



Rephra{MED}

Beta User guide



Rephra{MED}

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About

- Rephra{MED} (name is WIP) is an Anki plugin that allows users to use AI to rephrase Anki cards
- Rephrased cards will contain the same information as the original
- Original wording of the cards is saved and can be reverted at any time
- Rephra{MED} is still in Beta we highly recommend using an alternative Anki account for testing
- Beta testers will be given **200 rephrases** per week



Installation

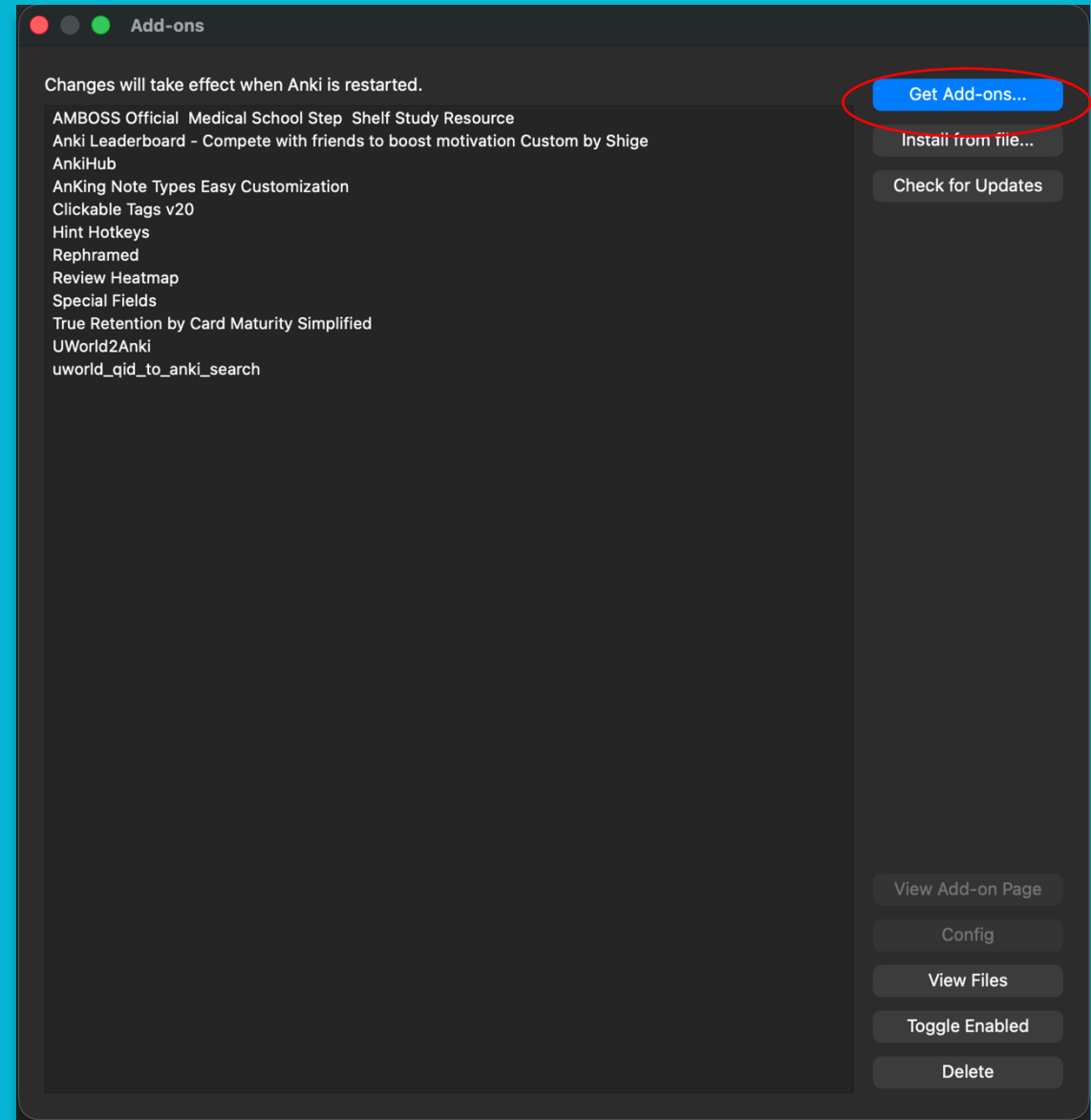


Installation

- In Anki navigate to Tools > Add-ons
- Select “Get Add-ons...”
- Enter the code below
- Restart Anki

