

The Journal of Korean Academy of Nursing (JKAN) is the official peer-reviewed research journal of the Korean Society of Nursing Science (KSNS). This journal uses a blind peer-review process, and all papers must have a clear focus on nurses and the nursing profession. We have tried to maintain transparency from data collection to publication in JKAN and encourage the sharing of research data, protocols, measures, and programs.

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I. AIMS & SCOPE

JKAN provides a forum for original research and scholarship on nursing practice, health care delivery, management, workforce, policy, and research methods relevant to nursing, midwifery, and other health-related professions around the world. This journal aims to promote the development and dissemination of knowledge in all spheres of nursing and support evidence-based nursing policies. JKAN welcomes studies that seek to evaluate and understand complex healthcare interventions and health policies and that employ rigorous designs and methods appropriate for the research question related to the nursing discipline. This journal covers all the areas of nursing science. The journal also seeks to improve the quality of its research by publishing methodological papers introducing or elaborating on analytical techniques, measures, and research methods.

JKAN has published original peer-reviewed articles of interest to researchers since 1970, making it the longest-standing repository of nursing scholarships in Korea. The types of publications are research papers that report research findings, reviews, discussion papers, and editorials that are of interest to the international readership of practitioners, educators, administrators, and researchers in all areas of nursing, as well as letters to the Editor. The International Organization for Standardization's abbreviated title is J Korean Acad Nurs.

The journal is published four times a year (Feb. 28, May 31, Aug. 31, and Nov. 30). The journal is open access, and articles are freely available online to read, download, and share immediately upon publication. JKAN endorses the Equator Network (<http://www.equator-network.org>), an international initiative that seeks to improve the reliability and value of research literature in healthcare by promoting the transparent and accurate reporting of studies. We ask our authors to use appropriate reporting guidelines to ensure their excellence in scientific reporting.

II. RESEARCH & PUBLICATION ETHICS

1. Research Ethics

The policies on research and publication ethics of the journal follow the guidelines set by the Korean Association of Medical Journal Editors, the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE, <http://publicationethics.org/>), the Ministry of Education, and the National Research Foundation of Korea with respect to the settlement of any misconduct.

All manuscripts should be prepared in strict accordance with the research and publication ethics guidelines recommended by the Council of Science Editors (CSE, <http://www.councilscienceeditors.org/>), the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE, <http://www.icmje.org/>), and the Korean Association of Medical Journal Editors (KAMJE, <http://www.kamje.or.kr/>).

The author(s) must be able to state that research involving humans or animals has been approved by the responsible IRB and conducted in accordance with accepted national and international standards. JKAN will follow the guidelines set by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE, <http://publicationethics.org/>) to resolve any misconduct. All studies involving human subjects or data must be reviewed and approved by a responsible research ethics committee or institutional review board (IRB). Please refer to the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki (<https://www.wma.net/policies-post/wma-declaration-of-helsinki-ethical-principles-for-medical-research-involving-humansubjects/>) for all investigations involving human subjects and materials. For human studies, including case reports, the author(s) must state whether informed consent was obtained from the study participants. The

editor of the journal may request the submission of copies of informed consent received from human subjects in clinical studies, or IRB approval documents. Animal experiments should also be reviewed by an appropriate committee (e.g., the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee) for the care and use of animals. If the study is exempted from such approval, the basis of such an exemption and the regulatory framework should be described.

Submission Declaration: When submitting a manuscript, authors should include a letter informing the editor of any potential overlap with other previously published materials or materials being evaluated for publication and should also state how the manuscript submitted to JKAN differs substantially from previously published paper(s). If all or part of your patient population has been previously reported, this should be mentioned in the Methods section, along with citations to the appropriate reference(s).

Permissions: The authors obtain permission from copyright owners to use measurement tools for their studies. Permission to reproduce previously published material must also be obtained in writing from the copyright holder (usually the publisher) and acknowledged in the manuscript.

