



澳門科技大學

MACAU UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

學術年報

Annual Academic Report of MUST

2009 年

澳門科技大學學術年報 (2009)

**Macau University of Science and Technology
Annual Academic Report (2009)**

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主編的話

首先，對澳門科技大學學術年報（2009 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，有所增加，發表的學術論文水平也有顯著提高。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。

本期學術年報的一個新特點是，收錄了澳門科技大學在 2009 年內開展的各項科普活動。近年來，澳門特區政府大力提倡面向中小學生，面向社會開展科普活動，以提高廣大青少年的學習興趣和全社會的科學品位。為此，澳門科技大學在 2009 年陸續開展了日全食觀測，中醫藥夏令營及數學建模比賽等科普活動。均取得了良好的社會效益。

在各種會議上的公開演講、發表於報刊的文章及發佈各民意調查結果也大幅增加。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，並參與其中開展科學及客觀的分析研究，發表意見，產生了良好的影響。

澳門科技大學已經成立十周年了。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，在未來的十年中，更上一個臺階。

在此學術年報出版之時，我們向澳門基金會，澳門科技發展基金及其他有關機構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，回饋社會及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、吳家雯小姐及徐嘉華先生為本期學術年報的出版所付出的心血和努力。

學術年報主編，澳門科技大學
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Preface

A warm welcome and congratulations towards the publication of the 2009 Annual Academic Report of MUST!

In the forthcoming volume of Annual Academic Report, we witnessed the increase in the number of completed research projects as well as the improvement in the quality of academic papers. These results have demonstrated a significant achievement since the initiation of research projects in 2005.

One of the special features of this report is that we recorded the activities of promotion of science in 2009. The Macao government suggested carrying out a series of activities regarding promotion of science among high school students and elementary school students, as well as Macao society, in order to increase the interest of young people in learning and enhance the sense of scientific knowledge throughout the society. Therefore, Macau University of Science and Technology has developed a series of programs regarding the observation on annular total eclipse, summer camp of Chinese medicine and mathematical modeling etc. The efficacy of these events has brought out a good social impact.

We have also achieved a significant increase in terms of public lectures in various academic conferences, articles published in newspapers and releasing various results from opinion surveys. It shows that not only have our teaching staff and students been devoted to the research work, but we also care about the hot topics of Macao society and addressed their point of view based on scientific and objective analysis of related surveys, the result and impact of which are satisfactory.

Macau University of Science and Technology has been established for 10 years, and all work has been on the right track. We are confident that we shall have a greater success in academic research and community service. Moreover, we shall reach the next milestone in another decade.

We sincerely express our gratitude to the Macao Foundation, the Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR and other enterprises for their kind support towards our university's research work, and also to our faculty members for their devotion to teaching, active participation in research, assistance in organizing various conferences and reciprocity to the society.

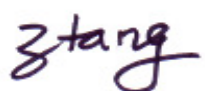
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Co-Editor in Chief of
Annual Academic Report

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Annual Academic Report

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Professor Chan Lai Kow

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學術會議和活動

Academic Conferences and Activities

1. 月球環境等離子體科學暨測月學新進展研討會

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學資訊科技學院

承辦機構：

澳門科技大學資訊科技學院

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會

時間：

2009 年 10 月 22 日至 2009 年 10 月 24 日

地點：

澳門科技大學圖書館 N101

會議總結：

來自瑞典、日本、台灣及澳門的專家學者及研究生參與中國科學院上海天文臺、吉林大學、中國地質大學（武漢）、華南理工大學等高校或科研機構的專家參加了是次研討會。研討會內容主要包括：月球等離子體環境的觀測，數據分析以及數值模擬等。該研討會為學術交流提供了一個很好的平臺，亦為澳門科技大學的師生提供了一次互相學習的良好機會。與會專家對是次研討會細緻周到的安排給予了高度評價。會後，專家們參觀了澳門科技大學月球與行星科學探測聯合實驗室，對實驗室所取得的成果也給予了高度評價。



1. Lunar Environment Plasma Science and New Advances in Lunar Selenodesy Workshop

Organizer:

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology, Macau

Co- Organizer:

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology, Macau

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation

Date:

22/10/2009 to 24/10/2009

Venue:

Library of Macau University of Science and Technology N101

Summary:

Lunar Environment Plasma Science and New Advances in Lunar Selenodesy Workshop was successfully held in MUST, Macao, October 22-24, 2009. The workshop is supported by the Macao Foundation. The workshop attracted a lot of dominant researchers and students from Sweden, Japan, Taiwan, Macao, Shanghai Astronomical Observatories, Chinese Academy of Science, Jilin University, China University of Geosciences (Wuhan), South China University of Technology, and so on. The topics include: Observation of lunar plasma environment, data analysis as well as numerical simulations. The workshop provided a nice platform for academic exchange as well as a good opportunity for MUST faculty members and students to learn from each other. Participants all agreed that the workshop was well organized and made a big success, not only because of the rational workshop program, but also all sufficiently prepared paper reports and exciting invite speeches. During the workshop days, participants were invited to visit NAOC-MUST Collaborative Research Laboratory on Lunar and Planetary Exploration. After visiting the research results in the lab, participants were deeply impressed by the demonstration of the related projects.

2. 第二屆 U 系統及其應用學術研討會

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學資訊科技學院

承辦機構：

澳門科技大學資訊科技學院

地點：

珠海市拱北華駿大酒店

時間：

2009 年 12 月 5 日至 2009 年 12 月 7 日

資／贊助機構：

國家自然科學基金、“九七三”項目及澳門科學技術發展基金

會議總結：

來自中山大學、清華大學、北京師範大學(珠海分校)、廣東醫學院、北京林業大學、北方工業大學及澳門科技大學等高校的專家參加了是次會議。與會專家在會上報告了所取得的最新研究成果，並進行了較深入的學術交流。會議取得了圓滿成功。



2. The 2nd Workshop On U-system and Its Application

Organizer:

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology, Macau

Co- Organizer:

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology, Macau

Sponsor:

The National Natural Science Foundation of China, the National Basic Research Program (973 program) of China and Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR

Date:

05/12/2009 to 07/12/2009

Venue:

Huajun Hotel, Zhuhai

Summary:

The 2nd Workshop On U-system and Its Application was successfully held in Huajun hotel, Zhuhai, December 5-7, 2009. The Workshop attracted a lot of researchers and students from Sun Yat-sen University, Tsing-hua University, Beijing Normal University Zhuhai, Guangdong Medical College, Beijing Forestry University, North China University of Technology, and so on. The workshop provided a nice platform for academic exchange. Participants all agreed that the workshop was well organized and made a big success.

3. 2009 中國繼續教育大會

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學
香港大學

承辦機構：

澳門科技大學持續教育學院、香港大學專業進修學院

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會、澳門特別行政區旅遊局、教育暨青年局、澳門成人教育學會

時間：

2009 年 10 月 19 日至 2009 年 10 月 22 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 D 座會議廳、澳門科技大學持續教育學院

會議總結：

澳門科技大學與香港大學主辦，澳門科技大學持續教育學院與香港大學專業進修學院承辦的“2009 中國繼續教育大會（研討會）”於二零零九年十月十九日至二零零九年十月二十二日在澳門順利完成。

研討會開幕禮於十月二十日上午假澳門科技大學 D 座會議廳隆重舉行。校長許敖敖教授、香港大學專業進修學院院長李焯芬教授、中國高校繼續教育學會副理事長兼秘書長嚴繼昌教授親臨並致歡迎詞。大會的論文發表在十月二十至二十一日於澳門科技大學持續教育學院舉行。本次大會以“推動高校繼續教育的創新理念和創新實踐”為主題，以互動討論的形式，匯聚了近二百位來自中國各地和亞太成人教育領域內的專家學者參加。

大會還得到中國高等教育學會繼續教育分會之指導，以及澳門基金會、澳門旅遊局、澳門教育暨青年局及澳門成人教育學會的支持。大會聽取了兩岸四地知名繼續教育專家學者的發言，並就繼續教育的管理和質量保證、繼續教育的教學原理及方法、網上教和學的發展及實踐創新、成人學習者和學習支援服務的研究、全球教育一體化中的高等繼續教育的合作及聯合旅遊相關的繼續教育和專業培訓等議題進行專題討論。此外，本屆會議的籌委會十分榮幸的邀請到香港大學校長資深顧問程介明教授在開幕禮上作主題為高等教育的全球趨勢：繼續教育的新挑戰的精彩演講。

是次出席嘉賓還包括：澳門旅遊局產品及特別計劃廳陳暖思廳長，澳門教育暨青年局教育廳聞李嘉麗廳長，澳門科技大學校董會副主席周禮果教授、校長許敖敖教授，香港大學專業進修學院院長李焯芬教授，澳門成人教育學會秘書長黃偉傑先生，澳門科技大學國際旅遊學院院長兼持續教育學院總監梁文慧教授，香港大學專業進修學院持續教育及終身學習研究中心首席顧問楊健明教授等以及澳門各高等院校代表、教授、研究生等共四百多人出席。

本次大會與會專家從不同領域、不同角度、不同層面，對成人教育與社會發展提出寶貴意見。圍繞如何在新形勢下推動高校繼續教育發展提出寶貴意見。大會是兩岸四地繼續教育界的一次盛會。對於推動承認教育與社會發展具有積極意義。最後，衷心的感謝大學的大力支持、澳門基金

會的資助和澳門特別行政區旅遊局、教育暨青年局、澳門成人教育學會等單位對會議的支持。



3. The China Continuing Education Conference 2009

Organizer:

Macau University of Science and Technology; University of Hong Kong

Co- Organizer:

School of Continuing Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology; School of Professional and Continuing Education, University of Hong Kong

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation, Macau Government Tourist Office, Macau Youth and Education Department (DSEJ), Macau Association for Adult Education.

Date:

19/10/2009 to 22/10/2009

Venue:

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

Summary:

The Macau University of Science and Technology and the University of Hong Kong, through the School of Continuing Studies of the Macau University of Science and Technology and the School of Professional and Continuing Education of the University of Hong Kong hosted the China Continuing Education Conference 2009 in Macau from 19 to 22 October 2009.

The theme of the conference was ‘Innovative theories and practices in continuing higher education.’ More than 200 experts and scholars from all over China and the Asia-Pacific Region attended the event which was graced by the presence of Professor Xu Aoao, Rector of the Macau University of Science and Technology, Professor C. F. Lee, Director of the School of Professional and Continuing Education of the University of Hong Kong, and Professor Yan Jichang, Secretary-General of Continuing Higher Education Association of China. The opening ceremony on 20 October 2009 was held at Hall D of the MUST main campus.

Also present during the conference were Ms. Isabel Augusto, Executive of Product and Special Projects Department of the Macau Government Tourist Office, Ms. Wenli Jiali, Executive of Education Department of Macau Education and Youth Department, Prof. Zhou Ligao, Assistant Chair of the University Council of the Macau University of Science and Technology, Mr. Huang Weijie, Secretary-general of the Macau Adult Education Association, Prof. Aliana Leong, Dean of the Faculty of International Tourism and Director of the School of Continuing Studies of the Macau University of Science and Technology, and Professor Young, Chief Adviser of the Centre for Research in Continuing Education and Lifelong Learning of the University of Hong Kong.

The conference was held with the support of the Macao Foundation, the Macau Government Tourist Office, the Macau Youth and Education Department (DSEJ) and the Macau Association for Adult Education. A number of scholars delivered speeches on the topics like, Management and Quality Assurance of Continuing Studies, Teaching Theories and Methodology for Online Education, Development and Innovation of Online Teaching and Learning, Research on Adult Learning and its Support Services, and Cooperation and Union of Globalized Continuing Higher Education. Professor Cheng Kai-ming, Senior Advisor to the Vice-Chancellor at the University of Hong Kong, spoke on "The Global Trend of Higher Education" at the Opening Ceremony.

In her message, Prof. Leong, Dean of the Faculty of International Tourism and Director of the School of Continuing Studies, welcomed the participants, as well as their friends and relatives to Macau. She also thanked all the supporters and sponsors that helped to make the conference a resounding success. Professor Young, the Director-General of the Hong Kong and Macau Division, called for continuous academic exchanges and cooperation among Continuing Education institutions across the straits, as this is the only way for all to learn from each other and be able to face the challenges brought by the globalization of education.

Numerous perspectives were presented on the theme of "adult education and social development" from a variety of fields, points, and dimensions. In a nutshell, it was a distinguished conference of the Greater China region, extremely valuable for the promotion of adult education and social development.

The conference ended in the afternoon of October 22, with fully accomplished goals. During the Closing Ceremony, Dr. Zhang, the Secretary-General, gave thanks to the great support shown, expressed delight at the successful application of theories and concepts and recognized the important mission of Continuing Education.

A sincere note of gratitude for the support of the Macau University of Science and Technology, and the event's financial sponsors, the Macao Foundation, the Macau Government Tourist Office, the Macau Youth and Education Department (DSEJ) and the Macau Association for Adult Education was expressed by all.

4. 第三屆亞太地區旅遊會展教育與產業發展國際研討會暨穗港澳

會展業對接長三角論壇

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學
澳門展貿協會

承辦機構：

澳門科技大學持續教育學院、國際旅遊學院

資／贊助機構：

澳門特別行政區旅遊局、澳門成人教育學會

時間：

2009 年 10 月 22 日至 2009 年 10 月 24 日

地點：

澳門威尼斯人度假村酒店、澳門科技大學持續教育學院

會議總結：

澳門科技大學與澳門展貿協會主辦，澳門科技大學持續教育學院與國際旅遊學院承辦的“第三屆亞太地區旅遊會展教育與產業發展國際研討會暨穗港澳會展業對接長三角論壇”已於二零零九年十月二十二日至二零零九年十月二十四日在澳門順利完成。此次研討會亦是澳門科技大學十周年校慶系列活動之一。

研討會開幕禮於十月二十二日下午五時半假澳門威尼斯人度假村酒店隆重舉行。澳門經濟財政司司長譚伯源、中聯辦經濟部副部長高尙德、廣州市副市長李榮燦、澳門經濟局蘇添平局長、貿促局主席李炳康、旅遊局局長安棟梁、勞工事務局局長孫家雄以及中國國際貿易促進委員會駐港澳代表處首席代表董嘉揚、澳門科技大學常務副校長劉人懷、廣州市會展業行業協會卜燦雄會長、香港展覽會議業協會常務會董陳金鈞、長三角城市會展聯盟副秘書長徐成、澳門會議展覽業協會會長李志忠、澳門展貿協會會長林中賢、澳門廣告商會主席黃義滿和澳門科技大學持續教育學院總監梁文慧教授等主禮。本次大會以“全球金融危機背景下教育如何促進旅遊和會展產業發展”為主題，以互動討論的形式，匯聚了逾百位來自亞太各地旅遊會展領域的學者專家、產業界人士參加。

是次研討會於十月二十二日至二十四日舉行。於十月二十三日在澳門科技大學持續教育學院舉行專題演講，共有近二十場演說以及三場旅遊會展相關的學術研究項目報告會。來自中國內地及亞太地區的旅遊會展領域的專家學者於會上發表近二十篇論文。以教育促進旅遊和會展產業發展為主題，從全球金融風暴背景下旅遊和會展教育的面臨的新形勢與前景展望、亞太地區各國旅遊和會展教育發展模式的變革與創新、亞太地區院校旅遊和會展品牌專業的建設與發展途徑、亞太地區旅遊和會展業發展與泛珠三角區域合作的優勢互補和資源互用、亞太地區院校旅遊和會展人才培養模式改革與實踐研究、亞太地區院校旅遊和會展精品課程建設與規劃教材編制、亞太地區旅遊和會展專業骨幹師資隊伍建設與系統培養、亞太地區旅遊和會展企業人力資源開發與管理成功模式等八個方面對亞太旅遊會展教育及產業的發展進行了深入和系統的研究。圍繞如何在金融海嘯席捲下發展旅遊會展教育，培訓在職人士進行了熱烈討論。可以說，本次大會是旅遊會展教育界的一次盛會，對於推動旅遊會展教育和產業發展具有積極意義。



4. The Third International Conference in MICE Tourism Education and Industrial Development in the Asian Pacific Region and MICE Industry Forum for Guangzhou, Hong Kong and Macau connected to the Yangtze River Delta

Organizer:

Macau University of Science and Technology

Macau Fair and Trade Association

Co- Organizer:

School of Continuing Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology; Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Macau Government Tourist Office, Macau Association for Adult Education

Date:

22/10/2009 to 24/10/2009

Venue:

Venetian Macau-Resort-Hotel, School of Continuing Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

The Third International Conference in MICE Tourism Education and Industrial Development in the Asia-Pacific Region and MICE Industry Forum for Guangzhou, Hong Kong and Macau connected to the Yangtze River Delta, organized by the Macau University of Science and Technology and the Macau Fair and Trade Association, assisted by the School of Continuing Studies and the Faculty of International Tourism, MUST, was held in Macau from 22 to 24 October 2009. The forum is part of the program in celebration of the 10th Foundation Anniversary of the Macau University of Science and Technology.

A grand opening ceremony was held on 22 October 2009 at the Venetian Macau-Resort-Hotel. In attendance were Mr. Francis Tam Pakyuen, Secretary for Economy and Finance (Macau), Mr. Gao Shangde, Associate Minister of the Financial Department of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in Macau SAR, Mr. Li Rongcan, Associate Mayor of Guangzhou, Mr. Sou Timpeng, Director of Macau Economic Services (MES), Mr. Lee Penghong, President of the Macau Trade and Investment Promotion Institute (IPIM), Mr. João Manuel Costa Antunes, Director of the Macau Government Tourist Office, Mr. Sun Jiexiong, Director of the Labor Affairs Bureau, Mr. Dong Jiayang, Chief Representative of the CPIT & CCOIC Representative Office in HK and Macau, Mr. Liu Renhuai, Deputy Associate Rector of the Macau University of Science and Technology, Mr. Pu Canxiong, President of the Guangzhou Convention & Exhibition Industry Association, Mr. Chen Jinfan, Executive Director of the Hong Kong Exhibition & Convention Industry Association, Mr. Xu Cheng, Associate Secretary of China Yangtze River Delta Exhibition of Expo City, Mr. Li Zhizhong, President of the Macau Convention & Exhibition Association, Mr. Lin Zhongxian, President of the Macau Fair & Trade Association, Mr. Huang Yiman, Chairman of the Association of Advertising Agents of Macau, and Prof. Aliana Leong, Director of the School of Continuing Studies of the Macau University of Science and

Technology.

The conference was held from October 22 to October 24 in 2009. Messages and speeches and 20 presentations and 3 academic seminars were given on October 23 at the School of Continuing Studies of the Macau University of Science and Technology. The research papers were published by professionals and experts in Tourism and MICE from the Asian-Pacific Region. The conference theme, 'How Education Stimulates the Development of Tourism Industry and MICE under a Global Financial Crisis,' was discussed in depth and systematically studied under eight aspects:

1. Predicting tourism education and MICE studies under a global financial crisis;
2. The transformation and innovation of the development of tourism education and MICE studies in the Asia-Pacific Region;
3. The construction and development approach on professional tourism and MICE in Asia-Pacific Region universities;
4. The complementary advantages of mutually promoting featured courses on tourism and MICE in the Asia-Pacific Region;
5. The professional training mode reforms and practical studies on tourism and MICE in the Asia-Pacific Region;
6. Reconstruction and programming teaching material of featured courses on tourism and MICE in the Asia-Pacific Region;
7. Building a systematic training core teaching faculty on tourism and MICE in the Asia-Pacific Region;
8. Exploring human resources and success management modes on tourism and MICE entrepreneurs in the Asia-Pacific Region.

This conference was a distinguished gathering of tourism and MICE education experts, and had a positive impact on the promotion and the development of tourism and MICE education in the Asia-Pacific Region.

5. “十字門名家論壇”第一場講座

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學法學院

時間：

2009 年 3 月 17 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 D 座演講廳

會議總結：

2009 年 3 月 17 日，法學院成功舉辦了“十字門名家論壇”第一場講座，本次講座邀請了中國內地泰斗級的法學家、中國政法大學終身教授陳光中先生，澳門檢察院檢察長何超明、澳門法律改革辦公室主任朱琳琳等也出席了論壇。米健院長在開幕詞中闡釋了論壇名稱“十字門”的三層涵義，表達了對學生的希望和期待，鼓勵青年學生應當立足澳門、胸懷世界，站在十字路口上選擇正確的道路，為社會發展作出應有的貢獻。

陳光中教授以《中國內地司法改革的若干問題》為題，具體探討了三個問題：先介紹了中國內地最近一輪司法改革的背景，其次說明了內地公、檢、法三機關之間的關係，最後非法證據排除規則。陳光中教授講述結束後，學生們踴躍提問，陳教授一一進行解答。法學院的師生普遍反映受益匪淺。



5. The First Lecture of The Cross Gate Symposium

Organizer:

Faculty of Law , Macau University of Science and Technology

Date:

2009/03/17

Venue:

D Hall

Summary:

The Law School successfully held its lecture of “The Cross Gate Symposium” on March 17, 2009. We invited the prestigious scholars in China, including Professor Chen Guangzhong at China University of Political Science and Law, Prosecutor-General He Chio Meng at the Department of Public Prosecution, Macau, and Director Zhu Linlin at Institute for Legal Reform, Macau. Professor Mi Jian, the Dean, explored the definitions of the name of symposium from three perspectives and expressed the hope and wish to students. The Dean also encouraged students to stand in Macau, embrace the outside world, choose the right path at the crossroads and make contributions to the social development.

Professor Chen’s topic is “Several Questions for Chinese Judicial Reform.” He examined three issues: first, the background of the latest Chinese judicial reform; second, the relationship between the police, procurator and the court; and third, the exclusionary rule. In the question-and-answer session after his lecture, Professor Chen answered every single question from students. Students argued that they have learnt a lot from this lecture.

6. “十字門名家論壇” 第二場講座

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學法學院

時間：

2009 年 4 月 17 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 D 座演講廳

會議總結：

2009 年 4 月 17 日，法學院成功舉辦了“十字門名家論壇”第二場講座，本次講座邀請了澳門特別行政區檢察院檢察長何超明先生蒞臨，主講“澳門司法改革的若干問題”。中聯辦研究室陳永浩主任及其同事、澳門法律改革辦公室朱琳琳主任及其同事、澳門理工學院「國兩制研究中心楊允中主任、澳門物業登記局譚炳銓局長、來自澳門立法會、檢察院的顧問、檢察官和其他單位的數十名專業人士，以及科大法學院師生共三百多人參加了本次論壇。法學院院長米健教授主持論壇。

澳門科技大學常務副校長劉人懷院士在致開幕詞中熱烈歡迎並感謝何超明檢察長蒞臨科大演講。劉副校長在致辭中盛贊「國兩制在澳門的成功實踐，並推崇何檢察長在自己的崗位上為澳門法制建設及「國兩制實踐所作出的貢獻。

何檢察長在講座中首先指出，應當從歷史看發展、從歷史看制度。其認為從澳門歷史尤其是從澳門的近代史出發，對於理解現今澳門問題會很有幫助。隨後，其從多個層面分析了澳門司法改革問題。

演講完畢後，科大法學院學生踴躍提問，何檢察長認真回答了同學的問題，現場氣氛活躍。



6. The Second Lecture of The Cross Gate Symposium

Organizer:

Faculty of Law , Macau University of Science and Technology

Date:

2009/04/17

Venue:

D Hall

Summary:

The Law School successfully held its second lecture of “The Cross Gate Symposium” on April 17, 2009. We invited the Prosecutor-General He Chio Meng at the Department of Public Prosecution, Macau, Director Chen Yunhao at Liaison Office of the Central People’s Government in the Macau SAR, Director Zhu Linlin at Institute for Legal Reform, Macau, Director Ieong Wan Chong at the One Country Two Systems Research Center, Macau Polytechnic Institute, Director Tan Bing Quan at the Bureau of Property Registration, Macau, dozens of professionals from the Legislative Assembly of the Macau SAR and the Department of Public Prosecution, Macau, and more than three hundred Law School faculty and students attended the symposium. Professor Mi Jian, the Dean hosted this symposium.

Academician Liu Ren Huai, Standing Vice Rector of the Macau University of Science and Technology, gave the opening statement. Vice Rector Liu welcomed and appreciated Prosecutor-General He for giving a lecture at MUST. At the same time, Vice Rector Liu praised the successful experience of “one country, two systems” in Macau and admired the contribution of Prosecutor-General He in the legal construction in Macau and the practice of “one country, two systems”.

First, Prosecutor-General He appointed out that we should look at the development from the history and look at the system from the history. It would be of great help to understand current problems in Macau from the modern history in Macau. Second, He analyzed the judicial reform from various perspectives.

After the lecture, Prosecutor-General He also seriously answered every single question from students.

7. 第二屆國際中醫藥與亞健康學術研討會

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學、世界中醫藥學會聯合會亞健康專業委員會、中華中醫藥學會亞健康分會、兩岸四地中醫藥科技合作中心

承辦機構：

澳門科技大學中醫藥學院、中和亞健康服務中心

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會、澳門旅遊局

時間：

2009 年 11 月 23 日至 2009 年 11 月 25 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 D 座國際會議廳

會議總結：

由澳門科技大學、世界中醫藥學會聯合會亞健康專業委員會、中華中醫藥學會亞健康分會和兩岸四地中醫藥科技合作中心聯合舉辦“第二屆國際中醫藥與亞健康學術研討會”於 2009 年 11 月 24-25 日在澳門科技大學舉行。

參加本次研討會的有來自德國、澳大利亞、日本、新加坡等國家和中國大陸及臺灣地區、香港特區和本澳的眾多專家學者，他們圍繞“中醫藥與亞健康”這個主題展開兩天的熱烈研討。國家中醫藥管理局馬建中副局長、世界中醫藥學會聯合會副主席兼秘書長李振吉教授、中華中醫藥學會秘書長李俊德教授等國內有關領導蒞臨此次大會。24 日上午在澳門科技大學 D 座國際會議廳舉行了隆重的“開幕禮”，參加開幕禮的澳門主要嘉賓有澳門特別行政區衛生局李展潤局長、鄭成業副局長，中央人民政府駐澳門特別行政區聯絡辦公室文化教育部劉偉甯副處長，澳門科學技術發展基金行政委員會主席唐志堅先生、澳門科技大學基金會主席廖澤雲博士、澳門科技大學校長許敖敖教授等。

本次研討會有中國工程院院士、天津中醫藥大學校長張伯禮教授、中華中醫藥學會亞健康分會會長、世界中醫藥學會聯合會亞健康專業委員會執行會長孫濤教授、歐洲中醫針灸學會主席、世界中醫藥學會聯合會亞健康專業委員會副會長 Frank R. Bahr 教授、世界中醫藥學會聯合會副主席、新加坡中醫師公會副主席趙英傑教授等四位專家分別進行了大會主題演講，有來自海內外的 52 位專家進行了專題演講。

透過本次研討會，不僅理清了中醫藥干預亞健康的研究思路，交流中醫藥干預亞健康的最新技術和科研成果，從而更好地開展亞健康基礎研究和臨床干預工作，而且有利於提升廣大民眾對亞健康的重視程度，瞭解了“健康”的真正內涵，進一步推動打造“健康城市”工作的進程。



7. The 2nd Conference of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Sub-health

Organizer:

Macau University of Science and Technology, Specialty Committee of Sub-health of World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies, China Association of Chinese Medicine Sub-health Branch, Cross-strait Scientific Collaboration Center for Chinese Medicine

Co- Organizer:

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology, Zhonghe Sub-health Service Center

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation, Macau Government Tourist Office

Date:

From 23/11/2009 to 25/11/2009

Venue:

D Hall, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

In order to integrate the research mentality in intervening the sub-health with Chinese medicine, exchange the latest technology and the achievements in scientific research of Chinese medicine intervening the sub-health, and carry out the clinical intervention and researches of the sub-health, “the 2nd Conference of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Sub-health” was held on November 23-25 2009 by Macau University of Science and Technology, Specialty Committee of Sub-health of World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies, China Association of Chinese Medicine Sub-health Branch, and Cross-strait Scientific Collaboration Center for Chinese Medicine. Many professors, expertises, and doctors attended this seminar were from mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong SAR, Australia, Germany, Japan, and Singapore. They exchanged and shared experience and knowledge in the conference. By this seminar, expertises not only cleared off the research mentality of intervening the sub-health by the Chinese medicine, they also exchanged the newest technology of intervening the sub-health by the Chinese medicine and the achievements in scientific research.

完成的研究項目

Research Projects

1. 智能知件系統的研究和開發

負責人：丁利亞

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(年/月):

2009 年

主要參加者:

丁利亞、梁勇、羅少龍、萬銀波

課題簡介:

作為人工智能領域的一個重要分支，基於知識的系統 (Knowledge-based Systems, KBS) 泛指利用人類的領域知識來解決問題的智能系統。當多種不同的知識表示和推理技術同時用於一個系統時，也稱為混合系統 (Hybrid Systems) 或混合 KBS。在這樣的系統中，關於整體對象系統的輸入/輸出關係的描述通常並不具備一個嚴格的數學模型，而往往代之以一組由適當方式表示的領域知識。其中的領域知識可以是清晰的也可以是模糊的或不確定的，所描述的關係可以是關於整體對象系統的也可以是局部的。近年來，軟計算技術 (Soft Computing) (以模糊邏輯 Fuzzy Logic、神經元網絡 Neural Networks、和進化計算 Evolutionary Computation 為主要代表) 的研究的發展為 KBS 中的模糊和不確定知識的處理以及學習提供了新的方法和工具。然而，開發一個專用智能系統，往往需要大量的技術投入，特別是同時需要應用領域專家和智能技術專家的投入和高度參與，無形中造成了應用推廣中的瓶頸。隨著智能技術的研究不斷發展，如何使廣大的應用開發者受益，是我們關心的議題。本研究是針對上述問題作為切入點，提出一個智能開發工具的框架，來為應用開發者自動生成所需要的混合系統。

已經完成的 KWS 原型系統中所包含的主要功能部分有：智能組件倉庫 (Intelligent Component Warehouse)、推理引擎 (KWS Inference Engine)、知識描述語言處理器 (Knowledge Description Language Processor)、智能構建器 (Intelligent Constructor) 以及安裝器 (Installer)。我們的 KWS 提供了通過圖形界面或文本輸入方式來接受應用開發者對所要系統的建模和對領域知識的描述，並提供一套可供選擇用以構造智能系統的智能組件，最終幫助應用開發者自動生成所要的智能系統。一般情況下，由 KWS 自動生成的混合 KBS 包含由多個智能處理單元構成的層次化的知識結構，並嵌入了 KWS 推理引擎以及安裝器，從而使已經完成開發的系統可以作為一個獨立可執行的系統來運行。由於 KWS 能自動構建生成所要的混合 KBS，開發者甚至可以不必要寫任何程序。這使得熟悉應用領域的開發者可以方便地進行該領域的混合 KBS 的建模和開發，從而免除了為實現人工智能技術算法的細節帶來的煩惱。在 KWS 的框架下，我們還可以隨時在智能組件倉庫中添加新實現的不同智能技術算法或者是處理不同知識類型的智能組件，從而為不斷引入最新的智能技術和擴充應用的範圍提供了可能。

1. Research and Development of a Knowware System for Application of Intelligent Systems

Principal Investigator: Ding Liya

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR

Completion period (Y/M) :

2009

Main Participants:

Ding Liya, LIANG Yong, LO Sio-Long, WAN Yin bo

Introduction:

Knowledge-based systems (KBS) are the intelligent systems for problem solving using human knowledge, and considered as an important branch of Artificial Intelligence. Hybrid systems (or hybrid KBS) are KBS that make use of different forms of knowledge representation and inference mechanism. For a hybrid system, a precise and complete mathematical model of description for the relationship between the system input and output may not always be available. Instead, a set of domain knowledge represented in some appropriate way may be used. Domain knowledge may be precise or ambiguous, or uncertain, the relationship captured may apply to the entire system or only to part of the system. Recent achievements on Soft Computing (having Fuzzy Logic, Neural Networks, and Evolutionary Computation as the principle members) provide more powerful methods and tools for the processing of imprecise knowledge and learning. However, the development of an intelligent system for specific application usually requires joint efforts of experts from the specific domain and intelligent systems, and it often causes a bottleneck in reality for the promotion and application of intelligent techniques. The motivation of our research on Knowware System (KWS) is to design and develop an intelligent tool that can help application developer more easily to get their customized intelligent system.

In the first phase of research we have completed a working prototype system of KWS, consisting of Intelligent Component Warehouse, KWS Inference Engine, Knowledge Description Language Processor, Intelligent Constructor, and Installer. KWS allows user to model her/his target system and describe corresponding domain knowledge through graphical user interface or text, offers a set of intelligent components for selection, and automatically constructs the customized intelligent system. The target system constructed by KWS includes a hierarchical knowledge structure of multiple intelligent processors, and has the KWS inference engine and installer embedded, so that it can work as a stand alone system. With the function of automatic construction provided, application developer has more convenience to work out target intelligent system desired without tedious programming. The intelligent component warehouse in KWS may also be expanded from time to time with more intelligent components that use new algorithms or new knowledge representations, to suit more requests from various application domains.

2. 寬頻無線通信系統中接收新技術研究

負責人：趙軍輝

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

資助機構:

澳門特別行政區政府科學技術發展基金

完成時間(年/月):

2009/01

主要參加者:

趙軍輝、羅竣友、陳錫梅

課題簡介:

以寬頻無線通信系統為背景，研究接收技術中的關鍵問題，對現有的接收機結構中的均衡技術、同步技術和迭代接收技術進行改進。項目的重點將置於 HSDPA(WCDMA 中高速下行分組傳輸技術)、WIMAX (微波存取全球互通)、B3G(超 3G 或後 3G 或 4G)、UWB (超寬頻) 等寬頻無線通信系統的接收技術的應用理論研究方面，立足於申請人在 CDMA (碼分多址)、MIMO (多天線發送多天線接收) 和 OFDM (正交頻分複用) 的無線通信信號處理研究基礎之上。

2. Innovation Technology Research on Broadband Wireless Communication Systems

Principal Investigator: Zhao JunHui

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR

Completion period (Y/M) :

2009/01

Main Participants:

Zhao Junhui, Luo Junyou, Chen Ximei

Introduction:

The key technology on receive technique have been researched for broadband wireless communication system, including Equalization Technique, Synchronization and Iterative Receive Technology. With the research experience in CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access), MIMO (Multi-input Multi-output) and OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing), this project focuses on the research of the theory and application in broadband wireless communication, which includes HSDPA (High Speed Downlink Packet Access), WiMax (Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access), B3G (Beyond Third Generation in mobile communication system) and UWB (Ultra-Wideband), etc.

3. 昔日澳門的電腦重構與再現--關鍵技術研究

負責人：唐澤聖

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(年/月):

2008/12/31

主要參加者:

唐澤聖、齊東旭、吳雯、柯韋、黃靜、余建德、孫文賽、葉夢杰、陳家豪

課題簡介:

本項目的目的，旨在將澳門城市幾百年來積澱的文化遺產，特別是歷史建築，用先進的電腦技術加以重構，形成數字檔案，並以圖形圖像的形式在電腦上實時展現出來。從而向人們揭示澳門這一東方小城的形成由來及東西方文化融合的脈絡，形象生動的展示其豐富的文化內涵，以吸引廣大遊客，形成“文化旅遊”和“科技旅遊”。

本項目的主要關鍵技術是：

- 三維複雜模型的重構和表示
- 三維複雜模型的實時動態顯示
- 三維複雜模型的互動式立體動態顯示
- 三維複雜模型的網上瀏覽

經過三年的研究，在上述關鍵技術上，均取得重要的研究成果，圓滿完成了原申請書的內容。主要有：

- 1) 研究並實現了從三維模型的一系列照片重構三維模型的技術，以媽閣廟前的石獅為例實現這一過程。
- 2) 研究並實現了基於一類正交函數系-----V 系統的幾何模型表示方法及其重構。該方法可對幾何模型（如石獅）進行正交展開，用展開係數（V 系統頻譜）來表示該模型，並能完全精確重構原始模型。
- 3) 本項目共生成媽閣廟，玫瑰堂，民政總署等三個澳門歷史建築的三維模型。研究並開發了三維複雜模型的實時動態漫游引擎，可對三維複雜模型進行實時動態漫游，性能優良。
- 4) 建立起雙通道環幕立體投影系統，借助眼鏡，人們可觀察到三維複雜模型的具有高度立體感的實時動態漫游。
- 5) 與企業合作建立起三維複雜模型裸眼立體顯示系統，無需借助眼鏡，人們即可觀察到三維複雜模型的具有立體感的實時動態漫游。
- 6) 研究實現了澳門歷史建築的網上瀏覽。

以上這些研究成果的取得，表明了將澳門的歷史建築數字化並進行實時動態立體顯示的關鍵技術問題已基本解決。今後，將更多的澳門歷史建築在電腦中重構並立體顯示，主要是工作量的問題。如澳門社會有此需要，學校與有關公司合作可進行這一工作，為發展澳門的旅遊業服務。

3. Reconstruction and Navigation of Macau Heritages

-----Research on Key Technology

Principal Investigator: Tang Zesheng

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR

Completion period (Y/M) :

2008/12/31

Main Participants:

Tang, Zesheng, Qi Dongxu, Wu Wen, Ke Wei, Huang Jing, U kian Tak, Sun Wensai, Ye Meng jie,
Chan Jiahao

Introduction:

The objective of this project is to reconstruct the heritages in Macao in the past several centuries, especially the historical architectures, with the advanced computers and to generate the digital archive for storage, display and reuse. These digitalized heritages can be rendered and displayed in real time using software and shown with stereo-photograph. The technology and results of this project can be used to show the history of Macao and the merging process of eastern and western culture. It can also be used to expose the plentiful cultural contents in Macao intuitively and actively to absorb the tourists to visit Macao in so called “Cultural Tourism” and “Scientific Tourism”.

The key techniques in this project are:

- Reconstruction and representation of 3D complex models
- Real-time rendering of 3D complex models
- Interactive navigation with stereo-photograph of 3D complex models
- Web browse of 3D complex models

After the research in 3 years, we have obtained significant results on the above topics. The tasks listed in the proposals have been completed successfully. They are:

- 1) Research and Implementation of techniques for reconstruction of 3D complex models from a series of its pictures. Using this techniques, the stone lion model in front of the Barra Temple has been reconstructed based on its pictures.
- 2) Research and Implementation of the representation and its reconstruction of geometric model based on V System which is one kind of orthogonal function. This method can be used to expand geometric model (such as stone lion) orthogonally with V system. The model can be represented with expanding coefficients (spectrum of V system) and can be reconstructed completely and precisely.
- 3) In this project, three 3D models of Macao heritage have been generated, they are Barra Temple, St. Dominic’s Church) and Leal Senado. The real-time dynamic navigation engine for 3D complex models has been developed. It can be used for real-time dynamic navigation of 3D complex models

with high quality performance.

4) In this project, the 2-channels stereo-projection system for cylindrical screen has been established.

5) The glass-free stereo-photographic system of 3D models has been established collaboratively with a company. The real-time dynamic navigation of highly stereo-image of 3D complex models can be viewed without stereo-glasses.

6) Research and implementation of web browser for historical architectures in Macao.

The research results mentioned above indicate that the key technology for digitalization and real-time stereo-photographic navigation of historical architectures in Macao has been studied and implemented. Digitalizing more and more historical architectures is possible, but it needs a lot of work. If Macao community or government has such a requirement, this work can be implemented by MUST collaboratively with industry.

4. 澳門政府可擴充標示語言結構描述設計及管理指引

負責人：韓子天

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

資助機構:

澳門特別行政區政府行政暨公職局

完成時間(年/月):

2009/12

主要參加者:

韓子天

課題簡介:

<<澳門政府可擴充標示語言結構描述設計及管理指引>>是通過使用可擴展標記性語言(XML)及XML 數據模式(XML Schema)的方法，來指導在聯合服務的實施過程中如何創建數據互用性。指引手冊提供了一套定義和共享數據模式的作業過程，利用 XML 數據模式的方法，以減少不必要的、重複的數據對齊和轉換，更好地提升數據元素的可複用性。

4. MOSAR XML Schema Design and Management Guide

Principal Investigator: Hon Chi Tin

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

SAFP (Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau)

Completion period (Y/M) :

2009/12

Main Participants:

Hon Chi Tin

Introduction:

The study is to provide an XML Schema design and management guide to facilitate the data interoperability among Macao SAR government department. The guide will document the methodology of how to design and to manage XML schema for common data in joint-up service and maintenance and management of data evolvement.

5. E-Macao SSO 的輔助管理研究

負責人：蔡智明

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

資助機構:

澳門特別行政區政府行政暨公職局

完成時間(年/月):

2009/06

主要參加者:

蔡智明、李建慶、伊江陵、李宇哲、周穎捷、黃良力、劉嘉華、王夢涵、殷俊、林聯峰

課題簡介:

本專項研究的主要目的是，針對利用 Novell IDM、NAM 實施的 SSO（單點登錄）管理，提供輔助研究和設計相應的輔助軟件工具。

專門設計的 Designer 引導器，可以引導幫助管理員利用 Designer 設計、配置身份管理應用策略；可視化的工作流設計工具，可以設計各種服務應用的工作流程，而利用工作流引擎的模擬器，可以觀察到各個工作流的狀態，每個人所對應的活動任務等，以在實際部署工作流之前，考察工作流設計的合理性，避免實際部署之後難以更改的問題；

研究設計的 Mini-Sentinel（小哨兵）系統提供的基於 Audit 的可視化統計分析，以及對 Audit 數據庫的聚類和分類，可以幫助獲取、分析各類用戶、事件、服務的特點，相互關聯，安全性等資訊，為相應的策略設計提供依據。

研究中還分析比較了有關 SSO 登錄認證的各種方案，提出了 NAM 部署方案建議與更廣泛 E-Macao 用戶下 SSO 解決方案的分析建議。

5. The Assistant Management of E-Macao Single-SignOn

Principal Investigator: Cai Zhiming

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

SAFP (Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau)

Completion period (Y/M) :

2009/06

Main Participants:

Cai Zhiming, Li Jianqing, Yi Jianglin, Li Yuzhe, Zhou Yinjie, Huang Lianli, Liu Kawa, Wang Menghan, Yin Jun, Lin Liangfeng

Introduction:

The project has researched the Single-SignOn solutions based on Novell IDM/NAM and developed the assistant tools. The Guider of Designer can guide the operators to design and configure the policies of Identity Management by means of Designer. The working-flows of services can be built by the visual working-flow designer; the states, activities and their rationalities of each working-flow are checked with the simulator of working-flow engine, to find out the problems before actual deployment. The “Mini-Sentinel” system developed supplies the statistics, analysis on the data collected by Novell Audit. The clustering and classifying on the data can mine the properties of users, events, services, relations and securities, which assist the design of relative policies. The other SSO solutions are also explored. The schema of NAM deployment and E-Macao SSO solutions with large-scale users are proposed as well.

6. 中藥決明子降血脂保健品的研究開發

負責人：劉永銓

澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

資助機構:

澳門特別行政區政府科學技術發展基金

完成時間(年/月):

2009/7/3

主要參加者:

劉永銓、詹華強、董婷霞

課題簡介:

本研究通過化學及生物學手段篩選出決明子降血脂的有效部位及活性成分，確定決明子藥材的道地產地，建立優質決明子藥材的質量標準。本研究項目是將決明子開發成降血脂的保健產品及新藥。

6. Developing Semen Cassiae into a new drug or health product for anti-obesity and inducing the triglyceride level

Principal Investigator: Brad, W. C. Lau

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

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR

Completion period (Y/M) :

2009/07/03

Main Participants:

Brad, W. C. Lau, Karl Tsim, Tina Dong

Introduction:

The active ingredients of Semen Cassiae were extracted and detected by chemical and biological methods. The index of quality control was set up for Semen Cassiae. The aim of the project is to develop the extract of Semen Cassiae into a new drug or health product for anti-obesity and inducing the triglyceride level.

7. 快速診斷流感禽流感方法的研究

負責人：楊子峰

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(年/月):

2009/03

主要參加者:

楊子峰、王丹芬、李佩瓊、陳曉紅、鍾南山、陳威雄、張衛東

課題簡介:

流行性感冒 (influenza, 簡稱流感) 是由流行性感冒病毒引起的急性呼吸道傳染病, 是人類面臨的主要公共健康問題之一。禽流感 (avian flu) 病毒是甲型流感病毒中感染禽類的多種甲型病毒亞型的總稱, 自 1997 年香港首次發現 AIV 以來, 在世界各國的爆發呈上升趨勢, 並屢次發生感染人的事件。流感起病急驟, 傳染性強, 臨床症狀較重, 並發症發生率高, 在世界各國均引起了高度重視。目前認為抗流感病毒治療是控制流感流行的手段之一, 而早期診斷對開展有效特异性病原治療有重要意義。本項目研究計劃是以核酸診斷為基礎, 旨在為臨床提供一種更為快速, 簡便, 準確的新的流感病毒診斷方法, 重點在於利用多重逆轉錄酶鏈聚合反應技術 (mRT-PCR) 結合反向斑點雜交 (RDB) 只需通過一次檢測過程即可分出最為常見的甲型流感, 乙型流感和禽流感中可能感染人類的亞型。現在反向斑點雜交 (mRT-PCR-RDB) 方法已經建立, 能檢測出甲/乙型流感, 並鑒別甲型流感的常見亞型: H1、H3、H5 (禽流感亞型)、H9 (禽流感亞型)。其檢測靈敏度為 0.01 to 0.1 TCID₅₀/mL 而且與呼吸道合胞病毒、柯薩奇病毒 A 型、副流感病毒 3 型、鼻病毒和腺病毒 3 型等相關呼吸道病毒無交叉反應。該方法與現有的診斷技術相比具有很高的靈敏度(100%)和特異度(98%), 且是一種高通量的檢測手段, 所需樣本量少, 有利於早期診斷, 且合適大規模的篩查, 從而對病例 (特別是禽流感) 早期隔離, 有效控制流感病毒的傳播和爆發。

7. The development of a rapid laboratory diagnostic method of influenza viruses including avian influenza

Principal Investigator: Yang Zifeng

Faculty of Chinese medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR

Completion period (Y/M) :

2009/03

Main Participants:

Yang Zi-feng, Wang Dan-fen, Li Pei-qiong, Chen Xiao-hong, Zhong Nanshan, Chen Weixiong and Zhang Weidong

Introduction:

Common infections of the acute respiratory tract was predominantly caused by influenza viruses, and control of influenza continues to be one of major public health concerns. Avian influenza virus usually refers to influenza A viruses found chiefly in birds, but infections can occur in humans. Highly pathogenic H5N1 avian influenza A viruses (AIV) have spread unprecedentedly across the world since the first outbreak of human cases was reported in 1997 in Hong Kong. These new appeared viruses and their capacity of transmission from birds to humans have raised a great deal of concern for a potential pandemic. Much effort has been extended towards the discovery and development of antiviral drugs for treatment of this significant viral disease , and the early and rapid laboratory diagnosis is the prerequisite issue. This project was undertaken to develop an more rapid, simple and convenient, as well as accurate method based on the nucleic acid-based diagnostic technique. 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. The sensitivity of our method detected ranged from 0.01 to 0.1 TCID₅₀/mL, without any cross reaction with parainfluenza viruses 1 and 3 (PIV1, PIV3), respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), human rhinovirus (hRV), and human coxsackievirus (hCV). 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 samples and expense of the mRT-PCR-FT-RDB assay suggest that this assay would be a significant improvement over traditional ones for the detection of respiratory viruses in early stage, therefore contributing to early clinical isolation and control of the spread and outbreak of influenza(e.g. avian influenza).

