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| **Article History** | **ABSTRACT** (200-250 words)  **Introduction:**  **Methods:**  **Results:**  **Conclusion:**  **ABSTRAK** (200-250 words)  **Pendahuluan:**  **Metode:**  **Hasil:**  **Simpulan:** |
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**INTRODUCTION / PENDAHULUAN**

The Comprehensive Occupational Health and Safety Reviews invites original research submissions that pertain to a wide spectrum of workplace hazards, including chemical, physical, ergonomic, biological, and psychosocial hazards. Additionally, submissions related to environmental contaminants, their health impacts, and safety standards and interventions are also welcome. Research focused on enhancing evidence-based practices in occupational medicine and investigating the advancement and use of innovative methodologies, such as biological and statistical methods, is also of interest. Furthermore, we publish meta-analysis, systematic literature review, review articles, editorials, comments, case studies, and letters to the editor, serving as a platform for exchange and discussion. Comprehensive Occupational Health and Safety Reviews is a widely distributed journal that is accessible to the public and undergoes review by experts in the area. The primary aim of the journal is to showcase innovative and advanced scientific and technological advancements in the field of occupational health and safety. The journal publishes current research in the fields of occupational health and safety. It enhances workplace health and safety, hence enhancing worker health and preventing accidents.

The journal serves as a crucial means of communication for those involved in the fields of occupational health and safety, policy development, and both governmental and non-governmental organizations. The main focus is on topics related to occupational health and safety. The journal invites the publication of original research articles, review papers, technical reports, case studies, conference reports, and book reviews. The journal covers a vast array of subjects, including but not limited to the following: the biological impacts of chemical compounds in the environment and occupational settings through the application of experimental and epidemiological methods; examination of fatigue, musculoskeletal issues, and additional health considerations associated with the configuration of workstations and working conditions; assessment of the physical environment and implementation of safety protocols in the workplace; investigation of mental health/psychosocial factors that influence the psychological well-being of workers, including the psychosocial aspects of their work environment and the resulting health consequences; the role and activities of occupational health practitioners include the practice of occupational health; extensive research on the prevalence of health issues across a large population, including workers; global patterns, including risk variables outside the workplace such as socioeconomic factors, and use particular epidemiological approaches.

**METHODS / METODE**

The Comprehensive Occupational Health and Safety Reviews is a peer-reviewed journal published by PT Solusi Era Mediatama. This statement clarifies the ethical behavior of all parties involved in the act of posting an article in this journal, including the author, the chief editor, the Editorial Board, the peer-reviewed and the publisher. The criteria or guidelines addressed to authors and reviewers by the Editorial Board are based on the principles of the Publishing Ethics Resource Kit (PERK) from Elsevier. If the work/research involves human subjects, human material, or human intervention, the authors must ensure that it is done in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration and has been approved by an appropriate ethics committee. The authors must provide a statement detailing this, including the full name and institution of the research ethics review board, as well as the approval number. All participants must provide informed consent, which the author must keep.

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Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in an editor's own research without the express written consent of the author. The editor board journal is responsible for deciding which of the articles submitted to the journal should be published. The validation of the work in question and its importance to researchers and readers must always drive such decisions. The editors may be guided by the policies of the journal's editorial board and constrained by such legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism. The editors may confer with other editors or reviewers in making this decision.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION / HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN**

***Results / Hasil***

The editor must ensure that each manuscript is initially evaluated by the editor for originality. The editor should organize and use peer review fairly and wisely. Editors should explain their peer review processes in the information for authors and indicate which parts of the journal are peer-reviewed. The editor should use appropriate peer reviewers for papers that are considered for publication by selecting people with sufficient expertise and avoiding those with conflicts of interest. Peer review assists the editor in making editorial decisions and through the editorial communications with the author may also help the author in improving the paper.

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Privileged information or ideas obtained through peer review must be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage. Reviewers should not consider manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or institutions connected to the papers. Authors of reports of original research should present an accurate account of the work performed as well as an objective discussion of its significance. Underlying data should be represented accurately in the paper. A paper should contain sufficient detail and references to permit others to replicate the work. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behavior and are unacceptable.

**Table 1.** Title

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| **Variable** | **Indicator** | **Remark** |
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A graph showing a person's head and a lightning bolt

Description automatically generated

**Figure 1.** Employee Increasingly Under Stress

Source: https://www.statista.com/chart/26363/share-employees-feeling-stress-timeline/

***Discussion / Pembahasan***

Authors are asked to provide the raw data in connection with a paper for editorial review and should be prepared to provide public access to such data (consistent with the ALPSP-STM Statement on Data and Databases), if practicable, and should, in any event, be prepared to retain such data for a reasonable time after publication. The authors should ensure that they have written entirely original actions and if the authors have used the works, or words of others that this has appropriately cited or quoted. An author should not, in general, publish manuscripts describing essentially the same research in more than one journal or primary publication. Submitting the same paper concurrently to more than one journal constitutes unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable.

Proper acknowledgment of the work of others must always be given. Authors should cite publications that have been influential in determining the nature of the reported work. Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study. All those who have made significant contributions should be listed as co-authors. Where there are others who have participated in certain substantive aspects of the research project, they should be acknowledged or listed as contributors. The corresponding author should ensure that all appropriate co-authors and no inappropriate co-authors are included on the paper and that all co-authors have seen and approved the final version of the article and have agreed to its submission for publication.

When an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in his/her own published work, it is the author’s obligation to promptly notify the journal editor or publisher and cooperate with the editor to retract or correct the paper. The self-citation refers to when an author refers to the previous work written by him/her alone or in co-authorship and cites it. Self-cites are used to compare current results of the research with earlier findings when continuing to study the same subject. It seems that the only reasonable solution for the issues of self-plagiarism, research integrity, and originality is to limit the number of self-citations.

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**CONCLUSION / SIMPULAN**

The Comprehensive Occupational Health and Safety Reviews applies a minimum standard of similarity score of the manuscript under 20%. If the manuscript performs above 20%, the article should be revised or rejected. The Comprehensive Occupational Health and Safety Reviews applies a screening for plagiarism using Turnitin. The Comprehensive Occupational Health and Safety Reviews takes its responsibility to maintain the integrity and completeness of the scholarly record of our content for all end users very seriously. Changes to articles after they have been published online may only be made under the circumstances outlined below. The Comprehensive Occupational Health and Safety Reviews places great importance on the authority of articles after they have been published and our policy is based on best practice in the academic publishing community. An Erratum is a statement by the authors of the original paper that briefly describes any correction(s) resulting from errors or omissions. Any effects on the conclusions of the paper should be noted. The corrected article is not removed from the online journal but notice of erratum is given. The Erratum is made freely available to all readers and is linked to the corrected article. A Retraction is a notice that the paper should not be regarded as part of the scientific literature. Retractions are issued if there is clear evidence that the findings are unreliable, this can be because of misconduct or honest error; if the findings have previously been published elsewhere without proper referencing, permission, or justification; if the work is plagiarized; or if the work reports unethical research.

***Theoretical Implications / Implikasi Teoritis***

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***Practical Implications / Implikasi Praktis***

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