2. Conflict of Interest

The corresponding author of an article is asked to inform the Editor of the authors' potential conflicts of interest that may have influenced the research or interpretation of data. Potential conflicts of interest should be disclosed on the title page and at the end of the main text, even if the authors are confident that their respective judgments have not been influenced when preparing the manuscript. Such conflicts may include financial support or private connections with pharmaceutical companies, political pressure from special interest groups, or academic problems. To address potential conflicts of interest, the disclosure form should be the same as the ICMJE Uniform Disclosure Form (http://www.icmje.org/coi_disclosure.pdf). The Editor decides whether the information provided regarding conflicts of interest should be included in the published paper. All sources of funding for a study should be explicitly stated. JKAN asks the referees to inform the editor of any conflicts of interest before reviewing a particular manuscript. Editors who make final decisions regarding manuscripts should recuse themselves from making editorial decisions if they have relationships or activities that pose potential conflicts with the articles under consideration. Additionally, other editorial members who participate in editorial decisions must provide edi-

tors with a current description of their relationships and activities (as they might relate to editorial judgments) and recuse themselves from any decisions in which an interest that poses a potential conflict exists. The editorial staff must not use the information obtained by working on manuscripts for private gain.

3. Authorship

JKAN follows the recommendations for authorship set out by the ICMJE (<https://www.icmje.org/icmje-recommendations.pdf>).

Authorship credit should be based on the following: 1) substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work, or to the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work; 2) drafting the work or reviewing it critically for important intellectual content; 3) final approval of the version to be published; and 4) agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work to ensure that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

Any designated author should meet all four criteria for authorship, and anyone who meets all four criteria should be identified as an author. The authors have confidence in the integrity of the contributions of their coauthors. All other contributors not listed as authors should be mentioned in the Acknowledgements section. When a master's thesis or doctoral dissertation is submitted for publication, the first author should be awarded the degree and declare that the content is from the thesis or dissertation.

If there are two or more authors, the corresponding author should be designated. The corresponding author has the primary responsibility for addressing all issues with the editor and readership. Any comment by the corresponding author is regarded as the opinion of all co-authors. The corresponding author should confirm that all appropriate persons are listed as authors of the manuscript, and all coauthors should approve the final version to be published.

When a large, multicenter group conducts a study, the group should identify individuals who accept direct responsibility for the manuscript. When submitting a manuscript authored by a group, the corresponding author should indicate the preferred citation and identify all individual authors, as well as the group name. The journals generally list other members of the group that are not included as authors in the acknowledgments section. The acquisition of funding, data collection, or general supervision of the research group alone does not constitute authorship.

These criteria are intended to maintain the status of authorship for those who deserve credit and take responsibility for the work. The authors are expected to carefully consider the list and order

of authors before submitting their manuscript and to provide a definitive list of authors at the time of the original submission. At the time of submission, all authors, including the order and lists of their names, must be confirmed. When submitting an article, all authors are requested to list the ORCID, which can be obtained from <https://orcid.org>.

Any addition, deletion, or rearrangement of author names in the authorship list should be made prior to the acceptance of the manuscript and only if approved by the editor. To request such a change, the editor must receive the following from the corresponding author: (a) the reason(s) for the change in the author list and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, letter) from all authors that they agree with any addition, removal, or rearrangement. In the case of the addition or removal of authors, there is a requirement for confirmation from the author being added or removed. Only in exceptional circumstances will the editor consider adding, deleting, or rearranging authors after the manuscript has been accepted. If the editor considers this request, publication of the manuscript will be suspended. If the manuscript has been published online, any request approved by the editor will result in a corrigendum.

4. Artificial Intelligence (AI)-assisted technologies

At submission, authors are required to disclose whether they utilized artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted technologies, such as Large Language Models (LLMs), chatbots, or image creators, in the preparation of their manuscript. Authors must detail how these AI-support technologies were used in both the cover letter and the appropriate section of the submitted manuscript. For instance, if AI was used for writing assistance, this should be described in the acknowledgments section. If AI was used for data collection, analysis, or figure generation, authors should describe this use in the methods section. Chatbots (such as ChatGPT) should not be listed as authors because they cannot be responsible for the accuracy, integrity, and originality of the work—responsibilities required for authorship. Therefore, authors are responsible for any submitted materials that involve the use of AI-assisted technologies. Authors should thoroughly review and edit any AI-generated output, as it may appear authoritative but could be incorrect, incomplete, or biased. Additionally, authors must ensure appropriate attribution of all quoted material, including full citations, and must not list AI or AI-assisted technologies as an author or co-author, nor cite AI as an author.