8. 澳門宗教旅遊資源挖掘--澳門賭神形象塑造與開發

負責人：葉桂平

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

資助機構:

澳門基金會

完成時間(年/月):

2009/08

主要參加者:

萬建中、唐娟、張萌、楊潔雲、王子超、王心、陳蔚

課題簡介:

宗教文化是澳門文化中最絢麗多彩的一部分，宗教資源是澳門文化旅遊產品的主要內容與素材。澳門旅遊業歷來以博彩娛樂業見長，並以博彩業為龍頭，帶動旅遊業發展和經濟繁榮，而在世界上享有“東方蒙地卡羅”的“賭城”美譽。經過一百多年的發展，澳門博彩業逐漸形成了自己的特色和多元化的發展架構，對澳門的經濟命脈和旅遊業的發展有著重要的影響，並在世界博彩業中享有盛譽。但是，不管從宗教文化角度還是從博彩娛樂角度，澳門却缺少“賭神”這一神明！澳門作為世界宗教之窗、“百神”薈萃之地，作為“東方蒙地卡羅”和亞洲“賭城，都需要有“賭神”。本研究試圖把澳門的宗教文化和博彩文化聯繫在一起，探索和分析“賭神”的由來和歷史，挖掘澳門“賭神”的文化資源，研究塑造和開發澳門“賭神”的意義和可行性，並制定相應的開發方案與推廣措施，以豐富澳門的宗教文化、填補澳門博彩文化之空白。

8. The study of developing Macao's religious tourism research: building and developing the image of Macao gods of gaming

Principal Investigator: Ip Kuai Peng

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation

Completion period (Y/M) :

2009/08

Main Participants:

Jianzhong WAN, Juan TANG, Meng ZHANG, Chiehyun YANG, Zichao WANG, Xin WANG, Wei CHEN

Introduction:

Religious culture is the bright and colorful component of Macao's culture, and religious resources are also the important contents and materials of Macao's cultural tourism products. Macao is always well-known for its gaming and entertainment industry, and is regarded as "Oriental Monte Carol" and "Gaming City" in the world with gaming as its leading sector driving tourism development and economic boom. After over one hundred years of development, Macao's gaming industry has gradually formed its own feature and diversified development structure, brought about significant influence to the economy and tourism development of Macao, and gained world-wide fame. However, from either the perspective of religious culture or that of gaming and entertainment, Macao is lack of the "Gods of Gaming". Being the window of world religion, the place for gathering of Gods, whether regarded as "Oriental Monte Carol" or "Gaming City" in Asia, it is believed that Macao needs to create and promote the image of "Gods of Gaming". By connecting Macao's religious and gaming culture, this study attempts to trace and analyze the historical origin and evolution of the "Gods of Gaming", develop the cultural resources of them, explore the significance and feasibility of building and developing the image of Macao's "Gods of Gaming", in an effort to enrich Macao's religious culture and fill the blank in the gaming culture of Macao.

9. 澳門商務旅遊形象體系構建研究

負責人：李璽

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

資助機構:

澳門基金會

完成時間(年/月):

2009/10

主要參加者:

李璽、唐娟、毛蕾

課題簡介:

澳門將會展業作爲了未來社會和經濟發展的重要支柱之一，相應的，商務旅遊將是未來澳門旅遊產業發展中的重要領域。目前，澳門正處於產業結構向多元化轉型，旅游形象由強勢的博彩旅游向商務旅遊、文化旅遊、休閒旅遊等轉變的階段，因此，針對商務旅遊的相關研究具有十分重要的現實意義。

在澳門基金會的支持下，項目組選擇了商務旅遊形象作爲研究的主題，綜合運用了文獻研究、案例分析、專家訪談、問卷調查等系列方法，對澳門商務旅游形象體系的構建和優化策略等展開研究。此次研究共對海內外學者和業內人士 11 人進行了深度訪談，並對 300 名訪澳商務游客進行了問卷調查。

在研究過程中，項目組分析了澳門發展商務旅遊的優勢與機遇，並在問卷調查的基礎上創新性構建了商務旅遊城市的形象要素體系。同時，借助該要素體系專案組認爲，澳門商務旅游形象的構建需要從以下七個方面進行提升：對外通聯的便利性、城市活力水準、城市的區域輻射力、交通、服務品質、溝通交流以及產業結構等。同時，研究報告中還指出了澳門商務旅游形象體系優化的整體思路與戰略方向。

總體上來看，該研究較爲系統構建了商務旅遊形象的要素體系，並對訪澳商務游客對澳門旅遊形象的認知現狀進行了評價和分析。在此基礎上，該研究從宏觀發展戰略以及微觀的具體措施方面爲澳門商務旅遊形象的優化提供了對策與建議。

9. A Study of Macau's Business Tourism Image system Construction

Principal Investigator: Li Xi

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation

Completion period (Y/M) :

2009/10

Main Participants:

Li Xi, Tang Juan, Mao Lei

Introduction:

The MICE industry was set as the major industry for the future development of Macau; accordingly the business tourism market in Macau is predictable high-speed developing. At present, the industry of Macau is undertaking the transition from casino-leading to diversified development model. Under this condition, the researches on business tourism related issues are extremely important.

Under the support from Macao Foundation, the team started a research on Macau's business tourism image construction. The methods that were used during the research include literature review, case study, in-depth interview, content analysis and survey. The major content of the research is to construct a system for the regional image of Macau as a business destination and find out some strategies to optimize the tourism image of Macau. 11 experts from Macau and other areas in the world were interviewed and 300 business travelers were surveyed.

Based on the survey and statistics analysis, the strength and chances of Macau's business tourism was analyzed and a system of destination image factors was formed. Through the research, the team found out that the business tourism image of Macau should be enhanced from the following seven aspects: the accessibility, the vitality, the radiation power, the city transportation, the service quality, the communication and industry structure. At the same time, some practical suggestions were provided to enhance the image perception of the business tourist in Macau.

In all, the research has successfully constructed a factors system on the business tourism destination image and made an evaluation on Macau's business tourism image. On the basis of the analysis, the development strategy and suggestions were provided for the further image optimizing.

科普項目

Promotion of Science

1. 2009 日全食觀測培訓及科普

負責人：董鐵礦

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(年/月):

2009 年 9 月

主要參加者:

董鐵礦、盧曉平、梅苞、賁素君、祝夢華、鄭才目

課題簡介:

2009 年 7 月 22 日我國發生了一次日全食。本次日食是 21 世紀在中國首次發生的日全食。此次日全食持續時間長達 5-6 分鐘，是本世紀持續時間最長的一次日全食。月球本影掃過拉薩，成都，重慶，武漢，蘇州，杭州，上海等大城市。加之 2009 年是聯合國確定的國際天文年，又為這次日全食添加了特殊的意義。日全食是進行科普教育的良好時機，為此，澳門科技大學與澳門科技發展基金會等單位合作組織了一系列大型的科普活動。活動主要包括：

- 1、向澳門市民宣傳觀測日食的正確方法；
- 2、組織一個以澳門大、中學生為主的日食觀測隊，對其培訓操作望遠鏡，溫度計等觀測儀器的方法；
- 3、分別赴上海和蘇州進行日食觀測。觀測項目包括日全食過程的拍攝，氣溫氣壓，日冕亮度，天空亮度，引力透鏡等內容。此外，澳門科技大學還派了六名學生參加了南京紫金山天文臺主持的太陽閃光譜的拍攝等六項專業觀測項目。此次活動是一次豐富多彩的野外活動，也是一次良好的學習和交流的機會，認識了許多臺灣和蘇州的天文愛好者。然而，天不作美，日食當天上海、蘇州及周邊城市都是陰雨天氣，未能獲得觀測數據。雖然如此，此次活動也為今後在澳門舉行大型科普活動積累了一些經驗。

1. Observation training and science popularization about 2009 total solar eclipse

Principal Investigator: Dong Tiekuang

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR

Completion period (Y/M) :

2009/09

Main Participants:

Dong Tie-kuang, Lu Xiao-ping, Mei Bao, Yun Su-jun, Zhu Meng-hua, Zheng Cai-mu

Introduction:

China saw the total solar eclipse of July 22, 2009. This eclipse is the longest one in 21 century, the lasting time is as long as 5-6 minutes. The Moon's umbral shadow crossed through many large cities, such as La Sa, Cheng Du, Wu Han, Su Zhou, Hang Zhou, and Shang Hai. In particular, 2009 is the "International Year of Astronomy", which gives this eclipse some special significance. Total solar eclipse provides a good chance to popularize the knowledge of astronomy. For this purpose Macau University of Science and Technology organized a series of activities by combining with Macau Science and Technology Development Foundation and some other units. The activities include: 1.show citizens the way to observe solar eclipse safely; 2.organize a group of middle school students and trained them how to use the equipments, such as telescope and thermometer ; 3.go to Shanghai and Suzhou to observe solar eclipse. The planned observations include the photographic measurement of the eclipse, the variance of physical quantity, such as the air temperature and pressure, the luminosity of solar corona, the brightness of sky, and the gravitational lens effect. Furthermore, six students of our school took part in six professional observations of Purple Mountain Observatory, for instance, the photographic observations of the flash spectrum. This activity is interesting and instructive, and provides a good opportunity to communicate with other amateur astronomers. However, it was rainy on July 22 in Shanghai, Su zhou and nearby cities, few data were measured. Even so, this activity provides some useful references for large activities of popularizing scientific knowledge in Macau in the future.

2. 數字電子學實驗 2009 夏令營

負責人：黃漢青

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(年/月):

2009 年 8 月

主要參加者:

余建德、梁偉祥

課題簡介:

本夏令營的目的是讓對電子學感興趣的高中學生，學習基本的邏輯運算(以布爾代數(Boolean Algebra)表示)，以及如何利用集成電路(Integrated Circuits, ICs)在實驗電路板(Breadboard)上實現一些簡單的組合邏輯電路(Combinational Logic Circuits)，通過動手實現這些電路，既可加強學生的邏輯理解的能力，亦可讓學生瞭解如何使用集成電路來實現數字電路(Digital Circuits)。

2. Digital Electronics Experiments 2009 Summer Course

Principal Investigator: Wong Hon Cheng

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR

Completion period (Y/M) :

2009/08

Main Participants:

U Kin Tak, Technician Leong Vai Cheong

Introduction:

The propose of this summer course is to attract high-school students to electronics by learning basic logic operations with Boolean algebra and using integrated circuits to implement some simple combinational logic circuits on breadboard. Through experiments, students can strength their understanding of logic functions and implementation of digital circuits.

3. 2009 科普活動——探索人體的奧秘夏令營

負責人：秦建強

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(年/月):

2009 年 8 月 3 日至 2009 年 8 月 14 日

主要參加者：

盧智鵬

課題簡介：

通過理論演講、形態學觀察和機能學實驗，使澳門中學生對人體的結構和功能概況有初步瞭解，對生命科學實驗的基本過程有親身的感受，從而達到提高學習興趣、拓展知識、開闊眼界，培養探索精神，提高創新意識，使他們崇尚科學、熱愛生命。

3. Discovering the Human Body from Structures to Functions

Principal Investigator: Qin Jianqiang

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR

Completion period (Y/M) :

2009/08/03 to 2009/08/14

Main Participants:

Lou Chi Han, Christina

Introduction:

The purpose of our Healthy Summer Camp is to make students preliminary understanding the human body from structures to functions by theoretical lecture, morphological observation and functional experiments. We also want them to experience the basic procedure of life science experiments by themselves, so that we can make them increase the interest of learning, expanding the knowledge of science, enlarging the field of view, cultivating the spirit of exploration, enhancing the sense of innovation. Finally we make them upholding science and love life.

4. 中草藥趣味探秘夏令營

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

主要參加者:

莫蕙、鄭宇、朱荃、盧智鵬

完成時間(年/月):

2009 年 8 月 3 日至 2009 年 8 月 7 日

課題簡介:

由澳門科技大學中醫藥學院特舉辦的“中草藥趣味探秘夏令營”活動，邀請澳門科技大學及南京中醫藥大學中醫藥專家帶領澳門中學生瞭解澳門中藥資源、常用中藥的識別及運用、中藥的生物作用效能和中藥診治疾病的原理及中藥研發現狀，希望通過夏令營活動使學生達到激發探究生命科學知識的興趣。

4. The summer camp of interesting exploration of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Principal Investigator: Zhao Yonghua

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR

Completion period (Y/M) :

2009/08/03 to 2009/08/07

Main Participants:

Mo Hui, Zheng Yu, Zhu Quan, Lu Zhi Xian

Introduction:

The summer camp of interesting exploration of Traditional Chinese Medicine held by faculty of Chinese Medicine, MUST, which inviting experts of MUST and NanJing University of Chinese Medicine to guide middle students knowing Macau Chinese medicine resources, the identification and application of common Chinese medicine, the biological effect of Chinese medicine and Chinese medicine mechanism of diagnosis and treatment diseases . current situation of Chinese medicine research and exploitation, hoping to arouse interest of exploring life science knowledge by the camp activity.

5. 中醫學與健康夏令營

負責人：項平

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

主要參加者:

王丹芬、黃嘉華、鄭宇

完成時間(年/月):

2009 年 9 月

課題簡介:

該項目主要包括以下內容：

- (1) 中醫學的形成、發展、基本特點及主要內容簡介；
- (2) 中醫學的養生保健理論和主要方法及其特色優勢介紹：針對中學生營員重點介紹青年人的中醫心理保健方法、睡眠養生法、體質養生法、自我保健按摩法、保健氣功練習法、保健灸法等。
- (3) 自我保健按摩法、保健氣功練習法和保健灸法實習：通過親身實踐，掌握基本的自我保健按摩手法、保健氣功練習的要領及兩種常用的保健灸法。
- (4) 參觀廣州中醫藥大學中醫藥博物館、廣東省中醫院治未病中心：

具體活動期間：2009 年 8 月 3 日~6 日

5. The Summer Camp of Chinese Medicine and Healthy

Principal Investigator: Xiang Ping

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR

Completion period (Y/M) :

2009/09

Main Participants:

Wang Dan Fen, Wong Ka Wa, Zheng Yu

Introduction:

The summer camp of Chinese medicine and healthy included the following activities:

1. Introduction of Chinese medicine, the development and the characteristics;
2. Introduction of methods and advantages of keeping in good health with Chinese medicine, emphasizing on discussion of methods of Chinese medicine psychology health care, the health care qigong practice, the self-health care massage, and the health care moxibustion, etc.;
3. Practice of self-health care massage, health care qigong and health care moxibustion;
4. Visiting of Guangzhou Chinese medicine University, Chinese medicine Museum, and Guangdong Province Chinese medicine hospital.

Activity time : 2009/8/3~6

6. 2009 科普夏令營：“生態水陸 和諧人地”——澳門青

少年學生濕地環境宣教項目

負責人：張萌

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

資助機構:

澳門特別行政區科學技術發展基金

主要參加者:

張萌、朱燕妮

完成時間(年/月):

2009 年 9 月

課題簡介:

是次夏令營活動吸引了來自澳門本地、鄰市珠海以及寶島臺灣的二十餘名學員參與。活動通過專題講座、視頻教學、野外觀察、知識競賽與製作海報等方式，啓發青年學員瞭解有關濕地環境的基本知識並掌握保護濕地環境的基本技能，引導青少年學生樹立尊重自然、關愛自然、善待自然的高尚的環境道德觀。活動實現了良好的社會效益，並為國際旅遊學院《生態旅遊》課程提供了鮮活的素材。

6. 2009 Summer Camp for Popularization of Science : “Sound Wetland Ecosystem and Harmonious Relationships between Man and Nature” — Wetland Environmental Education Program for Young Students in Macau

Principal Investigator: Zhang Meng

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR

Completion period (Y/M) :

2009 / 09

Main Participants:

Zhang Meng, Zhu Yanni

Introduction:

This summer camp was attended by over twenty young participants, from Macau, Zhuhai and Taiwan, who were inspired to enrich their knowledge of wetlands and master basic skills to conserve them through a series of creative and interactive activities. This program has exerted positive social effect and provided an invaluable case for the FT course of Ecotourism.

7. 澳門科技大學數學建模比賽

負責人：馮麗、盧曉平

澳門科技大學 通識教育部

資助機構:

澳門特別行政區科學技術發展基金

完成時間(年/月):

2009 年 10 月

主要參加者:

馮麗、盧曉平、左明娟、宋雲琳、余翠娥

課題簡介:

2009 年 3 月，在澳門特別行政區政府科學技術發展基金的大力支持下，澳門科技大學第一屆數學建模比賽拉開了帷幕。比賽以“生活處處有數學”為口號，在比賽形式上尊崇生動、活潑、實踐的宗旨，詮釋“人人學不同的數學，人人學有價值的數學”的基本理念。通過這次比賽，提高了學生的學習積極性，培養了學生的創新意識與團隊合作精神，增強了學生主動學習、獨立研究的能力。澳科大數學建模比賽計劃先立足澳門科技大學在校生，進而把數學建模項目辦成一項科大的品牌，以期擴展到全澳門的中學、大學，形成全澳學生良好的數學學習氛圍，從而提高全澳學生的基本素質。

7. Mathematical Modeling Contest

Principal Investigator: Feng Li, Lu Xiaoping

Department of General Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR

Completion period (Y/M) :

2009/10

Main Participants:

Feng Li, Lu Xiaoping, Zuo Mingjuan, Song Yunlin, Yu Cuie

Introduction:

A mathematical model uses language to describe a system. Mathematical models are used not only in the natural sciences and engineering disciplines (such as physics, biology, earth science, meteorology, and engineering) but also in the social sciences (such as economics, psychology, sociology and political science); physicists, engineers, computer scientists, and economists use mathematical models most extensively. The process of developing a mathematical model is termed 'mathematical modeling' (also modeling). Mathematical models can take many forms, including but not limited to dynamical systems, statistical models, differential equations, or game theoretic models. These and other types of models can overlap, with a given model involving a variety of abstract structures.

8. 2009 年 7 月 22 日澳門本地日偏食觀測活動

負責人：盧曉平

澳門科技大學 通識教育部

資助機構:

澳門特別行政區科學技術發展基金

完成時間(年/月):

2009 年 9 月

主要參加者:

董鐵礦、譚志雯、唐娟

課題簡介:

2009 年 7 月 22 日上午，在我國長江中下游地區，出現了本世紀最重要的、持續時間最長的次日全食，許多地方全食持續時間長達五六分鐘。月球本影將會沿長江東行，掃過長江中下游兩岸許多重要城鎮，目睹者人數之巨將會是史無前例的。澳門地區屆時也將出現長達兩個多小時的日偏食，而且有近多半個太陽被遮擋。又適逢今年是聯合國倡導的國際天文年，藉此難得的機會，通過積極組織中小學學生、天文愛好者、廣大市民進行日食觀測和相關知識的學習，以期有力地推動本澳地區天文知識的推廣和普及，最終大範圍地提升全澳市民的科學文化素質。

8. 2009.7.22 Partial Solar Eclipse in Macau

Principal Investigator: Lu Xiaoping

Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR

Completion period (Y/M) :

2009/09

Main Participants:

Dong Tie Kuang, Tam Chi Man, Tang Juan

Introduction:

On the morning of July 22, 2009 in the Yangtze River Regions in China, there has been this century's most important, the longest total solar eclipse. On that day the people from many important cities and towns near Yangtze River witnessed this eclipse. Macao will also be there for more than two hours of a partial eclipse. It so happened that the year 2009 is initiated by the UN as International Year of Astronomy. So we had organized primary and secondary students, astronomy enthusiasts and the general public to observe the solar eclipse and study the relative astronomical knowledge in order to promote the popularization of the science and astronomy in Macao.

出版書籍與章節

Published Books and Chapters

1. 大學生涯導航

華夏文化藝術出版社

李嘉曾

澳門科技大學 通識教育部

ISBN 編號:

978-952-870-275-6

內容簡介:

這是一本過來人憑藉自己大半輩子的生活體驗，向後來人傾訴衷腸的讀物。書中在闡述大學生涯人生價值的基礎上，致力於幫助讀者瞭解時代與人生，瞭解大學與所在學校，瞭解自己，瞭解學習，瞭解他人與社會，並以優化素質、邁向成功作為全書的總結。書中引用了腦科學、認知科學、學習科學、創造學、心理學與相關哲學社會科學領域的新成果，結合大量生動案例，深入淺出地闡述了與大學生涯乃至一生發展密切攸關的種種問題。

關鍵詞:

大學生涯、學習、素質、成功

1. Introduction to University Career

Huaxia Culture and Arts Press

Li Jiazeng

Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

No. of ISBN:

978-952-870-275-6

Abstract:

On the bases of discussing the value of university study to people's live and career, the book introduces a lot of new theories of Brain Sciences, Recognition Sciences, Creative Studies, Psychology and Philosophy, aims at to help the readers to understand time, life, university, themselves, learning and society, and succeed in university study and life career finally.

Keywords:

University Career, Study, Quality, Success

2. 港澳政府諮詢委員會制度

廣東人民出版社

黃湛利

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

ISBN 編號:

978-7-218-06418-5

內容簡介:

本書對港澳諮詢委員會制度進行了全面的梳理與分析，並以全新的視角去審視這個存在多時的制度的狀況與前景。全書分兩大部份，第一部份《總論》，對港澳政府諮詢委員會的整體情況、理論分析、架構與人員組成、職權等進行論述。第二部份《分論》，將港澳諮詢委員會分成五類，並從各類中選取 15 種作個案分析。全書理論與實踐結合，兼具學術研究價值和實踐參考價值。

澳門基金會及澳門特別行政區政府文化局策劃並資助出版。

關鍵詞:

政治參與、社經秩序、公共治理、二元政治、政策群

2. The Advisory Bodies of Government in Hong Kong and Macau

Guangdong People's Publishing House

Wong Cham Li

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

No. of ISBN:

978-7-218-06418-5

Abstract:

This book is a comprehensive study of the advisory bodies of government in Hong Kong and Macau. It attempts to review the conditions and prospects of these bodies which have existed for a long time from a complete new perspective. The book is divided into two parts. In Part I, General Study, the general profile, theoretical aspects, structure, personnel set-up, terms of reference and others are dwelt on. Part II is case studies. The advisory bodies of government in Hong Kong and Macau are divided into five categories according to our classificatory scheme. Fifteen cases are selected from these categories for in-depth analysis. Throughout the book, both theory and practice have been taken care of. It carries not only high academic values but also offers a practical guide for implementation.

Keywords:

Political participation, Socio-economic order, Governance, Dual politics, Policy community

3. 澳門藍皮書

- 澳門會展經濟發展

社會科學出版社

梁文慧

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

ISBN 編號:

978-7-5097-0702-9

內容簡介:

澳門會展業作為澳門產業多元發展的重要元素，會展經濟的發展從總體上來說仍然處於初步發展階段，作者綜述場館建設、會展專案運作、會展資源整合等方面都有待提高。在澳門會展業人力資源發展方面，在政府和私立機構的推動下，在近年得到長足的發展。作者最後從澳門會展場地的主要特點，預期澳門未來的發展將主要集中在路氹金光大道沿線。從澳門舉辦會展活動的情況，透視澳門依附博彩業，專業性強和有特色品牌的展會將有更加廣闊的成長空間。

主要內容共分成五個部份:

- 一、澳門會展經濟發展的背景
- 二、澳門會展經濟的總體發展態勢
- 三、澳門會展業人力資源發展概況
- 四、澳門會展場館建設概況
- 五、澳門舉辦的會展活動

關鍵詞:

澳門會展、會展經濟、會展活動

3. Blue Book of Macao
- The Evolvement of MICE Economies in Macao
Social Sciences Academic Press (CHINA)

Aliana Leong

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

No. of ISBN:

978-7-5097-0702-9

Abstract:

Generally speaking, as an important factor for industrial pluralist in Macao, events and exhibition industry is still on the stage of preliminary development. The author argues that all of the followings, venue construction, operation of specific case of events and exhibition, and synthesis of resources, need to be improved further. Due to the support from government and private institutions, the part of human resource in convention industry develops greatly in these years. In the end, based on the main features of places of convention industry in Macao, the author predicts the future development of Macao. This study argues that events and exhibition industry in Macao is characterized with high professionalism and distinguishing band. Therefore, it has broad space to develop.

Keywords:

Macao Convention and Exhibition, Exhibition Economy, Event of Exhibition

4. 旅遊應用文

第四章
旅遊教育出版社

周彩虹

澳門科技大學 通識教育部

ISBN 編號:

978-7-5637-1808-5/H · 275

內容簡介:

本章的主要內容是旅遊管理文書，主要包括通知，通報，請示，批復，計劃，總結，申請書，報告，規章制度，等等。

關鍵詞:

旅遊、應用、寫作

4. The Practical Writing of Tourism —

Chapter 4

Tourism Education Publishing House

ZHOU Caihong

Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

No. of ISBN:

978-7-5637-1808-5/H · 275

Abstract:

The chapter involves the writing of tourism management, including notice, bulletin, request for the indication, approval, plan, summary, application, report, rules and regulations.

Keywords:

Tourism, Practical, Writing

5. 旅遊服務禮儀與形體訓練

第 1、3、5 章
旅遊教育出版社

周彩虹

澳門科技大學 通識教育部

ISBN 編號:

978-7-5637-1866-5/F · 635

內容簡介:

第一章談到關於禮儀和形體訓練的一些基本理論知識，第三章是旅遊中的一些基本禮儀知識，第五章主要講述會議與慶典服務禮儀與訓練。

關鍵詞:

旅遊服務禮儀、形體訓練

5. Tourism Services Etiquette and Physical Training

Chapter 1, 3, 5

Tourism Education Publishing House

ZHOU Caihong

Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

No. of ISBN:

978-7-5637-1866-5/F · 635

Abstract:

This is a book on etiquette. Chapter 1 covers some basic theory of services etiquette and physical training, chapter 3 some basic theory of etiquette in tourism services, and chapter 5 some services etiquette of meeting and celebration in tourism.

Keywords:

Etiquette, Physical training

6. 關係營銷中的客戶關係強度：基於中國保險業的實證研究

(全書)

VDM Verlag Dr. Muller 出版社

石貴成

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

ISBN 編號:

978-3-639-21001-9

內容簡介:

本書以中國保險業中保單持有者與保險代理之間的關係為背景，研究客戶關係強度及其前置因素與後果。它提出了一個三維度的衡量模型包括情感強度，理智強度與意志強度。客戶關係強度的衡量量表的開發與驗證是根據 207 對來自於中國一家主要保險公司的保險代理和其客戶的樣本。實證結果表明該衡量量表具有足夠的信度與效度。用結構方程模型分析的結果顯示客戶的認知關係價值，終止成本，銷售員喜愛度，人員推銷行為，客戶創新性和客戶投訴傾向等和客戶關係強度顯著相關。實證發現進一步表明客戶關係強度對銷售效果與關係利潤有顯著影響。

關鍵詞:

客戶關係強度、關係營銷、保險業、中國

**6. Customer Relationship Strength in Relationship Marketing:
An Investigation with Empirical Evidence from the
Insurance Industry in China
(All Chapters)**

VDM Verlag Dr. Muller

Shi Guicheng

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

No. of ISBN:

978-3-639-21001-9

Abstract:

Customer relationship strength and its antecedents and consequences were studied in the context of policyholder and agent relationships in life insurance industry in China. A three-dimension measurement model for customer relationship strength was proposed involving affective strength, cognitive strength, and conative strength. A measurement scale for customer relationship strength was developed and validated based on 207 matched questionnaires (insurance agents and their clients) from a major Chinese insurance company. Empirical results indicated acceptable levels of reliability, unidimensionality, convergent validity and discriminant validity for the measures. Results from structural equation modeling suggest that a customer's perceptions of relationship value, termination cost, salesperson likeability, personal selling behavior, and the customer's innovativeness and complaint propensity are significantly correlated with customer relationship strength. The empirical findings further show that customer relationship strength significantly influences sales effectiveness and relationship profitability.

Keywords:

Customer relationship strength, Relationship marketing, Insurance industry, China

7. 信息系統研究方法，認識論和應用. Cater-Steel, A. and Hakim, L. (Eds.)

**第三章 貫穿於 ERP 實施過程中的關鍵成功因素
Information Science Reference (IGI Global), Hershey PA, USA**

**賴嘉偉、Mula、M. Joseph
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ISBN 編號:

978-1-60566-040-0

內容簡介:

近年來，軟系統方法論（SSM）已被用作提高資訊系統開發中的組織需求分析上的效率。在資訊系統開發上，各種形式的軟系統方法論已經被不同的研究人員在不同環境中作出了開發和研究。軟系統方法論在資訊系統維修保養上，只有小量的研究和應用。本文的目的是建立一個在資訊系統維護上的軟系統方法論分析概念，以使日後可應用該概念模型作進一步的研究。

關鍵詞:

軟系統方法論、資訊系統維護、分析系統模型

7. Information Systems Research Methods, Epistemology, and Applications. Cater-Steel, A. and Hakim, L. (Eds.)

**Chapter 3: The Critical Success Factors Across ERP Implementation Processes
Information Science Reference (IGI Global), Hershey PA, USA**

Lai, K.W. Ivan and Mula, M. Joseph

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Technology**

No. of ISBN:

978-1-60566-040-0

Abstract:

Soft Systems Methodology (SSM) has been employed to increase the effectiveness of organizational requirement analysis in Information Systems (IS) development in recent years. Various forms of SSM for IS development have been developed and examined in different environments by different researchers. There appears to be little research or application that can be identified of the use of SSM in IS maintenance. The objective of this paper is to develop a conceptual 'analysis -form' of SSM for IS maintenance, so that further research can be undertaken in the application of this conceptual model.

Keywords:

Soft systems methodology, Information systems maintenance, Model for analysis of systems.

學術論文

Academic Papers

1. 用宇稱不守恆電子散射系統研究原子核的性質

董鐵礦、褚衍運、任中洲、王再軍

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：

美國物理評論 C，2009，第 79 卷，第 1 期 文獻編號: 014317

內容簡介：

我們用宇稱不守恆電子散射作了兩項研究：一項是研究了 ^{124}Sn ， ^{208}Pb 等豐中子核的表面性質，另一項是計算了被建議用來做宇稱不守恆原子實驗的同位素鏈，如 Ba 和 Pb，的宇稱不守恆不對稱因子。對於第一個問題，原子核的中子和質子密度均採用兩參數費米分佈。計算結果表明宇稱不守恆不對稱因子對中子的密度分佈類型非常敏感。這說明宇稱不守恆電子散射可以用來鑒別豐種子穩定核的中子分佈類型。對於第二個問題中子和質子密度由相對論平均場給出。結合這兩項研究的結果我們發現對於各種中子和質子密度分布，宇稱不守恆不對稱因子的幅度與中子和質子形狀因子極小點之間的距離有關。我們的結果可以為將來的實驗提供有益的參考。

關鍵詞：

宇稱不守恆電子散射、相對論平均場

1. Systematic Studies of Properties of Nuclei by Parity Violating Electron Scattering

Dong Tiekuang, Chu Yanyun, Ren Zhongzhou, Wang Zaijun

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Physical Review C, 2009, Vol.79, No.1 , 014317

Abstract:

Two investigations by the parity violating electron scattering are performed theoretically: one is to investigate the properties of the surface for neutron-rich nuclei such as ^{124}Sn and ^{208}Pb , and the other is to predict the parity violating asymmetries for some isotopic chains, such as Ba and Pb, which have been proposed for the atomic parity nonconservation experiments. For the first topic, the neutron and proton densities are taken to be the $2pF$ distributions. Results show that the parity violating asymmetries are very sensitive to the type of neutron density. It means that the parity violating electron scattering can be used to verify the type of neutron distribution in neutron-rich stable nuclei. For the second topic, the neutron and proton densities are obtained from the relativistic mean-field (RMF) theory. By combining the results for these two topics, we find that for various proton and neutron densities the amplitudes of the parity violating asymmetries correspond to the distances between the minima of the proton and neutron form factors. Our results can provide useful references for future experiments.

keywords:

Parity Violating Electron Scattering, Relativistic Mean-field Theory

2. 用電子散射研究原子核結構

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澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：

物理學進展，第 29 卷，第 1 期：75-107

內容簡介：

本文綜述了近年來我們組利用電子散射結合相對論平均場模型對奇特核結構的研究。我們發展了相對論平均場框架下的電子散射方法，並用其研究一些中子暈和質子暈核的基態組態，例如 ^{23}O , ^{17}Li 和 ^{23}Al 。研究發現，原子核不同組態的彈性磁形狀因子彼此差別很大。其次，我們發展了相對論平均場框架下的彈性庫倫電子散射方法，並用該方法研究了奇特核的電荷分布。研究發現，豐質子核中擴展的電荷密度分布可以通過庫倫電子散射來測量。這種方法還被進一步推廣用於計算彈性宇稱不守恒電子散射，研究了一些典型原子核的中子密度分布，例如，Ca 同位素， $N=50$ 同中子素鏈以及 $N=Z$ 的雙幻核。結果表明，宇稱不守恒不對稱因子的振幅主要由質子和中子形狀因子極小值之間的距離決定。這些結果為下一代電子-核對撞機上的電子散射實驗提供了有用的參考。

關鍵詞：

核結構、奇特核、電子散射、程函近似

2. Nuclear Structure Studies by Electron-nucleus Scattering

Dong Tiekuan, Wang Zaijun, Chu Yanyun, Ren Zhongzhou

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Progress in Physics , Vol.29, No.1: 75-107

Abstract:

This article provides a review on the studies of exotic nuclear structure using electron scattering associated with the relativistic mean field model by our group in recent years. The magnetic electron scattering in the RMF framework was developed and used to investigate the ground-state configurations of some candidates of neutron-halo and proton-halo nuclei, such as ^{23}O , $^{17,19}\text{C}$ and ^{23}Al . It is found that the elastic magnetic form factors for different configurations differ greatly from each other. The elastic Coulomb electron scattering in the relativistic Eikonal approximation was also developed and used to investigate the charge densities of exotic nuclei. It is found that the extended charge densities in some proton-rich nuclei can be measured by the Coulomb electron scattering. This method was further generalized to the elastic parity violating electron scattering to investigate the neutron densities of some typical nuclei, such as Ca isotopic chains, $N=50$ isotonic chains and $N=Z$ doubly magic nuclei. Results show that the amplitudes of the parity violating asymmetries are mainly determined by the distances between the minima of the proton and neutron form factors. The results provide useful references for the future electron scattering on the next-generation electron-nucleus colliders.

keywords:

Nuclear Structure, Exotic Nuclei, Electron Scattering, Eikonal Approximation

3. 嫦娥一號激光測高數據的多結點樣條曲面最小誤差逼近

鄭才目、蔡占川、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，2009 年 6 月 30 日：1-9

內容簡介：

B 樣條函數逼近是數據逼近的常用方法之一，因其具有多種優勢而被廣泛使用，但對於變化劇烈的自由曲面，如破碎或起伏變化劇烈的地形，B 樣條表示方法具有較大的誤差。而多結點樣條因其引入更多的結點，因而能更好地表示變化豐富的地面模型。最小二乘逼近使得生成的數據與原數據的誤差平方和最小，具有良好的全域性。本文研究多結點樣條曲面的最小二乘逼近，並將其用於嫦娥一號激光測高數據的高程模型逼近，實驗表明該算法能較準確的逼近月面高程模型。

關鍵詞：

嫦娥一號測高數據、多結點樣條擬合、最小二乘擬合、B 樣條擬合

3. Least Square Fitting Method with Many-knot Basis Function to Smooth the Topographic data of CE-1

Zheng Caimu, Cai Zhanchuan, Tang Zesheng

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology , 2009, Vol.3 .1-9

Abstract:

B spline method is a widely-used technology to it noise surface because of its many advantages. But errors will appear when approximating the data with significant changes, such as representing the topographic cliffs using B spline method. Comparing to B-spline method, Many-knot spline method has more advantages when fitting the noise surface because it can have more control knots. In this paper, least square fitting method with many-knot spline basis function is proposed to smooth the topographic data from CE-1. The proposed procedure is simple and automatic. The results show that the proposed method is better than that of B-spline method.

keywords:

Altitude data from Chang' E-1 Lunar orbitor, Many-knot spline fitting, Least square fitting, B spline fitting

4. 一類新的正交樣條函數—Franklin 函數的推廣及其應用

蔡占川、陳偉、齊東旭、唐澤聖

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：

計算機學報，2009，32(10)：2004—2013，EI 索引

內容簡介：

爲了探索樣條曲綫曲面的正交表達及其頻譜性質，提出了一類新的狃次正交樣條函數——Franklin 函數的推廣，簡稱爲 k 次 GF 系統。Haar 函數及 Franklin 正交函數恰好分別是 GF 系統當 $k=0$ 及 $k=1$ 時的特殊情形。基於 GF 系統，給出了用以計算樣條曲綫曲面頻譜的資訊轉換演算法，該演算法具有直觀、簡便、快速的特點。構建的數據處理平臺可用於樣條曲綫曲面的分析與綜合實驗表明有限項 GF 系統能夠實現一類幾何造型的精確重構，而有限項傅立葉正交函數則不能精確重構該原圖。

關鍵詞：

正交、GF 系統、曲綫曲面、頻譜

4. A Class of General Franklin Functions and Its Application

Cai Zhanchuan, Chen Wei, Qi Dongxu, Tang Zesheng

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Chinese Journal of Computers, 2009, Vol.32(10):2004—2013, EI indexed

Abstract:

In order to explore orthogonal representation and the property of frequency spectrum for parametric spline curves and surfaces, a class of orthogonal spline functions system, named as GF system, is proposed. Based on GF system, the transfer process are described, by which frequency spectrum is obtained for a given spline curves and surfaces. The algorithm is visible, simple and fast the program for processing data can be used to analyze and synthesize spline curves and surfaces. Experiments demonstrate that GF system proposed is more suitable for representing spline curves and surfaces than Fourier function system.

keywords:

Orthogonal, GF system, Curves and Surfaces, Frequency Spectrum

5. 利用傳遞函數變形進行直接體繪製

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澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：

第七屆信息、通訊及信號處理國際會議 2009，EI 收錄

內容簡介：

直接體繪製已被醫護人員，科學家及工程師在各種應用中所廣泛使用。在一個直接體繪製的過程中，為了展現一個體數據的內在結構，傳遞函數被用作指定用於體數據值與光學屬性的關係。然而，反覆試驗廣泛用來尋找好傳遞函數以可視化體數據的方法。本文提出一個新的方法，利用傳遞函數變形自動地可視化體數據。利用我們的方法，用戶只需定義一個體數據的開始傳遞函數及結束傳遞函數，所有的中間傳遞函數將會基於一個變形因子函數來產生(在我們的研究中，線性插值用作為一個變形因子函數的例子)。這些產生出來的傳遞函數即時用作可視化體數據。在不同體數據的實驗結果表明，我們的方法能令用戶有效率地及效率高地理解體數據。

關鍵詞：

直接體繪製、傳遞函數、變形、圖形硬件

5. Direct Volume Rendering by Transfer Function Morphing

Wong Hon Cheng, Wong Un Hong, Tang Zesheng

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

7th International Conference on Information, Communications and Signal Processing 2009 (ICICS 2009), EI indexed.

Abstract:

Direct volume rendering has been widely used by physicians, scientists, and engineers in a variety of applications. In a direct volume rendering process, transfer functions are used to specify the relationships between volume data values and optical properties in order to reveal inner structures in a volume. However, trial-and-error is one of the widely used approaches for finding good transfer functions to visualize volume data. In this paper, we propose a new approach to automatically visualize volume data by transfer function morphing. With our approach, the user can just define the start transfer functions and end transfer functions for a volume, and all the intermediate transfer functions are generated based on a morphing factor function (linear interpolation is used as an example morphing factor function in our study). These transfer functions are used for visualizing the volume simultaneously as they are generated. Experimental results on various volume datasets show that our approach is useful for the user to get the insight of volume data effectively and efficiently.

keywords:

Direct Volume Rendering, Transfer Functions, Morphing, Graphics Hardware

6. 利用計算單位體系結構在圖形硬件上並行實現一種光滑粒子流體力學方法

黃遠雄、黃漢青、唐澤聖

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：

第 12 屆工程科學計算方法提高及推廣國際會議

內容簡介：

光滑粒子流體力學是一類無網格粒子方法(MPMs)，它是一種從微觀至宏觀尺度以及從離散至連續系統都有廣泛應用的方法。在物理模擬中的粒子系統需要龐大的計算量。而最初為計算機圖形學而設計的圖形硬件，現在為科學計算提供前所未有的計算能力。本文在圖形硬件上開發了一種利用計算單位體系結構，應用於流體模擬的光滑粒子流體力學高效並行實現與相應的中央處理器實現相比，我們的實驗結果表明，這種新方法可以通過在圖形硬件處理大量計算來有效加速流體模擬。

關鍵詞：

並行計算、光滑粒子流體力學、圖形硬件

6. A Parallel Implementation of a Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics Method on Graphics Hardware Using the Compute Unified Device Architecture

Wong Un Hong, Wong Hon Cheng, Tang Zesheng

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

12th International Conference on the Enhancement and Promotion of Computational Methods in Engineering and Science (EPMESC XII)

Abstract:

The smoothed particle hydrodynamics (SPH), which is a class of meshfree particle methods (MPMs), has a wide range of applications from micro-scale to macro-scale as well as from discrete systems to continuum systems. Particle system needs a huge amount of computations in physical simulation. Graphics hardware, originally designed for computer graphics, now provide unprecedented computational power for scientific computation. In this paper, an efficient parallel implementation of a SPH method on graphics hardware using the Compute Unified Device Architecture is developed for fluid simulation. Comparing to the corresponding CPU implementation, our experimental results show that the new approach allows significant speedups of fluid simulation through handling huge amount of computations in parallel on graphics hardware.

keywords:

Parallel Computing, Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics, Graphics Hardware

7. 有效改變偽碼對車載自組織網絡的隱私進行保護

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會議/刊物名稱:

第十屆普適系統、算法和網絡國際會議，ISBN 978-0-7695-3908-9，pp. 648-652

內容簡介:

作為一種能夠提高交通系統安全、效率以及便利性的技術，車載自組織網絡引起了越來越多研究人員的關注。通過週期性地廣播包含車輛狀態信息（如：位置、速度和方向等）的數據包，車載自組織網絡可以實現一系列應用。但是，一些攻擊者也可以利用這些信息來追蹤用戶的行蹤。因此，缺乏隱私保護將會阻礙車載自組織網絡在未來的成功部署。

週期性地改變偽碼被公認為是一種在車載自組織網絡中用來保護隱私的方法，但是大多數的偽碼改變算法的效率較低效。本文提出了一種偽碼改變算法，即同時偽碼改變算法，它不但考慮了車輛的狀態信息，而且考慮了改變偽碼的同時性。仿真結果表明，該算法能有效提高車載自組織網絡中偽碼改變的效率。

關鍵詞:

偽碼改變、隱私保護、車載自組織網絡

7. Effectively Changing Pseudonyms for Privacy Protection in VANETs

Liao Jianxiong, Li Jianqing

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The 10th International Symposium on Pervasive Systems, Algorithms and Networks (I-SPAN) , ISBN 978-0-7695-3908-9, pp. 648-652

Abstract:

As a technology to improve safety, efficiency and convenience in transportation, Vehicular ad hoc Networks(VANETs) attract more and more attentions of researchers. VANETs will achieve a series of applications by periodically broadcasting beacons containing vehicular status information such as position, velocity and direction. However, some attackers might also utilize the information to track users' whereabouts. Therefore, the lack of privacy protection might impede the further success of VANETs in the future.

Frequently changing pseudonyms are commonly accepted as a solution to protect privacy in VANETs, but most pseudonym change algorithms are ineffective. This paper proposes a pseudonym change algorithm, called synchronous pseudonym change algorithm, where both simultaneity of changing pseudonyms and vehicular status information are taken into consideration. Simulation results show that the algorithm can improve the effectiveness of changing pseudonyms to protect privacy in VANETs.

keywords:

Changing Pseudonyms, Privacy, VANET

8. 協作地改變偽碼對車載自組織網絡的隱私進行保護

廖健雄、李建慶、潘媛媛

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱:

第二屆 IEEE 車載環境下無線接入國際會議， pp. 13-18

內容簡介:

通過周期性地廣播包含有車輛狀態信息（位置，速度和方向等）的數據包，車載自組織網絡能夠實現一系列的應用來提高交通系統的安全、效率以及便利性。但是，一些攻擊者也能夠利用這些數據包的信息來追蹤車輛的行蹤從而威脅到用戶的隱私。

週期性地改變偽碼被公認為是一種在車載自組織網絡中用來保護隱私的方法，但是大多數的偽碼改變算法的效率較低，且這些算法假設改變偽碼的行為是獨立的。本文提出了一種偽碼改變算法，即協作的偽碼改變算法，某些車輛改變偽碼的目的是為了增強其它車輛的匿名性。仿真結果表明，該算法能夠有效地提高車用自組織網絡中偽碼改變的效率。

關鍵詞:

協作的偽碼改變算法、隱私保護、車載自組織網絡

8. Cooperatively Changing Pseudonyms for Privacy Protection in VANETs

Liao Jianxiong, Li Jianqing, Pan Yuanyuan

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The 2nd IEEE International Conference on Wireless Access in Vehicular Environments, pp. 13-18

Abstract:

By periodically broadcasting beacons containing vehicular status information such as position, velocity and direction, Vehicular Ad hoc NETWORKs (VANETs) achieve a series of applications to improve safety, efficiency and convenience in transportation. However, some attackers might also utilize the information in beacons to threat users' privacy by tracking their whereabouts.

Frequently changing pseudonyms is commonly accepted as a solution to protect privacy in VANETs, but most pseudonym change algorithms are ineffective and these algorithms assume that changing pseudonyms is an independent behavior. This paper proposes a pseudonym change algorithm, called cooperative pseudonym change algorithm, where a vehicle changes pseudonym to help other vehicles to strengthen anonymity. Simulation results show that the algorithm greatly improves the effectiveness of changing pseudonyms to protect privacy in VANETs.

keywords:

Cooperative Pseudonym Phange Algorithm, Privacy, VANET

9. 多單元運行的高頻隔離直流/交流變換器用於風力發電機的 並網

李曉東, Ashoka K.S. Bhat

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：

ICIS2009 第四屆工業及信息系統國際會議，EI 索引

內容簡介：

一種高頻隔離的直流/交流變換器可以被用於小型永磁同步風力發電與單相電網的連接。本文討論了此變換器的多單元運行以用於大功率三相發電系統的可行性。多單元運行會對輸入直流電流和輸出綫電流的諧波產生一定的影響。如果使用三臺同樣的單相變換器接成三角形運行，那麼輸入電流中的二次諧波和輸出綫電流中的所有三次及三次倍數的諧波都被自然地消除了。文中的結論都使用 PSIM 的仿真結果進行了驗證。

關鍵詞：

風力發電、高頻隔離、多單元、並網技術

9. Multi-Cell Operation of a High-Frequency Isolated DC/AC Converter for Grid-Connected Wind Generation Applications

Li Xiaodong, Ashoka K.S. Bhat

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Fourth International Conference on Industrial and Information Systems, EI indexed

Abstract:

A high-frequency (HF) isolated DC/AC converter was proposed as the interface between a small-scale PMSG-based wind turbine generation system (WTGS) and a single-phase utility line in. In this paper after a brief review of this configuration, different options of the multi-cell operation of this converter for high power wind generation applications are discussed. The effect of multi-cell operation on the harmonics on the input dc current and output line currents are addressed. It is found that both the 2nd harmonic in the input dc current and all triplen harmonics in the output line currents are eliminated when three identical single-phase converters in Delta connection are used. PSIM simulation results are included for the purpose of validation.

keywords:

Wind generation, High-frequency Isolation, Multi-cell, Grid-connection

10. 一個輸出可變的雙橋 LCL 諧振電力電子變換器的基波分析

李曉東

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：

PEITS2009 第二屆電力電子和智能交通系統國際會議，EI 索引

內容簡介：

本文討論了一個高頻隔離的雙橋 LCL 諧振直流/直流變換器。它可應用於小功率風力發電系統的電池充放電。由於 LCL 諧振電路的存在，即使輸出電壓有波動，所有開關都實現了全部功率輸出範圍內的軟開關運行。從設計的角度出發，一種簡單的基波分析方法被用於分析此變換器。基於此分析結果，一個設計事例被給出，並且在 PSIM 中進行了仿真測試。

關鍵詞：

雙向、諧振電子變換器、軟開關

10. Fundamental Analysis of a Dual-Bridge LCL Resonant Converter with Output Variation

Li Xiaodong

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The 2nd International Conference on Power Electronics and Intelligent Transportation Systems , EI indexed

Abstract:

A High-frequency isolated dual-bridge LCL resonant dc/dc converter is presented for battery charging/discharging application in a small power wind generation application. With the help of LCL type resonant tank, zero-voltage switching is realized for all switches with output variation for all load range. A fundamental analysis approach is utilized to analyze the converter for the purpose of design. Based on the analysis results, a design example is given and verified with PSIM simulation.

keywords:

Bidirectional, Resonant Converter, Soft-switching

11. 基於非均勻矩形剖分的魯棒性圖像水印算法

余建德、胡盛頓、齊東旭

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，2009 年 6 月：20-26，ISSN: 1994-4926

內容簡介：

圖像水印嵌入到 DCT 域的 DC 係數時會大大增加水印的抗 JPEG 壓縮攻擊能力，但如果按均勻方格來嵌入相同的水印強度，那麼載水印的圖像會有較大的失真，本文提出一種按非均勻矩形剖分來選擇水印嵌入強度的魯棒性圖像水印算法，首先按非均勻剖分算法將圖像分成能反映圖像灰度分布特性的子區塊，然後按每個子區塊所包含的矩形數來判定水印的嵌入強度，同時為了增加水印的抗剪裁攻擊能力及安全性，在嵌入水印前先對其作置亂操作，置亂算法選擇了 Arnold 算法，經大量實驗證明，在載水印的圖像沒有明顯失真下，水印算法對 JPEG 壓縮攻擊，噪音及剪裁攻擊均有良好的魯棒性。

關鍵詞：

圖像的非均勻剖分、矩形剖分、圖像水印

11. A Novel Robust Image Watermarking Scheme Based on Non-uniform Rectangular Partition

U KinTak, Hu Shen Dun, Qi Dong xu

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, Jun, 2009: 20-26, ISSN: 1994-4926

Abstract:

Embedding the image watermark into the DC value of the DCT blocks can have a strong ability of anti-jpeg compression attack. However, this may cause a big distortion in the watermarked image if embedding a same watermarking intensity in uniform blocks. This paper proposes a novel robust image watermarking algorithm by selective embedding intensity based on the non-uniform partition. Firstly, the image is partitioned into different rectangles which reflect the grey-distribution characteristics with different dimensions automatically by following the algorithm of non-uniform rectangular partition. Secondly, the suitable embedded intensities are choosing according the number of partitioned rectangles within each 8*8 block. In the meanwhile, in order to increase the ability of anti-cropping and its security of the algorithm, the Arnold scrambling method is applied to watermark before embedding. The experimental results prove that this algorithm is robust to various attacks, especially the JPEG-compression attack without obvious distortion happening in the watermarked image.

keywords:

Non-uniform Partition of Image, Rectangular Partition, Image Watermarking

12. 數字圖像的非均勻矩形編碼及其應用

余建德、唐澤聖、齊東旭

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：

2009 資訊與自動化 IEEE 國際會議論文集，2009 年 9 月；995-999，EI 索引，ISSN：978-1-4244-3608-8

內容簡介：

本文提出一種按像素的灰度值作圖像的非均勻剖分及編碼的算法，它把給定的圖像區域自動剖分成不同大小的矩形，對每個矩形子區域上的圖像灰度值變化用二元多項式作最佳平方逼近。在預先指定逼近精度及初始劃分的情況下，得到確定的圖像剖分結果。本文給出的剖分及編碼算法，將在圖像重構、圖像消噪等方面有一定的應用價值。特別指出，基於本文的算法，實現了數位圖像信息偽裝的一個有效方案，給出了不同類型圖像的檢測結果。實驗表明，本算法產生的圖像品質，以及編碼、解碼的速度都令人滿意，可供相關人員研究參考。

關鍵詞：

圖像的非均勻矩形編碼、矩形的自適應剖分、信息隱藏、信息偽裝

12. A Non-uniform Rectangular Partition Coding of Digital Image and its Application

U Kin Tak, Tang Zesheng, Qi Dong Xu

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Proceedings of the 2009 IEEE International Conference on Information and Automation , EI indexed, PP.995-999, Sept,2009, ISSN: 978-1-4244-3608-8

Abstract:

In this paper, a novel method for image encoding based on non-uniform rectangles is proposed. A given image can be partitioned into different rectangles with different dimensions automatically and the bivariate polynomial is used to do the Optimal Quadratic Approximation for image grey values in each sub-rectangle. When the approximation error and initial partition form are specified, a specific image partition result is obtained. Based on this algorithm, an effective scheme of information disguise is implemented and some of the experimental examples are illustrated to prove that the quality of the re-construction images, the speed of the encoding and decoding are all satisfactory and can be referenced by other researchers.

keywords:

Image Encoding Based on Non-uniform Rectangles, Adaptive Partition of Rectangles, Information Hiding, Information Disguise

13. 基於數字圖像三角形剖分的信息偽裝算法

余建德、宋瑞霞、齊東旭

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：

計算機研究與發展，2009，46(9)：1432-1437，ISSN：1000-12391，EI 索引

內容簡介：

提出按像素的灰度值作圖像區域非均勻剖分的思想，並利用這種思想實現了一種信息偽裝算法。視像素的灰度值為擬合數據，用最小二乘法作數據擬合。得到數字圖像的自適應非均勻剖分算法，並以圖像的非均勻三角剖分為例給出了詳細剖分過程，將保密圖像的三角剖分信息用四進制數記錄，並對公開的數字圖像作相同的剖分，將剖分信息及保密圖像的灰度信息隱藏於公開的圖像中，利用三角形剖分下圖像的重構，即得到一種圖像信息偽裝新算法，其突出優點在於極大地降低了編碼和解碼的時間。通過不同類型圖例的實驗，表明帶隱藏數據的偽裝圖像不易被察覺帶有隱藏信息，並且重構圖像的質量較好，是一種可行的信息偽裝新算法。

關鍵詞：

圖像的非均勻剖分、三角剖分、信息隱藏、信息偽裝、視覺欺騙

13. A Scheme for Steganography Based on Triangular Partition of Digital Images

U Kin Tak, Song Ruixia, Qi Dongxu

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Computer Research and Development, 2009, Vol 46(9): 1432-1437, ISSN:1000-12391CN 11-1777/TP, EI indexed

Abstract:

Proposed in this paper is a non-uniform partition scheme for digital images, by which the digital image region is triangulated based on the gray value of pixels. A steganography algorithm is obtained using this partition method. Fitting the given data, the gray value of the pixels with the least squares method, a self-adaptive non-uniform partition algorithm is realized. The detailed non-uniform triangulation process for an image is shown. Recording the triangulation information of the secret image as quaternary number, triangulating the carrier digital image accordingly and embedding the triangulation information and gray information of the secret image into the carrier digital image. A new steganography algorithm is obtained by utilizing the image reconstruction under triangulation. Saving coding and decoding time is its outstanding advantages. The new algorithm is applied on several kinds of images, and it is shown that the hidden data in camouflage image is difficult to be perceived, the reconstruction image is satisfying, and the new algorithm is feasible.

keywords:

Non-uniform Partition of image, Triangulation, Information hiding, Steganography, Vision

14. 基於非均勻矩形剖分及加密置亂的魯棒性圖像水印算法

余建德、齊東旭、唐澤聖

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：

2009 年信息通信與信號處理國際會議論文集，IEEE 目錄編號為：CFP09435/ISBN: 978-1-4244-4657-5/美國國會圖書館編號為: 2009904679，EI 索引

內容簡介：

圖像水印嵌入到 8×8 DCT 域的 DC 係數時會大大增加水印的抗 JPEG 壓縮攻擊能力，但如果按均勻方格來嵌入相同的水印強度，那麼載水印的圖像會有較大的失真，為瞭解決這個問題，本文提出一種按非均勻矩形剖分來選擇水印嵌入強度的魯棒性圖像水印算法。首先按非均勻剖分算法將圖像分成能反映圖像灰度分布特性的子區塊，然後按每個子區塊所包含的矩形數來判定水印的嵌入強度，同時為了增加水印的抗剪裁攻擊能力及安全性，在嵌入水印前先用 MUST*加密算法對水印位置加密，這相當於對其作置亂操作，經大量實驗證明，在載水印的圖像沒有明顯失真下，水印算法對噪音及剪裁攻擊均有良好的魯棒性，尤其對抗 JPEG 壓縮攻擊能力更強。

關鍵詞：

圖像的非均勻剖分、矩形剖分、分組加密算法、圖像水印

14. A Robust Image Watermarking Algorithm based on Non-Uniform Rectangular Partition and Encryption Scrambling

U KinTak, Qi Dongxu, Tang Zesheng

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Proceedings of the Seventh International Conference On Information, Communications & Signal Processing , EI indexed , IEEE Catalog Number: CFP09435/ISBN: 978-1-4244-4657-5/Library of Congress: 2009904679

Abstract:

The watermark is more likely to prevent itself from JPEG-compression attack when it is embedded into the DC values of 8x8 DCT blocks. However, embedding the watermark with the same intensity into the DC values of DCT blocks may distort the watermarked image to a large extent. To solve this problem, a novel robust image-watermark algorithm is proposed with the characteristics of selective embedding intensity based on the non-uniform partition. Firstly, following the rectangular partition algorithm, the image has automatically been partitioned into different rectangles which reflect the grey-distribution characteristics in different dimensions. Secondly, the suitable embedded intensities have been chosen, according the number of rectangles within each 8x8 block. Meanwhile, in order to increase the anti-cropping function and the security of the algorithm, MUST* Encryption Algorithm is applied to encrypt the pixel-locations of the watermark before the watermark is embedded. The results of the experiments have showed that this algorithm is robust against noising attack, cropping attack, especially the JPEG-compression attack and no obvious distortion appeared in the watermarked image.

keywords:

Non-uniform Partition of image, Rectangular partition, Block-encryption Algorithm, Image Watermarking.

15. 基於非均勻矩形剖分及小波變換的魯棒性圖像水印算法

余建德、胡盛頓、齊東旭、唐澤聖

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：

2009 年電力電子和智能交通系統國際學術研討會，ISTP 及 EI 索引，第 25-28 頁, 2009 年 12 月, ISBN: 978-1-4244-4543-1, IEEE 目錄編號為 CFP0975E-PRT, 美國國會圖書館編號為 2009903820

內容簡介：

圖像水印嵌入到小波變換域的低頻係數時會大大增加水印的抗 JPEG 壓縮攻擊能力，但如果按均勻方格來嵌入相同的水印強度，那麼載水印的圖像會有較大的失真，為瞭解決這個問題，本文提出一種按非均勻矩形剖分來選擇水印嵌入強度的魯棒性圖像水印算法。首先按非均勻剖分算法將圖像分成能反映圖像灰度分佈特性的子區塊，然後按每個子區塊所包含的矩形數來判定水印的嵌入強度，同時為了增加水印的抗濾波攻擊能力，水印信息也被嵌入到較大的高頻係數中。此外，為了增加水印的抗剪裁攻擊能力及安全性，在嵌入水印前先對其作置亂操作，置亂算法選擇了 Arnold 算法，經大量實驗證明，在載水印的圖像沒有明顯失真下，水印算法對噪音，濾波及剪裁攻擊均有良好的魯棒性，尤其對抗 JPEG 壓縮攻擊能力更強。

關鍵詞：

圖像的非均勻剖分、矩形剖分、圖像水印、小波變換

15. A Robust Image Watermarking Algorithm Based on Non-Uniform Rectangular Partition and DWT

U KinTak, Hu ShengDun, Qi Dongxu, Tang Zesheng

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Proceedings of the 2nd Conference on Power Electronics and Intelligent Transportation System (PEITS 2009) , ISTP and EI Compendex , pp 25-28/Dec,2009/ISBN: 978-1-4244-4543-1/IEEE Catalog Number: CFP0975E-PRT/Library of Congress : 2009903820

Abstract:

When the watermark is embedded into the low frequency coefficients of DWT, it is more likely to prevent itself from JPEG-compression attack. However, embedding the watermark with the same intensity into them may distort the watermarked image to a large extent. To solve this problem, a novel robust image-watermark algorithm is proposed with the characteristics of selective embedding intensity based on the non-uniform partition. Meanwhile, as a balance for filtering attacks, the watermark bits are also embedded into the high-frequency coefficients which have a big magnitude. Besides, in order to increase the anti-cropping function and the security of the algorithm, Arnold Scrambling Algorithm is applied before the watermark is embedded. The results of the experiments have showed that this algorithm is robust against noising attack, filtering attack and cropping attack, especially the JPEG-compression attack and no obvious distortion appeared in the watermarked image

keywords:

Non-uniform Partition of image, Rectangular partition, Image watermarking, DWT

16. 基於非均勻矩形剖分及奇異值分解的魯棒性圖像水印算法

余建德、胡盛頓、齊東旭、唐澤聖

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：

2009 年 IEEE 知識工程與軟件工程研討會論文集，2009 年 12 月：163-166, ISBN : 978-0-7695-3916-4, ISTP 及 EI 索引

內容簡介：

圖像水印嵌入到奇異值的最大係數時會大大增加水印的抗 JPEG 壓縮攻擊能力，但如果按均勻方格來嵌入相同的水印強度，那麼載水印的圖像會有較大的失真，為瞭解決這個問題，本文提出一種按非均勻矩形剖分來選擇水印嵌入強度的魯棒性圖像水印算法。首先按非均勻剖分算法將圖像分成能反映圖像灰度分佈特性的子區塊，然後按每個子區塊所包含的矩形數來判定水印的嵌入強度，置亂後的水印信息的奇異值被非均勻及順序重覆地嵌入到原圖每個 8*8 區域的最大奇異值上。同時為了增加水印的抗剪裁攻擊能力及安全性，在嵌入水印前先對其作置亂操作，置亂算法選擇了 Arnold 算法，經大量實驗證明，在載水印的圖像沒有明顯失真下，水印算法對噪音、濾波及剪裁攻擊均有良好的魯棒性，尤其對抗 JPEG 壓縮攻擊能力更強。

關鍵詞：

圖像的非均勻剖分、矩形剖分、圖像水印、奇異值分解

16. A Robust Image Watermarking Algorithm based on Non-Uniform Rectangular Partition and SVD

U KinTak, Hu ShengDun, Qi Dongxu, Tang Zesheng

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Proceedings of the 2009 Pacific-Asia Conference on Knowledge Engineering and Software Engineering (KESE 2009), ISTP and EI Compendex , pp 163-166/Dec-2009/ISBN: 978-0-7695-3916-4/IEEE Computer Society Order Number P3916/Library of Congress Number : 2009936152

Abstract:

It is more likely to prevent the watermark from JPEG-compression attack, when it is embedded into maximum value of the SVD. However, embedding the watermark with the same intensity into them may distort the watermarked image to a large extent. To solve this problem, a novel robust image-watermark algorithm is proposed with the characteristics of selective embedding intensity based on the non-uniform partition. The SVD values of the scrambled watermark will be embedded into the maximum SVD value of each 8x8 block of the host image in order and repeatedly. Besides, in order to increase the anti-cropping function and the security of the algorithm, Arnold Scrambling Algorithm is applied before the watermark is embedded. The results of the experiments have showed that this algorithm is robust against noising attack, filtering attack and cropping attack, especially the JPEG-compression attack and no obvious distortion appeared in the watermarked image.

keywords:

Non-uniform Partition of image, Rectangular Partition, Image Watermarking, SVD.

17. 一個簡單的非飽和 802.11 網路的逼近模型

趙慶林、Danny H. K. Tsang、Taka Sakurai

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：

IEEE 移動計算學報, SCI 索引, Vol. 3, No. 11.

內容簡介：

本文提出了一個非飽和 802.11 網路的逼近模型。這個模型比以前的模型更簡單。模型中的關鍵逼近思想是：非飽和網路的分組發送嘗試率與飽和網路的分組發送嘗試率成正比，其比例係數由緩衝大小所決定。本文重點研究了小緩衝和無窮大緩衝的兩種情形，並且提出了一個具有一般性的不動點方程來分析這兩種情形。我們指出在非飽和、無窮大緩衝的情況下這個不動點方程存在多解。然而當系統負荷不大時，我們證明瞭這個不動點方程存在唯一解。另外，通過對不動點方程的漸進分析，我們能夠預測出系統吞吐量出現最大時的負載。NS2 仿真表明：與相關模型相比，我們的 MAC 訪問延遲的結果最為精確，而我們的衝突概率和吞吐量結果的精確度與當前最精確的模型相當。

關鍵詞：

IEEE 802.11、不動點分析、非飽和

17. A simple and approximate model for nonsaturated IEEE 802.11 DCF

Zhao Qinglin, Danny H. K. Tsang, Taka Sakurai

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

IEEE Transactions on Mobile Computing, Vol.3, No. 11, SCI indexed

Abstract:

We propose an approximate model for a nonsaturated IEEE 802.11 DCF network that is simpler than others that have appeared in the literature. Our key simplification is that the attempt rate in the nonsaturated setting can be approximated by scaling the attempt rate of the saturated setting with an appropriate factor. Use of different scaling factors leads to variants of the model for a small buffer and an infinite buffer. We develop a general fixed-point analysis that we demonstrate can have nonunique solutions for the infinite buffer model variant under moderate traffic. Nevertheless, in an asymptotic regime that applies to light traffic, we are able to prove uniqueness of the fixed point and predict the offered load at which the maximum throughput is achieved. We verify our model using ns-2 simulation and show that our MAC access delay results are the most accurate among related work, while our collision probability and throughput results achieve comparable accuracy to previous related work.

keywords:

IEEE 802.11, Fixed-point Analysis, Nonsaturation

18. 在 CTRW 移動模型下對 PCS 網路中基於距離的位置更新費用 研究

趙慶林、Soung C. Liew、Yao Yu

澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：

IEEE 通信快報, SCI 索引, Vol. 13, No. 6.

內容簡介：

本文關注 PCS 網路的基於距離的位置管理策略中動態位置域的優化問題。本文的貢獻在於兩個方面：(1)基於當前廣泛使用的 CTRW 移動模型，我們提出了一個新穎的分析框架並且分析了位置更新費用 (2)在這個分析框架下，我們調查了呼叫到達率以及移動節點初始位置對位置管理費用的影響。我們指出以前的相關研究忽略了這個重要影響。類比結果表明我們的理論模型非常精確。

關鍵詞：

位置管理、CTRW 模型、C 擴散過程、C PCS 網路

18. Location Update Cost of Distance-Based Scheme for PCS Networks with CTRW model

Zhao Qinglin, Soung C. Liew, Yao Yu

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

IEEE Communications Letters, Vol.13, No. 6: 408-410, SCI indexed

Abstract:

This letter concerns the optimization of the dynamic location-update area (LA) for the per-user distance-based scheme in personal communication service (PCS) networks. We have two main contributions: (1) under the general and popular one-dimensional (1-D) continuous-time random walk (CTRW) mobility model, we propose a novel framework to analyze the location update cost (2) with this framework, we investigate the impact of call arrivals and the initial position of the mobile terminal (MT) on the position of the LA, which was neglected by previous work. Simulation shows that our theoretical model is very accurate.

keywords:

Location management, CTRW model, C diffusion process, CPCS networks.

19. 連接高績效人力資源實踐與服務導向的公民行爲的感知機制

孫立雲、潘雯

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（芝加哥，2009）

內容簡介：

本文探討高績效人力資源實踐與員工公民行爲關係的內在機制。

關鍵詞：

高績效人力資源實踐、公民行爲

19. Perceptual Mechanisms Linking HPHR Practices to Service-Oriented OCB

Sun Liyun, Wen Pan

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

Academy of Management (AoM) meeting, Chicago, USA, (2009)

Abstract:

The study examined the mechanism through which high-performance human resource practices influenced employees' service-oriented OCB.

keywords:

HPHR practices, service-oriented OCB

20. 員工-組織的關係、心理所有感及員工周邊績效

Aryee、孫立雲、Zhou

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

Academy of Management Best Paper Proceedings , Chicago, USA (2009)

內容簡介：

本文探討基於社會交換的員工-組織關係與員工周邊績效的內在聯繫。

關鍵詞：

員工-組織關係、心理所有感、周邊績效

20. Employee-organization relationship, psychological ownership and contextual performance.

Aryee, Sun Liyun, Zhou

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

Academy of Management Best Paper Proceedings , Chicago, USA (2009).

Abstract:

This study examined a mediated moderation model of the processes linking social exchange-based employee-organization relationship (EOR) and the contextual performance dimensions of job dedication and interpersonal facilitation.

keywords:

Employee-organization relationship, Psychological ownership, Contextual performance

21. 市場導向、創業家行爲及組織績效：結構條件模型的測試

孫立雲、潘雯

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

Journal of Leadership and Organizational Studies , 2009 年 8 月(網版)

內容簡介：

本文探討的是企業市場導向與績效的內在機制。

關鍵詞：

市場導向、企業績效

21. Market Orientation, Intrapreneurship Behavior and Organizational Performance: Test of a Structural Contingency Model

Sun LiYun, Wen Pan

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Leadership and Organizational Studies , August, 2009 (online version)

Abstract:

The study examined the mechanism through which market orientation affected organizational performance.

keywords:

Market Orientation, Organizational Performance

22. 一個戰略-文化契合度研究框架—專案管理視角

邊秀武

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 Vol.3 No.1, 2009 年 6 月 30 日

內容簡介：

本文研究了專案管理中的戰略和文化的契合度問題。基於改進的 Hofstede 文化維度模型和 Porter 的戰略模型，對照中國和美國兩個國家文化差異，以國際專案合作為背景，提出了一個評估專案戰略和國別文化契合度的分析框架。文化支撐專案戰略、影響專案溝通並影響專案管理體系。結合專案管理知識體系（PMBOK），本文提出了用於專案戰略選擇以匹配國別文化的若干準則。

關鍵詞：

戰略、文化、專案管理

22. A Frame Work For Assessing The Strategy-Culture 'FIT'----From a Project View

Bian Xiuwu

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology , Vol.3 No.1 June 30, 2009

Abstract:

This study explores how strategy and culture affect each other, and proposes the strategy-culture 'fit' from a project view. A theory framework is developed in this paper for assessing the 'fit' between the project strategy and national culture in a project context. It utilizes modified Hofstede's cultural dimensions together with Porter's generic strategy typology to provide a specific two country (P.R.China vs. USA) illustration. Culture support strategy, affects communications, and influences system. By integrating the PMBOK, the study generate guidelines for a multinational project to use in matching its possible strategy choices against national cultural dimensions. The framework, setting out a means of showing a project strategy 'fit' with cultural dimensions and based upon the PRC-USA illustration, holds three main implications for multinational project managers and stakeholders.

keywords:

Strategy, Culture, Project management

23. 內生增長機制與粵澳關係發展

邊秀武

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

第 18 屆粵澳關係論壇--澳門社會科學會

內容簡介：

內生增長理論強調知識、創新、人力資本及政府政策對區域經濟的內生性作用，澳門特別行政區發展“博彩為主、適度多元”產業需要內生增長機制，內生增長不是封閉的，而是在開放的粵澳合作平臺中建立、發展和提升。

關鍵詞：

內生增長、適度多元、粵澳關係

23. The Endogenous Growth System and the relationship of Guangdong-Macau

Bian Xiuwu

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

The 18th Macau-Guangdong relationship forum

Abstract:

Endogenous Growth Theory emphasize that the factors including the knowledge, innovation, human capital, government policy take effect to the economy. Macau industry policy "Casino mainly, moderate multi -industry" need the endogenous growth system. The endogenous growth system is not a closed system, is building and developing based the relationship of Guangdong-Macau.

keywords:

Endogenous Growth, the relationship of Guangdong-Macau

24. 新項目開發的運營管理

AHI, Lee、陳省宏、Y.L, Kang

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

運營研究期刊，SSCI， 2009 (60), 797-809

內容簡介：

饋綫管理系統的新項目開發如何兼顧效率、效能與創新？新項目開發的運營管理必須根據開發過程的特色，整合適當的知識管理方法、程序管理方法，才可能達成效率、效能與創新的運營管理。本研究採用網絡層次分析法結合利益、機會、成本與風險方式的模型進行系統性研究。

關鍵詞：

饋綫管理系統、知識管理

24. Operations Management of New Project Development

AHI, Lee, H.H., Chen, Y.L. Kang

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Operational Research Society 2009 (60): 797-809, SSCI indexed

Abstract:

The integration of distribution management systems (DMS) and feeder management systems (FMS) in China has become a trend in recent years, in addition to upgrading and rebuilding the existing energy management system and DMS. However, some management methods are different and contradictory, thus result in obstacles to innovation and effectiveness. Thus, firms still struggle to find effective process management that is associated with innovative project operations. In addition, there is no standard method to evaluate information technology (IT) projects, and at least 40% of IT projects realize no benefits. It is astonishing that none of the abovementioned issues have been addressed or solved by previous literatures. In order to fill the vacancy, this paper first briefly introduces FMS and determines its critical success criteria, and then proposes suitable forms of organization for knowledge management. It also applies process management methods according to knowledge creation mode and maturity of the project. Finally, an analytic network process associated with benefits, opportunities, costs, and risks is constructed to compare the performance of different FMS projects with and without adopting the proposed methodology.

keywords:

Feeder Management System, Knowledge Management

25. 饋綫管理系統的戰略選擇模型

陳省宏、AHI, Lee、Y.L, Kang

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

電力與能源系統期刊, 2009 (15): 234-245, SCI 索引

內容簡介：

饋綫管理系統的新項目開發如何進行戰略選擇？新項目開發的戰略選擇以前是採用最低成本法，然而，隨著環境的複雜化，採取合理標的方式，即同時考慮效率、效能、法規、政策、環保、風險等因素是主流。本研究建構新的網絡層次分析法，它結合利益、機會、成本與風險方式的模型進行系統性戰略選擇，能夠處理各種包括可量化或非量化數據。

關鍵詞：

饋綫管理系統、能源管理系統

25. A Model for Strategic Selection of Feeder Management Systems

H.H, Chen, AMI, Lee, Y.L, Kang

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Electric Power and Energy Systems, 2009 (15): 234-245, SCI indexed

Abstract:

The move to integrating distribution management system (DMS) and feeder management system (FMS) in China is becoming the main trend in recent years, in addition to upgrading and rebuilding existing energy management system (EMS) and DMS. However, with increasing complexity in the social environments along with rapidly changing technologies, how to select a suitable contractor and a FMS project is becoming an important issue for electric power companies. This paper first briefly introduces FMS and then lists its critical success criteria. 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 FMS project.

keywords:

Feeder Management Systems, Energy Management Systems

26. 採用適當的知識管理組織來開發新產品研究

陳省宏

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

2009 工程管理與服務科學會議, EI 索引

內容簡介：

企業開發新產品項目時，如何採用適當的知識管理組織來開發新產品？本研究採取五種不同的知識管理組織，根據知識流通、擴散、吸收、以及創造的特性，進行廣泛的研究，建構數學模型進行數據的分析比較，最後得到結論，即不同的開發流程，採取不同的知識管理組織。

關鍵詞：

製造網絡、知識管理

26. Developing New Products with Suitable KM Forms of Organization in Manufacturing Networks

H.H, Chen

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

3rd Int'l Conference on Engineering Management and Service Sciences, EI indexed

Abstract:

In knowledge intensive industries, a firm needs to develop new products as a participant inside a manufacturing network since knowledge has become a critical factor affecting industry dynamics. Suitable forms of organization for knowledge management (KM) related to the above issue have not been comprehensively addressed in existing research literature. This paper first determines critical success criteria, and then recommends suitable forms of organization for KM by using a fuzzy analytic network process (ANP). A central KM function is recommended for the highest hierarchical level of the organization, a project-decentralized KM task force should be arranged for the cascaded region, and functionally located KM cells should be applied inside each NPD phase.

keywords:

Manufacturing Network, Knowledge Management

27. 企業 IT 外包決策主要動因的理論綜述研究

黃斐

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

中國軟科學增刊，ISSN: 1002-9753，CSSCI 索引

內容簡介：

IT 外包已經成為現代企業中的重要管理應用命題，而 IT 外包企業實踐的成敗則依然受制於管理者能否有效地認識、理解和管理其中的複雜內容。管理者需要通過“為什麼要 IT 外包”此類問題，進行企業實際決策情境下的 IT 外包的動因分析，精確掌控 IT 外包企業實踐的展開和深入。相較於重點在產生基於實踐的經驗總結的部分既有研究，這裏研究側重由四個關聯接近的重要理論出發，以聯繫系統的方式解讀重要的外包動因和實踐規則，同時在尋求理論啓示的指導支援中，形成服務實踐的管理者思維套路。

關鍵詞：

IT 外包、決策動因、外包戰略

27. Literature study about major drivers among Firms' IT outsourcing decision-making

Huang Fei

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

China Soft Science, Special edition, Dec 2009, ISSN: 1002-9753, CSSCI indexed

Abstract:

As IT outsourcing is becoming one critical management mission in modern firms, the success of IT outsourcing practice is determined by the competency of managers to effectively manage inherent complexity of the mission. Managers need analyze the business drivers of IT outsourcing in the real business background, so as to clinch the thinking base of following IT outsourcing practice. In contrast, prior research focused on summarizing the experience of major practices. The majority of this work here tends to study outsourcing drivers and practical rules in one systemic and relating manner, based on four relevant classic business theories. Moreover, the work helps the manager develop some stable analyzing mode towards IT outsourcing issues, by the way of integrating theoretical contributions with practical instructions.

keywords:

IT outsourcing, Drivers of decision-making, Outsourcing strategy

28. 論澳門政府的諮詢機構

黃湛利

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

《澳門人文社會科學研究文選 - 行政卷》，ISBN: 978-99937-1-050-9，下冊（澳門基金會出版）

內容簡介：

本文分為四節，第一節介紹澳門政府諮詢機構的概況，包括成立時間、法律基礎及其監督/行政隸屬層次。第二節論述諮詢機構的人員構成，分析其優劣所在。第三節討論諮詢機構的職能，並提出自己的分類框架 -- 分為五類。第四節是結語，提出如果政府能擅用這個制度，它對促進決策民主化、科學化和透明化，建立社會共識及促進社會穩定，都有其不可抹煞的作用。無論甚麼時候，它都有極大的存在價值。

關鍵詞：

諮詢機構、法律基礎、人員構成、職能

28. The Advisory Bodies of Government in Macau

Wong Cham Li

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

The Selection of Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences of Macau – Administration, ISBN 978-99937-1-050-9, Vol. 2, Macao Foundation

Abstract:

This paper is divided into four sections. The first section introduces the general picture of the advisory bodies of government in Macau including their dates of formation, legal foundations and line of supervision. The second section discusses the personnel set-up of these bodies and evaluates its advantages and disadvantages. The third section gives a review of the functions of these advisory bodies, which can be classified into five categories accordingly. The fourth section is conclusion. It is suggested that at any time and under what kind of political system, these advisory bodies can enhance democratic, scientific and transparent policy making and help to attain consensus and social stability.

keywords:

Advisory bodies, Legal foundation, Personnel set-up, Functions

29. 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：

《美中公共管理》，2009 年 4 月，第 6 期，ISSN: 1548-6591

內容簡介：

在西方國家，除了政府部門架構以外而同樣提供公共服務的其他所有組織類別，都普遍被通稱為“quangos” (quasi-autonomous non-governmental organizations)，即半自主非官方機構。據文菲爾 (Sandra Van Thiel)，quangos 是“被賦予執行一個或多個公共政策為其主要任務的一些組織，它們由公帑支持但運作上與政府保持距離，且與部長或主管部門並無上下層級關係。”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

29. 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:

Journal of US-China Public Administration, ISSN 1548-6591, Vol. 6, No. 2, April 2009 (Serial Number 45)

Abstract:

In western countries, those bodies outside the government but equally providing public services are commonly called “quangos”, i.e, quasi-autonomous non-governmental organizations. According to Van Thiel, quangos are “organizations which as their main task, are charged with the implementation of one or more public policies, and which are funded publicly but operate at arm’s length of the central government, without an immediate hierarchical relationship existing with a minister or a parent department”. 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 organizations, Independent legal person, Statutory bodies

30. 論澳門社團的公共參與

黃湛利

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

李向玉主編：《“騰飛的澳門：回歸十年的回顧與展望” 國際學術研討會論文集 I (政法卷)》，ISBN：978-99937-58-79-2，澳門理工學院出版

內容簡介：

本文從公共參與的角度研究澳門社團。據韋拿(Myron Weiner)，公共/政治參與“是任何自願的行動，不論成功與否、有組織或沒組織、短暫或持續、用認可或非被認可的方法去影響公共政策、公共行政的決定及中央或地方政治領袖的選定。”另據亨廷頓(Samuel Huntington)，社團活動屬公共參與其中一種重要方式、類型。本文將澳門社團的公共參與分為三個層次：即社團本身層次的參與、領導人層次的參與會員層次的參與，進行分析。我們的研究發現，澳門社團在這三個層次的公共參與基本上都非常活躍，成效甚彰。

在西方成熟公民社會，社團參與早已凌駕其他活動，包括選舉/投票，成為最重要的公共參與方式，最能影響公共決策，澳門也不例外。根據本文的闡釋，澳門社團公共參與的深度和廣度，都遠遠超越很多國家和地區，成為本地公共行政一大特色。

關鍵詞：

澳門社團、公共參與、參與層次、公民社會

30. Public Participation of the Macau Associations

Wong Cham Li

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

The Edited Volumn on the International Conference on “Flying Up Macau: A Review and Expectation on the Ten Years after the Handover”, Vol. I – Law and Administration, ISBN 978-99937-58-79-2 , Macau Polytechnic Institute

Abstract:

This paper is a study of Macau associations from the perspective of public/political participation which according to Myron Weiner, refers “to any voluntary action, successful or unsuccessful, organized or unorganized, episodic or continuous, employing legitimate or illegitimate methods intended to influence the choice of public policies, the administration of public affairs, or the choice of political leaders at any level of government, local or national.” And according to Samuel Huntington, the activities of associations are one of the prominent forms of public participation. This paper will analyze the public participation of Macau associations from three levels, namely, the associational level, the level of the leaders of associations and the level of associations’ ordinary members. It is found that the public participation of Macau associations at these three levels are very active basically and effective.

In the western countries which have a mature civil society, the public participation of associations has for long taken over the place of voting and elections and becomes the most important form of public participation which can influence the choice of public policies most. Macau is of no exception. Indeed, according to our study, the depth and scope of public participation of Macau associations have surpassed many other countries and regions and are a major characteristic of the public administration of Macau.

keywords:

Macau associations, public participation, level of participation, civil society

31. 商界優勢還是商人優勢：港澳政商關係比較

黃湛利

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

余振等編：《雙城記 III-港澳政治、經濟及社會發展的回顧與前瞻》，ISBN：978-99937-634-7-5，澳門社會科學學會出版

內容簡介：

本文從一個三維範型分析，即社團主義模式、直選或多元主義模式及委任或諮詢模式，說明港澳商界如何參與政府決策過程、進行利益調解及政策互動，並取得優勢，使其利益得到保障。

本文亦羅列、闡述與大財團有關的、自兩地回歸以來發生的一些社會事件。從這些事件的研究發現，兩地都沒有嚴重的官商勾結、利益輸送現象存在；也沒有任何的商人、財團享有政治特權。所以港澳兩地所展現的商界優勢是整體性、功能性、界別性及行業性的，即金錢力量的社團主義取向，而不是個人性、由財團控制的。

關鍵詞：

社團主義模式、多元主義模式、諮詢模式、商界優勢、商人優勢

31. Who Enjoys Privileges? The Business Sector or Businessman: A Comparison of Government-Business Relations in Hong Kong and Macau

Wong Cham Li

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Name of Conference/Journal:

“A Tale of Two Cities III: A Review and Expectation on the Political, Economic and Social Development of Hong Kong and Macau” edited by Herbert Yee , ISBN 978-99937-634-7-5 , Society of Social Sciences of Macau

Abstract:

This paper attempts to posit for Hong Kong and Macau a triple model of Government-Business Relations (GBR), namely, the corporatist, pluralist and consultative dimensions of institutional interactions in interest intermediation and policy concertation. The model shows that the business sector of both places can maintain its advantageous position and have its interests protected.

Through a study of a number of social incidents related with business, it is found that there does not present serious problems of government-business malpractices and favoritism, and no big business enjoys any special political privileges in Hong Kong and Macau. Therefore, the advantageous position of business is sectoral, functional and associational, which represents the corporatist orientation of the power of money, but not individualistic and control by big business.

keywords:

Corporatist interactions, Pluralist interactions, Consultative interactions, Privileges of the business sector, Privileges of businessmen

32. 論澳門政府的諮詢機構

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會議/刊物名稱：

《澳門人文社會科學研究文選 - 行政卷》，ISBN 978-7-5097-1124-8，社會科學文獻出版社出版

內容簡介：

本文分為四節，第一節介紹澳門政府諮詢機構的概況，包括成立時間、法律基礎及其監督/行政隸屬層次。第二節論述諮詢機構的人員構成，分析其優劣所在。第三節討論諮詢機構的職能，並提出自己的分類框架 -- 分為五類。第四節是結語，提出如果政府能擅用這個制度，它對促進決策民主化、科學化和透明化，建立社會共識及促進社會穩定，都有其不可抹煞的作用。無論甚麼時候，它都有極大的存在價值。

關鍵詞：

諮詢機構、法律基礎、人員構成、職能

32. The Advisory Bodies of Government in Macau

Wong Cham Li

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

The Selection of Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences of Macau -- Administration , ISBN 978-7-5097-1124-8 , Social Sciences Academic Press (China)

Abstract:

This paper is divided into four sections. The first section introduces the general picture of the advisory bodies of government in Macau including their dates of formation, legal foundations and line of supervision. The second section discusses the personnel set-up of these bodies and evaluates its advantages and disadvantages. The third section gives a review of the functions of these advisory bodies, which can be classified into five categories accordingly. The fourth section is conclusion. It suggests that at any time and under what kind of political system, these advisory bodies can enhance democratic, scientific and transparent policy making and help to attain consensus and social stability.

keywords:

Advisory bodies, Legal foundation, Personnel set-up, Functions

33. 台灣的 Y 世代網上購物者的社會人口結構

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會議/刊物名稱：

International Journal of Electronic Customer Relationship Management , ABDC 2009 list , 3(2) :
132-148, ISSN: 1750-0664

內容簡介：

Y 世代具有巨大的購買力，代表未來電子商務的市場。目前只有少數 Y 世代的概況的研究。本研究的目的是創建一個台灣 Y 世代網上購物者的概況和檢查他們的社會人口的特徵，相比於互聯網用戶的非購物者。數據來自 1,187 受訪者的收集和分析。這項研究成果對電子商務營銷提供管理戰略指導和制訂有效的電子客戶關係用以鼓勵 Y 世代互聯網用戶進行網上購物。這項研究給一些以 Y 世代網上消費者為客戶目標的公司或考慮以他們為客戶的目標公司提供了實踐性的貢獻。

關鍵詞：

電子商務、電子營銷、戰略、網上購物形象、網上購買行為概況、Y 世代、台灣

33. The Socio-demographic Profile of Generation Y Online Shoppers in Taiwan

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

International Journal of Electronic Customer Relationship Management , ABDC 2009 list , 3(2): 132-148, ISSN: 1750-0664

Abstract:

Generation Y has tremendous buying power and represents the future market for electronic commerce (e-commerce). There are only a few studies on Generation Y's profile. This research aims to create a profile of Generation Y online shoppers in Taiwan and examine their socio-demographic characteristics, as compare to internet users, but non-shoppers. Data from 1,187 respondents are collected and analysed. Results of the study provide guidance to e-commerce marketers to formulate their effective electronic customer relationship management strategies that encourage Generation Y internet users to make online purchases. This study provides contribution to practice for those companies currently targeting Generation Y consumers via their e-commerce websites or those considering the possibility of targeting this population.

keywords:

Electronic commerce, E-commerce Electronic marketing, E-marketing strategies, Online shopper profile, Online buying behaviour, Generation Y, Taiwan

34. 業務流程工程：個案研究方法

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會議/刊物名稱：

International Journal of Enterprise Network Management, ABDC 2009 list, 3(1): 56-72, ISSN: 1748-1252.

內容簡介：

組織不是相互獨立的，而是相互聯繫為市場提供價值。動態和協作網絡相互連接的組織被視為擴展企業。擴展企業的業務流程是個別夥伴的組合子流程去創造價值。其目的是協調企業之間有關資訊和材料的流動。因此，這個擴展企業的概念是夥伴組織之間業務流程協作產生一個或多個價值給供應鏈網絡。這項研究評論擴展企業和業務流程的概念，提出一個擴展企業的業務流程模型用於理解、分析和改進擴展企業的業務流程，報告了該模型的案例研究，討論了該模型的使用，和進一步提供了該模型的未來研究方向。

關鍵詞：

業務流程模型、擴展的企業、案例研究

34. Business Process Engineering: A Case Study Approach

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Technology**

Name of Conference/Journal:

International Journal of Enterprise Network Management , ABDC 2009 list , 3(1): 56–72, ISSN: 1748-1252.

Abstract:

Organisations are not independent of each other ,however, they are interconnected to bring value to the marketplace. The dynamic and collaborative network of interconnected organisations is regarded as an extended enterprise (EE). The business process of the EE is the combination of sub-processes of individual partners to create value. It is designed to coordinate the information and material flows between individual enterprises. Therefore, the concept of EE is the collaborative business process between partner organisations that produces one or more outputs of value to the supply chain network. This study reviews the concepts of EE and business process, presents a business process model of the EE which can be used to understand, analyse and improve the business process of an EE, reports the case studies of the model, discusses the usage of the model and provides further research of the model.

keywords:

Business Process model, Extended Enterprise, EE, Case Studies

35. 擴展用戶接受和使用技術統一理論 (UTAUT) 在移動商務的消 極用戶採用行爲研究

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 9th International Conference on Electronic Business, Macau, China, 30 November ~ 4 December 2009.

內容簡介：

本研究是通過香港本科生和研究生的網上調查，作出使用擴展用戶接受和使用技術統一理論 (UTAUT) 模型在移動商務的實證檢驗。本研究使用偏最小二乘 (PLS) 技術的結構方程建模器 (SEM) 用來評估因果模型，和使用驗證性因素分析 (CFA) 來進行研究的可靠性和有效性的測量模式。調查結果顯示，新構造擾動關注 (DC) 是一個重要影響用戶的行爲意圖的因素。本研究旨在瞭解能顯著解釋用戶接受和使用行爲的意圖的積極和消極因素，使服務供應商可以調整自己的戰略成功地提供移動商務服務上。本研究還提供了作為進一步的研究用戶接受新的資訊系統的研究模型的基礎。

關鍵詞：

電子商務、移動商務、偏最小二乘法、結構方程模型、用戶接受模型

35. An Extended UTAUT Model for the Study of Negative User Adoption Behaviours of Mobile Commerce

Lai C.F. Donny, Lai K.W. Ivan, and Jordan Ernest

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

In Proceedings of the 9th International Conference on Electronic Business, Macau, China, 30 November ~ 4 December 2009.

Abstract:

An extended Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) for mobile commerce (m-commerce) was empirically tested using data collected from a web survey distributed to and through the Hong Kong undergraduates and postgraduates. The partial least squares (PLS) technique of the structural equation modeling (SEM) was used to evaluate the causal model and the confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was performed to examine the reliability and validity of the measurement model. Findings indicated that the new construct of Disturbance Concerns (DC) is a significant factor affecting users' behavioural intention. This study aims to understand both the positive and negative factors that can significantly explain user acceptance intention and use behaviour so that service providers can adjust their strategies for providing successful m-commerce services. It also provides a base for further research on the user acceptance models of new information systems.

keywords:

E-commerce, M-commerce, Partial least square, Structural equation modeling, User acceptance models, PLS, SEM, TAM, UTAUT

36. 供應鏈管理的綠色運動：問題和挑戰

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會議/刊物名稱：

In Proceedings of the 7th International Workshop on Supply Chain Management and Information Systems, Taiwan, 19-21 July 2009

內容簡介：

全球化已以不同的方式影響到來自不同國家的人。公司正在尋找辦法來減少浪費，及時行動往往被認作更有效的運行操作方式。由於干預的中斷供應製造風險和機會給新的供應鏈參加者去連接成爲擴展型企業來共用一個新的視角。有一些問題需要解決和想法進行測試，以創造一個新的（或修改）產業從而滿足在供應鏈管理需求的“綠色”運動。參加者將分享綠色供應鏈管理的夢想，並獲得新的角色。學術界處於有利位置，與產業合作，付諸實踐，在深入瞭解合作設計所需的流程，以支援擴展型企業爲應付在供應鏈管理的綠色運動。

關鍵詞：

擴展型企業、轉變領導、組織資本

36. Green Movement in Supply Chain Management: Issues and Challenges

Chung, W.C. Walter, Lai, K.W. Ivan

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

In Proceedings of the 7th International Workshop on Supply Chain Management and Information Systems, Taiwan, 19-21 July 2009

Abstract:

Globalisation has affected people from different countries in different ways. Companies are looking for ways to reduce waste and just-in-time operations are often seen more efficient to run an operation. Disruptions of supplies due to interventions create risks and opportunities for new players in a supply chain to be connected as an extended enterprise to share a new perspective. There are issues to be resolved and ideas to be tested in order that a new (or modified) industry could be created to satisfy the demand of “green” movement in supply chain management. The players are expected to share a vision of green supply chain management and acquire new roles. Academia is in a good position to collaborate with industries to put insight into practice in co-designing the processes needed to support an extended enterprise for coping with the green movement in supply chain management.

keywords:

Extended enterprise, Transformative leadership, Organizational capital.

37. 長者對電子廣告短信的態度

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會議/刊物名稱：

In Proceedings of the 9th Annual Conference of International Academy of E-Business, Waikiki, Hawaii, USA, 9-12 April 2009.

內容簡介：

體化的移動電腦處理技術和移動通信的發展，創建了一個巨大的商機。本研究的目的是研究長者對電子廣告短信的態度。這項研究採用問卷調查的方法。此外，這項研究採用了不同的性別分析，描述統計分析，t 考驗，單因數變異數，最小顯著差異和 Pearson 相關分析。研究的結果發現女性和男性長者對企業形象的電子廣告短信的態度有顯著性差異和有很大的不同，女性長者更加重視和可信性，但男性長者偏好娛樂，信息和電子廣告。和女性長者比，男性長者拒絕電子廣告短信有較高百分比的，但女性和男性長者同樣認為公司的形象評價最為重要。這項研究有助於認識長者的態度對公司的形象有重大影響和積極的關係。

關鍵詞：

移動電子廣告、短信、態度、長者

37. Seniors' Attitude on M-Advertising by SMS

Hsu C.F. Connie, Lai K.W. Ivan

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

In Proceedings of the 9th Annual Conference of International Academy of E-Business, Waikiki, Hawaii, USA, 9-12 April 2009.

Abstract:

According to the development and integration of mobile computer processing technology and mobile communication, this creates a huge business opportunities. The purpose of this study aims at seniors' attitudes on M-Advertising by SMS. Questionnaire survey is adopted as the methodology in this study. Moreover, this study analyzes through descriptive statistic analysis, t-test, one-way ANOVA, Least-Significant difference, Pearson Correlation analysis through different sexes. Results of the study provide that both female and male seniors have a significant difference on their attitudes toward to company image on M-advertising by SMS .there is a significant difference on attitudes between different sexes that female seniors attach more importance to irritation and credibility but male seniors value on entertainments, information and M-advertising preference and female seniors have a higher reject percentage on M-Advertising by SMS than male seniors, but both female and male seniors pay the most important value on the company image. The study contributes to the knowledge that seniors' attitudes have a significant influence and a positive relationship with company image.

keywords:

Mobile advertising, SMS, Attitude, Senior

38. 回顧澳門物流業的發展狀況及展望其未來的發展

彭絲、楊若宸、賴嘉偉

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

李向玉主編：《“騰飛的澳門：回歸十年的回顧與展望” 國際學術研討會論文集 2 (經濟卷)》，
Vol. II, 385-403, ISBN: 978-99937-58-79-2

內容簡介：

在“一國兩制”方針的指導下，回歸近 10 年的澳門在政治、經濟、文化等方面得到了長足的發展，在短短的十年內，澳門單一的經濟體已逐漸轉型成了由旅遊博彩業所帶動的多元化經濟體。然而一場席捲全球的金融海嘯對於澳門的經濟來說却是一次嚴峻的挑戰。本文運用了 SWOT 分析對澳門物流業在這 10 年中的發展狀況進行了回顧，並以澳門經濟發展的大方向為前提，提出了適合澳門物流業發展的方向。文章指出，隨著港珠澳大橋的興建，廣州—珠海—澳門快速客運通道的構成以及一系列政策的貫徹實施，澳門的物流業應與中港兩地物流業相互合作與互補。本文經過多方面的分析，提出了中港澳區域合作的可行性方法，這對於澳門整體經濟的發展來說是相當有價值的。

關鍵詞：

物流業的發展、SWOT 分析、港珠澳大橋、廣州—珠海—澳門客運通道、中港澳區域合作

38. The Logistis Development in Macau: Review and Prospects

Peng S, Yang R.C, Lai K.W. Ivan

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

In Proceedings of the International Conference " Rising Macao: Review and Prospects on the Tenth Anniversary of Macao SAR ", Macau Polytechnic Institute, Macau, China, 21-22 April 2009. , Vol. II, 385-403, ISBN: 978-99937-58-79-2

Abstract:

Under “one country, two systems”, Macau have been developed rapidly on politics, economy, culture in her nearly 10 years return road. In the short time, Macau’s simplex economy has been changed to be diversified under the guidance tourism and gambling industry gradually. However, the financial tsunami leads Macau to face a severe challenge. In this paper, SWOT analysis is used to review the 10 years development of Macau’s logistics. Following the main direction of Macau economy’s development, a new direction for the Macau’s logistics industry is proposed. With the construction of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge, the structure of Guangzhou-Zhuhai-Macau express rail link, and the implementation of a serial policy, Macau’s logistics industry should be cooperated and complemented with Mainland China and Hong Kong. By the thorough analysis, a feasible collaboration plan among China, Hong Kong, and Macau in logistics area is proposed, which is valuable for future development of Macau’s economy.

keywords:

Logistics development, SWOT analysis, Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge, Guangzhou-Zhuhai-Macau express rail link, China-Hong Kong-Macau regional cooperation

39. 組織身份 (OI) 對員工行為反應的影響 - 中國 (香港) 人壽保險代理人的實證研究

馬吳坤鈴、賴嘉偉

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

In Proceedings of Business and Information, Volume 6, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 6-8 July 2008, ISSN: 1729-9322

內容簡介：

本研究收集了 378 位保險代理人的數據作出分析，證實組織身份 (OI) 是員工工作滿意度 (JS) 的一個重要成份，工作滿意度會引領保險代理人作預期行為。許多研究指出，員工工作滿意度不僅是一個源戰略競爭優勢，它是組織的成功和性能基礎的支撐，因為工作滿意度是貫徹了員工的承諾。所以，這個承諾是反映個人對一個組織的積極態度。儘管員工工作滿意度的重點是對他們的工作方向和組織，但員工的營業額 (打算去留) 是一個工作滿意度的最公認的成果。雖然大量研究已經認識到各種導致工作滿意度的因素，但組織身份對工人工作滿意度的研究是有限的。因此，本研究分析了代理人的工作滿意度與組織身份和其對代理人的營業額之間的關係。雖然研究方法和研究模式可能不全面而令研究有所局限，本研究進一步增加了在組織研究的知識，和提供了一個改進未來調查的方向。

關鍵詞：

組織身份、感知組織的支持 (POS)、工作滿意度、預期行為的反應、保險代理人

39. Impact of Organization Identity (OI) on Workforce Behavioral Reactions – An Empirical Study of Life Insurance Agents in the Chinese Context (HK)

Ma K.L, Lai K.W. Ivan

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

In Proceedings of Business and Information, Volume 6, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 6-8 July 2008,ISSN 1729-9322

Abstract:

A study from 378 insurance agents in Hong Kong indicated the significance of organization identity as one of the important antecedents for workforce job satisfaction (JS), which in turn leading to the intended behavior of the agents. Numerous studies point out workforce job satisfaction is not just a source of strategic competitive advantage it is one of the underpinning foundations for organization's success and performance because JS is a manifestation of employees' commitment. Hence, this commitment is a reflection of individual' positive attitude towards an organization. While job satisfaction focuses on workforce orientations towards their work and organization, employee's turnover (the intention to stay or leave) is one of the most commonly recognized outcomes of job satisfaction. Although substantial research had recognized various factors leading to job satisfaction, study with the inclusion of organization identity for workforce job satisfaction is limited. Hence, this study analyzes the relationship between agent's job satisfaction with organization identity and its impact on agent's turnover. Although the method and the model may not be comprehensive to address all the limitations in the study, it thus adds further knowledge in the area of organizational research and provides an enhancement for future investigation.

keywords:

Organization identity , Perceived organization support (POS) , Job satisfaction , Intended behavioral reactions and insurance agents.

40. 金融衍生品交易與商業銀行績效：基於美國的經驗

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澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

管理科學，2009 年第 4 期（雙月刊），CSSCI 索引

內容簡介：

本文利用 18 家美國銀行控股公司從 2005 年第 2 季度到 2008 年第 3 季度的面板資料，建立固定效應和隨機效應模型，考察了金融衍生品交易行為對商業銀行收益和風險的影響。我們在對銀行持有衍生品頭寸目的加以區分的基礎上深入研究整體上、分類樣本以及次貸危機前後金融衍生品交易行為對美國銀行控股公司收益和風險的影響，結果發現，在整體上非交易衍生品面值規模越大，銀行的收益越大，但提高了銀行的整體風險相比於主導型銀行，參與型銀行可能持有更多的衍生品投機頭寸，從而增大了自身的系統風險；美國銀行控股公司在次貸危機前相比於危機後持有更多的衍生品投機頭寸，從而增大了自身的系統風險。總體上，我們的研究表明商業銀行使用金融衍生品行為是一柄雙刃劍。如果商業銀行嚴格利用金融衍生品對沖基礎資產風險，那麼金融衍生品的利用對銀行而言也許是一種有益的管理嘗試。相反，如果商業銀行過多地用金融衍生品進行投機以獲取較高的收益，那麼金融衍生品的利用會導致銀行整體風險的上升。

關鍵詞：

金融危機、經濟危機、銀行信貸風險、風險擴散

40. The Impact of Derivatives Activity on Commercial Banks: Evidence from U.S. Bank Holding Companies

Li Li

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Management Science, 2009.4 (Bimonthly, CSSCI indexed

Abstract:

We examine the impact of the derivatives activity on commercial banks based on the panel data from 18 large U.S. bank holding companies (BHC) by establishing fixed effects model and random effects model. So as to evaluate financial derivatives' effects on commercial banks' performance more comprehensively, we will distinguish the aims of banks' usage of financial derivatives positions in this paper. This paper finds that in general the larger the notional values of non-traded derivatives, the more derivative positions held by banks, meaning possible greater returns. While the derivatives activity increases the BHCs' overall risk level. In the meanwhile, we find that participative banks are possible to take more speculative positions in derivatives contracts in name of risk managing, while dominant banks would like to hold derivatives positions for the sake of hedging underlying risks. Furthermore, we find that the BHCs are possible to take more speculative positions in derivatives contracts in name of risk managing before sub-prime mortgage loan crisis than after sub-prime mortgage loan crisis, so they assume more risks before sub-prime mortgage loan crisis. Overall, our findings suggest that the usage of derivatives for commercial banks is a double-edged sword. Using derivatives maybe a matter of managerial taste in order to hedge underlying risks for commercial banks, however, it maybe increase the commercial banks' overall risks if the derivatives positions are used to speculate, though derivatives activity could increase the profitability of BHCs.

keywords:

Financial Crisis, Economics Crisis, Credit Risk, Risk Diffusion

41. 宏觀經濟形勢變化對銀行信貸風險狀況的影響

譚慶華、李黎

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

投資研究，2009 年第 4 期，CSSCI 索引

內容簡介：

隨著經濟金融化的深入發展，銀行信貸與國民經濟之間的關係越來越密切。目前宏觀經濟形勢正由金融危機逐步演化為實體經濟危機，銀行信貸風險狀況出現惡化跡象，相應的信貸政策也必須有所調整。本文對宏觀經濟形勢變化對銀行信貸風險狀況造成的影響進行了全面分析，提出要加強重要指標監測預警提高政策措施的針對性與前瞻性，在進行存量風險排查的同時要進行延伸風險排查，抓住有利市場機會積極支援國民經濟平穩較快發展。

關鍵詞：

金融危機、經濟危機、銀行信貸風險、風險擴散

41. Effect of the Uncertainty of Macro Economy on the Commercial Bank Credit Risk

Tan Qinghua, Li Li

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

Investment Research, April 2009, CSSCI indexed

Abstract:

The relationship between bank loan and national economics is becoming closer than ever with the developing of economics and finance. Now financial crisis is transferring to real economics crisis, which worsen the credit risk on bank loans, so the bank loan policy should adjust according to the condition. This paper analyses the effect of uncertainty of macro economics on the commercial bank credit risk and point that banks should strengthen the inspection on important economics indicators. In the meanwhile, banks should inspect the present risk and future risk in order to avoiding credit risk in time.

keywords:

Financial Crisis, Economics Crisis, Credit Risk, Risk Diffusion

42. 藍牙技術在航運業的應用實施研究

J. Michael Tarn、龐川、David C. Yen、Jon Chen

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

Computer Standards & Interfaces，第 31 期，2009 年 1 月，SCI 索引

內容簡介：

藍牙技術在全球各行各業的應用越來越廣泛，其對航運業的影響尤其獨特而深遠。本研究的目的是在於探討藍牙技術在航運業的應用與實施。本文首先介紹了藍牙技術和標準，以及推行藍牙技術和標準的工作。然後，本文介紹了藍牙技術在航運業的應用現狀。本文還運用戰略-管理-組織-技術-安全-社會分析 (SMOTSS Analysis) 方法，對 FedEx、UPS 和 DHL 三個案例進行了深入分析，提出了未來藍牙技術發展和應用的建議。

關鍵詞：

藍牙、SIG、SMOTSS 分析、航運業、標準、技術

42. Exploring the implementation and application of Bluetooth technology in the shipping industry

J. Michael Tarn, Pang Chuan, David C. Yen, Jon Chen

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

Computer Standards & Interfaces, Volume 31 Issue 1, Jan. 2009, SCI indexed

Abstract:

Bluetooth technology has become more and more popular in today's worldwide operations. Its impact on the shipping industry is specifically unique and profound. The purpose of this study is to explore the implementation and application of Bluetooth technology in the shipping industry. This article first introduces the standard and technology of Bluetooth as well as the efforts to develop and promote the standard. Then, the current status of Bluetooth applications in the shipping industry is discussed. Further, three cases, including FedEx, UPS and DHL, are studied along with a Strategic-Managerial-Organizational-Technological-Security-Social (SMOTSS) analysis. The article is concluded with the implications and future of Bluetooth technology.

keywords:

Bluetooth, SIG, SMOTSS analysis, Shipping industry, Standard, Technology

43. 一個多尺度的非平衡態分子動力學計算模型及其應用

盛妮、李少凡

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

International Journal of Applied Mechanics，INSPEC，ISSN: 1758-8251，第 1 期：405-420

內容簡介：

在本文，我們介紹一個多尺度的非平衡態分子動力學計算模型(MS-NEMD)，能夠模擬納米尺度的熱機相互作用。在該模型中，每個有限元結點作為一個溫度場，而假設與該節點相連的分子在每一個計算時間步長中在該溫度場處於平衡態。巨集觀尺度的變量通過有限元模型進行求解，而微觀尺度的變量通過分子動力學模型進行求解。

關鍵詞：

非平衡態熱力學、多尺度模擬

43. A multi-scale non-equilibrium molecular dynamics algorithm and its applications

Sheng N, Li SF

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

International Journal of Applied Mechanics, INSPEC, ISSN: 1758-8251, Vol 1: 405-420

Abstract:

In this paper, we introduce a multi-scale nonequilibrium molecular dynamics (MS-NEMD) model that is capable of simulating nano-scale thermal–mechanical interactions. Recent simulation results using the MS-NEMD model are presented. The MS-NEMD simulation generalises the nonequilibrium molecular dynamics (NEMD) simulation to the setting of concurrent multi-scale simulation. This multi-scale framework is based on a novel concept of multi-scale canonical ensemble. Under this concept, each coarse scale finite element (FE) node acts as a thermostat, while the atoms associated with each node are assumed to be in a local equilibrium state within one coarse scale time step. The coarse scale mean field is solved by the FE method based on a coarse-grained thermodynamics model ;whereas in the fine scale the NEMD simulation is driven by the random force that is regulated by the inhomogeneous continuum filed through a distributed Nosé – Hoover thermostat network. It is shown that the fine scale distribution function is canonical in the sense that it obeys a drifted local Boltzmann distribution.

keywords:

Nonequilibrium thermodynamics, Multi-scale simulation, Canonical ensemble

44. 澳門城市概況

鄧宇華、盛妮

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

Cities: The International Journal of Urban Policy and Planning, 第 24 期：220-231, SSCI 索引

內容簡介：

在 1999 年 12 月 20 日，澳門從葡萄牙殖民地回歸為中國的一個特別行政區。在過去幾年，澳門是世界上其中一個最成功的吸引巨大投資的城市。澳門已經超過拉斯維加斯成為世界第一博彩市場。這篇概論主要討論澳門經濟的迅速增長及其所帶來的社會和環境挑戰。

關鍵詞：

澳門、城市概況、經濟繁榮、博彩、城市形態

44. City Profile: Macao

Tang UW, Sheng N

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

Cities: The International Journal of Urban Policy and Planning, Vol 24: 220-231, SSCI indexed

Abstract:

On 20 December 1999, Macao reverted from being a Portugal colony to being a special administrative region of China. In the past few years, Macao is one of the most successful cities in the world to attract tremendous investments. Once a seedy sideshow to nearby Hong Kong, Macao has surpassed Las Vegas to become the world's No. 1 gambling market. This profile discusses the radical political transformations, the rapid economic growth, physical expansion and the consequent social and environmental challenges.

keywords:

Macao, City profile, Economic boom, Gambling, Urban form

45. 服務業中的關係強度：一個衡量模型

石貴成、施以正、陳潔光、王永貴

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

市場研究國際期刊，第 51 期：659-685，SSCI 索引

內容簡介：

本文基於文獻回顧界定了關係強度概念提出了一個三維度衡量模型，然後在服務銷售的研究背景下開發並驗證了關係強度的衡量量表。實證結果表明該衡量量表具有足夠的信度和效度。

關鍵詞：

關係強度、服務業、衡量模型

45. Relationship strength in service industries: A measurement model

Shi G. C, Shi Y. Z, Chan K. K, Wang Y. G.

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

International Journal of Market Research , Volume 51:659-685, SSCI indexed

Abstract:

Although one of the key objectives of relationship marketing is to build strong relationship with customers, the construct of relationship strength is proposed just recently and there is little research into its measurement and validation. Based on an intensive literature review, relationship strength is conceptualized and a tri-dimension measurement model is proposed: affective strength, cognitive strength and conative strength. Then a measurement scale of relationship strength in the context of services selling is developed and validated. Empirical results indicate that the measurement scale have acceptable levels of reliability, unidimensionality, convergent validity, discriminant validity, and nomological validity.

keywords:

Relationship strength, Service industries, Measurement

46. 網絡博彩消費者營銷：以澳門為例

劉丁己、石貴成

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

營銷學會年會 2009，ISTP，2009/171/1-6

內容簡介：

本文討論傳統營銷 4Cs 在網絡博彩上的發展。

關鍵詞：

網絡博彩、消費者營銷、4Cs、澳門

46. Putting Web Gambling Consumer Marketing in its Place: A Macau Example

Liu Matthew Tingchi, Shi Guicheng

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

Academy of Marketing Annual Conference 2009, ISTP, 2009/171/1-6

Abstract:

This working paper discusses the extension of the traditional marketing 4Cs in web gambling (or online gambling). It is a selective, not a complete, review of researches concerning 4Cs application to web gambling field, especially in Macau context. Practical examples of how Macau conducts its web gambling in the new marketing framework were provided.

keywords:

Web gambling, Consumer marketing, 4 Cs, Macao

47. 基於灰色神經網絡模型的短時交通流預測問題：澳門的實踐

石永東、潘媛媛、李建慶

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

2009 IEEE 智慧系統與應用國際會議 (ISA2009), EI 索引

內容簡介：

論文分別用三種灰色神經網絡模型進行短時交通流的參數預測，以澳門巴波沙大馬路的車流速度為例，實驗表明三種灰色神經網絡模型的預測精度都優於單一的灰色模型或者神經網絡模型，而且車流速度曲線是否光滑變化不影響預測的準確性。

關鍵詞：

短時交通流預測、灰色神經網絡、澳門、全球定位系統

47. Urban short-term traffic forecasting based on grey neural network combined model: Macao Experience

Shi Yongdong, Pan Yuanyuan, Li Jianqing

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

Proceeding of 2009 International IEEE Workshop on Intelligent Systems and Applications ,EI indexed

Abstract:

The paper presents three kinds of grey neural network combined model for short-term prediction of urban traffic parameters, which are parallel grey neural network, series grey neural network, and inlaid grey neural network. They are employed to forecast a real vehicle speed in Barbosa road of Macao with satisfied precision. The experiment shows that the above three kinds of model are feasible and effective in comparison with single model GM(1,1) and neural network. And whether actual speed of vehicles in the road varies smoothly or not will influence significantly the accuracy of forecasting.

keywords:

Short-term traffic forecasting, Grey neural network, Macao, GPS

48. 射頻技術在物流和供應鏈管理中的應用

石永東、潘媛媛、郎為民

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

《應用科學研究學報》，2009 年第 11 期，ISSN：1815-932x

內容簡介：

論文介紹了將射頻技術在物流和供應鏈管理中應用的優勢，並對危險物品跟踪、儲罐識別、食品監管、倉庫管理等若干典型應用進行了情景分析。

關鍵詞：

射頻、物流、供應鏈管理、標籤

48. The RFID application in logistics and supply chain management

Shi Yongdong, Pan Yuanyuan, Lang Weimin

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

Research Journal of Applied Sciences, ISSN: 1815-932x., ABI/INFORM indexed

Abstract:

This paper introduces the advantage of RFID technology in logistics and supply chain management, and then lists the typical application such as dangerous goods track, container track, food surveillance and warehouse management. In addition, it analyzes the application scenario of RFID technology in logistics management field.

keywords:

Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), Logistics, Supply chain management, Tag

49. 中國出口建築材料的技術水平與質量分析

宋宇、衣方磊

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

信息：一個國際跨學科雜誌，Volume (12) Number (6)，ISSN：1343-4500，SCI 索引

內容簡介：

本論文利用重力模型研究了質量及技術屬性對中國建築材料出口的影響。研究發現出口建築產品的單位價值和出口總量成正比，同時，單位價值和建築產品的生產技術也存在正向關係。

關鍵詞：

中國建築材料、出口、重力模型

49. Quality and Technology Levels of Chinese Construction Material Exports Research using the Gravity Model

Song Yu, Yi Fanglei

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

Information: An international interdisciplinary journal, Volume (12) Number (6), ISSN: 1343-4500, SCI indexed

Abstract:

This paper proposes three gravity models to explore the impacts of quality and technology attributes on the construction material export of China. 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

50. 資本要素影響下的中國建築業經濟驅動效應研究

宋宇、李勇

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，2009. (2)

內容簡介：

傳統的建築業經濟驅動效應研究將資本看作生產的基本要素，並未將資本作為中間要素納入到經濟驅動效應的計量中。本文嘗試將資本視為中間要素，構建了一個新的經濟驅動效應計量模型，以克服這一缺陷。我們對中國及五個 OECD 國家建築經濟驅動效應進行了比較。實證結果顯示，資本對中國建築業的影響要比 OECD 國更大。此外，資本對建築業的影響在考察期內也呈下降趨勢。

關鍵詞：

投入產出分析、資本、建築業、驅動效應

50. Economic Drive Effects Research of the Chinese Construction Sector Considering the Effect of Capital

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 , 2009. (2)

Abstract:

A significant limitation in previous linkage research is that the flow of capital goods is not addressed. This research first generates a new input-output model considering capital as an intermediate factor and recalculated the construction sector's linkage. The results confirm that, for the construction sector, capital is more importantly in Chinese than in those OECD countries. Moreover, the effect of capital on the construction sector shows a declining trend over the examined period.

keywords:

Input-output analysis, Capital, The construction sector, Linkage

51. 澳大利亞辦公環境滿意度研究

宋宇、衣方磊

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

EMS2009 工程管理,服務管理國際會議

內容簡介：

以前的研究認為對單個環境因素的滿意度並不一定會影響對整體環境的滿意度，而且每個環境因素的重要程度並不相等，這個重要程度因國家的不同而不同。為了更好的理解澳大利亞辦公環境的滿意程度，本文應用 AHP 模型對影響澳大利亞辦公環境滿意度的因素進行了量化分析。

關鍵詞：

辦公環境滿意度、僱員、AHP、澳大利亞

51. Office environmental satisfaction analysis in Australia

Song Yu , Yi Fanglei

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

EMS2009

Abstract:

Previous research showed that satisfaction with one or more environmental factor does not necessarily produce equal satisfaction with the total environment and not all factors are equally important. In addition, the relative importance of the various factors differed from country to country. In order to gain a better understanding of the influential factors of office environmental satisfaction in Australia, this paper hence aims to apply the AHP to quantify the critical influential factors for the employees' satisfaction with the office environment in Australia. The findings from this research have provided some insights for the quantitative measurement of critical factors for office environmental satisfaction.

keywords:

Office Environmental Satisfaction, Employee, AHP, Australia

52. 品牌個性與一致性對購買意願的影響：對中國大陸汽車市場的 實證研究

王雪華、楊志林、劉寧榮

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

全球營銷雜誌，Vol. 22 (3): 199-215，SSCI 索引

內容簡介：

本文對產品品牌個性，公司品牌個性的一致性及其同自我形象之間的一致性對購買意願的影響進行了研究。結果顯示產品品牌個性比之公司品牌個性對消費者的購買意願的影響更重要。一致性作為調節變量對於品牌個性以及購買意願之間的影響有正向作用。

關鍵詞：

品牌個性、自我形象 一致性、中國

52. The Impacts of Brand Personality and Congruity on Purchase Intention: Evidence from the Chinese Mainland's Automobile Market

Wang Xuehua, Yang Zhilin, Liu Ningrong

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Global Marketing, Vol. 22 (3): 199-215

Abstract:

This study focuses on comparison of the importance of product-brand personality and importance of company-brand personality characteristics as well as on investigation of product-/company-brand congruity and self-image congruence on purchase intention, within the context of Chinese Mainland's automobile industry. Results reveal that product-brand personality is more significant in affecting purchase intention than company-brand personality. Furthermore, it is found that congruity between product-brand personality and company-brand personality acts as a moderating variable between product-/company-brand personality and purchase intention. Of equal importance, it is found that self-image congruence with product-/company-brand personality positively affects purchase intention, at a statistically significant level, and plays a moderating role between product-/company-brand personality and purchase intention. Implications for research, as well as for business practices, are discussed.

keywords:

Product-Brand Personality, Company-Brand Personality, Self-Image Congruence, China

53. 澳門旅遊市場影響因素研究

伍向豪、郭建中、溫雅筠

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

2009 年管理科學與經營決策國際學術研討會論文集，ISBN：978-986-6717-36-9，臺灣淡江大學出版

內容簡介：

本文主要研究 1999 年至 2008 年澳門的旅客人數時間序列，目的在於探討澳門旅遊人數的增長趨勢受到重大事件發生後所產生的影響。

關鍵詞：

旅遊業、衝擊、預測模型、時間序列分析

53. The Analysis of Influential Factors in Macau's Tourism Market

Wu Shiang-hau, Guo Jiannjong, Wen Ya-yun

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

Proceedings of the 2009 International Conference in Management Sciences and Decision Making, ISBN: 978-986-6717-36-9, Tamkang University, Tamsui, Taipei County, Taiwan, China

Abstract:

Due to the intense international integration in these years, international tourism becomes a booming industry. According to the analysis made by the World Tourism Organization in 2002, the tourism market has major influence in the economic growth for each country or region. The tourism industry would be the fast-growing industry in the twenty-first century. Since the world faces the economic downturn on account of the financial crisis nowadays, the growth rate of the tourism industries worldwide would be still steady.

This paper aims at analyzing the monthly time series data of tourists in Macau from 1999 to 2008. By means of econometric analysis, using the E-VIEWS and Gretl software systems, this paper attempts to analyze the impulses of some important affairs which affect the tourist arrivals in Macau. These affairs include the Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) between Macau and China, the Macau government incentive policy to new casinos' establishment for foreign casino groups in 2002, and its economic growth in these years. This paper also attempts to establish the forecast model to predict the number of tourists in Macau.

keywords:

Tourism Industry, Impulses, Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA), Forecast Model, Time Series Analysis

54. 澳門旅遊業回歸十年的回顧與展望

伍向豪、溫雅筠

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

李向玉主編：《“騰飛的澳門：回歸十年的回顧與展望” 國際學術研討會論文集 2 (經濟卷)》，澳門理工學院出版，ISBN 978-99937-58-79-2

內容簡介：

由於全球經濟整合日趨密切，以及資訊的快速流通，國際旅遊日趨頻繁。以旅遊產業而言，包含的範圍非常廣泛，包括風景名勝、運輸業、旅館業、旅行社及旅遊宣傳媒介，以及其他相關工商產業等，影響經濟成長程度甚大。世界觀光組織(World Tourism Organization)在 2002 年指出，旅遊業將是二十一世紀快速成長的產業，對創造就業的效果較其他產業更形顯著。儘管全球經濟近期受到金融海嘯的影響，但是旅遊業仍以穩定的速度進行發展。

回顧澳門的旅遊業發展，在回歸十年中取得快速的發展，在賭權開放後，旅遊業受到博彩業發展的帶動下發展迅速。本論文即擬以時間序列研究法(Time Series Analysis)研究回歸十年間重要政策與事件變數對澳門旅遊業發展所產生的影響，並就澳門旅遊業未來發展提出相關政策建議。

關鍵詞：

旅遊業、時間序列研究法

54. Macau Tourism in Retrospect and Forward-Looking in 1999-2009

Wu Shianghau, Wen Yayun

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Technology**

Name of Conference/Journal:

Instituto Polytechnico de Macau, Proceedings of the “Rising Macao: Review and Prospects on the Tenth Anniversary of Macao SAR International Conference”, ISBN 978-99937-58-79-2

Abstract:

This paper attempts to analyze the impulses of some important affairs which affect the tourist arrivals in Macau. These affairs include the Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) between Macau and China, the Macau government incentive policy to new casinos' establishment for foreign casino groups in 2002, and its economic growth in these years. This paper also attempts to establish the forecast model to predict the number of tourists in Macau.

keywords:

Tourism Industry, Time Series Analysis

55. 使用資料採礦法的醫學知識管理研究：以帕金森氏症為例

伍向豪、溫雅筠

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

International Conference of Knowledge Management 2009 Conference Proceedings , CITE Open Conference Systems , ISBN: 978-988-18659-1-5

內容簡介：

本研究以資料採礦法分析帕金森氏症的資料庫，以探索衡量聲音的指標是否可成為帕金森氏症的診斷工具。

關鍵詞：

資料採礦、帕金森氏症

55. Medical Knowledge Management By Using Data Mining Method: The Case of Parkinson's Disease

Wu Shiangau, Wen Yayun

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

International Conference of Knowledge Management 2009 Conference Proceedings , CITE Open Conference Systems , ISBN: 978-988-18659-1-5

Abstract:

Clinical decision-making needs available information to be the guidance for physicians. Nowadays, data mining method is applied in medical research in order to analyze large volume of medical data. This study attempts to use data mining method to analyze the databank of Parkinson's disease and to explore whether the voice measurement variables can be the diagnostic tool for the Parkinson's disease.

keywords:

Data Mining, Parkinson's Disease

56. 知識傳遞防錯:在假設檢驗中加一個傻子都會的步驟

潘峽、周強

澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

商學教育學報第 8 5 卷第 4 期

內容簡介：

POKA-YOKE 是豐田生產方式裏面的有效的防錯方法，在生產和服務中有廣泛應用，但在知識傳遞領域有意識地應用此概念的還很少見。本文建議在知識傳遞領域中有意識地主動地應用這種方法，已有效地減少錯誤的出現。本文以假設檢驗的知識傳遞為例，在加了一個 P O K A - Y O K E 式的第零步之後，實證結果顯示，知識接受者在進行假設檢驗時犯錯誤的現象顯著減少。

關鍵詞：

防錯、poka-yoke、第零步、知識傳遞、假設檢驗

56. Fail-safe knowledge delivery: adding a poka-yoke type step zero in hypothesis testing

X. Pan, Q. Zhou

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Education for Business, Heldref, vol. 85, issue 4

Abstract:

Originated in Toyota Production System, Poka-yoke is an important and useful measure for fail-safe operations in manufacturing and service. However, its application and effectiveness in knowledge delivery area have not been fully studied and reported. In this paper, we propose the use of fail-safe measures that have the poka-yoke feature in knowledge delivery. We gave a example of delivery knowledge on hypothesis testing. That is, we propose to add a step zero in hypothesis testing so that the learners will not make mistakes in the construction and concluding the hypothesis testing. Empirical analysis showed our measure is effective for delivering the knowledge in the sense of fail-safing.

keywords:

Poka-yoke, Fail-safe, Step zero, Knowledge delivery, Hypothesis testing

57. 法律移植、法律文化與法律發展——澳門法現狀的批判

謝耿亮

澳門科技大學 法學院

會議/刊物名稱：

《比較法研究》，2009 年第 5 期（總第 105 期）：1-15，ISSN: 1004-8561，CSSCI 索引

內容簡介：

歷史上葡萄牙法律規定及法律文化被強制直接置入澳門，澳門回歸時這些均被保留，但為適應本地需要而啓動的法律本地化却進展緩慢，當前澳門法基本上處於“葡萄牙化”中，澳門法律規定的解釋和適用幾乎完全依賴葡萄牙法律文化，致使澳門法無法獨立發展，且造成司法效率極度低下。葡萄牙法律文化背離澳門本地發展的需要，限制和排斥本地專業法律文化和大眾法律文化的建立與發展。澳門法的未來在於透過法律的深層結構理解自身，並且充分借鑒與澳門自身文化類似的大中華區法律文化以及適用於全球範圍的國際統一法，才能真正獨立發展並且適合本地發展需要。

關鍵詞：

澳門法、葡萄牙化、本地化、法律文化、法律深層結構

57. Legal Transplantation, Legal Culture and Legal Development: The Criticizing of Current Macao Law

Xie Gengliang

Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journey of Comparative law, 105, no.5 (2009): 1-15. ISSN: 1004-8561, CSSCI indexed

Abstract:

Legal provisions and legal culture of Portugal were directly imposed into Macao in history and were retained when Macao's return to China. As the process of Localization of Law which was designed to adapt to the local needs has being slow, the current laws of Macao remain portugalized. The interpretation and application of Macao law has being totally dependent on Portuguese legal culture, which makes it impossible for the independent development of Macao law and results in extremely judicial inefficiency. Portuguese legal culture conflicts with the local development needs and at the same time restricts and excludes the establishment and development of local professional legal culture and popular legal culture. The future of Macao law lies in understanding itself through the deep structure of law and fully drawing on legal culture of the Great China Region which is similar to its own and the sources of international unification of law, only then can it be truly independent and be suitable for local development needs.

keywords:

Macao Law, Portugalization, Localization, Legal Culture, Deep Structure of Law

58. 澳門法困局與出路：葡萄牙化或本地化

謝耿亮

澳門科技大學 法學院

會議/刊物名稱：

《“一國兩制”研究》第 2 期（2009 年 10 月）：43-55，ISSN: 2074-8124

內容簡介：

澳門法基本上處於“葡萄牙化”狀態，“本地化”工作雖然取得了一些進展，但遠遠未達到應有程度和水準，因此司法效率低下，不能滿足澳門境內外利益相關者的需求，這均根源於葡萄牙化與本地狀況根本背離。只有“去葡萄牙化”並且進一步推進澳門法本地化進程，改變澳門法中文本存而不用的狀態，適用中文本澳門法並且創制中文法律文書，澳門法才能獨立發展，走出困局。

關鍵詞：

法律困局、葡萄牙化、去葡萄牙化、本地化、利益相關者

58. The Predicament of Macao Law and its Solution: Portugalization or Localization

Xie Gengliang

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Name of Conference/Journal:

Academic Journal of One Country Two Systems, 2 (2009): 43-55. ISSN: 2074-8124

Abstract:

In spite of the current progress made in the localization of Macao Laws, the status quo of Macao laws remains portugalized, which have been too far to match the necessary standard as requested. As a result of deviation from the reality, the deficiency of judicial mechanism will not be capable to satisfy the demand of relevant interests. It's only by virtue of “de-portugalization” and enhancement of localization that can improve the status of the Chinese version of Macao laws. Hence, the application of the Chinese version of Macao Laws and the establishment of the Chinese legal documentation shall be eventually extricated from the quagmire and achieve further development independently.

keywords:

Predicament of Law, Portugalization, de-Portugalization, Localization, Interested Parties

59. Tiotropium 治療華人穩定期 COPD 患者的療效及安全性: Meta 分析

吳其標、李國春、李煥儀、周希喬

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議/刊物名稱：

呼吸學，第 14 期 (5)，ISSN: 1323-7799，SCI 索引

內容簡介：

背景與目的：Tiotropium 目前在中國是唯一的長效吸入抗膽碱能支氣管擴張藥，但華人 COPD 患者對其反應仍多未知。本研究之目的為評價 Tiotropium 治療華人穩定期 COPD 患者的療效及安全性。方法：檢索 Tiotropium 治療華人患者的隨機對照試驗文獻。對應用 Tiotropium 與安慰劑或 Ipratropium 對照比較療效及安全性的結果進行分析。

結果：11 個隨機對照臨床試驗，1006 位患者入選。與安慰劑、Ipratropium 比較，Tiotropium 顯著改善 FEV1 (WMD=304ml；95% CI 271 to 337)，FEV1 % pred (WMD =8.35%，95% CI 5.40 to 11.31)，癥狀 (RR=2.0；95% CI 1.61 to 2.49)。與安慰劑比較，Tiotropium 顯著減少病情惡化 (RR=0.07；95% CI 0.01 to 0.54)，但與 Ipratropium 比較，Tiotropium 未顯著減少惡化 (RR=0.70；95% CI 0.13 to 3.75)。Tiotropium 的耐受性、安全性與安慰劑、Ipratropium 相當 (RR=1.16；95% CI 0.76 to 1.77, P=0.49)。

結論：Tiotropium 改善肺功能及臨床癥狀，減少病情惡化，具很好耐受性及安全性。Tiotropium 是華人穩定期 COPD 患者治療的理想線藥物。為進一步評價 Tiotropium 的療效及安全性，仍有必要進行更多長期的隨機對照臨床試驗。

關鍵詞：

華人、COPD、Meta 分析，安全性、Tiotropium 療效

59. The Efficacy and Safety of Tiotropium in Chinese Patients with Stable COPD : a Meta-analysis

Wu Qibiao, Li Guochun, LEI Wun I, Zhou Xiqiao

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Respirology, Volume 14, Number 5, ISSN: 1323-7799, SCI indexed

Abstract:

Background and objectives: Tiotropium is the only long-acting inhaled anticholinergic bronchodilator currently available in China, but information about the responses to it in Chinese patients with COPD is largely unknown. The aim of this study was to assess the efficacy and safety of tiotropium in Chinese Patients with stable COPD.

Methods: An electronic search of literature was undertaken to identify randomised controlled trials (RCTs) of tiotropium in Chinese patients. Results on the efficacy and safety of tiotropium Vs. placebo or ipratropium were analysed. Outcomes of interest were FEV1, FEV1 % predicted (FEV1 % pred), symptoms, exacerbations, tolerability and safety. A meta-analysis was conducted to examine the outcomes.

Results: Eleven RCTs recruiting 1,006 patients were identified. Compared with placebo and ipratropium, tiotropium significantly improved FEV1 (WMD=304ml, 95% CI 271 to 337), FEV1 % pred (WMD =8.35%, 95% CI 5.40 to 11.31), and symptoms (RR=2.0, 95% CI 1.61 to 2.49). Tiotropium significantly reduced exacerbations (RR=0.07, 95% CI 0.01 to 0.54) compared with placebo, but reductions in exacerbations compared with ipratropium were not statistically significant (RR=0.70, 95% CI 0.13 to 3.75). Tiotropium was well tolerated with a similar safety profile to placebo and ipratropium (RR = 1.16 , 95% CI 0.76 to 1.77, P=0.49) .

Conclusions: Tiotropium improved pulmonary function and symptoms, reduced exacerbations, and was well tolerated and safe. On the basis of its efficacy and safety profile, tiotropium appears to be a reasonable first-line choice for the management of Chinese patients with stable COPD. Additional long term RCTs are required to further evaluate the efficacy and safety of tiotropium.

keywords:

Chinese, COPD, Meta-analysis, Safety, Tiotropium, Treatment Efficacy.

60. 亞健康的中醫藥幹預研究概況

吳其標、李煥儀

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議/刊物名稱：

第二屆國際中醫藥與亞健康學術研討會，第 1 期

內容簡介：

中醫藥對亞健康的幹預有獨特的優勢，亞健康研究已成為廣大中醫藥學者普遍關注的問題。本文綜述了中醫藥學對亞健康的認識及干預研究現況，旨在為亞健康的中醫治療及深入研究提供思路和途徑。

關鍵詞：

亞健康、中醫藥、幹預、綜述

60. Pondering about Study on Subhealth State with Traditional Chinese Medicine

Wu Qibiao, LEI Wun I

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The 2th International Conference of Chinese Medicine and Sub-health, Volume 1

Abstract:

Subhealth is a state between health and disease, Traditional Chinese Medicine(TCM) is distinctive and good at treating subhealth. In this paper, recent research progresses of diagnosis and treatment of subhealth with TCM were reviewed, aiming to provide enlightenment and approach to treatment and further research of subhealth.

keywords:

Subhealth State, Traditional Chinese Medicine, Intervention, Review

61. 頤年降壓飲治療南粵地區早期原發性高血壓患者臨床療效及對 血管內皮功能的影響

趙永華、劉焜德、黃平東、項平

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議/刊物名稱：

中華中醫藥雜誌，中國科學引文資料庫 美國《化學文摘》(CA)；世界衛生組織西太平洋地區醫學索引 (WPRIM)，24(9):1149-1152

內容簡介：

目的：觀察頤年降壓飲對南粵地區早期原發性高血壓患者臨床療效及血管內皮功能的影響。方法：選擇早期原發性高血壓中醫證屬痰瘀阻絡、肝陽偏亢型病例 79 個，隨機分為治療組與對照組，分別給予頤年降壓飲和天麻鈎藤飲進行連續 2 個療程的治療。比較兩組的臨床療效、治療後血壓與脈壓 (PP) 的變化，以及血漿內皮素—1 (ET-1) 和血管假性血友病因子 (vWF) 的變化。結果：治療組臨床療效總有效率大於對照組 ($P < 0.01$)，治療後治療組收縮壓、舒張壓降低較對照組顯著 ($P < 0.01$)，治療後治療組 PP、ET-1、vWF 均明顯低於對照組 ($P < 0.05$)，治療前後進行安全性指標檢測，均無明顯變化 ($P > 0.05$)。結論：頤年降壓飲可以顯著改善早期原發性高血壓患者臨床證候，具有較好的降低血壓的作用，且安全穩定，未發現明顯副作用。其具有的縮小 PP 水準，降低血漿 ET-1、vWF 濃度，可能與其保護血管內皮功能，進而改善動脈彈性有關。

關鍵詞：

頤年降壓飲、原發性高血壓、臨床療效、血管內皮

61. Effects of Clinical Treatment and Protection on Endothelial Function of Early Essential Hypertension's Patients Treated with YiNianJiangYa (YNJY) Decoction in Southern GuangDong area.

Zhao Yonghua, Liu Yude, Huang Pingdong, Xiang Ping

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

China Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Pharmacy, Chinese Science Citation Database, CSCD; Chemical Abstracts, CA; Western Pacific Region Index Medicine, WPRIM, 24(9):1149-1152

Abstract:

Objective: To explore the effects of clinical treatment and protection on endothelial function of early essential hypertension patients treated with YiNianJiangYa (YNJY) soup in southern GuangDong area. Methods: 79 early essential hypertension cases with traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) syndrome of phlegm and blood Stagnation in Channel, excess of Liver Yang were randomly divided into treatment and control groups, treated with YNJY soup and TianMaGouTeng (TMGT) soup respectively for two courses of treatment. Differences of clinical treatment effect, blood pressure and pulse pressure after treatment, as well as plasma endothelin-1 (ET-1) and von Willebrand factor (vWF) between the two groups were measured. Results: The clinical total effective rate of treatment group was higher than that of control group ($P < 0.01$), systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure of treatment group were lower than that of control group after treatment ($P < 0.01$), pulse pressure (PP), ET-1 and vWF of treatment group were decreased more significantly compared with those of control group after treatment ($P < 0.05$), there was no significantly change in the security detection indexes between before and after treatment ($P > 0.05$). Conclusion: YNJY soup can significantly improve clinical treatment effect of the early essential hypertension patients, has good effect of decreasing blood pressure and no obvious side effects, moreover, steady and safe. It has many effects that reduces PP and the levels of plasma ET-1, vWF, may be related to protection of endothelial function, thereby improve the artery flexibility.

keywords:

YiNianJiangYa(YNJY) Decoction, Essential Hypertension, Clinical Treatment Effect, Endothelial Function

62. 論肝爲生命之本

趙永華

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議/刊物名稱：

江蘇中醫藥，41/4/9-10，中國科技核心期刊索引，中國科技論文統計源期刊索引

內容簡介：

以中醫藏象學說爲理論基礎，通過分析肝疏泄腎精在生命體成長過程中的調控作用，肝疏調氣機是生命活力的表現形式和肝藏魂是神主宰生命活動的重要基礎，來闡述肝在協調生命活動三大基本要素精、氣、神中占有的樞紐地位，從而說明肝作爲生命之本在養生、延年、祛病方面的重要性。

關鍵詞：

肝、藏象學說、生命活動

62. Discussion on Liver as essence of life

Zhao Yonghua

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Jiangsu Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine, The key magazine of China technology, 41/4/9-10

Abstract:

As basis of Chinese medicine theory of visceral manifestation, analyzing the effect of liver regulating kidney essence in the course of body growth, liver governing free flow of Qi is the form of life energy and storing soul is important fund of mentality governing life activity, Discussion on liver important status in regulating essence, Qi, mentality of three life basic factors, Showing the importance of liver as essence of life in the aspect of keeping in good health、prevention disease.

keywords:

Liver, Theory of Visceral Manifestation, Life activity

63. 頤年降壓飲治療早期原發性高血壓患者 40 例臨床觀察

趙永華、劉焜德、關瑩、劉乃維

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議/刊物名稱：

中醫雜誌，50，9：798-800，中國中文核心期刊索引，中國科技核心期刊索引，中國精品科技期刊索引

內容簡介：

觀察頤年降壓飲治療早期高血壓病患者臨床療效及在血管內皮細胞功能方面的作用機制。方法：選取早期原發性高血壓中醫證屬痰瘀阻絡、肝陽偏亢型患者 79 例，隨機分為治療組 40 例與對照組 39 例，分別給予頤年降壓飲和天麻鉤藤飲進行治療，療程結束後比較兩組中醫證候積分和血壓療效的變化，測定兩組患者血清 ET、NO 的含量。結果：治療組中醫證候積分、降壓療效與對照組相比具有顯著性差異 ($P < 0.05$)，治療後兩組 ET、NO 比較有顯著性差異 ($P < 0.05$)。結論：頤年降壓飲所具有的改善患者證候、降低血壓等療效可能與其調節 ET、NO 失衡，進而恢復血管內皮依賴性舒張功能有關。

關鍵詞：

頤年降壓飲、原發性高血壓、內皮功能、痰瘀阻絡、肝陽偏亢

63. Clinical Observation on 40 Early Primary Hypertension Patients Treated by Yinian Jiangya Yin

Zhao Yonghua, Liu Yude, Guan Ying, Liu Naiwei

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine · The Chinese Core Periodicals · The key magazine of China technology · 50/9/798-800

Abstract:

Objective : To observe the clinical effects of Yinian Jiangya(YNJY) Yin on early essential hypertension patients and explore its functional mechanism on vascular endothelial cells. Methods: Totally 79 patients with early essential hypertension belonging to the TCM syndrome of phlegm and blood stasis in meridians and hyperactivity of liver Yang were randomized into treatment group (n= 40)and control group (n= 39). The treatment group were treated with YNJY Yin while the control group were treated with TianMaGouTeng Yin. The changes in TCM syndrome scores and blood pressure after treatment were observed and NO · ET were measured after treatment. Results: Compared with the control group, the significant difference existed in the scores of TCM syndrome and the effect on lowering blood pressure in the treatment group(P< 0.05),.After treatment, the significant difference existed in ET and NO of two groups(P< 0.05).Conclusion: YNJY Yin is effective in promoting the TCM symptoms and lowering blood pressure. this may relate to its function of regulating ET and NO to restore the endothelium-dependent vasodilation.

keywords:

Yinian Jiangya Yin, Primary Hypertension, Endothelial function, Phlegm and blood stagnation in meridians, Hyperactivity of liver yang

64. 從“治未病”理論探討中醫藥對代謝綜合征的干預

趙永華

澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議/刊物名稱：

第二屆國際中醫藥與亞健康學術研討會論文集，309-314

內容簡介：

以中醫“治未病”學說為理論基礎，論述“治未病”學說在中醫對代謝綜合征病因病機、辨證與治療要點認識中的運用，進而著重闡明在應用中醫藥干預代謝綜合征的病情發展過程中，“治未病”學說在使機體真正恢復到健康狀態所起的關鍵指導作用。

關鍵詞：

治未病、代謝綜合征、中醫藥

64. Discussion intervention of Chinese medicine on metabolic syndrome from the theory of “preventive treatment of disease”

Zhao Yonghua

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The 2th International Conference of Chinese Medicine and Sub-health paper collection, 309-314

Abstract:

On the basis of the theory of “preventive treatment of disease” in Chinese medicine, discussion the theory of “preventive treatment of disease” applied in the main points of pathogenesis, treatment based on differentiation of symptom-complex of metabolic syndrome, furthermore emphasizing the theory of “preventive treatment of disease” is essential and guiding action for really back to be in good health of human being in the use of Chinese medicine intervention development process of metabolic syndrome.

keywords:

Preventive treatment of disease, Metabolic syndrome, Chinese medicine

65. 旅遊目的地形象演變的策略研究——典型區域分析及對澳門的 啓示

李璽、毛蕾

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議/刊物名稱：

旅遊科學，2009，23(4)，CSSCI 索引

內容簡介：

澳門旅遊業歷來以博彩娛樂業見長，並享有“東方蒙地卡羅”的“賭城”美譽。近五年來，澳門正借助中央政府推進澳門經濟產業多元化的契機，大力發展會展及商務旅遊業，並希望能在游客心目中樹立會展商務旅遊城市的形象。然而，從目前的游客感知情況來看，澳門旅遊形象的轉變仍然存在較大的困境。本文在分析旅遊形象演變典型區域的基礎上，輔助以專家訪談，提出了旅遊形象演變的一般路徑，並為澳門實施旅遊形象的演變提出了相關策略。

關鍵詞：

旅遊形象、演變、澳門、比較研究

65. The Strategy on the Transformation of Macau Tourism Destination Image: Clues from the Case Study on Typical Regions

Li Xi, Mao Lei

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Tourism Science, 2009, 23(4), CSSCI indexed

Abstract:

Macau is known for its Casinos, nowadays, the small city is even called Oriental Las Vegas. In recent 5 years, the local government strives to set up a whole new image as the destination for MICE and business tourism. However, based on a recent survey, the supposed image transformation is in great trouble. The paper takes a deep insight into 3 typical regions featured with the image transformation, pointing out a possible mechanism that leads to the success of image changing. In the end, some suggestions to the future development of Macau are provided.

keywords:

Destination Image, Transformation, Macau

66. 澳門在職青年對於終身學習的認知及行爲研究

李璽、唐娟、毛蕾

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議/刊物名稱：

現代教育論叢，2009 (4)，39-44，萬方資料索引

內容簡介：

終身學習是目前世界各國流行的一種思潮，各國都紛紛以終身學習理念作為教育改革和社會素質提升的主要途徑。隨著知識經濟社會的不斷發展，資訊快速的膨脹，現代社會中的群體日益需要不斷充電以完善自身的知識結構和提升自身的技能水準。此外，終身學習還能夠使學習者獲得全方位的提升。

本文以終身學習的理念為基礎，採用問卷調查的方式來瞭解澳門在職青年對於終身學習的認知度，認知行爲、參與終身學習的狀態、參與終身學習的動機以及其對澳門實施終身學習的環境和條件認知等。通過該調查研究，本文發現澳門青年對於終身學習的認知度相對較為理想，這主要與澳門政府長期大力推進和發展終身學習有較大關係。此外，澳門青年在參與終身學習的動機方面，具有較強的功利性特點，大多數均以職業發展中的晉升為目的，作為一種生活方式的學習習慣和模式，還有待進一步養成。在終身學習的行爲方面，有少部分的青年雖然想學習但是無法掌握學習的方法，同時，學習的資源及環境也相對較為不足。針對上述特點，本文提出了澳門應該在進一步發展和推動終身學習方面相應的對策與措施。

關鍵詞：

澳門青年、終身學習、認知、行爲

66. The research on the awareness and behavior of life-long learning among Macau Youth

Li Xi, Tang Juan, Mao Lei

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The Modern Education Journal, Wanfang Data, 2009 (4): 39-44

Abstract:

Life-long learning is one of the popular trends in the world. Many countries take the life-long learning philosophy as one of the important tool to promote the reform the education system and enhance the quality of the people in the society. Especially in the knowledge society as today, life-long learning is relatively important to keep up with the booming information and knowledge, cultivating people themselves as well.

During the research, a questionnaire was designed and distributed to the youth in Macao, so as to find out some clues about the awareness of the life-long learning, the channel of the philosophy transit, the life-long learning behavior status, the motivation of the learning and the evaluation about the life-long learning resources and environment. Through the survey, we find that the level of the awareness about life-long learning philosophy is relatively high than the other cities, the motivation of the learning behavior is majorly the promotion in their careers, some of the youth still don't know the right way to carry out the life-long learning, and the resources and the environment for the life-long learning in Macau are not fully enough. On the basis of the information, the paper put up with some practical suggestions.

keywords:

Macau Youth, Life-long Learning, Awareness, Behavior

67. 基於行爲調查的澳門格蘭披治大賽車行銷策略研究

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澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議/刊物名稱：

澳門研究，2009（52）：137-140

內容簡介：

澳門格蘭披治大賽車（Grand Prix）是擁有 50 多年歷史的國際性賽車盛會，許多當今著名的 F1 賽車選手如舒馬赫等都從澳門脫穎而出。賽事的行銷推廣是賽事未來發展的重要環節，而市場推廣的基礎則是瞭解市場和消費者的行爲特點。本文利用市場調查的技術手段，對來澳觀賞賽車運動遊客的消費者行爲進行分析，獲取了遊客在人口特徵、獲取資訊管道、對賽事忠誠度等方面的資訊。以上述資訊為基礎，提出澳門格蘭披治大賽車未來的市場推廣應該側重於產業化和提升市場忠誠度，並提出了幾項針對性的建議。

關鍵詞：

賽車、遊客行爲、行銷策略

67. Analysis of Macau Grand Prix Marketing Strategy: On the Basis of Behavior Investigation

Li Xi

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Macau Studies, 2009 (52): 137-140

Abstract:

Macau Grand Prix (Grand Prix) is an international racing event with a history of more than 50 years. Many of today's well-known F1 racers such as Michael Schumacher found their access to F1 from Macau.

Event marketing is an important part of future development, and the basis for marketing is the understanding of the market and consumer behavior characteristics.

By using market research technological means, we succeed in collecting the following four aspects of information about the visitors come to the Macau Grand Prix: the demographic characteristics, information acquiring channels, and the loyalty to the race.

Based on the above information, the future marketing of Macau Grand Prix should focus on the industrialization of the market and enhancement of loyalty. In the end, some specific recommendations are also offered.

keywords:

Racing, Visitors, Marketing strategy

68. 澳門世界文化遺產旅遊的創新性開發策略研究

李璽、毛蕾

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議/刊物名稱：

旅遊學刊，2009（24）：53-57，中文核心期刊索引，CSSCI 索引

內容簡介：

世界遺產是全人類共同的財富，同時也是旅遊發展過程中的重要吸引物。對於世界遺產的保護與開發一直以來都受到社會各界的廣泛關注。保護世界遺產的固然重要，而透過適當的旅遊開發方式進行推廣，令其為更多的朋友熟悉和瞭解，則能夠更好的保護與體現世界遺產的價值。本文以訪澳遊客的感知為分析物件，借助問卷調查的方法分析了旅遊者對澳門世界文化遺產旅遊的感知特點。並針對性的提出澳門在世遺旅遊深度開發方面，應該遵循“分區發展、以點帶面、精品領先”的發展原則，並且在發展思路、運營模式、配套服務及設施以及產品體系方面實施策略創新。

關鍵詞：

遊客感知、世界遺產、開發

68. The Tourists' Perception Based Innovative Strategies for World Heritage Tourism: a Case Study of Macau World Culture Heritage

Li Xi, Mao Lei

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Tourism Tribune, 2009(24):53-57, Chinese Core Journal, CSSCI indexed

Abstract:

World Heritage is the common wealth of mankind, and it can also become the most attractive site in regional tourism development. Recently, the conservation and development of World Heritage has aroused the widespread concern in the society. The protection of world heritage is important, but development of world heritage tourism through appropriate means can raise more attention on its value and protection. The paper takes the visitors to Macao as research objects. By the method of questionnaire survey, the perception characteristics of the World Heritage tourists were defined. Based on the findings, innovative strategies on development orientation, operation mode, supporting services and facilities as well as the product system are offered to enhance the satisfaction of tourist perception.

keywords:

Macao, World Heritage, Tourist Perception, Developm

69. 從社區居民的角度看文化遺產旅遊與澳門城市互動發展策略

梁文慧、馬勇

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議/刊物名稱：

「藝術與科學國際期刊」研討會論文集

內容簡介：

本文系統地研究了隨著城市發展的澳門文化遺產資源。研究涵蓋了澳門文化遺產旅遊的實際情況和挑戰。基於國際文化遺產旅遊發展的經驗，作者將明確文化遺產旅遊發展的戰略目標，提供一條總體發展道路和發展戰略，並在理論和實踐的基礎上建立科學的文化遺產旅遊發展框架結構。文化遺產旅遊在培育和提升城市成為旅遊目的地競爭力方面的必要性和可行性也進行了探討。會議論文將從當地社區居民的角度集中探討其中的問題之一，而整個研究成果將在完成之時刊登在一本專著中。根據對社區居民的調查，研究人員希望瞭解當地社區對文化遺產旅遊的影響感知及評價。

關鍵詞：

文化遺產、旅遊、當地社區、社區影響

69. Interactive Strategies for Cultural Heritage Tourism and Macau City Development: from the Community Residents' Perspectives

Aliana Leong, Ma Yong

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Conference of the International Journal of Arts & Sciences Proceedings

Abstract:

This paper systematically examines the cultural heritage resources of Macau in tandem with the city's development. The investigation encompasses the actual condition of Macau's cultural heritage tourism and the challenges and opportunities for its future development. Based on international cultural heritage tourism development experiences, the authors will set strategic goals, provide an overall path and developmental strategies and create a scientific cultural heritage tourism development structure with a framework built upon theory and practice. The necessity and viability of cultural heritage tourism in cultivating and enhancing the city's competitiveness as a tourism destination will also be argued. The conference paper will concentrate on one of the issues from the local community residents' perspectives while the entire research outcome will be published in a monograph when completed. Based on a survey of community residents, the researchers hope to gain an understanding of the impact perceptions and evaluation of cultural heritage tourism from the viewpoints of the host community.

keywords:

Cultural heritage, Tourism, Local community, Community impacts

70. 從旅遊者角度看文化遺產旅遊與澳門城市互動發展的策略

梁文慧、李鑾

澳門科技大學

會議/刊物名稱：

第 4 屆國際科學會議 “從過去中學習的未來規劃：當代旅遊業，旅遊及酒店業發展” 論文集
內容簡介：

本文系統地研究了隨著城市發展的澳門文化遺產資源。研究涵蓋了澳門文化遺產旅遊的實際情況及其未來發展的機遇和挑戰。基於其他國家文化遺產旅遊發展的經驗，作者將明確文化遺產旅遊發展的戰略目標，提供一條整體發展道路和發展戰略，並在理論和實踐的基礎上建立科學的文化遺產旅遊發展框架結構。文化遺產旅遊在培育和提升城市成為旅遊目的地競爭力方面的必要性和可行性也進行了探討。會議論文將從遊客的角度集中探討這些問題，而整個研究成果，包括當地社區居民的看法和專家學者的觀點，將在完成之時刊登在一本專著中。根據對來澳遊客的調查，研究人員希望瞭解遊客行爲、感知及對作為文化遺產旅遊一部分的景點的評價。

關鍵詞：

文化遺產、旅遊者行爲、旅遊吸引物

70. Interactive Strategies for Cultural Heritage Tourism and Macau City Development: from the Tourists' Perspectives

Aliana Leong, Li Xi

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The 4th International Scientific Conference “Planning for the Future-Learning from the Past: Contemporary Developments in Tourism, Travel & Hospitality” Proceedings

Abstract:

This paper systematically examines the cultural heritage resources of Macau in tandem with the city’s development. The investigation encompasses the actual condition of Macau’s cultural heritage tourism and the challenges and opportunities for its future development. Based on cultural heritage tourism development experiences of other countries, the authors will set strategic goals, provide an overall path and developmental strategies and create a scientific cultural heritage tourism development structure with a framework built upon theory and practice. The necessity and viability of cultural heritage tourism in cultivating and enhancing the city’s competitiveness as a tourism destination will also be argued. The conference paper will concentrate on issues from the tourists’ perspectives while the entire research outcome including local community perspectives and experts and scholars’ perspectives will be published in a monograph when completed. Based on a survey of visitors to Macau, the researchers hope to gain an understanding of the tourists’ behavior, awareness and evaluation of scenic spots that are part of the cultural heritage tour.

keywords:

Cultural heritage, Tourist behavior, Tourist attractions

71. 旅遊教育本土化和國際化的互動發展策略——澳門科技大學國際旅遊學院觀點

梁文慧、馬勇

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議/刊物名稱：

2009 旅遊教育國際化研討會論文集

內容簡介：

本文基於澳門旅遊教育國際化與本土化的基本特徵，回顧了澳門旅遊教育發展的歷史階段，並對澳門旅遊教育發展進行了 SWOT 分析，全面構建面向未來、具有國際水準的本澳特徵的澳門旅遊教育體系，相應地提出澳門旅遊教育國際化與本土化發展策略。

關鍵詞：

旅遊教育、本土化、國際化、SWOT 分析

71. Strategy of Interactive Development of Internationalization and Localization for Macau Tourism Education ---the FT-MUST Perspectives

Aliana Leong, Ma Yong

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

2009 International Symposium on the Globalization of Tourism Education Proceedings

Abstract:

Based on the basic characteristics of the internationalization and localization of Macau tourism education, this paper reviewed the history of the development stage of the Macau tourism education, made the SWOT analysis of the Macau tourism education development, built a future-oriented Macao tourism education system with international standard, and proposed development strategy of internationalization and localization for Macau Tourism Education correspondingly.

keywords:

Tourism education, Localization, Internationalization, SWOT analysis

72. 金融危機背景下澳門酒店的重構對大陸酒店業的啓示

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澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議/刊物名稱：

經濟管理，2009，第 31 卷，第 6 期：35-40，CSSCI 索引

內容簡介：

澳門的一些酒店在金融危機衝擊下展開了一系列的業務重構、財務重構，並且成功地擺脫了債務危機，實現了酒店業績的逆勢上升。本文重點介紹和論述了酒店重構的理論背景以及澳門酒店成功重構的方法與策略，以期能夠對同樣處於經濟衰退威脅下的大陸酒店業一些積極建議。

關鍵詞：

澳門酒店、金融危機、重構、策略建議

72. The Restructuring of Macau's Hotel Under the Global Financial and Some Suggestions on the Mainland's Hotel Industry

Shi Wendong

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Economics Management, 2009, Vol. 31, No. 6: 35-40, CSSCI indexed

Abstract:

Some hotels in Macau have being restructured under the global financial crisis. Definitely, they have succeed in the end. Furthermore, The paper is trying to find the fact of the case and want to give some useful suggestions to the Mainland's hotel industry.

keywords:

Macau's Hotel, Crisis, Restructuring, Suggestion

73. 澳門旅遊形象的優化

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會議/刊物名稱：

旅遊科學(期刊)，2009:(23)2：16-20，萬方資料索引

內容簡介：

澳門博彩業近年的發展促使澳門作為賭城的旅遊形象進一步深入人心。然而，博彩業的繁榮也反襯出區域經濟過於單一化發展帶來的隱患，以及基於文化內涵的旅遊開發力度不夠從而影響區域文化品位提升的弊端。對於澳門目前現有形象進行優化，不僅僅能彰顯沉寂中的澳門文化旅遊。還能增強旅遊體驗的豐富性，同時降低經濟風險。打牢文化基礎、多元化格局提升市場的吸引力應成為澳門旅遊形象優化的方向。在此基礎上，本研究進一步提出了充實文化的層次豐度、強化形象的空間彈性和規劃形象的階段發展這三大優化途徑，最後從口號、節事、視覺這三方面闡釋了形象優化的方案。

關鍵詞：

澳門、旅遊形象、優化、文化

73. Opimization of Tourism Image in Macau

Tang Juan

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Tourism Science (Journal), 2009:(23)2:16-20, Wanfang Data indexed

Abstract:

The city of Gambling a8 Macau's image is getting more and more popular with the development of its lottery industry in recent years. However, this industry overshadows the others, which absolutely brings about some potential risks. On the other hand, inadequate attention paid to the cultural resources results in the current lack of cultural taste. To optimize the current tourism image is of great significance in three aspects: more attractive cultural taste for the city richer tourism experience and lower economic risk by product diversification. The author believes that Macau should be gambling-industry oriented and moderate cultural diversification—oriented. This research proposes three ways for optimization: enriching the cultural connotation, strengthening the flexibility and planing the dynamic time stage. It also discusses the image optimal program from slogan, festival events and vision aspects.

keywords:

Macau, Tourism Image, Optimization, Culture

74. 澳門宗教文化與博彩業的互動——兼論澳門賭神之原體

唐娟

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議/刊物名稱：

澳門理工學報， 12 (4)：133-142，cnki

內容簡介：

澳門是一個具有特殊歷史背景和得天獨厚宗教文化資源的城市，發展博彩業是目前經濟發展的主要方向，但也存在著不可避免的經濟敏感性和負面社會效應。本文著眼於澳門目前豐富的宗教文化底蘊，在田野考察和調查問卷以及文獻資料等多重研究方法的支持下，對澳門賭神的定義、原體對象進行了界定，並依次分析了原體的財運功能，認為開發賭神宗教文化，將有利於促進澳門賭城形象從過去的“財富轉移者”向適度豐富人們休閒生活的“健康娛樂方式提供者”的定位調整，促使賭神的宗教文化能量與經濟發展形成相互促進的良性互動局面。

關鍵詞：

賭神、形象、關係、博彩

74. Interaction between religious culture and gambling industry

Tang Juan

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau Polytechnic Institute, 2009:(4) 12:133-142, Wanfang Data indexed

Abstract:

As a city blessed with unique cultural backdrop and special religious resources, Macau is now developing Gambling industry as its main economic force. However, some negative impacts are inevitable on some social issues. Based on the methodology of field study, questionnaire survey, This article defines Gambling Gods as a term and then probes the origins and why they are associated with fortune. By exploring and developing Gambling God religious culture, this article argues that some negative image induced by the overwhelming gambling industry can be adjusted to a more acceptable and desirable one as “provider of a leisure life”. Only in this way can the energy of religious culture and economic development can be enhanced mutually.

keywords:

Gambling God, Image, Relationship, Gambling

75. 旅遊與政治互動-以台灣海峽兩岸間屢有政策為例

葉桂平

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，第 3 卷 第 1 期，2009 年 6 月

內容簡介：

本文簡要回顧中國大陸與臺灣地區出入境旅遊政策的演變，以及兩地政府分別對兩岸民衆開放出入境旅遊的過程，以學者 Matthews H.提出的世界旅遊中的政治關係結合學者 Putnam R D.提出的雙層博弈理論爲分析框架，重點分析影響兩岸政府開放兩地民衆出入境旅遊的因素，並進一步總結旅遊與政治的互動關係。

關鍵詞：

旅遊、政治、台灣海峽兩岸、旅遊政策

75. An Interaction of Tourism and Politics: the Study on Tourism Policy across the Taiwan Straits

Ip Kuai Peng

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, Vol.3, No.1, 2009 Jun 30

Abstract:

This paper briefly reviews the exit and entry tourism policy evolution between the mainland of China and Taiwan area, the process of two governments opening the exit and entry tourism to people on both sides respectively. Based on the theoretical frame of the political relations in the world tourism raised by Matthews H., and the Two-Level Game Theory raised by Putnam R D., this paper emphatically analyzes the factors that affect the two governments opening the exit and entry tourism to people on both sides. Furthermore, this paper also summarizes the interaction of Tourism and Politics.

keywords:

Tourism, Politics, Taiwan Straits, Tourism Policy

76. 現階段湘澳經貿合作中的澳門平臺作用芻議

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，澳門基金會，第 52 期

內容簡介：

對於湘澳合作中澳門的“平臺”角色定位，按照雙方高層的闡述，主要是指“中國與葡語國家經貿合作服務平臺”及“會展旅遊平臺”等內容。對此，筆者認為這一合作的戰略定位方向應是合理的，澳門的“經貿服務平臺”作用將有助推動湖南企業的“走出去，引進來”。但是當湖南方面對澳門“平臺”寄予厚望的同時，澳門“平臺”的服務是否足夠，是否完善，是否落實到位？對上述問題，本文將簡要展開討論，並就澳門“平臺”的一些問題談談個人的拙見，並望各界同仁先進就澳門“平臺”問題共同探討，以深化“平臺”的研究內涵，切實推動湖南，以致內地其他兄弟省區的企業“走出去”和“引進來”。

關鍵詞：

湖南、澳門、經貿

76. A Study on Macau's Platform Role of the Economic and Trade Cooperation between Hunan Province and Macao at Present Stage

Ip Kuai Peng

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau Studies, Macao Foundation, No. 52

Abstract:

This paper reviewed the current Economic & Trade relation situation between Hunan province & Macau SAR.

keywords:

Hunan province, Macau SAR, Economic & Trade

77. 拜祭“賭神”的經濟現象分析——澳門宗教旅遊資源開發芻議

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，澳門基金會，第 53 期

內容簡介：

本文用二分法從社會經濟效益的角度來評價拜祭“賭神”旅遊，闡釋它在特定的區域能帶動個多元產業鏈的形成，從而降低旅遊業易受經濟危機影響的風險。

關鍵詞：

經濟現象、賭神

77. An Analysis on the Economic Effect of “God of Gaming” Worship: a Study on Macau’s Religious Tourism Resources

Ip Kuai Peng

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau Studies, Macao Foundation, No. 53

Abstract:

This paper analysis the economic phenomenon on the belief of gods of gaming.

keywords:

Economic phenomenon, Gods of gaming

78. 澳門的賭神文化

葉桂平、陳蔚

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議/刊物名稱：

澳門九鼎月刊，澳門，第 23 期

內容簡介：

作為澳門的支柱產業，博彩旅遊業發展事關重大。因此如何進一步開發新的旅遊資源，豐富澳門除“賭城”以外的新形象，增加對屬於澳門自身旅遊吸引物的打造，從而推動澳門發展真正的多元旅遊，已是目前最需要深刻思考的問題之一。為此，本文希望以澳門宗教旅遊資源的開發為入手點，嘗試探討澳門“賭神”形象的開發對澳門旅遊業發展的作用。

關鍵詞：

文化現象、賭神

78. The Cultural phenomenon on the belief of gods of gaming

Ip Kuai Peng, Chen Wei

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Hobbs Journal , Hobbs media, No.23

Abstract:

This paper analysis the cultural phenomenon on the belief of gods of gaming.

keywords:

Cultural phenomenon, Gods of gaming

79. 再談湘澳合作構想—兩地擴大旅遊業合作的優勢領域芻議

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，澳門經濟學會，第 27 期

內容簡介：

本文簡要對湘澳旅遊業發展及合作現狀進行描述，並在此基礎上探討兩地企業可作進一步旅遊業合作的新領域，以此僅作拋磚引玉，共同探討深化湘澳間未來的旅遊業合作及發展之策。

關鍵詞：

經濟和貿易、關係、湖南省和澳門政府

79. The second review on the Economic & Trade relation between Hunan province and Macau SAR

Ip Kuai Peng

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Macau economic magazine , Macao Association of Economic Sciences , No.27

Abstract:

This paper second reviewed on the The second review on the Economic & Trade relation between Hunan province and Macau SAR

keywords:

Economic & Trade, Relation, Hunan province and Macau SAR

80. 回歸以來的澳門與葡語國家關係

葉桂平

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議/刊物名稱：

澳門藍皮書-澳門經濟社會發展報告(2008-2009)：456，社會科學文獻出版社，CSSCI 索引

內容簡介：

本文重點回顧了自回歸以來，澳門特區分布於世界四大洲的葡語國家的關係發展現狀，深入地從經貿及外交角度探討了澳門與葡語國家關係趨寬得原因，並突出了澳門所努力打造的平臺完全符合澳門特區、中國內地和葡語國家政治和經濟的發展需要，因而能夠得到各方的積極支援和配合。文章還認為澳門作為“中國內地與葡語國家的經貿合作服務平臺”，目前還在構建的初級階段，澳門惟有不斷的強化本身既有的優勢條件，在軟體和硬體的環境建設上作進一步優化，才能真正達到服務平臺應有的功能。

關鍵詞：

澳門、中國、葡語國家、關係、平臺

80. The relation between Macao and Portuguese-speaking Countries after Macao Returned to Mainland China

Ip Kuai Peng

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

BLUE Book of Macao , CSSCI indexed , Social Sciences Academic Press (China), p456

Abstract:

This paper reviews current developing situation of the relation between Macao SAR and Portuguese-speaking Countries after Macao was returned to the Mainland China. The reasons for the increasingly close relationship between Macao and Portuguese-speaking Countries are thoroughly analyzed from the economic and diplomatic perspectives. The author argues that the “Economic Service platform between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries” is actively supported by Mainland China and Portuguese-speaking Countries as it satisfies these countries ’s political and economic demands .The paper also proposes that the platform is still on the primary stage ,and Macao needs to reinforce its advantage continually, especially in the optimization of the soft and hard environment.

keywords:

Macao, Mainland China, Portuguese-speaking Countries, Relations, Platform

81. 客戶關係管理在博彩業中的應用芻議

葉桂平

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議/刊物名稱：

澳門博彩，2009 年 2 月：35-41

內容簡介：

客戶關係管理的概念已經得到比較廣泛的作用，本文簡要介紹了客戶關係管理在美國哈樂斯娛樂公司的應用情況及其取得成功的因素，並探討了當前澳門博彩公司實施客戶關係管理的障礙。

關鍵詞：

澳門、博彩業、客戶關係管理

81. The study on the role of CRM in the gaming industry

Ip Kuai Peng

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau Gaming Research Association, 2009, 2 : 35-41

Abstract:

This paper analyse CRM role in the gaming industry.

keywords:

Macao, Gaming industry, CRM

82. 當前旅遊業結構優化問題芻議：目的地開發、創新與政府政策

葉桂平

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議/刊物名稱：

澳門研究系列叢書之十一--經濟結構的優化與公共財政的保障：194-207，澳門大學澳門研究中心，ISBN 978-99937-986-3-7

內容簡介：

一般來說，作為一個國家或地區的旅遊業結構優化的目標無非是指，旅遊業內部各行業之間形成協調的數量比例和經濟技術關係。它除了包括旅遊產業在類型、規模、發展水準等各方面結構的合理化和高度化外，對旅遊目的地的開發、提升旅遊企業的創新水準和政府的角色定位等方面也在很大的程度上決定著優化的品質。本文正是在這一基礎上，重點探討了旅遊目的地的潛力發掘問題。此外，在以全球化進程的研究背景下，深入分析旅遊業的企業家才能和創新的作用。最後，本文還重點探討了政府在促進和維護國家或地區的旅遊業結構優化趨勢中所應有的角色問題。

關鍵詞：

旅遊業、結構優化

82. A study on current tourism structure optimization issue

Ip Kuai Peng

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

The Optimization of Economic Structure and the Security of Public Finance , Centre for Macao Study, University of Macau, ISBN 978-99937-986-3-7 , pp194-207

Abstract:

This paper analyse the government's role in the tourism development for promoting and protecting the countries' and region's Economic Structure optimization.

keywords:

Tourism, The Optimization of Economic Structure

83. 卡多佐政府經濟改革對巴西社會發展的影響

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，澳門經濟學會，第 26 期

內容簡介：

本文主要將討論巴西經濟自由化所伴隨而來的主要社會問題，包括失業問題和收入分配問題及因此而衍生的相關社會問題。此外，還將對卡多佐政府的社會保障改革進行深入的探討。

關鍵詞：

卡多佐、經濟改革、巴西

83. The impact that president Cardoso's economic reform to the social development in the Brazil

Ip Kuai Peng

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Macao Economic Magazine , Macao Association of Economic Sciences, No. 26

Abstract:

This paper reviewed The impact that president Cardoso's economic reform to the social development in the Brazil.

keywords:

Cardoso,Economic reform, Brazil

84. 澳門“賭神”形象塑造與開發的必要性和可行性分析

葉桂平

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議/刊物名稱：

澳門濠鏡雜誌，澳門社會科學學會學術刊物，2009 年 8 月

內容簡介：

本文將澳門“賭神”融入澳門“百神”之中，從而使澳門的宗教文化和博彩文化聯繫在一起，分析“賭神”形象塑造與開發的現實意義，藉此豐富澳門的宗教文化、填補澳門博彩文化之空白，對豐富澳門宗教文化內涵，促進澳門多元特色文化發展，具有重要的理論和現實意義。

關鍵詞：

必要性、文化資源、賭神

84. The study of the cultural possibility of shaping & developing the cultural of gods of gaming

Ip Kuai Peng

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Hou Keng , Macao Social Sciences Association, 2009. 8

Abstract:

This paper reviewed The cultural possibility of shaping & developing the cultural of gods of gaming.

keywords:

Possibility, Cultural resources, Gods of gaming

85. 生態旅遊內涵之反思

張萌、袁俊、吳錚爭

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議/刊物名稱：

《中國人口資源與環境》英文刊，2009 年第 7 期：67-70，中國核心期刊數據庫索引

內容簡介：

生態旅遊是實現旅遊業可持續發展的最佳選擇。但由於生態旅遊迄今都還沒有一個明確和普遍接受的定義，造成了生態旅遊實踐中的許多問題。本文在對國內外各種生態旅遊的概念及內涵歸納總結的基礎上，從生態旅遊的對象、生態旅遊者、生態旅遊的屬性、生態旅遊與小區的關係四個方面對現行的生態旅遊內涵提出了質疑，並進行了深入的分析。以期糾正生態旅遊認識上的誤區，並對生態旅遊的實踐有所啓迪。本文得出的主要結論及獲得的主要成果包括：1) 生態旅遊的對象，即生態旅遊目的地不應僅限於自然生態系統，甚至是風景優美、環境良好的自然區域，人與自然和諧共生的文化生態系統同樣需要關注與保護，也應當成爲生態旅遊的對象 2) 對目的地環境保護與經濟發展的責任體現了生態旅遊者的本質特徵，然而僅從旅遊需求者一方來強調其責任在實踐中存在很大的不可行性，必需從供給者的角度來進行考慮 3) 生態旅遊的本質屬性應該是貫穿於旅遊的一種理念和全新的旅遊發展模式，代表著旅遊業發展的一個嶄新階段，而不僅是一種專項旅遊產品 4) 利用經濟學理論證明瞭小區參與生態旅遊的重要意義，即可以實現旅遊經濟、生態、社會三者綜合效益的最大化。

關鍵詞：

生態旅遊、內涵、外部性

85. Reflections on the Connotations of Ecotourism

Zhang Meng, Yuan Jun, Wu Zhengzheng

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Chinese Journal of Population Resources and Environment , 2009 Vol. 7 No.2: 67-70

Abstract:

As the most desirable option for sustainable development of tourism industry, ecotourism still suffers lack of a clear-cut and widely accepted definition, posing many risks and threats in its practices. Based on collection and collation of various concepts and explanations of ecotourism both at home and abroad, this article reflected on the current connotations of ecotourism in terms of four aspects, namely, objects of ecotourism, ecotourists, nature of ecotourism, the relationship between ecotourism and communities. In-depth analysis was performed in an effort to revise the misinterpretation of ecotourism and provide implications for ecotourism initiatives. The main conclusions and fruits of this article include:

- 1) The objects of ecotourism should go beyond natural, pristine, or even only primitive natural areas to including cultural resources together with their natural context which also deserve preservation.
- 2) Tourism operators, compared to tourists, have more leverage and hence should shoulder more responsibilities for conservation.
- 3) Ecotourism should serve as a principle to guide tourism initiatives towards sustainability, rather than a mere special tour package.
- 4) The theoretic foundation was laid for community participation in ecotourism.

keywords:

Ecotourism, Connotations, Externality

86. 澳門賭神文化旅遊開發淺議

張萌

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，第 3 卷，第 2 期 37-45

內容簡介：

博彩業作為澳門的支柱產業，為當地帶來了大量的觀光遊客並創造了巨額的旅遊收入；而博彩文化當中的賭神文化更是一種內涵豐富的旅遊文化資源，可為澳門旅遊開發提供更深層次的挖掘空間。本文在分析澳門賭神文化現象的基礎之上，結合文化旅遊的理論觀點，提出了要把展示和挖掘賭神文化精華作為深度開發澳門文化旅遊的一項重要內容，並探討了相關的原則與開發方案。

關鍵詞：

賭神、文化旅遊、澳門

86. Preliminary Discussion on Initiatives for Cultural Tourism Featuring God of Gambling in Macau

Zhang Meng

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology , 2009, Vol.3, No.2: 37-45

Abstract:

As the pillar industry in Macau, gaming sector has generated numerous arrivals and tremendous revenues for the locality. The gaming culture, especially the culture of God of Gambling also provides broad space for exploration as a kind of meaningful tourist attractions. Based on review of the current cultural phenomenon of belief in God of Gambling in Macau, and in combination with the theoretic view of cultural tourism, this paper proposes that the cultural quintessence of God of Gambling should be deeply extracted as an important component of the initiatives for developing cultural tourism of Macau in greater depth, and has probed into related principles and development schemes.

keywords:

God of Gambling, Cultural Tourism, Macau

87. 提升顧客價值強化節事影響

張濤

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議/刊物名稱：

旅遊學刊，2009:24(2)：7-8，CSSCI 索引

內容簡介：

大型節事は綜合性旅遊吸引物，能够吸引客戶停留和投資、刺激基礎設施建設、支援其他旅遊吸引物的發展，扮演著地方營銷和經濟發展催化劑的雙重角色。大型節事要成功舉辦並積極發揮社會、經濟和環境影響，應遵循市場導向，沿著提升顧客價值的路徑著手。

關鍵詞：

顧客價值、節事、影響

87. Promoting Customer Value, Enhancing Festival Influence

Zhang Tao

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Tourism Tribune, 2009, 24(2):7-8, CSSCI indexed

Abstract:

As a tourism attraction, festival can attract tourists' stay and investment, stimulate construction of infrastructure, and support development of other tourism attractions, which act as catalyst of destination development and destination marketing. A successful festival and event should be market oriented and customer value oriented.

keywords:

Customer Value, Festival, Influence

88. 居民對北京 2008 奧運會影響的認知之研究

周勇、John Ap

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議/刊物名稱：

旅遊研究期刊 (2009) 第 48 (1) 期 78-90 頁

內容簡介：

通過時 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瞭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：

奧運、影響、認知

88. Residents' Perceptions Towards the Impacts of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

Zhou Yong, John Ap

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Travel Research, 2009, 48(1): 78-90, SSCI indexed

Abstract:

The aim of this article is to identify and examine the host residents' perceptions towards a mega event, the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games, and its impacts. An impact scale comprising 20 impact items with four factors—social-psychological impacts, urban development impacts, economic development impacts, and social life impacts—was developed. It was found that the majority of respondents perceived the impacts of the 2008 Games very positively, particularly for those related to the social-psychological, urban development, and economic development factors. Residents' perceptions towards some social life impacts (e.g., overcrowding, higher prices) were mixed. Based on their different social representations (i.e., perceptions towards the impacts of the Games), residents were classified into two groups: “embracers” and “tolerators.” The three most significant factors that influenced residents' perceptions towards the Beijing 2008 Olympics were residents' perceptions/attitudes about government performance, their preference of more tourism development, and tourism-industry work experience.

keywords:

Event, Impacts, Perception, 2008 Olympic Games

89. 我國節慶盛事活動發展回顧與未來展望

周勇

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議/刊物名稱：

旅遊學刊，2009(1)：5-6，CSSCI 索引

內容簡介：

基於對既往節慶盛事旅遊在我國發展歷程的回顧，以及對現實發展狀態和趨勢的考量，對我國未來的節慶盛事發展的總結。全社會對節慶盛事的休閒、娛樂以及商業功能的認可和需求為其在今後相當長一段時間的發展提供了充分的條件。進一步開發原真性強、參與性高、既受本地居民喜愛又能吸引外來旅遊者的節慶盛事將是今後發展的大方向，這也符合當今創建和諧社會的大的要求。

關鍵詞：

節慶、回顧

89. Review on China's Festival Event Development

Zhou Yong

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Tourism Tribune, 2009(1): 5-6, CSSCI indexed

Abstract:

A review on the development process of China's Event and Festival for the last three decades (1979--2008). It also provides recommendations and suggestions for the industry's further development and strategies.

keywords:

Festival Event Tourism

90. 內地綠色酒店研究現狀與澳門酒店業發展的路向選擇

朱燕妮、楊潔雲

澳門科技大學 國際旅遊學院

會議/刊物名稱：

澳門研究，澳門基金會，第 53 期：75-81

內容簡介：

20 世紀 90 年代初，“綠色酒店 1”的理念傳入內地，並在內地掀起了創建綠色酒店的浪潮。目前全國內地有酒店及旅遊住宿機構超過 30 萬家。發展綠色酒店，已成爲 21 世紀酒店業迫在眉睫的發展方向。而反觀澳門，雖然澳門經濟發展呈現出入境旅客數量連年攀升，客源地經濟發展迅速；酒店數量穩步上升，可提供之客房數量亦增長迅速的特點，但過於依賴旅遊博彩業仍然是澳門經濟發展的軟肋，而酒店業又是博彩旅遊業中不可或缺的一個重要環節，因此在這樣的背景下，澳門政府致力於在澳門酒店業發展進程中引進綠色理念，使可持續發展理念成爲產業主導潮流。本文通過對內地綠色飯店學術研究的成果進行梳理，並以此作爲平臺探討澳門酒店業發展的路向選擇有著深遠的意義。本文認爲根據澳門“微型經濟”和“經濟結構過於單一”的特點，澳門應當加大環境資源的保護力度，並根據內地綠色酒店理論研究的階段性成果，以發展綠色環保理念作爲新的切入點，加強政府領導，形成綠色風氣；建立循環經濟模式下的酒店運營模式 積極實踐科學，理論研究成果指導操作培育綠色員工，引導旅客綠色消費，尋找澳門酒店業發展的新趨勢，形成人與社會和諧發展的良好局面。

關鍵詞：

綠色飯店、路向、選擇

90. A Review of the Research of Green Hotel in Mainland China and the Choice of Macau's Hotels Development

Zhu Yanni, Yang Chieh Yun

Faculty of International Tourism, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau Studies , Macao Foundation , 2009, Vol. 53: 75-81

Abstract:

The early 90s of 20th century, the concept of "green hotel" was for the first time introduced to the Mainland China. Since then a wave of creating green hotels had been set off in the mainland China. Up to now, the amount of hotels and tourism accommodation sectors in mainland China is more than 300,000. The development of green hotels has become a pressing direction of the hotel industry in the 21st century. While on the other hand, forehead, although the economic robust of Macao, the number of passengers showing up year after year; the number of available rooms is also the fast-growing features. but the weakness of Macao's development is still overly dependent on tourism and gaming industries. while the hotel industry is an important part of gaming and tourism industry. So according to this background, the Macao Government is committed to the process of development in Macau hotel industry to introduce green concepts to make sustainable development concept into industry-led trends. In this paper, the results of academic research about green hotel on the mainland has been sorted out to build a platform to explore the way the development of Macao's hotel industry. According to Macao's "micro-economy" feature, Macau should increase efforts to protect environmental resources and in accordance with the Mainland green hotel initial results of theoretical research to develop a new green concept as a starting point to strengthen the government leaders to form a green atmosphere; the establishment of recycling economy mode, hotel mode of operation actively practice the scientific, theoretical research to guide operations ; nurture green staff, to guide visitors green consumption, for the development of Macao's hotel industry needs the new trends in the formation of human and social harmony the development.

keywords:

Green hotel, Development

91. 澳門跨文化論壇構想

李嘉曾

澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：

《九鼎》雜誌，2009 年 5 月，ISSN：1995-7394

內容簡介：

近年來，國際論壇正在世界事務中產生越來越大的影響。澳門既具有創建論壇的必要性，又以其多元文化的特點提供可能性。為此，應當積極創建“澳門跨文化論壇”，充分發揮導向功能、傳承功能、激勵功能與服務功能，為澳門今後的經濟建設和社會進步發揮更重要的作用。

關鍵詞：

論壇、澳門、跨文化

91. Idea of Building the Macao Cross-culture Forum

Li Jiazeng

Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Hobbs Journal, 2009 May 1, ISSN: 1995-7394

Abstract:

International Forum produced more and more influences in the world affairs recently. Macao has the necessity of building a forum and also offers the possibility with its nature of multi-culture. Thus, we should create the Macao Cross-culture Forum actively. May the forum produce its function of directing, inheritance, inspiring and serving, and play more important roll in economic construction and social progress of Macao.

keywords:

Forum, Macao, Cross-culture

92. 兩岸四地經濟合作模式解讀

李嘉曾

澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：

《澳門月刊》，2009 年，第 5 期

內容簡介：

在全球化時代，台灣海峽兩岸四地的關係也在發生深刻變化。回顧考察大陸與香港、澳門和台灣之間的經濟合作模式，可以得出以下認識：CEPA 已經初見成效 CMCT 可圈可點 CECA 胎死腹中，而 ECFA 前景看好。我們期待著台灣海峽兩岸四地通過多種形式開展有效的經濟合作，為早日實現中華民族的復興和騰飛而共同盡力。

關鍵詞：

經濟合作、CEPA、CMTC、CECA、ECFA

92. Explanation to Cooperation Patterns Among Four Places Between

Li Jiazeng

Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macao, 2009, No.5

Abstract:

In the era of globalization, the relation among the four places between the Taiwan Channel is changing deeply. Reviewing the pattern of economic cooperation among continent of China and Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, we can reach the following understanding: CEPA has got early effects already, CMCT shows some advantages, CECA died before its birth and ECFA seems having a bright future. We hope more and more forms of economic cooperation will be developed and get effective results.

keywords:

Economic Cooperation, CEPA, CMTC, CECA, ECFA

93. B2B 商業網站的體裁分析

李亞麗

澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：

中美英語教學，2009 年 1 月，第 6 期，ISSN：1539-8072

內容簡介：

由於因特網技術的出現和發展，商業界發生了革命性的變化。B2B 商業網站的演變與發展，便是其一例典型。本文主要圍繞著“B2B 商業網站的體裁特徵”這一主題進行討論。首先從交際目的及語步特徵這兩方面對 B2B 商業網站進行探討，然後對其在詞匯及語法方面所表現出的主要特徵進行分析。討論表明，B2B 商業網站屬促銷體裁，可分為七大語步；其在詞匯及語法特徵方面綜合了廣告英語及網絡英語的諸多特徵。

關鍵詞：

B2B 商業網站、體裁分析、交際目的、網絡語言

93. A genre analysis of the B2B website

Li Yali

Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Sino-US English Teaching, Volume 6, Number 1, January 2009, ISSN: 1539-8072

Abstract:

The advent of the Internet has witnessed a revolution in the business world. One typical example is the emergence of the B2B website. The present paper looks at the B2B website, a conventionalized digital text, in terms of its communicative purposes, move features as well as linguistic specialties, with the aim of presenting the generic structure of the B2B website and its principal linguistic features contributing to the realization of its communicative purposes. It is demonstrated that the B2B website is one instance of the promotional genres and it has a lot in common with advertisement English and “netspeak” in the aspect of lexico-grammatical features.

keywords:

B2B website, Genre analysis, Communicative purpose, Netspeak

94. 基於原子分解分析時間序列

馬超

澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：

澳門科技大學學報，2009 年 6 月：120-126，ISSN：1994-4926

內容簡介：

原子分解是近年來興起的一種資料分析方法，已經應用在許多的領域。本文在原子分解的基礎上通過對實際資料的分析，提出了一種新的模型(部分稀疏性原子分解模型)，通過演算與經典的基追蹤演算法相聯繫。最後，通過電力消費量序列驗證該方法的有效性。

關鍵詞：

原子分解、稀疏性、小波基、離散余弦變換

94. To analysis time series based on atomic decomposition

Ma Chao

Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, Volume 3, Issue 1, June 2009:120-126, ISSN: 1994-4926

Abstract:

Atomic decomposition becomes a focus in recent years, and obtains some good applications in many field. We put forward a new model (Partial optimization based on atomic decomposition) through actual data analyzing founded on atomic decomposition. It is contacted Basis Pursuit Algorithm through deformation. The new model was validated by being applied to process one time series-electricity consumption data.

keywords:

Atomic Decomposition, Sparsity, Wavelet Base, Discrete Cosine Transform

95. 從民間小戲到經典摺子戲——以《思凡》為個案的研究

楊晴帆

澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：

《戲劇》(中央戲劇學院學報), 2009(133):88-96, 萬方數據庫索引

內容簡介：

中國戲劇的歷史源遠流長，而摺子戲是戲劇藝術真正走向成熟的主要標志。中國戲劇的摺子戲大多是從全本戲中脫落而出，但也有一些是從民間小戲演變而來，數百年來影響甚廣的《思凡》正是後一途徑的典型。探討《思凡》由民間小戲到經典摺子戲的歷史進程，或能為我們重新認識《思凡》、認識摺子戲，提供另一種視野。

關鍵詞：

民間小戲、《思凡》、全本戲、摺子戲、中國戲曲

95. From a Folk Piece to a Classical Episode: The Case of Stirrings of Earthly Thoughts

Yang Qingfan

Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Drama (The Journal of the Central Academy of Drama), 2009(Vol.133) P:88-96

Abstract:

Classical episodes, (zhe zi xi), a distinctive theatrical form, serve as the symbol of mature Chinese traditional opera. While some zhe zi xi were excerpts from full-length plays, others came from folk performances. Stirrings of Earthly Thoughts(Si Fan) makes a good example for the latter case. An examination of the process by which it developed from a folk performance to a zhe zi xi may provide a new perspective to the play, as well as to zhe zi xi as a whole.

keywords:

Folk opera, Stirrings of Earthly Thoughts, Full-length play, Zhe zi xi, Chinese Traditional Opera

96. 她們為何采芣苢？—淺議《詩經·周南·芣苢》的闡釋與性別

張雁

澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：

澳門理工學報，2009 年第 2 期，中國期刊網索引

內容簡介：

自古及今的詩經研究著作可謂洋洋大觀，它們共同建構起了數千年來詩經研究中的學術格局和文化積澱，從性別詩學的角度來思考並探討詩經研究中的性別文化色彩則意味著一種新的嘗試。本文擇取《詩經·周南·芣苢》這首小詩為觀測點，一方面分析了歷代治經者在《芣苢》的闡釋中所表現出的性別文化色彩，另一方面又對詩經研究由經學立論到文學感悟的審美轉變軌迹進行了描述。

關鍵詞：

芣苢、闡釋、性別、經學視野、文學感悟

96. Gender Study on the Interpretations of Fuyi

Zhang Yan

Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Macao Polytechnic Institute, No.2 2009

Abstract:

There have been a lot of research focuses on the interpretation of The Book of Odes since Han dynasty. The article tries to analyze the gender orientation lurking in the interpretation of Fuyi, describe the trace of transformation from the study of Confucian classics to art criticism.

keywords:

Fuyi, Interpretation, Gender, Vision of the study of Confucian classics, Art criticism

97. 全球金融風暴背景下的澳門持續教育創新發展研究構思

梁文慧、馬勇

澳門科技大學 持續教育學院

會議/刊物名稱：

“騰飛的澳門：回歸十年的回顧與展望” 國際學術研討會論文集

內容簡介：

澳門雖然是一個微型經濟體系，但是在全球金融的影響下，持續教育也處於金融危機、就業壓力、經濟增長和個人意識增強的特殊背景。因此，研究澳門持續教育發展的焦點問題、戰略定位和創新尤為重要。

本研究的主要目的在於在總結和借鑒國內持續教育發展經驗的基礎上，通過分析澳門當前持續教育的發展現狀和需求特徵，在當前金融危機影響不斷蔓延的國際大背景下，探討促進澳門經濟增長和人才培養而進行的持續教育創新發展研究，從政府、教育機構、企業、個人等持續教育四大主體的角色定位與職能出發，推進澳門持續教育的理念創新、模式創新和管理創新，建立完善的澳門持續教育保障體系，從而保證澳門持續教育事業得到迅速健康發展，更好地服務於社會經濟發展和個人素質提升需求。

關鍵詞：

全球化、金融風暴、持續教育、創新發展

97. A Study on the Innovative Development of Continuing Education in Macao in the Context of the Global Financial Crisis

Aliana Leong, Ma Yong

School of Continuing Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

International Conference “Rising Macao: Review and Prospects on the Tenth Anniversary of Macau SAR” Proceedings

Abstract:

Although Macao is a micro-economic system, affected by the global financial crisis, continuing education is also in a special context of financial crisis, job pressure, economic growth and personal awareness enhanced. Therefore, it is particularly important to study the focus of continuing education development issues of Macao, strategic positioning and its innovation.

The main purpose of this study is a research of continuing education for innovation and development to explore opportunities for promoting Macao economic growth and personnel training from the role positioning and functions of the four principle parts of government, educational institutions, enterprises and individuals, to promote the concept innovation of continuing education, models innovation and management innovation in Macao, to establish a well-developed Macao security system of continuing education, to ensure the rapid and healthy development of Macau continuing education and better serve the socio-economic development and meet the needs of personal qualities. The study is on the basis of summarizing and drawing on the experience of the development of continuing education at home and abroad by analyzing the current development status of continuing education and demand characteristics of Macau in the current financial crisis context.

keywords:

Globalization, Financial Crisis, Continuing Education, Innovative Development

98. 老齡社會通過終身學習增強社區和諧——澳門觀點

梁文慧

澳門科技大學 持續教育學院

會議/刊物名稱：

全球化下的新社區發展：理論與實踐共享論文集

內容簡介：

本文側重於澳門人口的特點，介紹了世界人口發展趨勢的變化。澳門自 1998 年達到老齡化社會這一階段後，老齡化一直加劇。雖然澳門政府也有給老年人提供各種服務，但沒有定期、有系統和全面的項目。教育是這些服務中的一小部分。本文描述了由澳門理工學院（MPI）建立的老年學會（ASC），持續教育中心推出的實驗課程，專門課程，以及澳門大學等內容。最後，本文參考終身學習的世界哲學指出了未來老年社會終身學習的一些問題及今後的發展方向。希望該論文將激發人們增強終身教育的意識並對老年人有意義的計畫提供啓示。

關鍵詞：

老年教育、終身教育、終身學習、老年人口

98. Enhancing Community Harmony via Lifelong Education in an Ageing Society: the Macau Perspectives

Aliana Leong

School of Continuing Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Saemaul Undong in the Globalizing World: Sharing Theories, and Practices Proceedings

Abstract:

This paper introduces the trend of world population changes focusing on the characteristics of Macau's population. Macau is progressing to a more advanced stage of an ageing society since it reached this stage in 1998. There is no regular, systematic and comprehensive program for Macau's aged population although the government provides a variety of services in support of senior citizens. Education is a minor part of these services. The creation of the Academy for Senior Citizens (ASC) by the Macau Polytechnic Institute (MPI) and the carrying out of an experimental program by the Center for Continuing Studies and Special Programs (CCS), University of Macau, are described. Finally, this paper shares some issues and offers directions for the future development of lifelong education for an ageing society in reference to the world philosophies of lifelong learning. Hopefully, this paper will motivate an increased awareness on lifelong education and will inspire more meaningful plans for the elderly.

keywords:

Elderly Education, Lifelong Education, Lifelong Learning, Ageing Population

99. 從澳門科技大學持續教育學院學士學位畢業生的職業發展

論創新高校繼續教育

梁文慧

澳門科技大學 持續教育學院

會議/刊物名稱：

2009 中國繼續教育大會（研討會）論文集

內容簡介：

本文從大學生就業問題引出高等教育在社會經濟中重要地位，詳細分析了高等教育對學生職業發展的促進作用及其制約因素，進而以澳門科技大學持續教育學院學士學位畢業生的職業發展為例，印證澳門高等教育學府在繼續教育方面的創新理念和實踐，並提出了整改措施及適當建議。

關鍵詞：

高等教育、繼續教育、職業發展、促進作用、制約因素

99. Of Continuing Education of Innovative Colleges from the Bachelor Graduates' Career Development of School of Continuing Studies, Macao University of Science and Technology

Aliana Leong

School of Continuing Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

2009 China Continuing Education Conference

Abstract:

This paper elicited the important status of higher education in the socio-economy from the problem of students' employment. A detailed analysis of promoting role of higher education in the students' career development and its constraints was given, and then took the bachelor graduates' career development in School of Continuing Studies, Macao University of Science and Technology as an example, to confirmed the innovative ideas and practice of Macau institution of higher education in Macao continuing education, proposed rectification measures and made appropriate recommendations.

keywords:

High Education, Continuing Education, Career Development, Promoting Effect, Restraints

100. 中草藥滴鼻劑對變應性鼻炎患者生活質量改善的研究

崔紹漢、石兆林、方明耀、司徒炎棠、陳金泉

澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：

植物藥療法研究，SCI 索引

內容簡介：

變應性鼻炎導致患者生活質量下降。爲了評估經 ARND (Allergic Rhinitis Nose Drops) 治療的常年性變應性鼻炎患者的生活質量的變化，將 35 位患者隨機分爲兩組，設計雙盲安慰劑對照組實驗，使用 ARND 或安慰劑進行七星期治療。A 組 (n=20) 先給予兩星期 ARND，等待三星期清除後給予兩星期安慰劑 B 組 (n=15) 給予 ARND 和安慰劑的順序調換，其餘相同。可以觀察到臨床症狀評分和生活質量的改變。兩組病人經過 ARND 治療臨床症狀評分均下降，而安慰劑治療沒有變化。A 組病人經過 ARND 治療膚色和睡眠有顯著改善 (二者 $p<0.05$)，安慰劑治療沒有變化。B 組病人經過 ARND 治療食欲和消化力 ($p<0.01$) 及情緒 ($p<0.05$) 有顯著改善，安慰劑治療沒有變化。對常年性變應性鼻炎患者，ARND 通過緩解臨床症狀和提高生活質量發揮療效。

關鍵詞：

鼻炎、中藥、滴鼻劑

100. A panel study to evaluate quality of life assessments in patients suffering from allergic rhinitis after treatment with a Chinese herbal nasal drop

Chui SH, Shek SL, Fong MY, Szeto YT, Chan K.

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

Phytotherapy research : PTR , SCI indexed

Abstract:

Allergic rhinitis impairs quality of life (QOL). To assess the changes in QOL of patients with perennial allergic rhinitis (PAR) after treatment with Allergic Rhinitis Nose Drops (ARND), 35 patients were divided into 2 groups in a randomized, double-blinded and placebo-controlled study, with a cross-over arrangement over 7 weeks, applying ARND or placebo. Group A (n = 20) started with ARND first for 2 weeks followed by a 3-week washout before placebo for the last 2 weeks, while Group B (n = 15) started with placebo first and finished with ARND after washout. The changes in Clinical Symptoms Score (CSS) and QOL were observed. A decrease in CSS was observed in patients of both groups after treatment with ARND, but no change was observed with the placebo. Group A patients also showed significant improvements in complexion and sleep ($P < 0.05$ for both) after treatment with ARND, but no change with the placebo. Group B patients showed significant improvements in appetite and digestion ($P < 0.01$) as well as joy ($P < 0.05$) after cross-over treatment with ARND, but no change with the placebo. ARND may have a therapeutic effect by relieving clinical symptoms and improving the QOL in patients with PAR. Copyright (c) 2009 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

keywords:

Rhinitis, Chinese Medicine, Nasal Drop

101. 肥大細胞類糜蛋白酶對人類嗜酸性粒細胞活化調節的信號

機制：過敏性炎症中肥大細胞和嗜酸性粒細胞相互作用

黃振國、伍倩文、倫慧敏、曹炬、林偉基

澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱:

免疫學，126(4)：579-87，SCI 索引

內容簡介:

諸如哮喘和變應性皮炎之類的過敏性疾病與肥大細胞的脫顆粒有關。糜蛋白酶屬於肥大細胞特異性蛋白酶，是肥大細胞顆粒的主要組分，可以誘導嗜酸性粒細胞滲入炎症部位。我們研究了過敏性炎症中糜蛋白酶活化嗜酸性粒細胞的免疫病理學機制。利用流式細胞儀和酶聯免疫吸附法，通過流式細胞微球技術 Flex Sets 多重測定法測定細胞因子。粘附分子、遷移及細胞內信號路徑分別通過流式細胞儀、博伊登室測定法及蛋白印記法評估。糜蛋白酶抑制嗜酸性粒細胞的離亡，並且通過嗜酸性粒細胞劑量依賴性誘導細胞因子 IL-6 和趨化因子 CXCL8、CCL2 及 CXCL1 的釋放。糜蛋白酶也可以上調粘附分子 CD18 的表面表達，刺激嗜酸性粒細胞化學增活性遷移。粘附分子、細胞因子和趨化因子的表達及趨化性遷移，受細胞外信號調節激酶，p38 細胞分裂素活化蛋白激酶，Akt，核因子 kappaB 信號路徑差異性調節。因此在變應性皮炎等過敏性疾病，糜蛋白酶通過多重細胞內信號分子和轉錄因子，誘導粘附分子介導的趨化性遷移及嗜酸性粒細胞分泌的細胞因子和趨化因子，在肥大細胞和嗜酸性粒細胞的相互作用中發揮了重要的免疫學作用。我們通過研究肥大細胞和嗜酸性粒細胞的相互作用，進一步為過敏性炎症的發病機理提供生物化學基礎，也為發展新療法奠定基礎。

關鍵詞:

過敏反應、趨化因子、細胞因子、嗜酸性粒細胞、信號轉導

101. Signalling mechanisms regulating the activation of human eosinophils by mast-cell-derived chymase: implications for mast cell-eosinophil interaction in allergic inflammation

Wong CK, Ng SS, Lun SW, Cao J, Lam CW

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

Immunology, 126(4):579-87 , SCI indexed

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 signalling 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-kappaB 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, Signal transduction

102. 哮喘病人外周血單核細胞 Toll 樣受體的表達和功能分析：

哮喘的免疫病理學機制

倫慧敏、黃振國、古慧芬、許樹昌、林偉基

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會議/刊物名稱：

臨床免疫學期刊，29(3)：330-42，SCI 索引

內容簡介：

背景：我們研究了哮喘病人 Toll 樣受體(toll-like receptors, TLRs)的表達譜，及與哮喘相關炎症細胞因子 TLR 配體依賴性分泌譜。利用流式細胞儀測定單核細胞的 TLR1-8，CD4+ Th 淋巴細胞，CD8+細胞毒性淋巴細胞，CD19+ B 淋巴細胞，樹突狀細胞，及體外 TLR 配體活化的外周血單核細胞分泌的細胞因子。

討論：TLR4 和 TLR5 的配體脂多糖和鞭毛蛋白，影響哮喘病人體外分泌 TNF- α ，IL-10 及 IL-1 β 顯著降低（所有 $p < 0.05$ ）。與對照組相比，哮喘病人 TLR4 和 TLR-5 的表達也顯著降低（所有 $p < 0.05$ ）。因此，哮喘病人 TLR4 和 TLR5 活化作用降低，可以減少 Th1 和抗炎細胞因子的釋放，對研究哮喘的免疫病理學機制有所幫助。

關鍵詞：

哮喘、細胞因子、樹突狀細胞、外周血單核細胞、Toll 樣受體

102. Expression and functional analysis of toll-like receptors of peripheral blood cells in asthmatic patients: implication for immunopathological mechanism in asthma

Lun SW, Wong CK, Ko FW, Hui DS, Lam CW

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Clinical Immunology, 29(3):330-42, SCI indexed

Abstract:

BACKGROUND: 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.

DISCUSSION: Ex vivo productions of TNF-alpha, IL-10, and IL-1beta 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

103. 長期腹膜透析病人左心室功能異常潛在的血清診斷性 生物指標

王依滿、林偉基、王美、陳曉旋、雷兆輝、張燕、Sanderson JE

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會議/刊物名稱：

腎臟病與透析腎移植雜誌，24(6)：1962-9，SCI 索引

內容簡介：

背景：N-端前腦鈉素，心臟肌鈣蛋白 T 及高敏感度 C-反應蛋白已被證明可以預測末期腎病病人的死亡率和心血管並發症。然而，至今還未知長期腹膜透析病人的哪些生物指標對左心室異常具有最强的診斷作用，也未知殘留腎功能是否會造成這些生物指標診斷作用的混亂。

方法：利用二維超聲心動描記術檢測 230 位長期腹膜透析病人的左心室肥大和射血分數，同時測定血清 N-端前腦鈉素，心臟肌鈣蛋白 T 及高敏感度 C-反應蛋白。

結果：對於嚴重的左心室肥大（左心室心肌重量指數 \geq 高三分位組， 247.8 g/m^2 ）和心臟收縮功能紊亂（射血分數 $\leq 45\%$ ），可以觀察到 N-端前腦鈉素或心臟肌鈣蛋白 T 在多變量邏輯回歸模型中具有顯著的預測力，但不包括高敏感度 C-反應蛋白。在不考慮殘留腎功能的情況下，ROC 曲線分析結果表明，與心臟肌鈣蛋白 T 和高敏感度 C-反應蛋白相比，N-端前腦鈉素對嚴重左心室肥大和心臟收縮功能異常有最大的診斷意義。基於最佳臨界值的分析表明，N-端前腦鈉素和心臟肌鈣蛋白 T 對嚴重左心室肥大（87.1%和 92.6%）及心臟收縮功能異常（95.4%和 93.2%）為負預測值。此外，排除嚴重左心室肥大和心臟收縮功能異常後，無尿症病人的 N-端前腦鈉素和心臟肌鈣蛋白 T 的最佳臨界值比有殘留腎功能的病人幾乎要高三倍。

結論：血清 N-端前腦鈉素對排除心臟收縮功能異常的長期腹膜透析病人最有效，其次是心臟肌鈣蛋白 T。高敏感度 C-反應蛋白在這一方面沒有效果。殘留腎功能會擾亂這些生物指標的編譯，降低它們的預測力。無尿的腹膜透析病人必須要使用幾乎超過 N-端前腦鈉素和心臟肌鈣蛋白 T 的臨界值 30%以上才會有效。

關鍵詞：

心臟肌鈣蛋白 T、左心室肥大、利鈉、腹膜透析、心臟收縮功能異常

103. Diagnostic potential of serum biomarkers for left ventricular abnormalities in chronic peritoneal dialysis patients

Wang AY, Lam CW, Wang M, Chan IH, Lui SF, Zhang Y, Sanderson JE
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR),
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of Conference/Journal:

Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 24(6):1962-9, SCI indexed

Abstract:

BACKGROUND: N-terminal-pro-brain natriuretic peptide, cardiac troponin T (cTnT) and high sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) have been shown to predict mortality and cardiovascular outcomes in end-stage renal disease patients. However, it is not known which biomarkers have the strongest diagnostic potential for left ventricular (LV) abnormalities in chronic peritoneal dialysis (PD) patients, nor whether residual renal function may confound the diagnostic potential of these biomarkers.

METHODS: Two hundred and thirty chronic PD patients underwent two-dimensional echocardiography to determine LV hypertrophy and ejection fraction and had simultaneous measurement of serum NT-pro-BNP, cTnT and hs-CRP. **RESULTS:** A significant gain in predictive power was observed when NT-pro-BNP or cTnT but not hs-CRP was included in the multivariable logistic regression models for severe LV hypertrophy (defined as LV mass index $>$ or $=$ upper tertile, 247.8 g/m²) and systolic dysfunction (defined as ejection fraction $<$ or $=$ 45%). Using ROC curve analysis, NT-pro-BNP had the highest diagnostic value for severe LV hypertrophy and systolic dysfunction compared to cTnT and hs-CRP, irrespective of residual renal function. An analysis based on the best cut-off threshold showed that NT-pro-BNP and cTnT had a negative predictive value of 87.1% and 92.6% for severe LV hypertrophy and 95.4% and 93.2% for systolic dysfunction, respectively. Furthermore, the best cut-off threshold of NT-pro-BNP and cTnT for excluding severe LV hypertrophy and systolic dysfunction was nearly 3-fold higher in anuric patients than in patients with residual renal function.

CONCLUSIONS: Serum NT-pro-BNP appeared most useful in excluding systolic dysfunction in chronic PD patients followed by cTnT. hs-CRP was not useful in this regard. Residual renal function confounded the interpretation of these biomarkers and reduced their predictive power. A nearly 30% higher cut-off threshold of NT-pro-BNP and cTnT had to be applied in anuric PD patients.

keywords:

Cardiac troponin T, Left ventricular hypertrophy, Natriuretic peptide, Peritoneal dialysis, Systolic dysfunction

104. 炎症和鈣化標志物評估腹膜透析病人長期的死亡率和心血管危險分層

王依滿、林偉基、陳曉旋、王美、雷兆輝、Sanderson JE

澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：

腎臟病與透析腎移植雜誌，24(12)：3826-33，SCI 索引

內容簡介：

背景：炎症和鈣化標志物的混合物是否為長期腹膜透析病人的死亡率和心血管危險分層提供更好的標記目前沒有定論。

方法：我們對香港一個單一地區透析中心的 231 位長期腹膜透析病人進行了為期四年的前瞻性隨訪研究。利用超聲心動圖檢測心瓣膜鈣化，收集禁食靜脈血檢測一系列炎症因子。依據炎症和鈣化風險標志物，即高 C-反應蛋白（高三分位組），高 IL-6（高三分位組），低胎球蛋白-A（低三分位組）及心瓣膜鈣化，把病人分為 0，1，2，3 及 4（所有這 4 個）共五類。研究結果包括所有原因的心血管死亡率及致命或非致命性心血管事件。

結果：4，3，2 及 1 類病人標誌物的 HR 分別為 5.17 (95% CI, 1.81-14.77, P = 0.002)，3.38 (95% CI, 1.50-7.60, P = 0.003)，2.17 (95% CI, 0.98-4.77, P = 0.056) 及 2.42 (95% CI, 1.18-4.96, P = 0.016)，造成四年中的死亡率，不包括 0 類病人。4，3，2，1 類病人致命或非致命性心血管事件的校正 HR 分別為 4.33 (95% CI, 1.70-11.03, P = 0.002)，1.60 (95% CI, 0.73-3.52, P = 0.24)，1.92 (95% CI, 0.95-3.90, P = 0.07) 及 1.33 (95% CI, 0.67-2.62, P = 0.42)，不包括 0 類病人。

結論：炎症和鈣化標志物的混合物可以為有最嚴重臨床表現的腹膜透析病人提供長遠的預測和鑒定。這些參數容易得到，且數據結果支持採用多炎症和鈣化危險標誌物的方法降低腹膜透析病人的死亡率和心血管危險分層。

關鍵詞：

鈣化、心血管事件、炎症、死亡率、腹膜透析

104. Long-term mortality and cardiovascular risk stratification of peritoneal dialysis patients using a combination of inflammation and calcification markers

Wang AY, Lam CW, Chan IH, Wang M, Lui SF, Sanderson JE

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

Name of Conference/Journal:

Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 24(12):3826-33, SCI indexed

Abstract:

BACKGROUND: It remains unknown whether a composite of inflammation and calcification markers provides better mortality and cardiovascular risk stratification in chronic peritoneal dialysis (PD) patients.

METHODS: We performed a 4-year prospective follow-up study in 231 chronic PD patients from a single regional dialysis centre in Hong Kong. Valvular calcification was detected using echocardiography, and fasting venous blood was collected to measure a panel of inflammation markers. The patients were stratified into five groups on the basis of 0, 1, 2, 3 and all 4 inflammation and calcification risk markers, namely high C-reactive protein (CRP) (CRP in upper tertile), high interleukin-6 (IL-6) (IL-6 in upper tertile), low fetuin-A (fetuin-A in lower tertile) and valvular calcification. Study outcomes included all-cause and cardiovascular mortality and fatal or non-fatal cardiovascular events (CVEs).

RESULTS: The patients with 4, 3, 2 and 1 markers had an adjusted hazard ratio (HR) of 5.17 (95% CI, 1.81-14.77, P = 0.002), 3.38 (95% CI, 1.50-7.60, P = 0.003), 2.17 (95% CI, 0.98-4.77, P = 0.056) and 2.42 (95% CI, 1.18-4.96, P = 0.016), respectively, for mortality at 4 years than those with 0 risk marker. The adjusted HRs for fatal or non-fatal CVEs were 4.33 (95% CI, 1.70-11.03, P = 0.002), 1.60 (95% CI, 0.73-3.52, P = 0.24), 1.92 (95% CI, 0.95-3.90, P = 0.07) and 1.33 (95% CI, 0.67-2.62, P = 0.42), respectively, for patients with 4, 3, 2 and 1 markers than those with 0 risk markers.

CONCLUSIONS: A composite of inflammation and calcification markers provides long-term prognostication and identifies the sickest PD patients with the worst clinical outcomes. Since these parameters can all be obtained quite readily, our data support the adoption of a multiinflammation and calcification risk marker approach for mortality and cardiovascular risk stratification in PD patients.

keywords:

Calcification, Cardiovascular events, Inflammation, Mortality, Peritoneal dialysis

105. 核黃素敏感的多重醯基-CoA 脫氫酶缺乏症的中國患者 ETFDH 基因的新突變

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會議/刊物名稱：

臨床化學學報，SCI，404(2):95-9

內容簡介：

背景：多重醯基-CoA 脫氫酶缺乏症 (multiple acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, MADD, OMIM 231680) 和戊二酸尿症 II 型是常染色體隱性遺傳病，影響脂肪酸、氨基酸及膽鹼的代謝，是由以下三種基因突變造成：電子轉移給黃素蛋白 α 亞單位，ETFA (OMIM 608053) 電子轉移給黃素蛋白 β 亞單位，ETFB (OMIM 130410) 及電子轉移給黃素蛋白脫氫酶，ETFDH (OMIM 231675)。

一些 MADD 病人對核黃素治療反應敏感且預後良好。最近發現 ETFDH 突變是所有 MADD 病人對核黃素治療敏感的原因。本研究中，我們討論了 2 個核黃素敏感 MADD 中國家族患者的臨床特點和分子機制研究。

方法：從病人和對照的外周血樣或皮膚成纖維細胞培養中提取染色體 DNA。通過 PCR 擴增 ETFDH 的 13 個外顯子。PCR 產物從正向和反向排序。為了排除其它基因的突變，我們利用微衛星標記研究了家族中鄰近這三個基因 ETFA，ETFB 及 ETFDH 的表型分離。

結果：在這兩個家族中檢測到 ETFDH 有四個新突變。第一個家族發生了移碼突變，c.1355delG 引入了提前終止密碼子，在 ETFDH 的外顯子 11 上發現 1454X。另一個突變是 ETFDH 的外顯子 3 上的 c.250G > A 轉變，A84T。第二個家族中鑒定出兩個錯義突變，為外顯子 4 上的 P137S 和外顯子 11 上的 G467R。從中國健康對照人群的 150 個等位基因中沒有發現這四個突變的攜帶者。

結論：在對核黃素敏感的 MADD 的中國家族中發現 ETFDH 的四個新突變 (3 個錯義突變和 1 個缺失突變)，這進一步擴大了核黃素敏感的 MADD 病人的突變系列。此外，我們證明瞭 MADD 家族表型-基因型分離十分有用，可以區分測序基因的優先次序，或者排除由於疾病存在引起 MADD 其它基因的突變，以及多基因造成的其它疾病。

關鍵詞：

多重醯基-CoA 脫氫、缺乏症、核黃素敏感 MADD、綫粒體脂肪酸 β 氧化、電子轉移黃素蛋白

105. Novel mutations in ETFDH gene in Chinese patients with riboflavin-responsive multiple acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency

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Name of Conference/Journal:

Clinica Chimica Acta , SCI , 404(2):95-9

Abstract:

BACKGROUND: Multiple acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (MADD, OMIM 231680) or glutaric aciduria type II (GAII) is an inherited autosomal recessive disease affecting fatty acid, amino acid and choline metabolism, due to mutations in one of three genes namely, electron transfer flavoprotein alpha-subunit, ETFA (OMIM 608053), electron transfer flavoprotein beta-subunit, ETFB (OMIM 130410) and electron transfer flavoprotein dehydrogenase, ETFDH (OMIM 231675). Some MADD patients are responsive to riboflavin treatment with an excellent prognosis. Recently, mutations in ETFDH were found to be responsible for all riboflavin-responsive MADD patients. In this study, we present the clinical features and molecular studies of 2 Chinese families with riboflavin-responsive MADD.

METHODS: Genomic DNA was extracted from peripheral blood samples or skin fibroblast cultures from the patients and normal controls. The thirteen exons of ETFDH were amplified by PCR. PCR products were sequenced in both forward and reverse directions. To rule out mutations in other genes, phenotype segregation was studied in the families by microsatellite markers in the proximity of the 3 genes, ETFA, ETFB and ETFDH. **RESULTS:** Four novel mutations in ETFDH were detected in the 2 families. In family 1, a frame shift mutation, c.1355delG which introduced a premature-termination codon (PTC), I454X in exon 11 of ETFDH was found. Another mutation was a c.250G > A transition in exon 3 of ETFDH, A84T. In family 2, two novel missense mutations were identified, P137S, in exon 4 and G467R in exon 11. No carrier of these four mutations was identified from about 150 alleles of healthy Chinese control subjects.

CONCLUSIONS: Four novel mutations (3 missenses and 1 deletion) in ETFDH were found in Chinese families that presented with riboflavin-responsive MADD, which further expands the list of mutations found in patients with riboflavin-responsive MADD. Furthermore, we illustrated the utility of phenotype-genotype segregation in MADD families to prioritize genes for sequencing or to rule out the presence of disease causing mutation in other genes in MADD and other diseases caused by multiple genes.

keywords:

Multiple Acyl-CoA dehydrogenation defect, Riboflavin-responsive MADD, Mitochondrial fatty acid β -oxidation, Electron transfer flavoprotein dehydrogenase

106. 支氣管上皮細胞和嗜鹼性粒細胞 IL-17A 的活化： 新的炎症機制

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會議/刊物名稱：

歐洲呼吸期刊，2009 年 9 月，SCI 索引

內容簡介：

嗜鹼性粒細胞是 Ig-E 介導的慢性過敏性炎症中誘導及啓動 Th2 反應的輔助細胞。嗜鹼性粒細胞和 Th17 細胞在炎症部位聚集，如過敏性哮喘病人的氣道。我們研究了 IL-17A 在主要人嗜鹼性粒細胞 KU812 和主要人支氣管上皮細胞 BEAS-2B 的活化。通過酶聯免疫法或流式細胞儀測定細胞因子，趨化因子，粘附分子和細胞內信號分子。支氣管上皮細胞和嗜鹼性粒細胞共培養可以顯著地誘發上皮炎症細胞因子 IL-6 以及嗜鹼性粒細胞、嗜酸性粒細胞和單核細胞分泌的趨化因子 CCL2 的釋放。這種誘導作用被 IL-17A 協同加強，而且這兩種細胞間的直接作用對 IL-17A 誘導的 IL-6 和 CCL2 的釋放是不可或缺的。基於這種作用，支氣管上皮細胞的細胞內粘附分子-1 的表面表達也被上調。IL-17 刺激下的嗜鹼性粒細胞和支氣管上皮細胞的相互作用受很多物質差異性調節，如細胞外信號調節激酶，c-Jun N-末端蛋白激酶，p38 細胞分裂素活化蛋白激酶及核因子 kappaB 信號路徑。嗜鹼性粒細胞和支氣管上皮細胞的直接作用活化了粒細胞介導的炎症反應，上述發現提出了過敏性哮喘中 Th17A 和嗜鹼性粒細胞的一個新的免疫病理學作用。

關鍵詞：

粘附分子、嗜鹼性粒細胞、支氣管上皮細胞、趨化因子、細胞因子、信號轉導

106. IL-17A activation on bronchial epithelium and basophils: a novel inflammatory mechanism

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Name of Conference/Journal:

The European Respiratory Journal, 2009 Sep 9 , SCI indexed

Abstract:

Basophils are the accessory cell type for T helper (Th)2 induction and initiators in IgE-mediated chronic allergic inflammation. Basophils and Th17 cells accumulate at the inflammatory sites such as the airways of allergic asthmatic patients. We investigated the activation of IL-17A on the primary human basophils/KU812 basophilic cells and primary human bronchial epithelial cells/BEAS-2B bronchial epithelial cells. Cytokines, chemokines, adhesion molecules and intracellular signaling molecules were assayed by ELISA or flow cytometry. Co-culture of bronchial epithelial cells and basophils could significantly induce the release of epithelial inflammatory cytokine IL-6 and CCL2, a chemokine for basophils, eosinophils and monocytes. Such induction was synergistically enhanced by IL-17A, and direct interaction between these two cells was necessary for IL-17A-induced IL-6 and CCL2 release. Surface expression of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 on bronchial epithelial cells was also up-regulated upon their interaction. The interaction of basophils and bronchial epithelial cells under IL-17A stimulation was differentially regulated by extracellular signal-regulated kinase, c-Jun N-terminal protein kinase, p38 mitogen activated protein kinase and nuclear factor-kappaB pathways. The above findings suggest a novel immunopathological role of Th17 cells and basophils in allergic asthma through the activation of granulocytes-mediated inflammation initiated by the direct interaction between basophils and bronchial epithelial cells.

keywords:

Adhesion molecules, Basophils, Bronchial epithelial cells, Chemokines, Cytokines, Signal transduction

107. 系統性紅斑狼瘡病人外周淋巴細胞分裂素活化蛋白激酶的 活化譜

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會議/刊物名稱：

臨床免疫學期刊，29(6)：738-46，SCI 索引

內容簡介：

引言：系統性紅斑狼瘡(systemic lupus erythematosus, SLE)是一個與 T 和 B 淋巴細胞活化紊亂有關的系統性自體免疫疾病。淋巴細胞內信號分子的異常活化誘發了 SLE 的炎症反應。

材料與方法：招募 22 位 SLE 患者和 20 位性別與年齡匹配的對照組，利用流式細胞儀測定炎症細胞因子 IL-18 活化的單核細胞，CD4+ Th 淋巴細胞，CD8+ T 淋巴細胞及 CD19+ B 淋巴細胞的細胞外信號調節激酶，c-Jun 氨基末端激酶和 p38 細胞分裂素活化蛋白激酶。

結果與討論：SLE 病人的磷酸化 p38 細胞分裂素活化蛋白激酶在 CD4+ T 淋巴細胞，CD8+ T 淋巴細胞及 B 淋巴細胞的基礎表達顯著高於對照組（所有 $p < 0.05$ ）。由於 IL-18 的活化，SLE 病人磷酸化 p38 細胞分裂素活化蛋白激酶在 CD4+ T 淋巴細胞，CD8+ T 淋巴細胞及 B 淋巴細胞的表達，及磷酸化 c-Jun 氨基末端激酶在 CD8+ T 淋巴細胞及 B 淋巴細胞的表達顯著上升，並且與 Th1 趨化因子 CXCL10 的血漿濃度顯著相關（所有 $p < 0.05$ ）。c-Jun 氨基末端激酶在 IL-18 活化的 CD8+ T 淋巴細胞的表達，及其在 IL-18 活化的 B 淋巴細胞的表達的相對百分倍數增加，都與 SLE 的活性指數顯著相關（二者 < 0.05 ）。

結論：T 和 B 淋巴細胞中炎症介導的 c-Jun 氨基末端激酶和 p38 細胞分裂素活化蛋白激酶信號路徑的活化，是 SLE 淋巴細胞過度活化的潛在的細胞內機制。

關鍵詞：

CXCL10、IL-18、淋巴細胞、細胞分裂素活化蛋白激酶、系統性紅斑狼瘡

107. Activation profile of intracellular mitogen-activated protein kinases in peripheral lymphocytes of patients with systemic lupus erythematosus

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Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Clinical Immunology, 29(6):738-46, SCI indexed

Abstract:

INTRODUCTION: Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a systemic autoimmune disease associated with aberrant activation of T and B lymphocytes. Abnormal activation of intracellular signaling molecules in lymphocytes by inflammatory cytokines can instigate the inflammation in SLE.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The activation of extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK), c-Jun NH2-terminal kinase (JNK) and p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) in inflammatory cytokine IL-18-activated monocytes, CD4+ T helper (Th) lymphocytes, CD8+ T lymphocytes, and CD19+ B lymphocytes in 22 SLE patients and 20 sex- and age-matched control subjects were measured by flow cytometry.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: The basal expressions of phospho-p38 MAPK in CD4+ T lymphocytes, CD8+ T lymphocytes, and B lymphocytes were significantly higher in SLE patients than controls (all $p < 0.05$). The expression of phospho-p38 MAPK in CD4+ T lymphocytes, CD8+ T lymphocytes and B lymphocytes, and phospho-JNK in CD8+ T lymphocytes and B lymphocytes was also significantly elevated in SLE patients upon the activation by IL-18, exhibiting significant correlation with the plasma concentrations of Th1 chemokine CXCL10 (all $p < 0.05$). The expression of phospho-JNK in IL-18 activated CD8+ T lymphocytes and the relative % fold increase of the expression of phospho-JNK upon IL-18 activation in B lymphocytes were significantly correlated with SLE disease activity index (both $p < 0.05$).

CONCLUSION: The inflammation-mediated activation of JNK and p38 MAPK signaling pathways in T and B lymphocytes can be the underlying intracellular mechanisms causing lymphocyte hyperactivity in SLE.

keywords:

CXCL10, IL-18, lymphocytes, Mitogen-activated protein kinases, Systematic lupus erythematosus

108. B 細胞趨化因子 CXCL13 分泌增加與系統性紅斑狼瘡疾病 活動有關

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會議/刊物名稱：

臨床免疫學期刊，2009 年 9 月，SCI 索引

內容簡介：

引言：B 淋巴細胞化學引誘物(BLC/CXCL13)是 CXC 家族趨化因子，在狼瘡的發展過程中參與自體反應 Th 細胞活化 B1 和 B2 細胞遷移，以及靶器官自身抗體的產生。CXCL13 可以誘導 CXCR5+ T 淋巴細胞亞類遷移，CXCR5+ 被命名為卵泡輔助性 T 淋巴細胞(follicular helper T lymphocytes, T(FH))，它特異性參與自身抗體的產生。

材料與方法：我們研究了 35 位系統性紅斑狼瘡(systemic lupus erythematosus, SLE)病人和 23 位性別與年齡匹配的對照組，利用酶聯免疫法和流式細胞儀，分別測量 CXCL13，TNF 家族的 B 細胞激活因子和 T(FH)的血漿濃度，及 CD4+ Th 和 CD19+ B 細胞 T(FH)相關受體 CXCR5 和 IL-21R 的細胞表面表達。

結果與討論：SLE 病人的血漿 CXCL13，TNF 家族的 B 細胞激活因子及 IL-21 濃度顯著高於對照組(所有 $p < 0.0001$)。SLE 上升的 CXCL13 濃度與 SLEDAI 評分呈正相關($r = 0.399$, $p = 0.032$)。然而，Th 和 B 細胞的 CXCR5 及 B 細胞的 IL-21R 的細胞表面表達，在 SLE 病人顯著低於對照組(兩者 $p < 0.01$)。這可能預示著在 SLE 發展過程中大多數分化的 T(FH)細胞從血液遷移進淋巴樣器官。

結論：上述結果提示在 SLE 的免疫發病機制中上升的 CXCL13，TNF 家族的 B 細胞激活因子和 IL-21 可能與 T(FH)的功能有關，且 CXCL13 可能是 SLE 疾病潛在的標誌物。

關鍵詞：

B 細胞、TNF 家族的 B 細胞活化因子、趨化因子、CXCL13、卵泡輔助性 T 淋巴細胞、系統性紅斑狼瘡

108. Elevated Production of B Cell Chemokine CXCL13 is Correlated with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Disease Activity

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Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of Clinical Immunology, 2009 Sep 23, SCI indexed

Abstract:

INTRODUCTION: B lymphocyte chemoattractant (BLC/CXCL13), a CXC chemokine, is involved in B1 and B2 cell trafficking for the activation of autoreactive T helper (Th) cells and autoantibody production in target organs during the development of lupus. CXCL13 can induce the trafficking of CXCR5+ T lymphocyte subset designated as follicular helper T lymphocytes (T(FH)) which are specifically involved in autoantibody production.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: We herein measured the plasma concentrations of CXCL13, B-cell-activating factor of the TNF family (BAFF), and T(FH)-cells-related cytokine IL-21 and cell surface expression of T(FH)-related receptor CXCR5 and IL-21R on CD4+Th and CD19+B cells in 35 systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) patients and 23 sex- and age-matched control subjects (NC) using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay and flow cytometry, respectively. **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:** Plasma CXCL13, BAFF, and IL-21 concentrations were significantly higher in SLE patients than NC group (all $p < 0.0001$). Increase in CXCL13 concentration correlated positively and significantly with SLEDAI score in SLE patients ($r = 0.399$, $p = 0.032$). Cell surface expression of CXCR5 on Th and B cells and IL-21R on B cells was however significantly lower in SLE patients than controls (both $p < 0.01$). It may indicate that most differentiated T(FH) cells migrate out from circulation into lymphoid organ upon activation during the disease development of SLE.

CONCLUSIONS: The above results suggest that the elevated production of CXCL13, BAFF, and IL-21 may be associated with the function of T(FH) for the immunopathogenesis in SLE, and CXCL13 may serve as a potential disease marker of SLE.

keywords:

B cells, B-cell-activating factor of the TNF family, Chemokines, CXCL13 - follicular helper T lymphocytes, Systemic lupus erythematosus

109. 系統性紅斑狼瘡 T 淋巴細胞共刺激分子 CD26 在自然殺傷 性 T 細胞的表達下降

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會議/刊物名稱：

免疫學研究，38(5)：350-64，SCI 索引

內容簡介：

CD26 是一種 T 細胞共刺激分子，也是降解 γ 幹擾素誘導的趨化因子的二基酶 IV，在白細胞歸巢和炎症反應中參與多重免疫病理學作用。已有報導系統性紅斑狼瘡(systemic lupus erythematosus, SLE)，類風濕性關節炎，鼠類關節炎模型及腦脊髓炎病人血液可溶性 CD26 濃度下降。我們研究了 23 位 SLE 病人和 14 位性別與年齡匹配的對照組，利用酶聯免疫法和流式細胞儀，分別測定 CD26 和趨化因子的血漿濃度，及 CD26 在單核細胞，CD4+ T 淋巴細胞，CD8+ T 淋巴細胞，CD19+ B 淋巴細胞及 iNKT 淋巴細胞的細胞表面表達。儘管 SLE 病人和對照組的血漿 CD26 濃度沒有顯著性差異($p>0.05$)，但 SLE 病人 Th1 趨化因子 CXCL10 和 CXCL9 顯著升高，不包括 Th2 趨化因子 CCL2 iNKT 淋巴細胞數量及 CD26 在 CD4+ T 淋巴細胞和 iNKT 淋巴細胞的細胞表面表達顯著下調（所有 $p< 0.05$ ）。iNKT 細胞和 iNKT 細胞的 CD26 的數量下降對理解 SLE 中 Th1 相關的炎症反應的免疫發病機制很重要。

關鍵詞：

CD26、不變自然殺傷 T 細胞、系統性紅斑狼瘡

109. Decreased expression of T lymphocyte co-stimulatory molecule CD26 on invariant natural killer T cells in systemic lupus erythematosus

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Macau University of Science and Technology**

Name of Conference/Journal:

Immunological investigation, 38(5):350-64, SCI indexed

Abstract:

CD26, a T cell co-stimulatory molecule and dipeptidyl peptidase IV for the degradation of interferon-gamma-induced chemokine, participates in multiple immunopathological roles in leukocyte homing and inflammation. Decreased circulating concentration of soluble (s)CD26 in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), rheumatoid arthritis and murine model of arthritis and encephalomyelitis have been reported. In the present study, the plasma concentration of sCD26 and chemokines, and cell surface expression of CD26 on monocytes, CD4+T lymphocytes, CD8+T lymphocytes, CD19+B lymphocytes and invariant natural killer T (iNKT) lymphocytes were analyzed using ELISA and flow cytometry, respectively, in 23 SLE patients and 14 sex- and age-matched control subjects. Although there was no significant difference between plasma concentrations of soluble CD26 in SLE patients with controls ($p > 0.05$), there was significant elevated Th1 chemokines CXCL10 and CXCL9 but not Th2 chemokine CCL2, and down-regulation in iNKT lymphocytes number and cell surface expression of CD26 on CD4+T and iNKT lymphocytes of SLE patients compared with controls (all $p < 0.05$). Decreased circulating number of iNKT cells and CD26 on iNKT cells can be important for the immunopathogenesis by exacerbating Th1-related inflammation in SLE.

keywords:

CD26, Invariant natural killer T cell, Systemic lupus erythematosus

110. 系統性紅斑狼瘡病人外周血淋巴細胞 Toll 樣受體的表達譜

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會議/刊物名稱：

臨床與實驗免疫學雜誌，SCI 索引，159(1):11-22

內容簡介：

系統性紅斑狼瘡(systemic lupus erythematosus, SLE)是一個與 T 和 B 淋巴細胞活化紊亂有關，會產生炎症細胞因子和自身反應抗體的系統性自體免疫疾病。SLE 的動物研究已經證明 Toll 樣受體(toll-like receptors, TLR)對鼠類狼瘡的發病機制至關重要。在本臨床研究中，通過流式細胞儀測定 SLE 病人和正常對照組的單核細胞及不同淋巴細胞亞類的 TLR1-9 的差異性表達蛋白。結果顯示，SLE 病人 CD4(+) T 淋巴細胞，CD8(+) T 淋巴細胞及 B 淋巴細胞的細胞內 TLRs (TLR-3, -8, -9) 和細胞外 TLRs (TLR-1, -2, -4, -5, -6) 高於對照組 (所有 $p < 0.001$)。此外，CD4(+) T 淋巴細胞和 CD8(+) T 淋巴細胞的 TLR-4，以及 B 淋巴細胞的 TLR-6 與 SLE 疾病活性指數呈正相關 (CD4(+) T 淋巴細胞和 CD8(+) T 淋巴細胞的 TLR-4: $r = 0.536, P = 0.04$, $r = 0.713, P = 0.003$ B 淋巴細胞的 TLR-6: $r = 0.572, P = 0.026$)。與上述結果一致，由於 PolyIC (TLR-3 配體)，脂多糖 (TLR-4 配體)，肽聚糖 (TLR-2 配體)，鞭毛蛋白 (TLR-5 配體)，R837 (TLR-7 配體) 和 CpG DNA (TLR-9 配體) 的差異性刺激，SLE 病人外周血單核細胞的炎症細胞因子 IL-1 β ，IL-6，IL-10 和 IL-12，趨化因子 CCL2，CXCL8，CCL5 和 CXCL10 有一個明顯上升的相對誘導作用 (%)。這些結果暗示 SLE 病人細胞外病原體的先天性免疫反應和 DNA 通過 TLR 發揮免疫病理學作用。

關鍵詞：

細胞因子、系統性紅斑狼瘡、Toll 樣受體

110. Activation profile of Toll-like receptors of peripheral blood lymphocytes in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus

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Name of Conference/Journal:

Clinical and experimental immunology, 159(1):11-22 , SCI indexed

Abstract:

Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a systemic autoimmune disease associated with aberrant activation of T and B lymphocytes for the production of inflammatory cytokines and autoreactive antibodies. Animal studies of SLE have indicated that Toll-like receptors (TLR) are important in the pathogenesis of murine lupus. In the present clinical study, differential protein expressions of TLR-1-9 of monocytes and different lymphocyte subsets from patients with SLE and normal control subjects were determined by flow cytometry. Results showed that the expression of intracellular TLRs (TLR-3, -8, -9) and extracellular TLRs (TLR-1, -2, -4, -5, -6) were elevated in monocytes, CD4(+) T lymphocytes, CD8(+) T lymphocytes and B lymphocytes of SLE patients compared to control subjects (all $P < 0.001$). Moreover, cell surface expression of TLR-4 on CD4(+) T lymphocytes and CD8(+) T lymphocytes, and TLR-6 on B lymphocytes, were correlated positively with SLE disease activity index (SLEDAI) (TLR-4 on CD4(+) T lymphocytes and CD8(+) T lymphocytes: $r = 0.536$, $P = 0.04$; $r = 0.713$, $P = 0.003$; TLR-6 in B lymphocytes: $r = 0.572$, $P = 0.026$). In concordance with the above results, there is an observable increased relative induction (%) of inflammatory cytokine interleukin (IL)-1beta, IL-6, IL-10 and IL-12, chemokines CCL2, CXCL8, CCL5 and CXCL10 from peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) upon differential stimulation by PolyIC (TLR-3 ligand), lipopolysaccharide (TLR-4 ligand), peptidoglycan (TLR-2 ligand), flagellin (TLR-5 ligand), R837 (TLR-7 ligand) and CpG DNA (TLR-9 ligand) in SLE patients compared to controls. These results suggest that the innate immune response for extracellular pathogens and self-originated DNA plays immunopathological roles via TLR activation in SLE.

keywords:

Cytokines, Systematic lupus erythematosus, Toll-like receptors

111. 哮喘患者外周 Th17 淋巴細胞的活化

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會議/刊物名稱：

免疫學研究，38(7)：652-64，SCI 索引

內容簡介：

新近發現分泌的 IL-17 的 Th 淋巴細胞亞群，通過分泌標誌性細胞因子 IL-17A、IL-17F 及 IL-22，參與慢性炎症疾病。IL-17 上升的基因和蛋白表達已被發現存在於過敏性哮喘中。我們進一步研究了哮喘病人 Th17 細胞活化的特徵。從 31 位哮喘病人和 20 位性別與年齡對照人群中分離純化外周血單核細胞。通過酶聯免疫吸附點測試法列舉外周血中 IL-17A 分泌型細胞的數量。通過流式細胞儀分別測定 Th-17 相關趨化因子受體 CCR6 的細胞表面表達，IL-17A、IL-17F 及 IL-22 的血漿水平，及 IL-17A 和 IL-22 的體外分泌。哮喘病人外周 Th17 淋巴細胞的數量，Th 細胞 CCR6 的表達，及體外 IL-23，IL-22 抗 CD3 和抗 CD28 的誘導產物顯著高於對照組（所有 $p < 0.01$ ）。這項臨床研究進一步確認了哮喘病人外周 Th17 淋巴細胞數量增加，及 Th 細胞 CCR6 受體的細胞表面表達增加。哮喘中炎症刺激細胞因子 IL-23 通過活化病源性 Th17 淋巴細胞，使其釋放下游炎症細胞因子 IL-22 來加速病情惡化。

關鍵詞：

哮喘、CCR6、IL-22、Th17 細胞

111. Activation of peripheral Th17 lymphocytes in patients with asthma

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Name of Conference/Journal:

Immunological Investigations, 38(7):652-64, SCI indexed

Abstract:

A recently identified interleukin (IL)-17-producing T-helper (Th) lymphocyte subset, which comprises Th17 cells producing hallmark cytokines IL-17A, IL-17F and IL-22, is involved in chronic inflammatory diseases. Elevated gene and protein expressions of IL-17 are manifested in allergic asthma. We further characterized the activation of Th17 cells in asthmatic patients. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) were purified from 31 asthmatic patients and 20 sex- and age-matched control subjects. The number of IL-17A secreting cells in peripheral blood was enumerated by enzyme-linked immunosorbent spot assay. Cell surface expression of Th17-related chemokine receptor CCR6, and plasma level of IL-17A, IL-17F and IL-22, and ex vivo production of IL-17A and IL-22 were measured by flow cytometry and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, respectively. The number of peripheral Th17 lymphocytes, expression of CCR6 on Th cells, and ex vivo IL-23, anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 induced production of IL-22 by PBMC were significantly elevated in asthmatic patients compared with control subjects (all $p < 0.01$). This clinical study further confirmed increased number of peripheral Th17 lymphocytes and cell surface expression of CCR6 receptors on Th cells in asthmatic patients. Pro-inflammatory cytokine IL-23 can exacerbate disease severity by activating pathogenic Th17 lymphocytes to release downstream inflammatory cytokine IL-22 in asthma.

keywords:

Asthma, CCR6, IL-22, Th17 cells

112. 中國哮喘病兒童血漿細胞毒性 T 淋巴細胞相關抗原 4 與肺 功能和基因多態性相關

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會議/刊物名稱：

國際變態反應學與免疫學文獻，152(2)：113-121，SCI 索引

內容簡介：

背景：衆所周知，細胞毒性 T 淋巴細胞相關抗原 4 (Cytotoxic T lymphocyte antigen 4, CTLA-4) 下調 T (H) 2 介導的免疫反應。最近有研究發現 CTLA-4 的多態性與過敏性疾病有關。我們研究了 298 位中國哮喘病兒童和 175 位對照組的血漿 CTLA-4，來瞭解哮喘病人的 CTLA-4 的單核苷酸多態性效應。

方法：利用酶免疫試劑法測定血漿 CTLA-4、總 IgE 及變應原特异性 IgE 濃度。CTLA-4 的六個單核苷酸多態性分別命名為 -1147CT, +49AG, CT60, JO31, JO30 and JO27_1, 通過嚴格的片段長度多態性確定它們的基因型。

結果：在我們研究的哮喘病人中，血漿 CTLA-4 與 FEV(1)/FVC 呈負相關 ($r = -0.146, p = 0.036$)。通過廣泛應用的多因子降維法對位點-位點交互作用的分析證明，-1147CT 是血漿 CTLA-4 最好的模型，它的交叉確認全部一致，預測誤差為 40.9% ($p < 0.001$)。多變量回歸分析確認在六個單核苷酸多態性測試中，經過性別與年齡校正，血漿 CTLA-4 濃度與 -1147CT 相關 ($p = 0.002$)。C 等位基因純合子病人比 T 等位基因攜帶者病人的血漿 CTLA-4 明顯降低 ($p = 0.001$)。哮喘時大多數共有的單倍型和血漿 CTLA-4 也顯著相關。經過 Bonferroni 校正我們沒有發現血漿總 IgE、特應性及肺功能與這六個單核苷酸多態性具有顯著相關性。

結論：中國哮喘兒童中血漿 CTLA-4 與肺功能和 -1147CT 多態性相關。這對 CTLA-4 作為哮喘潛在的治療目標有所幫助。

關鍵詞：

氣源性過敏原、哮喘、細胞毒性 T 淋巴細胞相關抗原 4、基因多態性、IgE

112. Association of Plasma Soluble CTLA-4 with Lung Function and Gene Polymorphism in Chinese Asthmatic Children

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Name of Conference/Journal:

International archives of allergy and immunology, 152(2):113-121, SCI indexed

Abstract:

BACKGROUND: Cytotoxic T lymphocyte antigen 4 (CTLA-4) is known to downregulate the T(H)2 immune response. Recent studies have suggested an association of CTLA-4 polymorphisms with allergic diseases. We investigated the effects of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of CTLA-4 on asthma traits and plasma sCTLA-4 in 298 Chinese asthmatic children and 175 controls.

Methods: Plasma sCTLA-4, total and allergen-specific IgE concentrations were measured by enzyme immunoassay. Six SNPs, namely -1147CT, +49AG, CT60, JO31, JO30 and JO27_1, in CTLA-4 were genotyped by restriction fragment length polymorphism.

RESULTS: Plasma sCTLA-4 was negatively associated with FEV(1)/FVC ($r = -0.146$, $p = 0.036$) among our asthmatic patients. Analysis of locus-locus interaction by generalized multifactor dimensionality reduction showed that -1147CT was the best model for plasma sCTLA-4 with a cross-validation consistency of 10 out of 10 and a prediction error of 40.9% ($p < 0.001$). Multivariate regression analysis confirmed the association between plasma sCTLA-4 concentration with -1147CT among the 6 SNPs tested ($p = 0.002$) after adjustment for gender and age. The plasma sCTLA-4 concentration was significantly lower in patients homozygous for the C allele than in T allele carriers ($p = 0.001$). There was also a significant association between the most common haplotypes with low sCTLA-4 in asthmatics. We could not find any significant association between plasma total IgE, atopy and lung function with the 6 SNPs after Bonferroni correction.

CONCLUSIONS: Plasma sCTLA-4 is associated with lung function and -1147CT polymorphism in Chinese asthmatic children. This may help to identify CTLA-4 signaling as a potential therapeutic target in asthma.

keywords:

Aeroallergen, Asthma, CTLA-4, Genetic polymorphism, Immunoglobulin E

113. 胸腺基質淋巴細胞生成素誘導嗜酸性粒細胞的趨化和幸 存：暗示過敏性炎症

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會議/刊物名稱：

美國呼吸系統細胞和分子生物學雜誌，2009 年 10 月，SCI 索引

內容簡介：

過敏性疾病時支氣管表皮細胞和皮膚角質化細胞高表達產生胸腺基質淋巴細胞生成素 (Thymic stromal lymphopoietin, TSLP)。它像過敏性炎症的總開關，通過激活樹突細胞和肥大細胞來啓動 Th2 淋巴細胞介導的炎症反應。爲了闡明上皮細胞/角質化細胞-嗜酸性粒細胞介導的過敏性炎症的免疫學級聯反應機制，我們考察了 TSLP 對人類嗜酸性粒細胞的調節作用。通過實時 PCR、流式細胞儀及蛋白質印跡法檢測 TSLP 受體複合物的表達。通過流式細胞儀或酶聯免疫法對粘附分子、細胞因子和趨化因子進行定量檢測。通過蛋白質印跡法和流式細胞儀和檢測細胞內信號轉導分子。我們觀察到人類嗜酸性粒細胞誘導性表達功能性異二聚 TSLP 受體複合物，它是由 TSLP 結合鏈 TSLP 受體和 IL-7 α 鏈組成。TSLP 可以明顯的延遲嗜酸性粒細胞離亡，上調粘附分子 CD18 和細胞內粘附分子-1 的細胞表面表達；但是卻下調 L-選擇蛋白，促進嗜酸性粒細胞粘附於纖維結合蛋白，及誘導炎症刺激細胞因子 IL-6 和趨化因子 CXCL8、CXCL1 和 CCL2 的釋放 (所有 $P < 0.05$)。上述所有作用屬於濃度依賴性及 TSLP 特異性。TSLP 通過激活細胞外信號調節蛋白激酶來調節上述作用，包括 P38 細胞分裂素活化蛋白激酶和核因子 kappaB 信號路徑；而不包括細胞轉導子和轉錄激活子 5 和 3，他們是被 TSLP 刺激其它效應細胞激活的。總而言之，上述發現通過明顯的細胞內信號路徑的活化闡明瞭 TSLP 刺激過敏反應的機制。

關鍵詞：

胸腺基質淋巴細胞生成素、嗜酸性粒細胞、過敏性炎症

113. TSLP Induces Chemotactic and Pro-survival Effects in Eosinophils: Implications in Allergic Inflammation

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Name of Conference/Journal:

American journal of respiratory cell and molecular biology , 2009 Oct 20 ,SCI indexed.

Abstract:

Thymic stromal lymphopoietin (TSLP) is highly expressed by bronchial epithelial cells and skin keratinocytes in allergic diseases. TSLP acts as a master switch for allergic inflammation through the activation of dendritic cells and mast cells for initiating inflammatory type 2 T-helper lymphocyte (Th2) responses. To elucidate the immunological cascades of epithelium/keratinocyte-eosinophil mediated allergic inflammation, we examined the modulating effects of TSLP on human eosinophils. Expression of TSLP receptor complex was detected by RT-PCR, flow cytometry and Western blot. Adhesion molecules, cytokine and chemokines were quantitated by flow cytometry or ELISA. Intracellular signal transduction molecules were measured by Western blot and flow cytometry. We observed that human eosinophils constitutively expressed functional heterodimeric TSLP receptor complex comprising TSLP-binding chain TSLPR and interleukin (IL)-7Ralpha chain. TSLP could significantly delay eosinophil apoptosis, up-regulate cell surface expression of adhesion molecule CD18 and intercellular adhesion molecule-1 but down-regulate L-selectin, enhance eosinophil adhesion onto fibronectin, and induce the release of inflammatory cytokine IL-6 and chemokines CXCL8, CXCL1 and CCL2 (all $p < 0.05$). All these effects were concentration-dependent and TSLP-specific. TSLP regulated the above effects through the activation of extracellular signal-regulated protein kinase, p38 mitogen activated protein kinase and nuclear factor-kappaB signaling pathway, but not signal transducer and activator of transcription (STAT)-5 and STAT-3 which were usually activated in other effector cells upon TSLP stimulation. Collectively, the above findings elucidated the pro-allergic mechanisms of TSLP via the activation of distinct intracellular signaling pathways in eosinophils.

keywords:

Thymic stromal lymphopoietin (TSLP), Eosinophils, Allergic inflammation

114. Th2 細胞因子 IL-33 調節人類嗜酸性粒細胞活化的細胞內

信號機制：暗示過敏性炎症

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會議/刊物名稱：

細胞與分子免疫學雜誌，2009 年 12 月，SCI 索引

內容簡介：

小鼠實驗證明，新近發現的 IL-1 家族細胞因子 IL-33，可以活化 Th2 淋巴細胞，肥大細胞及嗜鹼性粒細胞，使它們產生一系列炎症刺激細胞因子；以及介導血液嗜鹼性粒細胞增多，IgE 分泌及氣道上皮細胞肥大。我們研究了 IL-33 引起的人類嗜酸性粒細胞活化的特點以及分子內信號機制。IL-33 顯著地提高嗜酸性粒細胞的存活率，上調嗜酸性粒細胞的細胞間粘附分子（intercellular adhesion molecule, ICAM）-1 的細胞表面表達，但抑制 ICAM-3 和 L-選擇蛋白的這一作用。另外，IL-33 顯著介導炎症刺激細胞因子 IL-6 及趨化因子 CXCL8 和 CCL2 的釋放。我們發現 IL-33 介導的存活率的提高，粘附分子的誘導作用及細胞因子和趨化因子的釋放，受核因子 kappaB，p38 細胞分裂素活化蛋白激酶及細胞外信號調節激酶路徑差異性調節。此外，我們比較了與 IL-33 結構和功能相關的兩種細胞因子 IL-1 β 和 IL-18 的上述活性。IL-1 β 顯著地上調 ICAM-1 的細胞表面表達，但 IL-18 無此作用。通過核因子 kappaB，p38 細胞分裂素活化蛋白激酶及細胞外信號調節激酶的活化，IL-1 β 和 IL-18 可以顯著地提高嗜酸性粒細胞的存活率，粘附分子的誘導作用及細胞因子和趨化因子的釋放。同時也發現 IL-1 β ，IL-18 及 IL-33 的聯合治療對 IL-6 的釋放具有協同作用。綜上所述，我們通過差異性細胞內信號級聯放大，研究了 IL-33 介導的嗜酸性粒細胞的活化，深化理解過敏性炎症的免疫發病機制。

關鍵詞：

IL-33、嗜酸性粒細胞、細胞內信號

114. Intracellular signaling mechanisms regulating the activation of human eosinophils by the novel Th2 cytokine IL-33: implications for allergic inflammation

Chow JY, Wong CK, Cheung PF, Lam CW

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Macau University of Science and Technology**

Name of Conference/Journal:

Cellular and molecular immunology, 2009 Dec 23, SCI indexed

Abstract:

The novel interleukin (IL)-1 family cytokine IL-33 has been shown to activate T helper 2 (Th2) lymphocytes, mast cells and basophils to produce an array of proinflammatory cytokines, as well as to mediate blood eosinophilia, IgE secretion and hypertrophy of airway epithelium in mice. In the present study, we characterized the activation of human eosinophils by IL-33, and investigated the underlying intracellular signaling mechanisms. IL-33 markedly enhanced eosinophil survival and upregulated cell surface expression of the adhesion molecule intercellular adhesion molecule (ICAM)-1 on eosinophils, but it suppressed that of ICAM-3 and L-selectin. In addition, IL-33 mediates significant release of the proinflammatory cytokine IL-6 and the chemokines CXCL8 and CCL2. We found that IL-33-mediated enhancement of survival, induction of adhesion molecules, and release of cytokines and chemokines were differentially regulated by activation of the nuclear factor (NF)-kappaB, p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) and extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) pathways. Furthermore, we compared the above IL-33 activities with two structurally and functionally related cytokines, IL-1beta and IL-18. IL-1beta, but not IL-18, markedly upregulated cell surface expression of ICAM-1. IL-1beta and IL-18 also significantly enhanced eosinophil survival, and induced the release of IL-6 and chemokines CXCL8 and CCL2 via the activation of the NF-kappaB, p38 MAPK and ERK pathways. Synergistic effects on the release of IL-6 were also observed in combined treatment with IL-1beta, IL-18 and IL-33. Taken together, our findings provide insight into IL-33-mediated activation of eosinophils via differential intracellular signaling cascades in the immunopathogenesis of allergic inflammation.

keywords:

IL-33, Eosinophils, Intracellular signaling

115. 色譜指紋圖譜分析研究硫熏加工工藝對白芷品質的損害

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會議/刊物名稱：

藥物和生物醫 分析期刊，49(5):1221-5，SCI 索引

內容簡介：

白芷採收後傳統是曬乾，但近二十年來，白芷的乾燥方法改為硫磺熏蒸以加速乾燥，同時起到殺蟲效果。但高效液相色譜（HPLC）及高效薄層色譜（HPTLC）指紋圖譜分析證明硫熏後的白芷，硫熏過程產生的二氧化硫對其主要的活性成分香豆素成分明顯的破壞，實驗室的模擬實驗得到進一步證實。說明硫熏並非合理的加工乾燥方法。實驗條件：HPTLC: 矽膠 60 高效預製板，多次展開（A：氯仿-乙酸乙酯(10:1); B: 己烷-氯仿-乙醚(4:1:2); UV366nm 觀察螢光色譜。 HPLC: Zorbax SB-C18 色譜柱，甲醇-0.5%醋酸，綫性洗脫，柱溫：25°C，檢測波長 250nm。硫熏致使白芷所含的主要味喃香豆素，如歐前胡素、異歐前胡素破壞損失 60%以上，氧化前胡素幾乎完全被破壞，所以與正品樣品相比，色譜指紋圖譜已嚴重變形，各色譜峰之間的比例明顯改變。硫熏加工這種破壞作用在實驗室模擬實驗被完全證實。所以硫熏乾燥工藝是一種不可取的加工方法。

關鍵詞：

色譜指紋圖譜

115. Study of the destructive effect to inherent quality of Angelicae dahuricae radix (Baizhi) by sulfur-fumigated process using chromatographic fingerprinting analysis

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Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of pharmaceutical and biomedical analysis, 49(5):1221-5, SCI indexed

Abstract:

The after-harvesting sun-dried process of Angelicae dahuricae radix (Chinese name: Baizhi) was previously the traditional treatment for commodity. Over recent decades the natural drying process for some fleshy roots or rhizomes of Chinese materia medica has been replaced by sulfur-fumigation for curtailing the drying duration and pest control. We used high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and high performance thin-layer chromatography (HPTLC) fingerprinting analysis to investigate the potential damaging effect of the sulfur-fumigating process. The experimental conditions were as follows. HPTLC analysis was carried out on pre-coated silica-gel 60 plate, twice development was performed with two solvent systems (mobile phase) A, chloroform–ethyl acetate (10:1) and B, hexane–chloroform–ether (4:1:2), the fluorescent images were observed under UV 365 nm. HPLC was proceeded on Zorbax SB-C18 column, the linear gradient elution was conducted with mobile phase prepared from methanol–0.5% acetic acid, column temperature was at 25°C, the detection wavelength was 250 nm. We found serious degradation of the majority of coumarins in sulfur-fumigated Baizhi. The destructive effect was manifested by the defaced chromatographic profile and verified by imitating the sulfur dioxide reaction with the constituents in Baizhi in the laboratory. It is suggested that sulfur-fumigation process is an unacceptable approach for processing herbal drugs.

keywords:

Chromatographic fingerprinting

116. 高效液相色譜及高效薄層色譜-化學計量學評價柴胡的 品質

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會議/刊物名稱：

色譜 A 期刊，1216(11)：2150-2155，SCI 索引

內容簡介：

柴胡收載於中國藥典有兩個品種：北柴胡與南柴胡（狹葉柴胡），市場尚有非藥典品種錐葉柴胡、大葉柴胡、三島柴胡等，爲了區分市場混亂的商品柴胡，利用高效液相色譜-蒸發光散射檢測器及高效薄層螢光色譜，分析 33 批正品柴胡及 31 批商品柴胡，色譜分析獲得的資料經過相似度分析、主成分分析、模式識別、人工神經網路（ANN）以及 K 近鄰法（K nearest neighbor）分別處理，結果不同品種可以相互區別，並證明收集到的市場商品柴胡大部分是北柴胡，但是皂苷的含量相互差別較大。此外還鑒別了有毒性的大葉柴胡，不僅柴胡毒素可以鑒別，即使皂苷的指紋圖譜也與正品柴胡不同。

關鍵詞：

柴胡

116. Evaluation of Traditional Chinese Herbal Medicine – Chaihu (Bupleuri radix) by Both High Performance Liquid Chromatography and High Performance Thin-Layer Chromatography Fingerprint and Chemometric Analysis

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Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of chromatography. A., 1216(11):2150-5, SCI indexed

Abstract:

Chaihu (Radix Bupleuri) including two species of Chaihu – (Roots of Bupleurum Chinese and B. scorzoniferolium) have been involved in Chinese Pharmacopoeia as official authenticated Chinese Materia Medica. In addition, some non-official authenticated species such as the roots of B. falcatum, B. bicaule and B. marginatum var. stenophyllum are also occasionally found in local crude drugs markets. For the sake of comprehensively evaluating the quality of Chaihu, both HPLC-DAD-ELSD and HPTLC chromatographic analysis of the principal bioactive components, the saikosaponins of 33 lots of authenticated Chaihu samples versus 31 lots of commercial samples has been carried out. The pretreated data acquired from both HPLC fingerprints and HPTLC fluorescent images have been processed by chemometric analysis including similarity analysis, Pattern recognition, Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) and k nearest neighbor (KNN) as well as a human experts panel. It is confirmed that the mainstream of the commodities of Chaihu collected from several crude drugs distribution centers are belonging to Bupleurum chinense, but the content of major saikosaponins are largely inconsistent based on quantitative determination results.

keywords:

Chaihu

117. 理解中醫藥的傳統以便有意義地控制中藥材的品質

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會議/刊物名稱：

色譜 A 期刊, 1216(11) : 1933-40, SCI 索引

內容簡介：

雖然應用了先進的分析儀器和技術, 但仍然沒有從綜合和使用的角度解決中藥的品質控制。現在通用的分析技術適用於單一的化學藥物或從中藥提取分離出的已知單一成分, 可以充分滿足鑒別、純度檢查和含量測定的要求, 但是不適合具有整體的綜合作用的多成分的中藥的分析。為了正確的評價和有效地鑒別和控制複雜的中藥的品質, 瞭解傳統中醫藥的基本內容對於品質控制是必要的。文中列舉了實例加以說明。

關鍵詞：

中醫藥

117. Understanding the traditional aspect of Chinese medicine in order to achieve meaningful quality control of Chinese Materia Medica

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Macau University of Science and Technology**

Name of Conference/Journal:

Journal of chromatography. A., 1216(11):1933-40, SCI indexed

Abstract:

Although sophisticated and technologically advanced, current quality control methods for Chinese materia medica (CMM) lack comprehensiveness and practicability. They are more suited for analyzing single-chemical drugs or specific, known chemical components that have already been isolated. While these methods can fully satisfy the modern scientific requirements for identity, purity and quality in the assessment of chemical drugs, they are not suitable for handling the complex chemical nature of traditional CMM whose multifunctional components along with their inherent holistic activities are frequently unknown and thus are not adequately analyzed by these methods. In order to assess properly and meaningfully the identity and quality of complex CMM (also known as Chinese herbs and Chinese herbal medicines), additional measures that can retain the traditional aspect of CMM need to be included. Therefore, this requires a basic understanding of traditional Chinese medicine. Several examples were illustrated in this paper.

keywords:

Chinese medicine

重要演講與文章

Major Talks and Articles

公開演講

1. 李曉東，題目：資訊科技與新能源發電技術
演講於「2009 Macau IT-WEEK」，由 Macau Government 主辦
時間和地點：2009-11-28，澳門旅遊塔會展中心
2. 伍向豪，題目：澳門的經濟發展與制度轉型
演講於「當代中國專題研究」系列演講，由臺灣政治大學東亞研究所主辦
時間和地點：2009 年 1 月 5 日，臺灣政治大學
3. 趙永華，題目：頤年降壓飲治療南粵地區早期高血壓病臨床與實驗研究
演講於「第五屆國際絡病學大會」，由中華中醫藥學會、中國中西醫結合學會主辦
時間和地點：2009 年 11 月 27 日，廣州
4. 唐娟，題目：澳門商務旅遊形象中文化內涵的提升研究
演講於「第六屆中國旅遊論壇」，由四川旅遊局、香港理工大學主辦
時間和地點：2009 年 5 月 12 日，四川成都錦江飯店
5. 周勇，題目：當地社區對盛事旅遊影響的反應
演講於「可持續旅遊管理國際會議」，由 Major University Thailand 主辦
時間和地點：2009 年 3 月 27 日，泰國 清邁
6. 葉桂平，干心，題目：「“世界旅遊休閒中心”」定位下的澳門會展業發展特點芻議
演講於「第三屆亞太地區旅遊會展教育與產業發展國際研討會暨穗港澳會展業對接長三角論壇」，由澳門科技大學、澳門展貿協會主辦
時間和地點：2009 年 10 月 23 日，澳門威尼斯人
7. 葉桂平，題目：澳門宗教旅遊資源——“賭神”的文化現象分析
演講於「2009 觀光與會展產業學術研討會」，由台灣中華大學主辦
時間和地點：2009 年 6 月 12 日，台灣中華大學
8. 葉桂平，題目：“一國兩制”下的中國與葡語國家經貿合作關係平臺研究
演講於““一國兩制”澳門模式學術研討會」，由上海外國語大學“一國兩制”研究中心、澳門理工學院和中國小城鎮發展研究院港澳臺研究中心主辦
時間和地點：2009 年 5 月 15 日，上海外國語大學
9. 葉桂平，題目：“一國兩制”下的中國與葡語國家經貿合作關係平臺研究
演講於““一國兩制”澳門模式學術研討會」，由上海外國語大學“一國兩制”研究中心、澳門理

- 工學院和中國小城鎮發展研究院港澳臺研究中心主辦
時間和地點：2009 年 5 月 15 日，上海外國語大學
10. 梁文慧，題目：從社區居民的角度看文化遺產旅遊與澳門城市互動發展策略
演講於「藝術與科學國際期刊研討會」，由美國中央佛羅裏達大學主辦
時間和地點：2009 年 2 月 16 日，美國奧蘭多，美國中央佛羅裏達大學
 11. 梁文慧，題目：從旅遊者角度看文化遺產旅遊與澳門城市互動發展的策略
演講於「第 4 屆國際科學會議“從過去中學習的未來規劃：當代旅遊業，旅遊及酒店業發展”」，
由愛琴大學主辦
時間和地點：2009 年 4 月 3-5 日，羅德，希臘
 12. 梁文慧，題目：全球金融風暴背景下的澳門持續教育創新發展研究構思
演講於「“騰飛的澳門：回歸十年的回顧與展望”國際學術研討會」，由澳門理工學院主辦
時間和地點：2009 年 4 月 21-22 日，澳門理工學院
 13. 梁文慧，題目：增強會展教育的學習與交流——澳門科技大學國際旅遊學院觀點
演講於「2009 國際會展峰會」，由香港理工大學旅遊與酒店管理學院主辦
時間和地點：2009 年 5 月 18-20 日，中國香港
 14. 梁文慧，題目：論產學結合與提升大學生專業能力--澳門科技大學國際旅遊學院觀點
演講於「2009 旅遊教育國際化研討會」，由教育部工商管理教育指導委員會旅遊學科組、中
美兩國大學（1+2+1 項目）旅遊院校聯盟主辦
時間和地點：2009 年 6 月 20-21 日，中國上海，上海師範大學
 15. 梁文慧，題目：特許經營在澳門的生命力及發展戰略分析
演講於「澳門特許經營洽談會」，由澳門貿易投資促進局主辦
時間和地點：2009 年 7 月 3-4 日，澳門旅遊塔會展娛樂中心
 16. 梁文慧，題目：金融危機背景下的酒店和旅遊人力資源發展
演講於「第二屆亞洲酒店業領袖峰會·系列論壇·高端對話」，由中國旅遊與酒店管理協會主
辦
時間和地點：2009 年 7 月 18-20 日，香港黃金海岸酒店
 17. 梁文慧，題目：會展人才專業培育
演講於「2009 會展與城市行銷 學術研討會」，由立德大學、成功大學、臺灣會議展覽發展學
會主辦
時間和地點：2009 年 10 月 15-16 日，國立成功大學

18. 梁文慧，題目：從澳門科技大學持續教育學院學士學位畢業生的職業發展論創新高校繼續教育
演講於「2009 中國繼續教育研討會」，由香港大學專業進修學院, 澳門科技大學主辦
時間和地點：2009 年 10 月 20-22 日，澳門科技大學持續教育學院

19. 梁文慧，題目：老齡社會通過終身學習增強社區和諧—澳門觀點
演講於「全球化下的新社區發展：理論與實踐共享」研討會，由韓國新農村運動學會主辦
時間和地點：2009 年 12 月 9-10 日，韓國金鳥山飯店

20. 梁文慧，題目：國際旅遊教育經驗對澳門旅遊教育發展啓示
演講於「學術交流活動及訪問」，由瓊州學院，海南三亞市主辦
時間和地點：2009 年 12 月 29 日，瓊州學院，海南三亞

Major Talks

1. Li Xiaodong, Topic: IT and Renewable Energy Power Generation , 2009 Macau IT-WEEK, Organized by Macau Government, 2009-11-28, Macau Tower Conversion Center
2. Wu Shianghau, Topic: Macau's Economic Development and Institutional Change , The Speech of Contemporary China Studies, Organized by Graduate Institute of East Asian Studies, NCCU, Taiwan, CHINA, Jan.5, 2009, NCCU, Taiwan, CHINA
3. Zhao Yong Hua, Topic: The Clinical and experimental study on early hypertension patients treated with YiNianJiangYa(YNJY)decoction in the south of GuangDong area —The 5th Symposium on Collateral disease Theory, Organized by China Association of Chinese Medicine, Chinese Association of Integrative Medicine, 27,Nov,2009, Guang Zhou
4. Tang Juan, Topic: The Upgrade of Commercial Tourism Image in Macau: A Cultural Perspective , The Sixth China Tourism Forum, Organized by Sichuan Tourism Bureau, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, 12May, 2009, Jinjiang Hotel, Chengdu, Sichuan Province
5. Zhou Yong, Topic: Examining Local Community's Responses on Event Tourism—International Conference on Sustainable Tourism Management, Organized by Major University, Thailand, 27Mar, 2009, Chiangmai Thailand
6. Ip Kuai Peng, Wang Xin, Topic: The study of the development of Macao's MICE industry under the "World Tourism Leisure centre" position , The 3rd International Conference on MICE Tourism Education and Industrial Development in the Asia-Pacific Region and MICE Industry Forum for Guangzhou, Organized by Macau University of Science and Technology, Macau Fair & Trade Association, 23-Oct-09, Venetian, Macao
7. Ip Kuai Peng, Topic: The study on the religious tourism resources: the analysis of the cultural phenomenon effect on the gaming god, The symposium of tourism and MICE industry, 2009, Organized by Chung Hua University, Taiwan, 12-Jun-09, Chung Hua University, Taiwan
8. Ip Kuai Peng, Topic: The study , The symposium of "One Country, Two System" study, Organized by Shanghai International Studies University, 15-May-09, Shanghai International Studies University
9. Ip Kuai Peng, Topic: The study on the platform between China and Portuguese Speaking Countries under the "One Country, Two System" scheme, The symposium of "One Country, Two System"

- study, Organized by Shanghai International Studies University, 15-May-09, Shanghai International Studies University
10. Aliana Leong, Topic: Interactive Strategies for Cultural Heritage Tourism and Macau City Development: from the Community Residents' Perspectives, Conference of the International Journal of Arts & Sciences, Organized by University of Central Florida, 16-Feb-09, University of Florida, Orlando, USA
 11. Aliana Leong, Topic: Interactive Strategies for Cultural Heritage Tourism and Macau City Development: from the Tourists' Perspectives, The 4th International Scientific Conference “Planning for the Future-Learning from the Past: Contemporary Developments in Tourism, Travel & Hospitality”, Organized by University of the Aegean, April 3-5, 2009, Rhodes, Greece
 12. Aliana Leong, Topic: A Study on the Innovative Development of Continuing Education in Macao in the Context of the Global Financial Crisis , International Conference “Rising Macau: Review and Prospects on the Tenth Anniversary of Macau SAR”, Organized by Macau Polytechnic Institute, April 21-22, 2009, Macau Polytechnic Institute, Macau
 13. Aliana Leong, Topic: Enhancing Learning and Exchanges in MICE Education- the Faculty of International Tourism Perspectives-MUST, International Convention and Expo Summit 2009, Organized by School of Hotel & Tourism Management, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, May 18-20, 2009, Hong Kong, China
 14. Aliana Leong, Topic: Enhancing Professional Competencies through Industry Partnership-Faculty of International Tourism-MUST Perspectives , 2009 International Symposium on the Globalization of Tourism Education, Organized by Ministry of Education, the Steering Committee for Business Administration Education , Tourism Discipline Group and Tourism Colleges Union of Universities, June20-21, 2009, Shanghai Normal University, Shanghai, China
 15. Aliana Leong, Topic: The Potentials of Franchise in Macau and an Analysis of Strategies for its Development , Macao Franchise Expo, Organized by Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute, July3-4, 2009, Macau Tower Convention and Entertainment Center
 16. Aliana Leong, Topic: The Development of Hotel and Tourism Human Resource in the Context of Financial Crisis , The Second Asian Hotel Industry Leaders Summit . Dialogue . Forum Series, Organized by China Tourism and Hotel Management Association, July18-20, 2009, Hong Kong Gold Coast Hotel
 17. Aliana Leong, Topic: Professional training of Exhibition personnel , 2009 International Conference

- on MICE and City Marketing, Organized by Leader University, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan Conference & Expo Development Institute, October 15-16, 2009, National Cheng Kung University
18. Aliana Leong, Topic: OF Continuing Education of Innovative Colleges from the Bachelor Graduates' Career Development of School of Continuing Studies, Macao University of Science , 2009 China Continuing Education Conference (Symposium), Organized by HKU School of Professional and Continuing Education, Macau University of Science and Technology (MUST), October 20-22, 2009, School of Continuing Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology
 19. Aliana Leong, Topic: Enhancing Community Harmonies via Lifelong Education: The Macau Perspectives in an Aging Society , Seamaul Undong (Movement) in the Globalizing World: Sharing Theories and Practices, Organized by Korean Association of Saemaul Undong Studies, December 9-10, 2009, Hotel Geumosan, Gumi, Korea
 20. Aliana Leong, Topic: The inspiration of International Tourism Education experiences to Macau Tourism Education Development, Academic activity & Visit, Organized by Qiong Zhou University , Hainan, 29-Dec-09, Qiong Zhou University , Hainan

發表於報刊雜誌的文章

1. 陳迺驥，“金融危機下解決就業問題的探討”，《新華社高管資訊》，2009 年 3 月
2. 陳迺驥，“築壩：中國治水的唯一方法？”，《九鼎》，2009 年 3 月
3. 陳迺驥，“金融海嘯下的澳門經濟”，《九鼎》，2009 年 4 月
4. 陳迺驥，“中國是一個負責任的國家”，《澳門報告》，2009 年 5 月
5. 陳迺驥，“水資源保護需要社會共識”，《農民日報》，2009 年 8 月
6. 陳迺驥，“中國協助非洲包藏禍心”，《九鼎》，2009 年 1 月
7. 趙琳琳，“惡意欠薪 罰金刑易科自由刑”，澳門日報，2009 年 1 月 14 日
8. 趙琳琳，“維護國家安全法的相關刑事程序問題”，華僑報，2009 年 1 月 19 日
9. 趙琳琳，“刑事預審制度改革的若干思考”，澳門日報，2009 年 9 月 2 日
10. 史聞東，“澳門應對金融危機的策略思考”，澳門日報，2009 年 1 月 21 日

Newsletters and Magazines Articles

1. Chen Nai Chi, "The Resolvent of Employment in Financial Crisis", Xinhua News Agency Information for Executive, Mar, 2009
2. Chen Nai Chi, "Building Dam: Is it the Only Way for Water-control?", Hobbs Journal, Mar, 2009
3. Chen Nai Chi, "The Economy of Macau in the Financial Crisis", Hobbs Journal, Apr, 2009
4. Chen Nai Chi, "China is a Responsible Country", The Report of Macau, May, 2009
5. Chen Nai Chi, "The Protection Of Water Resource Needs Social Consensus", Farmer Daily, Aug, 2009
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博士學位論文精選

Selected Ph.D. Theses

1. 非均勻 V 變換：理論與應用

梁延研

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畢業年度:

2009

學位類別:

理學博士

專業:

計算機技術及其應用

論文摘要:

本文是作者針對信號處理中的信號表示及逼近問題，基於為信號尋找最有效表達方式和最佳逼近的觀點所進行的基礎理論研究和應用的全面總結。其主要內容包括：闡述和總結函數逼近過程中基的選擇及逼近性能分析，在 U、V 系統理論基礎上提出的非均勻 V 變換 (NVT) 和各向異性非均勻 V 變換 (ANVT)，及其在信號處理、圖像處理與數字幾何處理中的應用。

本文首先綜述了信號處理中基的研究歷史、種類、特點及意義，繼而以信號的有效表示與逼近為主要內容，對逼近這一信號處理的核心課題做出系統的論述，並在此基礎上，引申出本文的研究課題。

信號的有效表示始終是信號處理無法回避的問題。儘管 Fourier 變換與小波變換是信號分析中強有力的武器，但始終無法徹底克服 Gibbs 現象的障礙。作者從信號調和分析的觀點出發，以消除 Gibbs 現象和尋求最小逼近誤差的基為目的，探討了如何構造適應分片光滑函數表示的基，並在新的正交函數系——U 系統和 V 系統的理論基礎上，創新地提出多分辨率子空間非均勻劃分的思想，從而構造出非均勻的具有多尺度分析特性的正交基——非均勻 V 系統。針對在冗餘基字典中搜索最佳基這一困難的非線性優化問題，作者通過引入花費函數，並結合多分辨率子空間的層次嵌套特點，提出了適應於非均勻 V 系統中最佳基快速搜索的動態規劃算法。在非均勻 V 系統關於信號逼近理論研究的基礎上，將非均勻 V 變換進一步應用在信號的消噪及計算幾何處理中。本文的實驗結果證明了非均勻 V 變換在這些應用中的有效性。

在本文第三部分，為了適應二維信號處理的需要，本文首先基於張量積理論，將非均勻 V 變換推廣至二維情況，構造出二維非均勻 V 變換 (2DNVT)。由於這種簡單通過張量積推廣而來的二維非均勻 V 變換在水平和垂直方向具有一致的分辨率，因此不具有各向異性。為了適應圖像處理中方向性逼近的要求，基於多尺度幾何分析理論，本文創新地將二維 V 系統的多分辨率子空間分離，通過在水平和垂直方向上獨立的進行非均勻劃分，得到完全可分離的二維非均勻 V 系統，它可以沿著二維信號的水平和垂直方向做不同的多分辨率逼近，從而形成了具有各向異性的基，因此稱為各向異性非均勻 V 變換 (ANVT)。本文進一步將各向異性非均勻 V 變換應用於圖像和數字幾何處理，這些實驗結果證明了各向異性非均勻 V 變換是一類對於二維信號處理全新而有效的技術框架。

在最後將總結全文的研究成果，闡述其理論和實際意義，並指出以後進一步的研究方向。

關鍵詞:

非均勻 V 變換、各向異性非均勻 V 變換、信號處理、基、正交變換、頻譜分析、逼近、小波、分片多項式、U 系統、V 系統、多分辨率分析、非均勻多分辨率子空間、非均勻劃分、自適應基、最佳基搜索、花費函數、可分離小波基、方向性、各向異性、多尺度幾何分析

1. The Nonuniform V-Transform: Theory and Applications

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Name of the supervisor:

Professor Qi Dong Xu

Graduated Year:

2009

Type of Degree:

Doctor of Philosophy in Science

Specialization:

Computer Technology and Application

Abstract:

This thesis is focused on the representations and approximation of signal in signal processing. Based on the viewpoints of the most effective representation and best approximation of signal, we roundly summarize our theoretical research works and applications in this thesis. The main contents include the illustration and summary of the issue of “the Selection of the Best Base” in signal approximation; the analysis of efficiency of approximation; the proposed Nonuniform V-Transform (NVT) and Anisotropic Nonuniform V-Transform (ANVT) based on the theories of U-system and V-system; the applications and practices of NVT and ANVT in signal processing, image processing and digital geometric processing.

We first review the research history, classification, characteristic and significance of the bases in signal processing. Mainly on effective representation and approximation, we then present a survey of approximation, which is as the kernel of signal processing, and we further analyze the new trends on this realm. This is a base motivation of our research topics.

The effective representation of signal is an ineluctable problem in signal processing. The Fourier transform and wavelet transform have been provided for signal analysis as powerful tools. However, there is an obstacle—called Gibbs phenomena—which is hard to be overcome. Based on the viewpoints of harmonic analysis, for the aims of elimination of Gibbs phenomena and minimum of approximation errors, we studied the construction of the base for effective representation of piecewise smooth function; and then based on the theories of U-system and V-system, creatively proposed a novel methodological framework of the nonuniform division of multiresolution subspaces. Thereby, we constructed a new nonuniform orthogonal base with multiresolution property. Focus on the difficult nonlinear optimization problem about the search for best base in a redundant bases dictionary, a cost function is introduced in this thesis. And then, based on the nested multiresolution subspaces, a fast dynamic programming algorithm on the search for best base in NVT is proposed. We applied the NVT in such fields including signal denoising and digital geometric processing. The experiential results reveal the competitive potential power of the technique.

In the third part of this thesis, for the requirement of image processing, based on the theory of tensor product, the NVT is generalized to 2-dimension, called 2-dimension Nonuniform V-Transform (2DNVT).

2DNVT is based on the theory of tensor product, so that the horizontal resolution of 2DNVT is accordant with the vertical resolution, and there is lack of directionality in 2DNVT. For the requirement of directionality in image processing, through the separation of the multiresolution subspaces of 2DNVT, a nonuniform division is implemented along the horizontal and vertical direction independently. Thereby, a novel separate 2DNVT is established. Because the separate 2DNVT can approximate the image along the horizontal and vertical direction with different resolution, the separate 2DNVT has anisotropy. For this reason, the separate 2DNVT is called Anisotropic Nonuniform V-Transform (ANVT). Furthermore, the ANVT is applied in image processing and geometrical processing; the empirical results reported in this thesis indicated that the ANVT is a novel and effective technical framework for 2-dimension signal processing.

Finally, we concluded research results and illustrated their significance. With this understanding, we summarized and proposed the future research work.

Keywords:

Nonuniform V-Transform, Anisotropic Nonuniform V-Transform, Signal Processing, Base, Orthogonal Transform, Spectrum Analysis, Wavelets, Piecewise Polynomial, U-system, V-system, Multiresolution Analysis, Nonuniform Multiresolution Subspaces, Nonuniform Division, Adaptive Base, Search for the Best Base, Cost Function, Separate Wavelet, Directionality, Anisotropy, Multiscale Geometric Analysis.

2. 寡頭下玉米種子銷售返利與績效的關聯研究：以秋樂種業鄭單 958

為例

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論文摘要:

傳統返利理論一般針對返利政策的內涵、利弊及管理實務等問題展開，以定性分析為主；亦有學者以定量模型切入，探討最優返利決策及其滿足條件。然而，作為策略應用的基礎，返利與企業績效間的相互關係理論鮮見於系統的研究，實證支持亦不多見。另一方面，農產品市場的競爭日趨激烈，營銷問題突出，亦需更多有針對性的管理理論指導實踐。有鑒於此，本研究以玉米雜交種子市場為背景，研究寡頭壟斷下返利模式與企業營銷績效的關聯機理，並以鄭單 958 為載體展開實證。

根據文獻研究與實地訪談的對比檢驗，本研究歸納了企業營銷績效的主要影響因素，包括服務政策、競爭狀況、經銷商能力等；基於 SCP 理論，研究者推導出行業寡頭結構下銷售返利模式對績效是起正向作用的，並確立了論文研究模型與九項子假設；經過核心概念的變量化處理，研究者在前人基礎上改進了返利模式和營銷績效的量表，並以秋樂種業的縣級銷區為總體展開抽樣，從東北三省、西北、河北、山東、河南及蘇皖等 6 區域收集 2006 至 2008 年共 422 組有效資料進行統計分析，檢驗研究假設。實證所得結論有四：

1. 玉米種子市場呈寡頭壟斷結構，此環境下種子銷售返利與營銷績效的正向關聯性基本得到支持（除退貨政策與品牌建設外）。其中，返利幅度、返利形式和退貨政策分別對銷量業績與客戶關係績效有顯著的正向影響；品牌建設方面，則分別與返利幅度和返利形式存在正向關係。
2. 返利模式屬一多維概念，包括“返利幅度”、“返利形式”和“退貨政策”三方面內容。雖返利幅度對績效的正向作用較返利形式和退貨政策更顯著，但後兩維度亦不可忽視。
3. 種業公司的營銷績效，應由“銷量業績”、“客戶關係”和“品牌建設”三個維度構成。
4. 返利模式、品種質量、企業信譽、服務政策、供需狀況、競爭狀況與經銷商能力是影響種子企業營銷績效的七項主要因素，其中，寡頭下返利模式的正向影響更為顯著；

而品種質量和企業信譽的作用亦是決定性的，但非本研究的關注點。

上述成果皆通過因子分析、相關分析與回歸分析的驗證，基於結論，研究者提出了（1）靈活處理返利、（2）重視品種質量與信譽、（3）卡特爾協議控制產量、（4）加強客戶關係和企業品牌建設等返利經營建議。

關鍵詞：

返利模式、營銷績效、寡頭、玉米種子

2. The Relationship between Rebate Policy and Marketing Performance in Oligopolistic Corn Seed Industry: An Empirical Study on ZhengDan 958 of Qiule Company

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Name of the supervisor:

Visiting Professor Li Shan Min

Graduated Year:

2009

Type of Degree:

Doctor of Business Administration

Specialization:

Management and Administration

Abstract:

Traditional rebate theories which focus on the qualitative analysis generally discuss the content, advantages or disadvantages of rebate policy, and that how to manage it. Some scholars also make use of quantitative model to explore the optimal rebate policy and its requirement. However, as a basis of rebate using, a systematic study of the relationship between rebate policy and enterprise performance is rare. And the empirical support of the study is also not common. On the other hand, the fierce competition in the produce market requires a much more comprehensive study of the rebate theory. Therefore, this paper centers on the relationship between rebate model and marketing performance in the crossbreed market of oligopoly. And the hypotheses are supported by a empirical research on Zhengdan 958.

With literature review and on-site interviews, this paper generalizes some main factors which will affect the enterprise marketing performance, including service policy, competition status and dealers' ability. Based on the SCP model, the author concludes that rebate policy has a positive role in the improvement of performance, and also established the research model and 9 sub hypotheses. After quantifying the core concept, the researcher has improved the scale of rebate model and market performance on the basis of other people's work, and made a sample of county marketing of Qiule Seed Company. Finally, the researcher has collected 422 data from 2006 to 2008 in six areas of northeast China, northwest China, Hebei, Shandong, Henan, Jiannsu and Anhui. Based on statistical analysis, the author has a conclusion of four points:

1. The corn seed market is monopolized and the role of rebate policy for marketing performance is positive (except Return Policy and Brand-building). The Rebate Rate , Rebate Form and Return Policy have a striking positive role in the improvement of the Sales Performance and Customer Relationship. And the Rebate Rate and Form also have a positive effect on the Brand-building.
2. Rebate model has a broad meaning, including the Rebate Rate , Rebate Form and Return Policy.

Though Rebate Rate has a more striking role in the improvement of performance than Rebate Form and Return Policy, the latter two are also important.

3. The marketing performance of a company should be made up of the Sales Performance, Customer Relationship and Brand-building.
4. Rebate model, seed quality, enterprise reputation, service policy, supply and demand, competition status and dealers' ability are 7 main factors to influence the marketing performance of a company. In Oligopoly structure, Rebate model has a more striking role in the improvement of performance than others. And the seed quality and enterprise reputation are also important, but the paper do not focus on them.

The above conclusions are proved by Factor Analysis, Correlation Analysis and Regression. Based on the research, the author puts forwards the following suggestions:

- 1) a flexible rebate policy,
- 2) an emphasis on quality and reputation,
- 3) a control of the seed production under Cartel Agreement,
- 4) an improvement of customer relationship and brand building.

Keywords:

Rebate, Marketing performance, Oligopoly, Corn seed

3. 審前羈押制度研究

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專業:

訴訟法學

論文摘要:

審前羈押具有程式保障和社會防範等價值，其改革已成爲社會各界關注的熱點問題。要從根本上完善中國的審前羈押制度，推進中國法治建設、保障人權，就要切實解決超期羈押、違法羈押問題，應努力做到：建立和完善羈押前的預防、羈押中的監督，引入羈押的司法審查制度；貫徹審前羈押的比例原則；將逮捕後的羈押場所改由中立的、處於超然地位的司法行政部門管理；完善偵查階段的辯護制度；賦予檢察機關拘留決定權，賦予法院逮捕決定權；構建違法羈押的責任追究機制，以防止和減少違法羈押現象的發生，切實保障嫌疑人和被告人的合法權利。本文主要分爲五章：

第一章重點探討了審前羈押的基本理論，分析了審前羈押在現實中保全訴訟證據、保障人權和保證訴訟的順利進行等方面的作用。

第二章考察了英、美、法、德、日等主要法治國家和中國臺灣、香港、澳門的審前羈押制度以及聯合國有關審前羈押制度的規定。

第三章檢視了中國審前羈押制度的現狀。中國審前羈押存在的主要問題：羈押的恣意化，比例性原則的違反，羈押適用的非司法化，羈押對追訴、審查起訴和審判活動的依附化，羈押救濟程式的虛無化以及違法羈押責任追究機制的缺失等。

第四章論述了對中國審前羈押制度的改革和完善。

3. On the Pre-trial Detention System

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Graduated Year:

2009

Type of Degree:

PhD

Specialization:

Legal Procedure

Abstract:

Pre-trial detention has such values as procedural security and social precaution. The reform of pre-trial detention has become one of the hot issues in China. In order to fundamentally improve China's pre-trial detention system, promote the construction of China's rule of law and safeguard human rights it is necessary to effectively solve the problem of extended detention and illegal detention. Some efforts should be made as follows:

Establishment and improvement of the prevention before detention and the supervision in detention; introduction of the judicial review system of detention; implementation of the proportionality principle of pre-trial detention; the detention place after arrest should be managed by a neutral and independent judicial administrative department; perfection of the defense system during investigation; the decision-making power of detention by the prosecutorial organ and the decision-making power of arrest by the court should be given; the accountability mechanism of illegal detention should be built to prevent and reduce the occurrence of illegal detention and effectively protect legal rights of the accused.

This article is divided into five chapters:

Chapter One analyses the role of the pre-trial detention in preserving evidence in practice, protecting human rights and ensuring the smooth progress of the proceedings.

Chapter Two inspects the pre-detention systems of such major legal countries as U.K., U.S.A., France, Germany and Japan, the pre-detention systems of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao of China and some relevant regulations about the pre-trial detention system of United Nations.

Chapter Three reviews the present condition of China's pre-trial detention system and points out some main problems of the pre-trial detention: the arbitrary detention, the illegal detention, the violation of proportionality principle, the non-judicial detention, nothingness of the relief procedure of detention and missing of the accountability mechanism of illegal detention.

Chapter Four discusses the reform and perfection of pre-trial detention system in China.

4. 犯罪心理測試結論證據價值評析

一以刑事訴訟領域為視角

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2009

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論文摘要:

在科技發展的今天，犯罪心理測試儀的運用越來越廣泛，犯罪心理測試結論的法律地位的確定成爲證據法中一個不容忽視的問題。犯罪心理測試結論是測試人員接受委托，按照一定的程式和規則，利用犯罪心理測試儀檢測、記錄被測者對案件的應激反應，並利用專門的技術知識和技能對這種反應進行分析的基礎上得出的結論。針對犯罪心理測試技術，引發了一場大論戰。部分人認爲犯罪心理測試技術只能作爲偵察手段，不能作爲定案證據；也有人認爲該技術在中國實踐認定正確率也比較高，已基本符合其他有形鑒定所能達到的準確率和科技證據的信度約定，該技術已比較成熟，已達到刑事訴訟證據的信度並符合其法律形式的要求，可以作爲法定證據。雖然國內看法尚未達成一致意見，但法律和司法解釋尚未認可其法定證據地位。

本文共分三大部分：上部 概論；中部 證據價值論；下部 立法建議與論。

（一）上部概論部分

包括：第一章緒論、第二章犯罪心理測試技術歷史沿革以及第三章中外犯罪心理測試比較法研究。通過這三章，一方面主要是通過緒論引入本文，闡述本文論證動機和意義，涉及並說明本文的論證方法、研究範圍以及文獻綜述和預期創新，另一方面通過歷史沿革將域外和中國的犯罪心理測試技術發展敘述清楚。最後通過比較法研究，使各大法系相互進行學習，取長補短，同時又能够使本文的研究視野放大到國際。

（二）中部證據價值論部分

包括：第四章到第十章。通過這七章，一方面詳細分析了證據的定義、屬性以及判定證據的標準；另一方面又按照這種標準認真分析了犯罪心理測試結論的客觀性、關聯性和合法性，從而確定了其法定證據的種類；最後又對各種證據規則對犯罪心理測試結論的適用和一些法律衝突進行了分析，爲下部的立法建議打下理論基礎。

（二）下部立法建議論部分

包括：第十一章到結論。通過這三章，一方面分析了刑事科技證據的定義、特性、研究對象

和立法的一般原則和國際共識等；另一方面又根據這些特性、原則和共識，提出適用規則和立法建議；最後根據文章論證的整體，作出結論。

本文創新之處主要有：

（一）系統性

據檢索 CNKI 博士論文庫，可能是第一步系統研究犯罪心理測試結論的博士論文，內容翔實，資料文獻豐富。

（二）原創性

認真分析犯罪心理測試技術結論的方方面面問題，認定其是刑事科技證據中鑿定結論種類，並按照刑事科技證據的一般原則、特性和共識來提供立法建議。

（三）理論性

認真分析犯罪心理測試原理，按照證據的定義和三個屬性以及證據能力和證明力各種角度深入分析犯罪心理測試結論的法定證據標準，理論性強。

（四）實踐性

本文使用了試驗資料和實測過程，率先從反測試和實測演練中對犯罪心理測試通俗易懂地描繪犯罪心理測試反測試方面重大問題。

（五）前瞻性

本文認真分析了犯罪心理測試結論的客觀性、關聯性和合法性，並認真研究了犯罪心理測試結論的證據能力和證明力，同時也意識到目前我國實踐中適用的不足，提出了嚴格的立法前提和限制規則，以揚長避短地發揮犯罪心理測試結論的訴訟證據作用。

關鍵詞：

犯罪心理測試結論、證據價值、科技證據、鑿定結論

4. Comments and Analysis on the Evidential Values of Conclusion of Polygraph—Viewing from the Angle of Criminal Procedure

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Professor Gu Yong Zhong

Graduated Year:

2009

Type of Degree:

PHD

Specialization:

Criminal Law

Abstract:

With the development of science and technology, the application of lie-detecting devices is getting more and more extensive. The establishment of legal position of conclusion of polygraph is becoming a question that cannot be neglected in evidence law. Conclusion of polygraph is a kind of expert conclusion where the expert accepts the authorization and examines the suspicion according to some program and rules, with the application of lie-detecting devices, tests and records the responses of the suspicion to a certain case, then analyzes the responses by his specialized knowledge and skill, at last gets the conclusion. Polygraph technology has ignited drastic argument. Some people think that polygraph technology can only be used as method of detecting and the conclusion can not be established as evidence. While others think that the technology has been applied in practice in China and has demonstrated high accuracy that has almost reached the accuracy and reliability to the extent other forms of tangible authentications exhibit and the technology is mature, which already accords to the reliability and lawful requirement of criminal procedural evidence in form, thus it can be used as lawful evidence. Although opinions vary in domestic, the legal position of conclusion of polygraph has not yet been accepted by law or judicial interpretation.

This dissertation falls into three parts: Part One is the general view; Part Two is evidential values analysis and Part Three is legislative suggestions and argumentation.

Part One: General View

This part includes: Chapter One (Introduction), Chapter Two (The History of Lie Detecting Technology) and Chapter Three (Criminal Psychological Testing Comparative Study on Domestic and Abroad). These three chapters, on one hand, with the introduction part leading to this thesis, explain the argumentation motive and significance; involve and explain the method of argumentation, scope of study, literature summarization and expected creativity. While on the other hand, by introducing the history, this part clearly illustrates the foreign and domestic development of polygraph technology. Finally, through comparative study, it makes different legal systems learn from each others' strong points to offset one's weakness and enlarges the scope of study of this thesis into international.

Part Two: Evidential Values Analysis

This part covers from Chapter Four to Chapter Ten. These seven chapters, on one hand, analyze the definition and property of evidence and the standards of evidence judgment; on the other hand, based on these standards, analyze the objectivity, relativity and legality of criminal psychological testing and thus ascertain its lawful evidence classification. Finally, this part makes analysis on the application of evidence rules to the conclusion of criminal psychological testing and analysis on some legal conflict, which lays theoretical foundation for the legislative suggestions in the next part.

Part Three: Legislative Suggestion and Argumentation

This part covers from Chapter Eleven to the Conclusion. These three parts make analysis on the definition, characteristics, object of study, legislative principles and common international understandings of criminal scientific and technological evidence. Based on these characteristics, principles and common understandings, this part brings forward application rules and legislative suggestions. And finally, this part makes conclusion based on the whole argumentation of this thesis.

The creative points of this essay mainly lie in:

I, Systematic

According to the result of retrieving the CNKI doctorate papers library, this thesis is probably the first doctorate paper which systematically studies the conclusion of criminal psychological testing, with full contents and a large amount of literature references.

II, Original

This thesis analyzes all kinds of questions relating to criminal psychological testing technologies, firmly believes that it is one kind of authentication conclusion in the criminal scientific and technological evidence classification. And legislative suggestions are made according to the common principles, characteristics and common understandings of criminal scientific and technological evidence.

III, Theoretical

This thesis analyzes the principles of criminal psychological testing, makes thorough analysis on the legal evidence standards of criminal psychological testing in accordance to the definition of evidence, the three properties of evidence, and from two angles of evidential ability and proving ability, which shows its strong theoretical side.

IV, Practical

This thesis uses experimental data and on-the-spot survey, takes the lead in depicting the big questions of criminal psychological testing from the sides of counter-testing and on-the-spot demonstration in a easily understood manner.

V, Forward looking

This thesis analyzes the objectivity, relativity and legality of criminal psychological testing; studies the evidence ability and proving ability of criminal psychological testing; having realized the insufficiency of current practical application in our country, the thesis suggests strict legislative preconditions and limitation rules so as to exert the use of criminal psychological testing as procedural evidence.

Keywords:

Conclusion of criminal psychological testing, Evidential values, Science and technology evidence,
Conclusion of authentication

5. 物權債權衝突解決機制研究

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論文摘要:

本文研究同一物上物權債權衝突這一社會現象，重點是解決權利衝突的法律調整機制。機制研究的方法，表明本文不求“大而全”地、孤立地闡述各種解決同一物上權利衝突的手段的歷史淵源及機理，而是有意識地關注各種已有法律手段於今日中國的適應性。基於這一基本思路，筆者對既往的研究成果進行梳理，提煉出需要討論的三個問題：（1）今日之中國，司法與立法是同等重要的手段嗎？（2）欠缺構成要件或者要件抽象的一般條款能夠有效解決物權債權衝突嗎？（3）善意保護原則（這一解決權利衝突的手段）的現行法規定（即物權法第 106 條），能夠勝任實踐的需要嗎？在緒論和本論第一章界定研究對象之後，上述問題的研究，用八章的篇幅依次展開。

關於第一個問題，由第二、第三章承擔。指出司法救濟，對法無明文者而言，本質上是借助利益衡量的方法，由法官造法。但依今日中國之國情，不應對司法寄予太大希望。關於立法救濟。筆者反對抽象地（沒有構成要件或者構成要件抽象）規定解決權利衝突的一般性條款。筆者特別指出，將“物權優於債權”論上升為法律，對解決物權債權衝突無任何實益。

關於第二個問題，由第四至第七章承擔。每章討論一類物權債權衝突實例。經過分析二重買賣中的買受人、破產程序中的勞動者、返還財產請求權人、查封申請人四類權利人應有的法律地位，從各個側面說明如果適應物權優於債權論之類的抽象條款，既不符合社會公認的公平觀念，也不符合司法實踐的具體情況。

關於第三個問題，由第八章、第九章承擔。指出現行法存在兩大問題，一是物權法第 106 條構成要件的表達未臻完善，二是復原性物權變動的善意保護問題，立法尚存空白。因此，善意保護原則的現行法規定難以滿足實踐的需要。

本文的基本結論是：

一、權利衝突始終是利益衝突，衝突的解決要靠立法者的利益衡量以及立法者事先妥當的制度安排。坐等衝突發生後再由法官作利益衡量絕非良方。因為，法官的利益衡量，實質是法官造法，而中國的國情並不支持法官發揮這一作用。所以，中國不能盲目地搞立法、司法“兩條腿”走路。必須強化立法、突出立法的決定性作用。這是完善法制的根本要求，也是解決物權債權衝突的必由之路。

二、立法者應當捨棄法律要件抽象、“放之四海皆准”的普適規則，應當盡可能設計法律要件明確、法律後果明確的具體規則。有必要組織全國性的立法調查，將那些在實踐中引發權利衝突的典型事例總結出來，並予類型化。例如，對本文第四至第七章列舉的各類物權性債權，應將它們從普通債權中分離，賦予其優先於一般債權受償的效力，並按照公示制度配合下取得權利的先後，明定其相互間的優先順序。對本文第八至第九章涉及的善意第三人保護問題，一是要以體現善意第三人優先受保護的正當性（對公示權利外觀的信賴）為核心，進一步擴大善意保護原則的覆蓋範圍，明確構成要件的具體含義，增強其可操作性；二是對復原性物權變動中善意第三人的保護，應盡可能對最常見的涉及第三人保護的具體情形一一作出規定。

關鍵詞：

物權、債權、權利衝突、法律調整機制

5. A Study on legal regulation mechanisms of conflicts of real rights and creditor's rights

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PHD

Specialization:

Civil Law and Business Law

Abstract:

This paper discusses the conflicts of real rights and creditor's rights concerning properties, with a focus on the discussion of legal regulation mechanisms with regard to conflicts of rights. It is not intended to provide an exhaustive review of the history development of all means of resolving conflicts of rights in relation to properties but instead focuses on the adaptability of the existing system of law in China. In this regard, this paper raised three main questions based on a review of the present academic evidence:

- (1) Is jurisdiction as important as legislation for resolving conflicts of rights concerning properties?
- (2) Can general legislation rules be effective means of resolving conflicts of real rights and creditor's rights?
- (3) Does the trust protection principle under Article 106 of the Real Right Law successfully fit the practical circumstances?

This paper proceeds as follows: After a general introduction, the first Chapter sets the scope of research objects, followed by a full discussion of the above questions in the rest eight Chapters. Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 indicates jurisdiction methods of resolving conflicts of rights do not best fit practical needs in present China since judicial relief in itself is legislation creation through judges' interest measurement when there is lack of specific and concrete legislation provisions. As for legislation relief, it is not advocated that use of general legislation rules for resolving conflicts of rights, such as the priority of real rights over creditor's rights, which cannot solve conflicts of real rights and creditor's rights. Chapter 4 to Chapter 7 analyses four kinds of rights conflicts respectively to prove that general legislation provisions, such as the priority of real rights over creditor's rights, do not fit the notion of justice and judicial practice, including the prior purchaser in dual sales, the workers in insolvency proceedings, the claimant of restitution of property, the applicants of sealing up. Chapter 8 and Chapter 9 indicate trust protection principle in the context of present legislation does not fit practical needs. It points out the imperfection of Article 106 of the Real Right Law, followed by a discussion of trust protection principle.

And the key findings of this paper are as follows:

1. Generally, conflicts of rights are always conflicts of interest, conflicts of real rights and creditor's rights have no exception. The solution of such conflicts rests with legislators' interest measurement and proper previous institutional arrangement. In present China, the challenge is to perfect legislation rather than judicial interest measurement when confronting conflicts of rights concerning properties since the apparent limitation of jurisdiction.

2. Legislators are required to provide specific and concrete legislation provisions rather than general and abstract rules for judicial practice. It is necessary to conduct a national legislation survey in order to summarize and classify typical conflicts of rights. For example, the four kinds of creditor's rights discussed in Chapter 4 to Chapter 7 should be separated from the ordinary creditor's rights and endowed with priority. As for the trust protection principle, it should explicit the concrete composition of legislation provisions as well as illustrate the most frequent practice concerning trust protection in order to make legislation applicable.

Keywords:

Real rights, Creditor's rights, Conflicts of rights, Legal regulation mechanisms

碩士學位論文精選

Selected Master Theses

1. 知件系統所建構的基於知識系統中的推理

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理學碩士

專業:

計算機技術及應用

論文摘要:

知件系統提出了一個開發工具的框架，這樣的工具可供開發者自行設計和開發基於知識系統。知件系統提供一組基於知識處理單元給開發者設計他們的系統，並能根據開發者的定義自動生成相應的基於知識系統。一個典型由知件系統所生成的基於知識系統，是包含一個知識層次結構和一個推理引擎的混合智能系統。知識層次結構中包含了多個智能構件，形成一個靜態的推理結構，而推理引擎則通過管理智能構件的執行來控制動態的推理流。本論文主要討論以下幾個方面：

1. 知件系統中的子系統；
2. 由知件系統構建的基於知識系統中的推理；
3. 由知件系統構建的基於知識系統中不精確性的表示和處理；

在知件系統中，除了推理引擎和存貯預先開發好的基於知識處理單元的知件庫以外，還有兩個重要的子系統：接收知識描述語言文本並生成內部知識層次結構的知識描述語言處理器，和用來自動構建和再構建最終的基於知識系統的安裝器。

由知件系統構建的基於知識系統中的推理是真值流推理，基於知識的處理在每個智能構件中分別獨立進行，真值流則貫穿整個系統。作為一種統一格式，引入了定義為模擬數的區間值可信度來表示在推理過程中的不精確性和不確定性。

推理引擎通過三個方面來實現對推理的控制：智能構件的管理協議、智能構件執行順序的控制以及可信度的傳遞。

知件系統的原型已經實現，具有局部後向回饋的前向推理機制也完成開發，並且通過了一系列的測試，其中包括：知件系統合成測試、由推理引擎控制的推理流測試、在管理協議下的智能構件連接測試，以及由安裝器實現的用戶目標系統自動構建和再構建測試。這一系列測試表明，所開發的原型系統執行結果合理，符合設計要求。

關鍵詞:

基於知識系統、知件系統、推理引擎、安裝器、不精確性處理

1. Inference in Knowledge-Based System Constructed by Knowware System

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Information Technology

Abstract:

Knowware System (KWS) is a framework proposed as development tool for design and development of knowledge based systems (KBS). KWS offers classes of knowledge-based processing unit to support developer in modelling their KBS, and generates the target KBS based on the definition from developer. A typical KBS generated by KWS is a hybrid intelligent system that contains a knowledge hierarchy and an inference engine. The knowledge hierarchy consisting of multiple components forms a static inference structure in KBS while the inference engine controls the dynamic inference flow through managing execution of components. The discussion of this thesis mainly covers:

1. The sub-systems of KWS;
2. The inference flow in KBS constructed by KWS; and
3. The representation and handling of imprecision in KBS constructed by KWS.

Besides the KWS inference engine, and a KWS warehouse that stores pre-developed knowledge-based processing units, there are another two important sub-systems in KWS: a KDL processor that receives text in Knowledge Description Language and compiles the text into internal knowledge hierarchy, and an installer that constructs and reconstructs target KBS.

The inference in a hybrid KBS constructed by KWS is a truth value flow inference, with knowledge-based processing handled locally in each individual components and a truth value flow throughout the entire KBS. As a uniformed format, interval-valued confidence defined as fuzzy number has been proposed to represent the imprecision and uncertainty during inference.

The KWS inference engine realizes control of inference through three aspects: the management of protocol between components, the control of execution order of components, and the confidence transfer.

A prototype of KWS has been implemented and a forward inference with possible partial feedback has also been developed. Several tests have been designed and carried out; including test of KWS system integration, test of inference flow controlled by KWS inference engine, test of connection of components under protocols defined, and test of KBS construction and reconstruction using installer. The tests have shown that the prototype well meets design requirements with its reasonable performance and satisfactory results.

Keywords:

Knowledge-Based System, Knowware System, Inference Engine, Installer, Handling of Imprecision

2. 基於 EVA 指標的中國三大石油公司績效評價研究

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2009

學位類別:

工商管理碩士學位

所屬學院及專業:

財務學

論文摘要:

企業績效評價傳統上以淨利潤為核心，包括總資產收益率、淨資產收益率、每股收益等，這類評價指標的主要缺陷是經營者容易產生“資本免費”的錯覺，經濟增加值（EVA）則克服了這缺陷。20 世紀 90 年代以來，EVA 在歐美國家發展很快，中國國務院國資委也試圖在其管理的中央企業中推行 EVA 評價指標，因此本文以石油行業三大中央企業中國石化、中國石油、中國海油為研究樣本對 EVA 進行研究。目前研究 EVA 的文章很多，但很少有人以三大石油公司為樣本研究 EVA。

本文研究的主要目的，是明確 EVA 績效評價體系的主要特點，並以三大石油公司相關財務報表為基礎，進一步研究 EVA 是否優於傳統財務指標，以及兩者之間的相關性。本文以定量研究為主，選用統計軟件 SPSS11.5，運用了因素分析、相關分析、回歸分析等方法。主要研究結果如下：

- （1）EVA 的實質是盈利超過股東資金成本才能創造價值。
- （2）EVA 與傳統績效評價指標之間存在顯著的相關性。
- （3）實證研究結果未能有效證明 EVA 比傳統財務指標更優越。

關鍵詞:

EVA、三大石油公司、績效評價、傳統財務指標

2. Study on Performance Evaluation of China's Three Major Petroleum Enterprises Based on EVA

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Type of Degree:

Master of Business Administration

Specialization:

Finance

Abstract:

Key component of traditional corporate performance evaluation system are net profit, such as return on asset, return on equity, earnings per share. However, the traditional performance evaluation system has shown its limitation that "equity is free of charge". Economic Value Added(EVA) tends to overcome this deficiency, and EVA has developed quickly in Europe and America from 1990s. State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission Of State Council would carry out EVA in central enterprises. Thus, this research used china's three major petroleum enterprises including SINOPEC, PETROCHINA and CNOOC as samples. There are many papers studying EVA at present. However, few of them used the petroleum enterprises as samples.

The main purpose of the paper is to introduce the features of EVA analysis, study that whether EVA is superior to traditional performance measures based on related financial reports of the three major enterprises, and study on correlation between them. Quantitative study is the main research method of this paper, and this paper is applied factor analysis, correlation analysis and regression analysis etc with statistical software SPSS11.5.

The results are summarized as follows:

- (1)The essence of EVA is that earning more than the cost of capital creates value for shareholders.
- (2)There is a significant correlation between EVA and traditional performance evaluation system.
- (3)Empirical evidence has not proved that EVA is superior to traditional performance measures.

Keywords:

EVA, China's three major petroleum enterprises, Performance evaluation, Traditional financial performance system

3. 論澳門政府面對傳媒的公關技巧

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專業:

公共行政管理

論文摘要:

澳門於 2002 年正式開放博彩業專營權，頃刻間無論在社會、經濟、民生等各方面都產生了翻天覆地的變化。隨之而來的是大量西方資金及觀念的湧入，以及因民智日開而對政府的要求與日俱增。往昔澳門居民給人對政治冷漠與不聞不問的印象，近幾年都出現了明顯的改變，民眾對政府的監管意識日漸成為社會主流。然而如何要做到有效監管，首要得視乎政府是否願意著眼增加本身的透明度，讓市民了解政府的施政理念以及所思所想，藉著增加及強化與市民間的溝通管道，達致政府所推行的政策能施行順暢而又切合民意；同時坊間的意見亦需保證能得到充分表達的機會。故一套雙向有效的溝通機制相當重要，而擔當此橋樑角色的傳媒實起著至為關鍵的作用。傳媒一方面聯繫在市民與政府之間，保證各方理念和意見能上通下達，並同時有責任以公正持平的態度，對政府事務作出不偏不倚的評論、報導及監督。

正因為傳媒擁有政府及市民共同賦予的特別公權力，亦同時背負著一定的天職及社會責任，政府如何對待與傳媒間非敵非友的關係，如何保證到達傳媒的訊息正確無誤兼恰到好處，雙方合作無間而又互相制衡，讓傳媒一方面正確有效宣揚政府的想法，一方面令市民的回饋聲音適時理性的反映，讓政府在宣傳、溝通與疏導機制均運作正常，促成澳門政府擬建立和諧社會的目的。因為傳媒與政府有著如此既單純又複雜的關係，政府面對傳媒的公關技巧毫無疑問應列入特區政府應重點注意的課題。

特區政府最近幾年在處理多宗重大事件時的手法，為研究政府面對傳媒公關技巧提供參考及值得深思，加上本澳因經濟發展過快造成社會間的矛盾及怨氣日重，施政難度與民間增強施政透明度的要求，令政府受到愈來愈沉重的壓力，凡此種種均為澳門中高級官員前所未遇，加上考慮到現時高級官員多為商界出身，以及澳門本身特殊情況，一般在位者均缺乏專業及統系化面對傳媒的經驗與技巧。最後，本澳傳媒生態近年亦開始產生微妙的變化，政府面對傳媒的公關技巧以及危機管理意識都有待相應提高以作配合，以能跟隨城市與國際化同步接軌。

關鍵詞:

傳媒公關技巧、有效溝通、危機管理

3. The Public Relation Techniques of Macau Government in face of the Mass Media

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Master of Public Administration

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Public Administration

Abstract:

After Macau had opened the gaming monopoly in 2002, the society, economy and people's livelihood underwent rapid and immediate changes. Following that, western capital and ideology flow in and the mindset of people turns more open and demanding. They are no more politically indifferent and cast greater and greater concern on public affairs and monitoring government. Yet for effective monitoring, government needs to be transparent and is willing to let people know its policies and their making, so as to strengthen the channels of communication between the two. Only doing that way can government administration reflect the will of people. Therefore the building of a double-way communication system is of paramount importance and the mass media can exactly play this role, which can serve as a bridge between people and government in the communication of their ideas. Of course, it must be impartial and fair in its reporting, comment and supervision.

Because the mass media is empowered with this mission, it has to correctly transmit the ideas of government to people as well as report the feedbacks of the latter to the administration, so as to foster a harmonious society. Since its relationship with government is not antagonistic nor one of friends to each other, the public relation techniques of government in face of the mass media becomes very important.

The dealing of the Macau SAR government on a number of social events has produced strong repercussions. It is also under increasing and unprecedented public pressure and criticism in recent years. However, most of the middle and senior officials of government do not have the experience and techniques to face the mass media which is also under changes. To cope with the pace of development of the city and its internationalization, the government has to raise its public relation and crisis management techniques.

Keywords:

Public relation techniques in face of the mass media, Effective communication, Crisis management

4. 組織支持、工作投入與員工績效：結構方程模型分析

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專業:

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論文摘要:

本研究根據對過往資料的研究，發展出一個模型，關於工作投入作為組織支持感對任務績效以及創新績效影響的中介變量。我們通過在中國大陸的企業中對 269 個員工以及 153 名直接主管做對偶式的問卷調查。本研究經過驗證，組織支持感是通過工作投入與任務績效正相關，以及組織支持感通過工作投入與創新績效正相關。其中還包含組織支持感的理論和實踐討論，以及未來研究方向。

關鍵詞:

組織支持感、工作投入、任務績效、創新績效

4. Perceived Organizational Support, Work Engagement and Employees Performance: Structural Equation Modeling Analysis

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Specialization:

Management and Administration

Abstract:

We developed a model in which work engagement mediated between perceived organizational support and followers' task performance and innovation. Our sample comprised 269 leader-follower dyads within organization situated throughout the People's Republic of China. We showed that work engagement fully mediated between perceived organizational support and task performance as well as innovation. Implications for the theory and practice of leadership are discussed, and future research directions offered.

Keywords:

Perceived organizational support, Work engagement, Task performance, Innovation

5. 上市公司盈利報告的市場研究

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學位類別:

管理碩士學位

專業:

行政與管理

論文摘要:

本研究選取中國股市滬市 2006 年 1 月到 4 月間公佈 2005 年年報的 628 家上市公司為研究樣本，檢驗上市公司盈利公告效應。首先將所有樣本進行篩選，分成紅利和非紅利兩組，即與年報公告同時發佈分紅計畫的公司為紅利組，否之則為非紅利組。進行這樣的分組是為了在研究階段將不同情況的公司進行比較。然後將兩組進行 2005 年預期盈利的估計，並與 2005 年實際盈利比較，計算出未預期盈利。根據未預期盈利將兩組又各自分為四組，即盈利大幅下降、小幅下降、小幅上升和大幅上升組。再運用事件分析法，以個股公佈盈利的那個月為 0 時間段，並對公告月前 8 個月到後 8 個月的月累計超常收益率進行計算，最後對超常收益率進行顯著性 t 檢驗。通過以上步驟及方法，本研究得到以下主要實證結果：

- 一、我國上市公司的確存在盈利公告效應，但僅限於有紅利發行的上市公司。
- 二、投資者可以利用盈利公告效應進行投資，特別是投資在有分紅計劃且盈利特別好的上市公司，可以獲得超出市場很高的收益。
- 三、我國股票市場存在內幕交易。
- 四、市場對盈利最好的公司其盈利公告效應過度反應，其他公司則反應不足。
- 五、市場對公告消息的反應時間跨度大，有效性很低。

關鍵詞:

盈利公告效應、未預期盈利、超常收益率、事件分析法

5. Post-Earnings Announcement Drift research of Listed Companies

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Master of Management Studies Program

Major:

Management and Administration

Abstract:

This research used 628 listed companies of Shanghai stock market that release the annual financial report in January to April 2006 as the samples, for testing Post-Earnings-Announcement Drift. First of all the samples are divided into two groups, one is dividend's group and another is non-dividend's group. So the dividend's group release the annual financial report and dividend in the same time, and the non-dividend's group do not. That is because we can compare the two groups. Then estimate the expected earnings in 2005, and compare with actual earnings in 2005, so we get the unexpected earnings. According to the unexpected earnings the groups are divided into four groups respective. Such as earnings dropped significantly, earnings decreased slightly, earnings increased slightly and earnings increased substantially. To used the event analysis, let the month to be 0 that is the month of annual financial report released. And count the accumulated abnormal return between 8 months before 0 to 8 months after 0. Last we make t-test for abnormal return. Through these steps and methodologies, the results:

- 1) Post-Earnings-Announcement Drift exist in companies listed of China, but limit to dividend's group.
- 2) Investors can use the effect investing.
- 3) There is the insider trading does exist in China stock market.
- 4) Market is over-reaction to the best group companies, but be inadequate response to other companies.
- 5) Effectiveness is very low in China stock market.

Keywords:

Post-Earnings-Announcement Drift, Unexpected earnings, Abnormal return, Event analysis.

6. 澳門 80 後就業價值觀的研究

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專業:

行政與管理

論文摘要:

80 後是指 1980 年到 1989 年之間出生的這一群體，自從這一群二十世紀八十年代出生的一代人逐步邁入職場，80 後成為社會的重要組成部分，他們在管理上出現的種種問題引起了社會的廣泛關注和學術界的研究興趣。隨著 80 後一代在企業中的作用越來越重要，對這一群體的就業價值觀進行研究是非常必要的。

本文採用文獻資料法、問卷調查法、數理統計法和邏輯分析法等研究方法，對澳門的 20 餘家企業的 80 後員工進行了調查與研究，結果顯示：

1. 澳門 80 後的就業價值觀與職業探索行為頻率呈顯著性正相關關係；
2. 澳門 80 後就業價值觀與工作的感受和行為（滿意度）不存在顯著性相關關係；
3. 澳門 80 後職業探索行為與工作滿意度呈顯著性正相關關係；
4. 澳門 80 後職業探索行為頻率與工作滿意度呈線性關係。最後，針對澳門 80 後就業價值觀的現狀和特點，提出完善澳門 80 後就業價值觀的策略。

“80 後”正處在這個新舊職業生涯交替的轉型期，如何應對新型的職業選擇和走出一條適合自己發展的道路成為擺在澳門“80 後”面前的第一道人生難題。我們現在面臨的形式是既無前人經驗可循，也沒有“鐵飯碗”的保證，因此，本研究所提出的“80 後”就業價值觀的問題是迫在眉睫的，對澳門廣大 80 後的職業生涯有著重要的指導作用和現實意義。

關鍵詞:

80 後、就業價值觀、就業

6. The Research on Relations between Work value, Exploration Behaviors and Satisfaction of Macau Youth

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Management and Administration

Abstract:

80s was born in between 1980 to 1989, since people who was born in 1980s cometo work for the enterprise and become part of the workers, and the various problems they caused in management attract widespread concern in society and the academic interest in the study. With after 80s playing an increasingly important role in enterprise, the study of employment values this group is essential.

This article uses the literature material analysis, the questionnaire survey, the mathematical statistic, the logical analytic method and so on. We have carried on the investigation to twenty enterprises in Macao. Result demonstrated that,

1. Macao 80s employment values and the occupation exploration behavior frequency assumes the significance correlational dependence ;
2. Macao 80s gets employed the values and the work feeling and the behavior assumes the significance correlational dependence ;
3. Macao 80s occupation exploration behavior frequency and the employment values assume the linear relationship.

Finally, Macao 80s gets employed the values present situation and the characteristic, proposed after consummating Macao 80s gets employed the values strategy.

80s is occupying this new old professional profession alternate transition period, how to deal with the new vocational choice and go out one to suit itself to develop the path which becomes suspends after Macao 80s the front first life difficult problem.

We face now the form is already does not have the predecessor to experience may follow, also does not have "the secured job" guarantee, therefore, after this research institute proposes 80s, the employment values' question is imminent, has the important instruction function and the practical significance to the Macao general 80s professional profession.

Keywords:

80s, Employment values, Employment

7. 澳門消費函數研究

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所屬學院及專業:

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論文摘要:

自 1936 年凱恩斯首先提出消費函數以來，有關消費問題的研究不斷深入，成果也層出不窮。消費問題成爲各國經濟學家在宏觀經濟研究中的重要內容。繼傳統的確定性下的消費理論後，由於不確定性的存在，以及現實的經濟環境並非如理論前提那樣完美，隨機遊走、預防性儲蓄等一些新的理論應運而生。許多中國學者將消費理論應用於中國，得到了許多實證結果。澳門消費行爲的分析與研究是本文建立消費函數的重要基礎。因此，在估算澳門消費函數之前，本文提出了有關澳門消費函數的假設。

本文主要採用定性研究與定量分析相結合的研究方法，基於凱恩斯的絕對收入假說與霍爾的隨機遊走假說，利用澳門 2002 年至 2008 年各個季度的資料，以電腦軟件 SPSS 13.0 爲統計工具，使用綫性回歸分析方法，估算出澳門消費函數爲 $C = 4348.611 + 0.953Y$ 。根據實證分析的結果，得出結論：澳門消費函數接受了絕對收入假說，拒絕了隨即遊走假說。即澳門的當期消費由可支配收入所決定。

最後，本文根據結論，針對澳門經濟發展中遇到的問題，對澳門的經濟提出了政策性建議。

關鍵詞:

消費理論、消費函數、消費行爲、絕對收入假說、隨機遊走假說

7. The Analysis of Consumption Function in Macau

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Specialization:

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Abstract:

Since Keynes first proposed the consumption function in 1936, the study of consumer issues penetrate deeply with a lot of results. Consumer issues become the main contents in macroeconomic by economists from every countries. Following the consumption theory under traditional certainty, due to the existence of uncertainty, as well as the reality of the economic environment is not as perfect as the premise of the theory. Some new theories began to emerge such as Random-Walk Hypothesis, Preventive Saving Hypothesis. Many Chinese scholars obtained many empirical results by using Consumer Theory in China. The analysis and research of Macau consumer behavior is an important foundation in this paper for establishing the Consumption Function. Therefore, this paper presents the assumptions about the consumer behavior of Macau before estimating the consumption function.

In this paper, estimating the Macau consumption function is $C=4348.611+0.953Y$ by the research methods of qualitative research combine with quantitative analysis, basing on the Keynes's absolute income hypothesis and the Hall's random walk hypothesis, using the date of Macau of various quarters from 2002 to 2008, using SPSS 13.0 as statistical tools and analysis method of linear regression. According to the results of empirical analysis concluded that Macau Consumption Function accepted Absolute Income hypothesis and Random-walk hypothesis was rejected. That is, the current consumption of Macau was depended by the personal disposable revenues.

Finally, according to the empirical results, this paper presents some policy recommendations under the problems faced by development of economy in Macau.

Keywords:

Consumption theory consumption function, Consumer behavior Absolute Income Hypothesis Random-walk Hypothesis

8. 中國上市公司資本結構影響因素實證研究

——基於中小企業板資料分析

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所屬學院及專業:

行政與管理

論文摘要:

上世紀 70 年代，資本結構影響因素學派的創立從理論上拓展了 MM 定理，資本結構影響因素也成為財務理論和實務界關注的話題。經過長期探討，西方學者對資本結構影響因素作了大量理論和實證研究，取得許多成果。但由於各國經濟發展程度和制度上的差異以及不同學者研究方法和重點的不同，實證檢驗結果並未完全一致。中國的資本結構研究尚處於起步階段，尤其對資本結構影響因素的研究並不深入，針對中小企業影響因素的研究更是較少。隨著中國中小企業迅速發展，需要更多實證結論為中小企業資本結構優化提供現實依據。

本文回顧了資本結構影響因素理論的發展，在總結了國內外相關實證研究結論的基礎上，對中國中小企業板上市公司資本結構影響因素自身和政策支持兩個方面對完善中國中小企業資本結構提出了幾點建議。為中小企業上市公司的融資決策和資本結構優化提供了有價值的參考。

關鍵詞:

中小企業、資本結構、影響因素、實證分析

8. The Empirical Research on the Influence Factors of Capital Structure of Listed Companies in China

-- Data analysis based on SME board

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Abstract:

In 1970s, the building up of School the Determinants of Capital Structure theoretically developed the MM theory, and the influence factors of capital structure have always been the focus of the financial theory and practice academy. During a long period of discussion, western academy has born plentiful fruit on the theoretical and empirical research of the influence factors of capital structure. However, the research results are various due to the differences of individual economic development and research means and focuses. In China, the research of capital structure is still in the beginning phase, and the research of influence factors is not profound enough. The current research on the influence factors of capital structure is largely theoretical study, and empirical studies are relatively seldom. With the rapid development of our economy, more empirical conclusions are needed to provide realistic evidence for the optimization of enterprise capital structure.

This paper reviews the development of the influence factors theory of capital structure, bases on the summary of relevant research home and abroad, provides the empirical research on influence factors of capital structure of SME board listed companies in our country, selects SME board listed companies from 2005 to 2007 as the research object, adopts correlations analysis, Multiple Regression Analysis, stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis and other methods, and systematically examines the influence on capital structure of SME board listed companies of the key indexes such as enterprise scale, profit ability, assets cover value, capability to grow, non-debt tax shields, company risk, control power, debt paying ability, business management ability, disposable capital. This paper provides a report on the current status of the capital structure of SME board listed companies, draws a general conclusion of the influence factors of capital structure of SME board listed companies and financing priority of SME enterprises. Moreover, suggestions to optimize the capital structure of SME board listed companies are given from the aspects of both the company itself and supporting policy, providing a valuable reference to financing decision-making and optimization of the capital structure of SME board listed companies.

Keywords:

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Capital structure , Influence factors Empirical analysis

9. 基於 AHP 的公司資本結構決策研究：

中國房地產業上市公司實證

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行政與管理

論文摘要:

本結構決策是現代公司財務管理的核心內容，它和公司價值之間存在著深刻的內在聯繫，如何選擇公司的資本結構成爲現代學者和管理者反復研究的“資本結構之謎”。自 MM 定理發表之後，學者們對資本結構進行了大量的研究，發現許多極具價值的研究成果，然而我們對公司資本結構的理解仍然不足。前人的實證研究主要集中於運用不同的統計方法尋找定量變數與資本結構的關係，却對實踐中公司資本結構決策的研究非常有限，由於資本結構涉及到大量的定性和定量因素，僅從定量的統計方法研究資本結構，已經不能滿足業界的使用要求，因此本文從另一種角度，運用有效的決策定量化技術，構建 AHP 資本結構決策模型，旨在能爲實踐中的資本結構決策提供解決方案。鑒於學術界對正在經濟轉型的中國房地產行業的資本結構的研究甚少或研究不夠深入，本文以我國 A 股上市的房地產企業作爲研究對象，選取 1999 到 2006 年共 344 份的公司資料作爲研究樣本，通過描述性統計和多元綫性回歸分析統計，發現資產負債率分別與 GDP 變化率、有形資產、流動性、償付能力、代理成本呈正相關，分別與股權集中度、非債務稅盾、盈利性和成長性與資產負債率呈負相關。深入地，在文獻研究和實證研究的基礎上，選取關鍵的資本結構決策因素劃分爲利益、機會、成本和風險四大類。區別與傳統 AHP 方法，本文運用 AHP 與 BOCR 相結合方法，通過四種評估運算決定最優的公司資本結構。

關鍵詞:

資本結構、決策、層次結構分析、中國房地產

9. Corporate Capital Structure Decision-Making Study Based on AHP Model: Empirical Evidence from Chinese Real Estate Listed Companies

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Assistant Professor Chen Xing Hong

Graduated Year:

2009

Type of Degree:

Master of Management Studies Program

Specialization:

Management and Administration

Abstract:

Because capital structure is closely related to the corporate strategy and the firm value, capital structure decision-making is the core business on modern financial management. How to decide the capital structure has become the “capital structure puzzles” baffling modern researchers and the management. Since the seminal publication of MM Theory, corporate finance researchers have devoted considerable effort to investigating capital structure decisions, And Many Significant research results have been made in understanding the determinants of corporate capital structure. Despite theoretical developments in recent years, our understanding of corporate capital structure remains incomplete. Prior empirical research has been dominated to find relationship between capital structure and the quantitative variables with different statistical methods, and the capital structure decision-making research in practice is very limited. As capital structure involves a large number of qualitative and quantitative factors, doing quantitative statistical research one side on capital structure have no longer meet the practice’s need. So this paper does the research from another view to build AHP capital structure decision-making model by sophisticated and effective quantitative techniques. The aim is to provide the solution for the capital structure decision-making in practice. In view of the academic community is a lack of capital structure research or study is not deep enough in the economic transformation of Chinese real estate industry, this paper choose Chinese A-share listed real estate companies as the research object and select total 344 sample data from the year 1999 to 2006. Through descriptive statistics and regression analysis statistics, this paper find out the rate of change of GDP, stock concentration, the ratio of tangible assets, liquidity, solvency and agency cost are positive to the debt ratio, and non-debt tax shields, and 1 Growth opportunities and profitability are negative to debt ratio. Furthermore, based on literature and empirical research, this paper select the key factor including the qualitative and quantitative factors of capital structure into the benefit, opportunities, costs and risks as four major categories. At last this paper build the model with AHP and BOCR method together and decide the optimal capital structure by the four types’ assessment method.

Keywords:

Capital Structure, Decision-Making, Analytic Hierarchy Process, Chinese Real Estate

10. 我國內地與澳門裁量不起訴制度之比較

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學位類別:

法學碩士學位

專業:

刑法學

論文摘要:

本文擬透過比較法，對我國內地與澳門的裁量不起訴制度進行具體的分析與探討。文中首先概述裁量不起訴制度，簡單介紹國外、我國內地及澳門就裁量不起訴制度方面所作的相關規定；之後從主體、案件範圍、運作程式及制衡措施方面，比較兩地對裁量不起訴制度的規定，並簡介裁量不起訴制度的配套措施，最後是總結澳門現行裁量不起訴制度的缺失，提出一些不成熟的看法及建議；同時展望在不久將來的澳門《刑事訴訟法典》修改工作中，現行的裁量不起訴制度會得到進一步修定與完善，使之更符合澳門現實社會的發展需要。

關鍵詞:

裁量不起訴、澳門、內地、比較

10. A Comparison of the System of Discretion of non Prosecution between Mainland China and Macao SAR

U KAM

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Professor Song Ying Hui

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2009

Type of Degree:

LLM

Specialization:

Criminal Law

Abstract:

My thesis is going to make a comparison of both jurisdictions especially want to conclude the flaws of Macao's current system of discretion of non prosecution, also express my immature points of view and suggestions as well as my points of view of the upcoming amendment of Criminal Procedure Code of Macao.

Keywords:

Discretion of non prosecution, Macao SAR, Mainland China, Comparison

11. 兩岸民俗類文化數字化制度保護的比較

謝牧真

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指導老師姓名:

來小鵬 教授

畢業年度:

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法學碩士學位

專業:

民商法專業

論文摘要:

民俗類文化是文化遺產中重要的組成要素，其內在價值與精神情感亦是一個群體、國家與族群不可或缺的一部分，因為它代表著過去的記憶，也促進了現在的成長。然而，在全球化的趨勢下，民俗類文化傳播的速度與方式越來越便捷，但也相對地大大提升了遭受到侵害的機會。但，因民俗類文化的表現形式的多樣性以及形成方式的獨特性，造成目前對於民俗類文化應採取何種保護方式仍有歧異。由於目前學術界乃至國際間，對於民俗類文化的定義、範圍、性質與保護方式都沒有一個確切的主張；再加上對於調整因民俗類文化利用所可能產生的利益平衡關係，可能與智慧財產權制度所欲調整的相類似，因此，本文在第一部分將先從國際組織以及兩岸目前對於民俗類文化的定義與範圍進行概述，藉以區別出兩者間的關係。

另外，由於目前資訊科技的發達與網際網路的普遍，以及民俗類文化原本儲存或保存的媒介物，其物理性能的對立，造成民俗類文化消逝。數字化技術，雖然看似對於民俗類文化破壞力十足，然而它也是利於促進民俗類文化保存、交流和發展的一項利器。因此，本文第二部分將就目前文化遺產數字化、民俗類文化數字化技術以及台灣地區「數位典藏計劃」...等多方面的討論，來加以介紹民俗類文化數字化的概念和民俗類文化數字化改革的科學性、必要性與合理性。

最後，針對目前國際組織、各國以及兩岸的數字資訊庫建置計畫，以及相關法律保護制度進行介紹，期望能在現有的架構下找出共通的協調機制，使得民俗類文化經數字化技術轉換後，不單只是純粹的數字資料堆積，而是可以透過數字資訊庫建置加以儲存、利用，並運用相關法律規範的輔助，來防止侵權行為的發生。

關鍵詞:

民俗類文化、數字化、數位典藏、非物質文化遺產、數字資訊庫

11. The compare of two sides folklore digitization technology protect

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2009

Type of Degree:

LLM

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Civil and Commercial Law

Abstract:

Folklore is an important component in the cultural heritage, its inherent value and spiritual emotion are also an indispensable part of a colony, countries and ethnicities, because of its representative's memory in the past, have promoted present growth too. However, under the tide that is globalized, the speed and way that Folklore spreads are more and more convenient, but has promoted and suffered to the chance encroached on greatly relatively. But, because the variety and forming the uniqueness of the way of the form of expression of folklore, cause culture should take which kind of protected mode still have difference to folklore at present.

Because the academia is and even international at present, no a precise definite opinion to the definition, range, nature and protected mode of folklore; Add, utilize the balanced relation of the interests that may produce to adjustment because of folklore, may want change similar with intelligence proprietary system, so, this text will carry on the summary to the definition and range of folklore from international organization and two sides at present first in the first part, use to distinguish the relation between the two.

In addition, because the development of information science and technology and internet network at present one is general, and folklore store or intermediary that keep originally, its physics unstability of performance, cause folklore to disappear. Digitized technology, though seem to be and destroy strength to folklore sheerly, however, it is a edge toll doing benefit to promoting folklore to be kept, exchanged and developed. Therefore, this article second part on the present cultural heritage digitization, the folklore digitization technology as well as Taiwan area "Digital Archives"...And so on various aspects' discussion, comes to introduce the folklore digitization the concept and the folklore digitization transforms scientific nature, necessity and rationality.

Finally, direct against the digital information storehouse construction plan on international organization, various countries and two sides at present, and relevant legal protection systems make an introduction, expect to be able to find out the coordination mechanism applicable to all under the existing structure, make folklore not merely only that pure digital materials are piled up after digitized technology is changed, but can store, utilize through the storehouse construction of digital information,

use the assisting of relevant legal norm, to prevent the tort one from occurring.

Keywords:

Folklore, Digitalization, Digital Archives, Intangible cultural heritage, Several information storehouses

12. 刑事訴訟證人保護制度研究

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2009

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專業:

刑法專業

論文摘要:

環顧全球的在刑事訴訟中，證人不出庭的情況可謂“司空見慣”，這種情況已嚴重影響到很多國家的刑事訴訟順利進行，而證人不出庭的原因却是種類繁多、各有不同，確實難以對其進行協調。

解決刑事訴訟中證人不出庭的情況除可考慮對其給予一定經濟補償外，使證人得到全面的保護才是根治之法。雖然澳門在證人不出庭方面的情況未算猖獗，但對於那些毫無切身利益的證人而言，如何在此基礎上令他們能排除外在因素且不厭其煩地向刑事警察機關及司法機關作出具有質素的證言，然而，澳門在保護證人制度方面實仍有不足。有見及此，本人擬對澳門刑事訴訟法中有關證人的具體規定及澳門以外地方的刑事訴訟法中有關證人制度加以說明，從而突顯出澳門在刑事訴訟中證人制度的不完善，並藉此進行研究、探討和比較，提出改善的建議。

關鍵詞:

刑事訴訟證人、證人保護、證人證言、澳門刑事訴訟法

12. A Study of the Witness' Protection System in the Criminal Proceedings

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Associate Professor Fang Quan

Graduated Year:

2009

Type of Degree:

LLM

specialization:

Criminal Law

Abstract:

Looks all around the whole world, the situation which witness does not appear in court in the legal procedure it may be said "commonly seen", has carried on smoothly this kind of situation serious influence to very many countries at the criminal procedure, but witness does not appear in court the reason is actually the great variety, and has the difference respectively, carries on coordinated truly with difficulty to it.

In the solution criminal procedure witness does not appear in court the situation besides may consider that gives certain economical compensation to it, enables witness to obtain the comprehensive protection is law of the permanent control. Although Macao does not appear in court in witness the aspect situation not to calculate rampant, but speaking of these vital interest's witness, how based on this to make them to be able to remove the external factor, and tirelessly and the Judicial organ makes to criminal police machine has the innate nature testimony, however, Macao solid still had the insufficiency in the witness protection system aspect. Taking this into consideration, I plan to Macao Law of Criminal Procedure in outside the concerned witness's concrete provision and Macao in place Law of Criminal Procedure the concerned witness system explained that thus underlines Macao witness system not to be imperfect in the criminal procedure, and takes advantage of this conducts the research, the discussion and the comparison, puts forward the improvement proposal.

Keywords:

Witness of Criminal Procedure, Witness Protection, Testimony of Witness, Criminal Procedure Law of Macao

13. 論澳門廟宇文化旅遊資源開發

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專業:

國際旅遊管理

論文摘要:

「宗教文化」是「宗教」的發展，宗教文化旅遊是在宗教旅遊基礎上延伸而來。當今世界旅遊業是一項投入小而收獲大的產業，各國都希望以旅遊業為國家主要經濟支柱，而宗教文化在各個旅遊項目中更是一把雙刃劍，除了能吸引各地宗教信仰者，也帶來大批對宗教的神秘和獨特的文化感興趣者。因此，宗教文化旅遊是旅遊業的明日之星，值得深思和開發。

澳門是中國自古以來數次中西文化交流中被譽為是最重要的文化交流地。在這四百多年文化交匯的歷史裏，中國人與葡萄牙人合力營造了一個共同的生活圈。在這個生活圈內，中西文化有序組合，當中以中西宗教最為突出，澳門宗教文化與別不同且絕無僅有。在這特殊的環境下，澳門華人傳統的宗教文化也有保留或蛻變出獨有的宗教文化氣息。

雖然澳門保留豐富而獨特的宗教廟宇文化旅遊資源，除了少數廟宇景點為人熟識外，多數缺乏完善的規劃和管理，有待進一步開發和挖掘整理其深厚的文化內涵。要進一步開發澳門宗教旅遊資源，讓澳門旅遊業趨向多元化，向世界旅遊娛樂休閒城市的目標邁進。

本文在全面掌握澳門廟宇文化旅遊資源現狀和類型組合的基礎上，以客觀審慎的態度梳理出其特點、優勢和存在的問題，針對未來市場發展趨勢，提出以媽祖文化為澳門廟宇文化旅遊開發的核心，再配合其他獨有的廟宇文化旅遊資源，設計出主次分明和互補性強的旅遊產品，為澳門多元旅遊作出貢獻。

本文共分五大部分：

第一章，導論。對研究本文主題的背景、目的及其意義、理論基礎、宗教文化旅遊概念進行了說明，闡明有關澳門廟宇文化旅遊資源的研究現狀。

第二章，澳門廟宇文化旅遊資源分析及評估。對澳門華人享奉的宗教資源和發展、分布狀況進行了全面的考察和分析，對其價值進行評估。

第三章，澳門廟宇文化旅遊資源開發研究。對澳門廟宇文化旅遊資源的現狀和存在的問題進行深入的研究，定下開發的目標人群。

第四章，澳門廟宇文化旅遊開發的總體布局和產品設計。在澳門廟宇文化旅遊資源價值評估及開發現狀的基礎上作總體規劃，提出合理開發的戰略步驟和旅遊產品開發體系的構想。

第五章，澳門廟宇文化旅遊的保障體系設計。對澳門廟宇文化旅遊持續發展提出有利的保障

體系建議。

總結，對全文作總結。

關鍵詞：

澳門、廟宇文化旅遊、旅遊資源、旅遊開發

13. Research on the Development of Macau Tourism Product -- The Macau Chinese Temples Tours

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Assistant Professor Li Xi

Graduated Year:

2009

Type of Degree:

Master

Specialization :

International Tourism Management

Abstract:

Religious culture is derived from religions, and it is the cradle of the development of religious cultural tourism. Today tourism industry is regarded as an effective instrument that requires relatively small amount of input and it is good at producing large amount of output. So many countries aim to make tourism industry to boost for their countries' economy as well as to develop tourism to be the major economic pillar of their countries. Indeed, developing religious cultural tourism can be a double edge sword. On the one hand, the industry attracts many religious adherents and worshippers to visit the destinations related to their faiths. On the other hand, religious cultural tourism also draws the attention of those who are simply interested in the uniqueness of the local culture of a destination. Therefore, though the development of religious cultural tourism has a promising prospect for a destination, and it is necessary to investigate further about its impacts.

Macau is a city where the last and the most important cultural exchange place between the East and the West. Over the four hundred years of the founding history of Macau, both the Chinese and the Portuguese have co-created a very unique and outstanding cultural and social structure and it is found in its living community today. The religion(s) in Macau, for instance is a good example to illustrate the uniqueness of the cultural hybridization that took place in Macau. Under such a special background, the Macau Chinese have also developed their unique system of religious culture.

Macau has very rich and unique religious cultural tourism resources, yet the development of Chinese temple tours is not very promising. It is due to the fact that only a small amount of people in Macau who are familiar with such kind of product knowledge. In addition, many temples due to lack of proper management and long term development plans, with the result that their cultural significance have not yet been thoroughly unearthed and presented to the public. In this study, it is suggested that the development of religious cultural tourism is likely to help cultivate Macau to be an international cultural and gaming city as well as it helps diversify the Macau's tourism industry.

This study makes contributions to the Macau's tourism industry by investigating what are the proper strategies of having the religious cultural tourism to be developed in a long term and sustainable way. It is suggested that the A-Ma Temple, and together with the other Chinese temples in Macau are the core

components of having the Macau Chinese temples tours to be developed. The potential findings may generate a managing system that can help preserve the Macau Chinese temples and better valorize such unique tourism resource in Macau. The advantages and drawbacks of developing the Macau Chinese temples tours will also be presented in this study.

The study is divided into five sections:

The first section: Introduction. This section presents the background and objective of the study, the conceptions of religious cultural tourism in addition to reveal the overview of the current situation of Macau Chinese temples.

The second section: Evaluation upon the Chinese temples of Macau as the existing cultural tourism resources. It includes a comprehensive research over the origin of the Macau Chinese's religious belief, its evolution and development.

The third section: Investigation upon the feasibility of developing Macau Chinese temples tours. This section reviews the current situation of tourism resources and the relevant existing problems. And it also defines the research population.

The fourth section: The framework and product design of Macau Chinese temples tours. Based on the comprehensive evaluation study of the significance and values of Macau Chinese temples, a strategic methodology of cultivating a new cultural tourism product is suggested.

The fifth section: The preservation of Macau Chinese temples tours. This section concerns about how it is possible to develop the Macau Chinese temples tours in a sustainable way.

Conclusion: A summary of the entire study.

Keywords:

Macau, Chinese temples tours, Tourism resources, Tourism development.