OSMOSIS.org

Osmosis--让学医不再枯燥！

我们的使命是为全世界的临床医生和护理人员提供最好的学习体验。

高质量医学视频平台

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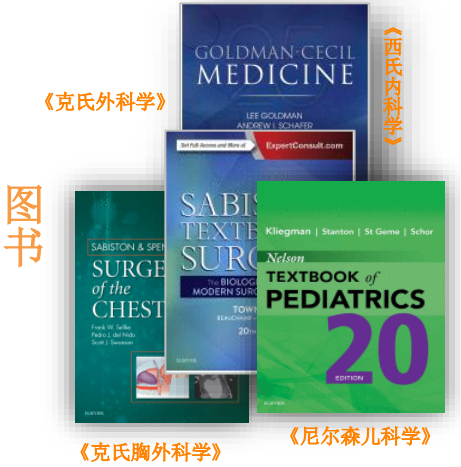
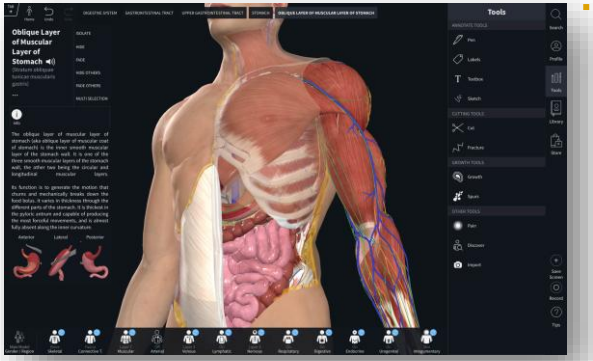
爱思唯尔医学系列

临床解决方案

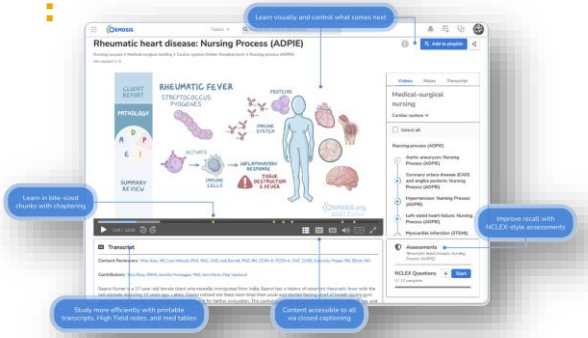
- 全医学数据平台 ClinicalKey
- 护理数据平台 ClinicalKey for Nursing
- 影像数据平台 STATdx
- 病理数据平台 ExpertPath
- 文献数据库 Scopus
- 循证医学数据库 EMbase



医学教育产品



- ClinicalKey学生版 CK Student
- 3D解剖软件 Complete Anatomy
- 高质量医学视频平台 Osmosis



医学生与教师面临的挑战

- **医学生**
  - 医学知识内容繁多、复杂
  - 需要对抗记忆曲线

- **医学院/临床医院教师**
  - 节省备课、更新教案、教学、批改试卷的时间
  - 平衡医、教、研时间

How can Osmosis help?

学习 复习 自测

Osmosis使用场景

- 医学生预习、复习重点知识
- 教师布置预习作业和测评
- 教师准备教案

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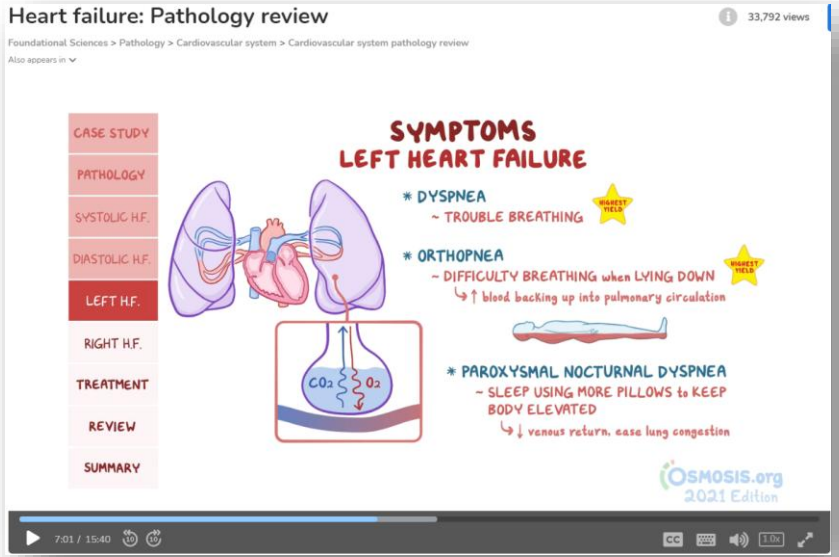
强化知识学习



超过1,800个教学视频

- 生理与病理机制视频
- 基于病例的疾病发生发展视频
- 基于临床的临床操作视频

内置复习资料与考题

- 图文并茂的高效复习笔记
- 16,000+ 记忆卡片 循环复习
- 7,200+ 病例式题型

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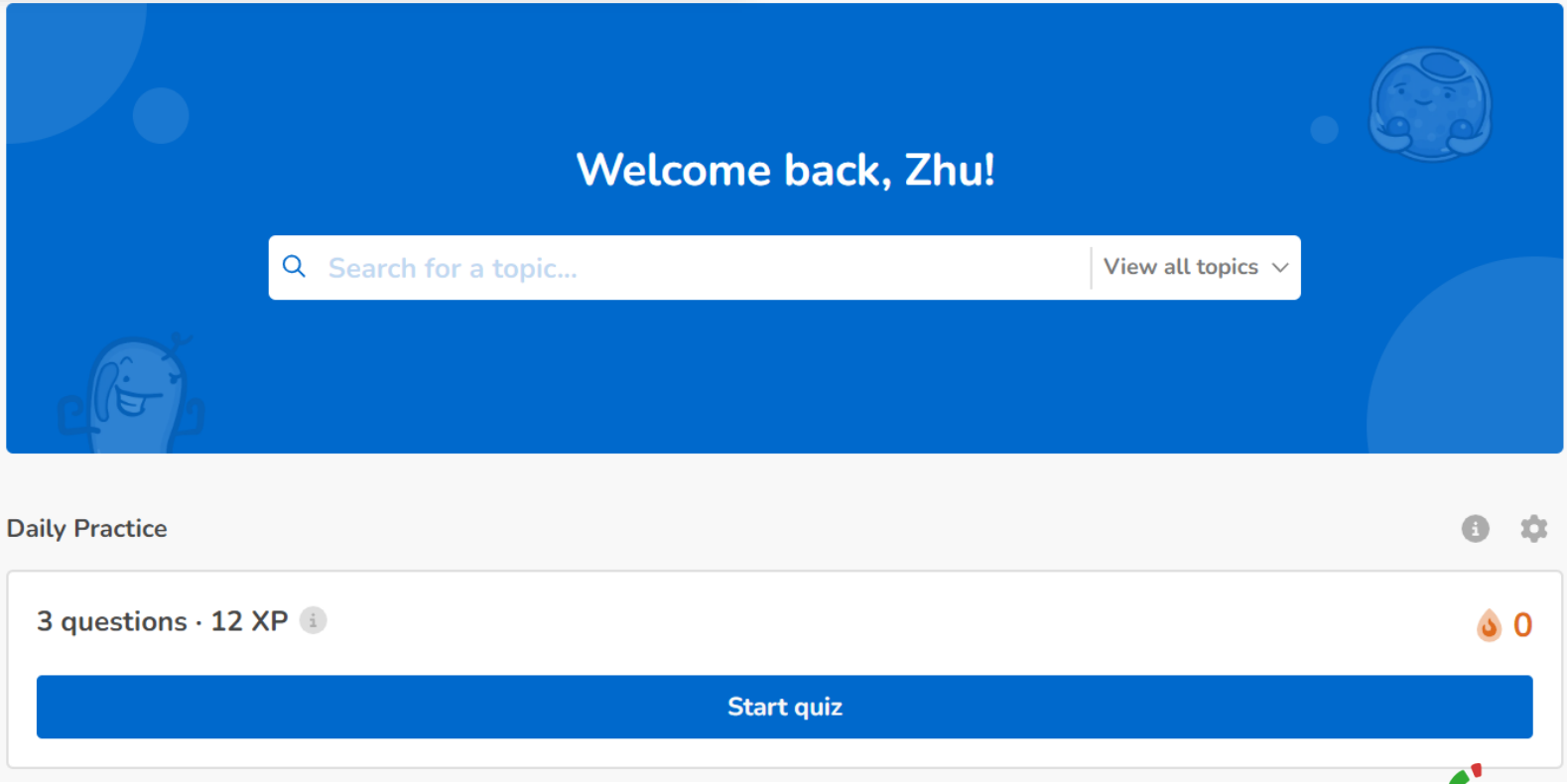
网站首页 www.osmosis.org