5. Redundant Publication and Plagiarism

Redundant publication (duplication) is defined as “reporting (publishing or attempting to publish) substantially the same work more than once, without attribution of the original source(s).” Characteristics of reports that are substantially similar include the following: (a) “At least one of the authors must be common to all reports (if there are no common authors, it is more likely plagiarism than redundant publication);” (b) “The subjects or study populations are the same or overlapped;” (c) “The methodology is typically identical or nearly so;” (d) “The results and their interpretation generally vary little, if at all.”

The authors should not submit the same research to more than one journal and should not publish the manuscript in different languages. If the authors wish to pursue secondary publication of the manuscript in another language, they should obtain approval from the editors-in-chief of both related journals. The editorial board determines the nature and degree of duplicate publications or submissions of the manuscript.

Plagiarism refers to the appropriation of another person’s ideas, research processes, results, or texts. This included using previously published material or any other author without citing a reference. The authors are required to submit original manuscripts and confirm that they have cited or quoted others’ ideas and texts appropriately and accurately.

6. Process for Managing Publication Malpractice

When reviewers or readers suspect publication malpractice, such as fabrication, falsification, salami slicing, plagiarism, or simultaneous/ duplicate publication, inappropriate changes in authorship, an undisclosed conflict of interest, ethical problems with a submitted manuscript, a reviewer who has appropriated an author’s idea or data, complaints against editors, and so on, the process of resolution will be initiated following the flowchart provided by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE, <http://publicationethics.org/resources/flowcharts>). The ethics committee will discuss and adjudicate cases of suspected publication malpractice, as well as complaints and appeals to editors.

III. MANUSCRIPT SUBMISSION

1. Online Submission

Manuscripts should be submitted electronically via the submis-

sion system of this journal (<https://submit.jkan.or.kr/submission/Login.html>). The first and corresponding authors should be members of the KSNS, with the exception of non-Korean authors.

All correspondence, including notifications of the editor's decisions and requests for revisions, will be processed using this system. For any questions regarding the use of the online submission system, please contact the publication director of the KSNS via phone, e-mail (tel: +82-2-567-2590; e-mail: kaneditor@kan.or.kr).

2. Types of Publication and Word Limits

JKAN publishes original research, reviews, and discussion papers. The length of the manuscript varied according to the manuscript type. The word limit excludes the title page, abstract, references, tables, figures, and any supplemental digital content). All pages should be numbered consecutively. Please see the word limits below for each manuscript type.

Research Papers: up to 6,000 words

JKAN publishes original research that matches the aims and scope of the journal. These include full papers that report original research. These are reports of the empirical findings from the highest-quality basic and clinical research studies within the scope of JKAN's focus. Findings from studies utilizing diverse approaches are relevant, including qualitative methods; measurements, including the development and evaluation of instrumentation; observational, quasi-experimental, and experimental studies; e-science, information-based studies; and mixed-method designs. Research papers should adhere to recognized standards. Analyses according to sex are recommended. Instrument development or validation papers are only considered if accompanied by a copy of the full instrument included as a supplementary file at the submission stage, so they can be published online as an appendix if accepted.

Reviews and Discussion Papers: up to 6,000 words

These include critical presentations on topics of interest and relevance to nursing theory, practice, and education. The body of a review article should be a comprehensive, scholarly, evidence-based review of the literature, accompanied by a critical analysis leading to reasonable conclusions. We publish systematic (addressing focused research questions) and broader literature reviews (scoping reviews). We also publish discussion papers, which are scholarly articles of a debating or discursive nature. In all cases, there must be engagement with and a critical analysis of

a substantive body of research or other scholarship. Systematic reviews should adhere to recognized standards of reporting.

