A primary article is an article that describes the original knowledge of the researchers. It usually directs from research and observation. A primary article includes four sections: Introduction, Methods, Result, and Discussion. The primary article also has data and analysis on the topic. These articles are supposed to have a peer review process so theory can be published in journals, books, libraries, etc.

A review article is using the existing topics from the researcher to analyze and summarize these topics. These articles are not the same as peer-reviewed articles. A review article usually provides an overview of the primary articles. The purpose of a review article is to bring new ideas closer to readers. Also, a review article will not capture all parts of the original article.

The scientific peer review process is done by experts. Experts will review the original article before it can be published. The process begins when the study is done. Experts will edit necessary information depending on valid science. They will review the observation, results, and evidence of original articles. They also look for errors. If there is no error, the article will be published.

Two of the given articles, “Permanent inactivation of Huntington’s disease mutation by personalized allele-specific CRISPR/Cas9” is the primary article. In this article, the author provides all four parts of the primary article should have: Introduction, Result, Discussion, and Materials and Methods. They also claim supporter funding from Harvard NeuroDiscovery Center. The second given article, “Huntington’s Disease: Mechanisms of Pathogenies and Therapeutic Strategies” is the review article. In this article, the authors do not provide scientific data and report tables as in the first given article.

Sources: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6078600/>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5495055/pdf/cshperspectmed-PRD-a024240.pdf>

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