



Writing each part of your manuscript – what order would you choose?

There are 16 parts of a manuscript publication listed below. Please number each part in the order that you would write it (eg, if you think you would write the abstract first, number that part as 1)

After numbering each part, please put a tick (✓) next to the part that you think would be the easiest part to write and a cross (✗) next to the part that you think would be the hardest to write

Part of a publication	Order number	Part of a publication	Order number
1. Title	<input type="text"/>	9. Tables	<input type="text"/>
2. Authors and affiliations	<input type="text"/>	10. Figures	<input type="text"/>
3. Abstract	<input type="text"/>	11. Acknowledgements	<input type="text"/>
4. Introduction	<input type="text"/>	12. Disclosures	<input type="text"/>
5. Methods	<input type="text"/>	13. References	<input type="text"/>
6. Results	<input type="text"/>	14. Plain language summary	<input type="text"/>
7. Discussion	<input type="text"/>	15. Supplementary files	<input type="text"/>
8. Conclusion	<input type="text"/>	16. Cover letter	<input type="text"/>

Checklist: Evidence-based recommendations for successful patient authorship¹ – share with research teams



During manuscript preparation

11. Recognise and respect diversity in the authorship team – everyone should contribute and be listened to. Patient authors can provide unique and useful input from their lived experience (eg, they are not expected to be statisticians, clinicians, medical writers)
12. Be flexible in how patient authors can provide input (eg, telephone, email, in person)
13. Allow time before, during, and after authorship meetings to address concerns and questions about patient authorship – from patient and nonpatient authors
14. Provide timely and regular feedback to patient authors on their contributions and group dynamics
15. Consider presenting key results at authorship meetings and in publications that could make it quicker and easier for nonspecialists to understand and interpret findings (eg, use data visualisation, flowcharts)
16. Recognise that patient authors may provide stronger contributions if able to provide input in their local language
17. Document, in the manuscript, the involvement and role of patient authors (ie, identify which authors are patients [eg, Author Affiliation section] and describe their authorship contributions [eg, Contributorship section])



Please consider and share these recommendations with your team when developing your manuscript.
Try to answer 'yes' to as many as possible!