Editorials: up to 1,000 words. No Abstracts required.

These include comments by organizations or individuals on topics of current interest and invitations. Authors with ideas for editorials that address issues of substantive concern in the discipline, particularly those of a controversial nature or directly linked to current/forthcoming content in the journal, should contact the manager.

Letters to the Editor: up to 1,000 words. No Abstracts required.

These included responses to previous articles and editorials. Designed to stimulate academic debate and discussion, the editor invites readers to submit letters that refer to and comment on recent journal content, introduce new comments and discussions of clear and direct relevance to the journal's aims and scope, or briefly report data or research findings that may not warrant a full paper.

IV. MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION AND FORMAT

1. General Guidelines

Manuscripts should be written in either Korean or English. Manuscripts must be prepared according to the National Library of Medicine's (NLM) Style Guide for Authors, Editors, and Publishers (<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/citingmedicine>). If there are any discrepancies between the JKAN Guidelines and the NLM Manual, the former should take precedence.

The authors will be required to complete the Manuscript Checklist during the submission process to ensure that the basic requirements of the manuscript submission are met, including details of the roles of funding sources and conflicts of interest. The Manuscript Checklist is designed to be a self-assessment checklist to assist the authors in preparing their manuscripts. A completed form must be submitted to show that you have included all the necessary parts of your submission.

2. Research Reporting Guidelines

Reporting guidelines endorsed by the journal are listed below: <http://www.equator-network.org>

Observational cohort, case-control, and cross-sectional studies
Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epide-

miology (STROBE)
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)
Systematic Review and meta-analysis
Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses (PRISMA)
Meta-analysis of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (MOOSE)
Quality improvement studies
Standards for Quality Improvement Reporting Excellence (SQUIRE)

3. Manuscript Components

The composition of the manuscript should be as follows: **Title Page, Abstract and Keywords, Main Text, References, Tables and Figures, and Appendices.** Each section begins on a new page. To ensure a blind review, the main body of the paper (including references, tables, and figures) should not include any identifying information, such as the authors' names or affiliations.

Title Page

The following should be included on the title page: (1) title of the article; (2) running head; (3) author names and affiliations (department, location, and ORCID); (4) corresponding author's name and complete address, including e-mail, phone number, ORCID, and fax number; and (5) any acknowledgments, credits, or disclaimers, including funding sources and conflicts of interest (to register on ORCID, visit <https://orcid.org>) and data-sharing statements.

Abstract and Keywords

The following should be included on the title page: (1) title of the article; (2) running head; (3) author names and affiliations (department, location, and ORCID); (4) corresponding author's name and complete address, including e-mail, phone number, ORCID, and fax number; and (5) any acknowledgments, credits, or disclaimers, including funding sources and conflicts of interest (to register on ORCID, visit <https://orcid.org>) and data-sharing

statements.

Main Text

For most papers, the following basic structure is used: **Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion, and Conclusion.** Articles may require subheadings within certain sections to clarify their content.

Introduction: A brief background, references to the most pertinent papers that are sufficiently general to inform readers, and relevant findings from others should be included. It is recommended that the introduction include a "general and specific background," "debating issues," and the "specific purpose of this study."

Methods: Describes the study design, setting, and samples, measurements/ instruments, data collection/procedure, ethical considerations, and data analysis used. However, this instrument can be omitted if it is qualitative. When designing biomedical research, gender variables must be considered. If not applicable, please state the reason. In the section on ethical considerations, the author states that the study protocol was approved by the institutional review board (IRB No. ##-##-###). Please provide the initials of institutional names at the time of submission for peer review.

Results: Describes the main results logically using text, tables, and figures in a concise paragraph. This is the most descriptive section.

Discussion: Discussion should be based only on the reported results. The data should be interpreted concisely without repeating the materials presented in the results. Discussions on advances in nursing practice, nursing knowledge development, and their implications for nursing are strongly recommended.

