

用AI打開 學術研究的新視野

115/05/05



簽到表



AI 不會取代人類，
但不用 AI 的人，會被用 AI 的人取代。

— 輝達執行長黃仁勳



AI工具介紹

多功能生成式AI工具

- ChatGPT
- Gemini
- Copilot
- Claude
- Grok
- Perplexity

館藏AI工具

- EBSCO 系列資料庫
- Endnote 書目管理軟體2025
- Reaxys 專業化學資料庫
- UpToDate 臨床實證醫學資料庫
- JSTOR 人文科學電子期刊資料庫
- ProQuest Ebook Central
- InCites研究競爭力分析系統

學術型AI工具

- Connected papers
- Pubmed AI
- Openevidence

多功能生成式 AI工具



傳統搜尋 V.S. AI搜尋

項目	傳統搜尋引擎	AI搜尋引擎 (生成式搜尋)
搜尋邏輯	關鍵字比對	語意理解 + 意圖預測
結果呈現	網頁清單	綜合內容與主動回答
資訊整合	使用者手動篩選	AI主動整理分析
應用場景	靜態查詢	動態解決問題、內容創建
使用體驗	需多次點擊	一站式獲得答案

Google AI 摘要 V.S. AI 模式

Google 今天中午在高雄醫學大學附近要吃什麼

AI 模式 全部 短片 影片 新聞 地圖 購物 更多 工具

營業中 評分最高

搜尋結果 · 十全一路 100 號高雄醫學大學 · 選擇地區

AI 摘要

在高醫附近午餐的選擇很多，可以考慮台式小吃（如阿發便當、老夫子雞排飯）、中式麵食（如牛老二牛肉麵、湘帥客棧的牛肉捲餅和湯包），或異國料理（如捌貳捌貳韓式料理或默默義大利麵）。如果想吃鐵板燒，元味鐵板燒 提供無限享用的配菜，也是不錯的選擇。

台式小吃與便當

- 阿發便當：靠近孝順街，以炸雞柳飯、什錦炒麵等便當為主，份量實在，午餐時間人潮多。
- 老夫子：推薦雞排飯，但菜色變化較少。
- 北港肉羹腳筋麵：乾意麵和肉羹受歡迎，是學生的便宜午餐選項，還有附飲料和湯。
- 三碗飯：提供高CP值的麻辣炒飯等便餐。

中式麵食

- 牛老二牛肉麵：位於山東街，是一家老牌牛肉麵店。
- 湘帥客棧：提供手工製作的小籠湯包、牛肉捲餅、豬肉餡餅等，且酸辣湯料多實。

高雄醫學院附近美食彙整- 貪吃鬼熊熊 - 美食/攝影/旅遊

高雄三民區鐵板燒元味鐵板燒(附菜單)高醫附近, 調味不會太鹹,白飯.湯.飲料.冰淇淋無限供應 ...

貪吃鬼熊熊

生活-高雄美食 - 首頁 - KMU Wiki

2025年3月31日 — [編輯] 高醫附近餐廳 * 牛老二 牛肉麵館 (07)316-2561 山東街133號 * 北港肉羹腳筋麵: 推她的"乾意麵..."

高雄醫學大學

三民區孝順街394號" #阿發美食" 高醫附近必買便當店正餐時間 ...

2024年9月23日 — 高醫附近必買便當店正餐時間 學生人潮不少，內用或外帶都蠻多人出餐快，...

Instagram · louis_lin

不一定每次搜尋都會出現

AI 模式 全部 購物 圖片 新聞 更多

母親節送甚麼

18 個網站

2026 媽媽生日禮物TOP10 排行榜 - Pinkoi

200 ~ 1500 元媽媽生日禮物推薦 * \$200+卡片 * \$500 永生花束 * \$500-\$1,000 甜點 *...

母親節禮物- momo購物網- 好評推薦- 2026年4月

【無線好用】無線石墨烯熱敷頸部電視(頸椎放鬆調溫定時脖子頸部保暖熱敷眼罩...

2026母親節微奢禮物推薦! 頂級絲質眼罩、無酒精氣泡飲 - ELLE

2026年4月7日 — * 生活 * 生活速報 * 2026母親節微奢禮物推薦! 頂級絲質眼罩、無酒...

顯示全部

母親節挑選禮物建議從「實用性」、「儀式感」與「心意」三個面向切入。2026 年的熱門選擇包含保養美妝組、健康家電以及具有紀念意義的手作體驗。

以下根據媽媽的類型與預算為你整理推薦清單：

質感生活類 (愛漂亮、愛打扮的媽媽)

- 專櫃保養禮盒：4月起各大品牌如 Marie Claire 整理的聯名優惠組，包含亮白乳液、頂級護膚組合。
- 輕奢珠寶飾品：具備紀念價值的珍珠項鍊、耳環，或 2026 年流行的誕生石、客製化刻字飾品。
- 香氛與美髮：高品質的香水禮盒、絲質眼罩，或具備溫控功能的負離子吹風機/造型梳。

實用家電類 (重視功能、分擔勞務)

- 舒壓按摩器具：無線熱敷護頸儀、石墨烯按摩眼罩或筋膜槍，幫助放鬆緊繃的肌肉。
- 美型廚房家電：氣炸鍋、多功能料理鍋或高品質的咖啡禮盒。

送禮小提醒：建議先觀察媽媽平常是否有提到「捨不得買」的東或「想試試看」的產品，針對痛點送禮最能打動人心。

你了解特定預算範圍（如 2000 元以內）的推薦，還是想找特定地區的景觀餐廳訂位資訊？

預算20000

預算 20,000 元 是非常充裕的選擇，可以挑選「精品級」的單品或「全方位」的保養與家電。以下為你精選 2026 年熱門的母親節送禮提案：

輕奢精品與時尚 (質感加分)

- 名牌入門包款：2 萬元預算可入手 agnès b. 的經典包款，或是 Longchamp 的全皮質托特包，兼具實用與品味。
- 保值金飾與珠寶：推薦 J'code 真愛密碼 的黃金項鍊或手鍊，或是 周大福 的復古足金耳

提出任何問題

可持續對話，提供客製化答案

Google Scholar Lab

Google 學術搜尋 | 實驗室

提出詳細的研究問題，尋找相關論文

範例問題

Has anyone used single molecule footprinting to examine transcription factor binding in human cells?

Are hydrogen powered cars, compared to electric / internal combustion engine cars, really better for the environment?

What is the standard of care for intraductal papilloma without atypia? When is it best to be managed conservatively?

向學術搜尋提出問題

學術搜尋實驗室仍在實驗階段，可能會出錯。

用於找學術文獻



Google 學術搜尋 | 實驗室

目前的工作階段

幫我找到近兩年研究失智症治療的相關...

✓ 找到 10 筆相關結果

學術搜尋實驗室目前只會以英文回覆。

抗類澱粉蛋白抗體治療與腦血管疾病處置考量-台灣腦中風學會及台灣臨床失智症學會之共識聲明 [PDF] tds.org.tw EBSCO Fulltext@KMU

蔡欣薰, 李威儒, 宋碧嫻, 鍾芷萍, 陳培豪, 蔡力凱... - 台灣中風醫 ..., 2025 - airtilibrary.com

Discusses the use of Amyloid-targeting treatment (ATT) as the first effective therapy to modify the clinical course of Alzheimer's disease, a major cause of dementia.

- **Treatment Adverse Effects:** Explains the risks associated with ATT, specifically Amyloid-related imaging abnormalities (ARIA), which include cerebral edema (ARIA-E) and cerebral hemorrhage (ARIA-H).
- **Clinical Management Consensus:** Presents a consensus statement from the Taiwan Stroke Society and Taiwan Society of Clinical Dementia on managing cerebrovascular diseases and related complications in Alzheimer's patients receiving ATT, including considerations for using antithrombotic drugs.

☆ 儲存 引用 相關文章 全部共 2 個版本

+ 新工作階段

提出後續問題

學術搜尋實驗室仍在實驗階段，可能會出錯。 說明與隱私權

Google 學術搜尋 | 實驗室

目前的工作階段

Please help me find relevant literature...

✓ 找到 10 筆相關結果

Please help me find relevant literature on dementia treatment from the past two years.

[HTML] Drug discovery and development targeting dementia [HTML] mdpi.com EBSCO Fulltext@KMU

A Zagórska, A Czopek, M Fryc, A Jaromin, BJ Boyd - Pharmaceuticals, 2023 - mdpi.com

Reviews the state of the art in drug discovery and developments aimed at managing dementia, discussing several approaches such as drug repurposing, small molecules, and phosphodiesterase inhibitors.

- **Clinical Trials and Therapies:** Provides insights into clinical trials of various molecules and places emphasis on small molecules, multi-target-directed ligands, and disease-modifying therapies for dementia.
- **Development Pipelines:** Discusses different drug development strategies for dementia, including repurposing existing drugs, using small molecules and multi-target-directed ligands, and developing disease-modifying therapies.

☆ 儲存 引用 被引用 27 次 相關文章 全部共 8 個版本

Recent advancements in the therapeutic approaches for Alzheimer's disease treatment: current and future perspective [PDF] rsc.org

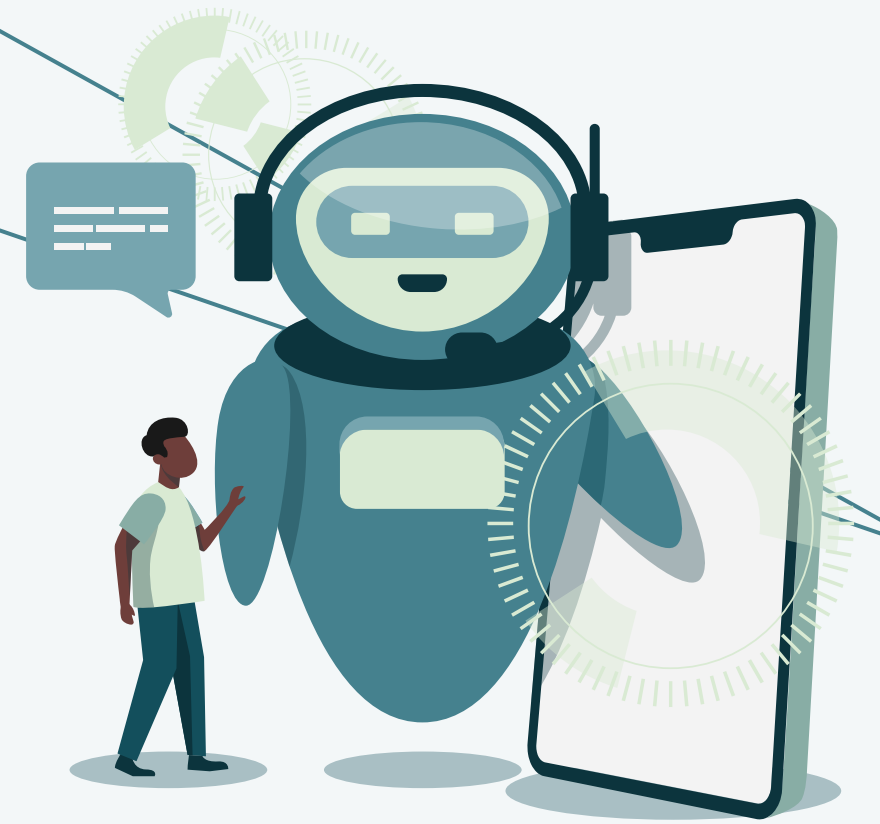
A Sharma, S Rudrawar, SB Bharate... - RSC Medicinal ..., 2025 - pubs.rsc.org

+ 新工作階段

提出後續問題

學術搜尋實驗室仍在實驗階段，可能會出錯。 說明與隱私權

多功能生成式AI工具



ChatGPT

OpenAI



Gemini

Google



Copilot

微軟



Claude

Anthropic (Openai前員工)



Grok

xAI



Perplexity

etc.

