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A primary research article is a scientific paper in which researchers report the results of an original study they conducted. The purpose of a primary article is to introduce new findings rather than summarize research that has already been published. Primary articles generally contain an introduction, methods, results, discussion, and references. The introduction provides background information and explains the research question, while the methods describe how the study was performed. The results section presents the data that was collected, and the discussion explains what the results mean and why they are important. Primary research can include different types of studies, such as radomized control trials, cohort studies, case reports, and more.

A review article is different because it summarizes and evaluates research that has already been published on a certain topic, instead of presenting a new experiment or study. Authors of review articles examine multiple primary research articles and organize their findings to provide readers with a broader understanding of what is currently known about a subject. Review articles can also point out disagreements or gaps in existing research and identify areas where additional studies may be needed. A systematic review is a more structured type of review that attempts to collect relevant studies using predetermined methods. Review articles are therefore considered secondary sources because they analyze and interpret previously published primary research.

The scientific peer review process is used to evaluate a research paper before it is published in a scholarly journal. The process is initiated by the author or authors when they submit their manuscript to a journal for publication. An editor first examines the manuscript to

determine whether it is appropriate for the journal. If it passes this initial evaluation, the editor sends it to experts in the same or closely related scientific field. These peer reviewers evaluate areas such as the study's methods, results, conclusions, scientific quality, and significance. They then provide feedback and recommend whether to accept, revise, or reject the manuscript. Authors may be required to make changes and respond to reviewers' concerns before the article is considered again. This process helps identify weaknesses or errors and improves the quality and reliability of scientific research before it becomes part of the published scientific literature.