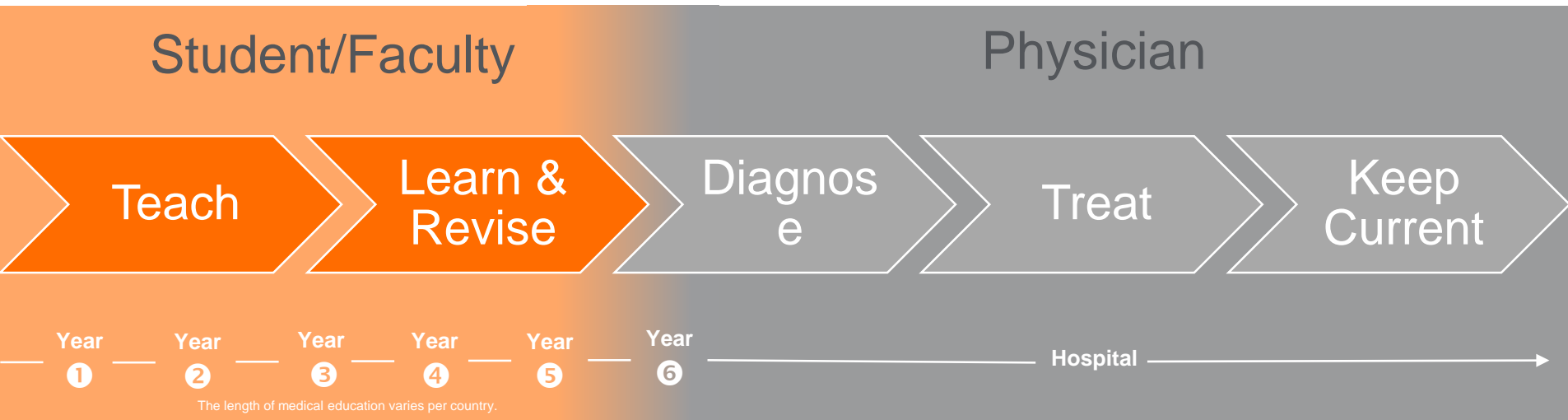


A group of medical students, both men and women, are seated in a row in a classroom or lecture hall. They are all looking towards the left side of the frame, presumably towards a lecturer. Most of the students are wearing blue medical scrubs, and several have stethoscopes around their necks. The student in the foreground is holding a yellow pencil. The background is slightly blurred, showing the interior of a modern building with large windows and bright lighting.

ClinicalKey[®] Student

...starts from Day 1 of medical school

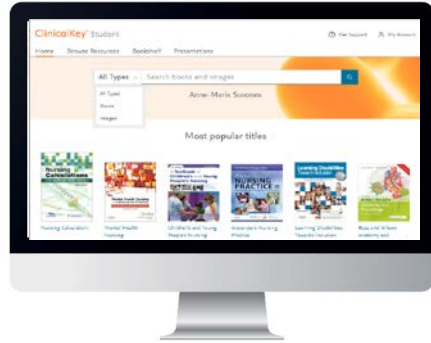


ClinicalKey® Student

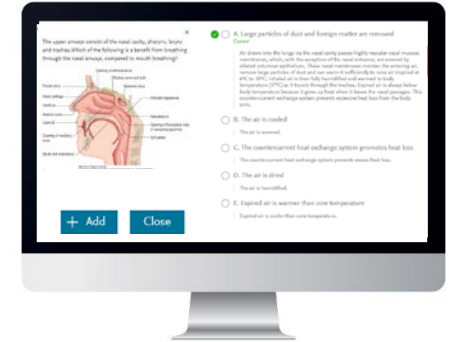
ClinicalKey®



The Future of Medical Excellence



ClinicalKey[®] Student



Foundation capabilities

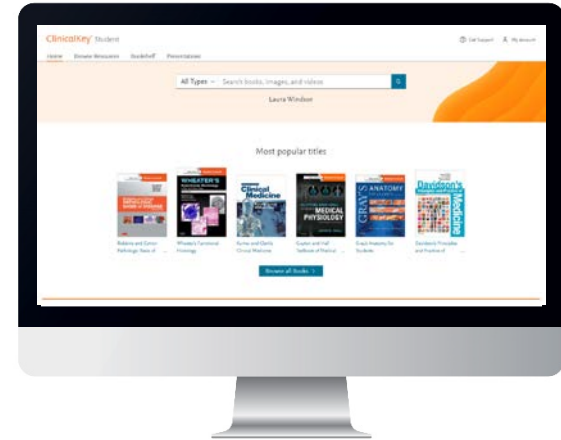
- World-leading textbooks.
- High resolution images/videos.
- Disease summary pages.
- Interactive learning tools.