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系统分类 基础医学-器官系统-临床轮转

Basic Sciences

Foundational Sciences

- Anatomy
- Behavioral health
- Biochemistry and nutrition
- Biostatistics, epidemiology, population health, and interpretation of the medical literature
- Cellular and molecular biology
- Embryology
- Genetics
- Histology
- Microbiology
- Pathology
- Pharmacology
- Physiology

Organ Systems

- Blood and lymphoreticular system
- Cardiovascular system
- Endocrine system
- Gastrointestinal system
- Immune system
- Musculoskeletal system
- Nervous system and special senses
- Renal and urinary system
- Reproductive system and breast
- Respiratory system
- Skin and subcutaneous tissue

Clinical Sciences

Clinical Rotations ⓘ

- Emergency medicine
- Family medicine
- Internal medicine NEW
- Neurology
- Obstetrics and gynecology NEW
- Pediatrics
- Psychiatry
- Surgery NEW

More topics coming soon... ⓘ

基础-器官系统-临床 相互关联

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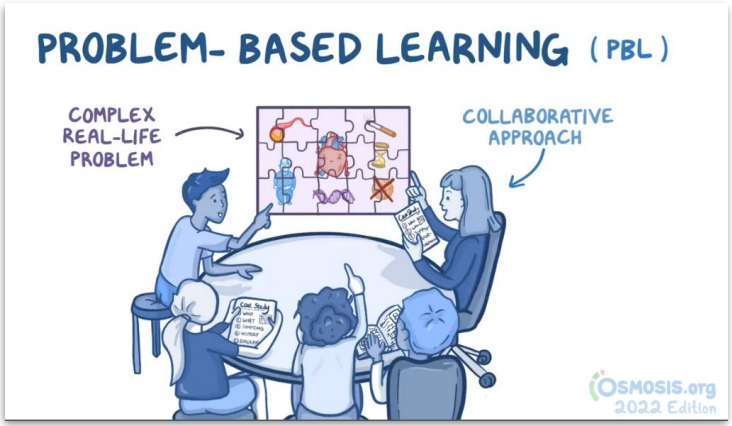
更多内容

特辑

- 人际交往和沟通技巧
- 牙科
- 医学预科
- 科学学习方法
- 斑马年（罕见疾病）



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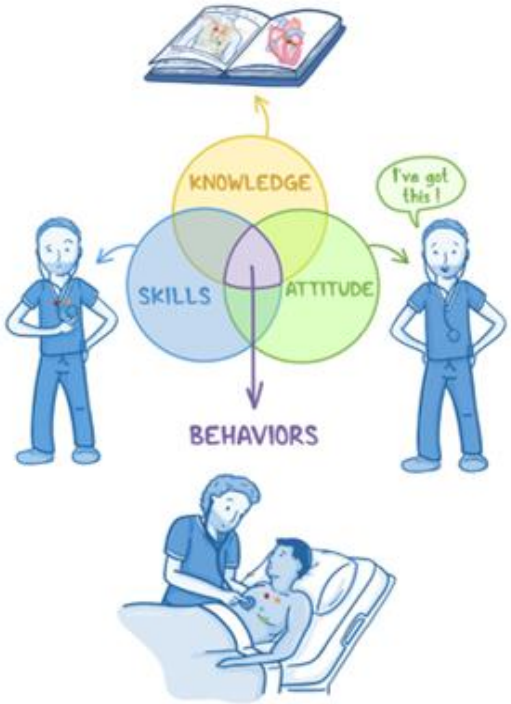
科学学习方法

基于科学学习方法，提高知识转化效率:

- **系统化课程设计** 拆解知识，以视频形式刺激记忆
- **记忆卡片循环巩固** 间隔重复，根据艾宾浩斯曲线设计记忆卡片，帮助巩固长期记忆
- **自测题库助力考试** 病例式题目与详解，提高应试与诊疗水平
- **内置学习方法课程** 授人以渔，学会学习方法，提高学习能力



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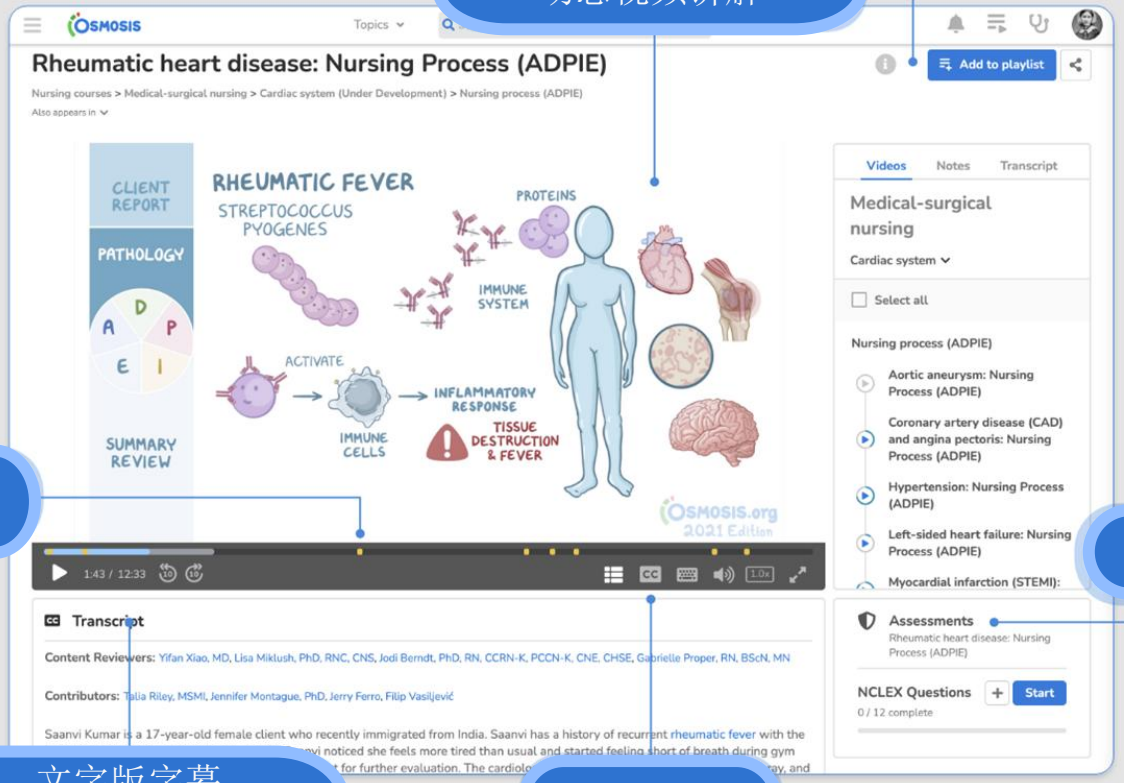
强化学习体验



