

# Breaking Into Medical Writing

# *A guide for aspiring medical communications writers*

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## Introduction – What is MedComms?

If you are about to finish your Master's or PhD in Life Sciences and have already decided that lab work is not for you; if you have climbed the academic career ladder but are getting tired of fixed-time contracts and the running wheel of funding acquisition; if you love science but in a more general way, not willing to commit to and specialise in a narrow branch; if you love learning and discussing scientific concepts more than the discovery of new knowledge itself, this book is for you.

This book is also for you if you are nearing the end of your medical, nursing, or other healthcare training and have realised that direct patient care isn't the path you want to pursue; if you've dedicated years to clinical practice but are growing weary of long hours, administrative burdens, or the emotional toll; or if you feel passionate about engaging with medicine in a broader, more flexible context.

This guide contains a roadmap for those who have decided to depart from the traditional academic or clinical paths and are getting ready to break into medical communications (or MedComms).

It may also be useful for those who simply want to know more about this career path. Most scientists have a broad understanding of science communications, but they may have a very sketchy idea of medical writing. Similarly, many healthcare professionals (HCPs) are familiar with how to communicate medical information to patients and colleagues but have only a vague understanding of what a MedComms writer does. If you are one of them, you may well be wondering – what is medical writing? Can I do it? And, do I want to?

Medical writing is an umbrella term to describe a range of tasks and jobs providing support to the pharmaceutical (pharma) industry and healthcare systems. In simple terms, medical writing is the creation of documents related to a pharmaceutical product or a medical procedure. The documents could be anything: a patient information leaflet, a study protocol, an investigational new drug application, a congress abstract or a journal manuscript. Put simply, medical writers develop materials that communicate complex medical and scientific information with clarity, precision, and in a manner adapted to the format of communication and to the relevant audience.

If you decide to become a medical writer within the pharma industry, you may choose from a variety of specialised and sometimes intersecting) career paths:

**Regulatory writers** navigate the intricacies of regulatory submissions; the focus of their work is compliance with global standards, technical accuracy and adherence to form. They are often employed directly by pharma or clinical research organisations, although some MedComms agencies have specialised regulatory writing teams or departments.

**Clinical trial writers** develop documents around clinical research, such as informed consent forms, clinical study protocols, patient report forms, analysis plans and study reports. Their key skills are attention to detail and solid background in statistics. They may work in pharma or for a clinical research operator, and they are sometimes involved in writing journal manuscripts that describe clinical study results.

Specialised **Health Economics/Outcomes Research (HEOR) writers** are involved in measuring cost-effectiveness and value of the new therapies. They can conduct research, write publications and prepare dossiers for regulators and payors. The healthcare systems across the globe are getting more and more budget-conscious, and HEOR writers help pharma companies demonstrate the economic value of their products. Similar to regulatory

writers, HEOR writers can be employed in-house by pharma companies or work for specialised agencies.

**Commercial/marketing writers**, also known as **copy writers**, are involved in advertising campaigns. They write ads, press releases, website copy, sales materials and social media posts. Copy writers often work in collaboration with designers, media professionals and marketing specialists. Most MedComms agencies offer commercial writing to their clients, and some have separate departments responsible for commercial/marketing writing. Some traditional advertising and PR companies also offer these services to biopharma companies.

**Freelance medical writers and consultants** are the most diverse group of writers – the only unifying feature is that they do not have a permanent work contract with a single employer. Freelancers can be self-employed and provide consultancy services in any type of medical writing or editing to several clients during the same period of time. Some freelancers are hired for a specific project – in this case, they can be contracted full-time for one client for a (pre-defined) number of months until the project is successfully completed.

In this book, we will talk in detail about **medical writers** who work in the traditional **MedComms** environment. These roles are mostly affiliated with MedComms agencies, where they exist in a collaborative framework of writers and editors, account managers and creative professionals. A MedComms agency usually has several accounts supporting different clients (usually pharma or medical device companies).

A typical large MedComms agency may be able to offer the full scope of communications support for their clients, including all specialist writing services mentioned above (regulatory, clinical trials, and commercial). However, the majority of MedComms agencies tend to focus on supporting the client's **Medical Affairs** department with projects related to:

- scientific communications (e.g. congress presentations, publications, review articles, literature analysis)
- medical education (e.g. symposia, slide presentations, websites and digital applications)
- or medical insights (e.g. competitor intelligence, advisory boards)

In the next chapters, we will summarise the role MedComms play in the development of pharmaceutical products and will look into examples of work you may have as a medical writer. We will discuss typical career paths in MedComms, exploring the skills, strategies and insights that can help aspiring medical writers to enter MedComms. We will share our experience of job hunting and provide a few tips and techniques that can help navigate the hiring process for MedComms writers, including the writing test and face-to-face interviews.

We called this book '*Breaking into Medical Writing*' because we hope it will give you the background knowledge and confidence you need to apply for your first medical writing role. Furthermore, once you have landed that entry job, the book will help you hit the ground running and flourish in the MedComms environment.

