

帳號註冊流程說明 & 介面功能快速指南

Everyone who cares for someone will learn by Osmosis





進入註冊網址(專屬成功大學的註冊網址)

進入註冊網址後,點選Get Started

https://www.osmosis.org/cohort-invite?id=4766&k=IxwpszImS7G8ak81IjZZgNDQTsqnpmDc



National Cheng Kung University



Welcome to Osmosis!

Please activate your account by clicking the link below.

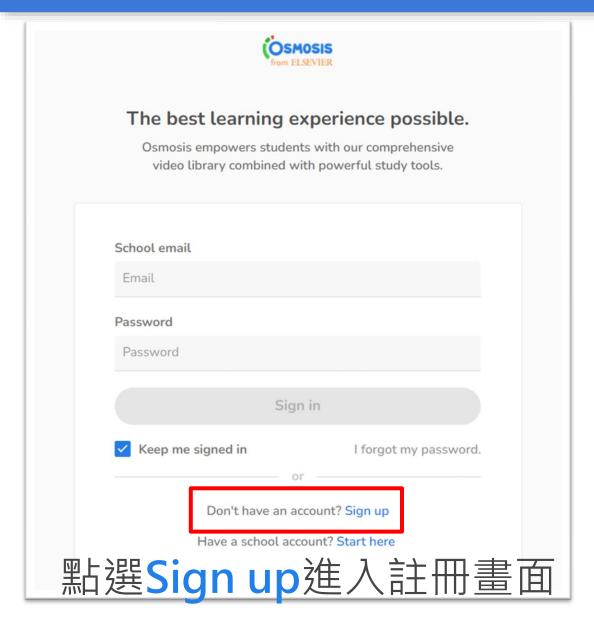
Get Started

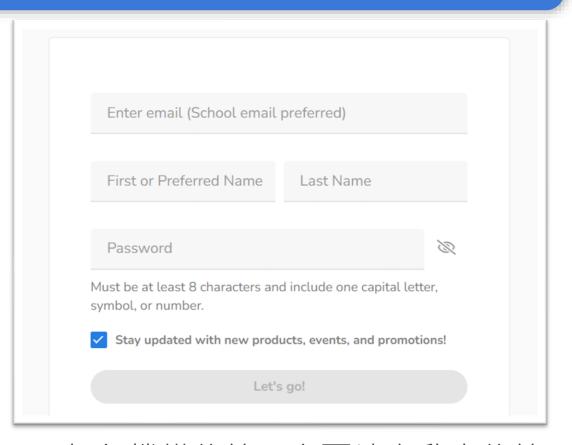
Already have an account? Sign in

I'm not in this cohort



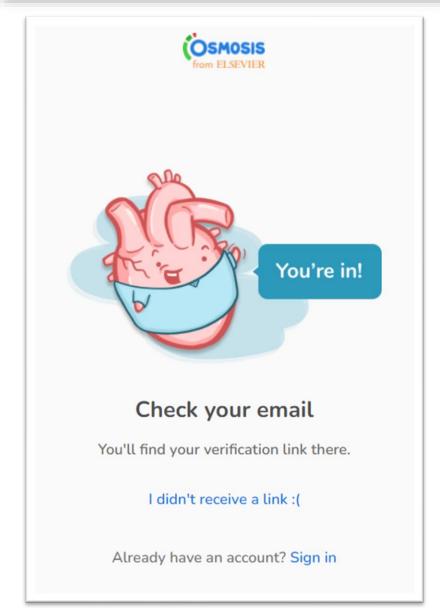
進入註冊畫面(1分鐘內可完成)



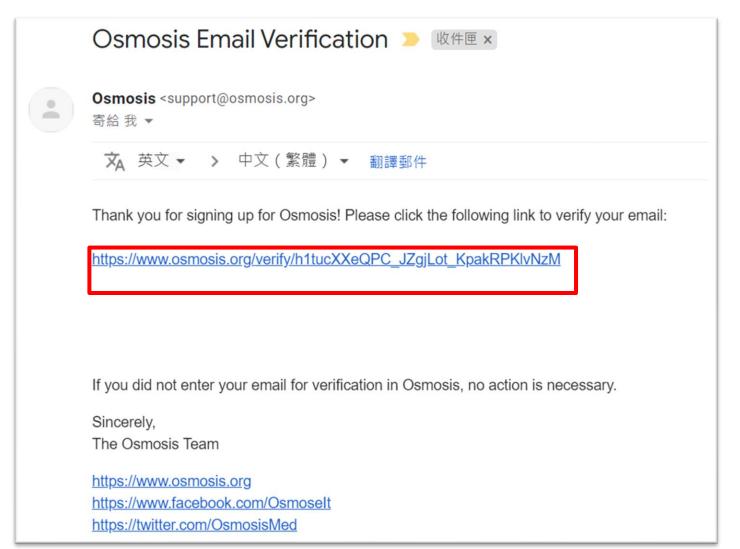


- 如無機構信箱,亦可填寫私人信箱 (只要確認能收信即可)
- 完成上述資料填寫後,系統會寄送驗證信至您填寫的信箱(如下頁所示)

