



Similarity Check

What is Similarity Check?

Our Similarity Check service offers publishers with a way to actively engage in efforts to prevent plagiarism.

Members are provided with access to Turnitin's powerful text comparison tool, [iThenticate](#). This allows them to compare their own documents against the largest comparison database of scientific, technical and medical content in the world.

Similarity Check members contribute their own published content into iThenticate's database of full-text literature.



What is iThenticate?



- Turnitin's plagiarism detection software
- Text-based screening
- Contains content indexed from over 1 billion web pages, 57 million items from Crossref members, and a further 105 million items from other content partners such as Pearson, Cengage, EBSCOHost etc.



How the service works

- Upload a document to iThenticate
- A similarity report is produced
- Compare side-by-side
- Editor makes a decision about whether the similarity detected is legitimate or if further investigation is required
- When members publish new content, they provide a link to their full-text which Turnitin use to index the item and add it into their database

The screenshot displays the iThenticate web interface. The top left shows the iThenticate logo and a 'Test article' title. The main content area is split into two columns of text, likely representing a document being analyzed. The right-hand side features a 'Match Overview' table with the following data:

Match Overview	Similarity	Source
1	41%	Internet 01 article Downloaded on 10/26/2011 www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
2	21%	Internet 01 article Downloaded on 10/26/2011 www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
3	21%	Internet 01 article Downloaded on 10/26/2011 www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
4	21%	Internet 01 article Downloaded on 10/26/2011 www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
5	11%	Internet 01 article Downloaded on 10/26/2011 www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
6	11%	Internet 01 article Downloaded on 10/26/2011 www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
7	11%	Internet 01 article Downloaded on 10/26/2011 www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
8	11%	Internet 01 article Downloaded on 10/26/2011 www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
9	11%	Internet 01 article Downloaded on 10/26/2011 www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
10	11%	Internet 01 article Downloaded on 10/26/2011 www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
11	11%	Internet 01 article Downloaded on 10/26/2011 www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
12	11%	Internet 01 article Downloaded on 10/26/2011 www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
13	11%	Internet 01 article Downloaded on 10/26/2011 www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
14	11%	Internet 01 article Downloaded on 10/26/2011 www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov

Similarity report

iThenticate Test article 39%

Introduction

Dentin hypersensitivity (DH) is defined as a short, sharp pain arising from exposed dentin in response to typically thermal, evaporative, tactile, osmotic or chemical stimuli.¹ DH-related discomfort may have a significant negative impact on an individual's daily life, as it may cause difficulties in eating, drinking and speaking.² Due to its high prevalence, significant efforts have been made to understand the etiology and mechanisms involved in DH development.³ Several conditions were identified, among them gingival recession, periodontal disease, deep tooth cracks and loss of enamel, cementum, and dentin due to mechanical abrasion, chemical erosion, and tooth fracture.^{4,5} A common feature of DH is the presence of open dentin tubules, which provide a direct link between the external environment and the tooth pulp.⁶ There are a large number of options for managing DH using chemical or physical agents. Current treatments tend to concentrate on two approaches: neural transmission blockade or tubule occlusion.⁷ Recently, two new promising molecules were developed for hypersensitivity management: stabilized stannous fluoride containing sodium hexametaphosphate (SFSF) and a calcium sodium phosphonate (CSPS).

Stannous fluoride has been incorporated in dental desensitizers due to its therapeutic behavior in different fields, such as protection against carious pathogenic bacteria, gingivitis, hypersensitivity and plaque development.⁸ However, its clinical usage was limited because of stringent taste and extrinsic staining of the teeth. Those limitations were outdated when a novel desensitizer introduced a new formulation combining stabilized stannous fluoride, sodium hexametaphosphate, and silica (SFSF). This formula offers the therapeutic benefits of a 2.04% stabilized stannous fluoride and stain control characteristics of sodium hexametaphosphate in a low-water formulation desensitizer.⁹ When this anhydrous preparation is applied on dentin surfaces the occlusion of tubules by a tin-rich low solubility complexes is expected.¹⁰

Calcium sodium phosphonate (CSPS) is an inorganic amorphous compound that contains calcium, sodium, phosphate and silica.¹¹ When CSPS particles contact an aqueous environment, an immediate release of sodium ions occurs, which increases local pH environment. The surface reaction include the ion exchange between Na⁺ from CSPS and H⁺ from dentin fluid resulting in the formation of a porous silica rich layer on the surface, that provides a nucleating site for early precipitation of a calcium phosphate hydroxycarbonate apatite layer.¹²

The aim of this *in vitro* study was to evaluate the effectiveness of two desensitizing desensitizers, SFSF and CSPS based, in occluding dentinal tubules using scanning electron microscopy

Match Overview

Match	Score	Percentage
1	Internet (21 words) created on 13 May 2015 www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov	4%
2	Internet (22 words) created on 13 May 2014 www.scribd.com	2%
3	Internet (119 words) created on 11 Jun 2017 www.rpi.edu	2%
4	Internet (21 words) created on 25 May 2016 www.scribd.com	2%
5	Internet (11 words) created on 13 May 2015 www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov	1%
6	Internet (21 words) created on 27 Jun 2017 www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov	1%
7	Internet (21 words) created on 26 Jun 2017 www.dentalnewsandmaterials.com	1%
8	Internet (21 words) created on 13 Jan 2016 13Jan2016	1%
9	Internet (21 words) Article Desensitizing Agent (Stannous Fluoride, Micro-Filled & Free-Flowing) (Dental Desensitizing Toothpaste)	1%
10	Internet (21 words) created on 27 May 2016 www.scribd.com	1%
11	Internet (21 words) created on 26 Jun 2017 www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov	1%
12	Internet (21 words) created on 23 May 2016 www.scribd.com	1%
13	Internet (21 words) 1377432000 - Dental Hygiene Agency, Spa Mexico, a multi-national, Regional Organization - Company in	1%
14	Internet (21 words) created on 26 Jun 2016 www.scribd.com	1%

10 NEW FORT DENTOMATIC MED DENT FOR MAXILLAR, 2017, 5(2), 8-16

(SEM). The null hypothesis is that there are no differences regarding dentin tubule occlusion between the materials tested. to the dentin surface (Figure 1), at a constant loading for 30 (seconds, twice daily [12 hours intervals] for 14 days. In G2, stainless steel brush with a set of artificial saliva, while in

Who's using Similarity Check?

Over 1,300 participating Crossref members

Average 405,209 manuscripts screened every month this year

Increase in usage from publishers in Japan, Brazil, South Korea and Turkey

Publishers are putting more time and effort into their plagiarism policies

- resources (staff and time)
- cost
- workflow
- education
- follow-up action

Doc-to-doc comparison

- Doc-to-doc comparison allows users to upload one primary document and compare it against up to five other documents.

The screenshot shows a web interface for document comparison. At the top, there is a blue button labeled "Choose File". Below it, a document card is displayed with a green "docx" icon, the filename "TheGoliathoftheSea.docx", and a size of "1.39 MB". To the right of the card is a red "x" icon. A horizontal line separates this section from the "Comparison Documents" section. This section has a heading "Comparison Documents" and a sub-heading "Choose up to five comparison documents to compare against your primary document." Below this, there is a "Choose Files" button. Two document cards are shown: "Comparison1.docx" (13.5 KB) and "Comparison2.docx" (5.33 KB), each with a red "x" icon. At the bottom of the interface, there are two buttons: "Upload" and "Cancel".

The Goliath of the Sea

Blue Whale - *Balaenoptera musculus*



The majestic blue whale, the goliath of the sea, certainly stands alone within the animal kingdom for its adaptations beyond its massive size. At 30 metres (98 ft) in length and 190 tonnes (210 short tons) or more in weight, it is the largest existing animal and the heaviest that has ever existed. Goliath is not only the physical embodiment of a giant, but also a symbol of the brute forces of nature. Despite their incomparable mass, aggressive hunting in the 1900s by whalers seeking whale oil drove them to the brink of extinction. But there are other

All Sources



Match 1 of 5

• Comparison Document 82 words Comparison1.docx	30%
• Comparison Document 27 words Comparison2.docx	10%
• Comparison Document 20 words Comparison3.docx	7%
• Comparison Document Comparison4 (1).docx	0%
• Comparison Document Comparison5 (1).docx	0%

Exclude Sources

What issues are publishers looking for

- Poor, missing, or incomplete references (can be fixed)
- Self-plagiarism/text recycling (can be fixed)
- Unattributed use of parts of another person's work
- Submitting another person's work as your own
- Is the author attempting to mislead/misrepresent?

Who can join Similarity Check?

- Open to Crossref Publisher members in good standing and who are actively assigning article-level DOIs to their content.
- Publisher's DOI metadata must include a URL in the <iparadigms> field which points to their full-text HTML, PDF or plain text content.

Participating: What are full-text URLs?

- Link used by Turnitin's crawler service to identify and index the content associated with your DOIs
- The full-text URL points the location of the full-text content, either PDF or HTML, associated with the DOI.
- New DOIs: The URL can be included as part the deposit metadata
- Existing DOIs may be updated

How to join

- Ensure that you have included full-text URLs in at least 90% of your your Crossref article-level DOI deposits. You may check the status of your deposits on our [services page](#).
- Complete the online application form
- Review the Term & Conditions on the Crossref [services page](#) and read through Turnitin's [service agreement](#)

Checking full-text URLs

How to participate

If you are a Crossref member and are assigning article-level DOIs which include the URL to the full-text PDF, HTML or plain text content, then you are eligible to join Similarity Check. Please follow the steps below:

If you are a Crossref member and are assigning article-level DOIs which include the URL to the full-text PDF, HTML or plain text content, then you are eligible to join Similarity Check.

To apply, first review the membership terms and conditions on this page, and read through [Turnitin's service agreement](#). Then you'll need to ensure you have included full-text URLs in the at least 90% your Crossref article-level DOI deposits—you can do this by typing your account name in the box below, select the correct one from the list, and your result will be automatically calculated.

Member Name

Member ID

Results for Universidade do Oeste de Santa Catarina (ID:7847)

602/602 = 100.00%

Good news - you're eligible to register for our Similarity Check service.

Simply complete the [online form](#).

How much does it cost?

- Annual administrative fee equal to 20% of your Crossref membership fee, paid to Crossref
- Per-document upload fee, paid directly to Turnitin

Number of Documents per Year	Price per Document*	Total Cost Up To:
1 - 2,000	\$0.75	\$3,750
2,001 - 25,000	\$0.65	\$16,250
25,001 - 50,000	\$0.55	\$27,500
50,001 - 100,000	\$0.45	\$45,000
100,001 - 200,000	\$0.35	\$70,000
>200,001	\$0.25	

up to a maximum of 50 pages per document

Interested in joining?

<https://www.crossref.org/services/similarity-check/>

Email your questions to similaritycheck@crossref.org

Demo

Thank you!