多功能生成式AI工具

AI工具	優勢	適用情境
ChatGPT	對話流暢、邏輯推理強、文本生成能力高	學術研究輔助、寫作（論文/報告/文案）、程式除錯
Gemini	結合 Google 搜尋、整合雲端工具 (Docs/Drive/Gmail)	資料整理、多媒體內容生成、即時搜尋輔助、跨工具工作
Copilot	與 Office 深度整合、偏向工作效率提升	Word/PPT生成、Excel數據分析、程式撰寫、辦公自動化
Claude	長文本處理與摘要能力佳、語氣自然	長文件摘要、PDF分析、學術寫作、合約或報告閱讀
Grok	與X(原Twitter)平台整合，即時資訊與社群趨勢整合、風格較活潑	即時新聞、社群熱門話題分析、輕量查詢與娛樂用途
Perplexity	搜尋導向強、附來源、答案較「可查證」	即時資訊、文獻查找、事實驗證、研究初步探索

隱私權設定

如何阻止利用聊天紀錄內容來訓練模型

資料控管

- 為所有人改善模型 關閉 >
- 共享連結 管理

模型改善

為所有人改善模型

允許我們使用你的內容來訓練模型，這將使 ChatGPT 更進一步滿足你和每位使用者的需求。我們會採取措施保護你的隱私權。 [深入了解](#)

語音模式

包含你的錄音

包含你的錄影

包含語音模式中的錄音和錄影來訓練我們的模型。「為所有人改善模型」涵蓋了轉錄內容和其他檔案。 [深入了解](#)

ChatGPT 完成

隱私權

文字的模型訓練

語音的模型訓練

允許與 Copilot 對話以協助訓練及改善 AI。 [深入了解](#)

個人化與記憶

來自交談、Bing 和 MSN 活動的記憶，以及推測的興趣，都將用於個人化您的體驗。 [深入了解](#)

管理共用連結 Copilot

刪除記憶

活動記錄

您的活動歷程記錄包含您與 Copilot 共用或建立的所有交談、互動等各種內容。

Privacy settings Claude

Export data Export data

Shared chats Manage

Location metadata

Allow Claude to use coarse location metadata (city/region) to improve product experiences. [Learn more.](#)

Help improve Claude

Allow the use of your chats and coding sessions to train and improve Anthropic AI models. [Learn more.](#)

設定 Grok

- 帳戶
- 外觀
- 行為
- 個性化
- 資料管控

改進模型

通過允許您的數據用於訓練我們的模型，您可以幫助提升自身的體驗，並改進所有用戶的模型質量。我們採取措施確保您的隱私在整個過程中得到保護。

根據你的對話記錄優化Grok 測試版

允許 Grok 記住您先前對話中的細節。您可以刪除個別對話來忘記相關細節。私人聊天永遠不會被儲存。

儲存使用情況

已使用 0.00 B，總額為 1.07 GB

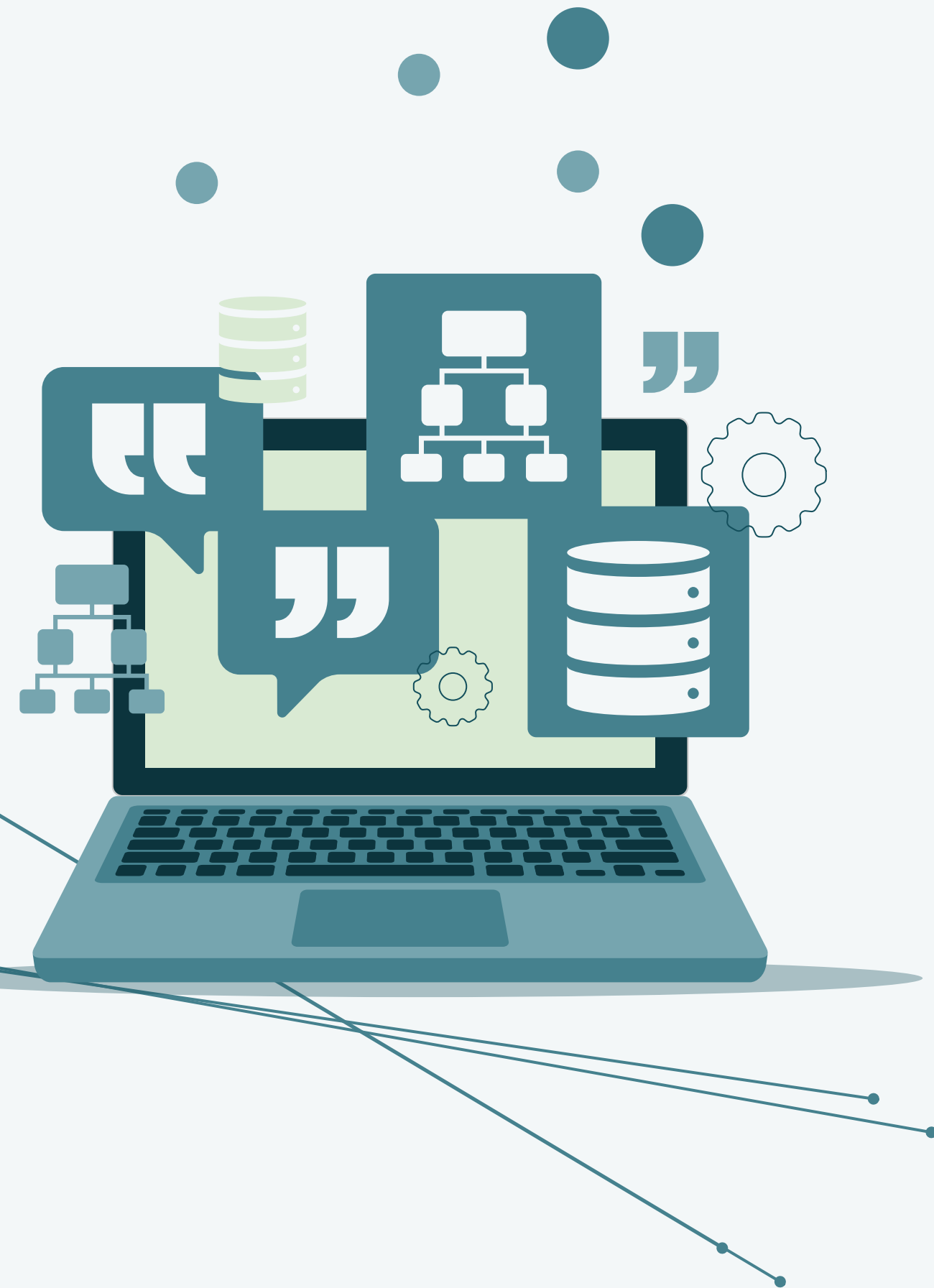
查看檔案和資產 管理

查看您已上傳至Grok的所有檔案和資產。您也可以在這裡刪除它們。

查看共享連結 管理

查看您所有創建的共享連結。您還可以刪除它們並撤銷訪問權限。

館藏AI工具



館藏AI工具(1)-EBSCO系列資料庫

EBSCOhost和 EBSCO Discovery Service(EDS探索查詢)

搜尋文章、書籍、期刊和更多內容

檢索中： Academic Search Complete (另外 1 個) 基本檢索 PICOT

所有欄位

AND 所有欄位

AND 所有欄位

新增列 | 刪除行 清除全部 檢索

篩選 **檢索選項** 出版品 主題 更多

檢索模式

- Proximity
- Find all my search terms
- Find any of my search terms
- SmartText Searching
- Natural language search

勾選後可在上方以自然語言查詢
(目前僅支援英文)

高雄醫學大學 圖書資訊處
Office of Library and Information Services

研究資源 · 服務項目 · 關於本處 · 表單下載 · 開放時間 · 後台管理 · 常見問題 · 聯絡我們 · 前端編輯

GAME ON! 讀至升級

主題書展

-114.11.10 ~ 115.1.30-

近期講習或講座活動

- 25 NOV 15:00 ~ 16:00 【利用教育】用AI打開學術研究的新視野
- 18 DEC 15:00 ~ 16:00 【利用教育】學...

期刊文獻 館藏查詢 電子資源 課程用書 站內搜尋

不限欄位 **可輸入文獻題名或關鍵詞查詢** 查詢

高雄醫學大學圖書資訊處
Office of Library and Information Services
Kaohsiung Medical University

long term care

所有篩選 (1) 同儕評鑑 所有日期 來源類型

我的儀表板

- 專案
- 已儲存
- 最近的活動
- 新通報

研究工具

- 新檢索
- Publication Finder
- 概念關係圖
- 說明
- 出版物權威記錄

同儕評鑑 | 學術期刊

Policies for supporting caregivers of older adults with long-term care needs in EU countries: a systematic review.

作者： *Bei, Eva; Albertini, Marco; Toth, Federico* • 於： *European Journal of Ageing*, 2/5/2026, 卷 23, 期 1, 頁面 1-31 (31p) • CINAHL Plus with Full Text

In the context of population ageing, increasing **long-term care** needs and constraints on welfare spending, informal caregivers assume a pivotal role as providers of **long-term care**. This systematic review synthesises reported data o... [顯示更多](#)

主題： **Long Term Care** European Union; Gerontologic **Care** European Union; Health Policy; Caregivers Psychosocial Factors; +19 以上