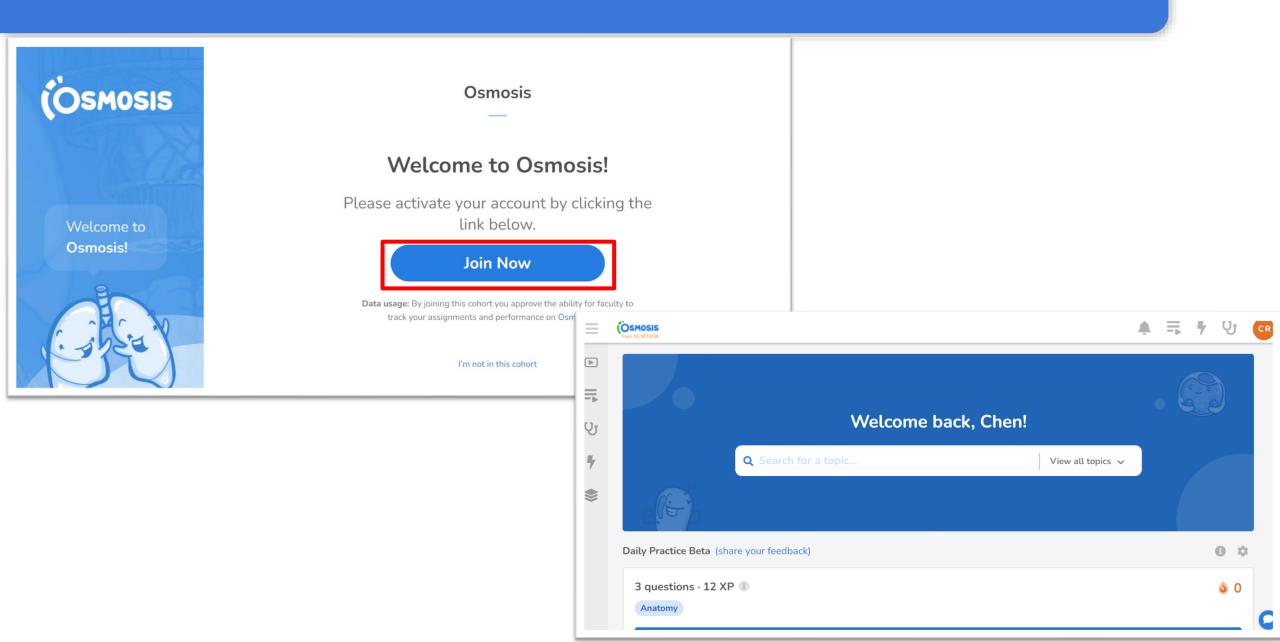
收取驗證信件



點選驗證信件中的連結完成驗證流程



完成帳號註冊後,即可進入平台使用



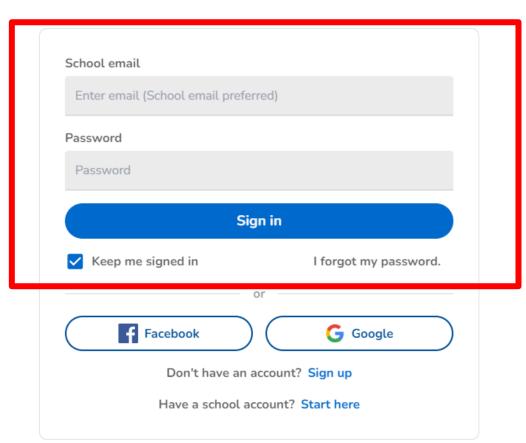
之後如需再次進入平台,進入以下連結並登入即可使用



The best learning experience possible.