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

References

In-text Citation

Citation of references within the text should follow Citing Medicine: The NLM Style Guide for Authors, Editors, and Publishers 2nd edition (<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/citingmedicine>). References should be numbered serially in the order of appearance in the text, with numbers in brackets []. When multiple references are cited together, use commas to indicate a series of non-inclusive numbers (e.g., [1], [2,3], [4-6], or [7-9,13]). If a reference is cited more than once, use the original reference number. If there are one or two authors, include the last name of each. If there are

three or more authors, include only the last name of the first author followed by “et al.” (e.g., Beck [3], Jo and Kim [7], Cox et al. [11]).

Reference lists

References should be listed on a separate sheet at the end of the paper in the order of citation. The authors are responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the references and the correct text citations. The number of references should be 50 or fewer for a regular article, except for a manuscript on meta-analyses, systematic reviews, or structural equation models that have no limit on references.

Tables and Figures

Tables and figures should be self-contained and complement the information contained in the text without duplication. Tables and figures should be numbered consecutively using Arabic numerals. Each table and figure has been placed on a separate page. There should be **no more than five tables and figures in total**. More tables or figures are provided in the supplementary material. The title of the table should be placed above it, and should begin with a capital letter for the first word only, and all other words should be in lowercase (Table 1. Overall responses to question types). The title of the figure should be placed below it, with the first letter of the figure title capitalized (for example, Figure 1. Scatter plot of study variables between cancer survivors and their spouses). When two or more figures exist for the same number, an alphabetically sequential letter should be placed after the Arabic number (Figure 1A, B).

Abbreviations can be used in table and figures but must be defined in a footnote, even if they have already been defined in the text. Abbreviations should be listed in alphabetical order; do not include the word “and” before the last abbreviation (e.g., HR, heart rate; T, temperature). Descriptive footnotes are indicated with superscript lowercase letters in alphabetical order (a–z) listed at the bottom of the table or figure (e.g., ^aBy Fisher’s exact test).

When reporting decimal numbers, the significance level should be rounded off to three decimal places; means, standard deviations, and a test statistic to two decimal places (e.g., $p = .002$, 23.98 ± 3.47); percentages and mean age to one decimal place (e.g., 45.7%, 37.2 years old). Only if the number (such as t or F statistics) is more than 1, 0 should be placed in front of the decimal point. However, if the statistic cannot exceed 1, such as r or R^2 , 0 should be omitted before 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 should not be used, but actual

p -values should be provided. If the p -values are .000 and 1.000, they should be indicated as $p < .001$ and $p > .999$, respectively. If p -values have to be reported using footnotes, * and ** should be used (e.g., * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$).

Appendices

The authors should submit an appendix showing the final measurement developed in the instrument development study and a list of reviewed articles in systematic reviews or meta-analyses.

***Supplementary material:** This supplementary material can support and enhance scientific research. The supplementary files offer the author additional possibilities to publish supporting applications, high-resolution images, background datasets, and sound clips. Please note that such items are published online exactly as they are submitted; there is no typesetting involved (supplementary data supplied as an Excel file or a PowerPoint slide will appear as such online). Please submit the materials together with the article and provide a concise and descriptive caption for each file. If you wish to make any changes to the supplementary data during any stage of the process, please provide an updated file and do not annotate any corrections in the previous version. Please also make sure to switch off the “Track Changes” option in any Microsoft Office files, as these will appear in the published supplementary file(s).

4. Registration of a Clinical Trial

All clinical trials (as defined by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors) were registered in a publicly accessible trial registry. For all other types of studies, including systematic reviews, prospective registration is strongly encouraged. Where a study has been registered, please cite the registration number in both the abstract and body of the paper. The journal accepts registration in any of the primary registries that participate in the World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Portal (<http://www.who.int/ictrp/en/>), National Institutes of Health ClinicalTrials.gov (<http://www.clinicaltrials.gov/>), International Standard Randomized Controlled Trial Number Registry (www.ISRCTN.org), and Clinical Research Information Service, Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency (KDCA) (<https://cris.hih.go.kr/cris/index.jsp>).

