

*FERRY EFENDI*

# PENULISAN REVIEW ARTICLE

# Ferry Efendi



- **Head**

  Research Center in Advancing Community Healthcare (REACH), Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

- **Faculty member**

  a. Faculty of Nursing, Unair; b. School of Nursing & Midwifery, La Trobe Univ, Australia

- **Education**

  Post doctoral degree La Trobe Univ Australia,

  Phd from NCKU Taiwan

https://scholar.unair.ac.id/en/persons/ferry-efendi-3
https://sinta.kemdikbud.go.id/authors/profile/256055

**Managing a research fund of IDR 10 billions since 2012 funded by Sumitomo, Katalis Australia, JETRO Japan, GTZ Germany**

| Research | PUBLICATION | AWARDS | IMPACTS |
|---|---|---|---|
| • Katalis DFAT Australia<br>• Jetro Japan<br>• GTZ Germany<br>• Sumitomo Foundation Japan<br>• VolksWagen | • Scopus: Q1=80, H-Index 31<br>• Wos Clarivate Analytics: H-Index 23 | • World's Top 2% Scientist in 2022, 2023, 2024<br>• World Class Professor 2021<br>• Outstanding Alumni National Cheng Kung University Taiwan<br>• Academic Leader 2024 | • Founder startup PASAR KERJA PERAWAT (telah diinstal oleh user di 6 Negara)<br>• Founder aplikasi<br>• Caregiver Lansia<br>• 7 studies cited by WHO, IOM. |

# Riset Zaman Now

**Pendekatan Fleksibel**

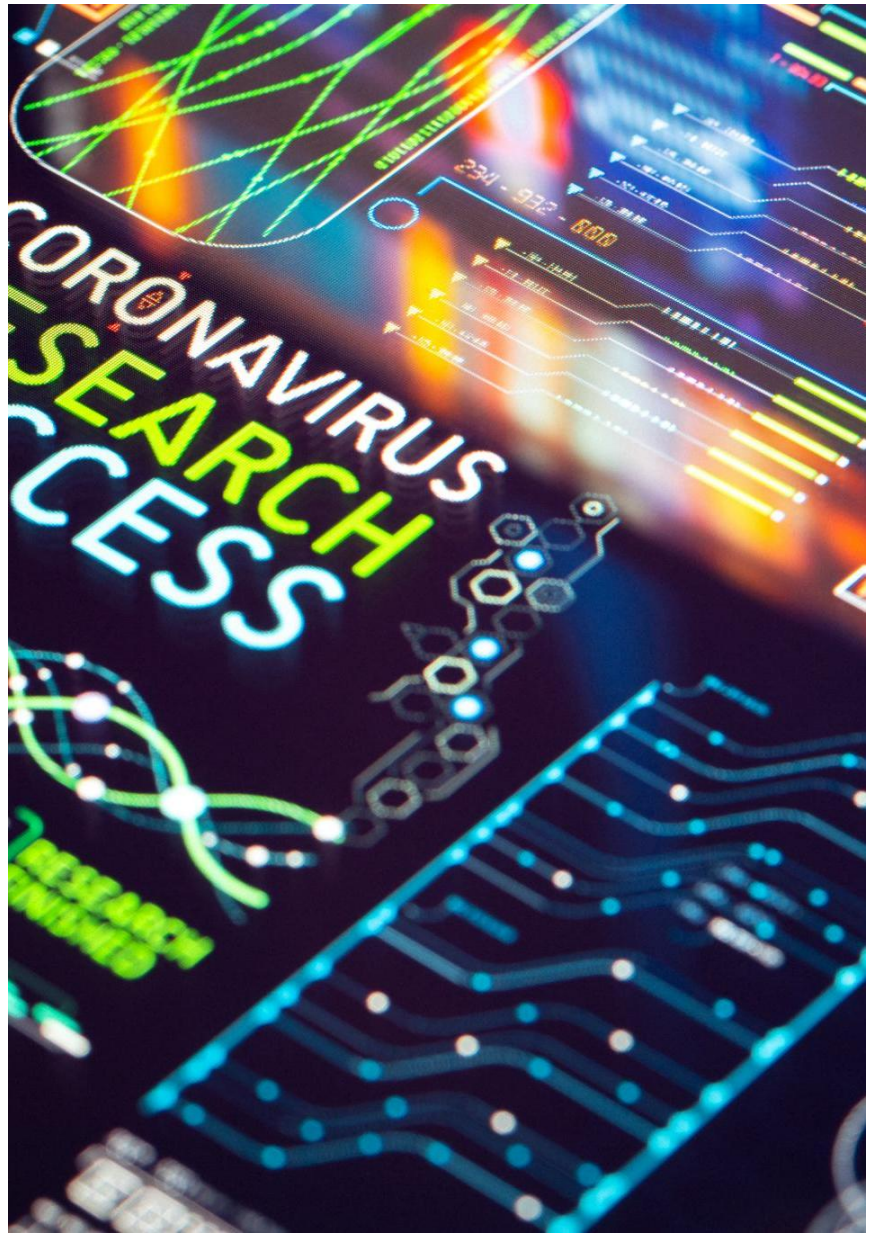
Riset zaman now menekankan pentingnya pendekatan yang fleksibel untuk menjawab tantangan penelitian yang terus berkembang.

**Kemajuan Teknologi**

Kemajuan teknologi memungkinkan peneliti untuk melakukan riset dengan alat yang lebih canggih dan akses yang lebih mudah.

**Kesempatan untuk Inovasi**

Tanpa dana besar, peneliti dapat mengeksplorasi ide-ide baru dan inovatif dalam riset mereka.



# Riset tanpa dana besar: cukup dengan laptop dan literasi digital



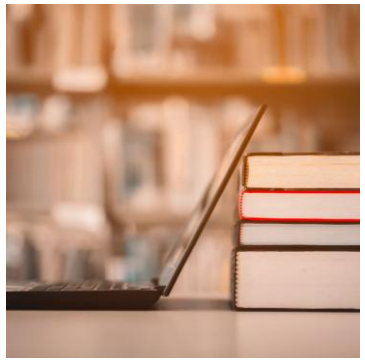
## Literasi Digital

Era digital memungkinkan penelitian dilakukan dengan hanya menggunakan laptop dan internet, tanpa memerlukan dana besar.



## Keterampilan Literasi

Keterampilan literasi yang baik sangat penting untuk menyaring dan mengevaluasi informasi yang tersedia secara online.



## Akses Sumber Daya

Akses ke sumber daya literatur yang berkualitas memungkinkan peneliti untuk melakukan studi mendalam tanpa biaya tinggi.

Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Pembangunan Manusia dan Kebudayaan

## Momentum Kick-Off CKG Sekolah, Menko PMK Tinjau CKG di SMPN 1 Padangan Bojonegoro




Tinjau CKG di Bojonegoro, Menko PMK ke Murid: Kalian Sudah Manis, Tak Perlu Tambah Gula. KEMENKO PMK -- Dalam momentum kick-off pelaksanaan...

14 jam yang lalu

Portal Informasi Indonesia

## Generasi Sehat Era Digital, 1.225 Pelajar SMAN 6 Tangsel Jalani CKG Kesehatan




CKG Sekolah tidak hanya menawarkan layanan pemeriksaan gratis, tetapi juga menjadi bagian integral dari strategi pemerintah dalam...

18 jam yang lalu

detikcom

## Setara Sepertiga Jumlah Nasional, CKG di Jateng Jangkau 5,7 Juta Jiwa



Sekretaris Daerah Provinsi Jawa Tengah (Sekda Jateng), Sumarno, menyebut program cek kesehatan gratis (CKG) di Jateng telah menjangkau 5,7...

11 jam yang lalu

CNBC Indonesia

## Video: "Rojali-Rohana" Hantui e-Commerce, Barang Cuma Masuk Keranjang!



"Rojali-Rohana" Hantui e-Commerce, Barang Cuma Masuk Keranjang!

1 hari lalu

investor.id

## OJK: Rohana-Rojali Butuh Kepastian, Ekonomi Masih Sulit



OJK menyebut konsumen yang dikenal sebagai Rohana dan Rojali sebenarnya sedang berhati-hati, karena tengah dilanda ketidakpastian ekonomi.

12 jam yang lalu

detikFinance - Berita Ekonomi Bisnis, dan Investasi Hari Ini

## Heboh Fenomena Rohana-Rojali, Bos OJK Bilang Begini




Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) merespons tentang fenomena rombongan hanya nanya (rohana) dan rombongan jarang beli (rojali) yang heboh...