动态视频讲解

主题时间轴节点

课后测验

文字版字幕
PDF版笔记

实时字幕

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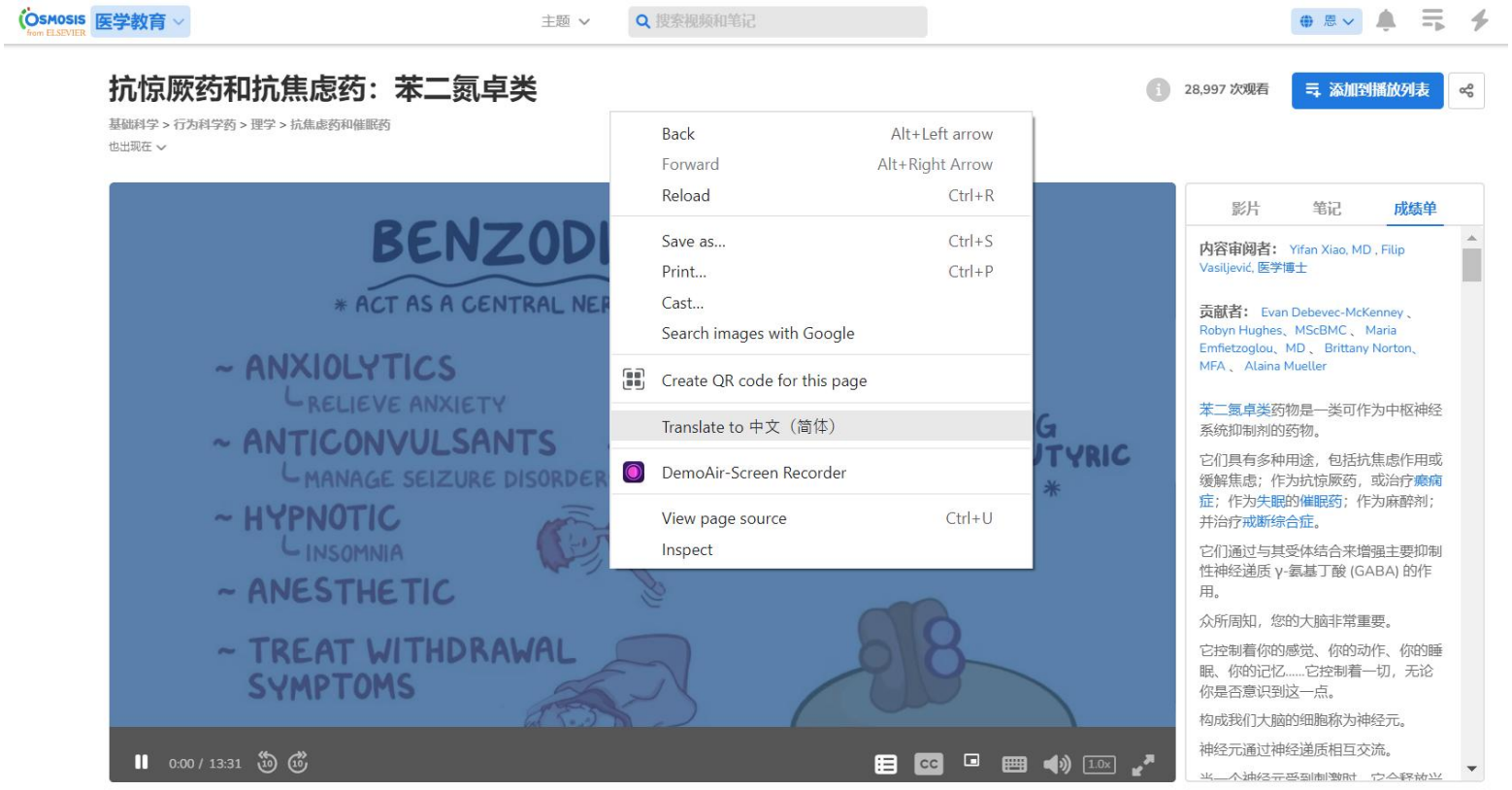
强化学习体验：浏览器一键中文翻译



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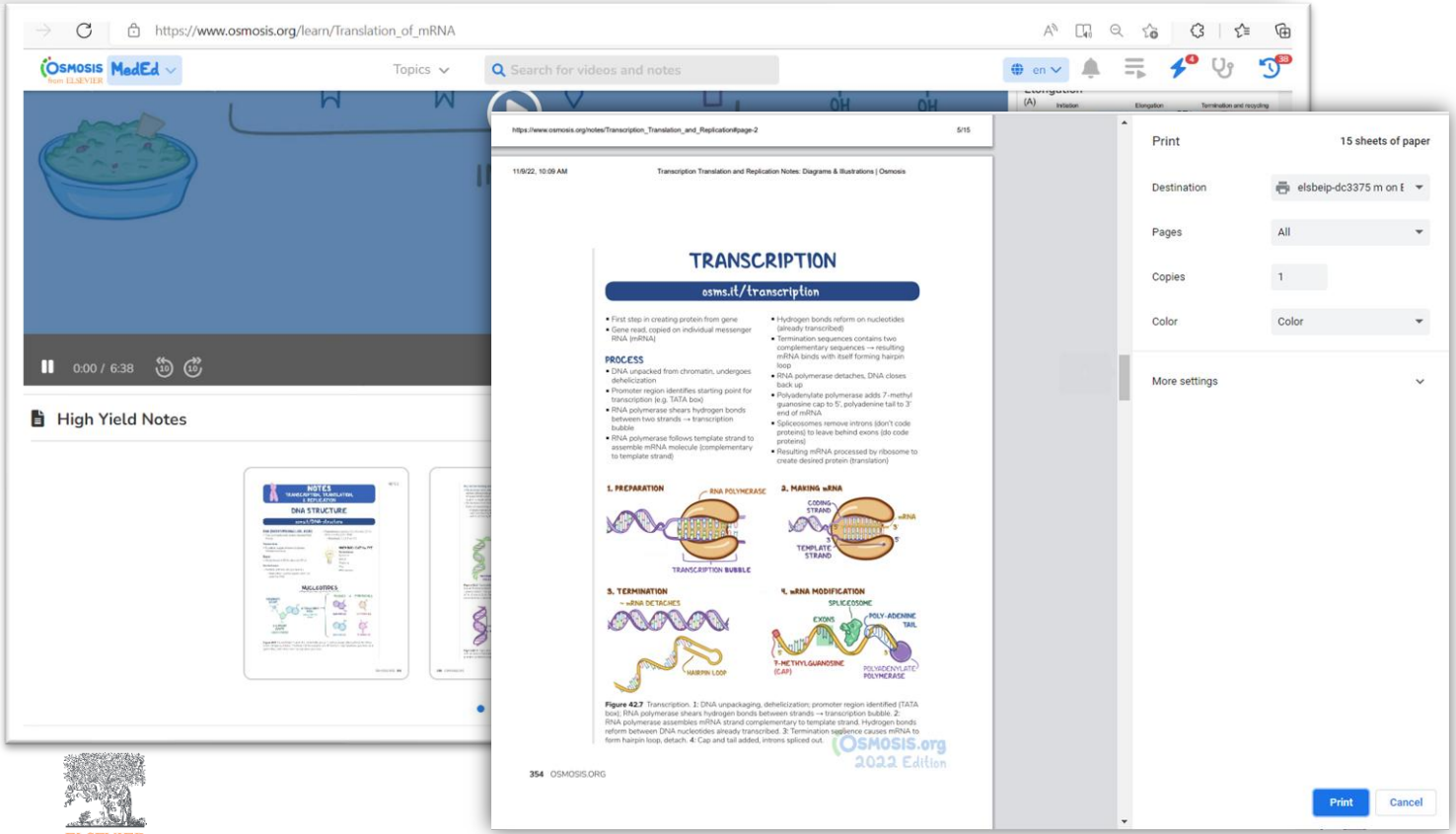
High-Yield Notes 高效笔记



