

An overview of the URKUND analysis

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 significance 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.*

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.

The screenshot displays the URKUND web interface. The top section, titled 'Document', contains the following information:

- 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.orkund.com
- Message: My paper [Show full message](#)

Below this, a message states: "21% of this approx. 6 pages long document consists of text present in 8 sources." The right-hand panel, titled 'Sources', lists the following:

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

The bottom section, titled 'Document side', shows a snippet of text from the submitted document. The text is: "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 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 the blood, muscle, or joints. 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 - 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

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

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.

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

✉ Message

✕

Subject: My paper

Hello,
Here is a draft for my paper on diving. I look forward to your feedback!
Best,

The quantitative significance score is dynamic and will recalculate when you activate or deactivate blocks or sources

21%

4%

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

Dangers of diving_2016.docx (D28852815)

Submitted 2016-02-24 09:45 (+01:00)

Submitted by Ricard Dinfor (dinfor55@agelo.com)

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Sources Highlights

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Alternative sources

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<http://www.divingrebels.org/newsletter/newsletters2010/July10newsletter.pdf>

7

<http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/how-does-getting-bent-feel.125976/>

Sources not used

8

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decompression_sickness

9

<http://www.scubaboard.com/>

2 Warnings

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1 Active

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decompression sickness, immediately stop the dive, start administrating first aid, and call a specialist in divers' medicine [3](#)

for help. The only

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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.

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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Collapse or unconsciousness

Note:

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External source: http://www.appletreemicalgroup.com/travel_medicine/travel_listing.php?id=13

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


The sources can be viewed either as a list with the most used source at the top (A), or as blocks in falling order as they appear in the document (B)

A source can be expanded  to show all the blocks corresponding to it (C)

The original source (E) can be opened by clicking the link (D)

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

Sources, or individual highlights within sources, can be activated  or deactivated  from both the List of sources and Blocks view. This will recalculate the quantitative significance score.

The arrow  indicates which source or block is currently highlighted on the document side of the analysis

















Sources

Highlights

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	93%	The symptoms of decompression sickness vary because the nitrogen bubbles can form in different parts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	91%	Skin itch - Pain in joints and / or muscles of the arms, legs or torso - Dizziness, vertigo, rin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	82%	The Treatment?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5	93%	inability to empty a full bladder. Severe DCS is easy to identify because the signs and symptoms are	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6	90%	DCS manifests subtly with a minor joint ache or a paresthesia (an abnormal sensation like burning, t	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7	100%	Sometimes these symptoms remain mild and go away by themselves, but many times they increase in seve	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8	91%	sexual dysfunction or muscular weakness, to name a few.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9	100%	See the January/February 2004 issue, "How Long to Wait? DAN Discusses Provisional Guidelines for Fly	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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2 Warnings

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Decompression Illness W... X

www.diversalernetnetwork.org/medical/articles/Decompression_Illness_What_Is_It_and_What_Is_The_Treatment

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Medical (E)

BACK TO MEDICAL ARTICLE'S LIST

Decompression Illness: What Is It and What Is The Treatment?

By Dr. E.D. Thalmann, DAN Assistant Medical Director

With reports by Renée Duncan, editor, and Joel Dovenbarger, vice president, DAN Medical Services

NOTE: This article was published in March/April 2004.

Decompression illness, or DCI, is a term used to describe illness that results from a reduction in the ambient pressure surrounding a body. A good example is what happens to your body when you're surfacing after a dive.

DCI encompasses two diseases, decompression sickness (DCS) and arterial gas embolism (AGE). DCS is thought to result from bubbles growing in tissue and causing local damage, while AGE results from bubbles entering the lung circulation, traveling through the arteries and causing tissue damage at a distance by blocking blood flow at the small vessel level.

Other Decompression Illness Articles

- Decompression Illness: What Is It and What Is The Treatment?
- Are "Bass Hoffenes Raft"?
- Unreported Decompression Illness
- Flying After Diving - Creating the DCS Code
- Estimated DCI Incidence in a Select Group of Recreational Divers
- The Four P's of Managing a DCI Injury

91%

Skin itch - Pain in joints and / or muscles of the arms, legs or torso - Dizziness, vertigo, rin

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87%

Denial and Recognition The most common manifestations of DCS are joint pain and nu...

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100%

inability to empty a full bladder. Severe DCS is easy to identify because the signs and

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DCS manifests subtly with a minor joint ache or a paresthesia (an abnormal sensation li...

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In many cases these symptoms are ascribed to another cause such as overexertion, hea...

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be permanent damage to the spinal cord, which may or may not cause symptoms. How...

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See the January/February 2004 issue, "How Long to Wait? DAN Discusses Provisional Gu...

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Document [Dangers_of_diving_2016.docx](#) (D28852815)

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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,

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tingling in the arms or legs or paralysis. Less often, breathing difficulties, unconsciousness, shock or death may be seen.

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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

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Collapse or unconsciousness

Note:













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The **functions bar** contains options to make the review of the analysis more detailed.
The options are

-  Toggle alternative highlights in the margin
 -  Toggle text differences
 -  Toggle text within quote marks
 -  Toggle text within () and [], usually annotations
 -  Navigate to first block
 -  Navigate to previous block
 -  Navigate to next block
 -  2 Warnings View warnings of possible text tampering
 -  Reset Undo any changes made in the analysis
 -  Export Export analysis, with changes, to PDF
 -  Share Send analysis link as email to someone else
 -  View help options

assistance from

(4)

"aqua lung"

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










Symptoms and signs usually appear within 15 minutes to 12

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

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2016-02-24 09:45 (+01:00)

Submitted by

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<http://bucearte.com/article/enfermedad-descompresiva?locale=en>

http://www.appletreemmedicalgroup.com/travel_medicine/travel_listing.php?id=13

<http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/dcs-versus-neurological-symptoms.371977/>

<http://www.traveldoctor.co.uk/dcs.htm>

Alternative sources

<http://www.divingrebels.org/newsletter/newsletters2010/July10newsletter.pdf>

<http://www.scubaboard.com/community/threads/how-does-getting-bent-feel.125976/>

Sources not used

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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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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 whit 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 -

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:

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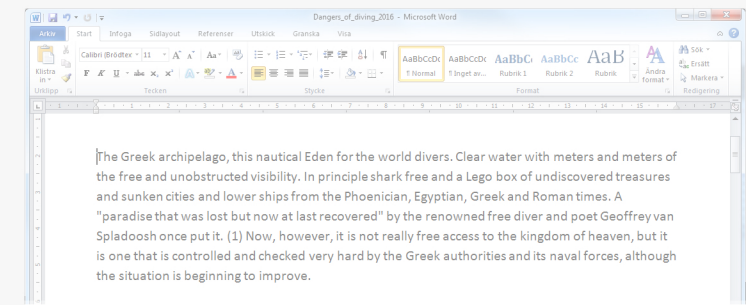
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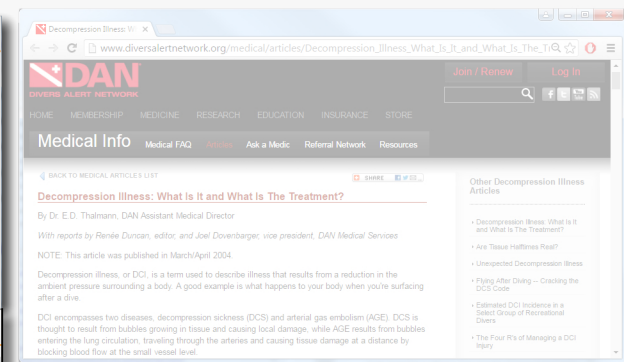
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1	20%	in the bloodstream and tissues of the body. The bubbles occur if you move from deep water towards th		
2	93%	The symptoms of decompression sickness vary because the nitrogen bubbles can form in different parts		
3	91%	Skin itch - Pain in joints 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		
8	91%	dysfunction or muscular weakness, to name a few.		
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4	100%	DCS manifests subtly with a minor joint ache or a paresthesia (an abnormal sensation li...		
5	100%	In many cases these symptoms are ascribed to another cause such as overexertion, hea...		
6	100%	be permanent damage to the spinal cord, which may or may not cause symptoms. How...		
7	100%	See the January/February 2004 issue, "How Long to Wait? DAN Discusses Provisional Gu...		

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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.

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