存取選項 更多相似項目 **AI 見解**

見解

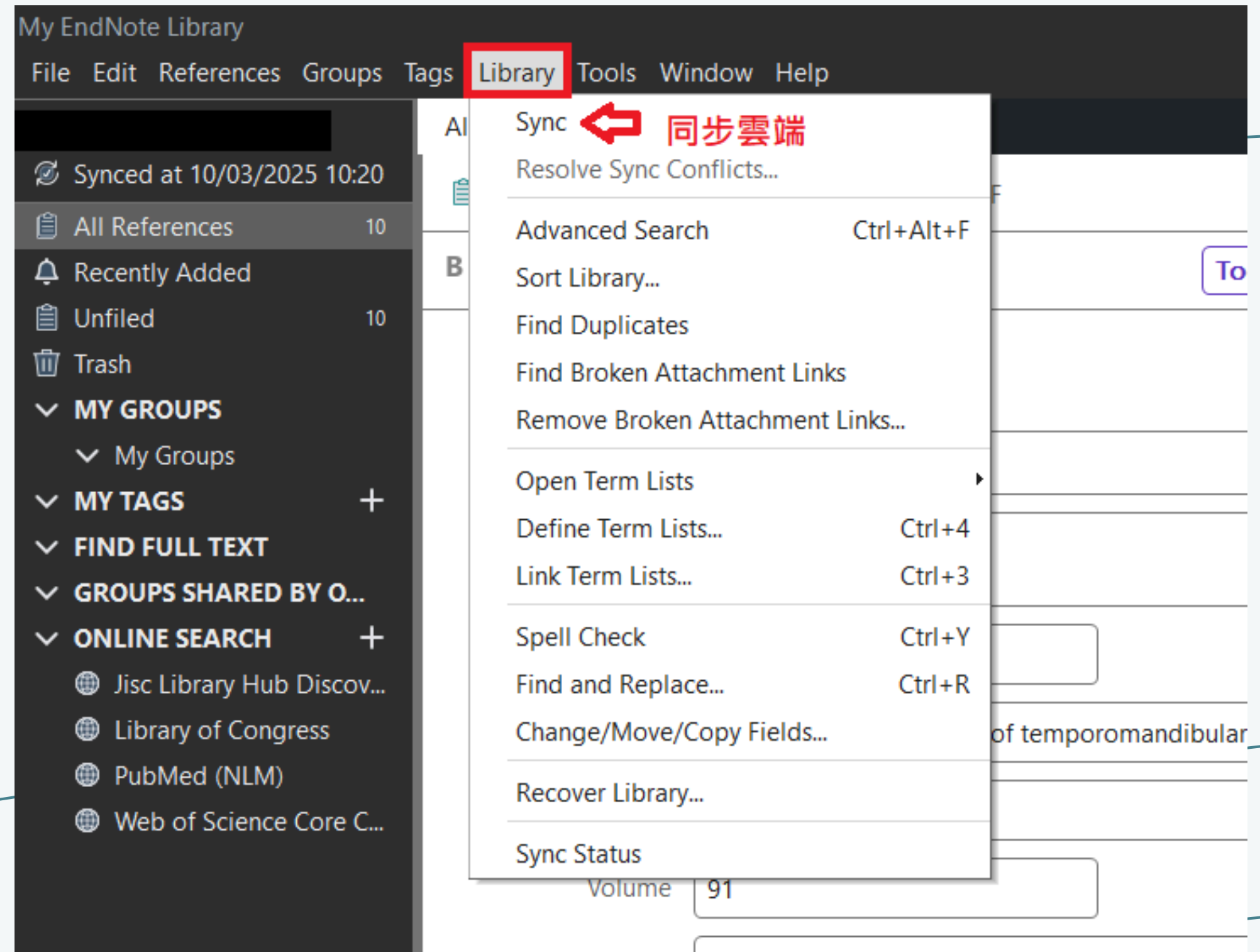
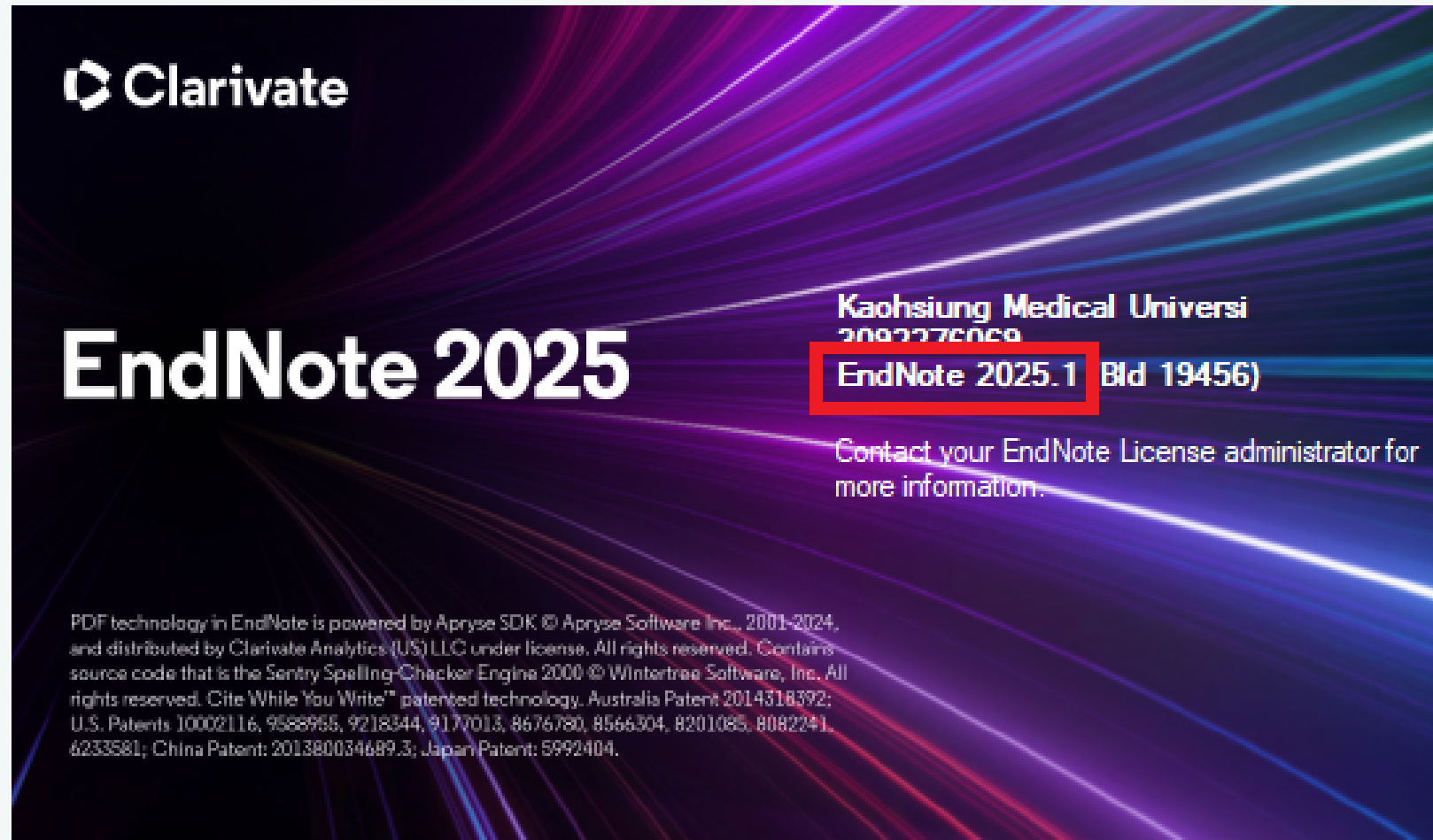
- 該評論顯示了研究涵蓋範圍中顯著的地理不平衡，北歐和大陸歐盟國家比南歐和東歐國家更廣泛的研究。
- 歐盟各地採用的政策工具的类型和全面性存在很大的差異，與南歐和東歐國家相比，北歐和大陸國家通常採用更全面的方法。
- 歐盟長期護理政策的跨國差異與福利制度類型相符，儘管區域內異性挑戰了簡單的分類，尤其是在南歐和東歐。
- 檢討表明，需要採取更整合的政策方法，以減輕與照護相關的社會和經濟風險，包括更大的政策融合和跨地區知識轉移。
- 研究結果指出，為歐盟各地的照護者實施正式需要評估的重要性，以便更好地根據個人需求量身定制支持措施。

館藏AI工具(2)-Endnote書目管理軟體2025.1

※使用Endnote AI功能前，請先確認：

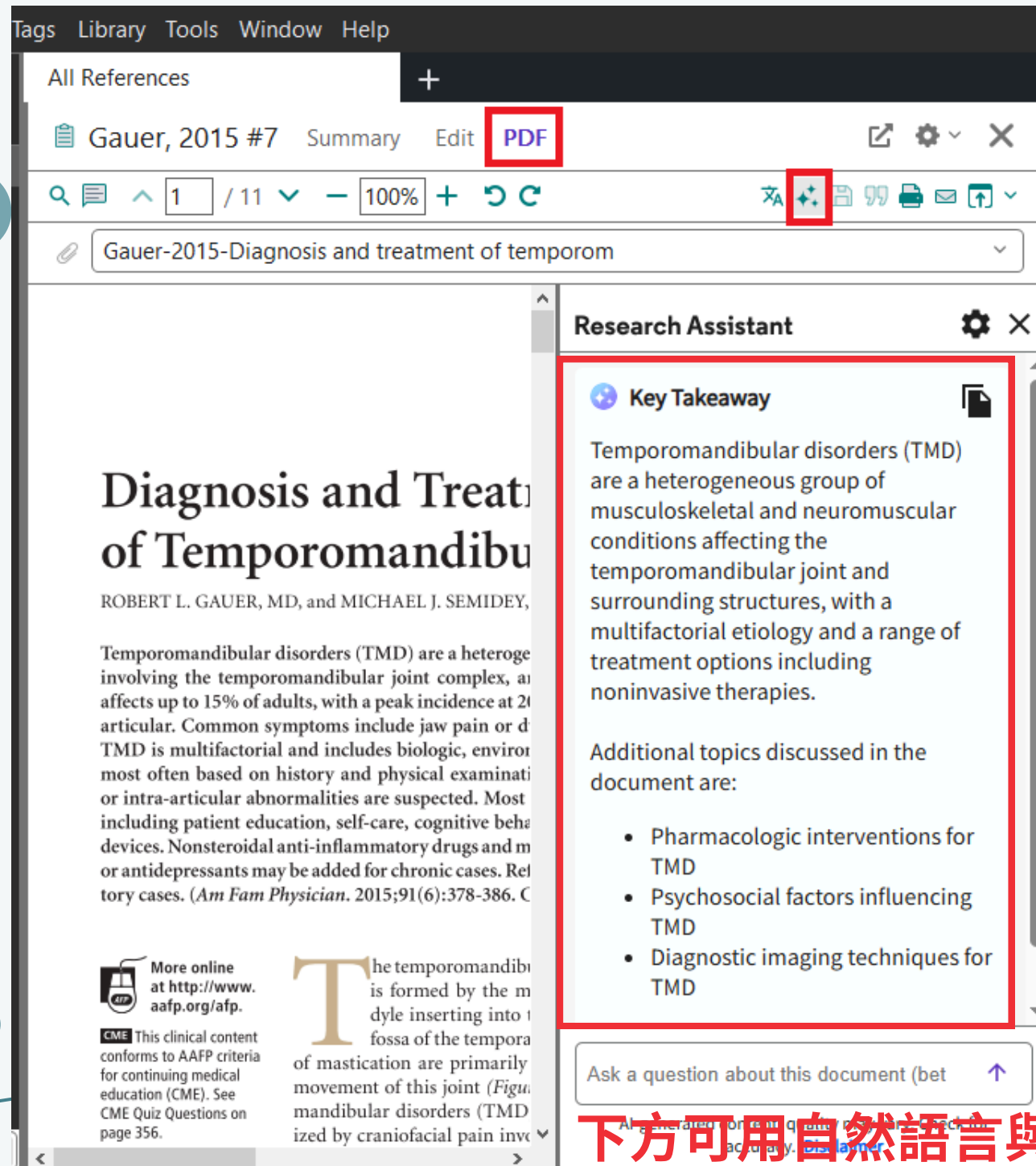
登入個人化帳號，並將書目同步雲端

- 版本更新至2025.1以上(目前最新有到2025.3.1)



館藏AI工具(2)-Endnote書目管理軟體2025.1

1. 回顧關鍵提要(Review Key Takeaway)



The screenshot shows the Endnote interface with a PDF document titled "Gauer-2015-Diagnosis and treatment of temporomandibular disorders" open. A sidebar on the right, titled "Research Assistant", contains a "Key Takeaway" section. This section is highlighted with a red box and contains the following text:

Key Takeaway

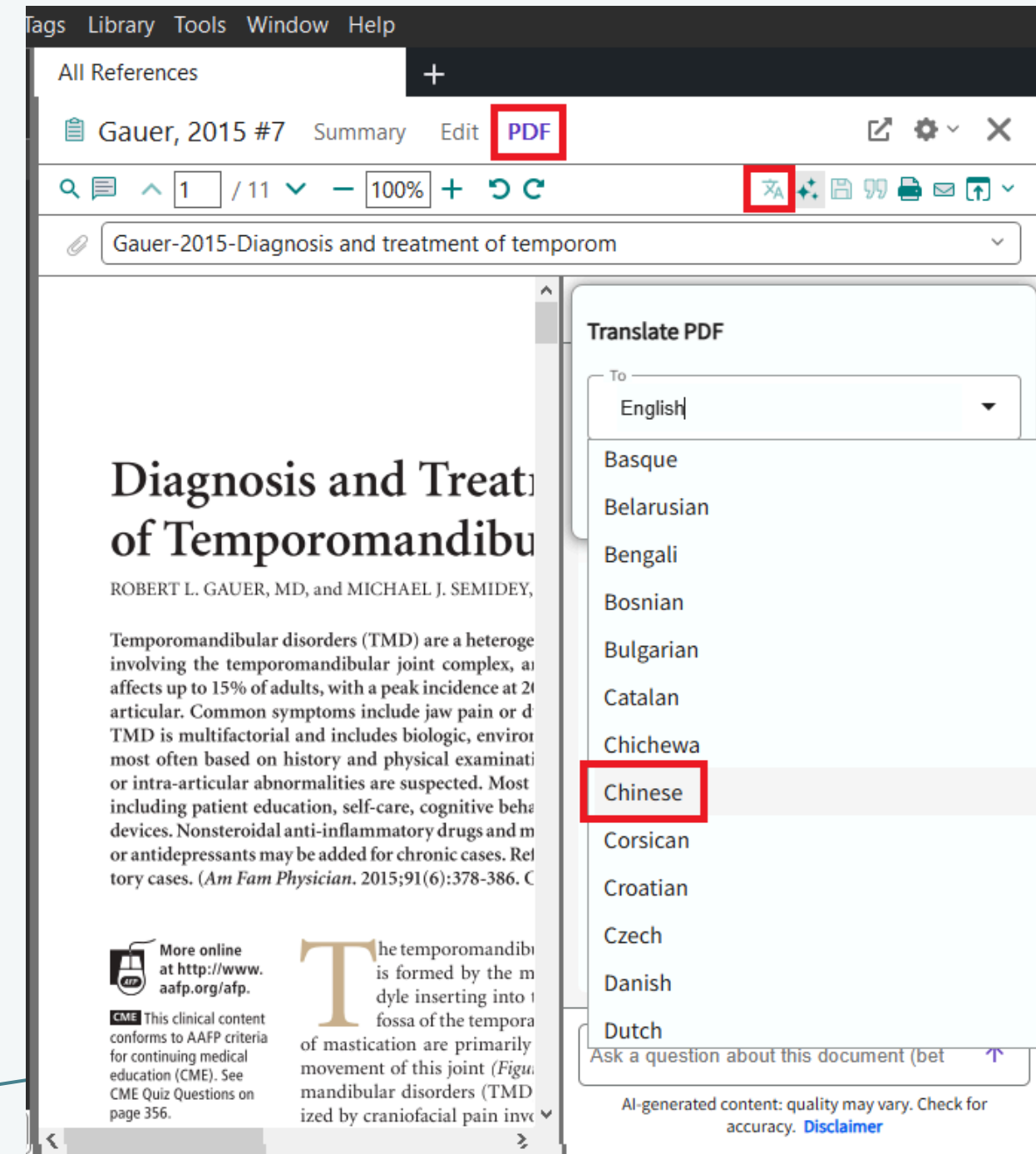
Temporomandibular disorders (TMD) are a heterogeneous group of musculoskeletal and neuromuscular conditions affecting the temporomandibular joint and surrounding structures, with a multifactorial etiology and a range of treatment options including noninvasive therapies.

