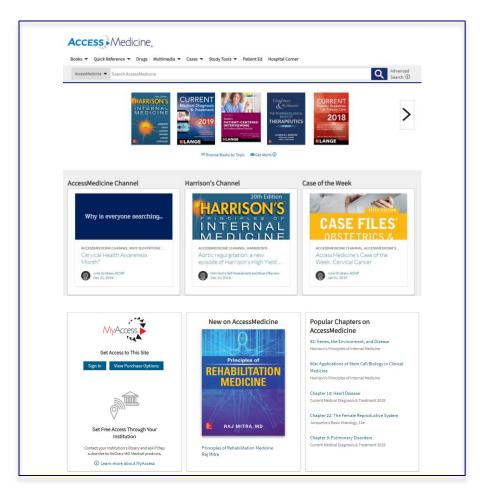


User Guide

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- Students
- Residents
- Clinicians
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- Health Professionals







AccessMedicine **\(\)**?

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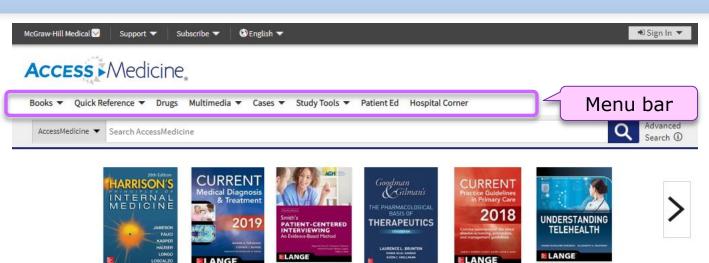
AccessMedicine delivers all this:

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- Quick Reference Tools
 - Quick Medical Dx & Tx : 질병 및 의학실습에 대한 근거중심관련 Outline
 - Current Practice Guidelines in Primary Care : Digests of evidence-based guidelines for primary care topics
 - Pocket Guide to Diagnostic Tests: Quick guide to commonly used diagnostic tests in a clinical setting
 - Differential Diagnosis Tool 1,000가지 이상의 감별진단 (from *Diagnosaurus*)
 - Clinical Prep : 의대생에게 필수적인 650 개 이상의 핵심 주제로부터의 질문을 통해 유용한 임상정보를 제공
- Drugs 약물정보 데이터베이스
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- Study Tools
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 - Clerkship Topics : 토픽별로 이미 구성되어 있는 커리큘럼에 따라 학습할 수 있도록 가이드 제공
- Patient Education Handouts 환자 교육 자료
- Hospital Corner 교수자가 학습자를 위한 커리큘럼을 직접 구성/배포할 수 있는 학습지원도구





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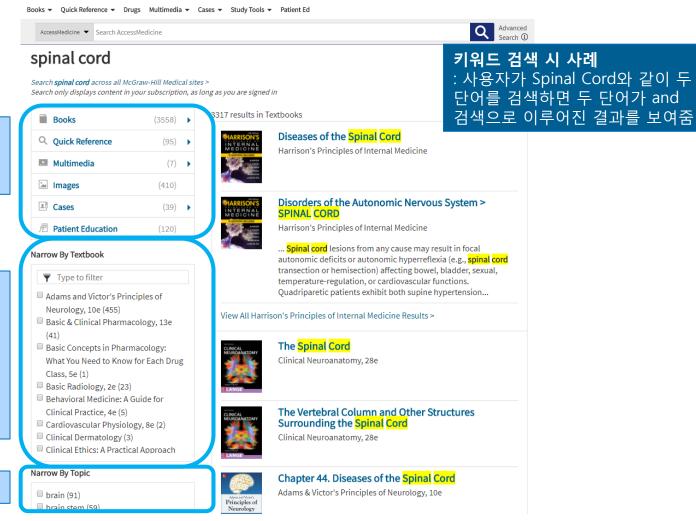






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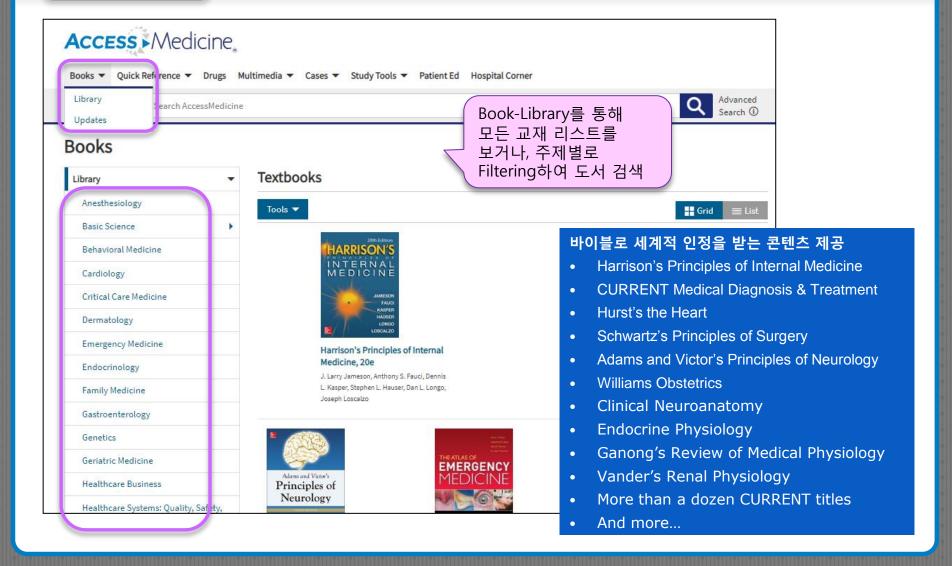
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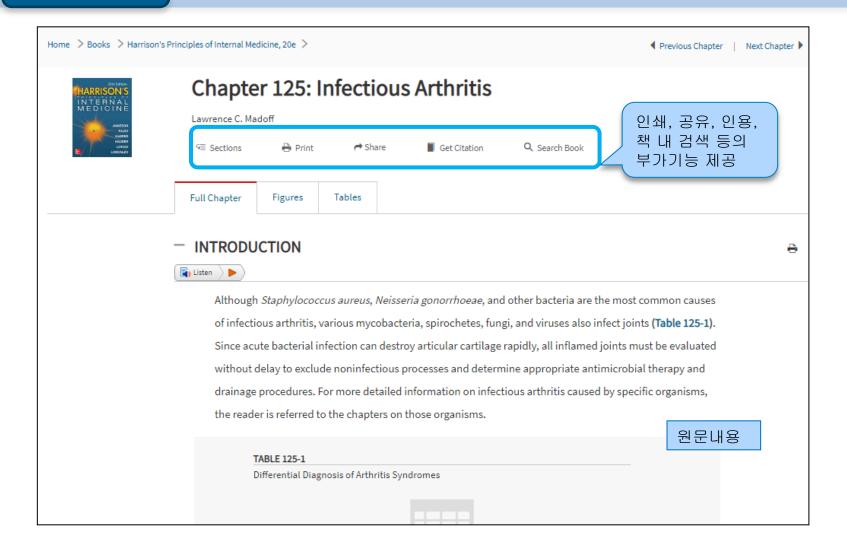