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https://www.osmosis.org/login





主要功能說明

Everyone who cares for someone will learn by Osmosis





Osmosis學習平台



受到全球各大機構的信賴

Osmosis是世界各地的專業醫療機構聯盟皆需仰賴的平台,包括密西根大學 (University of Michigan)、加州大學洛杉磯分校(UCLA)、卡達威爾康奈爾醫學院 (Weill Cornell Medical College-Qatar)以及亞利桑那大學(University of Arizona)。此外,Osmosis的影片已被超過110萬名現任及未來的醫師們觀看過,全世界 有超過68萬名的學生使用過Osmosis學習平台。

Osmosis讓教師們了解醫學院學生如何學習成為未來的醫療專業人員。如果您想成為一位與時俱進的教育工作者,並且在精進過程中仍享有樂趣我十分鼓勵您全盤投入,積極了解Osmosis教學及學習平台的強大功能。

— Amin Azzam醫師 加州大學柏克萊分校UCSF聯合醫學院臨床教授(UC Berkeley, UCSF Joint Medical Program)

依主題瀏覽(View all topics)

基礎醫學

系統分類

臨床分科

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

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 (i)

Emergency medicine

Family medicine

Internal medicine



Neurology

Obstetrics and gynecology

Pediatrics

Psychiatry

Surgery

More topics coming soon... ①



NEW





以Emergency medicine為例

Prerequisite basid

Chest radiograph



- 收錄急診醫學重要的基礎和進階概念
- 包含ECG判斷教學
- · 教學:疾病重點主訴、病史詢問、身體檢查以 及鑑別診斷

ஃ Share

pse all V

Prerequisite basic sciences Basic and advanced life V support techniques Focused chief complaint, history, physical examination, and differential diagnosis Stabilization of the acutely ill patient Trauma and orthopedic injuries

Basic and advanced life support techniques

Circulation: Tachydysrhythmias

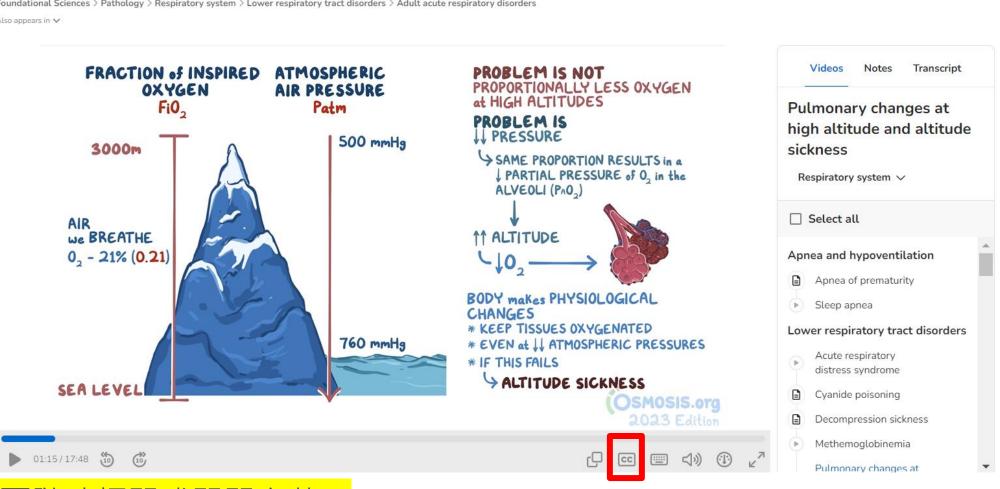
Supraventricular arrhythmias: Pathology review

(a) Also appears in \(\)

Diagnostic testing

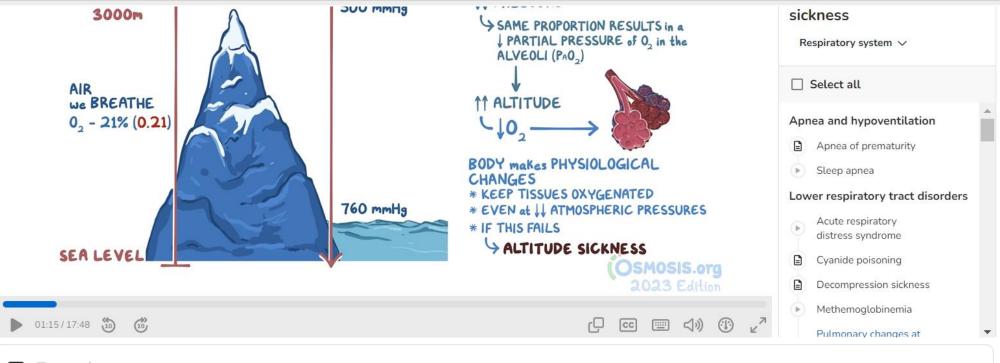
影片介面說明(1/2)

