ISSN 1811-4032

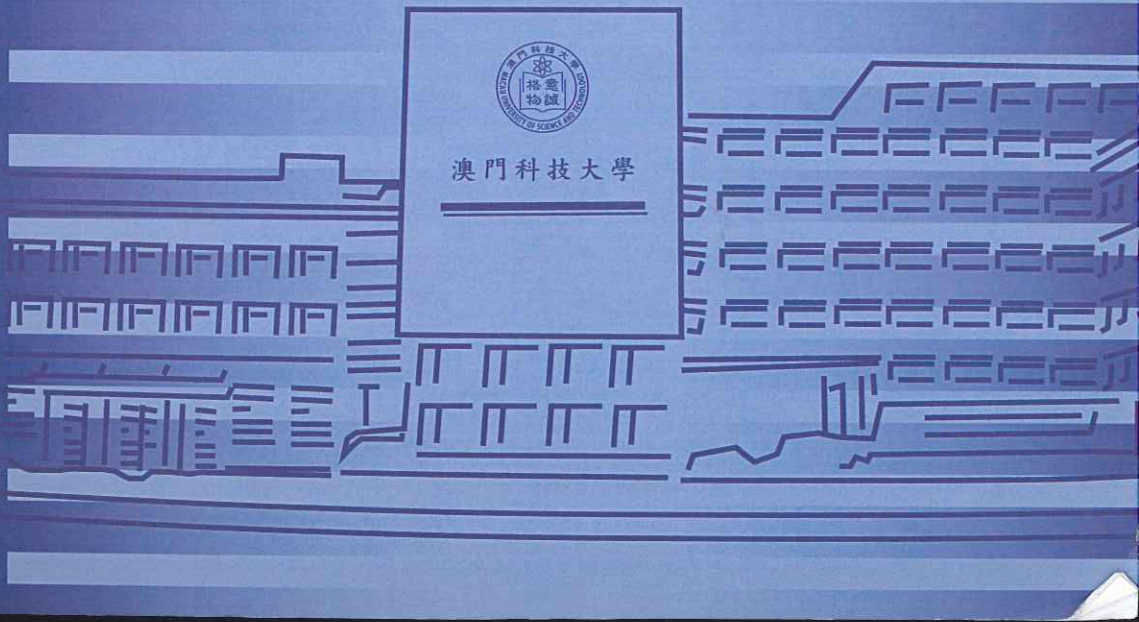
澳門科技大學

MACAU UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

學術年報

Annual Academic Report of MUST

2012年





澳 門 科 技 大 學

MACAU UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

學 術 年 報

Annual Academic Report of MUST

2012 年

澳門科技大學學術年報 (2012)

Macau University of Science and Technology
Annual Academic Report (2012)

主編：劉良
副主編：張曙光、陳曦

Editor in Chief：Liu Liang
Deputy Editors: Zhang Shu Guang, Chen Xi

編委：劉良、張曙光、陳曦、許敖敖、陳乃九、唐嘉樂、祈務晨、鄺應華、唐澤聖、余秋雨、錢乘旦、王玉來、霍文遜、姜志宏、Michael Hitchcock、孫建榮、賴嘉偉、張志慶、方泉、林偉基、戴龍基、黎曉平、蔡亞從、齊東旭、龐川、孫立雲、田小林

Editorial Board Members: Liu Liang, Zhang Shu Guang, Chan Xi, Xu Ao Ao, Chan Lai Kow, Tong Ka Lok, Keith Robert Barclay Morrison, Kwong Ying Wa, Tang Ze Sheng, Yu Qiu Yu, Qian Cheng Dan, Wang Yu Lai, Fok Manson, Jiang Zhi Hong, Michael Hitchcock, Sun Jian Rong, Lai Ka Wai, Zhang Zhi Qing, Fang Quan, Lam Wai Kei, Dai Long Ji, Li Xiao Ping, Tsoi Ah Chung, Qi Dong Xu, Pang Chuan, Sun Li Yun, Tian Xiao Lin

編委會秘書：韓子天

Secretary to Editorial Board: Hon Chi Tin

編輯：科研管理處

Editing Staff: Research and Technology Administration Office

封面設計：澳門科技大學印務中心

Cover Design: Macau Science and Technology University Printing Center

出版：澳門科技大學

Publisher: Macau University of Science and Technology

地址：澳門氹仔偉龍馬路

Address: Avenida Wai Long, Taipa, Macau

版次：2013 年 6 月第一版
第一次印刷

Number of the Edition: First Edition
June 2013

規格：21cm x 29.7cm

Size: 21cm width by 29.7cm height

印數：500 本

Number of Copies: 500

ISSN：1811-4032

ISSN: 1811-4032

版權所有，翻印必究

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior consent of the publisher.

主編的話

澳門科技大學學術年報（2012 年）又與大家見面了，在此，表示熱烈的祝賀！

該《學術年報》資料顯示, 2012 年度大學完成的科研項目數較往年增加，收錄的學術論文已突破 200 篇，特別是在國際 SCI, EI，PKU,CSSCI 等影響因子 4.0 以上或在期刊類別中排位 15%以內的高位期刊論文明顯增加。 2012 年科大學術研究成果豐碩。 大學的中醫藥研究團隊在中藥抗關節炎研究領域獲得 2012 年度國家科技進步獎二等獎, 這是大學首次獲得的國家級獎勵, 也是澳港地區中醫藥研究領域的首個國家級獎勵。 該研究團隊先前亦獲得李時珍醫藥創新獎。另外, 在首屆澳門科學技術獎勵頒獎典禮中，本大學的研究團隊獲科學技術獎三項, 包括兩項自然科學獎三等獎和一項技術發明獎三等獎。在全澳「研究生科技研發獎」三十個頒獎項目中, 澳科大奪得十一項之多。 這表明大學在某些研究領域已經達致國內外先進水準。

2012 年的科普活動內容也非常豐富，贏得了本澳學生的積極參與和正面評價。夏令營活動的主要方向包括：RFID 技術應用、走近統計、天文和太空科普等，亦有急救知識和人體結構介紹。 透過這些科普活動，大大提高了廣大青少年的學習科學的興趣和全社會的科學品位。 此外, 大學教師在各種會議上的公開演講及發表於報刊的文章也有所增加, 這說明師生們在進行學術研究的同時，也非常關注澳門社會的熱點問題，積極爲社會建言獻策。

2012 年，大學與多間知名的研究機構建立了聯合實驗室或研究中心, 與合作機構優勢互補, 聯合開展最前沿的科學研究。 例如, 與深圳華大基因研究院建立“聯合實驗室”，合作開展中藥對基因組學和蛋白質組學的影響研究; 呼吸疾病國家重點實驗室及廣州呼研所醫藥科技有限公司共同組建的“粵澳呼吸道病原體新藥聯合研究中心”，篩選抗流感病毒藥物; 與德國布魯克儀器公司建立聯合實驗室, 大力開發最高端色譜質譜-核磁共振儀在中藥及創新藥物研究領域的應用等。

在該《學術年報》出版之際，我們謹向澳門基金會、科學技術發展基金對科大學術研究的大力支持表示最衷心的感謝! 並對全校教師在做好教學工作的同時，積極參

加學術研究並協助各種科普活動等致以最誠摯的謝意！我們還要感謝科研管理處的同事們，爲出版本期《學術年報》所付出的心血和努力。

最後，祝願大學在 2013 年學術更繁榮！各位師生成果更豐碩!

澳門科技大學校長、學術年報主編，
劉良講座教授



Preface

First of all, we expressed the warmest congratulations to the publication of 2012 MUST Annual Academic Report.

In the forthcoming issue of this year's Annual Academic Report, we witnessed a substantial increase both in the number of completed research projects as well as significantly improvement in the quality of academic papers. Out of 200 publications of academic papers, many of them were accepted and published by SCI, EI, PKU and CSSCI journals, the standard is higher than last year in average.

Another featured report of this year's issue is a collection of various science activities carried out by the Macau University of Science and Technology in 2012. We have developed a series summer camp including RFID Technology Supply Chain Simulation Model, knowing about statistic, astronomy and space exploration and discovering the Human Body from Structures to Functions and finally, the knowledge of first aidemergency treatment. We have received positive result and these series of summer camps helped to promote the learning ambitious and the scientific level throughout the society. We have also achieved a significant increase in terms of public speaking at various conferences and articles published in academic journals. This demonstrated that teachers and students of the University while carrying out academic research are also very concerned about the major topics in Macau society, bringing in a good social impact by addressing their points of view and positive suggestions.

We have established joint-laboratory with the Beijing Genomics Institute in Shenzhen in 2012. This laboratory reinforced the high level metabonomics technology between MSUT and Beijing Genomics Institute in Shenzhen. Furthermore, we have established "Guangdong-Macao Joint Research Center of respiratory pathogens of new drugs" in cooperation with State Key Laboratory of Respiratory Disease and Guangzhou Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Technology Co., Ltd. This center helped to promote the high and new technology enterprises in traditional Chinese medicines, as well as reinforcing the modernization Chinese medicines. Strengthen the communication and collaboration between the two sides of the strait especially in medical research. Our research team had won Li Shi Zhen innovation award in medical research in anti- osteoarthritis project. This

is the reward of the hard working from our research team. Besides, our research fellows also won two Natural Science Award , one Technological Invention Award and eleven Macao Scientific and Technological R&D for Postgraduates Award amongst thirty awards in Macao Science and Technology Award in 2012. Which represents some of our research fields had already been reached the international leading level, and it confirmed our strategy in research and teaching are correct.

We sincerely express our gratitude to the Macao Foundation, the Science and Technology Development Fund 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. Thanks are also given to the colleagues in Research and Technology Administration Office for their contribution made during the publication process.

Finally, my very best wish to the fruitful result towards Annual Academic Report in 2013 and more results are coming from our teaching staff and students.

Editor in Chief of
Annual Academic Report

Chair Professor Liu Liang



目錄

學術會議和活動

1.「澳門社會」系列講座 2
2.“中西文化的精神差異與現代轉型”國際學術研討會 4
3.「如何在 SSCI 期刊上發表論文」研討會 7
4.2011-2012 學年第四場十字門法學論壇“國家轉型、法律移植與法治發展” 9
5.2011-2012 學年十字門法學論壇第五場“旅遊爭議的解決與預防” 12
6.2011-2012 學年十字門法學論壇第六場“法律、金融與經濟發展” 15
7.2012-2013 學年十字門法學論壇第一場：後危機時代的公司法變革 17
8.2012-2013 學年十字門法學論壇第二場：環境影響評估制度的實踐與創新 19
9.十字門名家講壇第七講 22
10.2012-2013 學年第一場法學講座 25
11.2012-2013 學年第二場法學講座 28
12.法學院學術講座——中國海盜的神秘世界 30
13.第三屆觀應杯法學徵文比賽 32
14.第四屆望洋杯法律辯論賽 34
15.“創意共用與著作權保護”國際論壇 36
16.2012 月球及行星科學國際研討會 39
17.圖書館文獻服務體系專家講座 42
18.2012 年澳門科技大學圖書館業務學術研討會 44
19.中藥研究高新技術研修班 46
20.中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室（澳門科技大學）擴建落成儀式暨中藥研究創新技術論壇 49
21.中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室第一屆學術委員會第二次會議 53
22.中藥質量與創新藥物學術研討會（2012• 澳門） 57
23.中藥質量鑒定技術研修班 60
24.第十一屆中藥全球化聯盟研討會 63
25.中葡國際醫學論壇（系列五）：災難醫療應對 67
26.中葡國際醫學論壇（系列六）：外科技術新紀元暨專科診斷研討會 70
27.中葡國際醫學論壇（系列七）：危重病醫學中的超聲成像技術 73
28.中葡國際醫學論壇（系列八）：醫學教育中的臨床模擬 76
29.中葡國際醫學論壇（系列九）：兒科高級生命支持 79
30.傳播與藝術設計名家講壇——《中國山水畫的崇高精神》 82
31.傳播與藝術設計名家講壇——《設計介入：一種批判性的城市策略》 84
32.傳播與藝術設計名家講壇——《發現跨界後的視覺傳播設計》 86
33.傳播與藝術設計名家講壇——《叛逆與傳承：全球化——當下中國藝術設計思考》 88
34.傳播與藝術設計名家講壇——《微觀都市——城市設計的永續途徑》 90
35.傳播與藝術設計名家講壇——《如何在資訊時代做出好廣告》 92
36.傳播與藝術設計名家講壇——《社交媒介、大眾媒介與公共管理》 94
37.“稅收與全球資本流動”系列講座 96

完成的研究項目

1.基於色譜-質譜聯用和核磁共振技術的分析-分離-分析方法的建立及在快速尋找土茯苓中落新婦苷類似物中的應用 99
2.三種嶺南特色蓼屬中藥火炭母、杠板歸和頭花蓼的表皮生長因子受體抑制活性成份研究 100
3.篩選從中藥材提純的候選化合物來治療吉非替尼耐藥的非小細胞肺癌 101
4.缺氧心肌綫粒體動態變化熒光半定量分析方法的建立 103
5.研究蓮子心的自噬活性成份及其結構相類似化合物之分子機理，及用作爲治療柏金遜症候選化合物的應用可行性 105
6.IKKβ-IκBα-NF-κB 及 MAPK 信號通路在紫草素抑制人 T 細胞活化中的機制研究 107

7.人參達瑪烷二醇合成酶基因單核苷酸多態性（SNP）檢測方法的研究..... 108
8.紫草素/阿卡寧的氨基糖苷合成及其人端粒 G-四鏈體 DNA 的結合活性.....112
9.ESI-TOF-MS 和 MALDI-TOF-MS 技術對黃烷醇和黃酮醇化合物與澱粉樣多肽(Aβ peptide)
結合作用的比較研究 114
10.以 FAK 基因表達爲靶點的抗腫瘤轉移藥物篩選技術及其應用 116
11.燈盞乙素固體自微乳化給藥系統的研製.....117
12.三七根不同藥用部位人參皂苷的定量比較及 UPLC-MS 指紋圖譜分析.....118
13.從生物鹼類化合物中篩選出具有細胞自體吞噬作用的候選抗癌藥物及對其藥效分子機理
作初步探究 119
14.阿魏酸钠引外源性骨髓基質幹細胞修復局灶性腦缺血大鼠神經組織機制的研究 121
15.車載自組織網絡關鍵技術研究..... 122
16.信號處理中的多結點數學技術研究..... 123
17.澳門旅遊服務發展創新系列研究..... 124
18.澳門酒店業服務質量系列研究之飲食慶典質素對酒店品牌資產的影響研究 126
19.澳門博彩業服務品質的關鍵維度及其對顧客資產的驅動作用研究..... 127
20.澳門博彩業員工工作家庭平衡問題研究..... 128
21.澳門星級酒店員工品牌公民行爲的影響因素分析..... 129
22.澳門博彩業品牌差異對顧客品牌敏感及品牌忠誠意願之關係研究..... 131
23. 訪澳旅客顧客價值研究 132
24. 澳門旅遊目的地品牌知識研究..... 133
25.澳門博彩業全要素生產率研究-基於 DEA 的 Malmquist 指數分析..... 135
26. 澳門銀行業應對 Basel III 的策略研究..... 137
27.人民幣匯率傳遞對澳門社會福利的影響研究..... 138
28.工作不穩定，內心疲憊對員工組織承諾和職場偏差行爲的影響——澳門博彩業員工
工作現狀調查 139
29.外來勞工流動對澳門經濟影響效應及澳門外勞政策研究..... 140
30.澳門法院刑事裁判的比較研究..... 142
31.澳門環境法治研究 146
32.《澳門醫療事故法》立法研究..... 147
33.完善澳門特區賠償制度之研究..... 149
34.澳門文化物件與城市公共設施研究..... 150
35.澳門體驗式博物館空間設計策略研究..... 151
36.葡萄牙當代公共瓷磚藝術研究課題..... 152
37.澳門新聞傳播事業通論（原來申報名稱： 澳門當代新聞傳播事業概況） 153
38.全球化進程中的澳門法(1553-1999)..... 155
39.澳門歷史與文化研究 156
40.2012 澳門消費者滿意指數、澳門僱員信心及滿意度指數、澳門消費者信心指數..... 157
41.亞相容邏輯之哲學基礎及應用價值研究..... 159

科普項目

1.“走近統計”科普夏令營 161
2.基於 RFID 技術和 3D 系統的物流運營模擬夏令營..... 162
3.天文及太空探索科普夏令營 163
4.青少年健康知識與實用急救技能..... 164
5.探索人體的奧秘：人體的結構與功能..... 165
6.解析舌脈辨病之謎 166

出版書籍與章節

1.供應鏈整合之決策 168
2.中國城市競爭力報告（No.10）競爭力：篳路十年鑄一劍..... 169

3.大仁不仁——經濟學的智慧 170
4.理性實踐法律——當代德國的法之適用理論 171
5.刑事冤案問題研究 172
6.新媒體前沿 174
7.《以天主和利益的名義：早期葡萄牙海洋擴張的歷史》（初版） 175
8.傳統氤氳與現代轉型——中西文化三人談 176

學術論文

1.資訊系統開發及其相應的財務運作和公司績效 ..... 馬超、龐川、陳省宏 178
2.企業規劃與資訊系統規劃的戰略匹配效果研究 ..... 龐川、楊青、J. Michael Tarn、 陳省宏 179
3.動態製造系統的發展及其相應的運作優先和公司績效 ..... 龐川、陳省宏 180
4.環境管理系統對 IT 製造企業績效的學習效應研究 ..... 龐川、陳省宏 181
5.通識教育與大學之道——以澳門科技大學爲例 ..... 周江明、方泉、龐川 182
6.虛擬品牌社區中的顧客互動：來自中國的證據 ..... 王永貴、史建軍、馬爽、石貴成、嚴莉莉 183
7.高校服務品質，學生滿意度與忠誠度之關係研究 ..... 石貴成、卜慧美 184
8.對於擁有自助服務技術期望必要性與可行性調節焦點之非對稱效應 ..... 何佳、王永貴、葛琳、石貴成、姚善繼 186
9.顧客關係投資與關係強度 ..... 石貴成、平原、劉丁己、王永貴 187
10.澳門房屋價格和宏觀經濟關係之研究 ..... 黎幸彬、宋宇 188
11.中國建築業環境生產率增長研究 ..... 宋宇 189
12.中國建築業生產力增長度量——認可固體廢棄物之產生 ..... 李茜、宋宇 190
13.授權與創造力：跨層次分析 ..... 孫立雲、Zhang Zhen、Qi Jin、Chen Zhen Xiong 191
14.領導-部屬關係與員工創造力：跨層次調節性仲介模型檢驗 ..... 潘雯、孫立雲、Irene Chow 192
15.綠色供應鏈和閉環供應鏈研究趨勢的文本挖掘和分類分析(2000-2010) ..... 伍向豪、郭建中 193
16.澳門博彩業相關輿論的文本挖掘研究(2011-2012) ..... 伍向豪、郭建中 194
17.群體政治氣候,心理契約違反與離職傾向之關係:群體互動的調節式仲介效果驗證 ..... 張博堅、簡睿清、林桐銘 195
18.組織政治氣候與員工離職傾向:"心理契約違反"跨層次仲介角色的討論 ..... 張博堅 196
19.退休基金投資績效評估與最適資產配置——風險價值觀點 ..... 朱順和、林文傑 197
20.國有企業全民分紅對國內需求的影響分析 ..... 王雨飛、丁浩 198
21.信息對澳門銀行同業拆借市場衝擊的非對稱性研究 ..... 丁浩、張偉文、翟鵬翔 199
22.銅期貨市場波動對國內現貨價格影響的實證研究 ..... 武琳、丁浩 200
23.大宗商品價格波動對相關資產收益的影響——基於中國糖業的實證 ..... 武琳、丁浩 201
24.營銷行業者對營銷專業期刊和出版物閱讀感知研究 ..... 姜淩、楊志林、David Carlson 202
25.基於顧客再回訪意談網絡零售商店的顧客維繫 ..... 王澤瀚、姜淩 203
26.澳門博彩業品牌差異對顧客品牌敏感及忠誠意願之關系研究 ..... 周岩、姜淩 204
27.網絡購物滿意度影響因素研究 ..... 方曉燕、 姜淩 205
28.消費者智慧手機使用意願之影響因素研究 ..... 姜淩、陳雅靜 206
29.廣告語言類型對廣告態度之影響研究 ..... 劉世雄、梁秋平、姜淩 207
30.旅遊供應鏈之價格競爭 ..... 黃贇 208
31.供應商選擇，定價及庫存之合作博弈模型 ..... 黃贇、黃國全、劉夏楠 209
32.數量競爭之旅遊供應鏈比較研究 ..... 黃贇、宋海巖、黃國全、樓佳妙 210
33.動態混合流水車間問題的利用 SPT 和 SA 的基於集群的調度模型 ..... 王愷、蔡小康、秦虎、黃贇 211
34.面向澳門職前教師的化學教育：設計和實施 ..... 阮邦球、劉靜文 212
35.澳門地區高等院校的化學教育 ..... 阮邦球、劉靜文 213

36.化學教學： 以溶液計算爲實例.....阮邦球、劉靜文 214
37.生活方式作爲職業選擇的決定因素：以教師爲例.....李芸蘋、陳先郡、林瑩滋 215
38. 3G 時代移動內容採納的實證研究..... 黃浩、劉懿德、Wei Xing 216
39.應對手機廣告的智能控制模型.....劉懿德、周鵬、黃浩 217
40.管理者收益、R&D 支出與盈餘管理.....馬如飛 218
41.杠杆、債務期限結構與企業投資——來自中國上市公司的證據.....馬如飛、王豔 219
42.工作適配度與組織公民行爲關係：工作預期對職業價值觀的仲介調節效應檢驗.....
.....聶婷、張伶、連智華 220
43.旅遊學院畢業生供需錯位的實證解讀.....楊春方、石永東 221
44.澳門、新加坡博彩旅遊產業競爭力比較研究.....宋雅楠 222
45.人民幣區域化影響力研究——基於動態分布滯後模型的分析.....宋雅楠 223
46.對香港和新加坡的實際有效匯率的偏離程度重新進行評估：考察轉口貿易的影響.....
.....譚戈平 224
47.基於澳門石油存貨的庫存管理研究.....唐華軍、柳斯韻、陳林哲、傅晟科 225
48.樹形網絡中有序中值選址問題有關嵌入性質的研究.....唐華軍、吳志圖、鄭大昭 226
49.懷柔遠人:中葡法文化初交匯 .....汪清陽 227
50.產權變革、外資流入與中國經濟增長——基於中國省際面板數據的實證研究.....趙世勇 228
51.產品競爭市場和投資效率 .....簡建輝、趙世勇 229
52.基於特徵排序技術的企業財務危機預測實證模型.....周立剛、黎建強、顏至宏 230
53.採用直接搜索進行特徵選擇和參數優化的財務危機預測支援向量機模型.....
.....周立剛、黎建強 231
54.投桃報李——互惠理論的組織行爲學研究述評.....鄒文篪、田青、劉佳 232
55.香港政府勞資關係：勞工三權分析.....黃湛利 233
56.警惕官場“低調病”蔓延.....嚴強 235
57.社會管理的範圍、價值與地位.....嚴強 236
58.從“市管縣”到“省管縣”:基於政策終結的視角 .....王狮、嚴強 237
59.澳門特區養老保險政策及公眾滿意度研究.....嚴強、吳婧 238
60.以澳門爲例的非傳統安全合作模式.....吳婧、陳省宏、嚴強 239
61.混合式風險管理模式：紡織工業之個案研究.....賴嘉偉、劉湛華 240
62.整合知識雲與案例推理技術應用於慢性疾病的診斷.....賴嘉偉、譚國韜 241
63.知識雲系統網絡協作：中國醫療服務產業的案例研究.....賴嘉偉、譚國韜、陳福兆 242
64.澳門公眾接受電動汽車的決定因素.....賴嘉偉、黎智輝、徐煒偉 243
65.評估倫理道義的衝突取捨：應用聯合分析方法.....
.....白鎮國、Ronald Lee、Bruce Seaton、David Hinds、Weidong Xia 244
66.多層次價值鏈的電子學習資源的數字版權管理.....
.....白鎮國、Ronald Lee、David Hindsc、Te-Wei Wang 245
67.大學新鮮人對學校的服務品質和忠誠度關聯性研究.....陳順興、白鎮國、陳雯雲 247
68.轉換型領導與員工回饋找尋行爲關係之探討: 主管部屬交換關係的影響與工作績效的提升....
.....潘思穎、林佳 248
69.中老年人外出用餐的行爲研究:基於 CHAID 決策樹分析法 .....朴聖姬、Oh, Ick Keun 249
70.臺灣六個城市中的休閒阻礙研究.....
.....Hsu, Yi-Chung、Hsieh, Chi-Ming、Chick, Garry、Yeh, Chih-Kuei、朴聖姬 250
71.通過信念和參與的意願細分休閒飛盤高爾夫的潛在市場:以大學生爲例.....
.....朴聖姬、Hsieh, Chi-Ming 251
72.對澳門豪華酒店產業的服務質量的評估.....Yang, Chieh Yun、朴聖姬、賴嘉偉 252
73.澳門文博事業的發展展望:以博物館政策爲例.....唐娟 253
74.澳門大學生休閒旅遊的動機.....王盈娟、羅妤 254
75.生涯定描之後設分析: 未來餐旅業研究之發展.....吳宏哲 255
76.文化遺產旅遊產業品質的經驗主義研究.....吳宏哲 256
77.國際遊客對臺灣食品屬性的認知之研究.....許福松、蔡振蒼、吳宏哲 257
78.快餐行業服務品質檢測：以澳門爲例.....吳宏哲、許福松 258

79.博彩業服務品質、認知價值、企業形象以及賭客的滿意度以及行爲意向的綜合影響之實證研究：以澳門爲例 ..... 吳宏哲、賴嘉偉 259
80.博彩產業服務品質多階層暨階層型模型 ..... 吳宏哲、許福松 260
81.快餐餐廳服務品質維度評估 ..... Mohi, Zurinawati、吳宏哲、Raja Abdullah、Raja Puteri Saadiah、Jipiu, Lovelyna Benedict、 Abdul Majid、Abdul Azis 261
82.臺灣旅遊夜市遊客行爲意向研究 ..... 吳宏哲、許福松 262
83.澳門博彩業的服務品質檢測 ..... 吳宏哲 263
84.飲食旅遊動機對遊客滿意度和行爲意向的影響研究 ..... 張濤 264
85.政府組織舉辦 2008 北京奧運會的動機研究 ..... 周勇、John Ap、Thomas Bauer 266
86.大學生低碳旅遊感知價值、參照群體及參與意願之關係研究 ..... 陳小連、胡孝平 267
87.犯罪化的正當性原則——兼評喬爾範伯格的限制自由原則 ..... 方泉 268
88.百年孤獨——澳門中小企業法制進路及其建構 ..... 沈雲樵 269
89.論揭開公司面紗理論的適用：以子公司債權人之保護爲例 ..... 沈雲樵 270
90.中國法官與法院的地位和作用——以德國法比較的視角探討 ..... 張青波 271
91.中國法律的現代化：涵義、成就、障礙與前景 ..... 張青波 272
92.澳門法治水準綜合評估 ..... 趙琳琳 273
93.內地與澳門刑事被害人保護之比較研究 ..... 趙琳琳 274
94.澳門司法援助制度新論 ..... 趙琳琳 275
95.再思大眾文化：一個文化研究視角 ..... 黃微子 276
96.協商：韓寒與另類的文化明星生產 ..... 黃微子 277
97.個人敘事與歷史真實——以"沈崇事件"的敘事爭議爲中心 ..... 孫瑱 278
98.論 20 世紀 90 年代以來臺灣作家的女性歷史書寫 ..... 蕭寶鳳、李琳 279
99.元雜劇中的青樓女子形象淺析——性別視角的文化批評 ..... 張芳 280
100.晚清"花譜"文化與民初（1912-1919）劇評 ..... 張芳 281
101.試析民初（1912-1919）戲劇理論家的群體形成 ..... 張芳 282
102.繡花荷包 ..... 鄭應峰 283
103.“零翻譯”流行語解析——從 Windows 到 iPhone ..... 劉文英 284
104.相位和振幅的 Hardy-Sobolev 導數以及應用 ..... 黨培、錢濤、楊燕 285
105.單位球面上亮度積分的優化計算 ..... M. Kaasalainen、盧曉平、A. Vanttinen 286
106.高良薑素與 TRAIL 合用在人非小細胞肺癌株 A549 中的作用研究 ..... 張文靜、黃啓來、華子春 287
107.高良薑素抑制黑色素瘤細胞株 B16F10 生長作用機制研究 ..... 張文靜、蘭燕、黃啓來、華子春 288
108.苯基乙炔磺醯胺與華撥醯胺抗肺癌 A549 細胞增殖作用研究 ..... 王繼雙、何焱、張文靜、張鵬、黃啓來、華子春 289
109.高良薑素的生物學活性研究進展 ..... 張文靜、黃啓來、華子春 290
110.木犀草素抑制人肺腺癌 A549 細胞株的運動及其機制研究 ..... 張文靜、黃啓來、華子春 291
111.華茇醯胺的藥理作用研究進展 ..... 張鵬、黃啓來、華子春 292
112.從理論啓蒙到理論體系——學習高名凱先生《語言論》 ..... 李開 293
113.中國禮學文化的嬗變 ..... 李開 294
114.《廣韻》重紐在古音構擬中的解釋 ..... 李開 295
115.清代宋翔鳳的經學闡釋和學理 ..... 李開 296
116.論上古主元音是《廣韻》重紐重要音理 ..... 李開 297
117.試論高本漢上古韻構擬和音理 ..... 李開 298
118.先秦儒學的一次重大轉型 ..... 李開 299
119.從認知三層面看亞相容邏輯與經典邏輯 ..... 付敏 300
120.加爾文教的"兩個國度"思想對西方憲政民主的深遠影響 ..... 趙林 301
121.西方文化轉型的歷程：信仰與理性關系的辯證演進 ..... 趙林 302
122.在錯誤的地方尋找因果關係碼 ..... 祈務晨 303
123.走過崎嶇顛簸的境況：在澳門推行高等教育評鑑 ..... 祈務晨 304

124.屏蔽與重現：當前物質主義之外的相互連繫及依存.....祈務晨 305
125.協調私立大學管治中眾持分者的關係：有效方法十問.....祈務晨 306
126.通識教育及全人發展：對學習型社區的問題.....祈務晨 307
127.眼前節 OCT 圖像中動態自適應加權多尺度多結構形態邊緣檢測.....
.....黃思尉、張昂、田小林、孫延奎 308
128.眼前節組織 OCT 圖像邊緣檢測及特徵角點的提取.....黃思尉、田小林、孫延奎 309
129.基於 AdaBoost 和 Tchebichef 矩的車標識別.....岑錦棠、田小林 310
130.基於 Levenberg-Marquardt 非綫性迭代的月球嫦娥 1 號圖像自動拼接演算法.....
.....周翠蘋、田小林、唐澤聖 311
131. 基於小波變換的眼前節 OCT 圖像動態閾值分割算法.....杜文亮、田小林、孫延奎 312
132.眼前節光學相干層析圖像中央角膜厚度自動測量.....舒鵬、孫延奎、田小林 313
133.車載自組織網絡中一種同時更改僞碼演算法.....李建慶、潘媛媛、馮麗 314
134.車載自組織網絡中 TO-GO 路由協議改進研究 .....董武東、李建慶 315
135.應用於海水鹽度測量的單模異芯結構光纖折射率傳感器.....
.....徐賁、李建慶、李裔、孫苗、趙曉偉、董新永 316
136.自映射多模干涉儀的應力傳感研究.....徐賁、李建慶 317
137.協作更改僞碼方案在一維車載自組織網絡中的匿名性分析.....潘媛媛、李建慶 318
138.應用於液位測量的細芯光纖模式干涉儀.....徐賁、李建慶、李裔、董新永 319
139.在 IEEE 802.11e 網絡中傳輸可分級視頻流的調度方案 .....馮麗、李建慶、潘媛媛 320
140.IEEE 802.11e HCCA 無線網絡中基於整數間隔的應用於多媒體的調度.....
.....馮麗、李建慶 321
141. L1/2 迭代正則化演算法求解 Cox 比例風險模型的變量選擇問題.....
.....劉誠、梁勇、欒欣澤 322
142.求解 L1/2 正則化的改進路徑搜索演算法及其在生物標記問題上的應用 .....
.....劉誠、梁勇、欒欣澤 323
143.Net 正則化方法在綫性模型中的研究.....
.....欒欣澤、梁勇、劉誠、梁廣錫、陳德明、徐宗本、張海 324
144.求解 Cox 比例風險模型的高效 L1/2 罰函數 Shooting 演算法 .....
.....張海、梁勇、郭海亮、徐宗本 325
145.無線局域網 MAC 層的改進方案研究 .....趙慶林、戴弘寧、塗剛 326
146.基於克裏金算法的圖像修復技術.....蔡占川、姚菲菲、唐澤聖 327
147.虹灣地區和阿波羅著陸區的粗糙度、坡度和坡向比較.....栗苑、蔡占川、唐澤聖 328
148.一種基於網格移動追蹤的非均勻採樣方法.....鄭澤峰、林聯鋒、潘藝萍 329
149.使用多定向天線的無線網絡連接性研究.....徐慧文、戴弘寧、趙慶林 330
150.異構計算系統的任務集群，映射和調度的相結合.....林粵明 331
151.帶語音平滑的非語音通信 .....林粵明 332
152.認知無線電網路中的聯合功率速率以及自適應調製.....李東 333
153.協作組播系統中的中斷概率和功率分配.....李東 334
154.認知無線電系統中的最大比合併性能分析.....李東 335
155.並行有源鉗制電流輸入的軟開關全橋變換器.....
.....D. P. Devakumar、Akshay Rathore、李曉東 336
156.分佈式電網中相位調製的高頻隔離式直流交流變換器.....李曉東 ; Bhat, Ashoka K. S. 337
157.雙橋諧振 LLC 逆變器的穩態分析 .....李曉東 ; Rathore, Akshay K 338
158.基於區間值模糊粒度的屬性約簡.....曾祥財、趙素雲 339
159.基於一般關系的變精度粗糙模糊集模型.....曾祥財、馬衛民、孫秉珍 340
160.一種基於核樣本集的屬性約簡方法.....曾祥財、靳晨霞、陳德剛、李發朝 341
161.基於模糊粗糙集的資訊系統之間通信.....曾祥財、王長忠、陳德剛、吳從忻、胡清華 342
162.Ｕ-正交變換的可逆實現及其圖像無損編碼.....熊剛強、余建德、熊昌鎮、齊東旭 343
163.同中子素宇稱不守恆電子散射的理論研究.....劉健、任中洲、董鐵礦 344
164.紅麴米中具有細胞毒性的 dehydromonacolin 成分.....Zhu, Lin、丘利芳、
Lu, Jing-Guang、Zhu, Guo-Yuan、王靜蓉、Han, Quan-Bin、Hsiao, Wen-Luan、姜志宏 345

165.使用超高效液相色譜/串聯四極桿——飛行時間質譜鑑定羅漢果提取物中的黃酮和三萜苷 ..... Zhang, Hongyang、Yang, Huihua、Zhang, Min、Wang, Yuerong、王靜蓉、丘利芳、姜志宏、Hu, Ping 346
166.一種含茶黃素的制劑在病毒進入這一環節抑制 HIV-1 感染 ..... Yang, Jie、Li, Lin、Tan, Suiyi、Jin, Hong、Qiu, Jiayin、Mao, Qinchao、Li, Runming、Xia, Chenglai、姜志宏、Jiang, Shibo、Liu, Shuwen 348
167.紅麴米中具有免疫抑制活性的 decalin 衍生物 ..... Zhu, Lin、Lu, Jing-Guang、Li, Ting、Zhu, Guo-Yuan、Han, Quan-Bin、Hsiao, Wen-Luan、劉良 、姜志宏 349
168.黃芩苷-小檗鹼和漢黃芩苷-小檗鹼兩種複合物的形成和構象 ..... 王靜蓉、Tanaka, Takashi、Zhang, Hong、Kouno, Isao、姜志宏 350
169.對 P-糖蛋自的抑制導致紅參抗癌成分 compund K 的口服生物利用度的增加 ..... Yang, Zhen、王靜蓉、Niu, Tao、Gao, Song、Yin, Taijun、You, Ming、姜志宏、Hu, Ming 351
170.人參總皂苷通過調節三羧酸循環蛋白質表達而增強缺血大鼠心臟組織中的能量代謝 ..... 王靜蓉、周華、Yi, Xiao-Qin、姜志宏、劉良 352
171.Aβ 導致的神經毒性和 EGCG 的神經保護作用的細胞脂組學研究 ..... Hongyang Zhang、王靜蓉、丘利芳、Hing Man Ho、Chi Leung Chan、Ping Hu、劉良、姜志宏 353
172.雙相溶劑系統的高速遞流色譜法一步分離黃芪水提取物中的多糖 ..... Yin, Jun-Yi、姜志宏、Yu, Hua、Xie, Ming-Yong、Hsiao, Wen-Luan、Lu, Ai-Ping、Han, Quan-Bin 354
173.茶黃素類衍生物在陰道內形成凝膠作爲殺微生物劑預防 HIV 性傳播 ..... Yang, Jie、Li, Lin、Jin, Hong、Tan, Suiyi、Qiu, Jiayin、Yang, Lei、Ding, Yanqing、姜志宏、Jiang, Shibo、Liu, Shuwen 355
174.Copper(II)-complexed 小檗鹼羧酸化物的合成，鑑定和 DNA 切斷活性 ..... Chen, Jin-Xiang、Lin, Wei-Er、Chen, Ming-Zhen、Zhou, Chun-Qiong、Lin, Yan-Ling、Chen, Ming、姜志宏、Chen, Wen-Hua 357
175.嗜酸性粒細胞和皮膚纖維母細胞被引起瘙癢的細胞因數 IL-31 和警示細胞因數 IL-33 聯合刺激活化後的相互作用：過敏性皮炎中的病理機制 ..... 黃振國、梁銘琳、邱懷娜、周賢秀、 崔安琪、林偉基 358
176.香港學校兒童中的鎘和鉛含量 ..... 陳曉璿、江碧珊、梁廷勳、徐淦芝、張志強、尾崎裏沙、何宗信、黃永堅、 黃振國、林偉基、陳重娥、陳浩明 360
177.血清小型濃密 LDL 在慢性腎病中的變異 ..... 楚曼、王依滿、陳曉旋、崔紹漢、林偉基 362
178.透析患者心血管生物學標誌物的診斷實用性 ..... 王依滿、林偉基 364
179.252 名香港人的家族性高膽固醇血症的異質性研究 ..... 胡苗、藍穎、林偉基、麥英達、彭智培、湯寧信 365
180.有妊娠糖尿病史的中國婦女的心肌代謝性疾病風險的 15 年隨訪研究 ..... 譚永雄、馬青雲、楊西林、高天材、勞子僖、陳浩明、林偉基、郭克倫、陳重娥 367
181.香港及澳門常用中藥者的重金屬中毒情況之研究 ..... 崔紹漢、黃宜厚、趙幸兒、方明耀、趙綺雯、司徒炎棠、黃緯庭、林偉基 369
182.澳門特區婦女感染人類乳頭瘤病毒之情況 ..... 崔紹漢、司徒炎棠、林偉基 371
183.氨基糖苷化提高天然產物與核酸 G-四鏈體的結合活性 ..... 白麗萍、何皓、姜志宏 372
184.紫草素/阿卡寧的氨基糖苷合成及人端粒 G-四鏈體的結合活性 ..... 何皓、白麗萍、姜志宏 373
185.整合系統生物學和計算工具作爲以網絡爲基礎的藥物發現 ..... 梁麗嫻、曹志偉、姜志宏、周華、劉良 374
186.正相色譜分離技術在天然產物研究中的應用 ..... 李娜 376
187.川楝素的超高效液相-三重四極桿-質譜定量分析方法研究 ..... 李娜 377
188.抗癌納米藥物中藥用輔料對轉運蛋白的抑制作用 ..... 易濤 378
189.HPLC 法測定燈盞乙素在不同 pH 值磷酸鹽緩衝液中的溶解度 ..... 湯麗華、易濤 379
190.環糊精與油製備自組裝小珠載藥系統的研究進展 ..... 劉川、易濤 380
191.雷公籐碳酸鈉提取物的生物活性和安全性 ..... 方偉、彭帆、易濤、張聰、萬春喜、徐輝碧、林偉基、楊祥良 381

192.ICP-MS 檢測澳門市售中成藥中重金屬及有毒元素的含量 ..... 黃緯庭、沙飛、盧凱紅、陳明偉、林偉基 382
193.阿魏酸鈉聯合骨髓間充質幹細胞減輕缺血性中風腦損傷的研究 ..... 趙永華、關瑩、徐友華、黎韻、吳偉康 383
194.基於中藥聯合骨髓基質幹細胞移植治療缺血性腦卒中探析祛瘀生新法之拓延 ..... 趙永華、關瑩、吳偉康 384
195.桑白皮活性成份 4,4'-二苯甲烷二氨基甲酸甲酯抑制糖基化蛋白終末產物誘導的人臍靜脈內皮細胞功能障礙 ..... 封亮、徐友華、王珊珊、歐陽慧、鄭兆廣、王汝上、朱荃、項平 385
196.通過細胞膜固相色譜技術檢測 4,4'-二苯甲烷二氨基甲酸甲酯與 RAGE 配體 MG-H1 對人臍靜脈內皮細胞競爭結合作用研究 ..... 封亮、徐友華、王珊珊、歐陽慧、鄭兆廣、朱荃、項平 387
197.一項比較 2009 年南中國地區廣州新甲型 H1N1 流感與季節性流感的流行病學與臨床特徵的前瞻性試驗 ..... 楊子峰、占揚清、陳榮昌、周榮、王玉濤、羅翌、江梅、李際強、秦笙、關文達、賴克方、溫煥蓮、梁增偉、李莉、鍾南山 389
198.呼吸道合胞病毒 NS1 基因原核表達及其免疫原性分析 ..... 劉昆、陳俏連、伍時冠、潘思華、李海濤、楊子峰、關文達、秦笙 391
199.源於板藍根的直鐵線蓮寧 B 體外對人類和禽類甲、乙型流感病毒的抑制活性 ..... 楊子峰、王玉濤、鄭兆廣、招穗珊、趙瑾、林青、李楚源、朱荃、鍾南山 392
200.藥物發現進入多靶點干預的新時代 ..... 田曉英、劉良 393

重要演講與文章

公開演講 395
發表於報刊雜誌的文章 399

博士學位論文精選

1.野木瓜的生藥學研究與商品酸棗仁的質量分析 ..... 孫帥 404
2.植物雌激素毛蕊異黃酮對抗糖基化蛋白終末產物誘導的血管內皮細胞功能障礙機制研究 ..... 徐友華 407
3.高良薑素抗惡性黑色素瘤作用及其機理研究 ..... 張文靜 411
4.領導員工關係與員工創造力: 內部機制的多層次分析 ..... 潘雯 415
5.自適應區域非均勻剖分算法及其在數字圖像處理的應用研究 ..... 余建德 417
6.背景網方法的研究:表示、學習和推理 ..... 羅少龍 420

碩士學位論文精選

1.基於人臉圖像的性別識別中特徵提取的研究與實現 ..... 周翠萍 423
2.月球表面中子和 γ 輻射的計算機模擬 ..... 程宇 425
3.阿魏酸钠促 BMSC 在 MCAO 大鼠腦內遷移分化的研究 ..... 黎韻 427
4.企業聲譽，員工工作滿意度與職場偏差行爲——忠誠度爲仲介作用 ..... 林安琳 430
5.家長式領導、效率改進性打破規則與權力距離對員工創新行爲的影響研究 ..... 林曄 432
6.家長式領導、組織承諾、心理授權與任務績效關係研究 ..... 劉嘉 434
7.報告行爲與容忍不道德行爲——以親社會行爲爲中介作用 ..... 黎學蕾 436
8.工作壓力、工作特性、工作滿意度與組織承諾之關係研究——以本澳資訊技術人員爲例 ..... 王家樂 438
9.財務資本、智慧資本與經營績效關聯之研究——以澳門博彩業爲例 ..... 古曉晴 440
10.2008 年金融海嘯對澳門房地產業的影響分析 ..... 司徒秀蓮 442
11.組織政治與執行力：政策的服從之中介作用，以及程序公正的調節作用——以內地國有企業爲例 ..... 何昕穎 443
12.中國社會保險制度養老基金資產負債管理之研究 ..... 何曉 445

13.兩岸銀行業經營績效對比之研究——基於 MOU 和 ECFA 環境.....阮志文 446
14.財務績效影響因素的研究——以中國鋼鐵行業爲例.....邱麗玲 449
15.主管輔導、組織內自尊與績效.....胡越 451
16.我國商業銀行與證券公司價值影響因素的比較分析——基於 ROE、ROA 的實證研究.....徐菲 452
17.資本結構影響因素研究-以中國電力行業上市公司爲例.....陳佳佳 454
18.內地與澳門 CEPA 的貿易效應分析.....楊千 456
19.澳門銀行業全要素生產率研究——基於 Malmquist-Luenberger 指數的實證分析.....溫煒琳 458
20.基於 CAMEL 評級的中國股份制銀行營運績效之研究.....雷雅婷 460
21.招聘甄選公正研究——澳門公職爲例.....劉章才 462
22.關係投資策略對客戶忠誠的影響機制研究：以澳門銀行業爲例.....謝展鵬 464
23.員工參與、組織政治與政策服從——規則執行環境作調節變量.....劉凡馨 466
24.親社會行爲、容忍不道德行爲與報告行爲的相關性研究——企業道德環境做調節.....張婧 468
25.家長式領導、信任、組織認同與政策執行.....孫星蓉 470
26.個人特徵對感知服務質量、會員滿意度和忠誠度之間的調節作用：對澳門威尼斯人的實證研究.....江慶安 472
27.網絡團購中顧客信任與購買意願之研究.....梁嘉儀 474
28.基於網上銀行的服務創新、顧客價值以及品牌形象的關係研究.....郭萌 476
29.珠寶行業中顧客感知價值研究.....廖夏 478
30.高風險產品在負面宣傳下如何重建客戶信任.....曹婷 480
31.網絡科技產品的接受模型——以微博產品爲例.....黃豐 482
32.長沙市房價與物價的格蘭傑關係分析.....張晨 484
33.澳門博彩業品牌差異對顧客品牌敏感及忠誠意願影響之關係研究.....周岩 486
34.基於 B2C 環境下網絡購物滿意度和忠誠度之影響因素研究.....方曉燕 488
35.網絡零售商店的顧客維繫：基於顧客的再回訪意向.....王澤瀚 490
36.領導部屬關係與員工公民行爲: 內部過程分析.....李軍華 492
37.員工的組織公民行爲與任務績效：尋求反饋行爲、領導成員關係的調節作用.....張立騰 494
38.授權領導對員工績效的影響：心理授權和信任領導的中介作用.....吳代婧 496
39.授權型領導對心理所有權和指向組織的組織公民行爲的影響: 成長需求強度的調節作用.....黃杉杉 498
40.公僕式領導與員工的任務績效和諫言：認同理論和社會動機理論的視角.....朱宇辰 500
41.授權領導在心理所有權與學習導向仲介作用下對績效影響的研究.....尹本溪 501
42.工作-家庭衝突與工作家庭滿意度：結構方程模型分析.....秦晶 503
43.自助服務技術中服務質量對忠誠度的影響——以網上銀行爲例.....趙光 505
44.澳門遊客的顧客價值與目的地選擇.....李丹丹 507
45.微信用戶接受影響因素的研究.....李曦瑋 509
46.團購網站用戶接受因素研究.....李宗峻 510
47.轉換型領導對領導成員交換關係和績效的影響研究.....張知宇 512
48.80 後員工組織社會化策略對績效的影響以心理契約爲中介.....王蕾 514
49.工作特徵對員工績效影響的研究：以工作-家庭促進爲仲介變量.....宋昕 516
50.家庭促進工作研究：外延性人格和家庭支持對績效影響.....王玨斑 517
51.八零後員工神經質人格特質對組織認同和工作績效影響研究，以工作壓力爲仲介變量.....嚴妍 519
52.公平交易原則在轉讓定價中的應用及其限制.....何冠文 521
53.中國上市公司再融資行爲與股利發放相關性研究.....李長浩 523
54.公允價值會計與企業融資行爲研究.....李逸燁 525
55.巴塞爾協議 III 框架下風險加權資產的會計處理及其影響研究.....季潔 527
56.風險投資所得稅制的完善.....張嵐 529
57.公平交易原則在商業重構中的應用.....莊洲 531
58.內部監督機制對會計信息透明度的影響——基於中小板上市公司的實證研究.....茅嫻靜 533

59.中國內地銀行業集中度與其獲利性及風險分析.....張飛 535
60.道德環境、道德領導、道德壓力與盈餘管理行爲——權力距離爲調解變量.....龔雲 537
61.基於 TOPSIS 的中國上市商業銀行績效評估及其影響因素之研究.....丁卿 539
62.股權結構、規模經濟與中國上市銀行績效.....石永妍 541
63.比較研究泰國和印度尼西亞通貨膨脹的影響因素.....朱明淵 543
64.環境約束下中國建築業效率與生產率測度.....李茜 545
65.希臘股價指數和歐元匯價之間的關係分析.....郎林 547
66.恒生指數與海峽時報指數期貨之間套利可行性的定性與定量研究.....張麒發 549
67.中國商業銀行汽車貸款優質客戶的影響因素分析——基於長三角業務的實證研究.....
.....鄒古月 551
68.中國上市商業銀行股權結構與公司價值的實證分析.....孫婷霞 553
69.CCI 與中國股票市場走勢的關係研究——以上證指數爲例.....趙竟辰 555
70.風險與所有權結構相關性研究——面向金融機構.....鍾忱 557
71.國有商業銀行操作風險實證研究.....欒薇薇 559
72.澳門博彩業全要素生產率實證研究.....田野 561

Contents

Academic Conferences and Activities

1.“Macau Society” Seminar Series 3
2.International Symposium “Compare and Contrast the Chinese and Western Cultures: Their Spiritual Differences and Transition in Modern Time” 6
3.Research Seminar on “How to get an article published in SSCI Journals” 8
4.the 4th SHIZIMEN Law Forum of the 2011-2012 Academic Year： State Transformation, Legal 11
5.the 5th SHIZIMEN Law Forum of the 2011-2012 Academic Year: Tourism Dispute Prevention & Resolution 14
6.the 6th SHIZIMEN Law Forum of the 2011-2012 Academic Year: Law, Finance and Economic 16
7.the 1st SHIZIMEN Law Forum of the 2012-2013 Academic Year: Reform of Company Law in Post-Crisis Age 18
8.the 2nd SHIZIMEN Law Forum of the 2012-2013 Academic Year: Practice and Innovation of Environmental Impact Assessment System 21
9.The Seventh Cross Gate Master Forum 24
10.The first law lecture of the 2012-2013 academic year 27
11.The 2nd Law Lecture of the 2011-2012 Academic Year 29
12.“The mysterious world of Chinese pirates” 31
13.The 3rd GUANYING Cup Law Thesis Competition 33
14.The 4th WANGYANG Cup Law Debate Competition 35
15.International Forum on Creative Commons and Copyright Protection 38
16.International Symposium on Lunar and Planetary Science 2012 41
17.The Library Literature Services System Seminar 43
18.MUST Library Professional Librarianship Seminar 45
19.Advanced Technology in Chinese medicine research 48
20.Dedication ceremony marks completion of State Key Laboratory extension and Forum on Innovative Technologies in the Chinese Medicine Research 51
21.The second meeting of the 1st Academic Committee of the State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine 55
22.Forum on Quality Research and Drug Discovery in Chinese Medicines (2012 · Macao) 59
23.Chinese medicine quality and identification technologies Seminar 62
24.The 11th Meeting of Consortium for Globalization of Chinese Medicine 65
25.Sino-Luso International Medical Forum (Series Five)-Advanced Disaster Medical Response 69
26.Sino-Luso International Medical Forum (Series Six)-The New Era of Surgical Technology and Expert Panel Discussion 72
27.Sino-Luso International Medical Forum (Series Seven)– Ultrasound Imaging in Critical Care Medicine 75
28.Sino-Luso International Medical Forum (Series Eight)-Clinical Simulations in Medical Education 78
29.Sino-Luso International Medical Forum (Series Nine)-Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) .. 81
30.Communication and Art Design Maestro Forum: Spirit of Chinese Landscape Painting 83
31.Communication and Art Design Maestro Forum: The Intervention of Design: A Critical Strategy 85
32.Communication and Art Design Maestro Forum: New Discovery of Visual Communication Design 87
33.Communication and Art Design Maestro Forum: Deliberation of Chinese Art Design under Globalization 89
34.Communication and Art Design Maestro Forum: Micro City Design 91
35.Communication and Art Design Maestro Forum: How To Advertise In Information Era 93
36.Communication and Art Design Maestro Forum: Social Media, Public Media and Public Management 95
37.Taxation and international capital flows 97

Research Projects

1.Rapid screening flavanonol glycosides in *Smilax glabra* using combined LC, MS and NMR 99
2.Study on epidermal growth factor receptor inhibitors in three *Polygonum* species..... 100
3.Investigating candidate agents derived from Chinese medicinal herbs for treating Gefitinib-resistant non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)..... 102
4.Semi-quantitative fluorescent image analysis methods of mitochondrial dynamics in hypoxia cardiomyocyte..... 104
5.The study of the molecular mechanisms of novel autophagic enhancer isolated from Chinese medicinal herb, Lotus, as a potential candidate agent for neurodegenerative conditions..... 106
6.Shikonin suppresses T lymphocyte activation through inhibition of IKKβ-IκBα-NF-κB and MAPK signaling pathway..... 107
7.Establishment of method to detect single nucleotide polymorphorism of dammarenediol synthase in Panax ginseng..... 110
8.Synthesis and G-quadruplex DNA-Binding Activities of Glucosaminosides of Shikonin and Alkannin..... 113
9.Comparative study of flavanols and flavonols binding to amyloid beta peptide by ESI-TOF-MS and MALDI-TOF-MS techniques..... 115
10.Drug screening technology targeting FAK gene expression in anti-tumor metastasis and its application..... 116
11.Investigation on solid self-microemulsifying drug delivery systems of scutellarin..... 117
12.Quantitative Comparison and UPLC-MS Fingerprint Analysis of Different parts of Notoginseng Roots..... 118
13.Identification of anti-tumor agents with autophagic effect from an alkaloid type compounds and study of its preliminary action mechanisms..... 120
14.The study of Sodium Ferulate combined with bone marrow stromal cells treatment ameliorating rat brain ischemic injury after stroke..... 121
15.Research on key technologies in vehicular ad hoc networks..... 122
16.Research on many-knot mathematical technology in signalprocessing..... 123
17.Macao Tourism Development and Innovation Series Study..... 125
18.Quality of food festival and its effect on hotel brand equity (research series of hospitality service quality)..... 126
19.The Key Dimensions of Casino Service Quality and Their Driving Effects on the Customer Equity in Macau's Gambling Industry..... 127
20.The Study on Employee Work Family Balance In Macau Gaming Industry..... 128
21.An Analysis of the Impact Factors on Brand Citizenship Behavior of Hotels' Employees in Macau 130
22.The Effects of Casino Brand Sensitivity and Gambler Involvement on Casino Brand Loyalty..... 131
23.Macau's visitors customer value research..... 132
24.A Study on Tourism Destination Brand Knowledge of Macau..... 134
25.A Study of the Total Factor Productivity on the Gambling Industry in Macau using the DEA-Based Malmquist Index..... 136
26.Strategy of Responding Basel III for Macao Banking Industry..... 137
27.Research on the effect of RMB exchange rate pass-through on welfare of Macao..... 138
28.Job insecurity, Psychological burnout, Commitment and organizational deviance..... 139
29.The impact of Inflowing Labours on Macau Economy and Inflowing Labour Policy Research..... 141
30.Comparative study on Criminal Judgments of Macau courts..... 144
31.The Research of Macau′s Environmental Legal System..... 146
32.The study on legislation of medical law on negligence in Macao..... 148
33.Improvement on the Compensation System of Macau..... 149
34.Research on Macau's Cultural Artifacts and Public Facilities..... 150
35.Experience type space design strategy for Macao Museum..... 151
36.Contemporary public ceramic tile murals in Portugal..... 152
37.Introduction and Review of Contemporary Macau's News Media Industry (Original Name: Contemporary History of Macau's News Media Industry)..... 154
38.In the Process of Globalization of Macao Law (1553-1999)..... 155

39.Macao History and Cultural Studies 156
40.2012 Macao Consumer Satisfaction Index, Macao Employee Confidence and Satisfaction Index, Macao Consumer Confidence Index 158
41.A Study on Reconstructing the Philosophical Foundation and Application Value of Paraconsistent Logic 159

Promotion of Science

1. Approaching Statistics 161
2.RFID Technology and 3D-based Logistics Operations Simulation Summer Camp 162
3.Astronomical and space exploration science summer camp 163
4. Adolescent Health knowledge and first aid for common accidents or emergencies 164
5.Discovering the Human Body from Structures to Functions 165
6.Analyze the puzzle of diagnosis disease by tongue and pulse 166

Published Books and Chapters

1.Decision-Making for Supply Chain Integration 168
2.Annual Report on Urban Competitiveness (No.10) Competitiveness: Decade of Persevering Efforts 169
3.Wisdom from Economics 170
4.Practising Law Rationally - Contemporary German Theories of Application of Law and Right 171
5.Research on the Issues of Wrongful Conviction 173
6.New Media industries frontiers 174
7. "In the name of God and Profit": The History of Portuguese 175
8.Traditional Influence and Modern Transformation: a Trialogue on Chinese and Western Culture 176

Academic Papers

1.The Development of Information Systems and its Corresponding Financial Operations and Corporate ..... Ma, C (Ma Chao); Pang, C (Pang Chuan); Chen, HH (Chen Hsing Hung) 178
2.Examining the Effect of the Strategic Alignment of Business Planning and Information Systems Planning in China ..... Pang, C (Chuan Pang); Yang, Q (Qing Yang); J. Michael Tarn; Chen, HH (Chen Hsing Hung) 179
3.Evolution of Dynamic Manufacturing Systems and its Corresponding Operations Priorities and Corporate Performance ..... Pang, C (Pang Chuan); Chen, HH (Chen Hsing Hung) 180
4.Learning Effects of Environmental Management Systems on the Performance of IT Manufacturing Enterprises ..... Pang, C (Pang Chuan); Chen, HH (Chen Hsing Hung) 181
5. General Education and Rules of the University: Based on Experience of MUST ..... Zhou, JM (Zhou Jiang-ming); Fang, Q (Fang Quan); Pang, C (Pang Chuan) 182
6.Customer Interactions in Virtual Brand Communities: Evidence from China ..... Wang, YG (Wang Yong-gui); Shi, JJ (Shi Jian-jun); Ma, S (Ma Shuang); Shi, GC (Shi Gui-cheng); Yan, LL (Yan Li-li) ... 183
7.A Study on the Relationships among Higher Education Service Quality, Student Satisfaction and Loyalty ..... Shi, GC (Shi Gui-cheng); Bu, HM (Bu Hui-mei) 185
8.Asymmetric Effects of Regulatory Focus on Expected Desirability and Feasibility of Embracing Self-Service Technologies ..... He, J (He Jia); Wang, YG (Wang Yong-gui);Ge, L (Ge Lin);Shi, GC (Shi Gui-cheng);Yao, SJ (Yao Shan-ji) 186
9.Investments in Customer Relationships and Relationship Strength.....Shi, GC (Shi Gui-cheng); Ping, Y (Ping Yuan); Liu, TC (Liu Ting-chi); Wang, YG (Wang Yong-gui) 187
10.The study of the relationships of Macau real estate price and Macroeconomy ..... Li, XB (Li Xingbing); Song, Y (Song Yu) 188
11.Environmental Productivity Growth in Chinese Construction Industry .....Song, Y (Song Yu) 189
12.Productivity growth in Chinese construction industry considering solid wastes generation ..... Li, Q (Li Qian); Song, Y (Song Yu) 190
13.Empowerment and Creativity:A Cross-level Investigation.....Sun, LY (Sun Li-yun); Zhang, Z (Zhang Zhen); Qi, J (Qi Jin); Chen, ZX (Chen Zhen-Xiong) 191
14.Leader-Member Exchange and Employee Creativity: Test of a Multilevel Moderated Mediation Model.....Pan, W (Pan Wen); Sun, LY (Sun Li-yun); Irene Chow 192

15.The Text Mining and Classification Analyses on the Relationship between Green Supply Chain Management and Closed-Loop Supply Chain Research Trends (2000-2010)..... .....Wu, SH (Wu Shiang-hau); Guo, JN (Guo Jian-njong) 193
16.The Text Mining Analysis on Public Opinion Focus toward Macau's Gambling Industry (2011-2012) .....Wu, SH (Wu Shiang-hau) 194
17.The Relationship between Group Political Climate, Psychological Contract Breach and Turnover Intention: A Test of Cross-level Moderated Mediation Effect by Group Interaction..... ..... Chang, PC (Chang Po-Chien); Chien, JC (Chien Jui Ching); Lin, TM (Lin Tong Ming) 195
18.Organizational political climate and employees' turnover intention: The cross-level mediation effect of psychological contract breach. .....Chang, PC (Chang Po Chien) 196
19.The Performance Evaluation and the Optimal Assets Allocation of Pension Fund- Value-at-Risk Perspective.....Chu, SH (Chu Shun-Ho); Lin, WC (Lin Wen-chien) 197
20.Analysis on State-owned Enterprises Nationwide Dividends Effects to Domestic Demand..... .....Wang, YF (Wang Yu-fei); Ding, H (Ding Hao) 198
21.Study on Asymmetric Impact of Information on Macao Interbank Market..... ..... Ding, H (Ding Hao); Zhang, WW (Zhang Weiwen); Zhai, PX (Pengxiang) 199
22.An empirical analysis of the impact of copper futures markets volatility on domestic spot price..... .....Wu, L (Wu Lin); Ding, H (Ding Hao) 200
23.The impact of commodity price volatility on underlying assets: an empirical analysis based on China sugar industry .....Wu, L (Wu Lin); Ding, H (Ding Hao) 201
24.Marketing Professionals' Perceptions of Marketing Journals/Publications..... .....Jiang, L (Jiang Ling); Yang, ZL (Yang Zhilin); David Carlson 202
25.Customer Retention of E-retailers: Based on Customers' Revisit Intention..... .....Wang, ZH (Wang Ze-han); Jiang, L (Jiang Ling) 203
26.The Difference of Macau Gaming Brand on Customer Brand Sensitivity and Loyalty .... Zhou, Y (Zhou Yan); Jiang, L (Jiang Ling) 204
27.The Factors Influencing Satisfaction for Online Shopping..... ..... Fang, XY (Fang Xiao-yan); Jiang, L (Jiang Ling) 205
28.A study on the factors of consumers' adoption intention of smart phone .... Jiang, L (Jiang Ling); Chen, YJ (Chen Yajing) 206
29.An Empirical Study on the Influence of Advertising Language on Ad Attitudes .... Liu, SX (Liu Shi-xiong); Liang, QP (Liang Qiu-ping); Jiang, L (Jiang Ling) 207
30.Price Competition in Tourism Supply Chain with Hotels and Travel Agency..... .....Huang, Y (Huang Yun) 208
31.Cooperative Game-theoretic Approach for Supplier Selection, Pricing and Inventory Decisions in a Multi-level Supply Chain..... .....Huang, Y (Huang Yun); George Q. Huang; Liu, XN (Liu Xianan) 209
32.A Comparative Study of Tourism Supply Chains with Quantity Competition ....Huang, Y (Huang Yun); Song, HY (Song Hai-yan); George Q. Huang; Lou, JM (Lou Jia-miao) 210
33.A cluster-based scheduling model using SPT and SA for dynamic hybrid flow shop problems ..... Wang, K (Wang Kai); Choi, SH (Choi Shiu Hong);Qin, H (Qin Hu); Huang, Y (Huang Yun) 211
34.The design and implementation of chemical education for pre-service teachers in Macau..... ..... Yuen, PK (Yuen Pong Kau); Lau, CMD (Lau Cheng Man Diana) 212
35.Higher chemical education in Macau .... Yuen, PK (Yuen Pong Kau); Lau, CMD (Lau Cheng Man Diana) 213
36.Chemistry teaching: Using the calculation of solution as an example..... ..... Yuen, PK (Yuen Pong Kau); Lau, CMD (Lau Cheng Man Diana) 214
37.Lifestyle as a determinant of occupational choices: The lifestyle of the teaching profession ....Lee, AYP (Lee Amber Yun-Ping), Chen, HC (Chen Hsien-Chun); Lin, YT (Lin Ying-Tzu) 215
38.Adoption of Mobile Content Service in 3G Era An Empirical Analysis in China..... ..... Huang, H (Huang Hao); Liu, YD (Liu Yide); Wei, X (Wei Xing) 216
39.A SMART Control framework for Overcoming the Buzz Mobile Advertisement ....Liu, YD (Liu Yide); Zhou, P (Zhou Peng); Huang, H (Huang Hao) 217
40.Manager compensation R&D expenditure and earning management..... Ma, RF (Ma Ru-fei) 218
41.Leverage, Debt Maturity and Firms Investment -- Evidence from China's listed company..... .....Ma, RF (Ma Ru-fei); Wang, Y (Wang Yan) 219

42.The Relations between Person-Job Fitness and Organizational Citizenship Behavior: the Mediated Moderating Effect of Work-Related Expectancies through Work Value..... .....Nie, T (Nie Ting); Zhang, L (Zhang Ling); Lian, ZH (Lian Zhi-hua) 220
43.An Empirical Analysis on Tourism Undergraduates Supply and Demand Imbalance..... ..... Yang, CF (Yang Chun-fang); Shi, YD (Shi Yong-dong) 221
44.Macau and Singapore Comparative Analysis on Gambling and Tourism Industry Competitiveness .....Song, YN (Song Ya-nan) 222
45.Analysis on The influence of RMB's Regionalization on Asian Currencies: Based on Dynamic Distributed Lag Model.....Song, YN (Song Ya-nan) 223
46.A re-examination of Hong Kong's and Singapore's different exchange rate regimes in real exchange rate misalignment: considering the impact of entrepot trade..... Tam, KP (Tam Kwo ping) 224
47.Study on the Inventory Management of Oil Products in Macau.....Tang, HJ (Tang Huajun); Liu SY (Liu Siyun); Chen, LZ (Chen Linzhe); Fu, SK (Fu Shengke) 225
48.A note on the Subtree Ordered Median Problem in Networks Based on Nestedness property..... .....Tang, HJ (Tang, Huajun); Cheng, TCE (Cheng, T. C. E.); Ng, CT (Ng, Chi To) 226
49.Cherishing the Men from Afar: The First Interflow of Chinese and Portuguese Legal Cultures ....Wang, QY (Wang Qing-yang) 227
50. Property Rights Transformation, Foreign Capital Inflow, and China's Economic Growth: An Empirical Study based on Provincial Panel Data.....Zhao, SY (Zhao Shi-yong) 228
51.Product Competitive Market and Investment Efficiency..... .....Jian, JH (Jian Jianhui); Zhao, SY (Zhao Shiyong) 229
52.Empirical models based on features ranking techniques for corporate financial distress prediction ..... Zhou, LG (Zhou Li-gang); Lai, KK (Lai Kin-Keung); Yen, JR (Yen Je-rome) 230
53.Corporate financial crisis prediction using SVM models with direct search for features selection and parameters optimization..... Zhou, LG (Zhou Li-gang); Lai, KK (Lai Kin-Keung) 231
54.“Give A Plum in Return for A Peach”:A Review of Reciprocity Theory of Organizational Behavior .....Zou, WC (Zou Wen-Chi); Tian, Q (Tian Qing); Liu, J (Liu Jia) 232
55.Labour Relations in the Hong Kong Government: An Analysis of the Three Rights of Workers .... Wong, CL (Wong Cham Li) 234
56.Wary of officialdom "low-key" disease spread.....Yan, Q (Yan Qiang) 235
57.On the Scope, Value and Position of Social Management .....Yan, Q (Yan Qiang) 236
58.From "City-Governing-County" to "Province-Governing-County ": Base on the Policy Termination .....Wang, C(Wang Chong); Yan, Q (Yan Qiang) 237
59.Macao SAR pension insurance policies and public satisfaction..... ..... Yan, Q (Yan Qiang); Wu , J（Wu Jing）238
60.Non-traditional Security Cooperation Model --Take Macao as an Example .... Wu , J(Wu Jing); Chen, HH (Chen Hsing Hung); Yan, Q (Yan Qiang) 239
61.A Hybrid Risk Management Model: A Case Study of the Textile Industry .... Lai, IKW (Lai Ivan Ka-Wai); Lau, HCW (Lau Henry Cham Wah) 240
62.Integrating Knowledge Cloud with Case-based Reasoning for Chronic Diseases Diagnosis ....Lai, IKW (Lai Ivan Ka-Wai); Tam, SKT (Tam Sidney Kwok-Tao) 241
63.Knowledge cloud system for network collaboration: A case study in medical service industry in China.....Lai, IKW (Lai Ivan Ka-Wai); Tam, SKT (Tam Sidney Kwok-Tao); Chan, MFS (Chan Michael Fook Siu) 242
64.The Determinants of Public Acceptance of Electric Vehicles in Macau..... ..... Lai, IKW (Lai Ivan Ka-Wai); Lai, DCF (Lai Donny Chi-Fai); Xu, WW (Xu Weiwei) 243
65.Assessing Deontic Trade-offs: A Conjoint Analysis Approach.....Pai, CK (Pai Chen-Kuo); Ronald Lee; Bruce Seaton; David Hinds; Xia, WD (Xia Wei-dong) 244
66.Digital Rights Management for eLearning Resources in Multi Culture Echelon Value Chains..... ..... Pai, CK (Pai Chen-Kuo); Ronald Lee; David Hindsc; Wang, TW (Wang Te-Wei) 246
67.The Study of Relationships between Service Quality and Loyalty of School for University Freshman ....Chen, SH (Chen Shun-Hsing); Pai, CK (Pai Chen-Kuo); Chen, FY (Chen Fei-Yun) 247
68.Transformational leadership and subordinates' feedback-seeking behavior: How performance is enhanced and whether leader-member exchange matters..... .....Pan, SY (Pan Su-Ying); Lin, J (Lin Jia) 248
69.Segmenting Silver Markets with Their Dinning-out Behavior: CHAID-based Decision Tree.....