원문이용

Home > Books > **FEATURES** Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 업데이트 정보 20e **Textbook Updates** J. Larry Jameson, Anthony S. Fauci, Dennis L. Kasper, Stephen L. Hauser, Dan L. Longo, 12/18/2018 Joseph Loscalzo Valerate, a Microbial Metabolite, Inhibits C. difficile Growth Go to Review Questions Go to Cases Kurt J. Isselbacher, MD **JAMESON** 12/17/2018 Search Textbook FAUCI Prednisone Prophylaxis for Prevention of KASPER TB-Associated Immune Reconstitution HAUSER Show Chapters Hide Chapters Inflammatory Syndrome (IRIS) LONGO Robert W. Eisinger, PhD, Anthony S. Fauci, MD LOSCALZO Part 1: The Profession of Medicine 12/17/2018 Myocardial Inflammation Associated Copyright Part 2: Cardinal Manifestations and Presentation of Diseases with Rheumatoid Arthritis Disease Notice Robert W. Eisinger, PhD, Anthony S. Fauci, MD + Part 3: Pharmacology View All Textbook Updates Editors of Previous Editions + Part 4: Oncology and Hematology Multimedia Editors 여과되 Part 5: Infectious Diseases VIDEO, Cover Illustration Multimedia Section 1: Basic Considerations in Infectious Diseases Gynecolo Related Harrison's Resources 자원 Chapter 115: Approach to the Patient with an Infectious Disease Smear. Contributors Chapter 116: Molecular Mechanisms of Microbial Pathogenesis 14 mins, 33 secs Updated! Chapter 117: Ar proach to the Acutely III Infected Febrile Patient Preface VIDEO A11-19: Result Chapter 118: Immuniza Principles and Vaccine Use after manual Chapter 119: Heal Travel 도서 기본정보 thrombectomy and 업데이트된 챕터 thrombus extraction. **Updated!** Chapter

