



**Jonas Lundqvist**

Co-Creator of URKUND back in 1999



# The URKUND anti-plagiarism solution explained



## **The URKUND anti-plagiarism solution explained**

# My goals for today



Lowering the getting  
started-threshold

# My goals for today



giving you the skills to  
confidently work with  
our analysis on a  
routinely basis

# My goals for today



showing you how URKUND  
works, on macro and micro  
levels

# My goals for today



showing you how URKUND  
can help you

# My goals for today



and how we can't



# The URKUND anti-plagiarism solution explained





There are **three** ways of using URKUND in an organisation



Via e-mail





Via an LMS





Via our website





## URKUND via Learning Management Software





**PING PONG**

**DTU CampusNet**



cloudi.se

>> **fronter**



its Learning



Blackboard

ViaEcole

**OPTIMA**



**PING PONG**

**DTU CampusNet**



cloudi.se

>> **fronter**



its Learning



Blackboard

ViaEcole

**OPTIMA**

...and more!





Practical procedure



The educator prepares  
the assignment



## Practical procedure



The educator prepares the assignment



## ▼ URKUND plagiarism plugin

Enable URKUND

Ja ▾

Receiver address [?](#)

example.abc@analysis.orkund.com

Show similarity score  
to student [?](#)

Aldrig ▾

Show similarity report  
to student [?](#)

Aldrig ▾

When should the file  
be submitted to  
URKUND

Submit file when first uploaded ▾

Send Student email [?](#)

Nej ▾



# Practical procedure



The educator prepares the assignment





## Practical procedure



The educator prepares the assignment



Information to the students





## Practical procedure



The educator prepares the assignment



Information to the students

**URKUND!**





The educator prepares the assignment



Information to the students

**URKUND!**

The assignment location





The educator prepares the assignment



Information to the students

**URKUND!**

The assignment location

Accepted file formats







.txt .rtf .doc .docx .pfd .odt .sxw .wps .htm .html .pages (4) .ppt



The educator prepares the assignment



Information to the students

**URKUND!**

The assignment location

Accepted file formats

No document protection





The educator prepares the assignment



When ready, the students drop their documents in the assignment folder





The educator prepares the assignment



When ready, the students drop their documents in the assignment folder



The LMS transmits the documents to URKUND





The educator prepares the assignment



When ready, the students drop their documents in the assignment folder



The LMS transmits the documents to URKUND



URKUND confirms back to the students





The educator prepares the assignment



When ready, the students drop their documents in the assignment folder



The LMS transmits the documents to URKUND




URKUND confirms back to the students


...or **error message**



moodledev

NAVIGATION 

- Dashboard
  - Site home
  - Site pages
  - Current course
    - jbtest1
      - Participants
      - Badges
      - General
      - 19 August - 25 August
      - 26 August - 1 September
      - 2 September - 8 September
        - Assignment 2
        - Test3**
  - My courses

ADMINISTRATION 










- Assignment administration
  - Edit settings
  - Locally assigned roles
  - Permissions
  - Check permissions
  - Filters
  - Logs
  - Backup
  - Restore
  - Advanced grading
  - View gradebook
  - View/grade all submissions
  - Download all submissions
- Course administration
- Switch role to...
- Site administration

# Test3

Grading action

Choose... 

Visible groups: All participants

Select	User picture	First name / Surname	Email address	Status	Grade	Edit	Last modified (submission)	File submissions	Submission comments	Last modified (grade)	Feedback comments	Final grade
<input type="checkbox"/>		Admin User	firat.akkus@onposition.com	No submission	-	Edit	Thursday, 1 October 2015, 10:11 AM		Comments (0)	-		-
<input type="checkbox"/>		Dennis Dennis	dennis.thunholm@onposition.com	No submission	-	Edit	-		Comments (0)	-		-
<input type="checkbox"/>		James Bennett	james.bennett@urkund.com	No submission	-	Edit	Thursday, 1 October 2015, 9:51 AM		Comments (0)	-		-
<input type="checkbox"/>		Peter Witasp	peter.witasp@urkund.com	No submission	-	Edit	-			-		-
<input type="checkbox"/>		Jonas Lundqvist	jonas.lundqvist@urkund.com	No submission	-	Edit	-			-		-
<input type="checkbox"/>		dennis student	dennis.thunholm@urkund.com	No submission	-	Edit	-			-		-
<input type="checkbox"/>		JamesStudent Student	james_e_bennett@hotmail.com	No submission	-	Edit	-			-		-
<input type="checkbox"/>		JamesStudent2 Student2	james@jamespedals.com	Submitted for grading	-	Edit	Thursday, 1 October 2015, 9:52 AM	 Test document.docx	Comments (0)	-		-

This file has been submitted to URKUND, now waiting for the analysis to be available

With selected...

Options



The educator prepares the assignment



When ready, the students drop their documents in the assignment folder



The LMS transmits the documents to URKUND



Checks are made





The educator prepares the assignment



When ready, the students drop their documents in the assignment folder



The LMS transmits the documents to URKUND



The Internet

Partners

The Archive

Checks are made





The educator prepares the assignment



When ready, the students drop their documents in the assignment folder



The LMS transmits the documents to URKUND



Comparing and compiling



Partners



The Internet



The Archive

Checks are made





The educator prepares the assignment



When ready, the students drop their documents in the assignment folder



The LMS transmits the documents to URKUND



Checks are made





The educator prepares the assignment



When ready, the students drop their documents in the assignment folder



The LMS transmits the documents to URKUND



Checks are made



The LMS presents the results in the assignment folder



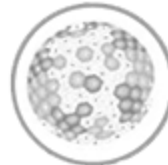
The educator prepares the assignment



When ready, the students drop their documents in the assignment folder



The LMS transmits the documents to URKUND



Comparing and compiling



Partners



The Internet



The Archive









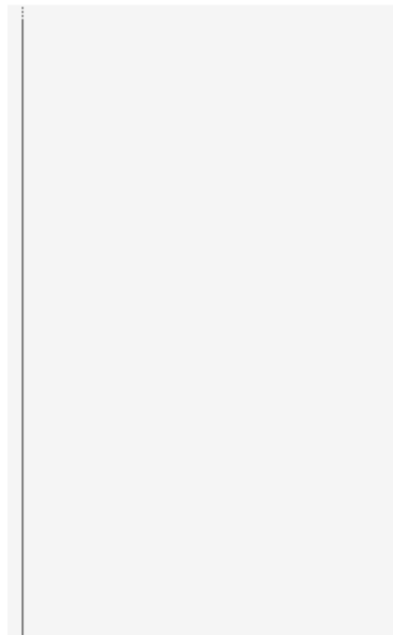
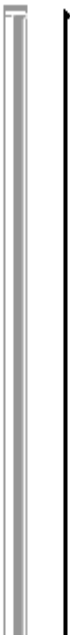
The educator reviews the results



The LMS presents the results in the assignment folder

Checks are made

Vælg	Brugerbillede	Status	Karakter	Rediger	Sidste aflevering	Filafleveringer	Sidste bedømmelse
<input type="checkbox"/>		Afleveret til bedømmelse	-		fredag, 13. december 2013, 03:44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Filename.pdf</li> <li>Nulstil</li> <li>Filename.pdf</li> </ul> <p>URKUND: 0%</p>	-
<input type="checkbox"/>		Afleveret til bedømmelse	-		fredag, 13. december 2013, 09:58	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Filename.pdf</li> </ul> <p>URKUND: 0%</p>	-
<input type="checkbox"/>		Afleveret til bedømmelse	-		fredag, 13. december 2013, 04:09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Filename.pdf</li> </ul> <p>URKUND: 1%</p>	-





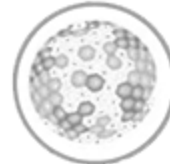
The educator prepares the assignment



When ready, the students drop their documents in the assignment folder



The LMS transmits the documents to URKUND



The Internet



The Archive



Partners



Comparing and compiling



The educator reviews the results



The LMS presents the results in the assignment folder



Checks are made



In short





## The educator



- Creates an assignment in the LMS
- Activates URKUND on the folder
- Informs the students about URKUND
- Informs the students about the accepted fileformats

## The student



- Writes the assignment
- Uploads the document to the assigned LMS-folder

## URKUND



- Receives the document and confirms to the student via e-mail
- Matches content against indexed sources
- Reports the result to the web based inbox

## The educator



- Logs in to the LMS
- Reviews in large in the LMS
- Reviews in detail via the analysis
- Takes further action

In short



View 6





## View 6 The analysis



# An overview of the URKUND analysis

The screenshot displays the URKUND web interface. The top left pane shows document metadata: Document: Dangers\_of\_diving\_2016.docx (D2852815), Submitted: 2016-02-24 09:45 (+01:00), Submitted by: Ricard Dinfor (dinfor35@agelo.com), Receiver: document.dontuse@analys.arkund.com, and Message: My paper. A progress indicator shows 21% of the document's text is derived from 8 sources.

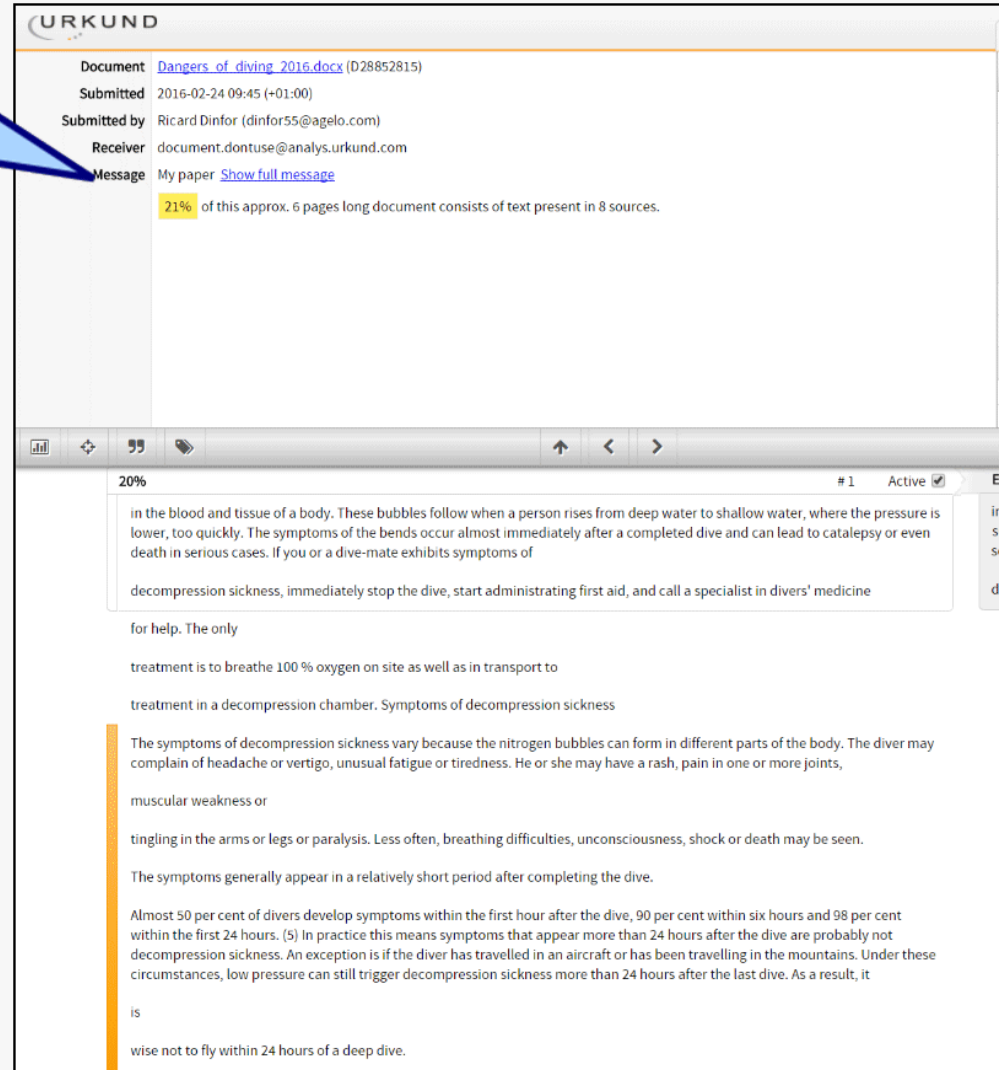
The top right pane, titled 'Sources Highlights', lists sources with columns for Rank and Path/Filename. Sources include medical articles from diversalertnetwork.org, bucaarte.com, and appletreemedicalgroup.com, as well as community threads from scubaforum.com and traveldoctor.co.uk. An 'Alternative sources' section lists newsletters from divingbels.org and scubaforum.com. A 'Sources not used' section lists a Wikipedia article and a scubaforum.com link.