Additional topics discussed in the document are:

- Pharmacologic interventions for TMD
- Psychosocial factors influencing TMD
- Diagnostic imaging techniques for TMD

Below the list, there is a text input field with the placeholder "Ask a question about this document (bet)" and a search icon.

下方可用自然語言與文件對談



The screenshot shows the Endnote interface with the same PDF document open. A sidebar on the right, titled "Translate PDF", is visible. This sidebar is highlighted with a red box and contains the following text:

Translate PDF

To: English

Basque
Belarusian
Bengali
Bosnian
Bulgarian
Catalan
Chichewa
Chinese
Corsican
Croatian
Czech
Danish
Dutch

Ask a question about this document (bet)

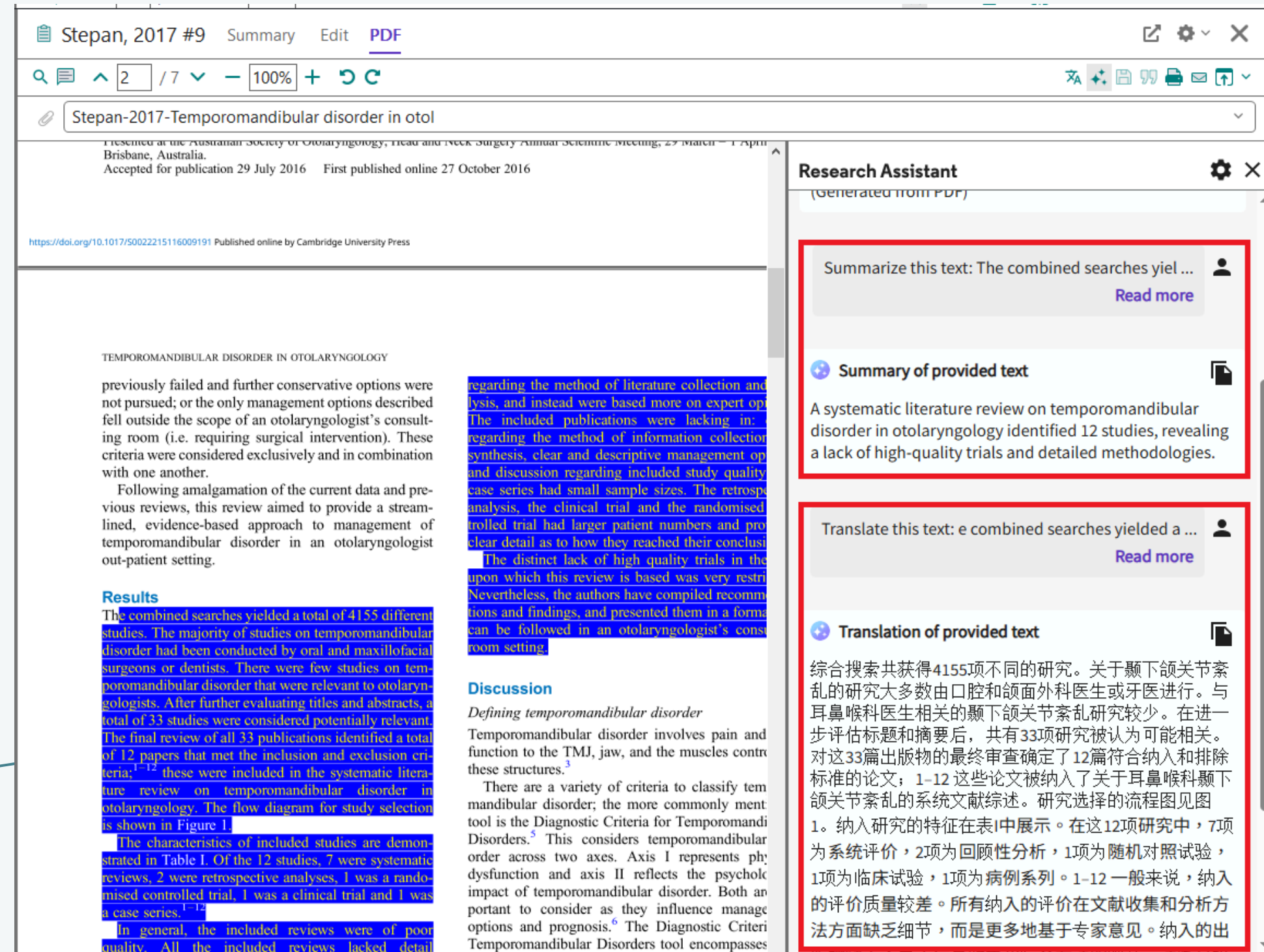
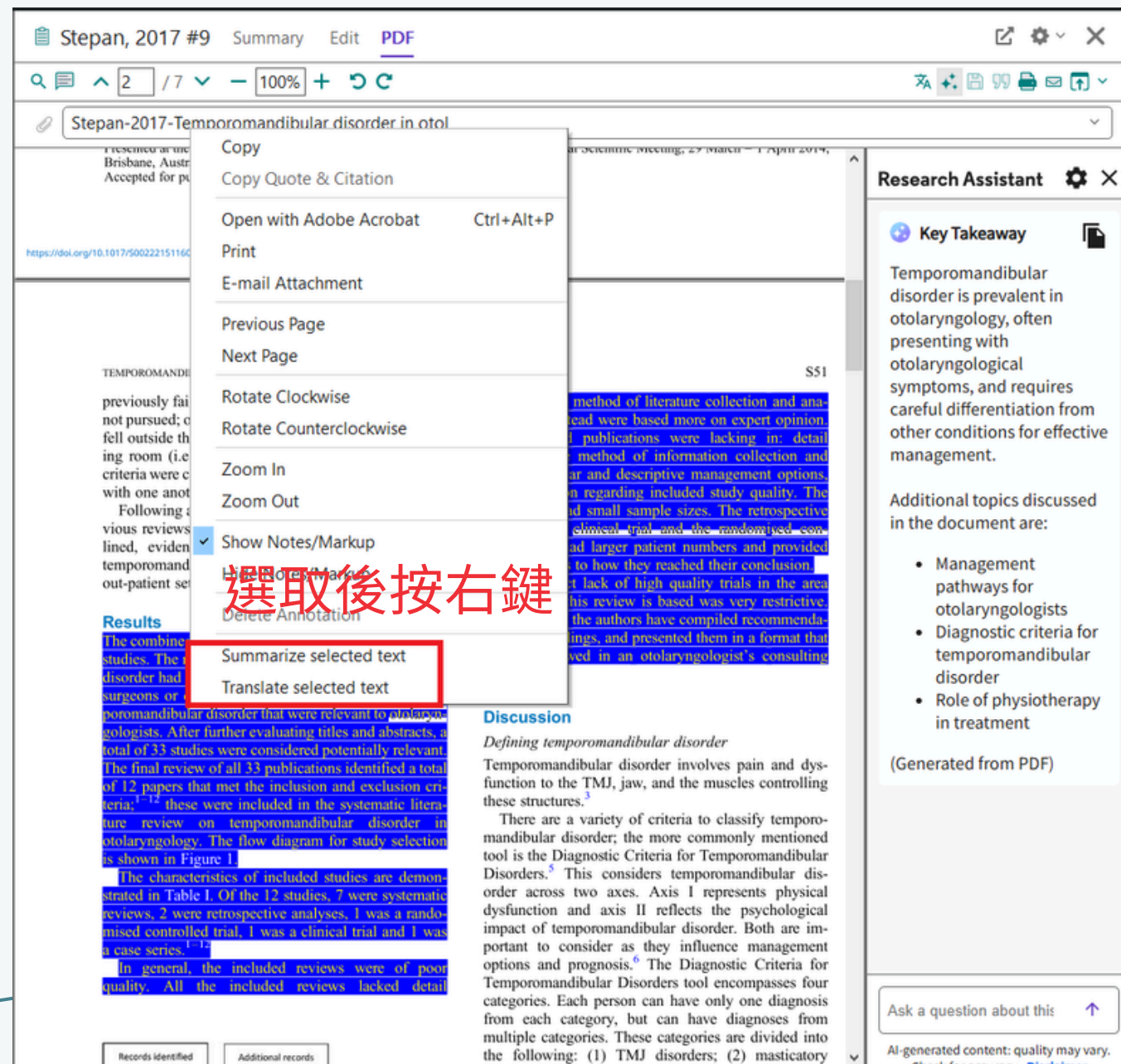
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5. Other methods 5. 其他方法
6. Conclusion 6. 結論

Author contributions 作者貢獻

CRedit authorship contribution statement

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Declaration of competing interest 利益衝突聲明

Abstract 抽象的

A fast and accurate self-testing tool for COVID-19 diagnosis has become a prerequisite to comprehend the exact number of cases worldwide and to take medical and governmental actions accordingly. SARS-CoV-2 (formerly, 2019-nCoV) infection was first reported in Wuhan (China) in December 2019, and then it has rapidly spread around the world, causing 14 million active cases with 582,000 deaths as of July 2020. The diagnosis tools available so far have been based on a) viral gene detection, b) human antibody detection, and c) viral antigen detection, among which the viral gene detection by RT-PCR has been found as the most reliable technique. In this report, the current SARS-CoV-2 detection kits, exclusively the ones that were issued an "Emergency Use Authorization" from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, were discussed. The key structural components of the virus were presented to provide the audience with an understanding of the scientific principles behind the testing tools. The methods that are still in the early research state were also reviewed in a subsection based on the reports available so far.

快速且準確的 COVID-19 自測工具已成為掌握全球確切病例數並據此採取相應醫療和政府措施的先決條件。SARS-CoV-2 (原稱 2019-nCoV) 感染於 2019 年 12 月在中國武漢首次被發現，隨後迅速蔓延至全球，截至 2020 年 7 月，已造成 1400 萬例活躍病例和 158.2 萬例死亡。目前可用的診斷工具主要基於以下三種方法：a) 病毒基因檢測；b) 人體抗體檢測；c) 病毒抗原檢測。其中，RT-PCR 病毒基因檢測被認為是最可靠的技術。本報告重點討論了目前市面上的 SARS-CoV-2 檢測试剂盒，特別是那些已獲得美國食品藥物管理局 (FDA) 「緊急使用授權」(EUA) 的试剂盒。報告還介紹了病毒的關鍵結構組成，以幫助讀者理解這些檢測工具背後的科學原理。本節也根據目前已有的報告，對仍處於早期研究階段的方法進行了回顧。

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... Early variants of COVID-19 precipitated severe metabolic manifestations of diabetes, including diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), hyperosmolar hyperglycemic state (HHS), and severe insulin resistance [22], usually in the setting of a severe inflammatory response to the virus in which other inflammatory markers such as interleukin 6 (IL-6) are markedly elevated (see "Diabetic ketoacidosis and hyperosmolar hyperglycemic state in adults: Clinical features, evaluation, and diagnosis", section on 'Clinical presentation'). Patients may or may not have had a history of diabetes [23,24]. In a systematic review of 19 reports (110 patients with DKA or HHS), 77 percent of patients had preexisting diabetes [25]. ...

