

The article titled “Epigenetic Age and the Risk of Incidental Atrial Fibrillation” is a primary article, as it contains the five factors necessary for an article to be classified as such. The first factor is an introduction. The article opens by stating the purpose of the research and explaining it in terms that would be acceptable to use amongst other experts in this field, in this case, epigenetics. The second factor necessary to classify this document as a primary article is methods. The article goes into detail about the steps necessary to carry out the study, as well as how they intend to collect the data. The next important factor of a primary article is the results. These were linked in the article as tables and statistical analysis were provided to understand the data and determine what was relevant to the experiment at hand. The next defining factor of a primary article is discussion. In this article, the tables that were created containing experimental results are broken down and discussed to prove or disprove a hypothesis. This stage of the primary article allows the author(s) to summarize their findings and answer the questions that led them to carry it out. The final contributing aspect to a primary article is references. These are listed at the end of the primary article, providing the information that inspired the research conducted and the questions posed.

As this article contains the five main components required for it to be defined as a primary article, other factors that allow it to be categorized include the academic nature of the article, as well as the knowledge of the authors. The language and terminology used throughout the article illustrate that the authors are experts in their field, and that this article was published for other doctors and scientists who are knowledgeable in epigenetics.

Roberts, J. et al. Epigenetic age and the risk of incident atrial fibrillation. *AHA Journals*; 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.121.056456 (2020).