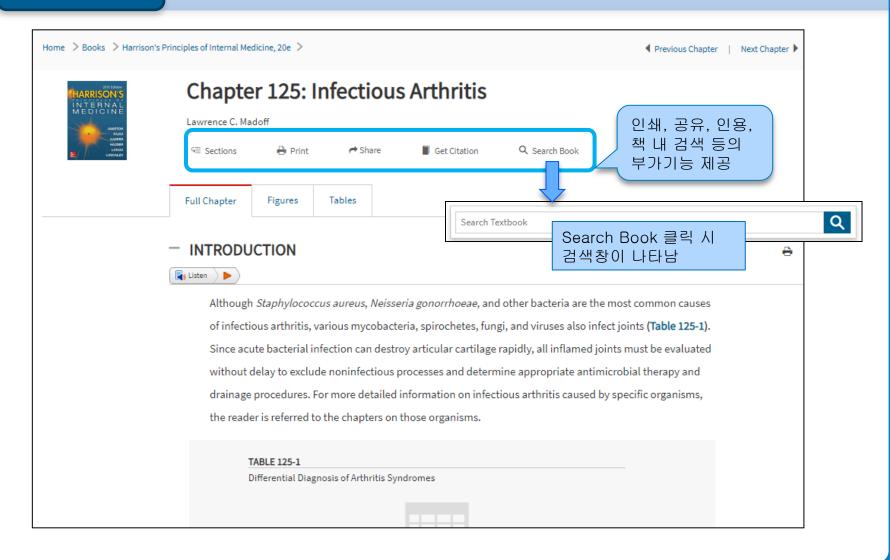






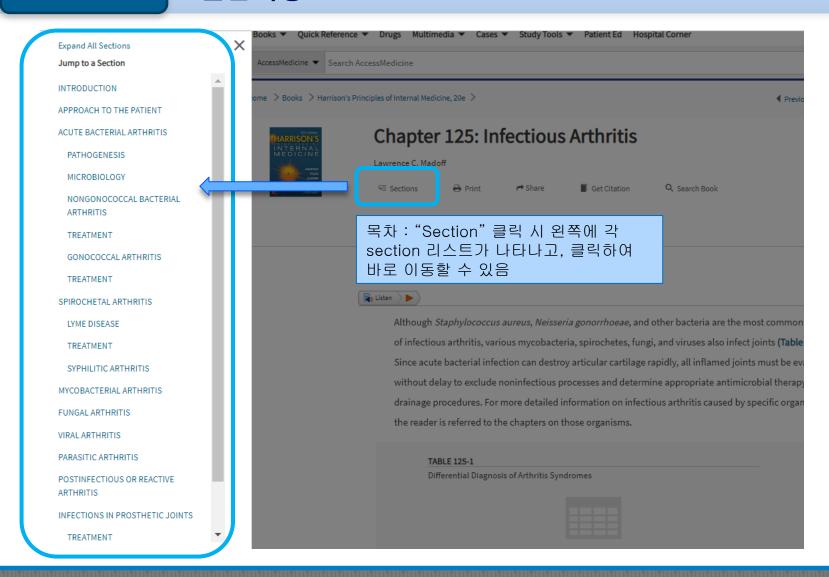






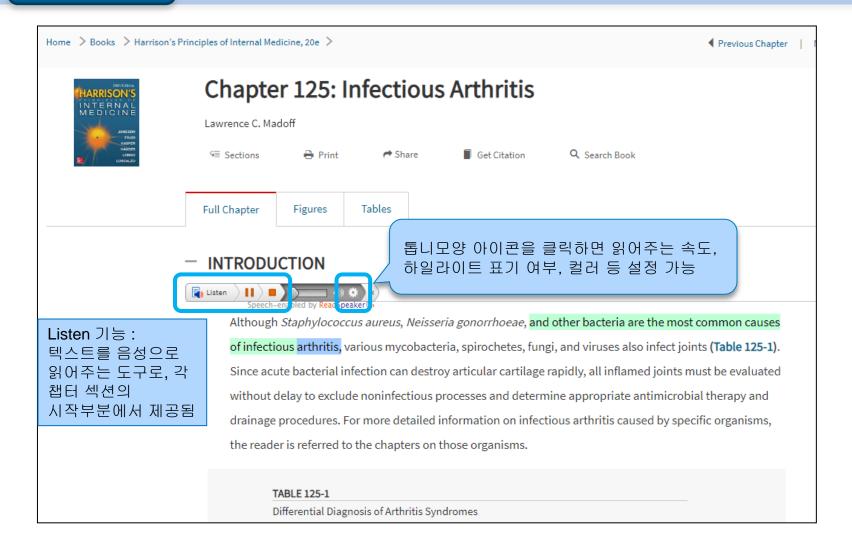








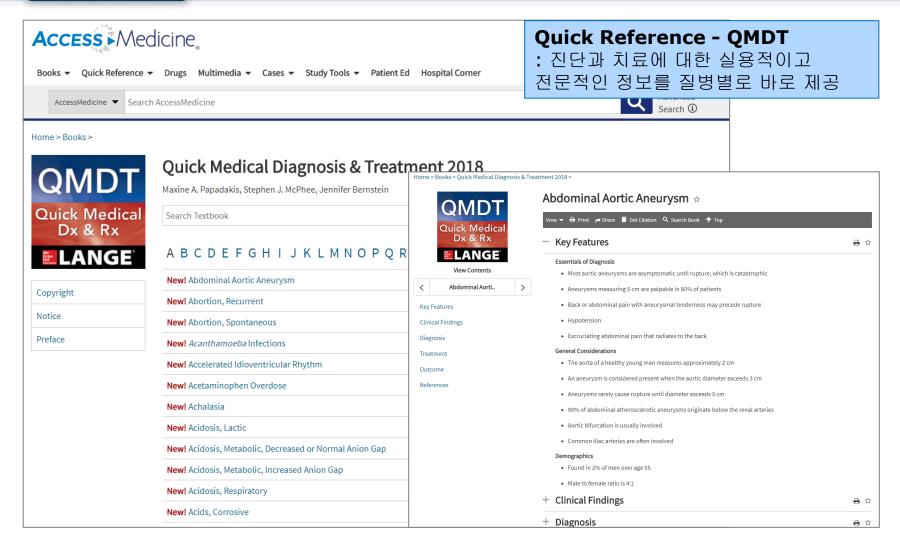








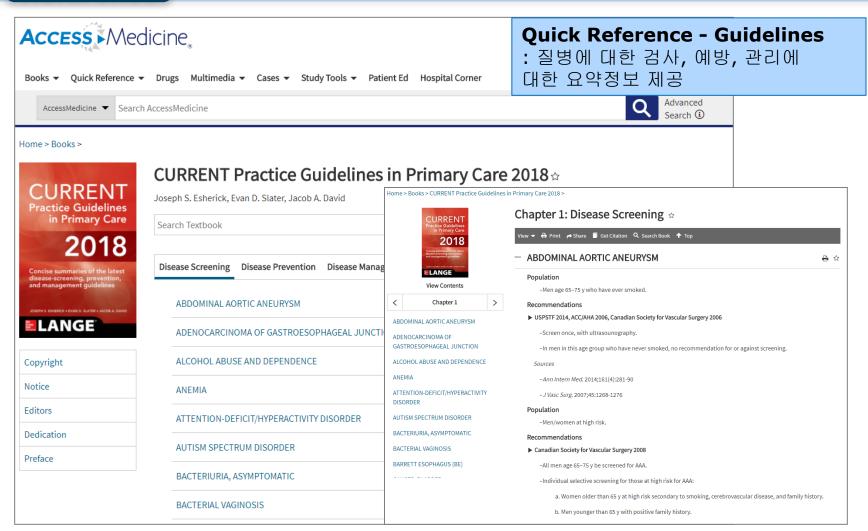
Quick Medical Diagnosis & Treatment







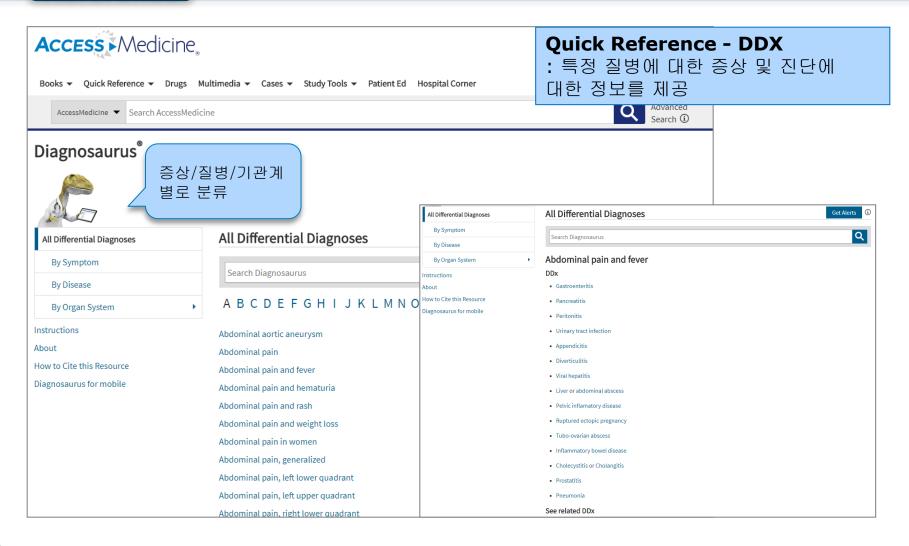
CURRENT Practice Guidelines in Primary Care







DDx - 1,000종 이상의 감별진단 Database





Preface



Quick Reference

Guide to Diagnostic Tests



Quick Reference – Diagnostic Tests

: 일반적으로 사용되는 진단검사와 일반 질병상태의 진단적 접근 정보

View Contents Chapter 1 > INTRODUCTION BENEFITS, COSTS & RISKS PERFORMANCE OF DIAGNOSTIC TESTS Patient Preparation Specimen Collection