Assessment capabilities

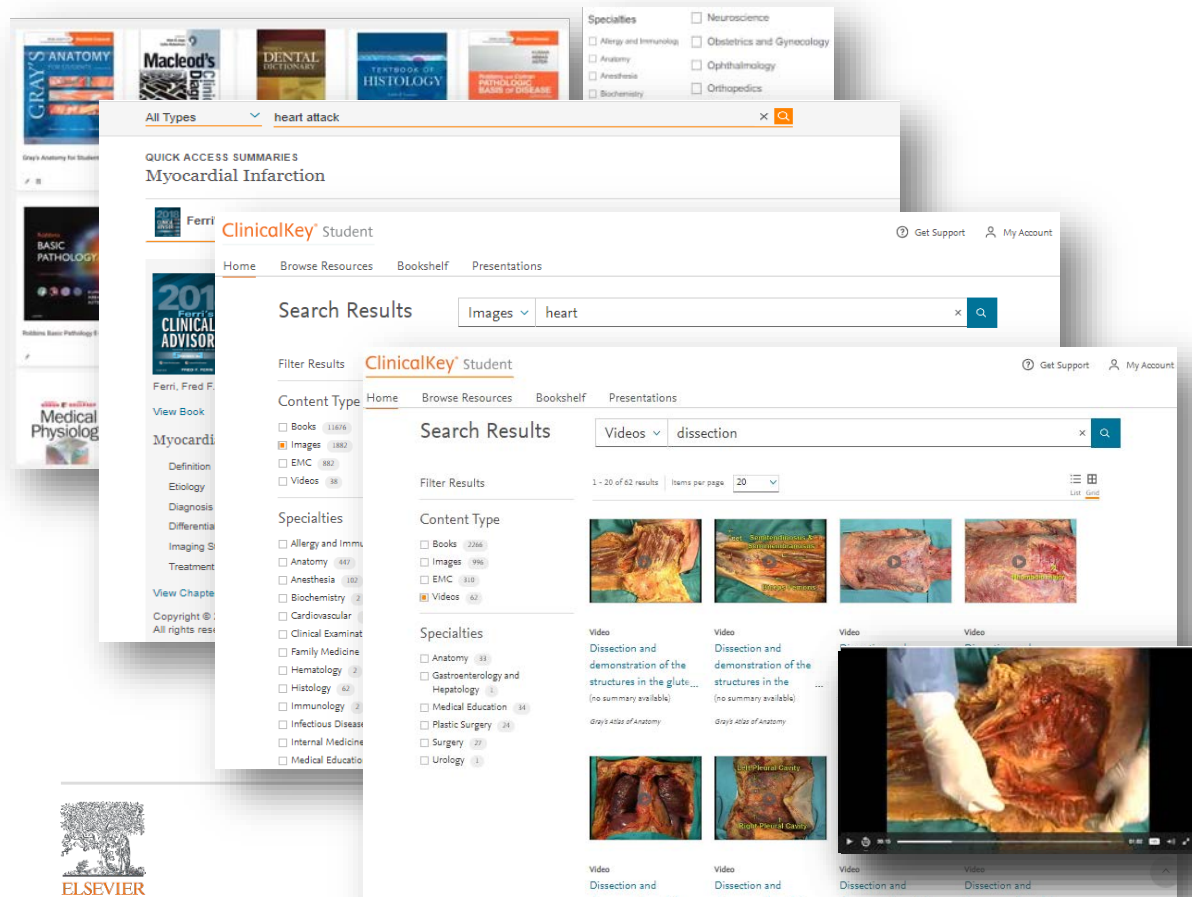
- 4200+ basic science and clinical medicine questions.
- Analytics for data-driven decisions
- Supportive feedback to improve students' achievements.

Foundation capabilities



ClinicalKey® Student

Access to most complete and trusted medical content



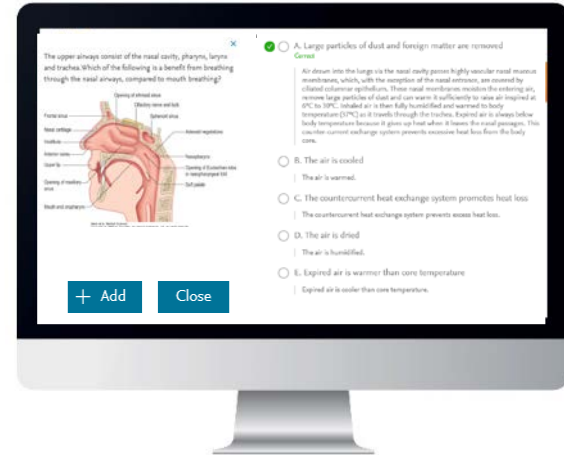
- 200+ **acclaimed textbooks** covering 50 medical specialties, including Gray's Anatomy for Students and Medical Physiology.
- **1,500+** quick access **summaries** of common diseases and topics.
- Access to **85,000 high resolution images**, unlocked and discoverable for visual learning.
- Copyright **cleared** images.
- Access to **850+ videos** ranging from practical demonstrations of anatomical dissections to instructional clinical examination examples.