ANKIWEB CODE

420790382



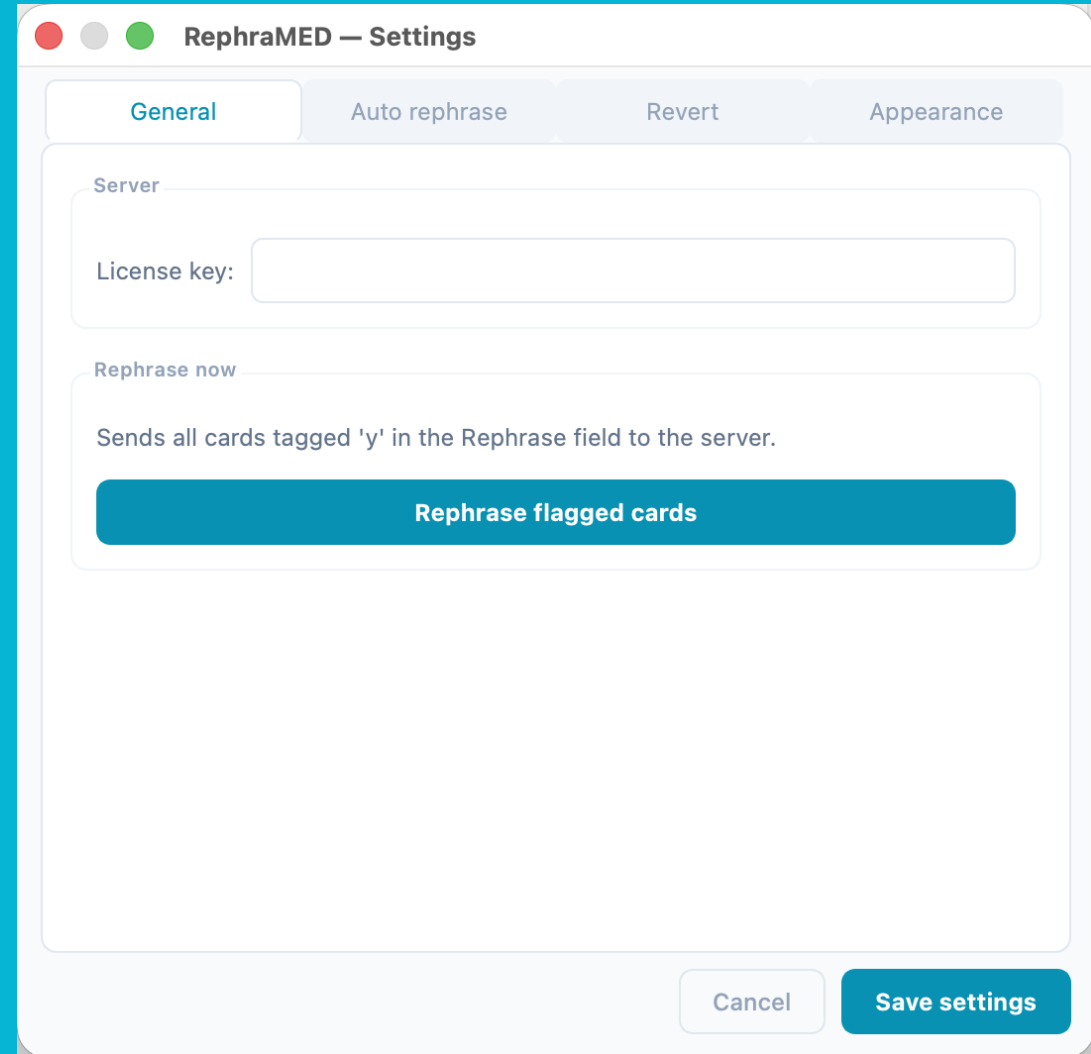
Rephra{MED}

User Guide



Settings - General

- Navigate to Tools > RephraMED Settings...
- Input the provided “License key:”
- Clicking “Rephrase Flagged Cards” will rephrase all cards you currently have selected



The screenshot shows a macOS-style window titled "RephraMED — Settings". It has four tabs: "General" (selected), "Auto rephrase", "Revert", and "Appearance". The "General" tab contains a "Server" section with a "License key:" label and an empty text input field. Below this is a "Rephrase now" section with the text "Sends all cards tagged 'y' in the Rephrase field to the server." and a large blue button labeled "Rephrase flagged cards". At the bottom right of the window are "Cancel" and "Save settings" buttons.