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COVID-19: Overview of pregnancy issues

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Duration of symptoms

Summary and recommendations

COVID-19: Clinical manifestations and diagnosis in children

...seven of the eight patients. They are similar to findings in adult patients with COVID-19. Laboratory testing is necessary to confirm the diagnosis of COVID-19. ...

Clinical manifestations

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Outline

- SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS
- INTRODUCTION
- DEFINITIONS
- INITIAL MANAGEMENT
- EMPIRIC ANTIBIOTIC TREATMENT
 - General approach to regimen selection
 - Preferred antibiotic regimens
 - Healthy, age <65 years, no recent antibiotic use
 - Comorbidities, age 65 years or older, or recent antibiotic use
 - Initiating antibiotics if a respiratory virus is identified
 - Caveats for fluoroquinolones and macrolides
- PATHOGEN-DIRECTED THERAPY
- LIMITED ROLE FOR GLUCOCORTICOIDS
- DURATION OF THERAPY
- FOLLOW-UP CARE
 - Assessing clinical response
 - Chest radiograph

Treatment of community-acquired pneumonia in adults in the outpatient setting

such as Asia). (See 'Caveats for fluoroquinolones and macrolides' below and "Mycoplasma pneumoniae infection in adults", section on 'Macrolide resistance'.)

- For patients with mild non-immunoglobulin (Ig)E-mediated reactions to penicillin (eg maculopapular rash) or known tolerance to cephalosporins, the third-generation cephalosporin cefpodoxime is our preferred alternative to amoxicillin. Like amoxicillin, we give the cephalosporin in combination with an agent that targets atypical pathogens. For patients with IgE-mediated reactions (eg, urticaria, angioedema, anaphylaxis) or severe delayed reactions, empiric use of cephalosporins should generally be avoided. (See "Penicillin allergy: Immediate reactions" and "Penicillin allergy: Delayed hypersensitivity reactions".)
- When the above regimens cannot be used, we generally treat with a respiratory fluoroquinolone (eg, levofloxacin, moxifloxacin). Omadacycline is a newer agents and is an alternative for patients who cannot tolerate beta-lactams (or other agents) and want to avoid the adverse effects associated with fluoroquinolones; however, clinical experience with this agent is limited.

Our overall approach to empiric therapy for patients with CAP is similar to that outlined in the American Thoracic Society (ATS) and Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA) guidelines [10] and the 2025 ATS guidelines [17]. However, we differ in our treatment approach for outpatients who lack comorbidities or risk factors for drug resistance (table 4). The ATS/IDSA guidelines recommend monotherapy with amoxicillin as first-line treatment; monotherapy with either doxycycline or a macrolide (if local macrolide-resistant S. pneumoniae rates are <25 percent) are suggested alternates. Amoxicillin is preferred over other agents because S. pneumoniae is the primary relevant bacterial pathogen in this setting, and rates of resistance to doxycycline and macrolides among S. pneumoniae are growing. For macrolides, resistance rates among S. pneumoniae are often >30 percent in the United States and typically >25 percent for most parts of the world, apart from some regions in Northern Europe. For doxycycline, resistance rates are less well established but are approximately 10 to 20 percent in the United States and likely rising. Although atypical pathogens are less prominent causes of CAP, they have accounted for 22 percent of cases in some studies [18]. (See "Resistance of Streptococcus pneumoniae to the macrolides, azalides, and lincosamides" and "Resistance of Streptococcus pneumoniae to beta-lactam antibiotics" and "Resistance of Streptococcus pneumoniae to the fluoroquinolones, doxycycline, and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole".)

We agree with the preference for amoxicillin over other agents but prefer to add an agent that also targets atypical pathogens because there is a potential morbidity benefit and the downside of a short course of therapy for most patients is low. Unfortunately, there are little data to inform outpatient practice in this regard. Trials performed in hospitalized patients with CAP suggest that the addition of atypical coverage improves time to clinical stability and decreases clinical failure rates, particularly among patients ultimately diagnosed with pneumonia due to an atypical pathogen and those with more severe pneumonia [19-21]. Because pneumonia caused by atypical pathogens can be severe and cannot be clearly distinguished from other types of pneumonia at the time of diagnosis, we generally favor empiric treatment with a regimen that includes treatment for atypical pathogens for all outpatients as well.

Comorbidities, age 65 years or older, or recent antibiotic use — For patients with major comorbidities (ie, chronic pulmonary, liver, heart, or renal disease, cancer, diabetes, congestive heart failure, alcohol dependence, immunosuppression), smokers, or those who have used antibiotics within the prior three months, we expand coverage to better treat beta-lactamase-producing H. influenzae, M. catarrhalis, and methicillin-susceptible S. aureus in addition to S. pneumoniae and atypical pathogens. For those with structural lung disease, we further expand coverage to treat

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JOURNAL ARTICLE

Building the Great Pyramid: Probable Construction Methods Employed at Giza

James Frederick Edwards

Technology and Culture, Vol. 44, No. 2 (Apr., 2003), pp. 340-354 (15 pages)

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RESEARCH NOTE

Building the Great Pyramid

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modern research studies strongly support this conventional wisdom. Epidemiological data and findings of controlled studies confirm that diet plays important roles in brain development, signaling networks and neurotransmitters, cognition and memory, mitigating deleterious effects of chronic inflammation, and epigenetic regulation of brain physiology (Ekstrand et al., 2021). The microbiome is essentially an ecosystem of symbiotic bacteria and a host of other microorganisms residing in the healthy gut. Recent studies demonstrate that the microbiome plays a critical role in brain development, behavior, and mental health throughout the lifespan. Bacteria in the microbiome activate neural pathways and central nervous system signaling systems that play a role in mood regulation, memory, and cognition. Research findings show that the gut microbiota are influenced by stress, diet, and a host of other factors in the environment, supporting Dr. Korn's thesis that interventions based on dietary change and stress management are vitally important for prevention and treatment of common mental health problems.

Almost half of studies on nutrition and mental health published between 1971 and 2014 reported significant positive relationships between diet and depressed mood (Opie et al., 2015). A large population study revealed an alarming correlation between an increased prevalence rate of Alzheimer's disease in developing countries and multiple lifestyle factors related to increasing globalization, such as smoking, alcohol consumption, and the Western diet (i.e., high daily calories consumed and high consumption of animal fat in the diet; Grant, 2014). These results are consistent with the findings of a 36-month prospective trial in which healthy adults who followed a Mediterranean diet experienced a reduced rate of cognitive decline compared to individuals following a Western-style diet with fewer vegetables and high animal fat (Gardener et al., 2015). When working with patients in my private practice I frequently notice a relationship between skipped meals or generally poor nutrition and many common mental health problems such as depressed mood, anxiety, difficulty focusing, and sleep problems. Adding even a quick breakfast to one's daily routine and following simple guidelines for proper nutrition outlined in this book can sometimes lead to rapid improvement in these problems.

Diet and nutraceuticals influence epigenetic mechanisms starting with fetal development and continuing through the lifespan (Tiffon, 2018). Accumulating research findings support use of dietary change and select nutraceuticals as interventions in individuals diagnosed with depressive mood disorders (Marx et al., 2017). Select nutraceuticals involved in one-carbon metabolism, including choline, methionine, folic acid, B-6, and B-12, may play critical roles in activating epigenetic mechanisms during early development that reduce the risk of psychiatric disorders later in life (Bekdash, 2024).

In addition to the increased attention to the role of diet in maintaining optimal mental health, research findings from placebo-controlled studies support the use of high-potency nutraceuticals in the treatment of specific psychiatric disorders. For example, foods rich in B vitamins such as whole grains and leafy green vegetables may be especially beneficial for mood regulation. Some B vitamins are essential cofactors that facilitate synthesis of neurotransmitters centrally involved in mood regulation. Cumulative research findings show that omega-3 essential fatty acids improve learning, memory, and school performance and enhance cognitive function in individuals with

mild cognitive impairment. Research findings on the relationship between antioxidants and psychiatric disorders are mixed. Some observational studies reveal an association between blood levels of Vitamins C, E, and carotenoids and reduced risk of Alzheimer's disease, major depressive disorder, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, posttraumatic stress disorder, and obsessive-compulsive disorder. However, other studies report nonsignificant protective effects of antioxidants. For example, a recent study did not find significant causal associations between circulating levels of diet-derived antioxidants and risk of major psychiatric disorders (Zhao et al., 2023). Reasons for inconsistent findings may include small sample sizes, confounding factors, and differences in study design.

Individuals with mental health problems who may be at risk of a nutritional deficiency because of their dietary preferences should be encouraged to take appropriate doses of vitamins, minerals, or other supplements that are known to be beneficial for their mental health problem. The subspecialty of nutritional psychiatry was recently established to develop an agenda for studies on dietary and nutraceutical interventions for achieving optimal wellness and treating specific mental health problems (Sarris, 2019). A few years ago, the science behind nutrition in mental healthcare received a significant boost when an international taskforce of 31 leading academics and clinicians from 15 countries published updated guidelines for uses of nutrient-based and plant-based interventions for a wide range of psychiatric disorders (Sarris et al., 2022). The new guidelines were offered as evidence-informed guidance for clinicians to aid them in deciding which supplements are safe and appropriate treatments of major psychiatric disorders. Specific supplements were supported by varying degrees of evidence as adjunctive treatments or monotherapies for certain psychiatric disorders. For example, strong evidence supported adjunctive use of omega-3 fatty acids and methylfolate in unipolar depression and the use of St. John's wort as a monotherapy for moderate depressed mood.

Optimal nutrition and the strategic uses of supplements should be included as a necessary and central component of integrative treatment addressing depressed mood, anxiety, bipolar disorder, substance abuse, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive decline, and dementia. Dr. Korn's fine book should be required reading for all psychiatrists and psychologists and, more important, for medical students and residents in psychiatry, family medicine, internal medicine, and pediatrics, where education on nutrition has been historically lacking.

James Lake, MD, is the former chair of the International Network of Integrative Mental Health and the author of several textbooks on integrative mental health, most recently *An Integrative Paradigm for Mental Health Care: Ideas and Methods Shaping the Future* (2019) and the self-help series *Alternative and Integrative Treatments in Mental Health Care* (2015-), currently comprising 10 books (available at <https://progressivepsychiatry.com/>).

References

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- Temperature-related changes in airborne allergenic pollen abundance and seasonality across the northern hemisphere: a retrospective data... Oh, Jae-Won; Severova, Elena E.; Harry, Susan K.; Beggs, P... March 2019
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- Association of Wildfire Air Pollution and Health Care Use for Atopic Dermatitis and Itch Grimes, Barbara; Wei, M. L.; Jewell, Nicholas P.; Fadadu, Raj ... April 2021
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瀏覽詳細資訊

The priming effect of diesel exhaust on native pollen exposure at the air-liquid interface

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Public, Environmental & Occupational Health

Zimmermann, Ralf; Schmidt-Weber, Carsten B.; Gawlitta, Nadine; Oeder, Sebastian; Candéias, Joana; Buters, Jeroen; Zimmermann, Elias J.; Bisig, Christoph; Groeger, Thomas

March 2022 | Environ Res

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Pollen related allergic diseases have been increasing for decades. The reasons for this increase are unknown, but environmental pollution like diesel exhaust seem to play a role. While previous studies explored the effects of pollen extracts, we studied here for the first time priming effects of diesel exhaust on native pollen exposure using a novel experimental setup. Methods: Human bronchial epithelial BEAS-2B cells were exposed to native birch pollen (real life intact pollen, not pollen extracts) at the air-liquid interface (pollen-ALI). BEAS-2B cells were also pre-exposed in a diesel-ALI to diesel CAST for 2 h (a model for diesel exhaust) and then to pollen in the pollen-ALI 24 h later. Effects were analysed by genome wide transcriptome analysis after 2 h 25 min, 6 h 50 min and 24 h. Selected genes were confirmed by qRT-PCR. Results: Bronchial epithelial cells exposed to native

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The Role of Telomerase in Breast Cancer's Response to Therapy
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21 Citations

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Currently, breast cancer appears to be the most widespread cancer in the world and the most common cause of cancer deaths. This specific type of cancer affects women in both developed and developing countries. Prevention and early diagnosis are very important factors for good prognosis. A characteristic feature of cancer cells is the ability of unlimited cell division, which makes them immortal. Telomeres, which are shortened with each cell division in normal cells, are rebuilt in cancer cells by the enzyme telomerase, which is expressed in more than 85% of cancers (up to 100% of adenocarcinomas, including breast cancer). Telomerase may have different functions that are related to telomeres or unrelated. It has been shown that high activity of the enzyme in cancer cells is associated with sensitivity to potential therapies has more effective of telomerase therapy.

