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Publication Opportunities of Non-research Articles in Health

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ABSTRACT

The pandemic may isolate researchers, but is not ceasing the desire to generate newer concepts as effective material to publish. This manuscript epitomizes non-research articles in health which are promising to sustain the generation of ideas and knowledge in the absence of the conventional research process through outdoor surveys.

Keywords: publication; health; non research article

INTRODUCTION

The entire humanity has been living in the COVID-19 contagion since it was first spotted in December, 2019 in Wuhan City, Hubei Province of China (World Health Organization, 2020). Every republic has been trying to appear calm and composed from the virus and its waves on the public. At the commencement of the pandemic, legislators were often faulted of deed the erroneous things as they poised the oppositions between to do lockdown or not; to close boundaries or not; and to safeguard life or economy.

Did they actually make the wrong decisions based on what they didn't know or their political urgencies? Fundamentally, assessments could only be based on what appeared judicious to do at a precise point in time as so little was known about this novel virus. In recent months of the pandemic, science offers policy makers with restructured facts related to the virus' impact on its victims, transmission factors, and the effectiveness of mitigation strategies. However, it is a matter of choices and obligations of the official to reserve lives today and what may happen next as well as the willingness of populations to comply with those policies.

On one end, educators are bound to generate knowledge which supports the mandate of higher education institutions. Amidst the global health crisis, production of knowledge is affected because of limited mobility in surveying and conventional means of gathering information. It is in this manner that non-article researches are putting premium to continue the generation of knowledge; hence researchers have wider opportunity to publish especially in health areas.

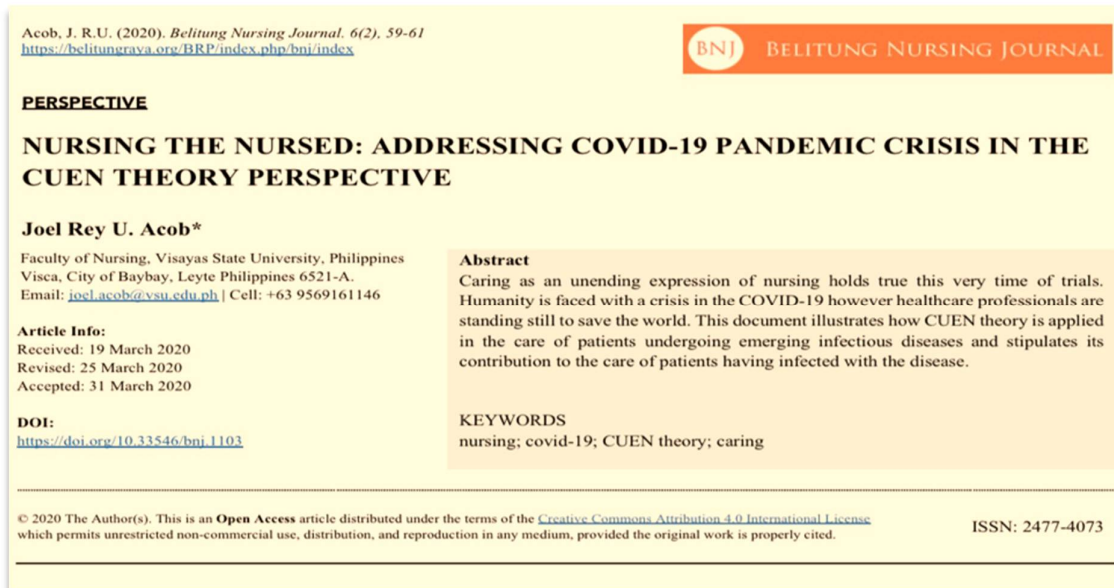
PUBLISHING OF NON-RESEARCH ARTICLES

Understandably, non-research articles include viewpoints, editorials, systematic reviews and integrative literature studies. Although these documents do not possess findings from a conventional research endeavor, it is enriched with information to which generation of newer ideas and perspectives are obtained. Viewpoints possessed the writer's individual stance on a phenomenon with observed relevance worth of deliberation. In health studies, the pandemic taught academicians to venture on expressing ideas that foster understanding, facts and awareness.