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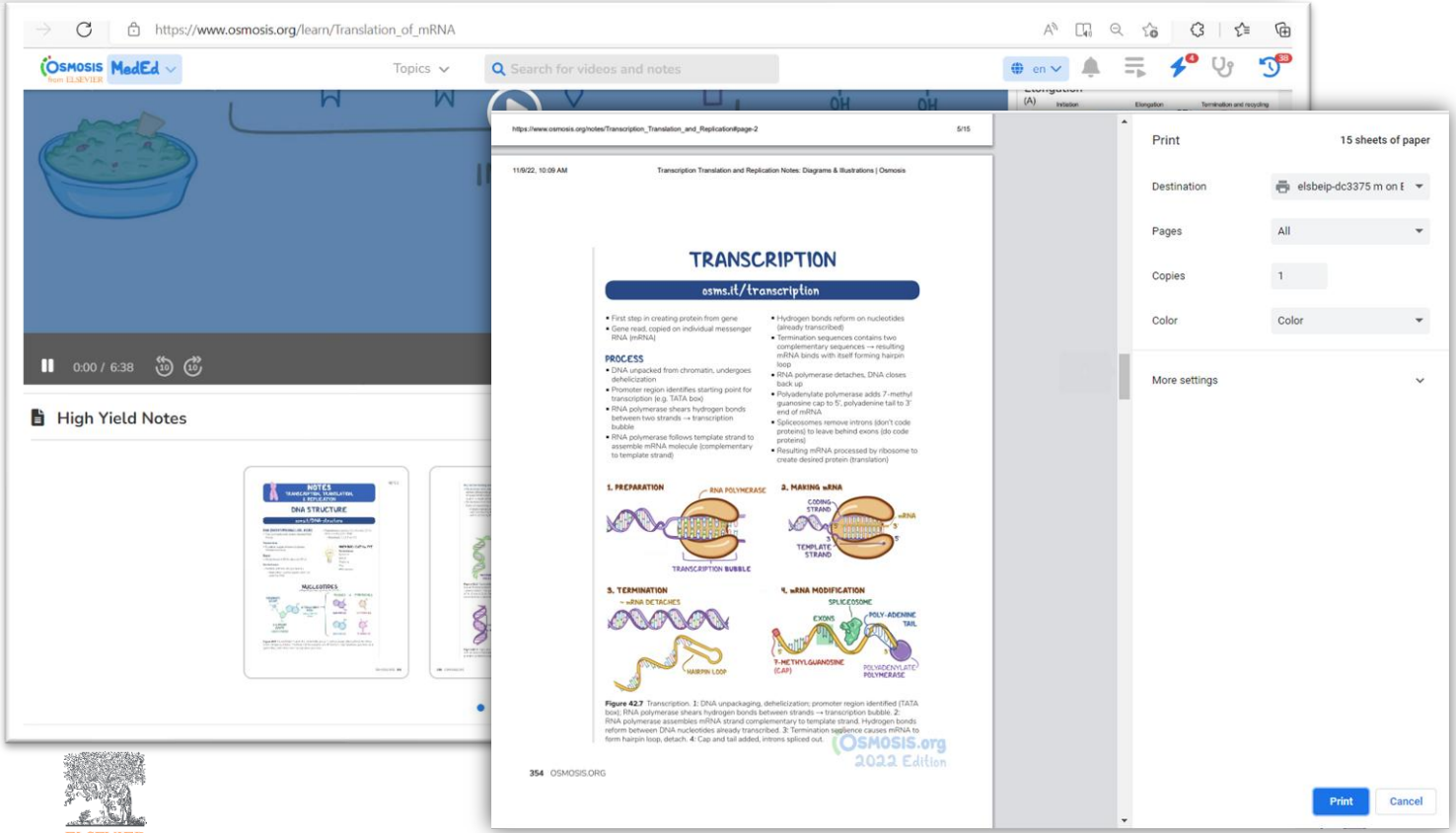
High-Yield Notes 笔记



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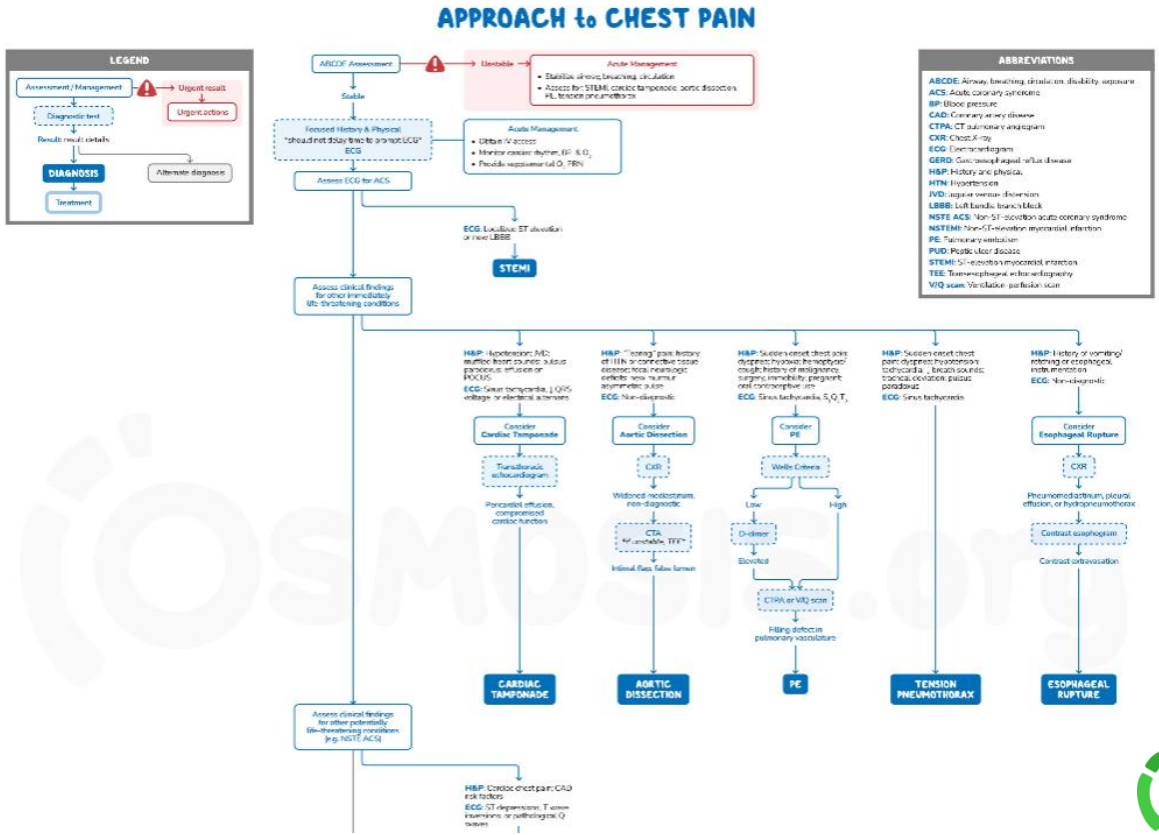
Clinical decision-making trees临床决策树