Pulmonary changes at high altitude and altitude sickness Foundational Sciences > Pathology > Respiratory system > Lower respiratory tract disorders > Adult acute respiratory disorders Also appears in >



可隨時打開或關閉字幕, 網站按滑鼠右鍵進行Google翻譯,可將字幕翻譯成中文

影片介面說明(2/2)



Transcript

每部影片下方皆提供逐字稿,提供更彈性的學習和閱讀

Content Reviewers

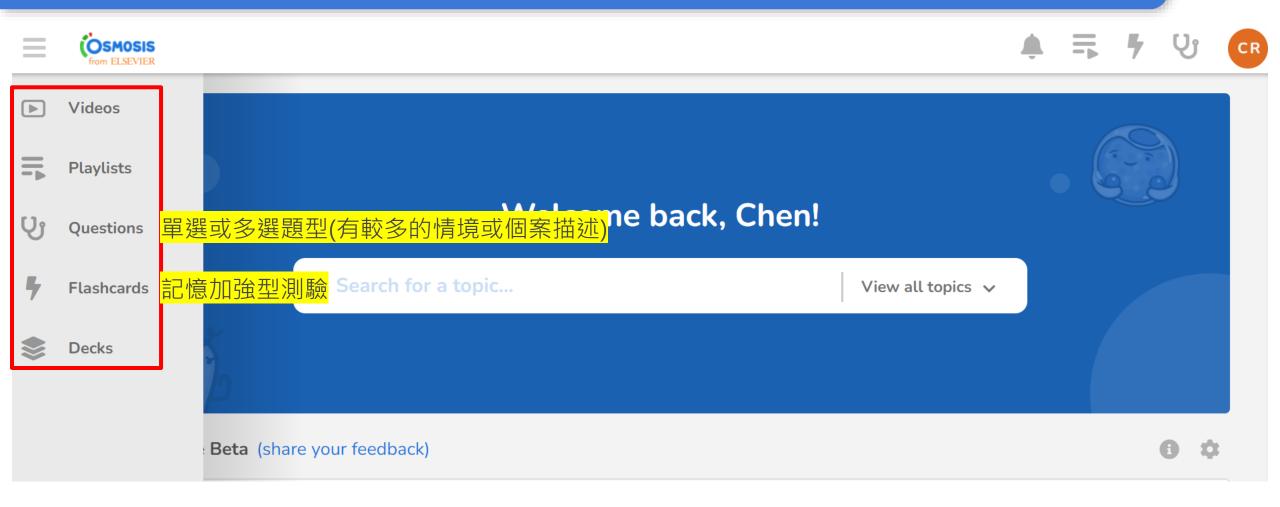
Viviana Popa, MD, Rishi Desai, MD, MPH, Kara Lukasiewicz, PhD, MScBMC, Will Wei

Contributors

Rachel Yancey, David G. Walker, Zachary Kevorkian, MSMI, Robyn Hughes, MScBMC, Evode Iradufasha, MD

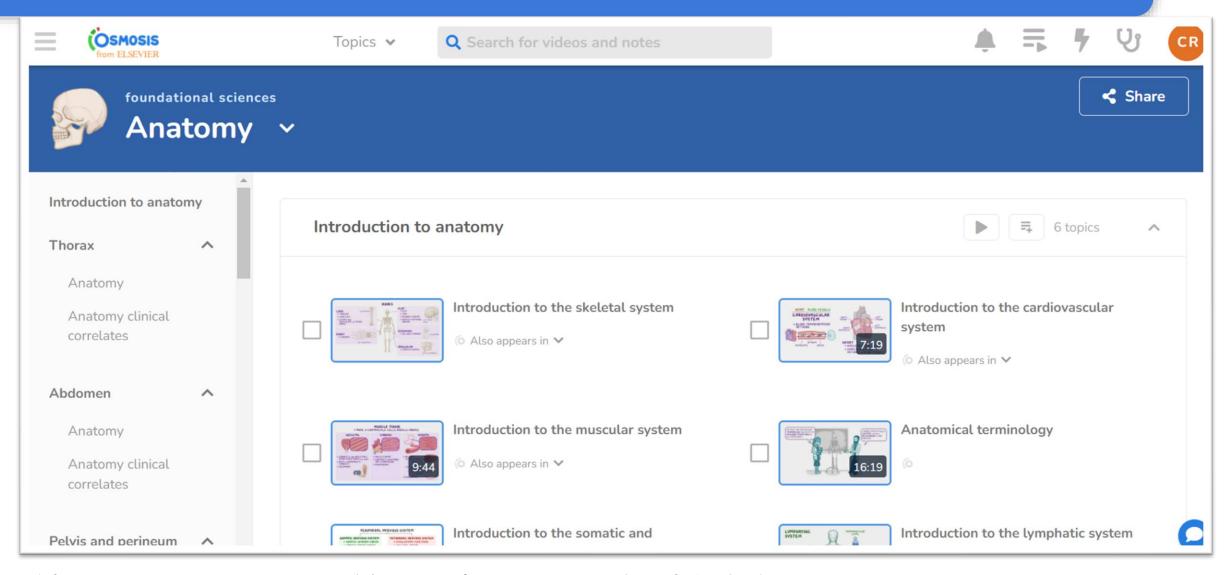
The air we breathe in has the same amount of oxygen (about 21 percent or just 0.21) at all altitudes. This is referred to as the Fraction of Inspired Oxygen or FiO2. However, the atmospheric air pressure, or Patm, decreases with altitude from about 760 mmHg at sea level to about 500 mmHg at the top of a 3000 meter mountain. So the problem is not that there's proportionally less oxygen at high altitudes, but rather the problem is that the lower air pressure means that the same oxygen proportion will result in a lower partial pressure of oxygen in the alveoli, or PAO2 for short. So when there's an increase in altitude, the amount of oxygen getting to the alveoli reduces. But luckily, the body makes physiological changes to keep the tissues well oxygenated even at low atmospheric pressures.