The main content area shows a text excerpt with a 20% match indicator. The text discusses decompression sickness symptoms and treatment. A highlighted section reads: 'in the blood and tissue of a body. These bubbles follow when a person rises from deep water to shallow water, where the pressure is lower, too quickly. The symptoms of the bends occur almost immediately after a completed dive and can lead to cataplexy or even death in serious cases. If you or a dive-mate exhibits symptoms of decompression sickness, immediately stop the dive, start administering first aid, and call a specialist in divers' medicine for help. The only treatment is to breathe 100 % oxygen on site as well as in transport to treatment in a decompression chamber. Symptoms of decompression sickness The symptoms of decompression sickness vary because the nitrogen bubbles can form in different parts of the body. The diver may complain of headache or vertigo, unusual fatigue or tiredness. He or she may have a rash, pain in one or more joints, muscular weakness or tingling in the arms or legs or paralysis. Less often, breathing difficulties, unconsciousness, shock or death may be seen. The symptoms generally appear in a relatively short period after completing the dive. Almost 50 per cent of divers develop symptoms within the first hour after the dive, 90 per cent within six hours and 98 per cent within the first 24 hours. (5) In practice this means symptoms that appear more than 24 hours after the dive are probably not decompression sickness. An exception is if the diver has travelled in an aircraft or has been travelling in the mountains. Under these circumstances, low pressure can still trigger decompression sickness more than 24 hours after the last dive. As a result, it is wise not to fly within 24 hours of a deep dive. These symptoms are to be considered at a personal level and must not be regarded as fool proof signs of diving sickness especially when taken out of context. For example the symptom "skin itch" is the common symptom of an ordinary mosquito bite and often also the allergic response to eating daffodils marinated in vinegar in sensitive people. Also, and this is rather important, as the medical authority Marie Moran once so eloquently put it: "Symptoms like Dizziness, Vertigo, Ringing in the ears, Bizarre behavior, Confusion, Personality changes and Staggering are all quite common when strolling home from the pub late at night after a few pints to many." These can with a bit of bad luck also be combined with another symptom; Amnesia and Tremors the next day. The reader should be aware of this before studying the list below and remember to first of all ask themselves or their patients "have I/you been diving to any significant depth recently? Or am I/are you just really drunk/hung over?" before diagnosing. - Unusual features - muscles of the arms, legs or torso - Dizziness, vertigo, ringing in the ears - Shortness of breath - Skin may show a blotchy rash - Paralysis, muscle weakness - Difficulty urinating - Bizarre behavior - Confusion, personality changes, - Amnesia, tremors - Staggering - Coughing up bloody, frothy sputum - Collapse or unconsciousness Note: Symptoms and signs usually appear within 15 minutes to 12

The bottom right pane shows an 'External source' link to a travel medicine article from appletreemedicalgroup.com, also with a 20% match indicator.

# An overview of the

This is the **document information** box. It shows who submitted what to whom and when. It also shows any message the submitter may have sent along with the document and the quantitative similarity score i.e. "how much of the document text that has been found in other texts". *Please note that this value alone is not enough to determine whether or not the document author have been plagiarising.*



The screenshot shows the URKUND interface. The top section is the 'Document information' box, which contains the following details:

- Document:** [Dangers\\_of\\_diving\\_2016.docx](#) (D28852815)
- Submitted:** 2016-02-24 09:45 (+01:00)
- Submitted by:** Ricard Dinfor (dinfor55@agelo.com)
- Receiver:** document.dontuse@analys.urkund.com
- Message:** My paper [Show full message](#)

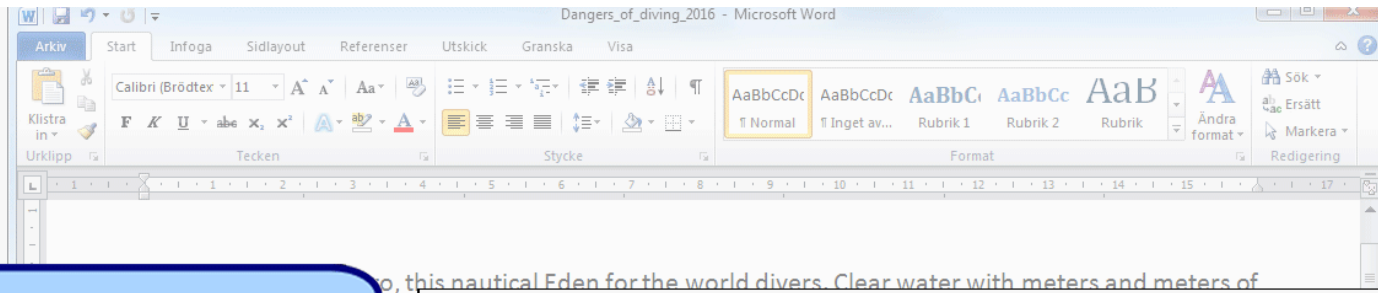
Below the message, a yellow box indicates a similarity score: **21%** of this approx. 6 pages long document consists of text present in 8 sources.

The bottom section of the screenshot shows a search result snippet for the term '20%'. The snippet contains the following text:

in the blood and tissue of a body. These bubbles follow when a person rises from deep water to shallow water, where the pressure is lower, too quickly. The symptoms of the bends occur almost immediately after a completed dive and can lead to catalepsy or even death in serious cases. If you or a dive-mate exhibits symptoms of decompression sickness, immediately stop the dive, start administrating first aid, and call a specialist in divers' medicine for help. The only treatment is to breathe 100 % oxygen on site as well as in transport to treatment in a decompression chamber. Symptoms of decompression sickness

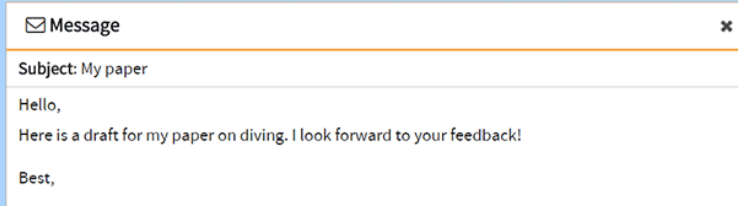
The symptoms of decompression sickness vary because the nitrogen bubbles can form in different parts of the body. The diver may complain of headache or vertigo, unusual fatigue or tiredness. He or she may have a rash, pain in one or more joints, muscular weakness or tingling in the arms or legs or paralysis. Less often, breathing difficulties, unconsciousness, shock or death may be seen. The symptoms generally appear in a relatively short period after completing the dive.

Almost 50 per cent of divers develop symptoms within the first hour after the dive, 90 per cent within six hours and 98 per cent within the first 24 hours. (5) In practice this means symptoms that appear more than 24 hours after the dive are probably not decompression sickness. An exception is if the diver has travelled in an aircraft or has been travelling in the mountains. Under these circumstances, low pressure can still trigger decompression sickness more than 24 hours after the last dive. As a result, it is wise not to fly within 24 hours of a deep dive.



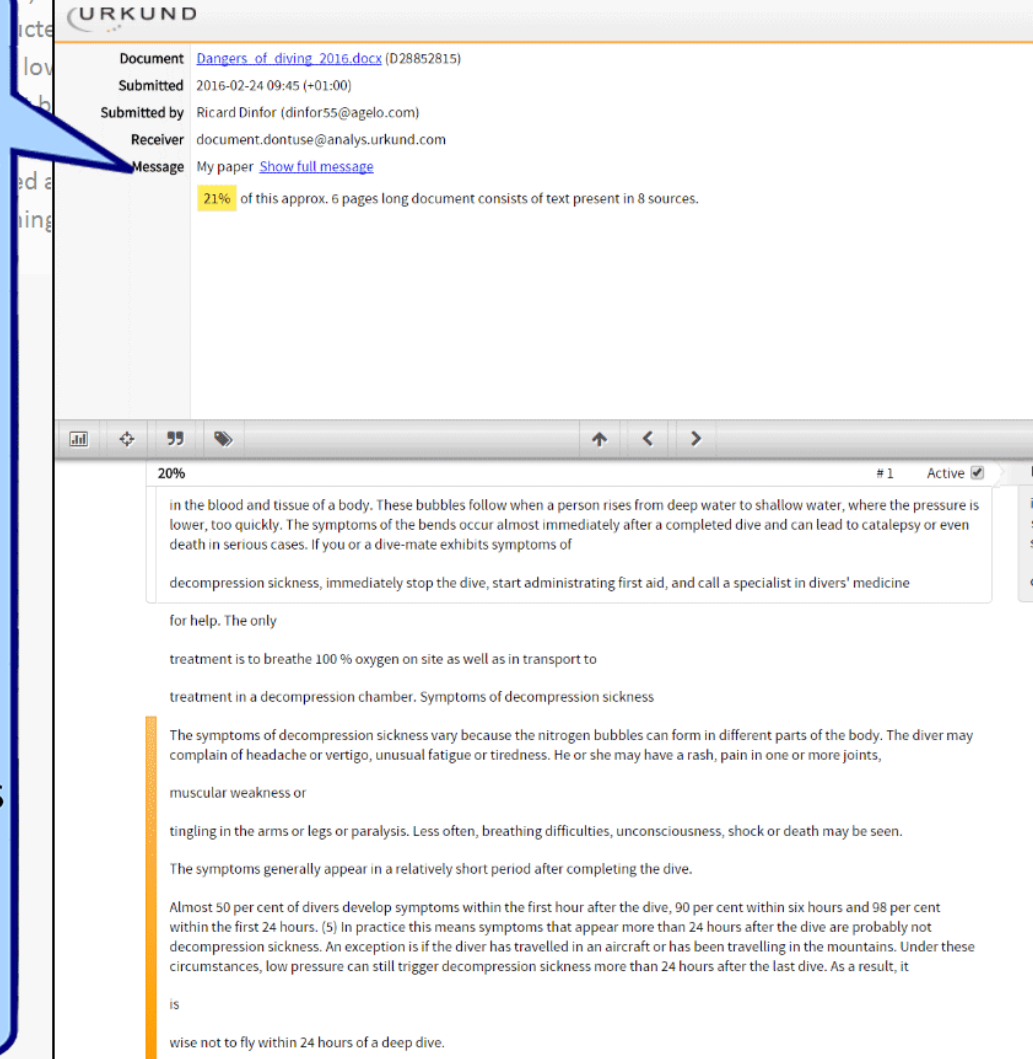
The **document information** box gives access to the original document which opens locally in your ordinary text editor.