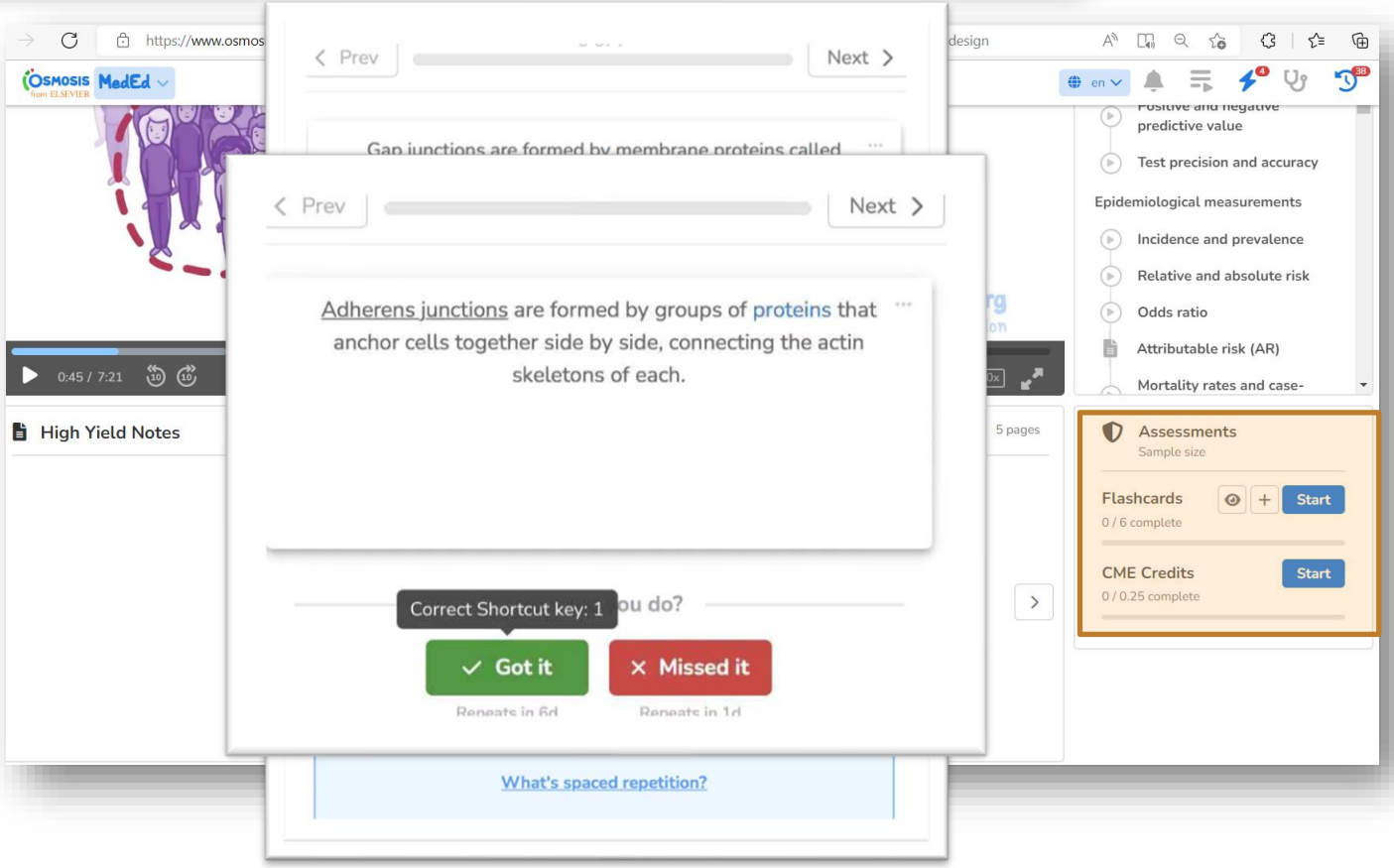
* CON
* BRO
↳ Po

00:09 / 13:31

Decision-Making Tree



Flashcards 抽认卡-评估把握度、准确度



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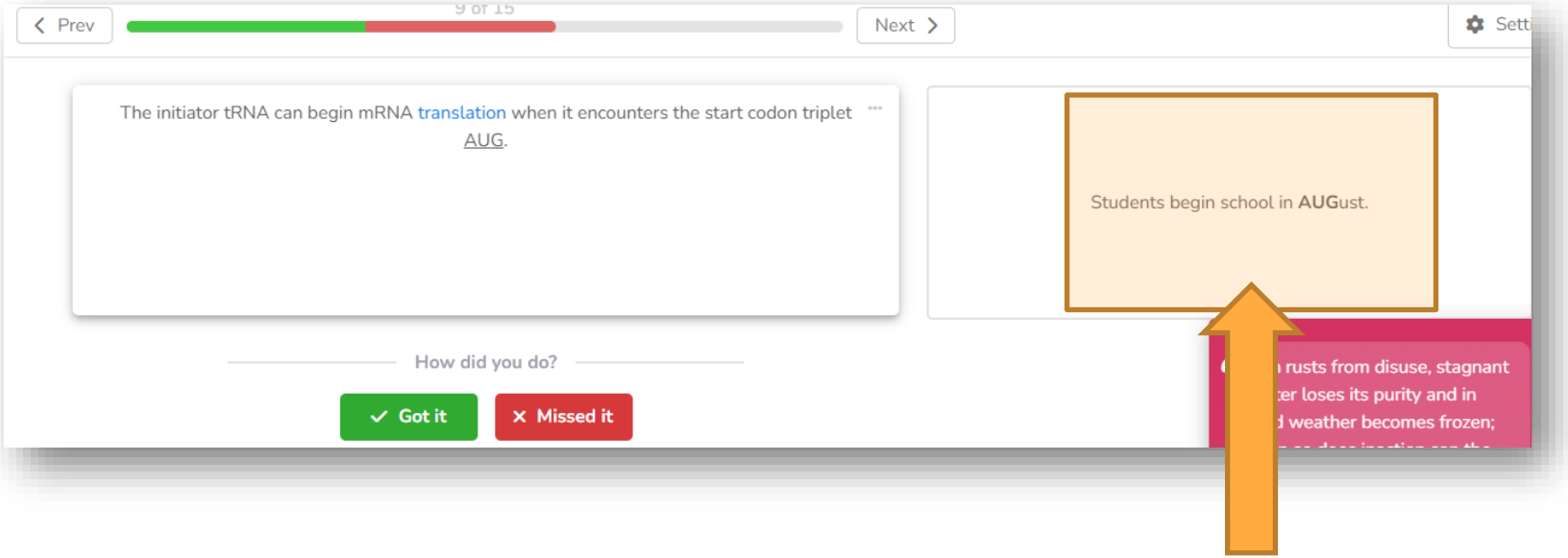
Flashcards 抽认卡-记忆口诀



给出记忆口诀
/记忆锚

2000+道测验题目
帮助消化理解内容

Core Content

- Adult Health 837
- Maternal Newborn 71
- Health Assessment 311
- Foundations of Care 175
- Leadership and Management 60
- Pediatrics 156
- Mental Health 32
- Pharmacology 64
- Critical Care 17

Nursing Concepts

- Homeostasis and Regulation 382
- Protection and Movement 390
- Cognitive and Behavioral Processes 30
- Oxygenation and Homeostasis 321
- Emotional Processes 15
- Client Attribute Concepts 15

NCLEX Test Plan

- Safe and Effective Care Environment 277
- Psychosocial Integrity 7
- Health Promotion and Maintenance 138
- Physiological Integrity 731

Cognitive Level

- Remember 66
- Apply 709
- Understand 172
- Analyze 206

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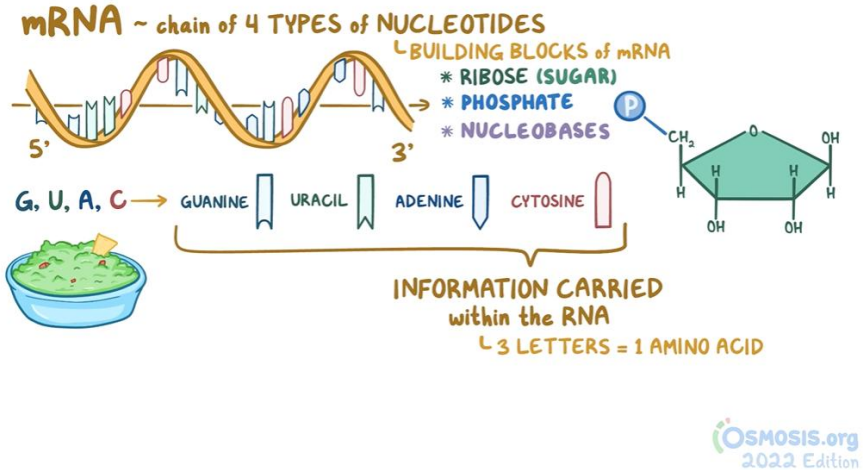
每日测验-视频下相应习题（复杂）



An investigator is studying the role of tRNA in the process of protein synthesis. In a study, he discovers that tRNA carries amino acids from the cytosol, and adds these proteins to ribosomes during mRNA translation. Where are amino acids in tRNA carried?

Elimination tool

- Codon region
- T-arm
- 3' CCA tail
- D-arm
- Anticodon region

Skip→

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每日测验-视频下相应习题（复杂）

In an attempt to understand proteome variations of the human body, a group of researchers decides to synthesize a protein in the lab and compare it to proteins created via in-vivo. mRNA isolated from a cell is translated under laboratory conditions. However, it is found that the same mRNA produces a protein with different properties and structures in-vivo when compared to in-vitro synthesis. Which of the following best explains this finding?

Elimination tool

- Different promoters resulting in transcription initiation
  Show explanation
- ✓ Post-translational modification
  Show explanation
- Alternative splicing
  Show explanation
- Different transcription termination
  Show explanation
- Pre-mRNA splicing
  Show explanation

Major takeaway

Post-translational modification refers to a process in which proteins are altered an
modulated after they h
synthesized from mRN

Main explanation

Post-translational mo
(PTM) refers to the alte
modulation of proteins
translation. This is ofte
accomplished by attach
amino acid residues or
proteolytic cleavage of
protein. The process of
important in producing
of proteins and affects
aspects of the function
proteins.

PTM can occur at any time in the protein cycle. For example, some proteins are directly modified following translation, while others are modified when they are stored. The most important PTMs include glycosylation, methylation, acetylation, methylation, and ubiquitination.

5 of 5

Quiz complete!