Settings - Auto Rephrase

- Auto-Rephrase sends cards automatically for rephrasing at set intervals
- **All Flagged Cards:**
 - When enabled all flagged cards are rephrased every “X” amount of days
- **Mature Flagged Cards Only:**
 - When enabled only matured + flagged cards are rephrased every “X” amount of days

The screenshot shows the 'RephraMED — Settings' window with the 'Auto rephrase' tab selected. The window has a title bar with standard macOS window controls (red, yellow, green buttons). Below the title bar are four tabs: 'General', 'Auto rephrase' (highlighted in blue), 'Revert', and 'Appearance'. The 'Auto rephrase' section is divided into two main areas: 'All flagged cards' and 'Mature flagged cards only'. Each area contains an unchecked toggle switch, a 'Rephrase every' dropdown menu, and a 'Last run' status. In the 'All flagged cards' section, the toggle is off, the dropdown is set to '7 days', and the status is 'never'. In the 'Mature flagged cards only' section, the toggle is also off, the dropdown is set to '21 days', and the status is 'never'. At the bottom right of the window are two buttons: 'Cancel' and 'Save settings'.

RephraMED — Settings

General Auto rephrase Revert Appearance

All flagged cards

☐ Enable scheduled rephrasing for all cards tagged 'y'

Rephrase every 7 days

Last run: never

Mature flagged cards only

☐ Enable scheduled rephrasing for mature cards tagged 'y' (mature = card interval $\geq$ 21 days)

