

When conducting research, a person may come across different kinds of articles. For instance, there are primary and secondary articles and scientific peer-reviewed articles. Primary or empirical articles are the original reports published with first-hand information, including qualitative or quantitative data and analysis. One way to distinguish and detect a primary article is to look for the different sections. In a primary, you may find the sections: Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion, and References. These articles are also often peer-reviewed, meaning that they are revised and examined by the scholarly journal's editor or author before publication. This is a major distinction between primary and secondary articles.

Secondary articles, called review articles, are not quite like primary articles. These are second-hand articles that include summaries or different interpretations of the initial primary article. They do not include the main sections and topics that a primary article might have. However, the secondary articles can be seen as a useful tool to use to easily understand the primary article. Different examples of secondary articles may include things like magazine or literature reviews, books, and online article reviews.

Another kind of article is a peer-reviewed article. This kind of article is a combination of a primary and secondary article. A peer-reviewed article is a process that a primary article may undergo before it is released to the public. First, a researcher decides to share their discovery with the academic community. Following this, the researcher writes a draft article explaining their findings and then submits it to be published in a scholarly journal. From here, the article has to pass a few tests before it can be released. The editor of the journal reads the draft to see if it can correlate to the research they are releasing. If the editor approves, the draft is then checked for its quality, which is called the peer review portion. In this portion, the author's peers are the ones who ask questions to judge the quality and the significance of the draft. They can either

approve or reject the draft based on the questions asked. After this, if it is approved, the draft must be revised by the editor. Even at this stage, if it has passed the peer review process, the editor can still reject the draft altogether.

In the two sample articles given, it may be hard to determine which one is the primary and which one is the secondary, or review, article. However, based on the information explained in the first two paragraphs, we can determine which is which based on the components of each article. The first article, titled Base Editing of Hematopoietic Stem Cells Rescues Sickle Cell Disease in Mice, includes the basic structure of a primary article; the introduction, methods, results, discussion, and references are all included in this article. Along with these components, it includes more visuals for the results (e.g. data tables and charts) than the other article. The second article, titled Hematopoietic Stem Cell Gene-Addition/Editing Therapy in Sickle Cell Disease, includes a lot of the information of the first article, but in a more summarized, easier to understand format. These traits of the second article classify it as a review article because it is essentially a review or summary of the primary article/research. This is also one reason why a person would rather read the review article. Primary articles may be too overwhelming to read so choosing the review article is a way that avoids the stress of reading a primary research article while also getting the same information from the primary.