依選單瀏覽



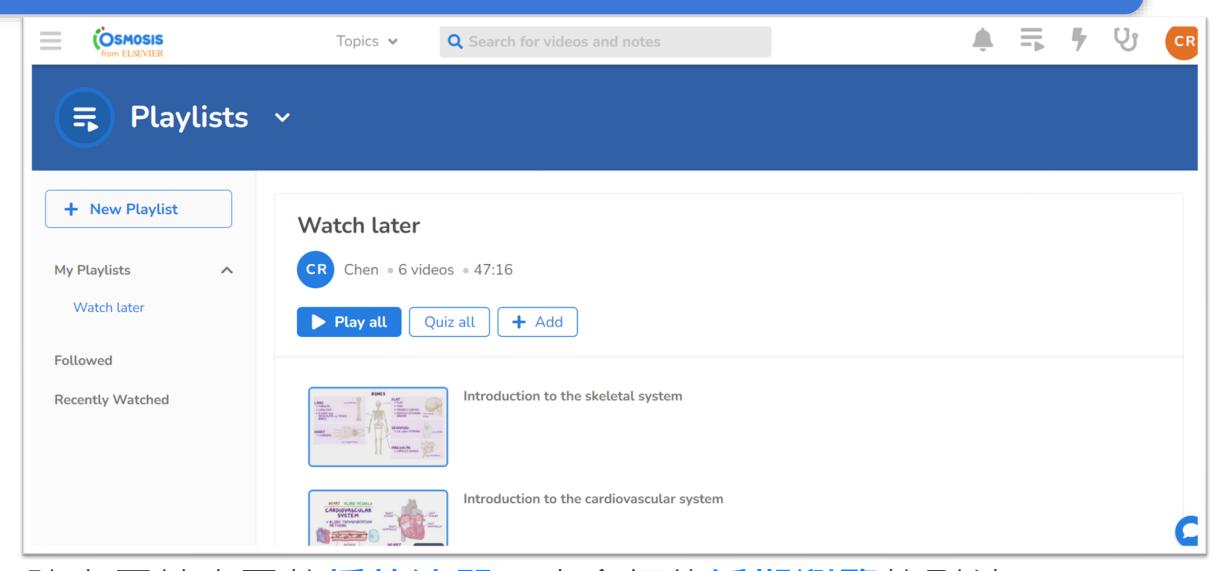
透過左列選單點選服務類型

1. Videos



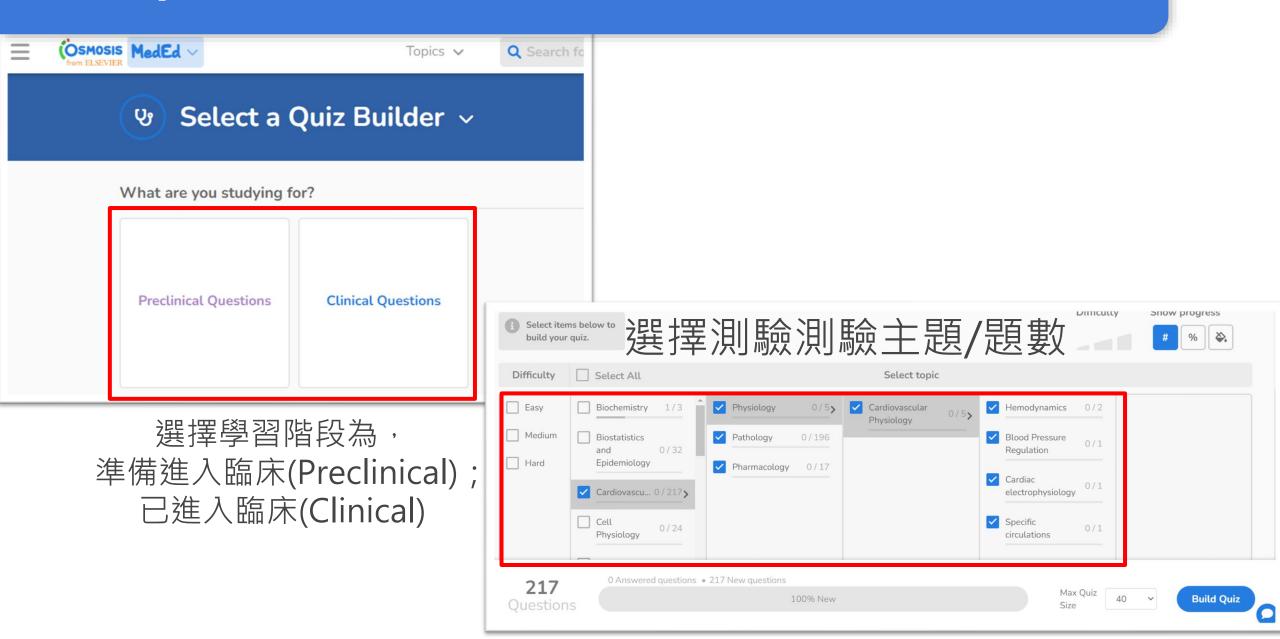
進入Videos選單後,以Topics方式瀏覽

2. Playlists



建立屬於自己的播放清單,也會記錄近期瀏覽的影片

3-1. Questions 測驗題庫



3-2. Questions 測驗題庫

顯示題目完成進度

題目情境/附圖

與情境相關的











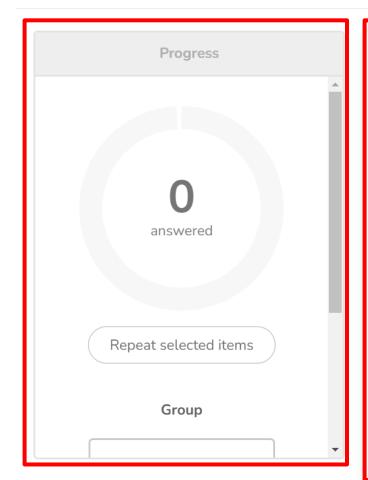


of 40

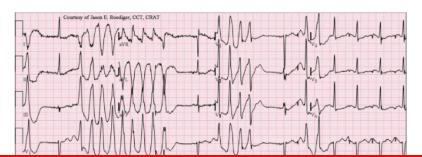
Next >

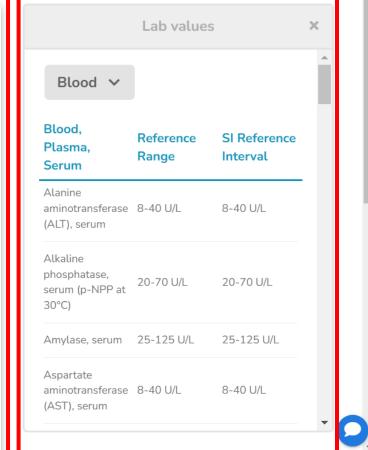
檢驗數值



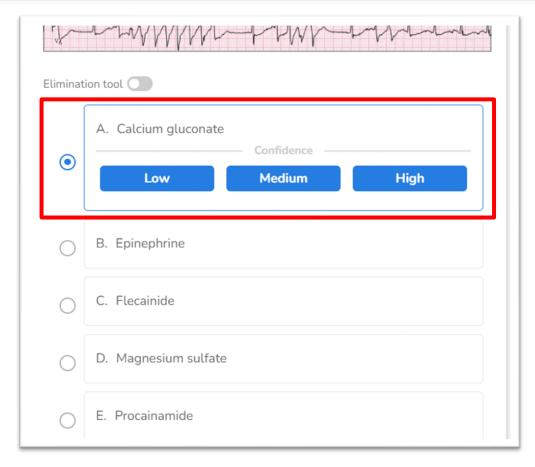


A 26-year-old woman comes to the emergency department after fainting at work and hitting her head. She is conscious, alert, and in pain as she sustained a deep laceration above her right orbit. When asked about prior fainting episodes, she says that she has had them since childhood, but she felt it was "nothing serious". She also says she has frequent palpitations, shortness of breath, nausea, and at times, chest pain and attributes this to "working too hard." Physical examination shows tachycardia and mild hypotension. The patient's electrocardiogram is obtained. Which of the following drugs is the best choice for first line treatment of the patient's condition?