12 jam yang lalu

# How?



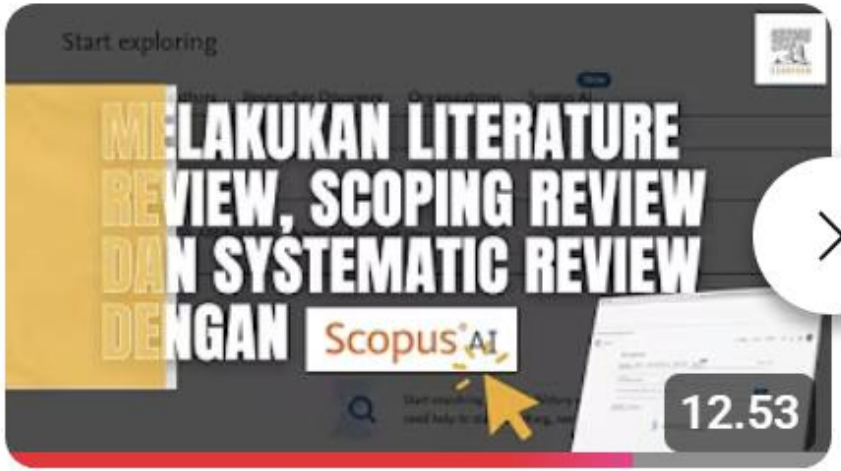

Pesaing Scopus, hadir WOS RESEARCH ASSISTANCE

504 x ditonton • 4 bulan yang lalu




Optimalkan Kapasitas Riset, Publikasi, dan Inovasi deng...

4,6 rb x ditonton • 5 bulan yang lalu




MELAKUKAN LITERATURE REVIEW, SCOPING REVIEW,...

3,6 rb x ditonton • 5 bulan yang lalu

## Ferry Efendi

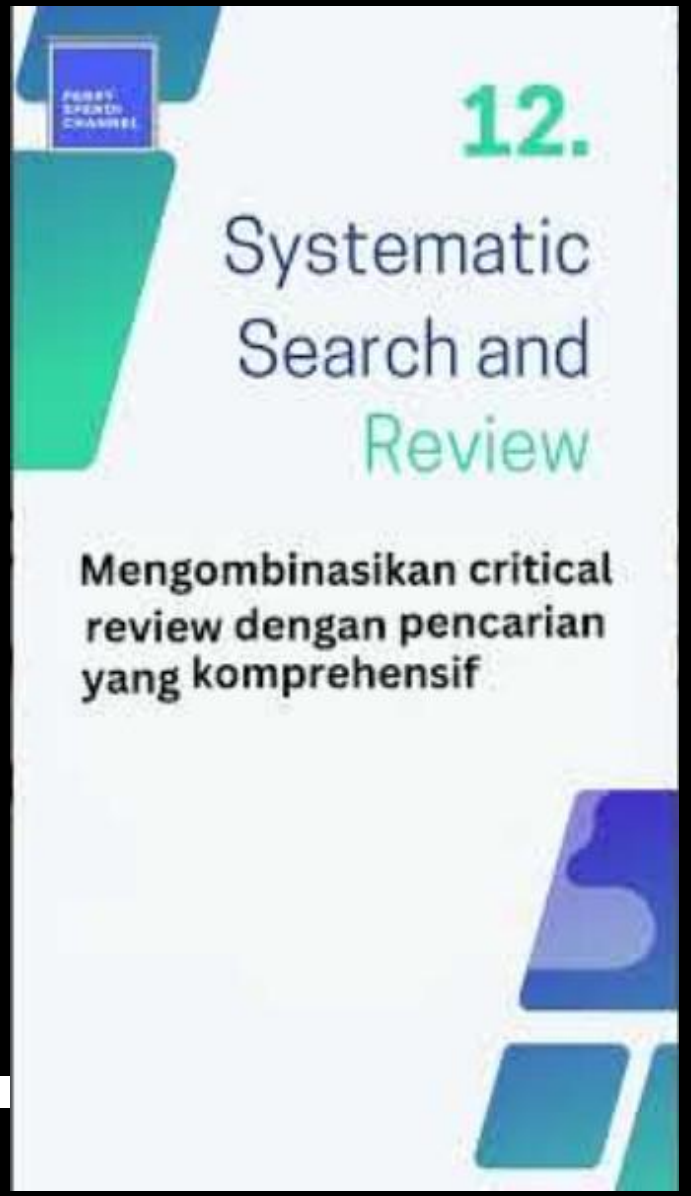
@FerryEfendi · 3,12 rb subscriber · 122 video

Halo, rekan-rekan! Dari pada bingung mencari tempat untuk meningkatkan ka ...selengkapnya

youtube.com/channel/UCkL9v0EOUNgQ-LR9EBqVHoQ dan 3 link lainnya

# Jenis-jenis Review



| | Jenis Review | Definisi Singkat | Karakteristik Utama |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Critical Review | Mengevaluasi dan mengkritisi literatur dengan inovasi konseptual; sering kali menghasilkan model atau hipotesis baru. | Analitis, naratif, berbasis konsep |
| 2 | Literature Review | Gambaran umum terhadap literatur yang ada; bisa kurang ketat dalam metodologi. | Naratif, deskriptif, tematik atau kronologis |
| 3 | Mapping Review | Mengelompokkan literatur untuk memetakan celah penelitian; berguna untuk perencanaan riset ke depan. | Sintesis grafis/tabel, analisis deskriptif |
| 4 | Meta-analysis | Menggabungkan hasil studi kuantitatif secara statistik. | Kuantitatif, menggunakan forest plot, uji heterogenitas |
| 5 | Mixed Methods Review | Menggabungkan sintesis dari studi kuantitatif dan kualitatif. | Naratif dan tabel, bisa mengintegrasikan metode |
| 6 | Overview | Istilah umum untuk merangkum literatur; tingkat ketelitian bervariasi. | Naratif, kadang dengan sintesis tematik atau tabel |
| 7 | Qualitative Systematic Review | Mensintesis tema dari studi kualitatif; bersifat interpretatif. | Sintesis tematik, interpretatif, naratif |
| 8 | Rapid Review | Versi cepat dari systematic review dengan batasan waktu. | Sintesis dan penilaian kritis terbatas waktu |
| 9 | Scoping Review | Menjelajahi cakupan dan luasan literatur yang tersedia; termasuk riset yang sedang berjalan. | Deskriptif, tabel, tidak ada penilaian kualitas |
| 10 | State-of-the-Art Review | Merangkum riset terkini dan mengidentifikasi perkembangan terbaru. | Naratif, kadang disertai tabel; fokus pada literatur terbaru |
| 11 | Systematic Review | Sintesis komprehensif dan ketat berdasarkan metode transparan. | Naratif dan tabel, dengan kriteria inklusi/eksklusi yang jelas |
| 12 | Systematic Search and Review | Kombinasi review kritis dengan pencarian sistematis. | Naratif minimal, ringkasan studi yang terstruktur |
| 13 | Systematized Review | Penerapan sebagian elemen systematic review; biasanya untuk tugas mahasiswa. | Naratif dengan beberapa elemen sistematis |
| 14 | Umbrella Review | Menggabungkan temuan dari berbagai review ke dalam satu dokumen. | Naratif, grafik, dan tabel; menyatukan banyak review |

# APAKAH RISET DENGAN PENDEKATAN REVIEW BERDAMPAK?

| | Systematic Review | Literature Review |
|---|---|---|
| **Definition** | High-level overview of primary research on a focused question that identifies, selects, synthesizes, and appraises all high quality research evidence relevant to that question | Qualitatively summarizes evidence on a topic using informal or subjective methods to collect and interpret studies |
| **Goals** | Answers a focused clinical question<br>Eliminate bias | Provide summary or overview of topic |
| **Question** | Clearly defined and answerable clinical question<br>Recommend using PICO as a guide | Can be a general topic or a specific question |
| **Components** | Pre-specified eligibility criteria<br>Systematic search strategy<br>Assessment of the validity of findings<br>Interpretation and presentation of results<br>Reference list | Introduction<br>Methods<br>Discussion<br>Conclusion<br>Reference list |
| **Number of Authors** | Three or more | One or more |
| **Timeline** | Months to years<br>Average eighteen months | Weeks to months |
| **Requirement** | Thorough knowledge of topic<br>Perform searches of all relevant databases<br>Statistical analysis resources (for meta-analysis) | Understanding of topic<br>Perform searches of one or more databases |
| **Value** | Connects practicing clinicians to high quality evidence<br>Supports evidence-based practice | Provides summary of literature on the topic |

https://guides.libraries.psu.edu/c.php?g=319063&p=5222056

# How is a systematic review different from a traditional narrative review?

| Traditional/narrative/literature review | Systematic review |
|---|---|
| Search strategy not explicitly stated | Literature gathered using explicit search methodology (must be replicable) |
| Studies may be "cherry-picked" by author | Explicit inclusion & exclusion criteria |
| Prone to selection bias | Minimises selection bias |
| No standard consensus on minimum items | Standard protocols i.e. PRISMA guidelines |
| May describe a broad overview of a topic | Focuses on a specific, structured question |
| Based on author's subjectivity and expertise | Based on structured, scientific methodology |

Traditional narrative reviews may be at **high risk of bias**.