Rephrase every 21 days

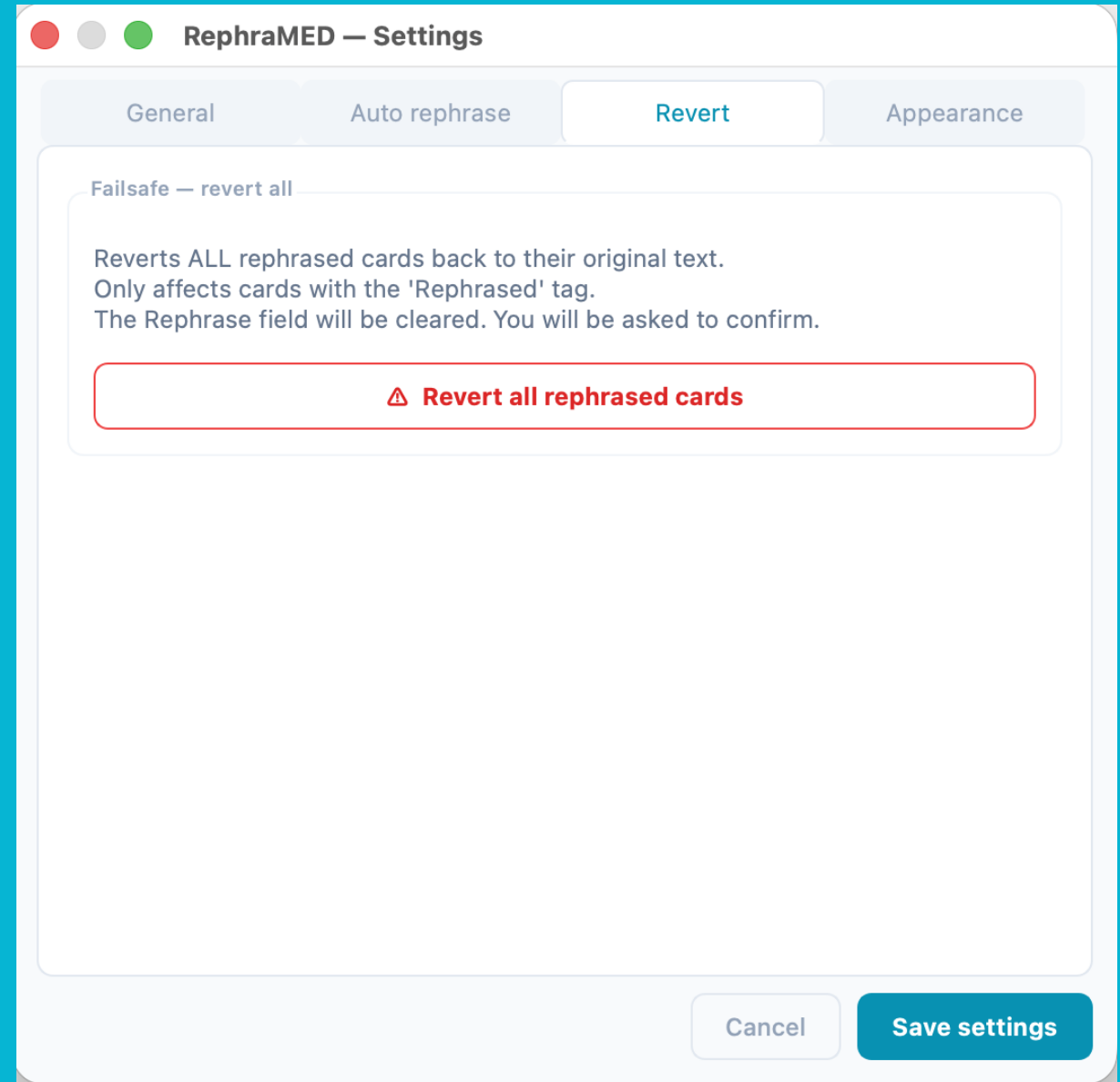
Last run: never

Cancel Save settings



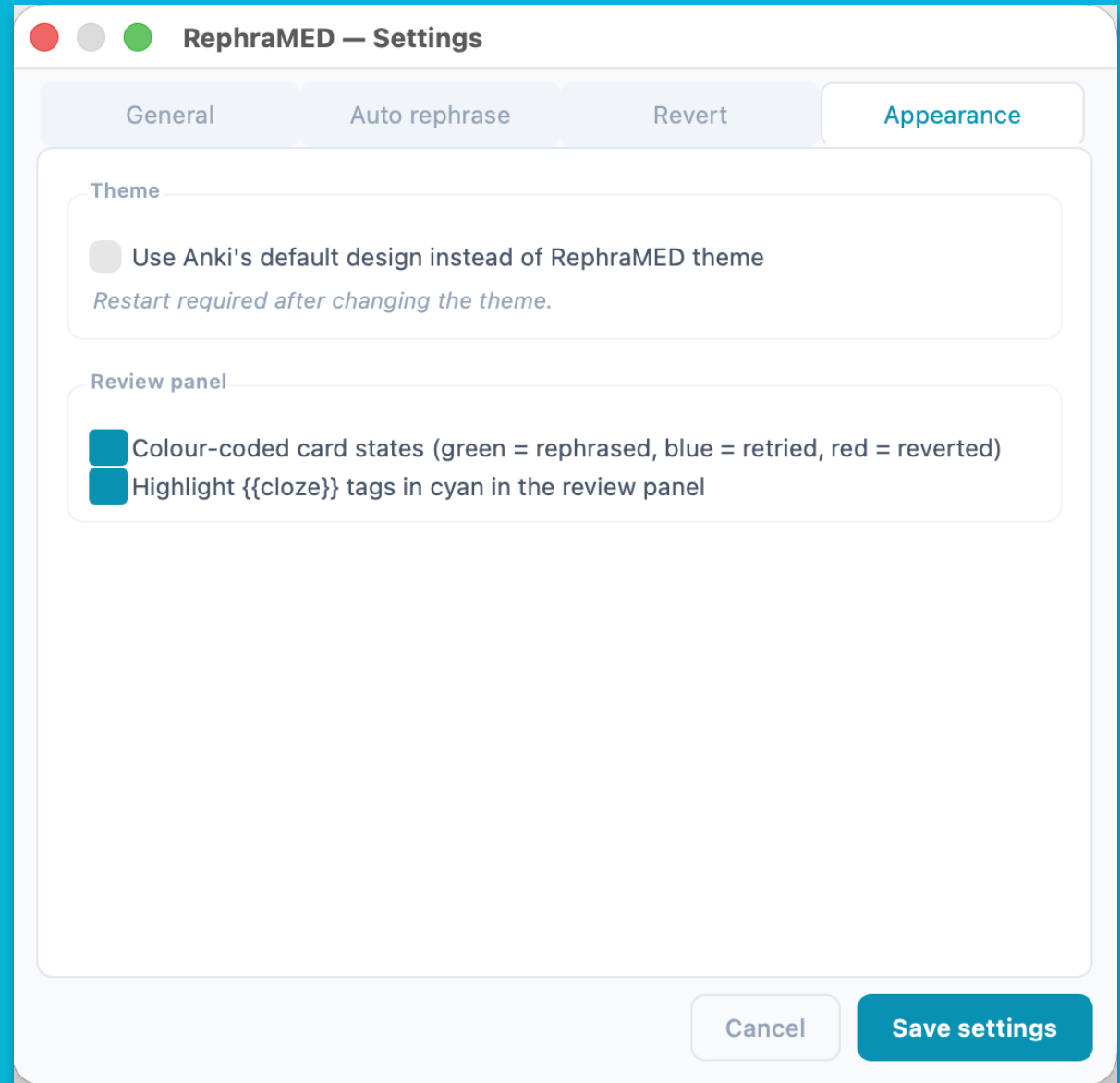
Settings - Revert

- This will revert ALL rephrased cards to their original text
- If you want to revert one card you can do that either from the “Browse” screen or in the review screen while rephrasing