Correct	Incorrect
40%(2)	60%(3)

Repeat missed

+ New quiz

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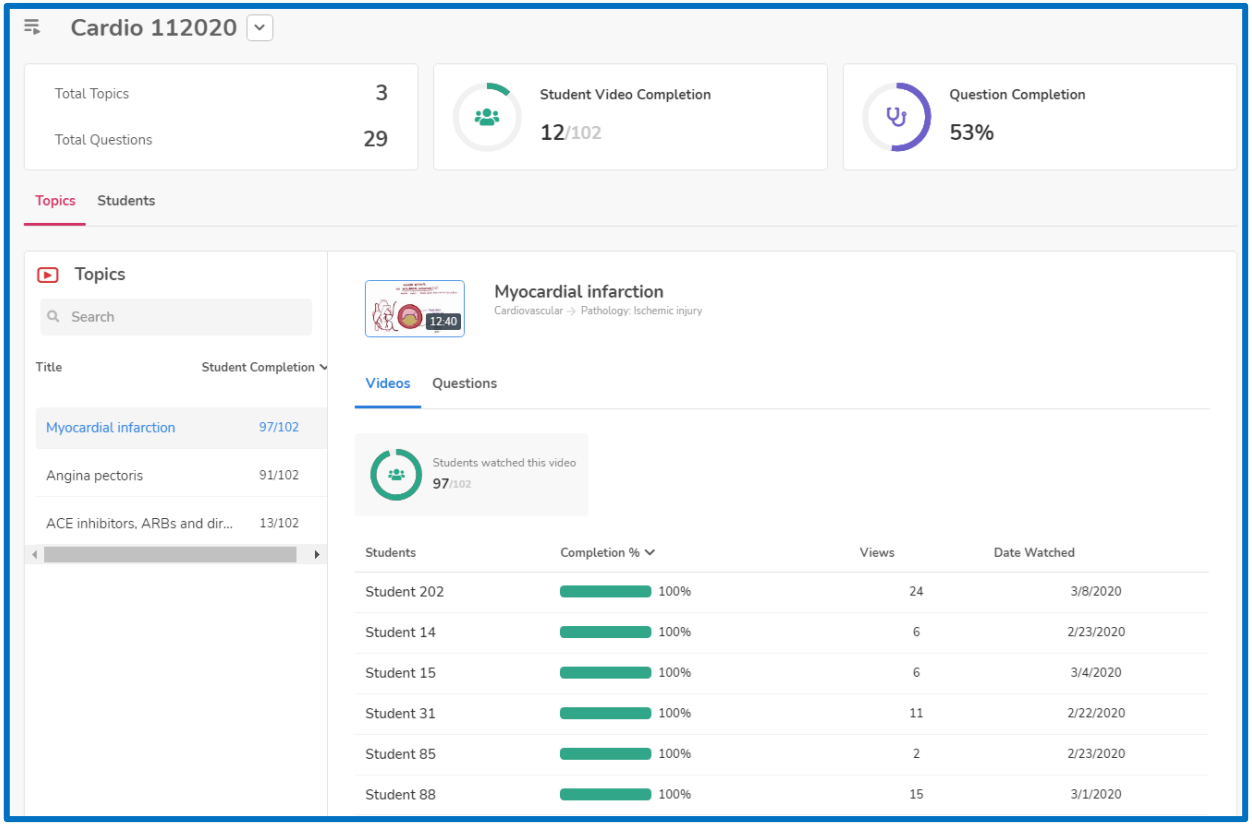
跟踪学生学习任务



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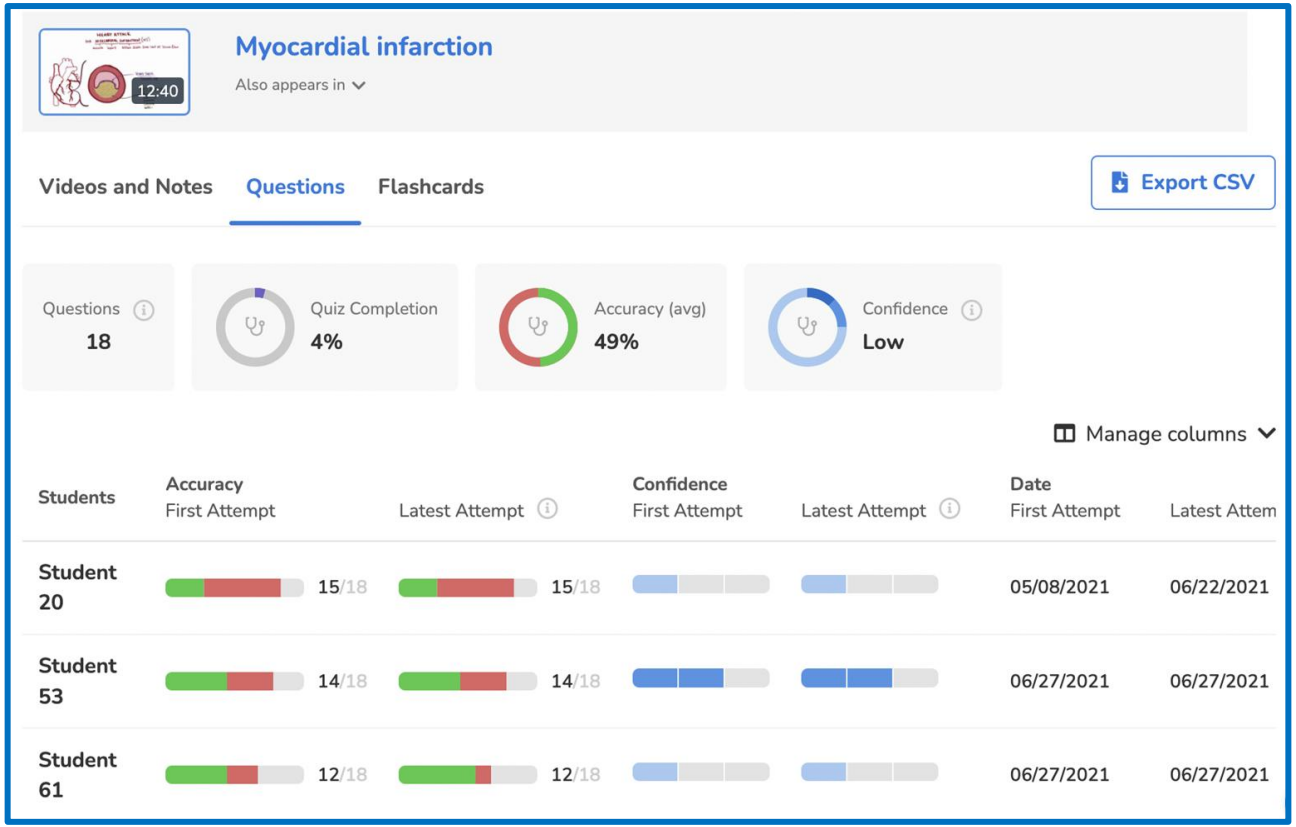
尽早获得反馈以应对



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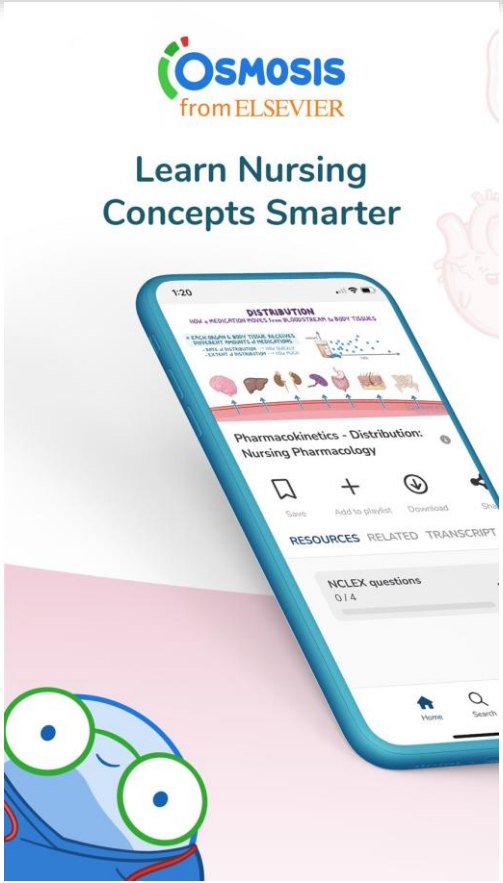
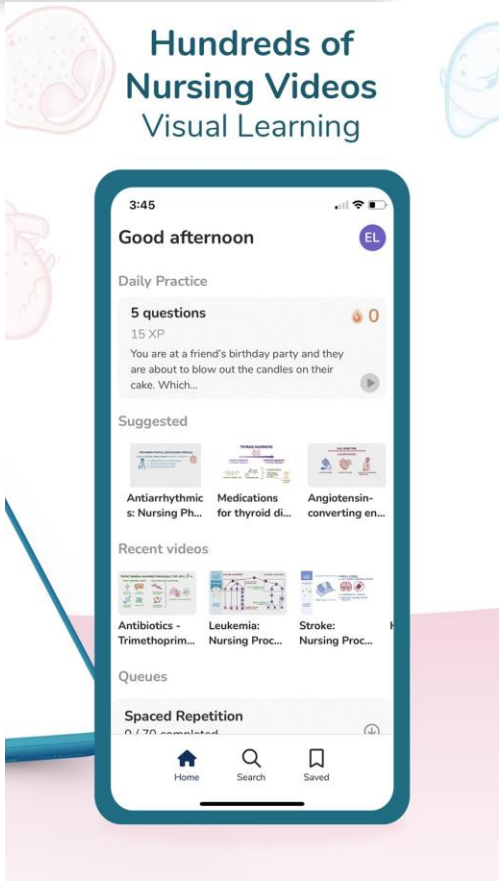
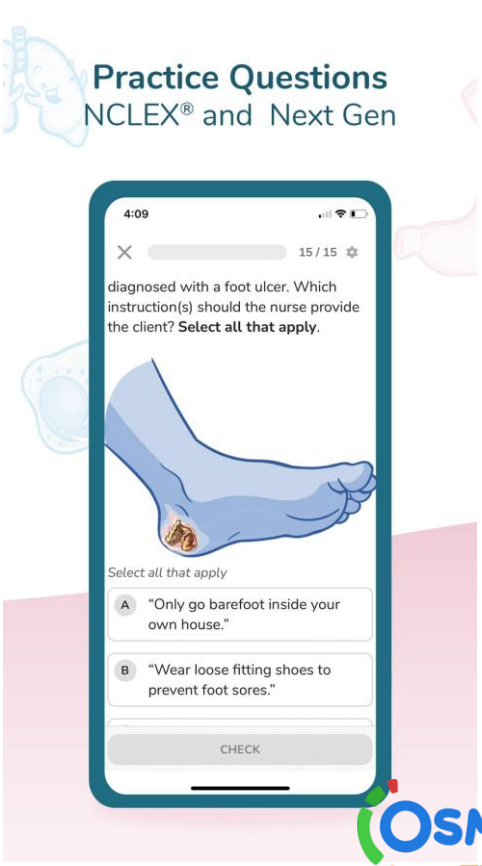
手机APP随时随地学习