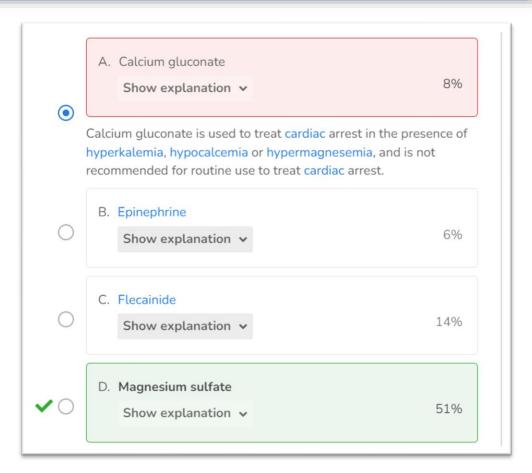




3-3. Questions 測驗題庫



作答時以Confidence
 信心度回饋答題信心度
 (由平台後端運算之後此類題目出現的頻率)

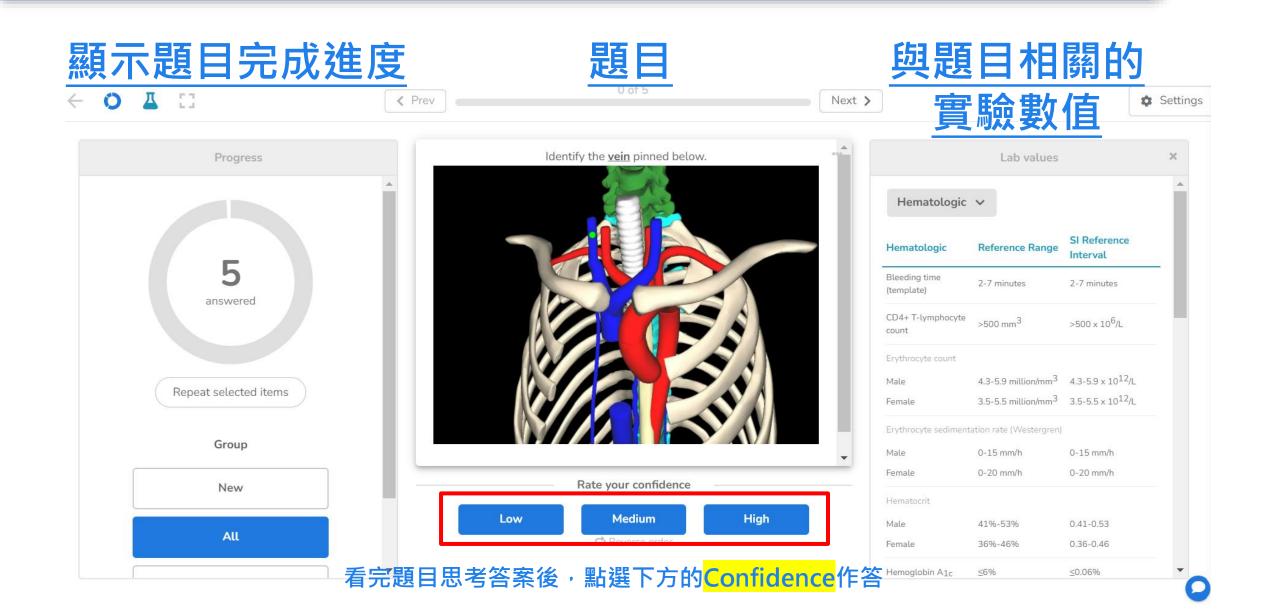


每個選項皆提供說明文字, 解釋答案內容

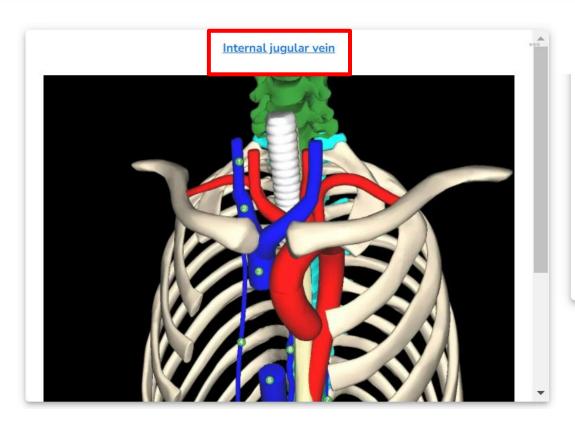
4-1. Flashcard Quiz

不提供選項的作答模式,讀者需自行思考答案 以下先選擇測驗主題和題數 OSMOSIS Home → Flashcards Flashcard Quiz Builder Show progress Select items below to Create flashcards build your quiz. Select All Select topic ✓ Thorax ✓ Head and Neck ✓ Thorax ✓ Thoracic Cavity: Venous ✓ Anatomy 43% drainage Biochemistry 0% ✓ Thorax 43%> Biostatistics