..... Park, SH (Park Sung Hee); Oh, IK (Oh Ick Keun) 249
70.Leisure Constraints in Six Taiwan Cities....Hsu, YC (Hsu Yi-Chung); Hsieh, CM (Hsieh Chi-Ming); Chick, G (Chick Garry); Yeh, CK (Yeh Chih-Kuei); Park, SH (Park Sung Hee) 250
71. Segmenting Potential Market of Recreational Disc Golf by Beliefs and Participation Intention: A Case of College Students ..... Park, SH (Park Sung Hee); Hsieh, CM (Hsieh Chi-Ming) 251
72.Measurement of Service Quality for the Luxury Hotel Industry in Macau ....Yang, CY (Yang Chieh Yun); Park, SH (Park Sung Hee); Lai, IKW (Lai Ivan Ka-Wai) 252
73.Macao cultural industry development prospects: museum policy as an example..... ..... Tang, J (Tang Juan) 253
74.A Study on College Students' Motivation for Leisure travel in Macau..... ..... Wang, YC (Wang Ying-Chuan); Lo, Y (Lo Yu) 254
75.A Meta-Analysis of Career Anchors: Future Development for Hospitality Research ....Wu, H. C(Wu Hung-Che)255
76.A study of experience quality in the cultural heritage tourism industry ....Wu, H. C(Wu Hung-Che)256
77.A study of international tourists' perceptions of food attribute in Taiwan ..... Hsu, F. S.(Hsu, Fu-Sung); Cheng, C. C.(Cheng, Ching-Chan); Wu, H. C(Wu Hung-Che)..... 257
78.An examination of service quality in the fast food industry: The case of Macao..... ..... Wu, H. C(Wu Hung-Che); Hsu, F. S.(Hsu, Fu-Sung) 258
79.An Empirical Analysis of Synthesizing the Effects of Service Quality, Perceived Value, Corporate Image and Satisfaction on Gamblers' Behavioral Intentions in the Gaming Industry: The Case of Macau ..... Wu, H. C(Wu Hung-Che); Lai, IKW (Lai Ivan Ka-Wai) 259
80.A Multi-dimensional and Hierarchical Model of Service Quality in the Gaming Industry .... Wu, H. C(Wu Hung-Che); Hsu, F. S. (Hsu, Fu-Sung) 260
81.Assessment of service quality dimensions in the fast food restaurants..... Mohi, Zurinawati; Wu, H. C(Wu Hung-Che); Raja Abdullah, Raja Puteri Saadiah; Jipiu, Lovelyna Benedict; Abdul Majid, Abdul Azis 261
82.A study of visitors' behavioral intentions in the Taiwan tourist night markets .... Wu, H. C(Wu Hung-Che); Hsu, F. S.(Hsu, Fu-Sung) 262
83.An Examination of Service Quality in the Gaming Industry in Macau..... .....Wu, H. C(Wu Hung-Che) 263
84.A Study on the Effect of Food Tourism Motivation on Tourist Satisfaction and Behavioral Intention ..... Zhang, T (Zhang Tao) 265
85.Government Motivations for Hosting the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games .... Zhou, Y (Zhou Yong); John AP; Thomas Bauer 266
86.Research on the Relationship between College Students' Perceived Value of Low-Carbon Tourism, Reference Group and Participation Willingness: An Analysis Based on SEM..... .....Chen, XL (Chen Xiaolian); Hu, XP (Hu Xiaoping) 267
87.The Legitimacy Principle of Criminalization -- Commenting on the Liberty-Limiting Principle of Joel Feinberg..... Fang, Q (Fang Quan) 268
88.One Hundred Years of Solitude: The Path Dependence and Construction of Legal System of Small and Medium-Size Enterprises in Macau .....Shen, YQ(Shen Yun-qiao) 269
89. On the application of the theory of lifting the corporate veil in Macau..... .....Shen, YQ(Shen Yun-qiao) 270
90.Position and Role of Judges and Courts in China: A comparative Description from Viewpoint of German Law .....Zhang, QB (Zhang Qing-bo) 271
91.Modernization of Law in China - Its Meaning, Achievements, Obstacles and Prospect..... .....Zhang, QB (Zhang Qing-bo) 272
92.Assessment on the Standard of the Rule of Law in Macau.....Zhao, LL (Zhao Lin-lin) 273
93.Comparative research on the victim protection in both mainland and Macau..... .....Zhao, LL (Zhao Lin-lin) 274
94.On the Judicial Assistance in Macau .....Zhao, LL (Zhao Lin-lin) 275
95.Rethinking Popular Culture: A Cultural Studies Perspective.....Huang, WZ (Huang Wei Zi) 276
96.Negotiations: Han Han and the production of alternative cultural celebrity in China..... .....Huang, WZ (Huang Wei Zi) 277
97.Personal narrative and historical truth: A critical analysis of the conflicting narratives on the Shen Chong incident.....Sun, Z (Sun Zhen) 278

98.On Taiwan Feminine Historical Narration since 1990s ..... Xiao, BF (Xiao Bao Feng); Li, L (Li Lin) 279
99.Analysis of brothel woman image -- a gender perspective in Zaju of the Yuan Dynasty Cultural Criticism ..... Zhang, F (Zhang Fang) 280
100.“Florilegium” culture in late Qing Dynasty and in the early years of the Republic (1912-1919) Theater ..... Zhang, F (Zhang Fang) 281
101.The Republic of China (1912-1919) drama theorist group formation .... Zhang, F (Zhang Fang) 282
102.Embroidered Purse ..... Zheng, YF (Zheng Ying Feng) 283
103.A Linguistic Anatomy of "Zero Translation" -- from Windows to iPhone ..... Liu, WY (Liu Wenying) 284
104.Hardy-Sobolev Derivatives of Phase and Amplitude, and Their Applications ..... Pei, D (Pei Dang); Tao, Q (Tao Qian); Yan, Y (Yan Yang) 285
105.Optimal computation of brightness integrals parameterized on the unit sphere ..... M. Kaasalainen; Lu, XP (Lu Xiaoping); A. Vanttinen 286
106.Galangin and TRAIL cooperate to suppress A549 lung cancer proliferation via apoptosis and p38 MAPK activation ..... Zhang, WJ (Zhang Wenjing); Huang, QL (Huang Qilai); Hua, ZC (Hua Zichun) 287
107.Galangin induces B16F10 melanoma cell apoptosis via mitochondrial pathway and sustained activation of p38 MAPK. ..... Zhang, WJ (Zhang Wenjing); Yan, L(Yan Lan); Huang, QL (Huang Qilai); Hua, ZC (Hua Zichun) 288
108.The anti-proliferative effect of PFT-μ and piplartine on human lung cancer cell line A549 ..... Wang, JS(Wang Ji-shuang); He, Y(He Yan); Zhang, WJ (Zhang Wenjing); Zhang, P(Zhang Peng); Huang, QL (Huang Qilai); Hua, ZC (Hua Zichun) 289
109.Research progress on biological activity of galangin ..... Zhang, WJ (Zhang Wenjing); Huang, QL (Huang Qilai); Hua, ZC (Hua Zichun) 290
110.Luteolin inhibits the motility of human lung adenocarcinoma cell line A549 and its related mechanism ..... Zhang, WJ (Zhang Wenjing); Huang, QL (Huang Qilai); Hua, ZC (Hua Zichun) 291
111.Advances in studies on pharmacological effects of piperlongumine ..... Zhang, P (Zhang Peng); Huang, QL (Huang Qilai); Hua, ZC (Hua Zichun) 292
112.From the Enlightenment of Theory to the System of Theory: To Study Mr. GAO Mingkai’s ‘On Language’ ..... Li, K (Li Kai) 293
113.The Culture of Rite-learning had evolved in China ..... Li, K (Li Kai) 294
114.To Explain ChongNiu (Similar Syllable in Pairs Located in Different Little Rhyme) in the Rhyme Book GuangYun Using Ancient phonetic Infer-Construction ..... Li, K (Li Kai) 295
115.The Explanation of Study of Confucian Classics and its Scientific Principle or Theory which are Worked by SongQiangfeng(宋翔鳳) and his School Named ChangZhou ..... Li, K (Li Kai) 296
116.The Main Vowel of the Former Ancient Times is an Important Phonetic Theory of ChongNiu (Similar Syllable in Paris Located in Different Little Rhyme) in the Rhyme Book GuangYun ..... Li, K (Li Kai) 297
117.On B. Karlgren’s the Reconstruction of Former Ancient Rhyme and its Phonetic Motivation ..... Li, K (Li Kai) 298
118.A Important Transform of Confucianism before Qin Dynasty ..... Li, K (Li Kai) 299
119.Paraconsistent Logic and Classical Logic: from Three Aspects of Cognition Point of View ..... Fu, M (Fu Min) 300
120.Influence of Calvinistic Doctrine of Two Kingdoms upon the Western Constitutional Democracy ..... Zhao, L (Zhao Lin) 301
121. The Transformation Course of Western Culture: the Dialectic Relationship between Faith and Reason ..... Zhao, L (Zhao Lin) 302
122.Searching for causality in the wrong places ..... Keith Morrison 303
123.Navigating Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Implementing Higher Education Accreditation in Macau ..... Keith Morrison 304
124. Eclipse and Restoration: Interconnectedness and Interdependence beyond the Imperatives of Materialism ..... Keith Morrison 305
125.Coordinating Relationships between Stakeholders in Private University Governance: Ten Questions for Effective Practice ..... Keith Morrison 306
126.General Education and Whole Person Development: Questions for Learning Communities .....

.....Keith Morrison 307
127.Dynamic Adaptive Weight Multi-scale and Multi-structure Morphological Edge Detection in Anterior Chamber OCT Images..... Huang, SW (Huang Siwei); Zhang, A (Zhang Ang); Tian, XL (Tian Xiaolin); Sun, YK (Sun Yankui) 308
128.OCT images of the anterior segment tissue edge detection and feature corner extraction ....Huang, SW (Huang Siwei); Tian, XL (Tian Xiaolin); Sun, YK (Sun Yankui) 309
129.Vehicle Logo Recognition Using Modest AdaBoost and Radial Tchebichef Moments..... ..... Kam-Tong Sam; Tian, XL (Tian Xiaolin) 310
130.An Automatic Mosaic Algorithm for Chang'E Lunar Images Based on Levenberg-Marquardt Nonlinear Iterative Method..... .....Zhou, CP (Zhou Cuiping); Tian, XL (Tian Xiaolin); Tang, ZS (Tang Zesheng) 311
131.A Dynamic Threshold Segmentation Algorithm for Anterior Chamber OCT Images Based on Wavelet Transform..... ..... Du, WL (Du Wenliang); Tian, XL (Tian Xiaolin); Sun, YK (Sun Yankui) 312
132.Automatic Measurement of Central Cornea Thickness of Eye Anterior Segment Optical Coherence Tomography Image.....Shu, P (Shu Peng); Sun, YK (Sun Yankui); Tian, XL (Tian Xiaolin) 313
133.An Algorithm of Changing Pseudonyms Simultaneously in VANETs ....Li, JQ (Li Jian-Qing); Pan, YY (Pan Yuan-yuan); Feng, L (Feng Li) 314
134.Research on Improving Routing Protocol TO-GO in VANETs ....Dong, XY (Dong Xin-Yong); Li, JQ (Li Jian-Qing) 315
135.A refractometric sensor based on a single-mode hetero-core .....Xu, B (Xu Ben); Li, JQ (Li Jian-Qing); Li, Y (Li Yi); Sun, M (Sun Miao); Zhao, XW (Zhao Xiao-wei); Dong, XY (Dong Xin-Yong) 316
136.Optical multimode interferometer based on self-imaging for strain sensing .... Xu, B (Xu Ben); Li, JQ (Li Jian-Qing) 317
137.An Analysis of Anonymity for Cooperative Pseudonym Change Scheme in One-Dimensional VANETs..... Pan, YY (Pan Yuan-yuan); Li, JQ (Li Jian-Qing) 318
138.Thin-core fiber modal interferometer for liquid-level sensing .... Xu, B (Xu Ben); Li, JQ (Li Jian-Qing); Li, Y (Li Yi); Dong, XY (Dong Xin-Yong) 319
139.A Scheduling Scheme for Scalable Video Streaming Transmission in IEEE 802.11e Networks ....Feng, L (Feng Li); Li, JQ (Li Jian-Qing); Pan, YY (Pan Yuan-yuan) 320
140.Integer-Multiple-Spacing-Based Scheduling for Multimedia Applications in IEEE 802.11e HCCA Wireless Networks..... Feng, L (Feng Li); Li, JQ (Li Jian-Qing) 321
141.Iterative L1/2 Regularization Algorithm for Variable Selection in the Cox Proportional Hazards Model.....Liu, C (Liu Cheng); Liang, Y (Liang Yong); Luan, XZ (Luan Xin-Ze) 322
142.An Improved Direct Path Seeking Algorithm for L1/2 Regularization, with Application to Biological Feature Selection..... .....Liu, C (Liu Cheng); Liang, Y (Liang Yong); Luan, XZ (Luan Xin-Ze) 323
143.Regularization Path for Linear Model via Net Method .....Luan, XZ (Luan Xin-Ze); Liang, Y (Liang Yong); Liu, C (Liu Cheng) ; Leung ,KS(Leung Kwong-Sak); Chan ,TM(Chan Tak-Ming); Zong,B(Zong Ben-Xu); Zhang ,H(Zhang Hai) 324
144.The essential ability of sparse reconstruction of different compressive sensing strategies ..... Zhang, H (Zhang Hai); Liang, Y (Liang Yong);Guo, HL (Guo Hai-liang); Xu, ZB (Xu Zong-ben) 325
145.MAC Enhancements for Wireless LANs..... .....Zhao, QL (Qing-lin); Dai, HN (Hong-ning); Tu, G (Tu Gang) 326
146. Digital Image Inpainting with Kriging method..... ..... Cai, ZC (Cai Zhan-Chuan); Yao, FF(Yao Fei-fei); Tang, ZS (Tang Ze-Sheng) 327
147.Roughness, amplitude and slope comparison between Sinus Iridum region and the landing site regions for Apollo missions..... .....Li, Y (Li Yuan); Cai, ZC (Cai Zhan-Chuan); Tang, ZS (Tang Ze-Sheng) 328
148. A Non-Uniform Sampling Approach for Grid-based Mobility Tracking..... ..... Cheang, CF (Cheang Chak Fong); Lin, LF (Lin Lianfeng); Pan, YP (Pan Yiping) 329
149.On the Connectivity of Wireless Networks with Multiple Directional Antennas ....Xu, HW (Xu Huiwen); Dai, HN (Dai Hongning); Zhao, QL (Zhao Qinglin) 330
150.Integrated Task Clustering, Mapping and Scheduling for Heterogeneous Computing Systems..... ..... Lam, YM (Lam Yuet Ming) 331

151.Non-acoustic Communication with Speech Smoothing ..... Lam, YM (Lam Yuet Ming) 332
152.Joint Power and Rate Control Combined with Adaptive Modulation in Cognitive Radio Networks ..... Li, D (Li Dong) 333
153.Outage Probability and Power Allocation for Cooperative Multicast Systems ..... Li, D (Li Dong) 334
154.Performance Analysis of MRC Diversity for Cognitive Radio Systems ..... Li, D (Li Dong) 335
155.Interleaved Zero-voltage-switching Active-clamped Current-fed Full-bridge Isolated Dc/Dc Converter for Fuel Cell Applications: A Case Study Analysis..... D. P. Devakumar; Akshay Rathore; Li, XD (Li Xiaodong) 336
156.A utility-interfaced phase-modulated high-frequency isolated dual LCL DC/AC converter..... Li, XD (Li Xiaodong); Bhat, Ashoka K. S. 337
157.Steady-state analysis of a dual-bridge LLC inverter..... Li, XD (Li Xiaodong); Rathore, Akshay K 338
158.Attribute reduction based on interval valued fuzzy granules..... Tsang, ECC (Tsang Eric Cheung Choy); Zhao, SY (Zhao Su-yun) 339
159.Variable precision rough fuzzy set model based on general relations..... Tsang, ECC (Tsang Eric Cheung Choy); Ma,WM(Ma Weimi); Sun, BZ(Sun Bingzhen) 340
160.An Attribute Reduction Method Based On Core Samples Set..... Tsang, ECC (Tsang Eric Cheung Choy);Jin ,CX(Jin Chen-xia); Chen,DG(Chen De-gang); Li,FC(Li Fa-chao) 341
161.Communication between Information Systems using Fuzzy Rough Sets..... Tsang, ECC (Tsang Eric Cheung Choy); Wang, CZ (Wang Chang-zhong); Chen, DG (Chen De-gang); Wu, CX (Wu Cong-xin) 342
162.Reversible Factorization of U Orthogonal Transform and Image Lossless Coding..... Xiong, GQ (Xiong Gang-qian); Yu, JD (Yu Jian-de); Xiong, CZ (Xiong Chang-zhen); Qi, DX (Qi Dong-xu) 343
163.Theoretical study on parity-violating electron scattering off isotonic nuclei.....Liu, J (Liu Jian); Ren, ZZ (Ren Zhong-zhou); Dong, TK (Dong Tie-kuang) 344
164.Cytotoxic dehydromonacolins from red yeast rice ..... Zhu, L (Zhu, Lin); Yau, LF (Yau, Lee-Fong); Lu, JG (Lu, Jing-Guang); Zhu, GY (Zhu, Guo-Yuan); Wang, JR (Wang, Jing-Rong); Han, QB (Han, Quan-Bin); Hsiao, WL (Hsiao, Wen-Luan); Jiang, ZH (Jiang, Zhi-Hong) 345
165.Identification of flavonol and triterpene glycosides in Luo-Han-Guo extract using ultra-high performance liquid chromatography/quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometry ..... Zhang, HY (Zhang, Hongyang); Yang, HH (Yang, Huihua); Zhang, M (Zhang, Min); Wang, YR (Wang, Yuerong); Wang, JR (Wang, Jingrong); Yau, LF (Yau, Leefong); Jiang, ZH (Jiang, Zhihong); Hu, P (Hu, Ping) 347
166.A natural theaflavins preparation inhibits HIV-1 infection by targeting the entry step: potential applications for preventing HIV-1 infection ..... Yang, J (Yang, Jie) ; Li, L (Li, Lin); Tan, SY (Tan, Suiyi); Jin, H (Jin, Hong); Qiu, JY (Qiu, Jiayin) ; Mao, QC (Mao, Qinchao); Li, RM (Li, Runming); Xia, CL (Xia, Chenglai) ; Jiang, ZH (Jiang, Zhi-Hong); Jiang, SB (Jiang, Shibo); Liu, SW (Liu, Shuwen) 348
167.Immunosuppressive decalin derivatives from red yeast rice ..... Zhu, L (Zhu, Lin); Lu, JG (Lu, Jing-Guang); Li, T (Li, Ting); Zhu, GY (Zhu, Guo-Yuan); Han, QB (Han, Quan-Bin); Hsiao, WL (Hsiao, Wen-Luan); Liu, L (Liu, Liang); Jiang, ZH (Jiang, Zhi-Hong) 349
168.Formation and conformation of baicalin-berberine and wogonoside-berberine complexes..... Wang, JR (Wang, Jing-Rong); Tanaka, T (Tanaka, Takashi); Zhang, H (Zhang, Hong); Kouno, I(Kouno, Isao); Jiang, ZH (Jiang, Zhi-Hong) 350
169.Inhibition of P-glycoprotein leads to improved oral bioavailability of compound K, an anticancer metabolite of red ginseng extract produced by gut microflora .....Yang, Z (Yang, Zhen); Wang, JR (Wang, Jing-Rong); Niu, T (Niu, Tao); Gao, S (Gao, Song); Yin, TJ (Yin, Taijun); You, M (You, Ming); Jiang, ZH (Jiang, Zhi-Hong); Hu, M (Hu, Ming) 351
170.Total ginsenosides of radix ginseng modulates tricarboxylic acid cycle protein expression to enhance cardiac energy metabolism in ischemic rat heart tissues ..... Wang, JR (Wang, Jing-Rong); Zhou, H (Zhou, Hua); Yi, XQ (Yi, Xiao-Qin); Jiang, ZH (Jiang, Zhi-Hong); Liu, L (Liu, Liang) 352

171.A cellular lipidomic study on the Aβ-induced neurotoxicity and neuroprotective effects of EGCG by using UPLC/MS-based glycerolipids profiling and multivariate analysis..... ..... Zhang, HY(Zhang Hongyang);Wang, JR (Wang, Jing-Rong); Yau, LF (Yau, Lee-Fong); Ho, HM(Ho Hing Man);Chan,CL(Chan Chi Leung); Hu,P(Hu Ping); Liu, L (Liu, Liang); Jiang, ZH (Jiang, Zhi-Hong) 353
172.A new application of an aqueous diphase solvent system in one-step preparation of polysaccharide from the crude water extract of Radix Astragali by high-speed counter-current chromatography ... . Yin, JY (Yin, Jun-Yi); Jiang, ZH (Jiang, Zhi-Hong); Yu, H (Yu, Hua); Xie, MY (Xie, Ming-Yong); Hsiao, WL (Hsiao, Wen-Luan); Lu, AP (Lu, Ai-Ping); Han, QB (Han, Quan-Bin) 354
173.Vaginal gel formulation based on theaflavin derivatives as a microbicide to prevent HIV sexual transmission ..... Yang, J (Yang, Jie); Li, L (Li, Lin); Jin, H (Jin, Hong); ..... Tan, SY (Tan, Suiyi); Qiu, JY (Qiu, Jiayin); Yang, L (Yang, Lei); Ding, YQ (Ding, Yanqing); Jiang, ZH (Jiang, Zhi-Hong); Jiang, SB (Jiang, Shibo) ; Liu, SW (Liu, Shuwen) 356
174.Synthesis, characterization and potent DNA-cleaving activity of copper (II)-complexed berberine carboxylate.....Chen, JX (Chen, Jin-Xiang); Lin, WE (Lin, Wei-Er); Chen, MZ (Chen, Ming-Zhen); Zhou, CQ (Zhou, Chun-Qiong); Lin, YL (Lin, Yan-Ling); Chen, M (Chen, Ming);Jiang, ZH (Jiang, Zhi-Hong); Chen, WH (Chen, Wen-Hua) 357
175.Activation of eosinophils interacting with dermal fibroblasts by pruritogenic cytokine IL-31 and alarmin IL-33: implications in atopic dermatitis..... ..... Wong, CK (Wong, Chun-Kwok); Leung, KML (Leung, Karen Ming-Lam); Qiu, HN (Qiu, Huai-Na); Chow, JYS (Chow, Joyce Yin-Sau); Choi, AOK (Choi, Angela On Kei); Lam, CWK (Lam, Christopher Wai-Kei) 359
176.Cadmium and lead in Hong Kong school children ..... Chan, IHS (Chan, Iris Hiu Shuen); Kong, APS (Kong, Alice Pik San); Leung, TF (Leung, Ting Fai); Tsui, TKC (Tsui, Teresa Kam Chi); Cheung, RCK (Cheung, Robert Chi Keung); Osaki, R (Osaki, Risa); Ho, CS (Ho, Chung Shun); Wong, GWK (Wong, Gary Wing Kin); Wong, CK (Wong, Chun Kwok); Lam, CWK (Lam, Christopher Wai-Kei); Chan, JCN (Chan, Juliana Chung Ngor); Chan, MHM (Chan, Michael Ho Ming)..... 361
177.Serum small-dense LDL abnormalities in chronic renal disease patients .... Chu, M (Chu, Man);Wang, AYM (Wang, Angela Yee Moon); Chan, IHS (Chan, Iris Hiu Shuen); Chui, SH (Chui, Shiu Hon); Lam, CWK (Lam, Christopher Wai-Kei) 363
178.The Diagnostic Utility of Cardiac Biomarkers in Dialysis ....Wang, AYM (Wang, Angela Yee Moon); Lam, CWK (Lam, Christopher Wai-Kei) 364
179.Heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia in Hong Kong Chinese: Study of 252 cases .... Hu, M (Hu Miao); Lan, W(Lan Wei); Lam, CWK (Lam, Christopher Wai-Kei); Mak, YT(Mak Ying-Tat); Pang, CP(Pang Chi-Pui);Tomlinson,B(Tomlinson Brian)..... 366
180.Cardiometabolic Risk in Chinese Women with Prior Gestational Diabetes: A 15-Year Follow-Up Study ..... Tam, WH (Tam, Wing-Hung); Ma, RCW (Ma, Ronald Ching-Wan); Yang, XL (Yang, Xilin); Ko, GTC (Ko, Gary Tin-Choi); Lao, TTH (Lao, Terence Tzu-Hsi); Chan, MHM (Chan, Michael Ho-Ming); Lam, CWK (Lam, Christopher Wai-Kei); Cockram, CS (Cockram, Clive Stewart); Chan, JCN (Chan, Juliana Chung-Ngor) 368
181.Study of Heavy Metal Poisoning in Frequent Users of Chinese Medicines in Hong Kong and Macau .....Chui,SH(Chui Shiu Hon); Wong, YH(Wong Yee Hou); Chio, HI(Chio Hang I); Fong, MY(Fong Ming Yiu); Chiu, YM(Chiu Yee Man); Szeto, YT(Szeto Yim Ton); Vong, WT(Vong Wai Ting); Lam, CWK (Lam, Christopher Wai Kei) 370
182.Human papillomavirus infection in Macau women .....Chui,SH(Chui Shiu Hon); Szeto, YT(Szeto Yim Ton); Lam, CWK (Lam, Christopher Wai-Kei) 371
183.Aminoglycosilation of Natural Products Enhances the Activities of Binding with G-quadruplex DNA/RNA ..... Bai, LP (Li-Ping Bai); He, H (Hao He); Jiang, ZH (Zhi-Hong Jiang) 372
184.Synthesis and Human Telomeric G-quadruplex DNA-binding Activity of Glucosaminosides of Shikonin/Alkanine ..... He, H (Hao He); Bai, LP (Li-Ping Bai); Jiang, ZH (Zhi-Hong Jiang) 373
185.Network-based drug discovery by integrating systems biology and computational technologies..... .....Elaine L. Leung; Cao, ZW (Cao Zhi-Wei); Jiang, ZH (Zhi-Hong Jiang); Zhou, H (Zhou Hua); Liu, L (Liang Liu) 375
186.Application of preparative normal-phase high performance liquid chromatography in natural

product research..... Li, N(Li Na) 376
187.Quantification of Toosendanin by Ultra-high Performance Liquid Chromatography-triple Quadrupole-mass Spectrometry (UHPLC-TQ-MS) ..... Li, N(Li Na) 377
188.Excipients inhibition of Transporters in Anticancer Nanodrugs ..... Yi, T (Yi Tao) 378
189.Determination of solubility of Scutellarin in different pH phosphate buffer solutions by HPLC..... .....Tong, LW(Tong Laiwa); Yi, T (Yi Tao) 379
190.Research progress of self-assembled beads drug delivery systems prepared from cyclodextrins and oils.....Liu, C(Liu Chuan); Yi, T (Yi Tao) 380
191.Biological Activity and Safety of Tripterygium Extract Prepared by Sodium Carbonate Extraction..... Fang, W(Fang Wei); Peng, F(Peng Fan); Yi, T(Yi Tao); Zhang, C(Zhang Cong); Wan, CX(Wan Chunxi); Xu, HB(Xu Huibi); Lam, CWK(Lam Christopher Waikei); Yang, XL(Yang Xiangliang) 381
192.Analysis of Heavy Metals and Toxic Elements in Proprietary Chinese Medicines by Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry ..... Vong, WT (Vong Wai-Ting); SA, F (SA Fei); LO, HH (LO Hoi-Hong); Chan, MW (Ming-Wai Chan); Lam, WK (Lam Wai-Kei) 382
193.Sodium Ferulate combined with bone marrow stromal cell treatment ameliorating rat brain ischemic injury after stroke.....Zhao, YH (Zhao Yong Hua); Guan, Y (Guan Ying); Xu, YH (Xu Youhua); Li, Y (Li Yun); Wu, WK (Wu Weikang) 383
194.Potential advantages of a combination of Chinese Medicine and bone marrow mesenchymal stem cell transplantation for removing blood stasis and stimulating neogenesis during ischemic stroke treatment. ..... Zhao, YH (Zhao Yong Hua); Guan, Y (Guan Ying); Wu, WK (Wu Wei Kang) 384
195.Preventative Effects of 4,4'-Diphenylmethane-bis(methyl) Carbamate Isolated from Cortex Mori on Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cell Dysfunction Induced by Advanced Glycation End Products .....Feng, L (Feng, Liang) ; Xu, YH (Xu, You-hua); Wang, SS (Wang, Shan-shan); Wai, AY (Wai Au-yeung); Zheng, ZG (Zheng, Zhao-guang); Wang, RS (Wang, Ru-shang); Zhu, Q (Zhu, Quan); Xiang, P (Xiang, Ping) 386
196.Competitive binding between 4,4 '-diphenylmethane-bis(methyl) carbamate and RAGE ligand MG-H1 on human umbilical vein endothelial cell by cell membrane chromatography..... .....Feng, L (Feng, Liang); Xu, YH (Xu, You-hua); Wang, SS (Wang, Shan-shan); Wai, AY (Wai Au-yeung); Zheng, ZG (Zheng, Zhao-guang); Zhu, Q (Zhu, Quan); Xiang, P (Xiang, Ping) 388
197.A Prospective Comparison of the Epidemiological and Clinical Characteristics of Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 Influenza A Virus and Seasonal Influenza A Viruses in Guangzhou, South China in 2009 .....Yang, ZF(Yang Zi-feng); Zhan, YQ(Zhan Yang-qing); Chen, RC(Chen Rong-chang); Zhou, R(Zhou Rong); Wang, YT(Wang Yu-tao); Luo, Y(Luo Yi); Jiang, M(Jiang Mei); Li, JQ(Li Ji-qiang); Qin, S(Qin Sheng); Guan, WD(Guan Wen-da); Lai, KF(Lai Ke-fang); Wen, HL(Wen Huan-lian); Liang, ZW(Liang Zeng-wei); Li, L(Li Li); Zhong, NS(Zhong Nan-shan) 390
198.Expression and immunogenicity analysis of respiratory syncytial virus NS1 .....Liu, K (Liu Kun); Chen, QL (Chen Qiao-lian); Wu, SG (Wu Shi-guan); Pan, SH (Pan Si-hua); Li, HT (Li Hai-tao); Yang, ZF (Yang Zi-feng); Guan, WD (Guan Wen-da); Qin, S (Qin Sheng) 391
199.Antiviral activity of Isatis indigotica root-derived clemastanin B against human and avian influenza A and B viruses in vitro..... Yang, ZF (Yang Zi-feng); Wang, YT(Wang Yu-tao); Zheng, ZG(Zheng Zhao-guang); Zhao, SS(Zhao Sui-shan); Zhao, J(Zhao Jin); Lin ,Q(Lin Qing); Li, CY(Li Chu-yuan); Zhu, H(Zhu Hang); Zhong, NS(Zhong Nan-shan) 392
200.Drug discovery enters a new era with multi-target intervention strategy ....Tian, XY (Tian, Xiao-Ying); Liu, L (Liu, Liang) 393

Major Talks and Articles

Major Talks..... 397
Newspapers and Magazines Articles 401

Selected Ph.D. Thesis

1.Pharmacognosy research on Caulis Stauntoniae and quality analysis of Semen Ziziphi commodities ..... Sun, Shuai 405

2.In Vitro Study of Phytoestrogen Calycosin on Ameliorating Advanced Glycation End Products-Induced Dysfunction in Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells .....Xu, You Hua 409
3.Anti-melanoma effects of galangin and its related mechanisms.....Zhang, Wen Jing 413
4.Leader-Member Exchange and Employee Creativity: A Multilevel Investigation of the Intervening Process ..... Pan, Wen 416
5.Algorithm of Adaptive Regional Non-Uniform Partition and its Application Research in Digital Image Processing.....U Kin Tak 418
6.Research on Background Net Approach: Representation, Learning and Reasoning .... Lo, Sio Long 421

Selected Master Thesis

1.Research and Implementation of Feature Extraction in Gender Classification based on facial images .....Zhou, Cui Ping 424
2.Computer Simulation for Neutron and γ radiation from Lunar Surface .....Cheng, Yu 426
3.The study on Sodium Ferulate facilitating bone marrow stromal cells migration and differentiation in MCAO rat brain.....Lai, Wan 429
4. Pharmacognosy research on Caulis Stauntoniae and quality analysis of Semen Ziziphi commodities .....Lin, An Lin 431
5.The Influence of Paternalistic leadership, Pro-social rule breaking and Power distance on Employee's Innovative Behavior.....Lin, Ye 433
6.A study on the relationship of Paternalistic Leadership, Organizational Commitment, Psychology Empowerment and Task Performance .....Liu, Jia 435
7.Ethical Climate, Reported Behavior and Tolerance of Unethical Behavior -- Mediating Role of Pro-social Behavior .....Li, Xue Lei 437
8.A Study of the Relationship among Job Stress, Job Characteristics, Job Satisfaction and Organizational Commitment of Macau IT Technician..... Wong, Ka Lok 439
9.The Study on the Relationship between Financial Capital and Intellectual Capital and Operational Performance of Casino Industry in Macau ..... Ku, Hio Cheng 441
10.Analysis the Impact of the 2008 Financial Tsunami of Macau Real Estate Industrial..... .....Sitou, Sao Lin 442
11.Organizational Politics and Execution: Mediating Role of Rule Compliance, the Moderating Effect of Procedural Justice-Example of China's state-owned enterprises..... He, Xin Ying 444
12.A Research on Asset-Liability Management of Pension Funds under Social Insurance System of China.....He, Xiao 445
13.A comparison of management performance in mainland Chinese and Taiwanese banks: base on the environment of MOU and ECFA..... Ruan, Zhi Wen 447
14.The Study of Influence Factors in Financial Performance -- A Case Study of the Chinese Steel Industry.....Iao, Lai Leng 450
15.Supervisory Mentoring, Organizational-based Self-esteem and Employee Performance ....Hu, Yue 451
16.Comparative Analyses on the Factors Affecting the Value of Commercial Banks and Securities Companies -- An Empirical Research based on ROE & ROA .....Xu, Fei 453
17. An Study on the Impact Factors of Capital Structure: Listed Companies of China's Electricity Industry as Examples..... Chen, Jia Jia 455
18.Analysis on the Trade Effects of CEPA between Mainland and Macao .....Yang, Qian 457
19.Total Factor Productivity Research on the Macau Banking Industry -- An Empirical Analysis Based on the Malmquist-LuenbergerIndex .....Wen, Wei Lin 459
20.The Study on Evaluating Operating Performance of the Chinese Joint-Stock Banks Based on the CAMEL Rating System .....Loi, Nga Teng 461
21.Research on recruitment selection fairness -- Civil service of Macao Special Administrative Region as an example..... Lao, Cheong Choi 463
22.Investigating the mechanism on relationship investment strategy to customer loyalty: based on Macau bank industry..... Che, Chin Pang 465
23.Employee Involvement, Organizational Politics and Rule Compliance -- The Moderating Effect of Rule Environment.....Liu, Fan Xin 467
24.A Relevance Study on Prosocial Behavior, Tolerance of Unethical Behavior and Report Behavior, moderating with Ethical Climate .....Zhang, Jing 469

25.A Study on Paternalistic Leadership, Trust, Organizational Identification and Policy Execution ..... Sun, Xing Rong 471
26.Personal Characteristics as Moderators of the Relationship Between Perception of Service Quality, Member Satisfaction and Loyalty -- An Empirical Analysis on the Venetian Macao-Resort-Hotel ..... Kong, Heng On 473
27.A Study on Customer Trust and Purchase Intention in Online Group Purchase ..... Liang, Jia Yi 475
28.A Study on the Relationships among Service Innovation, Customer Value and Brand Image Based on Online Banking ..... Guo, Meng 477
29.A Study on Customer Perceived Value in Jewelry Industry ..... Liao, Xia 479
30.How to Repair Customer Trust of High-risk Product after Negative Publicity ..... Cao, Ting 481
31.A Model on the Acceptance of Internet Technology Products:Evidence from Miro -- Blog ..... Huang, Feng 483
32.Granger Analysis of Housing Price and Commodity Price in Changsha ..... Zhang, Chen 485
33.Macau Gaming Brand Difference on Customer Brand Sensitivity and Loyalty Intention Relationship Research ..... Zhou, Yan 487
34.Research on Factors Influencing E-satisfaction and E-loyalty under B2C Environment ..... Fang, Xiao Yan 489
35.Online Customer Retention: Based on Customers' Return Intention ..... Wang, Ze Han 491
36.Leader-Member Exchange and Organizational Citizen Behavior: An Intervening Process ..... Li, Jun Hua 493
37.Employees' Organizational Citizenship Behavior and Task Performance: the Moderation Effect of Feedback-Seeking Behavior and Leader-Member Exchange ..... Zhang, Li Teng 495
38.The Effect of Empowering leadership on Employees' Performance: The Mediation of Psychological Empowerment and Trust in Leader ..... Wi, Dai Jing 497
39.The Effects of Empowerment Leadership on Psychological Ownership and OCBO: Testing the Moderating Effect of Growth Need Strength ..... Huang, Shan Shan 499
40.Servant Leadership and Employee Task Performance and Voice: Identity Theory and Social Motivation Theory Perspectives ..... Zhu, Yu Chen 500
41.Empowering Leadership and Employee Performance: Mediating Roles of Learning Orientation and Psychological Ownership ..... Yin, Ben Xi 502
42.Work-Family Conflict and Job Satisfaction and Family Satisfaction: Structural Equation Modeling Analysis ..... Qin, Jing 504
43.The Effect of Service Quality on Customer Loyalty in Self-service Technologies: An Example of Online Bank ..... Zhao, Guang 506
44.The Relationships between Tourists' Value and Destination Choice ..... Li, Dan Dan 508
45.The Research of Wechat's acceptance influence factor ..... Li, Xi Wei 509
46.A Study on User Acceptance of Group Purchase Website ..... Li, Zong Jun 511
47.Transformational leadership of the influence for Leader Member Exchange and Performance ..... Zhang, Zhi Yu 513
48.Organizational Socialization strategy Impact on Post 80's Generation Performance and Psychological Contract as an Mediating Variable ..... Wang, Lei 515
49.The Impact of Job Characteristics on Performance: The Mediating Effect of Work-to-family Facilitation ..... Song, Xin 516
50.A study of extroversion and family support on family-work facilitation ..... Wang, Jue Ting 518
51.A Study of Neuroticism Impact on Job Performance and Organization Recognition among Post 80s Generation Employees: The Mediating Role of Occupational Stress ..... Yan, Yan 520
52.The Application of Arm's Length Principle in Transfer Pricing and its Restriction ..... He, Guan Wen 522
53.Research on the Relationship of Secondary Equity Offering and Dividend Distribution ..... Li, Chang Hao 524
54. Research on Fair Value Accounting and Firm Financing ..... Li, Yi Ye 526
55.Research on Risk-weighted Assets' Accounting Treatment and Influence in the Basel III Framework ..... Ji, Jie 528
56.The Improvement of EIT on Venture Capital ..... Zhang, Lan 530
57.The Application of Arm's Length Principle In Business Restructurings ..... Zhuang, Zhou 532
58.Impact Analysis of Internal Supervision System on Accounting Transparency – An Empirical Research Based on the Listed Companies of Small and Medium Enterprise Board .....

.....Mao, Xian Jing 534
59.The Impact of Bank Concentration on Profitability and Risk in the Banking Industry in China .....
..... Zhang, Fei 536
60.The Relation Relationship between Ethical Climate, Ethical Leadership, Ethical Pressure and Earnings Management Behavior -The Moderating Effect of Power Distance.....Kong, Wan 538
61.The Study of Evaluating Operational Performance of Listed Commercial Banks in China and their Influencing Factors Based on TOPSIS .....Ding, Qing 540
62.Ownership Structure, Economies of Scale,and Bank Profitability .....Shi, Yong Yan 542
63.Comparative Studies on Inflation Factors Between Thailand and Indonesia..... Zhu, Ming Yuan 544
64.Measurement of Environmental Efficiency and Productivity in the Chinese Construction Industry ...
..... Li, Qian 546
65.The Study of Relationship between Greek Share Price Index and Euro Exchange Rate.....
.....Lang, Lin 548
66.Qualitative and quantitative research on the arbitrage feasibility between Hang Seng Index and Straits Times Index Futures ..... Zhang, Qi Fa 550
67.Identifying Major Factors on Quality Customers in Automobile Loan in China-An empirical study based on the Business Data in the Yangtze River Delta..... Zou, Gu Yue 552
68.An Empirical Analysis between Ownership Structure and Corporate Value of China's Listed Commercial Banks..... Sun, Ting xia 554
69.Research on Relationship between CCI and Stock Market in China - Based on Shanghai Composite Index ..... Zhao, Jing Chen 556
70.Research on the Relationship between Risks and Ownership Structure - Perspective of Financial Institutions .....Zhong, Chen 558
71.An Empirical Analysis on the Operational Risk of State-owned Commercial Banks .....
.....Luan, Wei Wei 560
72.A Study of the Total Factor Productivity on Gambling Industry in Macau ..... Tian, Ye 562

學術會議和活動

Academic Conferences and Activities

1.「澳門社會」系列講座

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學社會和文化研究所

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會

時間:

2012 年 2 月 9 日至 2012 年 11 月 29 日

地點：

澳門科技大學圖書館大樓 N211

會議總結：

爲進一步加強與社會的聯係，加深學生對澳門社會的了解，澳門科技大學舉辦「澳門社會」系列講座。

於 2012 年，該系列講座共舉行了 14 場，邀請本澳各界知名人士，包括立法議員、社團及商界領袖等，主講一系列有關澳門社會現況與未來的講座，內容涵蓋澳門的民生、福利政策、醫療體系、會展及經濟等各個不同領域。

講座以互動交流的形式進行，主講嘉賓深入闡析澳門各方面的情況及提出其見解，與科大師生一起分享他們豐富的經驗，加深了大家對澳門的了解及認識。每場講座均反應熱烈，師生踴躍出席。透過主講嘉賓的精彩演講，令大家獲益良多。



1.“Macau Society” Seminar Series

Organizer:

Institute for Social and Cultural Research, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation

Date:

From 9/2/2012 to 29/11/2012

Venue:

N211, the Library Building, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

In order to enhance the connection with the society and increase students' understanding on Macau society, Macau University of Science and Technology organizes “Macau Society” Seminar Series and invites influential individuals to talk about Macau's current and future situation. The speakers will share their insightful experiences with teachers and students.

The first guest speaker of “Macau Society” Seminar Series was Ms. Susana Chou, the former President of Legislative Assembly of Macau SAR. The topic of the seminar emphasizes on Macau's governance, legislation and social affairs. In this seminar, there were also five MUST's teachers and students participating in the discussion. Ms Susana Chou shared her great political experiences with teachers and students and all of us learnt a lot.

This event attracted more than 200 teachers and students to participate. Through Ms. Susana Chou's seminar, we could know more about Macau.

2.“中西文化的精神差異與現代轉型”國際學術研討會

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學社會和文化研究所

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會

時間:

2012 年 11 月 30 日—12 月 3 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 N 座 221 室

會議總結：

爲了系統地探討中西文化的分殊與共性，我們選擇在中西文化薈萃之地澳門召開一次題爲“中西文化的精神差異與現代轉型”的國際學術研討會。參加會議的十多位學者分別來自中國大陸、香港、澳門、臺灣以及美國、芬蘭等國家和地區，均爲國際著名的中西文化研究專家。本次會議的宗旨在於，從思想史角度來探討中西文化的精神特質和演進歷程，以便爲當代中國文化建設提供必要的理論根據。會議代表們依據儒家經典和基督教理論，針對中西人性論、生死觀、善惡觀、天人（或神人）關係、稱義與成聖、終極關懷、啓蒙歷程等重要問題發表學術論文，從不同角度闡明中西文化的精神差異，並對中西文化的現代轉型歷程進行深入探討。

2011 年 3 月至 8 月期間，本次會議的三位參加者武漢大學教授郭齊勇、香港中文大學教授溫偉耀和澳門科技大學特聘教授趙林已經在武漢大學舉行了三場關於中西文化精神差異和現代轉型的對談。對談錄音稿經修訂後，已於 2012 年 4 月由上海人民出版社出版，書名爲《傳統氤氳與現代轉型——中西文化三人談》。該書出版後在學術界產生了廣泛的影響。本次澳門會議可以看作是對 2011 年武漢大學對談會議的進一步深化與拓展，會議參加者也由三人擴大爲十餘人。與會代表們已經精心撰寫了會議論文，大家將圍繞一些共同關心的文化問題進行富有建設性的研討。可以預期，本次學術會議必將在中國兩岸四地和國際學術界產生重要的影響。

本次國際學術研討會由澳門科技大學社會和文化研究所主辦，並得到澳門基金會贊助，會議發表的論文以及討論錄音稿將在修改之後集結成一部中西文化比較文集，2013 年將由上海人民出版社正式出版。此外，在 2011 年武漢對談會議和本次澳門會議的基礎上，我們計畫以後每年召開一次相同主題的學術會議，以期形成一個中西文化比較研究的學術共同體，從而在國內和國際學術界產生不斷擴大的後續影響。


"中西文化的精神差異與現代轉型"
國際學術研討會
王忠欣

2.International Symposium "Compare and Contrast the Chinese and Western Cultures: Their Spiritual Differences and Transition in Modern Time"

Organizer:

Institute for Social and Cultural Research, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Macau Foundation

Date:

From 30/11/2012 to 3/12/2012

Venue:

N221, the Library Building, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

To systematically discuss the differences and commonness between Western and Eastern culture, we chose Macao, one of the most famous east-west combining site, to hold an international symposium — "Compare and Contrast the Chinese and Western Cultures: Their Spiritual Differences and Transition in Modern Time". Over ten participant scholars from Mainland-China, Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, US, Finland etc. all celebrated experts in the domain of western and eastern culture study, aimed at exploring the spiritual particularities and evolvements of western and eastern cultures from the perspective of the history of thought, and providing necessary theory background for the contemporary China's culture construction, have had a successful seminar from 30/11/2012 to 3/12/2012. Based on the classical theories of Confucianism and Christianity, these scholars delivered papers to the questions of humanism theories, ideas on life and death, good and evil, relationship between Heaven/God and Human beings, justification and sanctification, ultimate concern, course of enlightenment etc. which could deepen the dialogue between western and eastern culture, exhibit their spiritual differences from vary points of view, and give more consideration on the transforms of the modernization of west and east cultures.

As a matter of fact, three main attendances, professor Qiyong Guo (Wuhan University), Waiyiu Wan (Chinese University of Hongkong), Lin Zhao (Macau University of Science and Technology) have had three seminars on the similar topic in Wuhan University during March to August 2011, and published a book named "traditional denseness and modernization transform: dialogue between three scholars" (Shanghai Renming Press, 2012) based on the record of these meetings. This book has tremendous influence in the academe, and this conference in Macao could be regarded as an expanding of the series seminars in Wuhan. Since the attendances have been enlarged from three to over ten, and each of them have delivered thesis during the session on similar topics, we are looking forward to collecting articles into a volume and publish a book in 2013, and having one conference each year on the same topic.We could anticipate further constructive products and influences in this domain from our contribution.

3.「如何在 SSCI 期刊上發表論文」研討會

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學行政與管理學院

資／贊助機構：

澳門科技大學

時間:

2012 年 12 月 18 日

地點：

澳門科技大學行政大樓 A201

會議總結：

國際著名學者 Arch G. Woodside 教授應澳門科技大學行政與管理學院的邀請，於 2012 年 12 月 18 日假澳門科技大學行政大樓舉行了主題爲“如何在 SSCI 期刊上發表論文”研討會。來自行政與管理學院、酒店與旅遊管理學院 30 餘位老師和博士生代表出席。

研討會開始前,由陳乃九院長代表行政與管理學院向 Woodside 教授贈送了紀念品,以表謝意。Woodside 目前是美國波士頓學院（Boston College）市場營銷學教授和 Journal of Business Research 主編。他以多年從事研究和擔任主編的經驗，與大家分享了在 SSCI 期刊上發表論文的意義、如何給編輯回覆郵件、多個成功或失敗的實例、推薦了若干典型論文和電子資源，并回答了現場人員的提問。研討會氛圍熱烈，Woodside 給大家留下了聯繫方法，表示歡迎保持長期聯繫。澳大利亞 Swinburne 大學的 Catherine Prentice 博士陪同出席了是次研討會。

會後第 10 天應管理學院部分老師的請求，Woodside 教授將他的新書、部份講稿和最新論文成果等通過電子郵件發來，與大家進行了分享。眾多老師紛紛表示受益匪淺，並且對 Woodside 教授表達了由衷的欽佩和謝意。



3.Research Seminar on "How to get an article published in SSCI Journals"

Host organization:

Faculty of Management and Administration

Sponsor Organization:

Macau University of Science and Technology

Date:

18/12/2012

Avenue:

A201, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

Professor Arch G. Woodside, an internationally renowned scholar, was invited by the Faculty of Management and Administration of Macao University of Science and Technology (MUST) to hold a research seminar on "How to get an article published in SSCI Journals" on December 18 2012 at the Administration Building of MUST. More than 30 teachers and doctoral students who came from the Faculty of Management and Administration and the Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management attended the seminar.

Before the start of the seminar, Professor Lai Kow Chan, Dean of Faculty of Management and Administration, presented a souvenir to Woodside to express his appreciation. Woodside is a professor of marketing at Carroll School of Management of Boston College and Editor-in-Chief of *Journal of Business Research*. He shared with participants his opinions on the significance of publishing in SSCI journals, how to respond to the feedback received, and several success or failure cases according to his many years experience engaged in the research and chief editor. Moreover, he recommended a number of typical papers and electronic resources, and answered the questions raised. In a lively atmosphere, Woodside left his contact information and showed welcome to maintain long-term contact. Dr. Catherine Prentice who came from Swinburne University Australia attended the seminar as an accompanist.

Upon the request of some teachers from the Faculty of Management and Administration 10 days later, Professor Woodside shared with some participants a new edition of his book, parts of lecture notes and the latest papers achievements via e-mail. Many teachers showed their thanks and admiration to Professor Woodside due to the fruitful benefits.

4.2011-2012 學年第四場十字門法學論壇 “國家轉型、法律移植與法治發展”

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學法學院

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會

時間:

2012 年 2 月 23 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 N316 禮堂

會議總結：

2012 年 2 月 23 日週四晚，法學院主辦之 2011-2012 學年第四場十字門法學論壇正式開幕。論壇邀請了武漢大學法學院副教授廖奕博士、法學院助理教授謝國欣博士和行政與管理學院助理教授趙世勇博士作爲報告人，從法學和經濟學跨學科角度探究後發型區域轉型中的法治發展問題。

廖奕博士在《法治的測量與評估：WJP 法治指數及其中國摹本》報告中系統評介了世界正義工程（World Justice Project）對國家和地區法治水準的評價標準，評價了中國內地北京、上海等地所推行的法治指標，認爲現在法治評價標準側重融合定量和定性評價、普通民眾和專家評價，試圖避免單一的量化指標弊端，但仍存有重大爭議。謝國欣博士在《臺灣刑事司法中之法律移植》報告中，以臺灣地區的轉型經驗爲主，強調主要由留學歸台的著名法學家擔任“大法官”所組成的“大法官會議”的釋憲活動對臺灣刑事司法移植和法治發展起了重大作用。趙世勇博士從新制度經濟學入手，在題爲“Rule of Law and Economic Growth: Is China an Exception?”報告中以統計分析爲基礎證明中國 GDP 的增長與法治發展並非無關，其主要以透明國際的清廉指數爲依據，說明中國在經濟增長伴隨著法治水準的提高，當然法治發展水準仍屬低下。

法學院助理教授謝耿亮博士主持論壇，澳門大學法學院副教授蔣朝陽博士、法學院助理教授趙琳琳博士對報告進行精彩評議。法學院助理院長方泉副教授及其它師生參加論壇，圍繞中國轉型、法治水準的量化標準等問題進行研討。



4.the 4th SHIZIMEN Law Forum of the 2011-2012 Academic Year： State Transformation, Legal

Organizer:
Faculty of Law
Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Date:
23/2/2012
Venue:
N316, Macau University of Science and Technology
Summary:

Dr. Liao Yi, associate professor from the School of Law of Wuhan University, Dr. Hsieh Kuo-hsing, assistant professor from the Faculty of Law, and Dr. Zhao Shi Yong, assistant professor from the Faculty of Management & Administration, were invited as reporter of this forum, discussed the issues of development of rule of law in the transformation of late-developing districts from the interdisciplinary perspectives that include jurisprudence and economics.

Dr. Liao Yi delivered a speech titled as "*Measurement and Evaluation of rule of law: the WJP Rule of Law Index and its China Copies*", made a systematic review of rule of law index created by the World Justice Project, the evaluation standard implemented in Beijing, Shanghai and the other China districts. He concluded that the current rule of law indexes are devised to integrate the quantitative and qualitative approaches, the review of ordinary people and experts and to try to avoid the disadvantage of purely quantitative indicators, but there are still great controversies.

Dr. Hsieh Kuo-hsing made a speech titled as "*Legal Transplantation of Criminal Justice in Taiwan*". Based on the experiences of Taiwan transformation, he emphasized that the constitutional interpretation made by the "Council of Grand Justices" mainly consisted of Taiwan's famous jurists studying abroad plays a major role in the legal transplantation of criminal justice and the development of rule of law.

Dr. Zhao Shi Yong gave a report titled as "*The Rule of Law and Economic Growth: Is China an Exception?*" from the perspective of new institutional economics and statistical analysis. He concluded that China's GDP growth dose not have nothing to do with the development of the rule of law. Based on the Corruption Perceptions Index made by Transparency International, Dr. Zhao believed that the China's economic growth is accompanied by the rise of rule of law, but the overall level is still very low.

Dr. Xie Geng Liang, assistant professor from the Faculty of Law, presided the forum. Dr. Jiang Chao Yang, associate professor from the Faculty of Law of Macao University, and Dr. Zhao Lin Lin, assistant professor from the Faculty of Law, made their comments respectively. Dr. Fang Quan, associate dean of the Faculty of Law, and the other participants joined the discussion around heated topics such as the China transformation, the quantitative evaluation of rule of law.

5.2011-2012 學年十字門法學論壇第五場“旅遊爭議的解決與預防”

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學法學院

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會

時間:

2012 年 3 月 29 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 E310 演講廳

會議總結：

2012 年 3 月 29 日下午，由澳門科技大學法學院主辦、澳門法制研究會協辦的「旅遊爭議的解決與預防」論壇在科技大學 E 座活動中心 E310 演講廳舉行，此亦爲法學院 2011-2012 學年之第五場「十字門法學論壇」。澳門消費者委員會執行委員會全職委員陳漢生先生與澳門特別行政區政府旅遊發展委員會委員、澳門文化遺產導遊協會主席簡萬甯博士應邀作爲報告人出席論壇。

陳漢生先生指出，在近 5 年來消委會所獲旅客投訴中，僅有 5%涉及旅行團的集體旅遊糾紛，減去 2010 年 1513 宗涉及非凡航空停飛事件引起的投訴，旅客投訴主要集中於食品及飲品類（占 14.2%）、通訊器材（占 13.3%）、鐘錶（占 8%）、衣履皮革（占 6.3%）和公共交通（占 4.6%），消委會通過調解協商等特別處理機制處理一般消費投訴的結案率達 98%，通過建立消費爭議仲裁中心「加盟商店」和「誠信店」制度，有效地處理和預防了消費糾紛，消費會並與內地 41 個省市消保組織簽訂了消費維權合作協議，與中華全國工商聯合會旅遊業商會簽署「優質誠信商號活動」合作協議，與新加坡、葡萄牙等國家簽訂了 4 份國家級協定，有效服務於來澳旅遊的消費者。簡萬甯博士指出，從微觀角度看近期「港澳遊」旅遊爭議，主要由於澳門本地接社的發給抵澳旅客的「行程表」與內地遊客所簽旅遊合同不一致所致，因此建議改革「行程表」制度，改變澳門旅行社和導遊的營利模式，增加消費者的理性識別能力。

法學院畢經緯講師主持論壇，澳門科技大學酒店與旅遊管理學院雷美娟講師和法學院謝耿亮助理教授分別從管理學的投訴處理機制和法學角度的「私法失靈」及其補強和矯正機制進行評議。澳門特區政府旅遊局法律顧問黃志強先生、消費者委員會歐永棠先生、澳門法制研究會會長陳華強大律師、法學院助理院長方泉副教授等參加論壇，圍繞旅遊業這一澳門核心產業，就如何完善旅遊法律、充分有效解決和預防旅遊糾紛、增強旅遊業業者和消費者之間的互信與合作、降低交易成本、促進旅遊業良性發展等問題展開研討。



5.the 5th SHIZIMEN Law Forum of the 2011-2012 Academic Year: Tourism Dispute Prevention & Resolution

Organizer:

Faculty of Law

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation

Date:

29/3/2012

Venue:

E310, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

Mr. Chen Han Sheng, the full-time member of the executive committee of Consumer Council of Macau SAR Government, and Dr. Jian Wan Ning, the president of Macau Cultural Heritage Tourist Guide Association and the member of The Travel Industry Council of Macau were invited as reporters.

Mr. Chen Han Sheng pointed out that in the past five years only 5% complaint cases received by the Consumer Council concerned with collective travel team disputes. If not including the 1513 complaint cases caused by the suspended operation of Viva Macau Airlines in 2010, complained cases mainly related to Food & Drinks (14.2%), Telecommunication Equipment (13.3%), Watches & Clocks (8%), Clothings & Apparels (6.3%), Public Transport (4.6%). The Consumer Council had successfully handled 98% general consumer complaints through special resolution regimes including mediation, and it also established Consumer Arbitration Centre and "Certified Shop" system to try to treat and prevent disputes effectively. For providing good service to visitors to Macau, the Council had signed cooperation agreements on consumer protection with 41 Mainland China provincial and municipal consumer protection organizations, signed an cooperation agreement on "High-quality and Good Faith Shop" with the Chamber of Tourism of All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and signed 4 international agreement with Singapore, Portugal etc.

Dr. Jian Wan Ning said that when seeing the recent tourism disputes happing in Hong Kong and Macau from the micro perspective, we could find that the main reason lies in the discrepancy between the itinerary issued by the Macao local travel agency and agreement signed by the Mainland tour operator with customer. So he recommended reformation of the travel itinerary system and the profit pattern of travel agency and tour guide, and enhancing the consumer rationality.

Bi Jing Wei, lecturer of the Faculty of Law, hosted the forum. Miss Lei Mei Juan, lecturer of the Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management, made a comment from consumer complaints handling mechanisms, and Dr. Xie Geng Liang, assistant professor of the Faculty of Law, made a comment from the "private law failure" and "public law remedy". Mr. Huang Zhi Qiang, legal counsel of the Macau Government Tourist Office, Mr. Ou Yong Tang from the Consumer Council of Macau SAR Government, Lawyer Chen Hua Qiang, the president of Macao Association of Legal Research, and Dr. Fang Quan, the associate dean of the Faculty of Law attended the forum, and joined the discussion of relating issues on how to improve the tourism law to resolve and prevent tourism disputes effectively, to strengthen the mutual respect and cooperation between the Consumer and the participants in the tourism industry, to reduce transaction costs and to promote the healthy development of tourism.

6.2011-2012 學年十字門法學論壇第六場“法律、金融與經濟發展”

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學法學院

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會

時間:

2012 年 5 月 7 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 N221 演講廳

會議總結：

本次論壇主題爲“法律、金融與經濟發展”，中山大學法學院副教授丁利博士、行政與管理學院助理教授伍向豪博士應邀作爲報告人，台灣中央研究院法律學研究所副研究員兼台灣大學法律學院合聘副教授簡資修博士和法學院沈雲樵博士應邀作爲評議人。

丁利博士在題爲“Coordination, Incentive & Economic Development: the Role of Law”的報告中以法律的博弈分析爲基礎，討論了最優執行法律須考慮的技術可能性、行爲人的個人理性以及激勵相容等問題。伍向豪博士在題爲《澳門初級法院和中級法院審理案件效率評估研究》的報告中適用資料包絡法（Data Envelopment Analysis）對澳門初級法院和中級法院的辦案統計資料及相關成本進行實證分析，評估其案件審理效率。

簡資修博士和沈雲樵博士分別主要從法律經濟學和法學角度進行點評。法學院謝耿亮助理教授主持論壇，法學院在校研究生和本科生參與了此次論壇，圍繞法律博弈分析的適用範圍、集體行動的激勵、法律實證研究的確切性問題等進行了討論。



6.the 6th SHIZIMEN Law Forum of the 2011-2012 Academic Year: Law, Finance and Economic

Organizer:
Faculty of Law
Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Date:
07/05/2012
Venue:
N221, Macau University of Science and Technology
Summary:

Dr. Ding Li, associate professor of Sun Yat-sen University School of law, and Dr. Wu Xiang Hao, assistant Professor of the Faculty of Management and Administration were invited as speakers of this forum. Dr. Chien Tze-Shiou, associate research professor of Institutum Iurisprudentiae of Academia Sinica and conjoint associate professor of NTU College of Law, and Dr. Shen Yun Qiao, Assistant Professor of the Faculty of law, were invited as reviewers.

Dr. Ding Li delivered a speech titled as "Coordination, Incentive and Economic Development: the Role of Law". Based on the game analysis, he discussed the technical possibilities, the individual rationality, and the incentive compatibility problems when achieving optimal enforcement of law. Dr. Wu Xiang Hao made a report titled as "*Efficiency Assessment of the Court of First Instance and Intermediate Court Performance in Macau*", showing the statistical analysis (including Data Envelopment Analysis) of compiled statistics on Macau trial court and intermediate court cases and related costs.

Dr. Chien Tze-Shiou and Dr. Shen Yun Qiao made their comments primarily from the perspective of law and economics. Dr. Xie Geng Liang, assistant professor of the Faculty of Law, presided the forum. The graduate and undergraduate students participated in this forum, joined the discussion of the application of game theory in law and jurisprudence, the incentives for group action, and the certainty of legal empirical research and other issues.

7.2012-2013 學年十字門法學論壇第一場：後危機時代的公司法變革

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學法學院

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會

時間:

2012 年 10 月 12 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 N211

會議總結：

中國商法學研究會副會長、廣東省法學會民商法學研究會會長、中山大學法學院周林彬教授，香港中文大學法律學院暨澳大利亞新南威爾士大學法學院雙聘副教授黃輝博士應邀作爲報告人。周林彬教授對中國內地公司法中董事忠實義務的立法和司法實踐進行評析，認爲基於既有制度實踐而產生之路徑依賴，立法上看似完備的忠實義務在司法實踐中差強人意，在後危機時代中國內地公司法發展將轉以司法適用爲中心，強化以民事訴訟方式激勵董事履行忠實義務，改善公司治理機構。黃輝博士總結了美國應對安然醜聞和 2008 年金融危機的公司證券法變革，採納看門人機制之理論論述，詳述改善公司治理之核心在於建構合理的外部仲介市場，尤其是信用評級和證券諮詢市場。台灣大學法律學院副教授邵慶平博士和法學院助理教授沈雲樵博士進行了精彩點評。法學院謝耿亮助理教授主持論壇。

澳門特區檢察院梁文英檢察官、律政廳法律事務處李建基處長及鄭鼎基高級技術員、清華大學深圳研究院朱大明老師及法學院師生 200 餘人到場參加是次論壇。與會人士並圍繞獨立董事制度之實際功能、案例指導制度對公司法實施之可能影響等展開研討。



7.the 1st SHIZIMEN Law Forum of the 2012-2013 Academic Year: Reform of Company Law in Post-Crisis Age

Organizer:
Faculty of Law

Sponsor:
Macao Foundation

Date:
12/10/2012

Venue:
N211, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

Dr. Zhou Lin Bin, professor of Sun Yat-sen University School of law, the vice president of China Commercial Law Society, the president of Guangdong Society of Civil & Commercial Law, and Dr. Huang Hui Robin, associate professor of the Faculty of Law of China University of Hong Kong and conjoint associate professor of the Faculty of Law of University of New South Wales, were invited as reporters. Professor Zhou Lin Bin reviewed the legislation and judicial application of Director's Duty of Loyally in the Chinese company law. He maintained that as the result of path dependence of the established institutions, the seemingly perfect legislation of Director's Duty of Loyalty performed unsatisfactorily in practice. In the post-crisis age, there should be a shift from the legislation-centered development to judicial application-centered development of Chinese company law and promote the use of civil litigation to stimulate directors to exercise the duty and improve the corporate governance.

Dr. Huang Hui Robin summarized the US security law and company law reforms in response to Enron scandal and the 2008 financial crisis and believed that the gatekeeping professions especially the credit-rating professionals and security counsels play a vital and influential role in promoting good corporate governance.

Dr. Shao Ching-ping, associate professor the NTU College of Law, and Dr. Shen Yun Qiao, assistant professor of the Faculty of Law, made wonderful comments respectively. Dr. Xie Geng Liang, assistant professor of the Faculty of Law, presided the forum. Mrs. Liang Wen Ying, the Prosecutor of The Public Prosecutions Office of the MSAR, Mr. Li Jian Ji, the director of Legal Affairs Division of Judicial Affairs Department, Mr. Zheng Ding Ji, the senior expert of Legal Affairs Division of Judicial Affairs Department, Mr. Zhu Da Ming, lecturer of the Research Institute of Tsinghua University in Shenzhen and over 200 teachers and students from the Faculty of Law attended this forum. The participants also discussed the actual function of independent director, the possible effect of the guiding cases system on the implementation of Chinese company law and related issues.

8.2012-2013 學年十字門法學論壇第二場：環境影響評估制度的實踐與創新

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學法學院

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會

時間:

2012 年 11 月 12 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 N101

會議總結：

本場論壇首先出場的是華南農業大學法學院王權典教授，他從公眾參與的視角對大陸環境影響評估制度的實踐進行了梳理。他認爲，公眾參與環境管理是憲法法律賦予並保障公民的基本權利，公眾參與應當是全方位的參與，包括對環境立法、環境行政決策和環境管理執法活動之全過程參與。要解決當前環境影響評估制度的諸多問題，關鍵是要使公眾參與原則真正落實。

接下來發言的是香港環境保護署首席環境保護主任黃耀光先生。他對香港環境影響評估制度的先進經驗做了十分細緻且生動的介紹，使聽眾極大地加深了對香港實踐的瞭解。

會議的評議人是澳門環境諮詢委員會委員、澳門生態學會會長何偉添博士以及法學院的黃明健副教授。何偉添博士結合本澳的環評事件，如西灣湖夜市計劃等，對兩位發言人的發言進行了非常有針對性的點評。最後，黃明健副教授結合兩岸四地以及近鄰韓國的環境影響評估制度做了精彩點評。

幾位發言人及評議人的精彩演講引發了現場嘉賓及師生的熱烈討論。法學院的林位強助理教授及沈雲樵助理教授圍繞應論壇主題發表了自己的見解並與發言人及評議人進行交流。

在本場論壇中，來自香港、大陸和本澳的專家學者圍繞“環境影響評估制度的實踐與創新”進行了深入而廣泛的交流以及熱烈的討論。來自澳門檢察院以及法學院的數位本澳專家學者出席了本次論壇。


主題：環境影響評估制度的實踐與創新
報告人：王權典 博士（華南農業大學法學院教授、
中國環境資源法學研究會常務理事）
黃耀光 先生（香港環境保護署首席環境保護主任）
評議人：何偉添 博士（澳門環境諮詢委員會委員、
澳門生態學會會長）
黃明健 博士（澳門科技大學法學院副教授）
主持人：王凌光 博士（澳門科技大學法學院助理教授）

8.the 2nd SHIZIMEN Law Forum of the 2012-2013 Academic Year: Practice and Innovation of Environmental Impact Assessment System

Organizer:

Faculty of Law

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation

Date:

12/11/2012

Venue:

N101, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

Dr. Wang Quan Dian, professor of South China Agricultural University School of Law, and Mr. Huang Yao Guang, the principal environmental protection officer of the Environmental Protection Department of Hong Kong Government, were invited as speaker of this forum. Dr. He Wei Tian, the member of the Environmental Advisory Council of Macau and the president of Ecological Society, and Dr. Huang Ming Jian, associate professor of the Faculty of Law, were invited as reviewers.

Professor Wang analyzed the China environmental impact assessment system from the perspective of public participation. He argued that the right of public participation in environmental management is a fundamental right conferred and protected by constitution law. The public participation should cover a wide range of legislation, environmental administrative decision-making and legal enforcement. To solve the problems facing the current system of environmental impact assessment, the key is to really implement the principle of public participation.

Mr. Huang Yao Guang made a very detailed and vivid description of Hong Kong's advanced experiences of environmental impact assessment, which greatly deepened the audiences' understanding.

Dr. He Wei Tian made pertinent comments of the two reports combining with the environmental impact assessment events happening in Macau such as the West Lake night market plan dispute. Dr. Huang Ming Jian made a wonderful comments combining with the experiences of the Great China District and South Korea. Dr. Lin Wei Qiang and Dr. Shen Yun Qiao, the two assistant professors of the Faculty of Law delivered their own opinions and exchanged ideas with the speakers and reviewers.

9.十字門名家講壇第七講

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學法學院

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會

時間:

2012 年 11 月 8 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 D 座禮堂

會議總結：

中國政法大學終身教授、中國行政法學會名譽會長應松年教授應邀做客澳門科技大學法學院“十字門”名家講壇，以“當代中國行政法的最新發展”爲主題，爲學院師生做了長達兩個半小時的精彩演講。來自澳門立法會、澳門檢察院、澳門法律改革及國際法事務局、澳門大學以及學院多位教師等本澳專家學者參加了本次講座。

法學院助理院長方泉副教授代表學院在演講開始之前向應松年教授贈送了紀念品，表達對遠道而來的應松年教授的感謝。

應松年教授首先對中國大陸行政法發展的國際以及國內背景展開了深入地闡釋，幷重點對大陸行政法自 1978 年改革開放至今 30 多年來所歷經的三個歷史階段的立法史進行了全面地梳理，最後，應教授結合自己的認識和體會，對中國大陸行政法發展的特點以及當前行政法治建設的重點與難點問題做了總結和歸納。

應松年教授的精彩演講引發了現場嘉賓及師生的積極回應，多位嘉賓圍繞應論壇主題發表了自己的見解並與應松年教授進行了深入的交流。最後，方泉助理院長進行了總結發言，並再次感謝應松年教授的精彩演講。論壇在聽眾真誠而熱烈的掌聲中落下了帷幕。


十字門名家講壇第七講
中國行政法的新發展

9.The Seventh Cross Gate Master Forum

Organizer:

Faculty of Law

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation

Date:

8/11/2012

Venue:

Auditorium of Block D，Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary

Ying Songnian, emeritus professor of China University of Political Science and Law and emeritus president of administrative law research association of China Law Society, is invited to give a lecture for teachers and students of faculty of law. The lecture is on the latest development of Chinese administrative law and it lasts for two and a half hours. Experts and teachers from Legislative Assembly of Macau, Public Prosecutions Office of Macau, Law Reform and International Law Bureau of Macau, Macau University and our university take part in the lecture.

Fang Quan, assistant dean and associate professor of faculty of law, presents souvenir to professor Ying before the lecture to express our thanks.

In the lecture, professor Ying explains the international as well as domestic background of development of Chinese administrative law at first; then, he analyzes the three terms of legal history of Chinese administrative law since 1978; at last, he summaries the characteristics, focuses and problems of rule of law in China.

His wonderful speech triggers positive responses from experts, teachers and students, and many of them share their points with professor Ying. In the end, assistant dean Fang Quan summaries the lecture and thanks professor Ying again. Then, the forum comes to an end with sincere and warm applause of the audience.

