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This document contains sample text snippets meant to illustrate the Plagiarism check web report.

Snippet 1

As the initial step of nutritional care, the dietitians conducted a screening for malnutrition (body mass index [BMI] <18.5 kg/m² or weight loss per six months ≥2%) and dysphagia. They then assessed the in-home dietary intake of participants via interviews at the time of the ambulatory rehabilitation service (ref Table 1). If necessary, dietitians also visited the participants' homes. The dietitians then created nutritional care plans for each participant based on the results of the assessments. For participants who were at higher risk of dysphagia, an oral intake plan was also provided.

To improve the matching of baseline characteristics between groups, caliper matching was performed. Of the participants included in the main analysis, 10 % participants in the intervention group and others in the control group were selected by propensity score matching with the caliper (Tab. 2).

Snippet 2

"Scientists have long undertaken major infrastructure projects that examine large-scale scientific questions. Such initiatives often require sustained long-term support, frequently from a defined set of funders, for decades. The physical sciences have been especially adept at establishing infrastructures to produce data that are critically important for furthering scientific understanding. Typically, these projects, for example the large hadron collider at CERN and the James Webb Space telescope, are tangible structures or instruments that have well-defined physical locations (whether on earth or in space). Because they are tangible objects, the funders and the taxpayers who ultimately support the infrastructure can readily understand both how funds are spent and the necessity of long-term support in order to ensure that returns on the high initial investments are maximized." [1]

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