

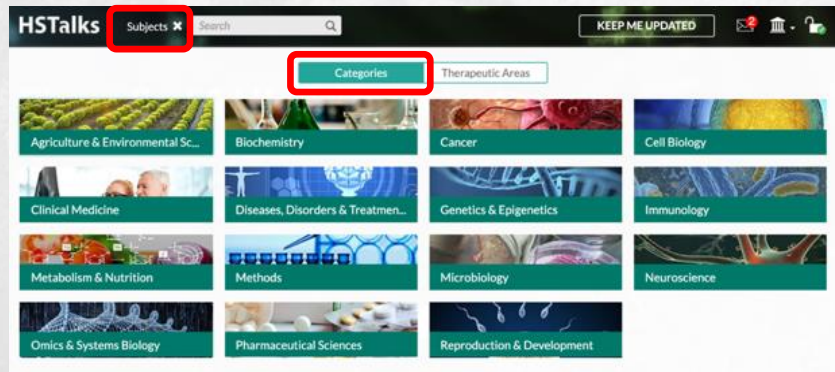


# HSTalks 使用说明

方法1

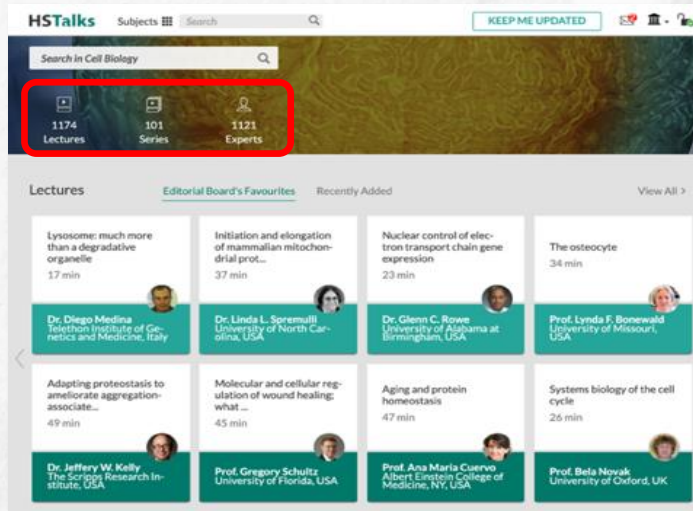
登入网站: <https://hstalks.com/biosci/>

- 点击“主题” (Subjects)
- 以“类别” (Category) “治疗领域”(Therapeutic Areas)归类出现
- 选择特定一主题



继续搜索吧！

- 点选想观看的讲座(Lectures)/系列 (Series)/讲者 (Experts)
- 或向下滚动页面从所显示的各视频选择



# HSTalks 使用说明

方法2

登入网站: <https://hstalks.com/biosci/>

- 直接使用通过的**搜索栏** (Search) 输入关键字快速搜索您要的内容

The screenshot shows the HSTalks website homepage. At the top left, the logo 'HSTalks' is displayed next to a 'Subjects' menu. A search bar is located in the top navigation area, containing the text 'Search' and a magnifying glass icon. A red box highlights this search bar, and a red arrow points to it from the right. To the right of the search bar are buttons for 'KEEP ME UPDATED', a notification icon with the number '2', and a user profile icon. The main content area features the text 'Biomedical & Life Sciences Lectures by leading world experts' over a background of chemical structures. Below this, there is a 'Learn more about the collection Watch the video' section with an 'HSTalks' logo. A secondary search bar is positioned at the bottom of the main content area with the text 'Search the collection'. The footer contains four navigation options: 'Over 2,500 Lectures Explore Lectures', 'Subject Areas Browse', 'Leading Experts View', and 'Great Content Easy to Access'.

# HSTalks 使用说明

方法2

登入网站: <https://hstalks.com/biosci/>

- 搜索结果可以根据各项分类筛选呈现，更加快捷便利，精准锁定所需要的资源

The screenshot shows the HSTalks website interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text 'cells' entered. Below the search bar, there are navigation tabs for 'Talks (1518)', 'Series', and 'Experts'. A 'Filters' section is highlighted with a red box, containing several dropdown menus: 'Category', 'Therapeutic Area', 'Date Published', 'Subtitles', 'Education Level', 'Accreditation', 'Talk Duration', and 'Availability'. Below the filters, there is a message: 'Your search matches the Cell Biology Category. It might be easier to find the content you want in that page.' and a link 'Go to Category'. The main content area shows search results, with the first result titled '1. Translating retinal stem cells' by Prof. Michael Young. The result includes a video thumbnail, a duration of '22 mins', and a 'SEND SYLLABUS' button.