and Epidemiology 0% Cardiovascular Cell Physiology 0% Dermatology 0% 3 Answered flashcards • 5 New flashcards Max Quiz **Build Quiz** 62% New Flashcards

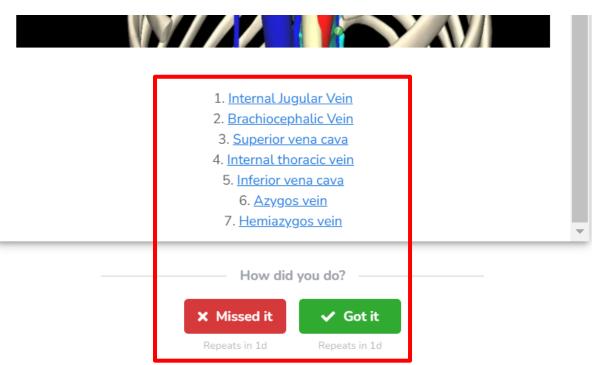
4.2 Flashcard Quiz



4.3 Flashcard Quiz

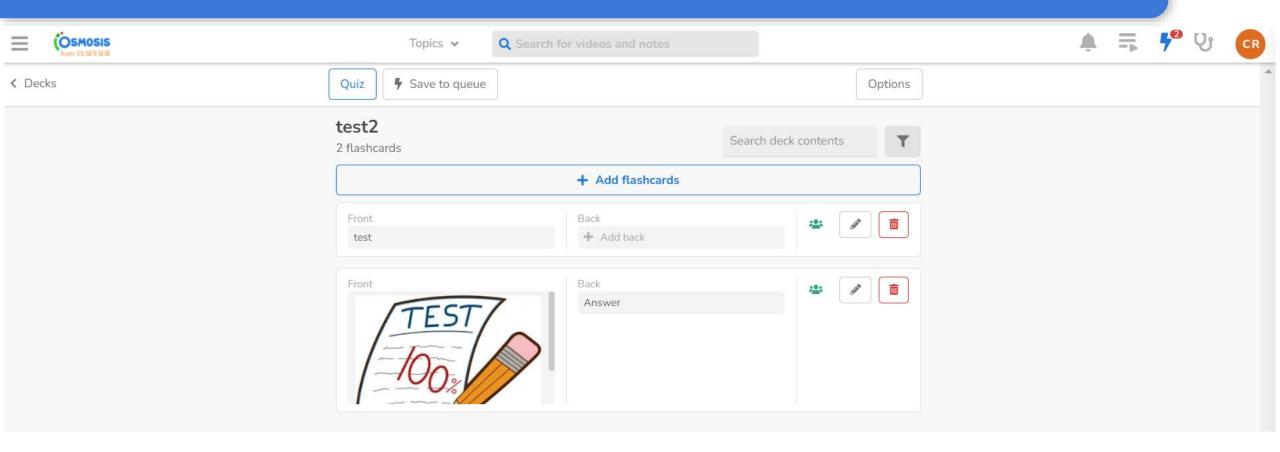


完成前頁的Confidence作答後,答案會顯示在圖片上方



圖片**下方**延伸提供**相關組織**的說明,並於下方確認此題是否答對

5. Decks (建立Falshcards)



- ✓ 由教師或指導者自建Flashcards予學生或成員進行測驗
- ✔ 可自行上傳圖片並填寫答案
- ✓ 可選擇將Flashcards公開或隱藏



如需更多資源的說明,

請與圖書館聯繫或

參考右方聯絡資訊進行安排

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