Any message can be read in full simply by clicking the link



The quantitative similarity score is dynamic and will recalculate when you activate /deactivate highlights or sources

21% 4% This new value will not transfer to the LMS/VLE if used and remains for the browser session only



# URKUND analysis

The screenshot displays the URKUND software interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Sources' and 'Highlights'. Below this is a table with columns for 'Rank' and 'Path/Filename'. The table lists several sources, with some having blue ranks and others grey. Below the table, there are sections for 'Alternative sources' and 'Sources not used'. At the bottom, there is a preview of an external source.

Rank	Path/Filename
Blue	<a href="http://www.diversalertnetwork.org/medical/articles/Decompression_Illness_What_Is_It_and_What_Is_The_Treatment">http://www.diversalertnetwork.org/medical/articles/Decompression_Illness_What_Is_It_and_What_Is_The_Treatment</a>
Blue	<a href="http://bucearte.com/article/enfermedad-descompresiva?locale=en">http://bucearte.com/article/enfermedad-descompresiva?locale=en</a>
Blue	<a href="http://www.appletreemmedicalgroup.com/travel_medicine/travel_listing.php?id=13">http://www.appletreemmedicalgroup.com/travel_medicine/travel_listing.php?id=13</a>
Blue	<a href="http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/dcs-versus-neurological-symptoms.371977/">http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/dcs-versus-neurological-symptoms.371977/</a>
Blue	<a href="http://www.traveldoctor.co.uk/dcs.htm">http://www.traveldoctor.co.uk/dcs.htm</a>
Grey	<a href="http://www.divingrebels.org/newsletter/newsletters2010/July10newsletter.pdf">http://www.divingrebels.org/newsletter/newsletters2010/July10newsletter.pdf</a>
Grey	<a href="http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/how-does-getting-bent-feel.125976/">http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/how-does-getting-bent-feel.125976/</a>
Grey	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decompression_sickness">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decompression_sickness</a>
Grey	<a href="http://www.scubaboard.com/">http://www.scubaboard.com/</a>

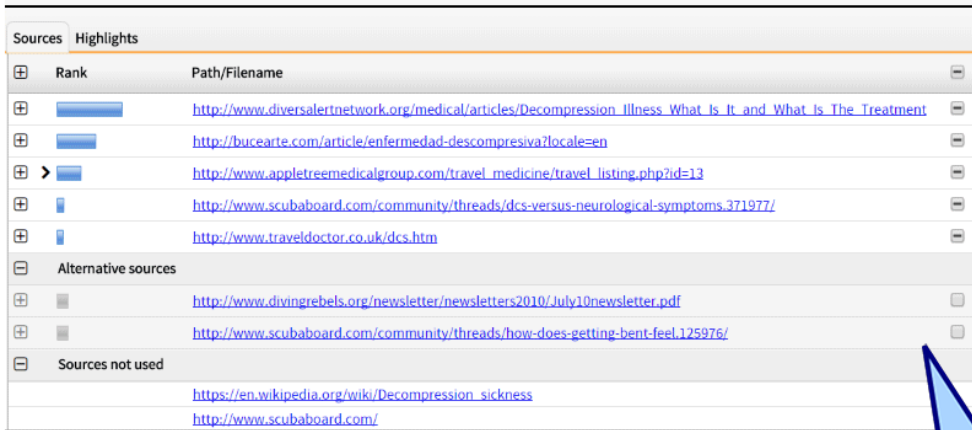
External source: [http://www.appletreemmedicalgroup.com/travel\\_medicine/travel\\_listing.php?id=13](http://www.appletreemmedicalgroup.com/travel_medicine/travel_listing.php?id=13) 20%

in the bloodstream and tissues of the body. The bubbles occur if you move from deep water towards the surface (where the surrounding pressure is lower) in too short a space of time. Symptoms occur soon after the dive has finished and, in the most serious cases, it can lead to unconsciousness or death.

Decompression sickness, stop the dive, initiate first aid, and summon assistance from a specialist in divers' medicine.

This is the **list of sources** found when checking the document for similarities. Primary sources have a blue rank while alternative sources for text already covered by primary sources are grey

# URKUND analysis



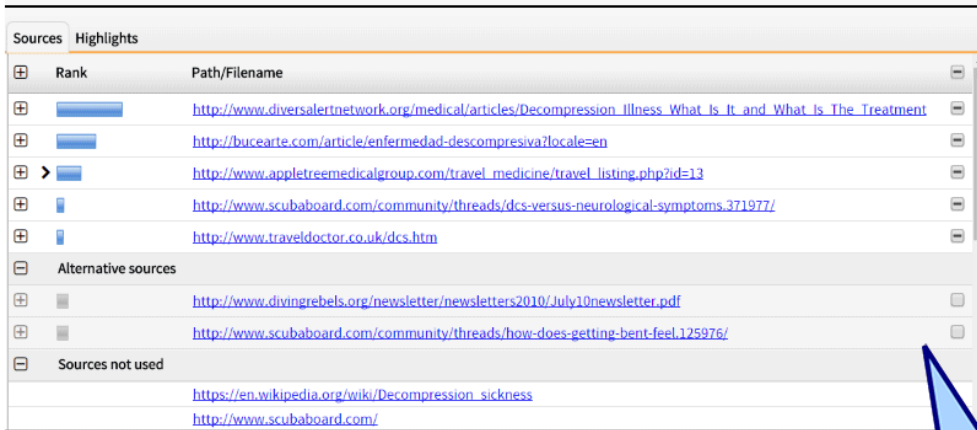
The screenshot shows a software interface with a 'Sources' tab and a 'Highlights' sub-tab. The main content is a table with two columns: 'Rank' and 'Path/Filename'. The table is divided into three sections: 'Highlights', 'Alternative sources', and 'Sources not used'. Each row in the 'Sources not used' section has a checkbox that is currently unchecked.

Rank	Path/Filename
1	<a href="http://www.diversalertnetwork.org/medical/articles/Decompression_Illness_What_Is_It_and_What_Is_The_Treatment">http://www.diversalertnetwork.org/medical/articles/Decompression_Illness_What_Is_It_and_What_Is_The_Treatment</a>
2	<a href="http://bucearte.com/article/enfermedad-descompresiva?locale=en">http://bucearte.com/article/enfermedad-descompresiva?locale=en</a>
3	<a href="http://www.appletreemmedicalgroup.com/travel_medicine/travel_listing.php?id=13">http://www.appletreemmedicalgroup.com/travel_medicine/travel_listing.php?id=13</a>
4	<a href="http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/dcs-versus-neurological-symptoms.371977/">http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/dcs-versus-neurological-symptoms.371977/</a>
5	<a href="http://www.traveldoctor.co.uk/dcs.htm">http://www.traveldoctor.co.uk/dcs.htm</a>
<b>Alternative sources</b>	
6	<a href="http://www.divingrebels.org/newsletter/newsletters2010/July10newsletter.pdf">http://www.divingrebels.org/newsletter/newsletters2010/July10newsletter.pdf</a>
7	<a href="http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/how-does-getting-bent-feel.125976/">http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/how-does-getting-bent-feel.125976/</a>
<b>Sources not used</b>	
8	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decompression_sickness">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decompression_sickness</a>
9	<a href="http://www.scubaboard.com/">http://www.scubaboard.com/</a>

“Sources not used” are those that were suggested in the initial scan but later showed not to have a qualitative similarity score high enough to warrant a highlight. This section also hold all those sources that was found initially, but later could not be processed.



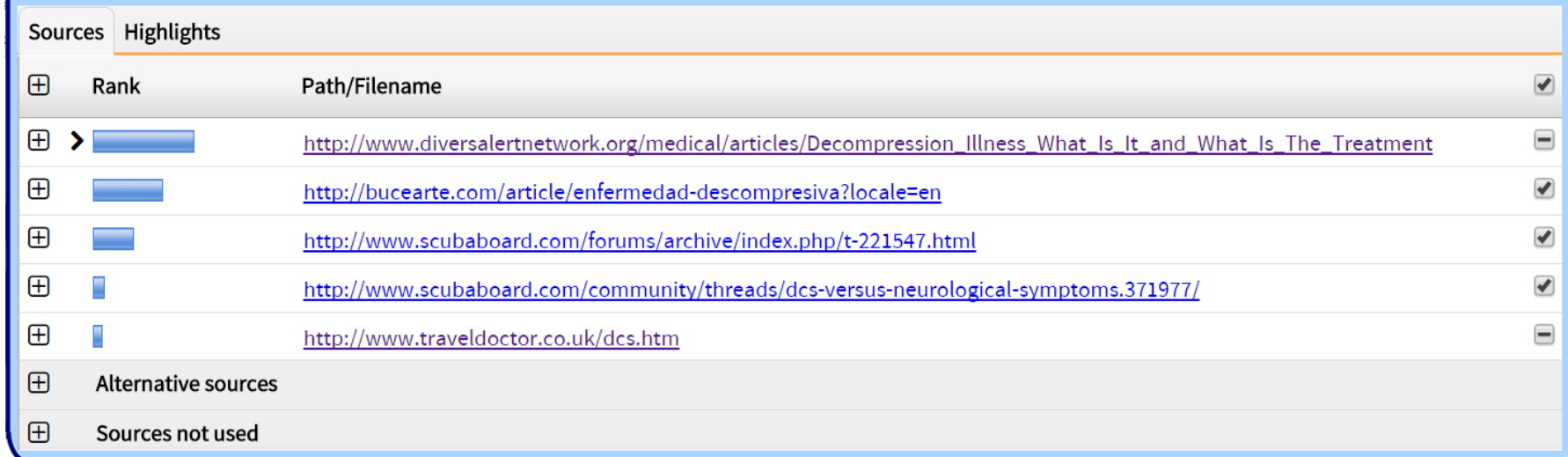
# URKUND analysis



Sources Highlights

Rank	Path/Filename
1	<a href="http://www.diversalertnetwork.org/medical/articles/Decompression_Illness_What_Is_It_and_What_Is_The_Treatment">http://www.diversalertnetwork.org/medical/articles/Decompression_Illness_What_Is_It_and_What_Is_The_Treatment</a>
2	<a href="http://bucearte.com/article/enfermedad-descompresiva?locale=en">http://bucearte.com/article/enfermedad-descompresiva?locale=en</a>
3	<a href="http://www.appletreemmedicalgroup.com/travel_medicine/travel_listing.php?id=13">http://www.appletreemmedicalgroup.com/travel_medicine/travel_listing.php?id=13</a>
4	<a href="http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/dcs-versus-neurological-symptoms.371977/">http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/dcs-versus-neurological-symptoms.371977/</a>
5	<a href="http://www.traveldoctor.co.uk/dcs.htm">http://www.traveldoctor.co.uk/dcs.htm</a>
Alternative sources	
6	<a href="http://www.divingrebels.org/newsletter/newsletters2010/July10newsletter.pdf">http://www.divingrebels.org/newsletter/newsletters2010/July10newsletter.pdf</a>
7	<a href="http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/how-does-getting-bent-feel.125976/">http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/how-does-getting-bent-feel.125976/</a>
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9	<a href="http://www.scubaboard.com/">http://www.scubaboard.com/</a>