TYPES OF PUBLISHABLE NON-RESEARCH HEALTH ARTICLES

Perspective

A perspective of 500-1500 words length, with approximately 10 references captures the researcher's point regarding the issue-of-the-hour. It should possess major arguments and creative representation of the ideas in a given topic. Given the Covid-19 pandemic, a nurse-researcher can utilize classical theories in nursing, or emergent models applied to explain how this global crisis can be addressed. Further, the author may express his or her opinion without complete documentation. No abstract is required. All illustrations, figures, and tables are placed within the text at the appropriate points, rather than at the end of the manuscript. Provided below is an example of a published perspective employing a practice nursing theory.⁽¹⁾

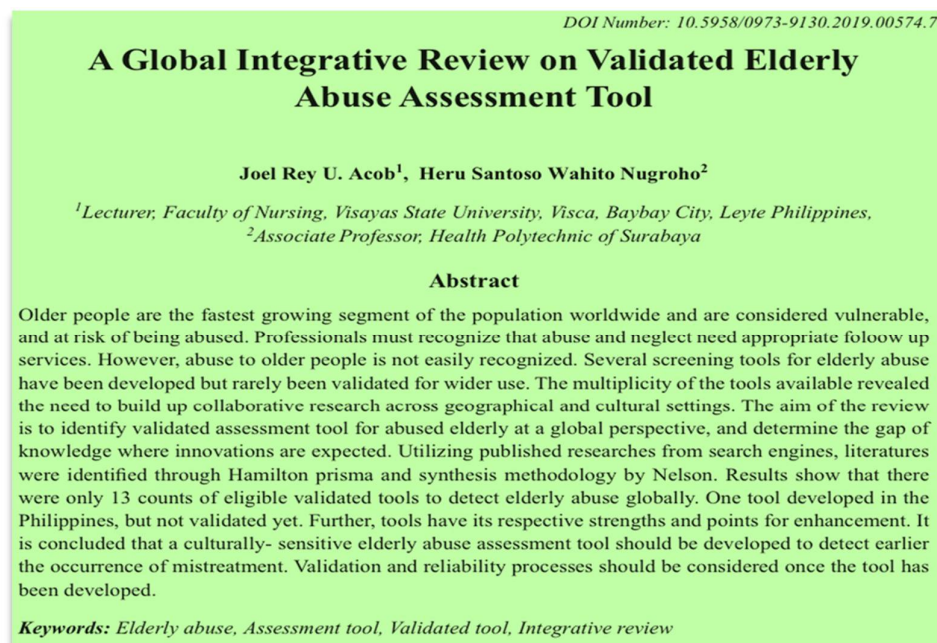
Figure 1. The perspective article (example)⁽¹⁾

Letter to the Editor and Guest Editorial Note(s)

These documents should be brief and influential remarks. They should rather be in relation to articles formerly printed or published in the Journal or opinions conveyed in the journal. The maximum word count should not exceed 1000 words; references should not exceed more than ten, with a maximum of three photographs. There are no subheadings within the letter. The Editors are also willing to consider letters of subjects of direct relevance to the Journal's interest. No abstract is required. It could be generally authored by not more than four authors.

Systematic and Integrative Literature Reviews

Ideally, this document should be accomplished prior to making a full blown research endeavor. With this manuscript, the researchers are guided in terms of the gap of knowledge which drives in the fulfillment of such investigation. In the review, the researcher must be guided with the *prisma* since literature studies demands a scholastic process of categorizing salient data. In the illustration below, the researcher revealed the process of developing reviews.⁽²⁾

Figure 2. The literature review article (example)⁽²⁾

Letter Response

On a personal note, this document is the easiest and highly advised to produce. Aside from it only requires 500 words or so, it facilitates the readers to augment understanding on the firsthand appraises of the research one is reacting on. It requires critical review of the published material and demands deep expertise to argue with the established. This document shows the aggressiveness and a bolder manner suggesting of how a paper should be done. Presentation of similarities and contrasting philosophies are given opportunity by the authors.

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LETTER

A Response to “Effect of Integrated Pictorial Handbook Education and Counseling on Improving Anemia Status, Knowledge, Food Intake, and Iron Tablet Compliance Among Anemic Pregnant Women in Indonesia: A Quasi-Experimental Study” [Letter]

This article was published in the following Dove Press journal:
Journal of Multidisciplinary Healthcare

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Dear editor

We have carefully studied the article published under the title "Effect of Integrated Pictorial Handbook Education and Counseling on Improving Anemia Status, Knowledge, Food Intake, and Iron Tablet Compliance Among Anemic Pregnant Women in Indonesia: A Quasi-Experimental Study".¹

The results of this study had proven that counseling using a handbook that had been prepared by the researchers was really useful to increase knowledge, maintain adequate nutrition and prevent anemia in pregnant women, which was characterized by increased levels of hemoglobin and hematocrit.¹

This finding is very valuable information in the effort to prevent anemia in pregnancy. Thus, the Integrated Pictorial Handbook Education and Counseling can be recommended as a superior health education media in order to improve the health of pregnant women in various regions.

On this occasion, we would like to submit a response to the article, as well as providing input so that further analysis can be carried out, so that more in-depth

Figure 2. The letter response (example)⁽³⁾

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