Systematic reviews aim to **minimise this bias**.

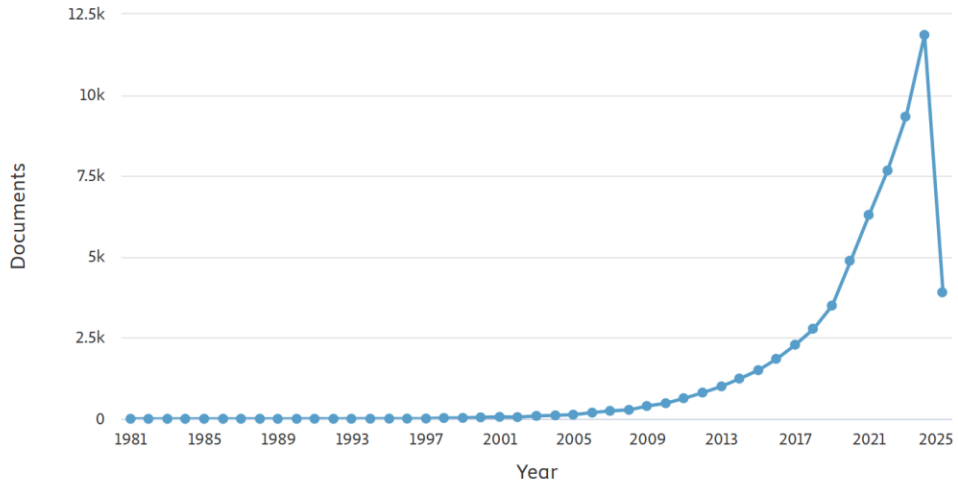
TITLE-ABS-KEY ( "systematic literature review" )

## 61,740 document results

Select year range to analyze: 1981 to 2025 Analyze

| Year | Documents |
|---|---|
| 2025 | 3907 |
| 2024 | 11855 |
| 2023 | 9335 |
| 2022 | 7672 |
| 2021 | 6299 |
| 2020 | 4883 |
| 2019 | 3498 |
| 2018 | 2782 |
| 2017 | 2288 |

### Documents by year




[redacted]

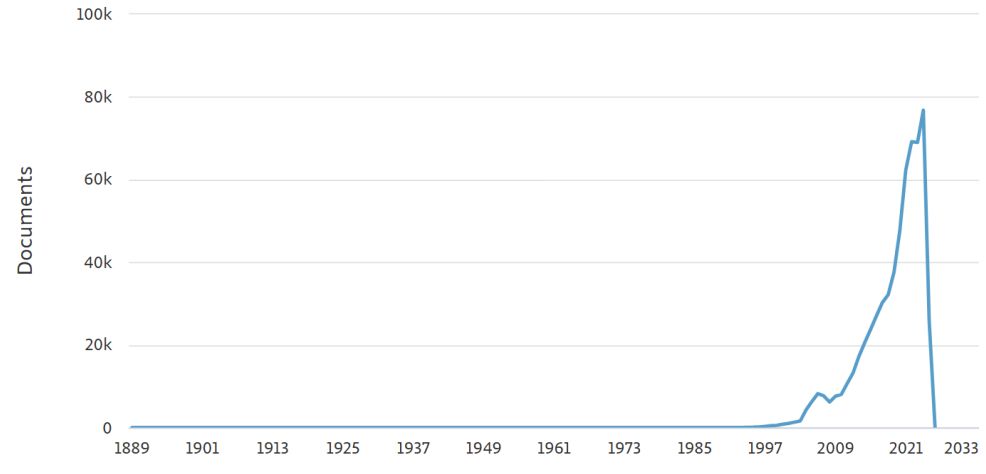
TITLE-ABS-KEY ( "systematic review" )

## 618,115 document results

Select year range to analyze: 1889 to 2026 Analy

| Year | Documents |
|---|---|
| 2026 | 1 |
| 2025 | 25740 |
| 2024 | 76799 |
| 2023 | 68993 |
| 2022 | 69178 |
| 2021 | 62311 |
| 2020 | 47810 |

### Documents by year



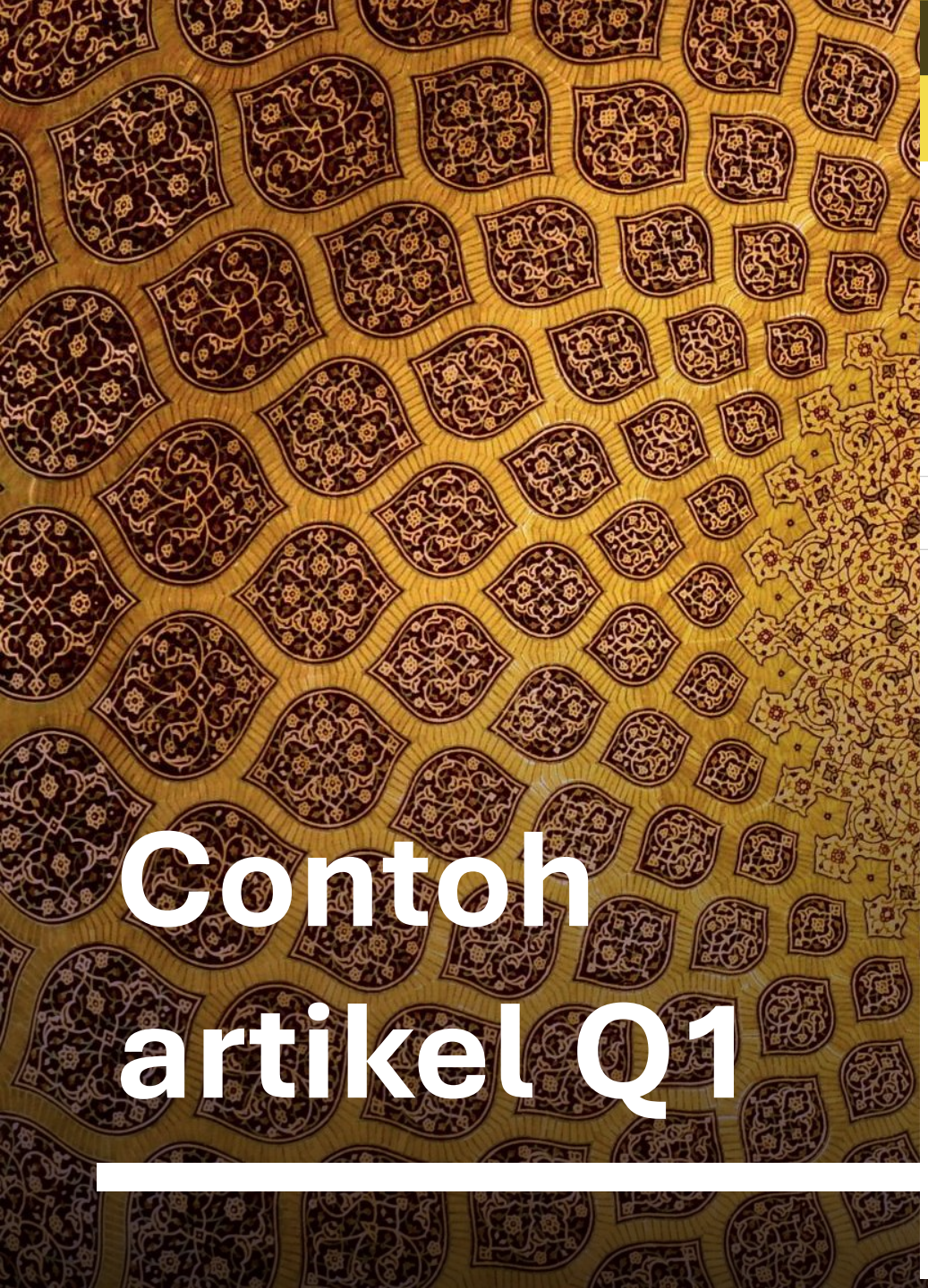


# LITERATURE REVIEWS

- **A literature review is a comprehensive summary of previous research on a topic.**
- A **literature review is** a search and evaluation of the available literature in your given subject or chosen topic area.
- **Literature reviews** can serve a number of important functions in the research process—and they also play a critical role for nurses seeking to develop an evidence based practice (EBP).
- A written **summary** of the state of evidence on a **research problem**.