Settings - Appearance

- **Theme:**
 - Selecting this will revert all RephraMED windows to the default anki UI
- **Review Panel:**
 - Adjusts how cards are viewed in the RephraMED review panel



Tagging Cards - Card Reviewer

- Tagging cards for rephrasing can be done 1 of 3 ways
- 1. When reviewing a card you can click More > Flag for Rephrasing
- 2. When reviewing a card you can press Shift + R

Decks Add Browse Stats Sync AMBOSS

A spontaneous germ cell tumor that manifests as choriocarcinoma typically shows poor chemotherapy responsiveness

Online MedEd

Missed Questions Pathoma

vs. choriocarcinoma arising from a gestation has a very good response

Ovarian tumor overview

	Tumor	Classification	Age	Clinical Features	Histology	Markers
Surface epithelial	Serous cystadenoma	Benign; most common ovarian tumor	30-40 y/o	Often bilateral; Usually asymptomatic	Single cyst with a simple, flat lining of fallopian tube-like epithelium	CA-125
	Mucinous cystadenoma	Benign; 2nd most common ovarian tumor	30-40 y/o	Usually asymptomatic	Large, multiloculated cyst lined by mucus-secreting epithelium	
	Serous cystadenocarcinoma	Most common malignant ovarian tumor	60-70 y/o	Often bilateral; Usually asymptomatic	Psammoma bodies	
	Mucinous cystadenocarcinoma	Malignant; Rare	60-70 y/o	Acute abdominal pain; pseudomyxoma peritonei	Intra- or extra-cellular mucin deposition	
	Endometrioid carcinoma	Malignant		Pelvic pain; May be associated with endometriosis	Composed of endometrial-like glands with minimal stroma	
	Brenner tumor	Usually benign; Rare	40-60 y/o	Usually asymptomatic	Bladder-like epithelium (AKA urothelium) with "coffee bean" nuclei	
Germ cell	Mature cystic teratoma (dermoid cyst)	Benign; most common germ cell tumor	< 30 y/o	Increase risk of ovarian torsion	All 3 germ layers (ectoderm, mesoderm, endoderm)	None
	Immature teratoma	Malignant, Aggressive	< 20 y/o	Painful abdominal mass; Amenorrhea	Fetal tissue typically immature/embryonic-like neural tissue (neuroectoderm)	AFP, LDH, CA-125
	Dysgerminoma	Most common malignant germ cell tumor	Adolescents	Good prognosis; acute onset of symptoms (pelvic mass and pain)	large cells with clear cytoplasm and central nuclei (e.g., fried egg cells)	LDH, β -hCG
	Yolk sac tumor (endodermal sinus)	Malignant, Aggressive	Children; young adult	Acute onset of symptoms (pelvic mass and pain)	Schiller-Duval bodies (glomeruloid-like structures)	AFP
	Non-gestational choriocarcinoma	Malignant, Aggressive		Vaginal bleeding; acute onset of symptoms (pelvic mass and pain)	Mononuclear cytotrophoblasts and multinuclear syncytiotrophoblasts without chorionic villi	β -hCG

Edit View on AnkiHub
 <1m Again
<10m Hard
1d Good
3d Easy

Flag Card
 Bury Card
 Reset Card...
 Set Due Date...
 Suspend Card
 Options
 Card Info
 Previous Card Info

Mark Note
 Bury Note
 Suspend Note
 Create Copy...
 Delete Note

Replay Audio
 Pause Audio
 Audio -5s
 Audio +5s
 Record Own Voice
 Replay Own Voice
 Auto Advance
 ✓ Flag for Rephrasing



Rephra{MED}

Tagging Cards - Card Editor

- When editing a card you can manually tag them for editing by filling out “y” in the **“Rephrase”** field
- When rephrased the card’s original wording will be saved in the **“Original Text”** field
 - Just copy and paste the original text into the “Text” field if you would like to undo the card

Text

Choriocarcinoma that arises as a(n) **{{c1::spontaneous germ cell tumor}}** has a(n) **{{c2::poor}}** response to chemotherapy