5. Research Data Sharing and Transparency

This journal encourages and enables you to share data that sup-

ports your research publication, where appropriate, and to interlink the data with your published articles. Research data refers to the results of observations or experiments that validate the research findings. To facilitate reproducibility and data reuse, this journal encourages you to share your software, codes, models, algorithms, protocols, methods, and other useful materials related to the project.

Data generated through the participation of subjects and the public should be put to maximum use by the research community and, whenever possible, translated to deliver patient benefits. Data sharing benefits numerous research-related activities: reproducing analyses, testing secondary hypotheses, developing and evaluating novel statistical methods, teaching, aiding the design of future trials and metaanalyses, and helping to prevent error, fraud, and selective reporting.

To promote more transparent and reproducible research, we asked the authors to submit a Data Availability Statement in the manuscript to help them understand how they can access the data, code, and other resources that support the research findings.

The following are examples of data-sharing statements:

- *Example 1: The data were obtained from the corresponding authors.*
- *Example 2: The data can be obtained from the Supplementary Material.*
- *Example 3: (In the case of healthcare big data) Data can be obtained from (the name of the) repository source.*

V. EDITORIAL AND PEER-REVIEW PROCESS

1. Submitted Manuscript

All contributions (including solicited articles) are critically reviewed by the editorial board members and/or reviewers. The decision to publish a paper is based on an editorial assessment and peer review.

Prereview: Initially, all papers are assessed by an editorial committee consisting of members of the editorial team. The primary purpose is to decide whether to send a paper for peer review and to make a rapid decision on those that are not put forward. Papers that do not meet basic standards or are unlikely to be published irrespective of a positive peer review, for example, because their novel contribution is insufficient or the relevance to the discipline is unclear, may be rejected at this point in order to avoid delays for authors who may wish to seek publication elsewhere.

Review: Manuscripts going forward to the review process are re-

viewed by members of an expert panel. All such papers will undergo a double-blind peer review by more than two reviewers and the Editor. The Editorial Board reserves the right to refuse any material for publication. The Editor-in-Chief reserves the right to make the final decision regarding acceptance. Authors will receive reviewer comments. If the manuscript is subject to publication, the author will be asked to respond to reviewer comments within two weeks.

2. Revised Manuscript

When preparing the revised version of the manuscript, you should carefully follow the instructions provided in the Editor's letter. Please submit a clean copy of your manuscript and an annotated copy describing the changes you have made. Failure to do so will delay the review of your revisions. If references, tables, or figures are moved, added, or deleted during the revision process, renumber them to reflect such changes so that all tables, references, and figures are cited in numeric order. The annotated copy should have changes highlighted (either by using the "Track Changes" function in MS Word or by highlighting or underlining the text) with notes in the text referring to the editor or reviewer query.

3. Accepted Manuscript

Galley Proof: JKAN provides the corresponding author with galley proofs for correction. Corresponding authors will receive electronic page proofs to check copy-edited and typeset articles before publication. The corrections should be maintained at a minimum. The Editor retains the prerogative to question minor stylistic and major alterations that may affect the paper's scientific content. Any errors identified after publication are the responsibility of the author(s). We urge our authors to carefully proofread the accepted manuscript. The corresponding author may be contacted by the Editorial Office, depending on the nature of the correction in the proof.

Article Processing Charge: Authors whose manuscript is accepted for publication in JKAN will be charged a publication fee (USD 1,500). Publication fees do not influence editorial decision-making.

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History:

Enacted Feb. 2003	Revised Sep. 2005	Revised Sep. 2006
Revised Dec. 2007	Revised Mar. 2009	Revised Mar. 2010
Revised Aug. 2010	Revised Feb. 2011	Revised Dec. 2011
Revised Dec. 2012	Revised Jul. 2013	Revised Nov. 2013
Revised Jul. 2014	Revised Nov. 2015	Revised Jun. 2016
Revised Mar. 2017	Revised May. 2017	Revised Oct. 2018
Revised Feb. 2019	Revised Mar. 2020	Revised Dec. 2020
Revised Feb. 2023	Revised Apr. 2023	Revised Dec. 2023
Revised Apr. 2024	Revised Nov. 2024	

Reference Examples in Reference Lists

Journals

Journal titles should be abbreviated in the style used in NLM Catalog. If a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) has been assigned to the article that authors are using, authors should include this after the page numbers for the article. 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>).