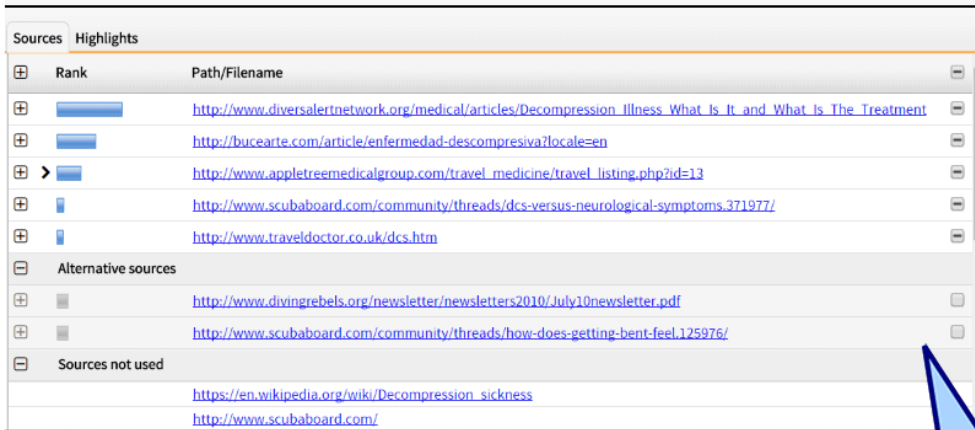
The sources can be viewed either as a list with the most used source at the top



Sources Highlights

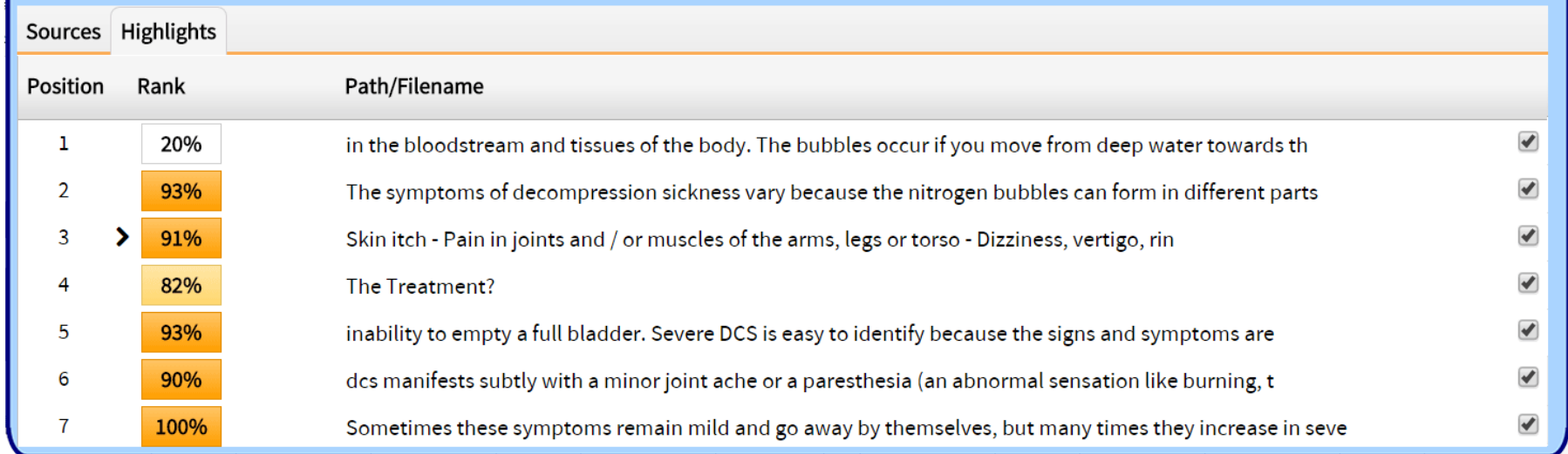
Rank	Path/Filename	
1	<a href="http://www.diversalertnetwork.org/medical/articles/Decompression_Illness_What_Is_It_and_What_Is_The_Treatment">http://www.diversalertnetwork.org/medical/articles/Decompression_Illness_What_Is_It_and_What_Is_The_Treatment</a>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	<a href="http://bucearte.com/article/enfermedad-descompresiva?locale=en">http://bucearte.com/article/enfermedad-descompresiva?locale=en</a>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	<a href="http://www.scubaboard.com/forums/archive/index.php/t-221547.html">http://www.scubaboard.com/forums/archive/index.php/t-221547.html</a>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	<a href="http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/dcs-versus-neurological-symptoms.371977/">http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/dcs-versus-neurological-symptoms.371977/</a>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5	<a href="http://www.traveldoctor.co.uk/dcs.htm">http://www.traveldoctor.co.uk/dcs.htm</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alternative sources		
Sources not used		

# URKUND analysis



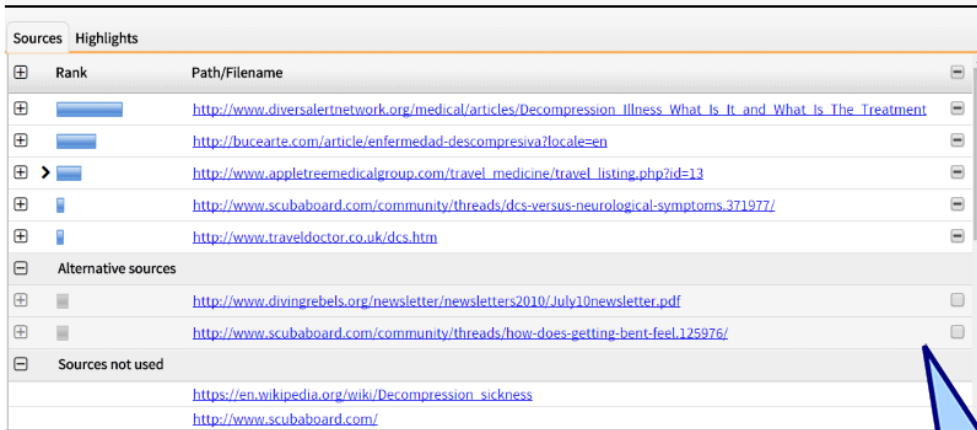
Rank	Path/Filename
	<a href="http://www.diversalernetnetwork.org/medical/articles/Decompression_Illness_What_Is_It_and_What_Is_The_Treatment">http://www.diversalernetnetwork.org/medical/articles/Decompression_Illness_What_Is_It_and_What_Is_The_Treatment</a>
	<a href="http://bucearte.com/article/enfermedad-descompresiva?locale=en">http://bucearte.com/article/enfermedad-descompresiva?locale=en</a>
	<a href="http://www.appletreemmedicalgroup.com/travel_medicine/travel_listing.php?id=13">http://www.appletreemmedicalgroup.com/travel_medicine/travel_listing.php?id=13</a>
	<a href="http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/dcs-versus-neurological-symptoms.371977/">http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/dcs-versus-neurological-symptoms.371977/</a>
	<a href="http://www.traveldoctor.co.uk/dcs.htm">http://www.traveldoctor.co.uk/dcs.htm</a>
Alternative sources	
	<a href="http://www.divingrebels.org/newsletter/newsletters2010/July10newsletter.pdf">http://www.divingrebels.org/newsletter/newsletters2010/July10newsletter.pdf</a>
	<a href="http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/how-does-getting-bent-feel.125976/">http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/how-does-getting-bent-feel.125976/</a>
Sources not used	
	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decompression_sickness">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decompression_sickness</a>
	<a href="http://www.scubaboard.com/">http://www.scubaboard.com/</a>

or as highlights in falling order as they appear in the document




Position	Rank	Path/Filename
1	20%	in the bloodstream and tissues of the body. The bubbles occur if you move from deep water towards th
2	93%	The symptoms of decompression sickness vary because the nitrogen bubbles can form in different parts
3	91%	Skin itch - Pain in joints and / or muscles of the arms, legs or torso - Dizziness, vertigo, rin
4	82%	The Treatment?
5	93%	inability to empty a full bladder. Severe DCS is easy to identify because the signs and symptoms are
6	90%	dcs manifests subtly with a minor joint ache or a paresthesia (an abnormal sensation like burning, t
7	100%	Sometimes these symptoms remain mild and go away by themselves, but many times they increase in seve

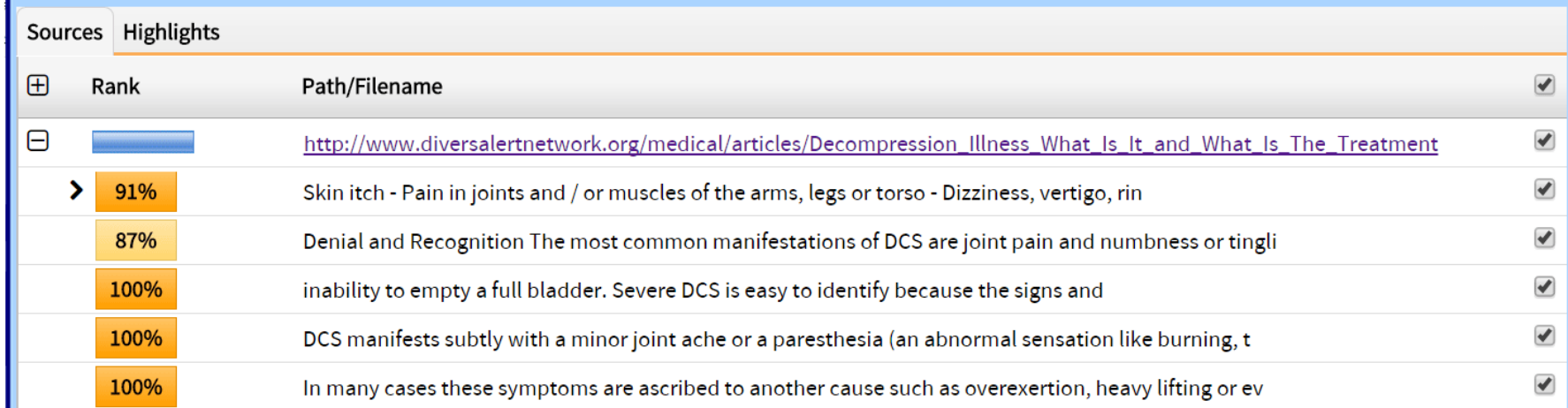
# URKUND analysis



Sources Highlights

Rank	Path/Filename
	<a href="http://www.diversalertnetwork.org/medical/articles/Decompression_Illness_What_Is_It_and_What_Is_The_Treatment">http://www.diversalertnetwork.org/medical/articles/Decompression_Illness_What_Is_It_and_What_Is_The_Treatment</a>
	<a href="http://bucearte.com/article/enfermedad-descompresiva?locale=en">http://bucearte.com/article/enfermedad-descompresiva?locale=en</a>
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	<a href="http://www.scubaboard.com/">http://www.scubaboard.com/</a>

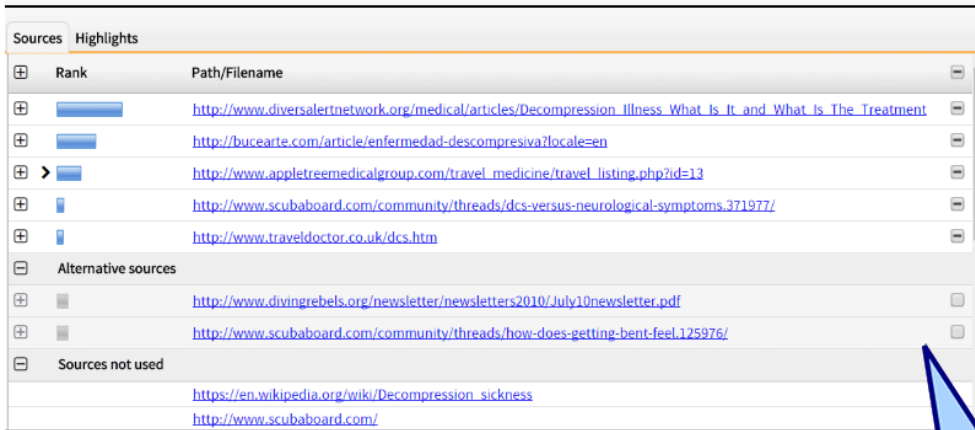
A source can be expanded  to show all the highlights corresponding to it



Sources Highlights

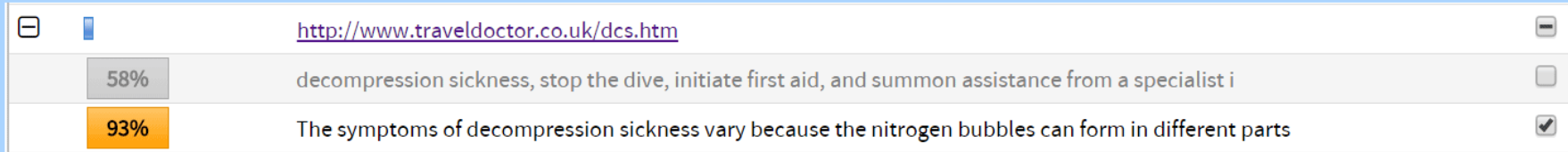
Rank	Path/Filename	
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	91%	Skin itch - Pain in joints and / or muscles of the arms, legs or torso - Dizziness, vertigo, rin
	87%	Denial and Recognition The most common manifestations of DCS are joint pain and numbness or tingli
	100%	inability to empty a full bladder. Severe DCS is easy to identify because the signs and
	100%	DCS manifests subtly with a minor joint ache or a paresthesia (an abnormal sensation like burning, t
	100%	In many cases these symptoms are ascribed to another cause such as overexertion, heavy lifting or ev

# URKUND analysis



Rank	Path/Filename	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<a href="http://www.diversalertnetwork.org/medical/articles/Decompression_Illness_What_Is_It_and_What_Is_The_Treatment">http://www.diversalertnetwork.org/medical/articles/Decompression_Illness_What_Is_It_and_What_Is_The_Treatment</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<a href="http://bucearte.com/article/enfermedad-descompresiva?locale=en">http://bucearte.com/article/enfermedad-descompresiva?locale=en</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<a href="http://www.appletreemmedicalgroup.com/travel_medicine/travel_listing.php?id=13">http://www.appletreemmedicalgroup.com/travel_medicine/travel_listing.php?id=13</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<a href="http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/dcs-versus-neurological-symptoms.371977/">http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/dcs-versus-neurological-symptoms.371977/</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<a href="http://www.traveldoctor.co.uk/dcs.htm">http://www.traveldoctor.co.uk/dcs.htm</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alternative sources		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<a href="http://www.divingrebels.org/newsletter/newsletters2010/July10newsletter.pdf">http://www.divingrebels.org/newsletter/newsletters2010/July10newsletter.pdf</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<a href="http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/how-does-getting-bent-feel.125976/">http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/how-does-getting-bent-feel.125976/</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sources not used		
	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decompression_sickness">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decompression_sickness</a>	
	<a href="http://www.scubaboard.com/">http://www.scubaboard.com/</a>	

Sources, or individual highlights within sources, can be activated  or deactivated  from both the sources and highlights view. This will recalculate the quantitative significance score in the document information box.  indicates that the source has both active and deactivated / alternative highlights



<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<a href="http://www.traveldoctor.co.uk/dcs.htm">http://www.traveldoctor.co.uk/dcs.htm</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>
58%	decompression sickness, stop the dive, initiate first aid, and summon assistance from a specialist i	<input type="checkbox"/>
93%	The symptoms of decompression sickness vary because the nitrogen bubbles can form in different parts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

# URKUND analysis

Rank	Path/Filename
1	<a href="http://www.diversalertnetwork.org/medical/articles/Decompression_Illness_What_Is_It_and_What_Is_The_Treatment">http://www.diversalertnetwork.org/medical/articles/Decompression_Illness_What_Is_It_and_What_Is_The_Treatment</a>
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4	<a href="http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/dcs-versus-neurological-symptoms.371977/">http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/dcs-versus-neurological-symptoms.371977/</a>
5	<a href="http://www.traveldoctor.co.uk/dcs.htm">http://www.traveldoctor.co.uk/dcs.htm</a>
Alternative sources	
6	<a href="http://www.divingrebels.org/newsletter/newsletters2010/July10newsletter.pdf">http://www.divingrebels.org/newsletter/newsletters2010/July10newsletter.pdf</a>
7	<a href="http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/how-does-getting-bent-feel.125976/">http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/how-does-getting-bent-feel.125976/</a>
Sources not used	
8	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decompression_sickness">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decompression_sickness</a>
9	<a href="http://www.scubaboard.com/">http://www.scubaboard.com/</a>

The original source can be opened by clicking the link

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying [www.diversalertnetwork.org/medical/articles/Decompression\\_Illness\\_What\\_Is\\_It\\_and\\_What\\_Is\\_The\\_Treatment](http://www.diversalertnetwork.org/medical/articles/Decompression_Illness_What_Is_It_and_What_Is_The_Treatment). The page features the DAN logo (Divers Alert Network) and a navigation menu with links for HOME, MEMBERSHIP, MEDICINE, RESEARCH, EDUCATION, INSURANCE, and STORE. A 'Medical Info' section is highlighted, containing links for Medical FAQ, Articles, Ask a Medic, Referral Network, and Resources. The main content area displays the article title 'Decompression Illness: What Is It and What Is The Treatment?' by Dr. E.D. Thalmann, DAN Assistant Medical Director. A note indicates the article was published in March/April 2004. A sidebar on the right lists 'Other Decompression Illness Articles' including 'Decompression Illness: What Is It and What Is The Treatment?', 'Are Tissue Halftimes Real?', 'Unexpected Decompression Illness', and 'Flying After Diving -- Cracking the ...'.

# An overview of the URKUND analysis

The screenshot displays the URKUND interface. On the left, a document titled "Dangers of diving 2016.docx" is shown, submitted on 2016-02-24. The receiver is document.dontuse@anlys.urkund.com. A message indicates that 21% of the document consists of text present in 8 sources. On the right, a "Sources" tab is active, showing a list of sources with their ranks and paths. The sources include links to diversalertnetwork.org, bucearte.com, appletreemicalgroup.com, scubaboard.com, and traveldoctor.co.uk. Below the sources, there are sections for "Alternative sources" and "Sources not used". At the bottom, a preview of the document content is visible, showing text about decompression sickness. A blue callout box points to the top navigation bar, which contains various icons for document navigation and management.

Document: [Dangers of diving 2016.docx](#) (D28852815)  
Submitted: 2016-02-24 09:45 (+01:00)  
Submitted by: Ricard Dinfor (dinfor55@agelo.com)  
Receiver: document.dontuse@anlys.urkund.com  
Message: My paper [Show full message](#)  
21% of this approx. 6 pages long document consists of text present in 8 sources.

Sources Highlights

Rank	Path/Filename
1	<a href="http://www.diversalertnetwork.org/medical/articles/Decompression_Illness_What_Is_It_and_What_Is_The_Treatment">http://www.diversalertnetwork.org/medical/articles/Decompression_Illness_What_Is_It_and_What_Is_The_Treatment</a>
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4	<a href="http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/dcs-versus-neurological-symptoms.371977/">http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/dcs-versus-neurological-symptoms.371977/</a>
5	<a href="http://www.traveldoctor.co.uk/dcs.htm">http://www.traveldoctor.co.uk/dcs.htm</a>
Alternative sources	
6	<a href="http://www.divingrebels.org/newsletter/newsletters2010/July10newsletter.pdf">http://www.divingrebels.org/newsletter/newsletters2010/July10newsletter.pdf</a>
7	<a href="http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/how-does-getting-bent-feel.125976/">http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/how-does-getting-bent-feel.125976/</a>
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8	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decompression_sickness">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decompression_sickness</a>
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20% #1 Active External source: [http://www.appletreemicalgroup.com/travel\\_medicine/travel\\_listing.php?id=13](http://www.appletreemicalgroup.com/travel_medicine/travel_listing.php?id=13) 20%

in the blood and tissue of a body. These bubbles follow when a person rises from deep water to shallow water, where the pressure is lower, too quickly. The symptoms of the bends occur almost immediately after a completed dive and can lead to catalepsy or even death in serious cases. If you or a dive-mate exhibits symptoms of decompression sickness, immediately stop the dive, start administering first aid, and seek medical attention as soon as possible. A specialist in divers' medicine.

for help. The only treatment is to breathe 100% oxygen on site as well as in transport to a hyperbaric chamber. Symptoms of decompression sickness

The symptoms of decompression sickness vary because the nitrogen bubbles can form in different parts of the body. A diver may complain of headache or vertigo, unusual fatigue or tiredness. He or she may have a rash, pain in one or more joints, muscular weakness or tingling in the arms or legs or paralysis. Less often, breathing difficulties, unconsciousness, shock or death may be seen.

The symptoms generally appear in a relatively short period after completing the dive.

Almost 50 per cent of divers develop symptoms within the first hour after the dive, 90 per cent within six hours and 96 per cent within the first 24 hours. (5) In practice this means symptoms that appear more than 24 hours after the dive are probably not decompression sickness. An exception is if the diver has travelled in an aircraft or has been travelling in the mountains. Under these circumstances, low pressure can still trigger decompression sickness more than 24 hours after the last dive. As a result, it is wise not to fly within 24 hours of a deep dive.

This is the **functions bar**. It has several options for detailing the review process.

# An overview of

It can be grabbed and pulled to the top of the analysis for a larger review area

The screenshot shows the URKUND search interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text 'Sources Highlights'. Below the search bar, there is a navigation bar with icons for home, search, and other functions. The main content area displays a search result for 'decompression sickness'. The result is titled '#1 Active' and includes an 'External source' link: [http://www.appletreemedicalgroup.com/travel\\_medicine/travel\\_listing.php?id=13](http://www.appletreemedicalgroup.com/travel_medicine/travel_listing.php?id=13). The snippet of the result is highlighted in orange, and a callout box is positioned above it, containing the text: 'It can be grabbed and pulled to the top of the analysis for a larger review area'. The snippet text reads: 'in the blood and tissue of a body. These bubbles follow when a person rises from deep water to shallow water, where the pressure is lower, too quickly. The symptoms of the bends occur almost immediately after a completed dive and can lead to catalepsy or even death in serious cases. If you or a dive-mate exhibits symptoms of decompression sickness, immediately stop the dive, start administering first aid, and call a specialist in divers' medicine for help. The only treatment is to breathe 100 % oxygen on site as well as in transport to treatment in a decompression chamber. Symptoms of decompression sickness The symptoms of decompression sickness vary because the nitrogen bubbles can form in different parts of the body. The diver may complain of headache or vertigo, unusual fatigue or tiredness. He or she may have a rash, pain in one or more joints, muscular weakness or tingling in the arms or legs or paralysis. Less often, breathing difficulties, unconsciousness, shock or death may be seen. The symptoms generally appear in a relatively short period after completing the dive. Almost 50 per cent of divers develop symptoms within the first hour after the dive, 90 per cent within six hours and 98 per cent within the first 24 hours. (5) In practice this means symptoms that appear more than 24 hours after the dive are probably not decompression sickness. An exception is if the diver has travelled in an aircraft or has been travelling in the mountains. Under these circumstances, low pressure can still trigger decompression sickness more than 24 hours after the last dive. As a result, it is wise not to fly within 24 hours of a deep dive. These symptoms are to be considered at a personal level and must not be regarded as fool proof signs of diving sickness especially when taken out of context. For example the symptom "skin itch" is the common symptom of an ordinary mosquito bite and often also the allergic response to eating daffodils marinated in vinegar in sensitive people. Also, and this is rather important, as the medical authority Marie Moran once so eloquently put it: "Symptoms like Dizziness, Vertigo, Ringing in the ears, Bizarre behavior, Confusion, Personality changes and Staggering are all quite common when strolling home from the pub late at night after a few pints to many." These can with a bit of bad luck also be combined with another symptom; Amnesia and Tremors the next day. The reader should be aware of this before studying the list below and remember to first of all ask themselves or their patients "have I/you been diving to any significant depth recently? Or am I/are you just really really drunk/hung over?" before diagnosing. - Unusual fatigue - Numbness, tingling and paralysis - Skin itch - Pain in joints and / or muscles of the arms, legs or torso - Dizziness, vertigo, ringing in the ears - Shortness of breath - Skin may show a blotchy rash -



# Toggle alternative highlights for areas that are covered by primary highlights

UKUND

Sources Highlights

2 Warnings Reset Export Share

20% # 1 Active External source: [http://www.appletreemedicalgroup.com/travel\\_medicine/travel\\_listing.php?id=13](http://www.appletreemedicalgroup.com/travel_medicine/travel_listing.php?id=13) 20%

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Numbness, tingling and paralysis -

Skin itch - Pain in joints and / or

muscles of the arms, legs or torso - Dizziness, vertigo, ringing in the ears - Shortness

of breath -

Skin may show a blotchy rash -





This makes it easier to find highlights from the sources that are of particular interest to the review of the document

UKKUND

Sources Highlights

20% #1 Active External source: [http://www.appletreemedicalgroup.com/travel\\_medicine/travel\\_listing.php?id=13](http://www.appletreemedicalgroup.com/travel_medicine/travel_listing.php?id=13) 20%

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muscles of the arms, legs or torso - Dizziness, vertigo, ringing in the ears - Shortness

of breath -

Skin may show a blotchy rash -



# Toggle text differences

URKUND

Sources Highlights

20% # 1 Active

External source: [http://www.appletreemedicalgroup.com/travel\\_medicine/travel\\_listing.php?id=13](http://www.appletreemedicalgroup.com/travel_medicine/travel_listing.php?id=13) 20%

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This indicates how the source text differs from the submitted text using markers for synonyms, moved, missing and added

URKUND

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in the blood and tissue of a body. These bubbles follow when a person rises from a depth where the pressure is lower, too quickly. The symptoms of the bends occur almost immediately and can lead to even death in serious cases. If you or a dive-mate exhibits symptoms of decompression sickness, immediately stop the dive, start administering first aid, and seek medical help. The only treatment is to breathe 100 % oxygen on site as well as in transport to a hyperbaric treatment in a decompression chamber. Symptoms of decompression sickness vary because the nitrogen bubbles can form in different parts of the body. The diver may complain of headache or vertigo, unusual fatigue or tiredness. He or she may have a rash, pain in one or more joints, muscular weakness or tingling in the arms or legs or paralysis. Less often, breathing difficulties, unconsciousness, shock or death may be seen. The symptoms generally appear in a relatively short period after completing the dive. Almost 50 per cent of divers develop symptoms within the first hour after the dive, 90 per cent within six hours and 98 per cent within the first 24 hours. (5) In practice this means symptoms that appear more than 24 hours after the dive are probably not decompression sickness. An exception is if the diver has travelled in an aircraft or has been travelling in the mountains. Under these circumstances, low pressure can still trigger decompression sickness more than 24 hours after the last dive. As a result, it is wise not to fly within 24 hours of a deep dive. These symptoms are to be considered at a personal level and must not be regarded as fool proof signs of diving sickness especially when taken out of context. For example the symptom "skin itch" is the common symptom of an ordinary mosquito bite and often also the allergic response to eating daffodils marinated in vinegar in sensitive people. Also, and this is rather important, as the medical authority Marie Moran once so eloquently put it: "Symptoms like Dizziness, Vertigo, Ringing in the ears, Bizarre behavior, Confusion, Personality changes and Staggering are all quite common when strolling home from the pub late at night after a few pints to many." These can with a bit of bad luck also be combined with another symptom; Amnesia and Tremors the next day. The reader should be aware of this before studying the list below and remember to first of all ask themselves or their patients "have I/you been diving to any significant depth recently? Or am I/are you just really really drunk/hung over?" before diagnosing. - Unusual fatigue - Numbness, tingling and paralysis - Skin itch - Pain in joints and / or muscles of the arms, legs or torso - Dizziness, vertigo, ringing in the ears - Shortness of breath - Skin may show a blotchy rash -

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## Toggle text within quote marks

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Sources Highlights

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This highlights text within quote marks with pink for greater visibility

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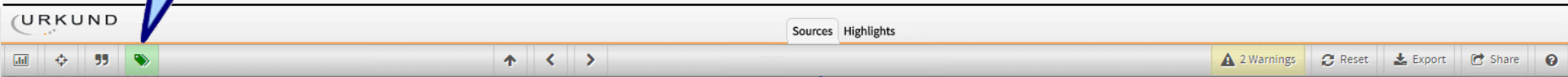
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The text is marked blue for greater visibility, making annotations and source references, but also the occasional clarification, easier to spot



box of undiscovered treasures and sunken cities and lower ships from the Phoenician, Egyptian, Greek and Roman times. A "paradise that was lost but now at last recovered" by the renowned free diver and poet Geoffrey van Spladoosh once put it. <sup>[1]</sup> Now, however, it is not really free access to the kingdom of heaven, but it is one that is controlled and checked very hard by the Greek authorities and its naval forces, although the situation is beginning to improve. John D. Ives, PhD Hist. at Cornell summarizes in Modern Aquatic Archeology And Other Naval Gazing 2012 <sup>[2]</sup> <sup>[trans.]</sup> The reduced protectionism around the Mediterranean "Just over seven years ago, the Greek authorities finally easing up on their firm ban of SCUBA diving. Their strict approach was based, wisely so, on the fact that there are archaeological treasures basically everywhere in the Aegean seas. Now they have given some authorized diving center permission to dive on a few selected sites. Diving Center Crete and Adventure Blue are the two most famous dive centers in the area." One of the dive sites is located off the island of Thodorou where permission to dive in an area where a German Messerschmitt plane crashed during the Battle of Crete during World War II in 1941 <sup>[3]</sup> has been recently granted. Although planes from WWII could be considered ancient by some so do not feel the Greek authorities that there is any immediate danger to the Greek cultural treasures for scuba divers visiting that particular site. It has namely made sure to clear the area of every single gadget of archaeological value before being released until the grasshoppers. It is unfortunately the case that, too often, if not almost always, or perhaps even always, picked souvenirs from the seabed, be it from wrecks or sunken columns and dropped fishing lines. It is also why this ban on scuba diving has been in place for so long. It is said that Jaque Yves Cousteau was immediately ported from Athens Underwater Archaeology Museum after they realized the consequences of his and Gagnan's invention of the "aqua lung" would it become adopted by a the general populace. <sup>[4]</sup> What is decompression sickness?

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# These buttons are for moving from one highlight to another

The screenshot shows the URKUND interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the URKUND logo on the left and 'Sources Highlights' on the right. Below this is a toolbar with various icons for navigation and document management. The main content area displays a document with several highlights. A blue callout box points to the navigation buttons in the toolbar, stating: 'These buttons are for moving from one highlight to another'. The document content includes text about decompression sickness, symptoms, and treatment. The interface also shows a search bar, a list of highlights, and a sidebar with navigation options.

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This takes you to the first highlight in the analysis

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2 Warnings Reset Export Share



...and this takes you to the next highlight

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# A warning indicator for possible text tampering

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Numbness, tingling and paralysis -

Skin itch - Pain in joints and / or

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of breath -

Skin may show a blotchy rash -



It lights up when the analysis has detected peculiarities that is not expected in academic text

URKUND

Sources Highlights

2 Warnings Reset Export Share

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The analysis underlines and accentuates these instances in red and the reviewer decides if they are acceptable or not

URKUND

Sources Highlights

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For instance when dividers have been replaced with white characters to form very long words that a computer will have problems finding elsewhere

URKUND Sources Highlights

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Diving with bubbles of carbon monoxide in the blood isn't the best way of enjoying the sport. In fact it is quite often fatal. The readiness of local hospitals and care givers to treat diving sickness varies greatly, from "excellent" if your diving in New York harbour to "crap" if your diving of Antarctica so the wise diver should always know the symptoms in order to be able to safely abort a dive gone bad and to avoid the situation altogether. Many hospitals offer supplemental courses in dive-medicine that really

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...or when western characters have been replaced with visual equivalents from other character sets, such as Cyrillic or Greek

URKUND

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How to prevent decompression sickness As a recreational diver you should dive very conservatively. It doesn't matter whether you are using a dive computer or a dive table. You should plan your dive in advance. Experienced divers always select a table depth of 10 feet, or approx. 3 meters, deeper than the planned actual depth. This is what all divers should do, especially when you are diving in cold water or when you are diving under tough conditions. When you are diving with a computer, you should be cautious in approaching no-decompression limits. This is especially important to be aware of when you are diving deeper than 100 feet, or approx. 30 meters. Avoid the risk factors noted above and be careful

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This text actually reads "How to prevent decompression sickness..." and that is also difficult to find elsewhere

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Restores the analysis to its original state, removing any changes made to it

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Sources Highlights

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# Exports the analysis to PDF where comments can be made in the content

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Sources Highlights

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Exports the analysis to PDF where comments can be made in the content

The screenshot displays the Urkund web interface. On the left, a document titled "20%" is open, showing text about decompression sickness. On the right, a PDF viewer window titled "Urkund Report - Dangers\_of\_diving\_2016.docx (D18152815).pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC" is open. The PDF content includes:

### Urkund Analysis Result

**Analysed Document:** Dangers\_of\_diving\_2016.docx (D18152815)  
**Submitted:** 2016-02-24 09:45:00  
**Submitted By:** information@urkund.com  
**Significance:** 21 %

Sources included in the report:

- [http://www.diversalertnetwork.org/medical/articles/Decompression\\_Illness\\_What\\_Is\\_It\\_and\\_What\\_Is\\_The\\_Treatm](http://www.diversalertnetwork.org/medical/articles/Decompression_Illness_What_Is_It_and_What_Is_The_Treatm)
- <http://bucearte.com/article/enfermedad-descompresiva?locale=>
- <http://www.scubaboard.com/forums/archive/index.php/t-221547>
- <http://www.traveldoctor.co.uk/dcs.htm>
- [http://www.appletreemedicalgroup.com/travel\\_medicine/travel\\_listing.php?id=13](http://www.appletreemedicalgroup.com/travel_medicine/travel_listing.php?id=13)
- <http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/dcs-versus-neurological-symptoms.371977/>
- <https://forums.deeperblue.com/threads/surface-intervals.38376/page-3>
- <https://rhuul.r.talis.com/items/651B778A-A757-D3A5-029D-54F8218A0E53.html>

Instances where selected sources appear:

10

A comment box is visible over the PDF, containing the text: "45 minutes late. Ill let it slide this time but the deadlines are there for a reason". The comment is attributed to "pijolu" and dated "2016-06-09 12:53".



Only active highlights and sources are transferred to the PDF output

The screenshot displays the URKUND web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Sources' and 'Highlights' tabs. A toolbar on the right shows '2 Warnings', 'Reset', 'Export', and 'Share' buttons. The main content area is split into two panes. The left pane shows a document snippet with text about decompression sickness. The right pane shows the 'Urkund Analysis Result' for the document 'Dangers\_of\_diving\_2016.docx (D18152815)'. The analysis details are as follows:

<b>Analysed Document:</b>	Dangers_of_diving_2016.docx (D18152815)
<b>Submitted:</b>	2016-02-24 09:45:00
<b>Submitted By:</b>	information@urkund.com
<b>Significance:</b>	3 %

Sources included in the report:

[http://www.appletreemedicalgroup.com/travel\\_medicine/travel\\_...](http://www.appletreemedicalgroup.com/travel_medicine/travel_...)

Instances where selected sources appear:

1

A comment box is overlaid on the right side of the analysis result, containing the text: '45 minutes late. Ill let it slide this time but the deadlines are there for a reason'. The comment is attributed to 'pijolu' and dated '2016-06-09 12:53'.



This lets you email a link to the analysis to a colleague or the submitter

URKUND

Sources Highlights

20% # 1 Active

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any changes made to the analysis are included in the link

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Numbness, tingling and paralysis -

Skin itch - Pain in joints and / or

muscles of the arms, legs or torso - Dizziness, vertigo, ringing in the ears - Shortness

of breath -

Skin may show a blotchy rash -

Be advised: The forwarded analysis is not locked to the state it is sent in. It is precisely as editable as before and sources and highlights can be toggled on and off. Unless a Permission Scheme (login) is activated for the URKUND license, then the submitted document and any source documents can be downloaded as well

The screenshot displays the URKUND interface. At the top left, the URKUND logo is visible. The main area shows a document with a highlighted section in orange. The highlighted text reads: "The symptoms of decompression sickness vary because the nitrogen bubbles can form in different parts of the body. The diver may complain of headache or vertigo, unusual fatigue or tiredness. He or she may have a rash, pain in one or more joints, muscular weakness or tingling in the arms or legs or paralysis. Less often, breathing difficulties, unconsciousness, shock or death may be seen. The symptoms generally appear in a relatively short period after completing the dive. Almost 50 per cent of divers develop symptoms within the first hour after the dive, 90 per cent within six hours and 98 per cent within the first 24 hours. (5) In practice this means symptoms that appear more than 24 hours after the dive are probably not decompression sickness. An exception is if the diver has travelled in an aircraft or has been travelling in the mountains. Under these circumstances, low pressure can still trigger decompression sickness more than 24 hours after the last dive. As a result, it is wise not to fly within 24 hours of a deep dive. These symptoms are to be considered at a personal level and must not be regarded as fool proof signs of diving sickness especially when taken out of context. For example the symptom "skin itch" is the common symptom of an ordinary mosquito bite and often also the allergic response to eating daffodils marinated in vinegar in sensitive people. Also, and this is rather important, as the medical authority Marie Moran once so eloquently put it: "Symptoms like Dizziness, Vertigo, Ringing in the ears, Bizarre behavior, Confusion, Personality changes and Staggering are all quite common when strolling home from the pub late at night after a few pints to many." These can with a bit of bad luck also be combined with another symptom; Amnesia and Tremors the next day. The reader should be aware of this before studying the list below and remember to first of all ask themselves or their patients "have I/you been diving to any significant depth recently? Or am I/are you just really really drunk/hung over?" before diagnosing. - Unusual fatigue - Numbness, tingling and paralysis - Skin itch - Pain in joints and / or muscles of the arms, legs or torso - Dizziness, vertigo, ringing in the ears - Shortness of breath - Skin may show a blotchy rash -".

On the right side, there is a source panel titled "External source: http://www.appletreemedicalgroup.com/travel\_medicine/travel\_listing.php?id=13". The source text reads: "in the bloodstream and tissues of the body. The bubbles occur if you move from deep water towards the surface (where the surrounding pressure is lower) in too short a space of time. Symptoms occur soon after the dive has finished and, in the most serious cases, it can lead to unconsciousness or death. decompression sickness, stop the dive, initiate first aid, and summon assistance from a specialist in divers' medicine."

The interface also shows a top navigation bar with "Sources" and "Highlights" tabs, and a toolbar with icons for navigation and actions like "2 Warnings", "Reset", "Export", and "Share".





The submitter address is prepopulated in the To: field but can be changed

URKUND

Sources Highlights

20% # 1 Active External source: [http://www.appletreemmedicalgroup.com/travel\\_medicine/travel\\_listing.php?id=13](http://www.appletreemmedicalgroup.com/travel_medicine/travel_listing.php?id=13) 20%

in the blood and tissue of a body. These bubbles follow when a person rises from deep water to shallow water, where the pressure is lower, too quickly. The symptoms of the bends occur almost immediately after a completed dive, even death in serious cases. If you or a dive-mate exhibits symptoms of decompression sickness, immediately stop the dive, start administering first aid, and call a specialist for help. The only treatment is to breathe 100 % oxygen on site as well as in transport to treatment in a decompression chamber. Symptoms of decompression sickness

The symptoms of decompression sickness vary because the nitrogen bubbles can form in different parts of the body. Some divers may complain of headache or vertigo, unusual fatigue or tiredness. He or she may have a rash, pale skin, or muscular weakness or tingling in the arms or legs or paralysis. Less often, breathing difficulties, unconsciousness, shock, or death may occur. The symptoms generally appear in a relatively short period after completing the dive.

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Skin may show a blotchy rash -

**Share analysis**

An email will be sent with a link to this analysis to the email address entered below.

Email

desmon.demonades@student.univ.com

Send



If a Permission Scheme (login) is active on the URKUND license there is also a comment field available when sharing

The screenshot shows the URKUND interface with a document viewer. The document content is partially visible, discussing decompression sickness. A 'Share analysis' dialog box is open, featuring the following elements:

- Share analysis** (title)
- An email will be sent with a link to this analysis to the email address entered below.** (description)
- Email** (label)
- (email address field)
- Message** (label)
- (message field)
- Send** (button)

The background document text includes:

in the blood and tissue of a body. These bubbles follow when a person rises from deep water to shallow water, where the pressure is lower, too quickly. The symptoms of the bends occur almost immediately after a completed dive, and in severe cases, even death in serious cases. If you or a dive-mate exhibits symptoms of decompression sickness, immediately stop the dive, start administering first aid, and call a specialist for help. The only treatment is to breathe 100 % oxygen on site as well as in transport to a hyperbaric chamber. Symptoms of decompression sickness

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# The help section has links to user guides and tutorials as well as contact details to URKUND support

The screenshot shows the URKUND web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the URKUND logo and tabs for 'Sources' and 'Highlights'. Below this is a search bar with a magnifying glass icon and a '2 Warnings' notification. The main content area displays a search result for 'decompression sickness'. The result includes a snippet of text from an external source: 'in the bloodstream and tissues of the body. The bubbles occur if you move from deep water towards the surface (where the surrounding pressure is lower) in too short a space of time. Symptoms occur soon after the dive has finished and, in the most serious cases, it can lead to unconsciousness or death.' Below the snippet, there is a list of symptoms: 'decompression sickness, immediately stop the dive, start administering first aid, and call a specialist in divers' medicine'. The interface also shows a '20%' zoom level and a '20%' progress indicator.

URKUND

Sources Highlights

2 Warnings Reset Export Share

20% #1 Active External source: [http://www.appletreemicalgroup.com/travel\\_medicine/travel\\_listing.php?id=13](http://www.appletreemicalgroup.com/travel_medicine/travel_listing.php?id=13) 20%

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of breath -

Skin may show a blotchy rash -

This is the **document side** of the analysis. It shows the text from the submitted document and indicates in the margin where there are passages that have been found elsewhere. Please note that this field only shows the text from the document. Images, tables and other media components have been removed.

20%

#1 Active

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Skin may show a blotchy rash -

Paralysis, muscle weakness - Difficulty urinating - Bizarre behavior - Confusion, personality changes, - Amnesia, tremors - Staggering - Coughing up bloody, frothy sputum -

Collapse or unconsciousness

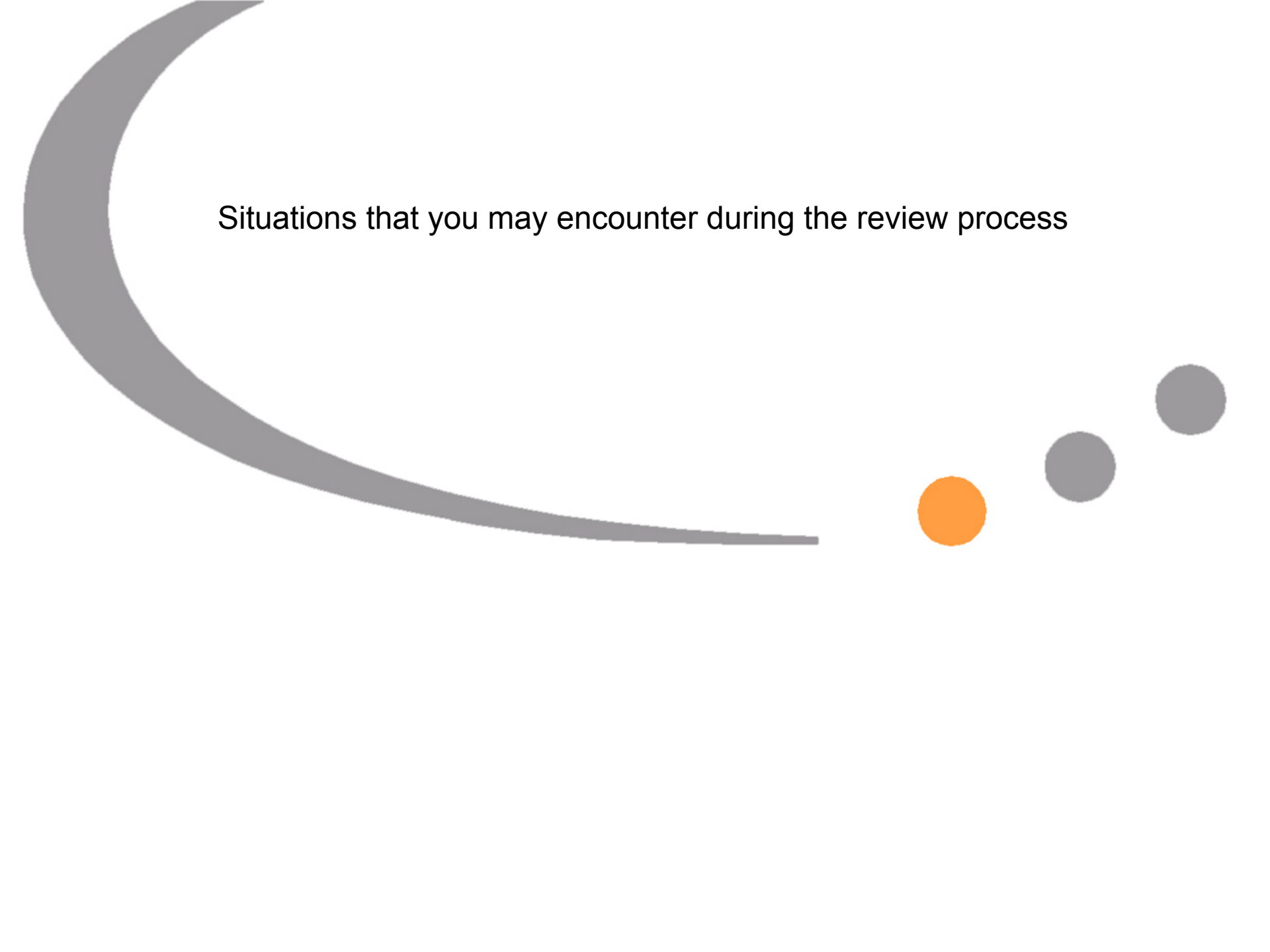
Note:

Symptoms and signs usually appear within 15 minutes to 12

in the bloodstream and tissues of the body. The bubbles occur if you move from deep water towards the surface (where the surrounding pressure is lower) in too short a space of time. Symptoms occur soon after the dive has finished and, in the most serious cases, it can lead to unconsciousness or death.

decompression sickness, stop the dive, initiate first aid, and summon assistance from a specialist in divers' medicine.

This is the **source side** of the analysis. Only text corresponding to text also found in the submitted document is shown. The full text from the source is usually available via a link in the list of sources above, unless a source is restricted or unavailable for other reasons.



Situations that you may encounter during the review process

Fragmented highlights



relativt säker sport Jämfört mot

andra sporter är olycksrisken låg. Med cirka 30.000 nöjesdykare har man inom dyksport i snitt fem dödsfall per år och liksom inom många sporter är det ofta de yngre männen som råkar ut för mest olyckor. De är ofta mer riskbenägna och tänjer på gränserna. Medan kvinnor generellt sett

är mer säkerhetsmedvetna och försiktiga. <http://www.utsidan.se/cldoc/dyk->

95%

Active ✓

engelskspråkig litteratur förekommer begreppet decompression illness, vilket är en paraplybenämning för två tillstånd:

Tryckfallssjuka

som kan uppstå hos alla som exponeras för trycksänkning - förutom dykare även kassunarbetare, astronauter

och flygare. Den

beror på överskott av inert gas löst i kroppen, och dels arteriell gasemboli som orsakas av lungbristningar på grund av expanderande gas i lungorna.

Vid alltför snabb dekompression kan också arteriell gasemboli drabba dykaren. Sådan uppstår då lungvävnad brister pga gasexpansion vid trycksänkning

enligt Boyle-Mariottes lag efter Robert Boyle och Edme Mariotte, som oberoende av varandra gjorde samma upptäckt mellan 1662 och 1679. Lagen kan i dykarsammanhang närmast översättas med att om trycket för en given mängd gas halveras så ökar volymen för samma mängd gas med 100%. ([https://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boyles\\_lag](https://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boyles_lag) 20150516 12:04)

Gasbubblor sprids då i blodbanan. Symtomen vid AGE kommer i allmänhet mycket snabbt, redan strax efter att dykaren bryter ytan, ofta medförande medvetslöshet och kramper.

Detta fenomen är det som man vanligen associerar med begreppet dykarsjuka även om det i definitionen omfattar bägge tillstånden. Det kan vara viktigt att notera att

External source: <http://www.internetmedicin.se/page.aspx?id=2823>

95%

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tryckfallssjuka (



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Source clearly referenced, but no highlight



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## Boyles lag [redigera | redigera wikitext]

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**Boyles lag**, uppkallad efter [Robert Boyle](#) som beskrev lagen 1662, även kallad Boyle-Mariottes lag efter [Edme Mariotte](#), som oberoende av Boyle gjorde samma upptäckt 1679.<sup>[1]</sup> Lagen säger att volymen av en gas vid konstant temperatur är omvänt proportionell mot gasens tryck, alltså:

$$V = \text{konstant} \cdot \frac{1}{P}$$

för volymen *V* och trycket *P*.

Detta kan lika gärna uttryckas som att produkten av en gas tryck och volym är konstant, vid konstant temperatur. Innebörden blir att om volymen för en behållare ökar så sjunker trycket i den och vice versa. Dessa entiteter är inverst proportionella.




Exempel:

Trycket för en given mängd gas dubblas = volymen för samma mängd gas halveras.

Trycket för en given mängd gas halveras = volymen för samma mängd gas dubblas.

Login

List of sources

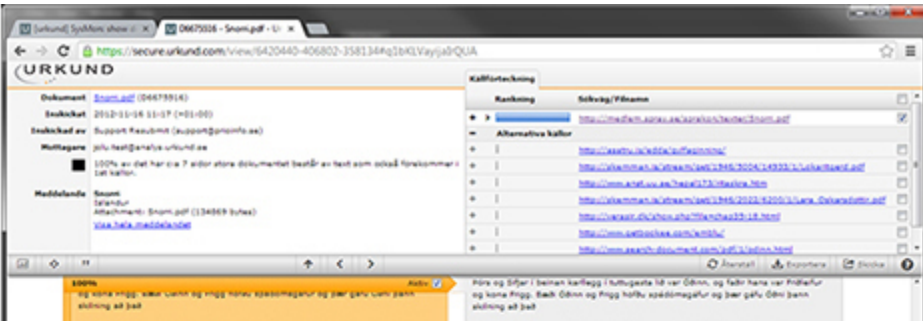
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<a href="http://www.ewp.rpi.edu/hartford/~ernesto/Su2013/EP/zstuds.html">http://www.ewp.rpi.edu/hartford/~ernesto/Su2013/EP/zstuds.html</a>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alternative sources		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sources not used		
		<a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/0964569193900738">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/0964569193900738</a>	
		<a href="https://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boyles_lag">https://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boyles_lag</a>	
		<a href="http://www.vraskydd.se/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=a...">http://www.vraskydd.se/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=a...</a>	

The 100%









Exploring Redundancy Using Low-Energy Information  
Mathilda Morán and Urban Karlsson  
Abstract  
End-users

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Mathilda Morán and Urban Karlsson  
Abstract  
End-users agree that amphibious modalities are an interesting

afstaðar fyrir norðan Svæðin. 6. Þússanna Rulhinn GYFADGNDG Dufgagning er  
rannfalaðgagn sem sagra frá Dufgagnunum Gyfa sem áttad af frona út af hvarpa  
áttum þetta áttad er vel dýft langað af vta hvarpaðgagn deanna kanna frá  
þeim gálfum eða frá þeim gálfum sem þar stöðu. Því Mældist hann dufgagning  
garnala manna og tók eða nafnið Gagnara 7 og frá sí Ágæða. En manni vonu vitan  
en Gyfi og sendi þar á milli honum áttuþvafingir, og Gyfi þetta þar gá rannara  
og gálfvæða höll von í þessum. Þar í höllum von þú hvarpa, og í þeim eru þar  
mann, var, þefiðar og hóp. 8 Gyfi sagði einni átt, og svo byrja hin eiginlega  
fráðgá Dufgagningur um heimaþing áttuþvafingir með áttuþvafingir þar sem  
Gyfi áttu manna þú áttuþvafingir um heimin og vartíðna. 9 Stöðun vartíðnaþingir  
áttu en þetta var til var áttuþvafingir, og Gyfi mætti þar var hin þetta heimin  
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áttuþvafingir var hin þetta og heiti heimin. Mjálfaþvafingir. Í þessum heimin  
átt þetta með legandi átt til heimin. Vartíð áttu var til þetta kóllu áttu  
þvafingir í heimin vonu kanna er langi frá áttuþvafingir áttu áttu fráttu í áttu  
til yfir áttuþvafingir, og málán frá þetta varð af hinu. Þegar hin frá  
Mjálfaþvafingir mætti heimin brátt þar, og þú frá koma áttuþvafingir þvafingir, vta,  
og kóllu áttuþvafingir. Hin vartíð heimin, og áttu þetta þetta kom frá þetta málán.  
Bútt. Þetta heiti var frá, og áttuþvafingir heiti með þetta áttu. Þetta þetta þetta  
áttu áttu. Vta og til. Þessuþvafingir áttu vta og þetta frá heimin vartíðna. 10  
heimaþingir frá hvar vta þetta þessuþvafingir heimin og vta undir heiti þetta  
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áttuþvafingir þetta áttu. Önnur tók til þetta af áttu og þetta.

Nótt og Dag, gálf þetta frá heiti og þetta vagna og vta þetta upp á heimin til af vta  
vtaþvafingir þetta. Þetta áttu þetta

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afstaðar fyrir norðan Svæðin. 6. Þússanna Rulhinn GYFADGNDG Dufgagning er  
rannfalaðgagn sem sagra frá Dufgagnunum Gyfa sem áttad af frona út af hvarpa  
áttum þetta áttad er vel dýft langað af vta hvarpaðgagn deanna kanna frá  
þeim gálfum eða frá þeim gálfum sem þar stöðu. Því Mældist hann dufgagning  
garnala manna og tók eða nafnið Gagnara 7 og frá sí Ágæða. En manni vonu vitan  
en Gyfi og sendi þar á milli honum áttuþvafingir, og Gyfi þetta þar gá rannara  
og gálfvæða höll von í þessum. Þar í höllum von þú hvarpa, og í þeim eru þar  
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decompression sickness, immediately stop the dive, start administrating first aid, and call a specialist in divers' medicine

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This is a demo document created to illustrate the use of the urkund system. Author: Des DeMona Dangers of diving

During

the last 20 years diving has become very popular, both abroad and

at home. But diving is not without its dangers. It is

vital to attend

a recognised diving school for training, and subsequently make sure that you keep your skills updated.

Diving has to

be planned and carried out in a responsible manner, making sure that first aid equipment and relevant phone numbers are at hand if an accident should take place. Finally, it is important to know the signs of decompression sickness and to be able to give first aid to

the diver who has been affected. Beware of diving bells though; they have become more and more popular at tropical beach resorts lately as a method of experiencing nautical adventures without proper training or brains. Diving bells is an obsolete way of diving and should only be utilized by professionals in salvaging operations at great depths, like the Swedish Regal ship Vasa or the German WWII battle cruiser Bismarck. Not for looking at coral at a depth of a measly 9m in some lagoon. It can be dangerous. Don't do it.

What is decompression sickness?

Decompression sickness,

by many referred to as "the bends" or "diving sickness", is triggered when bubbles of nitrogen forms in the blood and tissue of a body. These bubbles follow when a person rises from deep water to shallow water, where the pressure is lower, too quickly.

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Diving has to

**Step 5**  
**Review remaining highlights**

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The false positives



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Academic jargon

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## Being Critical

GENERAL LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

<b>Being Critical</b>
Being Cautious
Classifying and Listing
Compare and Contrast
Defining Terms
Describing Trends
Describing Quantities
Explaining Causality
Giving Examples
Signalling Transition
Writing about the Past

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As an academic writer, you are expected to be critical of the sources that you use. This essentially means questioning what you read and not necessarily agreeing with it just because the information has been published. Being critical can also mean looking for reasons why we should not just accept something as being correct or true. This can require you to identify problems with a writer's arguments or methods, or perhaps to refer to other people's criticisms of these. Constructive criticism goes beyond this by suggesting ways in which a piece of research or writing could be improved.

*... being against is not enough. We also need to develop habits of constructive thinking.*  
Edward de Bono

### Introducing questions, problems and limitations: theory or argument

The main weakness with this theory is that ...  
 The key problem with this explanation is that ...  
 However, this theory does not fully explain why ...  
 One criticism of much of the literature on X is that ...  
 However, there is an inconsistency with this argument.  
 A serious weakness with this argument, however, is that ...  
 One question that needs to be asked, however, is whether ...  
 Smith's argument relies too heavily on qualitative analysis of ...  
 Smith's interpretation overlooks much of the historical research ...  
 Many writers have challenged Smith's claim on the grounds that ...  
 Smith's analysis does not take account of X, nor does he examine ...  
 It seems that Jones' understanding of the X framework is questionable.  
 The existing accounts fail to resolve the contradiction between X and Y.  
 One of the limitations with this explanation is that it does not explain why...

### Introducing questions, problems and limitations: method or practice

One major drawback of this approach is that ...  
 Selection bias is another potential concern because ...  
 Perhaps the most serious disadvantage of this method is that ...  
 The main limitation of biosynthetic incorporation, however, is ...  
 All the studies reviewed so far, however, suffer from the fact that ...  
 Another problem with this approach is that it fails to take X into account.  
 Difficulties arise, however, when an attempt is made to implement the policy.  
 Nevertheless, the strategy has not escaped criticism from governments, agencies and academics

However,	this method of analysis has a number of limitations. this method does involve potential measurement error. there are limits to how far the idea of/concept of X can be taken. approaches of this kind carry with them various well known limitations. one of the problems with the instrument the researchers used to measure X was ...
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However, all the previously mentioned methods suffer from some serious	drawbacks. limitations. weaknesses. shortcomings. disadvantages.
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