Turning information into knowledge

The image shows a desktop interface for ClinicalKey Student and two smartphones displaying anatomy content. The desktop interface includes a sidebar with navigation icons (home, list, search, add, image, document) and a main content area. The main content area is titled 'Presentations' and shows a 'Selected Presentation' for 'heart'. Below this, there are several images of the heart and a list of presentations. The smartphones display anatomy content. The left smartphone shows a grid of four images: 'Gray's Anatomy E-Book, 41st Edition', 'Atlas of Human Anatomy E-Book, 7th Edition', 'Gray's Anatomy for Students, 3rd Edition', and 'Atlas of Human Anatomy, 6th Edition'. The right smartphone shows a diagram of the human torso with the abdominal cavity highlighted in green. The diagram is labeled 'Fig. 4.2 The abdomen contains and protects the abdominal viscera.' The diagram shows the rib cage, spine, and abdominal organs. The text 'Viscera not under the domes of the diaphragm are supported and protected predominantly by the muscular walls of the abdomen.' is highlighted in green. The diagram is labeled 'Fig. 4.2 The abdomen contains and protects the abdominal viscera.'

- **Personalized Bookshelf.**
- **Flashcard tool.**
- **Note-taking** (with OneNote integration) and **highlighting.**
- **Share** notes and learning with students around the globe.
- **Save** Faculty and student time: **Presentation maker tool.**
- **Enhance** lectures using **copyright cleared images.**
- **Study anywhere, anytime** using the App (online & offline)
- **Text to Speech** to learn on the go.

Assessment capabilities



ClinicalKey[®] Student

Give faculty time back for teaching/research/practice

The screenshot displays the Elsevier ClinicalKey Student Assessment interface. At the top, a question is shown: "The upper airways consist of the nasal cavity, pharynx, larynx and trachea. Which of the following is a benefit from breathing through the nose?" with options A. Large particles of dust and foreign matter are removed (Correct), B. The nasal cavity is larger, C. The nasal cavity is warmer, and D. The nasal cavity is more humid. Below the question, a section titled "All questions are written and vetted by an Editorial Board" lists contributors including Professor John Rees, Mr Christoph, Chris Kosky, Anne Collett, and Dr Dan Horte. The main part of the interface shows a "Gastrointestinal system" performance dashboard. It includes a "Distribution of average score per student" chart for 14 of 20 students, with an average score of 68%. A second chart shows "Assessments you created for that course" with an average score of 76%. A third chart shows "Self-assessments created by your students" with an average score of 29%. A legend at the bottom indicates that the 54% score represents the average score of all students having answered questions on this topic within ClinicalKey Student Assessment.

Cancel Select Questions Done

All questions are written and vetted by an Editorial Board

Editors

- Professor John Rees MB BChir MD FRCP FRCPE
- Mr Christoph (Gen Surg) St Colorectal Su Barts and The University of I
- Chris Kosky General and Disorders, Gu Trust, London
- Anne Collett Education Co Respiratory N Foundation T
- Dr Dan Horte the Crash Co Medical Pract

Contributors including

- Philip Xiu BA (Cantab) MB BChir (Hons), Academic Foundation trainee, North Central London Deanery, UK

Gastrointestinal system 68% Average score 14 of 20 students

Distribution of average score per student

14 of 20 students answered questions on this topic

Assessments you created for that course: Highest 100% Lowest 0% Avg 76%

Self-assessments created by your students: Highest 100% Lowest 25% Avg 29%

54% - All students' average score for this topic (average score of all students having answered questions on this topic within ClinicalKey Student Assessment)

- **Faculty** can identify **struggling students** earlier, by setting assignments.
- Access to 4200+ questions (1,800 in basic science and in 2,400 clinical medicine).
- Every question comes with **in-line remediation**.
- Written and vetted by an **Editorial Board**.
- Instant access to **data-driven insights** to proactively pinpoint specific areas where students are weak.
- Provide **instant and targeted** remediation.

Improve learning outcomes of students

The screenshot displays the ClinicalKey Student web application. At the top, a green banner shows the date and time: "Mar 07, 2019 at 01:55 pm". Below this, the "Score" and "Total Time" sections are visible. The main navigation bar includes links for Home, Assessments, Performance, Browse Resources, Bookshelf, and Presentations. A search bar at the top right contains the text "optics neuritis". The search results page shows a list of results, with the most relevant section highlighted: "Optic Neuritis" from Chapter 31: Optic Neuritis. The results include a book titled "Ophthalmology Secrets in Color @ 2016" and a section titled "Most relevant section: Optic Neuritis". The definition of Optic Neuritis is provided: "Optic neuritis is an inflammation of the optic nerve resulting in impaired visual function." The interface also features a sidebar with filters for Content Type (Books, Images) and Specialties (Allergy and Immunology, Anatomy, Clinical Examination, Dermatology, Emergency, Endocrinology and Metabolism, Family Medicine, Histology, Immunology).

- Students can **self-assess** at their own pace.
- Get **personal feedback**, benchmark themselves with their peers.
- Customise** their tests to focus on their **weaknesses**.
- Weak topics matched to **additional learning** resources (links to Foundation capabilities).



The Student Journey: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lgFFIhf-ljQ> – 1min 59s

The Professor Journey: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DAHklq5Gxgs> – 2min 13s

Thank you