- 紫色框的圓圈：核心論文
- 與核心論文遠近：關聯性的強弱
- 節點大小：論文的被引用數量多寡
- 節點顏色深淺：論文的出版時間 (越深代表愈近期的論文，越淺代表愈早期的論文)
- 點選任一節點，於右方出現標題/摘要

Pubmed Ai (Beta版)

輸入關鍵字/自然語言會透過AI轉換為精確且符合醫學主題詞表 (MeSH) 的檢索策略，以提高檢索效率。

Pubmed.ai BETA

Home Product Resource Search API

Pubmed.ai BETA

Precision search, quick insights.

Enter keywords, topics, or questions to find insights...

輸入關鍵字/自然語言進行搜尋

Maybe you are interested in ...

Anesthesiology

What are the signs of inadequate anesthesia? Q

The Application of Lidocaine in Surgical Procedures Q

What are the mechanisms underlying the long-term effects of anesthetic agents on postoperative cognitive function? Q

Pubmed.ai BETA

Is drinking water before meals helpful for weight loss? Search

Original search Bug report

100%

Query Analysis PubMed Retrieval Data Synthesis Content Structuring

Result Summary 提供重點

Water consumption, particularly preloading before meals, has been shown to aid weight loss by promoting satiety and reducing overall calorie intake. Studies indicate that substituting beverages with water can decrease obesity incidence and facilitate weight reduction. Additionally, water's role in enhancing appetite regulation mechanisms further supports its effectiveness as a tool for managing weight in various dietary strategies.

AI Research Co-Pilot

分析20篇文獻提供關鍵見解與結論

Introduction

The interplay between hydration, appetite regulation, and weight management has drawn considerable attention in recent research. This literature review synthesizes findings on how water consumption, specifically its role as a premeal beverage, influences appetite and can contribute to weight loss strategies. Multiple studies demonstrate that increasing water intake can be a simple yet effective method for enhancing feelings of satiety and promoting weight management.

Key Insights

Research indicates that drinking water before meals can lead to significant weight loss outcomes. For instance, a

Get more insights with the full version Research Report for FREE. (Includes overview, method analysis, and data-driven conclusions) Download

Deep Chat

Hello! I'm your AI research assistant, plugged into PubMed and the web. I get your research topic and it sounds fascinating. Try asking me some questions about your research topic or try some of these prompts.

Get a FREE research report including all latest literatures and key insights.

1. How do sweeteners and sweetness enhancers impact appetite and energy intake?
2. What unique benefits does the ketogenic diet offer compared to other weight loss strategies?
3. How does compounded tirzepatide therapy influence weight management outcomes in adults?

提出文獻相關提問，依據文獻內容回答

Creations are generated by AI and for reference only. Bug report

Does drinking coffee improve concentration?

OpenEvidence

以AI為核心的臨床決策支援平台，整合來自JAMA、NEJM等國際權威醫學期刊文獻，協助醫療專業人員快速查詢可靠的醫學實證。目前提供醫療相關人員可免費無限制使用（需註冊並上傳證明文件）

The screenshot shows the OpenEvidence website interface. At the top, the logo "OpenEvidence" is displayed. Below it is a search bar with the placeholder text "Ask a medical question...". Underneath the search bar are three buttons: "Ask About Labs to Consider", "Ask for a Quick Fact", and "Ask a Pop-Science Question". Below these buttons is the text "America's Official Medical Knowledge Platform". The page is divided into four sections, each with a partner logo and a description of the partnership:

- The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE:** An Official AI Partner of *The New England Journal of Medicine*. OpenEvidence content includes figures, tables, multimedia and full-text clinical findings from *The New England Journal of Medicine*.
- JAMA Network:** An Official AI Partner of *JAMA* and the *JAMA Network* specialty journals. OpenEvidence content includes figures, tables, multimedia and full-text clinical findings from *JAMA* and the *JAMA Network* specialty journals.
- NCCN National Comprehensive Cancer Network:** An Official AI Licensing Collaboration with the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). OpenEvidence content includes *NCCN Guidelines*® Treatment Algorithms.
- Cochrane:** An Official AI Partner of *Cochrane Systematic Reviews*. OpenEvidence content includes figures, tables, multimedia and full-text from *Cochrane Systematic Reviews*.

The screenshot shows a search result for the question "Does exercise help reduce anxiety?". The result is marked as "Finished thinking". The summary states: "Yes, exercise significantly reduces anxiety symptoms across diverse populations, with effect sizes ranging from small to moderate depending on the population and intervention characteristics." Below the summary are two tags: "Current Topics i... + 2" and "Psychiatry Res...". The main text provides a comprehensive 2026 umbrella review synthesizing 81 meta-analyses, finding that exercise reduced anxiety symptoms with a standardized mean difference (SMD) of -0.47. It notes that aerobic exercise demonstrated the most substantial impact. Among individuals with diagnosed anxiety disorders, exercise showed a small-to-medium effect (SMD = -0.425) compared to control conditions. The text also states that the anxiolytic effects appear consistent whether individuals have clinical anxiety disorders or subclinical symptoms. Below the main text are two tags: "Current Topics i... + 1" and "References". The references list two items:

- Exercise and Anxiety.** Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences. 2024. Crombie KM, O'Connor PJ.
- Effect of Exercise on Depression and Anxiety Symptoms: Systematic Umbrella Review With Meta-Meta-Analysis.** British Journal of Sports Medicine. 2026. Munro NR, Teague S, Somoray K, et al. New

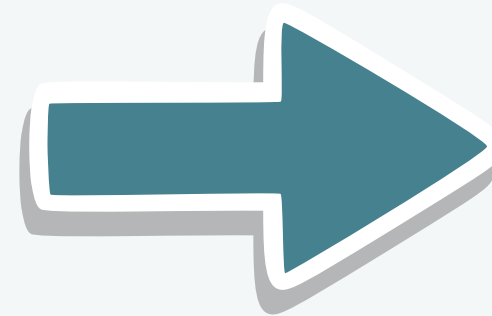
Does exercise help reduce anxiety?

直接請AI閱讀文獻的風險

1. 過度簡化+忽略限制

原文

本研究針對某醫學中心收治之高血壓患者進行分析，結果顯示特定飲食介入可降低血壓。



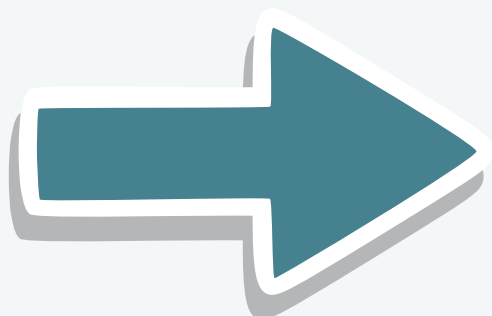
AI摘要

某特定飲食方式可以有效降低血壓。

2. 錯誤解讀 (相關≠因果)

