Izvirni znanstveni članek/ **Original scientific article**

**The title should be consistent with the content of the article and up to 120 characters long**

**Key words:** Key word 1; Key word 2; Key word 3; Key word 4; Key word 5

**ABSTRACT** *(Abstract should not exceed 150–220 words.)*

A structured abstract is an abstract which has individually outlined and labelled sections for quick reference. It is structured under the following headings:

**Introduction**: This section indicated the main question to be answered, and states the exact objective of the paper and the major variables of the study.

**Methods**: This section provides an overview of the research or experimental design, the research instrument, the reliability of the instrument, the place, methods and time of data collection, and methods of data analysis.

**Results**: This section briefly summarises and discusses the major findings. The information presented in this section should be directly connected to the research question and purpose of the study. Quantitative studies should include the statement of statistical validity and statistical significance of the results.

**Discussion and conclusion**: This section states the conclusions and discusses the research findings drawn from the results obtained. Presented in this section are also limitations of the study and the implications of the results for practice and relevant further research. Both positive and negative research findings should be adequately presented.

*The article should not exceed 5,000, together with an abstract, tables, pictures and references.*

An original scientific article is the first-time publication of original research results in a way which allows the research to be repeated and the findings checked. The research should be based on primary sources no older than five years at the time of the publication of the article.

**Introduction**

In the introductory part, the research problem is defined in the context of theoretical knowledge and scientific evidence. The review of scholarly literature on the topic provides the rationale behind the study and identifies the gap in the literature related to the problem. It justifies the purpose and aims of the study, research questions or hypotheses, as well as the method of investigation (research design, sample size and characteristics of the proposed sample, data collection and data analysis procedures). The research should be based on primary sources of recent national and international research no older than ten or five years respectively if the topic has been widely researched. Citation of sources and references to previous research findings should be included while the authors' personal views should not. We recommend formulating research questions (qualitative research) or hypotheses (quantitative research).

*Aims and objectives*

Finally, the aims and objectives of the study should be specified.

**Method**

 This section states the chosen paradigm (qualitative, quantitative) and outlines the research design. It typically includes sections on the research instrument; sample size and characteristics of the proposed sample; description of the research procedure; and data collection and data analysis procedures.

*Description of the research instrument*

The description of the research instrument includes information about the structure of the instrument, the mode of instrument development, instrument variables and measurement properties (validity, reliability, objectivity, sensitivity). Appropriate citations of the literature used in research development should be included. In qualitative research, the data collection method should be stated along with the preliminary research questions, a possible format or structure of data collection and processing, the criteria of validity and reliability of data collection.

 *Description of the research sample*

The description of the sample defines the population from which the sample was selected, the type of the sample, the response rate of the participants, the respondents' demographics (gender, level of educational attainment, length of work experience, post currently held, etc.). In qualitative research, the categories of the sampling procedure and inclusion criteria are also defined and the sample size and saturation is explained.

*Description of the research procedure and data analysis*

The description of the research procedure and data analysis includes ethical approvals to conduct the research, permission to conduct the research within the confines of an institution, description of the research procedure, guarantee of anonymity and voluntary participation of the research participants, the period and place of data collection, method of data collection and analysis, including statistical methods, statistical analysis software and programme version, limits of statistical significance. Qualitative research should include a detailed description of the methods of data collection and recording, number and duration of observations, interviews and surveys, sequences, transcription of data, steps in data analysis and interpretation, and receptiveness of the researcher.

**Results**

 This section presents the research results descriptively or in numbers and figures. A table is included only if it presents new information. Each finding is presented only once so as to avoid repetition and duplication of the content. Explanation of the results should be focused on statistically significant or unexpected findings. Results are presented according to the level of statistical complexity. All abbreviations used in figures and tables should be accompanied with explanatory captions in the legend below the table or figure. Results are presented according to the variables, and should answer all research questions or hypotheses. In qualitative research, the development of codes and categories should also be presented, including one or two representative statements of respondents. A schematic presentation of the codes and ensuing categories should be provided.