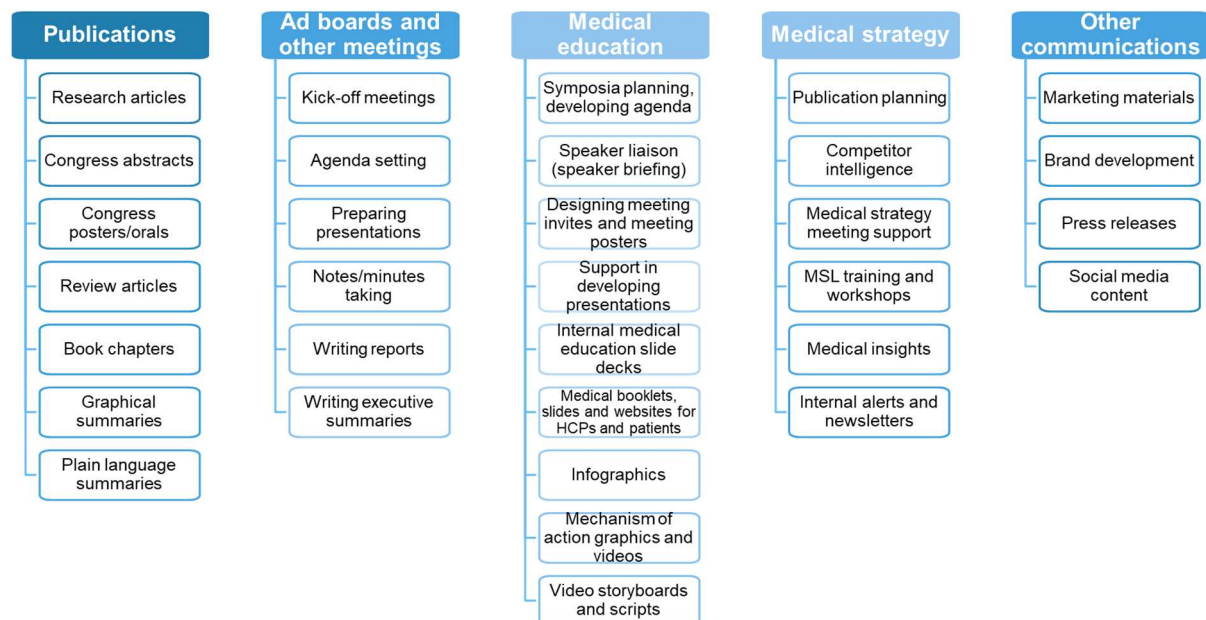
Thank you for reading, and we hope our insights empower you on your journey as an aspiring medical writer.

## Chapter 1. The business of MedComms

As we mentioned in the introduction, a classic MedComms agency is usually geared to support a wide range of services for their pharma clients. The 'bread and butter' of traditional MedComms is the writing of scientific publications – that includes journal articles and congress abstracts, posters and oral presentations. Agencies are also often tasked with developing medical materials that are based on or associated with publications: white papers, medical Q&A documents, plain language summaries, graphical abstracts, medical slide decks and infographics.

Another large part of the MedComms business comes from supporting meetings and events: this may involve, for example, developing presentation slides and writing reports for advisory boards, or organising an educational webinar or symposium, liaising with speakers and assisting them in content development. In MedComms, as anywhere else, event support comes with a substantial workload dedicated to logistics and project management. Occasionally, it may also involve filming the event and professional video editing.

Medical writers perform many different tasks:



Medical writers don't work on these tasks alone! To ensure that they can provide the full range of support for these diverse projects, a typical MedComms agency would have an editorial department (medical writers and editors or editorial assistants), a client services department (project and account managers) and an in-house design studio (creative designers, web designers, PowerPoint specialists, audio/video editors). These departments constitute the service delivery team of a typical agency.

When you break into MedComms as a junior writer, you will find yourself embedded in a team consisting of a few different functions. You may even work across a couple of different accounts and may need to split your time across different teams. Let's look at what your career may look like during the first few years in MedComms.

