

## Eight Steps to Developing an Effective Outline

San Francisco Edit

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Preparing an outline is the most important step in the process of producing a manuscript for publication in a journal. The outline bears roughly the same relation to the final manuscript as an architectural blueprint does to a finished house.

The purpose of an outline is to divide the writing of the entire paper into a number of smaller tasks.

A good outline will organize the various topics and arguments in logical form. By ordering the topics you will identify, before writing the manuscript, any gaps that might exist.

There is no single best way to prepare a scientific manuscript, except as determined by the individual writer and the circumstances. You should know your own style of writing best. Whatever you decide to do, you should follow at least these steps before beginning to write your manuscript.

Remember, at this stage, you are only constructing an outline. You are not writing; you just need to put down some notes to guide your thinking.

### 1. Develop a central message of the manuscript

Prepare a central message sentence (20-25 words). If you were asked to summarize your paper in one sentence, what would you say? Everything in the manuscript will be written to support this central message.

### 2. Define the materials and methods

Briefly state the **population** in which you worked, the **sampling method** you employed, the **materials** you used, and most importantly, the **methods** you used to carry out the study

### 3. Summarize the question(s) and problem(s)

What was known before you started the study? What answers were needed to address the problem(s)? List the key points pertaining to the question(s) and problem(s). What did you do to answer the question(s)?

### 4. Define the principal findings and results

Your central message sentence probably encapsulates the most important findings. There may be others that you feel ought to be included. List these in note form. Don't worry about the order or about how many you put down.

## **5. Describe the conclusions and implications**

Make brief notes on each of the implications that arise from your study. What are the principal conclusions of your findings? What is new in your work and why does it matter? What are the limitations and the implications of your results? Are there any changes in practice, approaches or techniques that you would recommend?

## **6. Organize and group related ideas together**

List each key point separately. Key points can be arranged chronologically, by order of importance or by some other pattern. The organizing scheme should be clear and well structured. You can use a cluster map, an issue tree, numbering, or some other organizational structure.

Identify the important details, describe the principal findings, and provide your analysis and conclusions that contribute to each key point.

## **7. Identify the references that pertain to each key point**

## **8. Develop the introduction**

Before beginning on the introduction, read through the notes you have made so far in your outline. Read them through and see whether there is a coherent and cohesive story and a unifying theme that runs through the outline.

Your introduction outline should start with the main message, describe what the purpose or objective of your study was, how you went about doing the study, what you found and what are the implications of what you found.