10.2012-2013 學年第一場法學講座

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學法學院

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會

時間:

2012 年 10 月 10 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 N316 演講廳

會議總結：

由澳門科技大學法學院主辦、澳門基金會贊助之 2012-2013 學年第一場法學講座於 2012 年 10 月 10 日下午在大學圖書館大樓 N316 演講廳順利召開，美國伯克萊加州大學法學博士、台灣大學法律學院邵慶平教授作了題爲「投資人保護與團體訴訟：台灣的投資人保護中心制度介紹與評析」的學術講座。

邵慶平教授首先對台灣地區累積投票制的制度進路進行了分析，認爲十餘年來該制度在台灣三次沉浮，從強制規定（股份公司必須採用），到任意規定（股份公司可選擇適用），再到 2012 年又改爲強制規定，體現了商業法律和商業實踐的脫節。尤其是 2001 年改制爲任意規定以後，台灣絕大多數公司仍然採用累積投票制，是制度選擇還是路徑相依（path depend）?值得深思。而 2007 年國巨公司訴大毅公司案，更是直接促成累積投票制「再變」而爲強制規範，學界普遍認爲這是正確的做法，但邵慶平教授質疑這種立法政策的合理性。

在團體訴訟方面，台灣沒有採用美國 contingency fee arrangement 模式，而是依賴政府行動和專項立法保護。台灣早於 1998 年即在「財團法人證券暨期貨市場發展基金會」下成立投資人保護的專責單位「投資人服務與保護中心」，並訂立於 2003 年開始生效的證券投資人暨期貨交易人保護法，據此設立「證券投資人及期貨交易人保護中心」。但問題在於，雖然投保中心幫助投資人追回不少的款項，卻流於法院判決，真正落入投資人口袋有多少，不得而知，立法者所求和當事人所求同樣存在一定的脫節。金融危機後，台灣積極因應，訂立金融消費者保護法，並據此設立財團法人金融消費者評議中心，但該建制僅爲爭端解決機制，而無團體訴訟功能。台灣的投資人保護之路，雖有既有建制可依，但依舊漫長。

演講結束後的提問回應環節，同學們反響熱烈，提問踴躍，邵慶平教授詳細回答了同學們的問題。本次講座由法學院助理教授沈雲樵博士主持，法學院林位強助理教授以及博士、碩士研究生和本科生共 200 餘人參加了講座。



10.The first law lecture of the 2012-2013 academic year

Organizer:

Faculty of Law

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation

Date:

10/10/2012

Venue:

N316, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary :

The first law lecture of the 2012/2013 academic year, which held by Macau University of Science and Technology Faculty of Law, sponsored by the Macau Foundation, had been finished in Room N316 of library of MUST. Professor Qingping Shao, SJD of the University of California at Berkeley, USA, professor of Taiwan University Law School, made a presentation entitled "Investor protection and group lawsuit: Introduction and Comment of Taiwan's center system of investment protection ".

Professor Shao first analyzed the system approach of cumulative voting of Taiwan, and he consisted that there were three downs, from adoption of mandatory norms(Co., Ltd. must adopt it), to applicable to any provisions (selectable to Co., Ltd.),and it was changed to mandatory in 2012, reflecting the mismatch between the commercial law and commercial practice. Especially after the restructuring of applicable to any provisions in 2001, the vast majority of companies in Taiwan still uses the cumulative voting system, it reflected choice of system or path depend? It is worthy of our reflection. The case of Guoju Co., Ltd. v. Dayi Co., Ltd. directly contributed the change from cumulative voting system to adoption of mandatory legal norms. The scholars of Taiwan generally believe that this is the correct approach, but professor Shao questioned the reasonableness of this legislative policy.

Taiwan does not use Contingency Fee Arrangement Mode of USA in Group lawsuit litigation, but is dependent on government initiatives and special legislative protection. As early as in1998, Taiwan had established the Securities and Futures Investors protection Center, held by "Institute for Securities & Futures Market Development Foundation", and entered into a securities investment cum futures traders protection Act which came into effect in 2003. But the problem is that the insured center to help investors recover a lot of money, but it is only in the court decision, we don't know how much really fall into the pockets of investors. After the financial crisis, Taiwan enter into financial consumer protection laws, on which the Foundation of finance consumer council established, but the establishment is only the dispute settlement mechanism, and no group litigation function. Although there is existing establishment to follow for Taiwan, it is still difficult to protect the invertors.

After the speech, there is the Q&A, and the students enthusiastically questioned. Professor Shao answered the problems of the students in detail. The lecture hosted by Dr.Yunqiao Shen, assistant professor of Faculty of Law. Weiqiang Lin, assistant professor of Faculty of Law, and more than 200 graduate and undergraduate students attended the lecture.

11.2012-2013 學年第二場法學講座

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學法學院

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會

時間:

2012 年 12 月 6 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 N306 演講廳

會議總結：

在本場論壇中，中國政法大學趙廉慧副教授以《中國大陸對信託法的需求和應用形態》爲題，從中國社會對民事信託、公益信託、投資信託、擔保信託、企業年金信託、盲目 信託、國有資產管理信託等以及對作爲民事救濟手段的擬制信託的需求進行分析，介紹了目前中國對這些信託法制度的具體的應用形態和現狀，並闡釋了信託法在現 在民商事法律中的獨特地位以及信託法理論的獨特價值。

學院助理教授林位強博士主持了這一場講座，與會師生以極大的興趣聆聽了趙廉慧博士的精彩演講，提問環節氣氛非常熱烈，最後在師生的熱烈互動中講座落下帷幕。



11.The 2nd Law Lecture of the 2011-2012 Academic Year

Organizer:
Faculty of Law
Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Date:
6/12/2012
Venue:
N306, Macau University of Science and Technology
Summary :

Dr. Zhao Lian Hui, the Associate Professor of China University of Political Science & Law, delivered a speech titled as "The Needs of Trust Law and its Use Forms in Mainland China". Dr. Zhao analyzed the need of civil trust, public interest trust, investment trust, guarantee trust, enterprise annuity trust, blind trust, state-owned assets management trust and constructive trust as remedy from the perspective of China society, introduced the current specific applications of trust law in Mainland China and interpreted the unique role of trust law in the civil and commercial law system and the special value of trust law theories.

Dr. Lin Wei Qiang, the Assistant Professor of Faculty of Law, presided the lecture. The attending teachers and students listened to Dr. Zhao's wonderful lecture with great interests. After warm interaction among the participants the lecture successfully came to an end.

12.法學院學術講座——中國海盜的神秘世界

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學法學院

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會

時間:

2012 年 12 月 3 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 N 座圖書館大樓 N101 禮堂

會議總結：

本次講座爲法學院 2012/2013 學年學術講座之一，主題爲《縱橫四海：中國海盜的神秘世界》（《海洋を横行した中國海賊の世界》）。

主講人松浦章（Akira Matsuura）是享譽國際的日本學者，先後取得文學博士和文化交涉學博士學位，現爲日本關西大學文學部教授，長期研究東亞海洋史與中日關係史，兼涉明清海禁及海事法制研究，在日本、中國大陸及臺北出版學術著作 20 餘部，發表研究論文及調查報告 500 餘篇，多部作品被譯介國外並產生廣泛的影響。此次講座以日語進行，深入介紹中國歷史上的海盜現象與海盜行爲，闡述中國古代海禁政策與海防問題的關聯，指出海盜行爲絕非過去的歷史問題，也是當今國際共同關注的議題之一，需要多國間國際協力解決的問題。

法學院助理教授何志輝博士主持了這場講座，研究生羅豔同學擔任翻譯，學院部份教師、碩士及博士生及本科生以極大的興趣聆聽了演講。講座結束後，松浦章教授與部分研究生及教師在 A 座 311 會議室進行座談，圍繞海盜現象、海禁政策及海權戰略等議題展開更爲深入的學術交流。



12. “The mysterious world of Chinese pirates”

Organizer:
Faculty of Law
Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Date:
03/12/2012
Venue:
Library Building N101 Hall
Summary :

The lecture is one of academic lecture series of Faculty of Law for 2012/2013 academic year, which topic is " Dominate the world: the mysterious world of Chinese pirates" （《海洋を横行した中國海賊の世界》）.

The lecturer, Akira Matsuura, who is an internationally renowned Japanese scholar, has achieved the literary doctorate and cultural representations doctorate. Now he is a professor of Department of Literature, Japan Kansai University. He studies on East Asian maritime history and the history of Sino-Japanese relations for a long time, and involved maritime trade boycott and maritime legal research in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. He has published more than 20 academic books in Japan, China mainland and Taipei; and more than 500 articles research papers and survey reports. His works have translated abroad and have a broad impact. The lecture was conducted in Japanese. Professor Akira Matsuura introduced the pirate phenomenon and piracy in Chinese history; he elaborated the boycott policies and coast defense in the ancient China; he pointed out that piracy is definitely not only history, but also one of today's international issues, which needed multinational cooperation to solve the problem. Dr. He Zhi Hui, Assistant Professor of Faculty of Law, presided over the lecture. A graduate student named Luo Yan is an interpreter for this lecture. Teachers of Faculty of Law; graduate and undergraduate students listen to the speech with great interest. After the lecture, Professor Akira Matsuura talked with some graduate students and teachers in the room A311. In their discussion, they focus topics on the pirate phenomenon, boycott policy and sea power strategy.

13.第三屆觀應杯法學徵文比賽

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學法學院

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會

時間:

2011 年 10 月 8 日至 2012 年 3 月 22 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 D 座禮堂

會議總結：

本次徵文比賽曆時半年多，經評委會嚴格評審，評出二等獎一名，由四年級劉金玲同學的作品《從生育保險的制度看中國的人權保護》獲得，一等獎和三等獎空缺； 研究生優秀論文獎兩篇，分別是李思華同學的《以元雜劇<趙氏孤兒>爲例談複仇與法律》和冼宏烈同學的《國家是應該被信仰的存在—從尊重本國民眾之"國家情懷"出發》。

寫作能力是一名法科學生必須具備的能力之一,法學院爲了培養本院同學鍛煉自身的寫作能力,每年定期舉辦該項論文比賽,取得了良好的效果,同學們受益匪淺。



13.The 3rd GUANYING Cup Law Thesis Competition

Organizer:

Faculty of Law

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation

Date:

From 8/10/2011 to 22/3/2012

Venue:

Auditorium of Block D, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary :

On the evening of March 22, 2012, the 3rd GUANYING Cup Law Thesis Competition for the 2011-2012 academic year lasting more than half a year successfully came to an end. After the strict review of the competition judging panel, the Second Prize of Outstanding Undergraduate Thesis Award was given to Liu Jing Ling, a senior student from the Faculty of Law, for her essay "Human Rights Protection in China: from the Perspective of Childbirth Insurance System ". The First Prize and the Third Prize were left in vacancies.

The Outstanding Graduate Thesis Award was given to Li Si Hua for her thesis "Revenge and Law: the Example of Yuan zaju 'Chinese Orphan'" and Xian Hong Lie for his thesis "State as Being of Faith: On Respecting for One's Own National Feeling".

GUANYING Cup Law Thesis Competition is an annual competition organized by the Faculty of Law, aiming to cultivate research abilities and writing abilities of law students.

14.第四屆望洋杯法律辯論賽

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學法學院

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會

時間:

2012 年 3 月 8 日至 2012 年 3 月 22 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 D 座禮堂

會議總結：

歷時三周的第四屆望洋杯法律辯論賽成功在 D 座禮堂拉下帷幕，並得到出席嘉賓的高度讚賞。澳門理工學院一國兩制研究中心楊允中主任、澳門大學法學院駱偉建教授、澳門恒義律師事務所廖悅興大律師，法學院懷效鋒院長及黎曉平教授擔任評委，澳門科技大學學生事務處黃嘉穎處長、方泉助理院長以及學院師生出席了是次決賽。

作爲法學院的常設項目之一，望洋盃辯論賽通過對現實中存在的法律問題進行辯論，引導同學對身邊的問題進行深入的思考。同時也可以提升同學們口才與臨場反應能力。因爲辯論賽的特殊性，爭強了同學們的團隊合作精神。在舉行比賽的同時也豐富了同學的課餘生活，增進同學間感情。



14.The 4th WANGYANG Cup Law Debate Competition

Organizer:

Faculty of Law

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation

Date:

From 8/3/2102 to 22/3/2012

Venue:

Auditorium of Block D, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary

On the evening of March 22, 2012, *the 4th WANGYANG Cup Law Debate Competition*, which had been lasting over three weeks, decided the champion, the second and the third place. The third place playoff was between the affirmative team consisting of Wang Xue, Wang Zeming, Ma Hongsheng, Zhou Zitong and the negative team consisting of Sun Hui, Miu Jianing, Wu Xiaoxi, Chen Bo'an, debated around the resolution "Whether the 7th article of the Third Interpretation on Several Issues Concerning the Application of the Marriage Law is beneficial for the female The Resolution", at last the negative team won. The champion match was between the affirmative team consisting of Zhang Yunjie, Zhang Fu, Chang Hao, Liao Weihong, Rao Xun (the substitute) and the negative team consisting of Li Lingyu, Yuan Guichun, Yu Li, Li Wei, debated around the resolution "Should criminal prosecution of domestic violence be condition of consent of victim ", the affirmative team won in the end. Wu Xiaoxi excelled as the best debater.

The three judges, Professor Li Xiao Ping, from the Faculty of Law, Professor Luo Wei Jian, from Faculty of Law of Macau University and Professor Yang Yun Zhong, the director of "One Country Two Systems Research Centre" of Macao Polytechnic Institute, made their comments respectively. The other two judges were Professor Huai Xiao Feng, the dean of Faculty of Law, and Lio Ut Heng, the lawyer of Eternal Justice Law Firm of Macao.

Huang Jia Ying, the director of Student Affairs Office, and Fang Quan, the Assistant Dean of Faculty of Law, also attended the activity.

15.“創意共用與著作權保護”國際論壇

主辦機構:

澳門科技大學法學院

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會

時間:

2012 年 4 月 26 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 N 座圖書館大樓 N101 禮堂

會議總結：

由澳門科技大學法學院主辦、“澳門創意共用”項目組承辦的“創意共用與著作權保護”國際論壇於 2012 年 4 月 26 日假澳門科技大學圖書館大樓 N101 會議廳舉行。

近年來，澳門政府一直堅持產業適度多元化發展的方針，2012 財政年度施政報告中亦已指出，澳門的文化創意產業已進入初級階段。文創產業的發展需要多方面的配套措施，既要爲本地創作人提供更多表達平臺，更需要有好的作品合理使用和保護制度。源於美國的創意共用組織旨在建立一個層次合理而富有彈性的著作權保護和作品合理使用機制，爲知識產權的研究和發展提供了新的思路，這正與澳門發展文創產業的法律保護需求相契合。另一方面，網路時代對著作權的保護與限制提出了新的課題，作爲一種主要依託網路爲應用平臺的協定機制，創意共用爲網路時代作品的保護和合理使用提供了更多選擇。

本次國際論壇邀請到知識產權法領域的專家學者、本地文創人士和相關領域專業人士，以及來自中國大陸、香港、臺灣、葡萄牙、韓國等多個法域的創意共用組織成員出席會議，分別就“創意共用的現狀與趨勢”、“文化創意產業發展與創意共用”、“網路環境下著作權保護的限制與例外”及“跨域知識產權的法律協作”等四個主題展開了富於創見而卓有成效的交流和討論，相信能爲今後澳門本地文創產業的發展及與其他法域的文創交流產生積極影響。

澳門科技大學副校長劉良講座教授出席論壇並致開幕詞。CC 組織方面的嘉賓有，中國大陸知識共用項目主持人、中國人民大學法學院王春燕副教授，經理、攝影家朱捍東先生及 IT 人員辛省志先生，香港共用創意公共組負責人黃平達先生，臺灣創用法律組負責人、台灣政治大學法學院李治安助理教授及研究助技師張藝鴻先生，葡萄牙 CC 法律組負責人 Teresa 女士以及韓國 CC 的 Jae Yeon Kim 先生。澳門創意共用項目負責人澳門科技大學法學院助理院長方泉副教授、法律組負責人易在成助理教授及成員韓子天博士、汪藍副教授、沈雲樵助理教授、汪誠芳小姐、湯曦小姐出席論壇。出席論壇的嘉賓還有，文化局文化創意產業促進廳高級技術員鄺春媚女士、法律改革及國際法事務局蕭書香先生、深圳大學法學院朱謝群教授、彭勃教授、上海社會科學院法學研究所郝一丁副研究員、中山大學國際商學院代中現副教授、澳門理工學院藝術高等學校徐秀菊校長、澳門大學法學院塗廣建副教授、澳門科技大學法學院費蘭芳講師。澳門維基媒體協會周志堅會長和澳門漫畫從業員協會黃天俊會長等本地文創專業人員及科大師出席論壇。


創意共用與著作權保護論壇

15.International Forum on Creative Commons and Copyright Protection

Organizer:
Faculty of Law
Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Date:
26/04/2012
Venue:
Library Building N101 Hall
Summary

Hosted by Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology (MUST), and co-organized by CC Macau project team, the International Forum on Creative Commons and Copyright Protection was held at conference hall N101, Library building of MUST on April 26th, 2012.

The recent years have witnessed Macao SAR government's continuous efforts to promote moderate industrial diversification. The Policy Address for the fiscal year 2012 also indicates that the cultural and creative industries (CCI) of Macao have entered the initial stage of development. The development of CCI requires various support measures. Platforms need be provided for the local creators to show their talents, and legal systems need be perfected to enable reasonable use of the works and ensure protection of copyright. Creative Commons (CC) organization, originally established in the USA, has been devoted to building a reasonably layered and flexible mechanism for protecting copyright and sharing works. CC provides a new mentality for research and improvement of Intellectual Property (IP) Right and can meet the demand for legal protection of developing CCI in Macao. On the other hand, the digital age has raised new issues about copyright protection and its limitation. The CC licenses, being the creation of the internet world, provide more options for both copyright protection and reasonable use of works in the digital environment.

16.2012 月球及行星科學國際研討會

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學、中科院國家天文臺、南京大學

承辦機構：

澳門科技大學太空科學研究所

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會、澳門科技發展基金

時間:

2012 年 3 月 26 日至 2012 年 3 月 27 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 N101 禮堂

會議總結：

爲了深化月球及行星科學領域內，國際和國內之間的學術交流，同時爲了加大我校的宣傳力度，促進澳門科技大學的知名度以及在學術領域的影響力，月球與行星科學國際研討會已於 2012 年 3 月 26-27 日在澳門科技大學召開，這也是澳門科技大學成立 12 周年慶祝活動的一部分。

此次會議的宗旨是交流近幾年來世界各國月球及行星探測所取得的成果及經驗，探討今後的研究計畫及重點。涉及月球及行星的地形地貌，元素分佈，礦物分佈，重力場，近月空間環境等問題，會議邀請到來自歐洲、北美洲以及亞洲近鄰日本等國家的多位知名學者，其中甚至不乏各個國家一線的科研工作者，是期望能夠達到在全球性的範圍內進行最前沿的學術交流的目的。

是次會議爲期兩天，共設立 8 個議題，每個議題安排一位主講嘉賓，分別爲各個國家相關領域的知名科學家。會議邀請到來自美國國家航空航天局(NASA)戈達德空間中心的 LRO 專案副研究員 Gordon Chin 教授，波蘭科學研究院空間研究中心的 Marek Banaszkiewicz 教授，來自日本國家天文臺的 Sho Sasaki 教授以及中國科學院國家天文臺嚴俊臺長和歐陽自遠院士等前來參加會議。另外會議的開幕式還邀請到澳門科技發展基金會鄭冠偉委員、劉良剛顧問，澳門地球物理暨氣象局馮瑞權局長，澳門科學技術協進會崔世平主席，中聯辦劉曉航部長以及澳門科學館葉賜權館長和部分科大校領導前來出席。在會議上，來自各個國家的學者們紛紛報告自己的研究成果，交流學術經驗，並在報告結束之後展開了激烈的討論，甚至數次出現因時間拖延太久主持人不得不終止討論的場面。此外，澳門科技大學太空科學研究所的學者及研究生們也介紹了近年來的研究成果並與國內外學者作廣泛交流。澳門科學館，澳門地球物理與氣象局的研究人員也積極參加此次研討會。

通過這次會議，國內外的學者們就空間科學方面的研究進展進行了深入的交流，許多專家表示這樣的交流是非常有意義的，可以瞭解到各個國家在深空探測領域內的最新進展，發現對方的成功與不足，爲我國的深空探測事業指明了方向。希望我校能夠繼續舉辦這類的會議，並且邀請更多的學者及專家到場參與討論。


澳門科技大學
MACAU UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
International Symposium on Lunar and Planetary Science (ISLPS2012)
March 26-27, 2012 Macao

16.International Symposium on Lunar and Planetary Science 2012

Organizer:

Macau University of Science and Technology, National Astronomical Observatories, Chinese Academy of Sciences (NAOC) , Nanjing University

Co-Organizer:

Space Science Institute, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation, Macao Science and Technology Development Fund

Date:

From 26/3/2012 to 27/3/2012

Venue:

N101, Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary:

For the purpose of deepening the international academic communication in Lunar and Planetary Science, and to expand the popularity of the university, we held this conference as a part of the 12th anniversary celebration of MUST. The conference includes many topics of Deep Space Exploration, such as lunar and planetary compositions, topographies, gravity fields and so on.

The two-day conference has drawn more than 40 experts and scholars from all over the world for an exchange of ideas and the latest results in Lunar and Planetary Science. We also invited some famous scientists to give the keynote speeches, they are: Prof. Gordon Chin from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA, USA). Prof. Marek Banaszkiewicz from the Space Research Centre of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Prof. Sho Sasaki from the National Astronomical Observatory of Japan. Academician Ouyang Ziyuan and Prof. Yan Jun from the National Astronomical Observatories, Chinese Academy of Science.

During the conference, all the scientists and experts carried on thorough exchange in the research of Lunar and Planetary Science, presented their achievements, and shared the experience. Intense discussions have appeared for several times after each report. In addition, the scholars and students from Space Science Institute of MUST also demonstrate their achievements, and the experts also make some comments on our work.

At last, all the participants appreciated for our work and indicate that it is very important to have this opportunity to make an exchange with the experts from foreign countries. It helps a lot in our future work. Hoping that we will keep on organizing more conferences like this.

17.圖書館文獻服務體系專家講座

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學圖書館、中國高等教育文獻保障系統（CALIS）

承辦機構：

澳門科技大學圖書館、澳門圖書館暨資訊管理協會

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會、萬方數據(香港)有限公司、華藝數位股份有限公司

時間:

2012 年 6 月 28 日至 2012 年 6 月 29 日

地點：

澳門科技大學圖書館

會議總結：

圖書館於二〇一二年六月二十八日及二十九兩日，面向全澳圖書館員，舉辦"圖書館文獻服務體系專家講座"。該會議由中國高等教育文獻保障系統（CALIS）和我館聯合主辦，澳門圖書館暨資訊管理協會協辦。CALIS 管理中心副主任，北京大學圖書館副館長陳凌教授、CALIS 聯機編目中心專家組副組長、聯機編目中心前沿研究負責人沈正華教授、CALIS 管理中心資訊服務部項目特聘專家高冰潔擔任主講嘉賓。講座包含的主題有：CALIS 的最新服務模式；圖書館新技術之應用和發展趨勢；RDA 編目前沿問題研究等。講座有助於深入瞭解和研究圖書館發展中的服務和技術問題，使得我館的工作人員及澳門的圖書館從業人員從中獲益。參加培訓的人員達 60 餘人。



17.The Library Literature Services System Seminar

Organizer:

MUST Library；China Academic Library & Information System (CALIS)

Co-Organizer:

MUST Library；Macau Library & Information Management Association(MLILA)

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation; Wan Fang Data (HK); Airiti Inc.

Date:

From 28/6/2012 to 29/6/2012

Venue:

MUST Library

Summary:

The Library Literature Services System Seminar is held on 28th - 29th June at MUST Library and open to all libraries in Macao, which is hosted by China Academic Library & Information System (CALIS) and MUST Library, assisting by Macau Library & Information Management Association(MLILA). The lecturers include Professor Chen Ling, the deputy director of CALIS and the deputy University Librarian; Professor Shen Zhenghua, the expert of CALIS Online Cataloging Center; Miss Bingjie Gao, one of the distinguished experts of Information Services Department of CALIS Management Center. The topics included in: the latest of CALIS service model; the innovative technology applications and development trends of library; and the RDA cataloging and cutting-edge issues. This Seminar benefits the library professionals in Macao with the in-depth knowledge and latest research development. More than 60 professional staffs of libraries in Macao participated this seminar.

18.2012 年澳門科技大學圖書館業務學術研討會

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學圖書館

時間:

2012 年 7 月 27 日至 2012 年 7 月 27 日

地點：

澳門科技大學圖書館

會議總結：

2012 年澳門科技大學圖書館業務學術研討會是我館舉辦的第一屆館內業務學術研討會。會上 21 位本館同事宣讀了論文，加上合作論文，幾乎得到了全館每位同事的積極參與。所撰寫的論文都與業務工作緊密相關，通過總結和對比，對本館工作進行了思考，其中不乏優秀之作。

圖書館是資訊時代發展和變化最快的行業之一。如果不做學術研究、不瞭解業內動態，圖書館的發展會很容易迷失方向，嚴重時甚至會因投入方向的錯誤而造成巨大的資源浪費。澳科大圖書館目前的館員隊伍呈現年輕化，工作經驗不足，缺少業務精英；澳門圖書館界對人才培養、人才引進等方面受本地化因素影響，目前尚不能滿足本地圖書館事業發展的需要。圖書館希望藉助此類活動讓館員們在做好本職工作的同時，能夠關注學術發展動態，培養學術思想、強化研究能力，發掘自身優勢，做到專更要做到精，這樣才能進一步優化澳科大圖書館工作，提升圖書館服務工作質量，進而引領澳門高校圖書館事業的發展。



18.MUST Library Professional Librarianship Seminar

Organizer:

MUST Library

Date:

From 27/7/2012 to 27/7/2012

Venue:

MUST Library

Summary:

2012 MUST Library Professional Librarianship Seminar is the first internal academic seminar on professional librarianship which participated by all the library staffs. 21 papers were presented at the seminar. Including the cooperated papers, almost all the library staffs took part in it. All the papers focused on the specific areas of the different work/unit of MUST library, investigating the current status/problems and put forward their own ideas to solve the problem.

Library industry is one of the most fast-growing industries in the information era. The library professionals need to keep up with library trends through continuous research and learning. If not doing so, the development of the library will be easily disoriented, which will cost a huge amount of money or resources. Meanwhile, the members of MUST Library are young, most of them are short of work experience. The local human resources in Macao also cannot satisfy the professional needs of libraries. The MUST Library hope this professional librarianship seminar could help our librarians pay more attention to the academic developments while doing their job, and help them to cultivate academic thinking, to strengthen their own research capacity and abilities, and finally enhance the services and innovations in the MUST Library.

19.中藥研究高新技術研修班

主辦機構：

兩岸四地中醫藥科技合作中心

承辦機構：

中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室（澳門科技大學）

時間:

2012 年 6 月 27 日 至 2012 年 6 月 29 日

地點：

澳門科技大學

會議總結：

爲了推廣高新技術在中藥研究中的應用，促進中藥研究現代化，加強兩岸四地在中醫藥研究領域的交流和合作，“中藥研究高新技術研修班”於 6 月 27 日至 29 日在澳門科技大學舉行。在 27 日的開班儀式上，“兩岸四地中醫藥科技合作中心”理事長周禮杲教授介紹了中心的背景、宗旨以及近年來所開展的中醫藥科技交流活動，並勉勵學員在三天的培訓中學習掌握高新技術在中藥現代研究中的應用。

於 2008 年成立的“兩岸四地中醫藥科技合作中心”，旨在聯絡組織港、澳、台與內地中醫藥界有識之士在科技層面作廣泛合作交流，並承擔起聯合兩岸四地中醫藥專家學者進行科技交流培訓等工作。

本次研修班主要向兩岸四地中醫藥領域的科研機構招收學員，共招收了內地學員 11 名、臺灣學員 1 名、香港學員 2 名、澳門本地學員 4 名，授課導師由兩岸四地長期從事中藥現代研究的專家、教授擔任。研修班除了突出高新技術的應用之外，也十分注重培養學員的實驗動手能力，增加了一定比例的實驗室操作課程，讓學員能夠更具體、更深入地掌握所學的內容。課程內容包括多靶點創新藥物研究策略與方法、中藥鑒定與質量評價研究的方法與進展、中藥質量控制策略與實踐、基於多元 LC-MS 技術的創新糖組學技術平臺的建立及應用、中藥人參抗心肌缺血的研究、中藥國際化與 CMC 管控實務等。實驗課程包括 UHPLC-TOF-MS 技術應用於三七人參皂苷的分析、多功能活細胞成像技術在中藥研究中的應用、UPLC-QQQ-MS 技術應用於中藥成分的的定量分析。

通過開辦這次研修班，幫助學員既瞭解到前沿的中藥研究思路和方法，又掌握了一些高新技術在中藥活性評價和質量控制研究中的應用方法，加強了澳門與內地在中藥研究領域的合作與交流。


中藥研究高新技術研修班
澳門科技大學日座 • 2012.6.27-29

19.Advanced Technology in Chinese medicine research

Organizer:

Cross-Strait Scientific Collaboration Center for Chinese Medicine

Co-Organizer:

State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine (MUST)

Date:

From 27/6/2012 to 29/6/2012

Venue:

Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary :

The Cross-Strait Scientific Collaboration Center for Chinese Medicine organised a seminar on "Advanced Technology in Chinese Medicine Research" with MUST on 27-29 June, with the intention of promoting the application of advanced technologies, modernisation, deeper cooperation and knowledge exchange in Chinese medicine research in these regions. At the opening ceremony on 27 June, Prof. Zhou Li-Gao, Director-General of the Centre, welcomed the regional delegates in his speech and introduced the background and purpose of the Centre, as well as the knowledge exchange activities in Chinese medicine technology undertaken in recent years. He also encouraged the delegates to grasp the significance of the application of advanced technology in modern Chinese medicine research at the seminar.

Founded in 2008, the aim of the Centre is to liaise with knowledgeable and experienced individuals in the Chinese medicine industry in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and the Mainland to develop extensive technological cooperation and exchanges at multiple levels; and to bring together the experts and scholars in Chinese medicines in these regions to facilitate scientific and academic exchange, cooperation and training etc.

This seminar was mainly aimed at scientific research institutions in the regions: there were 11 delegates from the Mainland, one from Taiwan, two from Hong Kong and four from Macau. The tutors at this seminar were experienced experts and scholars in modern Chinese medicine research. In addition to highlighting the application of advanced technologies, much attention was also paid to delegates' experiment skills. Therefore, there was an increased proportion of laboratory skill training to enable delegates to learn in a more defined and thorough manner. Topics covered at the seminar included strategies and methodologies for innovation in multi-target drug discovery, methods and progress on identification and quality evaluation in Chinese medicines, tactics and practice in Chinese medicine quality control, the establishment and application of a glycomics platform based on the multidimensional LC-MS, research on the anti-ischemic effect of ginseng, and practice in Chinese medicine internationalisation and CMC (chemistry, manufacturing, controls) control. Experimental training included analysing ginsenoside from Panax notoginseng with UHPLC-TOF-MS, application of multi-functional live cell imaging in Chinese medicine research and quantitative analysis of Chinese medical ingredients with UPLC-QQQ-MS.

The general feedback from the delegates was that they benefited hugely from this seminar. The knowledge gained from this seminar was not only about latest research ideas and methods in Chinese medicine but also the application of advanced technologies in active ingredient evaluation and quality control, strengthening cooperation and exchanges in the field of Chinese medicine research between Mainland and Macao.

20.中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室（澳門科技大學）擴建落成儀式暨中藥研究創新技術論壇

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學

承辦機構：

中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室（澳門科技大學）

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會及澳門科技發展基金

時間:

2012 年 5 月 18 日

地點：

澳門科技大學

會議總結：

中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室（澳門科技大學）擴建落成儀式暨中藥研究創新技術論壇在 2012 年 5 月 18 日科技大學禮堂舉行，國家科技部副部長陳小娅及多位貴賓主持了開常儀式。校監顧問許敖敖教授回顧重點實驗室成立一年多來取得的成果，指出將重點拓展與歐美發達國家知名教研機構的合作，期盼與粵、港、澳的科技和產業界建立更緊密的合作關係，攜手推動三地，特別是珠海橫琴新區的中醫藥產業發展。

論壇期間，國家重點實驗室分別與南京大學、華中科技大學、天津中醫藥大學、南方醫科大學簽約，建立“聯合實驗室”，亦與廣州中醫藥大學簽署全面合作協議。

中醫藥學科一直是科技大學重點發展和建設的學科，開創澳門中醫藥高等教育先河。2011 年 10 月，增設“中藥質量與創新藥物研究博士後研究工作站”，同時向政府申辦四年全日制中藥學本科課程，已獲批准，在 2012 年 9 月招收第一批中藥學本科生。顯見科大已建成適合澳門的中醫藥人才培養體系，保障了澳門中醫藥事業持續發展。

2011 年 1 月，大學成爲中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室的依托機構之一，擁有發展中醫藥科技的國家級平台。重點實驗室成立後，隨即引進優秀學術研究團隊，在較短時間內，建立了較合理的學術梯隊。

在硬件建設方面，大學在科技大樓內劃撥兩層作爲重點實驗室建設之用，增添了一批高端技術設備。重點實驗室已建立一批具有國際先進水平的中藥質量及創新藥物研究前沿技術平台，爲建立中藥質量研究和質量控制的新方法與新標準奠定基礎。研究課題與成果也明顯增加，短期內發表數十篇國際性學術論文及獲得專利授權等。

建立最大限度的開放與合作機制，是國家重點實驗室建設的核心要求之一。故國家重點實驗室是次與多所大學簽約建立“聯合實驗室”，也與廣州中醫藥大學簽署全面合作協議。早前亦與美國安捷倫科技有限公司、深圳華大基因研究院、廣州呼吸疾病國家重點研究室、中國中醫科學院、廣東省中醫科學院簽約，建立“聯合實驗室”或“聯合研究中心”。今後，國家重點實驗室將重點拓展與歐美發達國家知名教研機構的合作，也特別希望與粵港及本地科技和產業界建立更緊密的合作關係，推動三地，特別是珠海橫琴新區的中醫藥產業發展。

“中藥研究創新技術論壇”在下午舉行，多位專家學者發表演講，交流研究經驗與成果，並探討合作研究新領域。



20.Dedication ceremony marks completion of State Key Laboratory extension and Forum on Innovative Technologies in the Chinese Medicine Research

Organizer:
Macau University of Science and Technology
Co-Organizer:
State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine (MUST)
Sponsor:
Macao Foundation and Science and Technology Development Fund
Date:
18/5/2012
Venue:
Macau University of Science and Technology
Summary :

Ms. Chen Xiao-Ya, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Science and Technology of China and other distinguished guests presided over the dedication ceremony marking the completion of the State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine (MUST) extension and the Forum on Innovative Technologies in Chinese Medicine Research held in the main hall at MUST. Professor Xu Ao-Ao, Consultant to the university Chancellor of MUST, reviewed the achievements of the State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine over the past year and said that the future focus would be on building collaborations with leading teaching and research institutions in America and Europe. He was also looking forward to a closer collaborative relationship between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao to jointly promote the development of technology and Chinese medicine industry in these three regions, especially in Hengqin, Zhuhai.

During the ceremony, the contract of setting up a joint laboratory was signed between the State Key Laboratory, Nanjing University, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Southern Medical University. In addition, an agreement was signed with Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine on a comprehensive collaboration plan.

MUST had always been focusing on constructing and developing Chinese medicine as an academic discipline and had become the first university to offer higher education in this discipline in Macau. In October 2011, a post-doctoral research station for innovative drug research in Chinese medicine was set up. Meanwhile, an application to offer a four-year full time undergraduate programme in the pharmacy of Chinese medicine was approved. The first intake of undergraduate students to this programme was during September 2012. It is clear that MUST have already established an appropriate framework suitable for Macao to nurture talent in order to ensure sustainable development in the industry.

Becoming one of the supporting institutions to the State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine in January 2011 had given MUST a national platform for Chinese medicine technology development. An exceptional research team was put in place shortly after the formation of the State Key Laboratory. This had warranted a reasonable academic echelon being set up in a relatively short period of time.

In terms of infrastructure, the University had allocated two floors within the Science and Technology Building for the State Key Laboratory, with the addition of state-of-the-art apparatus and equipment. Existing research platforms for innovative drug research and quality control in Chinese medicine at the Laboratory were already operating at advanced international level. This had provided a good foundation for further development on novel approaches and suitable methods for quality control and assessment, and to subsequently set new standards for Chinese medicine. Research topics and results had also increased significantly, including the recent publication of numerous research papers in international journals and patents granted.

One of the aims of setting up a State Key Laboratory was to maximize openness and develop collaboration; hence the agreement to set up a joint laboratory with a number of universities and the comprehensive collaboration plan with Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine. Earlier in the year, joint laboratories or joint research centres had also been set up with Agilent Technologies Inc. (USA),

Beijing Genomics Institute (Shenzhen), Guangzhou Institute of Respiratory Disease, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences and Guangdong Provincial Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences.

Future focus will be on building collaborations with leading teaching and research institutions in America and Europe. Having a closer collaborative relationship with Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao is eagerly anticipated as this would allow a joint promotion of the development of technology and Chinese medicine industry in these regions, especially in Hengqin, Zhuhai.

The Forum on Innovative Technologies in Chinese Medicine Research began in the afternoon and a number of experts and scholars made presentation on their researches. They were provided an opportunity to exchange experiences and results; as well as to explore new areas for collaborative research.

21.中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室第一屆學術委員會第二次會議

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學

承辦機構：

中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室（澳門科技大學）

資／贊助機構：

澳門科技發展基金

時間:

2012 年 12 月 4 日

地點：

澳門旅遊塔會展娛樂中心

會議總結：

中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室第一屆學術委員會第二次會議，於 2012 年 12 月 4 日下午在澳門旅遊塔會展娛樂中心成功舉行。中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室(澳科大)主任劉良講座教授和(澳大)主任王一濤教授分別代表重點實驗室的兩個依託機構匯報了實驗室一年來的建設新進展，會前委員們實地考察了兩個依託機構的實驗室設施及研究項目等。經過聽取匯報和實地考察,委員們對國家重點實驗室建設的快速發展給予了高度評價和讚許。

國家重點實驗室是國家科技創新體系的重要組成部分，是國家組織高水準基礎研究和應用基礎研究、聚集和培養優秀科技人才、開展高水準學術交流的重要基地。其主要任務是針對學科發展前沿和國民經濟、社會發展及國家安全的重要科技領域和方向，開展創新性研究。

第一屆學術委員會第二次會議是按照國家科技部《國家重點實驗室建設與運行管理辦法》的要求召開的。唐志堅主席、校監顧問許敖敖教授、程海東副校長分別代表澳門特區政府和兩間大學致辭，並表示將一如既往, 對重點實驗室建設給予全力支持。隨後劉良講座教授進行工作匯報。劉良講座教授介紹了中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室（澳科大）一年來的新進展，主要包括: 第一, 研究目標得到進一步凝練，在集成多學科前沿技術的基礎上，建立適合中藥質量控制與評價的新技術和新方法，進而建立中藥及其產品的新標準。在創新藥物研究方面，重在研發抗炎及抗癌的新標靶藥物。第二, 研究團隊明顯擴大。 學術研究人員(PI)已增至共 30 人。第三, 實驗室面積明顯擴大，已逾 5，200 平方米。第四, 增加大批高新技術設備，新增設備總金額約 4,500 萬元。第五, 研究項目大幅增加。 獲得澳門科學技術基金資助、內地政府與香港製藥企業、國際合作研究項目等，資助總經費近 4,600 萬元。第六, 研究成果顯著, 在國內外科學期刊發表研究論文 57 篇，其中在國際醫藥學及化學研究的主流學術期刊以及著名科學期刊“Nature”等發表 SCI 論文 47 篇，包括影響因數 4.0 或 15%以上類別期刊論文 13 篇; 獲得美國專利權轉讓項目 1 項，通過初步審查專利申請 10 項(美國 2 項，中國 8 項)。獲得候選新藥或具“成藥性”的中藥活性化合物 2 個。獲得中華中醫藥學會“李時珍醫藥創新獎”1 項。 第七, 合作與開放顯著加強,與內地 7 間知名的教研機構建立了聯合實驗室或聯合研究中心，及與 2 間知名海外機構建立了聯合實驗室。組織了一系列的學術研討會、研修班及學術報告會。


中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室第一屆學術委員會第二次會議
2012年12月4日
中國澳門

21.The second meeting of the 1st Academic Committee of the State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine

Organizer:

Macau University of Science and Technology

Co-Organizer:

State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine (MUST)

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund

Date:

4/12/2012

Venue:

Macau Tower Convention and Entertainment Centre

Summary :

The second meeting of the 1st Academic Committee of the QRCM Lab was successfully hosted on the afternoon of 4th December 2012 at the Macau Tower Convention and Entertainment Centre. At the meeting, Chair Professor Liu Liang, Director of the State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine (MUST) and Professor Wang Yi-Tao, Director of the Quality Research in Chinese Medicine (UM) delivered progress reports for their respective supporting institutions regarding the establishment of the State Key Laboratories over the past year. Committee Members who prior to the meeting paid a visit to the two universities in order to view the laboratory apparatus and equipment and to study the research projects etc**.** afterwards gave high praise on the rapid progress that had been made.

State Key Laboratories (SKL) play a pivotal role in the Mainland innovation and technology system. These laboratories form an important base for carrying out high-level basic research, applied basic research, gathering and nurturing technological talent and conducting high calibre academic exchange. SKL are set up with the mission of focusing on the latest academic developments and to launch innovative studies aligned with the directions and areas of national technological needs, relating to the economy, social development and security of the Mainland.

The second meeting of the 1st Academic Committee of the State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine was convened under the Measures on Establishment and Operation of State Key Laboratoires issued by Ministry of Science and Technology of China. Dr. Tong Chi Kin (President of FDCT) delivered a speech on behalf of the Macao SAR Government, while Professor Xu Ao-Ao (Consultant to the Chancellor of MUST) and Professor Cheng Hai-Dong (Vice Rector of UM) spoke for their respective universities. They all affirmed that full support would always be provided to the establishment of state key laboratories. There followed progress reports by Chair Professor Liu Liang. Chair Professor Liu presented the progress report for the past year of the State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine (MUST) covering the following:

1.Further refinement of research objectives

We adopted the strategy of using the latest technologies as a driving force to develop innovative research approaches and new standards. Namely, to develop new approaches and ways suitable for quality control and assessment of Chinese medicine and subsequently to set new standards for Chinese medicine and its products.

In terms of innovative drug research, the focus had been on developing new anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer drugs for targeted therapy.

2.A significant expansion of the research team

The number of principal investigators (PI) had increased to 30, of which, 20 were new recruits.

3.A sizeable extension to the laboratory

The laboratory is now more than 5,200 square meters in size.

4.A substantial increase in state-of-the-art apparatus and equipment

The purchase of new apparatus and equipment was totalled at MOP 45 million.

5.A considerable rise in the number of research projects

Funding received from FDCT, funded projects involving the Mainland Government, pharmaceutical companies in Hong Kong and international collaboration brought the total amount of funding available to almost MOP 46 million.

6.Remarkable research achievements

Among 57 research papers published in domestic and international scientific journals, 47 were SCI papers, of which 13 had impact factors of more than 4 or 15%. They were published in mainstream international medical and chemistry research journals including the world-renowned scientific journal, Nature.

A successful patent transfer from the U.S. Two patent applications in the U.S. and eight in China all passed their preliminary examinations.

The laboratory's efforts had also resulted in two drug candidates (or "druggable" Chinese medicine active compounds) and winning a Li Shi Zhen Innovative Medical Research Award, China Association for Traditional Chinese Medicine.

7.Consolidation of collaborative relationships at home and abroad

Joint laboratories or joint research centres had been set up with seven well-known teaching and research institutions in China as well as joint laboratories with two renowned overseas institutions.

Furthermore, a series of seminars, workshops and symposiums were organised.

22.中藥質量與創新藥物學術研討會（2012• 澳門）

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學

承辦機構：

中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室（澳門科技大學）

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會、科學技術發展基金和安捷倫科技有限公司

時間:

2012 年 2 月 13 日 至 2012 年 2 月 14 日

地點：

澳門科技大學

會議總結：

“中藥質量研究與創新藥物學術研討會(2012 • 澳門)”於 2012 年 2 月 13-14 日在澳科大舉行。國家中醫藥管理局李大寧副局長及多名貴賓擔任主禮嘉賓主持了會議開幕禮，來自內地的 20 多名專家學者和本澳的 100 多名中藥界和學術界人士出席了研討會。

與會專家們的專題講演內容豐富，精彩生動，特別是圍繞中藥質量和創新藥物研究的新思路、新技術、新方法、新進展、新成果等進行了深入地討論。例如，中國中醫科學院中藥複方新藥開發國家工程研究中心主任葉祖光教授介紹了國家科技部和國家中醫藥管理局在“十一五”期間的課題立項特點和國家重大新藥創制專項等情況，提出未來中藥創新藥物的研究應聚焦於中醫藥治療具有優勢的藥材或中藥複方；清華大學中藥現代化研究中心主任羅國安教授、中國科學院上海藥物所中藥現代化研究中心主任果德安教授、中國醫學科學院藥用植物研究所副所長孫曉波教授、軍事醫學科學院放射與輻射醫學研究所高月教授等的學術報告均指出，應用系統生物學技術研究中醫藥符合中醫的治病特點和規律，故在傳統中醫方劑的療效機理和發掘創新中藥新藥方面尤其要加大應用；暨南大學藥學院院長葉文才教授介紹了嶺南道地中草藥的活性成分和質量標準研究情況，提出在澳門應加強對嶺南道地藥材的研究；劉良講座教授介紹了多靶點創新藥物篩選的策略與前景；姜志宏教授介紹了最新的糖脂組學技術在類風濕性關節炎早期診斷及中藥干預作用機理研究的應用。中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室(澳門科技大學)有五位 PI 做了學術報告論文摘要。

學術討論會之後，與會專家和參會者還參觀了中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室。他們對實驗室的先進儀器設備和管理表示了極大的讚許。與會各位專家的報告既有宏觀的學術見解，又有翔實的數據和深入的討論，故是一次高水平的專題研討會，對促進內地與澳門的中醫藥科技合作頗有裨益。澳科大將每年舉行一次這樣的專題研討會，因爲中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室(澳科大)不僅需要大力集成多學科的前沿技術研究中藥質量和研發創新藥物，而且需要透過舉辦各種學術會議源源不斷地把世界各地最新的研究策略與方法引入國家重點實驗室，這樣澳科大的研究才能站在學科發展的最前沿。


中藥質量與創新藥物學術研討會(2012・澳門)
2012.2.13-14

22.Forum on Quality Research and Drug Discovery in Chinese Medicines (2012・Macao)

Organizer:
Macau University of Science and Technology

Co-Organizer:
State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine (MUST)

Sponsor:
Macau Foundation, Science and Technology Development Fund and Agilent Technologies Co. Ltd.

Date:
From 13/2/2012 to 14/2/2012

Venue:
Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary :

The Forum on Quality Research and Drug Discovery in Chinese Medicine (2012 • Macau) was held at MUST on 13-14 February 2012. The forum opening ceremony was officiated by Mr. Li Da-Ning, Deputy General-Director of State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicines and other distinguished guests. Over 20 experts from the Mainland attended and over 100 from the local Chinese medicine and academic circles.

The presentations from the participating experts at the forum were lively and engaging, yet informative, especially the in-depth discussions about new ideas, technologies, methods, progresses and findings of quality research and drug discovery in Chinese medicine.

Some of the topics were:

Professor Ye Zu-Guang, Director of National Engineering Research Center for R&D of Traditional Chinese Medicine Multi-ingredient Drugs (China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences), explained the features and the project of setting up a technical platform for drug development under the National 11th Five-Year Plan. He proposed that the focus of innovative drug research in Chinese medicine in the future should be on the medicinal herbs or Chinese herb formulas showing better efficacy in Chinese medical treatment.

Reports by Professor Luo Guo-An, Director of Modern Research Centre of Traditional Chinese Medicine (Tsinghua University); Professor Guo De-An, Director of Research Centre for Modernisation of Traditional Chinese Medicine (Shanghai Institute of Materia Medica, Chinese Academy of Sciences); Professor Sun Xiao-Bo, Deputy Director of the Institute of Medicinal Plant Development (Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences); and Professor Gao Yue, (Institute of Radiation Medicine, Academy of Military Medical Sciences) all showed that systems biology technology corresponded with the treatment characteristics and rules in Chinese medicine. The applications of such technology should therefore be expanded in the context of exploring the therapeutic efficacy and mechanism of tradition Chinese medicine prescriptions and drug discovery.

Professor Ye Wen-Cai, Dean of College of Pharmacy (Jinan University) explained the research progress on active ingredients and quality standards of the finest medicinal herbs produced historically in Lingnan. He went on to propose that research into these herbs should be strengthened in Macao.

Chair Professor Liu Liang explained the strategies and future prospects for innovation in multi-target drug discovery screening.

Professor Jiang Zhi-Hong, demonstrated the application of the latest glycolipidomic approach to early diagnosis and Chinese medical intervention in rheumatoid arthritis. There were 5 PI from MUST State Key Laboratory presented their abstracts at the forum.

It was a high level forum, thanks to the macroscopic insight provided by the experts, detailed data and in-depth discussions. It was certainly beneficial to promoting collaboration between the Mainland and Macao.

MUST will continue to hold similar forums at least once a year because the State Key Laboratory did not only have to integrate the latest multi-disciplinary technologies in quality control and innovative drug discovery in Chinese medicines, but also needed to introduce the latest research strategies and methods from around the world into the laboratory which could only be learned from academic events. This would be the only way to stand at the forefront of the Chinese medicine development.

23.中藥質量鑒定技術研修班

主辦機構：

內地與澳門科技合作委員會

承辦機構：

中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室(澳門科技大學及澳門大學)

時間:

2012 年 4 月 16 日 至 2012 年 4 月 20 日

地點：

澳門科技大學

會議總結：

中藥質量鑒定技術研修班於 2012 年 4 月 16 日在澳門科技大學圖書館大樓 N101 禮堂舉行開班儀式。運輸工務司司長劉仕堯、國家科技部中國科學技術交流中心陳和平副主任，科學技術發展基金行政委員會主席唐志堅，澳門特別行政區政府衛生局局長李展潤，澳門科技大學及澳門大學多位校領導出席了開班儀式。

劉仕堯司長介紹了澳門中藥科技方面的發展情況，他表示澳門在中藥科技方面的研究的起步雖然較晚，但是起點較高，在國家以及特區政府的大力支持下，經過本地科研人員十多年來的努力，澳門中藥科技研究已經逐步形成了以中藥質量研究爲主的特色，研究成果也得到了國際同行的認可，更已成功申報建立中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室，可見未來澳門中藥科技研發事業的發展有了良好的基礎。

中醫藥一直是澳門科技大學的重點研究領域，經過多年的努力，在研究規模和水平上都取得了明顯進步。而中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室的成立，爲澳門的中醫藥發展注入了最強勁的動力，對提升我國中醫藥的總體科技水平，促進內地與澳門的科技合作，都具有十分重要的意義。

研修班爲首次在澳門舉辦，爲期五天，招收國內及本澳學員共 30 人，課程內容包括專題講座、研討、及國家重點實驗室實地考察等。


2012年
中藥質量鑒定技術研修班

23.Chinese medicine quality and identification technologies Seminar

Organizer:

Mainland/Macau Science and Technology Co-operation Committee

Co-Organizer:

State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine (MUST & UM)

Date:

From 16/4/2012 to 20/4/2012

Venue:

Macau University of Science and Technology

Summary :

The opening ceremony for Chinese medicine quality and identification technologies seminar was held in Hall N101 in the Library Building at MUST on 16 April 2012. Mr. Lau Si-Io, Secretary for Transport and Public Works, and Mr. Chen He-Ping, Deputy Director General of China Science and Technology Exchange Centre (CSTEC) were joined by Dr. Tong Chi-Kin, President of the Administrative Committee of the Science and Technology Development Fund (FDCT), Mr. Lei Chin-Ion, Director of Macau Health Bureau and senior officials from MUST and Macau University.

Mr. Lau Si-Io gave details on the progress of developing Chinese medicine technologies in Macau. He commented that Macao had a relatively late start on research in this area. However, with the proactive support from the state and the Macao SAR Government, Macao had an advanced starting point. After significant effort from the local researchers for over a decade, research in Chinese medicine technologies in Macao and gradually oriented towards quality control and evaluation; and results had been recognised by international peers. With the success of establishing the State Key Laboratories of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine, Macao undoubtedly has a sound foundation to build its science and technology development in the future.

Chinese medicine had always been a key research area of MUST. After years of hard work, significant progress in research had been made in scale as well as on levels. The establishment of State Key Laboratories of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine had become the most powerful driving force for raising the overall technological level of Chinese medicine in the country and enhancing collaboration on science and technology between the Mainland and Macao which were of very important significance.

This five-day seminar, held for the first time in Macao, was attended by a total of 30 participants from the Mainland and Macao. The seminar was comprised of lectures, workshops and site visits of the State Key Laboratories.

24.第十一屆中藥全球化聯盟研討會

主辦機構：

中藥全球化聯盟

承辦機構：

澳門科技大學

時間:

2012 年 8 月 21 日 至 2012 年 8 月 23 日

地點：

澳門威尼斯人度假村酒店

會議總結：

“第十一屆中藥全球化聯盟研討會”於 2012 年 8 月 21 日上午在澳門威尼斯人度假村酒店隆重開幕，來自世界多個國家和地區的專家學者、政府官員、醫藥企業家等共 500 多人出席了開幕禮。 爲期三天的“研討會”匯聚了來自世界著名大學的學者，他們圍繞實證中醫藥研究多方面領域進行了深入研討和交流，特別注重創新性研究和經驗交流，努力建立適合中醫藥研究特點的新技術和新方法，及國際性合作平臺。

“研討會”受到了中央政府、特區政府、國際著名學者的高度重視與支持。國家衛生部副部長、國家中醫藥管理局局長王國強先生及多位貴賓專程前來主持研討會開幕禮，他表示澳門回歸以來，特區政府高度重視中醫藥工作，衛生局等部門努力爲中醫藥創造良好的發展環境，中醫藥界同仁團結和諧、奮發有爲，使澳門中醫藥事業得到了長足發展，在中醫藥標準化、規範化、現代化方面取得了顯著成績，形成了富有澳門特色的中醫藥發展和服務模式，得到了民眾的廣泛認同。近年來，特區政府加強與世界衛生組織的合作，在促進傳統醫藥領域的國際合作和人員培訓等方面發揮了積極作用。澳科大、澳大等高等學府一直致力於中醫藥研究和人才培養，不斷提高學術和科研水準。特別是以成立中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室爲契機，引入了優秀的研究人員和先進的科研設備，爲推進中醫藥科技創新奠定了堅實的基礎。澳科大首次取得舉辦中藥全球化聯盟研討會的主辦權，正是配合特區政府進一步發展中醫藥產業的政策。澳科大校長劉良講座教授代表會議承辦機構致辭，他表示澳科大是澳門發展中醫藥的先鋒，從 2001 年起，大學致力於全面發展中醫藥教育、研究及醫療服務，迄今已建立完整的中藥學高等教育課程體系和中西醫合作的醫療服務設施與專家隊伍。近年來，中央政府和特區政府對澳門發展中醫藥特別重視，也給予厚望，故在澳門召開這一中醫藥研究峰會是十分必要的和及時的，它對於推動澳門中醫藥研究的國際合作將會產生歷史性積極作用。

隨著人類疾病譜的改變和醫療模式的轉變，傳統中醫藥的科學與醫療價值日益受到國際認同，研發中醫藥正在成爲世界性潮流。因此，“中藥全球化聯盟”倍受國際醫藥界所關注。這次研討會共收到參會論文摘要 319 篇, 分別來自 12 個國家或地區的知名教研機構和醫藥企業。中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室（澳科大）爲“研討會”的協辦機構，共遞交參會論文摘要 46 篇。


第十一屆「中藥全球化聯盟」研討會
The 11th Meeting of Consortium for Globalization of Chinese Medicine (CGCM)
Opening Ceremony
21/8/2012

24.The 11th Meeting of Consortium for Globalization of Chinese Medicine

Organizer:
Consortium for Globalization of Chinese Medicine

Co-Organizer:
Macau University of Science and Technology

Date:
From 21/8/2012 to 23/8/2012

Venue:
Venetian Macau Resort Hotel

Summary :

The grand opening of the 11th Meeting of Consortium for Globalization of Chinese Medicine officially began in the morning of 21st August, 2012 at the Venetian Macau Resort Hotel. Expert scholars from many countries and regions around the world, government officials and pharmaceutical entrepreneurs, a total of more than 500 people attended this opening ceremony. The three-days "Meeting" brought together renowned scholars around the world from well-known institutions and focused on in depth discussion on the various field of Chinese medicines. Special emphasis was put on innovative research and exchange of experience, and more efforts in establishing new technologies and methods suitable for featured Chinese medical research and international cooperation platform.

This "Meeting" had received a high degree of attention and support from the Central Government, the Macao S.A.R. Government and internationally renowned scholars. Mr. Wang Guo-Qiang, Deputy Minister of Health of China and Secretary of State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine of China and other distinguished guests made a special trip to preside over the opening of the "Meeting". The officiating guests made the speeches during the opening ceremony. Mr. Wang Guo-Qiang indicated that after Macao returns to China, the Macao SAR government has valued greatly the development of Chinese Medicine, and the Health Bureau of Macau and other governmental organizations have made tremendous efforts to create a good environment for the development of Chinese Medicine, the professionals of Chinese Medicine in Macao have united their strengths and worked very hard. Chinese Medicine in Macao has gained impressive growth, especially in the standardization, regulation, and modernization of Chinese Medicine, and a unique way of development has formed in advancing Chinese medicine in Macao and has gained wide recognition from the local community. Recent years, in working together with World Heath Organization, Macao SAR government has played an active role in facilitating international collaboration and staff training in traditional medicine. University of Macau, Macau University of Science and Technology, and other higher education institutions in Macao have been long committed to nurturing talents in Chinese medicine, and have continuously improved their academic research quality. In particular, the establishment of the State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine has provided a great opportunity that has introduced excellent research talents and advanced research facilities and therefore has laid a great foundation for further advancement of Chinese Medicine in Macao. The fact that the Macau University of Science and Technology was granted to organize the CGCM for the first time has brought significance to this region. It timely matches the SAR government's commitment to further develop the herbal medicine industry. Chair Professor Liu Liang, Rector of MUST made a speech on behalf of the Meeting's local organizing committee. In his speech he mentioned, "Macau University of Science and Technology is a pioneer in the development of Chinese medicine in Macao. Since 2001, the University is committed to the comprehensive development of Chinese medicine education, research and medical services, so far we have established a complete higher education curriculum system for Pharmacy in Chinese medicine, combined Chinese and Western medical services and facilities and team of experts. In recent years, the Central Government and the Macao S.A.R. Government have attached particular importance and given high expectations to the development of Chinese medicine in Macao. Therefore, this Chinese medical research summit held in Macao is very necessary and timely, it will have a historic and positive role in the promotion of international cooperation in Chinese medical research in Macao.

With the change and transformation of the medical model in the human disease spectrum, the scientific and medical value of traditional Chinese medicine are increasingly subjected to international

recognition and the development of Chinese medicine is becoming a worldwide trend. And therefore, the "Consortium for Globalization of Chinese Medicine" is receiving much more attentions from the international pharmaceutical industries. This "Meeting" had received a total of 319 abstracts from the participants, participants from more than 12 countries or regions. As the co-organizers of the 11th Meeting, the State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine (MUST) submitted a total of 46 abstracts.

25.中葡國際醫學論壇（系列五）：災難醫療應對

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學健康科學學院

承辦機構：

澳門健康管理及促進會

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會 (醫療路演的部份經費)

時間:

2012 年 1 月 12 日至 2012 年 1 月 14 日

地點：

澳門科技大學健康科學學院 E 座 2 樓

會議總結：

一班傑出的學者和科學家遠道而來參加是次極具意義的活動。他們曾經參與多項可怕的災難，包括：紐約世貿中心雙塔的倒塌、卡特里娜颶風，海地地震等救援工作。

當中備受囑目的演講者是來自美國哈佛大學醫學院國際創傷及災害研究所主任 -- Dr. Susan Briggs，跟在場人仕分享了她在大規模傷亡管理和生物製劑方面的經驗。

Dr. Roy Alson – 在美國聯邦政府任職專業災難醫療援助隊監督員，同時，他在北卡羅來納州擔任災害現場指揮系統、壓榨傷 (如：地震、颶風災害中的擠壓傷) 等方面的專家。他向學員講解有關在大型災難中的化學製劑。

此次代表團包括了美國精神健康與衝突緩解方面的專家-- Dr. Christine Curci，她會向本澳前線醫療人員講解災害應對心理。

參與此次論壇的香港專家包括：香港危難應變醫學會主席陳德勝醫生連同該學會主要骨幹成員；災難管理專家 Dr. Richard Yeung；香港整形外科學院主席及香港危難應變醫學會副主席周育賢醫生主持有關爆炸和肢體損傷的工作坊。

李偉成醫生分別擔任澳門仁伯爵綜合醫院醫務主任及澳門急重症醫學會理事長，概括講解對澳門當前危難應變的情況，以及從福島的污染危機，四川大地震救援任務中所學習到的預防措施。

此外，大會設宴款待賓客，爲期兩天的工作坊討論了這一領域的最新研究和臨床研究進展。

澳門科技大學健康科學學院院長霍文遜醫生說道"我深信這次有關災難醫療應對的論壇必定會爲本澳地區的前線醫療專業人士和相關醫療保健行業者裝備很好的知識。雖然，幸運地澳門沒有遭受嚴重災難，但是，我們的前線醫療人員必須掌握好最新的災難管理方法和技巧。澳門貴爲世界博彩魅力之都，也是亞洲重要娛樂中心之一，全球遊客蜂擁而至，我們必須作好一切準備。此次中葡醫療論壇會讓我們的醫生和健康保健工作者做好應對重大災難事故的準備。這將會挽救生命。"



25.Sino-Luso International Medical Forum (Series Five)- Advanced Disaster Medical Response

Organizer:

Macau University of Science and Technology Faculty of Health Sciences

Co- Organizer:

Macau Healthcare Management and Promotion Association (MHMPA)

Sponsor:

Macau Foundation (part of the medical sponsorship)

Date:

From 12/1/2012 to 14/1/2012

Venue:

2/F, Block E, Macau University of Science and Technology Faculty of Health Sciences

Summary :

Top distinguished scholars and scientists travelled many thousands of miles for this meaningful event. They have handled some of the most horrible disasters of recent times: the tragedy of the World Trade center twin towers in New York, the devastation of Hurricane Katrina, the destruction of the Haiti earthquake, etc.

Chief among our presenters was the esteemed Dr. Susan Briggs, Director of the International Trauma and Disaster Institute at Harvard Medical School. Dr. Briggs shared her experiences in Mass Casualty Management and Biological Agents.

Dr. Roy Alson, the Supervising Medical Officer of the US Government's Specialty Disaster Medical Assistance Teams, gave insights about Chemical Agents in major disasters. Based in North Carolina, he is also an expert in Incident Command Systems and Crush Injuries, such as are common in earthquake and hurricane calamities.

This strong delegation also includes Dr. Christine Curci, an expert in mental health and conflict mitigation in the US. Dr. Curci taught our front line medical providers in Macau on the topic of Psychological Responses to Disasters.

Experts from Hong Kong presented at the forum. They included Dr. Jimmy Chan, the President of the Hong Kong Association for Conflict and Catastrophe Medicine, who was bringing over core Hong Kong faculty members. Dr. Richard Yeung, an expert in disaster management, and Dr. Chow Yuk-Yin, the President of the Hong Kong College of Orthopedic Surgeons and the Vice-President of the Hong Kong Association for Conflict and Catastrophe Medicine, conducted workshops in Blast and Extremity Injuries.

Dr. Lei Wai Seng, the Chairperson of the Macau Society of Emergency and Critical Care Medicine at the Hospital Centre S. Januario, gave an overview of Macau's current state of emergency response, and what prevention measures we've learned from contamination from the Fukushima meltdown, and the rescue missions of the Sichuan earthquake.

Moreover, this forum covered aspects of disaster medicine through a dinner symposium keynote lecture event and a 2-day ADMR workshop addressing the latest research and clinical advances in this field.

"We must all be aware of major incident responses this forum will definitely empower our frontline medical professionals and stakeholders in our healthcare industry here in Macau," said Dr. Manson Fok, Dean of Faculty of Health Sciences at the Macau University of Science and Technology.

He continued, "Although we are lucky enough to not have had similar disasters here in Macau, we must equip our frontline medical providers with the latest techniques in disaster management. We are now the world's gaming capital and Asia's leading entertainment destination, with guests pouring in globally. We must be ready for everything."

He concludes, "This fifth Sino-Luso Medical Forum will ultimately give our doctors and health care workers a better understanding of these issues in preparedness of major incidents response. It will save lives."

26.中葡國際醫學論壇（系列六）：外科技術新紀元暨專科診斷研討會

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學健康科學學院

承辦機構：

澳門健康管理及促進會

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會 (醫療路演的部份經費)

時間:

2012 年 4 月 1 日 至 2012 年 4 月 2 日

地點：

澳門科技大學健康科學學院 E 座 2 樓

會議總結：

“葡萄牙知名外科醫生Dr Victor Ribeiro出席中葡國際醫學論壇 (系列六)”；“在葡萄牙擁有自己的研究所及實驗室的Prof Ernesto Morais來澳簽署合作備忘錄”。是次論壇爲澳門注入新時代的技術。

爲此，來自葡萄牙、中國和香港的尖端外科醫生來澳爲一眾前線醫療服務人員提供培訓。

澳門科技大學健康科學學院與波爾圖基金會 Prof Ernesto Morais 簽署了一份諒解合作備忘錄，加強地區學術溝通及彼此間合作和發展，尤其在醫學教育的範疇。 該會的主席 Col. Henrique Morais 一同前來澳門出席是次簽署儀式。

另一位嘉賓講者 Dr Victor Ribeiro 是葡萄牙傑出外科醫生兼葡萄牙外科雜誌主編，也是歐洲移植醫學會之創會成員，過往他曾經是葡萄牙高度知名教學 Santo Antonio 醫院前任院長，現職爲葡萄牙波爾圖區 Privado da Boa Nova 醫院外科主任，論壇上他分享了在該領域上的最新發展。

此次論壇吸引了海內外的傑出專家，當中包括：國內著名結直腸癌外科醫生、遼寧腫瘤醫院現任副院長宋純教授；香港國際肝膽胰協會主席、香港中文大學外科學系教授兼香港威爾斯親皇醫院肝膽胰科主任劉允怡教授。

此外，中國醫科大學第一附屬醫院副院長、中華醫學會外科學會副主任委員、中華醫學會屬下之中國醫療器官移植協會預選會長劉永鋒副教授，分享了他的經驗及其在肝膽胰外科手術領域的最新研究發現。

論壇設宴款待一眾嘉賓，並安排一連串的模擬工作坊及小組討論，針對外科技術的最新發展進行了交流討論。”


nacional Sino-Luso (Sexta Fase) : A Nova Era de Tecnologia Cirúrgica e Painel de Discussão Es
中葡國際醫學論壇(系列六)：外科技術新紀元 暨 專科診斷研討會
ational Medical Forum (Series 6) : The New Era of Surgical Technology & Expert Panel D
Cerimónia de Assinatura
do de Entendimento para Iniciar Colaborações de Educação Médica Cont
持續醫療教育計劃簽署典禮
Signing Ceremony
Liu Yong Feng
Manson Fok

26.Sino-Luso International Medical Forum (Series Six)- The New Era of Surgical Technology and Expert Panel Discussion

Organizer:

Macau University of Science and Technology Faculty of Health Sciences

Co- Organizer:

Macau Healthcare Management and Promotion Association (MHMPA)

Sponsor:

Macau Foundation (part of the medical sponsorship)

Date:

From 1/4/2012 to 2/4/2012

Venue:

2/F, Block E, Macau University of Science and Technology Faculty of Health Sciences

Summary :

“Portugal's Distinguished Surgeon Dr Victor Ribeiro joins Sino-Luso forum” &"Prof Ernesto Morais Foundation in Porto, Portugal to sign Macau MOU"

Macau's sixth Sino-Luso International Medical Forum injected a new era of technology into the city of Macau.

For this, a team of cutting edge surgeon from Portugal, the mainland China and Hong Kong came to give training for Macau's frontline medical providers.

The Faculty of Health Sciences and the Porto based Foundation of Prof Ernesto Morais signed a Memorandum of Understanding in collaboration of further projects in the area Research and Medical Education programs. President of foundation, honorable Col. Henrique Morais also came to Macau to sign the important MOU document.

Also, the distinguished surgeon Dr Victor Ribeiro, who serves as the Editor in Chief of Portuguese Journal of Surgery, is a founding member of Transplantation of European board of Surgery, and is the current Director of Surgery - Privado da Boa Nova Hospital, Portugal, highlighted the field's latest developments. Dr Ribeiro is the past president of Santo Antonio Hospital, a highly reputable teaching facility.

Joining these distinguished overseas experts were the esteemed Prof Song Chun, the Vice President of the Liaoning Cancer Hospital, a national renowned surgeon especially in colorectal surgery and Hong Kong's Professor Joseph Lau, President of International HepatoPancreatoBiliary (HBP) Association and Professor and Chief of the Division of HPB Surgery at the Prince of Wales Hospital and the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Furthermore, Dr Liu Yongfeng, Vice President of the First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University, Vice Chairperson of the Scientific Branch of Surgery and Pre-elect Chairperson of China Medical Organ Transplant Association, Chinese Medical Association. These highly regarded surgeons came and shared their experiences and latest research findings in HepatoPancreatoBiliary surgical procedures.

Moreover, this forum covered the latest developments in Surgical Technology with a Dinner Symposium keynote lecture event, simulation workshops at the Center of Excellence for Medical Professional Development and a panel discussion at Hospital Conde S. Januario.

27.中葡國際醫學論壇（系列七）：危重病醫學中的超聲成像技術

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學健康科學學院

承辦機構：

澳門健康管理及促進會

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會 (醫療路演的部份經費)

時間:

2012 年 5 月 17 日至 2012 年 5 月 19 日

地點：

澳門科技大學健康科學學院 E 座 2 樓

會議總結：

中葡國際醫學論壇 (系列七) 在五月中旬舉行，爲澳門的醫療服務者提供有效的培訓，藉以提升醫療界的水平。

是次論壇吸引了一眾來自澳洲、香港、澳門的頂級醫生參加。

作爲中葡國際醫學論壇 (系列三) 的延續，此次爲期三天的論壇爲本澳界業帶來最新的超聲技術。

其中一名培訓導師是一位資深超聲波技師 Carla Elliot，她是澳洲超聲波學碩士文憑的考官。

她說道：“核心超聲模擬技術起源於著名學府 - 英國卡迪夫大學，學員可以通過探針，模擬與真實病人接觸的感覺，尤其是在婦產科的領域上，技術訓練不需要在頻繁的醫院中使用的院方提供的超聲儀器，亦不需要招募大量的女性自願者，都可以進行培訓。”

另一位培訓導師是 Amanda Grauze，在澳大利亞聖母大學屬下澳洲耳科學研究所協會中心擔任課程發展培訓顧問。

她說道：“很多人想起超聲波檢查的時候，腦海中會馬上出現一幅圖像，醫生手拿著一個滾動的小玩意在孕婦的肚子上掃瞄，並看著圖像模糊的黑白電視螢幕作檢查。基於電腦科學和電子技術的發展，超聲波影像儀變得越來輕便，圖像遠比以前更爲清晰，這些改變都使得超聲波成爲急診中極具吸引的工具。越來越多醫院的急診醫生把超聲波檢查變成臨床活動的一部分，有些是在遠程設置下或在救護車上使用便携式超聲掃瞄儀。”

此外，四名志願者在是次工作坊上扮作患者，讓學員以非侵入性的方式進行技巧練習。香港急症科醫學院超聲波顯像委員會主席莫家良醫生，帶領一支強大的專業導師團隊，來澳教授各種實踐技能和技術，當中包括：經驗豐富的李秉聰醫生、李瑞雯醫生、李家慶醫生、張冠豪醫生、袁智傑醫生。

健康科學學院院長兼中葡國際醫學論壇主席霍文遜醫生說道：“展望未來，我們對這些寶貴的工作坊能給病人帶來福音而感到興奮。最新的虛擬實境技術可讓初級醫師練習技能，讓他們在處理第一個病人前接觸到大量的從簡單到複雜的案例。這讓我們對培訓本地醫護人員的技能增添無比信心。”

澳門仁伯爵醫院急診科主管李偉成醫生、澳門葡語醫生協會會長 Rui Furtado 醫生主持了晚餐研討會。



27.Sino-Luso International Medical Forum (Series Seven)– Ultrasound Imaging in Critical Care Medicine

Organizer:

Macau University of Science and Technology Faculty of Health Sciences

Co- Organizer:

Macau Healthcare Management and Promotion Association (MHMPA)

Sponsor:

Macau Foundation (part of the medical sponsorship)

Date:

From 17/5/2012 to 19/5/2012

Venue:

2/F, Block E, Macau University of Science and Technology Faculty of Health Sciences

Summary :

Macau's 7th Sino-Luso International Medical Forum in mid-May brought a new level of training for the city's medical trainers, upping the ante for quality healthcare services here.

