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Genectics

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A primary article also called empirical articles. Research findings are the original scientific report. The sections that you will find in a primary article are the introduction, methods, results, discussion, and references. After they are written they are usually peer-reviewed. Which checks for their mistakes before its publication.

A review article synthesizes and analyze the results of multiple studies on a topic. They also organize and critically analyze the research of others on a topic. A review article can also be called a literature review. They are useful for like a summary of a body of research that you do not know. It does not aim to hold all the same information that a primary article would hold.

To review an article can take some time and it needs to be done correctly. Peer reviewing is rigorous review process by peers of the same discipline before publication, now peer review is not a perfect system because humans make mistakes, and it is a human reviewing it. To tell if something is peer reviewed it usually list. The scientific peer review is done in steps. Start with developing a protocol then make a research question, select databases, choose sources, write a search strategy, protocol, translate search strategy, citation management, article screening, risk of bias assessment, data extraction, and synthesize. If you follow those steps, it will be done and done the correct way.

After looking through both of the articles it is clear to me that microRNA in diagnosis and therapy monitoring of early-stage triple negative breast cancer is the primary article and the circulating microRNAs in medicine is the review article. They are both very informational articles but in the primary article there is a section that explains how the research is done and that is a way to tell if an article is primary or not. Even though they look similar and they both give references you have to dig deep to find a difference.