## Purposes

- Literature reviews can **inspire new research ideas**, and help to lay the **foundation for studies**



# Contoh artikel Q1

Nursing Ethics

Impact Factor: **2.9** / 5-Year Impact Factor: **3.7**

Restricted access | Research article | First published online September 17, 2015

## IJEPA: Gray Area for Health Policy and International Nurse Migration

Ferry Efendi, Timothy Ken Mackey, [...], and Ching-Min Chen +1 View all authors and affiliations

Volume 24, Issue 3 | https://doi.org/10.1177/0969733015602052

Contents | Get access | Cite article | Share options | Information, rights and permissions

### Abstract

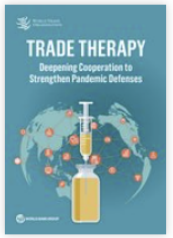
Indonesia is recognized as a nurse exporting country, with policies that encourage nursing professionals to emigrate abroad. This includes the country's adoption of international principles attempting to protect Indonesian nurses that emigrate as well as the country's own participation in a bilateral trade and investment agreement, known as the Indonesia–Japan Economic Partnership Agreement that facilitates Indonesian nurse migration to Japan. Despite the potential trade and employment benefits from sending nurses abroad under the Indonesia–Japan Economic Partnership Agreement, Indonesia itself is suffering from a crisis in nursing capacity and ensuring adequate healthcare access for its own populations. This represents a distinct challenge for Indonesia in appropriately balancing domestic health workforce needs, employment, and training opportunities for Indonesian nurses, and the need to acknowledge the rights of nurses to freely migrate abroad. Hence, this article reviews the complex operational and ethical issues associated with Indonesian health worker migration under the Indonesia–Japan Economic Partnership Agreement. It also introduces a policy proposal to improve performance of the Indonesia–Japan Economic Partnership Agreement and better align it with international principles focused on equitable health worker migration.




### Bilateral agreements on health worker migration and mobility: maximizing health system benefits and safeguarding health workforce rights and welfare through fair and ethical international recruitment

Cited by World Health Organization (WHO) on 14 Mar 2024

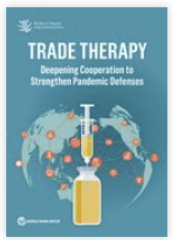
The World Health Organization (WHO) is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system.




### Trade Therapy: Deepening cooperation to strengthen pandemic defenses

Cited by World Trade Organization on 18 Jul 2022

The World Trade Organization (WTO) deals with the global rules of trade between nations. Its main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible.




### Trade Therapy

Cited by World Bank on 01 Jan 2022

The World Bank is a United Nations international financial institution that provides loans to developing countries for capital programs. The World Bank is a component of the World Bank Group, and a member of the United Nations Development Group. The World Bank's mission is to end extreme poverty within a generation and boost shared prosperity.




### ASEAN mutual recognition arrangements for doctors, dentists and nurses

Cited by World Health Organization (WHO) on 12 Sep 2019

The World Health Organization (WHO) is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system.

J Multidiscip Healthc. 2021 Aug 16:14:2217-2227. doi: 10.2147/JMDH.S321963. eCollection 2021.

# Experiences of Healthcare Worker Returnees in Their Home Countries: A Scoping Review

Ferry Efendi [1], Lisa McKenna [2], Sonia Reisenhofer [2], Anna Kurniati [3], Eka Misbhahatul Marah Has [1]

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 34429611 PMCID: PMC8378931 DOI: 10.2147/JMDH.S321963

## Abstract

**Background:** International migration of healthcare workers is a global phenomenon driven by growing demand in developed countries and expectations of healthcare workers from developing countries to have improved employment and lives. This migration has been understood to impact both the individuals and countries involved, with positive and negative consequences. However, little is known about returnees' experiences that could be used to address challenges and optimize benefits. The aim of this review was to understand what is known about experiences of migrant health workers after returning to their home countries.

**Methods:** A scoping review of primary research addressing experiences of migrant health workers upon their return to their homelands. A range of database were searched including Career and Technical Education Database via ProQuest, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), Education database via ProQuest, Excerpta Medica Care (EMCare) via Ovid, Education Resources Information Center (ERIC), Excerpta Medica database (EMBASE) via Ovid, MEDLINE and Scopus. A systematic process was performed guided by the work of Arksey and O'Malley. Eight databases were searched and 226 articles were retrieved. After screening articles and abstracts, 15 full-texts were assessed for eligibility, and finally seven studies were further analyzed and synthesized.




## Regional framework to shape a health workforce for the future of the Western Pacific

Cited by World Health Organization (WHO) on 07 May 2024

The World Health Organization (WHO) is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system.




## Health workforce

Cited by World Health Organization (WHO) on 07 Nov 2023

The World Health Organization (WHO) is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system.




## Personnels de santé

Cited by World Health Organization (WHO) on 16 Nov 2023

The World Health Organization (WHO) is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system.

## POLICY, PATENTS AND GUIDELINES 2% of 2,681 mentions

### POLICY DOCUMENTS

58 mentions

2024-11-28
4:00 PM UTC

### Strengthening Europe's nursing workforce: strategies for retention

Policy document published by **World Health Organization (WHO)**

**Cites the following from your search query:**

4

**Concept analysis of nurse retention**
Article in **Nursing & Health Sciences**, July 2019

**Also cites 106 other outputs** [show]:

Nursing & Health Sciences

REVIEW ARTICLE

## Concept analysis of nurse retention

Ferry Efendi RN, MSc, PhD, Anna Kurniati SKM, MA, PhD, Angeline Bushy RN, PhD, FAAN, Joko Gunawan RN

First published: 03 July 2019 | https://doi.org/10.1111/nhs.12629 | Citations: 42

Read the full text › PDF TOOLS SHARE


### Abstract

Nurse retention is widely acknowledged as a crucial international workforce issue, yet the concept remains ambiguous. This study focuses on a concept analysis in an effort to clarify the attributes of nurse retention, including its antecedents and consequences. The Walker and Avant approach was applied to analyze the concept of nurse retention. Four key attributes of nurse retention were identified in the analysis, specifically motivation, intention, and individual decision; strategy and intervention; geographic context; and attachment to work. Antecedents of nurse retention included the healthcare system at the macro level, the health care facility, health personnel, and living conditions. Retention has consequences for individual nurses, the healthcare organization, and the overall health system. Our concept analysis provides clarification to better understand nurse retention along with its implications for the healthcare workforce. The analysis further emphasizes the importance of retention as a comprehensive priority issue for human resources when recruiting and maintaining the nursing workforce internationally.

# Kelebihan dan Kekurangan

# Kelebihan

**Tanpa Ke Lapangan**

Pendekatan review tidak memerlukan pengumpulan data lapangan, sehingga menghemat waktu dan sumber daya.

**Proses Penelitian Individu**

Proses penelitian bersifat individu memungkinkan peneliti untuk bekerja secara mandiri dan fleksibel.

**Relevansi Kebijakan**

Pendekatan ini relevan dalam pemetaan kebijakan, membantu dalam merumuskan rekomendasi yang tepat.



# Proses individu

**Kebebasan Berpikir**

Penelitian individu memungkinkan peneliti untuk mengeksplorasi ide-ide baru dengan kebebasan berpikir yang lebih besar.

**Analisis Unik**

Dengan penelitian individu, peneliti dapat melakukan analisis yang lebih mendalam dan unik terhadap data yang ada.

**Hasil Reflektif**

Proses individu sering kali menghasilkan temuan yang lebih reflektif dan personal, mencerminkan pandangan peneliti.



# Reflektif dan teoritik

**Pemikiran Reflektif**

Pendekatan ini mendorong peneliti untuk berpikir kritis dan menganalisis informasi yang ada secara mendalam.

**Kerangka Pemikiran**

Dengan menggunakan literatur yang ada, peneliti dapat membangun kerangka pemikiran yang solid untuk penelitian mereka.