Extra

vs. choriocarcinoma arising from a **gestation** has a very good response

Tumor	Classification	Age	Clinical Features	Histology	Markers
Benign cystadenoma	Simple, fluid-filled, serous or mucinous	20-50 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Large cyst with a simple, thin wall of benign cuboidal epithelium	None
Malignant cystadenocarcinoma	Complex, thick-walled, serous or mucinous	50-70 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Large cyst with a thick, irregular wall of malignant epithelium	CA-125
Benign teratoma	Complex, fluid-filled, containing various tissues	20-30 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Complex cyst with various tissues (e.g., hair, teeth, bone)	None
Malignant teratocarcinoma	Complex, fluid-filled, containing various tissues	20-30 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Complex cyst with various tissues (e.g., hair, teeth, bone)	None
Benign granulosa-theca tumor	Simple, fluid-filled, theca-lutein	20-50 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thick wall of granulosa-theca cells	None
Malignant granulosa-theca tumor	Simple, fluid-filled, theca-lutein	20-50 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thick wall of granulosa-theca cells	None
Benign follicular cyst	Simple, fluid-filled, follicular	20-50 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thin wall of follicular cells	None
Malignant follicular cyst	Simple, fluid-filled, follicular	20-50 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thin wall of follicular cells	None
Benign endometrioma	Simple, fluid-filled, endometriotic	20-50 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thin wall of endometriotic cells	None
Malignant endometrioma	Simple, fluid-filled, endometriotic	20-50 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thin wall of endometriotic cells	None
Benign mucinous cystadenoma	Simple, fluid-filled, mucinous	20-50 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thin wall of mucinous cells	None
Malignant mucinous cystadenocarcinoma	Simple, fluid-filled, mucinous	20-50 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thin wall of mucinous cells	None
Benign serous cystadenoma	Simple, fluid-filled, serous	20-50 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thin wall of serous cells	None
Malignant serous cystadenocarcinoma	Simple, fluid-filled, serous	20-50 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thin wall of serous cells	None
Benign dysgerminoma	Simple, fluid-filled, dysgerminomatous	20-30 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thin wall of dysgerminomatous cells	None
Malignant dysgerminoma	Simple, fluid-filled, dysgerminomatous	20-30 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thin wall of dysgerminomatous cells	None
Benign mature teratoma	Complex, fluid-filled, containing various tissues	20-30 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Complex cyst with various tissues (e.g., hair, teeth, bone)	None
Malignant immature teratoma	Complex, fluid-filled, containing various tissues	20-30 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Complex cyst with various tissues (e.g., hair, teeth, bone)	None
Benign granulosa cell tumor	Simple, fluid-filled, granulosa cell	20-50 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thin wall of granulosa cells	None
Malignant granulosa cell tumor	Simple, fluid-filled, granulosa cell	20-50 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thin wall of granulosa cells	None
Benign theca cell tumor	Simple, fluid-filled, theca cell	20-50 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thin wall of theca cells	None
Malignant theca cell tumor	Simple, fluid-filled, theca cell	20-50 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thin wall of theca cells	None
Benign follicular cyst	Simple, fluid-filled, follicular	20-50 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thin wall of follicular cells	None
Malignant follicular cyst	Simple, fluid-filled, follicular	20-50 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thin wall of follicular cells	None
Benign endometrioma	Simple, fluid-filled, endometriotic	20-50 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thin wall of endometriotic cells	None
Malignant endometrioma	Simple, fluid-filled, endometriotic	20-50 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thin wall of endometriotic cells	None
Benign mucinous cystadenoma	Simple, fluid-filled, mucinous	20-50 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thin wall of mucinous cells	None
Malignant mucinous cystadenocarcinoma	Simple, fluid-filled, mucinous	20-50 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thin wall of mucinous cells	None
Benign serous cystadenoma	Simple, fluid-filled, serous	20-50 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thin wall of serous cells	None
Malignant serous cystadenocarcinoma	Simple, fluid-filled, serous	20-50 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thin wall of serous cells	None
Benign dysgerminoma	Simple, fluid-filled, dysgerminomatous	20-30 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thin wall of dysgerminomatous cells	None
Malignant dysgerminoma	Simple, fluid-filled, dysgerminomatous	20-30 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Simple cyst with a thin wall of dysgerminomatous cells	None
Benign mature teratoma	Complex, fluid-filled, containing various tissues	20-30 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Complex cyst with various tissues (e.g., hair, teeth, bone)	None
Malignant immature teratoma	Complex, fluid-filled, containing various tissues	20-30 yrs	Often asymptomatic (large cysts)	Complex cyst with various tissues (e.g., hair, teeth, bone)	None