## Career progression in MedComms

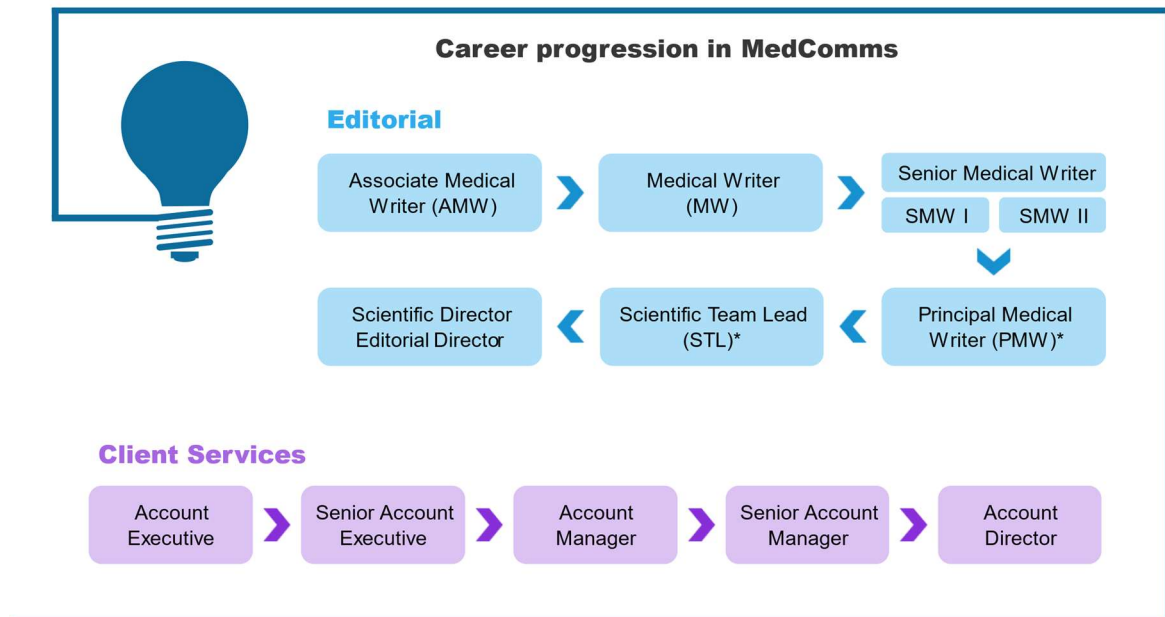
Once you enter MedComms as a writer, your first job title will likely be **Associate Medical Writer (AMW)**. You can expect to receive some formal training on specific tasks/aspects of the job, but most of the training will likely be 'on the job'. Your work will be thoroughly reviewed and supervised by an experienced writer or, depending on the nature of the tasks, by an account manager. Use this time to build relationships with your team and clients, to get up to speed with the agency's internal processes and to get as much writing practice as you can.

An AMW usually progresses to the next step, **Medical Writer (MW)** after about 12 to 24 months. You can expect to be given more independence and more responsibility for your own work, including your time management. Remember that this role is still a junior role, so don't be afraid to ask your supervisor and senior team members for support and guidance. As an MW, you may become the key point of contact for a client and lead the calls with clients and other external stakeholders. You will likely be given an opportunity to gain diverse writing experience, for example by supporting work in different therapy areas or by supporting accounts that focus on different types of work (e.g. publications versus event support).

After approximately three more years you may progress to **Senior Medical Writer (SMW)**. The exact time will depend on your personal journey and may vary across different employers. SMWs usually have experience across a range of projects: publications, medical education, events, and have often worked across at least a couple of therapy areas. An SMW usually supervises and reviews the work of between one and three junior writers. In some agencies, the SMW role spans SMW I and SMW II, reflecting the number of years they have been in the role.

**Principal Medical Writer, Editorial/Scientific Team Lead** and **Editorial/Scientific Director** are senior editorial roles. Their work is pretty much defined by the circumstances – the overall number of accounts they oversee, the number of writers in the team and the type of projects the team supports. If the account you work on involves supporting the pharma client with their high-level medical strategy, the strategic projects would usually be led by these senior editorial roles.

In all these roles, you can expect to work in close collaboration with the Client Services department – usually represented by an **Account Manager** and/or an **Account Director**. They are responsible for budget, spend tracking, timelines, and they often organise and lead status calls with the clients.



\*In some agencies, the Principal Medical Writer role is at the same level as the Scientific Team Lead role.

This figure is an approximate guide; in different agencies, career progression paths will look slightly different. As a general rule, the team structure in MedComms is flatter than it is in academia, the career paths are more flexible, and there are ample opportunities for rapid progression.

In a MedComms agency environment, career paths for medical writers and client service professionals bear a lot of similarities, and some people even move across these departments. In smaller, specialised agencies, you may be placed in a 'hybrid' role – be a writer and an account manager at the same time. Both editorial and client services career paths can lead you to the executive positions in the agency (department head, vice president, president or CEO).



## Chapter 2. The role of MedComms in drug development

In the previous chapters, we briefly mentioned the diverse projects that MedComms writers get involved in. But where do these projects come from, and who decides when and how they should be carried out?

Before a drug can receive marketing authorisation, it has to undergo rigorous testing in animals and in human subjects. Pharma companies conduct preclinical and clinical studies – the results form the body of evidence that is submitted to regulators for approval. After approval, the drug is ‘launched’ – it is available for distribution and is reimbursed by the healthcare systems (sometimes, payor negotiations are still ongoing during the launch).

When a drug candidate enters late-phase clinical studies, pharma companies work with external investigators – medical doctors chosen for their special knowledge in the disease area and for their leadership in clinical research. Investigators are the first to see the new drug’s effect in patients and they usually become authors on the clinical research publications and speakers at educational events.