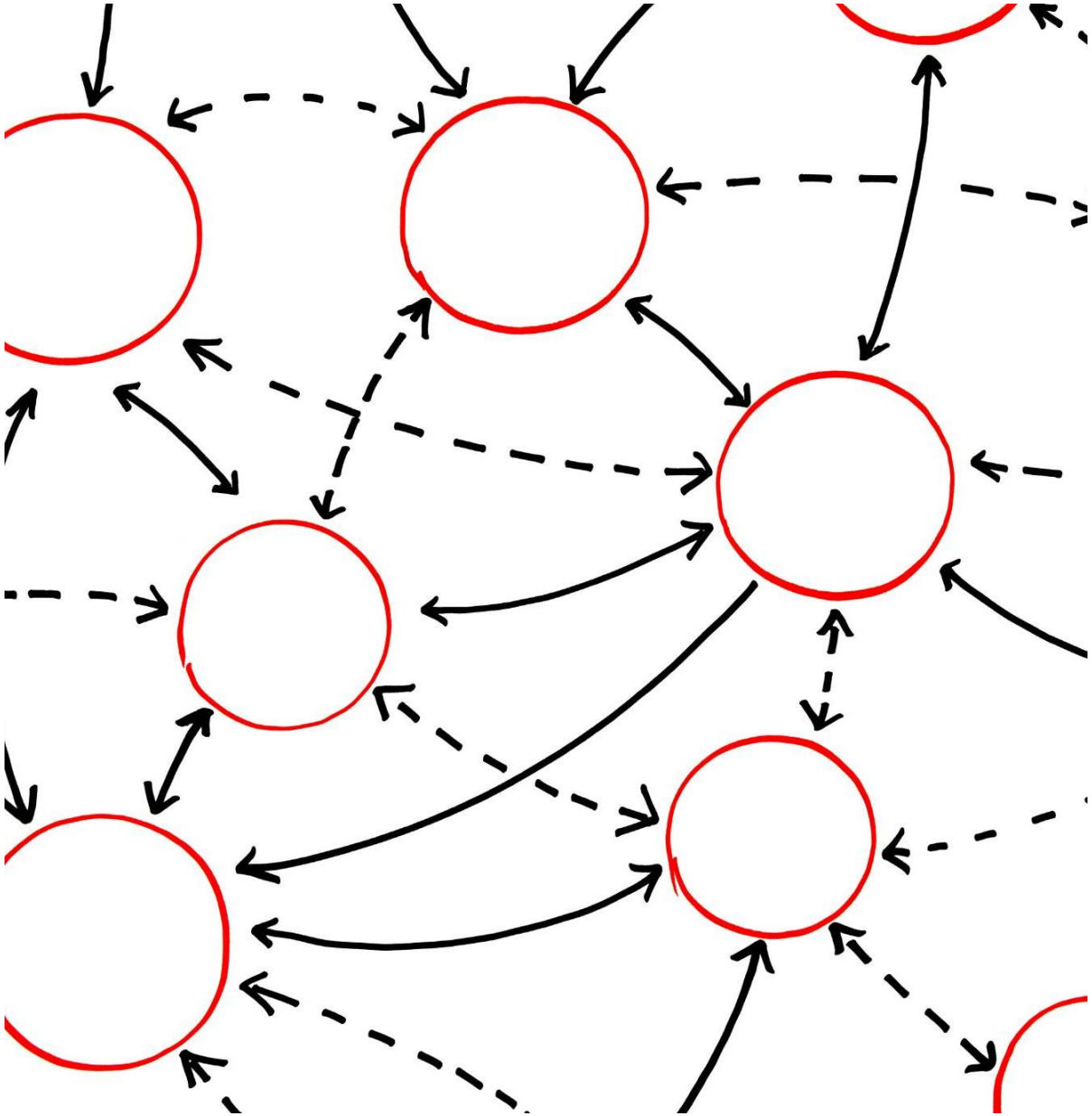
# Relevan untuk pemetaan kebijakan

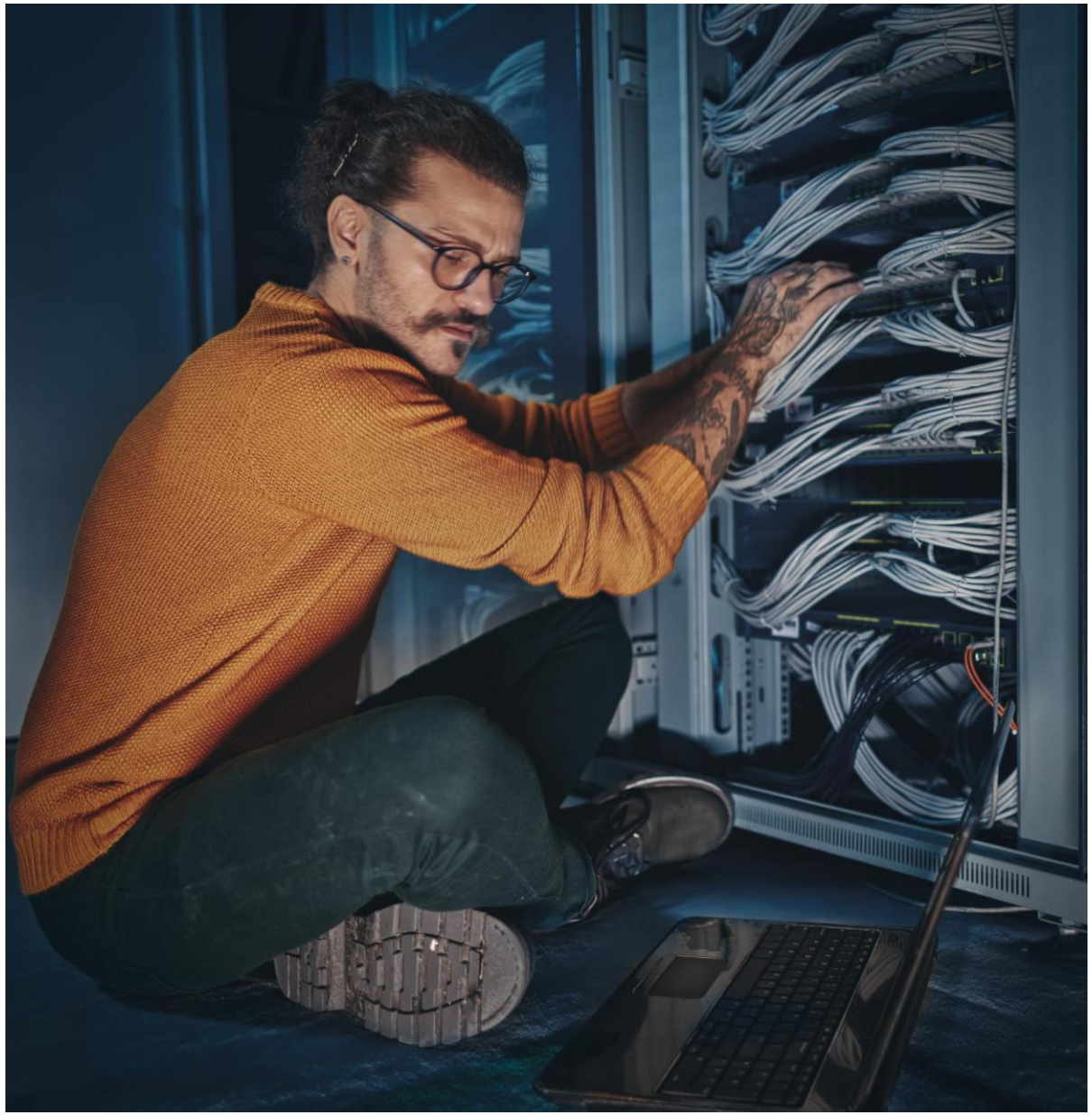
**Dasar Keputusan Berbasis Bukti**

Review yang baik membantu dalam menyusun keputusan yang didasarkan pada data dan bukti yang kuat.

**Pemetaan Kebijakan**

Proses pemetaan kebijakan mengidentifikasi area yang membutuhkan perhatian dan penyesuaian dalam pengambilan keputusan.





# Kekurangan

**Keterampilan Membaca Tinggi**

Pendekatan ini memerlukan keterampilan tinggi dalam membaca, yang tidak dimiliki semua orang. Hal ini dapat menjadi penghalang bagi sebagian individu.

**Sintesis Informasi**

Keterampilan untuk mensintesis informasi dengan benar sangat penting, tetapi tidak semua individu memiliki kemampuan ini. Ini bisa menyebabkan kesalahan dalam pemahaman.



# Proses seleksi bisa lama

**Waktu yang Diperlukan**

Proses seleksi artikel memerlukan waktu yang tidak sedikit, terutama saat menyaring banyak literatur.

**Literatur yang Banyak**

Melibatkan banyak literatur dapat memperlambat proses pemilihan data untuk review yang efisien.

# Tidak semua jurnal menerima review

**Keterbatasan Jurnal**

Tidak semua jurnal terbuka untuk artikel berbasis review, menyulitkan peneliti dalam memilih platform publikasi yang tepat.

**Pentingnya Pemilihan**

Peneliti harus mempertimbangkan dengan seksama jurnal yang sesuai dengan pendekatan dan metodologi karya mereka untuk menjamin publikasi.