Running from May 17th, 18th and 19th, this forum was titled, “Ultrasound Imaging in Critical Care Medicine”, featuring top doctors from Australia, Hong Kong and Macau.

As a follow up to the "Ultrasound Life Support" held at Sino-Luso (Series 3) in September 2011, this 3-day forum accredited Macau's healthcare providers with the latest in ultrasound technology.

Among the noted trainers is Carla Elliot, a senior sonographer and examiner of Australia's Graduate Diploma in Ultrasound Programs.

Carla Elliot explained, "The core ultrasound simulation technology originating from world-renowned Cardiff University whereby trainees deploy a virtual probe to mimic the sensation of contact with a live patient. Especially in the field of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, skills training can now take place without using ultrasound machines which are in heavy demand in hospital or female volunteer patients."

Another trainer at the forums was Amanda Grauze, Director of Training at the Curriculum Development Consultant of The Center in association with the Ear Science Institute of Australia, Notre Dame University.

Amanda Grauze said, "Most people think of an Ultrasound examination, they would right away picture a doctor rolling a small gadget over the tummy of a pregnant lady to examine ambiguous images on a black and white TV screen."

Amanda continued, "Owing to the advances in computer science and electronics made the development of real time images far clearer and better than before and ultrasound imaging machines are so portable these days. All these have made Ultrasound an attractive tool for emergency medicine. More and more emergency physicians have made bedside sonography part of the clinical activities in the emergency room of most hospitals, in remote setting and in some cases using portable ultrasound scanner on the ambulance."

In addition, four volunteers acted as patients during the workshops lay on tables for trainees to practice their skills in a non-invasive manner. Chairman of Ultrasound Sub-Committee Dr. Mok Ka Leung brought a strong team of professional instructors from the Hong Kong College of Emergency Medicine (HKCEM) to Macau to supervise hands-on skills and techniques. The delegation included experienced clinicians Dr. Gordon Lee, Dr. Dora Lee, Dr. Herman Lee, Dr. Ralph Cheung and Dr. Yuen Chi Kit.

Dean of Faculty of Health Sciences and President of Sino-Luso International Medical Forum, Dr. Manson Fok said, “Looking ahead, we’re really excited about these valuable workshops and the benefits it may offer our patients. The latest virtual reality technology lets our junior clinicians practice their skills and have access to a range of cases and pathologies from basic to complex before touching their first patient. This can give us a new level of confidence in skills training for our Macau doctors and nurses.”

Dr. Lei Wai Seng, the Chairperson of the Macau Society of Emergency and Critical Care Medicine at the Hospital Centre S. Januario and Dr. Rui Furtado, President of the Portuguese Speaking Doctors Association also chaired the lectures at the Dinner Symposium.

28.中葡國際醫學論壇（系列八）：醫學教育中的臨床模擬

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學健康科學學院

承辦機構：

澳門健康管理及促進會

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會 (醫療路演的部份經費)

時間:

2012 年 8 月 13 日
2012 年 8 月 20 日
2012 年 9 月 12 日

地點：

澳門科技大學健康科學學院 E 座 2 樓

會議總結：

中葡國際醫學論壇 (系列八) 在澳門舉辦了規模最大的醫學模擬培訓工作坊，分別是 2012 年 8 月 13 日（中國內鏡醫師協會日），2012 年 8 月 20 日（護士日）及 2012 年 9 月 12 日
爲期三天的培訓課程，由來自澳大利亞，荷蘭，英國，中國大陸，香港和澳門的頂尖醫生和專家在澳門科技大學專業醫療發展中心展開。針對性地培訓本地初級醫生有關結腸鏡的檢查技術，並討論了澳門一線醫療服務人員模擬培訓和教育的最新發展。
其中一位演講者是來自澳大利亞聖母大學醫學院客座講師兼模擬培訓主任 Dr. Ross Horley，他評論道：“這是一個非常好的機會能與其他地區的專家分享模擬教育和技能培訓項目，這將會促進模擬技術培訓科技的發展和合作，爲患者提供更好的護理和臨床成效。”

當中一位備受囑目的頂尖演講者爲英國超聲波模擬培訓專家 Stuart Gall，他帶來兩套最新的超聲模擬系統。

他說道：“這是我第一次來到澳門，我很期待展示這種獨特的模擬系統，以及演示如何使用先進的模擬培訓項目來測量技能效果。”

來自荷蘭的培訓專家 Prof Joeri Post，首次在亞洲展示了兩個關節鏡模擬器，與會者參與了專家們主持的工作坊，並進行一系列手動及實際操作練習。

中國內鏡醫師協會主席張陽德教授從中國大陸帶來一隊爲數約 40 人的醫學專家、外科醫生及醫療機構主管參加這次重要的活動。

健康科學學院院長兼中葡國際醫學論壇主席霍文遜醫生宣佈了一個令人振奮的消息：“健康科學學院的發展將會擴大，明年開始我們將提供兩年制的先進西方醫學文憑課程，並且會有更多新的模擬課程作爲選修課程。”


Warmly Welcome
The Chinese Medical Doctors Association
Delegation to visit Faculty of Health Sciences, MUST
熱烈歡迎
中國醫師協會代表團參訪澳門科技大學健康科學學院
13,20/8/2012 a 12/9/2012

28.Sino-Luso International Medical Forum (Series Eight)- Clinical Simulations in Medical Education

Organizer:

Macau University of Science and Technology Faculty of Health Sciences

Co- Organizer:

Macau Healthcare Management and Promotion Association (MHMPA)

Sponsor:

Macau Foundation (part of the medical sponsorship)

Date:

13/8/2012 (Chinese Endoscopy Doctors Association Day)
20/8/2012 (Nurses Day)
12/9/2012

Venue:

2/F, Block E, Macau University of Science and Technology Faculty of Health Sciences

Summary :

Macau's 8th Sino-Luso International Medical Forum hosted the largest Medical Simulation training workshops in Macau on 13 August (Chinese Endoscopy Doctors Association Day), 20 August (Nurses Day), and on 12 September.

These 3-days of training, particularly aimed at colonoscopy for local junior doctors held at the Center of Excellence for Medical Professionals Development at the Macau University of Science and Technology (MUST).

It is titled, "Clinical Simulations in Medical Education", and features top doctors and experts from Australia, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, the Chinese Mainland, Hong Kong and Macau.

They discussed the latest advancements in simulation-based healthcare training and education for Macau's front-line healthcare providers.

Among the noted trainers is Dr. Ross Horley, Adjunct Lecturer, School of Medicine, University of Notre Dame Australia and Director, simulation and training.

Dr. Horley commented, "This is a great opportunity to share with many experts in the region in presenting simulation based education and skills training programs, this will foster much needed collaboration in research in newer technologies and deployment of simulation skills training and to provide better patients care practices and clinical outcomes."

Another top presenter was Stuart Gall, an expert in ultrasound simulation skills training from the UK. He brought two of the latest ultrasound simulation systems to Macau.

Gall said, "This will be my first time to be in Macau, I'm so looking forward to showcase this unique simulation system and to demonstrate how we can transfer skills results measured in the form of advanced simulation training programs."

An expert trainer from the Netherlands, Prof. Joeri Post, deployed two First-in-Asia Arthroscopy simulators. Attendees participated a variety of hands-on and personal presentations and workshops throughout the day from these experts.

Prof. Zhang Yangde, the Chairman of Chinese Endoscopy Doctors Association, brought a strong delegation of 40 medical experts, surgeons and healthcare decision makers from the Chinese mainland for this important event.

The forum's organizer Dr. Manson Fok, Dean of Faculty of Health Sciences and President of Sino-Luso International Medical Forum, announced exciting news at the forum.

Dr. Fok added, "Our Faculty of Health Sciences has been expanded. From next year we will be providing a 2-year diploma in advanced western medicine at our simulation facilities here at MUST. We also have many new simulation programs that have been included as electives as well."

29.中葡國際醫學論壇（系列九）：兒科高級生命支持

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學健康科學學院

承辦機構：

澳門健康管理及促進會

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會 (醫療路演的部份經費)

時間:

2012 年 9 月 6 日

地點：

澳門科技大學健康科學學院 E 座 2 樓

會議總結：

中葡國際醫學論壇 (系列九) 的專題爲「產科急救實踐培訓(PROMPT)」，在 2012 年 9 月 6 日召開，這是澳門有史以來首次開展高水準的婦產科工作坊。

這一特別的論壇採用多學科的方式提升生育專家工作效率，特別是處理產科的緊急情況。目的是培養一班優秀的產科團隊，包括：分娩病房裡工作的產科專科醫生，產科護士，麻醉師，助產士等。

這種高品質的培訓項目在美國，澳大利亞，紐西蘭，香港和中國內地已經成功運行。

我們非常榮幸能邀請到來自英國的官方產科急救實踐培訓指南的作者 Prof Tim Draycott 指導課程，過往他曾在英國穿梭各省開展產科急救實踐的培訓工作。

專家們討論了 PROMPT 給母嬰帶來的好處。出席會議的醫療專家們參與了在模擬實境中使用最新仿真人體模型和產婦模型進行的培訓。

Prof Tim Draycott 說道：“我很期待下一周再次蒞臨澳門，教授一切最新的培訓技巧，PROMPT 董事總經理 Christopher Eskell 將到這裡主持會議。”

梁德陽教授表示：“我們非常期待分享有關 PROMPT 培訓方面的經驗，參與模擬實境應急演練對於學員來說是特別的重要，這個模擬項目教導學員在分娩病房必要的實踐技能，並且如何與其他人有效地合作，把技術發揮得更好。”

中葡國際醫學論壇主席霍文遜醫生提及：“這一世界級的培訓項目已經對母嬰安全起到改善成效。這已經被證明能減少產科風險，世界各地數百位醫務人員已經學習了 PROMPT 技術。我們非常榮幸邀請到一班出色的專家團隊蒞臨澳門，培訓本地的醫生和醫療團隊。”

參與此次論壇的專家還有香港中文大學麻醉科和重症監護系副教授許金山教授、香港中文大學兒科系副教授林鴻生教授、香港瑪嘉烈醫院婦產科顧問陳運鵬醫生。”


2012.9.6-9

29.Sino-Luso International Medical Forum (Series Nine)- Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS)

Organizer:

Macau University of Science and Technology Faculty of Health Sciences

Co- Organizer:

Macau Healthcare Management and Promotion Association (MHMPA)

Sponsor:

Macau Foundation (part of the medical sponsorship)

Date:

6/9/2012

Venue:

2/F, Block E, Macau University of Science and Technology Faculty of Health Sciences

Summary :

Macau's 9th Sino-Luso International Medical Forum features the PROMPT (Practical Obstetric Multi-Professional Training) workshops in Macau on 6th September. The first time a workshop of this caliber relating to obstetrics and gynecology has ever been hosted in Macau.

This unique forum helped to support all maternity professionals in working effectively in a multidisciplinary manner particularly in dealing with obstetric emergency situations. The aim was to train a team of obstetricians, nurses, anesthetists and midwives within the realm of a delivery ward.

This high quality training program has been running successfully in the USA, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong and mainland China. We are honored to have the author of the official PROMPT course manual, Prof Tim Draycott travelling all the way from the United Kingdom to facilitate this obstetric emergency training course.

These experts discussed the benefits of the PROMPT model in reducing harm to both mothers and babies. All medical professionals in attendance will be trained in real life scenarios with some of the latest high fidelity manikins and child birth simulators in the field.

Prof Draycott said, “I am very much looking forward to come to Macau next week and to deliver all the latest updates in many aspects of team training, our staunch supporter, Christopher Eskell, the CEO of the PROMPT maternity foundation was here to preside over the event."

Prof Tak Yeung Leung commented, “We are looking forward to share our experiences in PROMPT training, it is vitally important for trainees to experience practical simulated emergency drills, this simulation program teaches everyone in the maternity ward the necessary practical skills and to learn how to interact with each other effectively”

Dr. Manson Fok, President of Sino-Luso International Medical Forum said, "This world class training program has improved outcomes for mothers and their babies. This has proven to reduce obstetric risk and has taught hundreds and thousands of medical professionals around the world. We are proud to have such a wonderful team of experts to provide advanced training to our local doctors and medical team."

Among the experts, we also had Associate Prof Kim Khaw and Associate Prof Simon Lam respectively from the Department of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care and the Department of Paediatrics of Chinese University of Hong Kong, and Dr Chan Wan Pang, consultant Obstetrics and Gynecology Department of Princess Margaret Hospital.

30.傳播與藝術設計名家講壇——《中國山水畫的崇高精神》

主辦機構：

人文藝術學院

時間:

2012 年 3 月 6 日

地點：

N212

會議總結：

澳門科技大學舉辦了《中國山水畫的崇高精神對當今人類生存的意義》講座，主講嘉賓爲中國山水畫大師路懷中先生。澳門科技大學人文藝術學院張志慶副院長出席講座並歡迎路教授的到來。路先生提出，民族文化會受到利益的威脅，我們需要以物傳承，中國畫是天道和人道的相互融合。在講座中，演講嘉賓除了闡明了中國文化要素，對中國畫的產生和發展產生了重要的影響以外，更展示了自己的部分作品，讓整個講座在歡樂的氣氛中結束。



30.Communication and Art Design Maestro Forum: Spirit of Chinese Landscape Painting

Organizer:

Faculty of Humanities and Arts

Date:

6/3/2012

Venue:

N212

Summary

A lecture named as The Meaning of Chinese Landscape Painting's Spirit to Livelihood is held by MUST and it was pleasant to have Mr. Lu Huai Zhong as the speaker. Professor Zhang Zhi Qing, Vice Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Arts of MUST, showed his welcome to Mr. Lu Huai Zhong and listened to his lecture. Mr. Lu indicated that ethnic culture would be threatened by benefits, therefore we had to spread and inherit culture by objects and Chinese Painting was an ideal propagator. In addition, he illustrated not only the impact of Chinese cultural essential elements on Chinese painting's nurture and development, but also demonstrated some of his works and the lecture is full of joy.

31.傳播與藝術設計名家講壇——《設計介入：一種批判性的城市策略》

主辦機構：

人文藝術學院

時間:

2012 年 3 月 15 日

地點：

N 座教室

會議總結：

本次講座邀請到廣州美術學院建築與環境藝術設計學院院長沈康教授主講“設計介入”這一話題，設計介入是希望能提倡另一種解決問題的方式——以最微小的幹預程度，精巧、精准的設計，來實現設計的目的。沈教授更以“黃埔村記事”爲例向同學們闡述了“結構和建造方式”在設計中的重要性，使聽眾受益匪淺。演講者始終在傳達一種不一樣的思維方式，提倡關注生活、關注身邊的人，爲學生們帶來一種深刻而清新的感受，並博得了學生們的陣陣掌聲。



31.Communication and Art Design Maestro Forum: The Intervention of Design: A Critical Strategy

Organizer:

Faculty of Humanities and Arts

Date:

15/3/2012

Venue:

Block N

Summary:

Dean of Faculty of Architecture and Environment Art Design of Guangzhou Academy of Fine Arts, Professor Shen Kang, was invited to deliver a lecture for MUST students. The lecture was about intervention of design. It is hope to achieve the goal by designing delicately and accurately and minimize the effect of intervention. Professor Shen also used instances to tell students the importance of structure and manufacture. The speaker brought out a new way of thinking which is different from others and advocated to pay close attention to livelihood and people around us. Students tasted a new fresh feeling and gave big hands to this great lecture.

32.傳播與藝術設計名家講壇——《發現跨界後的視覺傳播設計》

主辦機構：

人文藝術學院

時間:

2012 年 10 月 15 日

地點：

N206

會議總結：

這次講座邀請到清華大學美術學院馬泉教授於蒞臨爲人文藝術學院學生講授《發現跨界後的視覺傳播設計》，出席是次講座的包括人文藝術學院副院長張志慶教授，學院藝術設計專業老師及學生。演講者對當下城市的視覺品質提出質疑，及後與學生探索城市戶外廣告的存在價值，從而帶出需要構建城市視覺新秩序的重要訊息。講座最後，現場師生互動，耐心解答同學的疑問，加深同學對視覺傳播各方面的了解。



32.Communication and Art Design Maestro Forum: New Discovery of Visual Communication Design

Organizer:

Faculty of Humanities and Arts

Date:

15/10/2012

Venue:

N206

Summary

New Discovery of Visual Communication Design was delivered by Professor Ma Quan, Dean of the School of Arts and Design of Tsinghua University. Attendants of this lecture included Professor Zhang, Zhi Qing, Vice Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Arts as well as teachers and students. Professor Ma carried out questions about city visual quality of the day and discussed with students the value of outdoor advertisement to bring out an important message: the need to rebuild city vision. The speaker welcomed interactions and patiently solved student's problems to broaden their knowledge about visual communication.

33.傳播與藝術設計名家講壇——《叛逆與傳承：全球化——當下中國藝術設計思考》

主辦機構：

人文藝術學院

時間:

2012 年 10 月 31 日

地點：

N 座教室

會議總結：

中央美術學院城市設計學院教授、廣州集美組機構創意總監、中國資深室內設計師林學明先生應邀在科大爲人文藝術學院師生講授《叛逆與傳承：全球化——當下中國藝術設計思考》。林教授從自己的經歷出發，並對比中外作品，向在場師生闡釋人性、社會公共功能在建築中的重要性。講座都吸引了很多本科生、研究生以及其他冒名而來的人仕參加，透過學者專家的生動講解及經驗分享，不但加深了同學們在藝術設計與中國文化的了解，講座也獲得了一致好評。



33.Communication and Art Design Maestro Forum: Deliberation of Chinese Art Design under Globalization

Organizer:

Faculty of Humanities and Arts

Date:

31/10/2012

Venue:

Block N

Summary

Mr. Sherman Lin was invited to deliver a lecture to teachers and students of Faculty of Humanities and Arts, namely Deliberation of Chinese Art Design under Globalization. Mr Sherman Lin is professor of School of City Design of China Central of Academy of Fine arts, Director of Newsdays and well-known Chinese interior designer. Starting the talk with his own experience and made contrast with Chinese and Western works, he explained the importance of humanity and social public function in architect. This highly-appreciated lecture attracted numerous undergraduates, postgraduates and all walks of life. With experience sharing and vivid explanation of the expert, attendants had a deeper understanding about the relationship between art design and Chinese culture.

34.傳播與藝術設計名家講壇——《微觀都市——城市設計的永續途徑》

主辦機構：

人文藝術學院

時間:

2012 年 11 月 15 日

地點：

C101

會議總結：

人文藝術學院擔任客座教授季鐵男教授應邀爲學生主講一場講座，講座通過國對內外不同城市的城市樣貌的展示，正反例子的對比，引出城市規劃的重要性。對於微觀都市的方略，季教授強調都市發展需要一個平衡的發展，以圖文並茂展示了不同的微觀設計觀點和實例，使在場的同學對微觀都市設計有了進一步的了解。並且耐心解答了在場同學的提問，講座結束在一片熱烈的掌聲之中。



34.Communication and Art Design Maestro Forum: Micro City Design

Organizer:

Faculty of Humanities and Arts

Date:

15/11/2012

Venue:

C101

Summary

Guest Professor of Faculty of Humanities and Arts, Professor Chi, Ti-Nan, delivered a lecture to students. With different city features and contrast being shown, the importance of city planning was brought out. Professor Chi emphasized that city development should be in balance and he demonstrated different points of view and actual examples of micro design literately and picturesquely so that students gained more knowledge about micro city design. Students have their questions solved and applauded to the speaker for delivering a lecture for them.

35.傳播與藝術設計名家講壇——《如何在資訊時代做出好廣告》

主辦機構：

人文藝術學院

時間:

2012 年 11 月 19 日

地點：

C101

會議總結：

人文藝術學院邀請到康涅狄格大學傳播系教授 Carolyn A. Lin 爲同學們進行了一場關於在資訊時代如何採取有效的廣告策略的講座。演講者運用鮮活的例子以及自身對於廣告創作的經驗和看法爲同學們做了一場精彩的講座，從傳統廣告與現代廣告的對比下手，從而提出了網路廣告是當今資訊時代的發展趨勢。緊接著列舉了各種有趣的實例告訴同學們要在瞭解各地文化的前提下，才會做出成功的廣告。最後，講座在一遍歡樂氣氛中結束。



35.Communication and Art Design Maestro Forum: How To Advertise In Information Era

Organizer:

Faculty of Humanities and Arts

Date:

19/11/2012

Venue:

C101

Summary

Faculty of Humanities and Arts invited Professor Carolyn A. Lin of University of Connecticut to give a lecture to students about carrying out effective advertisement strategies in information era. With actual examples and her own advertisement production experience, she gave the students a wonderful lecture which carried out that internet advertisement is a trend nowadays. Interesting instances were shared with students to let them know that understanding various cultures is the key of successful advertisement.

36.傳播與藝術設計名家講壇——《社交媒介、大眾媒介與公共管理》

主辦機構：

人文藝術學院

時間:

2012 年 12 月 5 日

地點：

C101

會議總結：

本次講座有幸邀請到郝曉鳴教授作爲主講嘉賓，爲我院師生講解有關社交媒介發展對未來新聞事業的作用，以及社交媒體的發展前景。講座主要介紹了目前較新的傳播理論——公民新聞。隨著新媒體技術的日趨成熟及社交媒介的發展，普通的大眾開始藉助社會媒介創造的平臺發佈信息，而社交媒體的迅速發展也對現代的新聞事業發展打開了新的局面。拓寬了科大師生在社交媒介以及新聞事業方面的視野，爲科大師生進一步瞭解社會媒介和未來新聞事業的發展提供了理想的交流平臺。



36.Communication and Art Design Maestro Forum: Social Media, Public Media and Public Management

Organizer:

Faculty of Humanities and Arts

Date:

5/12/2012

Venue:

C101

Summary

It was our pleasure to invite Professor Hao Xiao Ming as guest speaker to illustrate the function of social media development to journalism in the future. A new communication theory, Citizen Journalism, was mainly introduced during the lecture. Along with the development of social media and new media technology, people began to publish information through media platform and it led to a new aspect to modern journalism development. The lecture broaden attendants horizon about social media as well as journalism career. It was also an ideal platform for professors and students to communicate with each other.

37.“税收與全球資本流動”系列講座

主辦機構：

澳門科技大學行政與管理學院

資／贊助機構：

澳門基金會

時間:

2012 年 4 月 18 日至 2012 年 12 月 31 日

地點：

澳門科技大學 D 座

會議總結：

本系列講座共舉辦四場：第一場，邀請了德國税務專家 Karsten Ley 博士進行“税務籌畫在德國”的專題講座；第二場，邀請了印度税務專家 Enwright De Sales 先生進行“印度税收環境”的專題講座；第三場，邀請了中國税務學者汪清陽博士進行了“中國大陸税收環境”的專題講座；第四場，邀請了美國税務專家 Ivan Stunin 博士和 Irene Hui 女士進行了“美國政治與美國税制”的專題講座。

系列講座側重闡述各國針對跨國企業轉讓定價行爲所確定的反避税制度；爲應對這些制度，跨國投資行爲及其帶來的資本流動顯現出一些新特徵；系列講座使聽眾瞭解、掌握這些新的資本流動動向，並使之能夠規劃出有效的税務安排。



37.Taxation and international capital flows

Organizer:

Faculty of management and administration

Sponsor:

Macau Foundation

Date:

From 18/4/2012 to 31/12/2012

Venue:

D Hall MUST

Summary

There are four lectures in this seminar: first, 'the tax environment of German Business—Tax planning in the heart of Europe' expressed by our guest speaker, Dr. Karsten Ley, who is an expert in German Taxation; Second, 'Indian tax environment—Time for Action' expressed by our guest speaker, Mr. Enwright De Sales, who is an expert in Indian Taxation; Third, 'Chinese Tax Environment—Change we need' expressed by Dr. Wang Qingyang, who is an expert in Chinese Taxation; and the final, 'U.S. Politics and Tax Policy' expressed by U.S. experts, Dr. Ivan Stunin and Ms. Irene Hui.

These seminars focused more on the international anti-avoidance tax system for Transfer Pricing of MNCs. The international investments and capital flows have some new features to avoid the special tax adjustment of tax authorities. These seminars can help listeners to understand, grasp these new features, and plan effective tax arrangements on international investments.

完成的研究項目
Research Projects

1.基於色譜-質譜聯用和核磁共振技術的分析-分離-分析方法的建立及在快速尋找土茯苓中落新婦苷類似物中的應用

負責人：伍建林
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月):
2013年1月30日

主要參加者：
伍建林

課題簡介：

1. 建立了UHPLC-Q-TOF/MS的快速尋找新化合物的方法，首次從該植物中初步鑒定了12個新化合物；

2. 建立了qNMR的土茯苓中落新婦苷等主要成份的定量方法；

3. 截止目前爲止，聯合正相和反相高效液相色譜分離分析方法，從土茯苓中分離得到新化合物兩個。

1.Rapid screening flavanonol glycosides in *Smilax glabra* using combined LC, MS and NMR

Principal Investigator: Jian-lin Wu
MIAR, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macau Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2013/1

Main Participants:
Wu Jian-lin

Introduction:

1. Preliminary identified 12 new compounds from Smilax glabra using UHPLC-Q-TOF/MS;

2. Quantitative and qualitative analyses major flavanonol glycosides from Smilax glabra using qNMR;

3. Two new compounds isolated from Smilax glabra using both of normal and reverse phase high performance liquid chromatography.

2.三種嶺南特色蓼屬中藥火炭母、杠板歸和頭花蓼的表皮生長因子受體抑制活性成份研究

負責人：李娜
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月):
2012年12月

主要參加者：
李娜

課題簡介：

本課題對嶺南特色蓼屬植物火炭母等進行了研究。成果如下：（1）通過多種色譜分離技術及結構鑒定方法，從中分離并鑒定了30余種化合物；（2）建立了上述藥材的提取物和化合物樣品庫。

2.Study on epidermal growth factor receptor inhibitors in three *Polygonum* species

Principal Investigator: Na Li
MIAR, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macau Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/12

Main Participants:
Li Na

Introduction:

In this study, the chemical constituents of *Polygonum* species were investigated. The results include: (1) More than 30 compounds were isolated and identified; (2) The compound library of herbal extracts and pure compounds obtained from these herbs was established.

3.篩選從中藥材提純的候選化合物來治療吉非替尼耐藥的非小細胞肺癌

負責人：梁麗嫻
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

資助機構：
澳門基金會

完成時間(年／月):
2012年8月

主要參加者：
梁麗嫻、范星星

課題簡介：
此項目的研究結果爲學術會議論文摘要，並被選爲第十一屆中藥全球化聯盟（CGCM）學術會議作口頭報告。

肺癌是全世界癌症死亡的首要原因。上皮生長因子受體（EGFR）激活突變常見於非小細胞型肺癌（NSCLC），並引起肺腫瘤的形成。針對上皮生長因子受體的酪氨酸激酶抑製劑（TKI）作分子靶向治療，表現出有效的初始治療效果。然而，耐藥和復發是普遍的。耐藥性的成因可能是由於額外的上皮生長因子受體基因突變或激活了另一種細胞的生存通路。額外的T790M突變當同時與常見的激活突變出現或與其他激活了的未知細胞生存通路的出現，已被證明賦予TKI阻力。因此，新的抑製劑和新的分子靶點的發現有助解決TKI耐藥性的問題。中草藥已被我國用作治療癌症多年，但在很大程度上仍是未知的活性成分與分子機制不明。因此，我們從文獻中審閱，並選擇了16種從中藥中提純並在NSCLC中最有癌症抑制潛力的化合物， 我們運用了三株依賴上皮生長因子受體生存的NSCLC細胞株作藥物篩選。 A549作爲EGFR野生型對照。兩株TKI耐藥的NSCLC細胞株: H1975擁有雙突變（EGFRL858R + T790M）和H1650擁有EGFR exon 19鹼基缺失及細胞替代生存通路的激活作爲藥物篩選的工具。 H2228是一株擁有EML4-ALK基因融合的NSCLC細胞株，可作爲非依賴上皮生長因子受體的對照組。 MTT實驗結果顯示，六種候選化合物於H1650，H1975和A549細胞株中表現出顯著的抑制癌症的效果。三種化合物表現出其IC50值在微摩爾水平，而另外三種化合物顯示出其IC50在低至納米摩爾水平。一種化合物於依賴上皮生長因子受體的NSCLC細胞系中表現出藥效特異性，藥效爲H2228細胞的10倍。藥效特異性和其治療機制需要再作進一步深入調查。

3.Investigating candidate agents derived from Chinese medicinal herbs for treating Gefitinib-resistant non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)

Principal Investigator: Lai-Han Leung
MIAR, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macau Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/8

Main Participants:
Leung Lai-Han, Fan Xing-Xing

Introduction:

The project output is an accepted conference abstract that was selected by11th Meeting of Consortium for Globalization of Chinese Medicine (CGCM) for oral and poster presentation

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death worldwide. Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (*EGFR*) activating mutation(s) is/are common in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), resulting in lung tumor formation. Molecular targeted therapy using tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) targeting EGFR shows promising initial treatment effect, however, drug resistance and relapse are universal, making the treatment outcome undesirable. Drug resistance could be due to either additional *EGFR* mutation or activation of alternative survival pathways. While the additional T790M mutation together with common activating mutations or activation of other unknown bypass survival pathways have been proven conferring TKI resistance. Therefore, new inhibitors and new molecular targets are needed to tackle TKI-resistance. Chinese Medicinal Herbs (CMHs) has been used to treat cancer for many years but the active ingredient and treatment mechanism are largely unknown. Hence, we have reviewed from the literature and selected sixteen single purified compounds derived from CMHs which exhibited the highest potential of cancer suppression effect in NSCLC. We have recruited three EGFR-dependent NSCLC cell lines for drug screening. A549 is used as EGFR wild-type control. Two TKI-resistant NSCLC cell lines were used, H1975 harbors double mutation ($EGFR^{L858R+T790M}$) and H1650 harbors $EGFR^{exon\ 19\ deletion}$ with activation of alternative cell survival pathway. H2228 is a NSCLC cell line which harbours *EML4-ALK* gene fusion and was used as EGFR-independent cell line control. MTT assay revealed that six out of ten candidate agents showed significant cancer-inhibiting effects in H1650, H1975 and A549 cells. Three compounds exhibited IC_{50} value at micro-molar levels while another three compounds exhibited IC_{50} at as low as nano-molar levels. One compound exhibited specificity on EGFR-dependent NSCLC cell lines, which showed 10-fold more selective than the EGFR-independent H2228 cells. Further investigation is required to elucidate the reason of drug selectivity and the treatment mechanism of these compounds.

4.缺氧心肌綫粒體動態變化熒光半定量分析方法的建立

負責人：羅 培
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月)：
2012年12月

主要參加者：
羅 培、董更婷

課題簡介：

本項目首先採用大鼠心肌細胞 H9C2 分別在正常培養和缺氧條件下培養後，與能通過完整細胞膜的氧化還原依賴性無熒光探針前體共孵育，獲取靈敏清晰的熒光信號。應用單個活細胞級的熒光顯微鏡系統連續採集熒光圖像，然後使用兩種不同的專業圖像分析軟件 Image J 和 SimplePCI，以及熒光顯微鏡系統自帶 softWoRx 軟件定量分析缺氧刺激對單個大鼠心肌細胞內綫粒體熒光強度及分佈位置化的影響，分析心肌細胞缺氧損傷前後的綫粒體動態變化,完成後比較分析結果異同。以 Western blotting 法檢測缺氧復氧對心肌細胞綫粒體分裂蛋白 Fis1 和綫粒體融合蛋白 Mfn1 的蛋白水平的影響，以此確認熒光定量分析結果的準確度。本項目研究結果在原有定性描述的基礎上，採集圖像進行半定量分析，缺氧心肌細胞中分裂綫粒體的螢光強度明顯升高($P<0.01$)。Fis1 表達水平明顯增加($P<0.05$)，Mfn1 變化未有顯著性差異。圖像分析軟件分析結果和經典實驗結果基本一致，表明基於個活細胞螢光圖像半定量分析方法是可行的。本項目建立的新分析方法對其他亞細胞器形態變化定量分析有一定的參考價值,爲細胞形態學的定量研究提供了新思路和手段,有較高的的應用價值。

本項目成果包括：第一，建立創新研究方法；第二，提供 1 名博士研究生及多名訪問人員技能培訓及科研交流；第三，發表國際會議研究摘要兩份(11th GCGM)。

4.Semi-quantitative fluorescent image analysis methods of mitochondrial dynamics in hypoxia cardiomyocyte

Principal Investigator: LUO Pei
MIAR, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macau Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/12

Main Participants:
Luo Pei, Dong Gengting

Introduction:

This project investigated cultured rat cardiomyocytes H9C2 under normal culture and hypoxic conditions respectively. And co-incubated intact cell membrane oxidation reduction dependent fluorescent probe precursors provided sensitive and clear fluorescence signal. Single living cell fluorescence microscope system was applied to continuously collects fluorescence image. Then software Image J, SimplePCI, and softWoRx were used to quantitatively analyze mitochondria fluorescence intensity and location before and after cardiomyocytes injured by hypoxia. Western blotting was used to detect the effect of hypoxia on myocardial mitochondrial division proteins Fis1 and mitochondrial fusion protein Mfn1 protein levels, in order to confirm the accuracy of the fluorescence quantitative analysis results. The findings of the project suggested that the fluorescence intensity of mitochondrial fission in the hypoxic cardiomyocytes was significantly increased ($P < 0.01$). Fis1 expression levels were significantly up-regulated ($P < 0.05$), Mfn1 changes has no significant differences. The main outcome of the project included: 1) established a new quantitative analysis method for the subcellular morphology changes; 2) provided skills training and research communication for one PH.D. student and many other visit scholars; 3) published 2 abstracts in International Conference (11th GCGM).

5.研究蓮子心的自噬活性成份及其結構相類似化合物之分子機理，及用作爲治療柏金遜症候選化合物的應用可行性

負責人：羅婉君
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

資助機構：
澳門基金會

完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 12 月

主要參加者：
羅婉君、黃錦偉

課題簡介：

細胞自噬爲人體內負責分解和清除廢物之重要機制。 當細胞缺乏養分時，細胞質內會形成雙膜自噬體，將非重要的細胞結構或蛋白包裹，並與溶酶體融合形成自噬溶酶體。自噬溶酶體內的物質會隨之被溶酶分解，使細胞內源物得以循環。細胞自噬亦負責分解衰老之細胞器如線粒體，或不正常之蛋白質。因此，細胞自噬對分解老化損傷細胞、維持細胞穩定、促進細胞代謝更新及有程序性死亡具有重要作用。

細胞自噬對神經細胞退行性病變所起的作用雖尚未完全闡明，但多方面的研究顯示，失去細胞自噬能力之神經細胞，會因不正常的蛋白質累積而退化死亡。據文獻記載，至 2010 年約有二十多種活性化學成分，能夠透過激活不同的反應蛋白及調控機制而引發細胞自噬，部分更能減輕細胞內突變蛋白的積聚或神經中毒。因此，利用生物科學技術平臺，從中草藥中篩選及發掘創新的細胞自噬活性成份，將爲開拓抗腦神經退化候選藥物的研究提供新方向。

5.The study of the molecular mechanisms of novel autophagic enhancer isolated from Chinese medicinal herb, Lotus, as a potential candidate agent for neurodegenerative conditions

Principal Investigator: Law Yuen Kwan
MIAR, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Fundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/12

Main Participants:
Law Yuen Kwan, Kam Wai Wong

Introduction:

Autophagy, is an evolutionarily conserved process by which stressed cells can catabolize their own contents to recycle nutrients and provide cellular energy for maintaining cellular homeostasis. Besides, this self- lysosomal degradation process is also responsible for get rid of damaged or excess organelles, long lived and misfolded protein or invading micro-organism. Autophagy is a multistep process that involves the formation, expansion, and fusion of an isolated membrane to form double membraned vesicles known as autophagosomes, by which cytoplasmic materials are sequestered and subsequently fused with the lysosome for degradation.

As revealed by the accumulation of autophagosomes found in patients, defective autophagic pathway may play a role in the pathogenesis of neurogenerative diseases such as Alzheimer, Parkinson and Huntington diseases. Consistent with these observations is the finding that autophagy can function independently with the proteasomal degradation pathway as a quality control mechanism for the removal of oligomeric proteins that are associated with neurodegenerative diseases.

As autophagy activation is important in modulating neurodegenerative diseases, and traditional Chinese medicinal herbs may contain novel and new chemical entities that attenuate neuro toxicity through autophagic induction, therefore, in this proposal, we set out to identify enhancers of autophagy from traditional Chinese medicine and evaluate their potential therapeutics use in neurodegenerative disorder.

6.IKKβ-IκBα-NF-κB 及 MAPK 信號通路在紫草素抑制人 T 細胞活化中的機制研究

負責人：李 婷
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 12 月

主要參加者：
李婷、晏烽根

課題簡介：

紫草素具有不同的生物和藥理學作用已被廣泛報導，而在我們這個課題中第一次闡明紫草素對原代人 T 細胞的免疫抑制作用及其機理。我們的研究結果表明，紫草素可以明顯 T 細胞的增殖、IL-2 及 IFN-γ的分泌，以及 CD69 的表達，並且可以明顯阻止細胞週期。進一步的機理研究表明，紫草素通過直接抑制 IKKβ的活性，而達到抑制 IKKα/β的磷酸化, IκB-α 的磷酸化和降解，以及 NF-κB 的核轉錄。另外紫草素能夠抑制 MAPK 家族中 JNK 的磷酸化。我們的研究表明，紫草素通過抑制 IKKβ-IκBα-NF-κB 信號轉導通路以及 MAPK 家族中 JNK 的磷酸化發揮免疫抑制作。

6.Shikonin suppresses T lymphocyte activation through inhibition of IKKβ-IκBα-NF-κB and MAPK signaling pathway

Principal Investigator: Li Ting
MIAR, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Fundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/12

Main Participants:
Li Ting, Yan Fenggen

Introduction:

Although the different biological and pharmacological effects of shikonin have been proposed, we first demonstrated the immunosuppressive effect and the underlying mechanisms of shikonin on the primary human T lymphocyte isolated from buffy coat. Our results clearly demonstrated that shikonin dose-dependently suppressed human T lymphocyte proliferation, IL-2 and IFN-γ secretion, CD69 expression, as well as S-phase cell-cycle arrest generated by co-stimulation of PMA/ionomycin or OKT-3/CD28. Mechanistic studies showed that shikonin obviously inhibited phosphorylation of IKKα/β, IκB-α phosphorylation and degradation, NF-κB nuclear translocation through directly inhibiting IKKβ activity. Shikonin could also suppress the JNK phosphorylation in the MAPKs pathway. Based on these evidences, we conclude that shikonin suppressed T lymphocyte activation through inhibition of IKKβ activity and JNK signaling pathways; these would make shikonin become a strong candidate for further study as an immune-suppressive agent.

7.人參達瑪烷二醇合成酶基因單核苷酸多態性（SNP）檢測方法的研究

負責人：周華
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

資助機構：

澳門基金會

完成時間(年／月)：

2012 年 12 月

主要參加者：

吳文如、陳汀波、董更婷

課題簡介：

本項目應用分子生物學技術，對調控中藥人參的主要活性成分人參皂苷的生物合成過程的一個關鍵酶——達瑪烷二醇合成酶（dammarenediol synthase，DS）基因的單核苷酸多態性（SNP）檢測方法進行了研究。主要研究內容和結果如下：

1.樣品收集與處理

從國內吉林、遼寧等人參主產區的 5 個種植基地，收集生長 5-6 年的新鮮圓參（人參的主流栽培品種），清洗幹淨後，置-80 ℃ 保存。

2.人參總 RNA 提取和逆轉錄反應方法

以人參根組織爲原料，採用勻漿器濕法研磨後，經 Trans Easy Pure Plant RNA Kit 試劑盒提取總 RNA，降解不明顯，質量較好，符合進一步實驗的要求。

以提取得到的人參總 RNA 爲範本，利用 Thermo ReverAid-First Strand cDNA synthesis 逆轉錄試劑盒，使用 Oligo dT18 引物，經逆轉錄反應得到 cDNA，其質量亦達到進一步實驗的要求。

3.人參 DS 基因特異性引物的設計與合成

利用 Genbank（http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/）檢索到人參 DS 基因記錄 5 條，其中包含有 mRNA 的編碼區（Complete cds）序列 3 條（GU183405.1、AB265170.1、JN596111.1），利用在線工具 Blastn（http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi）比對分析，相似度 99%。根據 DS 基因保守序列，參考有關文獻並利用軟件 Primer5.0、在線 Primer3（http://frodo.wi.mit.edu/）進行引物設計，利用 Blastn 對引物進行比對和篩選。共設計了分段和全長擴增人參 DS 基因的特異性引物 20 對，隨後由商業公司按常規方法合成，並採用 MOP 方式純化。

4.人參 DS 基因的 PCR 擴增

利用 Taraka 2×PCR PrimeSTAR® HS （Premix）高保真 PCR 擴增試劑盒進行 DS 基因的擴增，篩選得到能夠成功擴增出目的片段全長的引物 2 對，分段的引物 9 對。

5.人參 DS 基因 PCR 產物的測序

選擇含有預期片段大小的的 PCR 產物原液，或經低溫瓊脂糖電泳純化再回收至濃度 >50ng/μl，按 Sanger 法進行測序，雙向測通，測序工作由商業測序公司進行，完成後用 Seqman 軟件拼接成 DS 基因的完整序列。測序樣品分別由引物組合 DSF2、R2；DSF1141、R2105；DSF1141、DSR2548；DSF0、DSR2402 擴增得到，其中 DSF1141、R2105 擴增產物成功測序（測得 948bp）。

6.人參 DS 基因序列的分析比對。

從 BLAST 和 Clustn 多序列對比結果來看，DSF1141、R2105 擴增產物應有 964bp，測序得到 948bp，與 Genbank 中西洋參、人參的 DS 序列相似性較高，達到 97%， 18 個鹼基位點存在差異，其中有 1 個位點缺失、2 個位點插入，且有 12 個位點出現在序列兩端，經比對測序峰圖，初步分析這 12 個位點爲測序誤差引起，其餘 6 個位點判斷爲 SNP。

7.總結與討論

本項目初步建立了人參 DS 基因 SNP 的檢測方法，達到了預期的目的。此方法可用於檢測人參樣品的 DS 基因是否含有 SNP 及其類型，長遠可用於分析 SNP 與藥效、活性成分含量的關係，從而建立反映人參藥效的質量評價新方法。

研究過程中採用了直接測序的方法檢測 SNP，而不是原計劃書中的高分辨熔點曲線（HRM）技術。因 HRM 技術一個反應只能檢測一個約 120-300bp 片段中的突變，從 SNP 檢測數目上達不到高通量，如要檢測 DS 基因 2.5kb 全部位元點的 SNP，需要分 10 個片段，且 HRM 的結果判斷依賴於變性-複性曲線的擬合，每個片段必須反複摸索，費時費力；結果受儀器的狀態的影響很大；其精度無法與直接測序相比。因此，本研究採用了直接測序的方法檢測人參 DS 基因中的 SNP。

7.Establishment of method to detect single nucleotide polymorphorism of dammarenediol synthase in Panax ginseng

Principal Investigator: Zhou Hua
MIAR, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Fundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/12

Main Participants:
Wu Wenru, Chen Tingbo, Dong Gengting

Introduction:

This project investigated the establishment of method to detect single nucleotide polymorphorism of dammarenediol synthase (DS) in Panax ginseng (ginseng), a key enzyme regulating the biosynthesis ginsenosides, the main active ingredient of ginseng by applying molecular biological techniques. The major research content and achievements are listed below:

1. Sample collection and preparation

The fresh ginseng of 5-6 years old were collected from 5 planting bases in Jilin, Liaoning and other domestic ginseng production areas, and stored under -80ºC after cleaning.

2. Total RNA extraction and reverse transcription reaction

Ginseng root as raw material, using homogenizer for wet grinding, total RNA was extracted by Trans Easy Pure Plant RNA Kit. The RNA degradation was not obvious, and the quality was good enough for reverse transcription.

The reverse transcription reaction of ginseng total RNA was carried out by using the Thermo ReverAid-First Strand cDNA synthesis reverse transcription kit with Oligo dT18 primers, and the quality of cDNA obtained by reverse transcription reaction met the requirements of PCR.

3. Design and synthesis of gene-specific primers of DS of ginseng

5 records of DS gene of ginseng were retrieved from the Genbank (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/), 3 of which contain the mRNA coding region sequence (Complete CDs) (GU183405.1, AB265170.1, JN596111.1). The 3records are 99% similarity by the analysis of online tools Blastn (http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ Blast.cgi).

According to the conserved sequence of DS gene, primers were designed with reference to the relevant literature by using software Primer5.0, online Primer3 (http://frodo.wi.mit.edu/) and Blastn.

20 pairs of specific primers designed for segmented and full-length gene amplification of DS gene were synthesized by commercial company and purified by using MOP purification protocol.

4. PCR amplification of DS gene of ginseng

Using Taraka 2× PCR PrimeSTAR HS (Premix) PCR high-fidelity amplification kit for amplification of DS gene, the target fragments were successfully amplified by 9 pairs of segmented primers and 2 pairs of full-length primers.

5. Sequencing PCR product of DS gene of ginseng

PCR product solution containing the expected fragment, or purified product by low temperature agarose electrophoresis were sequenced by Sanger's method with the bidirectional measurement by commercial sequencing company, and the complete sequence of the DS gene was spliced with Seqman software.

PCR products amplified by primers DSF2-R2; DSF1141-R2105; DSF1141-DSR2548 and DSF0-DSR2402 were sequenced, in which the amplification product of primers DSF1141-R2105 was successful (948bp length).

6. Analysis and comparison of DS gene sequences

The length of DSF1141- R2105 amplification product is 964bp according to the results of BLAST and Clustn, in which 948bp was sequenced in the experiment. The DS sequence of the sample is highly similar to the sequence of DS gene of American ginseng and ginseng recorder in Genbank (97% similarity). There were 18 nucleotide site difference, of which 1 site was lack, 2 sites are insertion, and 12 sites appeared in both ends of the sequence, which may be caused by sequencing errors by comparison of sequencing peak diagram, and the remaining 6 locis were identified as SNPs.

7. Summary and discussion

The study initially established a detecting method of SNP in DS gene Panax ginseng and achieved its objectives. This method can be used find whether there is SNP and the type of SNP in DS gene of ginseng samples, also can be used to analyze the relationship between SNP and efficacy of ginseng, SNP and active ingredients level in ginseng, so as to establish a new method to evaluate the quality of ginseng.

Direct sequencing method was used to detect SNP instead of the original planned high resolution melting curve technology (HRM).HRM technology is a reaction can only detect mutations in about 120-300bp length fragment. As for the SNP detection of 2.5kb DS gene, 10 divided segments need to be designed, this will be a time-consuming task; and the results may be affected by the condition of the instrument; its accuracy cannot be compared with the direct sequencing. Therefore, direct sequencing of PCR product of DS gene of ginseng sample was employed in this research.

8.紫草素/阿卡寧的氨基糖苷合成及其人端粒 G-四鏈體 DNA 的結合活性

負責人：姜志宏
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

資助機構：
澳門基金會

完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 12 月 31 日

主要參加者：
姜志宏、Supawadee、Parhira

課題簡介：

紫草素和阿卡甯是存在於中藥紫草及歐洲藥用植物 *Alkanna tinctoria* 中的一對萘酚類對映異構體。幾個世紀前紫草被作爲紅色顏料而應用，其粗提物也被用來治療外科創傷。現代藥理研究表明紫草素和阿卡寧及其衍生物具有抗腫瘤，抗菌及抗炎等活性。

文獻報導真核生物中的糖蛋白和糖脂的糖部分對其生物學功能發揮了重要作用，而 Anthracyclines 類抗腫瘤抗生素中的氨基糖是其發揮抗腫瘤活性的重要的藥效基團。鑒於此，本課題以紫草素和阿卡寧對映異構體混合物爲原料，通過氨基糖苷化反應合成了紫草素和阿卡寧的乙醯氨基糖苷衍生物。在合成的過程中，採用矽膠柱層析將紫草素和阿卡寧的糖苷（中間體）異構體進行了拆分。

近些年，人端粒 G-四鏈體已經成爲抗腫瘤藥物研發的一個重要的靶標，具有 G-四鏈體穩定活性的有機小分子化合物能夠抑制在腫瘤細胞中高表達的端粒酶的活性，最終使腫瘤細胞凋亡。本課題利用電噴霧質譜技術研究了紫草素和阿卡寧的乙醯氨基糖苷衍生物的人端粒 G-四鏈體 DNA 結合活性，結果表明：兩個乙醯氨基糖苷衍生物均具有人端粒 G-四鏈體 DNA 結合活性，且與陽性對照藥小檗城具有相當的 G-四鏈體 DNA 穩定活性。而母體化合物紫草素和阿卡寧確沒有 G-四鏈體 DNA 穩定活性。因此，氨基糖苷化是提高天然產物 G-四鏈體結合活性的一種十分有效的方法。

8.Synthesis and G-quadruplex DNA-Binding Activities of Glucosaminosides of Shikonin and Alkannin

Principal Investigator: Zhi-Hong Jiang
MIAR, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Fundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/12

Main Participants:
Jiang Zhi-Hong, Supawadee, Parhira

Introduction:

Shikonin and alkannin are enantiomers with naphthazarin skeleton, which were isolated from the roots of Lithospermum erythrorhizon in the Orient and Alkanna tinctoria in Europe, respectively. They were originally used as natural red dyes and crude drugs for wound healing centuries ago. While since last four decades, the significant antitumor, antibacterial and anti-inflammatory activities of this pair of enantiomers and their derivatives have been recognized.

Our research efforts are on the structural modification of shikonin and alkannin by glycosylation. Glycosylation is an important synthetic chemistry of linking saccharide units to the biologically active compounds, because it has been proved that protein- and lipid-bound saccharides play essential roles in many molecular processes which have an impact on eukaryotic biology and disease. Thus, glucosaminosides of both shikonin and alkannin were designed and successfully synthesized by chemical glycosylation using the commercially available aminosugar, glucosamine and the mixture of a pair of enantiomers as starting materials. In the process of glycosylation, the enantiomeric shikonin and alkannin were derived to a pair of diastereomers, which were separated by silica gel column chromatography.

Human telomeric G-quadruplex DNA-binding study of these two synthetic N-acetyl glucosaminosides showed that glucosaminosides of shikonin and alkannin exhibited strong binding activity with human telomeric G-quadruplex DNA, while their parents' compounds, shikonin and alkannin do not show any G-quadruplex binding activity. This G-quadruplex biological activity has recently emerged as a potential therapeutic target for human cancer, since the binding and stabilizing of G-quadruplex DNA can inhibit the acitivity of telomerase, a reverse transcriptase which can maintain the malignant phenotype by stabilizing telomere length and integrity in cancer cell. This research indicated that glycosylation of natural product with amino sugars is an effective strategy to improve their DNA-binding affinity.

9.ESI-TOF-MS 和 MALDI-TOF-MS 技術對黃烷醇和黃酮醇化合物與澱粉樣多肽(Aβ peptide)結合作用的比較研究

負責人: 白麗萍
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 12 月 31 日

主要參加者：
白麗萍、章弘揚

課題簡介:

β-澱粉樣多肽在腦中樞神經組織中的聚集和沉澱與老年癡呆疾病密切相關。表沒食子兒茶素沒食子酸酯（EGCG）和楊梅素等植物多酚類化合物被證實可抑制 Aβ多肽的聚集，減緩 Aβ多肽對神經細胞的毒性作用。植物多酚類化合物被認爲是一類對老年癡呆等神經退化疾病具有治療作用的潛在藥。然而，這類活性成分抑制 Aβ多肽聚集的分子機制尚不清楚。本課題建立了 EGCG 和楊梅素等多酚類成分與 $A\beta_{1\text{-}42}$ 多肽非共價鍵複合物的 ESI-TOF-MS 和 MALDI-TOF-MS 的分析檢測方法，採用上述兩種質譜方法研究了七種植物多酚類成分（EGCG 等四種兒茶素和楊梅素等三種黃酮醇）與 Aβ多肽的結合強度，探討了兒茶素和黃酮醇與 Aβ多肽結合作用的構效關係，並研究這兩類植物多酚成分與 Aβ多肽的結合強度同其對 PC_{12} 細胞的保護作用的相關性。這些研究爲 EGCG 等黃烷醇類和楊梅素等黃酮醇類植物多酚成分抑制 Aβ多肽聚集的活性提供分子水平上的依據。

9.Comparative study of flavanols and flavonols binding to amyloid beta peptide by ESI-TOF-MS and MALDI-TOF-MS techniques

Principal Investigator: Li-Ping Bai
MIAR, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Fundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/12

Main Participants:
Bai Li-Ping, Zhang Hong-Yang

Introduction:

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is characterized by the abundance of intraneuronal neurofibrillary tangles and the extracellular deposition of the amyloid β-peptide (Aβ) as amyloid plaques and vascular amyloid. It has been proved that the polyphenols, such as epigallocatechin gallate and myricetin, show the effect of inhibiting the aggregation of Aβ-peptide, and thus alleviate its cytotoxic effect to neuron. The polyphenols were considered as potential drugs for the treatment of neurodegenerative disease including AD. However, the molecular mechanism of such polyphenols inhibiting Aβ-peptide aggregation stays unclear. In this project, ESI-TOF-MS and MALDI-TOF-MS analytical methods of seven polyphenols (including EC, EGC, ECG, EGCG, kampferol, quercetin and myricetin) binding with $A\beta_{1\text{-}40}$ and $A\beta_{1\text{-}42}$ peptides have been well established. The binding affinities of four flavanols (EGCG, ECG, EGC, EC) and three flavonols (myricetin, quercetin, kaempferol) with $A\beta_{1\text{-}40}$ and $A\beta_{1\text{-}42}$ peptides have been measured by using above two estabolised ESI-TOF-MS and MALDI-TOF-MS methods. Their structure-activity relationships binding with Aβpeptides were concluded. In addition, the corelation of Aβpeptides-binding affinities of seven polyphenols with their protective effects on PC_{12} cell was also explored. This research provided the molecular basis for the inhibiting effect of polyphenols including EGCG and myricetin on Aβpeptides aggregation.

10.以 FAK 基因表達爲靶點的抗腫瘤轉移藥物篩選技術及其應用

負責人: 華子春
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

資助機構：
科學技術發展基金
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 3 月

主要參加者：
黃啓來、張文靜、莊紅芹

課題簡介:

腫瘤轉移是癌症患者最常見的死因， 90%的癌症患者死於惡性腫瘤的轉移。篩選和發現抗腫瘤轉移藥物一直成爲國際上藥物開發的熱點，但是迄今爲止抗腫瘤轉移藥物研究缺乏令人振奮的進展。本項目以研製新的抗腫瘤轉移藥物篩選平臺爲目標，並在此基礎上從傳統中藥中進行抗腫瘤轉移藥物的篩選和發現研究。本項目綜合運用分子生物學、基因表達轉錄調控分析、細胞生物學、中藥藥理學、藥物篩選、腫瘤動物模型等研究方法，建立以 FAK 基因表達爲靶點的抗腫瘤轉移藥物篩選技術平臺。同時以該篩選平臺爲工具從抗癌中藥中進行抗腫瘤轉移候選藥物的篩選，發現了多個具有抗腫瘤轉移作用的候選藥物。對一些候選藥物抗腫瘤轉移及誘導細胞凋亡等多種生物學功能及其機制進行了細緻研究，並且在腫瘤轉移動物模型上驗證了其顯著的抗腫瘤轉移藥效，爲具有自主知識產權的抗腫瘤轉移藥物的研發奠定了堅實的基礎

10.Drug screening technology targeting FAK gene expression in anti-tumor metastasis and its application

Principal Investigator: Hua Zichun
MIAR, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/3

Main Participants:
Huang Qilai, Zhang Wenjing, Zhuang Hongqin

Introduction:

Tumor metastasis is the leading contributor to death, which causes 90% of deaths in cancer patients. Little progress has been achieved given that screening and development of anti-metastatic drugs have been extensively studied. This project aims to set up an anticancer drug screening platform to discover drug candidates based on Traditional Chinese Medicines (TCM). Combination of different technologies will be applied in our project, including biochemistry, molecular and cell biology, pharmacology, and oncology.

Focal adhesion kinase (FAK) has been regarded as a key molecule in the tumor metastasis and its over-expression is often detected in many kinds of tumor cells. A molecular which could down-regulate FAK gene expression is supposed to be promising in anti-metastasis. Based on this notion, we propose to establish a screening platform targeting transcriptional regulation of FAK to discover anti-metastatic drugs from TCM. Several anti-metastatic candidates have been discovered, and the exactly molecular mechanisms of anti-metastasis and cytotoxicity were explored in depth. Furthermore, the anti-metastatic function of candidates is evaluated on the experimental metastasis animal models. Our research provides a solid foundation for developing anti-metastatic drugs with independent intellectual property rights

11.燈盞乙素固體自微乳化給藥系統的研製

負責人：易濤
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

資助機構：
科學技術發展基金
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 6 月

主要參加者：
易濤、徐輝碧、李良、周輝、萬江陵、李棟、陸仲新、湯麗華

課題簡介：

燈盞乙素是中藥燈盞花的提取物，它水溶性差，滲透性低，給藥劑量高，臨床用於治療心腦血管疾病。本研究采用固體自微乳化給藥系統(SMEDDS)來提高燈盞乙素的口服生物利用度。首先采用 Caco-2 細胞模型和膜囊轉運模型篩選合適的 SMEDDS 輔料抑制多藥耐藥相關蛋白 2(MRP2)的外排作用。研究表明燈盞乙素是 MRP2 的底物和抑制劑，因此以它爲探針用液質聯用分析方法來評價 15 種常用 SMEDDS 輔料對 MRP2 的抑制效果。結果發現 12 種輔料可減少燈盞乙素在 Caco-2 細胞模型中的外排，其中有 6 種在膜囊轉運模型中顯示了抑制 MRP2 的能力。在以上結果基礎上，固體 SMEDDS 促進了燈盞乙素的體外溶出和腸吸收。而且，動物體內實驗結果顯示，固體 SMEDDS 顯著增加了燈盞乙素的口服生物利用度。

11.Investigation on solid self-microemulsifying drug delivery systems of scutellarin

Principal Investigator: Tao Yi
MIAR, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/6

Main Participants:
Yi Tao, Xu Huibi, Li Liang, Zhou Hui, Wan Jiangling, Li Dong, Lu Zongxin, Tang Lihua

Introduction:

Scutellarin is extracted from Chinese herb Erigerin breviscapus (Vant.) Hand-Mazz with low water solubility, poor membrane permeability and high-dose administration, and is widely used in the treatment of cardiovascular or cerebrovascular diseases. The aim of this study was to improve the oral bioavailability of scutellarin by the solid self-microemulsifying drug delivery system (SMEDDS). This study firstly provided reliable experimental data on choosing appropriate excipients of SMEDDS in inhibiting the multidrug resistance related protein-2 (MRP2). The inhibition analysis combined two in vitro models: Caco-2 cell monolayers permeation analysis and MRP2 membrane vesicles transport assay. With these models, scutellarin was first shown to be the substrate and inhibitor of MRP2, and then it served as the probe for assessing the inhibition effect of the 15 selected excipients commonly employed in the formulation of SMEDDS on MRP2 using LC-MS quantification method. Comparing the inhibition effects of the tested excipients, 12 excipients showed reduction ability of scutellarin in Caco-2 cell monolayers permeation analysis. And among them, 6 excipients showed inhibition activity on MRP2 in MRP2 membrane vesicles transport assay. Based on these results, solid-SMEDDS had promoted the *in vitro* dissolution and *ex vivo* intestinal permeation of scutellarin. Moreover, *in vivo* results demonstrated that solid-SMEDDS had improved notablely the oral bioavailability of scutellarin.

12.三七根不同藥用部位人參皂苷的定量比較及 UPLC-MS 指紋圖譜分析

負責人：王靜蓉
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 12 月

主要參加者：
王靜蓉、高偉娜

課題簡介：

三七是我國特有名貴藥材，也是多個大宗中成藥產品的主要原料。隨著中藥材市場及中成藥生產企業對三七需求量的逐年增加，以往作爲非傳統藥用部位的三七蘆頭(又稱剪口)，側根（又稱筋條）及須根也逐漸作爲三七藥材而廣泛用於三七保健品、三七提取物、三七總皂苷、含三七中成藥的生產。然而有關三七根不同藥用部位的化學成分的比較研究卻至今還很薄弱，缺乏系統而深入的化學成分比較。爲此，本研究採用 UPLC-TOF-MS 的方法，對不同產地和不同生長年限的三七根的不同部位進行主要人參皂苷的定量比較及指紋圖譜的模式識別分析，從定量及定性兩個方面對不同部位的化學成分進行全面的比較和評價，建立不同部位的質量評價方法和指標，爲各部位的有效使用及合理開髮利用提供科學依據。

12.Quantitative Comparison and UPLC-MS Fingerprint Analysis of Different parts of Notoginseng Roots

Principal Investigator: WANG Jing-Rong
MIAR, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Fundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/12

Main Participants:
Wang Jing-Rong,Gao Wei-na

Introduction:

Notoginseng is a well-known proper and rare material medica in China. It is also the major raw materials of several bulky Chinese proprietary medicines. With the increasing demand of herbal medicine market and Chinese proprietary medicines manufacturing companies on notoginseng, other parts of the root, *i.e.*, rhizoma, branch roots and hairy roots, which were regarded as non-medicinal parts in traditional medicines, have been widely used for manufacturing healthy products, notoginseng extract, total saponins of notoginseng, and Chinese proprietary medicines. However, systematic comparison studies on the chemical constituents of different parts are still very poor. Therefore, we carried out a qualitative comparison and fingerprint pattern recognition analysis of ginsenosides in different parts of notoginseng roots by using UPLC-TOF-MS technique and multivariate analysis. The chemical composition of different part of notoginseng roots were quanlitatively and quantitatively compared thoroughly, providing scientific evidence for efficient usage and rational application of different root parts of notoginseng.

.

13.從生物鹼類化合物中篩選出具有細胞自體吞噬作用的候選抗癌藥物及對其藥效分子機理作初步探究

負責人：黃錦偉
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 8 月

主要參加者：
黃錦偉、羅婉君

課題簡介：

細胞自體吞噬(Autophagy)爲人體細胞內負責分解和清除廢物之重要機制。因此，細胞自噬具有重要的防禦及保護功能，即爲了維持細胞體內平衡，細胞藉由自體吞噬功能將老化或喪失功能的細胞器、結構表現異常蛋白質、酵素等包覆進入自噬體(autophagosome)，再與溶酶體膜融合形成自噬溶酶體(autolysosome)，並由其所含的大量分解酵素，將自噬體分解再回收利用，故自體吞噬功能可爲細胞的重建、再生和修復提供必須原料。近年研究亦發現，許多疾病與細胞的自體吞噬活動關係密切，如免疫與感染性疾病、炎症、腫瘤、心血管病疾病、神經退化性疾病等。

研究發現自體吞噬作用能夠使因程式凋亡(Apoptosis)作用失敗的〝不死癌細胞〞進入自體吞噬凋亡程式(Autophagic cell death)，使癌細胞更徹底地死亡。因此，科研者相信可以合理地調控自體吞噬機制，從而控制癌細胞生長，甚至殺死癌細胞。迄今爲止，調控自體吞噬機制已成爲抗癌治療研究領域的前沿之一。

從十七種天然化合物，包括黃酮類、人參皂苷類、醌類及生物鹼類化合物中，我們研究小組成功篩選出六個具有細胞自體吞噬作用的候選抗癌藥物，並發現其中五個化合物有明顯的抗癌作用，亦能有效針對因程式凋亡(Apoptosis)作用失敗的〝不死細胞〞，研究成果及相關數據正在整理及準備發表中。

13.Identification of anti-tumor agents with autophagic effect from an alkaloid type compounds and study of its preliminary action mechanisms

Principal Investigator: Kam Wai Wong
MIAR, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Fundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/8

Main Participants:
Kam Wai Wong, Law Yuen Kwan

Introduction:

In this recent decade, cell death has been identified to be mediated by autophagic cell death via the activation of macroautophagy (hereafter referred to as autophagy). Autophagy is the normal cellular process and occurs at a low basal level when cells are in a normal homeostatic state. However, when cells are under stressful conditions such as nutrient starvation, growth factor deprivation, high temperature, hypoxia, oxidative stress, accumulation of protein aggregates or damaged organelles, infection or exposure to cytotoxic compounds, autophagy will be induced. Upon its induction, cytoplasmic cargos are delivered to the lysosome for the removal of damaged organelles and cellular macromolecules. Therefore, autophagy is mainly responsible for the turnover of long-lived proteins as well as the recycling of nutrients to maintain cellular amino acid and energy levels for cell survival. However, persistent activation of autophagy could lead to excessive depletion of cellular organelles and essential proteins, leading to a caspase-independent form of cell death. Evidence suggested that autophagic cell death can act as a secondary suicidal mechanism if the apoptotic cell death mechanisms fail. Therefore, the induction of autophagic cell death in apoptosis-defective or apoptosis-resistant cancer cells might also be an effective therapeutic approach.

In the current study, we have identified six alkaloid compounds that show significant autophagic effect. Interestingly, five of them exhibit potent cell cytotoxicity to HeLa cancer cells as well as a panel of apoptosis-resistant MEFs. Our results suggest that the identified alkaloids may have potential to be developed as novel anti-cancer agents for treating apoptosis-resistant cancer. Findings and research data are analyzing and the manuscript is undergoing preparation for coming submission.

14.阿魏酸钠引外源性骨髓基質幹細胞修復局灶性腦缺血大鼠神經組織機制的研究

負責人：趙永華
澳門科技大學　中醫藥學院

資助機構：
科學技術發展基金
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 12 月

主要參加者：
吳偉康、關瑩、黎韻、黎立明

課題簡介：

已有很多研究資料顯示骨髓基質細胞（bone marrow stromal cells，BMSCs）能夠減輕中風後的神經損傷，但在腦部分佈數量的不足限制其進一步發揮效應。爲了尋找有效的提高中風後 BMSCs 遷移及分化的治療模式，我們對中藥當歸主要活性成分阿魏酸鈉（Sodium Ferulate ，SF）聯合 BMSCs 治療缺血性中風大鼠的效應機制進行了深入研究。研究結果顯示從中風後 48 小時開始 SF 聯合 BMSCs 就可以明顯提高受損神經功能的恢復，中風 72 小時後可明顯減小腦缺血受損面積。此外，聯合治療還可以通過上調 SDF-1α /CXCR4 軸達到促進 BMSCs 遷移至腦缺血損傷區，並通過調節 BMP/Notch 信號通路促進 BMSCs 分化成神經細胞、星形膠質細胞和內皮細胞。因此我們的實驗證實了 SF 聯合 BMSCs 這種治療模式減輕缺血性中風後腦神經損傷的有效性及作用機理，並有力地說明了幹細胞聯合中藥這種治療模式具有令人鼓舞的應用前景。

14.The study of Sodium Ferulate combined with bone marrow stromal cells treatment ameliorating rat brain ischemic injury after stroke

Principal Investigator: Zhao Yong-hua
Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/12

Main Participants:
Wu Wei-kang, Guan Ying, Lai Wan, Li Li-ming

Introduction:

Reports suggested that bone marrow stromal cells (BMSCs) could protect brain against ischemic injury. However, the limited number of BMSCs in the brain hampered their application. To explore a way that might improve the migration and differentiation of BMSCs in the brain after stroke, we investigated the additive therapeutic effect of combination Sodium Ferulate (SF) and BMSCs treatment of stroke. The results showed that combination treatment of Stroke significantly improved the neurological functional recovery as early as 48 hours and dramatically reduce ischemic infarction size at 72 hours after stroke. Moreover, combination treatment enhanced BMSC migration into the ischemic brain by up-regulated the SDF-1α /CXCR4 axis and SF facilitated BMSCs differentiation into astrocytes, neurons and endothelial cells by regulating BMP/Notch signaling pathways. We demonstrate that SF combined with BMSCs administration can ameliorate rat brain ischemic injury and the cell-based and Chinese pharmacological treatments might be a promising and alternative therapy toward ischemic stroke.

15.車載自組織網絡關鍵技術研究

負責人：李建慶
澳門科技大學　資訊科技學院

資助機構：
科學技術發展基金
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 8 月

主要參加者：
李建慶、馮麗、潘媛媛、徐賁、董武東

課題簡介：

車載自組織網絡利用車輛間、車輛與路邊節點間的通信可以實現提高交通系統安全和效率的一系列應用。本項目針對車載自組織網絡的主要的通信協議進行了探討研究，針對車載自組織網絡中 MAC 協議、路由協議和安全策略進行了深入分析，使之更好地滿足改善交通安全和提高交通效率的應用需求，爲以後進一步深入研究奠定了基礎。

15.Research on key technologies in vehicular ad hoc networks

Principal Investigator: LI jianqing
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/8

Main Participants:
Li Jianqing, Feng Li, Pan Yuanyuan, Xu Ben, Dong Wudong

Introduction:

Vehicular Ad hoc NETworks (VANETs) can provide a range of applications to improve safety, efficiency and convenience in transportation by means of Vehicle-to-Vehicle (V2V) and Vehicle-to-Infrastructure (V2I) communications. This project has investigated the main communication protocols, which include MAC protocols, routing protocols, and security strategies, in VANETs to better satisfy the requirements of the applications of safety and efficiency in transportation. This research work laid a good foundation for further study in the future.

16.信號處理中的多結點數學技術研究

負責人：蔡占川
澳門科技大學　資訊科技學院

資助機構：
科學技術發展基金
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 10 月

主要參加者：
蔡占川、楊雄力、姚菲菲、黃靜

課題簡介：
本課題研究之核心目標是研究信號處理中新的有效演算法，並探討它的應用。本課題運用多結點樣條的優越特性， 構建了高效的層次多結點樣條新演算法，開發了基於層次多結點樣條演算法的信號處理平臺,用大量實驗來檢測所建立平臺的準確性與有效性;從理論上,建立了正交樣條函數系統,並開發了基於正交樣條的信號頻譜分析平臺，理論與實踐相結合，確保了本研究專案成果嚴密的科學性。

16.Research on many-knot mathematical technology in signalprocessing

Principal Investigator:Zhanchuan Cai
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/10

Main Participants:
Zhanchuan Cai,Xiongli Yang,Feifei Yao,Jing Huang

Introduction:
The core objectives of this project are to study new effective algorithms in signal processing and explore their applications. Based on the many-knot splines, the project proposed a hierarchical many-knot splines algorithm . The algorithm uses a coarse-to-fine hierarchical control lattice to interpolate the scattered data. By applying the method we proposed, large-scale scattered data interpolation can be easily achieved. 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 was proposed. Based on the system, the transfer process were described, by which frequency spectrum was 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.

