

A primary article, also known as an *empirical study*, is an original scientific report of new research findings, it usually includes the following sections: introduction, methods, results, discussion, and references. They are usually peer-reviewed. A primary article aims to gain new knowledge on a topic through direct or indirect observation and research; it can include quantitative, and qualitative data, and analysis.

Meanwhile, a review article is a type of article that provides a synthesis of existing research on a particular topic. It is useful when one wants to get an idea of a body of research that they are not familiar with.

Furthermore, as stated in a primary article articles are usually peer-reviewed. Peer-reviewed articles are articles that have undergone a rigorous review process, which often includes revisions to the original manuscript before publication in a scholarly journal– this can include empirical studies, review articles, and meta-analyses.

After learning what a peer-reviewed article else, that begs the question, what is the process of peer-reviewing an article? To start with, it is called “peer review” because the ones checking are peers working in the same research department. Peer reviews are also called “refereed articles”. The first process of peer review is each reviewer evaluates the article by asking questions (what is the research about, is it interesting, is it important, is the methodology source, are the conclusions logical, and are the findings original) to judge the quality and significance of the research. Then based on the answers to these questions the reviewers decide whether the article is worthy of publication in the journal. After that, they would make a recommendation to the editor who would either reject or approve the article; however, even with the approval, it is expected for the author to make revisions. In the end, the editor makes the final decision as to whether the article should be approved, rejected, or revised.

Lastly, after knowing the definition between a primary article and a review article, a great way to apply what has been learned is to distinguish between two articles and the category they fall in. The first article, “Development of clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats CRISPR- associated technology for potential clinical application.” This is an example of a review article because it talks about an existing topic in a research article, and it also does not include all sections in a primary article. On the other hand, the second article, “Rapid And Sensitive Detection Of SARS-CoV-2 Using Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats.” This is an example of a primary article because first, it includes an introduction, explaining how severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) causes COVID-19. Secondly, the methods section explains the experiment, which is obtaining NR-52286 and NR-52349. This is followed by showing the results (third) and then having a discussion (fourth) on how RT-PCR is the most commonly used method to detect SARS-CoV-2. Lastly, it ended with a conclusion and a reference page.