# Langkah Menyusun Review Berkualitas

The major steps

# PREPARING A WRITTEN RESEARCH REVIEW

1. Choose a topic. Define your research question.

2. Decide on the scope of your review.

3. Select the databases you will use to conduct your searches.

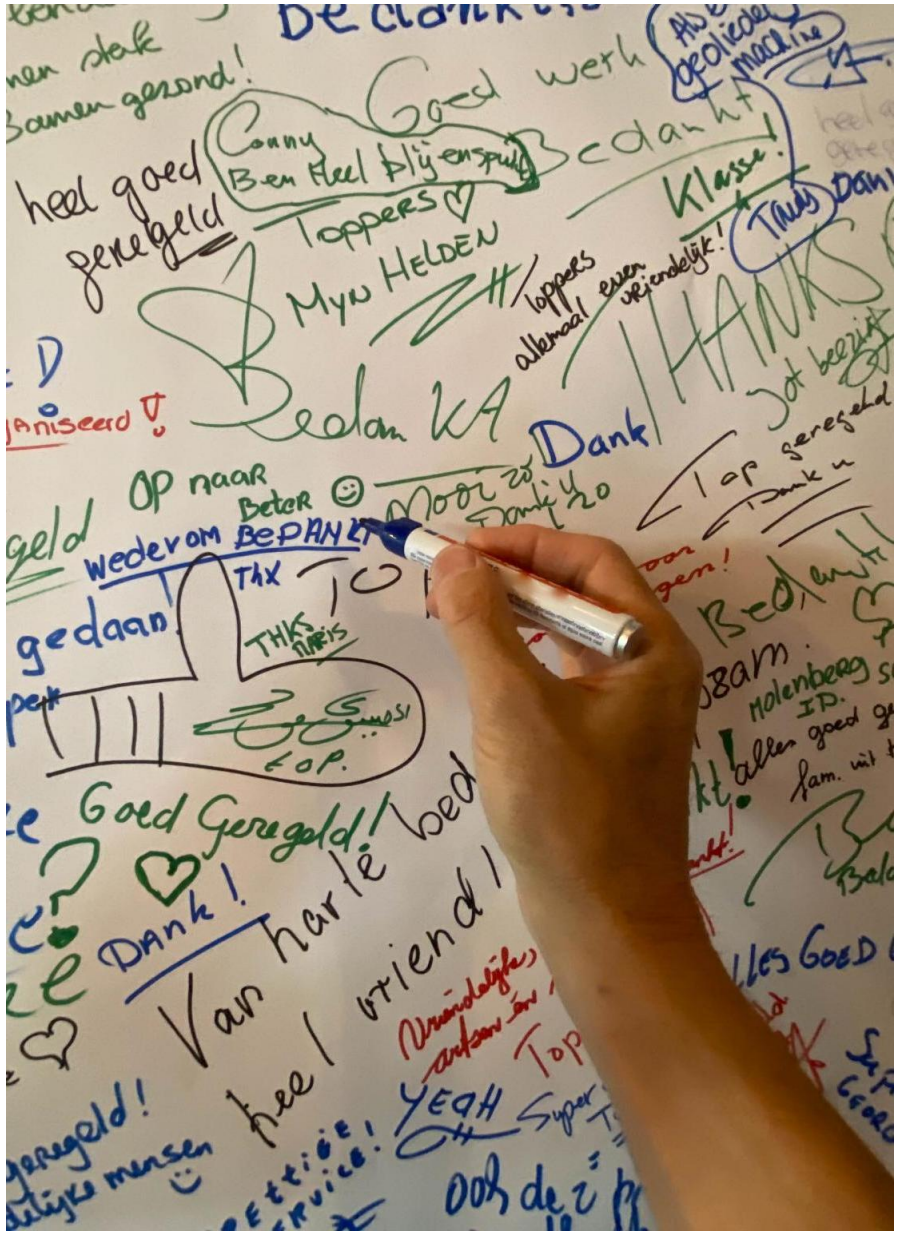
4. Conduct your searches and find the literature. Keep track of your searches!

5. Review the literature.



# CONTOH

| Langkah | Deskripsi | Contoh (Topik: Makanan Bergizi Gratis / MBG) |
|---|---|---|
| **1. Pilih topik dan rumuskan pertanyaan riset** | Tentukan tema utama dan rumuskan pertanyaan yang jelas. | *Seberapa efektif program pemberian makanan bergizi gratis dalam meningkatkan status gizi anak sekolah dasar di berbagai negara di dunia?* |
| **2. Tentukan cakupan ulasan Anda** | Batasi berdasarkan waktu, lokasi, populasi, atau jenis intervensi. | Studi dalam 10 tahun terakhir, cakupan global, pada anak usia sekolah dasar (6–12 tahun), dengan intervensi MBG oleh pemerintah atau lembaga internasional. |
| **3. Pilih database untuk mencari literatur** | Gunakan database akademik yang relevan untuk isu keperawatan dan kesehatan masyarakat. | **Scopus, PubMed, CINAHL** |
| **4. Lakukan pencarian dan dokumentasikan hasilnya** | Gunakan kata kunci dan filter. Simpan hasil pencarian dalam format terstruktur. | Kata kunci: *"school feeding program" AND "nutritional status" AND "elementary school" AND "global" OR "worldwide"*. Catat: penulis, tahun, lokasi, jenis intervensi, hasil. |
| **5. Tinjau literatur** | Evaluasi kualitas dan relevansi artikel. Kelompokkan berdasarkan hasil utama atau model intervensi. | Literatur dikelompokkan menjadi: 1) MBG berbasis sekolah, 2) MBG berbasis komunitas, 3) MBG dalam konteks darurat/kemanusiaan. |




# Tentukan topik dan tipe review

**Menentukan Topik**

Langkah pertama adalah mengidentifikasi topik yang relevan dengan tujuan penelitian Anda untuk mendapatkan hasil yang maksimal.

**Tipe Review**

Pilih jenis review yang paling sesuai seperti sistematis, naratif, atau policy review untuk menjawab pertanyaan riset.

**Kesesuaian Metode**

Pastikan bahwa metode review yang dipilih sejalan dengan tujuan dan pertanyaan penelitian untuk mengevaluasi hasil dengan tepat.



# Formulasi pertanyaan riset (PICO/SPIDER)

**Model PICO**

Model PICO membantu peneliti merumuskan pertanyaan riset dengan fokus pada populasi, intervensi, komparasi, dan hasil.

**Model SPIDER**

Model SPIDER digunakan untuk merumuskan pertanyaan riset kualitatif, mencakup sampel, fenomena, dan metodologi yang digunakan.

**Kejelasan Pertanyaan Riset**

Menggunakan model PICO atau SPIDER dapat meningkatkan kejelasan dan fokus pertanyaan riset, yang penting untuk review yang efektif.

# Pencarian artikel (Scopus, PubMed, dll)

**Pentingnya Pencarian Literatur**

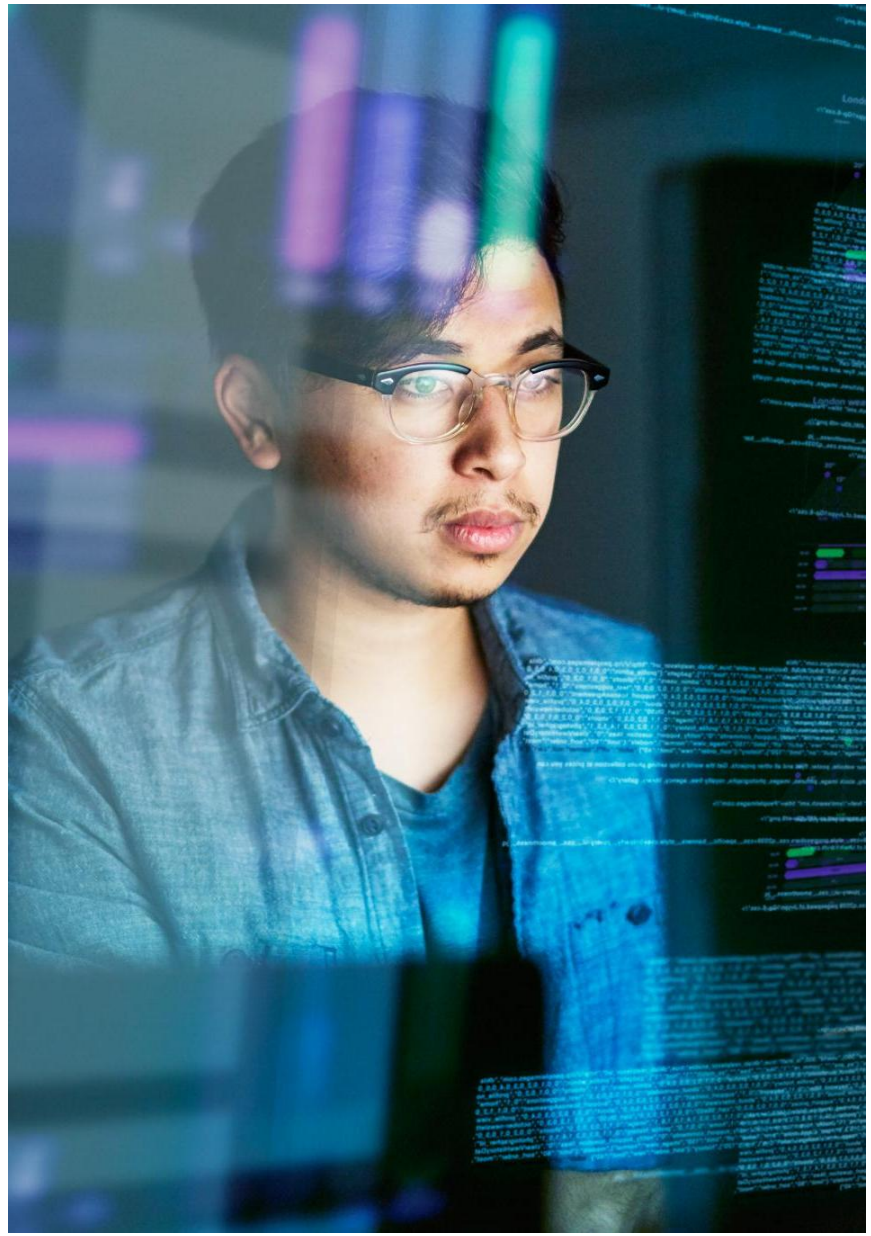
Pencarian literatur yang efektif membantu peneliti mengumpulkan informasi relevan untuk penelitian mereka.