Lecture Notes

Rephrase

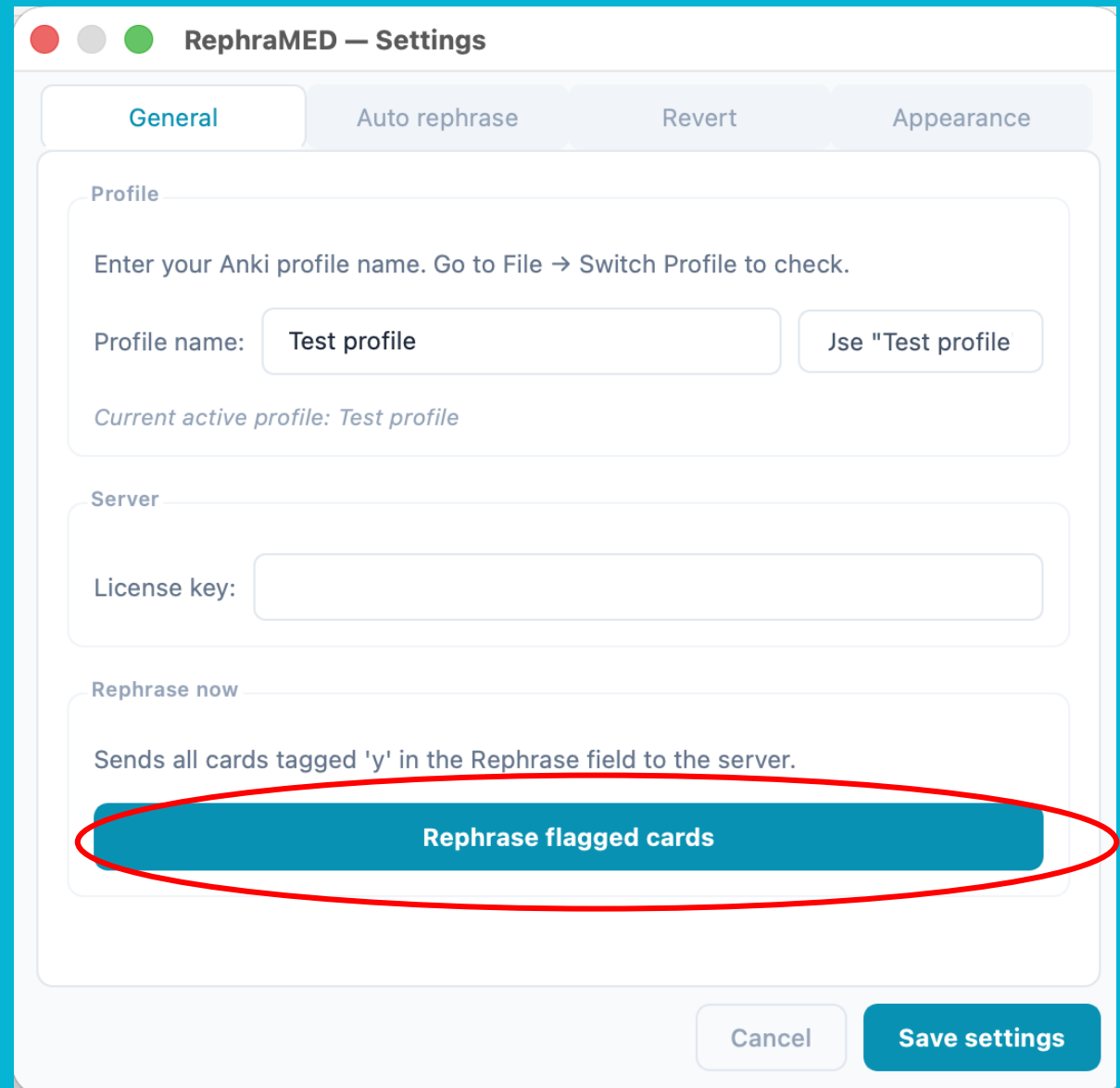
Original Text



Rephra{MED}

Rephrasing Cards

- When you are ready to rephrase your cards click **“Rephrase Flagged Cards”**
- The cards will then be sent to the server for rephrasing
- This should take around 10-30 sec for ~25 cards
 - Up to 3 minutes for 200+ cards



RephraMED — Settings

General Auto rephrase Revert Appearance

Profile

Enter your Anki profile name. Go to File → Switch Profile to check.

Profile name:

Current active profile: Test profile

Server

License key:

Rephrase now

Sends all cards tagged 'y' in the Rephrase field to the server.