17.澳門旅遊服務發展創新系列研究

負責人：周勇
澳門科技大學　酒店與旅遊管理學院

資助機構：

澳門基金會

完成時間(年／月)：

2012 年 12 月

主要參加者：

周勇、張楊、晏鯉波、唐娟

課題簡介：

本研究項目基於澳門特別行政區當前政策制度環境及旅遊業發展現狀，以服務創新和發展爲核心母題，綜合各學科領域研究方法、從不同角度和方向對此母題進行深入探討和研究，探索澳門旅遊業發展的未來路徑。主要包括以下四個子研究課題：

1、旅行移動設備對遊客行爲之影響研究

2、澳門構建世界休閑中心之目標研究

3、澳門影視旅遊研究

4、澳門歐式美食產業現狀研究

經過課題組全體成員的不懈努力，本研究取得了豐碩成果，圓滿達成研究目標。成果主要形式包括會議論文、期刊論文等，分別發表在國內外相關專業會議和期刊上。 其中，期刊論文 2 篇，會議論文 6 篇。研究成果和結論將豐富和發展澳門旅遊研究的現有成果，在理論建設上具有創新意義。與此同時，在指導澳門旅遊業發展實踐方面，本研究有助于特區政府對旅遊業發展的宏觀政策制定、具體實施、理清發展思路、消除認識誤區等方面爲澳門旅遊產業的未來發展提供有價值的發現和建議。

17.Macao Tourism Development and Innovation Series Study

Principal Investigator: Zhou Yong
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Fundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/12

Main Participants:
Zhou Yong, Zhang Yang, Yan Libo, Tang Juan

Introduction:

This study based on the current policy framework and tourism development reality in Macao SAR. It focused on tourism service and innovation. With a multidiscipline approach, the study examined varied aspects of the tourism development in Macao to explore the possible development strategies for the years ahead. The study consists of four sub-projects as below:

1. The Influences of Travel Mobile Apps on Tourist Behaviors
2. Study on the Ultimate Aims of Macao's "Would Tourism Leisure Center" Strategy
3. Study on Macao's Film Tourism
4. Study on Macao's European Cuisine

With the efforts of the project team, the study has achieved several outcomes. The outcomes have been published in academic journals, international academic conference presentations. In total, 2 journal papers and 6 conference papers were generated from the project. The outcomes will be referential for Macao's policy makers to better formulate tourism strategies and policies. It will also help the related stakeholders design their tourism products and improve the service attached.

18.澳門酒店業服務質量系列研究之飲食慶典質素對酒店品牌資產的影響研究

負責人：張濤
澳門科技大學　酒店與旅遊管理學院

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 8 月
主要參加者：
張濤、陳小連
課題簡介：
飲食服務不僅是澳門本地酒店招徠顧客的工具，也是提升酒店品牌資產的手段。本研究考察酒店舉辦美食慶典質素及其對酒店品牌資產的影響。具體目標是基於遊客參與動機的視角，以推動與拉動旅遊動機模型爲基礎，分析酒店舉辦的各類美食慶典的參與動機及其對顧客滿意度和忠誠度的影響。通過文獻分析和質性訪談，本研究明確酒店美食節參與動機的測量條款，並在量化研究中構建結構方程模型，明確參與動機對顧客滿意度和忠誠度的影響機理，尋求酒店美食慶典的服務質素提升策略和品牌資產提升手段。

18.Quality of food festival and its effect on hotel brand equity (research series of hospitality service quality)

Principal Investigator: Zhang Tao
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Fundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/8
Main Participants:
Zhang Tao, Chen Xiao Lian
Introduction:
Food service is not only the hotel's tool to attract tourists, but also the way to raise hotel brand equity. The study aims to evaluate service quality of hotel food festival and its effect on hotel brand equity. The purpose of this study is to analyze customer motivations of participating hotel food festival and their impacts on customer satisfaction and loyalty using the push and pull motivators model from festival participating motivation perspective. Using literature review and qualitative interview, motivation measuring items are defined, and a structure equation model is constructed to explore impacting mechanisms of motivations on customer satisfaction and loyalty. Strategies of improving service quality of hotel food festival and hotel brand equity are then summarized.

19.澳門博彩業服務品質的關鍵維度及其對顧客資產的驅動作用研究

負責人：石貴成
澳門科技大學　行政與管理學院

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 12 月
主要參加者：
石貴成、石永東、黃藝菲
課題簡介：
本研究共收集了 267 個來自於分屬澳門六家博彩公司旗下的十一家娛樂場的顧客樣本，通過 SPSS18.0 統計軟件包分析問卷數據，開發了澳門博彩業服務品質衡量量表，並探討博彩業服務品質的關鍵維度及其對品牌資產的驅動作用研究。本研究得到以下結論：
（1）博彩業服務品質的衡量量錶由核心設施輔助設施保證性響應性與移情性構成。
（2）博彩業服務品質的核心設施對品牌資產無正向影響。
（3）博彩業服務品質的輔助設施對品牌資產無正向影響。
（4）博彩業服務品質的保證性對品牌資產有正向影響。
（5）博彩業服務品質的響應性對品牌資產無正向影響。

19.The Key Dimensions of Casino Service Quality and Their Driving Effects on the Customer Equity in Macau's Gambling Industry

Principal Investigator: Shi Guicheng
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/12
Main Participants:
Shi Guicheng, Shi Yongdong, Huang Yifei
Introduction:
Using SPSS to analyze the data of 267 customer samples from11 casinos of 6 gambling companies in Macau, this study developes a measurement scale for service quality of casino in Macau and determines the key dimensions of casino service quality and their driving effects on the customer equity in Macau's gambling industry.

20.澳門博彩業員工工作家庭平衡問題研究

負責人：聶婷
澳門科技大學　行政與管理學院

資助機構：
澳門基金會

完成時間(年／月)：
2013 年 1 月

課題簡介：

工作和家庭是兩個相互促進又相互矛盾的因素，職業上的成功往往能夠增進家庭的穩定性和幸福度，幸福的家庭也往往能夠使人全身心地投入工作，職業成功和幸福家庭之間可以形成良性迴圈。本研究主要採用文獻研究和統計調查考察澳門博彩業從業人員的工作特徵、工作家庭衝突以及其職場行爲的內在關係。首先闡述研究背景，提出研究動機與目的。將以角色壓力理論理和工作—家庭邊界理論爲研究基礎，總結以往學者在工作特徵和工作家庭影響以及家庭對工作的影響、社會支持、工作滿意度、工作績效等研究領域取得的成果。建立研究模型，提出研究假設。對澳門博彩業員工進行調查，共發放問卷 400 份，收回 324 份，確定有效問卷 303 份，選取 SPSS19.0 統計軟體進行數據分析，通過統計分析發現本研究提出的研究假設均得到了驗證：（1）工作特徵影響員工的工作家庭關係；（2）社會支持正向影響員工的工作家庭關係；（3）員工的工作家庭關係影響員工的工作績效和工作滿意度；（4）員工的工作家庭關係影響員工的家庭績效和家庭滿意度；（5）工作特徵通過員工的工作家庭關係影響家庭績效和家庭滿意度；（6）社會支持通過員工的工作家庭關係影響員工的績效和滿意度。最後對於如何改善工作家庭關係的現狀提出研究設想和實踐建議。

20.The Study on Employee Work Family Balance In Macau Gaming Industry

Principal Investigator: Nie Ting
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Foundation

Completion period (Y/M):
2013/1

Introduction:

Work and family are mutual factors that will affect each other. Career success is often able to enhance the stability and happiness of the family and happy family often can help individual devote himself into the work. In this study, based on role stress theory and work - family border theory, we review the previous research on job characteristics, working family relations, social support, satisfaction, performance and so on, then try to examine the inherent relationship between work-family conflict and workplace behavior. We establish the research model, and propose research hypotheses. With the investigation of 400 Macau's gaming industry employees, we get 303 valid questionnaires and select SPSS19.0 statistical software for data analysis. All the hypotheses proposed in this study are verified: (1) work characteristics affect employees' work and family relations; (2) social support has positive effect on employees' work and family relations; (3) employees' work and family relations can affect employees' job performance and job satisfaction; (4) employees' work and family relations affect employees' family performance and family satisfaction; (5) job characteristics through employees' work and family relations affect the family performance and family satisfaction; (6) Social support through employees' work and family relations affect the job performance and job satisfaction. Finally, some suggestions on work family facilitation are discussed.

21.澳門星級酒店員工品牌公民行爲的影響因素分析

負責人：鄒文篪
澳門科技大學　行政與管理學院

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 11 月

主要參加者：
鄒文篪、劉佳、卜慧美

課題簡介：

員工在服務品牌的塑造和傳播中起重要的作用。一旦當員工建立了品牌公民行爲，他們會渴望在消費者心目中建立良好的形象，並持續不斷地給顧客傳達良好的品牌形象，從而有效地推廣酒店的品牌。因此，酒店員工的品牌公民行爲是最有效、最直接地傳遞品牌形象的方式之一。星級酒店應加强對品牌公民行爲的建立與管理，從而提高服務的品質與水準，所以如何建立員工品牌公民行爲，找出員工品牌公民行爲的影響因素至關重要。雖然探討員工行爲對工作績效的研究甚多，但針對員工品牌公民行爲的研究並不充足，探討其影響因素的研究就更少。

本文以澳門星際酒店的員工爲調研對象，搜集了 405 個樣本，通過 SPSS17.0 統計軟件包分析問卷數據，找出品牌公民行爲的影響因素，並探討變革型領導、群體認同、關係認同和員工品牌公民行爲之間的關係。本研究得到以下結論：

1) 變革型領導中的理想化影響、動機激發和個性化關懷對員工品牌公民行爲產生正向影響
2) 變革型領導中的理想化理想和個性化關懷對員工群體認同產生正向影響
3) 變革型領導中的理想化理想和個性化關懷對員工關係認同產生正向影響
4) 員工群體認同對員工品牌公民行爲產生正向影響
5) 員工關係認同對員工品牌公民行爲產生正向影響
6) 員工群體認同在變革型領導和員工品牌公民行爲之間發揮中介作用
7) 員工關係認同在變革型領導和員工品牌公民行爲之間發揮中介作用
8) 權利距離在變革型領導和員工群體認同之間幷未起調節作用
9) 權利距離在變革型領導和員工關係認同之間幷未起調節作用

21.An Analysis of the Impact Factors on Brand Citizenship Behavior of Hotels' Employees in Macau

Principal Investigator: Wen Chi Zou
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/11

Main Participants:
Zou Wen Chi, Liu Jia, Pu Hui Mei

Introduction:

Employees play an important role in the shaping and dissemination of service brand. When employees established brand citizenship behavior, they would be eager to establish a good image in the minds of consumers, and convey the brand image to customers continually, in order to promote the hotel brand effectively. Therefore, the brand citizenship behavior of the hotel staff is one of the most effective and direct way of communicating the brand image. Star hotel should strengthen the establishment and management of the brand citizenship behavior, so as to improve the quality and the level of service. Thus, how to establish employee brand citizenship behavior and find out the influencing factors of employee brand citizenship behavior are critical.

Although there are many studies on the relationship between employee behavior and employee's job performance, the studies of brand citizenship behavior is not enough, and few for the influencing factors of brand citizenship behavior.

This study collects 405 staff samples of Macau's High-star hotels, than analyzes the questionnaire data through SPSS17.0 to discusses the relationships among the transformational leadership, group identification, relational identification and brand citizenship behavior. The results of this study are as follows:

1) Idealized influence, inspirational motivation and individualized considerations of transformational leadership are positively related to brand citizenship behavior.

2) Idealized influence and individualized considerations of transformational leadership are positively related to group identification.

3) Idealized influence and individualized considerations of transformational leadership are positively related to relational identification.

4) Group identification is positively related to brand citizenship behavior.

5) Relational identification is positively related to brand citizenship behavior.

6) Group identification mediates the relationship between transformational leadership and brand citizenship behavior.

7) Relational identification mediates the relationship between transformational leadership and brand citizenship behavior.

8) Power distance has no moderating effect between transformational leadership and group identification.

9) Power distance has no moderating effect between transformational leadership and relational identification.

22.澳門博彩業品牌差異對顧客品牌敏感及品牌忠誠意願之關係研究

負責人：姜凌
澳門科技大學　行政與管理學院

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 11 月

主要參加者：
石貴成、盛妮

課題簡介：

研究通過對澳門博彩業消費者的實證，爲博彩業品牌建設提出了一個新的管理角度。研究構建了以消費者品牌敏感爲仲介變數，品牌感知差異和消費者涉入度爲其前導變數，忠誠意願爲結果變數的理論模型。

研究發現，對於澳門博彩業消費者來說，產品品質感知差異和服務品質感知差異幷未顯著影響他們的品牌敏感，而聲望感知差異則對品牌敏感有顯著正向影響，可見澳門各大博彩品牌在產品和服務品質上趨於同質化；其二，消費者涉入度顯著正向影響品牌敏感；其三，驗證了品牌敏感爲忠誠意願的前導變數之一。研究結果對品牌敏感理論研究進行了擴展，也對博彩理論做了補充。

22. The Effects of Casino Brand Sensitivity and Gambler Involvement on Casino Brand Loyalty

Principal Investigator: Jiang Ling
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/11

Main Participants:
Shi Gui Cheng, Sheng Ni

Introduction:

By empirical analysis on the gambler's behavior, this research provides a new angle for brand management in Macau gaming industry. This study builds up a conceptual model by exanimating the relationship between perceived brand difference, consumer involvement, brand sensitivity, and casino brand loyalty.

The results demonstrate: 1) the perceived quality differences on product and service have no significant effect on brand sensitivity. However, the perceived difference on brand image has a significant and positive effect on brand sensitivity; 2) consumer involvement has a significant and positive effect on brand sensitivity; 3) as one of the antecedent factor, brand sensitivity contributes to building casino brand loyalty. The finding extends the theory of casino brand management and provides fundamentally managerial implications for practitioner in Macau gaming industry.

23. 訪澳旅客顧客價值研究

負責人：盧東
澳門科技大學　行政與管理學院

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月)：
2013 年 2 月
主要參加者：
盧東
課題簡介：

遊客如何選擇旅遊目的地？這是目前旅遊領域研究的熱點。本文以訪澳遊客爲研究對象，以據途徑——目的鏈理論，從感知顧客價值的角度對這一問題進行了探索。作者將遊客顧客價值視爲以旅遊目的地屬性、所期望的旅遊消費結果和所實現的個人文化價值觀三個層級，然後定量考察這 3 個層級變數之間的關係，描述了遊客顧客價值的結構特徵。研究表明，不同的個人文化價值觀影響遊客所期望的消費結果，進而影響遊客對目的地不同屬性的重視。

23.Macau’s visitors customer value research

Principal Investigator: Lu Dong
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2013/2
Main Participants:
Lu Dong
Introduction:

How tourists choose destination is emphasized by tourists researchers in tourism. Based the Means-Ends Chain Theory, this article analyzes the Macau visitors to explore the tourists’ perceived customer value. The author divides the customer value as three levels including destination attributes, consumption results, and individual cultural values; examines the relationships between these three levels; and describes the architecture features of the tourists’ customer value. The results show different individual cultural values affect different tourists’ expected results, and then decide different importance of destination attributes.

24. 澳門旅遊目的地品牌知識研究

負責人：李雁晨
澳門科技大學　行政與管理學院

資助機構：

澳門基金會

完成時間(年／月)：

2012 年 12 月

主要參加者：

李雁晨

課題簡介：

世界級旅遊休閒中心是澳門特別行政區的定位，是澳門的發展藍圖。建設世界級旅遊休閒中心需要打造世界級的旅遊目的地品牌，其中最基礎的工作是獲得旅遊消費者對澳門這一旅遊目的地品牌的真實品牌知識（tourism destination brand knowledge）。

本研究旨在爲澳門特區政府和業界打造世界級旅遊目的地品牌的各種具體措施提供基礎數據和政策建議。研究成果有助於特區政府和旅遊業界充分認識澳門旅遊目的地品牌在內地消費者中的真實知曉度和品牌形象，從而對旅遊休閒中心發展規劃和相關政策制定、旅遊休閒基礎設施投資、澳門品牌形象定位以及營銷溝通策略的制定提供堅實的基礎。

本研究採用質化研究和量化研究相結合的方法，利用深度訪問（In-depth interview）和問卷調查等研究工具獲得數據，揭示澳門旅遊目的地品牌在內地消費者心中的真實品牌知曉度（brand awareness）和品牌聯想（brand association）。研究發現主要如下：

（1） 博彩形象深入人心，主導了澳門旅遊目的地形象，也是吸引遊客到訪澳門的最主要原因。在問及“當想起澳門時，第一個想起的詞彙”時，有接近 90%的受訪者提及“賭博”、“賭場”、“博彩”等與博彩業有關的詞彙；有接近 80%的受訪者表示他們旅遊或打算旅遊澳門的最大原因是因爲博彩或出於對博彩的好奇。

（2） 澳門旅遊目的地品牌知識貧瘠。雖然澳門擁有眾多的旅遊元素和文化遺產，但受訪者對這些旅遊元素的認知度很低。除了大三巴牌坊的認知度接近 70%外，其他文化、休閒類旅遊元素的認知度一般不超過 30%。

（3） 澳門不是一個單獨的旅遊目的地。深度訪問和問卷調查的結果表明，只有很少的受訪者單獨提及澳門（7%），而是和其他旅遊目的地同時提及，例如香港（83%）、台灣（4%）、泰國（2%）。

近年來，特區政府及旅遊業界已經開始了打造澳門旅遊目的地品牌的嘗試（例如“感動澳門，動容時刻”傳播計劃）。本研究有如下建議：

（1） 盡快確定澳門旅遊目的地品牌的定位，從而作爲澳門進行品牌推廣的指導原則。定位應包括對如下元素的確定：澳門旅遊目的地的品牌聯想（brand associations）、澳門旅遊目的地的核心品牌聯想（core brand associations），以及澳門旅遊目的地的品牌靈魂（brand mantra）；

（2） 在澳門旅遊目的地品牌推廣中淡化博彩形象。原因之一是博彩形象已經深入人心，不必再進行強化；原因之二是博彩形象主導會造成其他品牌知識難以建立；

（3） 善用社交網絡（例如微博、視頻網站）等新媒體進行品牌推廣，盡快出台澳門官方旅遊推廣的新媒體策略和平台。

24.A Study on Tourism Destination Brand Knowledge of Macau

Principal Investigator: Yanchen Li
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/12

Main Participants:
Li Yanchen

Introduction:

Building a world class tourism destination brand is the key to the success of developing Macau as a world tourism and leisure center. Tourism destination branding is a systematic work of which the first step is to know tourists' current destination brand knowledge.

The objective of the study is to discover the current awareness and image of Macau. The findings of the study will provide a solid foundation for the decision making of the SAR government as well as the tourism industry.

A mixed research design combing qualitative and quantitative methods was used in this study. The data were collected by in-depth interviews and sample survey. An analysis of the data revealed that:

1. Gaming related associations such as "casino", "gambling" dominate the destination image of Macau, which is the main reason that tourists choose Macau as their destination. More than 90% of respondents mentioned gaming related words. More than 80% of respondents agree that the reason why they chose or will chose Macau as their destination is gaming or curiosity to gaming.
2. As a tourism destination, Macau lacks rich destination knowledge in tourists mind. Though Macau has a set of tourism ingredients, the awareness of these ingredients are very low.
3. Macau is not an independent tourism destination. Our study revealed that Macau is closely associated with other tourist destinations such as Hong Kong.

In recent years, the Macau SAR government and the tourism industry has initiated several marketing campaigns to promote Macau (such as 'touching moments, experience Macau' advertising campaign). As regarding further measures, based on the findings of our research, we suggest:

1. To develop the position of Macau as a tourist destination brand as soon as possible, so that to form several guiding principles to lead the promotion activities. The positioning process should be system, and the position should include (1) desired brand associations of Macau; (2) core brand associations of Macau; and (3) the brand mantra of Macau.
2. To dilute gaming associations in future communication campaigns. The dominant gaming associations may be harm to creating tourism and leisure based associations, and it is already strong enough that need not to be further strengthened.
3. To develop and initiate official new media strategy. Using new media such as social networking sites and micro blogs to promote Macau as a destination brand in a systematic way will be the key to the branding of Macau.

25.澳門博彩業全要素生產率研究-基於 DEA 的 Malmquist 指數分析

負責人：宋宇
澳門科技大學　行政與管理學院

資助機構：
澳門基金會

完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 12 月

主要參加者：
宋宇、田野

課題簡介：

本研究採用基於數據包絡分析（DEA）的 Malmquist 生產率指數法，測度了 2008 年至 2010 年澳門博彩業的生產效率。並通過將 Malmquist 生產率指數進一步分解爲技術變化、純技術效率變化以及規模效率變化，研究分析澳門博彩業上市公司全要素生產率的變動因素及趨勢。

從整體上看，2008 年至 2010 年澳門博彩業全要素生產率略有下降，下降的主要原因是由於純技術效率即“追趕效應”的下降。從變動趨勢上看，博彩業全要素生產率變化指數在兩個期間（2008-2009 年和 2009-2010 年）經歷了從下降到上升的波動，實證結果表明技術變化指數的先降後升是引起全要素生產率變化指數波動的原因。結合澳門博彩業實際情況主要可能是受到 08 年金融危機和中央政府對自由行實施限制等宏觀因素的影響。而導致技術效率變化指數一直處於下降狀態的直接原因是純技術效率變化指數的持續下降，因此在未來，對純技術效率的改進是提高全要素生產率的關鍵。最後從博彩業上市公司看，2010 年，五間上市公司有三間達到規模有效，兩間處於規模報酬遞減區域，說明這兩間公司在現階段存在著規模過大的問題。

通過二階段集群法，按照全要生產率的變動規律對博彩業上市公司進行分群，結果顯示：博彩業上市公司在兩個期間的分群結果並不一致。通過綜合三年的生產效率變化與公司經營現狀进行比较，銀河娛樂集團有限公司的全要素生產率在未來是最具有成長潛力。

關鍵詞：澳門博彩業；博彩業上市公司；數據包絡分析法；Malmquist 生產率指數；二階段集群法

25.A Study of the Total Factor Productivity on the Gambling Industry in Macau using the DEA-Based Malmquist Index

Principal Investigator: Song Yu
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/12

Main Participants:
Song Yu, Tian Ye

Introduction:

This project measured the total factor productivity of the gambling industry in Macau from 2008 to 2010 by using the DEA-Based Malmquist Productivity Index. The Malmquist Productivity Index(MPI) can be divided into two components, which are EFFCH, PECH and SECH. Through this components, we studied the factors and trend of Total Factor Productivity change in gambling listed companies in Macau.

The empirical results shown that, from 2008 to 2010, the MPI of gambling industry in Macau declined slightly due to the decline of PECH namely “catching-up”. Since the TECHCH rising firstly and the decreasing steadily, the variation tendency of MPI changed the same during the two periods. Combined with the situation of gambling industry in Macau, the variation tendency of TECHCH was mainly influenced by the economic environment and relevant policy. In 2010, three of the gambling listed companies reached constant return scale, and the rest of them were be decreasing return scale that existence problem of excessive scale.

By using the Two-Stage Clustering Approach, we divided the gambling listed companies into two groups based on MPI. And the results shown that, the gambling listed companies were not consistent during both periods that were 2008-2009 and 2009-2010. But when we combined the variation tendency of production efficiency and the operation situation of these companies from 2008 to 2010, the Total Factor Productivity of Galaxy Entertainment Group Limited Company has the most growth potential in the future.

Key words: Gambling industry in Macau; Gambling listed company; Data Envelopment Analysis; Malmquist Productivity Index; Two-Stage Clustering Approach

26. 澳門銀行業應對 Basel III 的策略研究

負責人：丁浩
澳門科技大學　行政與管理學院

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 12 月
主要參加者：
丁浩，譚戈平，楊冉
課題簡介：
課題通過對澳門銀行監管變遷的分析，通過對 AMCM 相關通告的梳理，發現澳門銀行業處於“已完全實施巴塞爾協議Ⅰ，基本實施了巴塞爾協議Ⅱ第一支柱”的階段；課題在研究巴塞爾協議Ⅲ準則基礎上，結合本澳實地情況，從澳門繼續實施巴塞爾協議Ⅱ的策略、實施巴塞爾協議Ⅲ的基本原則和時間安排三個方面給出澳門實施巴塞爾協議Ⅲ的具體策略。

26.Strategy of Responding Basel III for Macao Banking Industry

Principal Investigator: Ding Hao
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/12
Main Participants:
Ding Hao, Tam Kow Ping, Yang Ran
Introduction:
According to the analysis of Macao bank regulation process and notices released by AMCM, the project finds that Macao banking industry is in the phase of “fully implemented Basel I, basically implemented the first pillar of Basel II”. On the basis of studying the Basel III and combining the local status, we give the specific measures of implementing Basel III in Macao in three aspects. That is, the strategies of continuing implementing Basel II, the basic principles of implementing Basel III and phase-in arrangements.

27.人民幣匯率傳遞對澳門社會福利的影響研究

負責人：馬如飛
澳門科技大學　行政與管理學院

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 12 月
主要參加者：
譚戈平、裘智、武夢楠
課題簡介：
澳門是一個小型的經濟體，對外貿易在澳門經濟以及社會發展中具有重要的意義。中國大陸作爲澳門最重要的貿易夥伴，對澳門的經濟增長和社會福利發展具有重要的影響。近年來，人民幣匯率的不斷升值給澳門經濟帶來新的發展機遇的同時，也爲澳門的社會經濟福利帶來了壓力。課題以福利經濟學、匯率傳遞理論等知識爲基礎，利用澳門歷史數據，通過實證的方法分析人民幣匯率的傳遞效應對澳門居民收入分配、實際消費能力等福利指標的影響，以期爲政府制定有效的經濟政策提供理論依據。

27.Research on the effect of RMB exchange rate pass-through on welfare of Macao

Principal Investigator: Ma Ru Fei
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/12
Main Participants:
Tam Kow Ping, Qiu Zhi, Wu Meng Nan
Introduction:
Macao is a small open economy, international trade play important role in its economical and social development. As the most important trade partner of Macao, the economic condition of China mainland has great effect on the economical development and social welfare of Macao. In past several years, the RMB experienced severe appreciation to Macao currency, which brings not only the chance of economic development but inflation to Macao. Basing on the theories of welfare economics and exchange rate pass-through, this project examines how RMB appreciation affects the social welfare, such as income distribution and real purchasing power of the citizen, of Macao. The result of this research can be theoretical base of economic decision and exchange reform.

28.工作不穩定，內心疲憊對員工組織承諾和職場偏差行爲的影響——澳門博彩業員工工作現狀調查

負責人：田青
澳門科技大學　行政與管理學院

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 10 月

主要參加者：
張立成、陳奕奕

課題簡介：

在現今企業環境中，員工對企業是一種很重要的資產，如果員工對工作環境有所不滿，或對從事的職業產生不穩定感，輕則對組織的承諾會降低，重則會做出損害企業利益的行爲。在任何企業中也不能輕視員工的偏差行爲（如以不正當方式從賭客中獲利，或獲取賭場資源），因爲這會令企業遭受業績和聲譽上的損失。而在博彩業中，鑒於員工教育程度偏低，晉升機會較少，容易被高素質的員工替代等情況，令他們產生對工作不安全感的機會更大。同時博彩業是澳門的龍頭事業，不同博彩企業之間的競爭非常激烈，曾經大量聘請人手的博企由於經營環境的變化，也會不得不作出調整，有隨時裁員的可能，這，也是令博企員工感受工作不安全感的另一個原因。項目從這個問題出發，來探討，對工作不穩定的感受是否會影響到博企員工對企業的忠誠度， 職業性質是否會導致他們的內心疲憊感增加，進而影響員工的職場偏差行爲。

28.Job insecurity, Psychological burnout, Commitment and organizational deviance

Principal Investigator: Tian Qing
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/10

Main Participants:
Zhang Li Cheng, Chen Yi Yi

Introduction:

Employees are valuable assets of organizations. If employees are not satisfied with the work environment and perceive job insecurity, their commitment to organizations will be lowered and workplace deviance will be increased. Such deviance in casinos includes gaining profits from customers and theft. Thus, it will damage corporate images. Employees with low education will have low opportunity to be promoted to management levels, which probably leads to their perception of job insecurity. The purpose of the project is to explore the factors influencing the loyalty, psychological burnout and deviance among the employees of Macao casinos.

29.外來勞工流動對澳門經濟影響效應及澳門外勞政策研究

負責人：宋雅楠
澳門科技大學　行政與管理學院

資助機構：

澳門基金會

完成時間(年／月)：

2012 年 12 月

主要參加者：

宋雅楠、王雪華、陳思思

課題簡介：

本課題通過選擇外來勞動力較爲集中和澳門主要就業分佈的製造業、建築業、旅遊業和其他服務業，利用科布道格拉斯生產函數建立模型實證分析外來勞動力對澳門經濟增長的影響作用。研究發現隨著澳門產業轉型和經濟發展，製造業就業已經難以維持對澳門經濟的正向貢獻作用。而建築業方面，外來勞動力對經濟增長的正向影響程度明顯高於本地勞動力水準。旅遊與其他服務業方面，澳門本地勞動力對經濟增長的正向影響能力高於外來勞動力。

此外，通過建立向量自回歸（VAR）模型，利用脈衝回應函數和方差分解，考察了澳門不同行業外來勞動力與行業工資水準之間的交互回應情況和回應路徑。研究結果表明，在長期關係中，製造、建築、金融和旅遊業的外來勞動力會對本行業工資水準產生長期影響。除建築業外來勞動力會微弱拉升本行業工資水準外，其他三個行業工資水平均受到本行業外來勞動力進入的影響而降低，說明廉價外來勞動力降低了澳門該行業的工資成本，進而從人力資本方面提升了澳門的競爭力優勢。此外，雖然外來勞動力的引入降低了旅遊業工資平均水準，但是其衝擊作用顯示出長期漸強的對其他行業的工資水準拉動上的正效應，說明旅遊業作爲澳門的龍頭行業對就業人口的吸納能力，導致澳門不僅在旅遊行業需要引進大量外來勞動力，其他被旅遊業擠佔的行業更需要外來勞動力滿足其開工需要。說明真正受外來勞動力引入而對工資水準產生巨大衝擊的行業都是需要特定技術能力且本地居民缺乏的行業，所以要解決外來勞動力問題，必須通過高等教育和培訓等方式提升本地居民的專業技術能力，使外來勞動力真正實現與澳門本地居民的就業互補，促進雙方和諧發展。

最後，對澳門外勞政策進行了總結和審視，對未來外勞政策提出建議。

29.The impact of Inflowing Labours on Macau Economy and Inflowing Labour Policy Research

Principal Investigator:Song Ya Nan
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/12

Main Participants:
Song Ya Nan, Wang Xue Hua , Chen Si Si

Introduction:

This research analyzed the effect of labor migrations on Macau economic development by studying the manufacturing, constructing, tourism and other services industries with Cob-Douglas production model. And finds the manufacturing industry has very little positive contribution to Macau economy under the industrial transformation. And the inflowing labors have higher positive impact than local labors in constructing industry, while the local labors play more important roles in tourism and other services industries. The findings imply the labor migration meets the long-term benefit for Macau's benefits and development. The Macau government needs to set up labor migration policy based on various industries' demand and human resources structures to guarantee the sustainable development of Macau economy.

And also this research established vector autoregressive (VAR) model and by using the impulse response function and variance decomposition, investigated the interaction effects and response path between inflowing labors and wages in various industries. The results of the study showed that inflowing labors would play long-term effects on manufacturing, construction, finance and tourism industrial wages. Besides inflowing labor in construction industry will faintly pull up the wages in its own industry, the same effects also happened in the other three industries, which indicated the cheap inflowing labors reduced the wage costs and enhanced human resources competitiveness in Macau. And although the import of outside labor reduced the average wages of tourism industry, positive effects on wages of other industries had been showed in a long-term crescendo which indicating the tourism as the leading industry to absorb the employed population and other industries need more inflowing labors to satisfy their job vacancy. Finally, this paper showed that the industries really affected by inflowing labors were those with specific technical ability requirements and local labors were incapable of. So to solve these problems, the Macau government must improve local labors' professional technical abilities through the higher education and training, and establish complementary employment relation between inflowing and local labors to promote the harmonious development of both sides.

Lastly, this research evaluate the foreign labour policy and put forward some suggestions for the future development.

30.澳門法院刑事裁判的比較研究

負責人：方泉
澳門科技大學　法學院

資助機構：

澳門基金會

完成時間(年／月)：

2012 年 7 月

主要參加者：

方泉

課題簡介：

無論在法律實踐抑或法學研究領域中，司法裁判的重要性不言而喻。作爲文本的法律依賴司法裁判成爲作爲生活的法律或者法律的實踐，體現並達致法律的意義和目的。而作爲法學研究的材料，司法裁判亦應爲法學研究的重要對象和內容。

澳門回歸十年之後，本地法學教育機構仍普遍缺乏澳門法的通說教材。澳門在下一個十年的發展重點之一無疑應包括法律改革繼續向縱深發展。在這種情況下，對澳門法院，尤其是終審法院作出的刑事判決進行研究，對於澳門刑法通說立場的梳理和總結具有重要的基礎研究意義。本項目著重研究澳門法院刑事判決中的法官說理部份，包括對事實的認定，對理據的闡述，對法條的引用及其形成的司法見解，以及自由心證的邏輯。而國內外對於判決的研究由來已久，本項目通過比較研究，以他山之石爲澳門刑事判決研究提供更多思路。通過本項目的研究，不僅從形式上，更在內容上爲澳門刑法的解釋與通說及案例教學提供素材。

從時間上看，201009-201104，搜集文獻資料，翻譯相關判決，201105-201110 爲梳理相關判決的體例格式，整理相關判決中的司法見解，形成大綱及初步立場。從 201111-201204，完成 2 篇論文初稿；201205-201208，完成 2 篇論文。各階段所涉項目具體內容包括：

首先，文本上的研究：澳門刑事判決的體例格式。現行法律中對于刑事裁判的格式，包括初審和上訴審的裁判格式的有關規定。對現有刑事裁判進行文本結構分析，語法協管分析，自由心證邏輯分析。按三級法院，找出典型判例進行研究。從而對三級法院刑事裁判書的文本特點進行梳理總結。並在比較的視角上進行評價檢討。如中國內地的判決的格式，臺灣地區的刑事判決。判例法國家/地區的刑事判決，如美國的刑事判決和香港的刑事判決的文本研究。

其次，內容上的研究：法官對事實的認定，對理據的闡釋，及其自由心證的過程。澳門刑事判決中的司法見解。關於總則問題的司法見解及其與刑事法理通說中的對比；關於分則各罪問題的司法見解及其與刑事法理通說的對比。在澳門既有的刑法教材中，對於總則及分則的法條均有基本的注釋，通過這種比照，並以大陸法系的通說理論觀點和通行司法見解進行比較研究。除了這個層次的比照，還要進行三級法院將類似案件的裁判中形成的司法見解是否相互統一的檢視。同案同判，同案同罰是實現司法公正的 一個重要指標，如果各級法院就同一個問題不能形成統一的司法見解，將直接損害本地區的司法公正和司法權威。

在本項目研究過程中，現已完成相關論文三篇。發表於《2011 年兩岸四地刑事法論壇論文集》的論文《對澳門受賄罪的立法檢討：從法益的確認即機能入手》，主要內容是以澳門刑法典中的受賄罪及其相關判決爲研究對象。澳門受賄罪的犯罪主體和保護法益向來頗多爭議。澳門的法院在有關判決中對這兩個問題的態度和立場並非完全一致。在使得澳門刑事判決在統一司法間接方面仍有需要解決的問題。本文除發表於論文集中，本人也就本人是次論壇做主題報告。發表於《法學》的《犯罪化的正當性原則：兼評喬爾·范伯格的限制自由原則》也是在本項目過程中發表的成果。我國刑事立法中存在的問題根本上源于基本立法原則的缺失。對刑事立法者而言，首先需要依據犯罪化的正當性原則保證國家正當地通過刑法禁止某個行爲。在假定自由有限的前提下，美國法哲學家喬爾·范伯格在其著作《刑法的道德界限》中重新闡釋了以損害原則爲首的一系列限制自由原則，成爲英美法語境中對犯罪化界限的經典表述。范伯格在方法上回避對法哲學抽象問題的討論，按照如孫斯坦所說的“未完全理論化”的方法展開論述，體現了後現代法學的多元主義立場。他歸納的這些限制自由原則適應了多元價值時代的需求，對我國刑事立法確立基本立法原

則，擺脫現存的隨意性和被動性等問題、防止過度犯罪化等具有現實意義。實際上，從廣義上看，犯罪化既包括立法層面，也包括司法層面，今後還會就此議題推進到司法層面，結合澳門法院的刑事判決做進一步的深入研究。《刑事判決中的法官說理：以澳門法院的刑事判決爲樣本》發表於《2012 年兩岸四地刑事法論壇論文集》，本人亦就該文在論壇上做主題發言。現正擬修改後繼續投稿。筆者在對澳門法院刑事判決的研讀中看到，由於某種司法傳統和法律的強制性規定，裁判撰寫人皆心存較強的說理意識，法官說理基本上被視爲判決形成過程中的題中應有之義；但另一方面，判決書的內容則表現出，撰寫人對法官說理的內容和方法、甚至法官說理的目的的理解和認識卻似乎不是十分明確。在澳門法律發展中，此現象涉及刑法適用與法律解釋、法教義學的關係議題，或爲加勉或爲借鑒，值得分析研究。

30.Comparative study on Criminal Judgments of Macau courts

Principal Investigator: Fang Quan
Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/7

Main Participants:
Fang Quan

Introduction:

The importance of judgments is self-evident both in legal practice or in the field of legal research. Only when law becomes real life does law achieve its purposes. As materials of legal research, judgments shall also be important for law research object and content.

A decade after the return of Macao, the local legal education is still lack of Macau law textbooks. Next decade one of the development priorities in Macau undoubtedly should include legal reforms. In this case, the criminal judgments, especially those made by the Final Court, stand to collate and summarize important basic research significance. The project focuses on the reasoning of judgments, including the findings of fact, the rationale for elaboration, the reference to the law and judicial opinions, and the logic of the free evaluation of evidence. Moreover, comparative study is necessary for the study on criminal judgments has a long academic history abroad. The project focuses not only on the form of judgments, but also on the content , which will provide material to case teaching.

From Sept., 2010 to April, 2011, collecting academic literature, translating relevant judgments, from May, 2011 to Oct., 2011, combing the related judgments, sorting the relevant decisions of judicial opinions, and write the outline. From Nov., 2011 to April, 2012, completing the first drafts of two papers; from May, 2012 to Aug., 2012, completing two papers.

In the course of the study of the project, I've finished three papers. The article of "Bribes in Macau: from the perspective of legal interests " has been published in the "2011 Cross-Straits Criminal Law Forum Proceedings" . I was the keynote speaker at the forum. The subject and the legal interests of the crime of bribery in Macau has always been a lot of controversy. Macau's Courts take different attitudes and positions of these two problems. Published The paper of "Legitimacy Principles of Criminalization: Also Commenting on Joel Feinberg's limiting-liberty principles" was published in the "Law Science" in August of 2012. The existing problems in China's criminal legislation fundamentally stems from the lack of basic legislative principles. Criminal legislators, you first need to ensure that the country is based on the legitimacy of the principle of criminalization local criminal law prohibits a behavior. Assume that the premise of limited freedom, in his book "moral boundaries" of the criminal law, the American legal philosopher Joel Feinberg reinterpretation headed to harm the principle of a series of restrictions to the principle of freedom to become a crime in the common law context classical formulation of boundaries. Feinberg method to avoid discussion of the abstract question of the philosophy of law, according to Sunstein said "not completely theoretical discusses pluralism stance reflects the postmodern jurisprudence. Such restrictions on freedom of his induction principles adapted to the needs of the times of the value of diversity, our criminal legislation to establish the basic legislative principles, to get rid of the the existing arbitrariness and passive and other issues, to prevent over-criminalization of practical significance. In fact, from the generalized criminalization both on the legislative level, but also the judicial level, combined with the Macau court's criminal judgment, my research shall be furthered in the future. The article of "Judges' Reasoning in Criminal Judgment: Macao court's criminal judgment as samples" was published in "2012 Cross-Straits Criminal Law Forum Proceedings", I was the keynote speaker at the forum. I plan to contribute after some modification. On one hand, due to some kind of judicial tradition and the mandatory provisions of the law, judges in Macau have strong awareness of reasoning when making judgments, on the other hand, they basically take formation process in question and the content of the judgment into account, while ignore exhibiting and writing the content and methods of reasoning of the judge, even they are not so clear about the purpose of judges reasoning. This phenomenon involves many issues on the enforcement and the interpretation of criminal law, legal developments in Macau, and the barely blank of the Dogmatics of Macau Law which are worthy of

being researched further.

31.澳門環境法治研究

負責人：黃明健
澳門科技大學　法學院

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 8 月
主要參加者：
張偉、潘書宏
課題簡介：
本課題研究以澳門的生態環境爲對象，以可持續發展理論爲指導，以環境法治爲手段，以建設資源節約型與環境友好型的和諧社會爲目標，探析澳門環境法治現實問題和未來走向。課題的研究思路是基於研究對象和研究視角的交叉：一方面以澳門環境問題爲研究對象，內容涉及澳門的大氣污染、水污染、海洋環境污染、噪音污染、固體廢物污染等公害問題，水資源、土地資源、海洋資源、濕地的開發和利用問題，自然保護、野生動植物保護、世界文化遺產保護等環境問題；另一方面以澳門環境法治爲研究視角，內容涉及澳門環境資源政策、法律法規、環境標準的建立和完善，各項環境規劃的制定實施，危害和影響環境行爲的政府直接和間接管制措施，環境行政執法的實效，環境教育等一系列問題。

31.The Research of Macau′s Environmental Legal System

Principal Investigator: Huang Ming Jian
Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/8
Main Participants:
Zhang Wei, Pan Shu Hong
Introduction:
This project aims to probe into the current environmental law issues of Macao and their future development trends based on the research of the ecosystem environment of Macao, under the guidance of the theory of sustainable development, by way of environment law system for the purpose of building a resource conserving, environment-friendly and harmonious society. This research is based on the intersection of the research object and perspectives. On the one hand, the focus of this research is on the environmental problems in Macao, which involves air pollution, water pollution, marine pollution, ambient noise pollution and other public nuisances, the development and exploitation of water resources, land resources, ocean resources and wetlands, and the conservation of nature. On the other hand, the research, from the perspective of the environment legal system of Macao, involves laws, regulations and policies on environment resources in Macao, the establishment and improvement of environmental standard, the formulation and implementation environmental planning, direct or indirect regulatory governmental measures that affect environment behaviors, the real effects of enforcement of environmental laws and regulations, and environmental education, etc.

32.《澳門醫療事故法》立法研究

負責人：林位強
澳門科技大學　法學院

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 10 月

課題簡介：

本課題內容主要圍繞導言、醫療事故與澳門《醫療事故法》的定位、澳門醫療行爲的界定、醫療事故的認定、醫療事故的舉證責任、醫療事故的技術鑒定、醫療事故的損害賠償、無過失醫療損害賠償制度的探討七個方面展開。

導言部分，主要闡述了研究的背景與意義；研究的範圍與重點；研究資料的來源和方法。通過本部分的引導，有助於對全文內容的把握與瞭解。

第一章是對醫療事故的定義、範圍，以及澳門《醫療事故法》的定位展開探討。本文建議：《澳門醫療事故法》作爲特區政府衛生局主持制定的行政法規宜以《澳門醫療事故處理條例》或《澳門醫療損害處理條例》定位更爲合適。

第二章 研究醫療行爲。本章主要通過對澳門醫療行爲的界定；醫療行爲的分類；醫療行爲觀點的評析三個分節展開探討。

第三章是研究如何認定醫療事故，這是全文研究的重點。鑒於造成醫療事故的主要原因在於醫療過失，因而醫療事故的認定基本上是醫療過失的認定。因而本文對醫療過失認定中的患者知情同意權；醫療方的告知義務和裁量權；醫療過失的因果關係和醫療過失的判斷標準等問題進行了深入探討，並提出了自己的一些見解和看法。

第四章是對舉證責任的原理、過失責任的舉證及推定、舉證責任的分配情況、理論學說與法律規定的比較以及專家證人的“共謀沉默”現象、 醫療事故的證據認定等方面展開探討。

第五章是探討醫療事故技術鑒定。主要是運用實證的方法，從案例的分析入手去探討法官如何運用法的價值判斷採信鑒定結論，以伸張法律正義，求得案件的公正判決。

第六章醫療事故損害賠償是繼醫療過失研究之後全文的另一重點。本章的著重點在於醫療事故損害賠償範圍的確定以及非財產損害賠償理論上的建構兩部分的研究。本文對胎兒的賠償請求權、親屬請求權的範圍、身心完整權侵害的認定、恢復原狀、金錢賠償、賠禮道歉等救濟方式的適用問題、作了多角度的分析比較，爲醫療事故損害賠償制度的研究拓展了一個新的視點。

第七章，醫療損害無過失賠償制度探討。醫療無過失損害應不屬於醫療事故。但澳門《醫療事故法》在諮詢與草擬過程中則把它當作醫療事故來討論。因確立無過失損害賠償制度，代表著侵權行爲法發展的方向，要完善澳門醫療事故損害賠償制度，立法與司法均無法回避，因此本文特辟專章對此問題作了探討，以期爲澳門的立法提供有益的參考。

結論部分對全文做了歸納總結

關鍵字：醫療行爲、醫療事故、知情權、裁量權、舉證責任、損害賠償、撫慰金

32.The study on legislation of medical law on negligence in Macao

Principal Investigator: Lin Wei Qiang
Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/10

Main Participants:
Shi Gui Cheng, Sheng Ni

Introduction:

This study includes the following seven parts: Introduction, definition of medical action, medical accident and the placement of Macao Medical Accident Law, definition of medical malpractice, no-fault medical accident compensation institution, burden of proof in medical accident, authentication of medical accident, damages on medical accident.

Introduction. This part is mainly on the background and significance of this study; Scope and key points of this study; resources of the materials and methods of this study. We can have a better understanding of the content of this study with the help of this introduction.

Chapter One: Medical action. This Chapter can be further divided into three part: definition and scope of medical action; classification of medical action; comments on the views on medical action.

Chapter Two: definition to medical accident and its scope, and the placement of Macao Medical Accidents Law. Because Sanitary Bureau of Macao Special Administrative Region makes the law itself, it might be better to be named as Medical Accident Treatment Act.

Chapter Three is on how to define medical accident. This is the most important part of this article. Because most of the causes to medical accidents are medical malpractice, the definition to medical accident can be identical to definition to medical malpractice. To have a further study on the right to know of the patients, the rights to self-determination during the ascertaining of medical-malpractice, the duty of inform and discretion right; causation of medical practice and standard of medical malpractice. I put forward my opinions and advices on them. I can say it is the most valuable part of this article.

Chapter Four are on no-fault medical accident compensation. no-fault medical accident compensation are most perplexing and troublesome issues during the drafting and consultation of Macao Medical Accident Law, whether or not should we put this kind of institution into this new law, the reflections of the society are strong. The legislature has changed its draft for several times, but still can not make it final. But the institution of no fault medical liability represents the worldwide trend of tort law, so this issue cannot be evaded. Because Japanese law and American and European law have had a comparatively complete system on this for us to learn, so this Chapter are mainly on this. This also denotes the value of this article.

Chapter Five: On the issues of burden of proof. This part includes: burden of fault-proof, construction of fault, distribution to the burden of proof, comparison between legal theories and legal rules, the phenomenon of expert's "conspiracy silent", determination to the evidences of medical accidents.

Chapter Six. On authentication of medical accident. I mainly use case study method to probe how judges to use legal value determination method to give just judgment.

Chapter Seven. .Damages to medical accident. This is the concluding part of this article, and it can be considered to be another key point in this article. This Chapter focuses on the definition of the scope of the medical accident damages, and on the construction of non-monetary damages theories.

Relating it to medical accident and damages, this article has a study on the scope of embryo's and relative's claims, the definition to the rights of body and mind complicity, the application of remedies of restitution, damages and apology. I analyzed this from multi-perspectives, and hope that it will provide a new perspective for the studying of medical accident compensations.

Conclusion: A summary of this article, and my advice and hopes.

Key words:Medical action, medical accidents, medical malpractice, the right to know, discretion, burden of proof, damages, spiritual damages

33.完善澳門特區賠償制度之研究

負責人：趙琳琳
澳門科技大學　法學院

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 9 月
主要參加者：
趙琳琳
課題簡介：
澳門目前尚無統一、完整的特區賠償制度，相關規定散見於第 28/91/M 號法令《公共管理行爲民事責任法》、《民法典》、《刑事訴訟法典》、《司法官通則》等法律規範中，且有關條文設計簡單，難以適應社會發展的趨勢和需要，而且不利於保障人權，特區政府也曾在施政報告中提及完善特區賠償制度，應藉此加以整合、修訂。本課題主要從特區賠償的歸責原則、賠償範圍、賠償標準和方式、追償條件等方面進行探討；並結合本澳實際，重點研究了建立公有公共設施致害特區賠償之必要性及可行性問題。

33.Improvement on the Compensation System of Macau

Principal Investigator: Zhao Lin Lin
Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/9
Main Participants:
Zhao Lin Lin
Introduction:
There is currently no unified compensation system in Macau SAR, and the relevant provisions are scattered throughout 28/91/M Act “on Civil Liability for acts of public administration”, the Civil Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the General Principles of Judiciary and so on. These provisions are too simple to adapt to the trends and needs of social development, and it is not conducive to the protection of human rights. So it is necessary to improve the compensation system of Macau and take the opportunity to integrate, amend to the relevant regulations. The SAR Government has also mentioned in the policy address. The main topics discussed in the project are the responsibility principle, the scope, the standards, the methods and recovery conditions. Besides, according to the reality of Macao, the project also focuses on the necessity and feasibility of the establishment of compensation for damages caused by the public facilities.

34.澳門文化物件與城市公共設施研究

負責人：孫瑱
澳門科技大學　人文藝術學院

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 9 月
主要參加者：
全希希、閆少石、孟舒、袁柳軍
課題簡介：
本項目分爲如下五個子課題：
1. 20 世紀上半葉澳門印刷廣告研究；
2. 澳門舊城區城市景觀有機更新策略研究；
3. 澳門博物館可體驗性空間設計研究；
4. 澳門本島 Bus 站設計研究；
5. 葡萄牙當代公共瓷磚藝術研究。

34.Research on Macau's Cultural Artifacts and Public Facilities

Principal Investigator: Sun Zhen
Faculty of Humanities and Arts, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/9
Main Participants:
Quan Xixi, Yan Shaoshi, Meng Shu, Yuan Liujun
Introduction:
The project is composed of five research programs, as shown below:
1. Study on Macau's print ads in the early part of the 20th century
2. Strategic research on the organic renovation of Macau's old urban scenes
3. The design of the experiential space of Macau's museums
4. The design of Macau's bus station
5. Study on the contemporary public ceramic art in Portugal

35.澳門體驗式博物館空間設計策略研究

負責人：全希希
澳門科技大學　人文藝術學院

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 9 月
主要參加者：
全希希、學生
課題簡介：

擁有大大小小近 20 個博物館的澳門，隨著博彩業和旅遊業發展日益接納越來越多遊客，博物館大量存在讓旅遊者從更多層面瞭解澳門，也爲市民提供了豐富的文化教育空間，但是大多數博物館的到訪率並不高，尤其本地市民構成數量較少。雖然澳門的博物館大都小巧靈活，種類繁多，但空間設計、展陳設計卻缺乏吸引力，設計策略未能很好地顧及到博物館空間最本質的傳播、交往的目的，課題試圖通過調研歸納出更適合澳門博物館空間的設計策略，加強博物館空間的可體驗性，令其更具創意性地發揮社會文化教育價值，從而提升澳門作爲國際旅遊城市的文化質感和澳門市民的文化生活質素，從精神內核的層面推動澳門歷史文化的進階，令澳門獨樹一幟於世界文化之林。

35.Experience type space design strategy for Macao Museum

Principal Investigator: Quan Xi Xi
Faculty of Humanities and Arts, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/9
Main Participants:
Quan Xi Xi, Students
Introduction:

There are more than fifteen museums in Macau. Museums abound with the gaming industry and tourism development is increasingly accepted by more and more tourists, tourists from more level understanding of Macao, museums provide the public with a wealth of cultural and educational space. But visit rate of most of the museums was low, in particular, constitute a small number of local residents. Although most of the Macao Museum compact flexible and a wide range, but the space design, showcasing design is lack of attractive design strategy failed to take into account the spread of museum space is the most essential purpose of exchanges. The article attempts through research summarized suitable for the Macau museum space design strategy to strengthen the museum space can experience the value of the social and cultural education to make it more creative play, so as to enhance the culture of the people of Macao as an international tourism city's cultural texture and quality of life in Macau, from the spiritual core level to promote advanced of the history and culture of Macau, Macau is unique in the forest of the world's cultural.

36.葡萄牙當代公共瓷磚藝術研究課題

負責人：孟舒
澳門科技大學　人文藝術學院

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 6 月
主要參加者：
孟舒
課題簡介：
“葡萄牙當代公共瓷磚藝術研究課題”研究成果爲撰寫《葡萄牙當代公共瓷磚藝術》(Contemporary Portuguese Ceramic Tiles as Public Art)一書。圖書以文字及詳實的圖片資料介紹當代葡萄牙（以首都里斯本爲主）公共空間中的瓷磚壁畫藝術作品，並分析其作爲當代城市公共藝術的藝術性及人文性價值。此書是中文專業類圖書中首次專題專介紹葡萄牙瓷磚藝術的圖書。書中運用文字及圖片資料集中展現了葡萄牙當代瓷磚藝術的藝術性及人文性價值。書籍的出版將填補中文專業書籍中對與葡萄牙當代瓷磚藝術研究的空白。此書可作爲藝術及設計專業人士的以及公共藝術理論研究學者的基礎性參考書籍，尤其對於澳門未來公共藝術設計的發展可提供參考性價值和設計思路。

36.Contemporary public ceramic tile murals in Portugal

Principal Investigator: Meng Shu
Faculty of Humanities and Arts, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/6
Main Participants:
Meng Shu
Introduction:
The outcome of the research project on contemporary Portuguese public ceramic art is the publication of a book entitled “Contemporary Portuguese Public Ceramic Art”. The book introduces contemporary Portuguese ceramic art in public spaces (mainly located in Lisbon) and uses text and photographic images to analyze the aesthetic and humanistic values of ceramic art as a unique form of urban public art. It will fill the void in Chinese-language academic and professional publications in the area of Portuguese contemporary ceramic art. The book can also serve as a foundational reference textbook for professionals and public art academicians in art and design. Specifically, it provides valuable references and design framework for the development of Macau’s future public art.

Book Title: Contemporary Portuguese Ceramic Tiles as Public Art (Chinese, English, and Portuguese)
Author: MENG shu
Pages: around 300 Main text : 30,000-3,5000 words
pictures: about 200 pieces (mainly on murals in lisbon metro and other public ceramic murals)

37.澳門新聞傳播事業通論
（原來申報名稱： 澳門當代新聞傳播事業概況）

負責人：潘知常、譚志強
澳門科技大學　人文藝術學院

資助機構：

澳門基金會

完成時間(年／月)：

2012 年 12 月

主要參加者：

潘知常、譚志強、葉靜雯、梁舒文

課題簡介：

本研究項目是對以澳門爲主要製作基地的當代（1949~2010）新聞傳播媒介（包括中文和外文報紙、期刊雜誌、電台、電視、網絡）爲研究對象的，將澳門當代新聞傳播事業概況作出綜合性簡介和評論的學術著作。

本研究項目的研究方法是，自新聞傳播（專業）史的研究角度，以歷史研究法爲主，其他社會科學研究法（內容分析、深度訪談）爲輔，去蒐集和分析有關文獻和訪談資料。

本研究的階段性結論如下：

由於澳門市民每天早上都可以自由閱讀自香港運到澳門的中文和英文印刷傳媒，並可以自由收看收聽香港的任何電視和電台新聞節目，比起鄰近的中國大陸珠江三角洲地區（包括廣州在內），澳門仍是一個新聞事業比較發達的城市。

澳門的新聞傳播事業不但歷史悠久，還非常多元全面，目前發展趨勢也相當良好，可以說是「比港台不足，比內地有餘」。與此同時，仍有許多題目值得大家進一步研究的。

這個研究項目只是一個初步的，概括的介紹，亟待提出補充和指正。本研究報告的完成，「並非航程的結束，而是（新航程的）開始」（nao e o fim de viagem, mas o inicio）。

37.Introduction and Review of Contemporary Macau's News Media Industry (Original Name: Contemporary History of Macau's News Media Industry)

Principal Investigator: Pan Zhi Chang, Tam Chi Keung (a/k/c Camoes Tam)
Faculty of Humanities and Arts, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/12

Main Participants:
Pan Zhi Chang, Tam Chi Keung (a/k/c Camoes Tam), Yip Ching Man, Liang Shu Wen

Introduction:

This project's content is to inquiry the Macau's news media industry during the contemporary period (1949-2011). The news media including Chinese and foreign newspapers, magazines, radio, television, network, etc., from a academic approach.

The research methods of this research project, from the viewpoint of professional approach of History of Journalism and Communication, is mainly by historical approach, and, with other research method of social science, include content analysis and depth interviews, to collect and analyze the relevant literature and materials by interview. The results of this research project is mainly descriptive, also, include some part of analytical and explanatory, only a few part is predictive.

Preliminary conclusions of this project are:

During the recent years, due to the air and sea transport infrastructure, many printed media of Hong Kong can be transported to the city center (Lago do Leal Senado) and distributed before the 9:00 every morning, Taiwan newspapers can also be transported to the Macau city centre and distribute before 02:00 p.m., and, the Internet version of many foreign news media are also available. Mainland China newspaper also can be sold in Macau freely and the Macau edition are also exist.

Summarize, the Macau's news media are not only exist for a long time, but also very diversified and comprehensive, the current development trend is also quite good, can be described "less than Hong Kong and Taiwan, more than China mainland"

At the same time, there are still many local topics worth to do further study.

This research project is just a preliminary, general, introductive, still need to be proposed corrections, the completion of the study "is not the end of the voyage, but a new start" (nao e o fim de viagem, mas o inicio)

38.全球化進程中的澳門法(1553-1999)

負責人：何志輝
澳門科技大學　社會和文化研究所

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 12 月
主要參加者：
劉怡
課題簡介：
本課題立足於學界研究成果與文獻資料之上，以全球史觀爲基本立場，將澳門法制發展放在法律文化史的背景下看待其地位與意義，對 1553—1999 年間澳門法的發展進行歷史總結與文化分析，揭示其對西方法制與中華法系的制度融會，從而認識它在中西法律文化交匯中的性質，爲把握澳門法在新世紀的發展趨勢提供歷史鏡鑒。

38.In the Process of Globalization of Macao Law (1553-1999)

Principal Investigator: He Zhi Hui
Institute for Social and Cultural Research,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/12
Main Participants:
Liu Yi
Introduction:
This project, based on the research results of scholars, historical data and documentation, aims to probe into the position and significance of Macau legal system in the legal culture history from the standpoint of theory of global history, to make a historical review and cultural analysis of the Macau legal system from 1553 to 1999, to make a detailed introduction to the culture spirits of the Western legal system and the Chinese traditional legal system，to lead to a deeper understanding of the nature of Macau legal culture in the join between Chinese and western legal cultures to provide a historical reference for enhanced recognition of the new development of the legal culture of Macau in the new century.

39.澳門歷史與文化研究

負責人：錢乘旦
澳門科技大學　社會和文化研究所

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 12 月
主要參加者：
顧衛民、何志輝、臧小華
課題簡介：
一，從藝術史的角度將澳門的地方文化置於整個葡萄牙海洋擴張的文化全域中加以考量，通過對澳門聖保祿教堂與果阿好耶穌教堂的建築歷史、規模、風格以及圖像（繪畫即雕塑）的比較研究，揭示澳門的宗教文化在人類最初的全球化運動中所表現的普遍特徵以及具體的個性與特質。二，立足於全球史觀，宏觀考察 16-20 世紀澳門法律發展的社會與文化背景，分析在全球化進程中的治理形態和法政文明，藉此重新梳理從早期共處分治的狀況發展到近代殖民管治、再到過渡期及當地語系化、最終走向"一國兩制"法治狀態的進程。

39.Macao History and Cultural Studies

Principal Investigator: Qian Chen Dan
Institute for Social and Cultural Research,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/12
Main Participants:
Gu Wei Min, He Zhi Hui, Zang Xiao Hua
Introduction:
First, from the perspective of art history, we study Macau local culture in the cultural domain of the Portuguese maritime expansion to be considered, by the comparative studies of architectural history, size, style and image of the Cathedral of St. Paul, Macau and Goa Bom Jesus Church, reveal a common feature of the performance of the religious culture of Macau in the first human-globalization movement, as well as specific personality traits. Second, based on the global history, we analyze the social and cultural background of the 16-20 century legal development in Macau, study the form of governance in the globalization process and we make a pectination to the governance of the situation from the early total punishment developed into modern colonial rule, to the transition period, and localized, and ultimately to the state of the process of "one country, two systems".

40.2012 澳門消費者滿意指數、澳門僱員信心及滿意度指數、澳門消費者信心指數

負責人：陳乃九
澳門科技大學　可持續發展研究所

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 12 月

主要參加者：
陳乃九、劉成昆、孫立雲、李雁晨

課題簡介：

澳門消費者滿意指數

在澳門基金會贊助下，澳門科技大學可持續發展研究所自 2007 年起研究，及每年進行民意調查和公佈“澳門消費者滿意指數”，用以量度澳門消費者對零售及餐飲業的滿意程度。受訪者被問及在澳門本地或珠海消費的有關經歷和感受。抽查內容包括：澳門購物（衣履）、珠海購物（衣履）、澳門餐廳及酒樓、珠海餐廳及酒樓等四項指數。

澳門僱員信心及滿意度指數

在澳門基金會贊助下，澳門科技大學可持續發展研究所，自 2007 年起研究，及每年進行民意調查和公佈『澳門僱員信心及滿意度指數』，用以量度澳門全職僱員對澳門整體就業、公司及個人發展各因素的樂觀與自信程度，以及澳門全職僱員對工作上各方面的滿意程度。

澳門消費者信心指數

“消費者信心指數”是綜合反映並量化消費者個人對當前經濟形勢強弱看法的指標。它常被用作預測經濟走勢和消費趨勢的一個先行指標。

由澳門基金會贊助，澳門科技大學可持續發展研究所自 2008 年第 4 季起研究，及定期每季進行民意調查及公佈“澳門消費者信心指數”，並聯同首都經濟貿易大學、中央財經大學、香港城市大學和台灣輔仁大學兩岸四地的高等院校，定期每季共同推出“海峽兩岸四地消費者信心指數”。

40.2012 Macao Consumer Satisfaction Index, Macao Employee Confidence and Satisfaction Index, Macao Consumer Confidence Index

Principal Investigator: Chan Lai Kow
Institute for Social and Cultural Research,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Macao Foundation

Completion period (Y/M):

2012/12

Main Participants:

Chan Lai Kow, Liu Cheng Kun, Sun Li Yun, Li Yan Chen

Introduction:

"Macao Consumer Satisfaction Index"

Sponsored by the Macao Foundation, the ISD has begun to study, conduct yearly survey and issue the "Macao Consumer Satisfaction Index" since 2007. The Index is designed to measure the Macao consumer satisfaction with the retail and restaurant industries. The respondents were asked about their consumption experiences and feelings in the Macao or Zhuhai. The items surveyed include: Macao Shopping (clothes and shoes), Zhuhai Shopping (clothes and shoes), Macao Restaurants, Zhuhai Restaurants.

"Macao Employee Confidence and Satisfaction Index"

Sponsored by the Macao Foundation, the ISD has begun to study, conduct yearly survey and issue the "Macao Employee Confidence and Satisfaction Index" since 2007. The Index is designed to measure local full-time employees' confidence and satisfaction, which are defined as the degree of their optimism on the labor market, working environments and individual developments.

"Macao Consumer Confidence Index"

The "Macao Consumer Confidence Index" is an indicator designed to show and quantify the consumer's views on the current state of the economy. The Index is usually regarded as a predictive indicator of future economic and consumption trends.

Sponsored by the Macao Foundation, the ISD has begun to study, conduct survey and issue the "Macao Consumer Confidence Index" on a quarterly basis since the 4th quarter of 2008. Furthermore, the "Cross-Straits-Four-Regions Consumer Confidence Index" is also quarterly issued jointly by ISD and the following tertiary institutions from cross-straits four regions: Capital University of Economics and Business, Central University of Finance and Economics, City University of Hong Kong, and Fu Jen Catholic University in Taiwan

41.亞相容邏輯之哲學基礎及應用價值研究

負責人：付敏
澳門科技大學　通識教育部

資助機構：
澳門基金會
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 6 月
主要參加者：
張曉雲、丁浩
課題簡介：

亞相容邏輯（或稱弗協調邏輯、次協調邏輯）在現代邏輯的發展中被喻爲最具有革命性的邏輯學分支。其基本目標是爲處於矛盾狀態（尤其是悖論狀態）的理論和思維提供邏輯基礎。亞相容邏輯被廣泛應用於數學、信息技術科學、計算機科學（尤其是人工智慧科學）、法學、社會學、政治學等領域。

目前，大多數亞相容學者都將“真矛盾論”作爲該理論的哲學基礎。但是，這種理論根本性的缺陷，不利於我們正確把握該邏輯的理論與應用價值。本課題重新審視和深入分析亞相容邏輯產生和發展的理論與現實根源，對該邏輯的哲學基礎進行重構，進而更好地推動其應用研究。

41.A Study on Reconstructing the Philosophical Foundation and Application Value of Paraconsistent Logic

Principal Investigator: Fu Min
Department of General Education,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Macao Foundation
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/6
Main Participants:
Zhang Xiao Yun, Ding Hao
Introduction:

Paraconsistent logic is taken to be the most revolutionary branch of modern logic. Its basic goal is to provide a proper logic for the contradictory (especially, paradoxical) theories and thinking. Paraconsistent logic is widely applied to mathematics, information technology study, computer science (especially, artificial intelligence study), science of law, science of society, politics, et.

So far, Dialetheism is thought to be the philosophical foundation of paraconsistent logic by most paraconsists. However, this theory contains essential shortcomings, which prevents us from understanding its theoretical and practical values properly. The goal of this research is to reconstruct the philosophical foundation for paraconsistent logic, by investigating and analyzing the philosophical and practical root of it, and then, to promote the studies on its application.

科普項目
Promotion of Science

1.“走近統計”科普夏令營

負責人：李會敏
澳門科技大學 通識教育部

資助機構：
科學技術發展基金
完成時間(年／月):
2012 年 7 月
主要參加者：
李會敏、陳豔、陶傑、柴玉、李煜萍、洪雅琪
課題簡介：
統計學的知識和技術在現實生活中越來越重要和被廣泛應用,如何瞭解統計，運用統計，已漸漸成爲廣大群眾的普遍需求。而澳門以博彩業爲主，該行業內概率與統計的知識運用更爲廣泛，所以，教授澳門大中學生統計學知識對提高學生的科學素質很有必要，比如，概率和賠率的關等，相信既可以使同學們很好地掌握相關知識，又可以在負責任博彩方面起到教育作用。

1. Approaching Statistics

Principal Investigator: Li Hui Min
Department of General Education,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/7
Main Participants:
Li Hui Min, Chen Yan, Tao Jie, Chai Yu, Li Yu Ping, Hong Ya Qi
Introduction:
Statistical knowledge and technology have become more and more important and widely-used in real life, naturally the public has shown an increasing interest in how to understand and apply statistics for their own needs. Macau's economy relies heavily on the gaming industry, in which probability and statistics have found widespread application; consequently, it has become essential to educate statistics, such as the correlation between probability and gambling odds, among the secondary and college students of Macau so as to raise their scientific quality. It is believed that such education will contribute significantly to advancing the academic quality of the students and raising their awareness of responsible gambling.

2.基於 RFID 技術和 3D 系統的物流運營模擬夏令營

負責人：唐華軍
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

資助機構：
科學技術發展基金
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 8 月

主要參加者：
唐華軍、龐川、賴嘉偉、衣方磊、徐偉煒、張濱、劉小軍、陶章及 43 位學員

課題簡介：
本項目擬通過物流與供應鏈教學、物流設備、實訓手冊、物流操作單據、物流資訊應用和物流資訊管理、物流與供應鏈運作案例、庫存模擬等整套方案和所對應的 3D 物流實訓軟體培訓（包括：第三方物流、國際貨貸與報關、倉儲與配送、集裝箱碼頭與堆場、運輸管理），來深化學生對現代物流與供應鏈理論與實際運作流程的理解。

2.RFID Technology and 3D-based Logistics Operations Simulation Summer Camp

Principal Investigator: Tang Hua Jun
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/8

Main Participants:
Tang Hua Jun, Pang Chuan, Lai Ka Wei, Yi Fang Lei, Xu Wei Wei, Zhang Bin, Liu Xiao Jun, Tao Zhang and Fourty-three students

Introduction:
This project aims to train the attendants through lectures on logistics and supply chain, logistics facilities, practice handbooks, application of logistics information system, case teaching in logistics and supply chain, inventory simulation, and their corresponding 3D software training, so as to strengthen their understanding of logistics and supply chain theory and operational processes.

3.天文及太空探索科普夏令營

負責人：梅苞、蔡占川
澳門科技大學 太空科學研究所

資助機構：
科學技術發展基金
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 7 月

主要參加者：
盧曉平、顧寅申、林建賢、吳建瑩

課題簡介：
該專案是以青少年充滿好奇心的宇宙天象和神的太空揮探索爲主題的科普夏令營。夏令營期間,精心安排了形式多樣、生動活潑的科普活動內容。天文熱點講座,天文與太空影視資料觀摩,天文望遠鏡的原理知識。特別開展了天文觀測基本技能的訓煉及天象情景實習,提高了參與者的科學技能和動手能力,激發了青少年營員的科學興趣。夜間野外天象觀測活動更帶給營員們團隊合作全新的科普感受。

本次夏令營爲每參與的青少年營員打開了探索宇宙太空的窗戶,提升了自身的科學素質。

3.Astronomical and space exploration science summer camp

Principal Investigator: Mei Bao, Cai Zhan Chuan
Space Science Institute, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/7

Main Participants:
Lu Xiao Ping, Gu Yin Shen, Lin Jian Xian, Wu JianYing

Introduction:
This project is a youth full of curiosity universe astronomical phenomena and god with space exploration as the theme of the popular science summer camp. During the summer camp, and carefully arranged in a variety of forms, vivid and lively popular science content. Astronomical hot lectures, astronomy and space film material view and emulate the astronomical telescope principle knowledge. Especially in the astronomical observation basic skill training of refined and signs of scene practice, improve participants' scientific skills and begins the ability, has inspired young campers scientific interest. At night the field observation activities more bring members team new science feeling.