Guide to Diagnostic Tests, 7e >

TEST CHARACTERISTICS

Accuracy

Precision

Sigma Metrics

Reference Interval

Interfering Factors

Sensitivity & Specificity

Chapter 1: Decision Making

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C. Diana Nicoll; Chuanyi Mark Lu

 INTRODUCTION The clinician's main task is to make reasoned decisions about patient care based on available clinical information and estimated clinical outcomes. Although data elicited from the history and physical examination may be sufficient for making a diagnosis or for guiding therapy, more information is often required. Today's clinicians rely increasingly on diagnostic tests and face challenges in selecting which tests to order and in interpreting test results. This chapter aims to help clinicians understand the utility as well as the limitations of diagnostic testing in clinical diagnosis and

BENEFITS, COSTS & RISKS

When used appropriately, diagnostic tests can be of great assistance to the clinician. Tests can be used for screening, ie, to identify risk factors for disease and to detect occult disease in asymptomatic persons. Identification of risk factors may allow early intervention to prevent disease occurrence, and early detection of occult disease may reduce disease morbidity and mortality through early treatment. Blood pressure measurement is recommended for preventive care of asymptomatic low risk adults. Screening for breast, cervix, colon, and lung cancer is also recommended, whereas screening for prostate cancer remains controversial. Screening without demonstrated benefits should be avoided. Optimal screening tests should meet the criteria listed in Table 1-1. Some screening test results (eg, rapid HIV Ab tests) require confirmatory testing.



management.

Criteria for use of screening procedures.

View Large | Favorite Table | Download (.pdf)

Tests can be used for diagnosis, ie, to help establish or exclude the presence of disease in symptomatic persons. Some tests assist in early diagnosis after onset of symptoms and signs; others assist in developing a differential





Quick

Clinical Prep

Ask a Clinical Question...

Reference About Clinical Prep How to Use This Feature Contributing Authors

Prepare for wards with access to thousands of clinical questions and answers.

e.g. "treatments for lung cancer" "manifestations of Zika virus infection" "asthma

Quick Reference – Clinical Prep

: 650개 이상의 핵심 주제로부터 50,000여 개의 질문을 통해 신뢰할 수 있고 유용한 임상 정보를 제공

Bridge the gap between course work and actual patient care experiences Q Ask a Clinical Question... Angina pectoris View : Categories : List **Epidemiology** Cardiovascular + How does gender impact the presentation of angina pectoris (AP)? CME + What are risk factors for Ludwig's angina? + How does age impact the risk for variant ans View More ▼ Ask a Clinical Question... Endocrinology Description Eligible for CME | Learn More | My CME Last reviewed: 05/08/2015 + What is the character of pain of angina pect What is the mortality rate of patients with Ludwig's an + What is Ludwig's angina? + What is variant angina (Prinzmetal's angina Hematology/Oncology View More ▼ With the combined use of systemic antibiotics and aggressive surgical intervention, th declined dramatically from over 50% in the pre-antibiotic era to 0% to 4% currently.8 Etiology + What bacterial microorganisms are associat Answer Source » + What bacterial microorganisms are associat JOURNAL ARTICLES View the current best evidence for Ludwig's Angina and Lemierre's Disease from M Neurology + What is the pathogenesis of Ludwig's angina





2 Minute Medicine

A	Access Medicine.									
Во	oks ▼	Quick Refe	rence 🔻	Drugs	Multimedia ▼	Cases ▼	Study Tools ▼	Patient Ed	Hospital Corner	
	Access	Medicine ▼	Search A	\ccessMe	dicine					

Quick Reference – 2 Minute Medicine

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Topics •

2/16/2018 2:27:49 PM

No benefit of sodium bicarbonate or a

Iyas Daghlas, Dayton McMillan

2/16/2018 2:27:49 PM

Nusinersen improves motor function in

Shani Chibber, Dayton McMillan

2/16/2018 2:27:49 PM

Influenza vaccine not associated with i

Kate Anderson, Leah H. Carr, MD

2 Minute Medicine® > Cardiology >



Editors and Contributors

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Adverse outcomes are similar for patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention receiving heparin or bivalirudin

by Dayton McMillan

Originally published by 2 Minute Medicine[®] (view original article). Reused on AccessMedicine with permission.

- Patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) mainly via radial approach receiving either bivalirudin or heparin, in addition to P2Y₁₂ inhibitors, following myocardial infarction experienced similar rates of death from any cause, myocardial infarction, or major bleeding.
- 2. Patients who had ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) or non-STEMI myocardial infarctions experienced similar rates of major adverse events regardless of their treatment with bivalirudin or heparin during PCI.

Evidence Rating: 1 (Excellent)

Study Rundown:

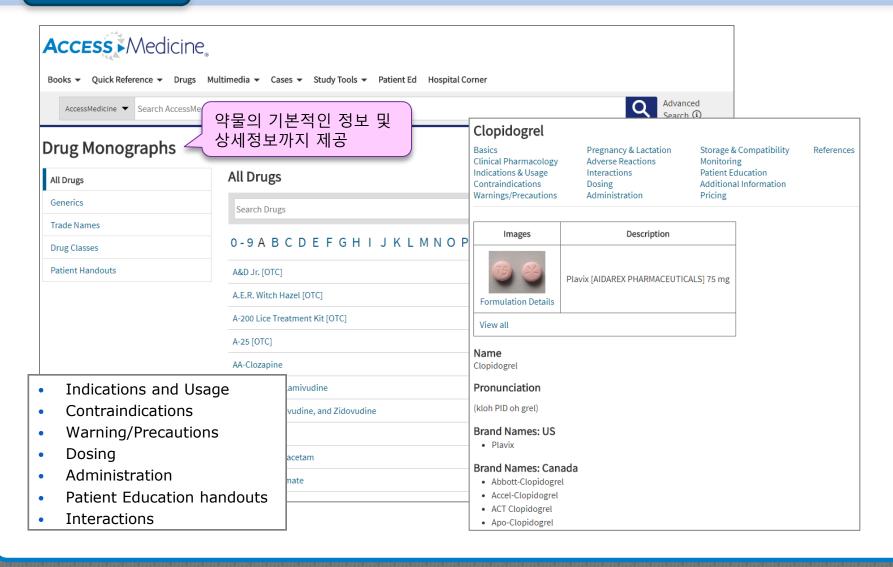
Following myocardial infarction, anticoagulation and antiplatelet agents are used during PCI to improve clinical outcomes by reducing thrombotic complications. Advantages of anticoagulation and antiplatelet agents must be weighted with their adverse effects of bleeding complications. In this study, patients post myocardial infarction undergoing radial-artery PCI and receiving a potent P2Y₁₂ inhibitor were treated with the anticoagulants heparin or bivalirudin. The primary endpoints of the study were death from any cause, myocardial infarction, and major bleeding events. This multicenter, randomized trial included patients with both STEMI and non-STEMI myocardial infarction with an urgently planned PCI. Most patients had a radial-artery PCI approach, and all were treated with P2Y₁₂ inhibitors ticagrelor, prasugrel, or cangrelor. No significant differences in rates of primary endpoints were observed between patients treated with bivalirudin or heparin at either 30 or 180 days post-PCI. No difference in outcomes was was observed between treatment groups for patients with either STEMI or non-STEMI myocardial infarctions. The size of the study is a significant strength,