- 类别 “Category”
- 治疗领域 “Therapeutic Area”
- 出版时间 “Date Published”
- 字幕语言 “Subtitle”
- 程度 “Education Level”
- 认证 “Accreditation” (CPD/CME)
- 视频长度 “Talk Duration”
- 视频状态 “Availability” (已发布 / 录制中)

# HSTalks 讲座特色

更多元自由的使用选择

1 Slides 2 Topics 3 Links 4 Citation

5 Printable Handouts PDF

可点选各张幻灯片

继续教育学分

EARN CME CREDIT

Share Add to

Complement and T cells

Prof. Claudia Kemper - NHLBI/NIH, USA 学者信息

Published on August 31, 2017 42 min 影片长度

## 1 投影片列表

显示各张幻灯片的简介  
点选跳转到选定的幻灯片·旁白同步

## 2 演讲所涵盖的相关主题 / 议题

帮助快速了解影片内容·节省时间

1 Slides 2 Topics 3 Links 4 Citation

Topics Covered

- Complement in the regulation of general immune cell activity
- Indirect (APC-mediated) effects of complement on T cell activation
- Direct effects of complement on T cell responses
- Role of autocrine and intracellular complement (the Complosome) in Th1 responses
- Crosstalk between the NLRP3 inflammasome and the Complosome
- Regulation of cell metabolism by intracellular/autocrine complement



# HSTalks 延伸功能

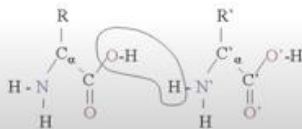
强大的功能全面支援使用者需求

## In this lesson you will learn

- Proteins are formed by the combination of 20 different amino acids



- The amino acids of protein polymers are linked by peptide bonds



The amino acids of protein polymers are linked by peptide bonds,

可添加字幕

可重复、停顿观看

可调整视频播放速度、解析度

# HSTalks 延伸功能

强大的功能全面支援使用者需求

## 讲者演讲内容逐字稿

将页面向下拖动，视频在页面右方缩小化呈现、对照讲者旁白的逐字讲稿学习，不会跟丢哦！

1. 根据视频的进度讲稿自动划出底线

2. 点击任一句话 视频将跳至对应点

The screenshot displays the HSTalks interface with three main sections: a video player, a transcript, and an outline sidebar. The video player is at the top, showing a play button and a progress bar. The transcript is in the middle, with a language dropdown set to 'English'. The outline sidebar is on the right, showing a list of topics with a red arrow pointing to a specific line of text in the transcript.

Player Related Lectures Transcript

Transcript

Choose Language: English

0:00 Hello. My name is Simon Haroutounian. I'm an Assistant Professor of Anesthesiology at Washington University School of Medicine. I work as a clinical pharmacist in Multidisciplinary Pain Management Team at Washington University Pain Center. In my talk today, we'll overview different approaches, primarily pharmacological ones, for the management of chronic pain. I will discuss some of the recent developments and future directions.

0:30 In this talk, I will provide some background on the prevalence and burden of chronic pain, as well as, we'll look at different ways to classify chronic pain. We will, then, discuss different biological and psychological factors that can contribute to the chronification of pain or the transition from acute to chronic pain, if you will. We'll discuss possible targets for interventions to avoid this pain chronification. I will provide an overview of some of the current approaches for managing chronic pain and focus primarily on recent evidence on the efficacy of pharmacological therapies, highlighting some interesting future directions.

1:08 So, let's start with some definitions. ISP, or the International Association for the Study of Pain, defines pain is an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage. I would like to highlight the two sensory and emotional components. Because while in acute pain, the experience may be mostly sensory or biological, in chronic pain the emotional experience tends to play quite a dramatic role in how patients perceive their pain. Pain is typically divided into acute and chronic. While most of us can intuitively say what chronic pain is, the definition of chronic pain has not been that straightforward. So, it used to move between defined time cutoffs for pain duration, to the idea that chronic pain is pain that persists past normal healing time of a tissue that has been damaged. The recent 2019 definition comes back to duration and defines chronic pain as pain that has been going on for more than three months. This temporal definition is mainly due to the fact that we can't always identify the tissue damage or the inciting event that triggered that chronic pain.

Hide >

Outline

- ◆ Chronic pain
  - ▷ Prevalence and burden
  - ▷ Classification
- ◆ Factors contributing to pain chronification and possible targets for interventions
- ◆ Current approaches for chronic pain management
- ◆ Latest developments in pharmacotherapy of chronic pain

focus primarily on recent evidence on the efficacy of pharmacological therapies.

Latest developments & future directions in the management of chronic pain

EMBED IN COURSE/OWN NOTES

视频缩小化持续播放

# HSTalks 延伸功能

强大的功能全面支援使用者需求

## 讲者演讲内容逐字稿

Transcript

选择中文

Choose Language:

Chinese (simplified)