The summer camp for each participation of adolescents campers opened the window to explore the universe space, improve their scientific quality.

4.青少年健康知識與實用急救技能

負責人：吳其標
澳門科技大學　中醫藥學院

資助機構：
科學技術發展基金
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 8 月
主要參加者：
吳其標、陳智軒、葉青
課題簡介：
本科普夏令營旨在通過理論學習和實踐操作，使入營青少年獲得必要的衛生健康知識和實用急救技能。健康知識學習有助於青少年提高健康意識和自我保護能力，形成健康的生活方式，養成良好的衛生習慣，維持和促進身心健康。急救技能培訓有助於青少年樹立急救理念，在遇到突發情況時能够及時採取正確、有效的現場急救措施，減輕傷害、挽救生命。通過對生命科學實驗的基本過程的親身感受，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。

4. Adolescent Health knowledge and first aid for common accidents or emergencies

Principal Investigator: Wu Qi Biao
Faculty of Chinese Medicine,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/8
Main Participants:
About 6 students from high schools of Macau
Introduction:
The purpose of this summer camp is to help the students acquire a necessary knowledge of health and first aid for common accidents or emergencies through theoretical lectures and functional experiments. Health knowledge course contributes to increase the adolescents' awareness of health and help them form a healthy lifestyle. First aid training course has the objective of providing participants with the skills and confidence needed to manage emergency situations, thus allowing the participants to have a basic knowledge of the principles of first aid and have the capacity to react and guide the first actions in an emergency situation. The students experience the basic procedure of life science experiments by themselves, thus increasing their interests of learning, expanding the knowledge of science and their horizons, cultivating their spirits of exploring the world, respecting science and loving life.

5.探索人體的奧秘：人體的結構與功能

負責人：于麗麗
澳門科技大學　中醫藥學院

資助機構：
科學技術發展基金
完成時間(年／月)：
2012 年 8 月
主要參加者：
于麗麗、盧智鵬、李鑒軼、王樂禹
課題簡介：
本活動通過理論講解、形態學觀察和機能學實驗、觀看“人體內旅行”科教片、參觀生命科學館的人體標本，以及探索性的研究細菌在人體和公共設施的分佈情況，使學生對人體的結構和功能概況有大致的印象，對生命科學實驗的基本過程有親身的感受，以及對科學調查研究的基本程式有初步的瞭解，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。

5.Discovering the Human Body from Structures to Functions

Principal Investigator: Yu, Li Li
Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:
Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR
Completion period (Y/M):
2012/8
Main Participants:
Yu Li Li, Lou Chi Han, Li Jian Yi, Wang Le Yu
Introduction:
The project is divided into two stages, each stage lasted for 5 days. The contents of the course include theory learning, observation and experiment. Courses in various forms, including play science education film, visit the human samples and study on the distribution of bacteria in the human body and public facilities. Students can learn more knowledge of the structure and function of human. To help the students form a good spirit to pursuit of scientific and an attitude of love life.

6.解析舌脈辨病之謎

負責人：于麗麗
澳門科技大學　中醫藥學院

資助機構：

科學技術發展基金

完成時間(年／月)：

2012 年 8 月

主要參加者：

于麗麗、陳珍薇、趙子昳

課題簡介：

本項目以普及中醫藥文化爲主要宗旨，通過對中醫診斷方法的講解和實踐操作，使學生對博大精深的中醫有進一步瞭解。同時普及醫學常識，宣傳大學中醫藥學院的特色。

項目實施預計 5 天，從舌診、脈診、耳診、顏面診等方面介紹中醫傳統的特色診法，每一個診察方法都將從理論講解和實踐操作兩方面進行，借助多媒體、掛圖、診察儀器等手段，讓學生瞭解人體在正常生理情況和異常病理狀態之間在這些方面的區別和聯繫。

6.Analyze the puzzle of diagnosis disease by tongue and pulse

Principal Investigator: Yu, Li Li
Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Sponsor:

Science and Technology Development Fund, MSAR

Completion period (Y/M):

2012/8

Main Participants:

Yu Li Li, Chen Zhen Wei, Zhao Zi Yi

Introduction:

The aim of the project is to spread knowledge of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM). Learning theory knowledge and practice, students can know more about TCM. Show the characteristics of the faculty of Chinese Medicine of Macau University of Science and Technology.

The project lasted for 5 days. To learn the main methods of TCM diagnosis, include tongue, pulse, ear, face. Through the study of knowledge and practice, students can understand the difference and connection between the physiology and pathology.

出版書籍與章節

Published Books and Chapters

1.供應鏈整合之決策

斯普林格
黃贊
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

ISBN 編號：
978-1-4471-4032-0

內容簡介：

實現供應鏈管理，企業內部及企業間的協調與整合必不可少。有效的選擇和評估供應商以及他們在供應鏈關鍵活動的參與爲供應鏈的競爭力提供了有力保證。這篇文章提出了一個優化多級供應鏈的供應商選擇，定價以及庫存的整合方法。合作博弈模型用來評估供應商成員的邊際收益，尤其是供應商。數值研究以及靈敏度分析用來檢驗該模型的合理性。

關鍵詞：
供應鏈整合

1.Decision-Making for Supply Chain Integration

Springer
Huang, Y (Huang Yun)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

No. of ISBN:
978-1-4471-4032-0

Brief Introduction:

To implement supply chain management, the coordination and integration of the activities within an organization and across the supply chain is necessary. Effectively selecting and evaluating suppliers and managing their involvement in critical supply chain activities play vital roles in building competitive supply chains. This paper proposes an integrated approach for optimal supplier selection, pricing and inventory decisions in a multi-level supply chain. A cooperative game approach is used to evaluate the marginal contribution of the supply chain members, especially the suppliers. A numerical study and sensitive analysis are conducted to examine the integrated supply chain model and cooperative game model. The results show that: the rise of one retail market scale increases the retail price and demand for the product in that market, without influencing the other retail markets; furthermore, an increased market scale increases the importance of this market and the suppliers who only provide components for the product in this market; the change of setup cost has relatively little impact on the pricing decisions and marginal contributions of the supply chain members.

Keywords:
Supply Chain Integration

2.中國城市競爭力報告（No.10）競爭力：篳路十年鑄一劍

社會科學文獻出版社
劉成昆
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

ISBN 編號：
9787509733592

內容簡介：

該書是城市競爭力藍皮書的第10部，也是對過去中國城市發展十年的總結和回顧。該書總結了2011年中國城市競爭力發生的最新變化，並回顧和反思了2002-2011年澳門城市競爭力十年的格局和變化。

本人撰寫的本書第十二章利用十年翔實的數據，進行高度凝練總結，對澳門城市的發展進行了研究，形成了若干重要發現，其中，十年來影響澳門城市競爭力的因素發生了重要變化，人力資本和政府治理變得愈加重要；產業結構對城市增長有正向促進作用，但增長反作用於結構調整的機制不明顯。同時，澳門過去十年在發展中的諸多問題仍無從迴避，如抑制房價、重視環境、促進增長方式轉變。唯有追求可持續發展機制方是提升澳門城市競爭力的關鍵。

關鍵詞：
城市、競爭力、澳門

2.Annual Report on Urban Competitiveness (No.10) Competitiveness: Decade of Persevering Efforts

Social Science Academic Press (China)
Liu ,CK(Liu Chengkun)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

No. of ISBN:
9787509733592

Brief Introduction:

This book is No.10 of Blue Book of City Competitiveness, also the summary and review of urban development over the decade. It summarizes the latest changes of China's urban competitiveness in 2011, and then reviews the patterns and changes of China urban competitiveness from 2002 to 2011.

Chapter 12 in this book uses decade of accurate data, summarizes in a concise and extracted way, conducts research on Macao urban development, and achieves important research findings. Great changes have taken in the factors of Macao urban competitiveness; human capital and government governance are becoming increasingly important. Industrial structure adjustment can promote the economic growth rate, but the mechanism on the economic growth improving the industrial structure has not been formed completely. Meanwhile, there are still some problems of urban development over ten years, such as curbing housing prices, improving environment, promoting growth mode transformation. Only by sustainable development could Macao maintain its permanent competitiveness in the long run.

Keywords:
Urban, Competitiveness, Macao

3.大仁不仁——經濟學的智慧

線裝書局
趙世勇
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

ISBN 編號：
978-7512004-98-6

內容簡介：

本書以師生對話的形式，探討了經濟學中的若干核心概念和理論，結合現實生活中的例子和故事，展現經濟學思維方式所體現出來的生活智慧。本書包括如下主題：稀缺與競爭、理性與均衡、壟斷與效率；機會成本、外匯儲備、經濟增長；理解 GDP、理解失業、理解通貨膨脹；商業銀行與金融監管、中央銀行與貨幣政策；政府預算與財政政策。

關鍵詞：
經濟學、智慧

3.Wisdom from Economics

Thread-Binding Publishing House
Zhao, SY（Zhao Shi-Yong）
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

No. of ISBN：
978-75120-04-98-6

Brief Introduction：

This book explores some key concepts and theories in economics in the form of teacher-students dialogues. When talking about the concepts and theories, we use a lot of examples and stories of the real life, in this way, the wisdom of economics can be better demonstrated and illustrated. The book includes the following topics: scarcity and competition, rationality and equilibrium, monopoly and efficiency; opportunity cost, foreign exchange reserve, economic growth; understanding GDP, understanding unemployment, understanding inflation; commercial banks and financial regulation, central bank and monetary policy; government budget and fiscal policy.

Keywords：
Economics, Wisdom

4.理性實踐法律——當代德國的法之適用理論

法律出版社
張青波
澳門科技大學 法學院

ISBN 編號：
9787511838360

內容簡介：

法律之外的法，在當代德國的學說和實踐中，佔有重要的地位，甚至可以說是當下德國法哲學的核心概念，它和關乎理性實踐法律的法律方法論、法律論證理論之間也存在難解難分的關聯。學者們的有關努力，正是希圖讓法律實踐更多地被理性化，更多地以法和正義爲依歸。本書的目的，正是引介當代德國(德語區)學者對如何理性實踐法律，法或正義如何在作出法律裁判時發揮作用所做的思考。因此命名爲《理性實踐法律——當代德國的法之適用理論》。

關鍵詞：
理性、法律適用、德國法哲學

4.Practising Law Rationally - Contemporary German Theories of Application of Law and Right

China Law Press
Zhao, QB（Zhang Qing-bo）
Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

No. of ISBN：
9787511838360

Brief Introduction：

The Law (Right) beyond the law has played a very important role in the contemporary German legal theory and practice, even as a core concept of contemporary German philosophy of law. Many scholars have tried to make the application of law according to law and right more rational. This book has attempted to make such efforts in China known and discussed how law and right should be applied to a concrete judicial case.

Keywords：
Rationale, Application of Law, German Philosophy of Law

5.刑事冤案問題研究

中國法制出版社
趙琳琳
澳門科技大學 法學院

ISBN 編號：
9787509334959

內容簡介：

近年來,我國陸續曝光的一些重大刑事冤案嚴重損害了司法的公正性和權威性,長此以往,人們會喪失對法律的信仰,也不利於實現社會正義與和諧。如何避免、減少冤案的發生是中外共同關注的一個重要課題。刑事冤案的含義有廣義和狹義之分,本文所研究的刑事冤案是狹義上的,即無罪被錯判有罪的案件。這一界定是爲了使研究範圍更加集中。本文共分導言、正文、結論三個部分,其中正文五章,文章的後面還選編了 1949 年建國以來的 50 個刑事冤案作爲附錄。導言。導言主要圍繞兩個問題展開:一是選題的背景、動機、意義和研究現狀等。刑事冤案是刑事司法活動不可避免的產物,本文以此爲題,力圖在已有的研究成果基礎之上,積極開拓新的研究思路,分析刑事冤案的成因,進而探尋相應的預防對策,希望能對我國的刑事訴訟法學理論研究和立法、司法實踐活動有所裨益。二是本文的研究方法,主要包括文獻分析法、比較研究法、訪談法和調查法、個案分析法、多學科交叉運用法,等等。第一章概論。本章旨在界定本文所指刑事冤案的具體內涵,爲下文的論述奠定基礎。此外,還總結了我國刑事冤案的總體特點及其種種危害。第二章刑事冤案的成因。成因的分析是社會科學研究的重點,自然也是本文的中心所在。研究刑事冤案的最終目的還是在於減少和預防,這也必定要以成因分析爲基礎。刑事冤案的成因錯綜復雜,彼此之間相互交叉和影響,因此,本章將若干成因分成了四類,即證據方面的原因、人的因素、制度的因素以及刑事訴訟程序之外的原因。第三章刑事冤案的預防。針對刑事冤案的成因,本章提出了若干預防對策。從理念層面來看,無罪推定原則在冤案的預防方面具有獨特的優勢。同時,刑事訴訟制度的完善是必不可少的。因此,本章從偵查制度、審查起訴制度、審判制度、辯護制度、證據制度、司法鑒定制度等方面提出了若干具體改革和完善的建議。第四章刑事冤案的發現和糾正。從司法實踐的情況來看,我國不少冤案是通過偶然因素得以發現和糾正的。因此,本章對我國現行冤案發現和糾正機制進行了檢討,進而就拓寬冤案發現渠道、改革刑事再審程序等問題提出了一些設想。第五章刑事冤案的賠償和責任追究。針對我國國家賠償法實施中存在的問題,應當擴大刑事賠償的範圍,提高賠償標準,改革賠償程序,以保障賠償請求人的權利。刑事冤案被發現和糾正以後,必然涉及到對相關人員的責任追究問題,冤案責任的追究必須限制在一定範圍內,由適格的機構來進行,並遵循正當程序。結論。總結全文,進而得出三個結論:一是在理念的層面上,應采消極的實體真實發現主義;二是在刑事立法和司法實踐的層面上,應當以防止無辜者被錯誤定罪爲中心;三是在訴訟效益的層面上,應實現刑事司法資源的有效配置。

關鍵詞：
刑事冤案、 成因、 預防、 救濟

5.Research on the Issues of Wrongful Conviction

China Legal Publishing House
Zhao, LL（Zhao Lin-Lin）
Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

No. of ISBN：
9787509334959

Brief Introduction：

In recent years some wrongful convictions have been disclosed .How to avoid and reduce wrongful conviction has become the focus. Wrongful conviction in this paper mainly means that the innocence is convicted. The paper is divided into three parts: introduction, straight matter (five chapters) and conclusion. Besides, the appendix at the end includes 50 wrongful convictions since the foundation of the People's Republic of China in 1949.Introduction.It mainly focuses on two issues: One is the background, motive, significance and present research situation of the topic. The other is the methods of the research, including documentary research, comparative method, case study ,multiple subjects and so on .Chapter One :Outline. This chapter gives the connotation of wrongful conviction, which lays the foundation for the following elaboration. Chapter Two: The Causes of the Wrongful Conviction. The causes are complicated, so this chapter divides them into four kinds, namely the cause on the evidence, the factor about the person, the factor about the system as well as the cause outside criminal procedure. Chapter Three: The Prevention of the Wrongful Conviction. This chapter puts forward some proposals. The principle of presumption of innocence may play some role in the prevention. At the same time, such systems as the investigation, prosecution, trial, defense, expert evidence and so on need reform. Chapter Four: The Discovery and Correction of the Wrongful Conviction. In the practice some wrongful convictions are discovered and corrected by means of occasional factors. Therefore, the chapter points out some suggestion on the basis of the analysis on the present situation. Chapter Five: The Compensation and Responsibility. The scope of the state compensation should be expanded, the standard of compensation should be improved and the procedure of applying for compensation fee should be simplified. Those responsible for the wrongful conviction should be punished, but strict standards and due procedure must be observed. Conclusion. The legislation and practice should pay more attention to the prevention of wrongful conviction of the innocence .Meanwhile; the resource of justice should be effectively disposed.

Keywords：
Wrongful conviction, cause, prevention, Remedy

6.新媒體前沿

社會科學文獻出版社
章戈浩
澳門科技大學 人文藝術學院

ISBN 編號：
978-7-5097-4036-1

內容簡介：

簡述了近年來受眾商品論用於數字媒體特別是社交媒體的討論。

關鍵詞：
受眾商品論、數字媒體

6.New Media industries frontiers

Social Science Academic Press
Zhang, GH（Zhang Ge-hao）
Faculty of Arts and Humanities,
Macau University of Science and Technology

No. of ISBN：
978-7-5097-4036-1

Brief Introduction：

In this article, the author introduces the audience commodities theory in digital age.

Keywords：
Audience commodities, digital media

7.《以天主和利益的名義：早期葡萄牙海洋擴張的歷史》（初版）

社會科學文獻出版社
顧衛民
澳門科技大學 社會和文化研究所

ISBN 編號：
978-7-5097-2736-6

內容簡介：

本書是一部有關葡萄牙帝國早期海洋擴張史的著作。主要內容包括早期葡萄牙海洋擴張的動因，葡萄牙本國與海外殖民地城市在城市制度、基督教傳播、建築和繪畫藝術以及民俗習慣方面的異同，葡屬印度（主要是果阿）的歷史，葡萄牙保教權下澳門與中國內地的傳教事務，應該歷史學家博克塞（C.R.Boxer)以全球歷史觀點有關葡萄牙海洋擴張史的研究。希望向讀者提供葡萄牙海洋擴張與南亞歷史、中西交通史以及中國傳教史的背景知識。

關鍵詞：
葡萄牙、擴張、歷史

7. "In the name of God and Profit": The History of Portuguese

Early Expansion
Gu ,WM(Gu Wei Min)
Institute for Social and Cultural Research,
Macau University of Science and Technology

No. of ISBN：
978-7-5097-2736-6

Brief Introduction：

The book is on the subject of the dynamic forces of early Portuguese expansion and its relationship with Portuguese overseas colonial cities in the aspects of Metropolitan systems, spread of Christianity, architecture and arts, and social customs and manners, etc. Also it is related to the academic views of famous British historian C.R.Boxer and his research on Portuguese expansion with global perspectives. The hope of the author is to offer the background knowledge to the historian and common readers in the aspect of the Portuguese in Southern Asia, Macao, mainland China and other areas.

Keywords：
Portuguese, expansion, history

8.傳統氤氳與現代轉型——中西文化三人談

上海人民出版社
趙林
澳門科技大學 社會和文化研究所

ISBN 編號：
978-7-208-10550-8/G 1497

內容簡介：

該書由趙林教授與郭齊勇教授、溫偉耀教授之間進行的三輪對話組成，第一輪對話的主題爲“中西文化的歷史源流與主流形態的確立”，側重於從先秦文化和“兩希”文化的時代背景來說明儒學和基督教的產生與發展。第二輪對話的主題爲“儒學和基督教對中西傳統社會的影響”，旨在闡釋儒學和基督教作爲兩種主流文化形態對中西傳統社會的政治、經濟、文化的深刻影響。第三輪對話的主題爲“中西文化的現代化轉型”，致力於展現中西文化在現代化轉型過程中的精神變革和應戰方式。全書展現出廣闊的歷史視野、和諧的理性精神和寬厚的文化胸襟。

關鍵詞：
傳統、現代、中西文化

8.Traditional Influence and Modern Transformation: a Trialogue on Chinese and Western Culture

Shanghai People Press
Zhao, L (Zhao Lin)
Institute for Social and Cultural Research,
Macau University of Science and Technology

No. of ISBN：
978-7-208-10550-8/G 1497

Brief Introduction：

This book consists of three rounds of talk between Prof Zhao Lin, Prof Guo Qiyong and Prof Wen Weiyao. The first round of talk is centered on the theme of “Historical origins and the establishment of mainstream ideology of Chinese and Western Culture”, aiming to explain the rise and development of Confucianism and Christianity in terms of the historical background of Pre-Qin culture and Hellenic-Hebrew culture. The second round of talk, with its theme of “Impact of Confucianism and Christianity on the traditional society of China and Europe”, discussed the profound impact the two mainstreams of Chinese and Western Culture left upon the politics, economy and culture of the traditional society of China and Europe. The third round of talk is devoted to the theme of “the modernization of Chinese and Western Culture”, demonstrating the spiritual evolution and response model of Chinese and Western culture in the modernization process. The book is featured by its broad historical horizon, rich rationalistic spirit and profound cultural awareness.

Keywords：
Tradition, Modernization, Chinese and Western Culture

學術論文

Academic Papers

1.資訊系統開發及其相應的財務運作和公司績效

馬超、龐川、陳省宏
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
資訊: 國際跨學科期刊，第 15 卷，第 02 期，pp.557-566，ISSN:1343-4500，2012 年 2 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：
本文研究了資訊系統開發及其相應的財務運作和公司績效。首先，資訊系統開發可以被視爲一個循環的生命週期，包括了分析、設計、實施和維護四個階段。其次，本文從財務運作和公司績效的角度研究了資訊系統開發的四個階段。經過實地調查，本文發現資訊系統的每個階段都有不同的財務運作優先，並達到不同的公司績效。本文希望這將爲企業管理者提供一些有益的參考。

關鍵詞：
財務運作優先、公司績效、資訊系統開發階段

1.The Development of Information Systems and its Corresponding Financial Operations and Corporate

Ma, C (Ma Chao); Pang, C (Pang Chuan); Chen, HH (Chen Hsing Hung)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Information: an International Interdisciplinary Journal, Volume 15, Issue 02, pp.557-566, ISSN:1343-4500, Feb 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:
This paper is to explore the development of information systems and its corresponding financial operations and corporate performance. First, the development of information systems can be viewed as an iterative life cycle process, and includes analysis, design, implementation, and maintenance four stages. Second, these stages are explored in terms of financial operations and corporate performance. After practical investigation, the paper finds that each mode develops financial operations priorities, and attains diverse corporate performance. We hope it will provide some useful guidelines to business managers.

Keywords:
Financial operations priorities, corporate performance, the development

2.企業規劃與資訊系統規劃的戰略匹配效果研究

龐川、楊青、J. Michael Tarn、 陳省宏
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
資訊科學與服務科學前沿，第 04 卷，第 19 期，pp.561-570，ISSN:1976-3700，2012 年 10 月，EI 檢索

內容簡介：
本文提出了一個概念模型及相應的測評變量，對企業規劃和資訊系統規劃的戰略匹配進行研究，並對資訊系統規劃的問題、企業規劃活動和資訊系統規劃的戰略定位之間的因果關係進行了研究。通過問卷調查收集的數據，本文對模型進行了檢驗和修訂。

關鍵詞：
企業規劃、資訊系統規劃、戰略匹配、集成

2.Examining the Effect of the Strategic Alignment of Business Planning and Information Systems Planning in China

Pang, C (Chuan Pang); Yang, Q (Qing Yang); J. Michael Tarn;
Chen, HH (Chen Hsing Hung)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Advances in Information Sciences and Service Sciences, Volume 04, Issue 19, pp.561-570, ISSN:1976-3700, Oct 2012, EI indexed

Abstract:
In this paper a conceptual model is presented, and the associated measurement variables are identified to examine the strategic alignment of business planning (BP) and information systems planning (ISP) in China and its causal relationships with ISP problems, BP activities and the strategic position of ISP. The model was tested and verified by an empirical study, including a formal survey with data and model analyses. Further, the research findings and results reveal that in China the stage of BP-ISP integration is closely related to business planning activities and the integration is positively related to business requirements for information technology (IT) and the role of IT executives. When increasing the level of the integration, not only will the problems of ISP become less, but ISP will also influence business planning activities more and support them better. This paper is concluded with research implications and recommendations.

Keywords:
Business planning, information systems planning, strategic alignment, integration

3.動態製造系統的發展及其相應的運作優先和公司績效

龐川、陳省宏
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
資訊科學與服務科學前沿，第 04 卷，第 18 期，pp.568-575，ISSN:1976-3700，2012 年 10 月，EI 檢索

內容簡介：
本文研究了動態製造系統的發展階段。根據創新能力和競爭環境的不同，動態製造系統的發展可以歸類爲後向集成、前向集成、技術多元化集成以及產業多元化集成。本文從運作優先和公司績效的角度，對這四種模式進行了研究。本文指出，不同的模式適用於不同的環境，並有各自的運作優先，產生不同的企業績效。

關鍵詞：
動態製造系統、運作優先、公司績效、高績效企業、競爭優勢

3.Evolution of Dynamic Manufacturing Systems and its Corresponding Operations Priorities and Corporate Performance

Pang, C (Pang Chuan); Chen, HH (Chen Hsing Hung)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Advances in Information Sciences and Service Sciences, Volume 04, Issue 18, pp.568-575, ISSN:1976-3700, Oct 2012, EI indexed

Abstract:
This paper explores evolution of dynamic manufacturing systems. Evolution of dynamic manufacturing systems is clustered into backward integration, forward integration, technological diversified integration and industrial diversified integration according to innovative capability and competitive environment. These four external corporate venturing modes are explored in terms of operations priorities and corporate performance. The research reveals that each mode operates in specific environments, develops different operations priorities, and attains diverse corporate performance. It shows which operations priorities successful firms adopt and how high performing firms sustain their advantages under specific innovative capabilities and competitive environments. We hope it will provide some useful guidelines to business managers.

Keywords:
Evolution of dynamic manufacturing systems, operations priorities, corporate performance, high performing firms, competitive advantage

4.環境管理系統對 IT 製造企業績效的學習效應研究

龐川、陳省宏
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
資訊科學與服務科學前沿，第 04 卷，第 17 期，pp.569-576，ISSN:1976-3700，2012 年 9 月，EI 檢索

內容簡介：
自 1990 年代以來，環境管理系統已經成爲減少污染排放的重要方法。然而，需要很長的時間才能夠有效地實施環境管理系統。令人驚訝的是，前人從未運用接受能力研究環境管理系統的學習效應對企業績效的影響。因此，本研究的目的就是從組織制度和工作態度的角度，分析環境管理系統的學習效應對企業績效的影響。經過實證研究，本文發現了環境管理系統的不同學習效應以及對企業績效的影響，並提出了恰當的管理控制方法。

關鍵詞：
環境管理系統、組織制度、工作態度、組織學習效應

4.Learning Effects of Environmental Management Systems on the Performance of IT Manufacturing Enterprises

Pang, C (Pang Chuan); Chen, HH (Chen Hsing Hung)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Advances in Information Sciences and Service Sciences, Volume 04, Issue 17, pp.569-576, ISSN:1976-3700, Sep 2012, EI indexed

Abstract:
The environmental management system (EMS) has become the dominant approach concerning the reduction of pollution emissions since the 1990s. However, it takes time before the implementation of EMS can efficiently and effectively affect economic performance from learning effects. Surprisingly, the study employing the absorptive capacity to examine the impacts of learning effects of EMS on the performance of firms has never been discussed before. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to analyze impacts of learning effects of EMS on the performance of firms from the perspectives of organizational institutions and working attitudes. In order to solve the problem, a conceptual model to analyze the tension between product strategies and strategy implementation is proposed. After practical investigation, the paper finds characteristics of different learning effects of EMS, their impacts on the performance of firms and their suitable corresponding management controls. This will provide several contributions to industry practice and policy, not only for managers but also for policy makers in selecting the appropriate ES policy mix.

Keywords:
Environmental management system (EMS), organizational institutions, working attitudes, organizational learning effects

5.通識教育與大學之道——以澳門科技大學爲例

周江明、方泉、龐川
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，第 6 卷，第 1 期，pp.103-111，ISSN:1994-4926，2012 年 6 月

內容簡介：
近代以來，西方大學爲迎接人文精神的回歸，提出通識教育的理念。今天，全球頂尖大學無不在通識教育上作出巨大投入。在此多元化時代，大學作爲教育和研究基地，承擔著建立全社會共同文化基礎的巨大責任，而通識教育的基本內涵與目的正在於傳承與溝通。澳門科技大學率先在澳門高校中設立富有特色的通識教育課程體系，並輔以豐富的第二課堂作爲實現通識教育的重要路徑。九年來，通識教育爲科大帶來豐碩成果。本地高校應藉通識教育，使學子吸收東西方社會的文明經典，養成健全人格，培育出兼具全球視野和本地特色的人才。

關鍵詞：
通識教育、專業教育、第二課堂、校園文化

5. General Education and Rules of the University: Based on Experience of MUST

Zhou, JM (Zhou Jiang-ming); Fang, Q (Fang Quan); Pang, C (Pang Chuan)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, Volume 6, Issue 1, pp.103-111, ISSN:1994-4926, Jun 2012

Abstract:
In the early of last century, Western universities raised the concept of general education to meet the return of the human spirit. Today, almost all of the world's top universities make a huge investment in general education. In this pluralistic era, as a base for education and research, the university bears enormous responsibility to the establishment of the common cultural foundation, while the basic meaning and purpose of general education is heritage and communication. Macau University of Science and Technology took the lead in Macau universities to set distinctive general education curriculum, supplemented by the wealth of the second classroom as an important path. Nine years later, general education brings fruits for MUST. Local colleges and universities should nurture the talents of both global perspective and local specialties via general education, so that the students absorb the classic civilization of the Eastern and Western societies and develop a healthy personality.

Keywords:
General Education, Specialty Education, the Second-classroom, Campus Culture

6.虛擬品牌社區中的顧客互動：來自中國的證據

王永貴、史建軍、馬爽、石貴成、嚴莉莉
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
全球資訊技術管理期刊，第 15 卷，第 02 期，pp.46-69，2012 年，SSCI 檢索

內容簡介：
隨著範式從"產品主導邏輯"轉向"服務主導邏輯"和先進的資訊技術的飛速發展，虛擬品牌社區的客戶互動（VBCs）已成爲與客戶共同創造價值的一種重要方法，它是對企業競爭優勢的最重要來源。雖然 VBCs 已在不同的背景和觀點下研究，但現有文獻中關於 VBCs 客戶交互作用的研究很少。本研究爲客戶的互動及其關鍵前因開發了一個整合框架。借鑒社會認同理論， 檢驗了品牌識別對客戶交互作用的影響。框架在品牌社區的情況下進行測試（即，蘋果，中國）。全球的影響，管理的意義和研究的意義進行了討論。

關鍵詞：
虛擬品牌社區、產品內容互動、人機互動、人際互動

6.Customer Interactions in Virtual Brand Communities: Evidence from China

Wang, YG (Wang Yong-gui); Shi, JJ (Shi Jian-jun); Ma, S (Ma Shuang); Shi, GC (Shi Gui-cheng); Yan, LL (Yan Li-li)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Global Information Technology Management, Volume 15, Issue 02, pp.46-49, 2012, SSCI indexed

Abstract:
With the paradigm shift from "product-dominant logic" to "service-dominant logic" and the rapid development of advanced information technology, customer interactions in virtual brand communities (VBCs) have become a significant approach of value co-creation with customers, which constitute one of the most important sources of competitive advantages of firms. Although VBCs have been examined in different contexts and perspectives, customer interactions in VBCs have been understudied in the literature, which limits our understanding of how to deliver favorable interaction experience in VBCs. This study develops an integrated framework for customer interactions and its key antecedents (i.e., needs). Drawing on the social identity theory, brand identity is incorporated to examine its contingent impacts on the influences of the needs on customer interactions. . The framework is tested in the context of the brand community (i.e, Apple, China). The global implications, managerial implications and research implications are discussed.

Keywords:
Virtual brand communities (VBCs), product content interaction, human-computer Interaction, interpersonal interaction

7.高校服務品質，學生滿意度與忠誠度之關係研究

石貴成、卜慧美
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

高等工程教育研究，第 135 卷，第 04 期，pp.90-98，2012 年 7 月，CSSCI 檢索，中文核心要目總覽

內容簡介：

隨著社會對人才重視程度的增加，高等教育受到越來越多的關注。雖然學界和業界對服務品質、顧客滿意度及忠誠度之研究甚多，但是針對高校服務品質的研究並不充足，且針對澳門高校的研究極少。澳門高校現今受到本地、內地及海外高校的激烈競爭，想提升學生的滿意度、忠誠度，必須提高自身的服務水準，因此如何提高高校服務品質已成爲澳門高校經營管理者所重視之課題。本研究期能協助高校改善其服務品質，以提昇學生滿意度，進而建立學生忠誠度。

本研究共收集了來自澳門四所高校的 207 個學生樣本，通過 SPSS13.0 統計軟件包分析問卷數據，開發了澳門高校服務品質衡量量表，並探討高校服務品質、學生滿意度和學生忠誠度之關係。本研究得到以下結論：

1. 高校服務品質構面中的有形性、可靠性及響應性與學生滿意度成正相關。
2. 學生滿意度與學生忠誠度成正相關。
3. 高校服務品質會透過學生滿意度的仲介作用，影響學生忠誠度。
4. 高校服務品質與學生滿意度成正相關，此影響女生強於男生。
5. 學生來源地在高校服務品質對學生滿意度的影響中無調節作用。

關鍵詞：

高校服務品質、學生滿意度、學生忠誠度、量表開發

7.A Study on the Relationships among Higher Education Service Quality, Student Satisfaction and Loyalty

Shi, GC (Shi Gui-cheng); Bu, HM (Bu Hui-mei)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

Journal of Research in Higher Education of Engineering, Volume 135, Issue 04, pp.90-98, Jul 2012, CSSCI indexed, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:

The high education gets more and more concern because of the recognition of the importance of talents. Although there are many studies on service quality, customer satisfaction and customer loyalty, the studies of university's service quality is not enough, and few for Macau's universities. Macau's universities face the fierce competition from the domestic universities and collages, also the ones from mainland of China and overseas. Macau's universities have to promote student satisfaction and student loyalty by the way of improving the service quality .It has become an important issue for the management of Macau's universities. The purpose of this study is to help the Macau's universities to improve their service quality, promote their student satisfaction and establish their student loyalty.

This study collects 207 student's samples of four Macau's universities, than analyzes the questionnaire data through SPSS to develops a scale for measuring Macau university's service quality， and discusses the relationships among the service quality, student satisfaction and student loyalty. The results of this study are as follows:

First, the "Tangibility", "Reliability", and "Responsiveness" of the university's service quality are positively related to student satisfaction.

Second, student satisfaction is positively related to student loyalty.

Third, the university's service quality affects student loyalty through the mediation of student satisfaction.

Fourth, the relationship between the university's service quality and student satisfaction is stronger for female students than for male students.

Fifth，student's origin has no moderating effect on the relationship between the university's service quality and customer satisfaction.

Keywords:

Higher education service quality, Student satisfaction, Student loyalty, Scale development

8.對於擁有自助服務技術期望必要性與可行性調節焦點之非對稱效應

何佳、王永貴、葛琳、石貴成、姚善繼
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
心理學與營銷，第 29 卷，第 04 期，pp.209-225，2012 年 4 月，SSCI 檢索

內容簡介：
本研究擬調節焦點理論研究非對稱的調節作用重點（重點宣傳與預防焦點）預期使用的必要性和可行性自助服務技術（SST）在零售環境。本研究首次將屬性的 SST 的探討在以前的研究中成爲一個願望–可行性框架。所提出的非對稱效應監管重點（重點宣傳與預防焦點）在於範圍（渴求，的可行性，對雙方合意性和可行性）和價（正與負）：的推廣的重點，便於消費者識別性（消費價值）和使用 SST 的可行性，而預防焦點的消費者瞭解可行性相關的屬性。此外，提出了促進焦點的貢獻對消費者的技術焦慮，而預防焦點具有相反的效果。此外，預期的合意性（消費價值）和可行性的正面影響消費者採用 SST 的意圖，而技術焦慮影響消費者試用負意圖。結構方程模型是用來測試的整體模型，結果支持在一般的假設。

關鍵詞：
對稱效應、調節焦點、自助服務技術

8.Asymmetric Effects of Regulatory Focus on Expected Desirability and Feasibility of Embracing Self-Service Technologies

He, J (He Jia); Wang, YG (Wang Yong-gui); Ge, L (Ge Lin); Shi, GC (Shi Gui-cheng); Yao, SJ (Yao Shan-ji)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Psychology & Marketing, Volume 29, Issue 04, pp.209-225, Apr 2012, SSCI indexed

Abstract:
This research draws on regulatory focus theory to examine the asymmetric effects of regulatory focus (promotion focus versus prevention focus) on expected desirability and feasibility of using self-service technologies (SSTs) in a retail setting. To study consumers' SST trial intention from the perspective of regulatory focus theory, this research first integrates the attributes of SSTs explored in prior studies into a desirability–feasibility framework. The proposed asymmetric effects of regulatory focus (promotion focus versus prevention focus) lie in both scope (on desirability, feasibility, versus both desirability and feasibility) and valence (positive versus negative): The promotion focus facilitates consumers to recognize both desirability (consumption value) and feasibility of using SSTs, whereas the prevention focus inhibits consumers from understanding the feasibility-related attributes of SSTs. In addition, it is proposed that the promotion focus contributes to the easement of consumers' technology anxiety, whereas the prevention focus has a reverse effect. Furthermore, expected desirability (consumption value) and feasibility both positively influence consumers' intention to adopt SSTs, whereas technology anxiety negatively affects consumers' trial
intention. Structural equation modeling is used to test the overall model, and the results support the hypotheses in general.

Keywords:
Asymmetric Effects, Regulatory Focus, Embracing Self-Service Technologies

9.顧客關係投資與關係強度

石貴成、平原、劉丁已、王永貴
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
美國營銷學會教育者年會論文集，第 23 卷，第 01 期，pp.13-16，會議文章

內容簡介：
使用 354 套在人壽保險代理客戶雙向數據，本研究的目的（1）瞭解不同的關係投資的努力影響客戶的感知關係投資；（2）確定如何知覺關係投資的相互影響關係強度的大小；及（3）探討顧客創新和客戶投訴傾向對知覺關係投資與關係強度直接關係的調節作用。實證結果表明，客戶最看重財務努力最其次是社會努力和結構努力；知覺關係投資對情感強度的影響最大其次是認知強度和意動強度；顧客創新和顧客抱怨傾向性對於知覺關係投資與三個關係強度維度中的兩個維度之間的關係具有調節作用。

關鍵詞：
關係投資努力、感知關係投資、 關係強度、顧客創新、抱怨傾向

9.Investments in Customer Relationships and Relationship Strength

Shi, GC (Shi Gui-cheng); Ping, Y (Ping Yuan); Liu, TC (Liu Ting-chi); Wang, YG (Wang Yong-gui)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
American Marketing Association Educator’s Conference Proceedings, Volume 23, Issue 01, pp.13-16, conference article

Abstract:
Using dyadic data of 354 sets of agent-clients in life insurance, this research aims to (1) understand how different relationship investment efforts affect client’s perceived relationship investment; (2) Determine how perceived relationship investment influences each of the dimensions of relationship strength; and (3) explore the moderating effects of customer innovativeness and complaint propensity on the relationship between the perceived relationship investment and relationship strength. The empirical results indicate that clients value financial effort most followed by social effort and structural effort; Perceived relationship investment influences affective strength most followed by cognitive strength and co native strength; Both customer innovativeness and complaint propensity acts as moderators of the effectiveness of perceived relationship investment on two of the three dimensions of relationship strength.

Keywords:
Relationship Investment Efforts, Perceived Relationship Investment, Relationship Strength, Customer Innovativeness, Complaint Propensity

10.澳門房屋價格和宏觀經濟關係之研究

黎幸彬、宋宇
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，第 6 卷，第 1 期，pp.27-34，ISSN:1994-4926，2012 年 6 月

內容簡介：
本文運用協整和 VAR 分析方法，對澳門房屋價格與本地生產總值、狹義貨幣供給量、居民消費物價指數和澳門銀行同業拆借利息等重要宏觀經濟變數之間的關係，進行協整和向量自回歸模型分析。研究表明：當消費者物價指數、本地生產總值增長一個百分點時，房屋價格將增加 2.84、1.26 個百分點。本地生產總值、狹義貨幣供應量在長期對房屋價格的脈衝影響爲正，說明兩者對房價的上升具有正向的影響作用。除房屋價格外，消費者物價指數的方差貢獻值最大，且上升迅速，從第一期的 0.14%上升到第 10 期的 11.26%達到最大值。

關鍵詞：
VAR 協整分析、房地產、宏觀經濟

10.The study of the relationships of Macau real estate price and Macroeconomy

Li, XB (Li Xingbing); Song, Y (Song Yu)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, Volume 6, Issue 1, pp.27-34, ISSN:1994-4926, Jun 2012

Abstract:
This research uses coordination analysis and VAR(Vector autoregression) model to study the relationships between the real-estate prices and important macroeconomic variables of GDP，monetary supply，CPI，and Macau interbank offered rate. The result of this study shows that when CPI and GDP has increased 1%, the real estate prices will increase 2.8405% and 1.2607%. The response to real estate prices in long term of GDP and monetary supply is positive, means that they are both contributed to the upward movement of real estate prices significantly. Among all the variables except real estate prices itself, CPI contributes the maximum percentage to real estate prices, it moves sharply from periods 1 to 10, from 0.1363%to 11.2618%.

Keywords:
VAR, real estate, Macroeconomy

11.中國建築業環境生產率增長研究

宋宇
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
2012 國際環境及材料工程會議，2012 年 12 月 9 日，會議文章

內容簡介：
本研究測量了 1997 至 2010 年的中國建築業環境生產力指數。研究發現，在考量固體廢物產出的情況下，中國平均環境生產率在研究期內保持平穩。

關鍵詞：
壞產出、環境生產力、馬奎史特指數、建築業

11.Environmental Productivity Growth in Chinese Construction Industry

Song, Y (Song Yu)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
2012 International Conference on Environmental and Materials Engineering, 9 Dec 2012, conference article

Abstract:
This paper measures the environmental productivity of the construction industry in China over 1997 to 2010. Accounting for solid wastes produced, the average annual environmental productivity developed constantly during that period.

Keywords:
Bad output, environmental productivity, Malmquist-Luenberger Index, construction industry

12.中國建築業生產力增長度量——認可固體廢棄物之產生

李茜、宋宇
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
高級材料研究，第 472-475 卷，pp.3316-3319，2012 年 3 月 27-29 日，EI 檢索，會議文章

內容簡介：
在認可建築業廢物產生（並由此導致壞產出）的情境下，本論文運用 Malmquist-Luenberger Index 指數測量了 1997-2010 年間的中國建築業生產力指數。

關鍵詞：
壞產出、建築行業、包絡分析、總要素生產力、Malmquist-Luenberger 指數

12.Productivity growth in Chinese construction industry considering solid wastes generation

Li, Q (Li Qian); Song, Y (Song Yu)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Advanced Materials Research, Volume 472-475, pp.3316-3319, 27 March, 2012 - March 29, 2012, EI indexed, conference article

Abstract:
This paper employs the Malmquist-Luenberger Index to measure the productivity growth of the construction industry in China over 1997 to 2010 accounting for solid wastes produced.

Keywords:
Bad output, construction industry, DEA, total factor productivity, Malmquist-Luenberger Index

13.授權與創造力：跨層次分析

孫立雲、Zhang Zhen、Qi Jin、Chen Zhen Xiong
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
領導學季刊，2012 年第 23 期，pp.55-65，2012 年 2 月，SSCI 檢索

內容簡介：
運用社會學習和自覺理論，我們假設並測試了授權與員工創造力之間鏈式仲介作用。研究發現。（1）結構授權在變革式領導和心理受權的關係中起到部分仲介作用。（2）心理受權在結構授權和員工創造力的關係中起到完全仲介作用。（3）結構授權和心理受權在變革式領導和員工創造力的關係中漸次起到仲介作用。這項研究整合了不同視角下的授權並爲連接授權和創造力的關係機制提供重要見解。

關鍵詞：
轉型式領導、員工創造力

13.Empowerment and Creativity:A Cross-level Investigation

Sun, LY (Sun Li-yun); Zhang, Z (Zhang Zhen); Qi, J (Qi Jin);
Chen, ZX (Chen Zhen-Xiong)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Leadership Quarterly, 2012(23), pp.55-65, Feb 2012, SSCI indexed

Abstract:
Drawing upon social learning and self-determination theories, we hypothesized and tested a chain mediating process linking empowerment to employee creativity. We found that (1) structural empowerment partially mediated the relationship between transformational leadership and psychological empowerment, (2) psychological empowerment fully mediated the relationship between structural empowerment and creativity, and (3) structural and psychological empowerment sequentially mediates the relationship between transformational leadership and creativity. This study integrated different perspectives of empowerment and provides important insights into the mechanisms linking empowerment with creativity.

Keywords:
Transformational leadership, employee creativity

14.領導-部屬關係與員工創造力：跨層次調節性仲介模型檢驗

潘雯、孫立雲、Irene Chow
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
人力績效，2012 年第 25 期，pp.432-451，2012 年，SSCI 檢索

內容簡介：
這篇論文借助自決理論和社會交換理論，探討了領導-部屬關係與員工創造力之間的作用機制。研究結果表明，(1) 動機導向的心理授權和社會交換視角的責任感在領導-部屬關係和員工創造力的關係中起到完全仲介作用。(2) 部門結構調節領導-部屬關係和員工創造力（借由心理受權）的間接關係。領導-部屬關係的間接影響作用在有機式比在機械式結構更加強大。

關鍵詞：
領導-部屬關係、員工創造力

14.Leader-Member Exchange and Employee Creativity: Test of a Multilevel Moderated Mediation Model

Pan, W (Pan Wen); Sun, LY (Sun Li-yun); Irene Chow
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Human Performance, 2012(25), pp.432-451, 2012, SSCI indexed

Abstract:
Drawing on self-determination and social exchange theories, the study examined the mechanisms through which leader–member exchange (LMX) influences employee creativity. The results of our study revealed that (a) motivation-oriented psychological empowerment and social exchange-oriented felt obligation fully mediate the relationship between LMX and employee creativity, and (b) work-unit structure moderates the indirect effect of LMX on creativity through psychological empowerment, such that the mediated effect of LMX is stronger in organic than in mechanistic work-unit structure.

Keywords:
Leader-Member Exchange, Employee Creativity

15.綠色供應鏈和閉環供應鏈研究趨勢的文本挖掘和分類分析 (2000-2010)

伍向豪、郭建中
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
數位元內容技術應用期刊，第 06 卷，第 23 期，pp.281-288，ISSN: 1975-9339，2012 年 12 月，EI 檢索

內容簡介：
本文目的在於分析綠色供應鏈和閉環供應鏈 2000-2010 年的研究趨勢。本文的貢獻在於應用文本挖掘法找出相關論文的關鍵字，並以支持向量機和隨機樹分類模型分析綠色供應聯和閉環供應鏈的研究趨勢之間的關係。

關鍵詞：
文本挖掘、閉環供應鏈、供應鏈管理

15.The Text Mining and Classification Analyses on the Relationship between Green Supply Chain Management and Closed-Loop Supply Chain Research Trends (2000-2010)

Wu, SH (Wu Shiang-hau); Guo, JN (Guo Jian-njong)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
International Journal of Digital Content Technology and its Applications, Volume 06, Issue 23, pp.281-288, ISSN: 1975-9339, Dec 2012, EI indexed

Abstract:
The study aimed at analyzing the trend of the GSCM and CLSC researches from 2000 to 2010. The contribution of the study included the following two points. First, the study found a new way of literature survey by using the text mining method in order to explore the research trend. Second, the study applied the SVM (Support Vector Machine) and random forests classification analysis to explore the relationship between the GSCM and CLSC research trends.

Keywords:
Text Mining, Closed-Loop Supply Chain, Supply Chain Management

16.澳門博彩業相關輿論的文本挖掘研究(2011-2012)

伍向豪、郭建中
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
首屆亞太賭博與商業博彩學術研討會，2012 年 11 月 5-8 日，會議文章

內容簡介：
本文以文本挖掘法就澳門 2011 年 9-12 月和 2012 年 6-9 月和澳門博彩業相關的中文輿論進行文本挖掘，並就兩個時間點得出的關鍵字進行比較分析。

關鍵詞：
澳門博彩業、文本挖掘、輿論

16.The Text Mining Analysis on Public Opinion Focus toward Macau's Gambling Industry (2011-2012)

Wu, SH (Wu Shiang-hau)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Asia Pacific Conference on Gambling and Commercial Gaming Research, November 5, 2012 - November 8, 2012, conference article

Abstract:
The study applied the text mining analysis to extract the keywords in order to comprehend the public opinion focus on Macau's gambling industry. The study analyzed keywords of Chinese news reports in two time frames, September to December 2011 and June to September 2012 and made the comparison to explore the difference of the keywords in two different time frames.

Keywords:
Macau's Gambling Industry, Text Mining, Public Opinion

17.群體政治氣候,心理契約違反與離職傾向之關係:群體互動的調節式仲介效果驗證

張博堅、簡睿清、林桐銘
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
經濟管理，第 34 卷，第 Z1 期，pp.137-141，2012 年 8 月，CSSCI 檢索，中文核心期刊要目總覽

內容簡介：
根據社會交換理論的觀點，本研究藉由代表著員工與所處工作場域間存在的一種互惠交換的主觀性認知狀態（心理契約違反）來做爲連結群體政治氣候與員工離職傾向的仲介機制，另外，研究中亦應用情境強度理論的觀點，透過一個代表群體特性變項（群體互動）的導入，探討它對於群體政治氣候、心理契約違反與員工離職傾向間關係的系絡調節影響效果。實徵資料來自於 56 個工作單位（群體）及 750 名員工。根據本研究的分析結果發現，員工的心理契約違反會部分仲介群體政治氣候對員工離職傾向的影響，此外，群體互動會跨層次調節群體政治氣候、心理契約違反與員工離職傾向間關係。

關鍵詞：
群體政治氣候、心理契約違反、離職傾向、群體互動、跨層次調節式仲介效果

17.The Relationship between Group Political Climate, Psychological Contract Breach and Turnover Intention: A Test of Cross-level Moderated Mediation Effect by Group Interaction

Chang, PC (Chang Po-Chien); Chien, JC (Chien Jui Ching);
Lin, TM (Lin Tong Ming)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Economic management, Volume 34, Issue Z1, pp.137-141, Aug 2012, CSSCI indexed, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
In accordance with the social exchange perspective, this study draws on a reciprocated subjective cognitive state that existed between the employee and workplace (psychological contract breach) as a mediator to connect the relationship between group political climate and turnover intention. Additionally, this research also employed the situational strength perspective by introducing a group characteristic variable (group interaction) to investigate its moderating effect on the relationship between group political climate, psychological contract breach and turnover intention. Data were collected from 56 work groups consisted of 750 work group members. The results reveal that individual employees' psychological contract breach partially mediate the relationship between group political climate and turnover intention. Further, group interaction moderates the mediated relationship between group political climate, psychological contract breach, and individual employees' turnover intention. Lastly, groups with high degree of group interaction could lessen their employees' turnover intention induced by group political climate.

Keywords:
Group Political Climate, Psychological Contract Breach, Turnover Intention, Group Interaction, Cross-level moderated mediated effect

18.組織政治氣候與員工離職傾向:

"心理契約違反"跨層次仲介角色的討論

張博堅
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，第 6 卷，第 1 期，pp.46-60，ISSN:1994-4926，2012 年 6 月

內容簡介：
過去大多數組織政治的研究都侷限在個人層次 (組織政治知覺) 的分析與探討，本研究提出一個工作單位 (群體) 層次的構念 (政治氣候)，並利用一個整合宏觀 (macro) 及微觀 (micro) 方法的跨層次分析的架構，檢視此特定的系絡情境 (context)，如何影響員工的心理契約評價，並進而影響其態度。實徵資料來自於 28 個組織、56 個工作單位 (群體) 及 750 名員工的組織政治氣候、心理契約違反、離職傾向與相關之人口統計變項，本研究採用層級線性模型 (hierarchical linear modeling; HLM) 進行跨層次仲介模式 (cross-level mediation) 的驗證。根據本研究的分析結果發現，員工的心理契約違反會部分仲介組織政治氣候與員工離職傾向間的關係。針對上述研究結果，本研究提出相關的討論與建議。

關鍵詞：
組織政治氣候、心理契約違反、離職傾向、層級線性模型、跨層次仲介模式

18.Organizational political climate and employees' turnover intention: The cross-level mediation effect of psychological contract breach.

Chang, PC (Chang Po Chien)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, Volume 6, Issue 1, pp. 46-60, ISSN 1994-4926, Jun 2012

Abstract:
Most previous research about organizational politics is limited to the individual-level analysis and discussion. In this study we proposed a work-unit-level construct, organizational climate, and used a multi-level model integrating macro and micro approaches to examine how this specific context affects individual employees' psychological contract breach, and then affect individual employees' turnover intention. Data were collected from 28 organizations, 56 work groups, and 750 work group members who provided the information about organizational political climate, psychological contract breach, turnover intention, and demographic variables. Hierarchical linear modeling techniques were applied to test the full cross-level mediation model. The results reveal that individual employees' psychological contract breach partially mediate the relationship between organizational political climate and turnover intention. The research and practice implications of the findings are discussed.

Keywords:
Organizational Political Climate, Psychological Contract Breach, Turnover Intention, Hierarchical Linear Modeling, Cross-level Mediating Model

19.退休基金投資績效評估與最適資產配置——風險價值觀點

朱順和、林文傑
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，第 6 卷，第 1 期，pp.67-75，ISSN:1994-4926，2012 年 6 月

內容簡介：
本研究主要針對澳門公務人員公積金制度之退休基金投資績效進行評估分析，根據 Markowitz 投資組合理論，考量下方風險，嘗試以風險價值之夏普比率、條件夏普比率及修正夏普比率探評估澳門公務人員公積金的投資績效表現，並進一步探討其投資組合之最適資產配置。研究主要结論：面臨 2010 年爆發歐洲債務危機與美國高額債務負擔問題的影響，澳門公務人員公積金投資組合的環球股票投資基金比重應低於 50%，最適資產配置以環球債券投資基金及銀行存款組合爲重心。

關鍵詞：
退休基金、資產配置、風險價值、條件風險價值、修正風險價值

19.The Performance Evaluation and the Optimal Assets Allocation of Pension Fund- Value-at-Risk Perspective

Chu, SH (Chu Shun-Ho); Lin, WC (Lin Wen-chien)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, Volume 6, Issue 1, pp.67-75, ISSN: 1994-4926, Jun 2012

Abstract:
This study is mainly to analyze the investment performance of Provident Fund Scheme (PFS) for Workers in the Public Services in Macau. Based on the portfolio theory of Markowitz , this paper uses Sharpe ratio of Value-at-Risk, Conditional Sharpe ratio and Modified Sharpe ratio to evaluate the performance of the PFS and, furthermore, to study the optimal assets allocation of the portfolio of PFS under the downside risks,. The main findings show that with encountering the effects of European debts crisis and US high debts problem in 2010, PFS should lower the portion of global stock mutual funds below 40% of portfolio and main portion of PFS should focus on global bonds and bank deposits.

Keywords:
Pension fund, asset allocation, Value-at-Risk, conditional Value-at-Risk, modified Value-at-Risk

20.國有企業全民分紅對國內需求的影響分析

王雨飛、丁浩
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
經濟問題探索，2012 年第 03 期，pp.98-102，ISSN:1006-2912，2012 年 3 月，CSSCI 檢索，中文核心期刊要目總覽

內容簡介：
國有企業利潤分紅既是一個事關國企內在活力的微觀問題，也是一個事關國民經濟發展的宏觀問題，合理的國企分紅製度有利於發揮國企在國民經濟中的支撐和帶動作用。本文依據凱恩斯的絕對收入消費理論和弗裏德曼的持久性收入消費理論，建立國企全民分紅對拉動內需的直接和間接影響模型。實證分析中選取我國居民消費等歷史資料，得出不同條件下的邊際消費傾向。研究發現，國有企業全民分紅對改善我國需求結構、拉動內需增長具有重要作用。

關鍵詞：
國有企業全民分紅、內需、邊際消費傾向、持久性收入

20.Analysis on State-owned Enterprises Nationwide Dividends Effects to Domestic Demand

Wang, YF (Wang Yu-fei); Ding, H (Ding Hao)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Inquiry into Economic Issues, 2012(03), pp.98-102, ISSN: 1006-2912, Mar 2012, CSSCI indexed, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
State-owned enterprise dividend is not only a matter of inherent vitality of state-owned enterprises in micro issues, but also a matter of national economic development in macroeconomic issues and a reasonable state-owned enterprise dividend system that will help state-owned enterprises to play leading role in the national economy. Based on Keynes absolute income and consumption theory and Friedman's persistent income and consumption theory, establishes direct and indirect model of the state-owned enterprises nationwide dividends on stimulating domestic demand. Select the consumer and other historical data, obtained the marginal propensity to consume under different conditions. Study found that state-owned enterprise dividend has an important role in enterprises demand structure and stimulates domestic demand growth.

Keywords:
State-owned enterprises dividends, Domestic demand, Marginal propensity to consume, Permanent Income

21.信息對澳門銀行同業拆借市場衝擊的非對稱性研究

丁浩、張偉文、翟鵬翔
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
澳門新視角，2012 年第 10 期，pp.21-30，ISSN:1995-8250

內容簡介：
本文基於 GARCH 族模型研究了資訊對澳門銀行同業拆借市場的衝擊，發現資訊對該市場的衝擊具有明顯的非對稱性，好消息較對等壞消息對市場的衝擊更大。

關鍵詞：
MAIBOR、非對稱信息、GARCH

21.Study on Asymmetric Impact of Information on Macao Interbank Market

Ding, H (Ding Hao); Zhang, WW (Zhang Weiwen); Zhai, PX (Pengxiang)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Macao New Vision, 2012(10), pp.21-30, ISSN: 1995-8250

Abstract:
Based on GARCH family models, the paper discusses the asymmetric impact of information on Macao interbank market. It is found that the impact has significant asymmetry, and the good news has much larger impact than the bad one.

Keywords:
MAIBOR, Asymmetric Information, GARCH

22.銅期貨市場波動對國內現貨價格影響的實證研究

武琳、丁浩
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
價格理論與實踐，2012 年第 03 期，pp.53-54，2012 年 3 月，CSSCI 檢索，中文核心期刊要目總覽

內容簡介：
本文通過 Granger 因果檢驗法分析國內外主要市場銅期貨價格與國內銅現貨價格間的長期均衡關係，通過建立誤差修正模型和方差分解方法研究了銅期貨波動對國內銅現貨的價格引導作用。

關鍵詞：
銅期貨、期貨市場、現貨價格、格蘭傑因果檢驗

22.An empirical analysis of the impact of copper futures markets volatility on domestic spot price

Wu, L (Wu Lin); Ding, H (Ding Hao)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Price: Theory & Practice, 2012(03), pp.53-54, Mar 2012, CSSCI indexed, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
Based on Granger causality test, we analyze the long-run equilibrium between domestic copper spot price and domestic/foreign future price. We construct VECM and variance decomposition models and analyze the future price's guide function towards spot prices.

Keywords:
Copper futures, futures market, spot price, Granger causality test

23.大宗商品價格波動對相關資產收益的影響

——基於中國糖業的實證

武琳、丁浩
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
經濟問題探索，2012 年第 05 期，pp.155-159，2012 年 5 月，CSSCI 檢索，中文核心期刊要目總覽

內容簡介：
爲分析大宗商品價格波動與相關資產收益間的關係，本文利用 2008 年 1 月 1 日至 2011 年 6 月 30 日的中國白糖期貨、現貨及上市公司股票價格資料，採用 VAR 模型、Granger 因果檢驗、脈衝回應和方差分解方法對期貨、現貨及股票價格收益之間的關係進行了實證分析。結果表明:白糖期貨、現貨及糖業公司股票的價格收益之間存在長期均衡關係。

關鍵詞：
期貨價格、現貨價格、股票價格、VAR 模型

23.The impact of commodity price volatility on underlying assets: an empirical analysis based on China sugar industry

Wu, L (Wu Lin); Ding, H (Ding Hao)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Inquiry Into Economic Issues, 2012(05), pp.155-159, May 2012, CSSCI indexed, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
To analyze the relationship between the price volatility and revenue of commodity, we construct a framework of VAR model, Granger causality test, and impulse impact and variance analysis. Using data from the China sugar industry, we take the empirical analysis and find that the returns of sugar future, spot price, stock price have long equilibrium relationship.

Keywords:
Future price, spot price, stock price, VAR model

24.營銷行業者對營銷專業期刊和出版物閱讀感知研究

姜淩、楊志林、David Carlson
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
非洲商業管理，第 06 卷，第 11 期，pp.4317-4327，2012 年 3 月，SSCI（2010 年版）檢索

內容簡介：
研究調查營銷行業人員對營銷類專業期刊和出版物的閱讀量和排序權重，並與已有研究中對營銷學者的相似調查結果進行對比。研究發現儘管營銷行業者對營銷類專業期刊和出版物的閱讀量和權重排序與營銷學者差異不大，但營銷行業者對商業評論類刊物的閱讀量更爲頻繁，排序權重更重。研究結論對於希望鼓勵應用研究的商學院及希望將研究成果進行推廣的期刊編輯工作者具有啓示與指導意義。

關鍵詞：
期刊排名、營銷出版物、閱讀量、營銷實踐者、營銷學者

（中文翻譯僅供參考，請以英文版本爲準）

24.Marketing Professionals' Perceptions of Marketing Journals/Publications

Jiang, L (Jiang Ling); Yang, ZL (Yang Zhilin); David Carlson
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
African Journal of Business Management, Volume 06, Issue 11, pp.4317-4327, Mar 2012, SSCI indexed

Abstract:
This survey of marketing professionals' readership and ratings of marketing-related journals/publications was conducted to compare their reading behavior and opinions with those from past surveys of marketing academics. Although many professionals do read the academic journals and rate them much like academics, most professionals read more frequently and rate more highly marketing-related news publications than the journals academics tend to esteem. This information should be useful for business schools wishing to encourage marketing faculty to place more emphasis on applied research and is indispensable for journal editors who wish to disseminate knowledge effectively to practitioners.

Keywords:
Journal ranking, marketing publications, readership, marketing practitioner, marketing academics

25.基於顧客再回訪意談網絡零售商店的顧客維繫

王澤瀚、姜淩
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
商業時代，2012 年第 09 期，pp.38-40，2012 年 3 月，中文核心要目總覽

內容簡介：
B2C 及 C2C 的電子商務模式，其獨特之處在於相較傳統銷售模式而言，競爭環境更加激烈。有關傳統銷售模式的文獻，大多注重營造顧客的滿意度和忠誠度；有關電子商務的文獻則大多沿用這一邏輯，卻甚少關注顧客的再回訪意向。本文正是在已有文獻基礎上，來探討那些在網絡零售商店控制範圍之內的因素，如何影響顧客的再回訪意向，以期望能夠對網絡零售商店的顧客維繫提出一些意見和建議。

關鍵詞：
便利性、網站設計、感知風險、再回訪意向

25.Customer Retention of E-retailers: Based on Customers' Revisit Intention

Wang, ZH (Wang Ze-han); Jiang, L (Jiang Ling)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Commercial Times, 2012(09), pp.38-40, Mar 2012, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
The unique characteristic of B2C and C2C mode e-commerce lays its focus on much stronger competitive environment than the traditional mode. Literatures about traditional commerce chiefly pay close attention to customer satisfaction and customer loyalty. Literatures about e-commerce usually continue to use such logic but nearly no one focus on customers' revisit intention. This article is built on existed literatures to discuss how those controllable factors influence the revisit intention of online customers. This article also hopes to offer some suggestions for e-retailers.

Keywords:
Convenience, website design, perceived risk, revisit intention

26.澳門博彩業品牌差異對顧客品牌敏感及忠誠意願之關系研究

周岩、姜淩
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
生產力研究，第 242 卷，第 09 期，pp.87-89，2012 年 9 月，中文核心要目總覽（2008）

內容簡介：
澳門以“東方賭城”聞名於世，然而博彩業奢華的背後卻競爭異常激烈，從葡京、永利到金沙、新濠天地、威尼斯人等娛樂場所衆多。如何在激烈競爭中長期吸引顧客，是博彩業品牌發展的關鍵問題。文章通過建立品牌差異、顧客涉入度、品牌敏感與忠誠意願的關系模型，探討博彩業形成新競爭力的途徑。

關鍵詞：
博彩品牌差異、品牌敏感、忠誠意願

26.The Difference of Macau Gaming Brand on Customer Brand Sensitivity and Loyalty

Zhou, Y (Zhou Yan); Jiang, L (Jiang Ling)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Productivity Research, Volume 242, Issue 09, pp.87-89, Sep 2012, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
By empirical analysis on the gambler’s behavior, this research provides a new angle for brand management in Macau gaming industry. This study builds up a conceptual model by exanimating the relationship between perceived brand difference, consumer involvement, brand sensitivity, and casino brand loyalty. The finding extends the theory of casino brand management and provides fundamentally managerial implications for practitioner in Macau gaming industry.

Keywords:
Perceived brand difference, brand sensitivity, casino brand loyalty

27.網絡購物滿意度影響因素研究

方曉燕、 姜淩
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
江蘇商論，2012 年第 03 期，pp.44-46，2012 年 3 月，中文核心要目總覽（2008）

內容簡介：
隨著互聯網飛速發展，網絡購物給網絡零售店帶來無限的商機，同時也帶來了激烈的競爭與巨大的挑戰，如何在衆多網店中獲得持續競爭優勢和盈利是網絡零售商關心的重要現實問題。本文從消費者購買行爲的角度來剖析，影響網購滿意度和忠誠度背後潛藏的因素，並建立理論模型。最後，文章還指出了研究的價值及未來的發展方向。

關鍵詞：
網絡購物、網購滿意度、網購忠誠度、消費者行爲

27.The Factors Influencing Satisfaction for Online Shopping

Fang, XY (Fang Xiao-yan); Jiang, L (Jiang Ling)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Jiangsu Commercial Forum, 2012(03), pp.44-46, Mar 2012, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
With the development of Internet, Online shopping brings a lot of opportunities to e-retail stores, but also brings intense competition and enormous challenges. How to get sustainable competitive advantage and profitability is an important practical concern for online retailers with questions. This article from the perspective of consumer buying behavior, analyze the impact of e-satisfaction and e-loyalty behind the hidden factors, and the establishment of theoretical models. Finally, the article points out the value of research and future direction.

Keywords:
Online shopping, E-satisfaction, E-loyalty, Consumer behavior

28.消費者智慧手機使用意願之影響因素研究

姜淩、陳雅靜
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
科技管理研究，2012 年第 21 期，pp.242-262，2012 年 11 月，中文核心要目總覽

內容簡介：
智慧手機的出現給移動通訊營運商帶來了新的盈利增長點。研究以科技接受模型和創新擴散模型爲理論基礎，探討消費者智慧手機使用意願的影響因素。研究發現：參照群體影響和消費者網絡經驗對智能手機使用意願顯著正向影響；知覺風險顯著負向影響；而消費者創新性對消費者智慧手機的使用意願影響作用並不顯著。營運商應針對智慧手機使用意願的影響因素，制定產品資訊交流與營銷計劃。

關鍵詞：
參照群體影響、創新性、知覺風險、智能手機、網絡經驗

28.A study on the factors of consumers' adoption intention of smart phone

Jiang, L (Jiang Ling); Chen, YJ (Chen Yajing)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Science and Technology Management Research, 2012(21), pp.242-262, Nov 2012, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
The profit is gradually increasing by invent of smart phone for telecommunication companies. Based on Technology Acceptance Model and Innovation Diffusion Model, the factors which influence the adoption intention of smart phone were proposed. Through the empirical study, the results suggested that reference group and previous using experience of internet have significant positive effect on the adoption intention, while the perceived risk shows a significant negative influence. However, the innovativeness shows no effect on the adoption intention. From the managerial perspective, the telecommunication company needs focus on those factors in their advertising and promotion strategies.

Keywords:
Reference group influence, innovativeness, perceived risk, smart phone, using experience on internet

29.廣告語言類型對廣告態度之影響研究

劉世雄、梁秋平、姜淩
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
深圳大學學報（人文社會科學版），第 29 卷，第 04 期，pp.137-143，2012 年 7 月，CSSCI 檢索，中文核心要目總覽

內容簡介：
在多語言文化環境中開展廣告活動採用當地語言，還是全國性標准語更有助於提高廣告說服力是營銷管理決策中的常見問題。研究結果認爲：本地消費者偏好地方語廣告，而外地消費者偏好標准語廣告，在本地消費者中，上層社會經濟地位的消費者對兩種語言的廣告無顯著偏好差異，而中層和下層的消費者則更偏好地方語廣告；對於立足發展區域品牌或欲獲得區域競爭優勢的企業而言，採用方言廣告更能突出品牌的區域特性，也更能獲得本地消費者的認同和喜愛；定位於中、下層消費者的產品可以用方言將廣告本土化、平民化，而面向上層消費者的高檔產品廣告則更宜採用標准語言，以有利於保持品牌在顧客心智中的高端、可靠形象。

關鍵詞：
廣告語言、廣告態度、標准語、地方語

29.An Empirical Study on the Influence of Advertising Language on Ad Attitudes

Liu, SX (Liu Shi-xiong); Liang, QP (Liang Qiu-ping); Jiang, L (Jiang Ling)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Shenzhen University (Humanities & Social Sciences), Volume 29, Issue 04, pp.137-143, Jul 2012, CSSCI indexed, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
Investigations are conducted to study consumers' attitude toward ads in dialect and ads in standard language. Among the investigations one is to analyze the natives' and non-natives' attitudes toward ads in standard language and those in dialect, and the other is to analyze the difference of ad attitudes among native consumers who are from diverging social status. From the investigations it is found that compared with standard language ads, natives' attitude toward dialect ads are more positive, while non-natives prefer standard language ads. There is no significant difference among native upper class' attitudes toward ads in two languages, but middle and lower class of natives prefer dialect ads, which suggest we should carry out different marketing strategies for further ads practice in diversified language environments.

Keywords:
Advertising Languages, Attitude toward Ads, Standard Language, Dialect

30.旅遊供應鏈之價格競爭

黃贇
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
低碳運輸、物流與綠色建築會議論文集，2012 年第 01 期，ISBN:978-3-642-34650-7，2012 年 10 月 12-13 日，會議文章

內容簡介：
旅遊業作爲無煙行業依賴於自然與文化來吸引遊客是。這篇文章研究了旅遊供應鏈中，酒店與旅行社之間的多種博弈模型。Stackelberg 博弈與 Nash 博弈模型用來分析不同權利架構下的定價決策。比較研究在三種不同的權利架構中展開，不同參數的影響對定價、需求和利潤也展開調查。

關鍵詞：
旅遊供應鏈、酒店、旅行社、定價、Stackelberg 博弈、Nash 博弈

30.Price Competition in Tourism Supply Chain with Hotels and Travel Agency

Huang, Y (Huang Yun)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Proceeding of the International Conference on Low-carbon Transportation and Logistics, and GreenBuildings, 2012(01), pp.419-424, ISBN: 978-3-642-34650-7, October 12, 2012 - October 13, 2012, I conference article

Abstract:
Tourism was considered a “smokeless industry”, depending on using and developing the natural and cultural resources of a country to attract visitors. This paper studies the impact of different power structures on the room rates decisions in a tourism supply chain with two hotels, one luxury and the other economic, and one travel agency. Stackelberg game and Nash game models are formulated to analyze the pricing decisions in the power structures. We conduct comparative study between the three structures and explore the effects of different parameters on equilibrium prices, demands and profits.