Drugs

약물정보 제공 Database (복용, 적응증, 부작용, 가격 등)

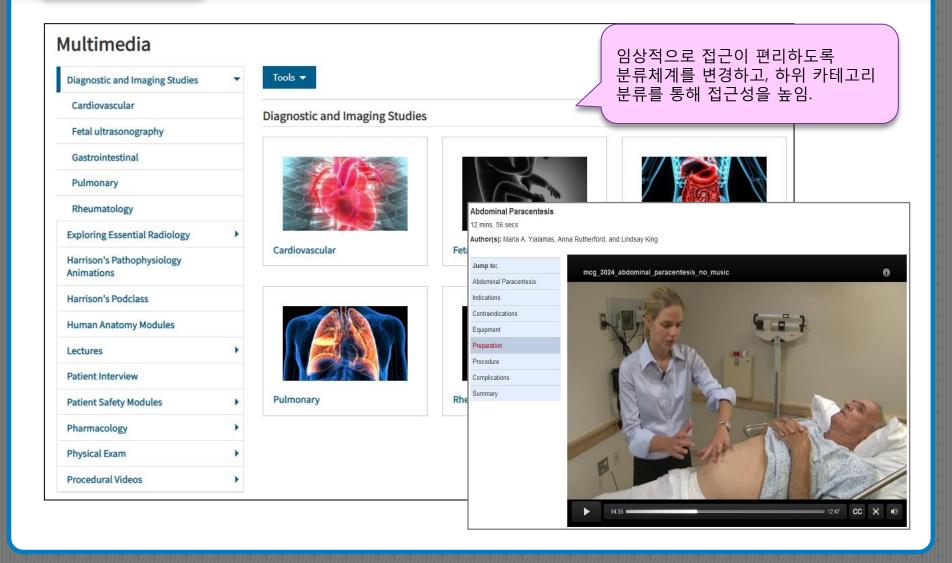






Multimedia

Video 및 Animation 형태의 교육자료 제공

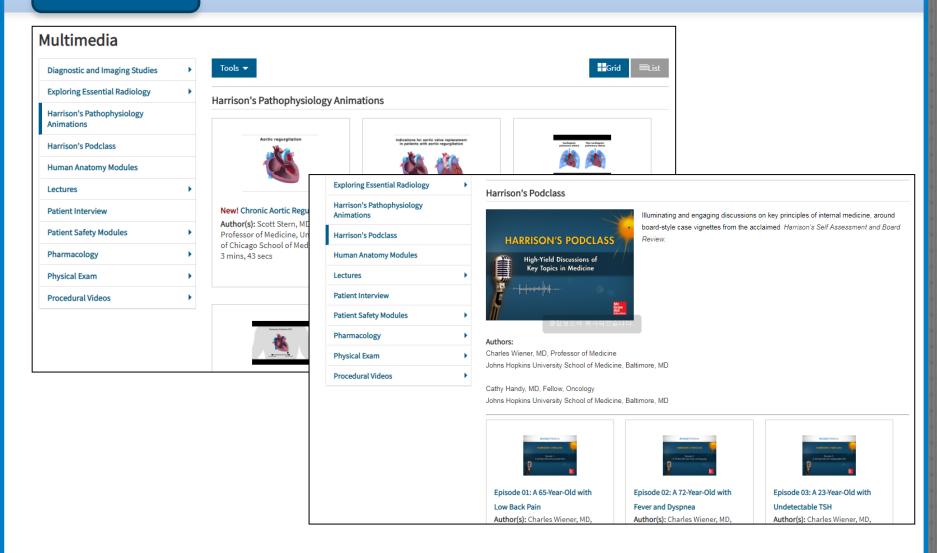






Multimedia

신규항목

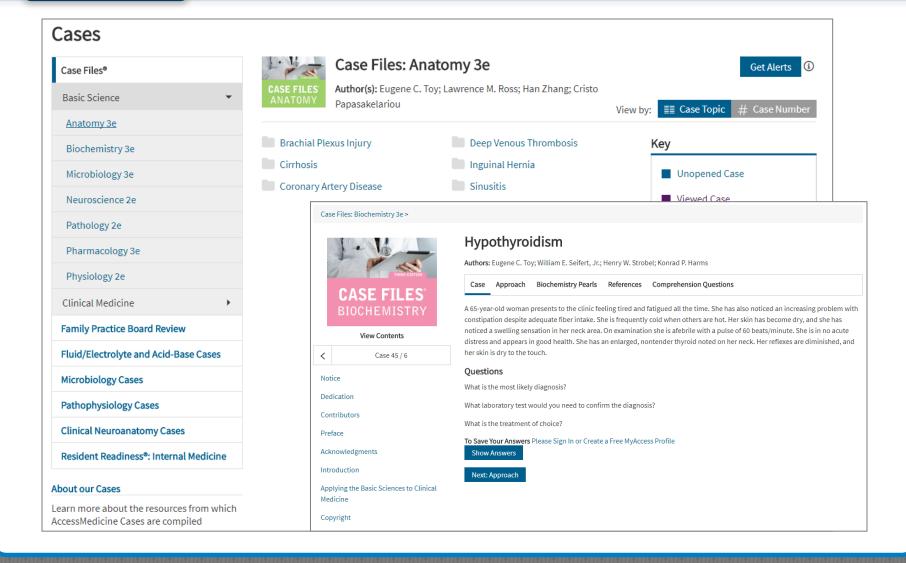






Cases

다양한 실제 사례를 통한 학습







Review Questions

Study Tools

By Resource
Review Questions
Anatomy
Biochemistry
Epidemiology & Biostatistics
Family Medicine
Histology & Cell Biology
Internal Medicine
Microbiology
Neuroanatomy
Obstetrics
Occupational and Environmental Medicine
Pathology