- 0:00 您好。我叫郭文俊。我是纽约市阿尔伯特-爱因斯坦医学院细胞生物学副教授。今天，我将为大家介绍癌症干细胞的基本概念和原理。癌症干细胞的研究领域广阔，发展迅速。在本讲座中，我将只介绍癌症干细胞生物学的一个非常有限的领域，重点是癌症干细胞的最初概念和发现、研究癌症干细胞的实验方法和当前流行的模型。其中大部分信息可能会在未来的研究中得到完善和修正。
- 0:46 首先，要讨论癌症干细胞，我们需要谈谈正常组织干细胞的层次结构。我们体内的许多组织类型都是由多能组织特异性干细胞维持的。例如，造血干细胞不断再生出我们体内的所有血细胞系。这些多能干细胞寿命长，具有无限的自我更新能力。此外，它们有能力产生中转扩增/祖细胞，这些细胞可以完全分化为该组织内的成熟细胞类型。这些过渡增殖祖细胞的寿命和自我更新能力有限，需要多能干细胞不断补充。
- 1:37 然而，最近人们发现，一些组织类型也可以由更坚定的所谓单能干细胞维持。例如，乳腺。在这些组织类型中，胚胎初期发育需要多能干细胞。然而，在后期阶段，如出生后，独特的成熟细胞类型可由分化潜能受限的单能干细胞补充。与过渡增殖祖细胞不同，这些单能干细胞寿命长，具有无限的自我更新能力。与多能干细胞不同，单能干细胞不会产生组织内的所有细胞类型。特定组织内干细胞池的异质性为我们提供了研究癌细胞起源和癌细胞状态的新框架。

观看视频时，英文字幕和中文翻译可以同时拥有！

Hide >

### Early concept of cancer stem cells (CSCs)

Tumors as caricatures of the process of tissue renewal

of the normal process  
of tissue self-renewal.

02:50 / 38:59

Pierce J. B. and Speers W.C. *Cancer Res.* 1988;48(8): 1996-2004.

Cancer stem cells

# HSTalks 延伸功能

强大的功能全面支援使用者需求

## 嵌入功能

可以将整个视频或截取视频某一片段嵌入至Word、PPT、E-mail、学习系统(如Blackboard, Moodle, Sakai)等

Inside-in versus outside-in signaling

Printable Handouts PDF

Navigable Slide Index

1. Introduction
2. Learning objectives
3. Complement evolution
4. The 'classic' view of complement
5. Complement activation pathways
6. Complement deficiencies lead to infections
7. Revised view of complement
8. Complement deficiencies & autoimmune disease
9. Complement's impact on adaptive immunity
10. Complement recognizes and removes 'threats'
11. Complement receptors act as sensors & effectors

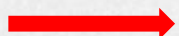
**EMBED IN COURSE/OWN NOTES**

Complement and T cells

Prof. Claudia Kemper - NHLBI/NIH, USA

Published on August 31, 2017 • 42 min

点选  
嵌入(Embed)后



### Use Lecture in Course or Virtual Learning Environment

[Embed as Link](#) [Embed as Video](#) [Learn More](#)

- Drag and drop the preview below directly into your application.
- If drag and drop is not possible, highlight the preview (either manually or by clicking 'select preview') and then use the keyboard to copy & paste it into your application.

**Select preview** 点选 "Select preview"后复制粘贴；  
或点选 "Preview" 以下部分直接拖放

**Preview**

**Lysosome: Much More Than a Degradative Organelle**  
Dr. Diego Medina – Telethon Institute of Genetics and Medicine, Italy

Diego L. Medina, PhD  
Assistant Investigator  
Telethon Institute of Genetics and Medicine  
Pescara (PS), Italy

**Thumbnail Size**

200x150 100x75 none

**Lecture Information**

Title  Speaker(s)  Affiliation(s)

**Use Segment of the Lecture (optional):**

Start  输入时间

End

自定义视频开始与结束段落

# HSTalks 延伸功能

强大的功能全面支援使用者需求

## 各种平台串连

可以用 E-mail 寄发 或 通过不同的社交媒体分享视频，无缝接轨自由便利

The screenshot shows a presentation slide titled "Expansion in numbers" with a bar chart and a sharing menu. The bar chart displays the percentage risk of stroke from age 25 years onwards for four regions: East Asia (38.8%), Central Europe (31.7%), Eastern Europe (31.6%), and Eastern Sub-Saharan Africa (11.8%). A red bracket highlights the first three regions as having the "Highest risk". The sharing menu, titled "Share This Lecture", includes options for Messaging (Outlook, Gmail, Yahoo!, WhatsApp) and Social (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, VKontakte). A "PERMALINK" section shows the URL <https://hstalks.com/bs/4109/>. At the bottom, the slide title is "Expanding frontiers of cerebrovascular disease" by Prof. Vladimir Hachinski, published on November 28, 2019, with a duration of 23 minutes. A red arrow points to the "Share" button in the bottom right corner.

Region	% Risk
East Asia	38.8%
Central Europe	31.7%
Eastern Europe	31.6%
Eastern Sub-Saharan Africa	11.8%

Feigin et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2018 Dec;379:2429-2437

Share This Lecture

MESSAGING	SOCIAL
Outlook	Facebook
Gmail	Twitter
Yahoo!	LinkedIn
WhatsApp	Vkontakte

PERMALINK  
<https://hstalks.com/bs/4109/>

Expanding frontiers of cerebrovascular disease  
Prof. Vladimir Hachinski - University of Western Ontario, Canada  
Published on November 28, 2019 • 23 min