*The tables* should contain information organised into discrete rows and columns. They should be numbered sequentially with Arabic numerals throughout the document according to the order in which they appear in the text. They should include at least two columns, a descriptive but succinct title (above the table), the title row, optional row totals and column totals summarising the data in respective rows and columns, and, if necessary, notes and legends. No empty cells should be left in a table and the table size should not exceed 57 lines. Tables must conform to the following type: All tabular material should be 11pt font, Times New Roman font, single spacing, 0.5 pt spacing, left alignment in the first column and in all columns with the text, left alignment in the columns with statistical data, with no intersecting vertical lines. The editors, in agreement with the author/s, reserve the right to reduce table sizes. (*example* Table 1).

**Table 1:** *Title of the table*

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| Text | 3 | 8 | b | 2 | 2 |
| Text | 4 | 9 | b | 3 | 3 |
| Text | 5 | 10 | b | 4 | 4 |

*Legenda/Legend:*$\overbar{x}$ *–average, R –/ rank, Min –minimum, Maks – maximum, s – standard deviation*

*The figures* should be numbered consecutively in the order first cited in the text, using Arabic numerals. Captions and legends shuld be given below each figure in Slovene and English, Times New Roman font, size 11. Figures refer to all illustrative material, including graphs, charts, drawings, photographs, diagrams. Only 2-dimensional, black-and-white pictures (also with hatching) with a resolution of at least 300 dpi (dot per inch) are accepted. If the figures are in a 2-dimensional coordinate system, both axes (x and y) should include the units or measures used. *(example* Figure 1).



**Figure 1:** *Title of the photo (Photo: Surname, Name.)*

The total number of figures and tables should not exceed five. Tables and figures should be in the text of the article in the place where they belong. The author must refer to each table and figure in the text.

**Discussion**

 The discussion section analyses the data descriptively (numerical data should be avoided) in relation to specific variables from the study. Results are analysed and evaluated in relation to the original research questions or hypotheses. The discussion part integrates and explains the results obtained and relates them to those of previous studies in order to determine their significance and applicative value. Ethical interpretation and communication of research results is essential to ensure the validity, comparability and accessibility of new knowledge. The validity of generalisations from results is often questioned due to the limitations of qualitative research (sample representativeness, research instrument, research proceedings). The principles of reliability and comparability should be observed. The discussion includes comments on the expected and unexpected findings and the areas requiring further or in-depth research as indicated by the results of the study. The limitations of the research should be clearly stated.

**Conclusion**

Summarised in this section are the author's principal points and transfer of new findings into practice. The section may conclude with specific suggestions for further research building on the topic, conclusions and contributions of the study, taking into account its limitations. Citations of quotes, paraphrases or abbreviations should not be included in the conclusion. The article concludes with a list of all the published works cited or referred to in the text of the paper.

**References**

In academic writing, authors are required to acknowledge the sources from which they draw their information, including all statements, theories or methodologies applied. Authors should follow the APA 6 - American Psychological Association (APA Style, 2021) for in-text citations and in the list of references at the end of the paper. In-text citations or parenthetical citations are identified by the authors' surname and the publication year placed within parentheses immediately after the relevant word and before the punctuation mark: (Pahor, 2006). When we list the authors in the text for the first time, we write up to 5 authors with surnames (the last two surnames are separated by '&': (Old & Pahor, 2010; Sharp, Novak, Aarons, Wittenberg, & Gittens, 2007). If there are more than 5 authors, we list only the first and add 'et al.': (Chen et al., 2007). In the following text we write over 3 authors surname and 'et al.' nad (more about use can be found on the page [https://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2011/11/the-proper- use-of-et-al-in-apa-style.html](https://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2011/11/the-proper-%20use-of-et-al-in-apa-style.html) . Several references are listed in the chronological sequence of publication, from the most recent to the oldest. If several references were published in the same year, they are listed in alphabetical order: (Bratuž, 2013; Pajntar, 2013; Wong et al., 2013). In citing works by the same author published in the same year, a lower case letter after the date must be used to differentiate between the works: (Baker, 2002a, 2002b).

