Review of: "Developing the ‘Gearbox Tool of Transitional Care’ (GTTC): a teaching tool designed to teach students as well as team members new to transitional care of older adults"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This article is exciting and implicative. However, the writer should follow the academic writing style. If this article is experimental type, you can follow CONSORT guidelines. The CONSORT checklist was divided into six categories, according to the parts of an article:

1. Title and abstract: the title should be concise, and the word “randomized” should be used. The abstract should be structured and include: trial design, methods, preliminary results, and conclusions.
2. Introduction: it should include a brief literature review, the rationale for the trial, and the objective or hypothesis, all of which should be reported clearly and objectively.
3. Method: it should be carefully reported as follows: trial design; eligibility criteria for participants, with the explanation of the rationale for such measures; how and where data were collected; a thorough description of the intervention, which allows results to be reproduced; description of sample size calculation; changes during the trial, with clear reasons; a comprehensive description of methods used for allocation into the trial groups, participants and evaluators blinding; and proper statistical analysis.
4. Results: primary intervention results should be assessed for each group; the number of participants, assessment losses, and exclusions should also be reported for each group. Reasons should be clearly stated; post-intervention assessment and follow-up periods should be reported; statistical methods used to obtain values of primary and secondary outcomes for each group (e.g., 95% confidence interval) should be reported.
5. Discussion: it should present: trial limitations addressing sources of potential bias, imprecision, and methodological weaknesses; external validity; applicability and interpretation consistent with results, balancing benefits and harms, considering other published evidence.
6. Other information: the RCT should be registered and the registry number presented; full trial protocol should be available; sources of funding and other support, as well as the role of funders, should be highlighted.