscript alphabets. Asterisks (*, **) should be reserved for *p*-values. All units of measurements and concentrations should be abbreviated using Systeme International (SI) units.

When reporting decimal numbers, the significance level shall be shown up to three decimal places; means, standard deviations, and a test statistic to two decimal places; and percentages to one decimal place (e.g, *p*=.002, 23.98±3.47, 45.7%). Only if the value can be more than 1, 0 shall be placed in front of the decimal point (e.g, *t*=0.26, *F*=0.92, *r*=.14, *R*²=.61).

When reporting *p*-values, which refer to significance probability, footnotes shall not be used, but the actual *p*-values shall be provided. If a *p*-value is .000 and 1.000, it shall be indicated as *p* < .001 and *p* < .999, respectively. If *p*-values have to be reported using footnotes, *, ** shall be used (e.g. **p* < .05, ***p* < .01).

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Preprint references

Where a preprint has subsequently become available as a peer-reviewed publication, the formal publication should be used as the reference. If there are preprints that are central to your work or that cover crucial developments in the topic, but are not yet formally published, these may be referenced. Preprints should be clearly marked as such, for example by including the word preprint, or the name of the preprint server, as part of the reference. The preprint DOI should also be provided.

Reference style

References follow the NLM style. Reference should be numbered serially in the order of appearance in the text, with numbers in brackets []. When multiple references are cited together, use a hyphen to indicate a series of inclusive numbers. Use commas to indicate a series of non-inclusive numbers. A citation with these references [4,5,6,14] is abbreviated to [4-6,14]. If a reference is cited more than once, use the original reference number. References should be listed on a separate sheet at the end of the paper in the order of citation. If the reference is written in a language other than English, specify the language at the end. Journal names should be abbreviated according to the journal list of United States National Library of Medicine (NLM) available from: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?db=journals> and the List of Korea Med Journals available from: <http://www.koreamed.org/JournalBrowser.php>.

Authors are responsible for the accuracy of the references. Software packages make citing literature particularly easy.

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References should be listed according to the examples below. For citations from other sources, refer to "The NLM Style Guide for Authors, Editors, and Publishers". 2nd Edition, 2007. (<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/citingmedicine>).

Reference Examples

Journals

Journal Articles: For six or fewer authors, list all authors

Kim SW. Outcomes of Home Monitoring after Palliative Cardiac Surgery. *J Korean Acad Nurs*. 2014;44(2):228–36. <https://doi.org/10.4040/jkan.2014.44.2.228.Korean>. Meneton P, Jeunemaitre X, de Wardener HE, MacGregor GA. Links between dietary salt intake, renal salt handling, blood pressure, and cardiovascular diseases. *Physiol Rev*. 2005;85(2):679–715. <https://doi.org/10.1152/physrev.00056.2003>.

Journal Articles: For more than six authors, list the first six followed by et al.

Huang D, Dai L, Zeng T, Huang H, Wu M, Yuan M, et al. Exploring contributing factors to psychological traumatic childbirth from the perspective of midwives: a qualitative study. *Asian Nurs Res*. 2019;13(4):270–6. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.anr.2019.10.002>

Forthcoming Journal Articles

Savinainen KJ, Helenius MA, Lehtonen HJ, Visakorpi T. Overexpression of EIF3S3 promotes cancer cell growth. *Prostate*. Forthcoming 2017.

Journals on the Internet

Happell B. The influence of education on the career preferences of undergraduate nursing students. *Aust Electron J Nurs Educ [Internet]*. 2002 Apr [cited 2007 Jan 8];8(1):[about 12 p.]. Available from: http://www.scu.edu.au/schools/nhcp/aejne/vol8-1/refereed/happell_max.html.

Books

Reference to an Entire Book

Belitz HD, Grosch W, Schieberle P. *Food chemistry*. 3rd rev. ed. Burghagen MM, translator. Berlin: Springer; 2004. p. 1070.

Chapter in an Edited Book

Speroff L, Fritz MA. *Clinical gynecologic endocrinology and infertility*. 7th ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; c2005. Chapter 29, Endometriosis; p. 1103–33.

Entire Books on the Internet

Richardson ML. *Approaches to differential diagnosis in musculoskeletal imaging [Internet]*. Version 2.0. Seattle (WA): University of Washington School of Medicine; c2000 [revised 2001 Oct 1; cited 2016 Nov 1]. Available from: <http://www.rad.washington.edu/mskbook/index.html>.

Scientific and Technical Reports

Page E, Harney JM. Health hazard evaluation report. Cincinnati (OH): National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (US); 2001 Feb. Report No.: HETA2000-0139-2824. Barker B, Degenhardt L. *Accidental drug-induced deaths in Australia 1997-2001*. Sydney (Australia): University of New South Wales, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre; 2003.

Web

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