Keywords:
Tourism supply chain, Hotel, Travel agency, Pricing, Stackelberg game, Nash game

31.供應商選擇，定價及庫存之合作博弈模型

黃贇、黃國全、劉夏楠
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
工程與電腦學者綜合國際研討會論文集，2012 年第 02 期，pp.1402-1406，2012 年 3 月 14 -16 日，EI 檢索，會議文章

內容簡介：
實現供應鏈管理，企業內部及企業間的協調與整合必不可少。有效的選擇和評估供應商以及他們在供應鏈關鍵活動的參與爲供應鏈的競爭力提供了有力保證。這篇文章提出了一個優化多級供應鏈的供應商選擇，定價以及庫存的整合方法。合作博弈模型用來評估供應商成員的邊際收益，尤其是供應商。數值研究以及靈敏度分析用來檢驗該模型的合理性。

關鍵詞：
合作博弈、夏普利值、供應商選擇、定價、庫存

31.Cooperative Game-theoretic Approach for Supplier Selection, Pricing and Inventory Decisions in a Multi-level Supply Chain

Huang, Y (Huang Yun); George Q. Huang; Liu, XN (Liu Xianan)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Proceeding of the International Multiconference of Engineers and Computer Scientists, 2012(02), pp.1402-1406, March 14, 2012 - March 16, 2012, EI indexed, conference article

Abstract:
To implement supply chain management, the coordination and integration of the activities within organization and across the supply chain is necessary. Effectively selecting and evaluating suppliers and managing their involvement in critical supply chain activities play vital roles in building competitive supply chain. This paper proposes an integrated approach for optimal supplier selection, pricing and inventory decisions in a multi-level supply chain. A cooperative game approach is used to evaluate the marginal contribution of the supply chain members, especially the suppliers. A numerical study and sensitive analysis are conducted to examine the integrated supply chain model and cooperative game model. The results show that: the rise of one retail market scale increases the retail price and demand for the product in this market, while without influencing on the other retail market; furthermore, an increased market scale rises up the importance of this market and the suppliers who only provide components for the product in this market; the change of setup cost has relatively little impact on the pricing decisions and marginal contributions of the supply chain members.

Keywords:
Cooperative game, Shapley value, Supplier selection, Pricing, Inventory

32.數量競爭之旅遊供應鏈比較研究

黃贇、宋海巖、黃國全、樓佳妙
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
旅遊研究期刊，2012 年第 51 期，pp.717-729，Print ISSN: 0047-2875，Online ISSN: 1552-6763，2012 年 11 月，SSCI 檢索

內容簡介：
這篇文章研究了旅遊經營商參與多級旅遊供應鏈的效應。旅遊經營商與上遊酒店協商客房定價，並推廣至下遊旅行社。兩種博弈模型用來分析數量競爭下旅遊經營商參與旅遊供應鏈的影響。比較研究在這兩種情形下展開，並對不同參數的影響進行分析。

關鍵詞：
旅遊供應鏈、酒店住宿、旅遊經營商、旅行社、博弈論

32.A Comparative Study of Tourism Supply Chains with Quantity Competition

Huang, Y (Huang Yun); Song, HY (Song Hai-yan); George Q. Huang; Lou, JM (Lou Jia-miao)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Travel Research, 2012(51), pp.717-729, Print ISSN: 0047-2875, Online ISSN: 1552-6763, Nov 2012, SSCI indexed

Abstract:
This paper studies the impact of the involvement of tour operators in a tourism supply chain with multiple hotels and travel agencies. Tour operators negotiate with upstream hotels on the quantity of hotel rooms and promote the accommodation to downstream travel agencies. Two types of game models are formulated to analyze quantity competition in tourism supply chains with and without a tour operator. We conduct a comparative study of the two cases and explore the effects of various parameters. The results show that when the market size of travel agencies is lower than a certain level, then both travel agencies and hotels benefit more from the presence of a tour operator in a tourism supply chain. Furthermore, in this situation, the fluctuations in the profits of both travel agencies and hotels are more violent as the supply chain's membership changes.

Keywords:
Tourism supply chain, hotel accommodation, tour operator, travel agency, game theory

33.動態混合流水車間問題的利用 SPT 和 SA 的基於集群的調度模型

王愷、蔡小康、秦虎、黃贇
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
先進製造技術國際期刊，pp.1-16，2012 年 12 月，ISSN: 0268-3768，SCI-E 檢索，EI 檢索

內容簡介：
混合流水車間（HFS）排序，廣泛存在於大量實體企業中，是一個 NP-hard 的組合優化問題。問題的不確定性大大加大了其複雜性。這篇文章在機器故障和隨機處理下，考慮了 HFS 的 makespan 最小化問題。文章陳述了一個結合了最短處理時間演算法和模擬退火遺傳演算法的良好特點的新的基於集群的調度模型來解決 HFS 排序的不確定性的問題。

關鍵詞：
混合流水車間、機器故障、隨機處理時間、基於集群的調度模型、最短處理時間、模擬退火

33.A cluster-based scheduling model using SPT and SA for dynamic hybrid flow shop problems

Wang, K (Wang Kai); Choi, SH (Choi Shiu Hong); Qin, H (Qin Hu);
Huang, Y (Huang Yun)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology, pp.1-16, Dec 2012, ISSN: 0268-3768, SCI-E indexed, EI indexed

Abstract:
The hybrid flow shop (HFS) scheduling, typically found in a variety of real-world industries, is an NP-hard combinatorial optimisation problem. Consideration of uncertainties hugely aggravates its complexity. This paper considers makespan minimisation of dynamic HFS scheduling problems under machine breakdown and stochastic processing times. It presents a novel cluster-based scheduling model (CBSM) that combines the good features of the shortest processing time (SPT) algorithm and the simulated annealing (SA) heuristic to synergise HFS scheduling under uncertainties. In this model, a neighbouring agglomerative hierarchical clustering algorithm is firstly developed. This algorithm decomposes an HFS into an appropriate number of machine clusters with different stochastic natures. The CBSM then performs a decision-tree-based assignment procedure using the classification and regression trees to determine an appropriate approach, either SPT or SA, for each machine cluster. Finally, the machine clusters are scheduled by their assigned approaches. To validate the effectiveness of the CBSM, a discrete-event simulator is conducted to evaluate its performance. The simulation results show that the CBSM outperforms all the compared algorithms in solving the dynamic HFS scheduling problems.

Keywords:
Hybrid flow shop, Machine breakdown, Stochastic processing times, Cluster-based scheduling model, Shortest processing time, simulated annealing

34.面向澳門職前教師的化學教育：設計和實施

阮邦球、劉靜文
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
化學教育，2012 年第 05 期，pp..47-57，2012 年 5 月，中文核心要目總覽

內容簡介：
科學教育是教育的一個重要組成部分，而化學是科學教育的中心學科。開設職前教師化學教育的目的是爲了提升職前教師的化學素養和解決問題能力，爲澳門中學科學教育儲備師資人才。本文以職前教師化學教育爲主題，探討課程設計如何能配合澳門職前教師的成長，讓課程理念和課程實施攜手並進。

關鍵詞：
澳門、職前教師、化學教育、教學內容、教學方法

34.The design and implementation of chemical education for pre-service teachers in Macau

Yuen, PK (Yuen Pong Kau); Lau, CMD (Lau Cheng Man Diana)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Chemical Education, 2012(05), pp.47-57, May 2012, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
Science education is an important part of education, and chemistry is a core discipline of science education. The purpose of providing chemical education for pre-service teachers is to enhance their chemical literacy and problem-solving skills. The purpose of this paper is to explore how curriculum design can enhance the development of pre-service teachers and to allow curriculum philosophies to go hand in hand with curriculum implementation.

Keywords:
Macau, pre-service teachers, chemical education, teaching contents, teaching methods

35.澳門地區高等院校的化學教育

阮邦球、劉靜文
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
大學化學，第 27 卷，第 03 期，pp.89-92，2012 年 6 月

內容簡介：
回顧澳門地區高等化學教育的現狀，冀望化學教育能改變澳門公民的素養和推動社會的可持續發展。

關鍵詞：
澳門、高等院校、化學教育

35.Higher chemical education in Macau

Yuen, PK (Yuen Pong Kau); Lau, CMD (Lau Cheng Man Diana)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
University Chemistry, Volume 27, Issue 03, pp.89-92, Jun 2012

Abstract:
This paper reviews the status of higher chemical education in Macau. The writers aspire that chemical education can help improve the literacy of Macau citizens and promote the sustainable development of the society.

Keywords:
Macau, higher education institutions, chemical education

36.化學教學： 以溶液計算爲實例

阮邦球、劉靜文
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
教師雜誌，2012 年第 38 期，pp.78-79，ISSN:1682-2870，2012 年 9 月

內容簡介：
化學計算是化學教育的基本內容，有助於培養學生的整體科學能力。綜合化學概念和數學公式的推導與運算，是化學教與學的重要課題。本文以溶液計算爲例，展現解題過程的整體性，利用解題範例與學生分享，輔導學生掌握解題策略。

關鍵詞：
化學教學、溶液計算

36.Chemistry teaching: Using the calculation of solution as an example

Yuen, PK (Yuen Pong Kau); Lau, CMD (Lau Cheng Man Diana)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Teacher Magazine, DSEJ, Macau Government, 2012(38), pp.78-79, ISSN:1682-2870, Sep 2012

Abstract:
Chemical calculation is an important part of chemical education. It helps develop the overall scientific capacity of students. The comprehension of chemistry concepts and mathematical computing are important lessons in chemical education. In this paper, the writers use calculation of solution as an example to illustrate the process of problem solving and share with readers some critical problem-solving strategies.

Keywords:
Chemistry teaching, calculation of solution

37.生活方式作爲職業選擇的決定因素：以教師爲例

李芸蘋、陳先郡、林瑩滋
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
經濟管理期刊，第 34 卷，第 Z1 期，pp.120-123，2012 年 8 月，CSSCI 檢索，中文核心期刊要目總覽

內容簡介：
本篇論文旨在探討生活風格的發展以及其與職業選擇的關係。以教師爲例，我們透過半結構式的訪談，區分出三種不同的生活風格並將其與職業選擇做了聯結。整體來說，儘管有三種不同的生活風格，教師這個專門的職業還是存有一種類似的生活型態。本研究結果強調了生活風格的重要性，並將其與職業選擇之間的關係做了更深入地探討，相信對於個人與組織之間建立長期的承諾將有所助益。

關鍵詞：
生活風格、職業選擇、教師

37.Lifestyle as a determinant of occupational choices: The lifestyle of the teaching profession

Lee, AYP (Lee Amber Yun-Ping), Chen, HC (Chen Hsien-Chun);
Lin, YT (Lin Ying-Tzu)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Economic Management Journal, Volume 34, Issue Z1, pp.120-123, Aug 2012, CSSCI indexed, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
The purpose of this study is to discuss the development of lifestyle and link lifestyle to occupational choices. Taking teaching profession as an example and analyzing data through semi-structured interviews, three different groups of teachers are distinguished based on various associations between lifestyle and occupational choices. Consequently, it is believed that there is a similar lifestyle among teachers even though the relationship between lifestyle and occupational choices varies among groups. The findings emphasize the importance of lifestyle and its association with occupational choices, and are expected to benefit both individuals and organizations to build a long-term commitment to each other.

Keywords:
Lifestyle, occupational choices, teaching profession

38. 3G 時代移動內容採納的實證研究

黃浩、劉懿德、Wei Xing
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
電子工程講義，第 135 卷，pp.1-9，2012 年，EI 檢索

內容簡介：
在 3G 時代，移動網路運營商和內容提供商必須提供移動內容服務並被消費者所接受，藉此獲得更多的利潤。因此對的動內容服務和交互的方式進行調查顯得至關重要。在本文中，我們將探討如何認識和採用中國移動內容服務。我們首先將技術接受模型（TAM）與創新的外部影響以及財務成本集成，然後提出一些假設，並採用結構方程模型驗證。我們發現消費者創新，外部的影響，以及財務成本會影響採用移動內容服務的意圖。本文的最後一部分提出了管理的見解。

關鍵詞：
內容採納、移動內容服務

38.Adoption of Mobile Content Service in 3G Era An Empirical Analysis in China

Huang, H (Huang Hao); Liu, YD (Liu Yide); Wei, X (Wei Xing)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Lecture Notes in Electrical Engineering, Volume: 135, pp.1-9, 2012, EI indexed

Abstract:
In 3G era, mobile network operators and content providers must provide mobile content service accepted by consumers to obtain more profits. It is crucial to investigate the antecedents of adoption of mobile content service and the way they interact. In this paper, we explore how customers perceive and adopt mobile content service in China. We first extend the technology acceptance model (TAM) by integrating innovation of consumer, external influence, and perceived financial cost. Then some hypotheses are raised and tested using structural equation modeling. We find that the TAM is also correct in the situation of mobile commerce. In addition, innovation of consumer, external influence, and perceive financial cost have influence on the intention of adopting mobile content service. Managerial insights are generated in the last part of this paper.

Keywords:
Mobile Content Service, Adoption

39.應對手機廣告的智能控制模型

劉懿德、周鵬、黃浩
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
2012 年建模、識別、控制大會，pp.889-894，2012 年 6 月 24 - 26 日，EI 檢索，會議文章

內容簡介：
使用無線網路作爲一種新的廣告媒體的嘗試日漸增長。然而，移動廣告投放工具經常使用漫無目的，中斷和隨時隨地的資訊阻礙客戶。基於用戶的使用體驗需求，可以考慮通過使用先進的功能，如感應功能，普適計算和上下文感知系統提供移動廣告。本文提出了名爲 SMART 的框架來應對移動廣告的投放挑戰，本文提出一個集成的上下文感知移動的廣告投放工具的移動廣告系統的控制方法，它以減少移動廣告超載顯著提高爲目標，通過調度和共用機制來投放移動廣告。該控制方法有如下三個主題：提供個性化的廣告，考慮客戶的認知情境調度的廣告投放，並通過微博分享廣告。

關鍵詞：
移動廣告、情境計算

39.A SMART Control framework for Overcoming the Buzz Mobile Advertisement

Liu, YD (Liu Yide); Zhou, P (Zhou Peng); Huang, H (Huang Hao)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Lecture Notes in Electrical Engineering, pp.889-894, June 24, 2012 - June 26, 2012, EI indexed, conference article

Abstract:
The attempts of using the wireless network as a new advertising media are fast growing. However, the mobile advertisement delivery tools often hamper the customers with untargeted, interruption and anywhere anytime information. Considering customers' using experience, it is possible to deliver mobile advertisements by using advanced features like sensing capability, ubiquitous computing and context aware systems. This paper proposes the control method of a system named SMART to overcome the buzz mobile advertisement challenge through an integrated context-aware mobile advertisement delivery tool, it reduces mobile advertisement overload by significantly improving the mechanism for target-delivering, scheduling, and sharing. The project's control method follows three themes: providing the personalized advertisement by considering customers' cognitive context; scheduling advertisement delivery with an intelligent reminding mechanism; and sharing advertisement through microblog.

Keywords:
Mobile Advertisement, Context-aware computing

40.管理者收益、R&D 支出與盈餘管理

馬如飛
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
江西社會科學，第 32 卷，第 02 期，pp.246-250，ISSN:1004-518X，2012 年 2 月，CSSCI 檢索，中文核心期刊要目總覽

內容簡介：
本文利用中國上市公司 2007-2010 年的資料核對了管理者收益、企業 R&D 支出與盈餘管理之間的關系。研究表明: 當企業預期盈利存在"小幅度"下降時,管理者爲了增加其現金收益會削減 R&D 支出; 而當預 期盈利上升或存在"大幅度"下降時,R&D 支出變動情況與管理者現金收益並無顯著關係,而與管理者股票 收益正相關。中國企業存在利用 R&D 支出進行盈餘管理的行爲,提高管理者股票收入比例則可減弱該行爲。這一結論爲優化管理者收入結構、減少管理者盈餘管理提供了理論依據。

關鍵詞：
管理者收益、預期盈利、R&D 支出、盈餘管理

40.Manager compensation R&D expenditure and earning management

Ma, RF (Ma Ru-fei)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Manager compensation R&D expenditure and earning management, Volume 32, Issue 02, pp. 246-250, Feb 2012, CSSCI indexed, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
Using the data from 2007 to 2010 of China's listed companies, this paper investigates the relationship among manager compensation R&D expenditure and earning management. The result shows, the managers will cut off R&D expenditure if they expected a small decrease of the profit to raise their cash compensation. However, there is no relation between manager's cash compensation and R&D expenditure if the expected profit would decrease greatly or would increase. The result means that China's manager manages earning by controlling the R&D expenditure, and which provides a theoretical support for optimize the manager compensation.

Keywords:
Manager compensation, expected profit, R&D expenditure, earning management

41.杠杆、債務期限結構與企業投資——來自中國上市公司的證據

馬如飛、王豔
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
經濟與管理研究，2012 年第 08 期，pp.55-63，ISSN:1000-7636，2012 年 8 月，CSSCI 檢索，中文核心期刊要目總覽

內容簡介：
本文利用 2001-2010 年中國製造業上市公司的面板數據檢驗了杠杆、債務期限結構與企業投資之間的關係。研究發現，當企業不存在流動性風險時，縮短債務期限結構能夠有效的促進企業投資。但如果考慮流動性風險的影響，縮短債務期限結構對企業投資的影響效果將因爲流動性風險的存在而減弱，此時降低杠杆更能夠緩解企業投資不足的問題。本文進一步發現，國有控股企業傾向於利用債務期限結構工具緩解投資不足的問題，而非國有控股企業則更傾向於通過降低杠杆促進企業投資，表明國有控股企業與政府之間的特殊關係可以保障國有控股企業避免陷入流動性陷阱。

關鍵詞：
杠杆、債務期限結構、流動性風險、投資

41.Leverage, Debt Maturity and Firms Investment -- Evidence from China's listed company

Ma, RF (Ma Ru-fei); Wang, Y (Wang Yan)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Research on Economics and Management, 2012(08), pp.55-63, ISSN: 1000-7636, Aug 2012, CSSCI indexed, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
Using a balance panel of China manufacture listed company, this paper investigate the relationship among leverage, debt maturity and firms investment. The result shows that shorten debt maturity can improve firms' investment effectively when the liquidity risk is not considered. However, when liquidity risk is considered we find the relationship between debt maturity and investment become weaker, but lower leverage can improve the investment effectively. Furthermore, we find that state-owned firms apt to shorten debt maturity to alleviate underinvestment but the non-state-owned firms are more like lower leverage, which means political connections can prevent the own stated firms from liquidity risk.

Keywords:
Debt Maturity, Leverage, Liquidity Risk, Investment

42.工作適配度與組織公民行爲關係：工作預期對職業價值觀的仲介調節效應檢驗

聶婷、張伶、連智華
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
商業經濟與管理，2012 年第 06 期，pp.41-51，2012 年 6 月，CSSCI 檢索，中文核心要目總覽

內容簡介：
文章在對中國內地及澳門地區 505 名在職員工及 124 名主管的配對調查基礎上,驗證員工個體的工作預期對其工作適配度、職業價值觀與組織公民行爲的仲介調節效應。通過統計分析,文章發現:工作預期能夠調節工作適配度與職業價值觀之間的關系--工作預期越高,工作適配度越會加強員工的職業價值觀;工作預期也能夠調節工作適配度與組織公民行爲之間的關系--工作預期越高,員工越容易展現出組織公民行爲。同時,文章也部分驗證了工作預期在工作適配度、職業價值觀與組織公民行爲之間的仲介調節效應。

關鍵詞：
工作適配度、組織公民行爲、職業價值觀、工作預期

42.The Relations between Person-Job Fitness and Organizational Citizenship Behavior: the Mediated Moderating Effect of Work-Related Expectancies through Work Value

Nie, T (Nie Ting); Zhang, L (Zhang Ling); Lian, ZH (Lian Zhi-hua)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Economics and Management, 2012(06), pp.41-51, Jun 2012, CSSCI indexed, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
Based on the revision of the conceptions and the intrinsic relationship between person-job fitness, organizational citizenship behavior, work value and work-related expectancies, this paper proposes the research model and theoretical assumptions. In the pairing investigation of 505 employees and 124 supervisors on the Chinese mainland and Macao region, we verify the mediated moderating effect of work-related expectancies on the relations between person-job fitness, work value and organizational citizenship behavior. Most of our hypotheses are supported, work-related expectancies moderating the relations between person-job fitness, work value, and organizational citizenship behavior and part of mediated moderating effect exist. Finally, corresponding suggestions are proposed for future research and business practices with the hope that organizations will pay more attention to the effect of individual psychological characteristics in the relationship between business practices and employees organizational behavior.

Keywords:
Person-job fitness, organizational citizenship behavior, work value, work-related expectancies

43.旅遊學院畢業生供需錯位的實證解讀

楊春方、石永東
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
教育評論，2012 年第 02 期，pp.87-89，2012 年 4 月，中文核心要目總覽

內容簡介：
本文針對當前旅遊院校人才供需錯位的現狀,通過對廣東省旅遊企業的問卷調研,分析旅遊企業對旅遊院校畢業生的需求水準、需求層次、招聘策略、流失狀況、能力素質等問題的觀點和看法,從企業需求的視角,對旅遊院校的教育理念、培養目標、教學內容等進行反思。同時,提出根據企業和市場需求,科學定位培養目標,全面改革教學內容,提升學生綜合素質能力等建議。

關鍵詞：
旅遊畢業生、供需錯位、實證分析

43.An Empirical Analysis on Tourism Undergraduates Supply and Demand Imbalance

Yang, CF (Yang Chun-fang); Shi, YD (Shi Yong-dong)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Education Review, 2012(02), pp.87-89, Apr 2012, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
Aims at the imbalance of travel and tourism undergraduates' supply and demand, through questionnaire investigation of Guangdong travel enterprises to analyze their opinions on demand quantities, demand levels, recruitment strategies, turnover rates, and qualifications on tourism undergraduates. From the respective of business to rethink profoundly on college and university's educational models, training objectives, and courses. The suggestions are that alter the traditional educational model, reorient the training objectives, reform courses comprehensively, and enhance the overall qualities of undergraduates according to business demands.

Keywords:
Tourism undergraduates, imbalance of demand and supply, empirical analysis

44.澳門、新加坡博彩旅遊產業競爭力比較研究

宋雅楠
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
特區經濟，2012 年 10 期，pp.146-148，2012 年 10 月，中文核心期刊要目總覽（2008）

內容簡介：
目前很多國家紛紛將博彩合法化作爲增創稅收、鞏固或開拓旅遊目的地的經濟發展策略之一。澳門更是將博彩旅遊產業定位爲推動當地經濟發展的"龍頭產業"。本文在分析博彩旅遊產業影響因素的基礎上,運用"七因素模型"比較分析中國澳門和新加坡在博彩旅遊競爭力狀況,發現中國澳門具有較強的總體規模優勢,但在長期來看,新加坡具有較強的發展潛力。

關鍵詞：
博彩旅遊產業、競爭力、七因素模型

44.Macau and Singapore Comparative Analysis on Gambling and Tourism Industry Competitiveness

Song, YN (Song Ya-nan)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Special Zone Economy, 2012(10), pp. 146-148, Oct 2012, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
This paper used the "seven factors model" by analyzing the impact factors on gambling and tourism industry to compare the competitiveness of Gambling and Tourism Industry between Macau and Singapore. And found that there are scale advantages in Macau, but in the long term, Singapore has more potential for development.

Keywords:
Gambling and Tourism Industry, Competitiveness, Seven Factors Model

45.人民幣區域化影響力研究——基於動態分布滯後模型的分析

宋雅楠
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
國際貿易問題，2012 年 09 期, pp.169-176，2012 年 9 月 CSSCI 檢索，中文核心期刊要目總覽

內容簡介：
本文在中國對亞洲主要國家的經貿關系和貨幣合作不斷強化的背景下,通過 1999-2012 年的周度時間序列數據,並以人民幣匯改及區域貨幣合作安排推進爲時點,運用動態滯後分佈模型分 1999.1-2005.7、2005.7-2009.12 和 2010.1-2012.3 三個區間實證分析人民幣及其他世界貨幣對亞洲主要國家貨幣波動產生的長期影響效應及其變化。通過比較,發現美元對亞洲主要貨幣的影響下降,澳元影響則顯著增強,日元對亞洲貨幣的影響逐漸衰退,而人民幣對亞洲貨幣的影響較爲有限,而這種影響關系主要來源於雙邊經貿關系的緊密程度,並在此基礎上爲人民幣進一步區域化提出建議。

關鍵詞：
人民幣、亞洲貨幣、區域化、動態滯後分佈模型

45.Analysis on The influence of RMB's Regionalization on Asian Currencies: Based on Dynamic Distributed Lag Model

Song, YN (Song Ya-nan)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of International Trade, 2012(09), pp.169-176, Sep 2012, CSSCI indexed, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
Using weekly observations from 1999 to 2012, this paper examine the influence of RMB and 4 other world currencies on the Asian currencies empirically by using the dynamic distributed lag model, under the background of the China's tighten trade relation and currencies cooperation with other Asian countries. Comparing with other world currencies, this paper find the influence of US dollar in Asia has been declined, the Australian dollar been increased, the Japanese Yen been declined, while the RMB only show influence on several Asian countries, which implies the trade relation and currencies cooperation could not increase the influence of RMB on Asian countries significantly.

Keywords:
RMB, Asian currencies, Regionalization, Dynamic distributed lag model

46.對香港和新加坡的實際有效匯率的偏離程度重新進行評估：考察轉口貿易的影響

譚戈平
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
第 8 屆亞太經濟學會年會, 2012 年 6 月 28-29 日，新加坡南洋理工大學，會議文章

內容簡介：
本文考察了香港和新加坡的實際有效匯率的長期決定因數。儘管轉口貿易在這兩個經濟體扮演著重要的角色，但是過去的文獻較少去關注轉口貿易，而且指出香港的實際有效匯率的偏離程度比新加坡嚴重。本文的證據表明，在考察了轉口貿易這一變數後，得出不同的結論。轉口貿易使得香港的實際有效匯率表現良好（沒有嚴重偏離合理的水準），即使其名義匯率與美元掛鉤。

關鍵詞：
匯率制度、轉口貿易、實際有效匯率的偏離程度.

46.A re-examination of Hong Kong's and Singapore's different exchange rate regimes in real exchange rate misalignment: considering the impact of entrepot trade

Tam, KP (Tam Kwo ping)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
The 8th annual conference of the APEA, June 28, 2012 - June 29, 2012,Nan yang, Technological University, Singapore, conference article

Abstract:
This study examines the long-run relationships between the real effective exchange rates and their fundamental determinants for Hong Kong and Singapore. Entrepot trade activities play an essential role in these two economies. Previous study has paid little attention to entrepot trade and shown evidence of larger scale real exchange rate misalignment in Hong Kong compared with Singapore. This study reveals that including the entrepot trade variable has remarkably improved the model and offered strikingly different conclusions. Johansen Co integration tests and Vector Error Correction Models have been applied in the empirical study. New evidence suggests that Hong Kong performs well in terms of real exchange rate misalignment under a fixed exchange rate regime.

Keywords:
Exchange rate regime, entrepot trade, real exchange rate misalignment

47.基於澳門石油存貨的庫存管理研究

唐華軍、柳斯韻、陳林哲、傅晟科
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，第 6 卷，第 1 期，pp.76-83，ISSN:1994-4926，2012 年 6 月

內容簡介：
隨著澳門經濟的迅速發展，石油產品的需求量不斷增長，同時需求變動也在不斷加大，這使得石油經銷商在澳門唯一公共油庫——九澳油庫的庫存水準居高不下，其庫存成本不斷上升。本文以澳門石油經銷商在九澳油庫的庫存總成本最小化爲目標，首先調查統計了 2011 年澳門石油經銷商的進口量、需求量、銷售量、石油單價等數據，對 2011 年石油經銷商在九澳油庫的庫存總成本進行了評估，然後運用時間序列法對 2011 年石油需求量數據進行預測分析，在預測的需求數據基礎上利用經濟訂購批量（EOQ）模型給出了石油經銷商的最優訂購策略，並估算了相應的庫存總成本，與優化前比較，優化後的庫存總成本下降近 61.6%。本文所得到的研究結果不僅在理論上豐富了需求預測理論與 EOQ 模型進行有效整合以提高庫存管理績效的研究方法，爲本澳石油庫存管理的研究填補了空白，而且在實踐上也爲本澳石油經銷商制定合理的庫存與訂購策略提供了較爲科學的決策支援。

關鍵詞：
庫存管理、時間序列法、經濟訂購批量模型

47.Study on the Inventory Management of Oil Products in Macau

Tang, HJ (Tang Huajun); Liu SY (Liu Siyun); Chen, LZ (Chen Linzhe);
Fu, SK (Fu Shengke)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, Volume 6, Issue 1, pp.76-83, ISSN: 1994-4926, Jun 2012

Abstract:
With the rapid development of the economy in Macau, the demand volume and variability of oil products increase remarkably, which leads to high inventory levels and inventory related cost. This paper focuses on the optimal inventory policy of oil dealers in Macau. Specifically, it firstly investigates the statistic data such as order quantity, demand, sales, and sale price of oil products from 2008 to 2011, evaluates the total inventory related cost (including setup cost, holding cost and rent) of 2011 in MOT, then applies time series methods to predict the demand of oil products in2011. Based on the forecasting result, it uses EOQ model to provide the optimal order policy, which leads to a decrease of the total inventory related cost by 61.6%. This study provides oil dealers in Macau with some scientific and practical suggestion to reduce the inventory related cost in MOT. In addition, it provides a set of real data for academia to apply different framework to solve inventory management problems in further studies.

Keywords：
Inventory Management, Time Series Method, Economic-order-quantity Model

48.樹形網絡中有序中值選址問題有關嵌入性質的研究

唐華軍、吳志圖、鄭大昭
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
工業與管理優化，第 08 卷，第 01 期，pp.41-49，2012 年 2 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：
嵌入性質在網絡選址問題的演算法研究中變得越來越重要，文獻史上已有一些研究該性質及其演算法的應用。然而至今爲止，尚未有文獻對凹有序選址問題的嵌入性質進行過深入的研究。爲此，本文專門對此問題進行了有關嵌入性質的研究，具體通過構造了一個典型的反例來證明該問題不具有嵌入性質，從而填補了嵌入性質在該問題的研究空白。最後本文提出了連續戰略性有序中值選址問題是有具有嵌入性質的開放性問題。

關鍵詞：
樹形有序中值選址問題、嵌入性質、戰術連續、戰略離散、戰略連續

48.A note on the Subtree Ordered Median Problem in Networks Based on Nestedness property

Tang, HJ (Tang, Huajun); Cheng, TCE (Cheng, T. C. E.); Ng, CT (Ng, Chi To)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of industrial and management optimization, Volume 08, Issue 01, pp.41-49, Feb 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:
The nestedness property has become an increasingly important means for devising ecient algorithms for network location problems. In this paper we prove that the nestedness property holds for the tactical continuous, and strategic discrete and continuous subtree location problems in a tree net-work with the ordered median objective, where the $^{\perp}$-weights take at most two di erent values. These results extend some existing results in the literature. With these nestedness results, we solve the problems in polynomial time. Fi-nally we pose an open problem on identifying the nestedness property for the (k1; k2)-trimmed problem.

Keywords：
Subtree ordered median problem, nestedness property, tactical continuous, strategic discrete, strategic continuous.

49.懷柔遠人:中葡法文化初交匯

汪清陽
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
法律科學(西北政法大學學報)，2012 年 01 期，pp.13-19，2012 年 1 月，CSSCI 檢索，中文核心要目總覽

內容簡介：
自然境遇不同,所衍生的法文化亦不相同。中華法文化堅信良好的秩序應由"禮"加以維持,葡萄牙法文化則崇尚私權保護以構建穩定的秩序。差異巨大的兩種法文化,在 16 世紀中期初匯於"華夷交涉"的澳門,卻未產生激烈的沖突,更未融合成一種嶄新的文化。其直接原因是明清政府"建城、設官、自治"的治澳之策確實起到文化隔離、防禦之效果,而深層次原因是具豐富"仁愛"底蘊的中華法文化以其寬廣之胸懷包容著葡人的風俗習慣與行事準則。

關鍵詞：
法文化、懷柔遠人、仁愛

49.Cherishing the Men from Afar: The First Interflow of Chinese and Portuguese Legal Cultures

Wang, QY (Wang Qing-yang)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Science of Law (Journal of Northwest University of Political Science and Law), 2012(01), pp.13-19, Jan 2012, CSSCI indexed, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
Legal cultures vary from each other on account of the changed circumstances. Chinese legal culture takes Li (etiquette) as the key factor to maintain sound social order. Whereas, the Portuguese law culture uphold the privacy protection to construct a stable social order. With sharp contrast between the two legal cultures, their first meeting can be traced back in the 1550s in Macau where Chinese and foreign cultures mingled. There is no severe conflicts or converges to a brand new legal culture. The fundamental reason lies in the Ming and Qing Dynasties ‘governing police of construction, officials-governing and autonomy’ to Macau, which actually result in cultural isolation and defense. However, the profound reason lies in Chinese legal culture’s kindheartedness ‘that embraces the conventions, customs and conductive criteria of the Portuguese.

Keywords:
Legal culture, cherishing the men from afar, kindheartedness

50.產權變革、外資流入與中國經濟增長——基於中國省際面板數據的實證研究

趙世勇
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
經濟與管理評論，2012 年第 01 期，pp.30-41，ISSN:2095-3410，2012 年 1 月

內容簡介：
以 1978 年爲參照系，中國三十年來的經濟增長是一個成功，本文試圖解釋這一經濟奇跡。我們認爲，1978 年以來不斷進行的制度變革和政策改革是中國經濟增長的主要原因。我們用產權變革這一變量來度量制度變革，並控制外商資本、人力資本、基礎設施等變量，用 31 個省的面板數據，驗證了這一假說。論文的政策含義在於，持續的經濟增長和人均收入提高取決於持續的技術進步和效率增進，而技術進步和效率增進是內生於制度的，所以制度變革才是更爲根本的經濟增長之道。

關鍵詞：
外國資本流入、產權變革、經濟增長

50. Property Rights Transformation, Foreign Capital Inflow, and China's Economic Growth: An Empirical Study based on Provincial Panel Data

Zhao, SY (Zhao Shi-yong)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Review of Economy and Management, 2012(01), pp.30-41, ISSN: 2095-3410, Jan 2012

Abstract:
China’s economic growth over the past three decades is a success if we treat 1978 as the benchmark. This paper attempts to deal with this China puzzle. We believe that persistent institutional change and policy reforms are the main reason for China’s economic miracle. We use property rights transformation to measure institutional change, and control foreign direct investment, human capital, and infrastructure, verify this hypothesis by using a panel data set of 31 provinces in China. The policy implication of this paper is: persistent economic growth and per capita income growth depends on technological progress and incentive improvements, which come from persistent institutional change and policy reform. So institutional change is the way to economic growth.

Keywords:
Foreign Capital Inflow, Property Rights Transfer formation, Economic Growth

51.產品競爭市場和投資效率

簡建輝、趙世勇
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
智慧系統和計算前沿，2012 年第 136 卷，pp.13-18，2012 年，EI 檢索

內容簡介：
本文研究了產品競爭性市場對公司投資效率的影響，使用的是 2004-2009 年間 A 股非金融上市公司的數據庫。本文發現，產品市場競爭越激烈，對上市公司投資衝動的抑制就越有效。這個研究發現對上市公司外部治理機制和證券監管機構的發展提供了參考。

關鍵詞：
產品競爭市場、投資效率、自由現金流

51.Product Competitive Market and Investment Efficiency

Jian, JH (Jian Jianhui); Zhao, SY (Zhao Shiyong)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing, 2012(136), pp.13-18, 2012, EI indexed

Abstract:
The paper researches whether the product competitive market has impact on companies' investment efficiency, using the non-financial A-Stock listed companies in China from 2004 to 2009 as the sample. The paper finds the following evidence: the fiercer product competitive market is the more effective impact on controlling the over-investment impulse. The conclusion provides new ideas to the development of external governance mechanism and the securities supervisory institutions.

Keywords:
Product competitive market, Investment efficiency, free cash flow

52.基於特徵排序技術的企業財務危機預測實證模型

周立剛、黎建強、顏至宏
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
數學及計算機應用，第 64 卷，第 08 期，pp.2484-2496，2012 年 10 月，SCI-E 檢索，EI 檢索

內容簡介：
準確的預測公司財務危機對於管理者，借貸人和投資者及時採取措施以減少損失極爲重要。許多定量方法應用於開發財務危機預測模型。然而，在公司財務報表中披露大量資訊，應該選擇什麼樣的資訊來建立以最大化預測精度爲目標的實證模型？在本研究中，共有 20 種定量模型以及 6 中特徵排序策略應用於北美和中國的公司財務危機預測。實驗結果有助於在開發財務危機預測模型中選擇合適的定量模型和特徵選擇策略。

關鍵詞：
財務危機預測、實證模型、特徵排序

52.Empirical models based on features ranking techniques for corporate financial distress prediction

Zhou, LG (Zhou Li-gang); Lai, KK (Lai Kin-Keung); Yen, JR (Yen Je-rome)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Computers and Mathematics with Applications, Volume 64, Issue 08, pp.2484-2496, Oct 2012, SCI-E indexed, EI indexed

Abstract:
Accurate prediction of corporate financial distress is very important for managers, creditors and investors to take correct measures to reduce loss. Many quantitative methods have been employed to develop empirical models for predicting corporate bankruptcy. However, there is so much information disclosed in the companies' financial statements, what information should be selected for building the empirical models with objective to maximize the predictive accuracy. In this study, more than 20 models based on six features ranking strategies are tested on North American companies and Chinese listed companies. The experimental results are helpful to develop financial models by choosing the proper quantitative methods and features selection strategy.

Keywords:
Financial distress prediction, Empirical models, Features ranking

53.採用直接搜索進行特徵選擇和參數優化的財務危機預測支援向量機模型

周立剛、黎建強
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
2012 年第五屆計算科學和優化國際會議，pp.760-764，2012 年 6 月 23 - 26 日，EI 檢索，會議文章

內容簡介：
由於精確預測企業財務危機對於金融機構，投資者和政府都很重要。許多方法已用於開發有效的預測模型。支持向量機是一種有效的已用於此問題的分類方法。然而，支援向量機的性能對參數和特徵選擇都很敏感。在本研究中，一種基於直接搜索和特徵選擇的技術應用於開發財務危機預測的支援向量機模型。本文對 SVM 模型的類型，訓練樣本的選擇以及特徵排序技術在 2010 個樣本上進行了測試和分析。實驗結果顯示所提出的方法是財務危機預測的一個很好選擇。

關鍵詞：
支援向量機、直接搜索、特徵排序

53.Corporate financial crisis prediction using SVM models with direct search for features selection and parameters optimization

Zhou, LG (Zhou Li-gang); Lai, KK (Lai Kin-Keung)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Proceedings of the 2012 5th International Joint Conference on Computational Sciences and Optimization (CSO 2012), pp.760-764, June 23, 2012 - June 26, 2012, EI indexed, conference article

Abstract:
Since the accuracy of corporate financial crisis prediction is very important for financial institutions, investors and governments, many methods have been employed for developing effective prediction models. Support vector machines (SVM) are powerful methods for classification and have been used for this task. However, the performance of SVM is sensitive to parameters optimization and features selection. In this study, a new approach based on direct search and features ranking technology is proposed to combine features selection and parameters optimization for SVM models for financial crisis prediction. The sensitivity of features ranking technology, strategies of sampling training samples, and types of SVM models are analyzed on a data set with 2010 samples. The experimental results show that the proposed models are good alternatives for financial crisis prediction.

Keywords:
Support vector machines, direct search, features ranking

54.投桃報李——互惠理論的組織行爲學研究述評

鄒文篪、田青、劉佳
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
心理科學進展，第 20 卷，第 11 期，pp.1879-1888，ISSN：1671-3170，2012 年 11 月，CSSCI 檢索，中文核心期刊要目總覽

內容簡介：
互惠是一種存在於各種社會文化中的人際交往規範。組織行爲學中許多研究都是通過互惠理論來解釋變量之間的內部作用機制。文章回顧並討論了互惠的涵義,不同互惠類型的特點及互惠的測量方式。此外,還論述了不同類型互惠對社會交換方式產生的影響。依據現有的互惠研究成果,分析了互惠發揮影響的內在作用機制是通過:互惠各方的價值觀、互惠過程中各方感知到的風險、各方沖突的程度這三種途徑來實現的。最後,根據現有互惠理論的研究成果提出該領域的未來發展應從研究設計和研究內容兩方面進行擴展。

關鍵詞：
社會交換、互惠、廣泛互惠、 平衡互惠、 負面互惠

54.“Give A Plum in Return for A Peach”:A Review of Reciprocity Theory of Organizational Behavior

Zou, WC (Zou Wen-Chi); Tian, Q (Tian Qing); Liu, J (Liu Jia)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Advances in Psychological Science, Volume 20, Issue 11, pp.1879-1888, ISSN: 1671-3170, Nov 2012, CSSCI indexed, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
Reciprocity, as a social interaction norm of people, resides in almost every culture. In the research of organizational behavior, reciprocity norm is regarded as the core characteristics of social exchange theory to explain the relationship of different variables in organizational context. In order to make more researchers become acquainted with reciprocity theory and make sense the relationship of social exchange and reciprocity, this study summarized the reciprocity’s definition, types, measurement and its researching results. It explained the influence of different reciprocal norms on people’s choice of the way of social exchange. It also analyzed the functional mechanism of reciprocity’s influence on employee’s attitude and behavior through salience of conflict, expressive value and risk of nonreciprocity. Finally, it raises future research directions of reciprocity form researching design and content.

Keywords:
social exchange, reciprocity, generalized exchange, balanced exchange, negative exchange

55.香港政府勞資關係：勞工三權分析

黃湛利
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
第五屆"廿一世紀的公共管理：機遇與挑戰"國際學術研討會，2012 年 10 月 12-13 日，澳門，會議文章

內容簡介：
在勞資關係研究中，有勞工三權的說法，即工人組織工會權、集體談判權及罷工權，本文將圍繞這三權對香港政府勞資關係進行闡述、分析。根據《基本法》，香港居民享有組織和參加工會及罷工的權利和自由。對於公務員協會或工會的成立、運作或行政，政府一向採取不幹預政策。香港公營部門工會日益走向蓬勃，包括穩定、入會率高、只有一個僱主、會員集中等。

無論是香港私人企業僱員或公務員，一直以來都沒有集體談判權，而只有勞資諮詢協商。香港公務員體 制在中央、部門和個人三個層面設有周 的勞資諮詢協商制度，包括四個中央評議會和 87 個部門協商委員會，均由管職雙方代表組成。當局就影響公務員的事宜在這些組織進行諮詢，並在制訂公務員政策的過程中把員工意見考慮在內。

有人認爲本港的公務員工會只有諮詢協商權沒有談判權，幾個公務員評議會未能代表所有公務員的意見，加上合約制公務員日益增多，故有必要爭取集體談判權，以照顧公務員的權益，但香港政府一直反對。

香港公務員工會十分強大，組織嚴密，抗爭手法激進，態度囂橫拔扈。香港公務員體制設有完善的勞資諮詢協商制度，但公務員工會往往繞過這個機制，不屑一顧。香港政府須妥善處理公務員勞資關係，顯出有效的管治能力。

關鍵詞：
勞工三權、公務員工會、勞資諮詢協商制度

55.Labour Relations in the Hong Kong Government: An Analysis of the Three Rights of Workers

Wong, CL (Wong Cham Li)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

The 5th International Conference on Public Management in the 21st Century: Opportunities and Challenges, October 12, 2012 - October 13, 2012,, Macau, conference article

Abstract:

There are the discussions of three rights of workers in the study of labour relations: the right to organize labour unions, to engage in collective bargaining and to strike. This paper will give a detailed analysis to the implementation of these three rights in the Hong Kong government labour relations. The Basic Law has endowed the Hong Kong people with the right to organize and join unions and the right to strike. The government does not intervene into the affairs of the public sector unions which have come to be increasingly stronger with high member density.

Both the private sector and public sector employees only have the right of consultation, but do not enjoy the right of collective bargaining. The civil service of Hong Kong has formed a comprehensive consultative framework at the central, departmental and individual levels, including four central consultative councils and 87 departmental consultative committees constituted by management and staff. The government will consult these bodies on all matters related to the civil service and incorporate the opinion of staff in policy formulation concerning them.

There are people contending that the right of collective bargaining should be conferred to the public sector unions, given the unrepresentativeness of the said consultative councils and the increase of the number of contracted workers. However, this has been rejected by the government.

The public sector unions of Hong Kong are very strong and well organized. They are used to adopting radical actions of protest with arrogant manners. Although there is a perfect labour consultative system existed in the civil service, the unions just bypass and ignore it. The government has to deal with the labour issues properly in order to show its governing capacity.

Keywords:

Three rights of workers, public sector unions, labour consultative system

56.警惕官場“低調病”蔓延

嚴強
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
人民論壇，2012 年第 18 期，pp.36-38，2012 年 9 月，中文核心期刊要目總覽

內容簡介：
凡是染上這種官場病的官員,其行爲大都具有"三意"的特徵,即有意低調、故意低調、刻意低調,在"三意"的背後則是虛僞和世故。當前,地方各級領導班子換屆工作已經結束,許多履新的領導幹部加足馬力,正在開創改革發展新局面。然而,個別領導幹部的"低調病"並未痊癒,甚至有加重的趨勢,爲何會出現這一現象?記者對此進一步剖析。把低調當作當官的首選準則並有意和刻意而爲。

關鍵詞：
低調、官員、官場、領導幹部、改革發展、高調、新局面、開拓創新、求真務實、蔓延

56.Wary of officialdom "low-key" disease spread

Yan, Q (Yan Qiang)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
People's Forum, 2012(18), pp.36-38, Sep 2012, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
Those who contracted this the officials of officialdom disease, most of their behavior has "meaning" characteristic, that is intentionally low-key, deliberately low-key, deliberately low-key, "meaning" behind the hypocrisy and sophistication. Local leadership groups work has ended, took over leading cadres to add a little horsepower, is to create a new situation of reform and development. However, few leading cadres of the "low-key" disease is not cured, even worsening trend, why is there this phenomenon? Reporters this further dissect. A low profile as a preferred official guidelines and intentionally and deliberately as.

Keywords:
Low-key, officials, officialdom, leading cadres, reform and development, high profile, new situation, innovation, pragmatic, spread

57.社會管理的範圍、價值與地位

嚴強
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
閱江學刊，2012 年第 01 期，pp.6-11，2012 年 2 月

內容簡介：
雖然社會管理的任務已經從"加強和改進"上升到"加強和創新",但是社會管理研究的基礎性工作仍然是要認真探索社會管理的領域對象、核心價值和戰略地位。弄清楚這一問題乃是發展社會管理理論和實踐的基本前提。現代社會管理的領域是由民生社會、民間社會和公共事務社會所構成的,是一個處在發育中的人們生活的特定領域;當前社會管理的對象主要是民生社會、公民社會和公共事務社會中存在的問題、行爲和利益。現代社會管理雖然與維持人類生活共同體的穩定和秩序密切相關,但是社會管理的核心價值取向應當是通過協調社會利益、規範社會行爲、解決社會問題,以實現社會的公平和正義。在中國特殊的國情條件下,社會建設和社會管理已成爲新的工作重心,已成爲與經濟建設同樣重要的第一要務。

關鍵詞：
社會管理範圍、社會公正、第一要務

57.On the Scope, Value and Position of Social Management

Yan, Q (Yan Qiang)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Yue Jiang Xue Kan, 2012(01), pp.6-11, Feb 2012

Abstract:
Although the task of social management has been promoted from "strengthening and improvement" to "strengthening and innovation", the fundamental work of study on social management is to explore the domain objects, core values and strategic position of social management earnestly. Figuring out this problem is the basic premise of developing theory and practice of social management. The domain of modern social management consists of people's well-being society, civil society and society of public affairs, which is a particular area in development. At present, the main objects of social management are the problems, behavior and interests existing in people's well-being society, civil society and society of public affairs. Although modern social management is closely related to maintenance of social stability and order, the core value of social management should be realizing social fairness and justice through coordination of social interests, standardization of social behavior, and solving social problems. In China's special national conditions, social construction and social management have become the new focus work, being first priority and of equal importance with economic development.

Keywords:
Scope of social management, social justice, first priority

58.從“市管縣”到“省管縣”:基於政策終結的視角

王翀、嚴強
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
南京社會科學，2012 年第 03 期，pp.80-87，2012 年 3 月，CSSCI 檢索，中文核心期刊要目總覽

內容簡介：
當前我國地方政府基本確立了以"省管縣"取代"市管縣"的改革方向,並已付諸實踐,但這一個過程所涉眾多,進展緩慢。本文基於政策終結的視角,結合我國當前的政治生態,選取關鍵性影響變量,以修正的多源流框架分析、考察這一政策現象,對其中呈現的政策圖景做出描述,從而預見並指出,"省管縣"替代"市管縣"的過程是在一個集小勝爲大勝的期待和實現中,逐步完成的,但這一過程不會過於平順,其間有曲折、反復甚至是退縮。

關鍵詞：
市管縣、省管縣、政策終結、政策過程

58.From "City-Governing-County" to "Province-Governing-County ": Base on the Policy Termination

Wang, C(Wang Chong); Yan, Q (Yan Qiang)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Social Sciences in Nanjing, 2012(03), pp.80-87, Mar 2012, CSSCI indexed, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
Currently, China’s local government has established the reform direction of the "province-governing-county "policy replacing the "city-governing-county" policy. And that reform has been put into practice. There are many influence factors in the process, and the progress is slow. On the basis of policy termination, having combined our county’s political ecology and selected key variables, this article investigates this policy phenomenon, describes the policy image and gives the foresight, that is, the process of "province-governing-county " replacing "city-governing-county" is completed gradually after more and more victory. The above process is not too smooth, with some twists, turns and retreats.

Keywords:
"City-governing-county", "province-governing-county", policy termination, policy process

59.澳門特區養老保險政策及公眾滿意度研究

嚴強、吳婧
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
江蘇行政學院學報，2012 年第 05 期，pp.100-105，2012 年 9 月，CSSCI 檢索，中文核心期刊要目總覽

內容簡介：
壽命的普遍延長、老年人口總量的劇增、需發放養老金的飆升,均對社會保障基金造成巨大的壓力。爲回應社會經濟急速發展所衍生出來的公共問題,澳門特區政府正計畫全面檢討和完善社會保障制度,建立了由社會保障和養老保障組成的"雙層式社會保障制度",其中許多做法具有廣泛的借鑒意義。

關鍵詞：
澳門特區養老保險保障制度

59.Macao SAR pension insurance policies and public satisfaction

Yan, Q (Yan Qiang); Wu , J（Wu Jing）
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
The Journal of Jiangsu Administration Institute, 2012(05), pp.100-105, Sep 2012, CSSCI indexed, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
Extend the life of the universal, the rapid increase of the total elderly population need to pensions soared; both exert enormous pressure on the social security fund. In response to public problems derived from the rapid socio-economic development, the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region is planning to conduct a comprehensive review and improve the social security system, established by the social security and pension protection "two-tier social security system, many of these practices has extensive reference.

Keywords:
Macao SAR Pension Security System

60.以澳門爲例的非傳統安全合作模式

吳婧、陳省宏、嚴強
澳門科技大學 行政與管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
信息科學與服務科學進展，第 04 卷，第 18 期，pp.627-632，2012 年 10 月，EI 檢索

內容簡介：
近年來，澳門等國家和地區之間的頻繁交流上升到許多非傳統安全威脅有關的經濟，社會和衛生證券。由於性質的複雜性和多樣性，這兩個地區都必然要面對和處理在一起。因此，正確地處理這些問題具有重要的推動作用在澳門的非傳統安全合作。本文提供了一個理論框架非傳統的合作模式。從長遠來看，非傳統安全合作兩地區是一個重要的內容保護澳門的安全性和穩定性。同時，隨著沒有什麼政治敏感性，它可以提供很好的機會，澳門及其他國家擴大深化合作，鞏固兩國戰略具有重大的現實意義夥伴關係，並逐步構建地區安全共同體。

關鍵詞：
非傳統安全合作、澳門概念模型、區域安全

60.Non-traditional Security Cooperation Model -- Take Macao as an Example

Wu , J (Wu Jing); Chen, HH (Chen Hsing Hung); Yan, Q (Yan Qiang)
Faculty of Management and Administration,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Advances in information Sciences and Service Sciences (AISS), Volume 4, Issue 18, pp.627-632, Oct 2012, EI indexed

Abstract:
In recent years, the frequent exchanges between Macao and other countries and regions have given rise to many non-traditional security threats related to the economic, social and hygienic securities. Due to the nature of complexity and diversity, two regions are bound to face and deal with them together. Therefore, the proper handling of these issues has an important role in promoting then on-traditional security cooperation in Macao. This paper provides a theoretical framework of on-traditional cooperation model. In the long run, non-traditional security cooperation between two regions is an important content of protecting the security and stability of Macao. Meanwhile, with the little political sensitivity, it can provide good opportunities for Macao and other countries to expand and deepen cooperation and have a great practical significance to consolidate the bilateral strategic partnership and gradually construct the regional security community.

Keywords:
Non-Traditional Security Cooperation; Macau; Conceptual Model; Regional

61.混合式風險管理模式：紡織工業之個案研究

賴嘉偉、劉湛華
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
製造業技術管理學報 (英語學術期刊，中文翻譯僅供參考，請以英文版本爲準)，第 23 卷，第 05 期，pp.665–680，ISSN:1741-038x，2012 年，EI 檢索

內容簡介：
本文旨在提出一種混合的風險管理模式，專注於識別和評估潛在行業和企業水準下的風險，這有助於防止負面影響的不利風險。所提出的混合風險管理模型概念包含了階層式全息模型（HHM），企業全面風險管理（ERM）和風險過濾，排序，和管理（RFRM），模型可以應用在真實的商業環境中。本研究採用案例研究，以驗證這理論模型。這項研究展示在香港的紡織工業可能面臨的潛在風險，提供了一個系統的方法管理不同的水準的風險和相應的對策建議。一個單一的個案研究的結果可能會限制研究的普遍性。通過案例研究，紡織行業識別和深入瞭解潛在的風險，企業可以比競爭對手更好的規劃和準備，以獲得更好的成功機會 。這模型不僅提供學術理論貢獻，這模型也可以應用於不同行業的風險管理實踐上。

關鍵詞：
風險管理;階層式全息模型（HHM）、企業全面風險管理（ERM）、風險過濾、排序、和管理（RFRM）、案例研究

61.A Hybrid Risk Management Model: A Case Study of the Textile Industry

Lai, IKW (Lai Ivan Ka-Wai); Lau, HCW (Lau Henry Cham Wah)
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Manufacturing Technology Management, Volume 23, Issue 05, pp.665–680, ISSN: 1741-038x, 2012, EI indexed

Abstract:
This paper aims to propose a hybrid risk management model, focusing on identification and evaluation of potential risk scenarios in industry/enterprise level, which assists in preventing negative impacts from adverse risks. The proposed hybrid risk management model embraces the concept of Hierarchical Holographic Modelling (HHM), Enterprise-wise Risk Management (ERM) and Risk Filtering, Ranking, and Management (RFRM) that could be applied in real commercial settings. A case study is conducted in order to validate this comprehensive theoretical model. This study shows the potential risks that may be faced by the textile industry in Hong Kong. Corresponding responses are suggested for the risks in different levels, which provide a systematic approach in managing the risks. The use of a single case study may limit the generalizability of the findings. The risks suffered by the textile industry are identified through the case study, which provide an insight for better planning and preparation so as to gain a better chance of success than that of competitors. The proposed model does not only provide theoretical merits to the literature but can also be applied to different industries for risk management practices.

Keywords:
Risk management, hierarchical holographic model (HHM) , enterprise-wide risk management (ERM) , risk filtering, ranking, and management (RFRM) , Case Study

62.整合知識雲與案例推理技術應用於慢性疾病的診斷

賴嘉偉、譚國韜
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
第十四屆中國科協年會，科技創新與慢性病管理學術論壇論文集，2012 年 9 月 8 日至 10 日，中國石家莊，會議文章

內容簡介：
慢性疾病已成爲中國普遍存在的醫療保健問題。建立慢性疾病的醫療資訊系統是診斷和治療慢性疾病的一項重要任務。本文介紹一種整合知識雲與案例推理技術的框架，通過個案研究，將這個框架應用於慢性疾病的放射影像的診斷上。本研究演示：如何有效地收集醫療檢查資料，如何有效地分析這些資料，以及如何有效地分享專家的診斷慢性疾病的知識。本研究驗證整合知識雲與案例推理技術可應用於慢性疾病的診斷服務，這項技術應可以轉移到其他醫療服務上。

關鍵詞：
知識雲、案例推理、慢性疾病診斷

62.Integrating Knowledge Cloud with Case-based Reasoning for Chronic Diseases Diagnosis

Lai, IKW (Lai Ivan Ka-Wai); Tam, SKT (Tam Sidney Kwok-Tao)
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Proceedings of the 13th Annual Meeting of China Association for Science and Technology, September 8, 2012 - September 10, 2012, Shijiazhuang, China, conference article

Abstract:
Chronic diseases become the most prevalent healthcare problems in China. Building up a healthcare informatics system for chronic diseases diagnosis is an important task in medical treatment. This paper introduces a framework that integrates knowledge cloud with case-based reasoning for healthcare service. The framework was applied in a case study of interpreting radiological images for chronic diseases diagnosis. This study demonstrated: how efficiently collect data of healthcare examination; how effectively analyze these data; and how effectively share experts' knowledge for chronic diseases diagnosis. This study shows the best practice of the knowledge cloud system integrated with case-based reasoning for chronic diseases diagnosis service which can be transferred to other medical services.

Keywords:
Nowledge cloud, case-based reasoning, Chronic Diseases Diagnosis

63.知識雲系統網絡協作：中國醫療服務產業的案例研究

賴嘉偉、譚國韜、陳福兆
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

專家系統與應用(英語學術期刊，中文翻譯僅供參考，請以英文版本爲準)，第 39 卷，第 15 期，pp.12205–12212，ISSN:0957-4174，2012 年 11 月，SCI-E 檢索，EI 檢索

內容簡介：

本文介紹了一種新的雲計算服務模式 - 知識作爲一個的服務（KaaS），這服務有利於在知識網絡成員之間的互操作。在這項研究中，KAAS 是一個知識雲的系統的一個框架，該系統的目標爲協作發展醫療服務行業的網絡。該框架適用於放療動態處理服務的案例研究。本研究分析了知識雲系統如何支持協作活動的進行。這項研究調查了私人知識網絡在業務網絡合作成功的一個重要組成部分。這項研究展示了合作網絡的形成以促進醫療服務產業的最佳實踐，這知識雲系統可以轉移到其他行業的應用上。

關鍵詞：

雲計算、知識系統、協作網絡、案例研究

63.Knowledge cloud system for network collaboration: A case study in medical service industry in China

Lai, IKW (Lai Ivan Ka-Wai); Tam, SKT (Tam Sidney Kwok-Tao);
Chan, MFS (Chan Michael Fook Siu)
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

Expert Systems with Applications, Volume 39, Issue 15, pp.12205–12212, ISSN: 0957-4174, Nov 2012, SCI-E indexed, EI indexed

Abstract:

This paper introduces a new service model in cloud computing – the knowledge as a service (KaaS) that facilitates the interoperations among members in a knowledge network. In this study, the KaaS is modeled as a framework of a knowledge cloud system which aims for the development of collaborative networks in medical service industry. The framework is applied in a case study of radiotherapy dynamic treatment service. The collaborative activities supported by knowledge cloud system are analysed. This study has investigated the essential components for the success of a private knowledge network for business network collaboration. This study shows the best practices of the formation of collaborative network facilitating by the knowledge cloud system in medical service industry which can be transferred to other industries.

Keywords:

Cloud computing, Knowledge system, Collaborative networks, Case study

64.澳門公眾接受電動汽車的決定因素

賴嘉偉、黎智輝、徐煒偉
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
2012 年低碳交通、低碳物流與綠色建築國際會議論文集(LTLGB 2012) 2012 年 10 月 12 日至 13 日，中國北京，會議文章

內容簡介：
本研究的目的是探討個人對使用電動車輛意圖的影響因素。本研究在澳門的公共區域進行問卷調查，收集到的數據進行了驗證性因素分析和結構方程建模分析，數據分析的結果表明，環境問題和環境政策是對電動車的看法的先行因素，並影響顧客的行爲意向購買電動汽車。本研究還發現，感知的利益是電動車輛的影響因素之一。汽車運營商更專注於燃油經濟性。電動車輛司機正在尋求未來長期的節省燃油。因此，政府努力推動低碳交通的需要，應該擴大其努力以提高市民對環境的關注，和建立適當的環境政策，並提供長期的財務和戰略支援電動的車普及。

關鍵詞：
市民的接受程度、關注環境、政策環境、電動汽車

64.The Determinants of Public Acceptance of Electric Vehicles in Macau

Lai, IKW (Lai Ivan Ka-Wai); Lai, DCF (Lai Donny Chi-Fai); Xu, WW (Xu Weiwei)
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Proceedings of LTLGB2012: 2012 International Conference on Low-carbon Transportation and Logistics, Green Buildings, October 12, 2012 - October 13, 2012, Beijing, China, conference article

Abstract:
This study aims to examine the factors that influence individual intention towards the adoption of electric vehicles. Questionnaire survey was conducted in public area in Macau. Data collected were analyzed by confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation modeling. The results of data analysis show that environmental concern and environmental policy are the antecedent factors of perception of electric vehicles, and that influences customer's behavioral intension to purchase electric vehicles. This study also finds that perception of benefit is one of the factors that influence the adoption of electric vehicles. Vehicle operators are more sensitive to fuel economy. They are seeking for future long-term fuel savings. Thus, government striving to promote low-carbon transportation needs to scale up its efforts to enhance citizens' environmental concern, establish proper environmental policy, and provide long-term financial and strategic support for electric vehicles.

Keywords:
Public acceptance, environmental concern, environmental policy, electric vehicles

65.評估倫理道義的衝突取捨：應用聯合分析方法

白鎮國、Ronald Lee、Bruce Seaton、David Hinds、Weidong Xia
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
2012 第四屆資訊管理與工程國際會議，2012 年 12 月 15-16 日，會議文章

內容簡介：
道義衝突的情況下，每個可用的選項會導致不希望的結果或違反。如何做人約道義的衝突的原因嗎？在本文中，我們使用的實驗技術聯合分析，發現有關的決定因素，人們在這種情況下使用。應用程式編程的機器人與人類互動的社會狀況和可能面臨道義的衝突。

關鍵詞：
道義衝突、聯合分析

65.Assessing Deontic Trade-offs: A Conjoint Analysis Approach

Pai, CK (Pai Chen-Kuo); Ronald Lee; Bruce Seaton;
David Hinds; Xia, WD (Xia Wei-dong)
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
2012 4th International Conference on Information Management and Engineering (ICIME 2012), December 15, 2012 - December 16, 2012, Bali Island, Indonesia, conference article

Abstract:
Deontic conflicts are situations where you are “damned if you do and damned if you don't”– where each of the available options will lead to an undesirable outcome or violation. How do people reason about deontic conflicts? In this paper we use the experimental technique of conjoint analysis to uncover the relevant decision factors that people use in such situations. Applications are to programming of robots that interact with humans in social situations and which may face deontic conflicts.

Keywords:
Deontology, deontic conflict, conjoint analysis, robotics, robot vehicles, machine ethics

66.多層次價值鏈的電子學習資源的數字版權管理

白鎮國、Ronald Lee、David Hindsc、Te-Wei Wang
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

2012 年電子政府，電子商務，電子社會，電子教育和電子技術的國際會議，pp.1426，2012 年 3 月 30 日- 2012 年 4 月 1 日，香港，會議文章

內容簡介：

數位學習的好處是給教育的機會的人沒有獲得這樣的機會。特別是對於發展中國家來說，電子學習可以提高他們的能力的教育。然而，教育材料的成本是非常高的。貧窮國家的政府可能不會有這樣的支出預算。幸運的是，教育材料，被認爲是自由的交流和分享在世界上。此外，教育材料具有潛在的可重用性，可變性，並結合從多個來源。因此，電子學習供應鏈可能會成爲一個多梯次結構的內容共用。此外，它是有益的，本地化的教育材料，通過派生的多個版本，以適應當地的每一個發展中的國家。但是，從發展的角度來看，這是非常有趣的，認爲這是一個潛在的收入來源，也可以作爲激勵的貢獻者所付出的努力。因此，一個有效的數字版權管理（DRM）系統是必要的處理和保護出資人的權利，誰想要開發數字教育材料，而不必擔心失去他們寶貴的數字資產的控制權。目前，最 DRM 系統工作的一個梯隊，沒有分叉，沒有多梯隊的能力。一種方法是必要的，它允許可重用性和可修改性的存在，特別是用於支撐多梯隊電子學習供應鏈。我們的目標是創建一個激勵政策，鼓勵發展本地化的電子教學內容。

關鍵詞：

數位權利管理、電子化學習

66.Digital Rights Management for eLearning Resources in Multi Culture Echelon Value Chains

Pai, CK (Pai Chen-Kuo); Ronald Lee; David Hindsc; Wang, TW (Wang Te-Wei)
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

The 2012 International Conference on e-Commerce, e-Administration, e-Society, e-Education, and e-Technology (e-CASE & e-Tech 2012), pp.1426, March 30, 2012 - April 1, 2012, Hong Kong, conference article

Abstract:

The benefit of eLearning is to give the opportunity of education to people who don't have access to such an opportunity. Especially for developing countries, eLearning can enhance their capacity of education. However, the cost of creating educational materials is very high. The governments of poor countries might not have the budget for such expenditures. Fortunately, educational materials are assumed to be free for exchange and sharing in the world. In addition, educational materials have the potential for reusability, modifiability, and combining from several sources. Therefore, the eLearning supply chain may become a multi echelon structure in terms of content sharing. Further, it is beneficial to localize educational materials by forking multiple versions to fit the locality of each developing country. However, from a development standpoint, it is quite interesting to consider this as a potential source of income and also as an incentive to the contributors for their efforts. Therefore, an effective digital rights management (DRM) system is required to handle and to protect the rights of contributors who want to develop digital educational materials without fear of losing control over their valuable digital assets. At the present time, most DRM systems only work for one echelon, with no forking and no multi echelon capabilities. An approach is needed which allows reusability and modifiability; especially for supporting the existence of multi echelon eLearning supply chain. The goal is to create an incentive policy that encourages localized eLearning content development.

Keywords:

Digital Rights Management, E-learning, eLearning Resources

67.大學新鮮人對學校的服務品質和忠誠度關聯性研究

陳順興、白鎮國、陳雯雲
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
2012 行銷與流通管理論壇學術暨實務研討會，pp.220，ISBN: 978-986-85811-2-8，2012 年 5 月 10 日，會議文章

內容簡介：
大學新鮮人剛進入校園對學校所有環境是陌生的，學校提供好的服務品質，學生感受到是滿意的，對學校就會有忠誠度，則不會任意休學或轉學。本研究以 SERVQUAL 的服務品質的問卷架構，並以育達商業科技大學管理學院的一年級的新生爲問卷對象。本研究的調查結果後發現，不同的性別、系別、居住地的學生對於校園服務品質滿意度的認知有明顯的差別。由資料分析顯示滿意度的平均數介於 3 至 3.6 之間，顯示學生對學校的整體滿意度感覺屬於中間偏向正面。

關鍵詞：
滿意度、忠誠度、大學新鮮人

67.The Study of Relationships between Service Quality and Loyalty of School for University Freshman

Chen, SH (Chen Shun-Hsing); Pai, CK (Pai Chen-Kuo); Chen, FY (Chen Fei-Yun)
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
2012 Conference in Marketing and Logistics Management, pp.220, ISBN: 978-986-85811-2-8, 10 May, 2012, conference article

Abstract:
It is common to see that freshmen tend to have an insecure feeling of strange when they first visit a university campus. If the students are satisfied with the service quality provided by the university, loyalty can be gradually built up so that dropout and school-transferring will not occur randomly. This study aims at applying SERVQUAL questionnaire framework of service quality and utilizing Management College freshmen of Yu-Da University as target subjects to examine the consequences. The study finds that based on students' gender, department, and habitation differences, an evident distinction towards campus service quality satisfaction recognition has been developed. According to data analysis, the satisfaction means are between 3 and 3.6 which indicate that students' satisfaction regarding the whole university performance is average with a positive tendency.

Keywords:
Satisfaction, loyalty, university freshman

68.轉換型領導與員工回饋找尋行爲關係之探討: 主管部屬交換關係的影響與工作績效的提升

潘思穎、林佳
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
管理學會亞洲分會，2012 年 12 月 10-12 日，會議文章

內容簡介：
本文探討轉換型領到如何透過促進員工回饋找尋行爲，進而提升其工作績效的表現，以及主管部屬交換關係在這段關係中所扮演的調節角色。透過來自於台灣所蒐集到的 203 對主管與部屬的配對資料進行分析，研究結果顯示，轉換型領到確實正向的影響員工的回饋找尋行爲，且員工的回饋找尋行爲仲介了轉換型領導與員工績效之間的關係。此外，對於那些與主管擁有較好交換關係的員工來說，轉換型領導與員工回饋找尋行爲之間的正向效果較強。理論及實務的貢獻亦在文中做深入的探討。

關鍵詞：
轉換型領到、回饋找尋行爲、工作績效、主管部屬交換關係

68.Transformational leadership and subordinates' feedback-seeking behavior: How performance is enhanced and whether leader-member exchange matters

Pan, SY (Pan Su-Ying); Lin, J (Lin Jia)
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Asia Academy of Management, December 10, 2012 - December 12, 2012, conference article

Abstract:
This study explored whether transformational leadership (TFL) enhances subordinates' in-role job performance through encouraging subordinates' feedback-seeking behavior (FSB) and whether leader-member exchange (LMX) creates a boundary condition for the TFL-FSB relationship. Using data from 203 supervisor-subordinate dyads collected in Chinese context, we found that TFL was positively related to subordinates' FSB and the positive relationship between TFL and job performance was mediated by FSB. Moreover, the positive relationship between TFL and FSB is stronger among subordinates with high LMX. Theoretical and practical implications were also discussed.

Keywords:
Transformational leadership, feedback-seeking behavior, in-role job performance, leader-member exchange

69.中老年人外出用餐的行爲研究:基於 CHAID 決策樹分析法

朴聖姬、Oh, Ick Keun
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
旅遊科學雜誌，第 36 卷，第 04 期，pp.187-209

內容簡介：
隨著時間的變遷,中老年人的消費者市場持續快速增長。對餐廳經理和運營商以言,中老年人是一個非常重要和可行的顧戶發展方向群。本研究探討中老年消費者的特點及其消費模式之間的相互作用,並結合外出用餐次數以作分析。同時,運用 CHAID 演算法制定決策樹。這次研究共訪問 529 位 60 歲或以上在韓國六個地區的消費者。結果發現六個重要的預測指標和區別出七個可行的消費者市場,其中三個市場被視爲是可操作的市場,爲餐廳經理和運營商帶來進一步的理解。此外, 運用卡方檢驗和單因素方差分析來測試各市場之間存在的顯著差異。作爲確定其目標細分市場和建立有關市場的個人資料庫以進行有效的交流及推廣各種行銷之必要策略。

關鍵詞：
中老年顧客、市場細分、CHAID 決策樹、外出用餐

69.Segmenting Silver Markets with Their Dinning-out Behavior: CHAID-based Decision Tree

Park, SH (Park Sung Hee); Oh, IK (Oh Ick Keun)
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Tourism Sciences, Volume 36, Issue 4, pp.187-209

Abstract:
Continuing and rapid growth of the silver market consumers is a very important and an actionable market for restaurant managers and operators.This study explored how the interaction between silver consumers' characteristics and behaviors of restaurant consumption uses were associated with frequency of dining-out. A decision tree was developed using Exhaustive CHAID. A total of 529 useable data were collected from silver consumers who were 60 years or older, and based throughout six regions in South Korea. The results identified six important predictors and distinguished seven viable segments. Three of these seven segments could be considered actionable segments, thus providing more insights to restaurant managers and operators. Chi-square tests and one-way ANOVA tests were conducted to examine significant differences in existence amongst the segments. The identified target segments and their profiles will be essential in building effective communication and promotion strategies for various marketing purposes.

