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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 quarterly 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

2018: 1.256 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2019

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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. Asian Nursing 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 quarterly 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. It has been indexed in Medline since 2014.

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Research Articles: These include full papers reporting original research. These are reports of empirical findings from the highest quality basic and clinical research studies within the scope of focus of ANR. Findings from studies utilizing diverse approaches are relevant, including: qualitative methods; measurement including 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 for reporting guidelines. Analysis by gender is recommended.

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Announcements: These include announcements to pertinent forthcoming meetings or events.
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)

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)

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Please see our information pages on Ethics in publishing and Ethical guidelines for journal publication.

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MANUSCRIPT LAYOUT

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**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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REVIEW AND ACTION

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