Review Questions

Generate multiple-choice quizzes from th

Study Tools – Review Questions

: Q&A Test를 제공하여 내용이 제대로 학습되었는지 확인하고, 강점과 약점을 파악할 수 있음



Basic & Clinical Biostatistics, 4e

65 Questions



Clinical Neuroanatomy, 28e

100 Questions



CURRENT Diagnosis & Treatment: Occupational &

Environmental Medicine, 5e

377 Questions



CURRENT Diagnosis & Treatment: Nephrology &

Hypertension, 2e

314 Questions



CURRENT Diagnosis & Treatment: Surgery, 14e

216 Questions





Review Questions



Review of Medical Microbiology and Immunology, 14e

Warren Levinson
Preface | Copyright | Notice
Go to Book

"Go to Book" 버튼을 통해 해당 교재로 쉽게 돌아갈 수 있음. (해당되는 경우)

NOTE: A quiz may not include more than 250 questions. Quizzes cannot be saved mid-progress

Create Random Quiz

10 of 1087 available

Start Quiz

Create Custom Quiz

Generate a custom quiz from the topics below.

- 0 of 114 available Part I: Basic Bacteriology
 - of 188 available Part II: Clinical Bacteriology
 - of 82 available Part III: Basic Virology
- of 143 available Part IV: Clinical Virology
- 0 of 50 available Part V: Mycology
 - of 106 available Part VI: Parasitology
 - of **201** available **Part VII: Immunology**
- of 4 available Part VIII: Ectoparasites
- of 58 available Extended Matching Questions
- 0 of **61** available **Clinical Case Questions**
- 0 of 40 available USMLE (National Board) Practice Examination, Block One
- of 40 available USMLE (National Board) Practice Examination, Block Two

사용자는 단일 책 내의 모든 Q&A에서 랜덤 퀴즈를 바로 생성 가능

집중 학습 원하는 사용자는 특정 주제 (있는 경우)에서 질문을 선택하여 퀴즈 생성 가능

Start Quiz





Review Questions

Question 4 of 10

A sputum culture will be rejected (i.e., it will not be stained or cultured) by the clinical laboratory if:

- A it is streaked with blood.
- B it contains IgA antibody.
- C it contains many more epithelial cells than neutrophils.
- D it contains pus.
- E it contains sulfur granules.

Submit & View Answe

ubmit & View Next Question

End quiz and return to Review of Medical Microbiology and Immunology, 14e Review Questions

문제풀이 후 결과 및 해설 제공

Review of Medical Microbiology and Immunology, 14e>

Quiz Results

Your Score: 20 %

You answered 2 of 10 questions correctly.

Question 1: Incorrect

Crosses the placenta

- A IgM
- √B IgG
- X C IgA
- D IgE

The correct answer is B. You answered C.

91% of users answered correctly.

Question 2: Incorrect

Each of the following statements concerning hepatitis C virus (HCV) and hepatitis D virus (HDV) is correct EXCEPT:

- A HCV is an RNA virus that causes post-transfusion hepatitis.
- B HDV is a defective virus that can replicate only in a cell that is also infected with hepatitis B virus.
- √ C HDV is transmitted primarily by the fecal-oral route.
- XD People infected with HCV commonly become chronic carriers of HCV and are predisposed to hepatocellular carcinoma.

The correct answer is C. You answered D.





Clerkship Topics

Clerkship Topics

This collection of study materials covers every major topic of the internal medical clerkship, featuring select cha

Open All | Close All

- ▶ Cardiology
- ▶ Pulmonology
- ▼ Nephrology + Urology
- Congenital/Genetic Kidney Disease
- · Ward Skills in Nephrology
- · Acid-Base Disturbances and Electrolyte Abnormalities
- Acute Kidney Injury
- Chronic Kidney Disease
- · Glomerular Disease
- Nephrolithiasis and Urinary Tract Obstruction
- · Benign Prostatic Disease
- Renal Tubulointersitial and Vascular Disorders
- ▶ Gastroenterology
- ► Hematology/Oncology
- ▶ Infectious Disease
- ▶ Endocrinology
- ▶ Rheumatology
- ▶ Essential of Key Patient Presentations
- ▶ Skills for the Wards
- ▶ Neurology
- ▶ Psychiatry

Study Tools – Clerkship Topics

: 자가 학습을 위한 토픽 기반의 학습 모듈을 제공.

선택한 토픽에 맞는 학습 과정을 제공하여 이용자가 더 빠르고 효율적으로 원하는 내용을 학습할 수 있도록 도와줌.

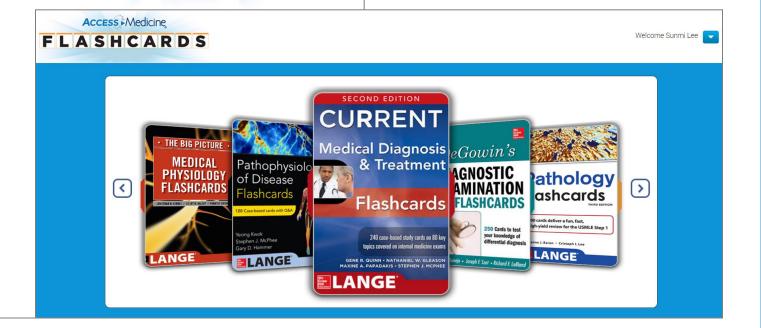
Clerkship Topics > Nephrology + Urology						
Chronic Kidney Disease ☆						
AUTHO	RS: ESL					
LEARNING OBJECTIVE	ES: Diagnosis					
	Management					
	Complications					
CHAPTER	AccessMedicine > Harrison's Princi Medicine, 19e > Chronic Kidney Dis					
CASE FILE	AccessMedicine > Resident Reading Chronic Kidney Disease > A 65-Year 55					
CASE FILE	AccessMedicine > Family Practice E Review, Third Edition > CASE 5-2 >					
EXTERNAL ACTIVITY	Case: CKD	Note				