Keywords:
Silver consumer, Market segmentation, CHAID decision-tree, Dining-out

70.臺灣六個城市中的休閒阻礙研究

Hsu, Yi-Chung、Hsieh, Chi-Ming、Chick, Garry、Yeh, Chih-Kuei、朴聖姬
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
第六屆國際旅遊、休閒及酒店業專業研究生大會的會刊，pp.345-358，ISBN: 978-605-5437-83-1，2012 年 4 月 24 - 29 日，會議文章

內容簡介：
本研究的目的是提供一個初步描述有關臺灣六個不同地區(臺北、新竹、臺中、高雄、花蓮、臺東)的居民對休閒阻礙的感知。使用常用的人種學技術，自由列舉法等方法整合出受訪者認爲阻礙其休閒的因素而沒有參考各個有關休閒阻礙的文獻。其後以綜合出的 30 個休閒阻礙因素作第二輪調查，排列出其重要程度順序。而根據受訪者認爲的重要程度順序可分爲四個不同的類型,包括“心理和知識維度”、“時間不足”、“健康和身體狀況,”和“家庭責任。“因此需要更多以人種學方面去研究非西方社會對休閒阻礙的因素,其研究應基於受訪者所得的資訊爲根據而不是由其他學者所提出的標準去研究。

關鍵詞：
休閒阻礙、人種學、自由列舉法、臺灣

70.Leisure Constraints in Six Taiwan Cities

Hsu, YC (Hsu Yi-Chung); Hsieh, CM (Hsieh Chi-Ming); Chick, G (Chick Garry); Yeh, CK (Yeh Chih-Kuei); Park, SH (Park Sung Hee)
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Proceedings of the 6th World Conference for Graduate Research in Tourism, Hospitality and Leisure, pp.345-358, ISBN: 978-605-5437-83-1, April 24, 2012 - April 29, 2012, conference article

Abstract:
The purpose of this study is to provide an initial description of leisure constraints as perceived by residents of the Taiwan cities Taipei, Hsinchu, Taichung, Kaoshoung, Hualien and Taitung. Rather than relying on lists of leisure constraints developed in other contexts, we assembled a list using a common ethnographic technique; free listing that allows informants to indicate what they perceive as constraints on their leisure. We then asked a second sample of informants to rate the importance of 30 constraints determined through the free listing procedure. We found that constraints in these cities can be categorized, based on their perceived importance, into four distinct types, including “psychological and knowledge dimension,” “lack of time,” “health and physical condition,” and “family responsibilities.” We believe that more research is needed on leisure constraints in non-Western societies from an ethnographic approach that is based on informant-provided items rather than standardized lists imposed by researchers.

Keywords:
Leisure constraints, ethnography, free listing, Taiwan

71.通過信念和參與的意願細分休閒飛盤高爾夫的潛在市場: 以大學生爲例

朴聖姬、Hsieh, Chi-Ming
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
TOSOK 國際旅遊會議的會刊，2012 年 7 月 4-6 日，網上在線刊物，會議文章

內容簡介：
本研究的目的是透過運用 CHAID 分析來研究飛盤高爾夫在各個潛在市場之間的信念和參與意向,並且通過任意抽樣方法收集資料。收集 457 位受訪者的意見以制定 CHAID 分析法之決策樹。其結果根據受訪者的信念(有趣/快樂的活動,這種活動涉及毒品的使用,和涉及挑戰自我機會/自我改善/成就的活動)綜合得出三個飛盤高爾夫參與意願的預測因數關鍵,而且發現了四個有不同參與意願程度的飛盤高爾夫之互斥市場。接著,進一步利用多元方差分析和單因素方差分析來檢測各市場之間的顯著差異。此研究結果也爲有關這方面作建議。

關鍵詞：
細分、飛盤高爾夫、潛在市場、信念、CHAID

71. Segmenting Potential Market of Recreational Disc Golf by Beliefs and Participation Intention: A Case of College Students

Park, SH (Park Sung Hee); Hsieh, CM (Hsieh Chi-Ming)
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Proceedings of the TOSOK International Tourism Conference, July 4, 2012 - July 6, 2012, online version, conference article

Abstract:
The purpose of this study is to examine potential market segments of disc golf between beliefs and participation intention among college students by employing a CHAID analysis. Data were collected through non-probability in-class convenience sampling approach. A sub-sample of 457 respondents was used to develop a decision tree in the Exhaustive CHAID. The results indicated that three key predictors of participation intention to disc golf according to their beliefs (fun/ enjoyable activity, an activity that involves drug use, and an activity that involves opportunities for challenge/self-improvement/ achievement) and identified four mutually exclusive segments which had different levels of intend to participate in disc golf. MANOVA and one-way ANOVAs were conducted to examine significant differences among segments. Suggestions are made based on findings from the study.

Keywords:
Segmentation, Disc Golf, Potential Market, Beliefs, CHAID

72.對澳門豪華酒店產業的服務質量的評估

Yang, Chieh Yun、朴聖姬、賴嘉偉
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
TOSOK 國際旅遊會議的會刊，2012 年 7 月 4-6 日，網上在線刊物，會議文章

內容簡介：
基於 SERVQUAL, 這項研究著眼於發展一個針對澳門豪華酒店業的服務質量的測量工具。鑒於可以用來研究服務質量基於豪華酒店業其他變量的效果，這項研究在服務質量測量工具方面做出了貢獻。

關鍵詞：
服務質量、豪華酒店、測量工具、澳門

72.Measurement of Service Quality for the Luxury Hotel Industry in Macau

Yang, CY (Yang Chieh Yun); Park, SH (Park Sung Hee); Lai, IKW (Lai Ivan Ka-Wai)
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Proceedings of the TOSOK International Tourism Conference, July 4, 2012 - July 6, 2012, online version, conference article

Abstract:
The study aims to develop a service quality measurement model for the luxury hotel industry in Macau. Based on SERVQUAL, a proposed measurement scale was constructed. A total of 156 travelers who were lodging in the luxury hotels in Macau were surveyed in order to evaluate the level of importance among 62 measurement items of the proposed model. Results of the survey are subjected to appropriate statistical tests to establish reliability and validity. Results of the empirical research provide a service quality measurement model that consists of 41 measurement items in six dimensions: ‘tangibles’, ‘reliability’, ‘assurance’, ‘empathy’, ‘(room) environment’, and ‘(affiliated) facility’. This study contributes a service quality measurement scale that can be employed to study the effects of service quality on other variables in the luxury hotel industry.

Keywords:
Service Quality, Luxury Hotel, Measurement Scale, Macau

73.澳門文博事業的發展展望:以博物館政策爲例

唐娟
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
澳門公共行政雜誌，第 25 卷，第 01 期，pp.83-95，2012 年 3 月

內容簡介：
博物館是澳門文博事業的重要組成部分，作爲區域優勢文化的高地、文化交流的平臺，在如今的經濟發展中已經大大超越了傳統的文化保存、精英教育等有限領域，無論是在社會層面，還是旅遊經濟層面，都逐漸開始輻射著越來越強勁的能量。發展澳門的博物館事業，不僅僅能促進文博工作的提升，同時也是配合特區的"世界旅遊休閒中心"定位的重要環節。

關鍵詞：
澳門文博事業、博物館、政策

73.Macao cultural industry development prospects: museum policy as an example

Tang, J (Tang Juan)
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Macao Journal of Public Administration, Volume 25, Issue 01, pp.83-95, Mar 2012

Abstract:
The museum is an important part of Macao Museum, as a regional advantage culture highland, a platform for cultural exchanges, in today's economic development has been far beyond the traditional cultural preservation, elite education, finite fields, regardless of is in the social dimension, or tourism economy level, gradually began to radiate more and more strong energy. The development of Macao's museums, can not only promote the cultural work of ascension, but also with the special zone "World Tourism and leisure center "fixed position is the important link.

Keywords:
Macao museum, museum, policy

74.澳門大學生休閒旅遊的動機

王盈娟、羅妤
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
中國-西班牙旅遊與接待業國際會議: 全球化背景下的旅遊接待業發展，pp.27，2012 年 12 月 1-2 日，會議文章

內容簡介：
每年在澳門的就讀的大學生日益增加，青年旅遊市場持續在澳門發展，且具有潛力。國際青年旅遊組織秘書長(Peter DeJong)提到，青年旅遊市場比高端旅客的消費，更爲驚人，因爲他們旅遊時間長，知道環境保護，旅遊動機強，肯消費。藉著發展青年市場，可是澳門旅遊市場更加全面化。本研究主要的是針對澳門在校大學生的休閒旅遊動機的調查。採用推拉模型進行研究。研究結果希望能給相關單位一些建議，更全面化的來發展澳門青年旅遊市場。

關鍵詞：
休閒旅遊、旅遊動機、青年市場、高端旅客、持續發展

74.A Study on College Students' Motivation for Leisure travel in Macau

Wang, YC (Wang Ying-Chuan); Lo, Y (Lo Yu)
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
The 3rd international Conference on Tourism and Hospitality between China-Spain: Hospitality development under golbalization, pp.27, December 1, 2012 - December 2, 2012, conference article

Abstract:
The youth tourist market in Macau is currently promising, as the number of college students is increasing every year, and these college students are potential customers in this market. The General Secretary of the Federation of International Youth Travel, Peter DeJong, pointed out that the actual consumption of young tourists has reached a high-end standard because of their long travel cycle, their high degree of environmental awareness and their courageousness to explore new environments. In particular, the per capita consumption is much greater than the economic benefits created by those who stay in five-star hotels 'high-end tourists'. By promoting and developing this market, the related tourism enterprises could be structured to enhance a comprehensive and sustainable development in Macau's tourism industry. The main focus of this research is to study college students' motivation for leisure travel in Macau. The model of pull and push suggested by Dann (1977) was employed in this study to investigate college students' motivation for leisure travel. The findings showed three categories in the push factors; aesthetics, learning and self-actualization. Pull factors included the ability to find hygienic and comfortable accommodation and delicious food as two priority concerns while choosing a tourist destination. Finally, it is hoped that these findings can provide some possible recommendations to the tourism industry in Macau.

Keywords:
Leisure tourism, travel motivation, youth market, high-end tourists, sustainable development

75.生涯定描之後設分析：未來餐旅業研究之發展

吳宏哲
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
澳門科技大學學報，第 6 卷，第 1 期，pp.35-45，ISSN:1994-4926，2012 年 6 月

內容簡介：
本研究之目的爲分析生涯定描之相關研究,並提出餐旅業生涯定描研究之未來發展. 本研究收集 1999-2011 年所發表生涯定描之相關研究,隨後採用後社分析法進行統整。

關鍵詞：
生涯定描、後設分析、餐旅研究

75.A Meta-Analysis of Career Anchors: Future Development for Hospitality Research

Wu, H. C(Wu Hung-Che)
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, Volume 6, Issue 1, pp.35-45, ISSN: 1994-4926, Jun 2012

Abstract:
The purpose of this study was to analyze the existing research articles on career anchors to shed light on the importance of scholarly research with the development of career anchors in the field of hospitality. The data in this study were collected based on journal articles on career anchors published between 1999 and 2011, and then analyzed using meta-analysis.

Keywords:
Career Anchor, Meta-Analysis, Hospitality Research

76.文化遺產旅遊產業品質的經驗主義研究

吳宏哲
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
第十八屆亞太旅遊協會會議，pp.820-828，2012 年 6 月 26 - 29 日，會議文章

內容簡介：
本研究的目的是通過建立一個多階層暨階層型模型的框架來檢測遊客對文化遺產旅遊產業品質的認知及體驗。通過使用一個多階層暨階層型模型的框架，文化遺產旅遊產業品質的體驗顯示了四個分別由二個次維度構成的主要維度。主要維度包括（a）互動品質（由個人服務與解說服務組成），（b）實體環境品質（由實體設備與環境品質組成）（c）結果品質（由評價與場地品質組成），（d）進入品質（由便利品質與諮詢品質構成）。提出的多階層暨階層型模型將會促進文化遺產旅遊產業品質體驗的研究，並爲從業者不斷努力爲他們的遊客提供最好的體驗提供指導。

關鍵詞：
多階層暨階層型模型、經驗品質、文化遺產旅遊產業

76.A study of experience quality in the cultural heritage tourism industry

Wu, H. C(Wu Hung-Che)
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
The 18th Asia Pacific Tourism Association Conference, pp.820-828, June 26, 2012 - June 29, 2012, conference article

Abstract:
The purpose of this study is to examine the visitor's perception of experience quality in the cultural heritage tourism industry by developing a conceptual framework and measurement scale. Through using a multi-dimensional and hierarchical model as a framework, experience quality in the cultural heritage tourism industry is indicated by four primary dimensions each of which is defined by two sub-dimensions. The primary dimensions are (a) interaction quality (composed of personal service and interpretations service), (b) physical environment quality (consisted of physical facility and environment quality), (c) outcome quality (comprised of valence and venue quality), and (d) access quality(made up of convenience quality and information quality). The proposed multi-dimensional and hierarchical model of experience quality would facilitate research into the dynamics of cultural heritage tourism industry and offer guidelines for practitioners as they constantly strive to provide the very best experience for their visitors.

Keywords:
Multi-dimensional and Hierarchical Structure, Experience Quality, Cultural Heritage Tourism Industry

77.國際遊客對臺灣食品屬性的認知之研究

許福松、蔡振蒼、吳宏哲
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
第十八屆亞太旅遊協會會議，pp.656-665，2012 年 6 月 26 - 29 日，會議文章

內容簡介：
本研究的目的是從國際遊客的角度來調查臺灣食品的屬性。問卷被分發給從臺灣桃園國際機場候機大廳的 180 位遊客。問卷回收的數量是 168 份，有效問卷 150 份。結果顯示，臺灣的食物有許多優點，比如美味、廉價、特別、新鮮、有吸引力、健康及可食用。依據價格來說，國際遊客似乎很喜歡低價的食物。如今，臺灣的烹飪是一個長期持續進化以及創新的成果。臺灣菜可以通過將自己定位爲提供獨特食品以及強調口味、獨特、有吸引力、健康的屬性，來有效的與其他亞洲菜系區別開來。本研究還對未來研究的影響、局限性以及方向進行了討論。

關鍵詞：
食品屬性、國際遊客、臺灣食品

77.A study of international tourists' perceptions of food attribute in Taiwan

Hsu, F. S.(Hsu, Fu-Sung); Cheng, C. C.(Cheng, Ching-Chan);
Wu, H. C(Wu Hung-Che)
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
The 18th Asia Pacific Tourism Association Conference, pp.656-665, June 26, 2012 - June 29, conference article

Abstract:
The purpose of this research was to examine Taiwanese food attributes from the perspective of international tourists. The questionnaire was distributed to 180 tourists in the departure hall of Taiwan Tao Yuan International Airport. The number of returned questionnaires was 168 and the usable data was 150. The results revealed that there were many strong points in Taiwanese food, such as tasty, inexpensive, unique, fresh, attractive, healthy, and edible. In term of cost, international tourists seemed to enjoy low cost of food. Today, Taiwanese cuisine is the fruit of a long, continuous process of evolution and innovation. Taiwanese cuisine may be effectively differentiated from other Asian cuisines by positioning itself as providing unique food along with the emphasis of its tasty, unique, attractive, and healthy attributes. Implications, limitations and directions for future studies are discussed.

Keywords:
Food attributes, international tourists, Taiwanese food

78.快餐行業服務品質檢測：以澳門爲例

吳宏哲、許福松
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
第四屆亞太餐旅教育聯盟暨第十二屆觀光休閒暨餐旅產業永續經營學術研討會， pp.59-69，ISBN: 978-986-03-2637-6，2012 年 5 月 17-18 日，會議文章

內容簡介：
澳門快餐行業中蓬勃發展並快速增長的連鎖餐廳成功的吸引了人們來瞭解這個市場的興趣。本研究的目的是通過構建一個概念框架以及測量尺度來檢測快餐行業的服務品質。通過在這個研究中使用一個多層級暨階層型模型的框架，快餐行業的服務品質顯示了 4 個主要維度，以及每個維度下 14 個次維度。主要維度是（a）互動品質（包括態度、行爲、專業知識和問題解決）;（b）實體環境品質（包括氛圍、清潔、設備、裝飾以及菜單設計）;（c）結果品質（包括餐飲經歷、食品及飲料、評價）;（d）訪問品質（包括便利及資訊）。本研究中針對快餐行業提出的多層級暨階層型模型推動了快餐行業研究的發展，並爲從業者不斷地爲他們的顧客提供最好的體驗提供了指導。

關鍵詞：
多階層暨階層型模型、服務品質、快餐行業

78.An examination of service quality in the fast food industry: The case of Macao

Wu, H. C(Wu Hung-Che); Hsu, F. S.(Hsu, Fu-Sung)
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
The 4th Asia Pacific Alliance on Tourism and Hospitality Education & the 12th Annual conference in Hospitality and Tourism, pp.59-69, ISBN: 978-986-03-2637-6, May 17, 2012 - May 18, 2012, conference article

Abstract:
The burgeoning development and the rapid growth of the chain restaurants in the Macau fast food industry have attracted much interest in understanding the success of this market. The purpose of this study is to examine service quality in the fast food industry by developing a conceptual framework and measurement scale. Through using a multi-dimensional and hierarchical model as a framework in this study, service quality in the fast food industry is indicated by four primary dimensions each of which is defined by 14 sub-dimensions. The primary dimensions are (a) interaction quality (including attitude, behavior, expertise and problem-solving), (b) physical environment quality (including ambience, cleanliness, equipment, doctor and menu design), (c) outcome quality (including dining experience, food & beverage, and valence), and (d) access quality (including convenience and information). The proposed multi-dimensional and hierarchical model of restaurant service quality would facilitate research into the dynamics of fast food industry and offer guidelines for practitioners as they constantly strive to provide the very best experience for their customers.

Keywords:
Multi-dimensional and hierarchical model, Service quality, Fast food industry

79.博彩業服務品質、認知價值、企業形象以及賭客的滿意度以及行爲意向的綜合影響之實證研究：以澳門爲例

吳宏哲、賴嘉偉
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
第一屆博彩與商業博彩研究亞太會議，2012 年 11 月 5-8 日，會議文章

內容簡介：
在如今競爭激烈的博彩環境中，賭場通過提供高品質的服務，從而導致賭客有利的行爲意向是十分重要的。本研究識別並檢測了澳門博彩業中賭客有利行爲意向的影響因數。具體來說，本研究的目的是識別服務品質認知的維度；並且檢驗行爲意向、顧客滿意度、服務品質以及認知價值、企業形象之間的關係。

數據的收集來源於對澳門三個大型賭場賭客的方便抽樣。結論支持價值對服務品質與顧客滿意度之間的關係具有調節作用，而企業形象會對服務品質下次維度與服務品質之間的關係產生調節作用。

關鍵詞：
多層次模型、行爲意向、滿意度、服務品質

79.An Empirical Analysis of Synthesizing the Effects of Service Quality, Perceived Value, Corporate Image and Satisfaction on Gamblers' Behavioral Intentions in the Gaming Industry: The Case of Macau

Wu, H. C(Wu Hung-Che); Lai, IKW(Lai Ivan Ka-Wai)
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
The First Asia Pacific Conference on Gambling and Commercial Gaming Research, November 5, 2012 - November 8, 2012, conference article

Abstract:
It is important that casinos deliver quality services which in turn results in gamblers' favorable behavioral intentions in today's competitive gaming environment. This research identifies and examines the factors influencing gamblers' favorable behavioral intentions in Macau gaming industry. Specifically, the purpose of this study is to identify the dimensions of perceived service quality; and examine the relationships between behavioral intentions, satisfaction and service quality, and perceived value and corporate image.

The data was collected from a convenience sample of gamblers at three large-scale casinos in Macau. The results indicate that satisfaction has an influence on casino gamblers' favorable behavioral intentions. The results also provide support for the moderating effect of value on the relationships between service quality and satisfaction, and the moderating effect of corporate image on the relationships between service quality dimensions and service quality.

Keywords:
Multi-level model, behavioral intentions, satisfaction, service quality

80.博彩產業服務品質多階層暨階層型模型

吳宏哲、許福松
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
旅遊科學國際學刊，第 12 卷，第 3 期，pp.90-118，ISSN:1598-0634

內容簡介：
澳門博彩業綜合娛樂場的新興發展與快速增長，成功的引起了人們去瞭解這個市場的廣泛興趣。本研究的目的是發展一個概念性框架與測量表來檢測博彩業發展中得服務品質。基於大量的文獻綜述、定性與實證研究，在博彩業提出了一個服務品質多階層暨階層型模型。分析收集的 510 份客戶數據顯示，該模型的擬合數據較好。測量表使用進行了有效與可靠的預測及實質性的調查。本研究通過提供一個心理學構造框架與測量表來延伸了博彩業服務品質領域的文獻。討論了未來研究的影響、局限性以及方向。

關鍵詞：
服務品質、規模發展、多階層暨階層型模型、博彩業

80.A Multi-dimensional and Hierarchical Model of Service Quality in the Gaming Industry

Wu, H. C(Wu Hung-Che); Hsu, F. S.(Hsu, Fu-Sung)
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
International Journal of Tourism Science, Volume 12, Issue 3, pp.90-118, ISSN: 1598-0634

Abstract:
The burgeoning development of integrated casinos and the rapid growth of the gaming industry in Macau have attracted much interest in understanding the success of this market. The purpose of this study is to examine service quality in the gaming industry by developing a conceptual framework and measurement scale. Based on an extensive literature review, and qualitative and empirical research, a multi-dimensional and hierarchical model of service quality for the gaming industry is proposed. The analysis of data collected from a total of 510 customers revealed that the proposed model fitted the data well. The validity and reliability of the measurement scale were established using a pretest and the substantive survey. This study extends the literature on service quality in the field of casino management by providing a psychometrically sound conceptual framework and measurement scale. Implications, limitations and directions for future studies are discussed.

Keywords:
Service quality, scale development, multi-dimensional and hierarchical model, gaming industry

81.快餐餐廳服務品質維度評估

Mohi, Zurinawati、吳宏哲、Raja Abdullah、Raja Puteri Saadiah、
Jipiu, Lovelyna Benedict、 Abdul Majid、Abdul Azis
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

2012 國際酒店與旅遊會議：研究與創新的挑戰時刻之旅程，pp.171-175，ISBN: 978-020-30-7536-4，2012 年 9 月 3-5 日，EI 檢索，會議文章

內容簡介：

在市場文獻中，服務品質的研究聚焦於顧客的綜合評價。快餐餐廳產業中顧客對企業績效和公司管理戰略項目的測量的認知知識會對其複雜的構造提供有力的信息。可以使用多階層暨階層型模型作爲一個有效的工具來測量快餐餐廳產業的服務品質認知，其中服務品質被視爲一個由三個主維度、十個次維度構成的最高維度。

關鍵詞：

服務品質維度、快餐餐廳、多階層暨階層型模型

81.Assessment of service quality dimensions in the fast food restaurants

Mohi, Zurinawati; Wu, H. C(Wu Hung-Che); Raja Abdullah, Raja Puteri Saadiah;
Jipiu, Lovelyna Benedict; Abdul Majid, Abdul Azis
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

International Hospitality and Tourism Conference 2012: Journey into Challenging Times for Research and Innovations, pp.171-175, ISBN: 978-020-30-7536-4, September 3,2012 - September 5, 2012, EI indexed, conference article

Abstract:

In marketing literature, the study of service quality has focused on customer overall evaluation. The knowledge of the customer perceptions with regards to this complex construct constitutes powerful information on the measurement of company performance and management of strategic projects in the fast food restaurant industry. The development of a valid tool for measuring perceived service quality in the fast food restaurant industry has been proposed using a multi-dimensional and hierarchical model, where service quality is viewed as a higher-order constructs underlying three primary dimensions, which are defined by 10 sub-dimensions.

Keywords:

Service quality dimensions, fast food restaurant, multi-dimensional and hierarchical model

82.臺灣旅遊夜市遊客行爲意向研究

吳宏哲、許福松
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
2012 社會科學上海國際會議（SICSS 2012），pp.656-665，2012 年 6 月 26-29 日，會議文章

內容簡介：
遊客的行爲意向在旅遊業利潤的獲得上起著越來越重要的作用。本研究的目的是對臺灣觀光夜市的遊客行爲意向的理解獲得改進。臺灣觀光夜市的服務品質顯示了四個主要維度，每個主要維度包括兩個或兩個以上的次維度。主維度爲（a）互動品質（由態度、行爲、專業知識和問題解決），（b）實體環境品質（包括氛圍、清潔、公共設施、設計、舒適、菜單設計，以及安全&保障），（c）結果品質（包括當地食品&招牌菜、評價以及等待時間，（d）進入品質（由便利與資訊組成）。提出的臺灣觀光夜市服務品質的多階層暨階層型模型促進了旅遊業的研究，並爲臺灣觀光夜市的從業者不斷努力爲他們的遊客提供最好的體驗提供了一個指導。

關鍵詞：
多階層暨階層型模型、服務品質、行爲意向、觀光夜市

82.A study of visitors' behavioral intentions in the Taiwan tourist night markets

Wu, H. C(Wu Hung-Che); Hsu, F. S.(Hsu, Fu-Sung)
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
The Shanghai International Conference on Social Science 2012 (SICSS 2012), pp.656-665, June 26, 2012 - June 29, 2012, conference article

Abstract:
The behavioral intentions of visitors are playing an increasingly important role in generating profits in the tourism industry. The purpose of this study is to gain an improved understanding of visitors' behavioral intentions in the Taiwan tourist night markets. Service quality for Taiwan tourist night markets are proposed of four primary dimensions: each of which is defined by two or more sub-dimensions. The primary dimensions are (a) interaction quality (composed of attitude, behavior, expertise and problem-solving), (b) physical environment quality (including ambience, cleanliness, public facility, design, comfort, menu design, and safety & security), (c) outcome quality (composed of local food & specialty, valence, and waiting time), and (d) access quality (indicated by convenience and information). The proposed multi-level and hierarchical model of service quality for tourist night markets in Taiwan would facilitate research into the dynamics of tourism and offer guidelines for practitioners as they constantly strive to provide the very best experience for visitors to pay a visit to tourist night markets in Taiwan.

Keywords:
Multi-level and Hierarchical Model, Service Quality, Behavioral Intentions, Tourist Night Markets

83.澳門博彩業的服務品質檢測

吳宏哲
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
經濟與管理國際會議（ICEMM 2012），第 28 卷，pp.17-21, ISBN:9789810710804，2012 年 1 月 5-7 日，會議文章

內容簡介：
本研究的目的是通過發展一個概念框架與測量表來檢測博彩業中的服務品質。通過使用一個多階層暨階層型模型來作爲研究的框架，博彩業服務品質顯示三個主要維度，每個主維度由三個或更多的次維度來組成。主維度爲（a）互動品質（由行爲、專業知識以及問題解決組成），（b）實體環境品質（包括設備、氛圍、設計以及安全，以及（c）結果品質（由評價、食物&飲料，以及等待時間組成）。本研究提出的博彩業服務品質多階層暨階層型模型有助於促進博彩業的研究，也爲博彩業從業者不斷努力爲他們的顧客提供最好的服務提供了指導方針。

關鍵詞：
多階層暨階層型模型、服務品質、博彩業

83.An Examination of Service Quality in the Gaming Industry in Macau

Wu, H. C(Wu Hung-Che)
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
International Conference on Economics and Management (ICEMM 2012), Volume 28, pp.17-21, ISBN:9789810710804, January 5, 2012 - January 7, 2012, conference article

Abstract:
The purpose of this study is to examine service quality in the gaming industry by developing a conceptual framework and measurement scale. Through using a multi-dimensional and hierarchical model as a framework, service quality in the gaming industry is indicated by three primary dimensions each of which is defined by three or more sub-dimensions. The primary dimensions are (a) interaction quality (composed of conduct, expertise and problem-solving), (b) physical environment quality (including the equipment, ambience, design and security), and (c) outcome quality (comprised of valence, food & beverage, and waiting time). The proposed multi-dimensional and hierarchical model of casino quality would facilitate research into the dynamics of gaming industry and offer guidelines for practitioners as they constantly strive to provide the very best experience for their customers.

Keywords:
Multi-dimensional and Hierarchical Structure, Service Quality, Gaming Industry

84.飲食旅遊動機對遊客滿意度和行爲意向的影響研究

張濤
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：

旅遊學刊，第 27 卷第 10 期，pp.78-84，2012 年 10 月，CSSCI 檢索，中文核心期刊要目總覽

內容簡介：

飲食旅遊是近年來發展最快的旅遊類型之一,但有關遊客動機和行爲的研究卻很少。文章構建結構方程模型,剖析飲食旅遊的推動和拉動動機要素,明確旅遊動機對遊客滿意度和行爲意向的作用機制。在澳門進行問卷調查獲得 368 個有效樣本後,檢驗假設模型,發現飲食旅遊的推動動機爲休閑放鬆、飲食獵奇和文化探索,拉動動機包括飲食產品和配套服務;休閑放鬆、文化探索和飲食產品對滿意度有正向影響,飲食獵奇要素對行爲意向有正向影響。文章從供求兩方面明確了飲食旅遊的參與原因及其後續效應,爲發展飲食旅遊、提升遊客滿意度和忠誠度提供了指導。

關鍵詞：

飲食旅遊、旅遊動機、滿意度、行爲意向

84.A Study on the Effect of Food Tourism Motivation on Tourist Satisfaction and Behavioral Intention

Zhang, T (Zhang Tao)
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

Tourism Tribune, Volume 27, Issue 10, pp.78-84, Oct 2012, CSSCI indexed, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:

Food tourism is one of the fastest growing areas in tourism industry nowadays. However, there has been little published empirical research on tourists' motivation, satisfaction or behavioral intentions that has focused on food tourism. This study seeks to fill this gap by identifying the factors of food tourists' motivation and empirically examining the interrelationships among the motivation factors, customer satisfaction, and behavioral intentions. A conceptual model was developed in an attempt to illustrate the effects of motivation and customer satisfaction on behavioral intention of food tourists. An instrument to measure food tourists' motivation was developed and followed with a pilot test. The study employed an on-site survey of 368 visitors attending an international food festival of Macau by systematic sampling. Exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis were used to extract the main factors of the motivation of food tourists, and structural equation modeling was used to test the effects of the motivation factors and customer satisfaction on behavioral intention. Empirical findings indicated that(1) three factors were generated from the 14 push items, namely, leisure and relax, food novelty, and cultural exploration;(2) two factors emerged from the 10 pull items: food product and support services;(3) two push factors(leisure and relax, cultural exploration) and one pull factor(food product) had significant direct positive effect on tourist satisfaction, while the push factor food novelty and the pull factor support services did not affect satisfaction significantly;(4) only one motivation, food novelty, affected tourist behavior intension directly and significantly;(5) support services did not have significant effect on customer satisfaction or behavioral intention. Conclusions of analysis can be summarized as :(1) motivation of food tourists could be categorized as push motivations and pull motivations. The former included three key factors, namely , leisure and relax ,food novelty, and cultural exploration, and the latter included two key factors, namely, food product and support services;(2) if the motivation of leisure and relax is fulfilled, such as pressure being reduced, pace of life slowing down, and enjoyable scene being watched, etc., customers' satisfaction will increase significantly;(3) the motivation of culture exploration means that food tourists are eager to enrich personal experience and cultural knowledge. The fulfillment of this motivation also increase customer satisfaction;(4) the special character of one push factor, food novelty, is that it affects behavioral intention directly, but does not have significant effect on customer satisfaction;(5) variety, appearance, and flavor of food products are incentives to participate in food tourism, which positively affect customer satisfaction. These findings contribute to a better understanding of which motivators represent a viable basis for increasing tourist satisfaction and loyalty by identifying the reasons for food tourism participation and their following effects from both supply and demand perspectives. The results of this study will also assist food tourism organizers and tourism destinations in developing and implementing market-orientated strategies of food tourism to understand customers, enhance customer satisfaction, and create favorable future behavioral intentions.

Keywords:

Food tourism, tourist motivation, customer satisfaction, behavioral intention

85.政府組織舉辦 2008 北京奧運會的動機研究

周勇、John Ap、Thomas Bauer
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
旅遊與文化演變期刊，第 10 卷，第 02 期，pp.185-201，2012，SSCI 檢索

內容簡介：
作爲大型活動的主要參與者，政府機構在組織大型活動中具有十分重要的作用，然而針對政府組織參與組織大型活動的動機的系統研究卻是十分缺乏的。本文針對這一問題，研究中國政府組織舉辦 2008 北京奧運會的動機。這樣的研究有助於增加對政府參與大型活動的動機及決策行爲的理解。本文通過對相關高級政府官員的深度訪談，鑒別出中國政府組織主辦 2008 奧運會的主要動機爲：展示中國的改革成果，凝聚國民以及增加國民自豪感。城市發展也是一個主要動機。

關鍵詞：
政府動機、北京 2008 奧運會

85.Government Motivations for Hosting the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

Zhou, Y (Zhou Yong); John AP; Thomas Bauer
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change, Volume 10, Issue, 02, pp.185-201, 2012, SSCI indexed

Abstract:
As a major stake-holder, government plays an important role in mega events development. Studies on government's motivations for staging mega events are noticeably lacking and this paper attempts to address this gap by examining the Chinese governments' motivations for hosting the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. Such a study can enhance our understanding of governments' events strategy and policies, as well as provide insights on mega event policy making. It is identified that the Chinese Government's primary motivations to host the Olympics were to showcase its reform achievements, unify its citizenry, and boost national pride. Other motivations of a developmental nature are also identified and examined.

Keywords:
Government motivation, Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

86.大學生低碳旅遊感知價值、參照群體及參與意願之關係研究

陳小連、胡孝平
澳門科技大學 酒店與旅遊管理學院

會議/刊物名稱：
生態經濟，2012 年 03 期，pp.87-91，2012 年 3 月，中文核心要目總覽

內容簡介：
低碳旅遊活動在全國範圍內的有效展開,離不開當代大學生的積極參與和推廣。基於對全國範圍內大學生的網絡調查數據分析,構建了大學生低碳旅遊感知價值、參照群體與參與意願的結構方程模型, 並進行關系驗證。研究結果表明:(1)感知效用對大學生低碳旅遊參與意願具有顯著的正向影響,而感知便利對大學生低碳旅遊參與意願的正向影響在本研究中沒有得到驗證。(2)次要參照群體對大學生低碳旅遊參與意願的正向影響顯著,而主要群體對大學生低碳旅遊參與意願的正向影響在本研究中沒有得到驗證。研究認爲,大力創造並宣傳低碳旅遊的利他與利己價值,形成良好的大學生低碳旅遊感知效用體驗,發揮學校環保社團或者協會組織的參照群體作用,可以提高大學生低碳遊遊參與意願。

關鍵詞：
感知價值、參照群體、參與意願

86.Research on the Relationship between College Students' Perceived Value of Low-Carbon Tourism, Reference Group and Participation Willingness: An Analysis Based on SEM

Chen, XL (Chen Xiaolian); Hu, XP (Hu Xiaoping)
Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Ecological Economy, 2012(03), pp.87-91, Mar 2012, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
The effective development of low-carbon tourism activities across the country can not do without the active participation and promotion of college students. Based on the analysis of the survey data of domestic college students, the paper constructs a structural equation model for measurement the relationship of college students' low-carbon tourism perception value, reference group and participation willingness, and it further tests and verifies the relationship among them. Our research shows that, firstly, Perception utility has a significant positive effect on college students' low-carbon tourism participation willingness, while the positive effect of perception convenience has not been verified in this study. Secondly, Secondary reference group has a significant positive effect on college students' low-carbon tourism participation willingness, while the positive effect of perception convenience has not been verified in this study. Finally, the study concludes that, forming a good perception utility experience of college students' low-carbon tourism by creating and promoting low-carbon tourism value of altruism and self-interest, while at the same time, playing environmental protection clubs reference group role can improve the college students' willingness to participate in low-carbon tourism.

Keywords:
Perceived value, reference group, participation willingness

87.犯罪化的正當性原則——兼評喬爾範伯格的限制自由原則

方泉
澳門科技大學 法學院

會議/刊物名稱：
法學，第 08 期，pp.111，ISSN:1000-4238，2012 年 8 月，CSSCI 檢索，中文核心期刊要目總覽

內容簡介：
我國刑事立法中存在的問題根本上源於基本立法原則的缺失。對刑事立法者而言，首先需要依據犯罪化的正當性原則保證國家正當地通過刑法禁止某個行爲。在假定自由有限的前提下，美國法哲學家喬爾 • 範伯格在其著作《刑法的道德界限》中重新闡釋了以損害原則爲首的一系列限制自由原則，成爲英美法語境中對犯罪化界限的經典表述。範伯格在方法上回避對法哲學抽象問題的討論，按照如孫斯坦所說的"未完全理論化"的方法展開論述，體現了後現代法學的多元主義立場。他歸納的這些限制自由原則適應了多元價值時代的需求，對我國刑事立法確立基本立法原則，擺脫現存的隨意性和被動性等問題、防止過度犯罪化等具有現實意義。

關鍵詞：
犯罪化、正當性、立法原則、損害原則、冒犯原則、未完全理論化的協議

87.The Legitimacy Principle of Criminalization -- Commenting on the Liberty-Limiting Principle of Joel Feinberg

Fang, Q (Fang Quan)
Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Law Science, 2012(08), pp.111, ISSN: 1000-4238, Aug 2012, CSSCI indexed, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
Criminalization shall be one of the capital and fundamental issues both to philosophy of criminal law and to legislation of criminal law. The legitimacy of criminalization asks the question of what sorts of conducts the state can legitimately make criminal. Based on the ground of multi-values , Joel Fein burg appeals to several liberty-limiting principles led by Harm Principle to set moral limits of criminal law, just as Sun stein' s incompletely-theorized-agreements, which deserve to be valued by our criminal-law-makers and scholars.

Keywords:
Criminalization, legitimacy, legislation principle, harm principle, offense principle

88.百年孤獨——澳門中小企業法制進路及其建構

沈雲樵
澳門科技大學 法學院

會議/刊物名稱：
澳門法學，第五期，pp.1-23，ISSN: 2220-2595，2012 年 6 月

內容簡介：
澳門中小企業身處不獲政府足夠重視之法律環境，相關法律因循守舊，其自身的公司治理模式亦相對落後，致其舉步維艱。比之大型股份公司，澳門中小企業面臨更爲 嚴峻的融資管道過窄之困境，實有拓展必要；中小企業也受制於缺乏靈活性的市場退出機制，因而極需政府擴大市場退出機制的自由度，並解決破產法律制度供給不足的現實問題。

關鍵詞：
中小企業、公司治理、融資、退出機制

88.One Hundred Years of Solitude: The Path Dependence and Construction of Legal System of Small and Medium-Size Enterprises in Macau

Shen, YQ(Shen Yun-qiao)
Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Macau Law Review, 2012(05), pp.1-23, ISSN: 2220-2595, Jun 2012

Abstract:
SMEs in Macau are in the poor legal environment that the government has not paid enough attention to them, and the relevant laws are fragmented and conservative. In addition to the above reasons, the corporate governance model of SMEs in Macau is so lagging behind that also leads to operational difficulties. The financing channels of SMEs in Macau are narrower than that of the giant corporation, and there is the need to broaden the financing channel. SMEs are also constrained by the lack of flexibility of the market exit mechanism. Therefore the government should strengthen the free market exit mechanism, and solve the problem that is the supply shortage of bankruptcy law.

Keywords:
SMEs, Corporate Governance, Financing, Exit mechanism

89.論揭開公司面紗理論的適用：以子公司債權人之保護爲例

沈雲樵
澳門科技大學 法學院

會議/刊物名稱：
公司法評論，2011 年第 02 輯（總第 19 輯），pp.116-133

內容簡介：
公司法發達國家普遍重視在契約自由基礎上成立債權債務的母子公司債權人的保護問題，要求其重視自救的方法。但是，存在著大量的非自願債權人，其產生原因是侵權行爲而非合同。世界各國和地區對此反應令人詫異，通常在公司法上幷不專門規定對非自願債權人的保護方法。在歐洲大陸，保護子公司非自願債權人的任務主要是由傳統民法規範來完成的。另外，作爲有限責任替代的保險制度也起到了很大作用。上述方法都有其局限性。美國法院率先創立了揭開公司面紗理論。這是一種更爲徹底的保護子公司債權人的方法。一些國家和地區的公司法引進了這種理論，但是其適用無一例外都遭遇到困境。即使是在該理論濫觴地美國，其適用標準也是很模糊的，尤其是各州法院在審理中的標準很不一樣。我國在 2005 年修訂《公司法》時引入了揭開公司面紗理論，但和衆多的輸入國一樣，尚未在司法實踐中找到適用該理論的良策，目前仍存較多困難，除了類型化的努力之外，法院尚需更多的自由裁量權。

關鍵詞：
揭開公司面紗、子公司債權人、合同、類型化

89.On the application of the theory of lifting the corporate veil in Macau

Shen, YQ(Shen Yun-qiao)
Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Review On Corporation Law, 2011(02), pp.116-133

Abstract:
The countries with modern law of corporation pay more attention on the protection of creditors of the parent and subsidiary companies on the basis of freedom of contract, and ask them save themselves. But there are many involuntary creditors with the founding of tort. The civil law protects the involuntary creditors of subsidiary companies in Continental Europe. And the insurance system, the alternative of a limited liability, plays an important roll. The above methods have limitations. The courts in U.S. A. pioneered the theory of piercing the corporate veil. This is a more thorough protection of the subsidiaries' creditors. Some countries and regions transplant this theory, but it applies without exception encountered predicament. The applicable standard of the theory is very vague even in the originated places the United States, and the standards of the case to trial in different state courts are very different. China introduced the theory of piercing the corporate veil in the amendments to the Companies Act in 2005. And the applicable is difficult. In addition to the typed, the court still needs more discretion.

Keywords:
Piercing the corporate veil, the creditor of the subsidiary company, contract, typed

90.中國法官與法院的地位和作用——以德國法比較的視角探討

張青波
澳門科技大學 法學院

會議/刊物名稱：
海外法與憲法，2012 年第 1 期，pp.28-39

內容簡介：
中國儘管移植了大量西方法律，但實施效果並不理想。其中的一個原因是法官和法院在中國社會中的地位和作用。通過和德國司法制度的比較，中國相關制度的特點得以呈現。

關鍵詞：
中國、司法、法官

90.Position and Role of Judges and Courts in China: A comparative Description from Viewpoint of German Law

Zhang, QB (Zhang Qing-bo)
Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Law and Politics in Africa, Asia and Latin America, 2012(01), pp. 28-39

Abstract:
China is in spite of its material laws, which are similar to the western laws, far away from under Rule of Law. One of the most important reasons is the rank or the role of the judges and the courts in Chinese society. With a functional comparison between the germen system of the justice and that of China the characters of Chinese system are displayed. It could be thereby easily understandable, why the laws in China are not implemented so much as in Europe.

Keywords:
China, justice, judge

91.中國法律的現代化：涵義、成就、障礙與前景

張青波
澳門科技大學 法學院

會議/刊物名稱：
原社會學，2012 年第 29 期，pp.41-57

內容簡介：
中國法律現代化的核心是保護中國傳統社會所缺乏的平等和自由的基本權利。迄今中國已經基本完成了法律文本的現代化，但法律發揮作用和人們相應的心理還需要發展。法律現代化的過程可以在中國現代化的大背景下更好理解。隨著現代化的深入，中國將在未來建立起現代化的法律體制。

關鍵詞：
法律現代化、中國

91.Modernization of Law in China - Its Meaning, Achievements, Obstacles and Prospect

Zhang, QB (Zhang Qing-bo)
Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Academic Journal, 2012(29), pp.41-57

Abstract:
The core of modernization of law in China is the protection of basic rights of freedom and equality, which was lacking in the traditional Chinese society. Today, the modernization from the perspective of legal texts has been fast thoroughly finished, while the function of law and the mentality of people need developing. This process could be better understood against the whole background of modernization in China. With the deepening of modernization a modern legal system could be expected in China in the long run.

Keywords:
Modernization of Law, China

92.澳門法治水準綜合評估

趙琳琳
澳門科技大學 法學院

會議/刊物名稱：
"一國兩制"研究，2012 年第 2 期，pp.115-122，ISSN:0874 – 1824

內容簡介：
世界正義工程法治指數（The WJP Rule of Law Index）是由美國非政府組織"世界正義工程"（World Justice Project）所設計的一套新穎的法治量化評估工具，其旨在向國家和地區提供實踐中遵循法治可達程度的詳盡而全面的藍圖。迄今爲止，來自 66 個國家和地區的 2000 多位專家爲此套指數的形成作出了貢獻。澳門特區政府成立十年有餘，此時此刻，參考這套指數來綜合評估特區的法治水準是十分有意義的，有益於全面審視特區十餘年來法治事業的成就和不足，進而明確將來發展和完善的方向。最新版 2011 年法治指數（WJP Rule of Law IndexR ）包含九大因素，下面又進一步劃分爲 52 個子因素，本文參照這九大因素逐一分析澳門特區的法治發展狀況。

關鍵詞：
法治、權力、權利

92.Assessment on the Standard of the Rule of Law in Macau

Zhao, LL (Zhao Lin-lin)
Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Research on the" One Country, Two Systems", 2012(02), pp.115-122, ISSN: 0874 – 1824

Abstract:
The WJP Rule of Law the Index is a novel tool for quantitative assessment of the rule of law designed by the U.S. NGO of World Justice Project, which aims to provide practical, detailed and comprehensive blueprint to follow the rule of law. So far, more than 2,000 experts from 66 countries and regions in the formation of the index make contributions. The Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region was established more than ten years ago, using the index for assessment of the standard of the rule of law in the SAR is very meaningful. The latest version of the Rule of Law Index 2011 (WJP Rule of Law Index R) contains nine factors; the following are further divided into 52 sub-factors.

Keywords:
Rule of law, power, right

93.內地與澳門刑事被害人保護之比較研究

趙琳琳
澳門科技大學 法學院

會議/刊物名稱：
第四屆兩岸四地刑事法論壇，2012 年 11 月 19-20 日，會議文章

內容簡介：
長期以來，在刑事立法和司法中，人們常常關注被追訴者的人權保障問題，被害人的合法權益受到了忽視。不過，近些年來，刑事被害人的保護問題正日益得到重視。從中國內地和澳門特區的刑事立法和司法實踐來看，亦是如此。中國內地刑事訴訟法已於 2012 年 3 月作出第二次的修正，澳門刑事訴訟法典的修改也在緊鑼密鼓地進行，此時此刻，比較兩地的刑事被害人保護問題無疑具有重要的理論和現實意義。

關鍵詞：
被害人、隱私權、訴訟權利、實體權利

93.Comparative research on the victim protection in both mainland and Macau

Zhao, LL (Zhao Lin-lin)
Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
The Fourth Criminal Law Forum in four places in Greater China, November 19, 2012 - November 20, 2012, conference article

Abstract:
For a long time, in the criminal legislation and justice, people are often concerned about the Defendants' protection, the legitimate rights and interests of the victims are ignored. However, in recent years, the problem of the protection of the crime victims is gaining attention. In the way of criminal legislation and judicial practice in Mainland China and Macao SAR, it is also the case. Mainland China Criminal Procedure Law was modified in March 2012 for the second time, and modification of the Code of Criminal Procedure in Macau is also in process. At this moment, comparing protection of victims in two places undoubtedly has important theoretical and practical significance.

Keywords:
Victim, Privacy right, procedural rights, substantial rights

94.澳門司法援助制度新論

趙琳琳
澳門科技大學 法學院

會議/刊物名稱：
2012 法律援助國際研討會，2012 年 12 月 15-16 日，會議文章

內容簡介：
在澳門，法律援助被稱作司法援助。澳門司法援助制度的有關規定分散在若干法律中。其中，一般司法援助制度原來是由第 41/94/M 號法令所規範的，這部法律在生效後十餘年裏取得了一定成效，但也存在諸多不足，嚴重滯後於社會的發展。最終，立法會於 2012 年 8 月 30 日通過了新的司法援助法律，即第 13/2012 號法律《司法援助的一般制度》，將於明年 4 月 1 日起生效。此外，《刑事訴訟法典》、《民事訴訟法典》、《法院訴訟費用制度》等法律規範中也有司法援助的內容。

關鍵詞：
司法援助、法律援助、人權保障

94.On the Judicial Assistance in Macau

Zhao, LL (Zhao Lin-lin)
Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
2012 International Seminar on Legal Aid, December 15, 2012 - December 16, 2012, conference article

Abstract:
In Macau, legal aid is called judicial assistance. The relevant provisions of the Macau legal aid system is dispersed in a number of laws. General legal aid system turned out to be regulated by the first 41/94/M Decree. It has achieved some success in more than ten years after the entry into force, but there are also many deficiencies seriously lagging behind the development of society. Ultimately, the Legislative Council on August 30, 2012 passed a new judicial assistance law, Law No. 13/2012 "judicial assistance general system" and it will be effective from April 1 next year. In addition, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Code of Civil Procedure, the court litigation cost system also mentions the legal aid issues.

Keywords:
Judicial aid, legal aid, human rights protection

95.再思大眾文化：一個文化研究視角

黃微子
澳門科技大學 人文藝術學院

會議/刊物名稱：
澳門科技大學學報，第 6 卷，第 1 期，pp.84-89，ISSN:1994-4926，2012 年 6 月

內容簡介：
從對大眾文化和文化研究之間關係的某些典型誤解出發，本文將大眾文化放置在文化研究的視角下進行再思考：回顧了自文化研究進入中國以來的十幾年間，內地學者研究大眾文化的實踐及其局限；力圖厘清大眾文化在當前中國語境中的不同面向；進而探討爲什麼還要研究大眾文化以及怎樣研究大眾文化。

關鍵詞：
大眾文化、文化研究、研究方法

95.Rethinking Popular Culture: A Cultural Studies Perspective

Huang, WZ (Huang Wei Zi)
Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, Volume 6, Issue 1, pp.84-89, ISSN: 1994-4926, Jun 2012

Abstract:
Starting from some typical misunderstandings of the relationship between popular culture and cultural studies, this paper discusses the research practices of Mainland Chinese scholars for popular culture since cultural studies was introduced into China two decades ago, rethinks the meaning and significance of popular culture in contemporary context, and tries to figure out how we can achieve a better understanding of popular culture.

Keywords:
Popular Culture, Cultural Studies, Research Methodology

96.協商：韓寒與另類的文化明星生產

黃微子
澳門科技大學 人文藝術學院

會議/刊物名稱：
文化研究，第 12 輯，pp.24-37，2012 年 5 月，CSSCI 來源集刊

內容簡介：
在當代中國的文化生產場中，韓寒是一個與余秋雨、于丹、易中天等主流文化明星有著不同生產機制的另類文化明星。比起主流文化明星，韓寒對自己的形象有更大的控制力，並且對各種相關的生產力量都有更大的議價能力。本文將通過揭示其從“叛逆少年”到“80 後作家”、“歌手”、“賽車手”再到“公民”、 “知識份子”的形象轉變歷程，討論在另類的文化明星生產中，明星本人如何與媒體、合作者乃至於批評者和粉絲協商自身的權力。

關鍵詞：
韓寒、文化明星、文化生產

96.Negotiations: Han Han and the production of alternative cultural celebrity in China

Huang, WZ (Huang Wei Zi)
Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Cultural Studies, Volume 12, pp.24-37, May 2012, CSSCI indexed

Abstract:
Han Han is a significant cultural celebrity in contemporary China. The production mechanism of his alternative celebrity is distinct from that of those mainstream cultural celebrities, such as Yu Qiuyu, Yu Dan and Yi Zhongtian. Han Han holds stronger control power over his own images and bargaining power to negotiate with the production forces involved. By examining the transition of Han Han's images since he first became famous as a rebellious youth and post-80s writer until recent years when he was regarded as a public intellectual, this paper aims to discuss how, in the alternative production mechanism, cultural celebrity negotiates power with media, collaborators, critics and fans.

Keywords:
Han Han, Cultural Celebrity, Cultural Production

97.個人敘事與歷史真實——以“沈崇事件”的敘事爭議爲中心

孫瑱
澳門科技大學 人文藝術學院

會議/刊物名稱：
江蘇社會科學，2012 年第 06 期，pp.212-217，2012 年 12 月，CSSCI 檢索，中文核心期刊要目總覽

內容簡介：
個人敘事是構建歷史真實的重要素材之一。歷史學者謝泳發表的關於“沈崇事件”的演講引發了諸多以個人敘事的形式出現的批駁之聲，爲研究個人敘事與歷史真實性的複雜關係提供了頗具價值的案例。本文從敘事表演的角度，通過分析被述事件的敘事情境、敘事者的身份構建以及敘事手段的使用等要素，重點審視有關批駁謝泳演講的個人敘事。本文認爲，個人敘事對於事件的重構是否有效，並不取決於敘事者身份及其依靠的主流價值，而是有賴於講述的準確性、邏輯性與完整性。

關鍵詞：
沈崇事件、個人敘事、敘事表演、歷史真實

97.Personal narrative and historical truth: A critical analysis of the conflicting narratives on the Shen Chong incident

Sun, Z (Sun Zhen)
Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Jiangsu Social Sciences, Volume 06, pp.212-271, Dec 2012, CSSCI indexed, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
Personal narratives are important resources to construct the historical truth. The public speech about the Shen Chong Incident delivered by the historical scholar Xie Yong has led to the rebuttals in the form of personal narrative. This provided a good research case to analyze the relationships between personal narratives and the historical truth. This paper drew on the perspective of narrative performance and analyzed the narrative event, the narrated event, and the narrator's indentity construction in the personal stories.

Keywords:
Shen Chong incident, personal narrative, narrative performance, historical truth

98.論 20 世紀 90 年代以來臺灣作家的女性歷史書寫

蕭寶鳳、李琳
澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：
臺灣研究集刊，2012 年第 01 期，pp.87-94，2012 年 2 月，CSSCI 檢索

內容簡介：
本文以 20 世紀 90 年代以來臺灣文學中幾部女性作家書寫歷史的小說爲論述對象，分析當代臺灣女性歷史書寫的美學策略、思想內涵及其所反映的社會歷史脈絡。前三節分別從身體書寫、歷史話語中沉默女性記憶空間寓言等三個角度解讀這些文本以多重主體策略融合女性意識與歷史元素的美學張力，第四節則將其置入臺灣社會獨特的後殖民歷史語境與西方女性主義文化思潮的互動關係中，分析女性歷史文本對“女性”、“歷史”與“國族”三者關係的呈現，從“女性意識”與“歷史眼光”兩方面檢視女性歷史書寫的意義。

關鍵詞：
臺灣、女性歷史抒寫、後殖民

98.On Taiwan Feminine Historical Narration since 1990s

Xiao, BF (Xiao Bao Feng); Li, L (Li Lin)
Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Taiwan Research Journal, 2012(01), pp.87-94, Feb 2012, CSSCI indexed

Abstract:
Feminine writing has been one of the most heated phenomena in Taiwan literatures since 1990s. This paper makes a detailed analysis of the aesthetic strategy, the social and historical contests expressed in the female authors' historical narration in Taiwan.

Keywords:
Taiwan, feminine, historical narration, post-colonialism

99.元雜劇中的青樓女子形象淺析——性別視角的文化批評

張芳
澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：
四川戲劇，2012 年第 4 期，pp.44-46，2012 年 9 月，中文核心期刊要目總覽

內容簡介：
元雜劇中的青樓女子形象主要有兩類:一類是守節專一,鐘愛窮酸書生,渴望從良的天使型形象;一類是水性揚花,虐待前妻子女,聯合奸夫謀害丈夫的蕩婦型形象。這兩類形象都是男性審美理想在女性身上的投射,是男性話語對女性的塑造,其目的在於爲現實生活中的女性提供一種效仿或摒棄的模式。

關鍵詞：
元雜劇、青樓女子、男性審美理想

99.Analysis of brothel woman image -- a gender perspective in Zaju of the Yuan Dynasty Cultural Criticism

Zhang, F (Zhang Fang)
Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Sichuan drama, 2012(04), pp.44-46, Sep 2012, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
In the drama of the Yuan Dynasty brothel woman image mainly has two kinds: one kind is the single-minded love feast, scrubby scholar, angel image desire from; one is a slut, abuse his children, Slut image combined with the adulterer murdered her husband. These two kinds of images are male aesthetic ideal in the female projection on the body, is the male discourse shaping of female, the purpose is to provide a suit or abandon the pattern for women in real life.

Keywords:
The Yuan Dynasty drama, brothel woman, male aesthetic ideal

100.晚清“花譜”文化與民初（1912-1919）劇評

張芳
澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：
戲劇文學，2012 年第 11 期，pp.127-129，2012 年 11 月，中文核心期刊要目總覽

內容簡介：
民初（1912-1919）的社會，戲劇評論和理論研究活動異常繁盛。民初（1912-1919）劇評興盛的主要原因之一是源於晚清“花譜”文化的流風遺韻。其在品評內容、品評效應、表面動機等方面明顯的承襲了晚清的“花譜”創作。但是在深層創作動機、劇評家構成、品評標準等方面都有了全新的特徵與時代色彩，所蘊含的內容也更爲豐富。

關鍵詞：
民初（1912-1919）劇評、晚清“花譜”文化、品評內容、品評效應、創作動機、劇評家構成、品評標準

100.“Florilegium” culture in late Qing Dynasty and in the early years of the Republic (1912-1919) Theater

Zhang, F (Zhang Fang)
Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Dramatic literature, 2012(11), pp.127-129, Nov 2012, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
In the early years of the Republic (1912-1919) society, drama and criticism and theory research activities abnormal prosperity. He flourished in early Republic of China is one of the main reasons why the source from the late Qing Dynasty "florilegium” cultural flow wind influence. The evaluation content, evaluation effect, surface motivation etc. obviously inherited the late Qing "florilegium” creation. But in the deep motivation, critics constitute evaluation standards and other aspects of the new features and time color, which contains the content, is richer. Thus, the theory of drama is in the tradition of literary theory on the basis of constant innovation and change, only for the modern drama theory laid the foundation of.

Keywords:
In the early years of the Republic theater, in the late Qing Dynasty "florilegium” culture, evaluation, evaluation of effect, motive, critics, evaluation criteria

101.試析民初（1912-1919）戲劇理論家的群體形成

張芳
澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：
戲劇文學，2012 年第 10 期，pp.68-72，2012 年 10 月，中文核心期刊要目總覽

內容簡介：
民初（1912-1919）時期中國的經濟呈現勃興狀態，社會思想解放，文化上百花爭豔。民主風氣的開創，帶來了戲劇界一系列的改良運動。以上都爲民初戲劇評論和理論研究的深入開展提供了適宜的社會和戲劇文化環境。在此大背景下，民初戲劇理論家們由於政治上的共同傾向，文學上的共同愛好、職業上的共同需要、人品與文品上的相互賞識，戲劇上的共同愛好與追求，戲劇批評上的一致標準，形成了一個個劇論家群體交往空間。

關鍵詞：
民初（1912-1919）戲劇理論家、群體交往空間、文人結社、票社演劇、報刊、論著的編輯出版

101.The Republic of China (1912-1919) drama theorist group formation

Zhang, F (Zhang Fang)
Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Dramatic literature, 2012(10), pp.68-72, Oct 2012, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
The early years of the Republic of China (1912-1919) period of China economy flourishing state, social ideological liberation, a hundred flowers contend in beauty culture. To create a democratic atmosphere, brings a series of theatrical reform movement. All of the above as the drama review and theoretical research provided a favorable social and cultural environment. Under this background, the drama theorists as the common tendency of politics, literature on common interests, mutual appreciation occupation on common needs, personality and paper products, drama on the common interest and pursuit, the same drama criticism standard, forming a series of house group communication space.

Keywords:
Early (1912-1919) drama theorist, group communication space, literati Association, ticket agency drama, newspapers, books publishing

102.繡花荷包

鄭應峰
澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：
時代文學，2012 年 04 期，pp.90-91，2012 年 4 月，中文核心期刊要目總覽（2008）

內容簡介：
本文講述了來自農村的吳可然考上了大學，卻又無錢念書。後來在親戚朋友和戀人雪蓮的經濟資助下，邁進了大學校門。在大學學習期間，吳可然結識了父親爲高官的同班女生。爲了改變自己的命運，吳可然不顧雪蓮爲自己懷過孕的事實，背叛了深愛自己的雪蓮。爲了能讓雪蓮死心，吳可然竟然心生毒計，一邊和這位同班女生戀愛，一邊還把這位女生帶回家鄉，製造了一出床上偷歡的演戲，故意讓雪蓮看見。雪蓮絕望之下自殺，吳可然受到強大的輿論譴責，最後被學校開除，同班女生也離開了他。留給人們沉重的思考。

關鍵詞：
繡花荷包、學費、愛情、大學生

102.Embroidered Purse

Zheng, YF (Zheng Ying Feng)
Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Contemparary Literature, 2012(04), pp.90-91, Apr 2012, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
This article tells the story of Wu keran from rural admitted to the university, but no money to study. Later, relatives and his lover Xuelian funded him to go on studying. While studying at the university, Wu was natural to get to know a classmate girl whose father was a senior official. In order to change his destiny, Wu abandoned Xuelian in spite of the fact that Xuelian had been pregnant for him. In order to let Xuelian give up hope, Wu came up with a deadly trap. Wu fell in love his classmate girl, took her to his hometown, and then he pretended to make love with the girl to let Xuelian see it. After that Xuelian suicide with desperation. Wu received public condemnation, was expelled from school, and the classmate girl broke out with him. The story asks people to think more about ourselves.

Keywords:
embroidered purse, tuition fee, love, college student

103.“零翻譯”流行語解析——從 Windows 到 iPhone

劉文英
澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：
伊犁師範學院學報(社會科學版)，2012 年第 02 期，pp.103-106，2012 年 6 月

內容簡介：
"零翻譯"現象逐漸引起了人們的關注。本文通過觀察語料，對常見"零翻譯"詞匯進行剖析，揭示了"零翻譯"詞匯在形式構成、語義範疇、語用效果三個方面的語言特徵。分析結果將啓發我們正確看待"零翻譯"，並思考新時代的翻譯實踐標準。

關鍵詞：
零翻譯、語言特徵、 翻譯實踐

103.A Linguistic Anatomy of "Zero Translation" -- from Windows to iPhone

Liu, WY (Liu Wenying)
Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Yili Normal University（Social Science Edition）, 2012（02）, pp.103-106, Jun 2012

Abstract:
The phenomenon of "zero translation" has grabbed many people's attention. Based on data observation, this article provides a linguistic anatomy of frequently used zero-translated expressions to reveal their linguistic features in terms of form constitution, semantic coverage, and pragmatic effects. It is expected that the study may help us put "zero translation" in perspective and reflect on desirable standards of translation practice in this new era.

Keywords:
Zero translation, linguistic features, reflections on translation practice

104.相位和振幅的 Hardy-Sobolev 導數以及應用

黨培、錢濤、楊燕
澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：
應用科學中的數學方法，第 35 卷，第 17 期，pp.2017-2030，2012 年 11 月，SCI-E 檢索，EI 檢索

內容簡介：
在這篇文章裏面，我們提出了一種新的類型的導數，即 “Hardy-Sobolev 導數”，在這個基礎之上，我們將時頻分析裏面的一些基本公式的有效性推廣到 Sobolev 空間裏面的信號。而且我們給出了在週期信號和有線離散信號這兩種情況下的結論.

關鍵詞：
信號的振幅相位表示、希爾伯特變換、瞬時頻率、相位和振幅的導數

104.Hardy-Sobolev Derivatives of Phase and Amplitude, and Their Applications

Pei, D (Pei Dang); Tao, Q (Tao Qian); Yan, Y (Yan Yang)
Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Mathematical Methods in The Applied Sciences, Volume 35, Issue 17, pp.2017-2030, Nov 2012, SCI-E indexed, EI indexed

Abstract:
This fundamental study, by introducing a new type of derivatives, called Hardy-Sobolev derivatives, we extend some fundamental formulas in time-frequency analysis to signals in the Sobolev space that do not usually have classical derivatives. We also investigate the corresponding formulas for periodic (infinite discrete) and finite discrete signals.

Keywords:
Amplitude-phase representation of signal, Hilbert transforms, instantaneous frequency, derivatives of phase and amplitude

105.單位球面上亮度積分的優化計算

M. Kaasalainen、盧曉平、A. Vanttinen
澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：

天文學與天體物理學，第 539 卷，pp.A9，ISSN:0004-6361，2012 年 3 月，SCI-E 檢索，EI 檢索

內容簡介：

文章比較了不同觀測以及照明幾何位置下不規則形狀物體（例如小行星）光變曲線的多種計算方法，並提出了一種更爲有效快速的演算法。對於凸體形狀，可以基於該方法轉化爲單位球上部份區域的數值積分計算。該演算法基於 Lebedev 數值積分方法，對於光變曲線計算以及反問題計算都有非常好的表現，不僅形式簡單而且計算效率高，精度也比數據誤差高。此外，該演算法不需要將物體表面進行多面體離散化。在 0.01 這個精度級上，該演算法比常用的多面體離散方法更快，而且對高精度問題依然有同樣的表現。該演算法還可以應用於其他相似的問題上，都可以轉爲單位球上的數值積分，而且能夠很方便地替換原有的反問題軟件中相應的積分計算模塊。

關鍵詞：

小行星、數值計算方法、光度、散射法則

105.Optimal computation of brightness integrals parameterized on the unit sphere

M. Kaasalainen; Lu, XP (Lu Xiaoping); A. Vanttinen
Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

Astronomy and Astrophysics, Volume 539, pp.A9, ISSN: 0004-6361, Mar 2012, SCI-E indexed, EI indexed

Abstract:

We compare various approaches to find the most efficient method for the practical computation of the light curves (integrated bright- nesses) of irregularly shaped bodies such as asteroids at arbitrary viewing and illumination geometries. For convex models, this reduces to the problem of the numerical computation of an integral over a simply defined part of the unit sphere. We introduce a fast method, based on Lebedev quarters, which is optimal for both light curve simulation and inversion in the sense that it is the simplest and fastest widely applicable procedure for accuracy levels corresponding to typical data noise. The method requires no tessellation of the surface into a polyhedral approximation. At the accuracy level of 0.01 mag, it is up to an order of magnitude faster than polyhedral sums that are usually applied to this problem, and even faster at higher accuracies. This approach can also be used in other similar cases that can be modeled on the unit sphere. The method is easily implemented in light curve inversion by a simple alteration of the standard algorithm/software.

Keywords:

Minor planets, asteroids, general – methods, numerical – techniques, photometric – scattering

106.高良薑素與 TRAIL 合用在人非小細胞肺癌株 A549 中的作用研究

張文靜、黃啓來、華子春
澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：
藥學學報（英文版），第 02 卷，第 06 期，pp.569-574，2012 年 12 月，中國科技引證報告，中文核心要目總覽

內容簡介：

TNF 相關的凋亡誘導配體（TRAIL）是近年來很受關注的肺癌治療的新一代藥物，目前在中國處於 III 期臨床試驗階段。然而臨床試驗結果發現部分患者在接受 TRAIL 治療中出現耐藥性。爲改善 TRAIL 在臨床試驗中出現的耐藥性，本研究探討了高良薑素與 TRAIL 合用對耐 TRAIL 的人非小細胞肺癌的株 A549 的治療作用。我們發現，TRAIL 聯合使用高良薑素較單一使用顯著抑制了 A549 細胞株的增殖，DAPI 和 JC-1 檢測也發現細胞凋亡率增加。進一步通過蛋白水準檢測發現兩藥合用顯著誘導了 PARP 的剪切，caspase-8 的活化；同時，p38MAPK 信號通路啓動。這些發現提示高良薑素與 TRAIL 的合用將有希望成爲肺癌治療的新策略。

關鍵詞：
高良薑素、TNF 相關的凋亡誘導配體、A549 人非小細胞腺癌細胞系、細胞毒作用、凋亡、p38

106.Galangin and TRAIL cooperate to suppress A549 lung cancer proliferation via apoptosis and p38 MAPK activation

Zhang, WJ (Zhang Wenjing); Huang, QL (Huang Qilai); Hua, ZC (Hua Zichun)
Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Acta Pharmaceutica Sinica B, Volume 02, Issue 06, pp.569–574, Dec 2012, Chinese S & T Journal Citation Reports, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:

Tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis inducing ligand (TRAIL) is a promising antitumor therapy against lung cancer which is currently undergoing a phase III clinical trial in China. Unfortunately some cancer patients in the clinical trial displayed resistance to TRAIL treatment. In investigating ways to overcome this resistance, we evaluated the inhibitory effect of galangin on TRAIL resistant A549 human lung adenocarcinoma cells. Here we report that, in comparison with the single agents, the combination of galangin and TRAIL markedly suppressed proliferation of A549 cells and induced apoptosis as shown by DAPI and JC-1 staining. The combination of galangin and TRAIL induced PARP cleavage, activation of caspase-8 and p38 MAPK (mitogen-activated protein kinases). These findings indicate that the combination of galangin and TRAIL may constitute a promising strategy for the treatment of lung cancer.

Keywords:
Galangin, TRAIL, A549 cell line, Cytotoxicity, Apoptosis, P38 MAPK

107.高良薑素抑制黑色素瘤細胞株 B16F10 生長作用機制研究

張文靜、蘭燕、黃啓來、華子春
澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：
細胞技術，2012 年 9 月 22 日網上刊登，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：
高良薑素，是植物高良薑和蜂膠中含量很高的黃酮類化合物，對黑色素瘤在內的多種腫瘤細胞具有細胞毒作用。然而，高良薑素對黑色素瘤細胞株作用的靶點目前還不清楚。本文研究了高良薑素對黑色素瘤細胞毒作用的機制。高良薑素顯著抑制 B16F10 細胞株的增殖。通過 Hoechst 細胞凋亡染色和 Annexin-V-PI 流式細胞儀檢測發現高良薑素誘導細胞的凋亡。此外，JC-1 線粒體膜電位在細胞受到高良薑素處理後顯著下降。蛋白水準檢測發現高良薑素通過啓動 caspase-9-caspase-3-PARP 線粒體凋亡通過促進細胞的凋亡。P38MAPK 信號通路在高良薑素處理後顯著活化。p38MAPK 抑制部分逆轉高良薑素誘導的凋亡反應。這些結果表明，高良薑素有望成爲抗惡性黑色素瘤的有效化療藥物。

關鍵詞：
高良薑素、凋亡、惡性黑色素瘤、線粒體、p38

107.Galangin induces B16F10 melanoma cell apoptosis via mitochondrial pathway and sustained activation of p38 MAPK.

Zhang, WJ (Zhang Wenjing); Yan, L(Yan Lan); Huang, QL (Huang Qilai); Hua, ZC (Hua Zichun)
Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Cytotechnology, online published, 22 September 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:
Galangin, an active flavonoid present at high concentration in Alpinia officinarum Hance and propolis, shows cytotoxicity towards several cancer cell lines, including melanoma. However, the specific cellular targets of galangin-induced cytotoxicity in melanoma are still unknown. Here, we investigated the effects of galangin in B16F10 melanoma cells and explored the possible molecular mechanisms. Galangin significantly decreased cell viability of B16F10 cells, and also induced cell apoptosis shown by Hoechst 33342 staining and Annexin V-PI double staining flow cytometric assay. Furthermore, upon galangin treatment, disruption of mitochondrial membrane potential was observed by JC-1 staining. Western blotting analysis indicated that galangin activated apoptosis signaling cascades by cleavage of procaspase-9, procaspase-3 and PARP in B16F10 cells. