



澳門科技大學

MACAU UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

學術年報

Annual Academic Report of MUST

2008年





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澳門科技大學學術年報（2008）

Macau University of Science and Technology Annual Academic Report (2008)

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主編的話

首先，對澳門科技大學學術年報（2008 年）的出版，表示熱烈祝賀！

在本期學術年報中，完成的科研項目數，發表的學術論文數較之過去均有大幅增加，論文水平也有所提高。反映出自 2005 年全面開展學術研究工作以來，一批研究項目已經完成，並且取得顯著的研究成果。本期學術年報的另一特點是，在各種會議上的公開演講及發表於報刊的文章也大幅增加。這說明澳門科技大學的師生在進行學術研究的同時，也十分關注與澳門社會密切相關的熱點問題，如二十三條立法等，並參與其中，發表意見，產生了良好的影響。

澳門科技大學已經成立九周年了。各項工作基本上已經步入正軌，我們相信，在今後的日子裏，無論在學術研究方面，或者是服務社會方面，必將取得更為豐碩的成果，以優異的成績迎接澳門科技大學成立十周年。

在此學術年報出版之時，我們向澳門基金會，澳門特別行政區科學技術發展基金對我校學術研究工作的大力支持，表示衷心的感謝。也對全校教師在教學工作全力以赴的同時，積極參加學術研究並協助籌辦各項會議表示感謝。我們還要感謝韓子天博士，勞麗珠小姐，陳麗燕小姐，胡慧筠小姐、徐嘉華先生為本期學術年報的出版所付出的心血和努力。

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Preface

A warm welcome and congratulations towards the publication of the 2008 Annual Academic Report of MUST (2008)!

In this issue, there is a substantially increase in the number of research projects. The number and standard of academic papers have been enhanced. The launch of comprehensive academic research work results in a batch of completed research projects and remarkable achievements. Another characteristic of this issue is that there is also a significant increase in the number of public presentation and publication in newspapers. This illustrates that our university not only concentrates on academic research, but also pay close attention to and participation in the Macau focal current affairs including Basic law article 23, which has produced a positive effect.

Basically, the step of our university is now on the track accompanying with the 9th year establishment of the Macau University of Science and Technology. In the following year, we will struggle to obtain a fruitful achievement in academic research and social aspect, so as to welcome the 10th year anniversary of our university.

We sincerely express our gratitude to the Macao Foundation and the Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR for their kind support towards our university research works, to our faculty members in devoting themselves in teaching and actively participation in research and assisting in organization of conference. Thanks are also given to Dr. Hon Chi Tin, Miss Ivy Lou Lai Chu, Ms Cecilia Chan Lai In, Miss Vivian Woo Wai Kuan and Mr. Xu Jia Hua for their contribution made during the publication process.

Co-Editor in Chief of
Annual Academic Report

Professor Tang Ze Sheng



Co-Editor in Chief of
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Professor Chan Lai Kow



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學術會議和活動

Academic Conferences and Activities

1. 澳科大國際旅遊學院與德國慕尼黑應用科技大學旅遊學院 簽署學術交流及合作協議及舉行公開講座

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學
德國慕尼黑應用科技大學

承辦機構：

澳門科技大學國際旅遊學院

時間：

2008 年 2 月 22 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 D 座演講廳

會議總結：

因應澳門經濟發展的方向，澳門科技大學在 2003 年開辦了國際旅遊管理學士學位課程。配合旅遊業的發展，澳科大於 2007 年成立國際旅遊學院。在短短的數年內，學院在 2007 年 2 月獲聯合國世界旅遊組織頒發教育素質認證課程。在 2008 年 2 月份國際旅遊學院更獲選成為“中國旅遊飯店業十佳人才培養基地”，副院長梁文慧獲頒“中國旅遊飯店教育培訓界最具影響力的十大名師”。在澳門社會各界的支持下，澳科大國際旅遊學院已發展成為擁有近 2500 名本科生、60 名碩士研究生，以及數十名全職/兼職教學人員的初具規模學院。

德國慕尼黑應用科技大學旅遊學院是巴戈利亞地區最大的應用科技大學，其旅遊學院有擁有一千多名的註冊學生及近 50 名的教職員，是德國以至整個德語區最大的旅遊院校，其院長“Theo Eberhard”教授是歐洲旅遊教育的著名學者。

為提昇本澳旅遊業人才素質、推動本澳旅遊業的發展、加強本澳旅遊院校與國際會展業成熟地區的旅遊會展教育的聯系。澳科大國際旅遊學院與德國慕尼黑應用科技大學旅遊學院昨日於澳門科技大學 D 座演講廳，簽署學術交流及合作協議並舉行兩場公開講座活動。

協議就兩校有關的旅遊學院的教學及研究人員、課程、學術研究項目、學生交流、培訓及學術研討會等進行廣泛、深入的交流及合作。是次的學術交流和合作協議，堪稱為澳門和德國旅遊院校的強強聯手，雙贏合作!

主講嘉賓之一德國慕尼黑應用科技大學旅遊學院院長“Theo Eberhard”教授和與會的師生分享了德國會展業發展和人才培養的經驗，而另一主講嘉賓國際旅遊業知名學者澳科大國際旅遊學院院長 Bill Gartner 教授則指出了旅遊業全球化的影響和趨勢，以及該趨勢對旅遊職業及旅遊產品的影響。

是次活動反應熱烈，共吸引超過 400 名師生參加，通過兩名教授的精湛演說，使在場學生對德國的會展業發展及全球化的影響和趨勢兩方面有了更深入認識，並期望學校日後能多舉辦這類型講座，使學生有機會吸收更多有關國際旅遊業及會展業的新資訊。

1. Signing Ceremony of Academic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement Between the Faculty of International Tourism, MUST and the Faculty of Tourism, Munich University of Applied Sciences and a Public Seminar

Organizers:

Macau University of Science and Technology

Munich University of Applied Sciences

Co-organizer:

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Date:

22 Feb, 2008

Venue:

D Hall, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

In response to the orientation of Macau's economic development, the MUST launched the International Tourism Bachelor Degree curriculum in 2003. The International Tourism Institute was established in 2007, at the height of Macau's tourism industry. In just a few years, the institute has been awarded the Certification of Education Quality Courses issued by the WTO. The institute also was awarded as one of the "Top Ten Professionals Training Bases of China Tourism Hotel Industry". The "Top Ten Most Influential Characters in China Tourism Hotel Education Training Field" was awarded to the associate dean of FT, Professor Leong Man Wai. The Faculty of Tourism of the MUST has developed into a college with nearly 2500 undergraduate students, 60 graduate students, as well as dozens of full-time and part-time teaching staff.

The Faculty of Tourism in the Munich Applied Sciences & Technology University is the largest Applied Sciences & Technology University not only in Germany but in the entire Bavarian region. It has more than one thousand registered students and nearly 50 teaching staff. Professor Theo Eberhard, Dean of the Institute, is a well-known scholar in European tourism education.

In order to enhance the quality of human resources in Macau's tourism industry, promote the development of tourism and strengthen MICE education, contacts between Macau tourism colleges and that of other regions is encouraged. The Faculty of International Tourism and the Tourism Institute of Munich Applied Sciences & Technology University signed an academic exchange and cooperation agreement and held two public lectures at D Hall, MUST.

The agreement upholds the extensive and in-depth communication and cooperation between the two institutions on tourism-related teaching and research staff, curriculum, academic research projects, student exchanges, trainings and academic symposia.

Professor Theo Eberhard, shared the experience of the German MICE development and professional training to those who attended the meeting. Professor Bill Gartner, a well-known international tourism scholar, and Dean of the Faculty of International Tourism, MUST pointed out the impact and trends of tourism globalization, as well as the influence to the tourism occupations and tourism products.

More than 400 teachers and students participated in the activity and they responded enthusiastically. The speeches delivered during the meeting gave students an excellent opportunity to further their understanding of the impacts of globalization and the trend of Germany's MICE development. In the future, similar activities will be hosted by the school to give students more chances to absorb new information on the international tourism industry and MICE.



2. 「從地理旅遊的角度談旅遊目的地之開發」講座

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學國際旅遊學院

時間：

2008 年 2 月 29 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 D 座演講廳

會議總結：

為澳門科技大學國際旅遊學院教師提供和國際著名旅遊專家互動交流的機會，加強學生對國際旅遊政策與策略、旅遊目的地開發和旅遊地理之間的互動關係的認識，以及加強學生學習興趣，國際旅遊學院於 2008 年 2 月 29 日邀請了美國喬治華盛頓大學商學院，旅遊政策艾森豪威爾教授 Prof. Donald E Hawkins，於當天中午與國際旅遊學院的教師就“優質旅遊目的地的評估”進行交流。並於下午假澳門科技大學 D 座禮堂，舉行名為“從地理旅遊的角度談旅遊目的地之開發”的講座。

主講嘉賓 Donald E Hawkins 教授在學術、政策界十分有名。多年來獲獎無數。早在 70 年代已經致力於旅遊教育的發展，撰寫及主編了一百多本當代旅遊政策及策略的著作。他在 1989 年創辦了國際旅遊政策論壇，多年來吸引無數世界各地旅遊教育的專家學者從宏觀角度對旅遊的經濟、社會、文化及環境作深入探討。

透過是次訪問，除了提升學生的學習興趣和知識水平外，Donald E Hawkins 教授和學院教師們的交流，以及豐富的國際科研經驗的分享，將進一步提升學院的科研水平和國際接軌。

公開演講反映熱烈，共吸引超過四百名師生參加，透過 Donald E Hawkins 教授的精湛演說，使得在場學生對地理旅遊的概念以及其在旅遊地區開發的互動關係有了更深入的認識。並期望學校能多舉辦類似活動，使得學生有機會吸收更多有關國際旅遊業的新資訊。



2.Seminar of “Developing a Sense of Place for Tourism Destinations--A Geo-tourism Approach”

Organizer:

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Date:

29 Feb, 2008

Venue:

D Hall, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

The Faculty of International Tourism invited Donald E Hawkins, Professor, the Business School, George Washington University, to give a seminar on “Developing a Sense of Place for Tourism Destinations--the Geo-tourism Approach” as part of the academic exchange on the “high-quality tourism destination assessment” on February 29, 2008.

This exchange provides opportunities for academic interaction between teachers and international tourism experts, strengthen the students’ knowledge of international tourism policies and strategies, and offers insights in the correlation between the development of tourist destinations and tourism geography to students and teachers alike.

Professor Donald E Hawkins is an expert in the development of tourism education. Since 1970, he has written and edited more than 100 papers and publications in contemporary tourism policies and strategies. In 1989, he founded the International Tourism Policy Forum, which has attracted numerous tourism education experts and scholars around the world to deeply explore the tourism's economy, society, culture and environment from a macroscopic perspective for many years.

This visit not only increased students’ learning interests but also enhanced the level of their professional knowledge. The exchanges between Prof. Donald E Hawkins and the teaching staff, as well as the sharing of abundant international scientific research experience, will further strengthen the college’s scientific research activities integrating with the rest of the world.

The event attracted more than 400 teachers and students participants. Through Professor Donald E Hawkins’ insightful experiences the students gained a better understanding of the concept of geo-tourism.

3. 「第六屆成人教育與社會發展」國際研討會

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學
澳門成人教育學會

承辦機構：

澳門科技大學持續教育學院

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會
澳門民政總署
澳門行政暨公職局
澳門教育暨青年局
澳門檢察院

時間：

2008 年 11 月 24 日至 2008 年 11 月 25 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 D 座演講廳
澳門科技大學持續教育學院

會議總結：

由澳門科技大學與澳門成人教育學會聯合主辦，澳門科技大學持續教育學院承辦之「第六屆成人教育與社會發展國際研討會」於二零零八年十一月二十四日至二十五日在澳門科技大學本部和持續教育學院舉行。該研討會旨在推動本澳成人教育及終身教育理念，以提高本地社會的人文素質，促使社會的繁榮與富足。

十一月二十五日在澳門科技大學持續教育學院舉行專題演講，共有三十四場演說。來自中國內地及亞太地區的國際成人教育領域的專家學者于會上發表了 40 篇論文。演說分三個時段同步進行，每場演說均設有主持負責。

本次大會以“推動本澳成人教育及終身教育理念，以提高本地社會的人文素質，促使社會的繁榮與富足”為主題，以互動討論的形式，彙聚了不同地區成人教育專家學者參加討論。與會專家從不同區域、不同角度、不同層面，對成人教育與社會發展提出寶貴意見。圍繞如何在金融海嘯席捲下發展成人教育，培訓在職人士進行了熱烈討論。可以說，本次大會是成人教育界的一次盛會，它對於推動成人教育與社會具有積極意義！

中國人民大學繼續教育學院湯澤林教授代表國內的成人教育專家學者對大會組委會表示衷心感謝。湯教授認為相較於歷屆研討會，本次會議議題更具體、更深入，更廣泛。澳門成人教育學會、澳門科技大學為兩岸四地成人教育構建了交流平臺，開創了成人教育的新局面。

臺灣國立嘉義大學黃富順教授代表來自臺灣的與會者感謝組委會的熱情招待。兩岸四地有共同的語言、文化傳統。但各地成人教育又都有自己的特點，通過這樣的研討會，可以互相學習借鑒。分享經驗。

香港大學專業進修學院特別顧問楊健明教授認為澳門的成人教育事業發展迅猛，值得借鑒。本次大會內容豐富，涵蓋了成人教育的各種領域。回顧近十年來兩岸四地的成人教育發展歷程，可以看到成教事業發展迅速，地位愈發重要。

大會籌委會主席梁文慧教授表示，感謝澳門科技大學領導層及成人教育學會的支持，才能成功舉辦本研討會。另外，感謝各專家學者慷慨的分享自己的研究心得。亦感謝澳門基金會的資助，以及各支援單位澳門民政總署、澳門行政暨公職局、澳門教育暨青年局及澳門檢察院，各科人員以及國際旅遊學院同學的共同努力，研討會才可順利舉行。

主辦單位成人教育學會理事會主席梁官漢先生在閉幕詞中表示，非常榮幸邀請到世界成人教育及終生學習知名學者在開幕禮上發表論文、分享經驗。這些經驗對於發展澳門的成人教育事業，大有裨益。是次研討會十分成功。最後亦衷心感謝各協辦及贊助機構。

3. The Sixth International Conference on “Adult Education and Social Development”

Organizers:

Macau University of Science and Technology;
Macau Association for Adult Education

Co-organizer:

School of Continuing Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsors:

Macao Foundation
Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau of Macau SAR
Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau of Macau SAR
Education and Youth Affairs Bureau of Macau SAR
Public Prosecutions Office of Macau SAR

Date:

24 to 25 Nov, 2008

Venue:

D Hall, Macau University of Science and Technology
School of Continuing Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

The 6th Regional Conference on “Adult Education and Social Development” organized by the Macau University of Science and Technology (MUST), Macau Association for Adult Education and hosted by School of Continuing Studies (SCS) was held at the MUST Main Campus and at the School of Continuing Studies from November 24 to 25, 2008. This conference aimed at promoting Macau adult education and lifelong learning in order to improve the quality of life of the society. The ultimate goal was to foster prosperity and affluence for all.

Experts and scholars in Adult Education from Mainland China and the Asia Pacific region presented 40 papers and delivered lectures at the seminar. Lectures were given in three different venues simultaneously.

The conference theme was to promote adult education and lifelong learning so as to improve quality of life of the local community, and foster prosperity and affluence for all. Interactive discussions were conducted as adult education experts and scholars participated in the lively discussions. From the perspectives of different regions, different aspects and different levels, the experts presented their opinions on adult education and social development. Discussion how to develop adult education and train employees under the financial crises were conducted. The conference was a significant event for the promotion of adult education and social development.

Professor Tang Zelin from the School of Continuing Studies, People's University of China spoke on behalf of domestic adult education experts and scholars. He expressed his sincere gratitude to the organizing committee. Professor Tang said that compared to the previous seminars, this conference was more specific, in-depth and extensive. The Macau Association for Adult Education and Macau University of Science and Technology built a communication platform for the adult education in the Cross-strait Regions and created a new situation for the development of adult education.

Professor Huang Fushun from Taiwan National Chiayi University represented participants from Taiwan and he expressed appreciation of the warm hospitality. He said that although the cross-strait regions had a common language and cultural traditions, adult education has its own characteristics. Through this seminar, participants could learn from each other and share their experiences.

Special Adviser, Professor Yang Jianming from HKU School of Professional and Continuing Education said that adult education in Macau has developed so rapidly that it was worth learning from. He said the conference was rich in content, and covered various fields in adult education. He further mentioned that its rapid development in the Cross-strait Regions in the past ten years has made adult education more important.

General Assembly Committee Chairman, Professor Leong Man Wai expressed her thanks to the support and the leadership of the Macau University of Science and Technology and Association for Adult Education for the success of this seminar. She also expressed her gratitude to the generosity of experts and scholars who shared their research experiences. Seminar sponsors, the Macau Foundation, supporting organizations of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau of Macau SAR, Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau of Macau SAR, Education and Youth Affairs Bureau of Macau SAR, Public Prosecutions Office of Macau SAR, the staff of MUST, as well as students of the Faculty of International Tourism were also acknowledged.

The chairman of Macau Association for Adult Education, João Baptista Manuel Leão mentioned in his closing remarks that it was a great honor to have famous scholars of the world adult education and life long learning present their papers. He said that the experience of these experts greatly benefit the development of Macau's adult education.



4. 蛋白組學分析技術強化蛋白質的辨識 (主講: Dr. Ludovic Bailly Chouriberry)

主辦機構：

澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

時間：

2008 年 3 月 6 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 H 座 726 室

會議總結：

馬的生長激素是絕對禁止用於國際賽馬項目上。相關監管機構只可倚賴粗糙檢測技術去把關其違法使用，但沒法提供理據確證其濫用。化學師檢定到馬血常現的激素不表明它為外服的。今天報告的高新檢定法是利用蛋白組學分析技術強化蛋白質的辨識去分析馬血內所含的合成生長激素。

Bailly-Chouriberry 博士首先採用此法去普查這類違禁激素，他經過「世界反興奮劑機構」總裁 John Fahey 先生認定此法為 2008 年北京奧運法定生長激素檢測方法，不單可以將以身試法的運動員制裁，更可以用於牛奶裡面是否含有牛基因重組的生長激素的檢定，因為乳牛往往隨著沾用生長激素而產生乳頭腫炎、必須注射大量抗生素來控制炎症，此檢測方法會有效地監察乳牛沒過量服用生長激素。

4. Proteins Identifications Through Proteomic Analysis (Lecture Presented by Dr. Ludovic Bailly Chouriberry)

Organizer:

Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health

Date:

6 Mar, 2008

Venue:

H726, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

The use of equine growth hormones in racing is banned internationally, until recently authorities have only had access to crude detection techniques that could not provide concrete proof of the drugs used. Chemists were only able to measure levels of hormones that were naturally found in a horse's blood stream leading to results that were inconclusive. This cutting-edge test utilizes a proteomic analysis for the synthetic hormones in the blood stream of the horse.

Dr. Bailly-Chouriberry has introduced this test to screen for the banned hormones, which is now adopted by the World Anti-Doping Agency, as recently proposed by its chief John Fahey as an effective blood test for growth hormones in the 2008 Beijing Olympics. Not only is the test helpful in catching athletes using growth hormones for their personal gain, this test can also used to test for a recombinant rBST (bovine growth hormones) in the milk of cows, when heavily consumed the hormones could develop udder swelling and must be controlled by high dosages of antibiotics.

5.美國及歐盟對中藥產品之規管環境 (主講: 高偉信博士)

主辦機構：

澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

時間：

2008 年 4 月 7 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 H 座 726 室

會議總結：

植物藥產品可以循非處方藥專論、審核了的「新藥申報」或簡化的「新藥申報」審核後在美國市場上銷售。如果提交的資料不夠齊備去申報植物藥的「新藥申報」，申請人必須再行提交充份數據。根據美國食品與藥品監督管理 www.fda.gov/cder/guidance/4592fnl 指引，申請人可沿用「新藥調查」申請書諮詢產品所屬的類別。中藥的入口可視作食品、茶葉(飲料)、或根據 DHSEA 法案為保健品，不管劑型為片劑、膠囊、提取粉劑、顆粒、糖漿、滴丸、貼劑。在歐盟，中藥被傳統草藥產品條例規管，由個別歐盟成員國設立傳統草藥註冊規例而毋須醫療衛生部門參予督察。產品需要在申報前已經上市三十年或在歐盟區內使用十五年，並具充分安全性及品質控制理據及在申請書上列明六個月的穩定性報告。



5. U.S. and E.U. Regulatory Environment for Traditional Chinese Medicines (Lecture Presented by Dr. Richard Ko)

Organizer:

Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health

Date:

7 Apr, 2008

Venue:

H726, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

A botanical drug product may be marketed in the United States under an Over The Counter (OTC) drug monograph, an approved New Drug Application (NDA) or Abbreviated NDA (ANDA). If available information is insufficient to support an NDA for a botanical drug, the sponsor will need to develop further data. An Investigational New Drug (IND) application is required, according to a FDA Guidance: www.fda.gov/cder/guidance/4592fnl. TCM can be Import as Food, Regular food, Teas (beverages) or Dietary supplements according to the” The Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act (DSHEA)” in dosage forms of tablets, capsules, extracted powders, granules, syrups, dripping pills, plasters (OTC drug)...etc. In the EU (European Union), Chinese herbs are governed by The Traditional Herbal Medicinal Products Directive (THMPD) 2004/24/EC, which requires each EU Member State to set up a traditional herbal registration scheme, for manufactured traditional herbal medicines that are suitable for use without medical supervision. Any traditional use of herbs need to demonstrate its medicinal use for 30 years preceding the date of the application and for at least 15 years of this usage must have been within the EU, with sufficient documentation on safety and quality, in addition to a registration **dossier** including a minimum of 6 months stability data, in accordance with current guidelines, at the time of the submission.

6. 納米藥物研究進展 (主講: 許輝碧教授--華中科技大學)

主辦機構：

澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

時間：

2008 年 5 月 13 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 H 座 726 室

會議總結：

納米技術在藥物研究中應用的基礎是納米藥物的製備方法。本文介紹了藥物的直接納米化，包括超細粉碎技術和納米結晶技術。納米載藥系統，包括高分子納米粒，固體脂質納米粒，納米凝膠，微乳，膠束等。結合作者所在單位的研究工作，本文還介紹了胰島素口腔噴霧劑的研究，介入治療用的溫敏納米凝膠的研究，和診斷用的納米磁球及量子點的研究。最近國外報導：“納米技術領域未來的發展機遇將產生於制藥和納米技術醫療領域的應用”。



6. Research Progress on Nano-drug (Lecture Pretend by Professor Xu Hui Bei -- Huazhong University of Science and Technology)

Organizer:

Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health

Date:

13 May, 2008

Venue:

H726, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

The application basis of nanotechnology can provide useful methodology for the manufacturing of nano-pharmaceuticals. The nano-technology includes ultra-fine pulverization and nano-crystallization, nano-encapsulation system (including nano-polymer particles), solid liposome particles, nano-gel, micro-emulsifier, plastic bundles, etc...The HUST nano-tech research institute is specialized in a insulin spray research that can be applied to clinical therapy, the diagnostic tool of a nano-magnetic spheres and a quantum-focused research. According to a report oversea, nano-technology provides a wonderful opportunity of pharmaceutical manufacturing and medically oriented application.

7. 食品安全培訓課程 (主講: Dr. Roger Clemens, Argentina Guerrero— 美國南加州大學)

主辦機構：

澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

時間：

2008 年 6 月 2 日至 2008 年 6 月 4 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 H 座 726 室

會議總結：

澳門藥物及健康應用研究所為進一步提升本澳社會對食品品質安全的認識，提高技術人員的專業技能，特邀的兩位來自美國的專家來澳進行食品安全與危害分析與關鍵控制點（HACCP）培訓課程。培訓課程為期三天，由美國南加州大學藥學院臨床科學和藥政管理系副主任羅傑·克萊門斯博士(Roger Clemens)以及美國 Leiner 健康食品有限公司首席微生物學家 Argentina Guerrero 女士主講。內容包括：食品安全的人員培訓，危害分析與關鍵控制點（HACCP），食品安全檢測步驟 SOP，Sample Management Audit Procedures, Hotel Audit Exercise，食品安全調查步驟 ServSafe (Sanitation, Personnel, Operations, Facilities/Pest Management)，食品安全規範 GLP，GMP，以及微生物檢測方法這六大部分，深入淺出地介紹了美國在食品方面的監控程序及安全手則。

此次的課程吸引了眾多專業人士的參與，其中包括了藥健所屬下的中藥及食物安全實驗室的技術人員。日前，該實驗室進行了澳洲國家測試認證局 NATA(National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia) ISO/IEC 17025 實驗室認可計劃的考核，將會成為本澳第一所由 NATA 進行 ISO/IEC 17025 實驗室認可的實驗室，認可範圍包括針對中藥及食物的微生物檢測、農藥殘留及重金屬含量等部分，此外亦提供水質檢測、食物防腐劑添加劑等有關食品安全衛生方面的檢測服務。NATA 是全球最大的化驗所認證權威之一，是澳洲政府核准，專為化驗所及與化驗設備業者提供認證的機構。實驗室通過本次培訓課程，相信能進一步提升安全實驗室的檢測技術以及知識更新，以保障食品的質素及安全性。

7. Training Course in Food Safety (by Dr. Roger Clemens and Argentina Guerrero of the University of Southern California)

Organizer:

Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health

Date:

2 to 4 Jun, 2008

Venue:

H726, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

MIAR has invited a couple of food experts from the Southern California in the USA to train our staff on a “Food Safety and Analyses of Hazardous Substances at Key Controlling Sites” (HACCP) . The program went on for three days and was taught respectively by Dr. Roger Clemens of the University of Southern California, School of Pharmacy Clinical Sciences & Pharmacy Administration Department (Deputy Chief) and Ms. Argentina Guerrero, Top Microbiology Scientist at the USA Leiner Health Food Company Limited. Their teaching included Safety Personal Training., Hazardous Substances at Key Controlling Sites, (HACCP) , Standard Operation Procedure for the Analysis of Safety for Food, Sample Management Audit Procedures, Hotel Audit Exercise, Food Safety Investigation Protocols (ServSafe) that cover Sanitation, Personnel, Operations, Facilities/Pest Management, Food Safety Practices including GLP, GMP and Microbiological Analytical Methodologies.



8. 傅立葉變換紅外光譜(FT-IR)應用於腫瘤細胞之生理變化 (主講: Dr. Gerard Deleris --Univerversite Victor Segalen Bordeaux 2)

主辦機構：

澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

資／贊助機構：

Claude Detrez (Contact Person for Consulate-General of France)

Scientific Attaché, Ph.D.

Consulate-General of France

25/F Tower II, Admiralty Centre

18 Harcourt Road, Hong Kong

Tel +852 3752 9976 (HKT : GMT + 8)

Fax +852 3752 9908

E-mail : claudio.detrez@consulfrance-hongkong.org

Web: www.consulfrance-hongkong.org/spip.php?rubrique215

時間：

2008 年 9 月 24 日至 2008 年 9 月 25 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 H 座 726 室

會議總結：

傅立葉變換紅外光譜(FT-IR)圖像技術可應用於腫瘤細胞之生化轉變，人體腺瘡及神經膠質瘤之代謝參數可在其培植細胞在被抑壓狀態下成長過程中作比較調查出一系列的生化指標，體內血管原高之腫瘤及血管原低之腫瘤之生化映射標記或定位實驗顯示出與細胞實驗相應的結果。因此(FT-IR)可用於檢測腫瘤細微變化而有利於設計一套臨床檢測的方法。



**8.Application of FTIR Spectrometry in Molecular
Histopathology FT-IR Spectrometry and Imaging for
Concentrations Measurements Within Biological Fluids Cells
and Tissues: Towards Molecular Histopathology (Lecture
Presented by Dr. Gerard Deleris of Univerysite Victor Segalen
Bordeaux 2)**

Organizer:

Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health

Date:

24 to 25 Sept , 2008

Venue:

H726, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Claude Detrez (Contact Person for Consulate-General of France)

Scientific Attaché, Ph.D.

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Web: www.consulfrance-hongkong.org/spip.php?rubrique215

Summary:

Délérès Gérard: Fourier-transform infrared (FT-IR) spectral imaging was used for analyzing biochemical changes in tumor cells. Metabolic parameters of human adenocarcinoma and glioma cells were compared under stress conditions in culture along with tumor progression in cell culture, where biochemical parameters were investigated. In vivo biochemical mapping of highly vs poorly angiogenic tumors provided results comparable to culture models. Therefore, FT-IR imaging allows detecting subtle chemical changes in tumors, which might be useful for diagnosis.

9. 食物安全管理 (餐飲業) 講座

主辦機構：

澳門藥物及健康應用研究所
澳門中小型餐飲業商會

協辦機構：

澳門生產力暨科技轉移中心

時間：

2008 年 10 月 8 日

地點：

澳門生產力暨科技轉移中心七樓演講廳

會議總結：

講座邀請了中小型餐飲業商會理事長楊永成先生、疾病預防控制中心鄧志豪醫生、澳門藥物及健康應用研究所向瑞屏小姐以及食物安全管理專家吳遐威先生分別從業界的角度、政府對食物安全的指引、如何鑑定食物的安全性及如何推行食物管理四大方面，全方位向大眾介紹食物安全。由於本澳大部分食店都屬小型企業，對食物安全的認知較少，且覺得要花大量金錢和時間。對食店推行環境及食物衛生有一定的阻力。楊永成理事長以自身的經驗，分享了自己如何在餐飲業界裡推動食物衛生的概念及推行時曾遇到的困難。

鄧志豪醫生則表示，政府現行的《食物衛生技術指引》是幫助業內人士明白、理解基本食品安全衛生準則，以免觸犯澳門食品安全衛生相關要求，從而達到預防源性疾病傳播和爆發。接著，向瑞屏小姐介紹了以數據化的指標來評估食物或操作過程中可能造成的污染，污染原可由原料、加工包裝、操作到售賣過程中出現，實驗室可以客觀的角度，層層追蹤的去分析污染對大眾衛生造成的風險，使業界可訂立有效的改善措施及持續評估起到很大的作用。

吳遐威先生則提到，管理、控制及改善食物安全其實是有一套系統來依據。他以《食物安全管理工具書》為引子，用簡單的自我評估表已可達致提升食品的安全性。讓業界了解現狀，制定全面的食物安全管理。

9. Food Safety Management (Food and Beverage)

Organizers:

Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health
Association of Macau Small and Medium Enterprises of Catering

Co-organizer:

Macau Productivity and Technology Transfer Center

Date:

8 Oct, 2008

Venue:

7th Floor, Auditorium, Macau Productivity and Technology Transfer Center

Summary:

For the limited fund and the shortage of manpower, most of the Food & Beverage Industry in Macau is not very concern in food safety and hygiene. Mr. Jeong Veng Seng, the chairman of Association of Macau Small and Medium Enterprises of Catering, shared his own experience in how to promoting the food safety in his enterprises and what are the difficulties during the implementation.

Dr. Tang Chi Hou, the representative of the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, introduced the guideline of “Guideline of the technology on food hygiene”. He said that it would help the staff in food and beverage industry to know the basic instruction in food safety and to avoid breaking the law also to prevent the spread the outbreak of disease.

Ms. Heong Soi Peng indicated that food may pollute in processing, packing, operation and the sale. And we have a serial of parameters to monitor all the processing. And finally, Mr. Wu indicated that there is a standard system to manage, control and improve the food safety and it let the industry to develop sustainable.



10. 中醫藥產業區域發展交流研討會 2008

主辦機構：

澳門特別行政區政府經濟局
廣東省經濟貿易委員會
澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

時間：

2008 年 10 月 10 日

地點：

澳門旅遊塔

會議總結：

在 2008 年中醫藥產業區域發展交流研討會上澳門藥物及健康應用研究所林偉基所長與財政司譚伯源司長等主持開幕議式並致開會辭，副所長劉永銓博士在會議上發表《中藥貿易平台有利開拓國際市場》專題報告。

完善的保健品生產有賴於優良藥品管理規範以應付各入口國家相關衛生部門嚴謹的法規要求。藥健所及科技大學中醫藥學院及夥伴單位康怡藥廠及科大醫院合作進行一站式保健品科研開發，優化生產程序及臨床實證中藥獨特的功效。爲了證實中藥及其飲片的有效性是基於其道地性及質控性，藥健所建立了一所整全的質控實驗室以支撐科研與產業。一個《中藥品質評價 CCD 可持續體系》（色譜指紋圖譜、電腦評價及圖像資料信息庫）及可外延技術平臺示範研究可以更好的評價中藥藥材、飲片、成藥，尤其是藥材的道地性，有利於強化中醫藥的現代化及國際化。

10.Symposium on Regional Development on Chinese Medicine Industry 2008

Organizers:

Macao Economic Services (MSAR)
Guangdong Trade & Economic Committee
Macao Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health

Date:

10 Oct, 2008

Venue:

Macao Tower

Summary:

Macao Plays a Key Role in the Internationalization of Chinese Medicines Brad WC Lau, Ph.D., Deputy Director, MIAR of the Macau University of Science & Technology, Taipa, Macau SAR, China

A reputable health product is recognized not only by its often-publicized advertisement on the mass media, but it must have aged through multiple seasons of GXP (Good Pharmaceutical Practices), without which not a single health product can stand a chance to be properly approved by the regulatory authorities in respective importing countries or marketed subsequently on the international arena.

The Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR) is founded simply on this ground with incorporation of the MUST Faculty of Chinese Medicine and partnership with the Hong Yee Scitech Manufacturer to support the industry through a one-stop-shop flow of R&D of health products, optimization of a trial-run manufacturing process for such and a clinical study scheme to verify the utility of a particular body function.

MIAR is fully aware of the utmost importance of the use of authentic Chinese herbs to our work, it has dedicated good resources in building an excellent quality control laboratory to support research program and services for the industry. A novel platform of combining chromatography, chemometrics and database has set a strong corner stone of a sustainable and extendable monitoring system for the quality assessment of indigenous Chinese herbs. When this useful information is incorporated with subsequent clinical utility study, it can readily provide convincing proof to the mega-pharmaceutical company for acquisition of our researched products. A gate to the international business horizon will soon be opened.



11. 美國對保健品、功能性食品的規範 (主講: Dr. James Griffiths --美國藥典專家委員)

主辦機構：

澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

時間：

2008 年 11 月 10 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 H 座 726 室

會議總結：

營養補充劑泛指成份如維生素、礦物質、草本植物類物質、氨基酸等可增強人體吸取營養之物料，這也包括由以上物質的濃縮料、衍生物、組成物、提取物或類似如此物質的組合物。已不算常用食物或主要食糧的單一成份。根據美國食品及藥品監督管理局(FDA)執行之 DHSEA (1994)法案這些物質可合理地被認可為安全，並 FDA 被法規約束去證明這些物質是否可以被安全食用。安全性是基於(1)人類使用數據: 安全性研究、臨床研究、上市後跟進調查、毒副作用、與藥物相衝作用、可向公眾交待之數據; (2)藥學數據: 包括繁殖毒性、動物試驗、藥動力學、療效指標、有毒成份; (3) 正在行銷全球及全美市場被使用的範圍、包括誤用及違規使用的信息; (4) 使用歷史; (5) 在美國及其他地區的法規現況：如「非處方藥」、「通常被認為安全的(食物)」條文...等; (6) 是否編彙了正規的專論、由權威的部門審核為合理地接受可靠及安全者，如 FDA 的專家評審委員會或美國聯邦政府待商務局有關化學成份組成及消費者範疇的規格等等。



11.US Regulations on Dietary Supplements and/or Functional Foods (Lecture Presented by Dr. James Griffiths of the USP of US Pharmacopoeia)

Organizer:

Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health

Date:

10 Nov, 2008

Venue:

H726, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

Dietary supplement means a product (other than tobacco) intended to supplement the diet that bears or contains one or more of the following dietary ingredients: (A) a vitamin; (B) a mineral;(C) an herb or other botanical; (D) an amino acid; (E) **a dietary substance for use by man to supplement the diet by increasing the total dietary intake**; or (F) a concentrate, metabolite, constituent, extract, or combination of any ingredient described in clause (A), (B), (C), (D), or (E); it may a product that **is not represented for use as a conventional food or as a sole item of a meal or the diet; and is labeled as a dietary supplement; and** FDA bound by DSHEA (1994) to treat vitamins, minerals, herbs, botanicals, etc...as foods...after an NDI from marketeer that DS is reasonably expected to be safe and FDA is bound to prove a DS is “unsafe”. The safety of DS can be reviewed according to: 1. Human data: safety studies, clinical studies, post-marketing surveillance, adverse events, interactions, publicly available data. 2. Pharmacological data: including reproductive toxicity, experimental animal studies, pharmacokinetics, therapeutic index, presence of toxic constituents. 3. Contemporaneous extent of use globally and in the U.S.; including misuse and abuse and taking into account fluctuations of use. 4. Historical use. 5. Regulatory status in the U.S. and other countries: regulatory actions, OTC status, GRAS status, etc. 6. Existence of Official Pharmacopeial Monographs. GRAS (Generally Recognized as Safe) or Food Additive can be evaluated with “reasonable certainty” or scrutinized by a Higher level of review of Expert Panel or FDA through a Standardized safety testing & evaluation in lieu FCC-type specification with disclosure of defined chemical composition and consumption/exposure.

完成的研究項目

Research Projects

1. 可視媒體信息重構的新算法及應用研究

負責人：齊東旭

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

資助機構：

澳門特別行政區科學技術發展基金

完成時間：

2008 年 12 月

主要參加者：

齊東旭、宋瑞霞、鄒建成、王天軍、梁延研、李堅

項目簡介：

本項研究題目中的“可視媒體信息”，指的是圖形、圖像及視頻所記錄、傳播的視覺感知，它以數字化形式得以表達。由於可視媒體信息表達方式各種各樣，恰當的表達可以使人們對可視媒體信息產生正確的認識和深刻的理解；反之，表達方式不恰當，將導致事倍功半，甚至錯誤判讀。

本項研究之核心目標，就是尋求“恰當的表達”，並研究它的應用。詳言之，研究方向是：以網絡環境下可視媒體信息處理為背景，研究有關信息重構的關鍵數學技術，旨在建立一類新的正交變換框架，探索既能應用於“數字幾何”問題、也能應用於“數字圖像”表達的普適計算方法。

項目的重點置於“數字幾何”問題的頻譜分析方面；立足於申請人及其研究組成員獨立提出的 U-函數系(早年工作，1983)、V-函數系(近期工作，2005)的研究基礎之上。這裏，U、V 是數學中 $L^2[0,1]$ 上完備正交函數系，可以分別看作是 Walsh 函數、Haar 函數的推廣，這種記號由首篇論文定義。

1. Novel Algorithms for Reconstruction or Information in Visual Media and Their Applications

Principal Investigator: Qi Dong Xu

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund , MSAR

Completion:

Dec, 2008

Main Participants:

Qi Dong Xu, Song Rui Xia, Zou Jian Cheng, Wang Tian Jun, Liang Yan Yan, Li Jian

Introduction:

The phrase “Visual Information of Medium” in the title of research project means the records of images, graphics and videos, which are with the vision apperception and transmitted in digital form. There are a variety of representations of “Visual Information of Medium”, a right representation can help people to make a correct recognition and profound understanding of the “Visual Information of Medium”, and the unapt representation may lead people to smattering or even distortion.

The main object of the project is to find the “right representation” of “Visual Information of Medium” and to investigate its application. In details, the direction is to research the key mathematical methodologies based on the visual information processing in network, aims to build a novel orthogonal transform framework, which is not only applicable for digital geometry but also fit for pervasive computing in representations of images.

The project emphases on spectrum analysis in digital geometry processing. The work is based on the U-system (pre-work in 1983), V-system (pre-work in 2005) which are originated by proposer and the teammates. Here the U-system and V-system are both the orthogonal functions systems in $L^2[0,1]$, which can be considered as the generalization of Walsh function and Haar function. The notations is defined by the first research paper.

2. 3G 應用系統的關鍵技術研究

負責人：趙軍輝

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

資助機構：

澳門特別行政區科學技術發展基金

完成時間：

2008 年 3 月

主要參加者：

王璉、李秀萍、胡卓民、余建德

項目簡介：

本項目主要研究 3G 應用系統的關鍵技術。研究目標：提出改進移動終端定位技術演算法和建立移動終端定位系統原型；發表了二篇 EI 收錄的論文和出版專著一本。

2. Research on Key Techniques for 3G Application System

Principal Investigator: Zhao Jun Hui

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund , MSAR

Completion:

Mar, 2008

Main Participants:

Wang Lian, Li Xiu Ping, Wu Cheok Man, U Kin Tak

Introduction:

This project will focus on the key technology research for 3G application system. The objective is as follows: propose the improved location technique for mobile terminal, provide a mobile terminal demonstration prototype system, published 2 papers searchable by EI and published 1 book.

3. 澳門移動通訊網路評估

負責人：趙軍輝

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

資助機構：

數碼通流動通訊(澳門) 股份有限公司

完成時間：

2008 年 10 月

主要參加者：

廖健雄、岳海翎

項目簡介：

本次研究是澳門科技大學 3G 實驗室測試全澳流動電話網絡的質量。目的是為了進一步提高對網絡質量的認識，是次研究更收集了本澳各流動電話網絡的測試數據用於評估及對比其質量。在這裡，測試之網絡包括全澳四家流動電話網絡營運商，分別是數碼通（SMC），澳門電訊（CTM），和記電訊（HUT）以及中國聯通（CU）。

3. Macau Mobile Communications Network Performance Survey

Principal Investigator: Zhao Jun Hui

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Sponsor:

SmarTone Mobile Telecommunications Holdings Limited, Macau

Completion:

Oct, 2008

Main Participants:

Liao Jian Xiong, Yue Hai Ling

Introduction:

In order to understand more about the actual network quality from the test results, it is important for us to design proper means to evaluate the cellular mobile network. This article introduces and analyzes the method and steps of Call Quality Test, which is designed for cellular mobile network quality assessment test of Smartone (Macau) Co. Ltd, as well as gives further suggestions to make test results more reliable.

4. 澳門青年職業探索研究

負責人：楊菁、聶婷

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

資助機構：

教育暨青年局

完成時間：

2008 年 12 月

主要參加者：

楊菁、聶婷、陳豔、胡喆華

項目簡介：

本研究通過統計調查了解澳門行政特區青年的職業探索行爲，了解持續教育、職業價值觀等因素對澳門青年職業探索的影響，以及職業探索行爲同組織社會化的影響。項目分爲兩個子項目，分別從宏觀和微觀角度探討澳門青年的職業探索。

4. The Study on Career Exploration of Macau Youth

Principal Investigator: Yang Jing , Nie Ting

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Sponsor:

Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

Completion:

Dec, 2008

Main Participants:

Yang Jing , Nie Ting, Chen Yan, He Zhe Hua

Introduction:

The study tries to get information about the exploration behaviors of Macau youth by survey and try to find out the relationship between continuing education, work values, socialization and exploration behaviors.

5. 澳門青年理財與消費觀念和就業狀況之關係研究

負責人：石貴成

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

資助機構：

教育暨青年局

完成時間：

2008 年 12 月

主要參加者：

石貴成、龐川、劉成昆

項目簡介：

本研究通過對 1509 位 13-29 歲的澳門青年進行調查訪問，探討澳門青年的理財與消費觀念和就業狀況以及它們之間的相互關係，旨在讓社會各界人士對本澳青年的理財和消費觀念有更深入的認識，同時進一步豐富本澳青年的資料，以提升本地青年服務策略。

5. A Study on the Relationships Among the Finance Concepts, Consumption Concepts and Employment Status of the Youth in Macao

Principal Investigator: Shi Gui Cheng

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

Completion:

Dec, 2008

Main Participants:

Shi Gui Cheng, Pang Chuan, Liu Cheng Kun

Introduction:

This research explores the relationships among the finance concepts, consumption concepts and employment status of the youth in Macao through a survey to 1509 Macau youth aged from 13 to 29. The purpose of this research is to better understand the finance concepts and consumption concepts of Macau youth and enrich the information about local youth and improve the service strategy to the local youth.

6. 港澳基本法對中國憲政制度成長的功能分析

負責人：李燕萍

澳門科技大學 法學院

資助機構：

澳門基金會

完成時間：

2008 年 10 月

主要參加者：

李燕萍

項目簡介：

該課題將港澳基本法置於中國憲政發展的背景之下進行觀察，從制度規範與實踐兩個層面具體分析了港澳基本法中的中央地方關係與地方治理結構等內容，以及這些制度安排對中國憲政成長的可能貢獻。具有一定的理論創新能力，問題意識較強，較好的完成了專案預設目標。

6. The Relationship and Function of the Basic Law of Hong Kong and Macau to the Development of Chinese Construction

Principal Investigator: Li Yan Ping

Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation

Completion:

Oct, 2008

Main Participant:

Li Yan Ping

Introduction:

The project has reviewed The Basic Law of Hong Kong (Macau) in the context of Chinese constitutionalism. It discusses the relationships of central-local governments, the local autonomy and the dedication of these systems to Chinese constitutionalism.

7. 補腎壯骨膠囊增加骨密度作用的開發性研究

負責人：師晶麗

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

資助機構：

澳門特別行政區科學技術發展基金

完成時間：

2008 年 8 月

主要參加者：

趙永華、吳偉康、覃仁安、梁健姿

項目簡介：

在中醫“腎主骨”理論指導下，以“補腎活血”為治則組方而成的補腎壯骨方由中藥淫羊藿、補骨脂、丹參等五味藥組成，經我們長期的臨床應用證明：該方具有良好的防治骨質疏鬆的作用，動物實驗也顯示了良好的效果。

本項目以臨床療效為基礎，按照國家中藥保健品研發指導原則，擬對該方進行開發性研究，研發的劑型為膠囊。本項目將對該藥進行生產工藝質量標準、藥效、藥理、藥物安全性評價（急毒、長毒）等研究，同時將從細胞-分子水平上闡明該藥增加骨密度的機理，為該藥申請中藥保健品提供技術資料。

7.The Exploitation of Bushenzhuanggu Capsule's Effects on Increasing Bone Density

Principal Investigator: Shi Jing Li

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR

Completion:

Aug, 2008

Main Participants:

Zhao Yong Hua, Wu Wei Kang, Qin Ren An, Liang Jian Zi

Introduction:

Introduction: Instructed by the theory of traditional Chinese medicine's "the kidney being in charge of bone", according to the therapeutical principle -"invigorate the kidney and promoting blood flow", the prescription of "invigorate the kidney to strengthen bone" is composed by five Chinese medical herbs:Epimedium Herb, Malaytea Scurfpea Fruit, Danshen Root and so on. Not only the long-term clinical applications but also animal experiments have demonstrated it has a satisfactory effect on preventing and curing osteoporosis. For it uses clinical curative effect as

foundation and according to nation's health care products instructional principle of Chinese medical herbs, we plan to have a exploitative study to the prescription and decide its dosage form is capsule.

This item will studies its production technology, quality standard, pharmacodynamic action, pharmacology, drug safety evaluation(acute toxic action, long-term toxic action), and illuminates its mechanism of increasing bone density on cell-molecule lever. So it could supply integrate data for applying the health care products of Chinese medical herbs.

8. 頤年降壓飲對早期原發性高血壓患者臨床療效及血管內皮細胞的保護作用研究

負責人：趙永華

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

資助機構：

澳門特別行政區科學技術發展基金

完成時間：

2008 年 12 月

主要參加者：

劉煜德、項平、鄭其昌

項目簡介：

本研究通過臨床試驗和基礎實驗兩個方面，應用規範的臨床科研設計和細胞培養、RT-PCR 技術等方法，結合廣東地區人群發病特點，總結出澳門地區高血壓病人“痰瘀阻絡，肝陽偏亢”的中醫病機理論，觀察中藥製劑頤年降壓飲對早期原發性高血壓患者的臨床療效、外周靜脈血內皮素—1（ET-1）、血管性假血友病因子（vWF）、一氧化氮（NO）的影響以及檢測培養的動脈內皮細胞 PPAR-gamma mRNA 的表達來揭示其對血管內皮細胞的保護作用機制。

8. The Study on Clinical Effect of Patients with Earlier Primary Hypertension and Protection of Blood Vessel Endothelial Cell Using Soup of Yi Nian Jiang Ya

Principal Investigator: Zhao Yong Hua

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR

Completion:

Dec, 2008

Main Participants:

Liu Yu De, Xiang Ping, Cheang Kei Cheong

Introduction:

This research is based on clinical trials and basic experiments, using standard clinical research design and cell culture、RT-PCR technology, etc. Combined the characteristics of populations incidence in Guangdong Province, Summarizing Macau hypertension patients' Traditional Chinese Medicine pathological theory : “obstruction of phlegm and blood stagnation,

liver-yang hyperactivity”, the clinical effects of early essential hypertension treated with YiNianJiangYa (YNJY) Soup were observed. ET-1、vWF and the expression of PPAR γ mRNA were detected, in order to reveal YNJY Soup protection mechanism on endothelial cells.

9. 消瘤顆粒治療子宮肌瘤的臨床研究

負責人：鄭其昌

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

資助機構：

澳門特別行政區科學技術發展基金

完成時間：

2008 年 10 月

主要參加者：

莫蕙、林倩雯、孫潔

項目簡介：

[目的] 採得益氣化瘀的方法組成“消瘤顆粒”，研究“消瘤顆粒”對雌孕激素負荷法建立的子宮肌瘤大鼠模型的干預及其作用靶點。觀察消瘤顆粒治療子宮肌瘤的臨床療效。初步探討消瘤顆粒治療子宮肌瘤的作用機制。

[方法] 臨床研究方面，以消瘤顆粒治療對 83 例子宮肌瘤患者，治療三個月為一療程，於治療前後均用 B 超監測子宮及肌瘤大小，證候群等，比較治療前後各指標的變化。實驗研究方面，以雌孕激素負荷法建立子宮肌瘤的大鼠模型，通過 1 月、4 月不同受藥時間，對其結果進行比較，選擇更符合子宮肌瘤病理改變的大鼠模型；觀察消瘤顆粒對模型大鼠子宮大體、病理增生情況、子宮系數、血液流變學以及肌瘤組織中孕激素受體(PR)、胰島素樣生長因子 1(IGF-1)、孕激素受體(ER)、表皮生長因子受體(EGFR)、B 細胞淋巴瘤/白血病-2(Bcl-2) / Bcl-2 相關 x 蛋白基因(Bax)表達的影響，從而確定消瘤顆粒治療對於子宮肌瘤的療效。

[結果] 臨床研究方面：以消瘤顆粒為代表方，守方觀察，經 83 例臨床療效統計，治療後患者主要症狀出現明顯下降，總有效率為 78.3%；綜合療效則有較好的改善，總有效率為 80.6%，肌瘤體積療效為 54%。

動物實驗證實：以雌孕激素負荷法成功建立大鼠子宮肌瘤模型，利用動物模型及相關手段，研究中藥組方消瘤顆粒對大鼠實驗性子宮肌瘤的治療作用，並初步探討消瘤顆粒治療子宮肌瘤的作用機制，實驗證明消瘤顆粒能抑制模型大鼠子宮平滑肌增生，改善子宮肌瘤模型大鼠的血液流變學狀況，減輕血瘀的程度，該藥亦能顯著減少肌瘤組織中 PR、IGF-1、ER、EGFR、Bcl-2/Bax 的含量。

[結論] 消瘤顆粒治療子宮肌瘤的臨床研究和實驗研究表明，消瘤顆粒是治療子宮肌瘤的有效藥物，不但能顯著改善患者氣虛血瘀證候，同時能有效控制子宮肌瘤患者所表現的月經量多，經期延長等月經異常症狀，並且能夠控制肌瘤的生長。中醫藥治療子宮肌瘤有廣闊的前景，臨床療效肯定，值得進一步開發和研究。

9. The Clinical Research About Hysteromyoma Treated

with XiaoLiu Granule

Principal Investigator: Cheang Kei Cheong

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR

Completion:

Oct, 2008

Main Participants:

Mo Hui, Lam Sin Man, Sun Kit

Introduction:

[Objective] “Xiao Liu Granule” is based on the principle of YiQiHuaYu Decoction, and study the treating point of Xiao Liu Granule on the rats of uterine leiomyoma model which are loaded with estrogen and progesterone. Observe the curative effect of Xiao Liu Granule. And try to find out the action mechanism of Xiao Liu Granule treating the hysteromyoma.

[Methods] In clinical study, 83 patients with myoma of uterus were diagnosed from out-patients of gynecology were treated with Xiao Liu Granule. Three months is one course of the treatment. At the beginning and the end of treatment, we compared the changes of the uterus and myoma with B-us ,clinical symptoms and signs. Observe the changes of clinical symptoms and signs, size of the myoma. After treatment by “Xiao Liu Granule”.The author has attempted to establish the uterine leiomyomas models in rats by loading estrogen and progesterone, observe the effect of the pathological condition, the blood rheology and the content of PR , IGF-1,ER,EGFR,Bcl-2/Bax. It is proved that Xiao Liu Granule is the effective medicine to treat the myoma of uterine.

[Results] By setting up control groups and selecting Xiao Liu Mixture preparation, observations have been made, The Statistics of the 83 cases show that the occurrence of the major symptoms of patients has declined evidently after being treated. The total effects were 78.3%; there are cure rate and markedly effective rate 80.6%. The effect of hysteromyoma is 54%.

Animal experiments establish the uterine leiomyomas models in rats by loading estrogen and progesterone, have be better the mechanisms of the pathogenesis understood. Under the help of the stable animal models and related techniques, we observed the therapeutic effects of Xiao Liu Granule and its pharmacological mechanisms on experimental uterine leiomyomas in rats. The experiments proved that Xiao Liu Granule was effective to reduce the proliferation, to reverse the proliferative abnormalities of facal smooth muscle. It can improve the blood rheology and stasis of blood. The “Xiao Liu Granule” also can significantly reduce the content of PR ,IGF-1,ER,EGFR, and Bcl-2/Bax.

[Conclusion] Therefore, “Xiao Liu Granule” is a good approach in treating hysteromyoma. It can not only improve such as symptoms Qi Xu and stasis of blood, but also bring under effective control such symptoms of the patients as profuse menstruation and prolonged menstruation. It can stop the growth of hysteromyoma and make it contract.

10. 淫羊藿總黃酮對去卵巢大鼠骨組織整合素 $\alpha v \beta 3$ 表達的影響

負責人：周志昆

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

資助機構：

澳門特別行政區科學技術發展基金

完成時間：

2008 年 12 月

主要參加者：

周志昆、吳鐵、王丹芬、陳超

項目簡介：

絕經後骨質疏鬆症是由於雌激素的缺乏而致骨吸收與骨形成失耦聯的全身性骨病。整合素對骨形成及骨吸收有調控作用，其中 $\alpha v \beta 3$ 在破骨細胞的表達水平最強，是破骨細胞的主要粘附分子。雌二醇對骨吸收的抑制作用是通過下調正在分化以及成熟的破骨細胞上的 $\beta 3$ 整合素而實現的。

本項研究通過動物實驗觀察淫羊藿總黃酮對去卵巢大鼠骨質疏鬆模型的治療作用，從整合素 $\alpha v \beta 3$ 角度探討中醫藥對絕經後骨質疏鬆症的治療作用，旨在闡明淫羊藿總黃酮治療絕經後骨質疏鬆症的作用機制，為進一步闡明中藥的作用機理開闢一新的途徑。

研究結果顯示：淫羊藿總黃酮具有治療去勢大鼠骨質疏鬆的作用。其作用機制可能與其提高血清中鈣離子、磷離子濃度，提高鹼性磷酸酶活性，提高骨鈣素的含量和雌激素水平有關，並減弱了整合素 $\alpha v \beta 3$ 的表達，從而降低了破骨細胞的骨吸收能力有關。其中提高雌激素水平及相關基因 $Er\alpha$ 及 $Er\beta$ 的表達是主要作用因素。

10. Effects of Epimedium Flavonoids on Expression of Bone $\alpha\beta 3$ Integrin in Ovariectomized Rats

Principal Investigator: Zhou Zhi Kun

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR

Completion:

Dec, 2008

Main Participants:

Zhou Zhi Kun, Wu Tie, Wang Dan fen, Chen Chao

Introduction:

Postmenopausal osteoporosis is a systemic osteopathy that mal-coupling of bone formation and resorption which contribute to estrogen deficiency. Integrins were shown to regulate bone formation and resorption, and Integrin $\alpha\beta 3$ is primary adhesion molecule which express highest in osteoclast. The function that Estradiol inhibits bone resorption is performed through down-regulation Integrin $\alpha\beta 3$ expression in differentiating and mature osteoclast.

In this research, we observed treatment effects of epimedium flavonoids on ovariectomized osteoporosis Rats, and investigated possible mechanism of chinese herbs on postmenopausal osteoporosis from the viewpoint of integrin $\alpha\beta 3$. We hope this research helpful to elucidate the mechanism that epimedium flavonoids treating postmenopausal osteoporosis and to open a new way to explore the treatment mechanism of chinese herbs.

Results from this research showed that epimedium flavonoids could treat osteoporosis in ovariectomized rats. Its therapeutic mechanism is possible related to increasing concentration of Ca and P ion in serum, improving alkaline phosphatase activity and estrogen level, and decreasing expression of integrin $\alpha\beta 3$ which lead to inhibited bone resorption function of osteoclast.

Most importantly, improving estrogen level and its related genes ($Er\alpha$ and $Er\beta$) expression is major affecting factor.

11. 澳門與廣東文化

負責人：邱樹森

澳門科技大學 基礎教學部

資助機構：

澳門基金會

完成時間：

2008 年 12 月

主要參加者：

邱樹森、陳奕平

項目簡介：

本項目主要研究一下內容：

一方面對澳門開埠以來，特別是近現代與廣東文化發展相互影響的相關資料，按照政治思想、宗教、建築、音樂及飲食與婚喪習俗等類別，進行篩選和匯總，並作出恰當評估。

另一方面，對當今澳門文化建設，如文化政策制定、文化遺產保護、博物館建設等進行實地調查，總結澳門文化建設的經驗，並對澳門與廣東的文化合作提出一些建議。

11. Cross Cultural Current of Macao and Guangdong

Principal Investigator: Qiu Shu Sen

Department of General Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation

Completion:

Dec, 2008

Main Participants:

Qiu Shu Sen , Chen Yi Ping

Introduction:

(1) Study Macao's important role as a bridge between China and the West from the opening of Macao to the Opium War, in the fields of music, painting, plays, handwriting, science and technology, and religions.

(2) Study Macao's important role in the development of Guangdong culture from the Opium War to the 20th century in the fields of music, science and technology, and religions etc., and the current culture construction of Macao.

12. 澳門新移民文學與文化建設的跟踪研究

負責人：朱壽桐

澳門科技大學 基礎教學部

資助機構：

澳門基金會

完成時間：

2008 年 9 月

主要參加者：

張冬明、許燕轉、趙婷、鄭應峰等

項目簡介：

本課題系統、全面地研究了澳門新移民文學家和藝術家的創作活動，文化貢獻以及他們在澳門當代文化建設中的重要地位，是第一部這方面研究的專門著作。

12.The Tracing Research on the Immigrant Literature and Cultural Construction in Macau

Principal Investigator: Zhu Shou Tong

Department of General Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation

Completion:

Sept , 2008

Main Participants:

Zhang Dong Ming, Xu Yan Zhuan, Zhao Ting, Zheng Ying Feng

Introduction:

This book relates profoundly the new emigrant writers and artists' cultural contributions in their creations and to contemporary cultural building in Macau. It is the first academic work on such a field.

13.文化遺產旅遊與城市互動發展策略初步研究--以澳門為例

負責人：梁文慧

澳門科技大學 持續教育學院

資助機構：

澳門基金會

完成時間：

2007 年 12 月 1 日至 2008 年 11 月 30 日

主要參加者：

梁文慧、馬勇

項目簡介：

一、研究方向

本課題通過探討澳門文化遺產資源和現代城市發展的融合機制，並借鑒國內外相關經驗，提出了澳門文化遺產發展的目標和框架。

二、研究內容

研究成員多次進行實地調研和學術討論，成功推動和促進了本項目的深入研究。全面分析了澳門發展文化遺產旅遊的優勢、劣勢、機遇和挑戰。抓住了澳門城市發展中的熱點問題及學術研究中的前沿焦點，對澳門旅遊業發展進行了重新定位，促進澳門文化遺產旅遊的快速發展，增強社會對文化遺產旅遊相關人才的需求量。對於未來澳門高校旅遊人才的培養方向和模式選擇有較大的啟發。

初期研究成果為《文化遺產旅遊與城市互動發展策略初步研究---以澳門為例》終稿一份，以及與研究相配套的針對文化遺產旅遊社區居民、旅遊者和專家學者三方的問卷及問卷調查分析報告共三套，並在相關專業期刊上發表學術論文三篇。

三、研究成果

由課題成員與中國大陸有關文化遺產旅遊專家建立交流機制，借鑒國內外文化遺產旅遊發展的成功經驗和模式，促進澳門文化遺產旅遊與城市的良性互動發展。

通過整理澳門特區文化遺產資源，促進澳門文化遺產旅遊更好地發揮提升城市功能，優化經濟結構，改善區域形象，創造經濟社會效益等作用，促進城市的進步與發展。

通過澳門與周邊區域的旅遊合作，促進澳門積極融入珠江三角洲大旅遊區，突破傳統旅遊框架，將澳門打造成為亞太地區重要的特色鮮明的國際化城市旅遊目的地。

13.A Primary Study on the Interactive Strategies for Cultural Heritage Tourism and City Development : A Case of Macau

Principal Investigator: Aliana Leong

School of Continuing Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation

Completion:

1 Dec, 2007 to 30 Nov, 2008

Main Participants:

Aliana Leong, Ma Yong

Introduction:

1. Research Direction:

This project puts forward objectives and framework for the development of Macau's cultural heritage by exploring cultural heritage resources and integrating modern urban development mechanism with relevant experiences at home and abroad for reference.

2. Research Details:

The research team conducted several in-depth research and academic discussions to facilitate the success of the project. A comprehensive analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges of the development of Macau cultural heritage tourism was made. The discussions focused on hot issues and academic research in the forefront of Macau's urban development to re-position tourism development, to promote the development of cultural heritage tourism rapidly, and increase the social demand for cultural heritage tourism-related talents.

The early results of the research was a final draft of "A primary study on the interactive strategies for cultural heritage tourism and city development —A Case of Macau", in addition to the supporting research of tripartite questionnaires and analysis of the survey report for cultural heritage tourism district residents, tourists, experts and scholars. Three papers were published in professional journals.

3. Research Output:

To promote positive interaction of Macau cultural heritage tourism and urban development, the exchange mechanism of research members and Chinese mainland experts on cultural heritage tourism was set up to draw on the domestic and foreign successful experiences and models of cultural heritage tourism development. A description of Macau's cultural heritage resources was established in order to make cultural tourism play a better role in enhancing urban functions, optimize the economic structure, improve the regional image, and create economic and social benefits, as well as promote the progress and development of the city.

Through tourism cooperation between Macau and the surrounding areas, active integration into large tourism areas of the Pearl River Delta and by breaking through the traditional tourism framework, Macau is deemed to become a unique international urban tourism destination in the Asia-Pacific region.

14.澳門旅遊教育國際化及本土化的發展研究

負責人：梁文慧

澳門科技大學 持續教育學院

資助機構：

澳門基金會

完成時間：

2007 年 3 月 1 日至 2008 年 6 月 30 日

主要參加者：

梁文慧、馬勇

項目簡介：

一、本研究項目在 2008 年 6 月 30 日已經順利結題並撰寫了該項目的專項研究報告。本研究項目的目的主要包括以下幾點：

- (一) 更好地瞭解澳門旅遊教育的發展現狀以及與旅遊教育發達國家和地區的相似及差異；
- (二) 探討澳門旅遊教育未來的發展趨勢；
- (三) 評估澳門旅遊教育實行國際化和本土化的發展條件；
- (四) 設計澳門旅遊教育國際化和本土化發展的可行策略。

二、主要項目內容

本案立足於澳門旅遊教育的發展現狀，放眼於全球旅遊教育的發展趨勢，著手於澳門旅遊教育與中國大陸、國外的比較研究，全面系統構建面向未來的、具有國際水準和本澳特色的澳門旅遊教育體系，創新地提出國際視野下具有本澳特色的旅遊教育發展模式，相應地給出澳門旅遊教育國際化與本土化發展策略，最後多角度、多層次地構建澳門旅遊教育國際化發展的保障體系。

主要研究結果

- (一) 藉由澳門本地大學與大陸、香港、歐洲和美洲旅遊教育發達國家地區的旅遊院校的互訪參觀與合作研究，進而彼此交互學習，達到澳門本地大學的國際化與本土化發展。
- (二) 以考察世界著名旅遊院校的旅遊教育模式為基礎，進而朝向澳門與世界未來兩岸四地的教育交流與合作，並建立起澳門旅遊教育的國際化和本土化模式。
- (三) 通過了解和借鑒國際著名旅遊院校的國際化與本土化發展之路，規劃未來可行的澳門旅遊教育國際化和本土化方案與具體策略。
- (四) 出版研究專著一部。
- (五) 在國際和核心期刊發表了研究論文若干篇。

14.A Study on the Development of Internationalization and Localization for Macau Tourism Education

Principal Investigator: Aliana Leong

School of Continuing Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation

Completion:

1 Mar, 2007 to 30 Jun, 2008

Main Participants:

Aliana Leong, Ma Yong

Introduction:

1. This project has been completed in June, 2008 and a special research report already came out. The objectives of the study are:

- (1) To better comprehend the current situation of Macau tourism education and its similarities and differences in comparison with tourism education in well-developed regions and countries
- (2) To discuss the future development trend of Macau tourism education
- (3) To assess the developing conditions for the implementation of internationalization and localization of tourism education in Macau
- (4) To draft feasible strategies in the development of internationalization and localization of tourism education in Macau.

2. Main Research Details:

This study is based on the current situation of tourism education in Macau. It looks at the trends of global tourism education development and draws a comparison between Macau tourism education and that of mainland China and other countries to build a comprehensive, future-oriented tourism education system in Macau according to international standards while embedded with characteristics native to Macau. It also proposes an innovative tourism education development model with a global perspective and correspondingly draws up the strategy of internationalization and localization for Macau Tourism Education development. Finally, a multi-angle and multi-level security system for Macau tourism education development is being built.

3. Main Research Output:

(1) Through inter-acting with and visiting tourism colleges in the region, as well as those in countries with developed tourism education like Mainland China, Europe and America, collaborative research allows institutions to learn from each other and gain the development of internationalization and localization for colleges in Macau.

(2) Based on the exploration of the tourism education model of world-famous tourism colleges, the research aim at educational exchanges and cooperation in the cross-strait region and establish the mode of internationalization and localization for Macau tourism education.

(3) The research develops a feasible scheme and designs specific strategies for the future internationalization and localization of Macau tourism education gained through understanding and learning internationalization and localization of tourism development from internationally renowned tourism colleges.

(4) Published a monograph.

(5) Published several research papers in international and core journals.

15. 澳門市民能源效益標籤意見調查研究 2008

負責人：陳乃九

澳門科技大學 可持續發展研究所

資助機構：

能源業發展辦公室

完成時間：

2008 年 12 月

主要參加者：

陳乃九、龐川、石貴成、劉成昆、楊日科

項目簡介：

本研究主要通過對 4000 澳門居民進行問卷調查，對澳門能源效益標籤制度進行研究，試圖回答以下問題：澳門市民對於能源效益標籤計劃的看法如何？澳門為什麼要實施自己的能源效益標籤計劃？澳門應該怎樣實施能源效益標籤計劃？

15. The Feedback of Macao Citizen on Energy Efficiency's Label Servey

Principal Investigator: Chan Lai Kow

The Institution for Sustainable Development, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Office for the Development of the Energy Sector

Completion:

Dec, 2008

Main Participants:

Chan Lai Kow, Pang Chuan, Shi Gui Cheng, Liu Cheng Kun, Ieong Iat Fo

Introduction:

This research explores the system of energy efficiency label of Macau and tries to answer the following questions through a survey with 4000 questionnaires: What are the opinions of Macau residents on energy efficiency label? Why should Macau have its own program of energy efficiency label? And how should Macau implement its own program of energy efficiency label?

16. 中藥質量評價 CCD 可持續體系－色譜指紋圖譜－計算機質量評價及圖像/數據庫) 及可外延技術平臺示範研究

負責人：謝培山

澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

資助機構：

澳門特別行政區科學技術發展基金

完成時間：

2008 年 12 月

主要參加者：

顏玉貞、余瓊希、王祥紅、田潤濤、呂皓中

項目簡介：

中藥的品種及質量是任何方面對中藥研究和應用的最基本的關鍵問題。來源不明、質量不穩定的藥材將使所有的研究結果和臨床療效的觀察無法驗證和重複。品種無誤、質量穩定是對藥材的基本要求。以國家藥典為代表的中藥質量標準是藥材質量的基本要求和保障。但是由於中藥活性成分的複雜和內在的不確定性，加之近年來市場藥材疏於監管，質量良莠不齊，同時受藥典標準內容不能適應中藥多成分多靶點的特點的局限（參照化學合成藥品的概念，指定一種指標成分加以鑒別和含量測定）難以有效地評價和控制市場流通及臨床應用的藥材質量。本項目的目的是採用以色譜指紋圖譜（Chromatographic Fingerprint）分析和評價藥材質量的模式，以經過高分辨率的色譜可測成分的整體表達為指標，通過直觀觀察比較和化學計量學的計算機輔助計算（Computer-aided Chemometric Evaluation），獲取的整體化學信息（中藥功效的物質基礎），做為該品種的“共有模式（Common Pattern）”，利用相似度（Similarity）和主成份分析（Principal Component Analysis）等計算評價市場商品大樣本的質量態勢。如此挖掘的所有數據及圖譜納入一個動態的數據庫（Databank）中，形成面向產業的中藥質量分析技術及質量信息平臺，即：中藥質量 C+C+D 系統平臺。自 2006 年獲得澳門科技發展基金的資助後啓動至 2008 年完成了 32 種常用藥材的示範性研究。所有數據及圖譜均為課題組原創，並經嚴格的方法學驗證，體現了專屬性、重現性和實用性，藥材的高分辨圖像及精細的圖譜使發佈的信息可視化程度達到最佳。平臺具有可持續性及可擴展性的動態特徵，即縱向可將已經研究的品種持續地實時跟蹤檢測市場商品的質量流向和動態，檢測技術可不斷提高和更新；橫向可擴展新的品種，擴大數據庫容量。本項目因經費所限，數據庫的構建尚不完善，在獲得科技基金進一步資助的條件下，數據庫的構建可進一步改善和加強，為超大型動態數據庫的發展奠定較為堅實的基礎，使之成為網上在線動態中藥海量質量信息平臺，通過互聯網展現其功能，從而使之轉化為具有時效性的網上產品。

已研究的品種：人參、西洋參、三七、白芍、赤芍、牡丹皮、黃連、黃柏、關黃柏、陳皮、青皮、枳實、枳殼、當歸、川芎、柴胡、白芷、射干、川射干、丹參、地黃、訶子、黃芪、靈芝、連翹、黃芩、木香、山茱萸、蛇床子、酸棗仁、化橘紅、五味子、補骨脂。

16. Study on Sustainable TCM C+C+D* Quality Assessment System and Extendable Technology and Quality Information Platform

(* **C**hromatographic fingerprinting + **C**omputer-aided chemometric evaluation + **D**atabank of Chinese materia medica quality information)

Principal Investigator: Xie Pei Shan

**Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health, Macau
University of Science and Technology**

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR

Completion:

Dec, 2008

Main Participants:

Yan Yu Zhen, Yu Qiong Xi, Wang Xiang Hong, Tian Run Tao, Lu Hao Chong

Introduction:

Quality is the fundamental priority for all facets related to TCM modernization. When herbs of questionable origin or unreliable quality are used in a research project for any chemical analyses, pharmacology or clinical observation, it is highly unlikely that the results can be repeated and scientifically validated, the vain efforts would certainly not only waste of time but also misleading to the other investigators. Therefore the species authentication and consistent quality are the basic requirement for Chinese materia medica (CMM). The specifications of CMM stipulated in the monographs of the Chinese Pharmacopoeia are the compulsory standards which is randomly selecting one or a few of active component(s) or marker(s) to identify and determine the content for quality assessment. It obviously imitated from that for synthesized chemical medicine. But to such a complex ingredients contained in CMM and the inscrutable synergic mechanism for its efficacy, arbitrarily selecting any single component even several targets cannot significantly assess the real quality of the CMM. The project launched since 2006 supported financially by the Fund of Science and Technology of Macao has initiated a comprehensive quality control strategy which embraced (1) Chromatographic fingerprint testing, (2) computer aided Chemometric assessment and (3) Databank construction. Integration of the three segments constructed the Chinese herbal medicine's quality C+C+D system with the exemplified 32 species of common-used CMM have been accomplished in December 2008. Briefly, It utilizes suitable chromatographic techniques (HPLC, HPTLC, GC, CE, etc.) to construct specific common patterns of recognition. Such a pattern of a given species of CMM can then serve as a 'signature' to confirm its authentication – true or false. The ups and downs of the total peaks integration value (compounds concentration distribution) demonstrate the quality – good or bad. The quality situation of the commodities in the market can be assessed by similarity calculation and Principle Component Analysis (PCA) compared with the Common Pattern of the given species aided by professional software. All of the fingerprints and relevant data input into the databank to compose of the array of quality information including the methodology, fingerprint common pattern, quality assessment and the trends of the CMM commodities in the market through real-time analysis. The prototype of the CMM technological and informative platform has been built through three years efforts. The features of the platform are methodological specialty, reproducible, robustness and fit in well with the requirement of industrial field, and the high quality graphics of all of the chromatograms combined with the fine photographs of the crude

drugs as well as the capability of linkage to the chemometric software to process the raw data acquired from the instruments facilitated the quality information easy understandable. So far we have studied 32 species of Chinese herbs recorded in the database systematically. Every species may contain up to a few to many batches, from various resources and therefore categorized by a series code numbers. Our work in this project is only an exemplified research in no way close to be completed and can further be enriched, in the sense of sustainability, by more in-depth information included into some existing species of herbs and extend, in the sense of extendibility, to add further common-used CMM species successively once the further financial support from the Foundation can be available. And an on-line dynamic mega-databank on quality information of Chinese materia medica would be expected.

Studied species: Ginseng Radix 人參, Panacis Quinquefolii Radix 西洋參, Notoginseng Radix 三七, Paeoniae Radix Alba 白芍, Paeoniae Radix Rubra 赤芍, Moutan Cortex 牡丹皮, Coptidis Rhizoma 黃連, Phellodendri Chinensis Cortex 黃柏, Phellodendri Amurensis Cortex 關黃柏, Citri Reticulatae Pericarpium 陳皮, Citri Reticulatae Viride Pericarpium 青皮, Aurantii Immaturus Fructus 枳實, Aurantii Fructus 枳殼, Angelicae Sinensis Radix 當歸, Chuanxiong Rhizoma 川芎, Bupleuri Radix 柴胡, Angelicae Dahuricae Radix 白芷, Belamcandae Rhizoma 射干, Iridis Tectori Rhizoma 川射干, Salviae Miltiorrhizae Radix et Rhizoma 丹參, Rehmanniae Radix 地黃, Chebulae Fructus 訶子, Astragali Radix 黃芪, Ganoderma 靈芝, Forsythiae Fructus 連翹, Scutellariae Radix 黃芩, Aucklandiae Radix 木香, Corni Fructus 山茱萸, Fructus cnidii 蛇床子, Ziziphi Spinosae Semen 酸棗仁, Citri Grandis Exocarpium 化橘紅, Schisandrae Chinensis Fructus 五味子, Psoraleae Fructus 補骨脂。

17. 抗癌鈦配合物的製備及藥效研究

負責人：梁國剛

澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

資助機構：

澳門特別行政區科學技術發展基金

完成時間：

2008 年 12 月

主要參加者：

梁國剛、楊濱、梁曜華、張啓偉、李曉明、梁茄敏、梁愛華、李建榮

項目簡介：

本專案按計劃大量製備了 2 個起始化合物並由上述起始化合物製備了已知抗轉移化合物 NamI-A(歐洲已經進入二期臨床的抗轉移新藥)和 10 餘個含有中藥活性成分或其衍生物的抗癌、抗轉移新化合物單體。用紫外、紅外光譜、核磁、元素分析及熔點測定等確定了化合物的結構；定量研究了部分新化合物的水解速度及機理，包括脫 I 氫、脫 II 氫、脫 DMSO 水解反應及溶液穩定性並建立多個新化合物及其水解中間產物的含量測定方法。藥理實驗結果表明多個新化合物(Nami-A 衍生物)抗 Lewis 實驗小鼠肺癌轉移率達 75%，且毒性低。具有良好的開發前景。

17.Study of Synthesis and Pharmacological Effect of Anti-tumor Ruthenium Complexes

Principal Investigator: Liang Guo Gang

Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health, Macau
University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund,.MSAR

Completion:

Dec, 2008

Main Participants:

Liang Guo Gang, Yang Bing, Liang Yao Hua, Zhang Qi Wei, Li Xiao Ming, Leong Ka Man, Liang Ai Hua, Li Jian Rong

Introduction:

More than 10 new antimetastasis complexes containing ingredients from TCM, including NAMI-A (entered phase II clinical trails as new antimetastasis drug in Europe) were prepared. Their chemical structure was identified by melting point, UV, IR, 1H-NMR and elemental

analysis. Hydrolysis mechanism and rate of some new complexes including 1st chloride, 2nd chloride and DMSO hydrolysis as well as their solution stability were studied. Furthermore, assaying methods of some such new complexes and their hydrolytic intermediate products were established. Pharmacological studies shown that the inhibiting rate of several new compounds for antimetastasis of Lewis lung carcinoma mice was more than 75% and with relative lower toxicity. It is therefore has good prospect to develop a candidate new drug.

出版書籍與章節

Published Books and Chapters

1. 下一代網絡核心控制協議——SIP 及應用

人民郵電出版社

第 3、7 和 8 章，全書組織及統稿

黃永峰、李建慶

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

ISBN 編號

ISBN : 978-7-115-18965-3/TN

內容簡介：

本著作以 SIP 的基本標準 RFC 3261 為藍本，系統地介紹 SIP 協議的基本概念和基本原理，同時也分析目前常見的 SIP 協議棧和應用軟件，最後介紹 SIP 協議最新研究動態等。

關鍵詞：

SIP

1. Core Control Protocol in NGN -- SIP and Its Applications

Posts and Telecom Press

Chapte 3, 7 and 8, The Plan and Implementation of Whole Book

Huang Yong Feng, Li Jian Qing

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and
Technology

No. of ISBN:

ISBN: 978-7-115-18965-3/TN

Abstract:

This book explains the basic concept and principle of SIP, analyses the stack of SIP and application softwares, and introduces the latest SIP extension.

Keyword:

SIP

2. 企業信息系統的設計和實施的工具和技術

Information Science Reference (IGI Global), Hershey PA, USA

Chapter III 貫穿於 ERP 實施過程中的關鍵成功因素

賴嘉偉

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

ISBN 編號

ISBN : 978-1-59904-826-0

內容簡介：

辨認什麼是在 ERP 實施模型之內橫跨各階段的關鍵因素是十分重要的。此研究包含了兩個階段，第一個階段包括在 ERP 實施模型之內，爲了辨認每步關鍵的成功因素而給經驗豐富的 ERP 顧問進行的一個問卷調查。在第二個階段，這些經驗豐富的 ERP 顧問被邀請去檢驗並找出這些因素在每一步實施中顯示出如此重要地位的原因，並探討在中國使用西方 ERP 實施模型的困難之所在。調查結果顯示，如果將 ERP 實施模型作用於挑戰和槓桿作用，那麼 ERP 的實施會更爲成功。這項研究給 ERP 顧問們提供了嚮導，指導他們如何在 ERP 實施模型中，在考慮到每一步關鍵因素的前提下去利用他們有限的資源。

關鍵詞：

企業資源計畫、關鍵成功因素、實施模型、ERP 的實施、中國文化的變更

2. Tools and Techniques for the Design and Implementation of Enterprise Information Systems

Information Science Reference (IGI Global), Hershey PA, USA

Chapter III The Critical Success Factors Across ERP Implementation Processes

Lai Ka Wai , Ivan

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

No. of ISBN: :

ISBN: 978-1-59904-826-0

Abstract:

It is very important to identify what are the key factors across different steps within Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) implementation models. This study consists of two phases. The first phase involves a questionnaire survey among experienced ERP consultants in order to identify the key successful factors of each step within ERP implementation models. In the second phase, experienced ERP consultants are interviewed to examine why these factors are important at each of the implementation steps and what are the difficulties of using Western ERP implementation models in China. The results suggest that ERP implementation is likely to be more successful if ERP implementation models address implementation challenges and leverages. This study provides guidance to ERP consultants on how to utilize their limited resources by considering these factors at each step within the ERP implementation models.

Keywords:

Enterprise Resource Planning, Critical Success Factors, Implementation Model, ERP Implementation, Chinese Culture Variations

3. 犯罪論體系的演變

中國人民公安大學出版社

全書

方泉

澳門科技大學 法學院

ISBN 編號

ISBN : 9787811099591

內容簡介：

最初的犯罪論體系作為自然科學研究方法的產物，其後的演變遵循了從存在論走向規範論的路徑，體現了人文主義反思在刑法學上發展的必然。至風險技術社會全面到來，所謂基於“安全刑法”、“仇敵刑法”理念下的犯罪論體系，實則源於認識論上技術理性的統轄，剝去此類體系所謂“功能性”的學術面紗，是論者對人被進一步工具化的危險的漠視。在此種解讀下，作者表明“謹慎下寬容”的基本態度，並反對“人的工具化”，而持併合論立場。

關鍵詞：

犯罪論體系、風險技術社會

3. The Evolution of Theory of Criminal Constitution System

Publishing House of Chinese People's Public Security University

All Chapters

Fang Quan

Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

No. of ISBN:

ISBN: 9787811099591

Abstract:

The history of theory of criminal constitution system is the one of the theory get infiltrated by Neo-Kantianism increasingly. Nevertheless, we must be cautious of the tendency of human-being-instrumentalized.

Keywords:

Theory of Criminal Constitution System, Risky Society

4. 德奧勞動合意解約之法律問題比較研究

德國 Grin 學術出版社

全書

葉再興

澳門科技大學 法學院

ISBN 編號

(圖書) ISBN : 978-3-638-95169-2

(電子書) ISBN : 978-3-638-06483-5

內容簡介：

基於私法自治和契約自由原則，允許僱傭雙方達成一個新的合意以解除原勞動關係。解約合同的成立要件是兩個達成合意的意思表示，勞動關係的終止有著實質的區別。後者只需單方的意思表示到達對方即可發生法律所規定的效果，是典型的形成權，勞動法對此有著詳細的規定。

相反，勞動合同法中的解約合同不像勞動關係終止那樣典型，勞動者往往缺乏相應的法律知識和自我保護意識，在雇主的誘導之下答應簽署該協議，從而使自己左右受制的被動局面。針對合意解約這一制度如何在法律上更好的保護勞動者，始終是立法和司法面臨的一大難題，學理上對此有著熱烈的探討。經過半個世紀探索和發展，德國和奧地利都建立了富有自身特色的完整體系。既有相通之處，不乏差異，其中最大的區別在於該問題的認知理念。德國法認為，勞動關係解約合同依舊植根於契約自由，法律強調僱傭雙方合意，在勞動關係之競業禁止，技能培訓費用返還，消費者模擬保護等方面，尊重雙方當時人在利益衡平的前提之下自由磋商；與之相反，奧地利法律則強調勞動法之集體統合性和公權力干預特徵，以憲法保障之結社權為依據，擴大企業職工代表機構的共同決定權限，使之積極介入勞動關係變更，尤其是勞動關係終了方面的保護職能，最大程度維護勞動者利益。

關鍵詞：

合意解約、勞動關係

4. Protection Against Precipitation in Case of a Mutual Termination of a Contract of Employment: The Legal Situation in Austria and Germany

Grin Verlag Deutschland

All Chapters

Ye Zai Xing

Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

No. of ISBN:

(Book) ISBN: 978-3-638-95169-2

(E-book) ISBN: 978-3-638-06483-5

Abstract:

When a cancelation agreement has come into operation the Austrian legal system permits only few possibilities to escape the contract obligations. The Austrian and German legal situation is discussed and compared in this doctoral thesis. At the end of each chapter the differences are pointed out.

Keywords:

Einvernehmlich, Aufhebungsvertrag

5. 旅遊景區規劃與項目設計

中國旅遊出版社

全書

馬勇、李璽

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

ISBN 編號

ISBN : 9787503234644

內容簡介：

目前大多數旅遊景區規劃的研究成果還限於宏觀層面，即對旅遊景區總體規劃總結較多，而對於中、微觀層面的詳細規劃和項目設計方面的總結偏少。從旅遊景區總體規劃到詳細規劃的轉變，不僅僅是規劃類型的簡單轉變，它是規劃者關注視角的變化和規劃理念的創新。如旅遊景區總體規劃主要應解決五個定位的問題：主題定位、市場定位、功能定位、產品定位、形象定位；而旅遊景區詳細規劃則以“細節決定成敗”，關注景區內部的項目設計和選址問題。用通俗的話來說，旅遊景區詳細規劃是用微觀的眼睛去考察景區規劃與開發的細節問題。從規劃的指導理念來看，景區總體規劃到景區詳細規劃還代表著從品牌形象主導到項目產品領先的觀念轉變。因此，景區詳細規劃應更加關注景區旅遊產品、項目的選擇以及配套服務和基礎設施的配置，並且從“以人為本”的角度強調其實踐性和可操作性。

關鍵詞：

景區、規劃、項目設計

5. Tourist Attractions Planning and Project Design

China Tourism Press

All Chapters

Ma Yong, Li Xi

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

No. of ISBN:

ISBN: 9787503234644

Abstract:

The book focuses on the micro level of the management and development of tourist attraction. Mainly talking about the five positioning of the attraction, these are theme position, market position, function position, product position and image position.

Keywords:

Tourist Attraction, Planning, Project Design

6. 《澳門旅遊教育國際化與本土化發展研究》

北京：科學出版社

全書

梁文慧、馬勇

澳門科技大學 持續教育學院/ 國際旅遊學院

ISBN 編號

ISBN : 9787030234537

內容簡介：

步入 21 世紀，在全球社會、經濟、文化一體化發展進程不斷加劇的背景下，“國際化”與“本土化”不僅是高等教育發展的主導趨勢，還是實現高等教育轉型升級的最佳路徑選擇。本書立足于澳門旅遊教育的發展現狀，放眼於全球旅遊教育的發展趨勢，著手於澳門旅遊教育與中國大陸、國外的比較研究，全面系統構建面向未來的、具有國際水準的、本澳特徵的澳門旅遊教育體系，創新地構架國際視野下具有本澳特色的旅遊教育發展模式，相應地提出澳門旅遊教育國際化與本土化發展策略，最後多角度、多層次地對澳門旅遊教育國際化與本土化發展給予全面的保障。

本書讀者對象為國內外旅遊院校師生及旅遊行業培訓管理人員。

關鍵詞：

旅遊教育、本土化、國際化

6. A Study on the Internationalization and Localization for Macau Tourism Education

Peking: Science Press

All Chapters

Aliana Leong, Ma Yong

**School of Continuing Studies/ Faculty of International Tourism (FT), Macau
University of Science and Technology**

No. of ISBN:

ISBN: 9787030234537

Abstract:

Stepping into the 21st century, with the developing process of integration in the society, the economy and culture all over the world, internationalization and localization are not only the leading trends of higher education development, but also the best choice for realizing the promotion of higher education transformation. The book is based upon the recent developing status of Macau tourism education and scans widely the developing trend of tourism education worldwide; compares Macau tourism education with those in China and overseas; innovatively constructs a tourism education developing pattern with Macau characteristics with an international viewpoint; gives relative developing principle for internationalization and localization of Macau tourism education; guarantees the multi-layered and multi-angled development of internationalization and localization of Macau tourism education. The readers of this book are teachers and students in tourism colleges and institutes from home and abroad as well as trainers and administrative staff in the tourism industry.

Keywords:

Tourism Education, Localization, Internationalization

7.消化系統疑難病例分析

人民衛生出版社

主編(全書)

楊冬華

澳門科技大學 科大醫院

ISBN 編號

ISBN : 978-7-117-10536-8/R.10537

內容簡介：

消化系統疾病是一類常見的多發病，但臨床上經常會遇到一些少見的疑難疾病，容易造成誤診，以致延誤診治，給患者帶來不必要的痛苦，甚至危及生命。為此，我們總結了部分在臨床工作中所遇到的疑難雜症病例，選擇了我們親身參與並獲得明確診治結果的案例，合力編著此書，旨在與同道們交流，以不斷提高自身的臨床水平。

全書按消化系統的順序共分爲食管，胃和十二指腸，小腸和大腸，肝膽系、胰腺、腹膜、腸系膜、網膜及橫膈，消化系遺傳性疾病、中毒及其他疾病九個篇章，重點突出以臨床常見症狀爲首發征以及在診治過程中跌宕起伏的診治經歷，具有啓迪性、可操作性和實用性。

本書對從事消化專業臨床醫師、研究生、進修生，以及相關學科的专业人士具有實用參考價值。

關鍵詞：

消化系、疑難病、分析

7. Analysis of Intractable Cases of Digestive Diseases

People's Medical Publishing House

Editor in Chief

Yang Dong Hua

University Hospital, Macau University of Science and Technology

No. of ISBN:

ISBN: 978-7-117-10536-8/R.10537

Abstract:

Digestive disease is a commonly known disease. during the consultations, some uncommon diseases will be more difficult for our doctors to confirm their diagnosis and this will lead to a professional negligence which could cause patients to suffer some unnecessary pain or danger to their lives. In order to avoid the professional negligence in clinical working, we have gathered our past consultant experience on some rare disease cases, and choose some of them to set as guidelines on the diseases for our doctors to improve the standard of consultation and for improvement.

The book that is analysis of intractable cases of digestive diseases has divided into a total of nine chapters prospectively. The significant point comes out of a few stages of first discovering as a common diseases symptom, the experience obtained through a complicated process of diagnosis and therapy. these will reflect the learning of the practical use and will be familiar of the procedures when handling of the same disease during consultation.

This book is valuable to the doctors and graduate students of gastroenterology specialty and the related subjects specialists as a references.

Keywords:

Digestive System, Intractable Diseases, Analysis

學術論文

Academic Papers

1.多 Agent 的方案建模系統

蔡智明、殷駿、黃良力

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

22 屆 IEEE 信息網絡與應用國際會議，ISSN：978-0-7695-3096-3，(EI)

內容簡介：

當前系統解決方案的選擇越來越全球化網絡化，許多企業與組織在世界各地有多個 Agent 工作小組。他們需要在不同的地點合作建立分析系統方案的模型，為此存在許多通信交互、模型共享與跟蹤回溯、項目管理、決策支持等困難，本文嘗試建立一個群建模支持系統，輔助分佈式小組通過網絡來獲得結論。Agent 可以在本地建立方案模型，並通過 Intranet/Internet 與別人共享；建模過程、更新、Agent 的工作狀態等又可被軟件多 Agent 監控與追溯；並通過改造組合群決策支持算法 AHP/OWG，給出群組最佳方案的建議。

關鍵詞：

方案建模、群建模、多 Agent、群決策

1.The Solution Modelling System with Grouped Agents

Cai Zhi Ming , Yin Jun, Huang Liang Li

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The IEEE 22nd International Conference on Advanced Information Networking and Applications , ISSN: 978-0-7695-3096-3, (EI)

Abstract:

The solution selecting now is becoming very globally distributed. Many enterprises or organizations have grouped many agents with many teams around the world. They build the solution models cooperatively in the different sites. There are many difficulties in the communication, models sharing and tracing, project management, decision-making, etc. It's not easy for them to often come together for many meetings. So we are trying to build a group modelling system and help the distributed teams to reach a conclusion through the network. The agents can build models of the solutions in the local database, and share them with others via Intranet/Internet. The modelling process, model updating and agents' working status can be conducted and traced by "soft-agents". The system can reason the approximate best solutions by using two well-known group-decision-supporting algorithms – AHP, OWG.

Keywords:

Solution Modelling, Group Modelling, Multi-agents, Group-decision-supporting

2.分佈式組織建模的過程督導與人員審計

蔡智明、殷駿

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會議／刊物名稱：

2008 IEEE 亞太服務計算會議，ISSN：978-0-7695-3473-2，(EI)

內容簡介：

組織建模現在需要是網絡分佈式的，許多組織往往為一個複雜建模而組織世界各地的建模小組共同工作，其中在過程督導與人員審計上存在許多問題。在我們建立的分佈式建模系統中，用戶不僅可以交互他們的可視化模型，而且通過建立軟件多 Agent 的手段，跟蹤、督導與審計建模過程與人員的工作。

關鍵詞：

分佈式建模、過程督導、人員審計

2.The Process Conducting and Member Audit in the Distributed Enterprise Modeling

Cai Zhi Ming , Yin Jun

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

2008 IEEE Asia-pacific Services Computing Conference, ISSN: 978-0-7695-3473-2, (EI)

Abstract:

The Enterprise Modeling need be distributed through network now. Many enterprises must group many modeling teams around the world for a complex modeling. They have to build the models cooperatively in the different sites. There are a lot of difficulties in the communication, modeling process conducting, member audit, etc. We are trying to build a distributed modeling system which can help the distributed teams to construct the enterprise models on distributed platform. The team members can visualize the models and share them via Intranet/Internet according to their roles in the team. By means of software-agents, the modeling process and members's working are traced and conducted.

Keywords:

Distributed Modeling, The Process Conducting, Member Audit

3.混合 KBS 中的區間可信度的推理

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會議／刊物名稱：

2008 IEEE 計算智能世界會議 / 2008 IEEE 模糊系統國際會議論文集，pp. 1350-1357，
(EI)

內容簡介：

本文討論使用層次化的知識表示的混合構造的 KBS，(基於知識的系統)中的可信度的處理。根據真值流推理的概念，知識層次中的多個單元的內容(精確或不精確)以及推理過程中獲得的可信度被作為兩個分別的但是同步的層面來對待。在具體處理上，應用模糊集合描述的區間值來表達可信度，並且定義了在區間可信度上的操作以適合常識的解釋。

關鍵詞：

區間可信度、混合 KBS、層次化的知識表示

3.Inference in Hybrid KBS with Interval-valued Confidence

Ding Li Ya

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Proceedings of 2008 IEEE World Congress on Computational Intelligence / 2008 IEEE International Conference on Fuzzy Systems (FUZZ-IEEE 2008) , pp.1350-1357 , (EI)

Abstract:

This article discusses confidence handling for inference in hybrid knowledge-based system (KBS) with hierarchical knowledge representation. The knowledge content (precise or imprecise) represented in multiple units of knowledge hierarchy and the confidence obtained during inference process are treated as two separate but simultaneous levels based on the concept of truth-valued flow inference. We adopt interval value to describe the confidence of inference, and define operations on interval-valued confidence to meet commonsense interpretation of decision making.

Keywords:

Interval-valued Confidence, Hybrid KBS, Hierarchical Knowledge Representation

4.由 KWS 構造生成的混合 KBS 中的真值流推理

丁利亞、羅少龍

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

第三屆創新計算，信息和控制國際會議，B10-09，(EI)

內容簡介：

知件系統(KWS)作為智能工具用來支持基於知識的系統的開發。KWS 提供一套智能組件作為基本處理單元，使用戶可以不必熟悉 AI 技術而更加方便地設計和開發混合智能系統。在已經定義的層次化的知識表示和推理的框架的基礎上，本文通過進一步推廣真值流推理的思想，討論不同類型的智能組件之間的可信度的傳遞。

關鍵詞：

真值流推理、KBS 的自動生成、知件系統

4.Truth Value Flow Inference in Hybrid KBS Constructed by KWS

Ding Li Ya, Lo Sio Long

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Proceedings of Third International Conference on Innovative Computing, Information and Control , B10-09, (EI)

Abstract:

The Knowware System (KWS) has been proposed as an intelligent tool to support the development of knowledge-based system (KBS). It offers a set of intelligent components as basic processing units for the user to model and develop a customized hybrid intelligent system more easily and conveniently without the necessity of being familiar with AI techniques. The framework of hierarchical knowledge representation and inference has been defined for the knowledge-based processing in KBS constructed by KWS. As a continued work, this article discusses the confidence transfer among different types of intelligent components by further extending the truth value flow inference..

Keywords:

Truth Value Flow Inference, Automatic Construction of KBS, Knowware System

5.基於用戶數據的模糊模型的自動選擇

白璐、丁利亞

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會議／刊物名稱：

第三屆創新計算，信息和控制國際會議論文集，B16-09，(EI)

內容簡介：

不同的模糊模型可用於不同類型的應用。如何針對具體的問題選用一個合適的模糊模型是智能系統開發中的重要課題。本文提出一個基於用戶的數據自動選擇模糊模型的算法。

關鍵詞：

模糊模型、適合度測度、近似推理

5. Automatic Selection of Fuzzy Models based on User's Data

Bai Lu, Ding Li Ya

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Proceedings of Third International Conference on Innovative Computing, Information and Control, B16-09, (EI)

Abstract:

There have been different fuzzy models and inference methods developed for various application, how to choose a suitable one for a specific problem solving is an issue for the development of intelligent system. In this article, an algorithm is proposed for automatic selection of fuzzy model and method based on user's data.

Keywords:

Fuzzy Model, Suitability Measure, Approximate Reasoning

6. 一種新型挖掘動態多層關聯規則的方法

萬銀波、梁勇、丁利亞

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：

第七屆機器學習與控制國際會議論文集，ISSN：978-1-4244-2096-4/287-292，(EI)

內容簡介：

近年來關聯規則的挖掘在研究和應用領域都得到廣泛的關注。多層關聯規則的挖掘是其重要分支之一。但是在很多研究中，多層關聯規則的挖掘都是通過重復掃描數據庫，逐層挖掘每個概念層來實現。這樣既影響了挖掘效率，也使得到的多層關聯規則不完整，且不能很好的適應動態的概念層。本文提出了一種新的方法，它通過歸結從原始數據所產生的大項集來產生多層關聯規則，整個挖掘基於動態的概念層。

關鍵詞：

規則挖掘、關聯規則、多層關聯規則、頻繁模式樹、概念層

6. Mining Multilevel Association Rules with Dynamic Concept Hierarchy

Wan Yin Bo, Liang Yong, Ding Li Ya

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Proceedings of the Seventh International Conference on Machine Learning and Cybernetics, ISSN: 978-1-4244-2096-4/287-292, (EI)

Abstract:

Association rule mining has attracted wide attention in both research and application areas recently. The mining of multilevel association rules is one of the important branches of it. In most of the studies, multilevel rules will be mined through repeated mining from databases or mining the rules at each individually levels, it affects the efficiency, integrality and accuracy. In this paper, a novel method is proposed to improve this situation by analyzing the rules mined from primitive concept level to obtain multilevel rules. The proposed method also supports dynamic concept hierarchies.

Keywords:

Rule Mining, Association Rules, Multi-level Association Rules, FP-tree, Concept Hierarchy

7.一種包含耐藥癌細胞增長過程的癌症化療給藥方案優化模型

梁勇、梁廣錫、莫樹錦

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2008，1(2): 11-22

內容簡介：

本文提出了一種新型的包含耐藥癌細胞增長過程的癌症化療給藥方案優化模型，並用改進的多極值遺傳演算法進行求解。通過與癌症腫瘤專家的合作，我們提出的癌症化療給藥方案優化模型很好地解決了現有模型不能表達耐藥癌細胞增長過程的問題。同時為了獲得多個高效的給藥方案，我們針對該優化模型的特點改進了我們提出的精英種群遺傳演算法。數值實驗得到的結果與臨床治療規律和經驗相一致，說明新的模型能夠更精確地預測和優化癌症化療時的給藥方案。

關鍵詞：

給藥方案優化模型、多極值優化問題、遺傳算法

7.A Novel Drug Scheduling Optimization Model with Drug-resistant Tumor Cell Growth for Cancer Chemotherapy

Liang Yong, Leung Kwong Sak, Mok Shu Kam

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, 2008, 1(2): 11-22

Abstract:

This paper presents a novel drug scheduling optimization model with drug-resistant tumor cell growth for cancer chemotherapy and its corresponding renewed multimodal optimization genetic algorithm. Working closely with an oncologist, we firstly propose the new model, because the existing model for drug resistant tumor cell growth is not consistent with the clinical experience and the medicinal knowledge. For exploring multiple efficient drug scheduling policies, we improve our proposed adaptive elitist population-based genetic algorithm (AEGA) to solve it. The results obtained by the new model match well with the general treatment practice (the repeated drug schedule for cancer chemotherapy), and can provide much more realistic solutions than that by the previous model.

Keywords:

Drug Scheduling Optimization Problem, Multimodal Optimization, Genetic Algorithm

8.完備正交 V 系統的應用

王小春、梁延研、歐梅芳、宋瑞霞

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

2008 圖像與信號處理國際會議論文集，2008 年 5 月 27 日至 30 日，三亞，中國，
ISSN：978-0-7695-3119-9，(EI)

內容簡介：

基於一類在 $L_2[0,1]$ 上的完備正交函數系，可以表示包含連續和間斷的信號。V 系統既包括光滑函數，同時也含有具有層次結構的不連續函數。本文通過 V 級數展開的有限項系數精確重構兩個幾何圖組，重構結果與用傅立葉級數展開重構的情況進行了對比。理論和實驗結果均證明 V 系統在幾何信息重構中有很大的優勢。

關鍵詞：

完備正交、V 系統

8.Application of Complete Orthogonal V-system

Wang Xiao Chun, Liang Yan Yan, Ou Mei Fang, Song Rui Xia

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Proceedings of the 2008 International Congress on Image and Signal Processing (CISP' 08),
27-30 May, 2008, Sanya, China, ISSN: 978-0-7695-3119-9, (EI)

Abstract:

Using V-system, a new class of complete orthogonal system in $L_2[0,1]$, we can represent the information with both continuous and discontinuous signals. The reason we can realize it is that the V-system consists of both smooth functions and multi-level discontinuous functions. In this paper, two graphics groups (A graphics group is a graph which is composed of several separate graphs) are accurately reconstructed by finite terms of V-series. The reconstruction results are compared with that by Fourier series. Both the theory and experimental results show that the V-system has great advantage in geometric information reconstruction.

Keywords:

Complete Orthogonal, V-system

9.澳門文物三維模型的正交 V-系統表示

葉夢杰、李堅、梁延研、唐澤聖

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2008，2(1): 1-10

內容簡介：

本文實現了一種三維幾何模型的表示方法及其重構，該方法將幾何模型映像到參數化三角域上，然後利用三角域上的 V 系統對幾何模型進行正交展開，用展開係數（V 系統頻譜）來表示該模型，並能夠完全精確地重構原始模型。同時以澳門媽閣廟的石獅模型為例，構造了快速算法，在運算速度上保證了該算法的可行性，同時探討了該表示方法應用在網格模型漸進傳輸等方面的可能性。

關鍵詞：

三角域、V 系統、頻譜、參數化、正交表示

9.Orthogonal V-system Representation of 3D Models in Macau Heritage

Ye Meng Jie, Li Jian, Liang Yan Yan, Tang Ze Sheng

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, 2008, 2(1): 1-10

Abstract:

In this paper, a novel method for representation and reconstruction of 3D model is proposed. For a given 3D model, it's mapped into triangular domain and expanded by orthogonal function of V system over triangular domain. This method uses expansion coefficients (called spectrums) to represent the 3D model and it could be exactly reconstructed. Taking 3D ancient stone lion of Barra Temple in Macau as example, we designed a fast algorithm for computing spectrums and reconstruction to guarantee the feasibility of this method. In conclusion, Possibility for application of this method in progressive transmission is discussed.

Keywords:

Triangular Domain, V-system, Spectrum, Parameterization, Orthogonal Representation

10.一種基於周長定位的 MR 腦部圖像分割算法

吳軍、田小林

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會議／刊物名稱：

BioMedical Engineering and Informatics: New Development and the Future Proceedings of the First International Conference on BioMedical Engineering and Informatics, pp.3-7, ISBN:978-0-7695-3118-2/08 © 2008 IEEE DOI 10.1109/BMEI.2008.312 (EI, ISTP)

內容簡介：

本文提出了一種基於腦部磁共振圖像腦實質的周長和位置信息的快速準確分割腦實質的新算法。新算法從腦部 MR 圖像本身的特徵出發，充分利用了圖像中腦實質的周長和位置信息進行腦實質的分割。相比於其它算法，新算法對於腦部磁共振圖像分割腦實質具有快速、準確和魯棒性的特點，可以用於實時、大批量的分割腦實質，分割結果令人滿意。最後再結合區域生長算法分割腦白質與腦灰質，改善了目前現有算法效率低，分割準確性差的問題。

關鍵詞：

圖像分割、周長定位、連通區、MR 腦部圖像

10.An Algorithm Based on Girth-location for MR Head Image Segmentation

Wu Jun, Tian Xiao Lin

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

BioMedical Engineering and Informatics: New Development and the Future Proceedings of the First International Conference on BioMedical Engineering and Informatics, pp. 3-7, ISBN:978-0-7695-3118-2/08 © 2008 IEEE DOI 10.1109/BMEI.2008.312 (EI, ISTP)

Abstract:

In this paper, a segmentation algorithm for MR Head image has been proposed based on Girth-Location information. In the new algorithm, the brain structure is segmented by counting the girth of boundary for connective areas with location information. Then the algorithm of region growing has been used to separate the white matter (WM) from gray matter (GM). Experimental results indicated that this new approach has made full usage of the location information and boundary information of MR images. Compared with other algorithms, the new algorithm is characterized by faster, robustness and accurateness.

Keywords:

Image Segmentation, Girth-location, Connective Areas, MR Head Image

11.一種新的基於小波變換的自適應 MRI 增強算法

吳軍、田小林、孫延奎、唐澤聖
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

《計算機應用研究》，2008 年 6 月，6(25): 1771-1775，(SA、INSPEC、IC、MI 等)

內容簡介：

本文提出了一種新的基於小波變換的自適應 MRI 增強算法。該新算法採用兩個非線性自適應規則分別增強低頻和高頻的小波係數，並且在增強圖像信號的同時抑制、減小其中的噪聲。實驗結果表明新算法增強後的圖像具有很好的對比度，且結果圖像中的噪聲要比其它基於小波變換的自適應增強算法得到的增強後的圖像中的噪聲要少很多。

關鍵詞：

圖像增強、小波變換、非線性自適應規則、MR 頭部圖像

11.New Wavelet-based Adaptive Algorithm for MR Image Enhancement

Wu Jun, Tian Xiao Lin, Sun Yan Kui, Tang Ze Sheng

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

《Application Research of Computers》，Jun, 2008, 6(25): 1771-1775, (SA,INSPEC, IC, MI, etc)

Abstract:

In this paper, a new wavelet-based adaptive enhancement algorithm for MRI has been proposed. In the new algorithm, two non-linear adaptive rules have been used to enhance both of lower and higher frequency wavelets coefficients separately, and reduce the noise at the same time. The experiment results showed that enhanced images obtained by new algorithm have better contrast of gray levels and less noise comparing with results from other wavelet-based adaptive enhancement algorithms.

Keywords:

Image Enhancement, Wavelet Transform, Non-linear Adaptive Rules, MR Head Image

12. 腦部 MR 圖像增強的一種簡單算法

田小林、殷駿、孫延奎、唐澤聖

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：

《醫學圖像與信息》，計算機科學講義叢書，德國施普林格（SPRINGER）出版社出版，LNCS 4987，pp. 57-62，ISBN：9783540794899，(EI)

內容簡介：

本文提出了一種增強腦部 MR 圖像的新算法。新算法基於傳統的直方圖均衡算法，但使用了新的非綫性自適應映射技術。與其它衆多基於局部直方圖均衡技術的改進算法不同，新算法無需逐個計算各子圖的局部直方圖，而只需根據圖像的統計信息對整幅圖像的直方圖動態的均衡一次。因此該算法複雜度低，時間消耗少，但對感興趣區域中的細節增強更好。用不同 MR 腦部圖像測試新算法的實驗結果表明，新算法不僅快且增強效果優於傳統的直方圖均衡算法以及改進後的基於窗口或局部直方圖均衡技術的圖像增強的算法。

關鍵詞：

醫學圖像增強、直方圖均衡、腦部 MR 圖像

12.A Simple Enhancement Algorithm for MR Head Images

Tian Xiao Lin, Yin Jun, Sun Yan Kui, Tang Ze Sheng

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

《Medical Imaging and Informatics》，Lecture Notes in Computer Science LNCS 4987, Gao et al. (Eds), Springer, LNCS 4987, pp.57-62, ISBN: 9783540794899, (EI)

Abstract:

In this paper, a simple enhancement algorithm for MR head images has been presented. The algorithm is based on histogram equalization but newadaptive reassigning rules have been involved, which approaches a non-linear gray level mapping. Comparing with other existing enhancement algorithms based on equalization, the new algorithm needs not calculate local histograms window by window but dynamically assigning new gray levels according to statistical info in related histogram, which makes the new algorithm natively faster. Testing results on different MR Head images have been reported and compared with several existing algorithms, which have shown that the new algorithm is not only faster but also reached better enhancement results.

Keywords:

Medical Image Enhancement, MR Head Image, Histogram Equalization, Non-linear Mapping

13.基於小波變換的一種新的魯棒水印算法

羅克、田小林

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

2008 International Congress on Image and Signal Processing © 2008 IEEE DOI 10.1109/CISP.2008.739 312, 2008, pp. 312-316, ISBN: 978-0-7695-3119-9, (EI、ISTP)

內容簡介：

本文提出了一種低頻浮水印和中頻擴頻浮水印結合的小波域浮水印嵌入新算法。爲了提高數字水印算法的穩健性，本文引入通信中常用的漢明碼和基於 m 序列的擴頻技術，大大提高了浮水印的抗攻擊能力。

關鍵詞：

數字水印、圖像置亂、擴頻技術、浮水印攻擊

13.A New Robust Watermarking Scheme based on Wavelet Transform

Luo Ke, Tian Xiao Lin

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

2008 International Congress on Image and Signal Processing © 2008 IEEE DOI 10.1109/CISP.2008.739 312, 2008, pp. 312-316, ISBN: 978-0-7695-3119-9, (EI、ISTP)

Abstract:

A new robust watermarking scheme based on discrete wavelet transform is proposed. The proposed scheme embeds a watermark (signature data) into a host image twice in two different frequency ranges to withstand different type of image processing operations or even deliberate attacks. The host image will be decomposed to different frequencies in different resolution levels by DWT, and then the watermark is embedded into lower frequency coefficients of the host image first, while guaranteeing each two embedded values of the watermark are not adjacent respectively, which should be robust to typical operations such as low-pass filtering and lossy compression. The same watermark, using the spread spectrum technology, is embedded into the mid-frequency coefficients of the host image again to enhance robustness of the watermark. Experimental evaluations show that this method performs well. The watermark recovery or checking for signature are more robustness compare with existing schemes, when the embedded image has been changed by common image processing operations.

Keywords:

Digital Watermarking, Image Scrambling, Spread Spectrum Technology, (7, 4) Hamming Code, Robustness

14.一種基於小波域互信息量計算的 MRI 和彩色圖像融合新 算法

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會議／刊物名稱：

2008 International Congress on Image and Signal Processing © 2008 IEEE DOI
10.1109/CISP.2008.739, 2008, pp. 303-306, ISBN: 978-0-7695-3119-9, (EI, ISTP)

內容簡介：

本文運用多尺度小波變換，提出了一種基於“小波域互信息量的計算”和“基於互信息量資訊選擇不同融合規則”的新算法。實驗結果表明，新算法與已測試過的各種同類算法相比，具有一定優越性，圖像融合的效果更好。

關鍵詞：

醫學圖像處理、小波變換、圖像融合及評估

14.A New Fusion Algorithm for MRI and Color Images Based on Mutual Information in Wavelet Domain

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Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

2008 International Congress on Image and Signal Processing © 2008 IEEE DOI
10.1109/CISP.2008.739, 2008, pp.303-306, ISBN: 978-0-7695-3119-9, (EI, ISTP)

Abstract:

A new fusion algorithm for MRI and color images based on calculating mutual information in wavelet domain has been proposed. Usually mutual information in an image fusion algorithm is calculated in time/space domain. The new algorithm calculates mutual information in wavelet domain based on the local properties of wavelet transformation, which will be used as criterion to select fusion strategies. The fusion strategies will be chosen not only depending on their frequencies characters but also depending on mutual information values. The new algorithm will not only get better fusion results but will also reduce processing time by avoiding inverse transform to get time/space domain images repeatedly when changing fusion parameters in wavelet domain would be involved. Testing results have confirmed advantages of the new algorithm.

Keywords:

Medical Images Processing, Wavelet Transform, Image Fusion and Evaluation

15.澳門玫瑰堂三維重構與虛擬漫遊

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澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

第十四屆全國圖像圖形學學術會議 (NCIG 2008) 論文集，pp. 711-714

內容簡介：

澳門玫瑰堂，始建於十六世紀。整座教堂建築結構複雜，建築風格典雅精緻，現已成為世界遺產的一部分。本文闡述了運用 3DS Max 建模技術構造澳門玫瑰堂室內外三維模型的過程和方法。對諸如象玫瑰堂這樣的複雜建築的建模方法、模型精簡和優化中的關鍵技術做了重點介紹。同時，本文還對基於 DirectX 的三維漫遊引擎技術做了探討，並實現了基於 DirectX 圖形接口技術和 MFC 編程框架的澳門玫瑰堂三維虛擬漫遊系統。該系統除具有一般漫遊系統的自動和交互漫遊等基本功能外，還具有室內外穿梭漫遊、自定義路徑漫遊和基於碰撞檢測的語音導航處理等高級功能。

關鍵詞：

澳門玫瑰堂、三維重構、DirectX、虛擬漫遊

15. 3D Reconstruction and Virtual Roaming of Macau St. Dominic's Church

Huang Jing, Wu Wen, Tang Zesheng

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The 14th National Conference on Image and Graphics (NCIG 2008), pp. 711-714

Abstract:

Macau St. Dominic's Church was founded in 16th century. It has become a part of the world heritage with its complex architecture and delicate decorated style. In the paper, we describe the method of reconstructing the 3D external and internal models of Macau St. Dominic's Church by 3DS Max. The technique of modeling the complex architecture, the model simplification and optimization has also been investigated. With the study of 3D roaming technique, the virtual roaming system of St. Dominic's Church has been developed based on Microsoft DirectX and MFC. Except the basic interactive roaming functions, the system provides many advanced functions such as the smooth roaming between the external and internal environment, the path definition by users and the voice guidance based on the collision detection.

Keywords:

Macau St. Dominic's Church, 3D Reconstruction, DirectX, Virtual Roaming

16.基於 GPU 加速的快速有限元變形模擬

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澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議／刊物名稱：

第九屆 IEEE 亞太區電路和系統會議，IEEE， Catalog No.: CFP08APC-USB， pp.606-609

內容簡介：

本文提出了一個基於圖形硬件加速的有限元快速求解模型。該模型基於 CUDA 體系結構、利用圖形加速卡(GPU)進行硬件加速計算，可以有效地完成動態變形模擬。CUDA 同先前的 GPGPU 相比較，具有更友好的 C 語言界面。我們不僅實現了基於 CUDA 的有限元變形算法，同時亦詳細分析了算法的執行效能。在 CPU 為 Intel(R) Core 2 Quad 2.0GHz，GPU 為 GeForce 8800 GTX 的機器上的測試結果顯示，圖形卡加速計算可提高近四倍的執行速度。

關鍵詞：

有限元、變形模擬、圖形處理器、CUDA

16.GPU Accelerated Fast FEM Deformation Simulation

Liu You Quan, Jiao Shao Hui, Wu Wen, Suvranu De

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The 9th IEEE Asia Pacific Conference on Circuits and Systems (IEEE APCCAS2008), IEEE Catalog No: CFP08APC-USB, pp. 606-609

Abstract:

In this paper we present a general FEM (Finite Element Method) solution that enables fast dynamic deformation simulation on the newly available GPU (Graphics Processing Unit) hardware with compute unified device architecture (CUDA) from NVIDIA. CUDA-enabled GPUs harness the power of 128 processors which allow data parallel computations. Compared to the previous GPGPU, it is significantly more flexible with a C language interface. We not only implement FEM deformation computation algorithms with CUDA but also analyze the performance in detail. Our test results indicate that the GPU with CUDA enables about 4 times speedup for FEM deformation computation on an Intel(R) Core 2 Quad 2.0GHz machine with GeForce 8800 GTX.

Keywords:

FEM, Deformation Simulation, GPU, CUDA

17.基於多結點樣條函數的自由曲線最小誤差逼近及其應用

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會議／刊物名稱：

中國電腦輔助設計與圖形學，2008 紀念全國首屆 CAD/CG 學術會議 30 周年，ISSN：9-787121070877

內容簡介：

多結點樣條函數具有良好的局部性，而最小二乘法對數據擬合的全局性較好，因此多結點樣條函數最小二乘逼近的穩定性及數值精度都能得到有效的保證。本文綜合兩者的特點，實現了自由曲線離散數據最小逼近誤差數學模型的建立。同時應用此數學模型於一些二維及三維(甚至一些帶噪音的)自由曲線擬合上，測試其對各種自由曲線的擬合效果,結果證明本方法的最小逼近效果明顯。

關鍵詞：

自由曲線、多結點樣條、最小二乘法

17.Model Building and its Application of Free Form Curves with Least Approximation Error Based on Many-knot Spline

U Kin Tak, Huang Jing, Qi Dong Xu

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

China Computer Aided Design and Computer Graphics 2008---China Computer Federation Proceedings(CAD/CG'2008), ISSN: 9787121070877

Abstract:

Many-knot spline function has good locality and the least-square-method has good global characteristics for data fitting. Therefore, the stability and numerical accuracy of the least-square-method based many-knot spline approximation should be reached effectively. This paper combines the advantages of them and finishes the model building of the free-form curves with least approximation error based on many-knot spline. At the same time, we apply this method to the free-form-curve fitting of some 2d and 3d (even with some noised) data and from the fitting results, we can concluded that the least approximation effect of this method is obvious.

Keywords:

Free-form Curves, Many-knot spline, Least Square Method

18.遠程電子投票系統的開放架構

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會議／刊物名稱：

國際加密與網絡安全會議論文集，0302-9743 (Print) 1611-3349 (Online) ，(SCIE)

內容簡介：

本文提出了一個遠程電子投票系統的設計框架，該框架特別引入了一個可信的身份認證代理。與已有的電子投票系統不同的是，依據這一框架設計的電子投票系統中，投票者的身份認證獨立於各個投票案，由認證代理來執行並向投票者發放可在投票中重複使用的憑證。特別地，不同的投票體系的設計可能涉及不同類型的投票者以及特別的票樣設計和計票機制，但是我們的框架旨在給出一個開放的體系以容納這些不同的投票系統，甚至允許不同的組件可以重新組合以適應特殊的應用要求。本文也給出了一個用於在認證代理和投票者個體之間生成憑證的協議，以及具體投票案需使用的注冊協議。

關鍵詞：

電子投票系統、加密學、信息安全工程

18.An Open Framework of Remote Electronic Elections

Zhang Yu

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

International Conference in Cryptology and Network Security, 0302-9743 (Print) 1611-3349 (Online) , (SCIE)

Abstract:

We propose a framework for remote electronic elections with an independent, trustworthy authorization proxy. Unlike existing voting systems, voter authorization is separated from particular elections in our scheme, and is done through reusable credentials granted by the proxy. Moreover, different types of elections can fit in the framework, with different sets of legitimate voters and even different designs of voting and tabulation. We also define a cryptographic protocol for the credential generation and the election registration

Keywords:

E-voting, Cryptography, Security Engineering

19.IT 外包的利益相關方面的整體決策思考 黃斐

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

中國管理信息化，2008 年 9 月，17(11): 74 (CPVIP)

內容簡介：

IT 外包已經成為全球市場裏的重要商業現象，圍繞 IT 外包有效決策的企業思考也越發凸現其重要性，既有的研究裏存在大量支持 IT 外包決策思考的內容。本文的研究注意到 IT 外包企業決策中的主要利益相關方面（企業財務、信息服務、組織運營、企業員工和組織戰略），聯繫影響它們的 IT 外包的收益-成本-風險，形成 IT 外包決策思考的整體基礎，發展 IT 外包決策全面和深層思考和評估的有效指導，提供決策者在 IT 外包企業價值上全局和長遠的管理視野。

關鍵詞：

IT 外包、價值分析、決策思考、企業戰略

19.Complete Evaluation of IT Outsourcing Decision-making: Based on the Firm's Major Interest-related Parts Huang Fei

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

China management informationization , Sept, 2008, 17(11): 74 (CPVIP)

Abstract:

IT outsourcing has become important business phenomena in global market, and effective IT outsourcing decision-making is increasingly important. Legacy literature has made lots of contribution to this problem, and inspire my study to develop some complete thinking on IT outsourcing decision-making. My study reveals the firm's major interest-related parts (including firm's finance, IT-enabled service, organization operations, employees and business strategy) within IT outsourcing decision-making. Integrating the benefit-cost-risk impacts on those interest-related parts, the study is to establish complete evaluation of IT outsourcing decision-making, effectively trigger wide and in-depth analysis of IT outsourcing, and offer full-scan and long-term perspectives to the firm's decision makers in IT outsourcing thinking.

Keywords:

IT Outsourcing, Value Analysis, Decision Making Evaluation, Business Strategy

20. 區域經濟發展與科技人力資源支撐狀況研究

邊秀武、杜文春

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

中國科協年會論文集

內容簡介：

本文旨在研究區域經濟發展與科技人力資源的支撐狀況，通過對甘肅等西北五省區以及中關村科技園的研究發現：科技人力資源通過產業結構中間變量對區域經濟發展產生影響；科技人力資源的數量、質量和結構指標對產業結構和區域經濟發展都產生影響；區域產業結構和經濟發展狀況對科技人力資源的聚集和流動相關；區域科技人力資源政策可以對科技人力資源的數量、質量和結構產生影響等等。基於以上研究結論對相關省級政府科技人力資源政策提出建議：1，省級政府應該有更加明確的科技人力資源發展戰略，包括明確的科技人力資源的數量指標、質量指標和結構指標等；2，省級政府應該有獨立的“人力資源辦公室”來規劃和管理省域範圍內科技人力資源；3，應該樹立現代的科技人力資源觀，比如結構指標比數量指標更重要；4，省級政府應該推動大項目合作，包括和中央企業、外資企業、國外政府合作，可以吸引各種科技人力資源；5，通過區域的國際化吸引國際化的科技人力資源。

關鍵詞：

科技人力資源、區域經濟發展

20. Research on Regional Economic Development and Supporting Status of Human Resource in Science and Technology

Bian Xiu Wu, Du Wen Chun

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Proceedings of the 10th International Conference CAST (The China Association for Science and Technology)

Abstract:

The goal of this research is to analyze regional economic development and supporting status of human resources in science and technology, selecting five northwest provinces including Gansu province and others, comparing to Haidian Park of Zhongguancun Science Park for it. The research work of northwest provinces is completed from participating in the project of “Study on The Human Resources Supporting Status for The Westward Opening of Three Provinces as Xinjiang Province”. Based on the above research results, we have some advice for the human resource policies for the government of a province: 1. A province should have clear and integrated human resources in science and technology strategy, including the development goal in quantity index, quality index and structure index, which adapt to the industrial structure. 2. A province should have a unitive department (maybe like the “Human Resources Office” of Macau or Hong Kong government) to organize all the forces among Henan province. 3. A province should have more modern concept about human resource, such as “Maybe structure is more important than quality and quantity”, and Henan province should create the culture to attract the science and technology human resource. 4. A province should have more innovation project which cooperates between the centre organization and local organization, that is, more and more science and technology human resources could contribute their talent and wisdom to Henan province. 5. A province should be more international, which can attract the international science and technology human resources, especially through Hong Kong and Macau.

Keywords:

Human Resources in Science and Technology, Regional Economic Development

21. 國際供應鏈管理中戰略和文化的契合度研究

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澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

第六屆國際供應鏈和信息系統國際會議，pp.414，ISBN：023-063-688-8

內容簡介：

本文研究了在國際項目合作中從國際供應鏈的視角戰略和文化的契合度問題。首先本文提出了國際供應鏈中評估項目戰略和國別文化的契合度的概念；然後基於波特的通用戰略模型和改進的 Hofstede 的文化維度，以中國和美國兩個國家為例，演繹了戰略－文化契合度模型；其次從項目干係人和國際供應鏈所涉及的角色（項目經理、項目成員、贊助商、客戶、銀行、零售商、分銷商、製造商、供應商等等）分析其文化維度和戰略契合；最後給出了不同文化類型和不同戰略選擇的契合建議。

關鍵詞：

國際供應鏈、項目戰略、國家文化、戰略－文化契合度

21.A Framework for Assessing the Strategy-culture “FIT” ----

From a “Global Supply Chain” View

Bian Xiu Wu, Du Wen Chun

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Supply Chain Management and Information Systems, pp. 414, ISBN: 023-063-688-8

Abstract:

This paper analyzes how strategy and culture affect each other, and proposes the strategy-culture “FIT” from a global supply chain view in a international project context. A theory framework is developed in this paper for assessing the “FIT” between the project strategy and national culture from a global supply chain view. It utilizes modified Hofstede’s cultural dimensions together with Porter’s generic strategy typology to provide a specific two country(China & America) illustration. The framework, setting out a means of showing a project strategy ‘FIT’ with cultural dimensions and based upon the PRC-US illustration. A knowledge of national or regional cultural dimensions provides a necessary starting point for understanding project stakeholders (manager, members, sponsor, customers, bank, retail grocer, grocery distributor, manufacturer, provider, etc.) from different countries and areas. The framework presented is a simple tool for making cultural dimensions explicit within the project strategy process.

Keywords:

Global Supply Chain, Project Strategy, Culture, Strategy-culture “FIT”

22.不同技術與社會環境發展創新新產品開發

陳省宏、Lee, H.L.、Tong, Y.

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會議／刊物名稱：

技術預測與社會改變期刊，75: 385-404，(SSCI)

內容簡介：

隨著日益競爭的全球化市場，特別是高新技術產業，企業的新產品開發必須是網絡合作方式來進行，否則難以生存與成功。新產品開發最終只有少部份能夠成功，企業爲了增加成功的可能性，一般採用新產品開發組合方式來進行。這篇即探討網絡合作新產品開發的環境下，如何兼顧創新、效率與效能的文章。

關鍵詞：

新產品開發

22.Operating NPD Innovatively with Different Technologies and Variant Social Environment

Chen Hsing Hung, Lee, H.L., Tong, Y

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Technological Forecasting and Social Change, 75: 385-404, (SSCI)

Abstract:

Under the increasingly competitive global market, a firm simply can not survive without new products developed under network cooperation, especially for high-tech industries. Even though new product development (NPD) can be carried out in customer-supplier collaboration, only some products can be developed successfully at the end. Therefore, how to increase the possibility of having more successful NPD is a critical issue for a firm. This paper, by reviewing literature and analyzing theories, first analyzes the characteristics of strategic project of NPD, including knowledge creation model, development process, product and technology maturity. Then, three-dimension elements, consisting of knowledge management methods, linkage adjustment positioning and development process differentiation, are proposed to be adopted in the NPD process in order to obtain an optimal integration effect in network cooperation. As a result, an innovative, efficient and effective NPD can be elevated and achieved. Finally, the balanced scorecard (BSC) associated with fuzzy analytic hierarchy process (FAHP) is used to evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Keyword:

New Product Development

23.風力發電戰略選擇與運營

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會議／刊物名稱：

再生能源國際期刊， 2009， 34： 120-126， (SCI)

內容簡介：

隨著技術的進步與維持健康環境的強烈需求，發展風力發電再生能源是中國未來的趨勢。如何選擇適當的風力發電場所是大家所關注的問題。本篇首先介紹風力發電場所，接著發展影響因素，最後並建構決策模型。最後，採取案例的方式進行可行性分析，證明本文所提模型的優勢。

關鍵詞：

風力發電位置

23.Strategic Selection and Operations of Wind Farms

Lee, H.L., Chen Hsing Hung , Kang, I.H.

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Renewable Energy: An International Journal, 2009, 34: 120-126, (SCI)

Abstract:

With maturity of advanced technologies and urgent requirement for maintaining a healthy environment with reasonable price, China is moving toward a trend of generating electricity from renewable wind resources. How to select a suitable wind farm becomes an important focus for stakeholders. This paper first briefly introduces wind farm and then develops its critical success criteria. A new multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) model, based on the analytic hierarchy process (AHP) associated with benefits, opportunities, costs and risks (BOCR), is proposed to help select a suitable wind farm project. Multiple factors that affect the success of wind farm operations are analyzed by taking into account experts' opinions, and a performance ranking of the wind farms is generated.

Keyword:

Wind Farm

24.能源管理系統戰略選擇

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會議／刊物名稱：

會議論文集 Proceedings (2008 IEEE International Conference on Service Operations and Logistics and Informatics.)，12-25 Oct, 2008，pp. 351-356，(EI)

內容簡介：

爲了維持安全的與經濟的能源供應，一些先進的能源控制技術如能源管理系統、配電管理系統等，1995 年起陸續被導入中國能源企業的運營管理。一般而言，能源管理系統、配電管理系統等有效運營期限爲十年，所以新一波的能源管理系統的更新與汰換正在中國如塗如火的進行中。在日益複雜的環境，如何選擇好的系統供應商與好的能源管理項目，是中國能源企業最重要的當前課題。本篇即建構一個完整的模型來幫助中國能源企業選擇一個最佳的能源管理項目。

關鍵詞：

能源監控系統、配電管理系統、監控系統

24.Strategic Evaluation of Energy and Distribution Management Systems

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Technology**

Name of Conference/Journal:

Proceedings (2008 IEEE International Conference on Service Operations and Logistics and Informatics.) , 12-25 Oct, 2008 , pp.351-356, (EI)

Abstract:

To maintain a secure and economic operation for huge power systems, some advanced power system control facilities and technologies, such as energy management system (EMS) and distribution management system (DMS), have been introduced into business operations since 1995. In average, an EMS/DMS system can run no more than ten years in China. Accordingly, most of the existing systems in China have reached the end of their life, and the power companies have a heavy task to either update or rebuild EMS/DMS systems. Therefore, it is essential for electric power companies to select the most appropriate contractor and energy system project in today's complex social environment and rapidly-changing technological environment. It is surprised that no research has ever tackled such an important issue in power industry before. In order to fill the vacancy, this paper finds the critical success criteria of the EMS/DMS at the beginning stage. Then, a model that applies a multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) method, an analytic network process (ANP) associated with benefits, opportunities, costs and risks (BOCR), is constructed to help power companies to select the most suitable EMS/DMS project.

Keywords:

Energy Management System (EMS), Distribution Management System (DMS), Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA)

25.Quangos 與澳門政府自治機構：兼與香港比較 黃湛利

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

第三屆“21 世紀的公共管理：機遇與挑戰”國際學術研討會論文

內容簡介：

自治機構的建制在澳門回歸前已存在，乃前宗主國葡萄牙由本土引入，是 quangos 的一種。本文將從其法律地位— 主要是獨立法人組織、內部管理架構、人員組成、經費來源、職權及監察幾個大的範疇詳細分析這些自治機構，並與香港類似組織作出比較。

關鍵詞：

Quangos、自治機構、獨立法人、法定組織

25. “Quangos in Macau: A Comparison with Hong Kong” Wong Cham Li

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

3rd International Conference on “ Public Management in 21st Century: Opportunities and Challenges”

Abstract:

The autonomous bodies in Macau can be found well before the handover, which were introduced from Portugal and are one of the categories of quangos. This paper will probe into the legal status – chiefly independent legal person, internal structure of management, personnel made-up, sources of funding, terms of reference and supervision of these autonomous bodies, and try to make a comparison with the similar organizations in Hong Kong..

Keywords:

Quangos, Autonomous Bodies, Independent Legal Person, Statutory Organizations

26. 網際網路跨資訊系統之信任的初級研究

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會議／刊物名稱：

International Journal of Electronic Customer Relationship Management, 2(3): 215-227, ISSN: 1750-0664, (Business ASAP International, Google Scholar, Scirus)

內容簡介：

透過強化供應鏈的合作，網際網路跨資訊系統(IIOS)具有更大的競爭優勢。然而，現階段 IIOS 並沒有被廣泛的應用；其最主要原因是使用者在採用 IIOS 時所產生的信任問題。本研究將一個完整的信任模型並以不同的觀點來檢驗，當企業採用 IIOS 後，對供應鏈成員的影響信任的因素。本研究將以初級研究與問卷來評估各個信任因素的重要性，在採用 IIOS 時；並提供了一個理論性的模型與方法，亦可用于成功採用 IIOS 後的進一步研究。

關鍵詞：

信任、安全、網際網路跨組織資訊系統、夥伴關係

26.A Preliminary Study of Trust in Internet-based Interorganizational Systems

Tong W. L. ,Viny, Lai KaWai, Ivan

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

International Journal of Electronic Customer Relationship Management, 2(3): 215-227, ISSN: 1750-0664, (Business ASAP International, Google Scholar, Scirus)

Abstract:

Internet-based Interorganizational Systems (IIOS) help to strengthen supply chain collaboration so as to gain greater competitive advantages. However, IIOS are not popular in applications. The problems of trust in IIOS perceived by the users pose the hesitation to adopt IIOS. Thus there is a need to have a model to examine the influence of the trust factors on the supply chain members towards the IIOS adoption. In this study, a holistic trust model is employed and a preliminary survey is conducted to evaluate the importance of the trust factors on the adoption of IIOS. This study provides a theoretical model and methodology that can be used for future research on the success of IIOS adoption.

Keywords:

Confidence, Trust, Security, Internet-based Interorganizational Systems, Partnership

27. 建立促進網際網路協作的資訊處理基礎設施

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會議／刊物名稱：

International Journal of Logistics Systems and Management, 4(6), pp.634-649, ISSN: 1742-7967 (Business ASAP International, Google Scholar, International Abstracts in Operations Research, Scirus, Scopus)

內容簡介：

本文的目的是對網際網路跨資訊系統(IIOS)的採用進行一個專題研究，此 IIOS 可用於其他地區的物流產業。IIOS 提供的技術基礎設施能有效的促進水準資訊流沿著戰略商務夥伴流動，同時也可促進垂直資訊流和物品沿著託運人和承銷人流通。近年來，爲了能夠讓物流提供者與其競爭對手進行良好的競爭與合作，物流提供者們被鼓力採用他們的 IIOS。IIOS 修改競爭規則並且提供機會讓物流提供者盡可能減少其交易費用。然而，IIOS 的採用取決於資訊處理技術的構造是否與其協作戰略相匹配。這項研究解釋了 IIOS 資訊處理的基礎設施；審查了採取 IIOS 的直接和間接效益；並且探究了在物流產業上應用 IIOS 去支援基於網際網路的協作戰略。

關鍵詞：

跨組織系統、物流產業、基於網際網路的協作戰略的 IOS 模型、供應鏈管理、基於網際網路的協作戰略

27.The Information Processing Infrastructure for Internet-based Collaboration

Lai KaWai, Ivan

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

International Journal of Logistics Systems and Management, 4(6), pp.634-649, ISSN: 1742-7967 (Business ASAP International, Google Scholar, International Abstracts in Operations Research, Scirus, Scopus)

Abstract:

The purpose of this paper is to present a case study of the adoption of Internet-based Interorganizational Systems (IIOS) that is applicable to other areas in logistics industry. IIOS provide the technology infrastructure to facilitate the horizontal flow of information along strategic business partners and vertically flow of information and goods along shippers and consignees. In recent years, logistics providers are instigated to adopt their IIOS in order to cooperate and compete with their rivals. IIOS alter the rules of competition and provide opportunities that logistics providers could reduce transaction costs. However, the adoption of IIOS depends on the construction of information processing technologies to match collaborative strategies. This study aims to illustrate the information processing infrastructure of IIOS; examine the direct and indirect benefits of adopting IIOS; and explore the application of IIOS to support Internet-based collaborative strategies in logistics industry.

Keywords:

Interorganizational Systems, Logistics Industry, Internet-based IOS Model, Supply Chain Management, Internet-based Collaborative Strategies

28.中國外延企業的工作指標

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澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

In Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Supply Chain Management and Information Systems, Tiruchirappalli, India, 8-10 Dec, pp.457-465, ISBN: 9-780230-636880

內容簡介：

外延的企業(EE)的概念興起於製造商爲了獲取競爭優勢而與顧客和供應商建立起正式的合作關係。外延企業概念的發展從 90 年代中期到現在已經超過了 10 個年頭。雖然存在著許多關於外延企業發展的研究，然而，已經在成功的外延企業工作指標上有所展開的研究卻是有限的。本文的目的是爲外延的企業發展和審查一套工作指標。研究模型在八個類別的基礎上並基於 16 個工作指標而被構建。一個基於問卷的調查研究在中國的製造業被發展開來。本文對這些工作指標進行了一個重要性水準的評估。調查結果在服從了適當的統計測試後十分具有可靠性和有效性。本文探究了一個成功外延企業不同工作指標的重要性。因此，外延企業的參加者可運用這些工作指標去設計他們的績效標準，從而讓企業得到更成功的發展。

關鍵詞：

工作指標、外延的企業、工作指標系統

28.Performance Measures for Extended Enterprise in China

Lai Ka Wai , Ivan, Chung, W.C. Walter

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

In Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Supply Chain Management and Information Systems, Tiruchirappalli, India, 8-10 Dec , pp.457-465, ISBN: 9-780230-636880

Abstract:

The concept of Extended Enterprise (EE) arises from manufacturer to build formal partnerships with customers and suppliers in order to gain competitive advantages. The development of the EE concept from mid 1990s to now is more than 10 years. There are many studies on the development of the EEs. However, limited research has been conducted in the performance measures of a successful EE. This paper aims to develop and examine performance measures for the EE. A research model is constructed based on sixteen performance measures in eight categories. A survey by questionnaire is conducted with manufacturing industries in China. There is an evaluation of the level of importance among these performance measures. The results of survey are subjected to appropriate statistical tests to establish reliability and validity. This paper explores the importance of different performance measures of a successful EE. Therefore, participants of EEs can use these performance measures to design their performance indicators to pursue the continued success of their EEs.

Keywords:

Performance Measures, Extended Enterprise, Performance Measurement System

29.一個為香港移動商務的消極用戶採用行為研究而建立的概念模型

黎志輝、賴嘉偉、Jordan Ernest

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

In Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Supply Chain Management and Information Systems, Tiruchirappalli, India, 8-10 Dec, .pp. 342-351, ISBN: 9-780230-636880

內容簡介：

移動商務(m-commerce)通過人們運用移動設備進行商業交易來擴展電子商務。因為新移動設備的電腦能力和通訊能力在臺式電腦的網路衝浪和進行電子商務方面已經足夠成熟，所以，近年來移動商務得到了巨大的發展和商機。香港是亞洲最快採用電子商務的城市之一，然而用戶對移動商務的接受程度仍然低於期望值。針對用戶接受移動商務的研究已經證實了，用戶因此積極採用此項技術取決於用戶接受了新資訊系統的模式。但是卻只有少數的調查針對用戶的消極使用行為。本文的目的是為影響香港移動用戶接受移動商務的消極情感和行為研究而擴展 UTAUT 模型。在文章中，一個從 UTAUT 模型中延伸出來的概念模型將被提出。這個被擴展的 UTAUT 模型包括 5 個關鍵的構造：績效期望，成果期望，社會影響，促進條件及干擾因素。這些關鍵因素將會直接決定用戶的行為意圖和使用行為。為了驗證這個模型，進一步的研究將會伴隨著 2 套方針被提出，此方針將作用與香港移動商務接受度的研究。建立這個被擴展的 UTAUT 模型的目的是幫助移動商務服務的提供者們理解能夠顯著解釋用戶使用意圖和使用行為的積極和消極因素。它同時也為資訊系統技術採用模型的進一步研究提供了基礎。

關鍵詞：

電子商務、移動商務、用戶使用行為、TAM、UTAUT

29.A Conceptual Model for the Study of Negative User Adoption Behaviours of Mobile Commerce in Hong Kong

Lai, C.F. Donny, Lai Ka Wai, Ivan, Jordan Ernest

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

In Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Supply Chain Management and Information Systems, Tiruchirappalli, India, 8-10 Dec, pp. 342-351, ISBN: 9-780230-636880

Abstract:

Mobile commerce (m-commerce) extends electronic commerce by allowing people to conduct business transactions through mobile devices. Since the computing power and the communication capability of new mobile devices are sophisticated enough for surfing internet and conducting e-commerce as on the desktop computers. Therefore, there is significant opportunities and growth of m-commerce business in the coming years. Hong Kong is a city of Asia with the fastest adoption of electronic gadgets. However, the user acceptance of m-commerce is also below expectation. Researches of the user acceptance of m-commerce have proven the positive user adoption determinants based on the user acceptance models of new Information Systems (IS), but only few explore the negative adoption factors. This paper aims to extend the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) model for the study of the negative emotion and behaviour that affects the user acceptance of m-commerce by the mobile users of Hong Kong. In this paper, a proposed conceptual model, which is extended from the UTAUT model, will be presented. The extended UTAUT model consists of five key constructs, they are: performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence, facilitating conditions, and disturbance concerns. The key constructs will be the direct determinants of behavioural intention and/or use behaviour. In order to validate this model, further research is suggested with two sets of instruments for the study of user acceptance of m-commerce in Hong Kong. The extended UTAUT model aims to help m-commerce service providers to understand both the positive and negative factors that can significantly explain user adoption intention and use behaviour so that they can adjust their strategies for providing successful m-commerce services. It also provides a base for further research on the Technology Adoption Models of IS..

Keywords:

E-commerce, M-commerce, User Adoption Behaviours, TAM, UTAUT

30. 風險管理模型的專題研究

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會議／刊物名稱：

In Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Supply Chain Management and Information Systems, Tiruchirappalli, India, 8-10 Dec, pp.419-428, ISBN: 9-780230-636880

內容簡介：

風險管理是一種能夠辨認和分析潛在風險的結構性方法。現在社會中存在著許多風險管理的方法。分級全息建模(HHM)是一種整體的方法，它的目的是獲取和表現固有的多樣性特徵的本質和系統的屬性，例如：透視，平面，見解，維度和層次。全面風險管理(ERM)，從另一方面提供了一個構架，它包括組織在管理涉及目標完成的風險時所使用的方法和程式。雖然 HHM 和 ERM 的構架存在著不同面，但是兩者在方法上還是相當相似的。這研究展示了 HHM 和 ERM 怎樣被整合去構成一個夠全面的風險管理模型，此模型可應用於現實的商業模式。建立這個模型的目的是：（1）辨認和分析在一個產業的商業環境下的潛在風險；（2）辨認和評估在一個公司的商業運作下的潛在風險；（3）發展並挑選可最小化的前攝活動，以至與預防不利風險造成的負面影響。文中，個案分析被運用於檢驗這一全面的理論模型。這一模型不僅僅為文獻提供了理論性的價值，更重要的是能夠被應用到不同產業的風險管理實踐中去。

關鍵詞：

分級全息建模、企業風險管理、風險評估矩正、個案分析

30. Case Study on Risk Management Model

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Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

In Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Supply Chain Management and Information Systems, Tiruchirappalli, India, 8-10 Dec, pp. 419-428, ISBN: 9-780230-636880

Abstract:

Risk management is a structured approach which is used to identify and analyze potential risks. There are many risk management methods. Hierarchical Holographic Modelling (HHM) is a holistic method which aims to capture and represent the essence of inherent diverse characteristics and attributes of a system, such as perspectives, facets, views, dimensions, and hierarchies. Enterprise-wide Risk Management (ERM), on the other hand, provides a framework which includes methods and processes used by organizations to manage risks related to achievement of their objectives. Although the HHM and ERM frameworks have differences in context, both approaches are indeed quite similar. The present study shows how HHM and ERM could be combined to form a more comprehensive risk management model that could be applied in real commercial settings. The proposed model aims: (i) to identify and analyze the potential risks in the business environment of an industry; (ii) to identify and assess potential risks in business operations of a company; and (iii) to develop and then select proactive activities that might minimize, or even prevent, negative impact from adverse risks. A case study is conducted in order to validate this comprehensive theoretical model. The proposed model not only provides theoretical merits to the literature, but could also be applied to different industries for risk management practices.

Keywords:

Hierarchical Holographic Model, Enterprise Risk Management, Risk Assessment Matrix, Case Study

31. 為勞工認為企業形象對是勞工的其工作滿意度和行為反映 的前兆發展框架

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會議／刊物名稱：

In Proceedings of International Conference on Business and Information, Seoul, Korea, 7-9 Jul, ISSN:1729-9322

內容簡介：

21 世紀全球化的發展使企業的國際機會得到了增加，與此同時，也逐步提升了企業在變化環境中的競爭互相依賴性。組織尋找著新的想法和競爭優勢的來源。企業建立一個強烈的企業形象絕不僅僅是為了提高績效，它的目的還在於提高勞工對公司的積極態度以至於能夠提高公司的競爭優勢。對組織形象的研究從不同的方面表現出了重要性，比如：戰略，營銷、通信以及行為方法。本研究著眼於發展一個框架去檢驗是否組織的形象對於勞工的工作滿意度來說是一個關鍵的前兆，它能幫助組織維持人力資本以至於發展持續的組織競爭優勢。

關鍵詞：

企業形象、組織形象、工作滿意度、組織支援感

31. Framework Development for Workforce Perception on Organizational Identity as Antecedent for Job Satisfaction and Behavioral Reactions

Ma Ng, K.L, Lai Ka.Wai, Ivan

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

In Proceedings of International Conference on Business and Information, Seoul, Korea, 7-9 Jul, ISSN: 1729-9322

Abstract:

With the march of globalization at the turn of the 21st century, it increases companies' opportunities in the international arena as well as escalating the interdependence among firms for competing in the volatile environment. Organizations look for new ideas and sources of competitive advantage. Building a strong corporate identity and image is vital not just for improving performance, it also aims to encourage workforce's positive attitude toward companies thus enhancing firms' competitive edge. Research on organization identity indicates the importance from various perspectives e.g. strategic, marketing, communication, and behavioral approaches. This research aims at developing a framework to test whether organizational identity is a critical antecedent for workforce job satisfaction which in turn helps maintaining human capital for sustaining organizational competitive edge.

Keywords:

Corporate Identity (CI), Organization Identity (OI), Job Satisfaction (JS), Perceived Organization Support (POS)

32.澳門的電子聲明服務的專題研究

賴嘉偉

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會議／刊物名稱：

In Proceedings of the Third International Conference on Public Management in 21st Century: Opportunities and Challenges, Macau, China, 14-15 Oct, 2008 (澳門會議目錄及論文索引)

內容簡介：

資訊和通訊技術(ICT)近年來發展迅速。ICT 推動政府在不用限制時間和空間的情況下提供其服務。許多國家在採用電子政府上進行了巨大的投資。澳門政府已經意識到電子政府的潛能並意識到發展一個電子門戶能夠使得政府的資訊和服務線上發佈迅速。澳門政府是鼓勵更大程度的使用電子形式的訪問和服務傳遞。然而，僅有少數公司採用 B2G 應用程式。B2G 可以在許多政府事物上得到使用，例如電子聲明。電子聲明能使交易者運用電子技術處理他們的進口與出口報關。在這項研究中，四家個案公司被選擇去瞭解使用電子聲明的現有情況，並且獲得一些對政府如何鼓勵公司使用電子聲明有用的建議。半結構式的訪問被採用去收集一些有用的資訊，這些資訊包括：在澳門，為什麼公司使用或者不使用電子聲明服務，以及怎樣提高電子聲明系統的使用。此研究對亞洲的學者和政府來說是十分有價值的，能幫助他們瞭解怎樣更順暢，更方便，更簡易的去建立 B2G 的應用。

關鍵詞：

電子商務、電子政府、電子聲明、個案分析、系統採用

32. Case Studies of the E-declaration Service in Macao

Lai Ka Wai, Ivan

**Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology**

Name of Conference/Journal:

In Proceedings of the third International Conference on Public Management in 21st Century: Opportunities and Challenges, Macau, China, 14-15 Oct, 2008 (Macau Conference Portal)

Abstract:

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) are growing rapidly in recent years. ICT facilitate government to offer its service without limit time and place. Many countries have invested a lot to adopting e-government. Macao government has aware of the potential of e-government and developed a portal that releases government information and services online quickly. Macao government encourages greater use of electronic forms of access and service delivery. However, only few companies adapt business-to-government (B2G) applications. B2G can use in many government affairs, such as e-declaration. e-Declaration enables traders to conduct their import and export declarations electronically. In this study, four case companies are selected to understand existing circumstances of using e-declaration and obtain some useful suggestions for government to encourage companies using e-declaration. Semi-structured interviews are conducted to collect information on why companies use and don't use e-declaration service and how to improve the adoption of e-declaration system in Macao. This study provides a valuable lesson for learners and governments in Asia to understand how to build B2G application smoother, easier, and more efficient..

Keywords:

Electronic Commerce (E-commerce), Electronic Government (E-government), Electronic Declaration (E-declaration), Case Studies, System Adoption

33.香港第三方物流公司進入中國大陸市場的專題研究

賴嘉偉、Mula, M. Joseph

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

ANZIBA China Governance and Management Forum, Melbourne, Australia, 6-7 Jun, 2008

內容簡介：

中國的經濟增長使中國對第三方物流的需求增加。更緊密經貿關係安排(CEPA)為香港的第三方物流提供者在中國大陸創建他們的獨資公司創造了新的機會。因此，香港的第三方物流公司在中國大陸擴展他們的業務是擁有巨大商機的。然而，由於不同的文化和商業環境，許多香港第三方物流提供者在中國大陸擴展他們的業務時遇到了很多困難。作為世界「工廠」的中國存在著許多機會，但如何進入中國市場成了至關重要的問題。本文評估了中國第三方物流市場的環境，並且提出了關於香港第三方物流提供者如何在中國大陸著手他們業務的個案研究。研究探究了被挑選的第三方物流提供者們所面臨的挑戰以及怎樣使他們將遇到的困難轉變成機會。此研究為相關的研究者和公司提供了十分有價值的參考，能幫助他們瞭解中國的物流問題和開發進入中國市場的策略。

關鍵詞：

進入中國市場的策略、第三方物流、個案分析

33.Hong Kong 3PL Company Entering the China Market: A Case Study

Lai Ka Wai, Ivan, Mula, M. Joseph

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

ANZIBA China Governance and Management Forum, Melbourne, Australia, 6-7 Jun, 2008

Abstract:

The growth of China's economy increases the demand for 3PL services in China. The Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) creates new opportunities for Hong Kong 3PL providers to operate their wholly-owned companies in China. Therefore, there is a great opportunity for Hong Kong 3PL companies to expand their business in China. However, due to different culture and business environments, many Hong Kong 3PL providers have experienced hardship to expand their business in China. As the "factory of the world", China has many opportunities, but how to enter the Chinese market is a critical issue. This paper evaluates the Chinese 3PL market environment and presents a case study of how a Hong Kong 3PL provider started its business in China. The study explores the challenges that the selected 3PL provider faced and how the 3PL provider turned those difficulties into opportunities. The study provides useful reference for relevant researchers and firms to better understand the Chinese logistics issues and entry strategies into China

Keywords:

China Market Entry Strategy, Third Party Logistics (3PL), Case Study

34.珠澳物流合作 賴嘉偉

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

珠海現代產業發展研討會論文集，珠海，中國，2008 年 11 月 28 日

內容簡介：

本文主要探討如何增進珠澳物流合作，從而帶動珠海現代產業的發展。本文首先回顧珠海市以住的發展定位，從而指出發展物流業可以帶動相關行業的繁榮。在珠海市物流發展上，珠海市最大的優點是比鄰澳門，本文簡述了珠海澳門兩地現有的物流設施和分佈，跟據珠海與澳門未來的發展方向制定了珠海與澳門物流業的共同戰略目標，及規劃珠澳物流平台的框架來推動珠澳物流合作。

關鍵詞：

物流、現代產業、合作、戰略目標

34.The Collaboration Between Zhuhai and Macau Cities in Logistics Development Lai Ka Wai, Ivan

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The Conference of the Modern Industries Development in Zhuhai, ZhuHai, China, 28 Nov, 2008

Abstract:

This paper investigates how to improve the collaboration between Zhuhai and Macau cities in logistics area. The logistics collaboration supports the modern development of Zhuhai enterprises. This paper reviews the development of Zhuhai special economic zone. Then, it explains how logistics industry enables the development of other industries in Zhuhai. The most strength of Zhuhai city is its geographic location – it nears Macau city. This paper briefly describes the logistics facilities and layouts of Zhuhai and Macau cities. Based on the future direction of Zhuhai and Macau cities, a common strategic goal for their logistics development is formed. A comprehensive logistics infrastructure is suggested in order to establish the collaboration between Zhuhai and Macau cities in logistics area.

Keywords:

Logistics, Modern Industries, Collaboration, Strategic Goal

35.香港股票期權市場運行機制研究

李黎、張羽

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

中國證券期貨，2008，12: 60-68，ISSN：1008-0651

內容簡介：

香港股票期權市場已經成為香港金融衍生品市場上最為活躍的一個品種，並已經成為亞太區域內最活躍的股票期權市場。本文在考察香港股票期權市場成長歷程的基礎上，深入研究了其交易制度、交割結算制度、風險控制制度和投資者結構，指出內地發展金融衍生品市場應採取更為嚴格的准入條件建立分級結算體系，大力培育機構投資者，並及早著手研究推出股票期權。

關鍵詞：

股票期權、交易制度、交割結算制度、風險控制制度

35.The Research on Operation Mechanism of Hong Kong Stock Option Market

Li Li, Zhang Yu

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Securities & Futures of China , 2008, 12: 60-68, ISSN:1008-0651

Abstract:

The stock option has been the most active product of derivatives market in Hong Kong and the stock option market in Hong Kong has been the most active market in Asia-Pacific area. This paper inspects the develop history of stock option market in HongKong and studies its trading system, settlement system, risk surveillance system and investor type. This paper points that we should establish strict admittance criterion to set up the classification settlement system of derivative market, cultivate institutional investor and study stock option as soon as possible to promote the development of Chinese financial derivative market.

Keywords:

Stock Option, Trading System, Settlement System, Risk Surveillance System

36.全球金融衍生品場內市場：回顧與展望

李黎、張羽

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

中國證券期貨，2008，4: 60-71，ISSN：1008-0651，(CQVIP)

內容簡介：

自 1972 年美國芝加哥商業交易所推出世界上第一個外匯期貨合約，標誌著金融衍生品的發端以來，金融衍生品以其獨特的魅力迅速成為全球衍生品家族中最耀眼的一顆明星。根據標的物的不同，金融衍生品合約可以劃分為三大類：外匯類、股權類和利率類。本文按照誕生的時間順序，分別對上述三類金融衍生產品場內市場的發展歷程進行了全面回顧，在此基礎上對全球金融衍生品市場的未來發展進行了展望，以期得出富有意義的結論。

關鍵詞：

外匯衍生品、利率衍生品、股指類衍生品、回顧與展望

36. International Financial Derivatives Market: Review and Prospect

Li Li, Zhang Yu

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Securities & Futures of China, 2008, 4: 60-71 ISSN : 1008-0651, (CQVIP)

Abstract:

Since CME launched the first financial product—foreign currency futures in 1972, financial derivatives have been the most active product in the international derivatives market. According to different underlying asset, financial derivatives can be categorized into foreign currency, interest rate and stock equity. We review the history and development of international financial derivatives market and describe the prospect of international financial derivatives market in this paper.

Keywords:

Foreign Currency Derivatives, Interest Rate Derivatives, Stock Index Derivatives, Review and Prospect

37.企業校園招聘甄選公正感知研究 聶婷

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2008，2: 66，ISSN：1994-4926

內容簡介：

企業招聘過程中，應聘者的甄選公正感知直接影響企業招聘效果。本研究將組織公正的相關研究成果引入到甄選領域，考察在企業甄選的職務相關性、甄選信息、表現機會、反饋、管理一致性、招聘人員的人際有效性對應聘者公正感知的影響，分析對於不同應聘者各個因素的相對重要性，並同西方研究結果進行了對比，最後為企業改善甄選職能提出一些建議。

關鍵詞：

甄選、校園招聘、組織公正、公正感知

37.The Study on Perceived Selection Fairness in Campus Recruitment Nie Ting

**Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology**

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology , 2008, 2: 66, ISSN:1994-4926

Abstract:

More and more corporations begin to realize the importance of perceived selection fairness. The paper reviews the related research in organization justice, and then discusses the relationship between job relatedness , selection information, opportunity to perform , consistency of administration , feedback and interpersonal effectiveness of administrator the perceived fairness in selection and the relative importance to different applicants; at last some suggestions are given to corporations to improve their selection activities.

Keywords:

Selection, Campus Recruitment, Organization Justice, Perceived Fairness

38.組織公正理論在中國甄選領域中的應用研究

聶婷、張伶

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

21 世紀的公共管理：機遇與挑戰國際學術研討會

內容簡介：

組織公正理論探討組織中人們的公平感受，是組織內人們對與個人利益有關的組織制度、政策和措施的公平感受。本研究將組織公正的相關研究成果引入到甄選領域，考察在甄選過程中四個公正維度，即分配公正、程序公正、人際公正以及信息公正對應聘者總體公正感知的影響，以及對於不同性別、教育程度和畢業學校的應聘者，四個甄選公正維度的相對重要性，最後對企業改善甄選職能提出一些建議。

關鍵詞：

甄選、組織公正、公正感知

38.The Role of Organization Justice in Selection Field: Theory -based Application and Research Direction

Nie Ting, Zhang Ling

**Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology**

Name of Conference/Journal:

3rd International Conference on “Public Management in 21st Century: Opportunities and Challenges”

Abstract:

More and more organizations begin to realize the importance of selection fairness. The paper discusses the relationship between distributive justice, procedure justice, interpersonal justice, information justice and the perceived justice in selection, then gender, education background and graduation university are analyzed as the mediator in the model and tries to find out the relative importance of four organization justice dimensions to different group of applicants. At last some suggestions are given to individuals, universities, corporations to improve their selection performance and future study in the academic field.

Keywords:

Selection, Organization Justice, Perceived Fairness

39.白金分割法查詢 潘峽

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

Omega, The International Journal of Management Science, (36): 1053-1056 (SCI, SSCI doubly indexed)

內容簡介：

本篇論文首次提出白金分割查詢的概念及方法。此法實際為傳統的黃金分割查尋法的改進，計算模擬結果顯示本人的白金分割法在平均查詢成本上比黃金分割法要好，雖然不像後者能給出確定特查詢次數。本文也首次涉及查詢風險。

關鍵詞：

白金分割查詢、黃金分割查詢、單點最佳化

39. Platinum Ratio Search Versus Golden Ratio Search Pan Xia

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Omega, The International Journal of Management Science, (36): 1053-1056 (SCI, SSCI doubly indexed)

Abstract:

I propose a new unimodal search method which is called platinum ratio search. Simulation shows that this new method is better than the traditional golden ratio search in the sense of average search cost, although the latter requires certain number of search times. This paper is the first in literature talking about platinum ratio search as well as the first paper talking about the search cost in the respect of search risk.

Keywords:

Platinum Ratio Search, Golden Ratio Search, Unimodal Optimaization

40. 黃金分割方法用於改進質量控制圖的構建

潘峽、Jeff Jarrett

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

第三次運營管理世界大會，日本東京

內容簡介：

本文應用黃金分割法來構建質量控制圖。

關鍵詞：

黃金分割查詢、質量控制

40. Improving the SPC Construction with Golden Ratio Search

Pan Xia, Jeff Jarrett

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Proceeding of POM 2008 (The 3rd World Conference on POM)

Abstract:

This is first research paper that applies the golden ratio search method in the construction of quality control chart.

Keywords:

Control Chart, Golden Ratio Search

41.澳門餐飲業的顧客滿意度與忠誠度之關係

石貴成、平原

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報， 2(2): 13-19

內容簡介：

本研究在深入回顧文獻的基礎上，開發出了衡量澳門餐飲業者顧客滿意度的量表，並探討澳門餐飲業的顧客滿意度與忠誠度之間的關係。本研究經過前測後，在澳門各主要城區進行了街頭攔截訪問，共獲得有效問卷 165 份，然後利用因子分析法，萃取出了滿意度中的四個關鍵因子，即食物品質、服務質素、清潔衛生、價值感。整體量表通過了信度和效度的檢驗。最後，本研究採用多元回歸分析探討澳門餐飲業顧客滿意度各維度與忠誠度之間的關係，結果發現，澳門餐飲業顧客滿意度各維度均與忠誠度有著正向的相關關係。

關鍵詞：

澳門餐飲業、顧客滿意度、顧客忠誠度、量表開發

41.A Study on the Relationship Between Customer Satisfaction and Loyalty in the Catering Industry of Macao

Shi Gui Cheng, Ping Yuan

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, 2(2): 13-19

Abstract:

This paper has developed a measurement scale for customer satisfaction in the catering of Macao based on the extensive literature review. After a pilot test, this study collected 165 questionnaires through mall intercept in Macao, then did factor analysis to extract four factors of customer satisfaction, namely, food quality, service quality, cleanness and value perception. The proposed scale has demonstrated acceptable reliability and validity. In the final part, this study determined the associations between every dimension of customer satisfaction and customer loyalty in the catering of Macao with multiple regression analysis. The results show that there is a positive relation between every dimension of customer satisfaction and customer loyalty.

Keywords:

Catering in Macao, Customer Satisfaction, Customer Loyalty, Measurement Scale Development

42. 影響倫理態度的因素：中國大陸與香港對照

林潔珍、石貴成

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

商業倫理雜誌， 4(77): 463-479， (SSCI)

內容簡介：

本文分析了影響工作者道德判斷與倫理態度的各種因素。結果發現各種社會人口因素對倫理態度上的影響在兩個不同的倫理問題分類（明顯違法類倫理對照社會關懷類倫理）上有明顯不同。本文的結果不支持 Callahan 關於男性對基於規則的倫理問題更加敏感而女性對社會關懷類倫理更加敏感的假設。

關鍵詞：

中國、倫理態度、性別、香港、道德判斷、宗教

42. Factors Affecting Ethical Attitudes in Mainland China and Hong Kong

Lam Kit Chun, Shi Gui Cheng

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Business Ethics , 4(77): 463-479, (SSCI)

Abstract:

In this article, we analyzed the effect of various factors on moral judgment and ethical attitudes of working persons. It was found that the effect of various socio-demographic factors on ethical attitudes varied between the two different categories of ethical issues under study, issues which involve explicit violation of laws vis-à-vis issues which involved social concerns. Our results did not support the implication of Callahan's hypothesis that males are more sensitive to rule-based ethical issues while women are to issues involving social concerns; it was found that females have a lower acceptability of unethical behaviors related to both categories of issues in Hong Kong, whereas gender effect was not statistically significant in Mainland China. University education also had no significant effect on ethical attitudes. Religion played an important role in affecting ethical attitudes, however, its effect varied with different types of religions; Christianity was found to be most favorable to higher ethical standards, but people of traditional Chinese religion had a higher acceptability of unethical behaviors involving social concerns compared to people with no religion. Our finding also indicated that employees in state-owned enterprises, private employees, employees in foreign-investment firms, and employers in Mainland China all had a higher acceptability of unethical law-breaking behaviors compared to workers in collectives, throwing doubt on the validity of convergence theory in Mainland China.

Keywords:

China, Ethical Attitudes, Gender, Hong Kong, Moral Judgment, Religion

43.澳門非營利組織公信力評估體系研究

石永東、張濤、潘媛媛

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

第三屆“21 世紀的公共管理：機遇與挑戰”國際學術研討會論文集

內容簡介：

本文對國內外非營利組織公信力評估理論進行了文獻綜述，並在此基礎上，結合澳門行政特區政治經濟社會文化方面的獨特性，研究如何建立澳門特區非營利組織公信力評估指標體系，包括對總體思路、主要內容和重點難點等問題的探討。

關鍵詞：

澳門、非營利組織、公信力、評估

43.Research on Appraisal Index System of Social Credit for Macao's NGOs

Shi Yong Dong, Zhang Tao, Pan Yuan Yuan

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The 3rd International Conference on“Public Management in 21st Century: Opportunities and Challenges”

Abstract:

This paper conducts an investigation in the appraisal index system of social credit for Macao's NGOs. On the basis of lecture research and the characteristic of Macao, the authors direct how to construct the appraisal index system, including the general framework, main contents, emphases and difficulties in the further research.

Keywords:

Macao, Nonprofit Organization, Social Credit, Appraisal

44.節慶體驗：價值緯度、感知價值和滿意的分析

張濤、石永東

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

2008 IEEE 工程管理，服務管理和知識管理國際會議論文集，ISBN：978-1-4244-2108-4，(EI)

內容簡介：

節慶活動已成為發展最快的旅遊吸引物之壹。本論文研究了節慶活動中客戶感知價值和客戶滿意，分析了客戶價值中有哪些緯度，以及這些緯度如何影響感知價值和旅遊者的滿意度。實證研究表明，對節慶活動的感知價值由六個緯度構成：便利性價值、服務價值、預期價值、審美價值、享樂價值和社會價值。前三者為保健型因素，後三者為激勵型因素。如果保健型因素低於壹定的水平，會導致旅遊者的不滿意，而它們對創造滿意影響較小。造成旅遊者滿意的主要來自激勵型因素。本研究可以啓發節慶活動的組織者，應該如何創造客戶滿意以及如何選擇合適的價值緯度以維持客戶滿意。

關鍵詞：

消費體驗、節慶、感知價值、客戶滿意

44.The Festival Experience: An Analysis of Value Dimensions, Perceived Value and Satisfaction

Zhang Tao, Shi Yong Dong

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Proceeding of The Management Track within WiCOM 2008: Engineering, Services and Knowledge Management, ISBN: 978-1-4244-2108-4, (EI)

Abstract:

Festivals and special events have been one of the fastest developing tourism attractions. The research presented in this paper focuses on consumer perceived value and satisfaction in festival experiences, analyses what dimensions that consumer value have and how value dimensions influence perceived value and visitor satisfaction. Empirical studies showed that perceived value toward festival events consisted of six dimensions, which could be termed convenience value, service value, perceived price, esthetic value, playful value, and social value. The three former value dimensions have hygiene effect on visitor satisfaction, while the three latter have motivator effect on visitor satisfaction. If hygiene factors is below a certain level then visitor dissatisfaction will result, but they have little potential for creating satisfaction with a festival event. Visitor satisfaction only results from their perception of motivator value dimensions. The study offers festival organizations increased sight into how to create consumer values and how to select right value dimensions to form or maintain visitor satisfaction.

Keywords:

Consumption Experience, Festivals, Perceived Value, Customer Satisfaction

45. 客戶預期貢獻的新計量方法：模型和案例研究

何偉、柴俊武、石永東

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

2008 IEEE 工程管理，服務管理和知識管理國際會議論文集，ISBN：978-1-4244-2108-4，(EI)

內容簡介：

本論文探討了壹種計量客戶預期貢獻的回歸方法，並選擇中國建設銀行湖北某支行的信貸業務進行案例研究。對客戶預期貢獻的計算進行了擬合優度檢驗和顯著性檢驗。

關鍵詞：

資產、客戶價值、曲線擬合、最小二乘法

45.A New Method of Calculating Client Expectation

Contribution: Model and Case Study

He Wei, Chai Jun Wu, Shi Yong Dong

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Proceeding of The Management Track within WiCOM 2008: Engineering, Services and Knowledge Management, ISBN: 978-1-4244-2108-4, (EI)

Abstract:

The paper aims to explore a method to make a regression analysis of the client expectation contribution, the central factor in calculating clients' assets, fit the calculating function for it, and use the function in the calculation to establish a measuring model. For illustration, it makes a case study of a certain branch of China Construction Bank in Hubei with its loan business of fixed assets in the catering and entertaining industry, showing how to apply the method and at the same time, offering both a goodness-of-fit test and a significance test of the results of the clients' assets calculation.

Keywords:

Assets, Client Value, Curve Fitting, Least Square Method

46.不同組織設定條件下雇員對工作環境的感知度分析

宋宇、衣方磊

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

第六屆國際供應鏈和信息系統國際會議，ISBN：023-063-688-8／664-669

內容簡介：

辦公室設計與雇員滿意度及工作效率之間關係的研究已經吸引了很多研究者的研究興趣。但是，大多數研究主要關注建築環境對雇員工作效率的研究而忽略了不同組織設定條件下雇員的滿意度。本研究因此著眼於研究不同組織設定條件下雇員對辦公環境的滿意程度。本研究利用 2004-2005 年澳大利亞一次對全國範圍內 41 個辦公樓的調查數據進行研究。研究表明，不同組織設定條件下雇員對空氣、溫度、空間舒適性、便利性、實用性及可控制性的滿意程度均存在顯著差異。

關鍵詞：

建築環境、雇員滿意度、組織設定

46.Perceived Conditions Analysis for Employees Working in Different Organizational Settings

Song Yu, Yi Fang Lei

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Supply Chain Management and Information systems, ISBN: 023-063-688-8／664-669

Abstract:

Research into office design and its effect on employee satisfaction and performance has attracted considerable contemporary research interest. However, most studies have tended to concentrate on the impact of the built environment on human performance, ignoring the actual needs of employees working in different organizational settings. This research hence aims to investigate the nature and extent of occupant satisfaction with the built environment in different organizational settings in Australia for a range of climates. A survey was conducted in Australia from 2004-2005, comprising 41 buildings, including 6 government buildings, 14 educational buildings and 21 commercial buildings. Significant differences were found in aspects of air, temperature, space suitability, flexibility, usability and controllability.

Keywords:

Built Environment, Occupant Satisfaction, Organizational Setting

47.質量與技術對中國建築產品出口的影響：1992-2006

宋宇

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

第四屆 IEEE 無線交流網絡及移動計算國際會議，ISBN：978-1-4244-2108-4，(EI)

內容簡介：

本項研究採用重力模型分析建築產品的質量及技術對中國建築產品出口的影響。通過對 1992-1996 年中國建築產品進出口數據的分析，我們發現，研究期內，出口單位價值（即建築質量的代表變量）和總出口量及建築生產技術存在正相關。

關鍵詞：

中國建築材料、出口、重力模型

47.The Impacts of Quality and Technology on Chinese Construction Material Exports: 1992-2006

Song Yu

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The 4th International Conference on Wireless Communications, Networking and Mobile Computing ISBN: 978-1-4244-2108-4, (EI)

Abstract:

The gravity model has been used frequently to analyze bilateral trade flows between countries. This paper proposes three gravity models to explore the impacts of quality and technology attributes on the construction material export of china from 1992 to 2006. According to the estimation results, a positive relationship can be found between export unit values and export flows. Moreover, the finding reports that export unit values are positively related to the Chinese construction techniques use to produce them and construction technique has a positive relationship with the construction export trade flow.

Keywords:

Chinese Construction Material, Export, Gravity Model

48.房地產業經濟驅動效應的假設抽除分析

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澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

財政監督，ISSN：1671-0622

內容簡介：

本文使用假設抽除法對中國、美國、日本、荷蘭、丹麥以及法國的房地產業的經濟驅動效應進行了分析。實證結果表明，房地產業總驅動效應及後向拉動效應都有明顯上升趨勢。

關鍵詞：

房地產、經濟驅動效應

48.An Analysis of the Real Estate Industry's Economics Driving Effects

Song Yu, Li Yong

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Financial Supervision , ISSN: 1671-0622

Abstract:

This paper analyses the economical driving effects of the real estate industry in China,USA, Japan, Netherlands, Denmark and France. Finding shows that the total linkage of the real estate industry has an upward trend.

Keywords:

Real Estate Industry, Linkage

49.基於 HEM 方法的房地產業經濟驅動效應分析

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澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2(2): 13-20

內容簡介：

本文主要是運用假設抽除法（Hypothetical Extraction Method，HEM）研究房地產業對社會經濟的驅動效應。基於 HEM 模型的基本思路，我們對 1970 至 2000 間中國、丹麥、法國、日本、荷蘭以及美國的房地產業與經濟的總關聯指數、後向關聯指數、前向關聯指數進行了討論。文章從一個嶄新的角度發現房地產業對國民經濟的影響隨著經濟的發展成熟而提升，考察期內中國房地產業的與經濟的關聯效應較其他國家低，對經濟發展的影響較弱。

關鍵詞：

投入產出分析、假設抽除法、房地產業、驅動效應

49.Economic Drive Effects Analysis of the Real Estate Sector Using the Hypothetical Extraction Method

Song Yu, Li Yong

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, 2(2): 13-20

Abstract:

This paper analyzed the linkage of the real estate sector by using Hypothetical Extraction Method (HEM). Based on the HEM, we discussed total, backward and forward linkage indicators of six countries' real estate sector during 1970s to 2000. Empirical results show an increasing trend of the total, backward linkages from a new angle. Some evidence can also be find that China's real estate sector had relative low linkage indicators than other selected countries'.

Keywords:

Input-output Analysis, HEM, The Real Estate Sector, Linkage

50.房地產部門在中國經濟中扮演的角色探研：1997-2002

李勇、宋宇、劉春路

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

環太平洋房地產協會期刊，3(14)

內容簡介：

中國政府於 1998 年出臺了一系列房地產體制改革政策，將中國的房地產分配體制由計劃經濟徹底推向市場經濟。這篇文章比較了房地產部門改革前後在中國經濟中所扮演的角色。通過比較 1997 和 2002 年的相關資料，我們發現，中國房地產部門在改革之後扮演了一個更為重要的角色。

關鍵詞：

中國、房地產業、投入產出分析、關聯度

50.Exploring the Increasing Role of the Real Estate Sector in the Chinese Economy: 1997-2002

Li Yong, Song Yu, Liu Chun Lu

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Pacific Rim Property Research Journal , 3(14)

Abstract:

The Chinese government launched a series of real estate reform policies in 1998, which further changed the real estate sector from socialist plan-oriented to modern market-oriented. This paper hence compares the role of real estate sector in Chinese economy in year 1997 and 2002 by using the recently published input-output OECD database. Results verify that the Chinese real estate sector played an increasing role in Chinese economy with higher contributions and stronger push and pull power in 2002 than those in 1997. However, compared with other countries, especially for some OECD countries, the Chinese real estate sector has a relative lower contributes, push and pull power as well.

Keywords:

Real Estate, Input-output Analysis, Linkage, China

51. 苛責式督導與下屬職外表現：情緒疲憊的中介角色及工作單位結構的調節角色

Samuel Aryee、孫立雲、Zhen Xiong Chen、Yaw A. Debrah

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

組織管理研究，2008，3(4)，ISSN：1740-8776

內容簡介：

本文探討了苛責式督導對下屬職外表現影響的過程。重點關注情緒疲憊的中介角色及工作單位結構（work unit structure）的調節角色。數據來源於中國東北的多家公司的 285 位下屬及其直接主管。結果顯示：(1) 情緒疲憊在苛責式督導與下屬職外表現的兩個構面（促進人際關係及工作奉獻）的關係中起中介作用；(2) 工作單位結構對上述關係起調節作用 -- 當工作單位結構是“機械式”時，上述關係較強；而當工作單位結構是“有機式”時，上述關係較弱。

關鍵詞：

苛責式督導、情緒疲憊、工作單位結構、下屬的職外表現

51. Abusive Supervision and Contextual Performance: The Mediating Role of Emotional Exhaustion and the Moderating Role of Work Unit Structure

Samuel Aryee, Sun Li Yun, Zhen Xiong Chen, Yaw A. Debrah

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Management and Organization Review, 2008, 3(4), ISSN:1740-8776

Abstract:

This study examined the processes linking abusive supervision to employee contextual performance by focusing on the mediating influence of emotional exhaustion and the moderating influence of work unit structure. Data were obtained from 285 subordinate-supervisor dyads from multiple manufacturing companies in north-eastern China. The results revealed that: (i) emotional exhaustion mediated the relationships between abusive supervision and the contextual performance dimensions of interpersonal facilitation and job dedication, and (ii) work unit structure moderated these relationships such that the relationships were stronger in mechanistic than in organic work unit structures.

Keywords:

Abusive Supervision, Emotional Exhaustion, Work Unit Structure, Contextual Performance

52. 授權組織結構有機性匹配與員工服務導向的公民行爲： 自我一致與社會交換的視角

Kenneth S. Law、孫立雲、Jane Y. Jiang

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

美國管理學會年會 (Conference presentation code 1172 in AOM 2008 annual meeting program , <http://meetings.aomonline.org/2008>)

內容簡介：

本文探討了授權實踐與公民行爲的關係。我們假設工作滿意度的中介作用及組織結構的調節作用。

關鍵詞：

授權、組織結構的有機性、服務導向的公民行爲、自我一致、社會交換

52. Empowerment—Organicity Perception Fit and Employees' Service-oriented OCB: A Self-consistency and Social Exchange Perspective

Kenneth S. Law , Sun Li Yun, Jane Y. Jiang

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Academy of Management Annual Meeting, (Conference Presentation Code 1172 in AOM 2008 Annual Meeting Program, <http://meetings.aomonline.org/2008>)

Abstract:

Research on empowerment has focused more on psychological empowerment than relational empowerment or empowerment practices. One reason is that the outcome of empowerment practices is inconsistent and unstable. To understand the mechanisms and organizational factors affecting relational empowerment, we proposed and tested a two-path model to explain the relationship between empowerment practices and service-oriented OCB (SOCB). We hypothesized a direct effect based on self consistency theory and an indirect effect with job satisfaction as a mediator based on the social exchange theory. We also located the moderating effect of organization structure in this partial mediated model. Implications for managerial practices were discussed.

Keywords:

Empowerment, Organicity, SOCB, Self-consistency, Social Exchange

**53.宏觀-微觀人力資源研究的整合：企業與員工相互承諾與
員工、企業的績效
孫立雲**

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

美國管理學會年會， (Conference Presentation Code 516 in AOM 2008 Annual Meeting Program, <http://meetings.aomonline.org/2008>)

內容簡介：

本文探討了（1）員工的組織承諾在高績效人力資源實踐與員工的工作績效關係中的部分中介作用，（2）員工任務績效與企業績效正相關，和（3）企業戰略對高績效人力資源實踐和企業績效的關係起到調節作用。

關鍵詞：

高績效人力資源實踐、組織承諾、工作績效、企業績效、企業戰略

**53.Integrating Macro- and Micro- HRM Research: Firm-
employee Mutual Commitment and Employee - Firm
Performance**

Sun Li Yun

**Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology**

Name of Conference/Journal:

Academy of Management Annual Meeting, (Conference Presentation Code 516 in AOM 2008 Annual Meeting Program, <http://meetings.aomonline.org/2008>)

Abstract:

Integrating resource-based view of the firm and social exchange theory, we examined the mechanism through which high- performance human resource (HPHR) practices influence firm performance. The multilevel study of 2174 employees from 81 service organizations demonstrated that individual-level affective organizational commitment partially mediates the relationship between HPHR practices and individual-level job performance, and the aggregated job performance is positively associated with firm performance. Further, business strategy moderates the relationship between HPHR practices and firm performance. The study contributes to the literature through integrating macro-and micro- HRM research.

Keywords:

HPHR Practices, Organizational Commitment, Job Performance, Firm Performance

54. 互動公正，心理所有感與公民行爲：關係的視角

孫立雲、Aryee, S.、Zhou, Q

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

中國管理研究國際學會(英語論壇)，

(http://www.iacmr.org/Conferences/Conf2008/2008_iacmr_conference.htm, CD-room available)

內容簡介：

本文探討互動公正與公民行爲關係的內在機制。

關鍵詞：

互動公正、心理所有感、公民行爲

54. Relation Matters: Interactional Justice, Psychological Ownership and Citizenship Behavior

Sun Li Yun, Aryee, S., Zhou, Q

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

International Association for Chinese Management Research (English Forum),

(http://www.iacmr.org/Conferences/Conf2008/2008_iacmr_conference.htm, CD-room available)

Abstract:

Data obtained from customer-contact employees and their supervisors were used to examine a moderated mediation model of the processes linking interactional justice to service-oriented organizational citizenship behavior (SOCB) in the People's Republic of China.

Keywords:

Interactional Justice, Psychological Ownership, Citizenship Behavior

55. 領導-部屬交換關係與員工成果 孫立雲

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

兩岸三地人才高峰論壇暨 2008 年中華人力資源研究會年會（中文論壇）

(<http://sh.sina.com.cn/138/2008/0313/62.html>, <http://nj.focus.cn/ztdir/wuxiluntan/index.php>,

Presentation information offered in the meeting pamphlet.)

內容簡介：

本文探討領導-部屬交換與員工績效關係的內在機制。

關鍵詞：

領導-部屬交換關係與員工績效

55. Leader -member Exchange and Work Outcomes Sun Li Yun

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Cross Straits Tri-regional Human Resources Summit Forum,

(<http://sh.sina.com.cn/138/2008/0313/62.html>, <http://nj.focus.cn/ztdir/wuxiluntan/index.php>,

Presentation information offered in the meeting pamphlet.)

Abstract:

The study examined the mechanisms through which leader-member exchange influences employees' Work Outcomes.

Keyword:

Mechanisms Linking LMX and Employees' Work Outcomes

56.人力資源實踐感知，情緒疲憊與工作成果
孫立雲、Pan W.

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

人力資源開發季刊，2008，19-1，ISSN：1044-8004

內容簡介：

本研究探討(1) 人力資源實踐與員工年齡對情感疲憊的主要與互動影響，(2) 工作滿意度對情感疲憊與工作績效的仲介作用，實證研究支持了上述假設。

關鍵詞：

人力資源實踐、情感疲憊

**56.HR Practices Perceptions', Emotional Exhaustion and
Work Outcomes**
Sun Li Yun, Pan W.

**Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology**

Name of Conference/Journal:

Human Resource Development Quarterly , 2008, 19-1, ISSN: 1044-8004

Abstract:

The study examined (1) the main and interactive effects of HR practices and employee age on emotional exhaustion, (2) the mediating effect of job satisfaction on the relationship between emotional exhaustion and job performance. Empirical results provided strong support for above main, moderated and mediated effects.

Keywords:

Human Resource Practices, Emotional Exhaustion

57.美台商學院學生的工作價值評估

John. A. Parnell、余霆、陳迺驥、田青

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2008(1)

內容簡介：

工作價值被認為是影響職業發展過程的關鍵變數並對員工工作的長久性產生影響。過去二十多年來在亞洲的外國企業發現了許多有關於員工工作動機和留住員工之問題。此研究目的在於檢驗美國和台灣商學院學生中是否存在明顯的工作價值差異性。研究結果顯示，美國商學院學生相較台灣學生更關注於職業具有的競爭性與發展前景。在工作價值所包含的舒適性和安全性，以及工作中的地位和獨立性這兩種工作價值方面，美國和台灣的學生之間並沒有差異。

關鍵詞：

工作價值、美國文化、中國文化、中國、台灣

57. "Assessing Work Values Among Students in American and Taiwanese Business Schools"

John. A. Parnell, Yu Ting, Alexander Chen Nai Chi, Tian Qing

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, 2008(1)

Abstract:

Work values have been identified as critical variables in the career development process and have influence in job tenure. Many of the problems associated with foreign joint ventures in Asia over the past two decades have been concerned with employee motivation and retention. The purpose of this research is to examine whether there are significant differences in work value among business students in the United States and Taiwan. The American business students were found to be concerned more with competence and growth than Taiwanese business students, but no differences were found along comfort and security and status and independence.

Keywords:

Work Value, American Culture, Chinese Culture, China, Taiwan

58.對於國際市場行銷實驗的綜合分析

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會議／刊物名稱：

國際市場行銷綜述，25/3/ 276-291，(SSCI)

內容簡介：

本論文對國際市場行銷的實驗方法進行了統計分析。統計結果顯示，平均而言，在國際市場行銷實驗中，因變數有 2.89 % 的變化是由實驗方法的不同造成的等等。取樣方法，被研究者類型，設計方法等都會影響資料結果。本論文提供了一個定量的國際市場行銷實驗法的綜合分析，對於未來的研究和實踐都有借鑒意義。

關鍵詞：

國際市場行銷、統計、變數、統計方法分析

58.A Meta-analysis of Effect Sizes in International Marketing Experiments

Wang Xue Hua, Yang Zhi Lin

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

International Marketing Review , 25/3/ 276-291, (SSCI)

Abstract:

The main objective of this paper is to quantitatively document effect sizes of experiments in IM. The 35 studies reported 68 experiments, which produced a total of 1,074 observations. Results reveal that, on average, for experiments in international business marketing, about 2.89% of the variance in a dependent variable is accounted for by experimental treatments, and a variance of 3.61% is shared by the independent and DV for experiments in international consumer marketing. Sampling method, type of subjects, type of design, and number of countries are found to have significant influences on effect sizes.

Keywords:

International Marketing, Statistics, Random Variables, Statistical Methods of Analysis

59.原產地效應在品牌個性與購買意向之間關係的作用研究

王雪華、楊志林

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

國際市場行銷綜述，25/4/458-474，(SSCI)

內容簡介：

本文旨在研究品牌個性，原產地效應以及購買意向之間的關係。研究表明，品牌個性和原產地效應都正向地影響購買意向。而且，原產地效應在品牌個性與購買意向之間起到了調節作用。本文為研究消費者購買意向提供了新的理論點，並對實踐也有借鑒意義。

關鍵詞：

原產地、品牌身份、消費者行爲、中國

59.Does Country-of-origin Matter in the Relationship Between Brand Personality and Purchase Intention in Emerging Economies? Evidence from China's Auto Industry

Wang Xue Hua, Yang Zhi Lin

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

International Marketing Review, 25/4/458-474, (SSCI)

Abstract:

The purpose of this paper aims to investigate the relationship between brand personality, country-of-origin image and purchase intention. Specifically, it is suggested that COO image exerts both main and interaction impact on purchase intention. Results reveal that both brand personality and COO image exert significant positive main effects on purchase intention. Furthermore, COO image is found to be a positive moderator in the relationship between brand personality and purchase intention. It provides new theoretical insights into factors influencing consumers' purchase decision making and also offers joint ventures useful advice on whether to emphasize brand origin.

Keywords:

Country-of-origin, Brand Identity, Consumer Behavior, China

60.品牌原產地效應迷惑的不平衡效應研究

莊貴軍、王雪華、周連希、周南

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

國際市場行銷綜述，25/4/441-457，(SSCI)

內容簡介：

本文對本土和國外品牌原產地迷惑對消費者的影響進行了研究。結果顯示，當存在較大的品牌原產地迷惑時，對本土品牌尤其有利。但是，當品牌知識增加時，品牌原產地迷惑的影響將會下降。本文的結論對於中國的本土品牌以及國外品牌都有很大的借鑒意義，同時彌補了一定的理論缺陷。

關鍵詞：

原產地、品牌身份、品牌知名度、品牌忠誠、中國

60. Antecedents Effects of Brand Origin Confusion:

Evidence from the Emerging Market of China

Zhuang Gui Jun, Wang Xue Hua, Zhou Lian Xi, Zhou Nan

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

International Marketing Review, 25/4/441- 457 , (SSCI)

Abstract:

The purpose of this study investigates the asymmetric effects of brand origin confusion on consumer preference and the purchase of local versus foreign brands in China. Drawing on the general country-of-origin literature and recent developments in brand origin studies, it tests a model of the asymmetric effects of BOC on consumer preference and purchase of brands in China. Results show that local brands are likely to be in an advantageous position when there is a high level of brand origin confusion. However, as the brand knowledge of consumers increases, the effects of brand origin confusion decrease.

Keywords:

Country of Origin, Brand Identity, Brand Awareness, Brand Loyalty, China

61.澳門特區政府在社會轉型期的善治戰略 伍向豪

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

21 世紀的公共管理:機遇與挑戰國際學術研討會，(澳門會議目錄及論文索引)

內容簡介：

自從 1989 年世界銀行首次使用「治理危機」一詞後，治理一詞便取代「管理」，成為當代公共行政的主流觀點。所謂「善治」是從「治理」而來，強調政府效能在國家與市場機能有所不足之時，必需有一個治理機制以協調並彌補，以保障公民與社會的利益。以善治的觀點而言，強調政府與非政府部門對於公共生活的管理，藉由合作而極大化公共利益。以澳門的現狀而言，自從回歸祖國至今已經將近十年，澳門特區雖然在經濟上呈現快速的蓬勃發展，但是同樣也遭逢挑戰。善治戰略對澳門特區政府的管治將愈形重要。本論文即擬從善治的觀點出發，探討澳門特區政府在因應社會轉型期所應採取的善治戰略，本文亦擬從各理論中達成善治的各種途徑就澳門政府在現階段所應採取的政策提出建議。

關鍵詞：

善治、治理、治理機制、社會轉型期

61.Good Governance Policies of the Macau SAR Government in the Period of Social Change

Wu Shang Hau

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Public Administration in the 21st Century: Opportunity and Challenges International Conference, (Macau Conference Portal)

Abstract:

The paper stems from the perspectives of good governance and aims at exploring good governance strategies in the period of social change. The paper also attempts to give some advices to the public policies of Macau SAR government from the approaches to good governance.

Keywords:

Good Governance, Governance, Governance System, The Period of Social Change

62.中國大陸森林休閒產業的發展策略：體驗經濟的觀點 伍向豪

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

第二屆海峽兩岸森林生態系統經營研討會，pp.32

內容簡介：

森林休閒產業是世界各國發展觀光休閒產業不可或缺的重要一環。以中國大陸的森林休閒產業而言，目前仍處於初期的發展階段，另就中國大陸近期的經濟發展觀之，政策的主軸已經由過去強調 GDP 快速成長，轉為強調發展與環境保護相關以及附加價值高的產業。職是之故，森林休閒產業對於中國大陸下一波的經濟發展將佔有更重要的地位。本論文以體驗經濟理論(experience economy)為理論基礎，就中國大陸森林休閒產業的發展策略提出見解，並以台灣地區發展森林休閒產業的過程做借鑑，期能對中國大陸在森林休閒產業的發展有所裨益。

關鍵詞：

體驗經濟理論、森林休閒產業

62.The Development Strategies of the Forestry Leisure Industry in Mainland China: From the Perspectives of Experience Economy Theory

Wu Shiang Hau

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The Second Cross Strait Conference on Forest Ecosystem Management, pp. 32

Abstract:

This Paper is based on the experience economy theory, and offers some views to the development strategies of Chinese forest leisure industry. This paper also utilizes Taiwanese experiences of the development process of the forest leisure industry as the reference. The author hopes it would be useful to the development of Chinese forest leisure industry.

Keywords:

Experience Economy Theory, Forestry Leisure Industry

63. 網路公民社會：網路時代善治戰略的重要關鍵 伍向豪

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

第一屆資訊創新暨社會永續發展研討會論文全集，pp. 180-186，ISBN：978-986-01-7184-6

內容簡介：

自從 1989 年世界銀行首次使用「治理危機」一詞後，治理一詞便取代「管理」，成為當代公共行政的主流觀點。而所謂「善治」是從「治理」而來，強調政府效能在國家與市場機能有所不足之時，必需有一個治理機制以協調並彌補，以保障公民與社會的利益。以善治的觀點而言，強調政府與非政府部門對於公共生活的管理，藉由合作而極大化公共利益。

本論文即擬從善治的觀點出發，建立善治戰略的初步理論架構，並從網路公民社會的理論，探討網路公民社會與善治戰略之間的關係。

關鍵詞：

善治、善治戰略、網路公民社會

63. Civil Society on the Internet: Key Points of Good Governance Strategies in the Internet Era

Wu Shiang Hau

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Information Innovative Management and Social Sustained Development (IIM/SSD 2008), pp.180-186, ISBN: 978-986-01-7184-6

Abstract:

This paper creates the preliminary theoretical system from the perspectives of good governance, and attempts to explore the relationship between the Internet civil society and good governance strategies.

Keywords:

Good Governance, Good Governance Strategies, Internet Civil Society

64. 珠海市房地產價格的時間序列分析初探 伍向豪

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

珠海現代產業發展研討會論文集

內容簡介：

房地產價格的上漲是我國近年來在經濟發展過程中所產生的現象，而房地產價格的上漲也引起廣泛關注。在我國於 2006 年開始進行宏觀調控後，房地產價格出現迅速上漲的現象。來自於國家統計局 2006 年年底的數據顯示，2006 年前 11 個月商品住房價格的同比上漲幅度在 5%-8% 之間，而一些大城市的上漲幅度更高（李亞培，2007）。但是從 2007 年至今，我國房地產價格普遍出現下跌的現象。本論文即從時間序列的分析方法探討珠海市房地產價格的短期波動。

關鍵詞：

時間序列分析、房地產價格

64.A Preliminary Time Series Analysis of the Price of Zhuhai Real Estates

Wu Shiang Hau

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and
Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The Conference of the Modern Industries Development in Zhuhai

Abstract:

The rise of real estate prices is the phenomenon in the course of the economic development process in recent years in China. But we observe that the real estate prices began to fall from 2007. This paper attempts to explore the fluctuations of Zhuhai's real estate prices in the short run by means of the time series analysis method.

Keywords:

Time Series Analysis, Real Estate Prices

65.長尾理論中的市場結構與消費者行爲演化 伍向豪

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，(2): 57-65

內容簡介：

本論文主要從演化經濟學及相關理論的觀點，探討克里斯安德森於 2006 年提出的“長尾理論”中有關市場結構及消費者行爲的演化現象。論述主要分爲兩個部分：（1）長尾理論中有關網路新經濟形態下市場結構的演化；（2）長尾理論中網路新經濟形態下消費行爲的演化。全文主要研究發現如下：（1）長尾理論中市場結構的演化遵循演化經濟學的技術演化路徑，同時長尾理論中的市場結構也體現演化理論中的自然選擇現象。（2）從長尾理論中的網路市場消費者行爲的演化過程來說，消費者從過去仰賴廣告做購買決策，演變成在網路中成爲他人的參考團體，並且呈現路徑依賴的特性。

關鍵詞：

長尾理論、演化、演化經濟學、網路新經濟

65.The Evolution of Market Structure and Consumers' Behavior in the Long Tail Theory Wu Shiang Hau

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, (2): 57-65

Abstract:

This study mainly explores the evolutionary phenomenon of the market structure and consumers' behavior in the Long Tail Theory by Chris Anderson (2006) from the perspectives of evolutionary economics and other related theories. It is composed of two parts; First, explaining the evolution of the market structure in Webonomics. Second, explaining the evolution of consumers' behavior in Webonomics. Main findings of this study are as follows; First, the evolution of market structure in Webonomics follows the technological evolution path in evolutionary economics. Second, as for the evolutionary process of consumers' behavior in Webonomics, consumers transform themselves as other people's reference groups. They don't just depend on advertising to make purchasing decisions. And consumers' behavior in Webonomics shows the path-dependent phenomenon.

Keywords:

Long Tail Theory, Evolution, Evolutionary Economics, Webonomics

66.次按危機對澳門經濟的影響分析

楊菁

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會議／刊物名稱：

澳門經濟，2008/6，ISSN：1608-6783

內容簡介：

自 2007 年 2 月美國次按危機浮出水面以來，在一年多的時間裏，是次危機不僅沒有好轉的跡象反而愈演愈烈，全球經濟都受到了不同程度的影響。在此背景下，澳門經濟亦有可能在以下幾個方面受到來自次按危機的衝擊。

一、對澳元匯率的影響，可以預測的是，如果美元由於次按危機深化而加劇貶值，澳門元的貶值也勢必不能倖免，這種情況已經對澳門的商貿產生了較大的影響。

二、對澳門商貿的影響，一方面澳門的出口對澳元的匯率不敏感，另一方面次按危機進一步深化會使美國經濟陷入衰退的泥潭，從而使美國這個澳門產品的一大市場需求量劇減。相對於出口而言，澳門的進口總值卻逐年上升且水準相當快，這也是澳門對外貿易的逆差迅速攀升的主要原因。

三、對澳門銀行業的影響，由於次按危機持續惡化，美聯儲為挽救市場信心及防止美國經濟陷入衰退而頻頻降息，由於聯繫匯率制度的關係澳門也必須跟隨聯儲的降息，而澳門銀行業雖然近年來大力拓展其他非利息業務，但傳統的存貸款業務仍是銀行業的核心業務，持續降息將對銀行業的盈利帶來負面影響。

四、對澳門通貨膨脹的影響，美元貶值引發大宗商品（如石油、黃金等）價格持續上升，與此同時，食品價格也一再飆升，而利率卻頻頻下調，推動對貨品、服務以及金融乃至實質資產的需求。鑒於需求增長迅速、加上美國于未來季度再度減息造就的低利率環境、澳元隨美元走弱，及人民幣加快升值等因素，預期消費物價通脹會因而加快上升。

五、對澳門樓市的影響，次按危機對於澳門樓市的影響是雙向的。一方面，地產物業作為最為核心的資產投資，受益於目前的“負利率”情況，其需求將有可能在 2008 年出現大幅上揚，但另一方面，如果澳門經濟受到美國次按危機的拖累從而減緩居民收入與消費；那麼未來樓宇物業價格漲幅有限的預期將約束負利率對於投機者投機房地產的動力。綜上所述，儘管次按危機將對澳門經濟產生一定的負面影響，但由於澳門經濟中博彩業仍是支柱產業，澳門銀行業流動性充裕，而且美國次按危機的影響主要集中在歐美，對於亞洲的直接影響有限，因此估計澳門經濟的發展方向不會因次按危機而發生偏離。然而，在必要之時改進現有的聯匯制度，預防經濟過熱和資產泡沫的出現應該成為當下澳門應該考慮的重要議題。

關鍵詞：

次按危機、澳門經濟

66.The Analysis of the Effects of Subprime Credit Crisis on Macao's Economy

Yang Jing

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Economia De Macau, 2008/6, ISSN: 1608-6783

Abstract:

The Subprime Credit Crisis turns out to be a disaster when it first emerged in United States. The global economy has suffered a lot in the severe crisis. Macao's economy can also be affected by this crisis

I. The effects on Macao's currency. We could predict that because of the depreciation of US dollars, the depreciation of Mop could not be avoided. This situation will affect the current account of Macao.

II. The effects on Macao's current account. Since the exports of Macao is insensitive to the exchange rate of mop, and the US economy had experienced declining because of the crisis, so the exports of Macao will suffer from recession. On the same time, the imports increased year by year. That is the main reason for the climbing deficit of Macao.

III. The effects on Macao's banking industry. Because of the global interest rate decreasing, Macao's banking industry has to follow that. But the core business of Macao's banking industry is still the traditional credit, so the income statements of banking industry will continually deteriorate because of the decreasing interest rate.

IV. The effects on Macao's inflation. The depreciation of US dollars caused the prices of oil and gold increased a lot. And the prices of foods also increased a lot. At the same time, the interest rates keep decreasing. We could expect that the inflation of Macao will become higher than before.

V. The effects on Macao's Real Estate. The crisis may cause the real estate booming because of the negative interest rate. But it may also cause the recession of Real estate because of the crisis may turn into a depression.

Keywords:

Subprime Credit Crisis, Macao's Economy

67.基於時間和信息限制的占線 Dial-a-ride 問題

衣方磊、徐寅峰、辛春林

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議／刊物名稱：

第六屆國際供應鏈管理和信息系統會議，ISSN：023-063-688-8，pp.352

內容簡介：

本文研究了具有時間和信息限制條件下的占線 DAR 問題。對於時間限制，每一服務請求都有一個最後服務期限。如果在其服務期限之前該服務請求沒有被服務，則該服務請求將被取消。對於信息限制，在服務請求提出時，只有其起始點的信息被發佈，而只有當服務車達到服務請求的起始點時才能獲得其目的地的相關信息。問題的目標是，以占線的方式調度服務車，使其完成的服務請求的數量（或貨物的質量）最大。本文對該問題在不同的限制條件下的幾種確定性策略進行了競爭性能分析，並得到了它們在不同情況下的競爭比下界。

關鍵詞：

占線 DAR 問題、競爭分析、時限、信息

67.Online Dial-a-ride Problem with Deadline and Information Restrictions

Yi Fang Lei, Xu Yin Feng, Xin Chun Lin

Faculty of Management and Administration, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The 6th International Conference on Supply Chain Management and Information Systems, ISSN: 023-063-688-8, pp.352

Abstract:

In this paper the Online Dial-A-Ride Problem (ODARP) with deadline and information restrictions is studied. For the serving time restriction, each request specifies a deadline. If a request is not be served by its deadline, it will be called off. For the information restriction, only the information on the source is presented when the request is released. And the server does not have the information on the destination until it reaches the source of the request. The goal of the problem is to plan the motion of server so that the maximum number of requests (or the maximum quantity of goods) is met by their deadlines. We perform competitive analysis of several deterministic strategies for the problem with different restrictions. And several lower bounds on the competitive ratio of any deterministic algorithm for the problem in different cases are shown in this paper.

Keywords:

Online Dial-a-ride Problem, Competitive Analysis, Deadline, Information

68. “一國兩制”下對國家安全的刑法保護 方泉

澳門科技大學 法學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2008(2)

內容簡介：

澳門特區就維護國家安全自行立法是履行澳門《基本法》第 23 條提出的立法義務，是“一國兩制”的體現。《維護國家安全法》（草案）為此項立法工作提供良好開端，之後頒佈的修訂文本對若干爭議性較大的條款予以調整，在立法技術及立法內容上趨於完善。本文主要就草案及修訂文本中若干爭議性條款進行解讀並提出建議。

關鍵詞：

澳門《維護國家安全法》、《基本法》23 條、一國兩制

68. Protection for National Security by Means of Criminal Law in Perspective of “One Country, Two Systems”: On National Security Law of Macau Fang Quan

Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, 2008 (2)

Abstract:

It is compulsory for Macau S.A.R. to legislate for national security in terms of BL article 23 by means of criminal law, which is guided by “one country, two systems” principle. National Security Bill of Macau is basically acceptable. The amended version afterwards takes many advices into consideration on several controversial articles, which makes the bill more rational, prudent and enforceable technically, with some flaws remain, though.

Keywords:

National Security Law of Macau, Basic Law article 23, One Country Two Systems

69.論澳門世界遺產保護與旅遊經濟發展

黃明健、張飛燕

澳門科技大學 法學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門研究，2008，4 (45)

內容簡介：

澳門申遺成功，“澳門歷史城區”成爲世界遺產，對澳門旅遊業的發展有深層淨化的作用。但發展旅遊經濟與保護世界遺產之間存在著明顯的矛盾，盲目開發旅遊資源、發展旅遊經濟勢必破壞世界遺產。因此，如何協調世界遺產保護與旅遊經濟發展的關係，如何保護澳門獨特的世界文化遺產，建立適合澳門社會發展的經濟模式，實現旅遊經濟發展與世界遺產保護的雙贏，從而爲澳門帶來持續的發展，這是澳門特區政府和澳門居民共同面臨的重要課題。

關鍵詞：

澳門歷史城區、世界遺產、旅遊經濟

69.On Macao World Heritage Conservation and Tourism

Economic Development

Huang Ming Jian, Zhang Fei Yan

Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau Studies , 2008, 4 (45)

Abstract:

Macao Heritage declare success, “Historic Center of Macao” has become the world’s heritage, the development of tourism in Macao has deep purification role. However, the development of tourism economy and the protection of world heritage between the apparent contradiction, the blind development of tourism resources, development of tourism economy is bound to undermine the World Heritage. Therefore, how to coordinate the protection of world heritage and tourism economic development, how to protect the world's unique cultural heritage of Macao. The establishment of a suitable economic model and social development to achieve economic development and tourism at World Heritage sites of a win-win situation, so as to bring about sustained Macao. This is the government and residents facing an important issue.

Keywords:

Historic Center of Macao, World Heritage, Tourist Economy

70.一國兩制下法律信息共享機制的思考

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澳門科技大學 法學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門研究，2008年2月，(44)：13-15，ISSN：0872-8526

內容簡介：

現代社會中信息交流與溝通越來越頻繁與迅速，對社會發展產生了重大影響。有效利用便捷的法律信息交流手段促進法治社會發展是各國不約而同的選擇。在中國，隨著港澳地區陸續回歸祖國，一國兩制已經成爲事實。因此，法律信息交流就不能局限於內地廣大區域，而忽略極富建構性的港澳地區法治實踐。然而，回歸以來港澳地區與內地的法律信息共享程度並不理想，不利於內地與港澳地區法治發展。有必要突破傳統思維習慣，在一國兩制的大背景下，構築法律信息共享系統，以推進中國法治社會的成長。

關鍵詞：

一國兩制、法律信息、共享機制

70.On the Legal Information Sharing System of “One Country, Two Systems”

Li Yan Ping

Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau Studies, Feb, 2008, (44) :13-15, ISSN: 0872-8526

Abstract:

The information is important for the social development. Many countries use the legal information sharing systems the promote the rule of law. The sharing system can not be limited in mainland of China since “one country, two systems” becomes true. However the sharing system is not sufficient, it is necessary to construct a complete legal information sharing system.

Keywords:

One Country, Two Systems, The Legal Information, The Sharing System

71. 港澳基本法模式下的中央地方關係評析

李燕萍

澳門科技大學 法學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2008，1(2): 112-117，ISSN：1994-4926

內容簡介：

港澳地區回歸祖國是中國人民在 20 世紀實現的最大宿願之一。然而，回歸之後如何處理中央與港澳地區的關係，劃分兩者權限，就成為迫切需要解決的問題，也是人們關注的焦點。“一國兩制，高度自治”模式為港澳地區發展提供了廣闊的制度空間，中央地方權限也進行了不同於大陸地區的制度安排並寫進基本法之中，從某種意義上可以說港澳基本法首先是一部中央地方關係法。十年來，兩部基本法運行基本順暢，但是陸續暴露出一些問題，如中港“憲法危機”等。本文在對基本法文本閱讀的基礎上分析了這些問題，指出從依賴行政人事控制轉向司法控制是中央與港澳地區關係的發展方向。

關鍵詞：

港澳基本法、中央地方關係、高度自治

71. The Relationship Between Center and Local Governments in the Basic Law of Hong Kong (Macau)

Li Yan Ping

Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, 2008, 1(2): 112-117, ISSN:1994-4926

Abstract:

The Returning of Hong Kong and Macau is great desire for Chinese people in the 20 century. How to deal with the relationship between the central government and Hong Kong or Macau government becomes an exigent problem. The model of “one country, two system, high autonomy” offer a broad institutional scope for Hong Kong and Macau. Both of The Basic Laws of Hong Kong (Macau) firstly carve up the powers between the two level governments, which is different with the partition of Chinese mainland. Basing on the rules of two Basic laws, the paper discusses the question of the relationship between the different government and argues that the judicial control should be a good way to settle the disputes of different governments.

Keywords:

Relationship of Center and Local Governments, The Basic Law of Hong Kong(Macau), High Autonomy

72. “一國兩制”的憲政價值及其發展

李燕萍

澳門科技大學 法學院

會議／刊物名稱：

基本法研究，2008，1: 1-13，ISSN：2071-0259

內容簡介：

一國兩制的政治構想已經在港澳地區踐行了十年有餘，實踐證明這種政治安排實現了國家統一，保障了港澳地區的平穩過渡與發展，在大陸與港澳地區都獲得較為普遍的認同。一國兩制不僅是政治創新，也是憲法學中重要研究內容，憲法明確規定了一國兩制的基本含義。本文認為作為一種國家制度安排，一國兩制蘊涵著豐富的現代憲政精神，在中央地方關係法治化的基礎上，大力發展區域民主、法治、保障公民基本權利，為地區憲政發展開闢了新的路向，為中國憲政發展提供了重要契機。但是，這種從地方起步的憲政模式具有一定的局限，有必要繼續發展一國兩制理論，促進地區憲政與國家憲政的共同成長。

關鍵詞：

一國兩制、憲政、港澳基本法

72. The Constitutional Value of “One Country, Two Systems” Li Yan Ping

Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Study of the Basic Law of Hong Kong (Macau), 2008, 1: 1-13, ISSN: 2071-0259

Abstract:

The political idea of “one country, two systems” has been put in force for more than ten years in Hong Kong and Macau. It is a successful way to unify the Great China and to keep the social stability and development of Hong Kong and Macau. Most of people identify with the policy. “One country, two systems” is an important Chinese Constitutional project because Article 31 of Chinese constitution defines the basic principle of the policy. There are a lot of constitutional spirits in the policy. It confirms the legal relationship of local and central government and offers western democracy and rule of law for the two regions which are the basic conditions for regional constitutionalism. But the regional constitutionalism should be incomplete if no support of national constitutionalism. It is critical for the theory of “one country, two systems” to benefit the achievement of regional and national constitutionalism together.

Keywords:

One Country, Two Systems, Constitutionalism, the Basic Law of Hong Kong (Macau)

73.特別行政區法律語言的特點、問題及對策

李燕萍

澳門科技大學 法學院

會議／刊物名稱：

法律與文學，2008(1): 113-120，ISSN：2071-0232

內容簡介：

法律作為人類理性思考的產物必須通過語言表現出來，離開了語言法律就沒有了傳播與發展的載體工具，人類也無法確定共同體中的生活規則。法律語言源於日常生活語言，又具有不同於日常語言的規範性與精確性，強烈的說理性與邏輯性，體現著各個民族特定的法律文化和法律心理。由於歷史的原因，特別行政區長期以外國語言為法律領域的工作語言，一方面有利於將西方國家法律制度與法治觀念直接移植至東方社會，另一方面加劇了法律系統與以中文為主要語言的華人社會生活之間的鴻溝。回歸之後港澳基本法確立了中文作為主要法律語言的地位，同時保留了英文與葡文在法律領域的適用性。在主要法律語言更迭過程中，既要重建法律系統與市民社會的有效溝通機制，充分維護中文在各個法律領域的有效運用，又要尊重法律普遍理性，保障港澳地區已經擁有的現代法治精神與觀念不致於因為語言的變化而發生較大的改變，以“最大多數人的最大幸福”的社會功利主義原理來調整語言與法律之間的互動關係。

關鍵詞：

法律語言、法律中文化、語言多樣化、港澳基本法

73.On Legal Language of Special Administrative Region of China

Li Yan Ping

Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Law and Literature, 2008(1):113-120, ISSN: 2071-0232

Abstract:

Language is the most media of law. Legal language come from the general language and is diferent with it for the normality and accuracy. Chinese S.A.R. uses the foreign language as the legal langauge for a long time, which is helpful to send the foreign legal thought into chinese. As well as it is robbing the right of using mother language in legal field.

Keywords:

Legal Language, Chinese in Legal Field, Language Diversity, the Basic Law of Hong Kong (Macau)

74.中國地方自治制度的新發展—特別行政區高度自治額憲 政意義及其局限

李燕萍

澳門科技大學 法學院

會議／刊物名稱：

《行政》雜誌，2008 年 3 月，1 (21):35-46，ISSN：0872-9174

內容簡介：

近代以來，實行地方自治是世界各國踐行地方民主，處理中央地方關係主要方法之一，產生了形式各異的自治結構，對社會經濟發展有著重要影響。在中國，地方自治對於實現國家統一，促進地方發展發揮著特殊的功能。本文結合特別行政區高度自治的實踐情況，指出地方自治不僅是實現國家統一、民族團結的重要政治妥協工具，也是促進社會經濟發展，優化中央地方關係的有效的憲法機制。實現合理的中央地方分權治理，促進中央地方關係法治化，充分發揮各個層面的公共權力機構的能動性，是中國地方自治制度的發展方向。

關鍵詞：

地方自治、基本法、高度自治

74.The Development of Chinese Local Autonomy System

Li Yan Ping

Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Public Administration of Macau, Mar, 2008, 1 (21):35-46, ISSN: 0872-9174

Abstract:

Local autonomy, which has effect to the social and economic development, is the important way to practice democracy and the local-central relationship. Local autonomy is benefit for country unification and the local development in China. The local autonomy of Chinese S.A.R. is not only the unifying tool for the whole country but also the constitutional system to optimize the relation of local-central government. The reasonable separation of powers could promote the rule of law of the relation among the different level governments. The trend of Chinese local autonomy is to bring into the abilities of all of public authorities and to promote the people's welfare.

Keywords:

Local Autonomy, The Basic Law, High Autonomy

75.對澳門特別行政區法律規範審查制度的思考

李燕萍

澳門科技大學 法學院

會議／刊物名稱：

東吳法學，2008，16: .68-76， ISBN： 978-7-5093-0628-4

內容簡介：

法制統一，法律規範協調一致是所有法治社會的基本要求之一，建立某種形式的法律規範審查制度也是現代法治國家不約而同的選擇。作為獨立法域的澳門特別行政區，同樣存在著不同效力等級的法律規範，澳門現行法律規範中既有全國性法律，又有本地立法會制定的法律，還有行政機關制定的行政法規等，如何協調這些法律規範之間的關係，既涉及澳門本地政制結構問題，又與中央地方關係法治化有著密切聯繫。本文結合具體案例，分析了澳門現有的法律規範審查制度及其問題，並在一國兩制背景下，對法律規範衝突的解決機制提出了若干可能的建議。

關鍵詞：

一國兩制、澳門特別行政區、基本法、法律規範審查

75.On the System of Judicial Review of Legal Norms in Macao S.A.R.

Li Yan Ping

Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Soochow Law Review, 2008, 16 : 68-76 , ISBN: 978-7-5093-0628-4

Abstract:

The critical point of rule of law is rules' consistency which makes social good expectation. To set up some forms of judicial review system are the common choice of the contemporary countries of rule of law. Macao S.A.R. has many different level rules including the law making by central legislature, the law making by the local legislature and the administrative rule making by the local government. How to harmonize all of the legal rules is an important question about the political power arrangement of Macao S.A.R. and has relate to the legal relationship between central and local government. After introducing a special case of the law confliction, the article analyses the judicial review of Macao S.A.R. and suggests some plans to resolve the law confliction under the theory of one country, two systems.

Keywords:

One Country, Two Systems, Macao S.A.R., The Basic of Law, The Rule Review

76.從實用主義看待澳門法學發展

李燕萍

澳門科技大學 法學院

會議／刊物名稱：

粵港澳法學論壇論文集，pp. 244-246

內容簡介：

實用主義應該成爲澳門法學發展即使不是唯一的也是重要的研究方法，應當予以重視並善用，以期開創真正具有澳門特色的法治新局面。

關鍵詞：

實用主義、澳門法學、法律中文化

76.On the Development of Macau Legal Science

Li Yan Ping

Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau Legal Science Forum, pp. 244-246

Abstract:

It is very important to use the pragmatism in the research of macau legal science.

Keywords:

Pragmatism , Macau Legal Science, Chinese Law

77.利用多重 PCR 結合反向斑點雜交方法檢測多種呼吸道病毒的研究

李佩瓊、楊子峰、陳敬賢、Claude P. Mullerd、王丹芬等

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議／刊物名稱：

診斷微生物學與感染性疾病，62/1/44-51，(Elsevier)

內容簡介：

細胞培養和免疫熒光技術是檢測呼吸道病毒的常規方法，但由於其敏感性低及耗時等原因，我們研發了一種基於多重 PCR 和反向斑點雜交的方法，可以同時檢測多種呼吸道病毒，包括甲型流感病毒(H5/H9)，丙型流感病毒、副流感 1 和 3 型 呼吸道合胞病毒、鼻病毒以及柯撒其病毒等。；與細胞培養和免疫熒光方法比較，該方法敏感性和特異性高達 100%和 95%。該方法顯示為一種重要的實驗室檢測呼吸道病毒的改良方法。

關鍵詞：

呼吸道病毒、診斷方法、多重 PCR、反向斑點雜交

77.Simultaneous Detection of Different Respiratory Virus by a Multiplex Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction Combined with Flow-through Reverse Dot Blotting Assay

Lia Pei Qiong, Yang Zi Feng, Chen Jing Xian , Claude P. Mullerd, Wang Dan Fen, etc.

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Diagnostic Microbiology and Infectious Disease, 62/1/44-51, (Elsevier)

Abstract:

Cell culture and immunofluorescence (IF) assays have been traditionally used for the laboratory diagnosis of respiratory viral infections, but these assays have a low sensitivity and are time consuming. We developed a multiplex reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction combined with flow-through reverse dot blotting (mRT-PCR-FT-RDB) assay for the simultaneous detection of influenza virus type A including H5 subtype and H9 subtype, influenza virus type B, parainfluenza virus types 1 and 3, respiratory syncytial virus, human rhinovirus, and human coxsackievirus. In comparison with viral culture and IF assay as the gold standard method, the mRT-PCR-FT-RDB assay gave a sensitivity and a specificity of 100% and 98%. The high sensitivity and specificity, the rapid result turnaround time, and the reduced expense of the mRT-PCR-FT-RDB assay compared with viral culture and IF assay suggest that this assay would be a significant improvement over traditional ones for the detection of respiratory viruses in a clinical laboratory.

Keywords:

Respiratory Virus, Diagnostic Method, Multiplex Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction, Low-through Reverse Dot Blotting

78.論中醫氣質學說的意義及其客觀化診斷途徑

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會議／刊物名稱：

南京中醫藥大學學報（自然科學版），2008，5(24): 296-298

內容簡介：

中醫心理學思想和方法長期以來指導著臨床實踐，更體現了生物-心理-社會醫學模式的宗旨。氣質學說是中醫心理學思想的主要內容之一，隨著中醫心理學臨床研究與應用的日益深入，對中醫氣質理論與診斷客觀化的研究也越來越引起重視。本文分析了中醫氣質學說的臨床意義及氣質診斷客觀化過程中存在問題。

關鍵詞：

中醫氣質學說、客觀化診斷、形神

78. Significance of TCM Temperament Theory and Its Application in Objective Diagnosis

Wang Dan Fen, Zhu Wen Feng, Xiang Ping

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Nanjing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine (Natural Science), 2008, 5(24): 296-298

Abstract:

As the main components of TCM psychology, the TCM Temperament doctrine directs TCM clinic practice and shows the tenet of biology-psychology-social medical model as well. It has got more and more regards that the TCM Temperament diagnoses ways should be objective and standard along with the clinical and application research of TCM psychology that has been greatly deepened and enhanced. The paper discusses the clinical meaning of TCM Temperament theory and indicates the problems remained to be solved in the diagnoses course.

Keywords:

TCM Temperament Doctrine, Objective Diagnoses, Body and Mind

79.從心理學人格模型看中醫人格、氣質學說

王丹芬

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議／刊物名稱：

中華醫學會第九屆中醫診斷學學術交流大會會議論文集，2008，雲南，pp.158-159

內容簡介：

“人格”、“氣質”理論既是心理學的也是中醫心理學思想的主要內容之一。人格心理學與中醫氣質學說都是研究人的個體差異的，然而“人格”側重“心”，中醫“氣質”側重心身差異。本文通過對西方人格心理學模型的分析，探討了中醫氣質學說研究的現狀與優勢，認為在心身醫學時代，研究人格理論應該結合傳統本土文化背景和中醫人格心理學內容，應用現代心理學手段加以發掘和昇華。

關鍵詞：

人格模型、理論建構、中醫心理學、氣質理論

79.Discuss TCM Personality Theory from the View Points of Western Psychology Model

Wang Dan Fen

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The Conference Thesis of the Ninth Traditional Chinese Medicine Diagnostics, Medical Acad.China., 2008, pp. 158-159

Abstract:

The paper analysis the personality model and further discusses the past and future on TCM personality research. It points out that in mind-body era, the research on personality psychology should be integrated to mainland background and TCM personality psychology which should be unearthed with modern psychology methods.

Keywords:

Personality Model, Theory Construction, TCM Personality

80. 支擴寧合劑對支氣管擴張症大鼠肺組織基質金屬蛋白酶-9 基因表達的影響

吳其標、李煥儀、盧金福

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議/刊物名稱：

上海中醫藥大學學報，22(5):52-54，(中國科技論文統計源期刊，中國科技核心期刊，美國《化學文摘》收錄期刊)

內容簡介：

目的：探討支擴寧合劑對支氣管擴張症大鼠肺組織基質金屬蛋白酶-9(MMP-9) mRNA 表達的影響。方法：將 SD 大鼠隨機分為正常組、模型組、西藥組、中藥組。建立大鼠支氣管擴張症模型，除正常組外，自造模第 3 周起分別予生理鹽水、左氧氟沙星、支擴寧合劑干預。實驗結束，採用即時螢光定量 PCR 檢測各組大鼠肺組織勻漿 MMP-9 mRNA 表達，應用IV型膠原免疫組化染色觀察各組大鼠支氣管黏膜上皮基底膜情況。結果：模型組大鼠肺組織 MMP-9 mRNA 表達顯著上調 ($P < 0.01$)，支氣管壁黏膜上皮基底膜破壞；支擴寧合劑治療組大鼠 MMP-9 mRNA 過度表達受抑 ($P < 0.01$)，支氣管黏膜上皮基底膜基本完整。結論：支擴寧合劑可抑制支氣管擴張症氣道中 MMP-9 mRNA 表達，這可能是其療效機制之一，值得進一步研究。

關鍵詞：

支擴寧合劑、支氣管擴張症、基質金屬蛋白酶-9、即時螢光定量 PCR

80.Effect of Zhikuoning Mixture on Expression of MMP-9 mRNA in the Lungs of Bronchiectatic Rats

Wu Qi Biao, Lei Wun I, Lu Jin Fu

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Acta Universitatis Traditionis Medicalis Sinensis Pharmacologiaeque Shanghai, 22(5):52-54

Abstract:

Objective: to investigate the effect of Zhikuoning Mixture(a TCM prescription) on the expression of matrix metalloproteinase-9(MMP-9) in the lungs of bronchiectatic rats. Methods: the bronchiectatic model was established in SD rats, the expression of MMP-9 mRNA in different groups was measured by real-time quantitative PCR, the change of basement membrane of bronchial epithelium was observed by type IV collagen immunohistochemical staining. Results: MMP-9 mRNA was over-expressed ($P < 0.01$), the basement membranes of bronchial epithelium were damaged in bronchiectatic rats, the over-expression of MMP-9 mRNA was suppressed & basement membranes of bronchial epithelium were retained in the group treated with Zhikuoning Mixture($P < 0.01$). Conclusion: Zhikuoning Mixture can suppress the over-expression of MMP-9 mRNA in bronchiectasis, this may be one of the mechanisms of its therapeutical efficacy, and worthy of the further investigation.

Keywords:

Zhikuoning Mixture, Onchiectasis, MMP-9, Real-time Quantitative PCR

81. 支擴寧合劑對人支氣管上皮細胞 TNF- α 表達影響的體外研究

吳其標、曹世宏、盧金福、孫子凱、達慶國

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議/刊物名稱：

時珍國醫國藥, 19(4):788-789, (中文核心期刊, 美國《化學文摘》統計源期刊)

內容簡介：

目的：探討 TNF- α 在支氣管擴張症發病機制中的作用及支擴寧合劑的療效機理。方法：應用支氣管擴張症患者痰液刺激分組體外培養的人支氣管上皮細胞，檢測、分析各組細胞 TNF- α 表達水準及中藥支擴寧合劑的干預效果。結果：在支氣管擴張症患者的痰液刺激下，支氣管上皮細胞 TNF- α 表達活化；中藥支擴寧合劑可抑制支氣管上皮細胞 TNF- α 的表達。結論：支氣管上皮細胞 TNF- α 表達在支氣管擴張症發病中可能起到重要的作用；中藥支擴寧合劑可抑制支氣管上皮細胞 TNF- α 的表達，從而抑制支氣管擴張症氣道炎症反應，這可能是其療效機理之一。

關鍵詞：

支擴寧合劑、支氣管擴張症、支氣管上皮細胞、TNF- α 、體外研究

81. Effect of Zhikuoning Mixture on Expression of TNF- α in Human Bronchial Epithelial Cells: An In Vitro Study

Wu Qi Biao, Cao Shi Hong, Lu Jin Fu, Sun Zi Kai, Da Qing Guo

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Lishizhen Medicine and Materia Medica Research, 19(4):788-789

Abstract:

Objective: To explore the role of TNF- α in the pathogenesis of bronchiectasis and the mechanism of therapeutical efficacy of Zhikuoning Mixture on bronchiectasis. Methods: In-vitro cultured Human Bronchial Epithelial Cells (HBE) were divided into groups and stimulated by sputa from bronchiectatic patients. The expression of TNF- α in HBE and the effect of Zhikuoning Mixture on it were assessed. Results: The expression of TNF- α in HBE was activated by sputa from bronchiectatic patients and Zhikuoning Mixture may suppress the expression. Conclusions: The expression of TNF- α in HBE plays an important role in the pathogenesis of bronchiectasis; Zhikuoning Mixture can suppress the TNF- α expression in HBE to improve airway inflammation in bronchiectasis. This may be one mechanism of therapeutical efficacy of Zhikuoning Mixture on bronchiectasis.

Keywords:

Zhikuoning Mixture, Bronchiectasis, Human Bronchial Epithelial Cells, TNF- α , In Vitro Study

82.中醫藥診治支氣管擴張症研究進展

吳其標、李煥儀、曹世宏

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2(2):13-17

內容簡介：

支氣管擴張症是呼吸系統的常見病、難治病，中醫藥治療支氣管擴張症有鮮明的特色和優勢。本文綜述了中醫藥診治支氣管擴張症研究進展，旨在為支氣管擴張症的中醫治療及深入研究提供思路和途徑。

關鍵詞：

中醫藥、支氣管擴張症、治療、研究進展

82. Research Progresses of Diagnosis and Treatment of Bronchiectasis with Traditional Chinese Medicine

Wu Qi Biao, Lei Wun I, Cao Shi Hong

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, 2(2):13-17

Abstract:

Bronchiectasis is a common, intractable disease of respiratory system, Traditional Chinese Medicine(TCM) is distinctive and good at treating bronchiectasis. In this paper, recent research progresses of diagnosis and treatment of bronchiectasis with TCM were reviewed, aiming to provide enlightenment and approach to treatment and further research of bronchiectasis.

Keywords:

Traditional Chinese Medicine(TCM), Bronchiectasis, Treatment, Research Progress

83. 止嗽散加減治療外感咳嗽 60 例

吳其標、曹世宏、孫子凱

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議／刊物名稱：

2008 世界中醫藥大會（澳門）論文集，ISBN：978-99937-802-2-9

內容簡介：

目的：研究止嗽散加減治療外感咳嗽的臨床療效。方法：將 60 例外感咳嗽辨證分型，應用止嗽散加減治療，依據《中醫病證診斷療效標準》評估療效。結果：治癒 42 例，占 70%；好轉 15 例，占 25%；總有效率 95%。結論：止嗽散加減治療外感咳嗽，療效顯著，值得進一步研究及推廣應用。

關鍵詞：

咳嗽、外感、止嗽散加減、療效

83. Therapeutic Effect of Modified Zhisousan in Treating 60 Patients with Exogenous Cough

Wu Qi Biao, Cao Shi Hong, Sun Zi Kai

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

World Congress of Chinese Medicine, Macau, 2008, ISBN: 978-99937-802-2-9

Abstract:

Objective: To investigate the therapeutic effect of Modified Zhisousan on exogenous cough. Methods: 60 Patients with exogenous cough were recruited and treated with Modified Zhisousan based on syndrome differentiations, the effect of the formula was observed and evaluated according to Diagnostic and therapeutic effect evaluation criteria of diseases and syndromes in Traditional Chinese Medicine. Results: 70% of patients were cured; 25% improved; total effective rate was 95%. Conclusion: Therapeutic effect of Modified Zhisousan in treating exogenous cough is remarkable and significant, worthy of the further investigation and application.

Keywords:

Cough, Exogenous, Modified Zhisousan, Therapeutic Effect

84.人工麝香對過氧化氫誘導的血管內皮細胞凋亡影響的作用 機制研究

吳其標、李海濤、黃玉芳、蔣鳳榮

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議/刊物名稱：

中國藥理學會藥學監護委員會第四次全國學術會議，1(1):7

內容簡介：

目的：研究人工麝香對過氧化氫誘導的人臍靜脈血管內皮細胞（HUVEC）凋亡影響的作用機制。方法：體外培養 HUVEC，用過氧化氫誘導 HUVEC 凋亡，應用免疫熒光探針 RH123 和 Fluo-3，以流式細胞儀和免疫組化染色方法檢測細胞線粒體膜電位表達和 Ca^{2+} ($[Ca^{2+}]_i$) 水準。結果：人工麝香可減少細胞凋亡，維持細胞線粒體膜電位。結論：人工麝香調節細胞線粒體膜電位及胞漿 Ca^{2+} ($[Ca^{2+}]_i$) 水準可能是其影響 HUVEC 細胞凋亡的途徑。

關鍵詞：

機制、人工麝香、細胞凋亡、人臍靜脈血管內皮細胞、過氧化氫

84.The Mechanism of Artificial Musk Against the Apoptosis of Vascular Endothelial Cell Induced by H₂O₂

Wu Qi Biao, Li Hai Tao, Huang Yu Fang, Jiang Feng Rong

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The 4th National Academic Conference by the Committee on Pharmaceutical Care, Chinese Pharmacological Society, 1(1):7

Abstract:

Objective: To explore the mechanism of artificial musk against the apoptosis of vascular endothelial cell induced by H₂O₂ through experiments of the relate gene and signal transduction in human umbilical vascular endothelial cells (HUVEC). Methods The apoptosis model of HUVEC were induced by H₂O₂. Flow cytometer and Cell immunohistochemistry staining were applied to detecte expression of the cell cycle Mitochondrial、Membrane Potential with the Sensitive Fluorescent Probe RH123 and cytosolic Ca^{2+} ($[Ca^{2+}]_i$) levels in HUVEC with the Sensitive Fluorescent Probe Fluo-3. Result: The results showed that artifical musk could cut down the rate apoptpsis and cytosolic Ca^{2+} ($[Ca^{2+}]_i$);last the levels of Mitochondrial Membrane Potential in HUVEC. Conclusions: Regulation of Mitochondrial、Membrane Potential and and cytosolic Ca^{2+} ($[Ca^{2+}]_i$) levels by artifical musk are possible targets against the apoptosis of vascular endothelial cell induced by H₂O₂.

Keywords:

Mechanism, Artificial Musk, Apoptosis, HUVEC, H₂O₂

85.人工麝香對心血管作用的初步研究

朱雪晶、吳其標、李海濤

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議／刊物名稱：

沈陽藥科大學學報，25(suppl)：93（中國科技論文統計源期刊，中國核心期刊要目總覽收錄期刊，美國《化學文摘》收錄期刊）

內容簡介：

目的：研究人工麝香在心血管系統的作用。方法：實驗動物分為人工麝香高、中、低劑量組（小鼠為 20mg/kg、10mg/kg、5.0mg/kg；大鼠為 10mg/kg、5.0mg/kg、2.5mg/kg）、陽性對照硝酸甘油組（GT）（小鼠為 1/12mg/kg；大鼠為 1/24mg/kg）及生理鹽水組（NS）。灌胃給藥一周後，進行小鼠耐缺氧實驗、藥物誘發大鼠心肌缺血實驗（腦垂體後葉素 Pit.）及阻斷冠狀動脈引起大鼠心肌缺血實驗。記錄小鼠存活時間（t）、大鼠心電圖 T 波峰值變化、肌酸激酶（CK）及乳酸脫氫酶（LDH）。結果：人工麝香與 GT 及 NS 組相較有顯著差異，且隨劑量變化作用越明顯。結論：人工麝香對較好耐缺氧作用，劑量越高效果越明顯；對腦垂體後葉素引起的心率不齊，也有明顯改善；對急性心肌缺血，也有很好的保護作用。

關鍵詞：

人工麝香、心血管系統、抗心肌缺血

85.Primary Study of Muscone's Effect on Cardiovascular System

Zhu Xue Jing, Wu Qi Biao, Li Hai Tao

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Shenyang Yaoke Daxue Xuebao, 25(suppl): 93

Abstract:

Objective: To investigate the effect of artificial musk on cardiovascular system. Methods: Experimental animals to divide artificial musk high,middle,low dose group(the mouse is 20mg/kg、10mg/kg、5.0mg/kg; the rat is 10mg/kg、5.0mg/kg、2.5mg/kg)、GT group(the mouse is 1/12 mg/kg; the rat is 1/24 mg/kg) and NS group. Intragastric administration in a week, do the mouse ant-hypoxia experiment、the drug (Pit.) produce the rat myocardial ischemia experiment and obstruct coronary artery to produce the rat myocardial ischemia experiment. To record the mice's survival time (t)、the rat's variation of T in electrocardiogram、creatinkinase (CK) and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH). Results: Artificial musk is significant difference between GT and NS. The effect is obviously by the dose variation. Conclusions: The artificial musk to good bears the oxygen deficit function, a dosage higher effect is more obvious; The heart rate causes which to the brain pituitrin is uneven, also has the distinct improvement; Lacks the blood to the acute cardiac muscle, also has the very good protective function.

Keywords:

Artificial Musk, Cardiovascular System, Anti-ischemia

86.人工麝香對體外培養 HUVEC 細胞增殖及功能的影響

李海濤、吳其標、朱雪晶

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議／刊物名稱：

中國藥理學會藥學監護委員會第四次全國學術會議，1(1):17

內容簡介：

目的：研究人工麝香對體外培養人臍靜脈血管內皮細胞（HUVEC）增殖與功能的影響。方法：體外培養 HUVEC，將人工麝香稀釋成中、低、高三種濃度(分別為 0.1、0.3、1 μg/ml)，與體外培養的 HUVEC 作用，MTT 法檢測細胞增殖，Western 檢測 HUVEC 磷酸化 ERK 和 P38 表達水準，RT-PCR 檢測 HUVEC eNOS、VEGFR1 和 VEGFR2 mRNA 表達水準。結果：人工麝香與對照藥物對細胞增殖均有促進作用($p<0.01$)。人工麝香促進 ERK 和 P38 的磷酸化，促進 HUVEC 表達 eNOS、VEGFR1 和 VEGFR2，促進 HUVEC eNOS 和 VEGFR2 的表達，而對 VEGFR1 沒有明顯影響。結論：人工麝香對細胞增殖有促進作用，可促進 ERK 和 P38 的磷酸化及 HUVEC eNOS 和 VEGFR2 的表達。

關鍵詞：

人工麝香、HUVEC、細胞增殖、血管生成、移行

86.Effect of Artificial Musk on the Multiplication and Function of HUVEC: in Vitro Study

Li Hai Tao, Wu Qi Biao, Zhu Xue Jing

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The 4th National Academic Conference by the Committee on Pharmaceutical Care, Chinese Pharmacological Society, 1(1):17

Abstract:

Objective: To study artificial musk (RGSX) to raise the human umbilical vein endothelial cell (HUVEC) multiplication and the function influence to in vitro. Method: In vitro raises HUVEC, RGSX to dilute the low, middle and high three densities (respectively is 0.1, 0.3, 1ug/ml) examines the cell multiplication with the MTT, Western examines HUVEC phosphorylation EPK and the P38 expression level, PT-PCR examines HUVEC eNOS, VEGFR1 and VEGFR2 the mRNA expression level, observes RGSX to HUVEC the influence. Results: The positive control group has in obvious promoter action ($p<0.05$), RGSX to the cell multiplication the density to the cell multiplication promoter action and the positive medicine quite ($P<0.05$), the high potency obviously is higher than the positive control to the cell promoter action to compare ($p<0.01$), the low concentration has the promotion slightly to the cell, but does not have the remarkable difference in statistics. The medicine affects HUVEC15min, examination phosphorylation ERK and P38 expression level, RGSX may the density dependence promote ERK and the P38 phosphorylation, ERK phosphorylation represents is ERK activation, ERK activation may promote the endothelial cell multiplication as well as become the tube, thus promotion blood vessel production; P38 phosphorylation represents is P38 activation, p38 activation may cause the cell skeleton reorganization, thus the adjustment cell migration, promotes the blood vessel production; RGSX may the density dependence increase eNOS and the VEGFR2 expression, but is not big to the VEGFR1mRNA expression influence. Conclusion: RGSX can promote in vitro raise HUVEC multiplication, promotes ERK and the P38 phosphorylation, increases eNOS and the VEGFR2 expression, promotes the blood vessel production, the migration.

Keywords:

Artificial Musk, HUVEC, Multiplication, The Blood Vessel Production, Migration

87.中醫藥膳的應用原則與發展策略 項平

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議／刊物名稱：

海峽兩岸中醫藥研討會

內容簡介：

中醫藥膳的應用必須遵循以下原則：著眼整體，注重辨證。據時施膳，因地制宜。藥膳有別，慎重選擇。中醫藥膳面臨的挑戰是多方面的，其發展還處在“初級階段”。應從政府以及行業的層面組織力量，著重做好藥膳的文獻整理研究工作，藥膳方組方規律、製作工藝、作用機理及效果的分析研究，並開發方便劑型，合理核算藥膳價格等。

關鍵詞：

中醫藥膳

87.Principles and Development Strategies of the Chinese Medicine Cuisine Xiang Ping

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Conference of Chinese Medicine China-Taiwan

Abstract:

Some principles in using the Chinese Medicine cuisine need to be followed: (1) Focuses the whole, pays great attention to the dialectical analysis; (2) using the cuisine in correct time and circumstances; (3) selecting the cuisine prudently. There is just the “initial stage” of the development of Chinese Medicine cuisine, it still faces many challenges. The government and the industry should engage emphatically in the literature reorganization research work, researches in the prescription, production technology, action mechanism and effectiveness of the Chinese Medicine cuisine, and develop some convenience prescription and make control of the price of the Chinese Medicine cuisine.

Keyword:

Chinese Medicine Cuisine

88.中醫養生學與亞健康 項平

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議／刊物名稱：

中醫藥論壇論文（澳門黑沙環衛生中心）

內容簡介：

中醫養生學具有明顯的優勢和特色，在“亞健康狀態”的干預策略中應重視中醫養生學的運用。隨著社會的發展，中醫養生學干預“亞健康狀態”的優勢將越來越明顯，它必將在人類衛生保健事業中做出更大的貢獻，具有廣闊的發展前景。

關鍵詞：

中醫養生學與亞健康

88.Keep in Good Health With Chinese Medicine and Sub-health Xiang Ping

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The Forum of Chinese Medicine (Macau Government)

Abstract:

There are obvious advantages and distinguishing feature in keeping in good health with Chinese medicine, it should be placed importance on “Sub-health condition” in the intervention strategy. As the development of the society, the advantages of “Sub-health condition” in the intervention strategy become more and more obvious, it will bring a great contribution on people’s keeping in good health.

Keyword:

Keep in Good Health With Chinese Medicine And Sub-health

89.中西醫結合治療腫瘤的現狀與發展思路 項平

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議／刊物名稱：

香港大學龐鼎元中醫藥國際學術研討會

內容簡介：

中西醫結合治療腫瘤優勢明顯，但也存在以下一些問題。其發展思路應注意堅持中醫藥治療腫瘤的特色和優勢，提倡中醫藥早期介入，努力使中西醫治療有機結合，療效進一步提高；注重中醫藥治療腫瘤療效的客觀評價方法研究，制定出現代中醫療效評價科學體系；運用現代科學技術的理論和方法，加強對中醫藥作用機理的科學表述。

關鍵詞：

中西醫結合治療腫瘤

89.The Thought of Current Situation and Development of Cooperation of Chinese and Western Medicine Treatment on Tumor Xiang Ping

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Ding Yuan Chinese Medicine Conference of Hong Kong University

Abstract:

Though there are many advantages of cooperation of Chinese and western medicine treatment on tumor, some problems exist. Its development should focus on the advantages and distinguishing features of the Chinese Medicine, encourage applying the treatment with Chinese medicine in the early period, and try to incorporate with the western medical treatment so as to increase the effects of the treatment; pay more attention to the researches of evaluating the effectiveness of the treatment with Chinese medicine, formulate the modern Chinese medicine curative effect appraisal scientific system; strengthen to the indication of the Chinese medicine action mechanism.

Keyword:

Cooperation of Chinese and Western Medicine Treatment on Tumor

90.從中醫“治未病”談中醫養生學 項平

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議／刊物名稱：

中醫藥論壇論文（香港會展中心）

內容簡介：

未病先防，既病防變，是中醫學“治未病”的思想。中醫養生學則是在中醫“治未病”等理論指導下的一門學科。中醫養生學具有特色的理論和有效的養生方法，是追求健康長壽人士可選擇的行之有效的養生理論和保健方法。中醫養生學有良好的發展前景。

關鍵詞：

治未病

90.A Discussion of Executive Health Management Xiang Ping

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The Forum of Chinese Medicine (Hong Kong)

Abstract:

“Preventing against sick before getting sick, and against pathological changes after getting sick” is the major rule of Executive Health Management. The study of keeping in good health with Chinese medicine is one of the courses under the rules of Executive Health Management. Keeping in good health with Chinese medicine is an effective way of keeping people’s good health and there is a good prospect for development on it.

Keyword:

Executive Health Management

91.澳門的高等中醫藥教育 項平

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議／刊物名稱：

世界中醫藥教育學術研討會

內容簡介：

澳門的正規高等中醫藥教育是在回歸後才開始的。當地著名的愛國實業家廖澤雲先生在 2000 年開辦高等中醫藥教育。經過八年的辦學，澳門的高等中醫藥教育體系已初步形成。然而，澳門高等中醫藥教育也遇到一些困難和問題，這些問題都是今後應當設法解決的。

關鍵詞：

高等中醫藥教育

91.The High School Education in Macau Xiang Ping

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The Conference of The World Education of Chinese Medicine

Abstract:

The higher education of Chinese medicine in Macau started after Macau returned to China. Mr. Liu Chak Wan, the famous Patriotic industrialist in Macau, found up the higher education of Chinese Medicine in 2000. The Macau's higher education system of Chinese medicine has formed initially after eight years. However, there are still some challenges and problems on the Macau's higher education of Chinese medicine, and need to be solved in the future.

Keyword:

The High School Education

92.冬令進補話膏方 項平

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門醫學雜誌

內容簡介：

針對澳門不少民眾想對中醫膏方有一基本瞭解的實際情況，本文較系統地論述了中醫膏方的概念、配方、製作、功效、服用時間以及使用注意事項等。有助於讀者對中醫膏方有一初步的瞭解，並能在中醫生的指導下正確地選用四季膏方，以提高身體素質。

關鍵詞：

膏方

92.The “Gaofang” and the Winter Diet Xiang Ping

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Revista De Ciencias Da Saude De Macau

Abstract:

Due to the fact that many Macau citizens want to know more about the “Gaofang”, this article introduces the concept, prescription, production, effectiveness and use of “Gaofang”. It can help the readers to know more about “Gaofang” and select and use it properly.

Keyword:

Gaofang

93.從肝在體合筋探討原發性高血壓的中醫病理機制

趙永華、項平

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議／刊物名稱：

中國中醫基礎醫學雜誌，14(5):341-342，.ISSN：1006-3250，中國學術期刊光盤版(醫藥衛生版)

內容簡介：

通過對傳統中醫理論“肝在體合筋”的分析，結合現代醫學對原發性高血壓病理變化的認識，認為肝主筋的功能失調是原發性高血壓主要中醫病理機制。此論斷可以將中醫對原發性高血壓的病理變化連貫起來，真正做到辨證宏觀與微觀的統一。同時也為中醫藥治療原發性高血壓提供了更為豐富的理論依據和清晰的辨證思路。

關鍵詞：

肝在體合筋、原發性高血壓、中醫病機

93.Discussion on Traditional Chinese Medicine Pathomechanism of Primary Hypertension from the Theory of Liver Dominating Tendon

Zhao Yong Hua, Xiang Ping

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Chinese Journal of Basic Medicine in Traditional Chinese Medicine , 14(5):341-342, .ISSN:1006-3250

Abstract:

Through analyzing the Traditional Chinese Medicine(TCM)theory of liver dominating tendon, Integrated modern medicine knowledge of pathological change about primary hypertension, Functional disorder of liver dominating tendon is considered main TCM pathomechanism of primary hypertension. the thesis can hang together pathological change of TCM about primary hypertension, realizing really macroscopic and microscopic unification of syndrome differentiation. Furthermore affluent theory foundation and clear thought of syndrome differentiation are provided for TCM therapy of primary hypertension.

Keywords:

Liver Dominating Tendon, Primary Hypertension, TCM Pathomechanism

94.澳門地區早期高血壓病中醫證治機理的探討

趙永華、劉煜德

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議／刊物名稱：

中華中醫藥雜誌，23(10): 921-923，ISSN：1673-1727，(中國科學引文資料庫，美國《化學文摘》(CA)，波蘭《哥白尼索引》(IC)，英國《國際農業與生物科學研究中心》，(CABI)

內容簡介：

通過分析澳門地區早期高血壓病中醫發病特點，歸納出痰瘀壅滯、肝陽偏亢為該地區早期高血壓病主要病理機制。以通調脈絡作為治療的基本法則，運用化痰活血、平肝柔筋之法截斷其早期病理變化，同時這也是中醫“既病防變”理論的具體體現。

關鍵詞：

早期高血壓病、證治機理、澳門地區

94. Discussion on Traditional Chinese Medicine Pattern of Syndrome and Mechanism of Treatment about Early Hypertension in Macao

Zhao Yong Hua, Liu Yu De

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

China Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Pharmacy, 23(10): 921-923, ISSN:1673-1727, (CABI)

Abstract:

On the basis of analyzing Traditional Chinese Medicine(TCM) pathogenesis character of early hypertension in Macao, to reduce the main pathological mechanism of early hypertension is stagnation of phlegm and blood, excess of liver- Yang. Activating qi, blood and regulating vessel are general principle of treatment, Dissipating phlegm and promoting Blood circulation, repressing hyperactive Liver- Yang and nourishing tendon interrupt early pathological change, Moreover, it embodies the TCM theory of “early treatment to prevent deterioration”.

Keywords:

Early Hypertension, Syndrome and Treatment Mechanism, Macao

95.補腎壯骨膠囊含藥血清對大鼠成骨細胞 ALP、IGF-1 的影響

趙永華、師晶麗、吳偉康
澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2(2):13-17，ISSN：1994-4926

內容簡介：

目的：觀察補腎壯骨膠囊含藥血清對體外培養大鼠成骨細胞 ALP、IGF-1 的影響，探討補腎壯骨膠囊防治骨質疏鬆的機制。方法：以 1 日齡新生 SD 大鼠顱骨分離成骨細胞 (OB)，Gomori 鈣鈷法進行 ALP 酶染色。40 只 3 月齡雌性大鼠隨機分為補腎壯骨膠囊高、中、低劑量含藥血清組和空白血清組，以四組血清作用 OB，取第 3、6、9、12d 及 24、48、72 h OB 細胞上清液分別檢測 ALP、IGF-1。結果：ALP 酶染色結果顯示大多數細胞的細胞質及細胞膜上形成了大塊的黑色顆粒或黑色沉澱。3d 時補腎壯骨膠囊中、低劑量含藥血清組 ALP 值均高於空白組($P<0.05$)，而高劑量含藥血清組 ALP 值與空白組比較具有非常顯著差異($P<0.01$)，中、低劑量含藥血清組 ALP 值與高劑量組比較具有差異 ($P<0.05$)。6d 時高、中含藥血清組 ALP 值均高於空白組($P<0.05$)；9d 時高、低含藥血清組 ALP 值均高於空白組($P<0.05$)，其中中劑量含藥血清組高於其他各組($P<0.05$)；12d 時中、低含藥血清組 ALP 值均高於空白組($P<0.05$)。比較各組各時段 IGF-1 變化，補腎壯骨膠囊低劑量含藥血清組 IGF-1 和空白組比較有顯著差異 ($P<0.05$)；高、中劑量含藥血清組 IGF-1 明顯高於空白組 ($P<0.01$)。24h、48h 兩個時段補腎壯骨膠囊高、中劑量含藥血清組 IGF-1 高於低劑量組 ($P<0.05$)；72 h 高劑量含藥血清組與低劑量組 IGF-1 比較差異顯著 ($P<0.05$)。結論：培養的 OB 具有分泌 ALP 的作用。補腎壯骨膠囊能提升體外培養的 OB 分泌 ALP、IGF-1，具有時效及劑量相關性，可能是其防治骨質疏鬆症的機制之一。

關鍵詞：

補腎壯骨膠囊、成骨細胞、ALP、IGF-1

95.The Study of Serum Contained Bushenzhuanggu Capsule on ALP 、 IGF-1 of Rat Osteoblast

Zhao Yong Hua, Shi Jing Li, Wu Wei Kang

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, 2(2):13-17 ISSN: 1994-4926

Abstract:

Objective: To observe the effects of serum contained Bushenzhuanggu Capsule(BszgC) on ALP activity 、 IGF-1 levels of rat osteoblast in vitro , discussion on the mechanism of BszgC in the prevention and treatment of osteoporosis. Methods: osteoblast was isolated from skull of one-day old SD rats , Gomori stain method was used to detect ALP activities of osteoblast. There were forty female SD rats of 3 months old which were randomly divided into control group, low, medium and high dosage BszgC groups , the serum of four groups were used to act on the rat osteoblast. Liquid supernatant of ALP and IGF-1 was detected from cultured osteoblast after 3,6,9,12d and 24,48,72h respectively. Result: The result of ALP stain showed that there were a large black or deeper black precipitation particles in the majority of cytoplasm and cell membrane. 3 days later, Compared with the control group, ALP of medium 、 low dosage BszgC containing serum groups were notably high (P <0.05), There were significantly different between high dosage BszgC containing serum group and the control group(P <0.01), Compared with the high dosage group, the ALP of low 、 medium dosage BszgC containing serum groups were obviously different(P <0.05); 6 days later, Compared with the control group, ALP of high 、 medium dosage BszgC containing serum groups were evidently high (P <0.05); 9 days later, Compared with the control group, ALP of high 、 low dosage BszgC containing serum groups were evidently high(P <0.05), moreover ALP of medium dosage BszgC containing serum group was the highest in all groups(P <0.05); 12 days later, Compared with the control group, ALP of medium 、 low dosage BszgC containing serum groups were markedly high(P <0.05). By observation of IGF-1 changes of different groups in different period, There was obviously different between low dosage BszgC containing serum group and the control group(P <0.05), IGF-1 of high 、 medium dosage BszgC containing serum groups were obviously high compared with the control group(P <0.01). In the 24h, 48h period, compared with low dosage BszgC containing serum group, IGF-1 of high 、 medium dosage BszgC containing serum groups were remarkably high (P <0.05) ; In the 72h period, There was evidently different between high dosage BszgC containing serum group and low dosage containing serum group (P <0.05). Conclusion: According to the experiment, osteoblast can excrete ALP, and BszgC which has a time-dependent and dose-related manner can improve ALP 、 IGF-1 of osteoblast excretion in vitro, perhaps it is one of mechanisms by which BszgC can prevent and treat osteoporosis.

Keywords:

Bushenzhuanggu Capsule, Osteoblast, ALP, IGF-1

96. 川芎嗪在缺血性腦血管病細胞保護作用中的研究述評 趙永華

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議／刊物名稱：

2008 澳門世界中醫藥大會論文，pp. 559-561

內容簡介：

通過總結歸納近年來川芎嗪對缺血性腦血管病血管細胞損傷、缺血缺氧神經元及神經膠質細胞損傷的保護作用，川芎嗪對缺血性腦血管病細胞因子介導免疫應答及炎症反應作用，以及川芎嗪對缺血性腦血管疾病所致全身其他器官組織保護的作用研究，探討了川芎嗪對缺血性腦血管病在細胞保護方面的作用機制，提出“研究中醫”與“中醫研究”相結合，使對疾病的治療有更深層次的掌握，同時也是發展中醫的具體體現。

關鍵詞：

川芎嗪、缺血性腦血管病、細胞保護

96. The Study Commentation of Ligustrazine on Protective Effect of Cell in Ischemic Cerebrovascular Disease Zhao Yong Hua

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

World Congress of Chinese Medicine, 2008, Macau, pp. 559-561

Abstract:

Through summarizing the protective effect of Ligustrazine on vascular cell injury、hypoxic ischemic neurons and neuroglia cells damage of the ischemic cerebrovascular disease, cytokine-mediated immune response and inflammation of the ischemic cerebrovascular disease, other organs in the ischemic cerebrovascular disease, discussion Ligustrazine on the protection mechanism of cell in the ischemic cerebrovascular disease, the “Study of Chinese medicine” and “Chinese medicine research” should be combined in order to keep in hand a deeper level treatment of the disease but also a concrete manifestation of the development of Chinese medicine.

Keywords:

Ligustrazine, Ischemic Cerebrovascular Disease, Cell Protection

97.巴西卡多佐總統當政時期經濟改革成效研究 葉桂平

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門經濟學刊，2008 年 6 月， 25：98-114

內容簡介：

作為一項對卡多佐政府經濟改革研究來說，本文將力圖以客觀和翔實的方式，對卡多佐政府執政時期經濟改革的成效進行評價。最終，無論是積極的評價，還是批判性的評價，顯然都是卡多佐政府留給我們這些經濟研究者最寶貴의思想和經驗。

關鍵詞：

巴西、經濟改革、卡多佐當政時期

97.A Study on the Performance of Brazil's Economic Reform During Cardoso's Presidency Ip Kuai Peng

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Macao Economic Magazine , Jun, 2008, 25: 98-114

Abstract:

This paper systematically studied on the Performance of Brazil's Economic Reform during Cardoso's Presidency.

Keywords:

Brazil, Economic Reform, Cardoso's Presidency

98.澳門與葡語國家經貿服務平台研究
葉桂平

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議／刊物名稱：

<<澳門研究>>，2008 年 10 月，No. 48，ISSN：0872-8526

內容簡介：

本文詳細的分析了澳門與葡語國家平台的政策，特別研究了這平台給中國內地帶來的經濟效益以及中國爲什麼支持這個 平台建設的原因。

關鍵詞：

澳門、中國、葡語國家、平台

**98.The Service Platform for Economic and Trade
Cooperation Between China and Portuguese-speaking
Countries**
Ip Kuai Peng

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau Studies, Oct, 2008, No. 48, ISSN: 0872-8526

Abstract:

This article will analyze the basis for the platform policy, especially exploring the benefit the platform can bring to China and the major reason why it gets support from the motherland from political and economic points of view.

Keywords:

Macau, Mainland China, Portuguese-speaking Countries, Platform

99.中國與非洲葡語國家新型戰略夥伴關係研究: 兼談澳門在 雙贏經貿關係中的角色

葉桂平

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議/刊物名稱:

中國觀察, 2008 年 3 月, pp. 4-6

內容簡介:

本文系統地總結了近年來澳門已經不斷發展成為中國與非洲葡語國家的重要經貿合作“平台”。

關鍵詞:

新型戰略伙伴關係、中國、非洲葡語國家、澳門特別行政區

99.The New Strategic Partnership Between China & Lusophone Africa: Macao SAR Facilitates a “Win-win Game”

in Business

Ip Kuai Peng

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

China Monitor, held by Centre for Chinese Studies, University of Stellenbosch, South Africa, Mar, 2008, pp. 4-6

Abstract:

This paper concluded that Macao is becoming increasingly indispensable as a regional service platform for business cooperation between China and Lusophone Africa systematically.

Keywords:

New Strategic Partnership, China, Lusophone Africa, Macao SAR

100. 體驗營銷與澳門文化旅遊發展策略創新 李璽

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，No. 3，1(2): 98-105

內容簡介：

體驗經濟是繼產品經濟、商品經濟和服務經濟之後的經濟形態。在體驗經濟時代中，消費者由上帝向人轉變，並且越來越主動的參與到商品的生產和流通環節。而此時的市場營銷和推廣也日益呈現出以消費者感受為導向以及全程化和無形化的特徵，該階段中的這種營銷方式和理念被稱為體驗營銷。本文從體驗營銷的內涵出發，對於體驗經濟時代下旅遊活動的過程和內涵以及旅遊者的消費行為特點等進行了深入探討。在此基礎上，對來澳旅遊者進行了針對遊客對澳門世界文化遺產景點的認知、瞭解澳門文化旅遊的途徑、對澳門文化旅遊體驗改善的建議以及對澳門文化旅遊的滿意度評價等四個方面的問卷抽樣調查，通過調查發現了澳門文化旅遊發展中在主題形象、旅遊內涵以及推廣方式中存在的問題。最後，以體驗營銷理念為基礎，從文化旅遊產品開發，旅遊體驗的塑造以及文化旅遊營銷的方式上提出了系列創新性的建議。

關鍵詞：

體驗營銷、澳門、文化旅遊、創新

100.Experiential Marketing and Macau Cultural Tourism Development Strategy Innovation

Li Xi

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, No. 3, 1 (2) : 98-105

Abstract:

Experience Economy is the economic form after the product economy, commodity economy and the service economy. In the experience economy era, consumers shift from God to the ordinary human beings and they are more and more active in participating into production and circulation areas. At this time the marketing and promotion are also increasingly showing the features of consumer-oriented, all-covered and the characteristics of invisible. The marketing approach and philosophy in this phase are known as experiential marketing. The paper starts from the connotation of marketing experience, conducting in-depth discussions on the process and content of tourism and the tourists' consumer behavior characteristics in the experience economy era. On this basis, the author carried out a survey on tourists in Macao by questionnaire, in order to find some information on the awareness of the tourists to Macao World Heritage sites; the channel of getting the information about cultural tourism in Macao; the experience of Macao Cultural tourism; and tourists' satisfaction rating. Through the investigation, the paper found out that some problems occurred on theme image foundation, content of the tourism activities and the promotion mode of the culture tourism in Macao. Finally, the paper provided several practical and innovative advices from the angle of cultural tourism product development, tourism and cultural experience shaping and the way of tourism marketing.

Keywords:

Experiential Marketing, Macau, Culture Tourism, Innovation

101.地域文化景觀可持續旅遊開發研究

孫藝惠、陳田、張萌

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會議／刊物名稱：

《中國人口·資源與環境》英文刊，2008，2 (6):74-79

內容簡介：

近年來，伴隨著旅遊市場生態、文化訴求的日益增強，鄉村景觀遺產旅遊備受青睞，然而快速發展的旅遊業引發了目的地過度商業化和超負荷接待等諸多問題，制約了地域文化景觀的保護和永續利用。本文以龍門古鎮為例探討一種可持續的旅遊開發模式，通過深入發掘古鎮歷史文化並對文化景觀進行分區營造，維持並體現地域文化景觀的整體性和原真性；通過旅遊功能的空間擴展，開闢協作性景區，緩解古鎮核心保護區的壓力，避免過度商業化，保護古鎮韻味；通過社區產業引導，協調旅遊經濟和傳統產業經濟的融合互動，實現社區經濟的可持續發展。

關鍵詞：

古鎮、文化景觀、旅遊、持續發展

101.Sustainable Tourism Development Management of Local Cultural Landscapes

Sun Yi Hui, Chen Tian, Zhang Meng

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Chinese Journal of Population, Resources and Environment, 2008, 2 (6):74-79

Abstract:

Nowadays, ecological and cultural tourism, especially those ancient villages and towns in China, have attracted an increasing number of tourists because of their unique cultural features. However, rapid development of tourism brings economic benefits, but results in a series of problems that threaten further tourism development and protection of ancient towns, such as over-commercialization and tourism urbanization. Taking Long-men ancient town as an example, this paper presented a sustainable way of preserving and developing resources of ancient villages and towns. First, identify cultural features and the extent of ancient villages and towns, and find the approach through which a cultural landscape zoning can be applied. Second, define a cooperative function area to release the pressure on core areas and protect their authentic cultures by extending tourism space. Third, balance tourism development with traditional industries to enhance the sustainability of community economies.

Keywords:

Ancient Town, Cultural Landscape, Tourism, Sustainable Development

102. 節事消費者感知價值對顧客滿意的影響機制研究

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澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議／刊物名稱：

旅遊論壇，1/1/28-32，(CSSCI)

內容簡介：

剖析節事消費者感知價值對顧客滿意的影響機制，首先通過文獻梳理和理論研究，總結顧客滿意的前因及其作用途徑，據此提出理論假設，然後通過現場觀察、遊客訪談、問卷調查等研究手段，並借助方差分析、結構方程模式分析等分析方法，證實節事消費者感知價值的六個維度對顧客滿意度的影響表現為保健和激勵兩類效應，其中發揮保健效應的價值維度包括便利價值、服務價值和感知價格，發揮激勵效應的價值維度包括美感價值、玩樂價值和社會價值。從變量間關係角度出發，論證了價值維度、感知價值和顧客滿意之間具有密切關係，拓展了現有的感知價值作用模型，並從實用和享樂兩個角度對解釋活動的成功舉辦提供了思路。

關鍵詞：

節事活動、感知價值、顧客滿意、保健因素、激勵因素

102.A Study on Influential Mechanism of Festival Consumers' Perceived Value on Customer Satisfaction

Zhang Tao, Jia Sheng Hua

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Tourism Forum, 1/1/28-32, (CSSCI)

Abstract:

Festival and special events have been one of the fastest developing tourism attractions, and the related service industries have been the key parts of destination's economic and social development strategies. On the other hand, during the past two decades, there has been increasing awareness that customer value is the next source of competitive advantage. However, results clearly revealed that service failures and crises related festivals were common. One of the key reasons is that many festival success factor of festivals and special events. The research presents in this paper focuses on the consumer perceived value and satisfaction in festival experiences, analyses shat dimensions that consumer value have and how value dimensions influence perceived valu eand vistor satisfaction. Special attention is paid to the cognitive and affective dimensions of consumer service experiences in festival events.

Keywords:

Festival Events, Perceived Value, Customer Satisfaction, Hygiene, Motivator

103.節事消費者感知價值的緯度和測量研究

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澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議／刊物名稱：

旅遊學刊，23/5/74-78，(CSSCI, CHSSCD)

內容簡介：

本研究剖析節事消費者感知價值的內在維度，構建節事感知價值的形成式測度量表。研究發現節事消費者感知價值包含便利價值、服務價值、感知價格、美感價值、玩樂價值和社會價值 6 個維度。感知價格對感知價值有負面影響，其他維度則發揮正向影響。明晰價值維度並構造測度量表，為創造和傳遞價值、建立節事的競爭優勢提供重要手段。

關鍵詞：

節事活動、感知價值、價值維度、測度量表

103.A Study on the Dimensions and Measurement of Consumers' Perceived Values During Festivals

Zhang Tao, Jia Sheng Hua

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Torism Tribune, 23/5/74-78 (CSSCI, CHSSCD)

Abstract:

The paper discusses the inner dimensions and measurement of consumers' perceived value during festivals and constructs measuring scale. The study finds that consumers' perceived values include convenience value, service value, perceived value. Perceived price is found to have negative effect on perceived values while other dimensions affect perceived values positively. It is hoped that value dimensions and measuring scales could be useful means to create and deliver consumption value and bring competitive advantage during festivals.

Keywords:

Festival Activity, Perceived Value, Value Dimension, Measuring Scale

104.北京居民對 2008 奧運會影響的態度和看法

周勇、John Ap

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議／刊物名稱：

<<旅游學刊>>，23/7/40-48

內容簡介：

通過對 1165 名北京居民的電話調查分析其對 2008 奧運會影響的態度和看法,本文驗證發展出 4 個方面的(社會心理、社會生活、城市發展、經濟發展)20 條具體盛事影響的條目。另外,依照對奧運影響的看法,居民被分為兩個組群:積極派和中間派。一些影響居民組群歸屬的固定變量得以確認。調查結果建議在奧運規劃準備過程中更多了解當地居民的意見將有助於取得奧運會的全面成功。

關鍵詞：

影響、居民、態度、2008 奧運會、盛事

104.Beijing Residents' Attitude and Views Towards the Impact of 2008 Olympic Games

Zhou Yong, John Ap

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Tourism Tribune, 23/7/40-48

Abstract:

By telephone interview of 1165 Beijing residents about their perceptions on 2008 Olympic Games,the paper verifies and develops 20 influencing items from four aspects-social psychology,social life,urban development and economic development.In addition,in terms of the impact of Olympic Games,residents are divided into two groups-favorers and ambivalents.It is suggested that understanding more about local residents'opinions in the process of planning and preparatory stage will be conducive to the all-round success of Olympic Games.

Keywords:

Impact, Resident, Attitude, 2008 Olympic Games, Mega Event

105.澳門高等學校發揮社會職能的努力方向

李嘉曾

澳門科技大學 基礎教學部

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門研究，48：111-115

內容簡介：

高等學校具有培養高級專門人才、發展科技文化和服務社會三大主要社會職能。培養高級專門人才是高等學校的首要職能，是伴隨近代高等學校的誕生而形成的。發展科學技術文化的職能是由現代大學的代表德國洪堡大學倡導的，至 20 世紀中期日益顯著。服務社會的職能於 19 世紀後期由美國贈地學院開創，20 世紀以來得到普遍認同。高等學校應當正確認識三大社會職能，處理好以下四方面的關係，即宏觀與微觀的關係、外部與內部的關係、長期與短期的關係，以及三大職能之間的關係。爲了發揮應有的社會職能，澳門的高等學校應當轉變觀念，樹立先進的教育理念；控制規模，提升教學質量和辦學水平；調整專業結構，強化學科建設；改進管理制度，優化教育資源配置。

關鍵詞：

澳門、高等學校、社會職能、培養人才、發展科技文化、服務社會

105.The Direction for Macao Colleges and Universities to Strengthen Their Social Function

Li Jia Zeng

Department of General Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macao Studies, 48: 111-115

Abstract:

Colleges and Universities possess three main social functions. They are fostering specialized talents of higher level, developing science, technology and culture, and serving the society. Fostering talents is the first function and formed accompanying the Middle Ages universities. The function of developing science, technology and culture was initiated by modern university and became obvious in middle 20 century. The function of serving the society was created in later 19 century and received popular recognition since 20century. Colleges and universities should recognize the three functions correctly and deal with the following relations suitably: the relations between macroscopic view and microcosmic view, between outside and inside world, between long period and short period, and among the three functions themselves. In order to play their rolls of social function properly, college s and universities in Macao should change the educational idea, control the scale, adjust speciality structure, and reform managing system.

Keywords:

Macao, Colleges and Universities, Social Function, Fostering Talents, Developing Science; Technology and Culture, Serving Society

106.文化定位與文化建設

陳奕平

澳門科技大學 基礎教學部

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門研究，2008(4)

內容簡介：

依據筆者進行的調查和相關研究成果，本文簡要論述了當代澳門文化建設的成就，並重點分析值得反思和改進之處。澳門回歸祖國後出臺了一系列文化政策，並在文化建設上取得了很大的成就，具體體現在世界文化遺產的成功申報，文物修繕與保護，頻繁的文藝表演與展覽活動，博物館、圖書館和教育事業及科學研究的迅速發展等方面。雖然澳門文化建設取得了很大的成就，但我們認為，也存在一些值得反思和改進之處，如澳門文化的定位、統一規劃與分散管理、企業參與文化建設的可行性與弊端、文化遺產的保護、博物館建設等方面。本研究就這些問題提出了一些針對性的政策建議。以澳門文化地位為例，我們認為，澳門文化最具核心競爭力的部分是 400 年來中葡文化交流與匯合的文化格局，這是世界上任何地方都找不到的文化現象，也是別的地方無法模仿或複製的。因此，澳門的文化定位應該是中華文化為主調下的中葡文化匯合。由之，澳門文化政策應該在強調中華文化的同時，重點推薦中葡文化匯合的獨有特色，並注意保護澳門的葡國拉丁文化特色。針對澳門文化管理的多元化現象，即文化景點或文化場所歸不同部門管理或多個部門管理同一文化景點的現象，我們建議政府設立文化建設與管理協調機構，負責文化建設的長遠規劃及各部門之間的協調，以避免在行政管理過程中因多頭管理而造成的混亂局面。就企業參與文化建設的問題，我們認為應該值得肯定，但也應當看到私人公司參與文化建設，可能導致“各自為政”、雜亂無序的弊端。以酒店建築為例，大量新建旅館在建築形態上呈現“多元風格的拼貼及視覺上的衝擊力”，更多的是為了吸引眼球，增加遊客，而並未考慮這些建築風格是否適合於澳門的問題。為此，我們認為，政府應該通過立法或者行政措施，管理或協調大型建築的文化特色，以保持澳門形象的一致性 or 相似性。

關鍵詞：

澳門、文化定位、文化建設

106.Culture Orientation and Current Culture Construction of Macao

Chen Yi Ping

Department of General Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Macao Study, 2008(4)

Abstract:

Under the new cultural policies after returning to the motherland in 1999, Macao has gained a lot of achievements in the culture development. The achievements of Macao's culture development include : successfully obtaining the status of the world cultural heritages, repairment and protection of historical relics, more and more art activities and exhibitions, rapid development of museums, libraries, education and science studies. Although Macao has gained a lot of achievements in the culture development, in our opinions, there exist some aspects worthy of reassessing and improving, such as culture orientation ,unified planning and decentralized management, participation of private enterprises, protection of historical relics, development of museums, etc. To improve the culture development of Macao , we offer some suggestions, for example strengthening the core cultural competency.

Keywords:

Macao, Culture Orientation, Culture Construction

107.談語篇銜接與連貫理論在複合式聽寫中的應用 高亞娟

澳門科技大學 基礎教學部

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2 (2): 13-20

內容簡介：

語篇是一個有意義的語言單位，銜接與連貫是語篇分析領域中的兩個重要概念。銜接與連貫理論以及它們之間的關係研究都是篇章語言學研究的重要方面，銜接理論也被認為是進行語篇分析的重要實踐手段，該理論自產生以來就受到國內外越來越多學者的關注。銜接與連貫的區別在於前者是語篇的具體意義關係，後者是其產生的整體效應。本文憑藉這一領域的研究成果，理論聯繫實際，運用銜接與連貫理論對英語聽力測試中複合式聽寫部分進行了實證分析。複合式聽寫是大學英語四級考試自 1997 年開始在聽力部分增加的題型，至 2005 年考試大綱出臺已確定為必考題型，其中的句子聽寫部分很是讓考生們望而生畏。本文從語篇銜接與連貫的視角利用部分四級考試聽力試題考察了如下四項策略在複合式句子聽寫中的應用：篇章及句內結構的銜接、跨句子的指稱關係、篇章對語境的適合、運用非語言資訊對未知資訊推理，並進行了相應的語言測試分析和被試訪談，以期能對實際英語聽力教與學有所啟發。

關鍵詞：

語篇、銜接、連貫、複合式聽寫

107.A Study on the Application of Cohesion and Coherence Theory to Compound Dictation

Ricci Gao

Department of General Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, 2 (2): 13-20

Abstract:

Discourse is defined as a unit of language meaning, in which both cohesion and coherence play a great role in understanding the text. Cohesion, coherence, and the relationship between the two are important aspects in the study of discourse analysis. As a most important practical device of discourse analysis, cohesion theory has drawn great attention of discourse researchers home and abroad since its coming into being. The difference between cohesion and coherence is that the former is the concrete semantic relations of the text and the latter is the effect that these relations produce. Based on former contribution, this paper applies cohesion theory to the analysis of English compound dictation section in English listening test, which, frequently threatens the candidates, however, has been scheduled as a compulsory section in the CET-4 since 2005. By analyzing compound dictation from a perspective of cohesion theory, the author finds the following four strategies are of much use for students taking the CETs: cohesion in clauses and discourse, reference pattern of clauses and discourse, contextual configuration of discourses and inference of unknown information based on non-lingual information. With data pooled through language tests and subject interview, the author expects the above findings can shed light into English teaching and learning.

Keywords:

Discourse, Cohesion, Coherence, Compound Dictation

108.論產學結合與提升大學生職業技能競爭力的策略--- 以澳門科技大學國際旅遊管理學士課程為例

梁文慧

澳門科技大學 持續教育學院/ 國際旅遊學院

會議／刊物名稱：

現代技能發展國際論壇論文集

內容簡介：

本文簡要地介紹旅遊業教育歷史發展和澳門從 90 年代初期直到現在的旅遊教育情況。它描述旅遊博彩業近年在澳門的迅速發展。教育在社會經濟層面中扮演的重要角色。經濟層面指教育能否培養適切技能的勞動力配合經濟發展。社會層面指教育有否負起提供平等機會讓學生入學、參與和增進職業技能競爭力。在目前金融海瀟和中國內地進一步收緊自由行簽證限制的背景下，澳門的旅遊博彩業將呈大幅度的負增長，更有專家預測在 2008 年底將有大規模的裁員潮。隨著“打工皇帝”年代的結束，各階層的學校，尤其是畢業生技能和不斷變化職場需要不一致的高等院校將面臨挑戰！如何提升畢業生職業技能的競爭力，將再次成為澳門高等學府持續發展的重要議題。

作者透過研究中國和其它國家的經驗來分析旅遊業教育和旅遊產業發展之間的關係。包括三個方面：首先，在旅遊業教育和旅遊產業之間缺乏連接性。其次，旅遊業教育單一地培養成為符合澳門各企業單位的具有高等教育資格的人，而不是訓練合格的產業專業人才；第三，旅遊業教育不能反映業界要求的實際性和開放性。關於澳門科技大學解決方法：矯正旅遊業教育的不足和縮短旅遊業教育和產業之間的距離，重點並列在旅遊教育和產業的需要和期望。

澳門的旅遊業教育必須從它的鄰近地區和世界的機構吸取經驗。旅遊業教育者亦需要調整他們的教學方法和技術。現存的不足需要再確定和達到共識，相關的課程需要不斷地開發以適應萬變的產業需要。運用實用例子解釋旅遊業教育機關和旅遊業產業是如何共同合作能把利潤最大化，有關機構亦支持把產業和專業個體改革課程，教學的計劃，課程安排和教材方面等等，這是旅遊業教育的重要策略，以適應的旅遊業產業發展。

關鍵詞：

職業教育、職業技能、專業能力、旅遊教育、旅遊產業、需求和期望、合作關係、產學結合

108.Enhancing the Vocational Competencies of University Graduates Through Industry Partnership---the BITM-MUST Perspectives

Aliana Leong

**School of Continuing Studies/ Faculty of International Tourism, Macau
University of Science and Technology**

Name of Conference/Journal:

International Forum on Contemporary Skills Development Proceedings

Abstract:

This paper analyzes the changing role of education in Macau's social and economic development. It traces the historical development and growth of tourism education in Macau from the early 1990s up to the present. Education plays an important role in facilitating social and economic development. Its role in economic development includes nurturing the competence of workers as their role in society serves as the social equalizer offering opportunities for upward social mobility. Due to the financial turmoil, large scale economic downturn and the tightening policy of the Individual Travel Schemes from the PRC government further negative growth for gaming revenues in Macau is predicted. The golden age of labors' dominant market will be reversed and become an employers' market. It will generate major challenges to the school systems at all levels, especially university graduates, in which an incongruity between graduates' competence and the requirements of a changing workplace is apparent. How to enhance the competitiveness of graduates becomes a major issue of any higher education institution's sustainability. The author categorically describes the impacts of the current changes that Macau's tourism industry brings to education. The gap between tourism education and the tourism industry development is investigated by carefully examining the experiences of the PRC and other countries. Three major aspects are discussed: first, the connection between tourism education and the tourism industry or its lack thereof, second, tourism education schools as producers of educationally qualified individuals rather than providers of highly trained, qualified professionals for the industry; third, the practicality and openness of tourism education or the lack thereof, in response to what the industry legitimately demands. With reference to the approach of the Macao University of Science and Technology, solutions are proposed in order to rectify the deficiencies of tourism education and to narrow if not completely eliminate the gap between tourism education and the industry with special emphasis on aligning tourism education along industry needs and expectations.

Tourism education in Macau has to learn from the experiences of institutions not only in the neighboring regions but also those in countries that are world leaders in higher education. Tourism educators also need to adjust their teaching methods and techniques. Existing deficiencies have to be determined and acknowledged in order that relevant programs could be developed to meet the ever-changing needs of the industry. Practical examples of how tourism education institutions and the tourism industry can work together to maximize the benefits for all parties involved are also presented in support of the conclusion that partnering with the industry and professional bodies to progressively reform the curriculum, teaching plans, class arrangements and developing teaching materials is the key for sustainable tourism education strategies geared towards a successful tourism business development.e development.

Keywords:

Vocational Education, Vocational Skills, Professional Competencies, Tourism Education, Tourism Industry, Needs and Expectations, Partnership, Alignment.

109.成人網路自我調控學習素養的理論和實證研究

梁文慧、王政彥

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會議／刊物名稱：

中國高等教育學會繼續教育分會第三屆會員代表大會暨 2008 年學術交流年會論文集，
pp.30-34

內容簡介：

本研究為澳門基金會資助項目“兩岸四地成人網路自我調控學習素養之比較研究”的階段性研究成果。旨在探討自我調控學習的理論並加以分析，然後統整相關的實證研究敘述，從而為研究項目勾勒出堅實的理論基礎。然而，整個研究時間將尋求調查中國大陸、香港、澳門及台灣四個地區成人網路自我調控學習素養的現況，希望藉由問卷調查及分區訪談的蒐集資料及統計分析、訪談結果的呈現，瞭解中港澳台四地區透過網路學習的成人學習者自我調控學習素養的內涵，並根據調查結果加以比較異同並提出具體的建議，促進中國大陸、香港、澳門及台灣地區的成人學習者在網路學習效果的提升與增進成人網路自我調控學習成效。

本研究意義與價值非常深遠，他山之石可以攻玉，跨國(地區)比較研究是與全球接軌的途徑，兩岸四地(中港澳台)未來的學術交流也會愈來愈為密不可分。中國為金磚四國之一，而台灣及香港也同為亞洲四小龍，競合關係顯而易見。隨著全球化的快速進展及網路的普及化及擴張化，華人地區的時空距離亦隨著網路無國界之現象會日亦明顯。因此，網路學習環境扮演者相當重要的角色，加上澳門自 1999 年回歸之後積極興學，培訓澳門的學術人才及未來社會上的中流砥柱，進行跨地域性的研究可填補此一缺口並建構兩岸四地學術合作的基礎。

自我調控學習(self-regulated learning)該學術用語在各地區雖然有不同的翻譯，探究其本質為成人學習中重要的學習方式之一。而以網路方式進行自我學習活動更是終身學習社會中成人必備的技能之一，台灣及中國發展網路學習已有一段時間，所謂知己知彼，本研究可同時瞭解華人地區兩岸四地成人網路自我調控學習的現象，借鑑其他地區的經驗可以加強澳門瞭解網路自我調控學習此一議題及得到其他地區的現象加以參照。至今仍缺乏相關跨國研究資料的連結與討論，以作為改進與提升澳門地區成人自我學習能力的借鏡。

隨著網際網路的迅速發展，各地區政府對於成人進行網路學習均竭盡所能加以提倡，然而成效如何卻少有研究評估。本研究將試圖探討兩岸四地成人網路自我調控學習的差異問題，並進而提出改進兩岸四地成人自我學習能力的可行建議。並期望透過實徵及訪談資料的蒐集，就澳門成人及終身教育的實況作出檢討，為澳門教育進一步發展奠定更穩固的基礎。

關鍵詞：

自我學習、自我調控學習、成人自我調控學習素養

109.Theoretical and Empirical Studies of Online Self-regulated Learning and its Effect on Adult Literacy

Aliana Leong, Wang Zheng Yan

**School of Continuing Studies/ Faculty of International Tourism, Macau
University of Science and Technology**

Name of Conference/Journal:

The Third Continuing Studies Branch of Chinese Higher Education Institute Member Congress & 2008 Academic Communication Annual Conference Proceedings, pp. 30-34

Abstract:

This paper is an upshot of the outcome of the Macau Foundation funded research titled “A Comparative Study of Online Self-regulated Learning and its Effect on Adult Literacy in the Cross-strait Regions”. This section will analyze theories and consolidate the empirical studies of the on-line self-regulated learning, creating an important theoretical base to further the study. However, the entire research aims to investigate the prevalent adult online self-regulated learning and its effect on adult literacy in the cross-strait regions. By information gathering and data analysis using surveys conducted through questionnaires and regional interviews, this project seeks to understand the effects of online self-regulated learning on adult literacy in the cross-strait regions and to provide suggestions based on analyzed results. These suggestions are designed to promote and enhance the effectiveness of online self-regulated learning on adult literacy.

This study is highly significant and its value is profoundly expressed in the Chinese proverb: “Through the experience and suggestion of others, one can improve one’s self”. A transnational (intra-regional) investigative study is the way to global connection, and future academic exchanges among cross-strait (Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan) regions as its components are becoming more inseparable. China is one of the four BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China) countries 1 while Taiwan and Hong Kong are among the Asian dragons, so competition and collaboration are not only appealing, but necessary. With rapid development brought about by globalization and the popularization and expansion of networks, the distance between Chinese regions is more obvious with the network borderless phenomenon. Therefore, online learning plays a very significant role. Since the handover in 1999, Macau has been encouraging better quality education by cultivating academics and the mainstay of its future society. Conducting cross regional research can fill the gap and establish a foundation for academic collaboration.

Although the academic term, self-regulated learning, has different interpretations, the investigation of its nature is one of the important studies in adult learning. Online self learning is one of the more important and necessary skills in a lifelong learning society. Taiwan and China have developed their own brand of online learning. In The Art of War, Sun Tzu 2 said that “one has to correctly estimate oneself and have a deep understanding of the opponent as well”. It is in this respect that this study investigates the phenomenon of adult online self-regulated learning and its effects in the literacy of adults in the Chinese and cross-strait regions, so that by learning from each other’s experiences, regions may enhance the understanding of online self-regulated learning, while making the phenomena of other regions as references. Until now, there is a lack of related transnational research and discussion for the improvement and enhancement of online self-learning and its effects in the literacy of adults in Macau.

Along with the rapid development of networks, the governments of different regions have been advocating adult online learning, however, studies of its actual result is virtually non-existent. This study investigates the effectiveness and the discrepancies in adult online self-regulated learning in order to provide feasible suggestions for its effectiveness and improvement among the cross-strait regions. It is expected that through the collection of factual and interview information, a review of adult lifelong learning in Macau can be carried out in order to establish a more solid foundation for the enhancement of literacy in Macau.

Keywords:

Self-learning, Self-regulated Learning, Self-regulated Learning Literacy

110.兩岸四地的大學持續教育：合作機遇與挑戰

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會議／刊物名稱：

國際持續教育及終身學習期刊，1(1)，ISSN：1999-7213

內容簡介：

面對教育全球化的挑戰，透過本地和國際的教育合作、共享優質教育資源的理念正處於迅速發展的階段。但是，中國內地、香港、澳門及台灣四地之間在教育實踐中的合作卻依然有限。本研究是從政府行政人員、學者以及高等持續教育界從業員的觀點，探討持續教育合作的機遇與困難；比較持續教育的詞彙使用、法規及實施機構的異同；分析受訪者對高等持續教育發展的看法。作者希望透過本研究，有助鼓勵及推動兩岸四地的高等持續教育機構之間的跨境教育聯合與合作。

關鍵詞：

持續教育、教育資源、跨境教育

110.Continuing Education in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan: Collaboration Opportunities and Challenges

Aliana Leong

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University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The International Journal of Continuing Education & Lifelong Learning , 1(1) , ISSN:1999-7213

Abstract:

In response to the challenges of education, local and international education cooperation and collaboration for quality education resources have been developing rapidly. However, limited continuing education collaboration has been in practice among Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan. This study investigates opportunities and difficulties in continuing education collaboration from the perceptions of government officers, scholars, and practitioners in higher continuing education sectors. The similarities and differences of names, laws and regulations, and implementing organizations were compared. The development and perceptions of higher continuing education collaborations from interviewees were analyzed. It is expected that the outcome of this study will be helpful in encouraging and promoting cross-border continuing educational collaboration among Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan.

Keywords:

Continuing Education, Educational Resource, Cross-border Education

111.澳門高等院校之終身學習及持續教育發展

梁文慧

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會議／刊物名稱：

國際終身學習期刊，27(5) ， pp. 543-549

內容簡介：

本文主要論述了澳門高等院校的終身學習的演變發展和持續教育的發展並提出了未來的發展方向。

關鍵詞：

持續教育、終身學習、高等院校

111.Lifelong Learning and Development of Continuing Education Among Higher Education Institutions in Macau.

Aliana Leong

School of Continuing Studies/ Faculty of International Tourism, Macau
University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

International Journal of Lifelong Education, 27(5) , pp. 543-549

Abstract:

This paper describes the evolution of lifelong learning and the development of continuing education among higher education institutions in Macau. Future directions for development are also identified.

Keywords:

Continuing Education, Lifelong Learning Higher, Education Institutions

112. 學生對澳門旅遊教育國際化與本土化發展的觀點研究

梁文慧

澳門科技大學 持續教育學院/ 國際旅遊學院

會議／刊物名稱：

國際學習期刊，No. 15，ISSN：1447-9494

內容簡介：

本論文部分來源於澳門基金會資助的名為《澳門旅遊教育國際化與本土化發展研究》的研究課題成果，論文有以下幾個目的：

(一) 更好地瞭解澳門旅遊教育的發展現狀以及與旅遊教育發達國家和地區的相似及差異；澳門的旅遊教育是建立在澳門高等教育的基礎之上的，全面瞭解澳門高等教育和旅遊教育的現狀，找出澳門旅遊教育與發達國家之間的差距，是提升澳門地區旅遊教育水平的基礎性工作。

(二) 探討澳門旅遊教育未來的發展趨勢；

(三) 評估澳門旅遊教育實行國際化和本土化的發展條件；

(四) 設計澳門旅遊教育國際化和本土化發展的可行策略。

附表 I 描述了整個項目的研究路徑。然而，這篇論文主要從學生的觀點研究旅遊教育，尤其是一些學生對旅遊教育計劃、組織結構、設備和管理服務、能力培養培訓及畢業后的工作期望等各方面的評價。該項目的主要成果是有助於對澳門的旅遊教育國際化發展提供一套清晰的戰略性建議。

關鍵詞：

旅遊教育、旅遊企業、旅遊學生、國際化、本土化

112.A Study on the Development of Internationalization and Localization for Macau Tourism Education: Student Perspectives

Aliana Leong

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University of Science and Technology**

Name of Conference/Journal:

The International Journal of Learning, No. 15, ISSN: 1447-9494

Abstract:

This paper is derived in part from the research findings of the Macau Foundation funded research project titled, “A Study on the Development of Internationalization and Localization for Macau Tourism Education”. The objectives of the study are:

1. To better comprehend the current situation of Macau tourism education and its similarities and differences in comparison with tourism education in well-developed regions and countries.
2. To discuss the future development trend of Macau tourism education.
3. To assess the developing conditions for the implementation of internationalization and localization of tourism education in Macau.
4. To draft feasible strategies in the development of internationalization and localization of tourism education in Macau.

Appendix I depicts the research path of the entire project. Specifically, this paper focuses on the student perspectives of tourism education particularly the aspects pertaining to students' evaluation of tourism education programs; infrastructure, facilities and administrative services, competencies cultivation and training and work expectations after graduation. Concrete findings of this project will help to provide clear-cut strategic suggestions for the local and international development of tourism education in Macau.

Keywords:

Tourism Education, Tourism Industry, Tourism Student, Internationalization, Localization

113.兩岸四地的大學持續教育：合作機遇與挑戰

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會議／刊物名稱：

國際持續教育及終身學習期刊，1(1)，ISSN：1997-7034

內容簡介：

面對教育全球化的挑戰，透過本地和國際的教育合作、共享優質教育資源的理念正處於迅速發展的階段。但是，中國內地、香港、澳門及台灣四地之間在教育實踐中的合作卻依然有限。本研究是從政府行政人員、學者以及高等持續教育界從業員的觀點，探討持續教育合作的機遇與困難；比較持續教育的詞彙使用、法規及實施機構的異同；分析受訪者對高等持續教育發展的看法。作者希望透過本研究，有助鼓勵及推動兩岸四地的高等持續教育機構之間的跨境教育聯合與合作。

關鍵詞：

國際教育、持續教育、高等持續教育

113. Continuing Education in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan: Collaboration Opportunities and Challenges

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School of Continuing Studies/ Faculty of International Tourism, Macau
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Name of Conference/Journal:

International Journal of Continuing Education & Lifelong Learning, 1(1), ISSN:1997-7034

Abstract:

In response to the challenges of education, local and international education cooperation and collaboration for quality education resources have been developing rapidly. However, limited continuing education collaboration has been in practice among Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan. The purpose of this study was to investigate opportunities and difficulties in continuing education collaboration from the perceptions of government officers, scholars, and practitioners in higher continuing education sectors. The similarities and differences of names, laws and regulations, and implementing organizations were compared. The development and perceptions of higher continuing education collaborations from interviewees were analyzed. It is expected that the outcome of this study could be helpful in encouraging and promoting cross-border continuing educational collaboration among Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan.

Keywords:

International Education, Continuing Education, Higher Continuing Education

114.論國際旅遊與世界和平

梁文慧

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會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2(2): 38-44，ISSN：1994-4926

內容簡介：

國際旅遊業並非只是和平的受益者，從經濟、社會文化、環保等角度觀察，可知它同是維護和平的重要力量。本文對此進行了廣泛的探討。作者提倡如同維護世界和平一樣，承擔社會責任是旅遊業可持續發展的指導原則。本文對於提高旅遊專業學生和對旅遊相關領域有研究興趣之認識的基礎知識大有裨益。

關鍵詞：

旅遊業、和平、經濟影響、社會文化影響、環境影響

114.International Tourism and World Peace

Aliana Leong

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University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology , 2 (2): 38-44, ISSN: 1994-4926

Abstract:

This paper extensively shows that international tourism is not just a beneficiary of peace but is a vital force for peace in economic, socio-cultural and environmental perspectives. The author advocates that responsible tourism is the guiding principle of sustainable tourism as well as world peace. The application of this paper can be very helpful for advancing the general knowledge of tourism students and those who are interested in tourism related subjects.

Keywords:

Tourism, Peace, Economic Impacts, Social-culture Impacts, Environmental Impacts

115.持續澳門會展業優勢的人力資源策略

梁文慧

澳門科技大學 持續教育學院/ 國際旅遊學院

會議／刊物名稱：

2008 全國會展專業核心課程研討會論文集，pp. 6-12

內容簡介：

本文描述了會展業對旅遊業的效益和在新經濟時代澳門會展業人力資源發展的幾點思考。由於會展業是一個複雜性很強的行業，其所需技巧涉及面甚廣，集市場學、管理學、新聞學、公關學、營銷學、社會學等一體的綜合性課程。從而引伸出會展教育的前景十分廣闊，進而提出一系列優化會展旅遊人力資源發展的具體策略。

關鍵詞：

澳門會展業、人力資源發展

115.Strategic Development of MICE Human Resources in Macau

Aliana Leong

School of Continuing Studies/ Faculty of International Tourism, Macau
University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The 2008 National Conference in Core Course of MICE Major Proceedings, pp. 6-12

Abstract:

This paper described the benefits that MICE brings to tourism and several ideas of Macau MICE human resource in new economy times. Since MICE is a very strong complex industry, it required artifice to involve in gathering an integral wholes such as Marketing , Principles of Management , Journalism , Study of Public Relation, Sociology, among others. The prospect stretching thereby reaching out exhibition education is very vast and point out a series of concrete tactics optimizing the MICE human resource development then.

Keywords:

Macau MICE Industry, HR Development

116.從高等教育的觀點看澳門社區發展和社區教育 梁文慧

澳門科技大學 持續教育學院/ 國際旅遊學院

會議／刊物名稱：

2008 新農村運動在全球化的世界: 開端，現狀和前景國際會議論文集，pp. 211-221

內容簡介：

本文從美國和英國的觀點回顧社會教育的形式和發展。作者從澳門高等教育機構在成人和持續教育發展的特點中作出社區教育的分析，進而提出一套完整的功能、概念、規劃策略和運作實務方式，期望展示出一個社區學院如何能用來促進社區學習以及為澳門社區民生謀福祉的具體模式。

關鍵詞：

社區教育、社區學院、社區學習、澳門社區

116. Macau Community Development and Community Education - The Higher Education Perspectives Aliana Leong

School of Continuing Studies/ Faculty of International Tourism, Macau
University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The 2008 International Conference of the Korean Association for Saemaul Undong Studies-
Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement) in the Globalizing World: Origin, Present, and
Future Prospects Proceedings, pp. 211-221

Abstract:

This paper reviews the development and the forms of community education gleaned from the perspectives of the US and the UK. With the characteristics of adult and continuing education developments in Macau among higher education institutions, the author analyzes the demand for community education. A comprehensive set of functions, concepts, planning strategies and operational practices are proposed with the hope to demonstrate a concrete mode with which how a community college can be employed to promote community learning.

Keywords:

Community Education, Community College, Community Learning, Macau Community

117. 文化遺產旅遊與澳門城市互動發展策略的研究思考

梁文慧、馬勇

澳門科技大學 持續教育學院/ 國際旅遊學院

會議／刊物名稱：

第八屆粵台港澳文化交流研討會論文集：城市文化形象的塑造，ISBN：978-99937-1-0448，pp. 67-78

內容簡介：

回歸以來，在特區政府的領導下，澳門於社會、經濟、文化等諸多方面都取得了長足的進步，尤其是以博彩旅遊為主導的服務業更是以前所未有的速度發展壯大（馬勇，2005）。目前，博彩旅遊業已經在澳門的經濟構成中佔據了絕對主力的位置，且澳門博彩業的國際競爭力也不斷增強（梁文慧，2006）。2006年澳門部分博彩業的經營業績指標已經超過世界著名賭城拉斯維加斯就是一個很好的例證。但是，在經濟不斷發展，社會快速繁榮的同時，澳門也存在發展上的瓶頸——經濟結構過度單一。博彩業無論是在本地經濟產業結構還是在旅遊產業內部結構都是絕對的主導（梁正寧，1999；陳虹，1999）。從長期來看，單一的產業結構相對較為脆弱，會給澳門長期發展帶來一定的風險性。為此，澳門應從戰略的高度關注未來發展的可持續性。正是基於上述考慮，中央政府和澳門特區政府都不約而同的提出了要走適度多元的道路（陳虹，1999；安棟樑，2006）。日前，澳門特區政府更是明確提出要大力研究和發展本澳的文化產業，使之成為澳門發展的重要經濟力量和新的經濟增長點。

關鍵詞：

文化遺產旅遊、城市發展、澳門旅遊

117.A Study on the Interactive Strategies for Cultural Heritage Tourism and City Development of Macau

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University of Science and Technology**

Name of Conference/Journal:

The 8th Conference of Cultural Exchange Among the Cross-strait Regions: Formation of City Cultural Image Proceedings, ISBN: 978-99937-1-0448, pp. 67-78

Abstract:

Since the hand-over to China and under the leadership of the SAR government, Macau has undergone great advancement in social, economic, and cultural aspects. The service industry which is gaming and tourism oriented has ever been developed and grown so rapidly. (Yong Ma, 2005). Presently, gaming and tourism have become absolutely dominant in the development of the Macau economy. The international competitiveness of Macau gaming industry has been enhanced (Leong, 2006). In 2006, Macau's gaming industry operation index has partially exceeded that of Las Vegas. However, alongside with the economy's uninterrupted growth and social prosperity is Macau's bottleneck – a solitary economic pattern. The gaming industry is a complete leading factor whether in the local economy industrial set-up or in the inner structure of the tourism industry (Leong, 1999, Chen, 1999). Judging from a long term perspective, a unitary industrial set-up is relatively fragile and brings about certain risks to the long-term development of Macau. Therefore, Macau should pay attention to the future sustainable development from a strategic perspective. Based on the above consideration, the Central Government and Macau SAR government concurrently raised a moderate pluralistic approach (Chen, 1999, Autunes, 2006). Presently, the Macau SAR government brings forward ideas on studies and development of the local cultural industry to make it become an important economic factor and new growth point of Macau.

Keywords:

Cultural Heritage Tourism, City Development, Macau Tourism

118.配體結構對 NAMI-A 衍生物水解機理、速度的影響

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會議/刊物名稱：

無機化學學報，2008，24: 1-6，《科學引文索引》，美國《化學文摘》，《中國學術期刊文摘》，《中國科技論文與引文數據庫》，《中國科學引文數據庫》，《中文科技期刊數據庫》，《中國期刊全文數據庫》，《中國核心期刊（遴選）數據庫》，中國台灣華藝《中文電子期刊服務》等國內外多種著名檢索刊物和文獻數據庫摘引和收錄。SCI，CA，CSTPCD，CSCD，CJFD, etc

內容簡介：

制備並用紫外-可見分光光度法研究了 $\text{trans-[RuCl}_4(\text{DMSO})(\text{N-EtIm})][(\text{N-EtIm})\text{H}](\text{N-EtIm}=\text{N-乙基咪唑})$ (化合物 1:反式四氯二甲基亞砷 N-乙基咪唑合鈦的 N-乙基咪唑鹽)在 pH=7.40 及 5.00，0.15 mol.L⁻¹ NaCl，37°C 溶液中的水解機理及動力學。化合物 1 在 pH=7.40 的緩沖溶液中發生兩步水解脫氯反應(I 氯水解及 II 氯水解)(分步反應)，最終溶液顏色變深形成聚合物。在 pH=5.00 緩沖溶液中二甲基亞砷(DMSO)水解。其 I 氯、II 氯水解及 DMSO 水解反應皆為零級反應。測定了各水解反應表觀常數 K_{obs} 及半衰期 $t_{1/2}$ 。化合物 1 的 I 氯及 II 氯水解反應與 NAMI-A 相似，而且各水解速度也相差不大，即將推電子的乙基引入咪唑環，對 NAMI-A 的 I 氯、II 氯及 DMSO 水解反應速度影響較小。化合物在酸性溶液中的穩定性明顯高於中性溶液。

關鍵詞：

鈦化合物、抗轉移、水解動力學、穩定性

118. Influence of Ligand Structure on the Hydrolytic Mechanism and Rate of NAMI-A Derivatives

Liang Yao Hua, Liang Guo Gang

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University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Chinese J Inorg. Chem, 2008, 24: 1-6

Abstract:

Trans-[RuCl₄(DMSO)(N-EtIm)][(N-EtIm)H](N-EtIm=N-ethylimidazole)(compd.1 , N-ethylimidazolium[trans-tetrachloro(N-ethylimidazole)(S-dimethylsulfoxide)ruthenate(III)]) was prepared, its hydrolytic mechanism and kinetics were studied by UV-VIS spectra at pH=7.40/5.00, 0.15 mol.L⁻¹ NaCl, 37°C. Compd.1 undergoes two well-separated steps of chloride hydrolysis at pH=7.40, while dimethyl sulfoxide(DMSO) hydrolyzed in pH=5.00 buffer solution. All the hydrolysis follows the zero order reaction. The K_{obs} and t_{1/2} for each reaction were determined. The hydrolytic rate of compd. 1 including 2 chlorides and DMSO hydrolysis was similar to that of NAMI-A, which demonstrated that the influence of introducing ethyl group into imidazole ring is small on the hydrolysis rate of NAMI-A derivatives. The stability of compd.1 in acidic solution is much more stable than that of in neutral solution.

Keywords:

Ruthenium Complexes, Antimetastasis, Hydrolytic Kinetics, Stabilities

119.NAMI-A 及衍生物的水解機理、動力學研究

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會議／刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2008，2(1): 36-42

內容簡介：

目的：研究配體結構對 NAMI-A 衍生物水解速度及溶液穩定性的影響。方法：製備了化合物 1，trans-[RuCl₄(DMSO)(2-MeIm)][(2-MeIm)H](2-MeIm=2-甲基咪唑)；用紫外-可見分光光度法研究了 NAMI-A 及化合物 1 在 pH=7.40 及 5.00(0.15 M NaCl, 37°C)緩衝溶液中的水解機理及動力學。結果：兩個化合物在 pH=7.40 的緩衝溶液中均發生兩步脫氯水解反應(I 氯水解及 II 氯水解)(分步反應)，最終溶液顏色變深形成聚合物；在 pH=5.00 緩衝溶液中發生二甲基亞砜(DMSO)的水解反應。其 I 氯、II 氯水解及 DMSO 水解反應皆為零級反應，測定了各水解反應表觀速率常數及半衰期。結論：化合物 1 的 I 氯、II 氯及 DMSO 水解反應機理與 NAMI-A 相似，均為零級反應。但化合物 1 的 I 氯水解、II 氯水解及 DMSO 水解反應速度加快。表明在咪唑環的 2 位元引入斥電子的甲基能夠明顯加快配合物的各水解反應速度。兩個化合物在酸性溶液中的穩定性明顯高於中性溶液。

關鍵詞：

鈦化合物、抗轉移、水解動力學、穩定性

119.Mechanism and Kinetics of NAMI-A and Its Derivatives

Liang Yao Hua, Liang Guo Gang

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University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, 2008, 2(1): 36-42

Abstract:

Objective: To study the influence of ligand structure on the hydrolysis and stability of anti-metastasis NAMI-A derivatives. Method:Hydrolytic mechanism and kinetics of NAMI-A and compd 1-trans-[RuCl₄(DMSO)(2-MeIm)][(2-MeIm)H](where 2-MeIm=2-methyl imidazole) were studied by UV-VIS spectra at pH=5.00/7.40, 0.15M NaCl, 37°C. Result:The two compounds undergo two well-separated steps of chloride hydrolysis at pH=7.40; while dimethylsulfoxide(DMSO) hydrolyzed in pH=5.00 buffer solution. All the hydrolysis follows the zero order reaction. The Kobs and t1/2 for each reaction were determined. Conclusion:Very similar to NAMI-A, compd 1 loses 1st and 2nd chloride in two separated zero order reactions at pH=7.40; and loses DMSO in pH=5.00 buffer solution. The hydrolytic rate of compd 1 including 2 chloride ligands and DMSO hydrolysis was much faster than that of NAMI-A, which demonstrated that introducing methyl group into imidazole ring accelerated the hydrolysis rate of NAMI-A. The stability of the 2 compounds in acidic solution is much more stable than that of in neutral solution.

Keywords:

Ruthenium Complexes, Antimetastasis, Hydrolytic Kinetics, Stabilities

120.Nami-A 及其衍生物的水解速率研究

梁曜華、梁國剛

澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議／刊物名稱：

2008 年香港－澳門研究生中藥論壇會議論文集，53，2008，(由現代化中醫藥協會協辦)

內容簡介：

本文製備化合物 1 (trans-[RuCl₄(dmsO)(2-meIm)][2-meImH])，並進行了生理條件下的水解過程的研究。通過紅外光譜、紫外光譜、氬譜和元素分析鑒定了化合物 1 的結構和純度。通過紫外分光光度法研究了化合物在 37°C，pH 7.40 緩衝溶液中的水解機理動力學性質。與 NAMI-A 相似，化合物 1 在 pH 7.40 緩衝溶液中主要經歷了兩步脫氯水解反應，且均為零級反應。結論：化合物 1 的兩步脫氯反應的水解速率與 NAMI-A 相比快很多，表明將甲基引入咪唑環後，明顯加速了 NAMI-A 的水解反應速率。由此可預測化合物 1 與 NAMI-A 具有相同的抗腫瘤轉移作用，同時它在水溶液中的穩定性比 NAMI-A 低。

關鍵詞：

鈦化合物、抗轉移、低毒性、水解速率、NAMI-A

120.Hydrolytic Rate of Nami-A and It's Derivatives

Liang Yao Hua, Liang Guo Gang

Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health, Macau
University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Postgraduate Symposium on Chinese Medicine, 53, 2008, (Supported by MCMIA)

Abstract:

Trans-[RuCl₄(dmsO)(2-meIm)][2-meImH](compd 1) was prepared and its hydrolytic process in physiological condition were investigated. Its structure was identified by IR, UV, H-NMR and elemental analysis. The mechanism-kinetics of compounds was measured by UV-Vis spectrophotometer in buffer solution (pH 7.40, 0.15M NaCl) at 37°C. Very similar to NAMI-A, the complex mainly undergoes two well separated steps of two chloride hydrolysis in buffer solution (pH 7.40). The two hydrolytic reactions follow zero order reaction. Conclusion: hydrolytic rate of compd1 including two chloride hydrolysis was much faster than that of NAMI-A, which means that introducing methyl group into imidazole ring accelerated the hydrolysis rate of NAMI-A. It can predict that compd 1 has the same antimetastasis effect as NAMI-A, while it's stability in aqueous solution is much lower than that of NAMI-A.

Keywords:

Ruthenium Complex, Antimetastasis, Low Toxicity, Hydrolytic Rate, NAMI-A

121.不同產地朱砂中可溶性汞、砷、鉛、鎘的含量測定

梁曜華、梁國剛、張寧寧

澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議／刊物名稱：

中國中藥雜誌，2008，33（19）：2273-74，(美國 SciFinder 數據庫，進入醫學索引 MEDLINE，進入《化學文摘》，荷蘭 Elsevier 公司 Scopus 數據庫，《國際藥學文摘》，《毒物學文摘》，俄羅斯《文摘雜誌》，波蘭《哥白尼索引》，WHO 西太平洋地區醫學索引，“中國科學引文數據庫”來源期刊，“中國學術期刊綜合評價數據庫”來源期刊，中國自然科學核心期刊，中國中文核心期刊，中國科技核心期刊，《中國學術期刊文摘》中、英文版.SciFinder, Medline, CA, Scopus, IPA, ToxFile, AJ, IC, etc.)

內容簡介：

目的：比較不同產地朱砂中可溶性重金屬汞、鉛、鎘、砷的含量。方法：原子螢光光譜法測定不同產地朱砂中可溶性重金屬的含量。結果：不同產地朱砂中可溶性汞、鉛含量較高；鎘、砷含量較低。結論：按藥典規定的朱砂劑量，測定的朱砂樣品中可溶性汞含量接近或超過世界衛生組織標準，但鉛、鎘、砷含量合格。

關鍵詞：

朱砂、可溶性重金屬含量

121.Determination of Soluble Hg, As, Pb and Cd of Cinnabar from Different Location

Liang Yao Hua, Liang Guo Gang, Zhang Ning Ning

**Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health, Macau
University of Science and Technology**

Name of Conference/Journal:

China Journal of Chinese Materia Medica, 2008, 33(19): 2273-74

Abstract:

Objective: To compare the contents of soluble Hg, As, Pb and Cd of Cinnabar from different locations. Method: the contents of soluble heavy metal of cinnabar from different locations were determined by atomic absorption spectrometry. Result: the contents of soluble Hg, Pb of cinnabar from different locations are higher than that of soluble As, Cd. Conclusion: According to cinnabar dose in pharmacopoeia, the contents of soluble Hg in cinnabar determined approach or exceed standard value made by WHO, but three others are qualified.

Keywords:

Cinnabar, Content of Soluble Heavy Metal

122.可溶性共同激發分子和細胞黏附分子在二型糖尿病腎炎患者中的異常表達

黃振國、何詠賢、唐俊業、楊振業、陳重娥、江碧珊、林偉基(負責作者)

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會議／刊物名稱：

Journal of Clinical Immunology, 2008, 28: 36-43, 期刊 IF = 2.886, (SCI)

內容簡介：

在 T 淋巴細胞和白細胞所介導的炎症反應中，共同激發分子與白細胞粘附分子發揮重要作用。我們研究了 94 位二型糖尿病腎炎患者和普通二型糖尿病患者 (DN 和 NDN)、並 20 位健康對照者血漿內所含的可溶性共同激發分子 CD80、CD86、CD28 和 CTLA-4。對比健康對照者，DN 患者的血漿含有明顯較少的可溶性 CTLA-4、但較高的可溶性 CD28 (全部 $P < 0.05$)。在 DN 而非 NDN 患者中，可溶性 CD28 及 CD80 的表達與空腹尿白蛋白：肌酸酐比值呈正相關 (全部 $P < 0.05$)。可溶性血管細胞黏附分子-1 和 P-選擇素的升幅更可反映出糖尿病腎炎的嚴重程度 (全部 $P < 0.05$)。因此，在糖尿病腎炎的發展過程中所見的 T 細胞和白細胞活化，與可溶性共同激發分子和細胞黏附分子的異常表達息息相關。

關鍵詞：

粘附分子、激發分子、糖尿腎炎病

122. Aberrant Expression of Soluble Co-stimulatory Molecules and Adhesion Molecules in Type 2 Diabetes

**Wong CK, Ho AWY, Tong PCY, Yeung CY, Chan JCN, Kong PS, Lam CWK
(Corresponding Author)**

**Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health, Macau
University of Science and Technology**

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Clinical Immunology , 2008, 28: 36-43, IF = 2.886, (SCI)

Abstract:

Co-stimulatory molecules together with leukocyte adhesion molecules are important for T lymphocyte and leukocyte-mediated inflammatory responses. We investigated the soluble costimulatory molecules CD80, CD86, CD28, and CTLA-4 and soluble adhesion molecules in plasma of 94 type 2 diabetic patients with or without nephropathy (DN and NDN) and 20 healthy controls. Plasma concentration of sCTLA-4 was significantly lower, whereas sCD28 was significantly higher in DN patients than that in control subjects (all $P < 0.05$). sCD28 and sCD80 were found to be positively correlated with fasting urine albumin: creatinine ratio in DN patients but not in NDN patients. Elevated soluble adhesion molecule vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 and P-selectin could be related with the disease severity of DN (all $P < 0.05$). Therefore, the aberrant expression of soluble co-stimulatory molecules and adhesion molecules can be related to the activation of T cells and leukocytes in the progression of inflammation in diabetic nephropathy.

Keywords:

Adhesion Molecules, Co-stimulatory Molecules, Diabetic Nephropathy

123. 白細胞介素 IL-17A、IL-17F 和 IL-23 激活嗜酸性粒細胞釋放細胞因子和趨化因子的分子機制：提示 Th17 淋巴細胞能介導過敏反應

張鳳兒、黃振國、葉偉基、林偉基(負責作者)

澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議／刊物名稱：

Journal of Immunology, 2008, 180: 5625-35, 期刊 IF = 6.068, (SCI)

內容簡介：

IL-17A 和 IL-17F 是 IL-17 細胞因子家族中的成員，他們在過敏反應中起著重要的作用。最近的研究指出：樹突狀細胞和巨噬細胞受微生物的刺激產生 IL-23，IL-23 能特異性地激活 Th17 細胞（一種 Th 淋巴細胞亞群）釋放 IL-17A 和 IL-17F。因此 IL-23/IL-17 軸線把感染性疾病和過敏性疾病聯繫在一起。我們在實驗中研究了 IL-17A、IL-17F 和 IL-23 單獨或者聯合作用刺激嗜酸性粒細胞釋放細胞因子和趨化因子以及潛在的細胞內機制。我們發現人的嗜酸性粒細胞能在蛋白水平表達 IL-17A 受體、IL-17F 受體和 IL-23 受體。IL-17A、IL-17F 和 IL-23 能刺激嗜酸性粒細胞釋放趨化因子 GRO- α /CXCL1、IL-8/CXCL8 和 MIP-1 β /CCL4，IL-17F 和 IL-23 還能增加促炎細胞因子 IL-1 β 和 IL-6 的生成。IL-17F 和 IL-23 的聯合作用對促炎細胞因子 IL-1 β 和 IL-6 的生成產生協同作用，這種協同作用只能隨著 IL-23 劑量的增加而增強。進一步的研究顯示 IL-17A、IL-17F 和 IL-23 能差異激活 ERK、p38 MAPK 和 NF- κ B 信號通路，而且選擇性的信號通路抑製劑能顯著地抑制 IL-17A、IL-17F 和 IL-23 誘導的趨化因子的釋放以及 IL-17F 和 IL-23 聯合誘導的 IL-1 β 和 IL-6 的協同增加。總之，我們的研究發現：在過敏反應中，Th17 淋巴細胞能通過各種細胞內信號級聯反應激活嗜酸性粒細胞。

關鍵詞：

嗜酸性細胞、白細胞介素 17A 和 17F、淋巴細胞、過敏性炎症

123.Molecular Mechanisms of Cytokine and Chemokine Release from Eosinophils Activated by IL-17A, IL-17F, and IL-23: Implication for Th17 Lymphocytes-mediated Allergic Inflammation

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University of Science and Technology**

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Immunology , 2008, 180: 5625-35, IF = 6.068, (SCI)

Abstract:

IL-17A and IL-17F are members of the IL-17 family that play crucial roles in allergic inflammation. Recent studies reported that IL-17A and IL-17F production from a distinct Th lymphocyte subset, Th17, was specifically induced by IL-23, which was produced by dendritic cells and macrophages in response to microbial stimuli. The IL-23-IL-17 axis might therefore provide a link between infections and allergic diseases. In the present study, we investigated the effects of IL-17A, IL-17F, and IL-23, alone or in combination, on cytokine and chemokine release from eosinophils and the underlying intracellular mechanisms. Human eosinophils were found to constitutively express receptors for IL-17A, IL-17F, and IL-23 at the protein level. IL-17A, IL-17F, and IL-23 could induce the release of chemokines GRO- α /CXCL1, IL-8/CXCL8, and MIP-1 α /CCL4 from eosinophils, while IL-17F and IL-23 could also increase the production of proinflammatory cytokines IL-1 β and IL-6. Synergistic effects were observed in the combined treatment of IL-17F and IL-23 on the release of proinflammatory cytokines, and the effects were dose-dependently enhanced by IL-23, but not IL-17F. Further investigations showed that IL-17A, IL-17F, and IL-23 differentially activated the ERK, p38 MAPK, and NF- κ B pathways. Moreover, inhibition of these pathways using selective inhibitors could significantly abolish the chemokine release induced by IL-17A, IL-17F, and IL-23 and the synergistic increases on IL-1 β and IL-6 production mediated by combined treatment of IL-17F and IL-23. Taken together, our findings provide insight for the Th17 lymphocyte-mediated activation of eosinophils via differential intracellular signaling cascades in allergic inflammation.

Keywords:

Eosinophils, Interleukins 17A and 17F, Th-17 Lymphocytes, Allergic Inflammation

124. FAK 活化 ERK 促使嗜酸性細胞趨化: 感染導致過敏炎症 的新機制

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會議/刊物名稱:

International Immunology, 2008, 20: 353-63, 期刊 IF = 3.290, (SCI)

內容簡介:

細菌和病毒性感染是導致過敏性疾病加重的常見原因。本項課題中，我們研究了不同的細菌產物通過 Toll 樣受體對嗜酸性粒細胞的活化作用，並且進一步探討了激活過程中細胞外信號調節激酶（ERK）和粘附性激酶（FAK，一種整合相關粘附分子）的作用。我們分析了 7 種 TLR 配體對於嗜酸性粒細胞存活，粘附分子表達以及趨化遷移等特性的作用。結果顯示肽聚糖（PGN，TLR2 配體）的活化效應最為明顯，鞭毛蛋白（TLR5 配體）和咪啶莫特 R837（TLR7 配體）也可以有效激活嗜酸性粒細胞。然而，雙鏈多聚胞嘧啶核苷酸（TLR3 配體），超純 LPS（TLR4 配體），單鏈 RNA（TLR8 配體）和 CPG-DNA（TLR9 配體）則對嗜酸性粒細胞無激活效應。進一步的研究證實 PGN，鞭毛蛋白和 R837 都通過激活 ERK 傳遞信號，而激活 ERK 需要磷酸化 FAK 酪氨酸 925，並不是酪氨酸 577。通過選擇性抑製劑 PD98059 抑制 ERK 的活化和特異的 RNA 干擾 FAK 的表達可以顯著消除 PGN，鞭毛蛋白和 R837 對嗜酸性粒細胞的活化效應。總之，我們的研究表明 TLR 介導的嗜酸性粒細胞活化需要 FAK 依賴的 ERK 的激活，同時提示嗜酸性粒細胞在微生物感染加重過敏性炎症這一進程中扮演著一定的角色。

關鍵詞:

粘附分子、細胞趨化、嗜酸性細胞、訊息分子、Toll 樣受體

124.FAK-mediated Activation of ERK for Eosinophil Migration: A Novel Mechanism for Infection-induced Allergic Inflammation

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Name of Conference/Journal:

International Immunology, 2008, 20: 353-63, IF = 3.290 , (SCI)

Abstract:

Bacterial and viral infections often induce the exacerbation of allergic diseases. In this study, we investigated the activation of human eosinophils by different microbial products via Toll-like receptors (TLRs). The underlying intracellular mechanism involving activation of extracellular signal regulated kinase (ERK) and focal adhesion kinase (FAK), an integrin-associated focal adhesion molecule, was also examined. Seven TLR ligands were studied for their abilities in promoting survival, modulating the expression of adhesion molecules and facilitating chemotactic migration of eosinophils. While peptidoglycan (PGN) (TLR2 ligand) showed the most prominent effects, flagellin (TLR5 ligand) and imiquimod R837 (TLR7 ligand) were also effective in activating eosinophils. However, little or no effect was observed for double-stranded polyinosinic-polycytidylic acid (TLR3 ligand), ultra-purified LPS (TLR4 ligand), single-stranded RNA (ssRNA) (TLR8 ligand) and CpG-DNA (TLR9 ligand). Further investigation confirmed that PGN, flagellin and R837 commonly transmitted signals through ERK activation that required prior phosphorylation of tyrosine 925, but not tyrosine 577, on FAK. Moreover, the inhibition of ERK activation by selective inhibitor PD98059 and FAK expression by FAK-specific RNA interference could significantly abolish the stimulatory effects induced by PGN, flagellin and R837. Taken together, our findings indicate the involvement of FAK dependent activation of ERK1 in TLR-mediated eosinophil stimulation. A potential role of eosinophils was also suggested in exacerbating allergic inflammation in response to microbial infections.

Keywords:

Adhesion Molecule, Chemotaxis, Eosinophils, Signaling Molecules, Toll-like Receptor

125.系統性紅斑狼瘡病人增產白細胞介素 IL-23 及 17: 提示 Th17 淋巴細胞能介導自身免疫反應炎症

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會議/刊物名稱：

Clinical Immunology , 2008 , 127: 385-93 , 期刊 IF = 3.551 , (SCI)

內容簡介：

依賴白細胞介素 IL-23 產生 IL-17 的 Th 淋巴細胞與自身免疫性疾病有密切相關。我們研究了激活系統性紅斑狼瘡(SLE)病人 Th17 細胞的免疫病理機制。系統性紅斑狼瘡病人和健康對照組的血漿和培養上清液的細胞因子/趨化因子濃度用 ELISA 或者流式細胞儀檢測。我們發現：系統性紅斑狼瘡病人血漿中 IL-12、IL-17、IL-23、CXCL10 濃度和 Th17 細胞的數量比健康對照組顯著升高($p<0.05$)。血漿 IL-12、IL-17、IL-23、CXCL10 濃度的升高與紅斑狼瘡活化指數 (SLEDAI) 呈顯著性正相關。血漿 IL-12 和 IL-17 的濃度與血漿 Th1 趨化因子 CXCL10 的濃度呈顯著性正相關($p<0.05$)。系統性紅斑狼瘡病人的淋巴細胞與 IL-23 或者 IL-18 體外共培養誘導產生的 IL-17 的濃度比健康對照組顯著升高($p<0.05$)。這種激活的 IL-23/IL-17 軸線在 SLE 的炎症免疫反應中起著重要的作用。

關鍵詞：

白細胞介素 IL-12、17 及 23、Th17 淋巴細胞、系統性紅斑狼瘡、紅斑狼瘡活化指數

125.Hyperproduction of IL-23 and IL-17 in Patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: Implications for Th17-mediated Inflammation in Auto-immunity

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Name of Conference/Journal:

Clinical Immunology, 2008, 127: 385-93, IF = 3.551, (SCI)

Abstract:

IL-23-dependent IL-17-producing T helper (Th) lymphocytes are associated with autoimmunity. We investigated the immunopathological mechanisms for activation of Th17 cells of patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Concentration of cytokines/chemokine in plasma and culture supernatant from SLE patients and healthy controls were measured by ELISA or flow cytometry. Plasma IL-12, IL-17, IL-23 and CXCL10 concentrations and the number of Th17 cells were significantly elevated in SLE patients than control subjects (both $p < 0.05$). Elevated IL-12, IL-17 and CXCL10 concentrations correlated positively and significantly with SLEDAI (all $p < 0.05$). Plasma IL-12 and IL-17 showed significant and positive correlation with plasma Th1 chemokine CXCL10 concentration in SLE patients (all $p < 0.05$). Ex vivo inductions of IL-17 by IL-23 or IL-18 from co-stimulated lymphocytes were significantly higher in SLE patients than controls (all $p < 0.05$). The activated IL-23/IL-17 axis is important for the inflammatory immunity in SLE.

Keywords:

IL-12, IL-17, IL-23, Th17, SLE, SLEDAI

126. 腫瘤壞死因子通過 MAPK 訊息系統增加趨化因子 CCL2 及粘附分子在腎小管上皮細胞的表達

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會議/刊物名稱：

Immunobiology , 2008 , 213: 533-44 , 期刊 IF = 2.886 , (SCI)

內容簡介：

慢性腎炎患者血漿和尿液內的腫瘤壞死因子 (TNF)- α 濃度顯著升高，TNF- α 並能誘發許多類型的細胞分泌其他炎症介質。腎近曲小管上皮細胞 (PTEC) 裡的趨化因子如巨嗜細胞趨化蛋白-1 (CCL2 / MCP-1) 和細胞表面的粘附分子如細胞間粘附分子-1 (ICAM-1) 和血管細胞粘附分子-1 (VCAM-1) 均關鍵地促進浸潤性巨噬細胞和淋巴細胞聚集並粘附到發炎腎組織。本研究旨在探討 TNF- α 對 PTEC 表達這些炎症相關分子的影響，以及細胞內絲裂原活化蛋白激酶 (MAPK) 信號的監管機制。我們利用蛋白質陣列來測定被 TNF- α 激活的 PTEC 的細胞因子表達譜，透過酵素免疫分析法來分析 CCL2 濃度，並以流式細胞術來評估細胞表面 ICAM-1 和 VCAM-1、及細胞內磷酸化 p38 MAPK、c-JUN 氨基末端激酶 (JNK) 和細胞外信號調節蛋白激酶 (ERK) 的表達。TNF- α 能顯著地誘發 PTEC 的 CCL2、ICAM-1 和 VCAM-1 表達。p38 MAPK、JNK 和 ERK 選擇性抑制劑 (SB203580、SP600125 和 PD98059) 都能壓抑 TNF- α 所誘發的 CCL2 和 ICAM-1 表達，但只有 p38 MAPK 和 ERK 抑制劑能壓抑 TNF- α 所誘發的 VCAM-1 表達。JNK 抑制劑則能使 VCAM-1 表達增加，卻不與 TNF- α 構成相加效果。此外，p38 MAPK 抑制劑被發現能阻止 TNF- α 所誘導的 ERK 磷酸化，這意味著在 TNF- α 的激活過程中，p38 MAPK 與 ERK 通路之間有一個單向的相互作用。TNF- α 透過活化細胞內 MAPK 信息通路，誘發 CCL2、ICAM-1 和 VCAM-1 的表達，能有助於巨噬細胞及淋巴細胞的浸潤作用，於腎炎的免疫發病機制中擔當重要角色。

關鍵詞：

腫瘤壞死因子- α 通過 MAPK 信號通路上調人腎近曲小管上皮細胞的 CCL2 和粘附分子表達

126. Tumor Necrosis Factor- α up-regulates the Expression of CCL2 and Adhesion Molecules of Human Proximal Tubular Epithelial Cells Through MAPK Signaling Pathways

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Name of Conference/Journal:

Immunobiology , 2008, 213: 533-44, IF = 2.886, (SCI)

Abstract:

Both circulating and urinary tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α levels have been shown to increase in inflammatory chronic kidney diseases and TNF- α can induce secretion of other inflammatory mediators from many cell types. Chemokine, mononuclear chemoattractant protein-1 (CCL2/MCP-1), and cell surface adhesion molecules, intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) and vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1), in renal proximal tubular epithelial cells (PTEC) are important for promoting recruitment and adhesion of infiltrating macrophages and lymphocytes to inflamed renal tissue. This study aimed to investigate the effect of TNF- α on the expression of these inflammation-related molecules of human PTEC and the underlying intracellular mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) regulatory signaling mechanisms. Cytokine expression profile of TNF- α -activated PTEC was assayed by protein array. The concentration of CCL2 was analyzed by ELISA, while the expression of cell surface ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 and intracellular phosphorylated p38 MAPK, c-Jun NH₂-terminal kinase (JNK) and extracellular signal regulated kinase (ERK) was assessed using flow cytometry. TNF- α could significantly induce CCL2, ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 expression of PTEC. Selective inhibitors of p38 MAPK (SB203580), JNK (SP600125) and ERK (PD98059) could suppress TNF- α -induced CCL2 and ICAM-1 expression, while only p38 MAPK and ERK inhibitors could suppress TNF- α -induced VCAM-1 expression. JNK inhibitor was found to up-regulate VCAM-1 expression but did not elicit any additive effect with TNF- α on VCAM-1 expression. Moreover, p38 MAPK inhibitor was found to abrogate the TNF- α -induced ERK phosphorylation, suggesting that there was a one-way interaction between p38 MAPK and ERK pathways during the TNF- α activation. TNF- α can play a crucial role in the immunopathogenesis of nephritis by the induction of CCL2, ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 expression via the activation of the intracellular MAPK signaling pathway, which may contribute to macrophage and lymphocyte infiltration.

Keywords:

Human Proximal Tubular Epithelial Cells, Intercellular Adhesion Molecule, Mitogen-activated Protein Kinase, Mononuclear Chemoattractant Protein-1, Tumor Necrosis Factor- α , Vascular Cell Adhesion Molecule-1

127.探討基因與基因的互相影響與中國裔兒童的哮喘病特性的研究

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會議／刊物名稱：

Allergy, 2008, 63: 1031-9, 期刊 IF = 5.041, (SCI)

內容簡介：

哮喘是一種由多基因及環境因素所引致的複雜疾病。研究基因與基因的互相影響有助洞悉哮喘的病理生理學。在這項研究，我們收集了 298 名中國裔的哮喘兒童和 175 名對照的血液樣本，對 8 個候選基因中的 18 個單核苷酸多態性 (single nucleotide polymorphism) 的基因與基因的互相影響與血漿總免疫球蛋白 E (immunoglobulin E, IgE) 濃度和外周血嗜酸性粒細胞數目的關係進行研究。我們利用統計學上嶄新的資料簡化策略，Generalized Multifactor Dimensionality Reduction (GMDR) 和廣義線性模式 (generalized linear model) 探討這些的相關性。結果顯示，IL13 的 R130Q 和 IL4RA 的 I50V 的相互影響對血漿總 IgE 濃度有明顯的影響。這個組合的 cross-validation (CV) 一致性為九份之十及預測誤差是 41.1% ($P = 0.013$)，高危組的血漿總 IgE 濃度明顯較低危組為高 ($P < 0.0001$)。另一方面，TARC 的 C-431T 和 FCER1B 的 RsaI_in2 的互相影響對外周血嗜酸性粒細胞數目也有顯著影響。這個組合的 CV 一致性為九份之十及預測誤差為 40.2% ($P = 0.009$)，高危組的外周血嗜酸性粒細胞數目明顯較低危組為高 ($P < 0.0001$)。此外，廣義線性模式也顯露出這些基因組合分別對血漿總 IgE 濃度 ($P = 0.013$) 和外周血嗜酸性粒細胞數目 ($P = 0.029$) 有明顯影響。總括來說，我們的研究資料顯示，血漿總 IgE 濃度是受 IL13 和 IL4RA 的基因相互影響；再者，我們也首報告了在中國裔的哮喘兒童中，其外周血嗜酸性粒細胞數目是受 TARC 和 FCER1B 的基因相互影響。

關鍵詞：

哮喘病、嗜酸性細胞、基因相互影响、免疫球蛋白 E、基因定量分析

**127. Study of Gene–gene Interactions for Endophenotypic
Quantitative Traits in Chinese Asthmatic Children**
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Name of Conference/Journal:

Allergy, 2008, 63: 1031-9, IF = 5. 041, (SCI)

Abstract:

Asthma is a complex disease resulting from interactions between multiple genes and environmental factors. Study of gene–gene interactions could provide insight into the pathophysiology of asthma. Methods: We investigated the interactions among 18 single-nucleotide polymorphisms in eight candidate genes for plasma total immunoglobulin E (IgE) concentration and peripheral blood (PB) eosinophil count in 298 Chinese asthmatic children and 175 controls. Generalized multifactor dimensionality reduction and generalized linear model were used to analyze gene–gene interactions for the quantitative traits. Results: A significant interaction was found between R130Q in IL13 and I50V in IL4RA for plasma total IgE concentration, with a cross-validation (CV) consistency of nine of 10 and a prediction error of 41.1% ($P = 0.013$). Plasma total IgE concentration was significantly higher in the high-risk than the low-risk groups ($P < 0.0001$). For PB eosinophil count, significant interaction was found between C-431T in TARC and RsaI_in2 in FCER1B, with a CV consistency of nine of 10 and a prediction error of 40.2% ($P = 0.009$). PB eosinophil count was significantly higher in the high-risk group than the low-risk groups ($P < 0.0001$). Generalized linear model also revealed significant gene–gene interaction for the above two endophenotypes with $P = 0.013$ for plasma total IgE concentration and $P = 0.029$ for PB eosinophil count respectively. Conclusions: Our data suggest significant interactions between IL13 and IL4RA for plasma total IgE concentration, and this is the first report to show significant interaction between TARC and FCER1B for PB eosinophil count in Chinese asthmatic children.

Keywords:

Asthma, Eosinophils, Gene-gene Interactions, Immunoglobulin E, Quantitative Traits

128.肥大細胞糜蛋白酶調節嗜酸性細胞活化的訊息機制： 肥大細胞與嗜酸性細胞在過敏炎症的相互關係 黃振國、伍倩文、倫慧敏、曹炬、林偉基(負責作者)

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會議／刊物名稱：

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內容簡介：

過敏性疾病如哮喘和過敏性皮炎都與肥大細胞脫顆粒有關。糜蛋白酶作為一種肥大細胞特異的蛋白酶，它是肥大細胞顆粒中的主要成分。糜蛋白酶能夠誘導嗜酸性粒細胞浸潤炎症組織。本項研究中，我們探討了過敏性炎症中糜蛋白酶激活嗜酸性粒細胞的免疫病理機制。利用流式細胞 CBA (cytometric bead array Flex Sets multiplex assay) 和酶聯免疫吸附技術，我們測定了細胞因子的濃度。同時通過流式細胞技術，Boyden chamber 實驗和 Western blot 分別分析了嗜酸性粒細胞粘附分子的表達，細胞的遷移和細胞內信號途徑。結果顯示糜蛋白酶可以抑制嗜酸性粒細胞的凋亡，同時劑量依賴性地誘導嗜酸性粒細胞釋放細胞因子 IL-6 和趨化因子 CXCL-8, CCL2 和 CXCL-1，並且可以提高粘附分子 CD18 的表達和刺激嗜酸性粒細胞化學趨向性遷移。不同的細胞信號途徑 ERK, P38MAPK, AKT, JAK 和 NF- κ B 則調控著嗜酸性粒細胞粘附分子，細胞因子和趨化因子的表達以及化學趨向性遷移。因此，在過敏性疾病如過敏性皮炎中，糜蛋白酶可以激活多種細胞間信號分子和轉錄因子，從而誘導粘附分子介導的嗜酸性粒細胞的化學趨向性遷移以及炎性細胞因子和趨化因子的表達，在肥大細胞和嗜酸性粒細胞之間的聯繫中起著關鍵的免疫作用。我們的結果進一步闡明了肥大細胞和嗜酸性粒細胞兩者之間的相互作用，為過敏性炎症的病理機制提供了新的生物化學基礎，並為發展新的治療措施指明了方向。

關鍵詞：

過敏病、趨化因子、細胞分子、嗜酸性細胞、生物訊息傳導

128. Signaling Mechanisms Regulating the Activation of Human Eosinophils by Mast-cell-derived Chymase: Implications for Mast Cell–eosinophil Interaction in Allergic Inflammation

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Name of Conference/Journal:

Immunology, 2008 Sept 2 Epub ahead of print. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2567.2008.02916.x, IF = 3.398, (SCI)

Abstract:

Allergic diseases such as asthma and allergic dermatitis are associated with the degranulation of mast cells. Chymase, a mast-cell-specific protease, is the major component in mast cell granules that can induce eosinophil infiltration into inflammatory sites. We examined the immunopathological mechanisms for the activation of eosinophils by chymase in allergic inflammation. Cytokines were measured by cytometric bead array Flex Sets multiplex assay using flow cytometry and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. Adhesion molecules, migration and intracellular signaling pathways were assessed by flow cytometry, Boyden chamber assay and Western blot, respectively. Chymase suppressed the apoptosis of eosinophils and induce the release of the cytokine interleukin-6 (IL-6) and chemokines CXCL8, CCL2 and CXCL1 by eosinophils dose-dependently. It also up-regulated the surface expression of adhesion molecule CD18 and stimulated the chemokinetic migration of eosinophils. The expressions of adhesion molecules, cytokines and chemokines, and chemokinetic migration were differentially regulated by the activation of extracellular signal-regulated kinase, p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase, Akt, Janus activated kinase and nuclear factor- κ B pathways. Chymase therefore plays a pivotal immunological role in the interaction between mast cells and eosinophils in allergic diseases such as allergic dermatitis by inducing adhesion molecule-mediated chemokinetic migration and inflammatory cytokines and chemokines of eosinophils, through multiple intracellular signalling molecules and transcription factor. Our results therefore provide a further biochemical basis for the pathogenesis of allergic inflammation consequent on the interaction between mast cells and eosinophils, and give insight for the development of new therapies.

Keywords:

Allergy, Chemokines, Cytokines; Eosinophils, Signaling / Signal Transduction.

129. 早期生長反應因子-1 的多態性免疫球蛋白 E 及過敏病在 兒童哮喘病的關係

陳曉旋、鄧亮生、梁延勳、黃偉、林以安、李頌儀、黃永堅、陳重娥、
陳浩明、黃振國、張亞平、林偉基(負責作者)

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會議/刊物名稱：

Pediatric Allergy and Immunology , 2008 May 27 Epub ahead of print. DOI:
10.1111/j.1399-3038.2008.00757x , 期刊 IF = 2.454 , (SCI)

內容簡介：

文獻顯示早期生長反應因子-1 (early growth factor-1, Egr-1) 在人類的氣道中表達，Egr-1 也被發現能影響老鼠的腫瘤壞死因子 (tumor necrosis factor)、免疫球蛋白 E (immunoglobulin E, IgE)、氣道反應性及白介素-13(IL-13)在發炎中的作用。在這項研究，我們收集了 298 名中國裔哮喘兒童、175 名對照及 191 名社區對照的血液樣本。在中國人種的 Egr-1 上，我們挑選標籤單核苷酸多態性 (tagging single nucleotide polymorphisms, tag SNPs) 與哮喘特性的關係進行研究。其中，包括了 tag SNP -4071A>G 和其他 3 個 SNPs (-1427C>T, -151C>T 和 IVS1 -42C>T)，並運用限制性片段長度多態性 (restriction fragment length polymorphism, RFLP) 作基因型鑑定。結果顯示，在哮喘患者中，他們的血漿總 IgE 濃度和 -4071A>G (P = 0.008) 及 IVS1 -42C>T (P = 0.027) 有明顯關係。用 Bonferroni correction 修正後，只有 -4071A>G 仍然保持顯著關係。綜合 3 個 SNPs、年齡及性別的資料，複迴歸分析 (multiple regression analysis) 也證實這個關係 (standard coefficient b = 0.156; 95 CI: 0.046-0.317; P = 0.009)。在 -4071A>G 中，具有 GG 基因的病者，他們的血漿總 IgE 濃度較擁有 AA 基因者為高 (P = 0.009)。此外，在患者中，-4071A>G 也和過敏症 (atopy, P = 0.016) 和高血漿總 IgE 濃度 (P = 0.030) 有明顯關係，擁有 G 等位基因 (allele) 的患者，其過敏症的風險及高血漿總 IgE 濃度的風險分別較擁有 A 同型合子 (homozygous allele) 者的高出 3.5 倍及 2 倍。這是首份報告在哮喘患者中，Egr-1 的多態性與血漿總 IgE 濃度和過敏症有明顯關係。這結果有助開拓研究抑制 Egr-1 的藥物基因學。

關鍵詞：

空氣致敏原、哮喘病、遺傳因子多態性、免疫球蛋白 E

129.Association of Early Growth Response-1 Gene Polymorphisms with Total IgE and Atopy in Asthmatic Children **Chan IHS, Tang NLS, Leung TF, Huang W, Lam YYO, Li CY, Wong WK, Chan JCN, Chan MHM, Wong CK, Zhang YP, Lam CWK (Corresponding Author)**

**Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health, Macau
University of Science and Technology**

Name of Conference/Journal:

Pediatric Allergy and Immunology, 2008 May 27 Epub ahead of print. DOI: 10.1111/j.1399-3038.2008.00757.x , IF = 2.454, (SCI)

Abstract:

Early growth response-1 (Egr-1) is expressed in human airways and found to modulate tumor necrosis factor, immunoglobulin E (IgE), airway responsiveness, and interleukin-13-induced inflammation in mice. We investigated the effects of Chinese-tagging single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of Egr-1 on asthma traits in 298 Chinese asthmatic children and 175 controls, and a replication community cohort of 191 controls. Tag SNP (-4071 A fi G) and three additional SNPs (-1427 C fi T, -151 C fi T and IVS1 -42 C fi T) were genotyped by restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP). Significant associations were found between plasma total IgE concentration and -4071 A fi G ($p = 0.008$) and IVS1 -42 C fi T ($p = 0.027$) in asthmatic patients. After Bonferroni correction, only -4071 A fi G showed significant association. Multivariate regression analysis confirmed this significant association with a standardized coefficient b of 0.156 (95% CI: 0.046–0.317; $p = 0.009$) in asthmatics among the three SNPs with age and gender-adjusted. In -4071 A fi G, IgElog was significantly higher in patients with the GG genotype than the AA genotype ($p = 0.009$). In addition, -4071 A fi G was significantly associated with atopy ($p = 0.016$) and high total IgE concentration ($p = 0.030$) among asthmatics. Patients with the G allele had a 3.5-fold risk of having atopy and a 2.0-fold risk of having high total IgE concentration than those homozygous for the A allele. This is the first report to show significant association of Egr-1 polymorphisms with plasma total IgE and atopy in asthmatics. It may help to explore the pharmacogenetics of Egr-1 inhibitors

Keywords:

Aeroallergen, Asthma, Early Growth Response-1, Genetic Polymorphism., Immunoglobulin E.

130.過敏病人外周血細胞 Toll 樣受體表達和功能分析： 過敏免疫病理機制的啓示

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會議／刊物名稱：

Journal of Clinical Immunology , 2008 Dec 6 Epub ahead of print. DOI 10.1007/s10875-008-9269-1 , 期刊 IF=2.886 , (SCI)

內容簡介：

我們研究過敏病人中 Toll 樣受體的表達譜及其配體啓動產生的過敏相關炎症因數。應用流式細胞技術分析了單核細胞，CD4+ 輔助 T 淋巴細胞，CD8+ 殺傷性 T 細胞，CD19+ B 淋巴細胞，和樹突狀細胞 Toll 樣受體 1-8 的表達，以及體外用其相應配體啓動外周血單個核細胞細胞因數的產生。與對照組相比，過敏病人 Toll 樣受體 4 和 5 的表達顯著性降低 (P<0.05)。體外分別用 Toll 樣受體 4 和 5 的配體脂多糖和鞭毛蛋白刺激，過敏病人產生腫瘤壞死因數- α ，白介素-10，白介素-1 β 顯著性減少 (P<0.05)。因此，過敏病人 Toll 樣受體 4 和 5 啓動降低，從而減少了 Th1 型細胞因數和抗炎因數產生，可能誘導過敏免疫病理的產生。

關鍵詞：

哮喘病、細胞因子、巨噬細胞、表週血單核細胞、Toll-like 受體

130.Expression and Functional Analysis of Toll-like Receptors of Peripheral Blood Cells in Asthmatic Patients: Implication for Immunopathological Mechanism in Asthma

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Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Clinical Immunology ,2008 Dec 6 Epub ahead of print. DOI 10.1007/s10875-008-9269-1 , IF=2.886, (SCI)

Abstract:

We investigated the expression profile of toll like receptors (TLRs) and TLR ligand-activated production profile of asthma-related inflammatory cytokines in asthmatic patients. The expression of TLR1–8 on monocytes, CD4+ T helper lymphocytes, CD8+ T cytotoxic lymphocytes, CD19+ B lymphocytes, and dendritic cells, and ex vivo production of cytokines from peripheral blood mononuclear cells activated by TLR ligands were measured by flow cytometry. Ex vivo productions of TNF- α , IL-10, and IL-1 β by TLR4 and TLR5 ligand LPS and flagellin were significantly lower in asthmatic patients (all $P < 0.05$). Expression of TLR4 and TLR5 was also found to be significantly lower in asthmatic patients when compared to that of control subjects (all $P < 0.05$). Therefore, the decreased activation of TLR4 and TLR5 in asthmatic patients might contribute to the immunopathological mechanisms of asthma by reducing the release of Th1 and anti-inflammatory cytokines.

Keywords:

Asthma, Cytokines, Dendritic Cells, Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells, Toll-like Receptors

131. 《中藥質質平台有利開拓國際市場》

劉永銓

澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議／刊物名稱：

澳門經濟局產業發展廳舉辦「2008 年中醫藥產業區域發展交流研討會」
(2008/10/10)，由澳門特別行政區政府澳門經濟局產業發展廳，廣東省經濟貿易委員會，澳門科技大學藥健所合辦 (參閱 Google 檢索
http://www.economia.gov.mo/servlet/ShowContent/cms/EI_P_CEPA_N/no_27?locale=zh_CN)

內容簡介：

完善的保健品生產有賴於優良藥品管理規範以應付各入口國家相關衛生部門嚴謹的法規要求。藥健所及科技大學中醫藥學院及夥伴單位康怡藥廠及科大醫院合作進行一站式保健品科研開發，優化生產程序及臨床實證中藥獨特的功效。爲了證實中藥及其飲片的有效性是基於其道地性及質控性、藥健所建立了一所整全的質控實驗室以支撐科研與產業。一個《中藥品質評價 CCD 可持續體系》(色譜指紋圖譜、電腦評價及圖像資料信息庫)及可外延技術平臺示範研究可以更好的評價中藥藥材、飲片、成藥，尤其是藥材的道地性，有利於強化中醫藥的現代化及國際化。

關鍵詞：

計量學、色譜分析技術、資料庫

131.Channeling TCM Products to the International Market Through Macau & Hong Kong Brad WC Lau

**Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health, Macau
University of Science and Technology**

Name of Conference/Journal:

Regional Development on Chinese Medicine Industry, Co-organized by the Directorate of Macau Economic Services of the Macau SAR Government (2008/10/10), Guangdong Economic & Trade Committee and MIAR of MUST

Abstract:

A reputable health product is recognized not only by its often-publicized advertisement on the mass media, but it must have aged through multiple seasons of GXP (Good Pharmaceutical Practices), without which not a single health product can stand a chance to be properly approved by the regulatory authorities in respective importing countries or marketed subsequently on the international arena. The Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR) is founded simply on this ground with incorporation of the MUST Faculty of Chinese Medicine and partnership with the Hong Yee Scitech Manufacturer to support the industry through a one-stop-shop flow of R&D of health products, optimization of a trial-run manufacturing process for such and a clinical study scheme to verify the utility of a particular body function. MIAR is fully aware of the utmost importance of the use of authentic Chinese herbs to achieve their respective functions, it has dedicated good resources in building an excellent quality control laboratory to support research program and services for the industry. A novel platform of combining chromatography, chemometrics and database has set a strong corner stone of a sustainable and extendable monitoring system for the quality assessment of indigenous Chinese herbs. When this useful information is incorporated with subsequent clinical utility study, it can readily provide convincing proof to the mega-pharmaceutical company for acquisition of our researched products. A gate to the international business horizon will soon be opened.

Keywords:

Chemometrics, Chromatography, Database

132.辨別道地藥材真偽的創新 CCD 科技平台

謝培山、劉永銓

澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議／刊物名稱：

美國藥典科學(2008)年會，(於 2008/9/25 在美國密蘇里州堪薩斯城召開)

內容簡介：

計量學分析技術利用數學、統計學、圖形方法去把色譜數據的化學信息儘量完善表達出來並儲在具原創性、實用性、可擴展(品種擴展，樣品擴展，專案擴展)及超鏈結資料庫內。相關的信息可以隨時擷取出來與未被確認的樣品比較作性質與份量的評價。這 C+C+D 平台啓動後，還需要不斷擴展它的寬度與深度，但其應用性強，可兼容更多技術參數以利於支撐中藥的研發與生產。藥健所以此作為一個基礎去籌劃另一個「編碼中藥質控系統」來評價市場上沿自各方來源的藥材及飲片，有利制訂地區性的行業標準，經過若干年的努力，將建成超大型中藥品質資料庫。

關鍵詞：

計量學、色譜分析技術、資料庫

132.A Novel Platform of C+C+D(Chromatography, Computer & Database) for the Authentication of Indigenous Chinese Herbal Medicines

Xie Pei Shan, Brad WC Lau

Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health, Macau
University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

USP Annual (2008) Scientific Meeting in Kansas City, MO, USA (2008/9/25)

Abstract:

A novel platform of combining chromatography, chemometrics and database has set a strong corner stone of a sustainable and extendable monitoring system for the quality assessment of indigenous Chinese herbs. When this useful information is incorporated with subsequent clinical utility study, it can readily provide convincing proof to the mega-pharmaceutical company for acquisition of our researched products. A gate to the international business horizon will soon be opened.

Keywords:

Chemometrics, Chromatography, Database

133. 中美未來經理人的工作價值比較分析

John A. Parnell、田青、陳迺驥、余霆

澳門科技大學

會議／刊物名稱：

中國文化及管理國際期刊，2008，2(1)，pp.144-156

內容簡介：

工作價值被認為是影響職業發展過程的重要變數。過去二十年，中國外資企業中許多有關員工工作動機和如何留住員工的問題受到關注。基於此，考察中美未來經理人的差異在過去十年中是如何縮小的問題變得非常重要。本文分析了中美商學院管理專業的學生在工作價值方面是否存在顯著差異。通過使用 Manhardt 的工作價值工具問卷，我們發現，美國商學院學生比中國商學院學生更注重能力和成長，而其它因素，如舒適、安全、地位和獨立性則沒有差異。

關鍵詞：

工作價值、中國、中國文化、美國文化

133.Comparative Work Values Among Future Managers in China and the USA

John A. Parnell, Tian Qing, Alexander Chen Nai Chi, Yu Ting
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Int. J. Chinese Culture and Management, 2008, 2(1), Parnell,J.A., Tian,Q., Nai-Chi Chen, A. and Yu, T. (2008) 'Comparative work values among future managers in China and the USA', Int. J. CHinese Culture and Management, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp.144-156

Abstract:

Work values have been identified as critical variables in the career development process. Many of the problems associated with foreign joint ventures in China over the past two decades have been concerned with employee motivation and retention. Given these concerns, it is important to examine how differences between future managers in China and the USA might be changing over the past decade. This paper considers whether or not there are significant differences in work value among management students in US and Chinese business schools. Utilising Manhardt's work values instrument, US business students were found to be concerned more with competence and growth than Chinese business students, but no differences were found along the factors of comfort and security, and status and independence.

Keywords:

Work Values, China, Chinese Culture, US Culture, Manhardt

134.中國消費者對 3G 行動電話的接受意向

Matthew T. Liu、Huang Lee Lien、陳迺驥

澳門科技大學

會議／刊物名稱：

手機通訊國際期刊，2008，6(6)，pp.770-786

內容簡介：

本文提出了一個反映消費者對無線通訊技術接受度的模型。文中，我們分析了影響中國消費者對 3G 行動電話接受度的因素。本研究通過對隨機抽樣的 280 名受訪者進行電話訪談獲得。受訪者來自於中國大陸的五大城市，都是 3G 行動電話的用戶。實踐結果表明，在預測消費者對 3G 接受意向的因素中，“技術集群”的因素影響顯著，而其它因素的影響一般。在某種程度上，本文的觀點與現有關於創新接受度的文獻中的觀點相反。本文提供了實踐與理論的應用和解釋。建議對此領域進行更加深入的研究。

關鍵詞：

3G、創新普及、生活方式、移動溝通、技術集群

134.Chinese Consumer's Adoption Intention Towards 3G Mobile Phone

Matthew T. Liu, Huang Lee Lien, Alexander Chen Nai Chi
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Int. J. Mobile Communications, 2008, 6(6), Liu, M.T., Huang, L-L. and Chen, A.N. (2008)
'Chinese consumer's adoption intention towards 3G mobile phone', Int. J. Mobile Communications,
Vol.6, No. 6, pp.770-786

Abstract:

The research paper proposed a model for the adoption of wireless communication technology. Specifically, we examined factors affecting the adoption of 3G mobile phone in China. This research is primarily based on a telephone survey with a valid sample of 280 random respondents who have experience in using 3G mobile phones from five major cities in China. The empirical result shows that 'technology cluster' is significantly important, while other factors in predicting user's intention to adopt 3G mobile phone are not significant. To some extent, it is contradictory to some existing innovation adoption literatures. Practical and theoretical implications and explanations are provided. Further research in this area is highly recommended.

Keywords:

3G, Innovation Diffusion, Lifestyle, Mobile Communications, Technology Cluster

重要演講與文章

Major Talks and Articles

公開演講

1. 方泉，題目：澳門與內地移交逃犯若干法律問題
演講於「首屆中國區際刑事法論壇」，由北京師範大學、香港大學、澳門大學聯合主辦
時間及地點：深圳，2008 年 12 月 16 日
2. 方泉，題目：澳門刑事訴訟法修訂專題：拘留時間延長
演講於「修訂《刑事訴訟法典》專題座談會」，由澳門特區政府法律改革辦公室主辦
時間及地點：澳門，2008 年 10 月 14 日
3. 方泉，題目：從歐文龍案看澳門《司法組織綱要法》第 44 條
演講於「2008 年中國比較法學年會」，由中國比較法學會主辦
時間及地點：澳門，2008 年 7 月 24 日
4. 方泉，題目：23 條立法草案的若干問題
演講於「維護國家安全法法案專題研討班」，由澳門基本法推廣協會主辦
時間及地點：澳門，2008 年 11 月 8 日
5. 黃明健，題目：論環境保護區域合作與國際交流
演講於「2008 年中國比較法學年會」，由中國法學會比較法學研究會主辦
時間及地點：澳門，2008 年 7 月 24 日
6. 李燕萍，題目：略談澳門法治精神
演講於「法制進步與一國兩制文明培育座談會」，由澳門大學澳門研究中心主辦
時間及地點：澳門，2008 年 9 月 22 日
7. 趙永華，題目：川芎嗪在缺血性腦血管病細胞保護作用中的研究述評
演講於「2008 澳門世界中醫藥大會」，由世界中醫藥學會聯合會主辦
時間及地點：澳門威尼斯人度假村酒店，2008 年 10 月 16 日
8. 李璽，題目：澳門青年終身學習的發展現狀
演講於「第六屆成人教育與社會發展國際研討會」，由澳門成人教育協會主辦
時間及地點：澳門科技大學持續教育學院，2008 年 11 月 25 日
9. 葉桂平，題目：現階段湘澳經貿合作中的澳門平臺作用芻議
演講於「2008 第一屆湘澳合作論壇」，由澳門基金會、湖南省太平洋經濟合作委員會、湖南省社會科學院主辦
時間及地點：澳門漁人碼頭會議展覽中心，2008 年 9 月 16 日
10. 葉桂平，題目：從回歸以來的施政報告看澳門旅遊政策的演變--問題與探索
演講於「第三屆 21 世紀的公共管理: 機遇與挑戰國際學術研討會」，澳門特區政府行政暨公職局、中山大學行政管理研究中心、澳門大學、澳門基金會主辦
時間及地點：澳門大學，2008 年 10 月 13 日
11. 葉桂平，題目：澳門作為中國與葡語國家經貿合作服務平台的政治經濟分析
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演講於「市場學專家講座系列」，由實踐大學主辦
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2. Fang Quan, Topic: Special Topic No. 8: Extension of the Length of Detention, Seminar of Revising Macau Criminal Procedure Law, Governo Da Raem, Gabinete Para a Reforma Juridica, 14 Oct, 2008
3. Fang Quan, Topic: On Article 44 of Macau Justice Organization Outline Law: From the Perspective of Ou Meng Long Case, 2008 Annual Meeting of Chinese Comparative Law Society, Chinese Comparative Law Society, 24 Jul, 2008
4. Fang Quan, Topic: On Macau National Security Draft, Seminar of National Security Draft Studying, Macau Basic Law Promoting Association, Macau, 8 Nov, 2008
5. Huang Ming Jian, Topic: On the Environmental Protection Regional Cooperation and International Exchange, Comparative Law in 2008 China's Annual Session, China Law Society of Comparative Law Research, Macau, 24 Jul, 2008.
6. Li Yan Ping, Topic: On the Spirit of Rule of Law in Macau, Topic of the Culture of One Country, Two System, Center of Macau Research, Macau, 22 Sept, 2008.
7. Zhao Yong Hua, Topic: The Study Commentation of Ligustrazine on Protective Effect of Cell in Ischemic Cerebrovascular Disease, World Congress of Chinese Medicine, Macau 2008, World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies, The Venetian® Macao-Resort-Hotel, 16 Oct, 2008
8. Li Xi, Topic: The Status of Lifelong Study in Macau, The Sixth International Forum of Adult Education and Society Development, Association of Adult Education in Macau , School of Continuing Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology, 25 Nov, 2008
9. Ip Kuai Peng, Topic: Macao's Platform Role on the Economic and Trade Cooperation Between Hunan Province and Macao, 1st Forum of the Cooperation Between Hunan Province and Macao (2008), Macao Foundation, Hunan Pacific Economic Cooperation Council, Hunan's Academy of Social Sciences, Macau Fisherman's Wharf, 16 Sept , 2008
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11. Ip Kuai Peng, Topic: A Political and Economic Analysis on the Service Platform for Economic and Trade Cooperation Between China and Portuguese Speaking Countries, China in the Developing World South and Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin American, Technical University of Lisbon, Technical University of Lisbon, 17 to 19 Jun, 2008.
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15. Ip Kuai Peng, Topic: “A Study on Current Tourism Structure Optimization Issue”, The Symposium of Economic Structure Optimization and the Protection on Public Finance, Centre for Macau Study, Univeristy of Macau, University of Macau, 27 Nov, 2008
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21. Aliana Leong, Topic: Enhancing the Vocational Competencies of University Graduates Through Industry Partnership---the BITM-MUST Perspectives, International Forum on Contemporary Skills Development, Guangzhou Labor & Social Security Office, Hong Kong Vocational, Macau Labor Affairs Bureau, Guangzhou, Guangdong, 16 Nov, 2008
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博士學位論文精選

Selected Ph.D. Theses

1. 論澳門環境問題與環境法制

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論文摘要：

當今世界是工業和科技之盛世，卻也是生態環境之危世，人類發展登峰造極，地球生態卻危如累卵。工業化在給世界帶來巨大物質財富的同時，也帶來巨大的環境問題，環境問題成爲現代社會發展面臨的現實困境，是影響人類發展的全球性重大課題。今天人類面臨的生態環境危機，超過了人類歷史上的任何時期。同樣，澳門經濟繁榮的背後也隱藏著巨大的環境危機。目前澳門人口密度和汽車密度是世界之冠，物質、能量和資訊的高強度交換，消耗著大量的資源，整個城市環境負載太大，失去了穩定性平衡。澳門社會的人口、財富和賭權已達到顛峰狀態，其資源消耗和廢物產生對環境的影響也達到顛峰狀態，這不利於澳門社會的可持續發展。因此，正視澳門環境問題，探尋澳門可持續發展的道路，進行澳門環境法制研究是一項富有理論價值和實踐意義的重要課題。

本課題研究以澳門的生態環境爲物件，以可持續發展理論爲指導，以環境法律制度爲手段，以建設資源節約型與環境友好型的和諧社會爲目標，探析澳門環境法制現實問題和未來走向。課題的研究思路是基於研究物件和研究視角的交叉：一方面以澳門環境問題爲研究物件，內容涉及澳門的大氣污染、水污染、海洋環境污染、雜訊污染、固體廢物污染等公害問題，水資源、土地資源、海洋資源、濕地的開發和利用問題，自然保護、野生動植物保護、世界文化遺產保護等環境問題；另一方面以澳門環境法制爲研究視角，內容涉及澳門環境資源政策、法律法規、環境標準的建立和完善，各項環境規劃的制定實施，危害和影響環境行爲的政府直接和間接管制措施，環境行政執法的實效，環境教育等一系列問題。

全文分爲導論、本論和結論三大部分。導論部分的主要內容包括：選題的來源和依據，研究的內容、方法和意義，寫作基本思路和文章結構。

本論部分共分爲六章：第一章爲“澳門生態與環境”，本章概述生命世界的生存之道、澳門的自然生態環境和社會生態環境。第二章爲“澳門生態環境問題”，本章指出澳門存在自然資源短缺、生態破壞嚴重、環境污染明顯、人口增長壓力等突出的環境問題。第三章爲“澳門環境法制建設”，本章探討澳門環境問題的對策，主張加強環境法制建設以解決環境問題，提出完善澳門環境法制的具體構想。第四章爲“澳門環境法制實施”，本章介紹澳門政府環境保護的職能，提出健全澳門環境行政管理體制和改善澳門環境行政管制措施的具體思路。第五章爲“澳門環境法制國際化”，本章強調環境問題的全球化和環境保護的國際化，討論國際環境法在澳門的適用問題，建議澳門在解決區域環境問題中要發揮應有的作用。第六章爲“澳門環境法制

展望”，本章分析環境法的基本理念和價值取向，考察世界各國環境立法的發展趨勢，展望澳門環境法制未來發展的方向。

結論部分：概括了以澳門環境問題為研究物件和以澳門環境法制為研究視角的基本結論；研究的創新點及可行性；研究的限制和進一步需要研究的問題

關鍵詞：

澳門、環境問題、環境法制、可持續發展

1. On Environmental Issues and Environmental Legal System in Macau

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Specialization:

Law of Environment and Resources

Abstract:

The world is in its prime in terms of industry and science and technology, but it is a hard time in terms of ecosystem environment. Mankind has reached its summit of development while the ecosystem of the earth has been plunged into perils. Industrialization has brought about both huge wealth and environmental problems. Environmental problems have become a significant issue of global concern for the development of modern society. Mankind is unprecedentedly in the direct face of an ecosystem environment crisis. Macao is currently burdened with such an environmental crisis of unbalanced development as results from its huge density of human and traffic population, high strength exchange of material, energy and information, and endless consumption of huge wealth of resources. It has reached its peak in terms of population, social wealth and development of the gaming industry while its consumption of resources and emission of wastes has constituted unprecedentedly material influences upon its environment, which has infringed upon the sustainable development of Macao society. It is therefore of great theoretical value and pragmatic significance to conduct research on environmental issues, ways towards the sustainable development and the environment legal system of Macao.

This project aims to probe into the current environmental law issues of Macao and their future development trends based on the research of the ecosystem environment of Macao, under the guidance of the theory of sustainable development, by way of environment law system for the purpose of building a resource conserving, environment-friendly and harmonious society. This research is based on the intersection of the research object and perspectives. On the one hand, the focus of this research is on the environmental problems in Macao, which involves air pollution, water pollution, marine pollution, ambient noise pollution and other public nuisances, the development and exploitation of water resources, land resources, ocean resources and wetlands, and the conservation of nature. On the other hand, the research, from the perspective of the environment legal system of Macao, involves laws, regulations and policies on environment resources in Macao, the establishment and improvement of environmental standard, the formulation and implementation environmental planning, direct or indirect regulatory governmental measures that affect environment behaviors, the real effects of enforcement of environmental laws and regulations, and environmental education, etc.

The thesis consists of three main parts: introduction, the main body and conclusion.

Part One Introduction introduces the source and basis of this project, the focus, method and significance of this research, and the threads and structure of writing.

Part Two is the main body of the thesis, composed of 6 chapters.

Chapter One The Ecosystem and Environment of Macao briefly introduces ways for the existence of life, and the natural and social ecosystem environments of Macao.

Chapter Two Ecosystem Environment Problems in Macao focuses on the problems in Macao in regard of shortage of natural resources, destruction of ecosystem, worsened pollution of the environment, and increasing pressure of population growth.

Chapter Three Environment Legal System of Macao puts forward suggestions for the improvement of the environmental administration system and the environmental legal system of Macao and specific proposals for the improvement of its environmental legal system.

Chapter Four The Enforcement of Environmental Law in Macao introduces the functions and duties of government in environmental protection in Macao and puts forward proposals for the improvement of the environmental administration system and the environmental regulatory measures of Macao.

Chapter Five Internationalization of the Environment Legal System of Macao emphasizes the globalization of environmental problems and the internationalization of environmental protection, discusses the application of international environmental law in Macao and calls for the enhanced role of Macao in resolving regional environmental problems.

Chapter Six Prospect of Environment Legal System of Macao presents an analysis of the basic theories and values of environment law, the development trend of legislation on environment in different countries and makes a picture of the future development of the environmental legal system of Macao.

Part Three Conclusion presents a brief conclusion in regard of environmental issues in Macao and the legal system of Macao, concludes the innovative ideas, applicability, and limitations of the research and issues for further studies.

Keywords:

Macao, Environmental Issue, Environmental Legal System, Sustainable Development

2. 論作品的表達形式-以美國法為背景

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專業：

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論文摘要：

本研究圍繞作品的“表達形式”問題對美國著作權法上的典型判例和重要立法資料進行了梳理和分析。根據研究需要，還對美國專利法和言論自由法律的重要判例和立法例作了相應考察和分析，以便更全面地對作品“表達形式”進行比較研究。此外，還查詢了一些主要國家或地區的立法或判例資料以及國際條約。研究的重點是找出有代表性的判例、法案和有關文件，將這些零散資料系統化，並在邏輯上形成一個有效的論證體系，使之能有助於分析作品“表達形式”的有關理論和實踐問題。經過檢索挑選，直接服務於本研究的美國法資料中，學術論文約 10 餘篇，佔檢索論文總數約 400 篇的 2.5%；判例約 80 個，佔檢索案例總數 160 餘個的 50%；立法資料（含法案和報告）約 10 件，佔檢索資料總數約 30 件的 30%；制定法的資料主要是美國著作權法、專利法和憲法等。在把上述資料連結分析的過程中，還借鑒了大陸法系學者的一些思想方法，同時還參考了一些與著作權法相關的哲學理論著作。通過實證研究和比較分析，得出的主要研究結論包括：

1. 作品“表達形式”在著作權法歷史上是一個不斷變化的、不確定的概念。雖然通常把它理解為作者表達思想的形式，但在實際案例中法庭往往先審查哪些是作品的“思想”或是“功能”，去除“思想”或是“功能”後剩餘的部分就被認為是“表達形式”。“思想”或是“功能”的內涵也是捉摸不定的。

2. 在實用物品中，要識別其“表達形式”，就必須進行“藝術—功能二分法”，其中的功能特徵不屬於著作權所保護的“表達形式”，而那些能在物理上或觀念上獨立於功能而存在的具美感的藝術因素通常被認為是值得著作權保護的“表達形式”。但在理論上和實踐上，卻可以發現“藝術”不同於“表達形式”，“功能”也有別於“思想”。從著作權法的歷史來看，這種差異的出現其實是源於某種立法誤會，它造成了對實用藝術作品的歧視；從源頭上看，“藝術—功能二分法”與“思想—表達二分法”本應是一個標準。

3. 在一般作品中，人們為識別出其“表達形式”會進行“思想—表達二分法”，採用“減法”原則，即先找出“思想”，將其剔除後剩餘部分就一概認定為“表達形式”。從判例看，對具體區分標準中的“抽象測試法”、“思想與表達合一理論”（包括“完全合一理論”、“不完全合一理論”以及“更不完全合一理論”），“專家證言的採用與拒絕”、“思想與表達形式的關係”等理論問題沒有明確、合理的解釋。

4.在專利法中，存在一個與“思想－表達二分法”類似的“發明－規律二分法”，在具體測試中，也會出現諸如“抽象測試”、“合一理論”以及“雙重標準”等問題。由於通常認為專利保護的是技術方案的具體思想，所以上述現象的出現被認為是混淆了技術“思想”與作品“表達形式”的界限。

5.洛克的“勞動價值理論”和黑格爾的“個性特徵理論”被認為是與知識產權理論最為接近的哲學思想，不過它們對說明作品“表達形式”問題沒有太大的幫助。其它的可知論或是不可知論、主觀論或是客觀論等主要哲學流派及其美學理論，以及語言學理論等，也不能明確回答什麼是作品“表達形式”的問題。

6.歷史和現實的實證資料顯示，傳統“思想－表達二分法”對“表達形式”的定義應該是一個誤會；人們意識裏的作品“表達形式”其實應該指作品中“不明確思想”及其組織形態。以這個新定義來重新分析有關判例，發現它能更明確、具體和有效地解釋這些判例法，同時還能回答傳統定義下難以解釋的理論難題。

7.言論自由是美國憲法第一修正案確立的原則。對言論進行限制的理由必須是爲了得到與限制言論無關的利益，並且這個利益要大於言論受限制所引起的損失。傳統定義下的“思想－表達二分法”承認著作權保護在一定程度上是與言論自由相衝突的。根據新定義，可以更明確地發現兩者的衝突其實並不嚴重，是完全可以協調的。

關鍵詞：

作品、表達形式、思想、著作權、專利

2.Expression of Works —On Copyright Law of U.S.A

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Abstract:

This research collected and analyzed assorted materials in U.S.A copyright law encompassing issues on expression of a work. Cases, statutes and reports on American patent law and freedom of expression related to the research topic were also picked up for comprehensive and comparative analyses. Intellectual laws in main countries and areas and international treaties were used in parts of the thesis. The research was to find out typical cases, statutes, bills and reports and to systemize them for a logical result for the discussion. After scanning, about 10 articles out of 400, 80 cases out of 160, 10 reports out of 30, and statutes such as Constitution, Copyright Act and Patent Act were employed to establish the theories of the topic. Intellectual property theories in Continent Law and philosophical ideals were great help in the research. Conclusions include:

1) Expression is a variant and elusive concept in the history of copyright law. The routine definition of expression is the method which is used by the author to organize his idea. But in cases, courts didn't find out expression directly. Instead, they turned up some idea or function in a work to be subtracted, the remaining designated as expression. And to define idea or function is as difficult as to name expression.

2) Aesthetics/utility dichotomy is to physically or conceptually separate the expression of pleasing features of a useful article from its functional aspects. But cases and theories show that aesthetics/utility is different from idea/expression dichotomy, which seems to result from a misunderstanding in the history of copyright law. The origin of the two dichotomies should be the same one and no intention to discriminate useful articles from generic works was ever showed in cases or in statutes.

3) Expression of a common work should be taken out by idea/expression dichotomy. In the process, so-called "minus" principle is used to evict the idea and the non-idea is believed to be expression. Cases showed some doctrines such as "abstract test," "merger of expression and idea" (including "full-merger," "non-full-merger" and "less-than-non-full-merger"), "expert testimony" and "the relation between idea and expression" did exist in idea/expression dichotomy but the logics for them were not persuasive.

4) The invention/nature dichotomy in patent law is something like expression/idea, taking on similar tests such as "abstract test," "merger theory" and "double standard." As the well set up ideal is that patent is to protect idea other than expression, these tests make the relation between expression and idea more confusing.

5) Lockean labor theory and Hegel's personality theory are believed to be the two fundamental philosophical theories most proximate to intellectual property ideals. But the analyses of them resulted little to shore up the expression doctrine. Other major philosophical genres, aesthetics and linguistics can neither designate the connotation of expression of a work.

6) The history of copyright law prompts that the routine expression/idea is a misunderstanding of the nature of works. The subconscious conception of "expression" should be the unclear idea and unclear linguistic approaches. Based on such a new definition, expression/idea dichotomy in cases can be explained more clearly, comprehensively and persuasively, and many cruxes in the routine ideal can be settled.

7) In order to trump the First Amendment, a decree to restrict freedom of expression should prove that the reason to restrain free expression is not the suppression itself and the governmental benefit overreaches the right of expression. The routine expression/idea dichotomy admitted that it conflicted with First Amendment in some degree. Under the new definition of expression, people can more accurately figure out the relation between freedom of expression and copyright law.

Keywords:

Work, Expression, Idea, Copyright, Patent.

3. 高校教師流動意願影響因素之研究－以江西省 18 所本科高校 為例 李濤

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畢業年度：

2008 年

學位類別：

工商管理博士

專業：

工商管理

論文摘要：

長期以來，高校一直面臨過高的人員流動率，在此情況下，高校必須在人力資源管理政策上有所應對，以利留住人才，避免人才的流失，並降低人才的離職率。本研究基於穩定高校教師隊伍之重要性，同時以工作滿意度、組織公平及離職傾向等相關理論為依據，主要探討江西省高校教師流動意願影響因素的現況與差異及相關性。本研究使用的樣本，系以江西省 18 所全日制本科公立高校教師為研究對象，以《江西省高校教師流動意願影響因素調查表》進行資料的收集，共採集 502 個有效樣本。本研究運用獨立樣本平均數 t 考驗、單因數變異數分析、皮爾遜積差相關及多元回歸分析等方法，來瞭解江西省高校教師流動意願影響因素的現況、差異及相關因素。研究結果顯示：

- (1) 組織公平與離職傾向呈負相關；
- (2) 工作滿意度與離職傾向呈負相關；
- (3) 外部工作機會對離職傾向呈正相關；
- (4) 組織公平對工作滿意度呈正相關；
- (5) 工作滿意度對組織公平及離職傾向之間的關係，沒有中介作用；
- (6) 外部工作機會對工作滿意度呈負相關；
- (7) 工作滿意度對外部工作機會及離職傾向之間的關係，具有中介作用。

最後，根據研究結果提出建議，以供高校行政部門及未來研究者之參考。

關鍵詞：

高校教師、流動意願、影響因素、工作滿意度、組織公平

3.A Study on the Influential Factors of Universities Teachers' Turnover Intention-The Cases of 18 Undergraduate Course Universities in Jiangxi Province

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Visiting Professor Liu Hong

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Abstract:

For a long time, universities have been encountered with the high flowage rate of human resources. Under this circumstance, they should take effective measures to retain their human resources by avoiding brain-drain. This research mainly discussed existing circumstances, discrepancy and relativity of influential factors that make the universities teachers in Jiangxi province flow to other places based on the relevant theories such as job satisfaction, organizational justice as well as turnover intention to aim for teaching staff stabilization and make readers understand the significance of teaching staff stabilization. The samples are taken from teachers from 18 full-time undergraduate courses public universities of Jiangxi province. The collected data is from the questionnaire of the influential factors of universities teachers' turnover intention in Jiangxi province which is supported by 502 valid samples. This research is adopted t-test of independent samples, one-way ANOVA, Pearson product-moment correlation and multiple regression analysis to reflect influential factors that make the universities teachers in Jiangxi province flow to other places. The result of this research reveals:

- (1) Organizational justice has a negative effect on turnover intention;
- (2) Job satisfaction has a negative effect on turnover intention;
- (3) External working opportunities have positive effect on turnover intention;
- (4) Organizational justice has a positive effect on job satisfaction;
- (5) Job satisfaction has not been intermediate effect between organizational justice and turnover intention;
- (6) External working opportunities has a negative effect on job satisfaction;
- (7) Job satisfaction has been intermediate effect between external working opportunities and turnover intention.

Finally, according to the research result, this paper puts forward to suggest the reference to university administrative department and future researchers.

Keywords:

University Teachers, Flowage, Influential Factors, Job Satisfaction, Organizational Justice

4.ERP 實施關鍵成功因素的實證研究

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論文摘要：

筆者在閱讀了大量的相關文獻及親身經歷了一些實踐的基礎之上,構劃出 ERP 實施關鍵成功因素的假設模型,定義了該模型中的五個引數,即所謂的五個關鍵成功因素構面,共歸納出標誌實施成功四方面的標準,即 ERP 系統實施成功的標誌,作為因變數;本研究的另一顯著的特點就是全面地考慮了企業所涉及的七個情境因素對引數、因變數或它們二者之間關係的影響情形。

本研究為實證研究,旨在驗證理論架構及假設。以問卷調查法為主,抽取一定數量的樣本,通過發放問卷來進行研究調查,並利用 SPSS 14.0 統計分析工具作定量分析的方式來瞭解現況及驗證模式。本文是針對上海地區的企業進行調查研究的,採用的分析方法包括:因數分析、簡單相關分析、偏相關分析、單變數回歸分析、(分層)多元回歸分析、方差分析等,藉以驗明影響上海地區企業 ERP 項目實施成功的關鍵因素;對情境因素的影響情形分析時作了相關分析、單變數回歸分析和調節回歸分析。

一、假設驗證的結果

1. 組織溝通因素是影響 ERP 項目實施成功的最為關鍵的因素;組織溝通因素作為最為關鍵的因素表明 ERP 項目成功與否主要是管理問題而非技術問題;
2. 基礎與任務因素呈現出十分顯著的相關性;
3. 軟硬體技術支援因素呈現出顯著的相關性;
4. 人力資源因素和外部支持因素不具有顯著的統計意義,但被仍認為這兩個因素對 ERP 項目的成功有一定的積極作用。

二、對情境因素的分析結果

對七個情境因素,文中也有明確的分析總結與解釋,最後也給出了明確的結果如下:

1. 國有、非國有性質這一情境因素和引數、因變數均無顯著相關性,這一情境因素在因變數和引數之間有一定的調節作用;
2. 中資、外資企業資產性質這一情境因素和引數、因變數均無顯著相關性,這一情境因素不是引數與因變數之間的純粹調節變數;

3. 企業規模這一情境因素只與人力資源因素引數有顯著的正相關關係，這一情境因素不是引數與因變數之間的純粹調節變數；
4. 企業經營類型這一情境因素和引數、因變數均無顯著相關性，這一情境因素在因變數和引數之間有一定的調節作用；
5. 企業成立歷史這一情境因素和引數、因變數均無顯著相關性，這一情境因素不是引數與因變數之間的純粹調節變數；
6. 整機和非整機(即成品、非成品)這一情境因素和引數、因變數均無顯著相關性，這一情境因素在因變數和引數之間有一定的調節作用；
7. 大陸內外品牌軟體這一情境因素只對三個引數產生負相關影響，而並不影響因變數，這一情境因素在因變數和引數之間有一定的調節作用。

關鍵詞：

ERP、關鍵成功因素、情境因素、實證研究

4. An Empirical Study of ERP Project Implementation Using Critical Success Factors

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Name of the Supervisor:

Professor Tang Hung Lian

Graduation Year:

2008

Degree:

Doctor of Philosophy in Management

Specialization:

Information Systems

Abstract:

In this dissertation, the author proposed a conceptual model of ERP implementation success factors based on literature review. In this model, the author defined five arguments, which are five key success factors. The author also summarized four principles to measure the success of ERP implementation. The author did a research on the relationships between the context factors, arguments (success factors), and four principles.

In this survey-based empirical study, many quantitative methods were used, including Factor Analysis, Correlation, Simple Linear Regression, Multiple Regression, Analysis of Variance, etc, to test the hypotheses of critical success factors affecting ERP implementation in Shanghai.

1. Hypothesis Test Results

(1) Inter-organization communication is the most important factor affecting ERP implementation.

It is management instead of technology lead to success;.

(2) Infrastructure and Task are significantly correlated;

(3) Software support and hardware support are significantly correlated;

(4) Human Resource and external support don't affect ERP implementation significantly, although they are considered to have some positive effect on ERP success.

2. Conclusions from context factors analysis

Seven context factors have been identified and explained. The results are as below:

(1) Context factor 1 (state-owned/non-state-owned enterprise) has no significant correlation with arguments and dependant variables, but it has certain adjust function between the arguments, the dependant variables;

(2) Context factor 2 (Chinese-funded/foreign-funded enterprise) has no significant correlation with the arguments and dependant variables. It is not adjusting variable between the arguments and dependant variables;

(3) Context factor 3 (enterprise scale) has a significant positive correlation with argument human resource. It is not adjusting variable between the arguments and dependant variables;

- (4) Context factor 4 (enterprise business type) has no significant correlation with the arguments and dependant variables. But to some extent, it acts the role of adjusting variable the arguments and dependant variables;
- (5) Context factor 5 (enterprise history) has no significant correlation with the arguments and dependant variables. But to some extent, it acts the role of adjusting variable the arguments and dependant variables;
- (6) Context factor 6 (end product/non-end product) has no significant correlation with the arguments and dependant variables. To some extent, it acts the role of adjusting variable the arguments and dependant variables;
- (7) Context factor 7 (native brand/foreign brand) has negative relationship with three arguments, but it doesn't affect dependent variables. To some extent, it acts the role of adjusting variable the arguments and dependant variables.

Keywords:

ERP, Critical Success Factors, Context Factors, Empirical Study

碩士學位論文精選

Selected Master Theses

1.無線 VoIP 系統的 RoQ 攻擊研究

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李建慶 副教授

畢業年度：

2008 年

學位類別：

理學碩士

專業：

資訊科技

論文摘要：

隨著無線技術日益普及以及 VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol) 技術的不斷發展，出現了兩種技術相融合的趨勢，繼而產生了無線 VoIP 技術，即通過無線局域網傳輸語音數據包，因此，又稱爲 VoWLAN (Voice over WLAN)。無線 VoIP 技術作爲一種新興的通信技術，近年來成爲一個熱門研究課題。

隨著無線 VoIP 技術的不斷完善以及全球用戶的不斷地增加，其安全問題日益突顯，近期倍受廣泛關注。無線 VoIP 是基於 IP 分組網絡的一種應用，其身上不可避免地繼承了分組網絡安全的脆弱性。DoS/RoQ 攻擊、語音竊聽、垃圾語音信息等眾多的安全威脅成爲無線 VoIP 技術發展的絆腳石。DoS/RoQ 攻擊對無線 VoIP 系統安全產生的危害最大。DoS/RoQ 攻擊能有效地中斷用戶的通信，給用戶帶來了不便，甚至造成一定的經濟損失。如何確保合法用戶能夠進行可靠的、安全的通話，將是無線 VoIP 的安全性研究所要解決的問題。無線 VoIP 安全問題的研究已成爲目前研究的熱點之一。本論文主要對無線 VoIP 系統的 RoQ 攻擊進行研究。

本論文首先對無線 VoIP 的安全問題進行了綜述，分析了無線 VoIP 安全的脆弱性，並列舉了對無線 VoIP 系統產生威脅的各種攻擊。

爲了討論無線 VoIP 的 RoQ 攻擊，需要了解無線 VoIP 系統的結構。第一章在介紹了無線局域網技術以及 IEEE802.11 標準后，詳細分析 PCF 和 DCF 機制，以及無線 VoIP 系統。第二章首先分析了一種針對無線 VoIP MAC 層的 RoQ 攻擊的機制。接著以 CW Spoofing 攻擊爲例，利用網絡模擬工具 NS2 進行了模擬實驗並分析了此攻擊對無線 VoIP 系統產生的影響。第三章，本論文分析對比了常用的幾種檢測機制。然後根據此類 RoQ 攻擊的特點，並借鑒了 CUSUM 算法的思想，提出了一種基於 AP 端的改進自適應閾值算法的 AP-CUSUM 檢測算法。該算法能實時監控無線 VoIP 系統。實驗結果表明，當發生 RoQ 攻擊時，AP-CUSUM 算法能夠快速、準確地產生報警信號。不論是在高強度，還是在低強度攻擊環境下，該算法均保持了良好的檢測性能。

論文的最後對研究的內容作了總結，並提出了進一步的研究方向。

關鍵詞：

無線 VoIP、IEEE802.11、RoQ 攻擊、檢測

1. Research on RoQ Attack in VoIP Systems

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Graduation Year:

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Degree:

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Specialization:

Information Technology

Abstract:

With the increasing popularity of wireless technology and the development of VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol) technology, two hot technologies have been emerged. As a result, wireless VoIP technology turned up. Wireless VoIP, also called VoWLAN (Voice over WLAN), is a technology of transmitting voice packets through WLAN. Recent years, wireless VoIP that is a brand-new technology becomes a hot research topic in the field of network communication.

Along with the improvement of wireless VoIP technology and the increasement of users, the problem of its security is highlighted and paid more attention. Wireless VoIP is one kind of applications of IP-based packet network, so it inevitably inherits the vulnerability of IP network. Many security threats such as DoS/RoQ attack, eavesdropping, spam voice message etc. obstruct development of wireless VoIP. DoS/RoQ attack that seriously affects the performance of wireless VoIP system can cuts off the communication and brings the inconvenience to wireless VoIP users, even causes some money loss. How to guarantee a reliable and safe communication is the problem of wireless VoIP security should be resolved. Research on RoQ attack in wireless VoIP systems is carried out in this thesis.

Firstly, a survey of wireless VoIP security is introduced in preface of this thesis. After analyzing the vulnerability of VoIP systems in preface, attacks that threat them are listed. DoS/RoQ attack is the most dangerous threat to wireless VoIP systems.

Secondly, in order to clearly discuss the principle of RoQ attack in wireless VoIP systems, the structure of wireless VoIP systems should be understood. In chapter 1, after introduction of WLAN technology and IEEE802.11 standard, the mechanisms of PCF and DCF are analyzed in detail and wireless VoIP systems are investigated. In chapter 2, the principle of RoQ attack at MAC layer in wireless VoIP systems is described. Taking CW Spoofing attack as an example, the experiment to analyze its impact to the performance of wireless VoIP is implemented by using network simulation tool NS2. In chapter 3, after comparison of all sorts of detection methods to attacks, AP-CUSUM algorithm that based on the chacteristic of RoQ attack and the idea of CUSUM is proposed. It is shown that AP-CUSUM algorithm can fast, efficiently, accurately and successfully generates alarm signal when RoQ attack happens. Either the attack at high or low intensity, the algorithm can detecte it in a very high rate.

Finally, a summary and the future work are given in the end of thesis.

Keywords:

Wireless VoIP, IEEE802.11, Standard, RoQ Attack, Detection

2. 三角域上的 V-系統及其在三維幾何模型中的應用研究

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專業：

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論文摘要：

如今在蓬勃發展的計算機圖形學領域，如何更好的表達三維幾何模型是核心問題之一。從 CAGD 中廣泛使用的 Bézier 曲線（面）和樣條曲線（面），到網格模型，細分模型等，針對不同的應用，提出了各式各樣的表達方式。但在頻域分析中佔有基礎地位的正交表達方法，卻在此時並沒有出現在人們的視線之內，致使在信號處理等眾多領域行之有效的變換域方法始終少見於三維幾何模型的處理之中。究其根本，是應選擇什麼樣的正交函數對幾何模型實現其正交表達，成為關鍵的難題。

本文研究一類三角域上的完備正交 V-系統，特別關注其間斷連續信息兼而有之的特點，開展了以下五方面工作：

1. 基於三角域上的正交 V-系統的定義，構造了三角域上線性 V-系統的具體表達式，並根據不同的初始線性無關函數，給出了多種表達形式；
2. 從三角域上的線性 V-系統出發，研究並實現了線性 V-系統下的三角片模型的頻域表示過程及信息重構算法，並以此進行了相關的正確性檢測；
3. 給出了 V-描述子的定義，論證並在計算機上檢驗了，歸一化 V-描述子的旋轉，平移和尺度縮放不變性；
4. 針對空間三角面片幾何造型的多種典型圖例在計算機上實現了歸一化 V-描述子的算法；
5. 以三維幾何對象的分類，檢索與識別為背景，提出了 V-系統下度量群體造型之間差別的量化算法，通過實驗例證表明了量化算法的有效性。

本論文附有主要算法的程序代碼。

關鍵詞：

正交變換、三角域、V-系統、三維幾何模型、頻譜、V-描述子

2. Research on the V-system over Triangulated Domains and Its Applications to 3D Geometric Models

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Professor Qi Dong Xu

Graduation Year:

2008

Degree:

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Specialization:

Information Technology

Abstract:

Determining how to find the better way to represent 3D geometric models is one of the fundamental themes in computer graphics. From Bezier curve (surface) spline curve (surface) that rapidly used in CAGD to polygonal mesh and subdivision surface, people have been given many methods for different applications. The orthogonal representation is a base of frequency domain method which is the powerful tool in signal processing. But the frequency domain method is not available for 3D model now. Because of do not have the orthogonal presentation of 3D models the frequency spectrum analysis can not be used to study 3D model. The main problem is what kind of orthogonal functions for expanding 3D model that should be chosen. This thesis studies on a kind of complete orthogonal V-system that on triangular domain. We special focus on V-system is composed of both smooth and discontinuous piecewise polynomial. At the same time, I develop following five works:

1. Base on the orthogonal V-system definition I construct linear orthogonal V-system and give some implementations that start with different initial linear independent functions;
2. On the strength of the linear V-system the orthogonal expand and reconstructed algorithms for triangular patch models are given and the validity is certificated with computer;
3. I define the V-descriptor and proof the rotation, scale, shift invariance;
4. Give an implementation of normalized V-descriptor and finish some experiments on it;
5. I provide an algorithm for quantify the variance among 3D models and the validity is certificated with computer.

The thesis attaches the brief codes.

Keywords:

Orthogonal Transform, Triangular Domain, V-system, 3D Geometric Model, Spectrum, V-descriptor

3.澳門會展業國際競爭力研究

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金輝 訪問副教授

畢業年度：

2008 年

學位類別：

國際旅遊管理碩士

專業：

會展與節慶管理

論文摘要：

會展業是近年世界發展最快的產業之一，會展業的發展帶動着會展城市的整體經濟發展，因此，世界各地都在爭相發展會展業。澳門的經濟結構一向以博彩業為主導，爲了多元化地發展澳門經濟，澳門政府在施政方針上指出要大力發展會展業。現在，澳門已具備會展業發展所需的硬件設施，澳門會展業正步入新的階段。本文應用國家鑽石體系理論、城市競爭力理論，結合會展業的特點，構建會展城市國際競爭力的評價指標體系，並以此對澳門會展業國際競爭力進行評價。本文研究澳門會展業的國際競爭力，有助於整體審視澳門作爲會展業目的地的優勢與劣勢，有利於澳門發揮自身的優勢，改善劣勢，提高澳門會展業的國際競爭力。同時，本文亦選取了漢諾威和拉斯維加斯這兩個世界知名的的會展城市與澳門進行比較研究，從而找出澳門可以借鑒的地方，汲取別人的經驗。最後爲澳門會展業國際競爭力的進一步提高提出發展對策。

關鍵詞：

澳門、會展業、競爭力、國家鑽石體系、城市品牌

3.Study on Macao's MICE Industry International Competitive Ability

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Graduation Year:

2008

Degree:

Master of International Tourism Management

Specialization:

Convention Management

Abstract:

Nowadays, MICE industry is one of the most rapidly developing industries in the world. The development of the MICE industry makes the economy of the MICE cities move forward in an all round way. Therefore a great effort is made to develop the MICE industry all over the world.

Macao's economy greatly depends on the gaming industry. In order to develop Macao's economy in a diversified way, the government of Macao has pointed out that the MICE industry should be greatly developed in its administrative policies. Now Macao has the hardwares needed by the development of the MICE industry and is stepping into a new stage. In this thesis, the National Diamond System Theory and City Competitive Ability Theory are applied and the features of the MICE city are considered in the formulation of the evaluation criteria system of Macao's MICE city international competitive ability while the international competition ability of Macao is evaluated. The study on Macao's MICE industry international competitive ability is helpful to the assessment of the strength and weakness of Macao, a MICE destination. This is also beneficial in overcoming Macao's disadvantages, taking full advantages of Macao and improving Macao's international competitive ability.

In addition, this thesis also compares Macao with Hanover and Las Vegas, the two world famous MICE cities, so as to find out what Macao can learn.

Finally the development strategies are put forward for the further improvement of the international competitive ability of Macao's MICE industry.

Keywords:

Macao, MICE industry, Competitiveness, National Diamond System, Brand of City

4.從徵收和徵用看公共利益界定-內地與澳門有關法律制度之比 較觀察

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2008 年

學位類別：

法學碩士

專業：

綜合法學

論文摘要：

目前我國內地在徵收和徵用中，公共利益與私人利益正發生著激烈的衝突，公民的基本權利沒有得到應有的保障。那麼借鑒其他地區成功的立法經驗，幫助內地界定公共利益、完善徵收和徵用制度是關乎我國社會和諧發展的緊要任務。澳門與內地同屬大陸法系，其法律具有葡萄牙法律的淵源，徵收和徵用制度體系完備、法律條文統一，對內地具備研究價值。

首先，引用土地徵收實例引出公共利益的問題。通過對公共利益的本質和意義做出辨析，瞭解公共利益在法律中的立法精神和價值本質，走出界定公共利益的各種誤區，擬定界定公共利益的原則；其次，分別對內地與澳門的公共利益界定、徵收和徵用制度進行比較，借鑒澳門的立法精神和完備制度，取長補短。最後，提出完善內地公共利益的界定、因公共利益實施的徵收和徵用制度的建議。

通過比較內地與澳門公共利益界定、徵收和徵用制度。從：1. 徵收和徵用制度中界定公共利益的出發點；2. 公共利益受益的構成要件；3. 公共利益的受益範圍；4. 公共利益的受限範圍；5. 因公共利益實施的土地徵用程式等五個方面分別進行比較研究。

提出完善內地公共利益的界定、因公共利益實施徵收和徵用制度的建議：第一步，立法上確立公共利益法定、特定，擴大公共利益的涵蓋範圍；第二步，完善因公共利益而實施的土地徵收和徵用程式。

關鍵詞：

公共利益、徵收和徵用制度、土地徵用

4. Definition of Public Interest According to Expropriation and Confiscation—Contrast of the Legislation System Between Macau and Mainland China

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Name of the Supervisor:

Professor Mi Jian

Graduation Year:

2008

Degree:

LLM

Specialization:

General Studies in Law

Abstract:

“Nail households” emerges on the levy and expropriation in china mainland. When public interests and private interests are conflicting, the basic rights of citizens have not been duly protected. Learn from the success of other parts of legislative experience to help the mainland define the public interest and improve the levy and the expropriation. Macao and the mainland belong to the civil law. Its law is a source of Portuguese law. The levy and the expropriation have sound system and legal provisions unified have worthy research. The levy and expropriation are system complete and legal provisions unified have research value.

The first, article discrimination the nature and the significance of the public interest, define the public interest out of the various misunderstanding, affirmed the necessity of defining the public interest. The second, article respectively compare on the mainland and Macao. Study Macao to help the mainland. Finally, article propose proposal of define the public interest and improve the levy and the expropriation.

Article respectively compare the public interest defined and the expropriation system from the mainland and Macao. From five perspectives:

1. The levy and the expropriation as defined in the basis of the public interest;
2. Benefit the public interest Elements;
3. The benefit of the public interest;
4. The restricted scope of the public interest;
5. Based on the implementation of the public interest land expropriation procedures.

Summarize the definition of the public interest, improve the implementation of the public interest by charging system.

1. legislation to establish a statutory and specific public interest;
2. expand the scope of the public interest;
3. perfect land acquisition System.

Keywords:

Public Interest, The Levy and the Expropriation, Land Acquisition.

5.論勞動合同的單方解除

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專業：

民商法

論文摘要：

實踐中，勞動合同解除是勞動合同法律制度中的一個重要環節，也是勞動法的一個重大問題，直接涉及勞動合同的效力、合同當事人的利益得失和權益的保護，容易引起紛爭。特別是勞動合同的單方解除，一方面直接關係到用人單位的生產工作秩序和經營秩序，另一方面也直接關係到勞動者的前途與生活來源，是一個極為嚴肅的事情。本文主要站在用人單位的立場，從勞動合同單方解除的角度出發，通過歸納勞動者和用人單位單方解除勞動合同的情形及雙方解除勞動合同的法律責任對新出臺的《勞動合同法》有關勞動合同單方解除制度進行解讀及分析。認為該制度中存在大量偏重權利保護、限制意思自治的觀點，明顯體現了勞動者和用人單位權利義務的不對等、不均衡，並缺少實踐中的可操作性。文章也對該制度中所存在的缺陷和不合理的規定提出了完善建議。

全文分為前言、本論和結語三大部分。前言介紹本文研究的背景和意義。本論部分共分為四章：第一章對勞動合同單方解除的概念、意義、分類進行了簡要的闡述。第二、三章以單方解除勞動合同的分類為依據，分別對《勞動合同法》中關於勞動者預告解除勞動合同、勞動者即時解除勞動合同、用人單位即時解除勞動合同、用人單位預告解除勞動合同以及用人單位經濟性裁員和用人單位禁止辭退的制度進行瞭解讀，認為該制度賦予了勞動者單方預告解除勞動合同的極大自由，使用人單位陷入了非常被動的局面。嚴格限制用人單位的解除權，剝奪其管理權及用人自主的權利。本文對勞動者預告期的規定、用人單位勞動規章制度的建立、舉證責任及法規中一些語意的不明等問題進行了分析論述，並提出了完善建議，力圖平衡勞動關係雙方的權益。第四章，分別對用人單位和勞動者單方解除勞動合同的法律責任制度進行論述，對《勞動合同法》在該制度中規定存在的不足進行指正。結語部分概括了本文研究的基本結論，研究的創新點及可行性，研究的限制和進一步需要研究的問題。

關鍵詞：

勞動合同、勞動合同法、單方解除、法律責任

5.The Argument About Unilateral Cancellation of the Labor Contract

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Abstract:

In practice of labor laws, cancellation of the labor contract, which can very easily result in disputes because it refers directly to the power of the contract, the benefits and the rights of the parties to the contract, is an important procedure and issue. Especially, unilateral cancellation of the labor contract is very serious because it affects not only the working and running order of employers but also prospect and living of employees. This thesis, after discussing the cases of employees' and employers' unilateral cancellation of the labor contract and both employers' and employees' liabilities thereto, and through analyzing the rules concerned according to The New Labor Contract Law of PRC, arrives the conclusion that the new law is unequal because it is prejudiced against employers, so it is impractical. As well, this thesis also suggests perfecting the defects and unreasonable rules of the new law.

The thesis is organized as the following: The first chapter defines the concept, sense and classification of unilateral cancellation of the labor contract; chapter two and chapter three, analyzing provisions (of The New Labor Contract Law of PRC) about prediction and timely cancellations of both employees and employers, economic layoffs and prohibition of layoffs of employers, indicate that the new law attaches to employees very great power to employees' unilateral cancellation of the labor contract but deprives employers the right to dismiss, employ and run, thereafter giving suggestions about perfecting the regulations of prediction time of employees, establishment of working norms in order to set up the balance between employees and employers; chapter four deals with law liabilities of employees' and employers' unilateral cancellation of the labor contract, and it also illustrates how to correct the defects, which exist in The New Labor Contract Law of PRC, such as the uncertainty of economic compensation, practice difficulty of contract implementation by force, narrowness of the scope about employees' breaking the contract and so on.

Keywords:

Labor Contract, The Labor Contract Law, Unilateral Cancellation, Law Liability

6 暖宮湯治療寒凝血瘀証原發性痛經的臨床研究

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論文摘要：

目的：觀察暖宮湯(自擬經驗方)治療寒凝血瘀証原發性痛經的臨床療效及其安全性，為後續研究工作及其臨床推廣、應用提供依據。

方法：選擇 2007 年 3 月至 2008 年 1 月在江蘇省中醫院婦科門診就診，符合西醫原發性痛經診斷標準、中醫寒凝血瘀証診斷及辨証標準的患者 27 例，給予暖宮湯湯藥口服，於月經週期前 5 天開始服藥，連續用藥 7 天，以 3 個月經週期為一個療程，用藥一個療程後進行療效評價。觀察治療前後症狀的變化，記錄痛經症狀積分，腹痛持續時間及其他中醫証候積分，並檢測血液流變學及血常規指標。比較治療前後的差異，判斷臨床療效。

結果：27 例患者中，痊癒 5 例 (15.82%)，顯效 7 例 (25.93%)，有效 12 例 (44.44%)，無效 3 例 (11.11%)，總有效率為 88.89%。治療前後痛經症積分、伴隨症狀積分及中醫証候積分均有非常顯著性差異 ($P < 0.01$)。血液流變學指標：治療後可改善低切黏度 (5/s, 1/s) 指標，治療前後對比有顯著性差異 ($P < 0.05$)。血常規指標：治療後淋巴細胞百分比指標恢復正常，治療前後對比有顯著性差異 ($P < 0.05$)。

結論：暖宮湯能有效治療寒凝血瘀証原發性痛經，並能明顯地改善相關臨床症狀。透過改善機體內環境，促進盆腔血液循環，抑制子宮平滑肌強烈收縮來緩解原發性經痛患者的局部及全身症狀，達到更理想的治療效果；且臨床應用安全可靠，未發現毒副作用，療效確切，值得臨床推廣應用及進一步研究。

關鍵詞：

暖宮湯、寒凝血瘀、原發性痛經

6.Clinical Investigations on Nuan Gong Tang to Treat Primary Dysmenorrhea (Congealing Clod and Blood Stasis)

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Specialization:

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Abstract:

Objective: To evaluate the curative effect of Nuan Gong Tang on primary dysmenorrhea (congealing cold and blood stasis) and its safety. And to provide basis for Nuan Gong Tang's application in clinic and further scientific researches.

Methods: 27 cases of primary dysmenorrhea (congealing cold and blood stasis) were chosen from out-patient department of Jiangsu Provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine from March of 2007 to January of 2008. all of the patient were cured with Nuan Gong Tang for orally taking, started at 5 days during the menstrual period and lasted 7 days, a course contained three menstrual cycles. Before and after a course, the scores and duration of abdominal pain, the scores of other symptoms and signs were recorded. The indexes of blood rheology and blood routine test were also detected.

Results: In 27 cases, 5 were cured (18.52%); 7 were obviously improved (25.93%); 12 were improved (44.44%); 3 had no change (11.11%); and the total effective rate was 88.89%. After treatment, the scores of abdominal pain, the scores of other symptoms and signs were remarkably reduced ($P<0.01$). The low-sheared viscosity (5/s, 1/s) could be improved ($P<0.05$). The lymphocyte percentage was returned to normal after treating ($P<0.05$).

Conclusion: Nuan Gong Tang has a definite therapeutic effect on the primary dysmenorrhea (congealing cold and blood stasis), distinctly meliorate the correlate symptoms. The reason may be correlate with this method regulating organism internal environment, promoting blood circulation or pelvic cavity, relaxing uterine smooth muscle. It's safe and effective. It deserves to be spread and studied in the clinic.

Keywords:

Nuan Gong Tang, Congealing Cold and Blood Stasis, Primary Dysmenorrhea

7.中醫中藥辨証治療慢性萎縮性胃炎的臨床療效觀察

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論文摘要：

慢性萎縮性胃炎是消化系統常見的難治病，其伴發的腸上皮化生或不典型增生更被 WHO 視爲癌前病變，目前利用電子胃鏡及病理學檢查是早期診斷的主要依據，而早期診斷再配合中醫藥辨証治療，對促進慢性萎縮性胃炎的痊癒或阻止其癌變有重要的臨床意義。

目的：觀察中醫中藥辨証治療慢性萎縮性胃炎的臨床療效。

方法：收集 189 例經電子胃鏡及病理學檢查確診爲慢性萎縮性胃炎的患者，採用中醫辨証分型及使用中醫中藥方劑加減治療，二十四周爲療程，一般服藥 1 個療程。治療後經電子胃鏡及病理複查的有 72 例，觀察治療前後主要及次要症狀變化，治療前後胃鏡檢查中胃黏膜改變及病理組織學變化情況。

結果：臨床療效，72 例中，痊癒 3 例，顯效 10 例，有效 32 例，無效 27 例，總有效率 62.50%；胃鏡療效，72 例中，痊癒 25 例，顯效 1 例，有效 19 例，無效 27 例，總有效率 62.50%。

經統計學分析各証型之間療效無顯著差異($P>0.05$)。有出現胃脘疼痛症狀的 141 例中，臨床緩解 104 例，總臨床緩解率 73.76%，經統計學分析治療前後胃脘疼痛症狀積分均有顯著差異($P<0.01$)；有出現胃脘痞脹症狀的 153 例中，臨床緩解 75 例，總臨床緩解率 49.02%。經統計學分析治療前後胃脘痞脹症狀積分均有顯著差異($P<0.01$)。

結論：由此可見，利用中醫中藥治療慢性萎縮性胃炎能消除或改善臨床症狀，更可使胃黏膜萎縮性病變恢復，阻止或延緩其癌變的發生。說明中醫辨証治療有其獨特性和優越性，以及臨床療效的穩定性。

關鍵詞：

慢性萎縮性胃炎、辨証論治、臨床研究

7.Observation of the Clinical Effect Of Curing Chronic Atrophic Gastritis By Using Traditional Chinese Medicine

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Abstract:

Chronic atrophic gastritis is a common refractory disease of the digestive system. The intestinal follicles metaplasia and the atypical hyperplasia have gastrocopy and pathologic test cooperating with TCM is effective in curing CAG and stopping the premalignant lesions.

Objective: To observe the clinical effect of curing chronic atrophic gastritis by using traditional Chinese Medicine.

Method: 189 clinical data were collected, which were all diagnosed to be CAG. TCM treatment were applied according to syndromes differentiation. One treatment lasted for 24 weeks. 72 of the clinical data had the gastrocopy and pathologic tests done after the treatment, so as to observe the main and the next manifestation, the results of gastocopy and pathologic tests before and after the treatment.

Results: About clinical efficiency: in those 72 clinical data, 3 of them were recovered, 10 of them were evidently effective, 32 of them were effective, 27 of them were ineffective. The percentage of total efficiency is 62.5%. About gastrocopy and pathologic tests results: in those 72 clinical data, 25 of them were recovered, 1 of them was evidently effective, 19 of them were effective, 27 of them were ineffective. The percentage of total efficiency is 62.5%. Base on the Investigation by statistics, there was no evident difference between different TCM syndromes ($P>0.05$). Among 141 clinical data got stomachache, 104 of them were alleviated. The percentage of total alleviation is 73.76%. Base on the Investigation by statistics, there was evident different between the manifestation point of before and after the treatment ($P<0.01$). Among 153 clinical data got fullness, 75 of them were alleviated. The percentage of total alleviation is 49.2%. According to Investigation by statistics, there was evident difference between the manifestation points of before and after the treatment ($P<0.01$).

Conclusion: TCM treatment can effectively eliminate or alleviate the manifestation of CAG, recover the atrophy, stop or slow down the premalignant lesions of CAG. TCM syndromes differentiation and treatment has got specialty, efficiency and stability in curing disease.

Keywords:

Chronic Atrophic Gastritis, TCM Syndromes Differentiation and Treatment, Clinical Research

8. 針刺治療高脂血症臨床研究

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論文摘要：

高脂血症是由於各種原因引起脂類代謝異常，導致血漿脂質濃度超過正常高限的結果。為臨床常見的多發性疾病，是導致動脈粥樣硬化性心腦血管病的危險因素之一。因此，治療和預防高脂血症防治由此而引起的心腦血管病有著重要意義。作為中國傳統醫學的針刺療法，以其治療高脂血症療效確切、操作簡便、價格低廉且無毒副作用的非藥物療法，具有獨特的優勢，值得進一步在臨床上推廣應用。

本課題是通過臨床觀察針刺足三里、豐隆、陰陵泉、內關等四個穴位的針刺組與針刺豐隆單穴對照組治療高脂血症病人的實驗室指標及臨床症狀表現的改變情況及療效進行對比及通過比較評價療效，並進行 3 個月隨訪的中期療效比較。同時闡明優選穴位組合針刺治療本病的優勢。

方法：採用隨機、對照的臨床研究方法。將符合高脂血症診斷標準的患者 62 例，隨機分為針刺組 32 例和針刺對照組 30 例，針刺組針刺雙側足三里、豐隆、陰陵泉、內關等穴（簡稱針刺組）、豐隆單穴對照組針刺雙側豐隆穴（簡稱針刺對照組）。觀察分析治療後及三個月隨訪時針刺組和針刺對照組的血脂及臨床症狀的變化，並比較療效及安全性。

結果：

(1) 兩組病例基線分析具有可比性；

(2) 在改善高脂血症患者的臨床症候方面：治療後兩組的症候積分均下降，與治療前各症狀比較除形體肥胖症狀無差異性($P>0.05$)外，對眩暈、頭重如裹、胸悶、嘔惡痰涎、肢麻沉重、膝軟、頭痛等症狀均有顯著性差異($P<0.05$)和非常顯著性差異($P<0.01$)；治療後兩組組間積分比較，無顯著性差異($P>0.05$)。三個月隨訪時，兩組組間比較無差異性($P>0.05$)，三個月後兩組與治療前、治療後的積分比較除形體肥胖症狀無差異性($P>0.05$)外，其他均有非常顯著性差異($P<0.01$)；兩組總的近期療效相當，中期療效比較有非常顯著性差異($P<0.01$)，針刺組優於針刺對照組；

(3) 在調血脂方面：治療後兩組 TG、TC、HDL-C 及 LDL-C 含量均有調節，治療前後比較兩組均有顯著性差異($P<0.05$)和非常顯著性差異 ($P<0.01$)；三個月隨訪時，與治療前比較兩組有顯著性差異($P<0.05$)和非常顯著性差異 ($P<0.01$)。治療後兩組組間比較除 TC 有顯著性差異

($P < 0.05$)外，TG、HDL-C 及 LDL-C 無顯著性差異($P > 0.05$)；三個月後的兩組組間比較除 TC 及 TG 有顯著性差異($P < 0.05$)，HDL-C 有非常顯著性差異 ($P < 0.01$)，針刺組優於針刺對照組；

(4)實驗室檢查指標總有效率：治療後針刺對照組總有效率為 76.67%，針刺組為 96.88%，治療後兩組的總有效率比較有顯著性差異 ($P < 0.05$)。3 個月後隨訪針刺對照組的總有效率為 73.33%，針刺組的為 96.88%。治療後及 3 個月後隨訪兩組的總有效率比較有顯著性差異 ($P < 0.05$)。近期療效和中期療效針刺組的實驗室檢查指標有效率明顯優於針刺對照組；

(5)安全性方面，針刺對照組及針刺組未出現異常。

結論：用針刺治療高脂血症在臨床上具有良好的效果，針刺足三里、豐隆、陰陵泉、內關等穴對高脂血症患者較針刺單取豐隆穴位具有較好的改善臨床症候的近期和中期療效，且臨床應用安全。

關鍵詞：

針刺、穴位、高脂血症、臨床研究

8.Clinical Research of Acupuncture Treatment for Hyperlipemia Hong Sin Lam

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Specialization:

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Abstract:

Hyperlipidemia is the lipid metabolism disorder that caused by many factors, this results presence of excess lipids in the blood, and is also one of the factors of inducing arteriosclerosis, the important factors that causes cardiac and cerebrovascular disease. For the prevention and treatment of Hyperlipemia or arteriosclerosis, acupuncture and moxibustion treatment – one of the Traditional Chinese Medicine science in the motherland, has the unique advantages for healing these diseases and also easy to manage, inexpensive, without poison and side effects, is worth popularizing and applying on further clinical .

Through the clinical observation, this topic is a comparison the curative effect between the puncture group of acupuncture in the four points of Zusanli, Fenglong, Yinglingquan and Neiguan with the control group of a single acupuncture point of Fenglong , Evaluate the improvement and curative effect of hyperlipidemia by varied conditions of the clinical symptoms and laboratory experiments of blood-lipoids ,by the way compare with the middle-period effect after three months .Meanwhile, this topic also to expound the advantage of correct selection of acupuncture points treatment for hyperlipidemia.

Method: Adopt random, comparison clinical research. Randomly separate 62 hyperlipidemia patients into Puncture group and control group, 32 patients in puncture group, treatment is to puncture both sides of points of Zusanli, Fenglong, Yinglingquan and Neiguan; 30 patients in control group, treatment is to puncture both sides of points of Fenglong.After treatment and three months later, observing and analyzing the improvement, effect and safe.

Results:

(1) There is comparison value in these two groups;

(2) In the improvement of hyperlipidemia patients in symptomatic clinical presentation: The score of the clinical presence in two groups are both descended after treatment. Except putting on weight does not have significant difference($P>0.05$), there is significant difference ($P<0.05$) and dramatic difference ($P<0.01$) response to dizziness, heavy sensation of the head and body, sore knee, distress in the chest ,vomiting the stagnation of water and headache in the score between two groups before and after treatment; After three months, whereas there are dramatic differences($P<0.01$)in other aspects but putting on weight ($P>0.05$)in the score of two groups before and after the treatment. There is not much difference in the score between two groups after treatment ($P>0.05$) and even during the three months visiting ($P>0.05$). On total curative effect, there are dramatic differences ($P<0.01$) of the medium treatment effect between two groups, the result in puncture group is better than control group;

(3) In the adjustment of hyperlipidemia aspect: There is great improvement of the TC、TC、HDL-C and LDL-C level in both groups after treatment. Contrast on the two groups is significant difference ($P<0.05$) and dramatic differences ($P<0.01$) in between before and after treatment; there is also significant difference ($P<0.05$) and dramatic differences ($P<0.01$) between during the three months visiting before and after the treatment. There is no significant difference ($P>0.05$) between two groups after treatment except TC content has significant difference ($P<0.05$). TG and TG have significant difference ($P<0.05$) and HDL-C has dramatic differences ($P<0.01$) between two groups during the three months visiting, the result in puncture group is better then the control group during the three months visiting;

(4) The total efficacy rate in laboratory experiments of blood-lipoids after the treatment: The total efficacy rate of the control group and the puncture group is 79.67% and 96.88% respectively after the treatment. There is a significant difference ($P<0.05$) between two groups on total efficacy of hyperlipidemia after treatment; During the three month visiting study, the total effective rate of the control group is 73.33% and puncture group is 96.88%. There is a significant difference ($P<0.05$) between the total efficacy of two groups during the three month visiting. Compare with the control group, the total efficacy of the puncture group is better in both short and medium term treatment;

(5) In safety, there are no abnormal conditions between puncture group and control group.

Conclusion: There is good result by applying acupuncture treatment for hyperlipidemia, puncture to points of Zusanli, Fenglong, Yinglingquan and Neiguan has a better efficacy in both short term and medium term effect than the treatment of a single acupuncture point of Fenglong. Clinical application is safety.

Keywords:

Acupuncture, Point, Hyperlipidemia, Clinical Research

9.我國中藥產業的市場集中度與國際競爭力分析

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論文摘要：

中藥是中華民族的優秀文化遺產，經過數千年的發展形成了一套獨特的理論與實踐體系。中藥不但具有自然生態性療效穩定、相對安全、小毒、小副作用的特點，而且對疑難雜病與慢性疾病均具有顯著的療效。隨著化學藥品毒副作用、耐藥性的日益顯現，加上醫源性、藥源性疾病的不斷增加，越來越多的疾病缺乏有效的治療藥物。因此，為了尋求新的突破，國際上許多國家，特別是美、德、日、韓等國，也把研發重點轉向了天然藥物。最終使全球興起回歸自然的綠色治療潮流，而且還帶動了植物藥產品市場需求的持續增長。

隨著中國加入 WTO，我國藥業的發展面臨著激烈的國際競爭。當今的世界潮流是發展觀轉向可持續發展，消費觀轉向強調生活品質提高，醫療觀轉向關注人體自身免疫力和整體醫療保健。人類疾病譜發生了巨大變化，代謝性疾病、免疫性疾病、心臟血管疾病、腫瘤等，已成爲人類的主要殺手，而我國中醫藥產業有幾千年的醫療實踐，其整體思維，順應自然的天人合一思想，採用自然藥物的治療與保健方法，正適應了預防和治療這些疾病的需要。

雖然我國的中藥產業發展迅速，但市場結構不夠合理，市場集中度作爲衡量產業組織的重要指標，也是本論文的研究對象。所以本文通過評價分析中國中藥產業的國際競爭力，以及通過比較分析國內外(國內和日本的)中藥產業的市場結構情況，總結出我國中藥業在企業規模、經營範圍等方面存在的問題，從而找出提高我國中藥產業競爭力的關鍵所在，並從中作出一系列的相關建議。

關鍵詞：

中藥產業、產業競爭力、市場集中度、市場結構、市場競爭

9.The Analyzes of Market Concentration and International Competitiveness of the Chinese Traditional Chinese Medicine Industry in China

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Specialization:

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Abstract:

The traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) is an outstanding cultural heritage of the Chinese, over a period of several thousand years, it has evolved into an unique set of theories and the practices. TCM is known to be stable, relatively save, slightly poisonous, and with little toxic effect or other side effects. It is also characterized by its remarkable curative effect to difficult various illnesses and the old disease. Along with the chemical medicine's poisonous side effect and the drug resistance characteristic, and also the increasing number of medical sourced, medicine sourced disease; more and more diseases lack the effective treatment medicine. Therefore, to seek for a new breakthrough, many countries, especially US, Germany, Japan and South Korea, have emphasized on the research and development of natural medicine, which results in the popularity of natural green treatment in the world and also leads to a sustainable growth in demand for plant medicines.

China medical industry faces intense international competition after joining WTO. The new trends in the world today emerge with development view focusing on sustainability, consumption view on life quality and medical view on immunity and overall healthcare. The human disease spectrum has had the immense changes, the metabolic disease, the immunological disease, heart blood vessel disease, the tumor and so on, have become the main murderer of human. The Chinese medicine industry has several thousand year's practice, it complies with the nature and human, using natural medicine for treatment and health care. This meets the needs to prevent and treat these diseases.

Although the traditional Chinese medicine industry is developing rapidly, the market mechanism not reasonable enough, the market concentration is the important index for the weight Industrial organization and is also the studies for this paper. This article analyzes the Chinese traditional Chinese medicine industry through the appraisal of the international competitiveness and the comparative analysis of domestic and foreign (Chinese and Japan) traditional Chinese medicine industry market mechanism, and make a summary of problems in the enterprise size, management and operation scope that the Chinese traditional medicine industry is facing in China; thus to find out the keys for industrial competitiveness of Chinese traditional medicine in the country, and to give a series of related suggestions.

Keywords:

TCM Industry, Industry Competence, Market Concentration, Market Structure, Market Structure

10. 衍生金融工具利率互換審計研究

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財務學

論文摘要：

衍生金融工具是金融創新的產物，利率互換是衍生金融工具的一種，隨著利率互換業務日益增多，如何進行利率互換業務的審計成爲我們必須面對的現實問題。論文試圖解決《中國註冊會計師審計準則 1632 號——衍生金融工具的審計》操作層面的補充和細化問題。

論文主要採用文獻研究與規範研究相結合的方法，通過查閱有關文獻，並進行分析、整理，提出利率互換審計的操作方法。論文首先從利率互換會計核算原理著手，分析了現行利率互換的會計核算方法，針對現行利率互換的會計核算方法，提出了構建利率互換審計的思路；初步構建了利率互換審計的框架，這個框架的主要內容爲：利率互換審計計畫的制定、利率互換內部控制制度的內容、利率互換內部控制制度的符合性測試、利率互換實質性測試、利率互換的披露。

本文首先說明瞭利率互換審計計畫編制的內容，提出了利率互換的總體審計策略、利率互換具體審計計畫、利率互換審計的特定的詢問程序、利率互換的認定層次的重大錯報風險評估方法、利率互換審計所涉及的外部專家評價方法、利率互換所涉及的外部審計的特定工作評價方法；進而闡明瞭利率互換內部控制制度的內容，提出了授權批准制度、職責分工制度、資產負債保管追蹤制度、定期對賬制度、詳盡的會計核算制度、內部審計制度、利率互換定價審核制度、利率互換風險管理制度等內容；初步提出了利率互換內控符合性測試方法，提出的控制測試的方法有審閱批准文件、觀察並描述利率互換職責是否分離、抽查記錄、檢查名義本金的投向，詢問回籠管道、檢查對賬記錄，及差異處理狀況、審查內部審計工作底稿、審查利率互換定價測算報告及測算工作底稿、進行穿行測試、檢查互換合同等；最後提出了利率互換的實質性測試方法，該方法對審計準則的內容進行了補充、發展，提出了編制利率互換明細表、審閱利率互換的合同及重要文件、向利率互換交易對手進行函證、利用全國銀行間同業拆借中心進行詢證、進行利率互換定價審核、進行收入利息支付利息的覆核計算等具體審計程序；闡明瞭利率互換業務的披露方法，提出了應披露利率互換的重要會計政策及計量基礎、利率互換的重要會計報表項目、利率互換的風險、利率互換業務操作的許可權、利率互換的流動狀態等內容。

本文的創新點在於在國內率先初步構建了利率互換審計的整體框架，力圖使利率互換審計具有可操作性

關鍵詞：

衍生金融工具、利率互換審計、符合性測試、實質性測試

10.The Interest Rate Swap Auditing of the Derivative Financial Instruments

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Abstract:

The derivative financial instruments are the financial innovation product. The interest rate swap is one kind of the derivative financial instruments. With the increasing interest rate swap service, how to carry on the interest rate swap service auditing becomes a realistic question which we must confront. The paper mainly solve the supplement and detailing of “The Chinese Certificate Public Accountant Auditing Standards 1632—— Derivative Financial Instruments Auditing” in operating.

The paper mainly uses the literature research method mixing with regular research, which referring, analyzing and reorganizing related literature material, and then proposing the interest rate swap auditing method. The paper commence with the accounting principle of the interest rate swap, analyzes the present accounting method of interest rate swap. In view of present accounting method of interest rate swap, the paper proposes the mentality of interest rate swap auditing. The paper has initially constructed the frame of interest rate swap auditing. This frame primarily covers: The interest rate swap auditing plan, the internal control system of interest rate swap, the compliance test of internal control system in interest rate swap, the substantive test of interest rate swap, and the disclosure of interest rate swap.

The paper initially explains the contents of interest rate swap auditing plan, proposes the overall auditing strategy to interest rate swap service, the concrete auditing plan to the interest rate swap service, the specific inquiring procedure of interest rate swap auditing, the assessment method of the heavy blunder reporting risk in recognizing level of interest rate swap, the assessment method of exterior expert of interest rate swap auditing, the evaluation method of internal auditing specific job about interest rate swap. The paper has also introductorily expounded the internal control system contents of interest rate swap, proposes the authorization system and the authorizing system, allocation of responsibilities system, the safekeeping and tracing system of assets and liabilities, regular checking account system, the exhaustive accounting system, internal auditing, the verification system of fixing price about interest rate swap, risk management system of interest rate swap and so on. The paper proposes introductorily the compliance test method of interest rate swap, involving: scrutinizing authorization documents, observing and describing the incompatible duty separation in interest rate swap, making a sample check, inspecting where nominal capital going to, inquiring the channel withdrawing of currency, inspecting records of checking accounts, inspecting how to process differences, examining internal auditing worksheets, examining the

fixing price reports and the worksheets, testing of trajectory, checking up contracts of interest rate swap and so on. The paper proposes introductorily the substantive test method of interest rate swap, supplementing and developing the auditing standards. The paper proposes : establishing detailed list of interest rate swap, scrutinizing contracts and important documents of interest rate swap , writing the letter to the swap match, inquiring the card by using the same business center of banks, carrying on fixing price verification of the interest rate swap, reexamining the income interest and payment interest and so on .The paper has expounded the disclosure method of interest rate swap service. The paper proposes :disclosing important accounting policies and metrological base of interest rate swap , disclosing important financial sheet projects , disclosing the risk of Interest rate swap, disclosing operation jurisdiction of interest rate swap service , disclosing flow regime of interest rate swap.

The innovation point of the paper is that has initially constructed the frame of interest rate swap auditing in the domestic. The paper tries to enable feasibility of interest rate swap auditing.

Keywords:

The Derivative Financial Instruments, The Interest Rate Swap Auditing, The Compliance Test, The Substantive Test

11.澳門房地產仲介公平交易網路平臺架設之可行性

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學位類別：

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專業：

人力資源管理學

論文摘要：

本文研究目的乃探討於澳門設立澳門房地產仲介業之公平交易網路平台之可行性，利用網路之廣泛性、即時性、便利性等功能，消費者得於交易前或交易時就相關仲介業者之誠信度、交易條件等重要因素進行考量評估；另者，業者得通過網路平台之運用，大幅減少經營成本，同時大幅增加其成交機率。利用此契機重塑目前之行業規範，就違規行為設立防範及制裁機制，以增加行業運作之廉潔度及透明度，令消費者之消費行為變得安全及快捷，以期行業之健康發展。

本文主要藉電子商務為餌，吸引房地產仲介業者加入並使用『公平交易網路平台』，平台功能將有效協助業者增加獲利，並利用此凝聚力，於平台上重塑行業規範，就業者之行為模式加以規範、評分，並就違規行為為制裁，實乃平台所欲達至之效果。

本文運用內容分析法，就澳門經濟、房地產及仲介業等議題為剖析，總結出澳門房地產仲介業者，隨經營環境及規模的發展，確有規管必要。通過分析網路平台於運用上之優點，輔以市場淘汰機制，本平台實有架設運用之可行性。

關鍵詞：

房地產仲介、電子商務、網路平台、公平交易

11.The Feasibility of Constructing the Fair Deal Network Platform of Real Estate Agencies in Macau

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Abstract:

The paper is trying to find out the feasibility of constructing the network platform of real estate agencies in Macau. By the network functions of universality, real-time and convenience, the consumer can consider the credit and trade condition before or in trading. At the same time, the agency can reduce the cost and increase the trade success by using this platform. It can help agencies to reset up the trade order and increase the probity and diaphaneity of real estate trading.

This paper makes use of electronic business to attract the agencies' joining and using the network platform of fair trade. It will help agency to benefit more and hold in their behavior to reset up the trade rules. We hope this platform can achieve all of above effect.

By the content analytical method, this paper summarizes that it's necessary to guild the behaviors of real estate agencies in Macau with the development of manage environment and scale. Though the analysis of the network platform's merits, and the market washing-out mechanism, we can get that this platform has feasibility to construct and use.

Keywords:

Agency of Real Estate, Electronic Business, Network Platform, Fair Trade

12. 變革式領導與員工公民行爲：領導—部屬交換與心理授權的作用

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專業：

人力資源管理學

論文摘要：

變革式領導如何有效激發出員工的組織公民行爲，乃是當前理論界和企業界十分關注的問題。本文研究的主要目的，是把變革式領導理論、心理授權理論、領導—部屬交換關係理論和組織公民行爲理論有機銜接起來，深入探討心理授權和領導—部屬交換關係在變革式領導與組織公民行爲之間所起的仲介或橋樑作用。本文採用實證分析方法，透過對北京某集團 55 名主管及其 218 名直接下屬的配對問卷調查，進行了回歸分析。研究結果顯示：（1）變革式領導分別與心理授權和領導—部屬交換關係之間呈顯著性正相關；（2）心理授權和領導—部屬交換關係分別與組織公民行爲之間呈顯著性正相關。

通過對研究結果的分析和討論，本文進一步探討了本研究對搞好中國國有企業改革與管理的啓示。

關鍵詞：

變革式領導、心理授權、領導—部屬交換關係、組織公民行爲

12. Transformational Leadership and Staff Citizenship Behavior: The Role of Leadership - Member Exchange and Psychological Empowerment

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Human Resources Management

Abstract:

It shows growing concern for researchers and practitioners how leadership inspires and fosters employees' citizenship behavior. The purpose of the study is to examine the linkages between transformational leadership, psychological ownership and leader-member exchange, and further the relationship between psychological ownership, leader-member exchange and employees' citizenship behavior. Data of 218 subordinate-supervisor dyads obtained from a Beijing Food firm were used to test a model of the antecedents of citizenship behavior. Results of hierarchical regression results revealed that (1) transformational leadership is positively related to psychological empowerment and leader-member exchange, (2) psychological empowerment and leader-member exchange are positively related to citizenship behavior. Implication of the study for the management of China's state-owned enterprises is discussed.

Keywords:

Transformational Leadership, Psychological Empowerment, Leader-member Exchange, Organization Citizenship Behavior

13. 變革型領導對組織公民行為之影響研究: 知覺組織支持與個人組織匹配的作用

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論文摘要：

隨著澳門特區政府開放賭權，博彩旅遊行業發展成為本地經濟支柱。而且，眾多規模龐大的賭場酒店投入服務，相關的配套服務如航空、物流業之服務需求隨之增加。本地人力資源因而顯得緊張和不足，人力資源成本及企業經營成本也迅速增加。但正是適合企業發展的人才能給企業帶來持久的競爭優勢，故此在人力資源緊迫情況下，如何激發每位員工在個人工作崗位內、外發揮其所能，做到人盡其才，藉此降低人力資源成本，令到企業得以持續發展是每位企業領導者所關心和面對的挑戰。

本研究將領導者的領導風格融入組織企業的管理中，理解變革型領導具備何等特質，如何影響下屬員工在工作中做出自我超越，將組織企業的使命或需要置於個人的物質利益之上，下屬員工在知覺組織的支持、個人與組織匹配的情景下，如何在工作中發揮出工作的熱誠、提高工作績效，如何表現出對工作及組織的付出，即表現出應有的組織公民行為，進而幫助組織提升組織競爭力。因此，本研究之目的有二，其一為「變革型領導能否激發下屬員工知覺組織支持、個人與組織匹配」，其二為「員工知覺組織支持、個人與組織匹配後，能否表現出組織公民行為」。

本研究對象為本地四大服務行業: 博彩、旅遊、航空和物流業之企業領導和員工，以配對問卷進行調查，共發出問卷 500 份，回收 329 份有效問卷，經過回歸分析方法驗證之後，研究結果發現：

1. 變革型領導能促進員工知覺組織支持、個人與組織匹配；
2. 知覺組織支持的員工越能表現出組織公民行為；
3. 個人與組織匹配程度越高的員工越能表現出組織公民行為。

除了上述論證結果外，本研究提出後續學術研究方向之建議，對於企業管理方面，給予企業領導在實務管理過程中如何實踐變革型領導的理論及瞭解員工與組織配合上的差異，以達致提高員工的績效。

關鍵詞：

變革型領導、知覺組織支持、個人與組織匹配、組織公民行為

13.A Study on Relationship of Transformational Leadership, Organizational Citizenship Behavior, Perceived Organizational Support and Person-organization Fit

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Specialization:

Special Topics in Management

Abstract:

This research attempts to explore the effects on transformational leadership on organizational citizenship behavior of followers and the mediating roles of perceived organizational support (POS) and person-organization fit (POF). It shows increasing concern for researchers & practitioners how to inspire employees' organizational citizenship behavior so as to maximize employees' ability & strength but minimize human resource costs of the organization.

A survey on 329 dyads of respondents from service industry of Macau including casinos, tourism, airlines and cargo service companies was conducted. The collected data were analyzed by regression analysis method. The results showed:

1. Transformational leadership is positively related to subordinates' perceived organizational support & person-organization fit.
2. Subordinates' perceived organizational support & person-organization fit is positively related to organizational citizenship behavior.;

Implications for practical management & suggestions for further research were also discussed.

Keywords:

Transformational Leadership, Perceived-organizational Support, Person-organization Fit, Organizational Citizenship Behavior.

14.滬深兩市 70 支股票併購案的事件分析 翟璋

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專業：

財務學

論文摘要：

本研究從實證的角度研究了在中國內地上海證券交易所和深圳證券交易所流通的 70 支股票在其公司身處兼併與收購（下文中簡稱“並購”）時的股價異動的情況。研究思路主要從以下三個方面展開：（1）體現在資訊披露的時間差別，即股價在公告日與簽約日變化的區別；（2）上市公司的自身情況，主要體現在一系列的財務資料方面；（3）資訊自身的價值與資訊次數的分佈，比如上市公司所屬行業的差別，以及是否是關聯交易和多項公告。

通過事件研究法，評估並購事件對股價產生的效應。同時，結合研究的資料結果討論有效市場假設理論。研究結果表明可能存在內幕交易的證據，證明了不同規模、不同負債比率以及不同盈利能力的公司股票對於並購資訊的反映是不同的。研究思路的第三個方面均沒有明顯的證據可以說明。

在研究的最後，给出了一些投資策略和進一步研究的建議。

關鍵詞：

並購、變異收益、有效市場假設理論、事件研究

14.Event Study of 70 Stocks Merging and Acquiring in Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges

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Graduation Year:

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Degree:

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Specialization:

Finance

Abstract:

Using the empirical evidences, the research concentrates on evaluating the different fluctuations of the stock price of 70 stocks in Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange when they pronounced the mergers and acquisitions event publicly. There are three main dimensions in the research: first, the differences between the publication period and the date signed a contract; second, corporation traded in the stock market with different financial records and information; third, the valuation of information itself and distribution of quantity, for example, with the varieties of industry categories, and whether the event is relative or if existed cluster effect.

With the event study, evaluate the abnormal return in the event period. Meanwhile, analyze the “The Efficient Market Hypothesis” combining the dates from the previous steps. The results probably provide the evidences proving the phenomenon of insider trading, and stock with the different size, debt-capital ratio and profit record in the previous year can impact the abnormal return. The third part of research proposes is not implied.

At last, investment strategies and further research advices are listed.

Keywords:

Mergers and Acquisition, Abnormal Return, The Efficient Market Hypothesis, Event Study

15.內地香港兩地上市公司首次公開發行股票行爲及長期收益比較研究

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專業：

財務學

論文摘要：

大陸和香港股票市場首次公開發行股票存在初始異常回報、新股長期表現失常、熱門股市場的現象已經被分別證明很多次，但對同時發行 A 股和 H 股的兩地上市公司的有關比較研究很少。

選擇 1993 年 7 月 15 日到 2007 年 3 月 31 日期間同時發行 A 股和 H 股的上市公司作為研究樣本，本文發現首次發行股票初始異常回報在 A 股和 H 股上市時分別存在，而且 A 股發行的平均初始異常回報高於 H 股。A 股在發行後一天、一周、一月的平均初始異常回報分別為 90.73%、84.29%和 76.52%，而 H 股在發行後一天、一周、一月的平均初始異常回報分別為 12.39%、17.61%和 17.62%。1997 年以後，A 股發行的平均初始異常回報隨著時間推移在不斷變小。

新股長期表現失常在 A 股中存在，在 H 股發行後的最初五年存在。在大多數年份裏，H 股的平均長期收益不低於 A 股。即在大多數年份裏，雖然投資組合都是相同的 A 股和 H 股兩地上市的公司，H 股的投資者比 A 股投資者獲得了更多或相等的回報（或承受了相等或更少的損失）。相對於大陸的股票交易所，香港股票交易所能給投資者帶來更多的財富。A 股和 H 股的平均年度異常回報波動劇烈，因此投資者能否獲得超過市場平均回報收益的關鍵是選對正確的投資時間視窗。

對於在一年內相繼發行 A 股和 H 股的公司，A 股的發行價平均高於 H 股的發行價 117%，但是發行價差正不斷縮小，意味著這種在同一公司相繼發行 A 股和 H 股間不合理的發行價差在逐漸消失。對同時發行 A 股和 H 股的公司來說，後發行股票的平均發行價高於先上市股票在相同交易日二級市場交易收盤價的 75%，但價差也逐漸趨向合理。A 股的二級市場交易價格總體上高於其同一公司相應的 H 股價格，這種價差在 2000 年後趨於縮小。

同一公司 A 股和 H 股之間的種種差異的原因是 A 股和 H 股的市場分割和兩個市場上投資者對股票不同的估值哲學和標準。A 股市場的供求平衡被政治因素、資本和外匯管制扭曲了，而 H 股市場的供求平衡則主要由市場因素決定。

實證結果暗示 H 股市場的價格形成過程比 A 股市場的價格形成過程更加成熟。但 A 股市場的價格機制也正在越來越成熟，A 股和 H 股的相關程度越來越高。同一公司 A 股和 H 股同

時首次公開發行可以消除兩地上市公司 A 股和 H 股間的價格差異，並改進 A 股市場的價格形成機制。

同時讓同一公司的 A 股和 H 股首次公開發行上市不是一種零和博弈，而是通過提高各自交易量為大陸和香港股票市場創造了一種雙贏。

通過本研究，我建議未來大陸優質公司尤其是重要行業中的領先公司或者壟斷行業的公司應該同時兩地或多地上市。

關鍵詞：

首次公開上市、A+H 股、初始異常回報、新股長期表現失常

15.A Comparative Study of IPO Performance and Long-term Return: Evidence from A+H Listing Companies

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Specialization:

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Abstract:

The existences of Initial Abnormal Returns, Long Run Underperformance and Hot Issue Market of IPO in Mainland and Hong Kong have been proved many times separately before this research but the related comparative studies of dual-listed stocks are few.

Selecting the companies issued both A share and H share from 15th July 1993 to 31st March 2007 as research sample, the research find there are Initial Abnormal Returns both in A share and H share, and A shares' Average Initial Abnormal Returns are higher than H shares'. A shares' Average Initial Abnormal Returns of the first trading day, first trading week and first trading month are 90.73%, 84.29% and 76.52% respectively. H shares' Average Initial Abnormal Returns of the first trading day, first trading week and first trading month are 12.39%, 17.61% and 17.62% respectively. As time went by A shares' Average Initial Abnormal Returns are smaller and smaller after 1997.

Long Run Underperformance exists for A share and in the initial five years for H share. In most years H shares' Average Long-term returns are no less than A shares'. The investors of H shares gained equal or more returns (or suffered equal or less loss) comparing to investors of A shares in most years, although their investment portfolio are the same A+H dual listing companies. The Hong Kong Stock Exchange can bring more wealth to the investors comparing to Mainland counterpart. Both the Average Annual Buy-and-hold Abnormal Returns of H shares and A shares fluctuate violently from year to year. So the key factor whether the investors can beat the market portfolio is to find the right time window to invest.

A shares' IPO offering prices are higher than H shares' by 117% averagely to companies issuing A and H share within one year. The IPO offering price gap is decreasing with time, which means the irrational offering price gap between A share and H share of the closely dual-listed companies is vanishing. The latter listing share's Average IPO offering price is 75 percent higher than its counterparts marketing trading price on the same day , and the price gap also trends to more reasonable direction. A shares' market trading prices are higher than their corresponding H shares' in the mass and the market price differences trend decreasing after 2000.

All the differences between A share and H share of the same companies come of the market segmentation, the valuation philosophy and standard differences between Hong Kong and Mainland investors. The equilibrium of A share is distorted by political factors, capital and foreign exchange

control. But the demands and supplies of H share reach market equilibrium mainly influenced by economic factors.

The empirical evidences imply the price formation of H share is more mature than the price formation of corresponding A share. The pricing mechanism of A share market is more and more mature, and the correlation level between A share and H share market is increasing with time. The simultaneous issuance of A share and H share will eliminate the price differences, and also improve the pricing formation mechanism of A share market.

The simultaneous issuance of A share and H share is not a zero-sum game, but creates a win-win situation to both the Mainland and the Hong Kong markets benefiting from increased turnover.

Backed by the research, I propose that the quality mainland companies especially the leading company of important industries or monopoly industries should be simultaneous dual-listed or multiple-listed in the future.

Keywords:

IPO, A + H Share, Initial Abnormal Return, Long-term Performance

16. 思捷環球控股有限公司戰略研究

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專業：

財務學

論文摘要：

思捷環球控股有限公司（ESPRIT HOLDINGS LIMITED）是一間國際化的服裝零售集團。公司總部設在德國，並先後在香港和倫敦證券交易所上市。其經營服飾品牌 ESPRIT 提供華而不貴的奢侈，帶給顧客生活中的新鮮感及帶領時尚潮流，在全球市場取得廣泛的認同與成功。

本文以 ESPRIT 集團為研究對象，通過橫向行業分析，與其競爭對手經營情況對比研究和縱向歷史分析，對本集團發展歷史、公司年報、資本市場運作等相關信息的收集整理以及對集團店鋪、內部管理人員的實際調查訪問，結合運用戰略管理學中相關理論，如五種競爭力分析法——“五力模型”和企業強弱危機分析法——SWOT 分析，來研究其企業戰略管理成功的關鍵因素與核心能力，並結合其內部優勢、劣勢、外部機會與威脅，確定公司戰略定位，進而結合集團目前的發展狀況，對集團產品和全球不同地理市場，分別提出了四種不同的發展戰略並具體說明了其可行性。

論文研究的主要結論是找到了 ESPRIT 集團戰略管理成功的關鍵因素和核心商業模式，並且發現這一模式亦是“全球平價服裝零售商”戰略群體共性化的商業模式。在論文的最後筆者還表達了希望借此研究對中國服裝企業未來的發展起到一定的促進作用的願望。

關鍵詞：

戰略管理、全球平價服裝零售商、SWOT 分析、商業模式

16.The Strategic Research of Espirit Holdings Limited

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Master of Business Administration

Specialization:

Finance

Abstract:

ESPRIT HOLDINGS LIMITED is an international garments sell retail group. The Group's center is in Germany. ESPRIT Group is listed on the Hong Kong and London stock exchange. ESPRIT is an international youthful lifestyle brand offering smart, affordable, luxury and bringing newness and style to life. It got stable growth and success all over the world.

The object of research project is ESPRIT GROUP. The author used industry analysis with the group's finance, market, management information and other related information got from the interview of ESPRIT retail shop and the shop manager, combining with strategic management related theory, such as Five Force analysis method and SWOT analysis method, for researching the key factors of the group's strategic management success and the core competitive force. The author also combined the group's superiority, inferiority, chance and threaten in order to fix the group's strategic position.

The main achievements of this thesis are found out the key factors of ESPRIT Group's successful strategic management and its core business model. At the end of this thesis, the author express the hope of the research can helping the China Garment Group's hope.

Keywords:

Strategic Management, International Garments Sell Retailer, SWOT Analysis, Business Model

17.道德哲學、人口變數對管理者商業道德決策的影響

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學位類別：

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專業：

綜合管理學

論文摘要：

管理者作為企業的領導者，其思想和行為引導著企業的發展，影響著員工的態度與企業的績效。企業管理者所秉持的道德哲學，會影響其做出的道德決策，進而影響企業的發展。在國外學術界，已有很多學者對管理者的道德決策及影響道德決策的因素進行了研究，但對中國內地的管理者道德決策及其影響因素的研究很少。本文針對這一空白，以中國內地中小企業的管理者為研究對象，探討管理者在秉持不同道德哲學時，其所做出的不同商業道德決策。並且在道德決策過程中是否會受到管理者人口變數的影響。

至今，已有很多國外學者對道德決策進行了研究，其中有 Rest 道德決策四階段理論和 Trevino (1986) 之個人-情景道德決策理論。還有 Kohlberg, Terpstra, Singhapakdi, Gilligan 等對管理者人口變數影響道德決策所作的研究。DeConinck, Hunt, Karande 等對管理者道德哲學影響道德決策所作的研究。本文以這些學者的理論為依據進行研究。

影響管理者道德決策的因素有很多，但主要左右其道德決策的因素還是管理者所秉持的道德哲學。本研究將管理者的道德哲學分為道德理想觀和道德相對觀，探討管理者自身的道德觀分別傾向這兩方面時對道德決策的影響，並且對管理者人口變數對道德決策的影響也進行了研究。研究發現中國內地中小企業管理者的道德理想觀與其道德決策不相關，管理者的道德相對觀與道德決策負相關，也就是說道德相對觀高的管理者，其做出的決策往往是不道德的，這為我國企業 II 與相關部門如何改善企業經營理念提供了依據。研究還發現對於道德理想觀的結論與國外學者研究的管理者道德理想觀結論不同，並且對於管理者人口變數的研究也有所差異，所以本研究的後續發展可以與國外管理者作比較分析，探討是否會受到種族、宗教及文化差異的影響。

關鍵詞：

道德理想觀、道德相對觀、人口變數、管理者道德決策

17.The Influence of Moral Philosophy, Demographic Factors on Business Manager's Ethical Decision Making

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2008

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Master of Management Studies

Specialization:

General Management

Abstract:

As the leader of an enterprise, manager's thought and behavior leads the company's development, influences staff's attitude and company's achievement. The morality philosophy he holds will affect his moral decision, then the development of the enterprise. In the academic circles abroad, many scholars have made researches on manager's moral decisions and factors that affect them, but done little on those of mainland managers. This article, based on this blank space, choosing managers from mainland medium and small sized enterprises as the object, makes an approach to the subject on different moral decisions on commerce made by managers when holding different morality philosophy, and on whether those decisions will be affected by changes in the number of managers during this process.

Up until now, many scholars abroad have made researches on moral decisions. During them, there is Rest's Theory of Four Stages in moral decision, Trevino (1986)' person-Scene moral policy decision, those by Kohlber, Terpstra, Singhapakdi, Gilligan on the influence by changes in the number of managers, and those by DeConinck, Hunt, Karande on the moral policy decisions made by managers holding different moral philosophy. This article uses all these theories as the basis for the research.

There are many factors affecting manager's moral decision, and the factor which is the moral philosophy held by those managers is the main one. Dividing moral philosophy into moral idealism and moral relativism, this article makes an approach on the subject that how when managers' own moral is prone to each side, will affect their moral decision. It is found out by researches that, the moral idealism of managers from mainland medium and small sizes enterprises is irrelevant with their moral decisions, while the moral relativism of them is reversely relevant with those decisions, that is to say, decisions made by managers holding high moral relativism are often immoral. This result provides basis for how to improve business operation. IV by our country's enterprises and relevant departments. It is also found out that, the conclusion for moral idealism of managers is different from that found by scholars abroad, and the result on researches for changes in the number of managers is also different from that by scholars abroad. Therefore, the further development of this research for our country's managers can be used as comparative analysis with that for managers abroad, to explore whether the moral decision will be affected by the difference of ethics, religion and culture.

Keywords:

Moral Idealism, Moral Relativism, Demographic Factors, Manager's Moral Decision

18. 廣東省中山市城區中學教師心理健康現狀及對策研究

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專業：

公共行政管理

論文摘要：

“要想培養出身心健康的人才，首先要有身心健康的教師隊伍”。只有 100% 投入的教師，才能培養出優秀的學生，才會有社會對教育的 100% 滿意。因此，在教育管理過程中，一方面我們需要關注學生，另一方面我們更需要關注教師。

當前，教師的身心健康已成為全社會共同關心的問題，它關係到學校教育教學工作的正常開展，關係到教師自身及家庭的幸福安康，並直接關係到學生的身心健康等。據報道，隨著社會競爭環境的壓力及繁重的教育工作負擔等原因，教師群體中亞健康的發生率約為 75%，教師的職業倦怠心理也愈來愈嚴重，對教育的可持續發展產生一些不利的影響。

本文以廣東省中山市城區中學教師為研究對象，對廣東省中山市城區中學教師的心理健
康現狀及對策作了基本的探討和研究。文中首先簡單介紹國內、外對教師心理健康問題的研究情況；其次是分析導致教師種種心理問題的各種因素，包括國家的教育政策、社會因素以及教師個人的自我承受能力；再次，根據問卷調查的結果簡述中山市城區中學教師心理健康狀況；然後，對當前緩解教師心理健康問題的策略狀況，包括政府的、學校的以及個人的應對策略作簡單分析；最後，根據問卷調查中有關對策研究部分作一個整理，提出改善教師心理健康問題的建議，包括給政府的、學校的以及個人的建議。

關鍵詞：

心理健康、教育政策、社會因素、個人因素

18. The Countermeasures for Mental Health Situation of Middle School Teaching Body in Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province

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Specialization:

Public Administration

Abstract:

“ In order to make students both physically and mentally healthy, what we need first is a group of teachers who are also physically and mentally healthy”. Only when teachers put their whole heart and soul to their teaching can they produce excellent students, and only by doing this can they receive a high esteem from society. Therefore, in the process of education management, while we should focus our teachers on the other.

Nowadays, the mental health of our teachers has become a wide concern of the whole society, for it has much to do with the carrying out of daily education and the teaching workload in schools. A happy teacher will have a happy family and students too, who are physically and mentally healthy. As it is reported, because of the reasons such as the pressure caused by fierce social competition and the heavy burden of educational work, the percentage of teachers who suffer from sub-health has risen to 75%. Besides, the teachers' tiredness resulting from their profession has become worse and worse, which will certainly bring some bad effects on the continuous development of education.

This Thesis, based on a questionnaire research done on teachers from the downtown areas of Zhongshan, Guangdong province, is an attempt to look into the problems of the teachers' mental health there and provide a solution to them. In the first part of the Thesis, the author makes a brief introduction into the present situation of the teachers' mental health within and without the country and then analyses all the factors causing the various kinds of mental problems, including the country's education policies, social factors and the self-endurance of the teachers. A study on the results of the research in Zhongshan will be followed next. Countermeasures, including those from the government, the schools and individuals are discussed, to release the pressures of teachers. Finally, the author will give some suggestions to them on how to improve the teachers' mental health after a careful study of the countermeasures.

Keywords:

Mental Health, Education Policies, Social Factors, Personal Factors

19.內地開通“自由行”對澳門經濟的影響 張軍

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專業：

公共行政管理

論文摘要：

本文的研究目的是沿著“自由行”對澳門博彩業的影響這條主綫，結合在澳門學習生活的實際經歷來說明內地開通“自由行”對澳門經濟的直接影響和間接影響，這些影響分別有哪些利弊，以及如何趨利避害。

本文主要採用歸納和對比的研究方法，對“自由行”開通前後澳門的多項旅遊統計指標和經濟指標進行分析，主要研究結果如下：

- 一、內地“自由行”遊客具有數量大、增長快，消費水平高和青睞賭場的顯著特徵。
- 二、澳門是一個資源稀缺、人口稠密、開放自由的微型經濟體。她經濟發展迅速，但過多地倚靠博彩業，產業結構嚴重失衡。
- 三、“自由行”對澳門經濟的直接影響有如下幾個方面：
 - 1、博彩旅遊業在“自由行”的帶動下發展迅猛，博彩稅佔澳門公共收入的比例越來越大。博彩產業產生的“馬太效應”、“擠出效應”和“乘數效應”相互滲透，相互作用，對澳門經濟的發展產生深遠的影響；
 - 2、“自由行”推動澳門的酒店業、飲食業和零售業的發展；
 - 3、“自由行”惡化了澳門的交通狀況，但對公共工程建設有巨大推動作用。
- 四、“自由行”對澳門經濟的間接影響有如下幾個方面：
 - (一) 博彩業的高速發展衍生出了很多問題：
 - 1、博彩業為澳門居民提供了大量就業崗位，澳門的失業率直線下降，但博彩業的高收入和低門檻吸引很多中學生畢業後放棄優越的深造機會而投身博彩業；
 - 2、澳門的產業結構更加單一，經濟社會的可持續發展隱患重重。
 - (二) 澳門的物價水平在“自由行”前後先抑後揚，特別是房地產業，樓價飆升，澳門居民購房壓力沉重。
 - (三) 澳門的環境質量不斷下降，填海造陸、能源消耗和建築興旺是主要原因。

(四) “自由行”增進澳門與內地的相互了解，促進澳門的社會穩定和祖國的和諧統一。

本文最後，在辯證地分析“自由行”對澳門經濟影響的基礎上，針對“自由行”對澳門經濟的不利影響提出了對策建議和改進方向，以期澳門能實現短期飛躍與長期發展的“雙贏”局面。

關鍵詞：

自由行、澳門經濟、影響、博彩業、產業結構

19.Impacts of the Individual Visit Scheme on Macau's Economy

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Graduation Year:

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Degree:

Master of Public Administration

Specialization:

Public Administration

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to follow the impact of the Individual Visit Scheme on the gambling industry in Macau as the mainline, to illustrate the direct and indirect impacts on Macau's economy with the experiences of studying in Macau, to show the advantages and disadvantages of these impacts, and to improve the disadvantages.

This paper uses the inductive and comparative methods as the main research methods to analyze a number of Macau's tourism statistics and economic indicators before and after the opening of the Individual Visit Scheme. And the main findings are as follows:

1. The individual visitors of mainland have the remarkable features of large number, rapid growth, high levels on consumption, and the favor of the casino;
2. Macau is a micro-economy which has the scarcity of resources, dense population, open and free trade environment. Her economy develops rapidly, but relies on the gambling industry too much. The industrial structure is imbalanced seriously.
3. The direct impacts of the Individual Visit Scheme on Macau's economy are as follows:
 - (1) Gambling tourism developed fast by the driving of the Individual Visit Scheme, betting tax accounted for a growing proportion in Macau's public revenue. "Matthew Effect", "crowding-out effect" and the "multiplier effect" which are generalized from the gambling industry infiltrate and interact each other, making far-reaching impact on the development of Macau's economy;
 - (2) The Individual Visit Scheme promotes the development of Macau's hotels, restaurants and retails;
 - (3) The Individual Visit Scheme deteriorates the traffic situation of Macau, but boosts the construction of public works tremendously.
4. The indirect impacts of the Individual Visit Scheme on Macau's economy are as follows:
 - (1) Many problems derive from the rapid development of the gambling industry;
 - (a)The gambling industry provides lots of jobs for Macau's residents and Macau's unemployment rate drops fast. But the high-income and low-threshold of the gambling

industry attracted many students to give up the advanced opportunities of further studies after graduation to join in it;

- (b) Macau's industrial structure is singler, and the sustainable development of economy and society will have many hidden dangers;
- (2) Macau's price level is from low to high before and after the Individual Visit Scheme, especially the estate industry. The soaring price of housing produces heavy pressure on Macau's residents;
- (3) Macau's environmental quality is declining because of land reclamation, energy consumption and construction;
- (4) The Individual Visit Scheme enhances the mutual understanding between Macau and the mainland, furthermore, promotes Macau's social stability and the motherland's harmony and unity.

Finally, based on the dialectical analysis on impacts of Macau's economy by the Individual Visit Scheme, the author makes suggestions and directions for the improvement of the adverse impacts, and expects Macau to achieve a "win-win" situation of long-term leaps and short-term development.

Keywords:

The Individual Visit Scheme, Macau's Economy, Impact, The Gambling Industry, The Industrial Structure

20.澳門廉政制度之研究 – 與香港及新加坡比較

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專業：

公共行政管理

論文摘要：

貪污腐敗的歷史遙遠悠長，而反貪腐是世界上各現代社會的趨勢，它關係到該地區的政治、經濟和民生的發展。廉政制度涉及多個層面，當中包括立法、行政、監督機制、公務員制度、教育等。要成功地預防及打擊貪腐，不能只有「唇上作業」，必須全方位地落實反貪腐政策，上至領導人的政治決心，下至民間的參與，上行下效，上下貫徹。

本文除針對澳門廉政制度及工作現況作深入報告外，也對在國際上具代表性的香港、新加坡的廉政制度進行研究，與澳門現況作比較分析，並以此作為本論文的重點。藉著文獻分析，加強論文的理論性，並以此作為研究的基礎。以比較分析，與香港及新加坡的廉政制度作比較，加強論文的科學性和實用性。並透過澳門本地的實際個案來作研究分析，有助瞭解澳門的廉政制度及反貪腐政策在實務上的問題、不足及漏洞。最後，再據以認定澳門廉政制度上的癥結問題，引導提出改進建議。

關鍵詞：

澳門廉政、廉政、廉政制度、貪污、腐敗、反貪腐

20.A Study of Macao Clean Governance System - Compare with Hong Kong and Singapore

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Abstract:

History of corruption is remote and long while anti-corruption is the world's trend of the modern society. It relates to the development of the region's politics, economics and livelihood. The clean governance system involves various aspects, including legislation, administration, supervision mechanism, civil service system, education, etc. The political determination of superiors and the participation of civil society of anti-corruption determine the success of the prevention and fight against corruption. It must have all-round implementation of anti-corruption policies instead of "lips operation" and permeates the whole implement from head to foot.

This thesis is not only an in-depth report focusing on the Macao clean governance system and its work status, but it's also a comparative analysis of the clean governance system of Hong Kong and Singapore, the internationally representative, with Macao's present situation which makes up the core part of the thesis. The issues, insufficiency and loophole of the Macao's clean governance system and anti-corruption policy are pointed out through methods of literature analysis, comparative analysis and case study which provide more details about the difficulties in practice. Lastly, with reference to this crux, comments and suggestions are introduced.

Keywords:

Macao Clean Governance System, Clean Government, Corrupt, Corruption, Anti-corruption

21.澳門交通效率研究 葉波

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專業：

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論文摘要：

交通問題，是全球各大城市、經濟繁榮地區所面臨的共同問題。澳門亦不例外，交通問題受到社會各界的廣泛關注，並影響著社會經濟生活的方方面面，其錯綜複雜，使得人們難以準確把握。要解決好交通問題，一方面，必須從一個系統的角度去觀察和研究，從整體上提出解決的方案；另一方面，要結合澳門具體社會經濟情況考量。

本文首先引入效率概念，提出在這一個統一的標準下系統地看澳門交通問題，其次，通過對不同研究方法的比較，選取借鑒經濟學市場效率的分析方法，將交通看作市場條件下的一種經濟活動，從市場供需角度評價效率要素；之後，再具體分析澳門實際情況，從各因素評價澳門交通效率，並從供需整體狀況、供需影響角度和資訊傳遞機制對交通效率問題作深入分析。最後總結研究結果，從提高交通效率的角度提出政策建議。

關鍵詞：

澳門交通、效率研究、供需分析、資訊傳遞機制

21.On the Efficiency of Macao's Transportation

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Specialization:

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Abstract:

The traffic problem is a common topic for big and prosperous cities all over the world. Macao is no exception. All lines of people in Macao have concerned on the traffic problem which greatly affects people's daily life in different ways. Due to the complexity of this problem, people cannot handle it correctly. In order to solve the traffic problem, for one aspect, one needs to observe the issue in a systematical way, and draws up a plan for solving the problem in a whole way; and for the other aspect, one requires considering the specific situations of Macao's economical and social life.

To begin with, this paper quotes the concept of efficiency, then the author uses the concept of efficiency to see Macao's traffic problem in an integrating and systematical way. Secondly, the author has treated the traffic problem as kind of economic activity in the market, and has evaluated the efficiency in an angle of market's supply and demand through comparing with different research methods and implementing the analyzing method of economic market efficiency. Thirdly, the author analyzes Macao's real situations, and intensively examines Macao's traffic efficiency in different ways such as the whole situation of supply and demand, the affecting aspects in supply and demand as well as the information transition mechanism. Finally, the author has summarized the research results and offered suggestions for policy maker.

Keywords:

Macao Traffic, Efficiency Research, Supply and Demand Analysis, Information Transition Mechanism

22.澳門餐飲業的顧客滿意度與忠誠度之關係研究 平原

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專業：

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論文摘要：

顧客滿意度調查研究，近幾年在學術界和企業界已經變得很普遍。許多研究發現，顧客滿意度的提高會提升顧客忠誠度，而顧客忠誠度的提升則有助於業者創造利潤及促進公司成長。提升顧客滿意是重要的，而顧客忠誠度更是企業不可忽視的。

澳門經濟快速發展，同時也給餐飲業帶來了機遇和挑戰。回顧中外文獻後，發現學術界尚未探討澳門餐飲業的顧客滿意度與忠誠度。因此，本研究擬開發出衡量澳門餐飲業者顧客滿意度的維度量表，探討澳門餐飲業的顧客滿意度與忠誠度之間的關係。

本文以澳門餐飲業的消費者為研究對象，採用問卷調查的方式進行樣本收集，用 SPSS13.0 統計分析軟件對收集到的有效樣本進行統計分析。首先在回顧中外文獻和部分業者對滿意度及忠誠度的調查量表的基礎上，開發出了本研究的調查量表。正式量表經過前測，利用因子分析、主成分分析等統計分析手段，刪除了不良項目，萃取出了滿意度中的關鍵因子，使整體量表通過了信度和效度的考驗。進而使用正式量表進行大規模的樣本數據收集，用回歸和單因變量變異數分析等方法探討澳門餐飲業顧客滿意度與忠誠度之間的關係，並把人口統計變量作為干擾變量探討對滿意度及忠誠度造成的影響。

研究發現，澳門餐飲業顧客滿意度各維度與忠誠度有著正向的相關關係，在人口統計變量的干擾下，滿意度和忠誠度呈現了部分顯著差異。並根據研究發現對業者提出了建議。通過這樣的分析和結果，為澳門餐飲業的發展提供有益借鑒，為以後此類研究提供一定程度的參考。

關鍵詞：

澳門餐飲業、顧客滿意度、顧客忠誠度

22. A Study on the Relationship Between Customer Satisfaction and Loyalty in Macao's Catering Industry

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Master of Management Studies

Specialization:

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Abstract:

Customer satisfaction is becoming one of the popular common topics in academe and catering industry in recent years. According to those researches, there are positive relations between customer satisfaction and customer loyalty, and the customer loyalty can boost the company's profits and increase of the companies' developing. Improving the customer satisfaction is significant for corporations, and it is also crucial for corporations to enhance the customer loyalty.

With the high speed of Macao's economic development, the catering industry faces both challenge and opportunities. After finishing literature reviews, there are no direct researches on the customer satisfaction and customer loyalty in Macao's catering industry. This paper has utilized the SERVQUAL to measure the relationship between customer satisfaction and customer loyalty in Macao catering industry.

The research object of this essay is the consumers of Macao's catering industry. The method of information collection is questionnaire survey; further statistical analysis the availability data by using the SPSS13.0 Statistic Software. Initially, the survey scale of this paper is basing on the existing researches and literatures done by the scholars and enterprisers. The formal scale has been through—preceding test, factor analysis, principle component analysis and other statistical analysis methodologies; and then deleted the unavailable items; extracted the essential elements related to the satisfaction index; those procedures has made the whole scales accordance with the requirement of reliability and validity assessment. And then the paper used the formal scale to extensively collect the sample data; with statistical analysis such as the regression analysis and One-way ANOVA, to show the connection between customer satisfaction and customer loyalty in Macao's catering industry. The demographic variable, as a disturbing variable, also be included in this essay to discuss its impact on the customers' satisfaction and loyalty.

The research shows that there is a positive relation between the customer satisfaction and customer loyalty; disturbed by the demographic variable, the satisfaction degrees and loyalty degree presented obvious diversity in specific situation. Based on the finding, this paper made some suggestions to the catering industries' enterprisers. This paper is trying to using the findings and the research result to giving some use for references in Macao's catering industry; and providing some useful reference for the further similar research.

Keywords:

Macao's Catering Industry, Customer Loyalty, Customer Satisfaction ,

23. 領導-成員交換、自我效能、組織信任與績效之研究 伍麗霞

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專業：

綜合管理學

論文摘要：

隨着經濟的發展，企業面臨着許多新的挑戰。如何通過有效的管理方式，增加員工互動、提升員工信任、提高企業績效、顯得尤為重要。本研究旨在探索領導-成員交換對自我效能的影響；領導-成員交換對組織信任的影響；自我效能對任務績效及周邊績效的影響；組織信任對任務績效及周邊績效的影響。

本研究對中國內地零售企業的 56 名主管及其 220 名直接下屬的配對問卷調查數據進行了相關分析及回歸分析。結果顯示：1. 領導-成員交換與自我效能及組織信任呈正相關；2. 自我效能與任務績效及周邊績效呈正相關；3. 組織信任與任務績效及周邊績效呈正相關。

本研究模型的成功建立，表明組織可以通過增加領導與部屬的溝通，提高員工的效能及信任，最終達到提高績效。

關鍵詞：

領導-成員交換、自我效能、組織信任、任務績效、周邊績效

23.A Study of Leader-member Exchange 、 Self-efficacy 、 Trust in Organization and Performance

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Specialization:

General Management

Abstract:

Thanks to the development of economy, companies have to face many new challenges. Therefore, it is more and more important to improve the art of management and relationship of employees, in order to maximize the profit of the companies. This thesis focuses on the impact of leader-member exchange on the self-efficiency and trust in organization, as well as the impact of self efficiency and trust in organization on the task performance and contextual performance.

A regression analysis and other relative analysis have been made according to the questionnaire data from 56 supervisor and 220 employees in the retail companies of China mainland. The results show that effective (1) leader-member exchange is related to Self-efficacy and trust in organization; (2) Self-efficacy is related to task performance and contextual performance; (3)trust in organization is related to task performance and contextual performance.

The successful setup of this model shows that the effective communication between employers and employees will improve the performance of employees and trust in organization, so that the profit will be maximized.

Keywords:

Leader-member Exchange, Self-efficacy, Trust in Organization, Task Performance, Contextual Performance

24. 授權領導與周邊績效、員工態度與動機的視角

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學位類別：

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專業：

綜合管理學

論文摘要：

在企業面臨新的挑戰和激烈競爭下，完成工作職責範圍內的任務的員工將不再被認為是組織最好的員工，組織還極力誘導和期望員工超出職責的規定去為組織效力，有效地協調團隊成員和工作群體之間的活動，自覺維護整個組織的正常運行。周邊績效研究的正是員工的這種超越正式職責要求，能夠促進組織效能的行為。創造更高水準周邊績效的壓力使企業急於在管理上尋找新的出路。在這個轉變過程中一個關鍵因素就是授權。

研究的目的主要是探討：（1）授權領導與內在動機、團隊認同感之間的關係；（2）內在動機、團隊認同感與周邊績效之間的關係。數據的收集來自國內 6 個服務企業部門的 196 份主管-員工配對的問卷。層級回歸分析結果表明：領導授權程度越高，員工內在動機和團隊認同感就越高；員工內在動機和團隊認同感越高，其周邊績效就越高。

授權領導與周邊績效之間的關係研究獲得了實踐者廣泛的關注。

關鍵詞：

授權領導、內在動機、團隊認同感、周邊績效

24. Empowering Leadership and Contextual Performance: Employees' Attitude and Motivation Perspective

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Specialization:

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Abstract:

The study examined (1) the relationship between empowering leadership and intrinsic motivation, and work group identification ; (2) the relationship between intrinsic motivation, work group identification and contextual performance. Data were obtained from 196 subordinate-supervisor dyads in six Chinese service sector organizations. Results of hierarchical linear regression analysis revealed support for the effect of empowering leadership on employees' intrinsic motivation, work group identification, and further the effect of intrinsic motivation, work group identification on their contextual performance.

Keywords:

Empowering Leadership, Intrinsic Motivation Work Group Identification, Contextual Performance

25. 主管輔導對員工政治技巧的影響及其工作成果

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綜合管理學

論文摘要：

領導風格作為組織發展的重要資源已廣受重視，在企業的實際運作中，主管通常使用不同的領導風格，而不同的領導風格也會對組織成員的工作績效和工作滿意度等產生不同的影響。本研究主要目的在於探討主管輔導對員工的政治技巧、個人-組織匹配的影響。因此通過大量的回顧和整合過去相關理論文獻，作為本研究的理論依據和觀念性架構推論的基礎；在實證方面，透過對兩家企業的 94 名主管及其 376 名直接下屬的配對調查問卷的資料進行相關性分析和回歸分析。研究結果顯示：主管輔導與員工的政治技巧呈正相關，政治技巧與個人-組織匹配呈正相關；個人與組織匹配度越高，員工的工作績效與周邊績效得到相應的提高，同時也獲得了更多的提升機會。

通過對文獻的探討和對樣本企業的測試分析，本研究發現主管輔導的作用是非常重要的，它作為企業的重要資源，對改善主管與員工之間的關係，發揮員工工作態度的積極性，提高員工的工作績效有著深遠的影響；另一方面，員工的政治技巧作也不容忽視，倘若有很好的主管輔導，但員工欠缺一定的政治技巧，那麼主管輔導也就不可能落到實處，只有把兩者結合起來才會相得益彰。

關鍵詞：

主管輔導、政治技巧、個人-組織匹配、員工績效

25.The Impact of Supervisor Mentoring on Employees' Political Skill and Its Cousequences

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Abstract:

Human resources are very important for the organization, more and more companies have become increasingly interested in it. one important aspect involves supervisory mentoring.

The study is to examine (1) the relationship between supervisory mentoring and political skill, (2) the relationship between political skill and person-organization fit, and (3) the relationship between person-organization fit and task performance. Data from 376 subordinate-94 supervisor dyads (4:1) in two firms revealed support for the hypothesized relationship. Specifically, supervisory mentoring is positively related to the political skill, and political skill is positively related to person-organization fit, person-organization fit promotes related to the members' task performance.

Supervisory mentoring, as an important resource and plays a most important role in a company. It's of importance for improving the relationship between supervisor and subordinate, enhancing subordinates initiative.

Keywords:

Supervisory Mentoring, Political Skill, Person-organization Fit, Task Performance

26.關係導向行爲與企業價值觀對商業倫理決策的影響

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論文摘要：

隨著經濟不斷的發展，企業規模也逐漸從小作坊發展成爲較大規模的工廠和企業，市場經濟在不斷的走向完善的過程中，消費者對企業的要求也從過去單一生產產品和提供服務進一步更關注企業的道德形象。企業的這一道德標準直接關係著企業的存亡。而影響企業倫理決策的因素有很多，比如企業的生產成本、產品的質量、產品的服務等，這一類都是從產品本身出發。而本文要研究的是關係導向行爲如何影響企業商業倫理決策，一個公司的商業價值觀又是如何影響商業倫理決策的。西方一些發達的大型企業是依靠原有的健全的法制體系，經濟的發達程度，和企業本身的一種道德水平來體現整個公司的一個倫理決策的，但是相對與中國來說，這些就很難做到。我國的企業在改革開放前都是從小型企業或者家族企業起步的，沒有一套完善的法律體系去得以保障，而更重要的原因是在於中國的社會文化和價值觀念起到了很大的作用。中國是從 5000 年的封建社會走來的，傳統文化的封建思想還是在很多地區十分流行，這對任何一個企業都有很大的影響。尤其是文化層面的例如關係行爲對一個企業最後的倫理決策的影響和企業價值觀對企業的倫理決策的影響，這也是本文重點研究的兩大問題。

本文研究的對象是中國大陸長江中下游地區的企業，本文共計回收 350 份問卷，其中有效問卷爲 250 份。根據對這些樣本的分析，來反應某些商業企業關係導向行爲如何影響商業倫理決策，和公司的商業價值觀又是如何影響倫理決策的。透過相關分析，回歸分析，檢驗兩大研究假設，進行統計分析獲得以下結果：

- 1、關係導向行爲與商業倫理決策有負面相關性影響；
- 2、企業價值觀與商業倫理決策有正向相關性影響。

關鍵詞：

關係導向行爲、企業價值觀、商業倫理決策

26.The Impact of Guanxi-oriented Behavior and Corporate Values on Ethical Decision Making

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Abstract:

With the continuous development of the economy, Small-scale enterprises have gradually developed into large-scale factory and enterprise, with the market economy continuing to improve, the consumers' requirements to business changed from single production and services to enterprise, even much more concerned about a moral image. Corporate survival directly related to the moral standards. While the impacts of Ethical decision-making enterprise caused by Lots of factors, such as the production cost price of products the quality of the products, services and so on, this type always starts from itself. Behavior affects the decision of corporate ethics, and how the commercial value of a company influences the decision of making ethics.

But the well-developed large-scale enterprises in western counties embodied Ethical decision-making depending on the first regular legal system and the level of economic development, even a moral level of the entire company .Anyway, it is difficult for china. China only had small business and family business before China's reform and opening up, but did not have a comprehensive legal system to be protected, but more important cause is that China's social culture and the concept of values played a great role. China being from the 5000-years feudal society, the traditional culture of feudal views is still popular in many areas, which affect business greatly. Especially the impact of culture, such as the influence of the final decision of an enterprise by relation acts, the effects of moral decision by concepts of value ,what all above are both great issues in this text.

This paper is targeted at the business in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River in China's mainland, a total of 350 questionnaires were recovered including 250 valid ones in this paper. According to the analysis of these samples, we can see all the relationships above how to influence decision-making. We got the following results by the relevant analysis, regression analysis and testing two researches assumes.

1. The negative influence between GUANXI behaviors and Ethical decision-making;
2. The positive influence between the concepts of commercial values and Ethical decision-making.

Keywords:

Guan Xi, Commercial Values, Ethical Decision-making

27.人際關係及管理者人口因素對倫理決策的影響

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論文摘要：

隨著經濟全球化的熱潮以及中國加入 WTO，企業之間的競爭日益激烈，必須挖掘成本、質量、服務以外的新的競爭優勢的來源。企業的道德形象就變得越來越重要了，道德形象成爲競爭優勢的一個重要組成部分，企業行爲是否符合社會公認的道德標準直接關係到企業的長期生存和經濟利益。

本研究利用過往的國內外相關理論文獻作爲理論依據，對我國幾個省市的企業不同管理層進行問卷調查，以收集資料的回歸分析和 ANOVA 分析結果作爲實證，用以來研究我國人際關係和管理者人口因素對企業倫理決策的影響。結果發現：人際關係與管理者倫理決策有顯著正向關聯。此外，管理者人口統計變數也會幹擾企業倫理決策的關聯性，尤其年齡和工作資歷對決策的倫理性有正向相關。

關鍵詞：

關係、人口因素、道德、倫理決策

27. Study on the Impact of Guanxi and Demographic Factor in Ethical Decision of Making

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Abstract:

With the upsurge of economic globalization, competition among enterprises is increasing fiercely, companies have to find new source of competitive advantages outside of low cost, high quality of products and good service. Coupled with China's entry into the WTO, it is believed that a survey on the business practice of Chinese executives in terms of how they perceive various guanxi and ethical issues would represent a timely and important topic.

The business ethic and moral image of companies are getting more and more important has become increasingly important and becoming a component of competitive advantage. Whether the corporate behaviors in accord with ethical standards have related directly to the long-term survival of enterprises and economic interests and benefits.

According to the domestic and foreign-related literature in the past as a theoretical basis, this research has investigated different administrative levels in the way of questionnaires in several city of China. ANOVA and regression analysis were used to examine the hypotheses that Guanxi and demographic factor is on the impact of business ethics decision-making. The results showed that: Guanxi in the business world of China showed positive relationship with ethical decision-making. Also, demographic factors and ethical decision-making has a significant correlation, especially age and work year has a positive correlation with ethical decision-making

Keywords:

Guanxi, Demographic Factors, Ethical, Ethical Decision-making.

28.倫理思想對關係導向決策和商業倫理行爲之影響

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論文摘要：

隨著中國經濟的迅速發展和與世界經濟越來越緊密的聯繫，商業環境也變得瞬息萬變，到處充滿著機遇和挑戰。在這種形勢下，企業管理者的商業行爲和決策變得更加的重要。關係(Guanxi)作為中國社會中一個相當重要的社會元素，已被廣泛的應用到商業活動中。

本研究主要是考察個人倫理思想（倫理理想主義，倫理相對主義）對關係導向決策和商業倫理行爲之影響。本研究利用過往的國內外相關理論文獻作為理論依據和研究架構推論的基礎，通過 224 份針對各行各業企業管理人之調查問卷資料之相關性分析和回歸分析結果作為實證，對企業中管理者個人倫理思想（倫理理想主義，倫理相對主義）分別與關係導向決策、商業倫理行爲之間的關係進行了驗證分析。以下是本研究主要發現：

1. 在商業活動中，倫理理想主義越高，越容易產生以關係為導向的決策；
2. 在商業活動中，倫理相對主義越高，越容易產生以關係為導向的決策；
3. 在商業活動中，倫理理想主義越高，越容易產生符合倫理的商業倫理行爲；
4. 在商業活動中，倫理相對主義越高，越不容易產生符合倫理的商業倫理行爲。

關鍵詞：

倫理思想、關係、關係導向決策、商業倫理行爲

28.The Impact of Ethical Ideology on Guanxi-oriented Decision-making and Ethical Behavior in Business

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Abstract:

The commercial environment has been changing all the time as the fast development of China's economy as well as its closer connections to the world economy, opportunities and challenges are everywhere. In such circumstances, business behaviors and decisions of the corporate management have been remarkably more important. Relationship, known as 'guanxi', as one of the most important factors in Chinese society has been deeply involved into business activities

The purpose of this study is to examine (1) the relationship between personal ethical ideology and guanxi-oriented decision-making, (2) the relationship between personal ethical ideology and business ethical behavior. In this study, we use relevant research literature which from home and abroad as the basis of theoretical foundation. Data were collected from 224 supervisors who are from China's all walks of life. Correlation and Regression analysis were used to examine four hypotheses. Findings include:

1. In commercial activities, the higher the ethical idealism, the easier it is to have a guanxi-oriented decision-making;
2. In commercial activities, the higher the ethical relativism, the easier it is to have a guanxi-oriented decision-making;
3. In commercial activities, the higher the ethical idealism, the easier it is to produce ethical behavior of business ethics;
4. In commercial activities, the higher the ethical relativism, the less prone to produce ethical behavior of business ethics.

Keywords:

Ethical Ideology, Guanxi, Guanxi-oriented Decision-making, Business Ethical Behavior.

29.自我監控、人際關係與企業績效之關係研究

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論文摘要：

有關企業管理領域的經營績效研究是當今高效率社會中普遍關注的焦點，如何預測、評估、進而提高企業經營績效是其中的重要問題。近期的研究發現企業管理者自我監控程度對經營績效有一定的影響作用，許多研究從不同的角度對自我監控程度與經營績效的關係進行了探討。同樣，有人際關係的研究也發現了企業管理者的人際關係與經營績效的密切關係。通過以往研究可以看到私營企業管理者的自我監控程度對於經營績效有非常重要的作用。因此，本研究主要探討中國私營企業管理者自我控制程度、人際關係以及經營績效的關係和兩者對於企業績效的關係以及影響。通過探索私營企業管理者自我監控程度、人際關係與其經營績效之間的關係，豐富企業管理的研究文獻，進一步揭示自我監控在企業管理領域的作用，深化對自我監控、人際關係的理解。另外，在經營績效的研究中加入自我監控、人際關係的影響，豐富了績效的研究。

通過相關分析，回歸分析，等檢驗研究假設，實證結果獲得以下主要結論：

- 1) 私營企業管理者自我監控程度與企業經營績效呈顯著性相關；並呈正向相關；
- 2) 私營企業管理者的人際關係與企業經營績效呈顯著性相關；並呈正向相關；
- 3) 人際關係在私營企業管理者自我監控程度與企業經營績效的 II 影響中起中介作用；
- 4) 私營企業管理者的自我監控程度、與企業經營績效分別存在性別，教育背景（學歷）和年齡的差異；
- 5) 私營企業管理者人際關係與性別沒有顯著差異，但與教育背景和年齡有顯著的差異。

關鍵詞：

自我監控、人際關係、經營績效、私營企業管理者

29.The Study of Self-monitoring, Interpersonal Relationship and Corporate Performance

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Abstract:

The operation achievement in the area of business management is a focus drawing general attention in today's highly efficient society. How to predict, evaluate, and then improve business operation achievement is an important issue. Recent researches find out that manager's self-monitoring has some influence on operation achievement, and the relationship between self-monitoring and operation achievement has been discussed from different angles. At the same time, researches on interpersonal relationship find out the close link between manager's interpersonal relationship and operation achievement. From past researches, we can see that self-monitoring of managers in privately owned enterprises plays an very important role in operation achievement. Therefore, this research mainly makes an approach to the relationship among self-monitoring of managers in privately owned enterprises, their interpersonal relationship and operation achievement; the relationship between the first two aspects and operation achievement, and the influence the first two aspects has on operation achievement. The explorations of relationship among managers' self-monitoring in privately owned enterprises, their interpersonal relationship, and operation achievement will enrich the research literature, discover the effect of self-monitoring in the area of business management, and help us understand self-monitoring and interpersonal relationship. Also, adding the effect of self-monitoring and interpersonal relationship to the research of operation achievement enriches the research itself.

By the related analysis, analysis of background, hypothesis by equal example research, result checking, we can conclude as follows:

- 1) Self-monitoring of managers in privately owned enterprises is remarkably relevant with business operation achievement; and the relevance is positive;
- 2) Interpersonal relationship of managers in privately owned enterprises is remarkably relevant with business operation achievement; and the relevance is positive;
- 3) Interpersonal relationship plays a media role on the relationship between self-monitoring of managers in privately owned enterprises and business operation achievement;
- 4) Sex, education background and age can lead to the difference in self-monitoring of managers in privately owned enterprises and in business operation achievement;

- 5) Interpersonal relationship of managers in privately owned enterprises has no obvious difference in the aspect of age, but has the obvious relative difference in the aspect of education background and age.

Keywords:

Self-monitoring, Interpersonal Relationship, Operation Achievement, Managers in Privately Owned Enterprises

30.道德哲學、關係導向行爲與商業道德決策的關係初探 劉豪

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論文摘要：

隨著社會的發展，市場經濟的不斷完善，企業的道德形象變得越來越重要。而影響企業商業道德決策行爲的因素除了倫理道德哲學之外，關係（Guanxi）作為中國社會的一種重要社會元素，在市場的觀點及環境變動下也充當著極其重要的角色。本研究以商業道德決策為焦點，加入影響企業商業道德決策的道德哲學與關係導向行爲等因素，重點探討商業道德決策與其相關因素之間的關係。

本文以江浙地區的一些私有企業、中外合資和外資企業為研究對象，通過問卷形式抽取研究樣本。本研究共計發出 400 份問卷，最後有效樣本為 224 份。經過分析獲得了本文的三個研究結果：

- 1、道德哲學之道德理想觀與商業道德決策無顯著影響；
- 2、道德哲學之道德相對觀與商業道德決策具有正向顯著影響；
- 3、關係導向行爲與商業道德決策具有正向顯著影響。

關鍵詞：

道德哲學、道德理想觀、道德相對觀、關係（Guanxi）、道德決策

30. An Exploratory Study on the Relationship Between Ethical Ideology, Guanxi-oriented Behavior and Ethical Decision Making

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Abstract:

Nowadays, we have plentiful commodities with the development of social productivity and the economical system, so the moral images of companies are getting more and more important. Except moral philosophy, guanxi also acts as a very important role in business ethical decision-making. This study focuses on the business ethical decision-making, including moral philosophy and guanxi, discussing the relationship of them.

The subjects of this study are some foreign-funded enterprises and joint ventures in Jiangsu and Zhejiang. The main sampling method application of this study is the convenience sampling which includes 400 questionnaires and then 224 valid questionnaires are thus collected. Afterwards, the statistic analysis proceeds. The results are as follows:

1. Ethical idealism has no impact on business ethical decision-making process;
2. Ethical relativism has the positive impact on business ethical decision-making process;
3. Guanxi has the positive impact on business ethical decision-making process.

Keywords:

Moral Philosophy, Ethical Idealism, Ethical Relativism, Guanxi, Ethical Decision-making

31.中國私營企業領導風格與員工組織承諾之關係研究: 以集體主義作為中介變數

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論文摘要：

二十世紀末期蓬勃發展的資訊時代，革新了許多工業時代關於競爭力的基本假設。日益加劇的競爭環境，迫使企業發掘新的管理工具，如何通過不同風格的領導，使員工認同組織的價值，提高為組織努力與留職的承諾，成為當代商業管理的新話題，乃至新的管理工具。

過去學者的研究多偏向以員工工作滿意度與企業領導風格或其與組織承諾間的關係研究，更已有文獻主要集中於領導風格與組織承諾的關係研究，而對兩者間的中間變數的研究很少，本研究試著探究中國私營企業領導風格與員工組織承諾的相關性，並以集體主義為一中介變項，加以探討三者之間的相關性及其影響，而這一點研究在國內外幾乎是空白的。本文以廣東省七家私營企業為實證研究對象，旨在以員工認知的觀點，採用“質量合併”之研究方法，以量化研究的問卷調查法為主，並輔於質化研究的觀察法與訪談法來進行探究。

本研究抽取廣東省七家私營企業為研究母體，向這些企業的員工採用分層隨機抽樣進行問卷調查，共發出 125 份問卷，有效問卷共計 120 份，有效回收率 96%。使用統計軟體 SPSS13.0，運用信度分析、描述性分析、相關分析及回歸分析後得出論文研究結果如下：

- (1) 私營企業之領導風格（含交易型領導及變革型領導）與員工的組織承諾（含情感性承諾、規範性承諾及持續性承諾）顯著相關且均呈正相關關係，而變革型領導對組織承諾正向影響優於交易型領導；
- (2) 私營企業之領導風格（含交易型領導及變革型領導）與員工集體主義水準間顯著相關且呈正相關關係；
- (3) 員工集體主義水準與員工組織承諾（含情感性承諾、規範性承諾及持續性承諾）呈正相關關係；
- (4) 集體主義在交易型領導/變革型領導與組織承諾間具有中介效果，交易型領導通過集體主義的中介作用提升員工之組織承諾效果優於變革型領導。

本研究依據分析結果，分別從領導風格、組織承諾與集體主義角度提出建議。

關鍵詞：

領導風格、交易型領導、變革型領導、集體主義、組織承諾

31. Leadership Style and Organizational Commitment: The Mediating Role of Collectivism

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Abstract:

The importance of leadership behaviors have been mentioned at the end of the 20th century. Leaders' attention focus on the influence of the leadership behaviors and leaders find that, in a high performing organization, the effective leaders will able to play the essential role of setting directions and goals, attracting and retaining people, and managing the changes to make the organization success. Therefore, it becomes important that the organizations to identify what are the key drives and if the leadership is one of them in increasing employee commitment for the organization.

In addition, scholars' researchers more prefer to the relationship between employees' job satisfaction and leadership style or organizational commitment, even focus on the study of leadership style and organizational commitment in the past. This study tries to realize the relationship between leadership style and commitment; more over, takes collectivism as one mediator variable, discussing the relationship and effects among three variables and the influence of them. Minority studies on this dimension in academic researches. The employee of seven private enterprises in Guangdong province are the survey objects, used major method as questionnaires and adopted methods as interviews and observations partly.

This study focus on the employees in seven private enterprises in Guangdong Province, adopts stratified random sampling to proceed the questionnaires survey. There are total 125 questionnaires, effectively are 120 and the effective return-ratio is 96%. Furthermore, this study's confirmation used reliability, descriptive statistics, correlation analysis and regression analysis by SPSS13.0. The main conclusions gained are as follows:

- (1) The effects of different types of leadership style on employees' organizational commitment have significant difference and exists positive related relationship between leadership styles and organizational leadership commitment. Also, the positive related relationship under the transformational leadership is stronger than the relationship under the transactional leadership;
- (2) The effects of different types of leadership style on collectivism have significant difference and exists positive related relationship between leadership styles and collectivism;
- (3) It has the positive related relationship between collectivism and organizational commitment, namely the more degree of the collectivism to the employees, the higher of their organizational commitment;

- (4) The study demonstrates that the collectivism truly has mediator effect between transactional leadership or transformational leadership and organizational commitment. And positive related relationship under the transactional leadership with collectivism as moderator variable is stronger than the relationship under the transformational leadership.

Finally, according to the results of this study, some suggestions are proposed at the end via three aspects as leadership style, organizational commitment and collectivism.

Keywords:

Leadership Style, Transactional Leadership, Transformational Leadership, Collectivism, Organizational Commitment.