原文

研究發現，吃早餐的學生通常成績較好，但本研究僅顯示兩者相關，無法確定因果關係。



AI摘要

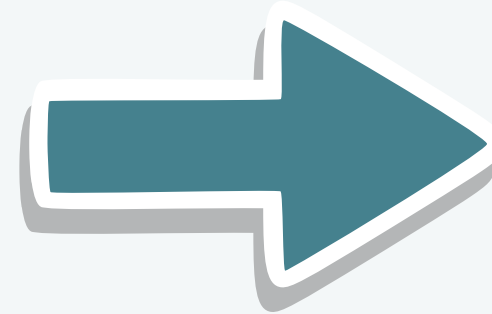
吃早餐會讓成績變好。

直接請AI閱讀文獻的風險

3. 遺漏研究方法

原文

本研究採隨機對照試驗，比較新藥與對照組。結果顯示，實驗組血壓顯著下降。



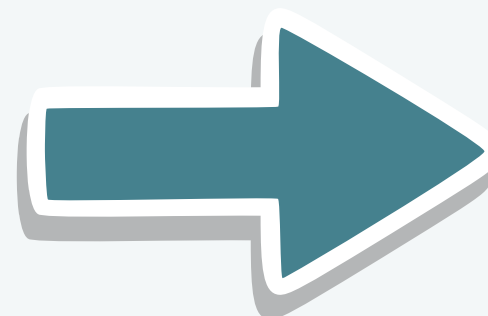
AI摘要

新藥可以有效降低血壓。

4. 虛構資訊

原文

研究顯示減重計畫可使體重平均下降3公斤，且未觀察到明顯不良反應。



AI摘要

該減重計畫可能產生噁心與頭暈等副作用。

AI 生成資訊查核 VS. 學術誠信



查核 AI 寫作內容

查核與驗證是運用 AI 輔助寫作的關鍵步驟



學術出版與審查

嚴格遵守有關使用 AI 輔助寫作的出版政策

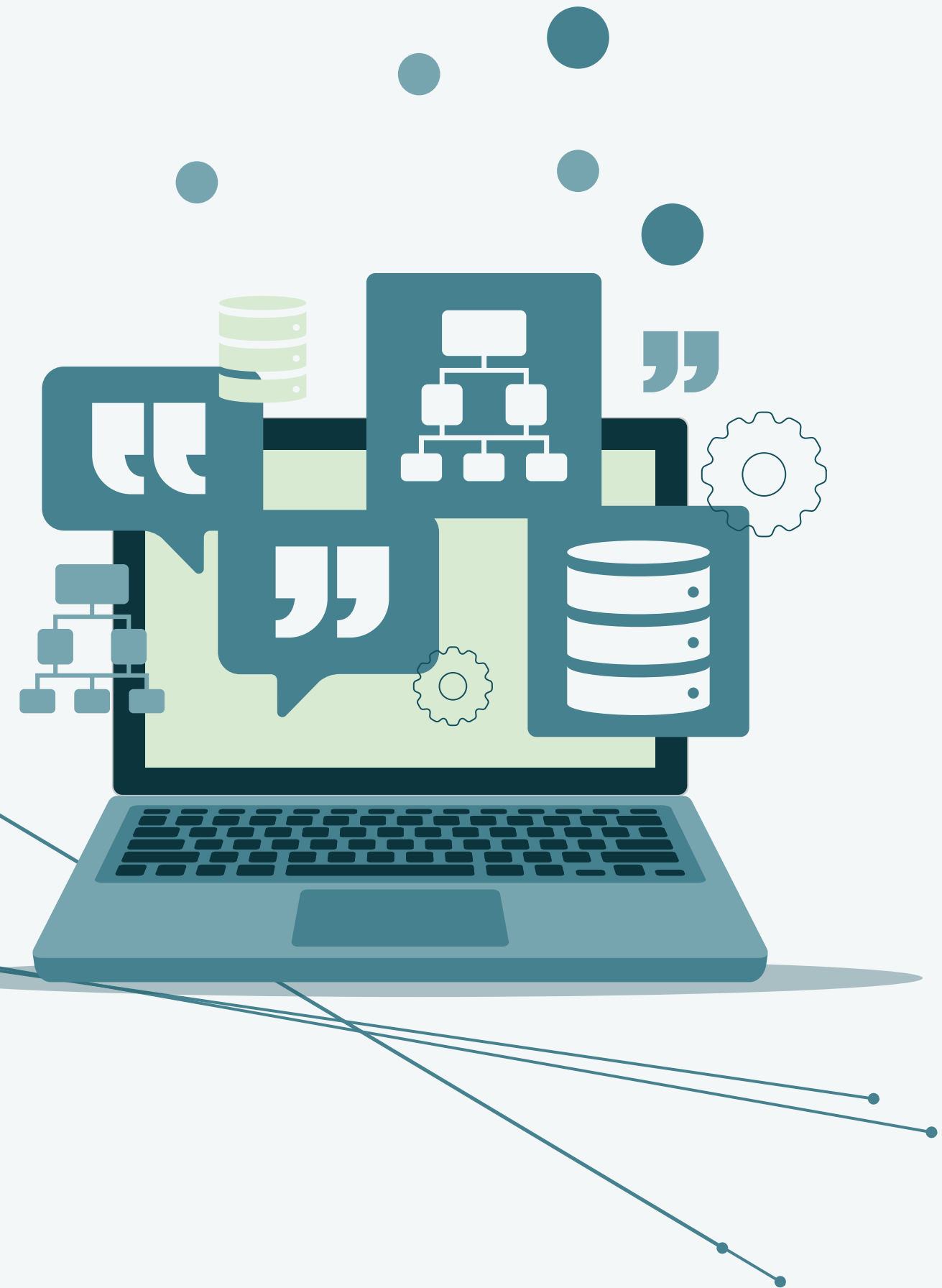


學術倫理與著作權

無論是否使用 AI 生成的內容，作者仍必須對最後發表的結果負責

之後章節之綱要重點，有輔以AI工具Gemini、Perplexity協作

查核 AI 寫作 內容



為何需要查核 AI 生成的內容？

「自動撰寫」工具的迷思

AI 生成內容的真實性、正確性和即時性難以保證。

產出的內容可能具有歧視性或不公正。

引用來源不確定性

AI 訓練資料來源是否含有受版權保護的內容？

生成式 AI 可能會引用錯誤資料、捏造不存在的引用來源。



教授遭冒用「幽靈論文」

國立中山大學葉高華教授透過檢索系統，找到南部二所大學研究生的碩士論文，引用了他從未撰寫過的文章。

政治大學一篇博士論文的參考文獻，出現以葉教授為名的文獻，甚至標註他是政大民族學系博士。

取自2025.6 [別讓AI成學術照妖鏡！教授遭冒用「幽靈論文」兩大學碩論爆假文獻風波](#)
2026.3 [政大博士論文遭爆AI虛構文獻 葉高華：我成政大民族學博士？](#)

AI科技

假消息 15 天前

研究員虛構疾病測試AI與學術界 假消息竟獲AI引用、論文證實

#假消息

#人工智慧

#大型語言模型

#學術誠信

#資訊辨識

2026年4月15日 09:16 星期三

為測試AI對假消息的判斷力，瑞典研究員 Almira Osmanovic Thunström 虛構了一種疾病並發表論文，沒想到AI模型竟將該虛構疾病列為可能診斷，甚至有學術論文引用這份假研究，引發外界對資訊真偽辨識能力和學術誠信的討論。

取自 [研究員虛構疾病測試AI與學術界 假消息竟獲AI引用、論文證實](#)

幽靈文獻／用AI造假文獻 學術界正用 惰性賭上公信力？

2026-02-07 07:30

聯合報 / 記者馮靖惠

香港大學教授葉兆輝疑涉AI造假參考文獻，引發外界對學術倫理失守的討論。國內專家認為，作者不會只放虛構文獻，其內容段落一定有很多AI代筆，省下閱讀文獻和整理的時間，這是自我棄守，用「惰性」賭上學術生命。



學術出版社的突破口：特刊

《Nature》指出，Hindawi撤回的文章，有些使用了「折磨性短語」(tortured phrases)，指為了躲避抄襲檢測機制，選擇怪異、不合常理的遣詞用字；有些論文則疑似使用了人工智慧，卻未明確揭露。

約翰威立也在一份報告中提到，他們審查並撤回論文的指標，包括論文內容與期刊的領域不符、論文敘述與研究內容不符、引用資料不恰當、內文含有無意義或不相關的內容等。然而，儘管這些文章內容錯誤百出，卻仍被引用超過35,000次。

查證 AI 生成引用來源的真偽



<u>電子資源查詢系統</u>	<u>Scopus Preview</u>
<u>國家圖書館期刊文獻資訊網</u>	<u>Web of Science / Master Journal List</u>
<u>華藝線上圖書館</u>	<u>EBSCO Discovery Service</u>
<u>CNKI中國知網</u>	<u>Google Scholar</u>

盡可能手動查核真實性，而不是以AI查核AI。
除了引用來源需要查核，對其生成的內容更要加以求證。

更多期刊查證，請見圖資處貼文。

學術出版與 審查



是否可以**使用 AI 輔助寫作研究成果**？

要保有個人批判思維和學習力

保有自身的寫作與組織能力，勿過度依賴 AI 產出內容。

使用 AI 來完善文章結構，但仍要修飾語句及注入自己的思想、觀點和風格。

是否成果有清楚標示引用與註釋

即使內容經過 AI 重寫或摘要，只要內容來自外部引用，都應查明出處來源，並依學術規範加入引用標註。

在文稿中應誠實揭露運用 AI 協作的程度。

附註：文稿撰寫時，請務必遵守審查者或出版單位對於 AI 輔助寫作的規定。若未明確規定，宜保持誠實透明的心態，可主動詢問、與審查者取得共識。

只是標配

投稿時**必須遵守**各出版社對使用人工智慧（AI）輔助寫作的相關規定

每家出版社在作者指引上的規定，仍與時俱進中，投稿前皆應再確認各家網站上的最新訊息。
本校投稿量前十大出版社，針對引用生成式 AI 相關規範，請見[圖資處網站公告](#)。

Recommendations

Disclosure of Interest

About ICMJE

News & Editorials

1. 投稿時，作者應在投稿信和提交作品的相應章節，揭露其在作品創作過程中是否使用了 AI (人工智慧) 輔助技術。
2. 作者不應將 AI 和 AI 輔助技術列為作者或共同作者，因為它們無法對作品的準確性、完整性和原創性負責。
3. 如果 AI 用於寫作輔助(相當於助理)，由於 AI 的貢獻無法列為作者，請在致謝部分 (the Acknowledgment section) 說明。
4. 如果 AI 用於資料收集、分析或圖表生成，作者應在方法部分 (the Methods) 中描述其使用程度。
5. 使用 AI 輔助技術，作者應仔細審查和編輯結果，最後提交的結果由人類主責。

學術倫理與 著作權



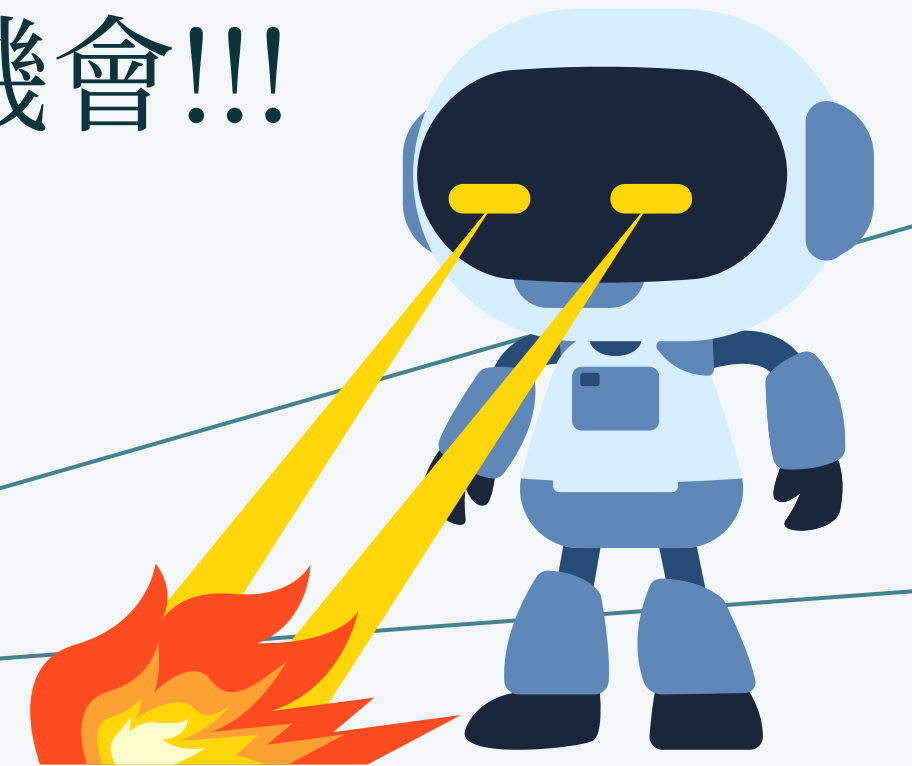
請不要在圖書館吃東西

食物殘渣會招來老鼠
他們會閱讀、學習變得聰明
知識就是力量
但沒有道德的約束力
力量就會腐敗
老鼠就會變得邪惡
然後統治世界



這雖然是句玩笑話

螞蟻和老鼠，不會就是不會
但A I 有機會!!!



圖取自脆友貼文

如何使用 AI 協助寫作而不踩線？

著作權

AI 無法列為作者（沒有姓名表示權），因為不是「人」而不在保護裡。人類必須對最終發表的內容負責。

抄襲是侵權，但合理引用也許就不構成侵權。

學術倫理

AI 協助創作，不能並列作者時，要明確標註使用範疇，才符合誠信精神。

將 AI 產出的文字未經修改或當作自己的作品提交，這構成學術造假。

參考來源：[AI輔助論文寫作之著作權法與學術倫理/雲科大 楊智傑教授](#)
[學術倫理與Chat GPT的交會/東吳大學 章忠信教授](#)

From Detection to Disclosure – Key Takeaways on AI Ethics from COPE's Forum

從偵測到揭露－COPE 論壇關於人工智慧倫理 的關鍵要點

On July 1, the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) hosted a Forum discussion on *Emerging AI Dilemmas in Scholarly Publishing*, exploring the main challenges facing the scholarly community. Top of mind, of course, is how rapidly evolving AI technologies are transforming the way research is conducted, reported, reviewed, and published, raising opportunities and also complex ethical and practical issues for all parties involved. Following the discussion, during which only a fraction of the points raised were discussed — and with COPE's agreement — we used AI (and our human brains!) to map the rest of the questions and comments from the attendees into four main themes:

7月1日，出版倫理委員會（COPE）主辦了一場關於學術出版領域新興人工智慧困境的論壇討論，探討了學術界面臨的主要挑戰。當然，最受關注的是人工智慧技術的快速發展如何改變研究的開展、報告、審查和出版方式，這為所有相關方帶來了機遇，同時也帶來了複雜的倫理和實踐問題。討論過程中，我們只討論了一小部分要點——在 COPE 的同意下——之後，我們利用人工智慧（以及我們的人腦！）將與會者提出的其餘問題和評論歸納為四個主要主題：

1. *Responsible and ethical use of AI*
負責任且合乎道德地使用人工智慧
2. *Transparency and disclosure*
透明度和揭露
3. *Detection and editorial standards*
檢測和編輯標準
4. *Impact on peer Review, equity, and inclusion*
對同儕審查、公平性和包容性的影響