**Database Terkemuka**

Scopus, WoS dan PubMed adalah contoh database yang menyediakan akses ke artikel ilmiah dan publikasi penting.

**Proses Penelitian**

Menggunakan database untuk mencari artikel dapat mempercepat proses penelitian dan meningkatkan kualitas hasil karya.



# Selecting sources to search – health sciences databases
## How many databases?

- MEDLINE
- Cochrane Library
- CINAHL
- PsycINFO
- EMBASE







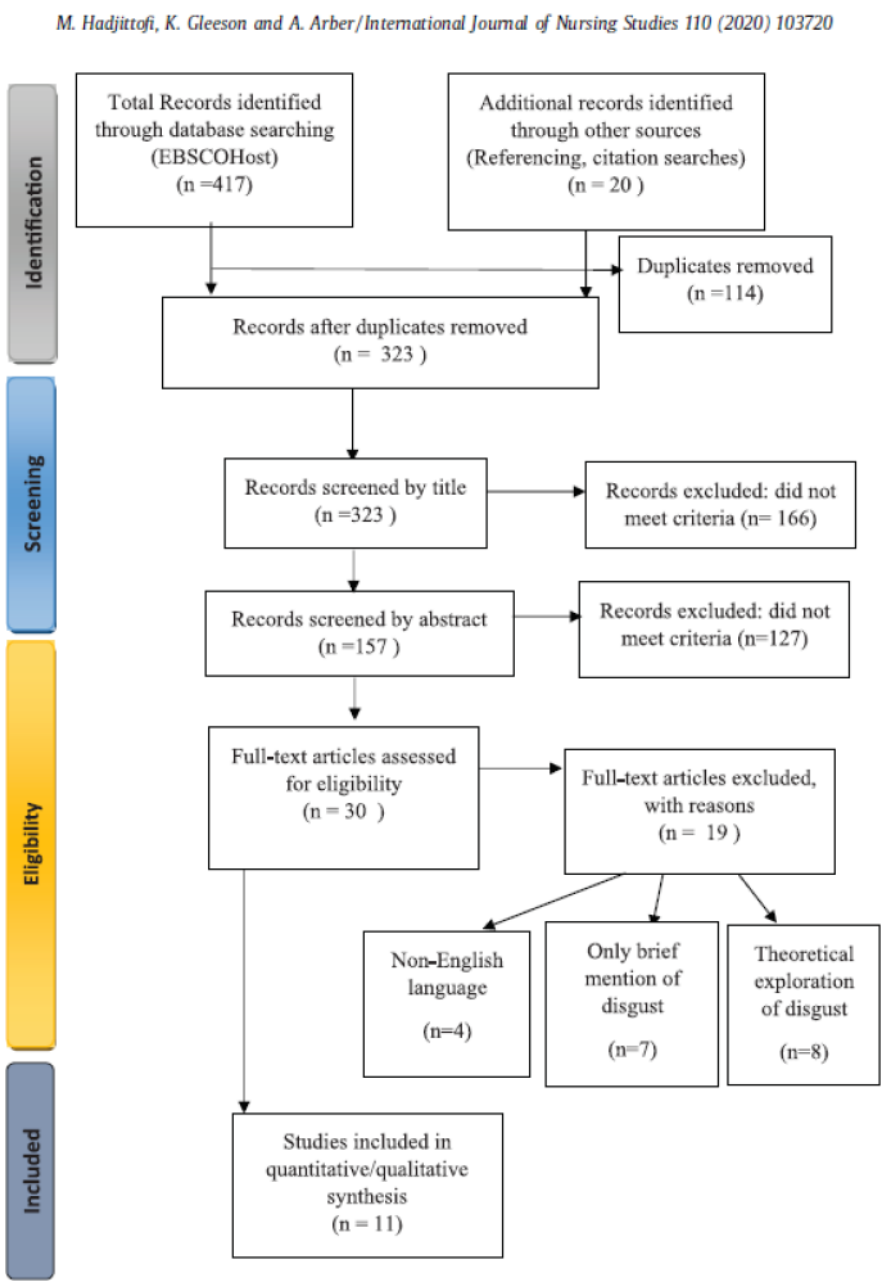


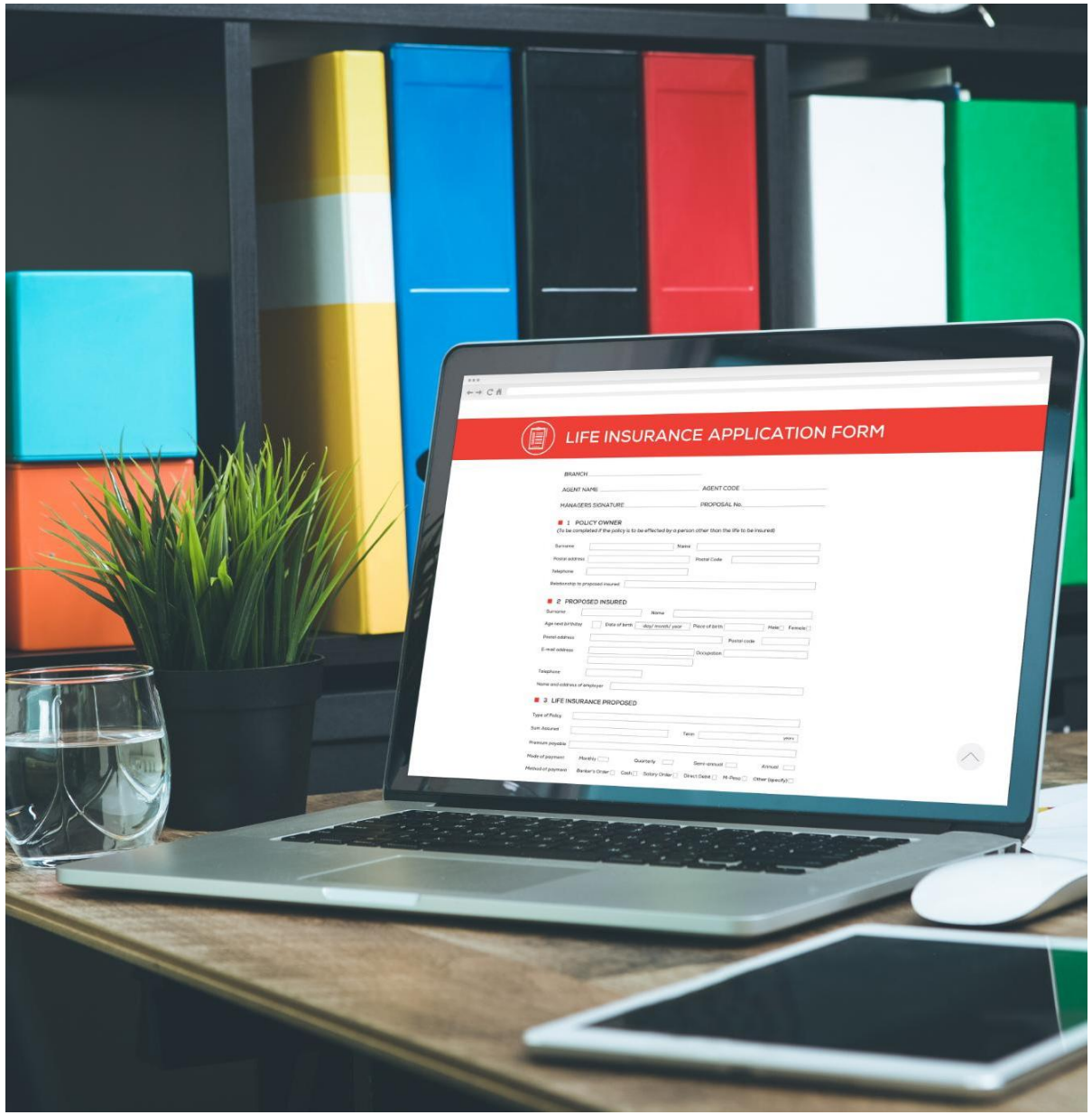






# REMEMBER PRISMA FOR SYSTEMATIC REVIEW, LITERATUR REVIEW?






# Gunakan tools (Rayyan, Zotero)

**Kolaborasi dengan Rayyan**

Rayyan adalah alat yang mendukung kolaborasi dalam menyusun dan menyaring literatur untuk review sistematis.