Journals with six or fewer authors list all authors

Chen H, Nakatani H, Liu T, Zhao H, Xie D. The core knowledge and skills of nursing competency regarding mealtime assistance for hemiplegic patients in China. *Asian Nurs Res*. 2020;14(2):129-135. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.anr.2020.04.005>

Journals with more than six authors list the first six followed by et al.

Kim JI, Suh EE, Song JE, Im Y, Park JH, Yu S, et al. Development of caring as a human science: 50 years of history of the Korean Society of Nursing Science. *J Korean Acad Nurs*. 2020;50(3):313-332. <https://doi.org/10.4040/jkan.20142>

Online ahead of print (Epub)

Lin FF, Peet J, Murray L, Yin H, Ramanan M, Jacobs K, et al. Contextual factors influencing intensive care patients' discharge processes: a multi-centre prospective observational study. *J Clin Nurs*. 2024 Oct 24 [Epub]. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jocn.17515>

Newspaper articles

Turner A. Parkinson's drug a 'life-changer' for former nurse. *BBC News*. 2024 Oct 28.

Shin JH. IV drips: a quick energy shot for overworked Koreans. *The Korea Herald* [Internet]. 2024 Jun 15 [cited 2024 Oct 10]. Available from: https://www.koreaherald.com/view.php?ud=20240613050778&ACE_SEARCH=1

Books

Entire book

DeVellis RF. *Scale development: theory and applications*. 4th ed. Sage Publications; 2016. 280 p.

Entire book on the internet

Peterson K. *Guide to life science careers* [Internet]. NPG Education; c2014 [cited 2024 Jul 2]. Available from: <https://www.nature.com/scitable/ebooks/guide-to-lifescience-careers-14053951/>

Chapter in an edited book

Kone BC. Metabolic basis of solute transport. In: Brenner BM, Rector FC, editors. *Brenner and Rector's the kidney*. 8th ed. Saunders Elsevier; c2008. p. 130-55.

Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). *Enterobacteriaceae*. In: CLSI, editor. *Performance standards for antimicrobial susceptibility testing*. 27th ed. CLSI; 2017. p. 32-39.

Book with author(s) and translator(s)

Cromar KC, Moebius C. *Medical-surgical nursing made incredibly easy*. 4th ed. Lee SH, Shin MK, Um JY, Kim AL, Kim HJ, Park JH, et al, translators. Academy; 2017. 992 p.

Scientific and Technical Reports

Kwon JH. *A Study on the current status of infertility counseling and the development of infertility counseling delivery system*. Ministry of Health and Welfare; 2016. Report No.: 11-1352000-001853-01.

Entire Dissertations and Theses

It's recommended not to cite dissertation or theses, if it's necessary it can be cited less than three.

Zhao JJ. *Design of a 3D virtual learning environment for acquisition of cultural competence in nursing education: experience of nursing and other health care students, instructors, and instructional designers* [dissertation]. Vancouver: University of British Columbia; 2019.

Conferences

Salehi E, Yousefi H, Rashidi H, Ghanaatti H. Automatic diagnosis of disc herniation in two-dimensional MR images with combination of distinct features using machine learning methods. *Proceedings of the 2019 Scientific Meeting on Electrical-Electronics & Biomedical Engineering and Computer Science (EBBT)*; 2019 Apr 24-26; Istanbul, Turkey. IEEE; 2019. <https://doi.org/10.1109/EBBT.2019.8742052>

Web

World Health Organization (WHO). *Process of translation and adaptation of instruments* [Internet]. WHO; c2020 [cited 2024 Jun 29]. Available from: http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/research_tools/translation/en/