《造假的科學家》：彗星般崛起的年輕研究者、失職的期刊審查系統…

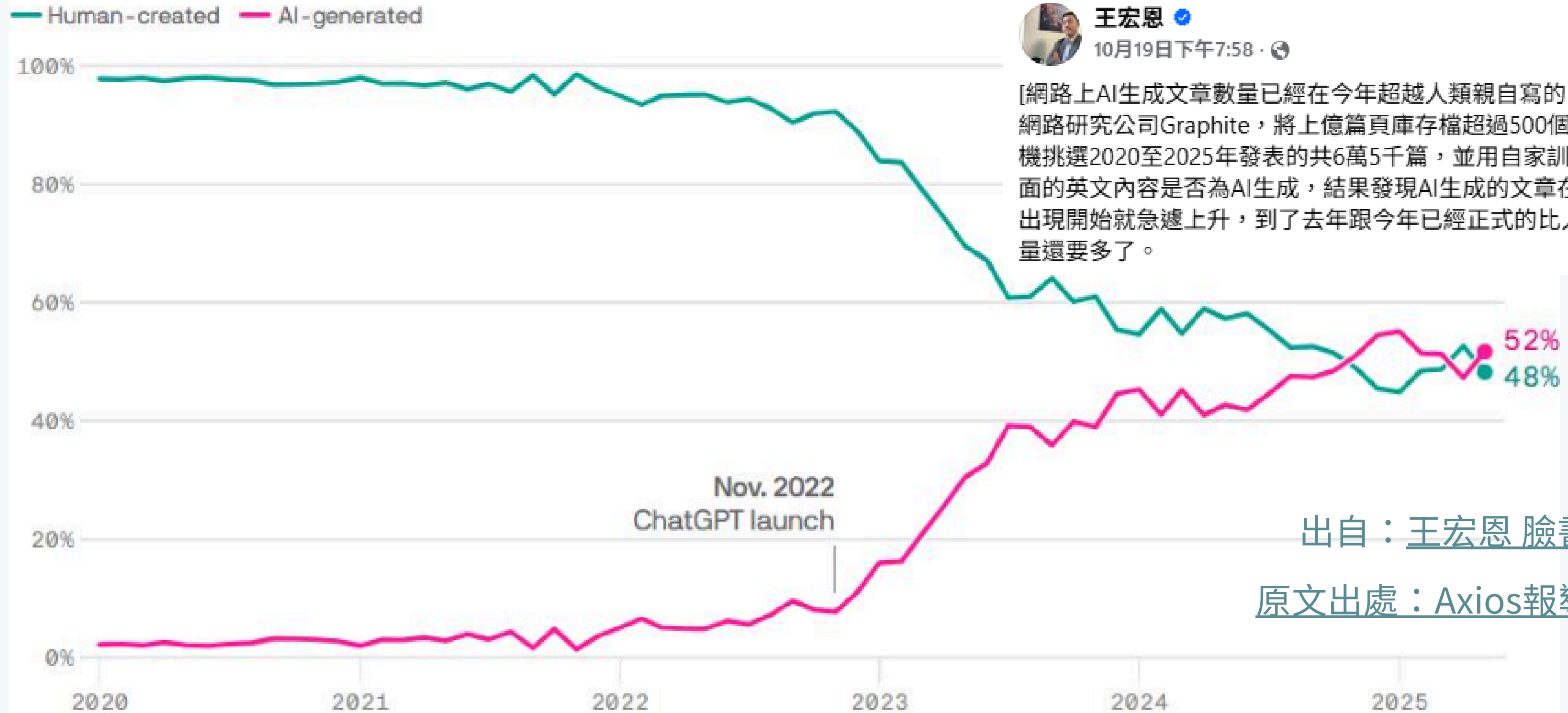
德國的物理學家楊·舍恩（Jan Hendrik Schön）進入貝爾實驗室工作，於2001年起陸續在Nature、Science發表論文，一度被認為是下一任諾貝爾獎得主。隔年被踢爆論文造假。

2014年1月日本理化研究所（RIKEN）研究員小保方晴子，以第一作者身分在Nature發表STAP新技術論文，同年7月即被Nature撤稿。

取自 [TNL 關鍵評論](#) 報導

Share of articles that were written by humans or generated by AI

Monthly, January 2020 to May 2025; Based on a sample of 65,000 English-language articles published online



王宏恩

10月19日下午7:58 · 地球

[網路上AI生成文章數量已經在今年超越人類親自寫的了]
網路研究公司Graphite，將上億篇頁庫存檔超過500個英文字網頁，隨機挑選2020至2025年發表的共6萬5千篇，並用自家訓練的AI判斷這些頁面的英文內容是否為AI生成，結果發現AI生成的文章在2022年ChatGPT出現開始就急速上升，到了去年跟今年已經正式的比人類手寫的文章數量還要多了。

出自：[王宏恩 臉書](#)

原文出處：[Axios報導](#)



CORRESPONDENCE | RETRACTION



Retraction: Bronchial Casts from Inhalation of Forest-Fire Smoke. N Engl J Med 2026;394:1634.

VIEW THE RELATED ARTICLE

Authors: Yuling Wang, M.Med., and Xiangdong Mu, M.D. [Author Info & Affiliations](#)

Published April 29, 2026 | DOI: 10.1056/NEJMc2605962 | Copyright © 2026



To the Editor: We were unaware of Journal policies on image manipulation and had altered our submission by using an artificial intelligence (AI) tool to move the ruler to the top of the image. We therefore wish to retract our image and case report.¹

Yuling Wang, M.Med.

Xiangdong Mu, M.D.



文章已遭NEJM 撤稿，作者承認使用 AI修圖。

作者說，我們不知道期刊規定圖片不能塗改，我們只是使用了 AI，把尺擺到照片上方。

原文出處：NEJM


RETRACTED ARTICLE: The effect of ChatGPT on students' learning performance, learning perception, and higher-order thinking: insights from a meta-analysis

[Jin Wang](#) & [Wenxiang Fan](#) 

Humanities and Social Sciences Communications **12**, Article number: 621 (2025) | [Cite this article](#)

476k Accesses | **258** Citations | **757** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

 This article was [retracted](#)  on 22 April 2026

 This article has been [updated](#)

文章刊出後，有幾位學者嘗試重現研究結果，但很快就發現當中的資料萃取和歸納錯誤。期刊出版商正式要求作者解釋，但沒有獲得回應，最後文章retracted。

REVIEW

<https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-025-04787-y>

OPEN

Check for updates

The effect of ChatGPT on students' learning performance, learning perception, and higher-order thinking: insights from a meta-analysis

Jin Wang¹ & Wenxiang Fan^{1,2}✉

As a new type of artificial intelligence, ChatGPT is becoming widely used in learning. However, academic consensus regarding its efficacy remains elusive. This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of ChatGPT in improving students' learning performance, learning perception, and higher-order thinking through a meta-analysis of 51 research studies published between November 2022 and February 2025. The results indicate that ChatGPT has a large positive impact on improving learning performance ($g = 0.767$) and a moderately positive impact on enhancing learning perception ($g = 0.456$) and fostering higher-order thinking ($g = 0.457$). The impact of ChatGPT on learning performance was moderated by type of course ($Q_b = 64.249, P < 0.001$), learning model ($Q_b = 76.220, P < 0.001$), and duration ($Q_b = 55.998, P < 0.001$); its effect on learning perception was moderated by duration ($Q_b = 19.839, P < 0.001$); and its influence on the development of higher-order thinking was moderated by type of course ($Q_b = 7.811, P < 0.05$) and the role played by ChatGPT ($Q_b = 4.872, P < 0.05$). This study suggests that: (1) appropriate learning scaffolds or educational frameworks (e.g., Bloom's taxonomy) should be provided when using ChatGPT to develop students' higher-order thinking; (2) the broad use of ChatGPT at various grade levels and in different types of courses should be encouraged to support diverse learning needs; (3) ChatGPT should be actively integrated into different learning modes to enhance student learning, especially in problem-based learning; (4) continuous use of ChatGPT should be ensured to support student learning, with a recommended duration of 4–8 weeks for more stable effects; and ChatGPT should be flexibly integrated into teaching as an intelligent tutor, learning partner, and educational tool. Finally, due to the limited sample size for learning perception and higher-order thinking, and the moderately positive effect, future studies with expanded scope should further explore how to use ChatGPT more effectively to cultivate students' learning perception and higher-order thinking.

當論文被撤稿 (Retract)

時，雖然該論文
已無效，但原文
記錄會被保留在
資料庫，並不會
下架消失。

原文出處：[Nature](#)

Google爆「偷看信件」風波 Gemini遭控偷看郵件、蒐集個資

根據訴訟文件，Google 過去允許使用者自行選擇是否啟用 AI 功能，但今年 10 月卻被指「悄悄」預設開啟 Gemini，使 AI 在使用者毫不知情的狀況下開始擷取個資。

雖然使用者仍能手動關閉 Gemini，但必須深入 Google 的隱私設定頁面才能完全停用。若未進行該步驟，Gemini 將可讀取並利用使用者完整的私人通訊紀錄，包括 Gmail 帳號內所有收發郵件與附件內容。



總結

嚴格遵守「原創性」、「透明度」和「責任歸屬」三大核心原則



實際研究、實驗得到的結果，保有基本初稿創作，再請AI協助文法拼音檢查、可讀性等語言編修。

只是單純輸入一個簡單的指令 (Prompt)，而AI獨立從無到有生成內容。AI輔助 ≠ AI創作。

運用AI工具在資料分析與整理，並且都有詳細檢查AI產出的結果，與想傳達的內容一致，未被擅改。

對AI錯誤生成、產出結果並未詳讀校正，直接或小修改後即套用。

不會將任何機密、個人資訊或敏感資料倒入AI工具進行寫作輔助，以防資料外洩或被用於模型訓練。

任何資訊都提供給AI參考，才能獲得正確、完整的結果。

誠實揭露AI輔助寫作的部份。

隱匿使用AI協作、或宣稱全是自己所作。

留下人機協作過程的所有版本與紀錄，例如輸入的指令、對AI輸出進行多次修改與編輯細節等。

一旦內容有爭議，而又提不出自證證明，在法律上會被視作抄襲，最後結果還是要由人來負責。

子曰：「人而無信，不知其可也。大車無輓，小車無軌，其何以行之哉？」《論語·為政》

探索AI學習資源 持續更新中

高雄醫學大學 圖書資訊處
Office of Library and Information Services

研究資源 | 服務項目 | 關於本處 | 表單下載

資源查詢

- 電子資源查詢系統
- 館藏目錄查詢系統
- 教師指定參考書查詢
- 高醫電子學位論文查詢
- 數位學習平台
- 教學實踐研究計畫成果報告
- 升等新聘教師論文著作查詢(需填單調閱)
- 學院推薦資源查詢

探索AI

- AI工具懶人包
- AI學習資源
- AI學術倫理

研究輔助工具

- Endnote書目管理軟體
- Turnitin偵測剽竊系統
- 利用教育講義影音教材
- 電子資源小幫手
- 全校授權軟體
- 自由軟體與開放格式
- 雲端電腦教室

學術研究與投稿

- 投稿選刊須知
- OA期刊投稿優惠
- 當學研究評估指標

畢業生論文提交

- 電子論文上傳系統
- 期刊論文或論述活動
- 論文上傳說明
- 相關表單下載

AI工具懶人包

點閱數: 594

讚 0 分享

多功能生成式AI工具 | 館藏AI工具 | 論文投稿與寫作工具

ChatGPT

由OpenAI開發的人工智慧聊天機器人，能夠根據問題生成自然、流暢且充滿創意的回覆。除了回答各類問題、還能協助資料查詢、翻譯、文章撰寫、程式設計、圖像生成，甚至支援語音與圖片互動等。有Deep Research功能整合資訊推理並產出報告。適用於學術研究、課業輔助與休閒探索。

前往網站

AI Learning Resources
AI學習資源

想探索人工智慧的世界卻不知從何開始？圖書館蒐集優質AI免費線上課程，從基礎概念到實際應用，內容淺顯易懂。無論你是想了解生成式AI、體驗實作練習，或掌握未來數位趨勢，都能在這裡找到適合的學習資源。

國內線上課程 | 國外線上課程 | 館藏AI電子書

磨課師

教育部規劃經營的開放式線上課程，目前收錄約50堂人工智慧相關課程，提供有興趣的讀者對於人工智慧有綜觀的了解。

前往課程網站GO

AI學術倫理

負責任地使用AI，確保學術研究的誠信與品質

AI工具可幫助我們提升學習效率，但也應留意相關倫理規範。AI學術倫理的核心在於負責任地使用AI工具，以確保學術研究的誠信與品質。

生成式AI使用提醒 | 如何引用AI生成內容 | 負責任使用AI檢查表

一. 使用者須辨識與防範AI潛在風險

AI生成的內容可能不正確或帶有偏見歧視，且容易引發抄襲、造假、變造等違反學術倫理行為，輸入個人或未公開的研究資料也存在隱私與安全風險。

二. 建立負責任且透明的使用規範

AI不能列為論文作者，因為它無法為研究內容負責，最終責任應由研究者承擔。研究過程中若使用AI工具，應在論文中誠實揭露使用方式，國際期刊皆有明確要求。

留意生成式人工智慧AI用於學術與研究活動時的6個關鍵！

1. 秉持開放與包容的精神
2. 具備資訊檢核能力

- 學習如何正確使用AI，以輔助研究。
- 瞭解生成式AI的運作原理、優勢與限制。
- 生成式AI的資料來源為既有網路資料，其資訊品質參差不齊。
- 研究者應具備對生成式AI產出之內容具有批判能力。

Thank you



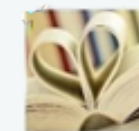
若有任何問題歡迎洽詢

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