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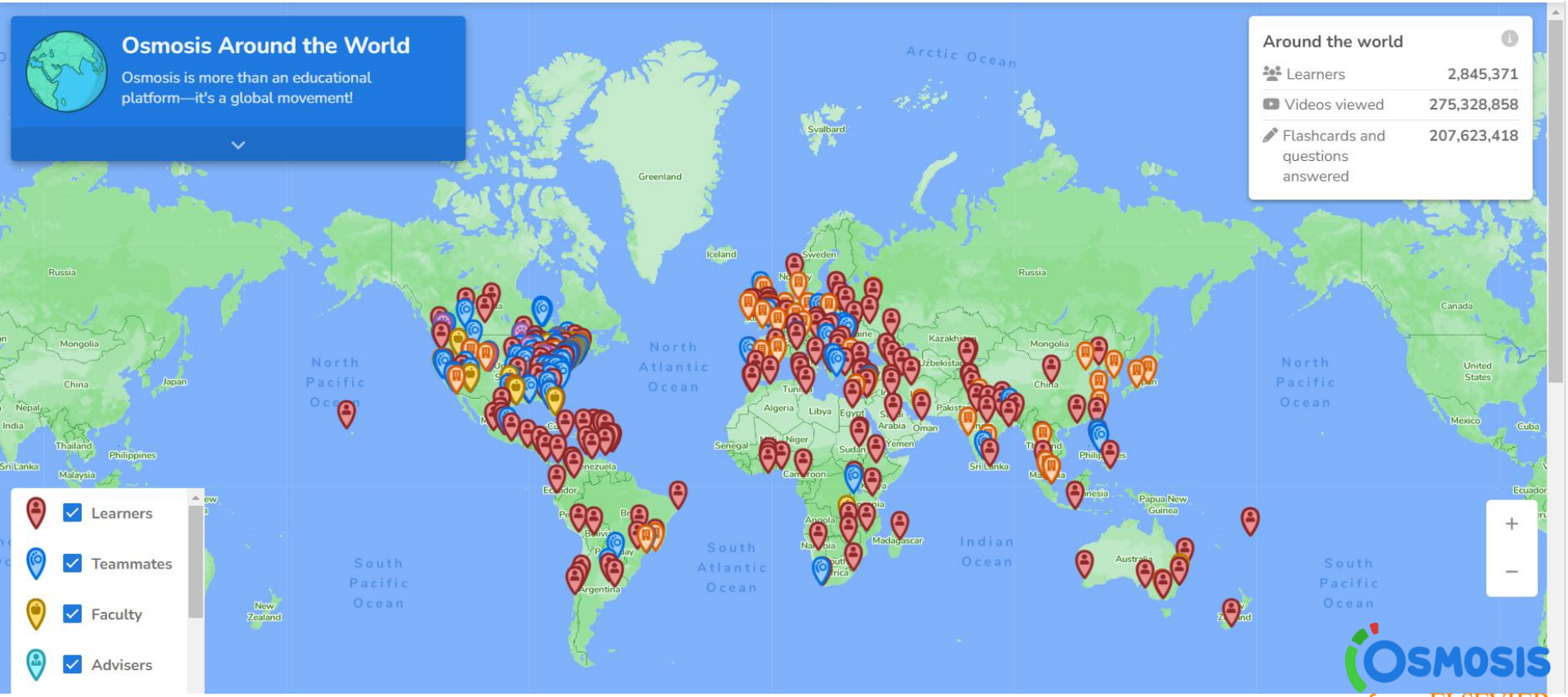
Osmosis 受到全球广泛喜爱



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Osmosis总结

学习
- 生动视频
- 交叉分类
- 双语学习

复习
- 高效笔记
- 抽认卡

自测
- 每日3题
- 学科自测
- 形成知识网

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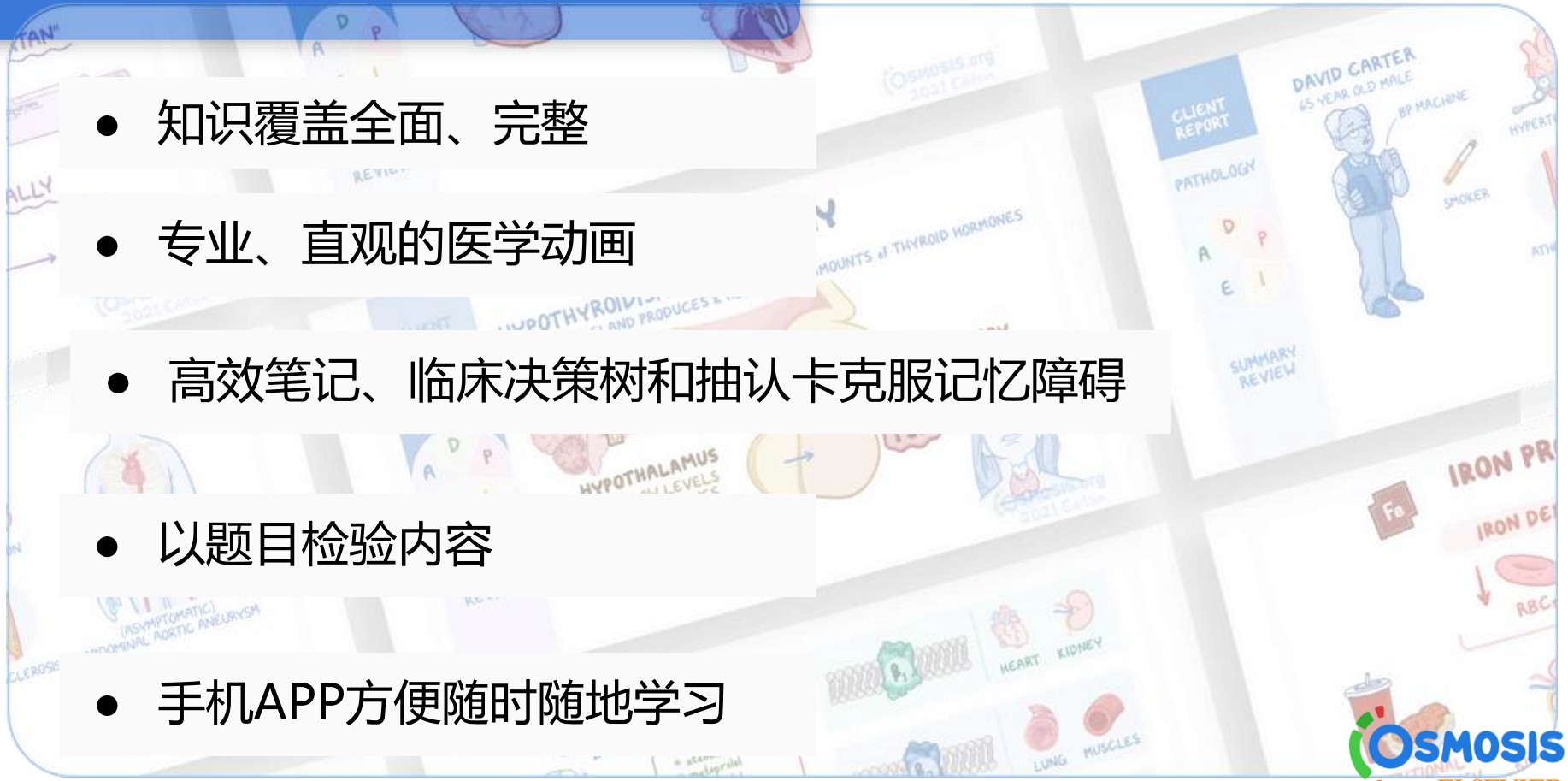
以实证为基础的优质内容