Flash Card: 학습한 내용을 복습해볼 수 있도록 Flash card 형태의 퀴즈를 제공

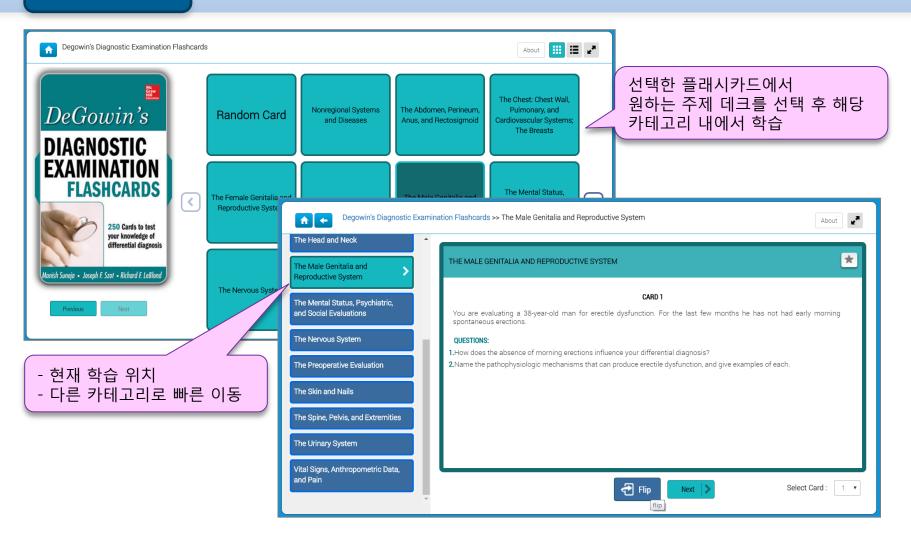
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Flash Card: 학습한 내용을 복습해볼 수 있도록 Flash card 형태의 퀴즈를 제공







Patient ED

환자에게 질병에 대해 이해시킬 수 있도록 의학 전 분야의 질병/ 증상에 대한 정보를 Handbook 형식으로 제공(한국어 제공)

Patient Education Handouts

Acute Advisor	
Adult Advisor	
Medicines Advisor	
Pediatric Advisor	

Sign in to add a logo and/or personal message to your Pati

Adult Advisor							
Language:							
	Chinese (Simplified)						
	Chinese (Traditional)	١.					
0-9 A E	English	П	J	K	L	N	
	French					\dashv	
Abdominal N							
	Portuguese (Brazilian)					\exists	
Abdominal N							
Abdominal F	Spanish						
Abdominati	Tagatog						
Ablation Tre	Vietnamese	oble	ems				
Abuse and Domestic Violence							
Abuse During Pregnancy							
Acanthosis Nigricans Skin Changes							
ACE Inhibitors							
Achilles Tendon Injury							
Achilles Tendon Injury Exercises							
Acne							
Acne: Brief Version							

알츠하이머

(Alzheimer's Disease)

알츠하이머란 무엇입니까?

AD, 알츠하이머는 시간이 지날수록 증세가 심해지는 치매입니다. 치매란 생각하고 기억하고 논리적으로 사고하고 계획을 세우는 능력이 점점 떨어지는 병입니다. 치매는 뇌세포에 영향을 미쳐 기억과 사고력을 천천히 파괴합니다. 시간이 지남에 따라 치매로 인해 말하고 기억하고 감정을 조절하고 결정을 내리는 능력이 상실될 수 있습니다.

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AD의 정확한 원인은 알려져 있지 않습니다. 유전자나 환경, 생활습관 등 다양한 원인이 있을 수 있습니다. AD가 발생하면 뇌에 변화가 일어납니다. 비정상적인 단백질 조각과 덩어리, 죽은 신경 세포가 뇌에 형성됩니다. 시간이 지남에 따라 이러한 변화가 점점 커지고 늘어나며, 신경 세포는 작용을 멈추고 죽게 됩니다. 또한, 뇌의 일부가 수죽되기 시작합니다. 이러한 변화가 AD의 원인인지 또는 AD의 결과인지는 분명하게 밝혀지지 않았습니다.

나이는 AD의 가장 중요한 위험 요소입니다. 뇌의 변화는 30-65세에 시작될 수 있습니다. 그러나 대부분 65세가 넘어야 병의 징후가 나타나기 시작합니다.

지금까지 일부 가계에서 알츠하이머의 위험을 높이는 유전자가 발견되었습니다. 이 러한 유전자를 갖고 있는 사람은 30대부터 알츠하이머의 정후가 나타날 수 있습니다. 이러한 유형의 AD는 매우 드뭅니다. 훨씬 나이가 든 후에 AD의 위험을 높이는 유전 자도 있습니다.

어떤 증상을 보입니까?

알츠하이머의 증상은 사람마다 다릅니다. 또한 병이 약화됨에 따라 증상도 달라집니다.

맨 처음 나타나는 증상은 건망증입니다. 거의 모든 사람이 나이가 들면 기억에 문제가 생기기 시작합니다. 그러나 AD 초기 단계인 경우 같은 연령의 다른 사람에 비해기억 문제가 확연하게 나타납니다. 최근에 있었던 일이나 활동, 친한 사란, 물건의 이름이 잘 기억나지 않게 됩니다. 뭔가에 주의를 기울이는 시간도 점점 짧아집니다. 집중도 어려워집니다. 그러나 알츠하이머 초기 단계에는 건망증이 일상생활이나 일에든 영향을 미치지 않습니다. 초기 단계의 기억 문제는 약한 인지장애로 불리는 경우가 많습니다.

시간이 지나면서 기억 문제가 심해집니다. 읽고, 쓰고, 이해하는 능력에 문제가 생깁니다. 물건을 사고 돈을 어떻게 내야 하는지도 모르게 됩니다. 물건을 이상한 곳에 두고 잃어버리는 경우도 늘어날 수 있습니다. 운전을 할 때 또는 심지어는 집에 있으면 서도 여기가 어디인지 모를 수 있습니다.