**Manajemen Referensi dengan Zotero**

Zotero memudahkan manajemen referensi dan penyimpanan sumber informasi yang diperlukan dalam penulisan akademik.

# GUNAKAN SOFTWARE BIBLIOGRAFI



1. **Covidence** – A user-friendly tool that simplifies screening, risk of bias assessment, and data extraction. It integrates with reference managers like EndNote and automates study selection.

2. **Rayyan** – An AI-powered tool that speeds up the screening of abstracts and full texts by allowing researchers to blind-screen articles, reducing bias.

3. **RevMan (Review Manager)** – Developed by Cochrane, this tool helps with data synthesis, meta-analysis, and risk of bias visualization. It's essential for systematic reviews involving quantitative data.

4. **JBI SUMARI (Joanna Briggs Institute System for the Unified Management, Assessment, and Review of Information)** – A comprehensive tool for critical appraisal, data extraction, and synthesis of qualitative and quantitative studies.

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5. **PRISMA Flow Diagram Generator** – This tool helps document the study selection process following PRISMA guidelines, ensuring transparency and reproducibility. It's crucial for systematic review reporting.



# Sintesis data tematik

**Pendekatan Tematik/Isi**

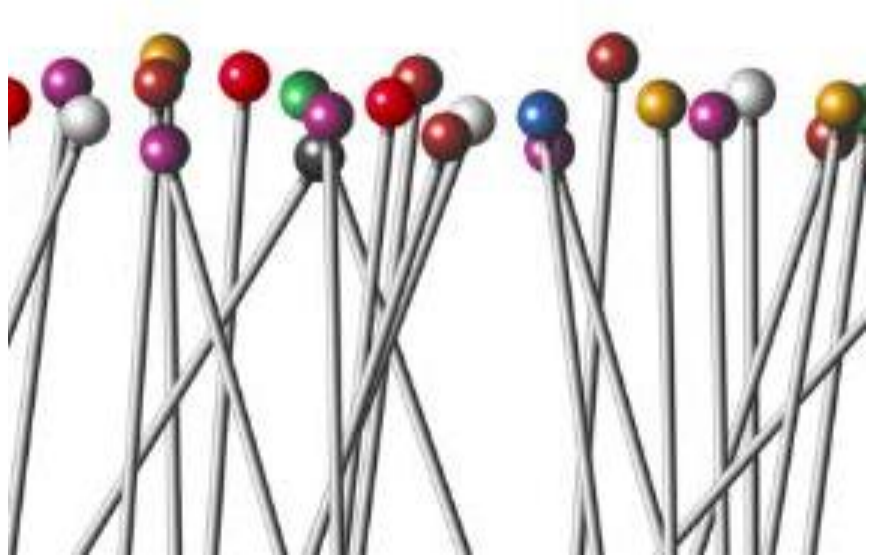
Menggunakan pendekatan tematik membantu mengorganisir data menjadi kategori yang lebih bermakna, sehingga lebih mudah dianalisis.

**Hasil yang Terstruktur**

Sintesis data yang baik menghasilkan informasi yang terstruktur, memudahkan pembaca dalam memahami hasil dan temuan.

**Kemudahan Pemahaman**

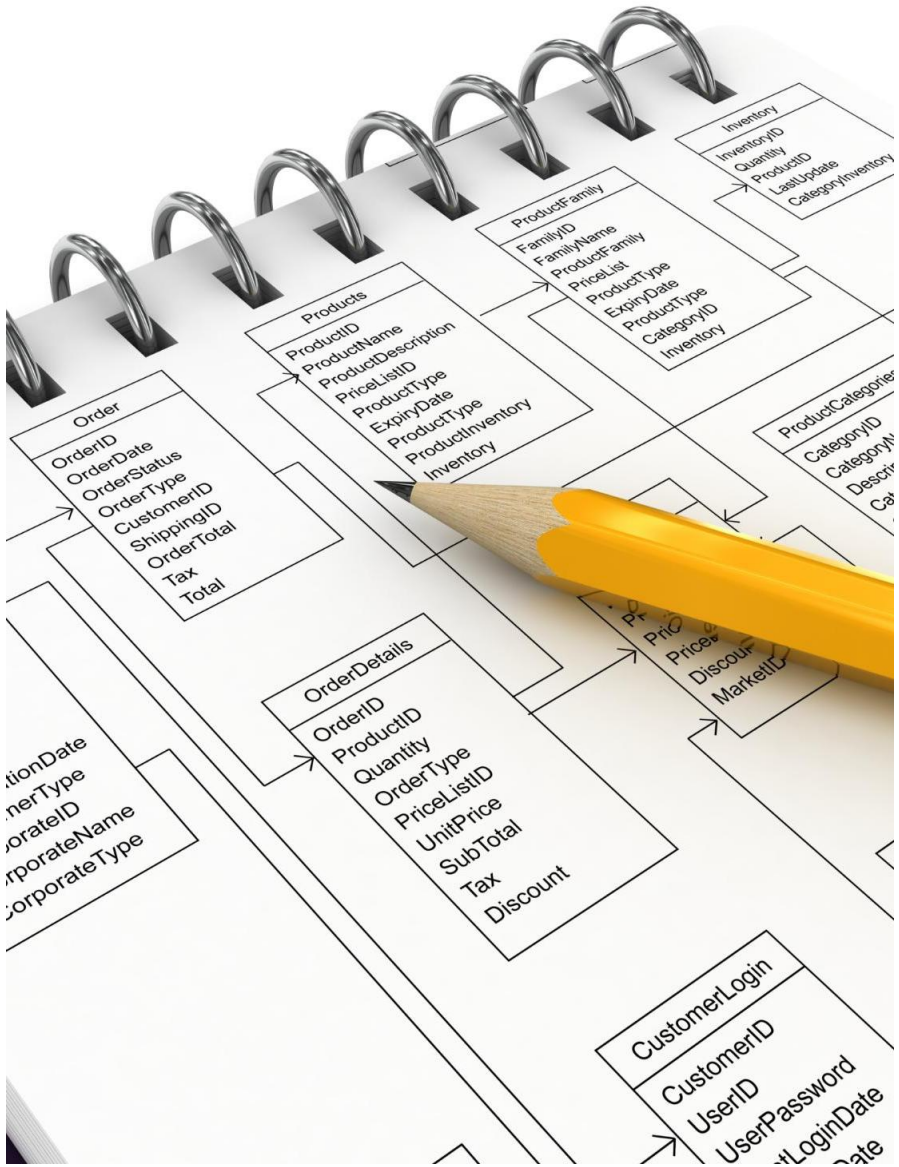
Dengan penyajian hasil yang jelas, pembaca dapat dengan cepat menangkap inti dari data yang disajikan.



# EKSTRAKSI DATA

Table 1. Preliminary synthesis of included studies through tabulation.

| Author & country | Study design | Participants & sample size | Key findings | Limitations |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (Brown, 1996) Jamaica | Case study: in-depth interview | 80 registered nurse returnees and 27 nurses working overseas | Reasons to migrate and motivations to return, employment and return to nursing practice, financial benefit, professional training, the government policy support | A small study involved only nurses from two hospitals in Jamaica |
| (Efendi et al., 2013) Indonesia | Mixed methods | 20 registered nurse Returnees | Reasons for return, challenges to find work, intention to re-emigrate | Focused on nurse returnees from the Indonesia Japan Economic Partnership (IJEPA) program or bilateral scheme. Not generalizable to other populations |




# Target jurnal Q1-Q2

**Pentingnya Pemilihan Jurnal**

Memilih jurnal yang tepat dapat meningkatkan peluang diterimanya publikasi dan memperluas jangkauan penelitian.

**Kategorisasi Jurnal**

Jurnal yang dikelompokkan dalam kategori Q1-Q2 menawarkan reputasi yang lebih baik dan visibilitas yang lebih tinggi.

**Strategi Publikasi**

Mengembangkan strategi untuk memilih jurnal Q1-Q2 berkontribusi pada keberhasilan dalam proses publikasi.

# Kesimpulan

### Pendekatan Riset Review

Riset dengan pendekatan review membantu peneliti menghasilkan pengetahuan baru dari informasi yang sudah tersedia, menciptakan dasar yang kuat untuk penelitian selanjutnya.

### Jenis-Jenis Review

Memahami berbagai jenis review, seperti sistematis atau naratif, sangat penting untuk strategi riset yang efektif dan hasil yang memadai.

### Kelebihan dan Kekurangan

Mengenali kelebihan dan kekurangan dari pendekatan review dapat membantu peneliti memilih metode yang paling sesuai untuk tujuan riset mereka.