Secondary sources should be referenced by 'cited in' (Lukič, 2000 cited in Korošec, 2014). In citing a piece of work which does not have an obvious author or the author is unknown, the in-text citation includes the title followed by 'Anon.' in parentheses, and the year of publication: The past is the past (Anon., 2008). In citing a piece of work whose authorship is an organisation or corporate author, the name of the organisation should be given, followed by the year of publication (Royal College of Nursing, 2010). If no date of publication is given, the abbreviation 'n. d.' (no date) should be used: (Smith, n. d.). An in-text citation and a full reference should be provided for any images, illustrations, photographs, diagrams, tables or figures reproduced in the paper as with any other type of work: (Photo: Marn, 2009; source: Cramer, 2012). If a subject in the photo is recognisable, a prior informed consent for publication should be gained from the subject or, in the case of a minor, from their parent or guardian.

All in-text citations should be listed in the references at the end of the document. Only the citations used are listed in the references, which should arranged in alphabetical order according to authors' last names. In-text citations should not refer to unpublished sources. If there are several authors, the in-text citation includes only the last name of the first author followed by the phrase et al. and the publication date. When there are more than six authors, the reference includes the first six authors' names followed by et al. The list of references should be arranged in alphabetical order according to the first author's last name, character size 12pt with single spaced lines, left-aligned and with 12pt spacing after references (paragraph spacing). Cited pages should be included in the in-text citation if the original segment of the text is cited (Ploč, 2013, p.56) and in the references (see examples). If several pages are cited from the same source, the pages should be separated by a comma (e.g. pp. 15–23, 29, 33, 84– 86). If a source cited is also accessible on the World Wide Web, the bibliographic information should conclude with 'Retrieved from', date, followed by the URL- or URN-address (See examples).

Authors are advised to consult articles on the topic of their manuscript which have been published in previous volumes of our journal (over the past five-year period). Other examples of citations and references are available at <https://apastyle.apa.org> .

**Reference Examples by Type of Reference**

***Book references:***

Nemac, D., & Mlakar-Mastnak, D. (2019). Priporočila za telesno dejavnost onkoloških bolnikov. Ljubljana: Onkološki inštitut.

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**References for chapter/essay in a book edited by multiple editors:**

Longman, L., & Heap, P. (2010). Sedation. In R. S. Ireland (Ed.), Advanced dental nursing (2nd ed., pp. 159–224). Hoboken: Blackwell Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118786659.ch4>

Kanič, V. (2007). Možganski dogodki in srčno-žilne bolezni. In

E. Tetičkovič & B. Žvan (Eds.), Možganska kap: do kdaj (pp. 33–42). Maribor: Kapital.

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Farkaš-Lainščak, J., & Sedlar, N. (Eds.). (2019). Ocena potreb, znanja in veščin bolnikov s srčnim popuščanjem in obremenitev njihovih neformalnih oskrbovalcev: znanstvena monografija. Murska Sobota: Splošna bolnišnica.

**Journal article references:**

Eost-Telling, C., Kingston, P., Taylor, L., & Emmerson, L. (2021). Ageing simulation in health and social care education: A mixed methods systematic review. Journal of Advanced Nursing, 77(1), 23–46.

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Anonymous. (2010). Food safety shake-up needed in the USA. *The Lancet*, 375(9732), 2122.

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**References for published conference proceedings:**

Skela-Savič, B. (2008). Teorija, raziskovanje in praksa v zdravstveni negi: Vidik odgovornosti menedžmenta v zdravstvu in menedžmenta v visokem šolstvu. In B. Skela-Savič, B. M. Kaučič & J. Ramšak-Pajk et al. (Eds.), *Teorija, raziskovanje in praksa: trije stebri, na katerih temelji sodobna zdravstvena nega: zbornik predavanj z recenzijo. 1. mednarodna znanstvena konferenca, Bled 25. in 26. september 2008* (pp. 38–46). Jesenice: Visoka šola za zdravstveno nego.

**References for diploma theses or master's theses and doctoral dissertations:**

Ajlec, A. (2010). Komunikacija in zadovoljstvo na delovnem mestu kot del kakovostne zdravstvene nege (diplomsko delo). Univerza v Mariboru, Fakulteta za organizacijske vede, Maribor.

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**References for electronic resources:**

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. (2019, November 21). *Justice served: Case closed for over 40 dogfighting victims*. Retrieved April 23, 2020 from <https://www.aspca.org/news/justice-served-case-closed-over-40-dogfighting-victims>