Tiffani Simms

Janet Rinehart-Kim

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Assignment #2

A primary article is a scholarly publication that introduces original research and presents new findings for the first time. These articles are typically authored by the researchers who conducted the study and include comprehensive studies that contribute to the existing body of knowledge in a particular field. They showcase methodologies, data analysis, and conclusions drawn from the research. Primary articles are essential for advancing academic discourse, as they provide a foundation for further investigation and understanding in various disciplines. These articles are valuable for advancing knowledge because they introduce new concepts.

A review article provides a comprehensive overview and synthesis of existing research on a particular topic, focusing on analyzing and interpreting previously published studies instead of presenting original experimental data. These articles conduct a detailed examination of numerous primary sources, such as research papers and clinical studies, drawing connections and insights from their collective findings. By evaluating trends, methodologies, and outcomes across various studies, review articles help to clarify complex issues, identify gaps in the current knowledge, and offer informed conclusions that can guide future research endeavors. Review articles are essential for students and researchers because they offer a comprehensive understanding of the topic without sifting through multiple individual studies.

The scientific peer review process ensures research quality, accuracy, and reliability before publication. When an author submits a primary or review article to a scientific journal, it undergoes an evaluation by independent experts in the field. In most cases, the reviewers should

remain anonymous to ensure they can provide impartial and constructive feedback. These reviewers assess the research for clarity, data integrity, and overall contribution to the discipline. If the reviewers find issues, they may request revisions, clarifications, or additional experiments. The peer review process filters out poor-quality research and ensures that only scientifically sound and credible studies are published. The reviewers access the conclusions to ensure that the data supports them and that the paper correctly references previous work in the field. If issues were found within the article, the reviewers provided feedback, ranging from minor revisions to significant changes. Once review comments are considered, the author should make revisions to their work and can resubmit for further evaluation; then, if the article passes the review phase, it is accepted for publication.