Rephrasing Cards - Review Panel

- Once complete you can now review all the cards you sent for rephrasing
- **Retry:** If you are not happy with the new phrasing of the card you can send the card back to the server to try again
- **Revert:** If you prefer the original phrasing revert preserves the original text
- When you are happy with all your cards click Close

RephraMED — Review Rephrased Cards

4 card(s) rephrased. Review changes below.

Use Retry for a new variation or Revert to restore the original.

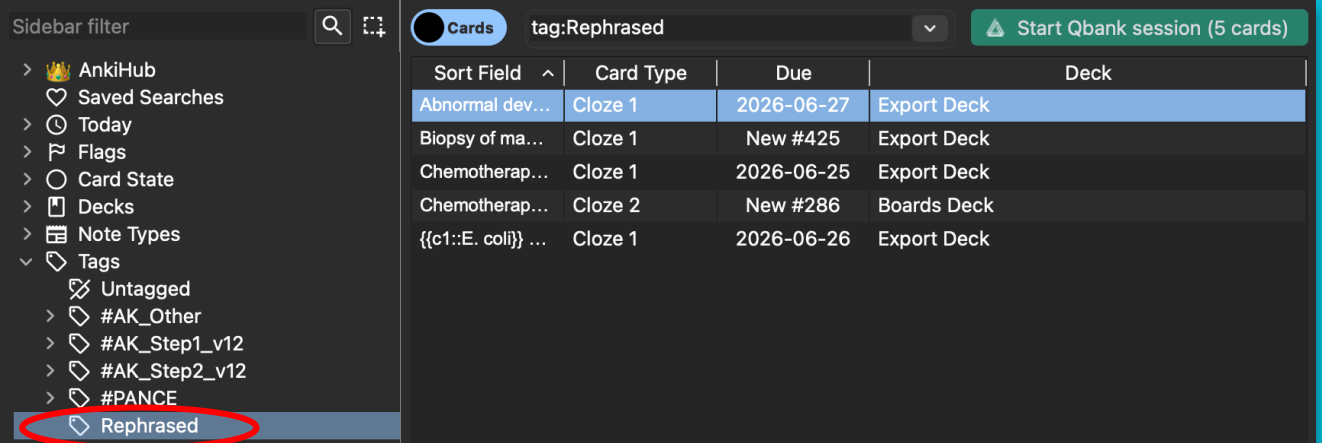
ORIGINAL	REPHRASED	ACTIONS
The pathologic hallmark of diabetic nephropathy is nodular glomerulosclerosis (with Kimmelstiel-Wilson nodules), but {{c1::diffuse glomerulosclerosis}} is more common	REVERTED The pathologic hallmark of diabetic nephropathy is nodular glomerulosclerosis (with Kimmelstiel-Wilson nodules), but {{c1::diffuse glomerulosclerosis}} is more common	↻ Retry × Revert
Pneumonitis, glomerulonephritis (RPGN), and palpable purpura are common clinical symptoms of {{c1::small}}-vessel vasculitides	REPHRASED Common clinical manifestations of {{c1::small}}-vessel vasculitides include pneumonitis, glomerulonephritis (RPGN), and palpable purpura	↻ Retry × Revert
Common infectious causes of acute prostatitis in older adults include {{c1::E. coli}} and {{c1::Pseudomonas}}	RETRIED Acute prostatitis in older adults is commonly caused by {{c1::E. coli}} and {{c1::Pseudomonas}}	↻ Retry × Revert
Which oncogenic microbe is associated with nasopharyngeal carcinoma, post-transplant lymphoproliferative disease, and certain lymphomas (e.g., endemic Burkitt, primary CNS)? {{c1::Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)}}	REPHRASED {{c1::Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)}} is the oncogenic microbe implicated in nasopharyngeal carcinoma, post-transplant lymphoproliferative disease, and certain lymphomas (e.g., endemic Burkitt, primary CNS)	↻ Retry × Revert

Close



Viewing Rephrased Cards

- All rephrased cards are automatically tagged “Rephrased”
- You can view all rephrased cards using this tag
- Clicking “Revert All” removes cards from this tag
- When manually reverting cards you must delete the tag yourself



The screenshot shows the Anki interface with the 'Rephrased' tag selected in the sidebar filter. The main window displays a list of cards tagged 'Rephrased'.

Sort Field	Card Type	Due	Deck
Abnormal dev...	Cloze 1	2026-06-27	Export Deck
Biopsy of ma...	Cloze 1	New #425	Export Deck
Chemotherap...	Cloze 1	2026-06-25	Export Deck
Chemotherap...	Cloze 2	New #286	Boards Deck
{{c1::E. coli}} ...	Cloze 1	2026-06-26	Export Deck