Disseminating information about investigational and approved new drug products is key to the drug’s success on the market. However, key investigators knowing and speaking about the drug will not be enough. The vast majority of physicians who are qualified to prescribe the drug do not take part in clinical trials, do not receive funding to attend specialised congresses, and often struggle to keep up to date with the relevant literature. These physicians are the main target audience for the pharmaceutical companies, who invest a lot of time and resources to make sure that HCPs are informed about ongoing research.

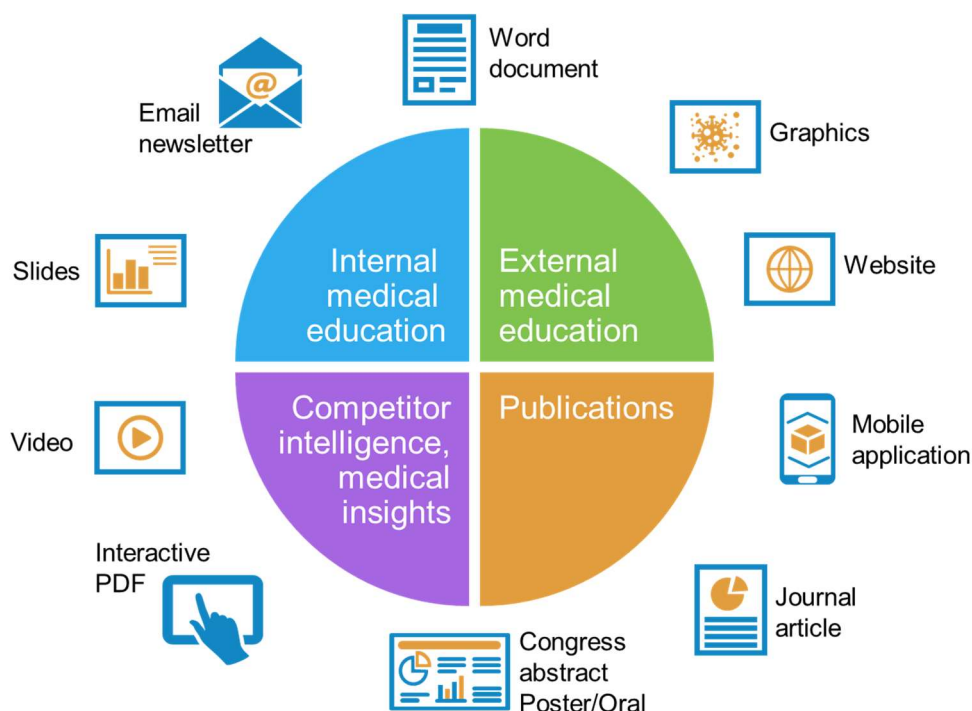
Companies disseminate information in many different ways, and you guessed correctly – dissemination of information falls into MedComms activities! The time between the completion of first-in-human studies and a few years after the launch of a new drug, is rich with MedComms projects. During this period, pharma companies partner with MedComms agencies that help develop publications and medical education materials.

Most of the MedComms projects that are commissioned by pharma Medical Affairs, can be loosely divided into medical insights, medical education (internal/external) and publications.

Publications and some other scientific communications activities (for example, external medical education) are managed by the Scientific Communications (SciComms) team within the Medical Affairs department – you will find that members of the SciComms team are the most frequent point of contact for MedComms agencies, i.e. our clients.

However, medical education and medical insights projects may also be commissioned by Global, Regional or Local Medical Affairs leads that are not part of the SciComms team. The exact position of the client may depend on their specific company structure and needs, and may change during the course of the drug lifecycle. Some of the MedComms projects may be commissioned by Clinical Development or R&D leads, Medical Information or even Commercial teams.

Whilst most MedComms projects would fall into the categories of insights, education or publications, the deliverables in each category can come in any of these formats:



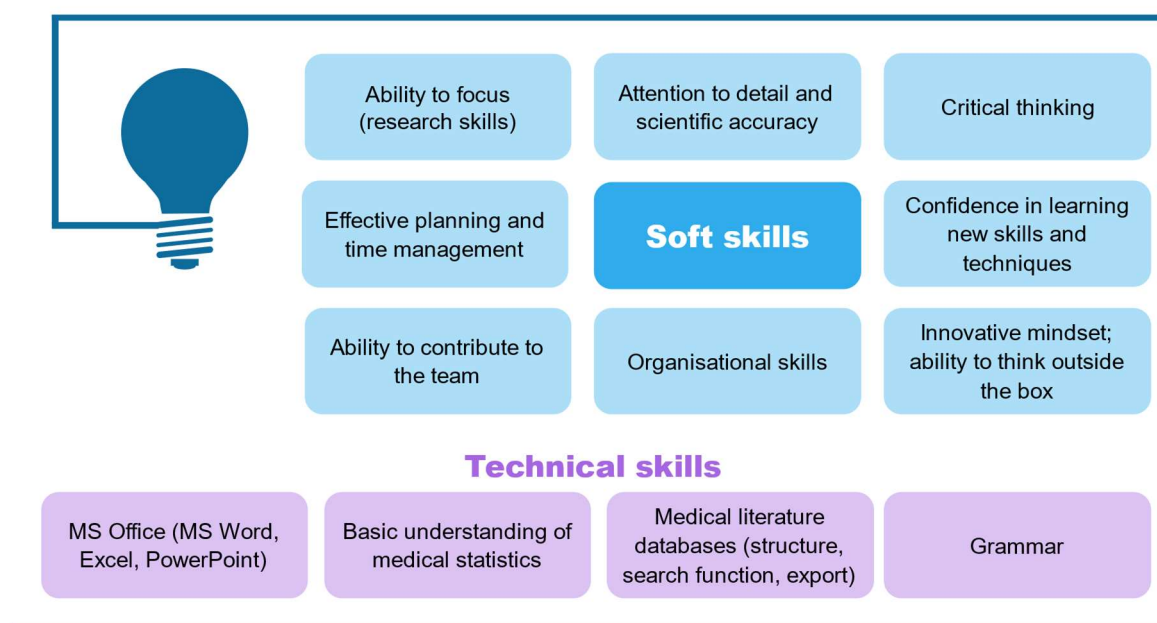
These formats give you a glimpse of the incredibly varied and colourful world of MedComms. Each type of deliverable requires a tailored approach to planning, drafting, review and the amount of collaboration you will need to have with other departments (e.g. the creative studio). Working across different projects for client teams with slightly different needs can provide a writer with a daily boost of their creativity and problem-solving ability and will ensure that, as a MedComms writer, you are never bored.

## Chapter 3. Can I break into MedComms?

One could argue that being good at writing and enjoying writing about diverse scientific topics are the basic starting point for anybody who would like to enter a career in MedComms. If you are reading this, it probably applies to you, and you likely have some academic background in STEM, medicine, or healthcare.

Having a PhD or a degree in medicine or pharmacy (MPharm, PharmD) used to be a desirable requirement for securing the entry-level job in MedComms, but now many employers are happy to accept applicants with a BSc or MSc. If you don't have an undergraduate degree, entering MedComms could be harder but not impossible; in this case, starting in a copy writer position in a healthcare advertising agency may be a good choice for breaking in.

If you have completed an independent research project, you likely have many transferrable soft skills and technical skills that will come in useful when you move to MedComms. Here are some of them:



It is a plus if you have done any of the following:

- Written, submitted and published a manuscript
- Presented data at a congress
- Organised a scientific meeting
- Trained junior colleagues or taught a course
- Written or edited newspaper articles
- Written a science/healthcare blog
- Been involved in scientific/medical outreach work

Did you tick a few boxes? We bet you can tick a few more if you add your experience outside of work – for example, volunteering on campus during the welcome week, editing your high school newsletter, or organising an event for a club you're a member of etc.

All these skills are good to have when you are applying for your first job in MedComms, and you will continue honing them after becoming a medical writer.

## Soft skills

You will also develop a few other skills that will help you excel at medical writing and facilitate your career progression.

### 1. Being receptive to criticism

If you don't have a thick skin yet, you will need to grow one pretty quickly. Your first writing projects will likely come back covered in reviewer comments and tracked changes. When this comes from senior writers (i.e. your team members), you can at least expect the criticism to be constructive. However, be prepared for all types of criticism from clients, HCPs and other external reviewers.

You should take constructive feedback seriously and try to learn from it. Do not dwell on negative feedback; move on and focus on what you can use to further your development as a writer. Taking in feedback, learning and growing as you deliver projects is an essential part of your growth as a MedComms writer.

### 2. Effective client management

Academic and healthcare careers typically do not prepare you for this side of business. MedComms is a service industry; the client pays for your work, and they expect certain results in return. You are unlikely to have as much autonomy as you had in academia.

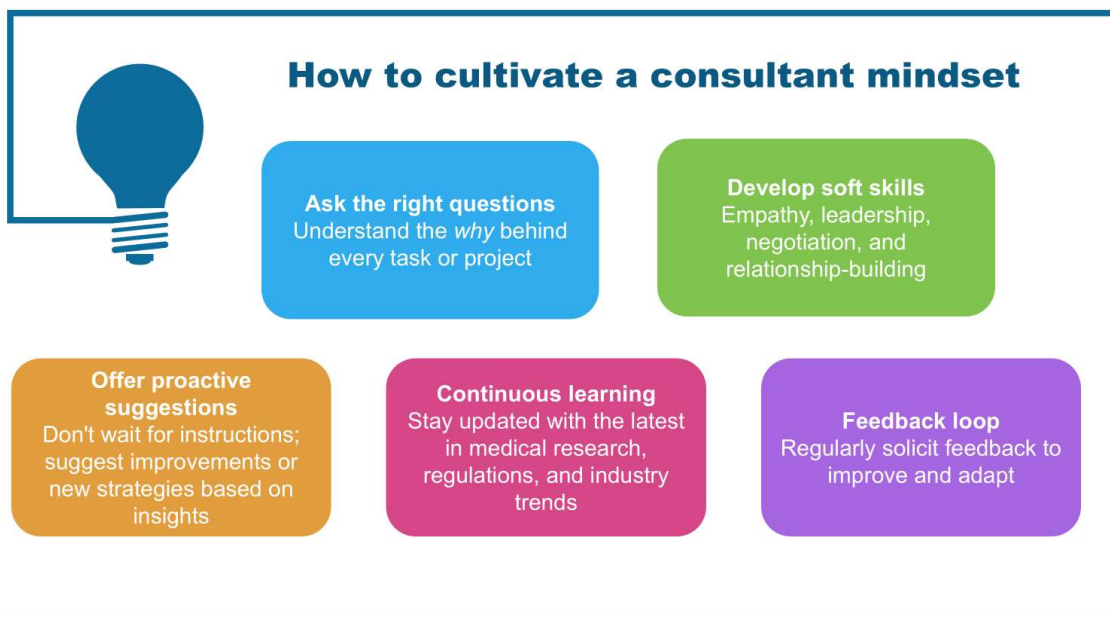
However, it doesn't mean that you have to say yes to everything the client asks of you. If you are communicating differences of opinion, practice being polite, positive and firm.

Differences will arise; the clients may ask you to do what is not covered by the project scope (i.e. work for free), or they may suggest interpretation of data that is inaccurate and not in line with the facts. Knowing when and how to say 'no' is an important skill, and if you do it right, it will enhance your relationship with the client and elevate you from a service provider to a consultant/trusted advisor. It is the consultant space where the best MedComms writers operate.

### 3. Consultant mindset

As you progress in your MedComms career, you will shift from basic service provision to consultancy, so it's a good idea to cultivate the consultant mindset from the start. Service providers react to the demand and deliver what has been asked. Consultants proactively put themselves into the client's shoes, analyse their aspirations and challenges, and offer strategic solutions. Try being a consultant for your client, but beware of some pitfalls, especially while you are still gaining experience in MedComms:

- Do not overstep boundaries. Be proactive without seeming intrusive
- Do not simply assume their needs and challenges – ask them. Clarifying client needs with effective questioning is one of the most useful skills a MedComms writer can possess
- Make sure you manage your time effectively and balance the time you spend on consultancy versus your assigned tasks



#### 4. Communication skills

MedComms businesses depend on teams being able to work together productively, and you will work on a daily basis with people from different functions and backgrounds. Learn to build rapport quickly with people at every level, internal and external colleagues, those who manage you and those who support you.

Take seriously every communication with external stakeholders: clients, HCPs, authors congress organisers, and journal editors. You will need to write emails and hold telephone calls with all these people and some others – communicate politely, directly, to the point, and try not to leave things to interpretation. Be aware of the relationships the stakeholders have with each other – you may need to mediate discussions between them.

#### How to write client-ready emails

##### Do:

- ✓ Use proper spelling, grammar and punctuation
- ✓ Consider how the recipient may read your email
- ✓ Be clear and concise (bullet points!); clearly reference any attachments
- ✓ Change the subject line if needed
- ✓ When replying, review the recipient list and only keep in copy those who need to receive this email
- ✓ Consider whether you need to send the email
- ✓ Reply within 24 hrs (business)

##### Don't:

- ✗ USE ALL CAPS
- ✗ Use smiley or sad faces ☺ ☹ Ж8-O
- ✗ Feel the need to respond instantly
- ✗ Keep an email thread going when the subject has changed – start a new thread

Acquiring these skills takes time; you will learn them on the job. When you start working in MedComms, keep a record of your progress:

- Record your weekly activities
- Projects, challenges, successes
- Check your progress against the next level job description
- Identify experience/knowledge gaps and search for opportunities to fill them
- Record any formal or informal training and what you have learned from it
- Keep on top of admin/documentation and tracking (compliance) – your managers will love you for this!

Keep up to date with the literature in your therapy area. If you can handle multiple projects simultaneously, volunteer to take them on – you will demonstrate ability to work under pressure and meet deadlines. And, of course, network within the agency and with professionals at other agencies to gain knowledge on how other teams/agencies work.



## Chapter 4. Navigating the writing test

### What is a writing test?

A writing test is a common way for MedComms agencies to assess the knowledge and writing skills of medical writers (including aspiring writers). A writing test usually involves creating a piece of medical content based on a brief and a source document, such as a clinical study report, a journal article, or a slide deck.

A **brief** is a crucial document in medical writing: it outlines the requirements and gives instructions on how to complete a job or task.

The purpose of a writing test is to evaluate how well you can communicate complex scientific information in a clear, concise, and accurate manner, following the style and format required by the brief.

Here are a few examples of what a writing test may look like:


- You may be provided with a clinical study report or a journal article and asked to write an **abstract** for a scientific congress or a short summary about the study and its key data
- You may be given a published manuscript and asked to create a **medical education slide deck**
- You may be asked to **write parts of a journal manuscript** (abstract, results) based on the provided figures or, conversely, asked to develop **figures** based on a written description of data
- You may be provided with a draft manuscript and asked to **complete empty sections** (for example, introduction and discussion)
- You may be asked to develop a **one-page visual summary** of a journal article or to write a 1–2 page preview article for a journal aimed at nurses
- You may be asked to copyedit a document, which can include checking formatting, spelling, grammar, accuracy, references, abbreviations, and fonts

The therapeutic area in the writing test will likely be determined by the agency's past or current work; most common therapy areas are oncology, cardiovascular diseases, neurology, and immunology. The clinical development pathways in these therapy areas are slightly different, but do not worry – as an aspiring medical writer, you do not need a lot of background knowledge. However, it's a good idea to read up on the basics of the clinical development of drugs, such as the objectives, designs, endpoints, and outcomes of each phase, as well as the ethical and regulatory requirements and guidelines that govern the conduct and reporting of clinical trials.

### What is the company looking for in a writing test?

- Good understanding of source materials and ability to find additional information online if needed

- Scientifically accurate reporting of clinical study results (for example, the primary endpoint results are clearly identified and described first, before other endpoints; safety results are mentioned in a balanced way)
- Good storytelling – giving the piece of writing a logical structure that is easy to follow (for example, an abstract or a journal article would follow the IMRaD structure – Introduction, Methods, Results and Discussion)
- Clear and concise language
- Ability to adapt the tone and style of writing to the target audience
- Spelling, grammar, punctuation, and formatting
- Strictly following the instructions in the writing test brief (with respect to word count, etc.)



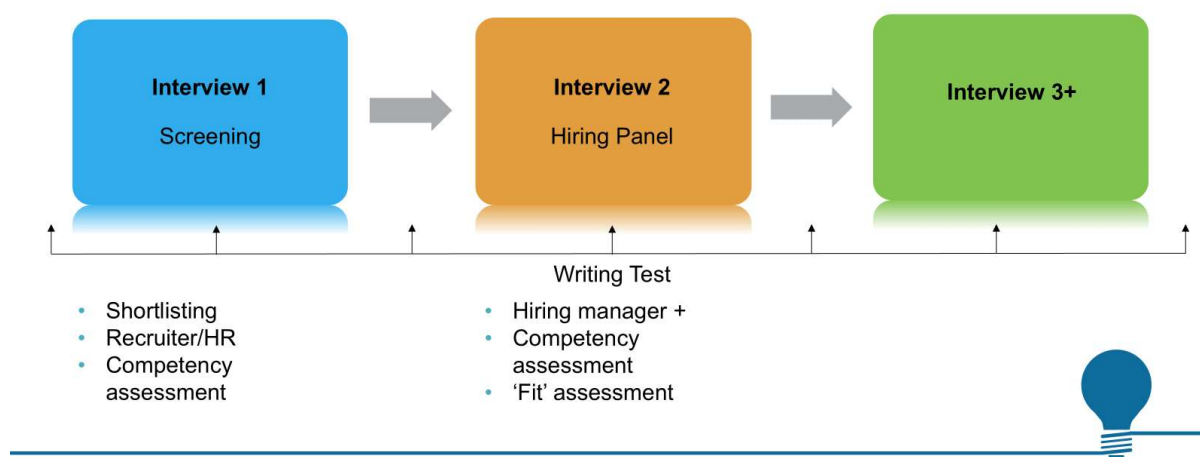
### How to ace your writing test

- ☒ Make sure you understand the source materials; look for additional information online if you think you need it
- ☒ Practice scientifically accurate reporting of clinical study design and results
- ☒ Give your test a logical structure/story flow that is easy to follow
- ☒ Use clear and concise language
- ☒ Adapt the tone and style to the intended target audience
- ☒ Check spelling and grammar



## Chapter 5. Getting your first MedComms writing position

### A typical hiring process in MedComms



Let's have a look at the typical MedComms hiring process. Most companies would have a hiring process structured into steps (example shown above):

- They start with a screening interview done by the Human Resources (HR) department or an external recruiter
  - This interview is used to assess the candidates' competency and shortlist those who have the basic skill set needed for the job
- Then the HR department hands over the screened candidates to the hiring managers – typically people working at the Scientific Team Lead/Scientific Director level
  - The hiring managers perform a deeper assessment of competencies and look at the candidate's fit within the team and how they would interact with their potential colleagues
  - Here, understanding what medical writers do and how a MedComms agency operates may give you an edge over other candidates who are not familiar with the industry
- Ability to write is assessed in a formal writing test that is sent to the candidates, which can be requested at any point during the hiring process (before, after, or at the same time with the interviews)
- There can sometimes be additional interviews and activities particularly if their hiring process involves an assessment centre. An assessment centre is a structured evaluation process typically taking one or two days where candidates undergo a series of tasks, exercises, and interviews to assess their skills, behaviour, and suitability for a role

### Preparing for an interview for a medical writer position

If you have applied for an AMW position, completed a writing test, and received an invitation for an in-person interview, congratulations! You are viewed as a suitable candidate, and the hiring manager would like to discuss your skills and knowledge and get an impression of your personality and approach to work in an interview.

