| Li Paper SOP | | | |
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| **Item No** | **Field Name** | **Recommendation** | **Where to Find in Paper** |
| **Title and Abstract** | | | |
| 1 | EndNote_Index | Verify the machine-generated EndNote index is present and accurate. | Generally in metadata or header of electronic document. |
| 2 | Pubmed_ID | Confirm the machine-generated PubMed identifier is correctly listed and matches the article. | In article metadata; can be cross-checked with PubMed database. |
| 3 | Review_Date | Record the date when the paper is being reviewed. Note whether this is automatically generated or entered manually via button. | Entered by reviewer; not part of the original paper. |
| 4 | Year | Document the publication year of the article. | Found in citation information, typically on first page or in header. |
| 5 | Article_Name | Verify the complete title of the article is correctly captured. | Top of first page of article. |
| 6 | Abstract | Confirm that the abstract is complete and properly extracted. | Usually appears at beginning of article before introduction. |
| 7 | First_Author | Verify the primary author is correctly identified. | Author list at beginning of article; first name listed. |
| 8 | Key_words | Document all keywords provided with the article. | Usually found after abstract or at end of article. |
| **Introduction** | | | |
| 9 | Research_Design (Primary Objective) | Extract the primary research objective as stated by authors. If not an exact match to standard terminology, make a note in Comments section. | Found in abstract and/or last paragraph of introduction where purpose of study is typically stated. |
| 10 | Study_Design_Type | Classify the study design using standard terminology (e.g., cohort, case-control, | Methods section, typically within first few paragraphs |

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| | | cross-sectional). Use OCRe flowsheet to determine category based on author's description or your inference from methods. | where study design is described. |
| **Methods - Data Sources** | | | |
| 11 | Database/Datasource | Document all sources of data used in the research. Be specific about databases, registries, or other sources from which data was obtained. | Methods section under subsections like "Data Sources," "Data Collection," or in Abstract. |
| 12 | Country/district | Record the geographical level of data analysis (country level, not city). | Methods section, typically in "Statistical Analysis" subsection. |
| 13 | Unit_of_Analysis | Identify the level at which analysis was conducted (person, clinic, site, state). | Methods section where population or sample is described. |
| 14 | Computable Phenotype | Determine if the authors used diagnostic or procedure codes to define the study cohort. Note the specific coding system if mentioned (e.g., ICD-10, CPT). | Methods section under "Cohort Definition," "Case Identification," or "Eligibility Criteria." |
| 15 | Analytic Goal | Classify the primary analytic approach as Descriptive, Trend, Association, or Intervention based on stated objectives and methods. | Methods section, particularly in "Statistical Analysis" subsection. |
| **Methods - Variables** | | | |
| 16 | X (Independent Variable) | List all predictor/exposure variables used in analyses. If many, categorize them (e.g., "demographics" including age, sex, race). | Methods section, often in paragraphs describing statistical models or under separate "Variables" subsection. |
| 17 | Y (Outcome/dependent variable) | Document all outcome measures analyzed. Be specific about primary vs. secondary outcomes. | Methods section, typically clearly stated in "Outcomes" subsection or in statistical analysis description. |

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| 18 | Z (Confounders) | Identify all variables used to control for confounding in analyses. | Methods section, within description of statistical models or in separate paragraph about adjustment variables. |
| **Methods - Analytic Methods** | | | |
| 19 | Analytic method | Describe what analytic methods was used in this paper | Methods section, in description of statistical approach. |
| 20 | Regression | If the paper used regression or not ( yes/no) | Methods section, "Statistical Analysis" subsection. |
| 21 | Regression methods | If the paper used Document whether regression analysis was used and, if so, which specific type (e.g., linear, logistic, Cox proportional hazards). | Methods section, within statistical analysis description or separate paragraph on missing data. |
| 22 | Regression based covariate adjustment | Document how covariates were handled in regression models. Note if complete case analysis, imputation, or sensitivity analysis was used. | Methods section, in description of statistical models and approach to missing data. |
| 23 | Non-regression confounding adjustment | Identify any non-regression methods used to address confounding (e.g., matching, stratification, propensity scores). Note whether in design phase (e.g., controls) or analysis phase (e.g., stratification). | Methods section, in study design description and/or statistical analysis. |
| 24 | Sensitivity Analysis | Determine if sensitivity analyses were performed to test robustness of findings. Document specific approaches used. | Methods section, typically in later paragraphs of statistical analysis description. |
| 25 | Analytic_tool | Record whether specific software or analytic tools were mentioned. | Methods section, often at end of statistical analysis description. |
| **Results** | | | |

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| 26 | Descriptive Section (Table One) | Verify presence of a descriptive statistics table (typically Table 1). Note which sections of results are separated by delimiters. | Results section, usually first table presented. |
| 27 | Mention_Missing_Data | Identify where authors discuss missing data. Look for terms such as "missing," "not available," or "not feasible." | Can appear in Methods, Results, or Discussion sections; search for relevant terms. |
| 28 | Assessed_Missing_Data | Document methods used to assess pattern or impact of missing data. | Methods section (approach) and Results section (findings). |
| **Discussion** | | | |
| 29 | Use the word "confounding*" | Check if authors explicitly use the term "confounding" or related phrases. | Throughout paper, but especially in Methods and Discussion sections. |
| 30 | Where did they use "confounding" | Record specific sections where confounding is discussed. Look for terms like "confounding," "bias," "spurious association," or "mediating variable." | Search entire paper; pay special attention to Methods and Discussion. |
| 31 | If yes, specify the method | Document methods used to address confounding. Record EndNote ID reference for methods cited. | Methods section for approach; Discussion for limitations related to confounding. |
| 32 | Use the word "Bias" | Check if authors explicitly discuss bias or use related terminology. | Throughout paper, but especially in Methods (how bias was addressed) and Discussion (limitations). |
| **Compliance Check** | | | |
| 33 | Check_List | Determine if authors cite adherence to reporting guidelines such as RECORD, STROBE, or STaRT-RWE. | Methods section, often in a statement about reporting guidelines; sometimes in footnotes. |
| 34 | Sensitivity analysis terms | Identify specific terminology used for sensitivity analyses, such as robustness analysis, | Methods section, in description of statistical approach. |

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| | | uncertainty analysis, scenario analysis, parameter variability analysis, monte carlo simulation. | |
| 35 | Phenotyping terminology | Note terms used to describe phenotyping approaches, such as computable phenotype, electronic phenotyping, algorithmic phenotyping, phenotype algorithm, digital phenotyping, data-derived phenotypes, structured phenotyping, EHR phenotyping, clinical phenotyping. | Methods section, in description of cohort definition or patient identification. |