- 知识覆盖全面、完整
- 专业、直观的医学动画
- 高效笔记、临床决策树和抽认卡克服记忆障碍
- 以题目检验内容
- 手机APP方便随时随地学习



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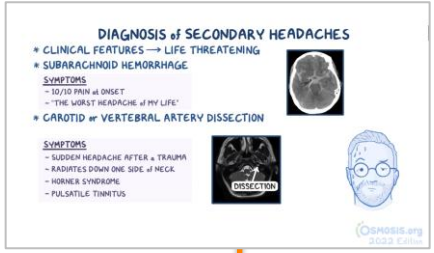
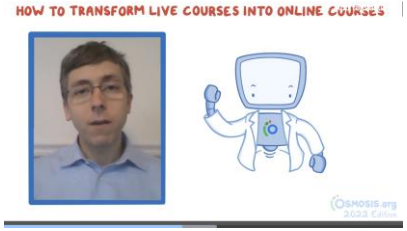
分享专业内容

节省时间

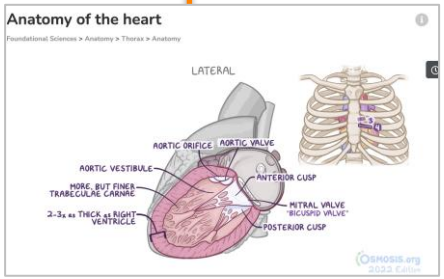


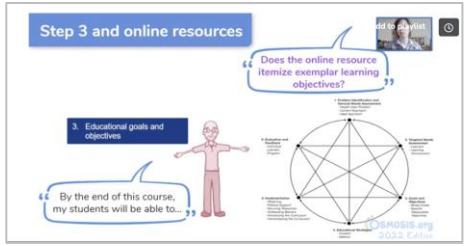
培训青年医生

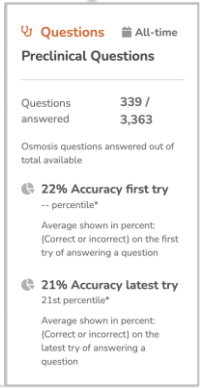


制作讲义素材

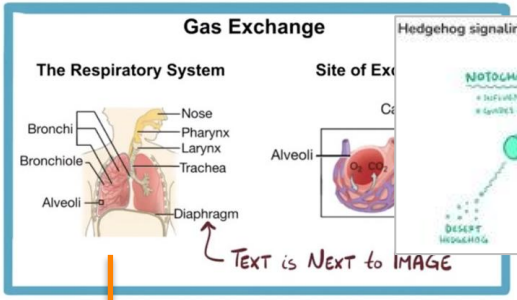
监控学生掌握情况

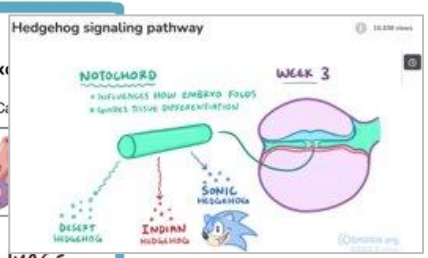


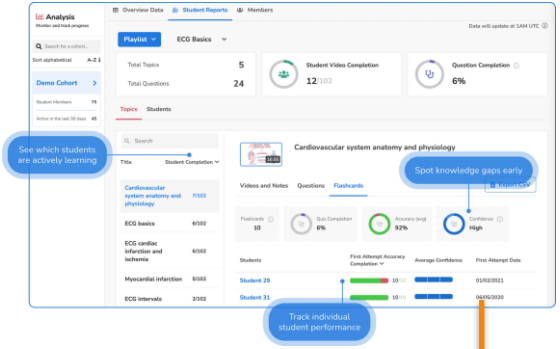




Educators







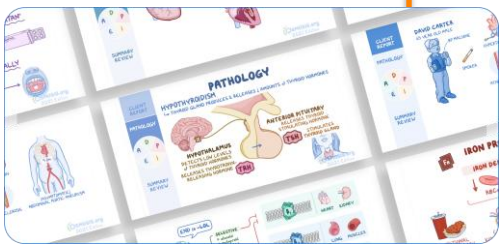
模块化学习内容

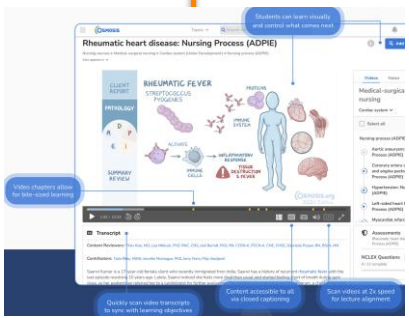
图片、视频帮助理解

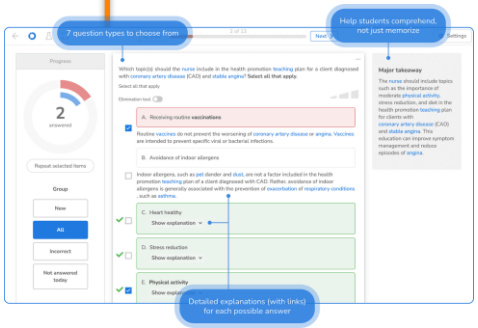
多种形式帮助记忆医学内容

病例题库

Student Analytics







Students

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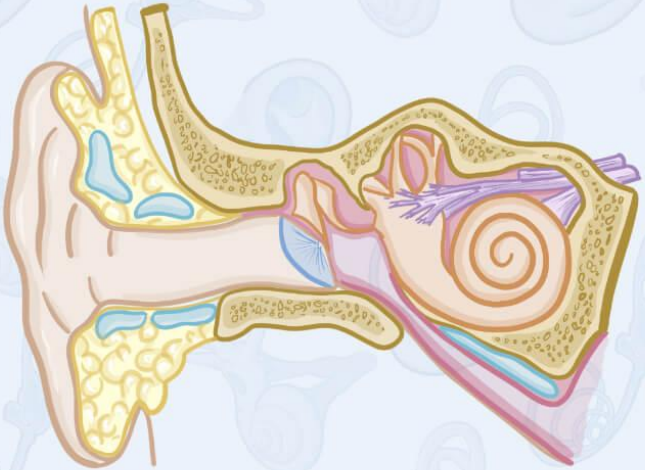
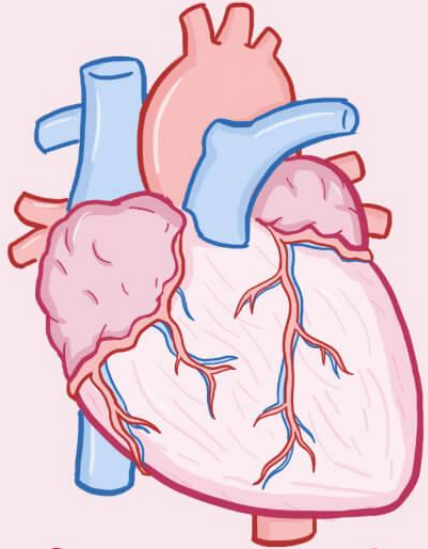
THANK YOU!



THANKS FOR LISTENING

THANK YOU from the



BOTTOM of my HEART