A hiring manager interviewing for an entry role will be looking for a candidate with these key abilities:

- ☒ Have some raw writing talent (assessed via the writing test)
- ☒ Have a good grasp of clinical research data (assessed via the writing test)
- ☒ Understand what MedComms writers do
- ☒ Are ok with the role of a service provider (lack of autonomy)
- ☒ Are a quick learner, can follow processes collaboratively, comfortable with deadlines, detail-focused, organized and resilient

If you have passed the writing test, you are already halfway through to being an ideal candidate. To tick all the boxes, remember the key points that you want to bring across during the interview:

- I'm an avid writer with extensive experience writing for scientific and non-scientific audiences
- I'm able to perform under pressure – excellent at meeting tight deadlines and making decisions in high-pressure situations
- I've a flair for taking complex scientific information and condensing it into simple messaging



Remember to be yourself, be honest, and be positive. Good luck!

## Closing remarks: Be inspired

We hope you found this book useful, whether it was to prepare yourself for a career in MedComms or to make an informed decision whether MedComms is something for you or not.

If you join a MedComms agency as an entry-level writer, you can expect to receive a lot of training on the job, and likely some formal training, such as structured workshops or courses on medical writing, industry guidelines, and scientific communications.

The initial training period as AMW may feel like a treadmill: you will put in a lot of hours and spend a large proportion of your time doing routine, mundane, even slightly boring tasks. Have patience, and with time, you will get exposed to the myriad various projects that comprise the business of MedComms writing.

Variety is one of the key attractions of MedComms: you will gain background knowledge in multiple therapy areas, produce a diverse portfolio of documents, work with teams of different size and competency, and soon find that no two days in your life are the same.

Working with the renowned experts in medicine, you will be inspired by their knowledge and drive. You will come across real patient stories and will take part in telling these stories to different audiences in various ways. You will also work with passionate teams of writers, editors, project managers and creative designers who come together to find beauty in science and express it in a compelling and visual way. You will travel to international congresses and feel the energising pull of the cutting-edge research. The variety, the constant exposure to modern discoveries, and the understanding that what you do makes a difference for people's health, makes working in MedComms immensely rewarding.

Your words will bring clarity to complex ideas,  
Making the path to knowledge crystal clear.  
With skilful writing, if done well,  
You can tell stories that inspire and compel.

## A special offer to help you break into MedComms

This e-book and the Biomed Badass Blog are free resources to help you launch a career in MedComms and develop your career as a professional working in biopharma communications. But due to the competitive nature of the space, it is hard to break into MedComms on your own.

If you'd like some additional help, consider our six-week online course: Break into MedComms (for aspiring medical writers) or BIM course.

The BIM course deep-dives on all of the topics included here, going into a lot more detail on all the concepts and providing additional information about:

- The latest MedComms compliance guidance and the future of the MedComms industry
- How to interpret clinical data for MedComms projects
- The publications process and writing considerations for scientific publications in pharma
- Writing for scientific events and medical education projects in pharma
- Practical writing test application and best practice approach to help you ace writing tests
- How to find entry level medical writing roles, prepare effective applications for them and deliver offer-winning interview performances to secure your first MedComms writing position

The course is packed with assignments and other resources to guide you through each step and help you apply what you're learning to launch your medical writing career.

## Get on the VIP list

To learn more about the BIM course for aspiring medical writers and get on the VIP list for the next enrolment, sign up to the Biomed Badass newsletter at:

[www.biomedbadass.com/subscribe](http://www.biomedbadass.com/subscribe)

As soon as enrolment is open, you'll have the chance to sign up first, before it fills up and overcome the barriers to breaking into medical writing.

BIM sets you apart, providing you with a huge advantage compared with other aspiring medical writers looking to get into MedComms.

## About the authors

We are two MedComms professionals with almost 20 years of industry experience. We are MedComms writers with hiring manager experience within the agency and big pharma settings. We're on a mission to help aspiring medical writers break into MedComms and build stable, successful careers in this space.



## Early career challenges

We both come from an academic background. When starting out in MedComms, our knowledge of the industry was limited. Neither of us was sure what working as a MedComms writer really involved or how our careers could develop in this space. Our understanding of the hiring process was also limited, including what was needed to pass a medical writing test or sound credible in interviews for AMW roles. Coupled with the highly competitive job market for entry level roles, this lack of knowledge created lots of challenges with breaking into medical writing.

## Helping aspiring medical writers succeed

Meeting other MedComms writers who had faced similar struggles early on in their careers, we realised our experiences weren't unique. So, we've begun helping aspiring medical writers break into MedComms, through presentations, webinars, the Biomed Badass Blog, and online courses.

Now we're on a mission to help as many aspiring medical writers break in and build successful careers in MedComms and biopharma communications careers.