병이 악화됨에 따라 최근 일뿐만 아니라 과거에 있었던 일도 기억나지 않을 수 있습니다. 그러나 일반적으로 최근 기억이 장기 기억보다 영향을 많이 받습니다.

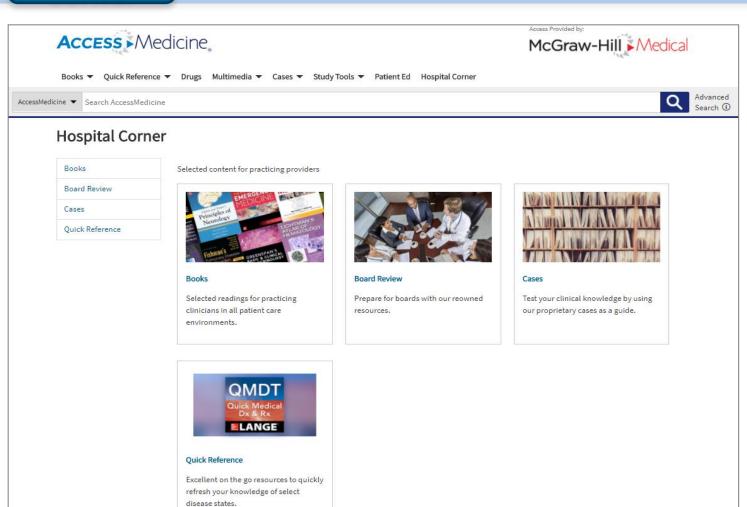
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Hospital Corner

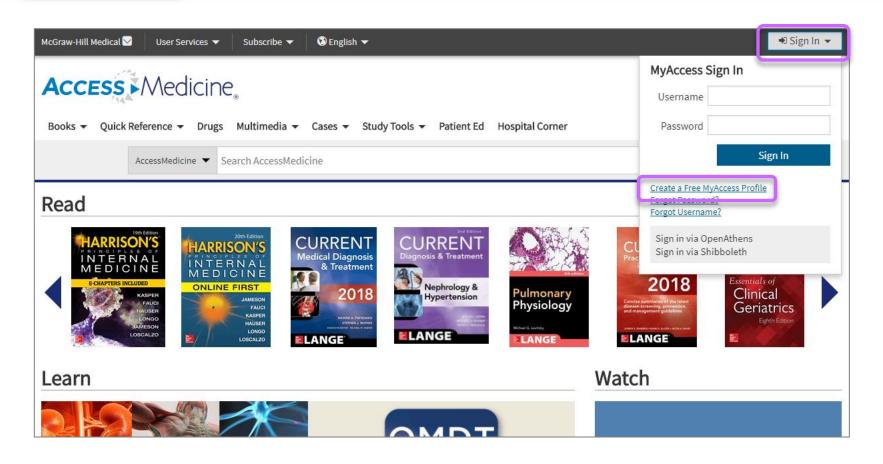
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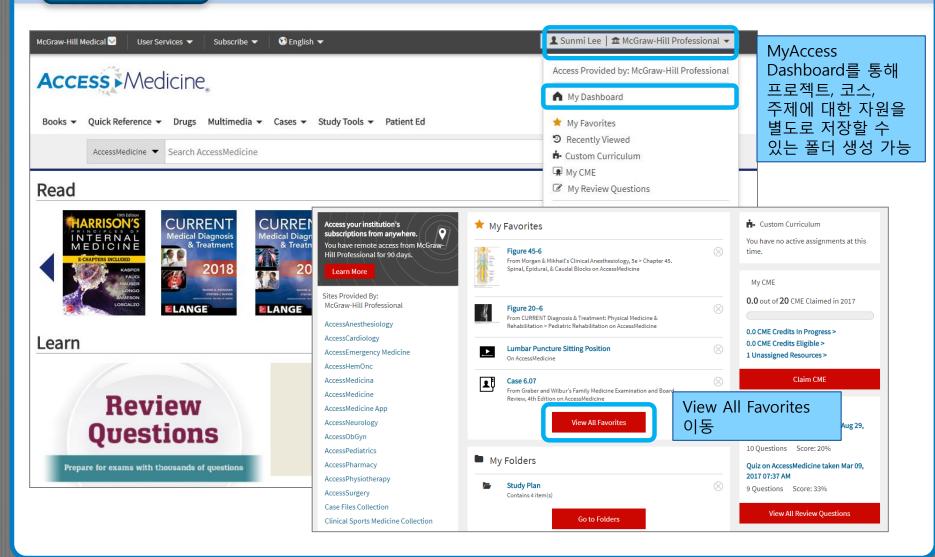
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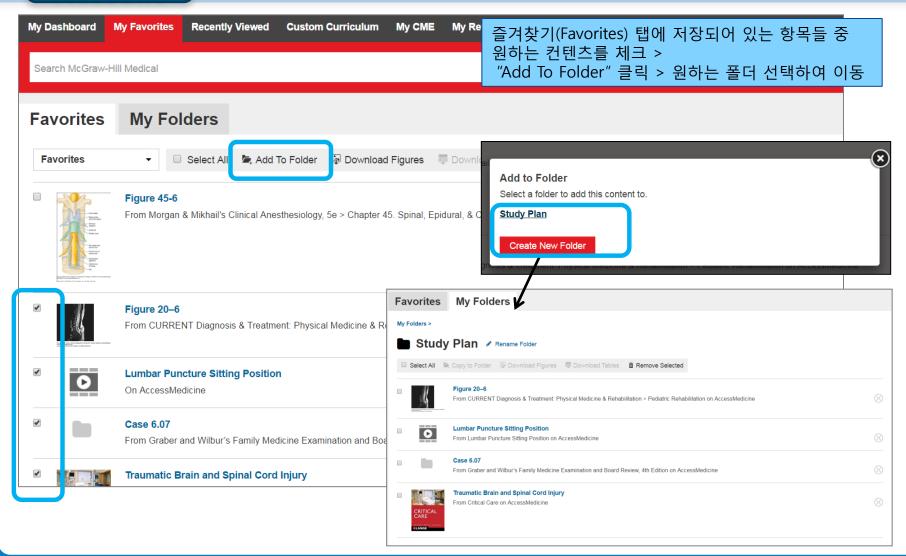
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