

## URKUND Master Class

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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.

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

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

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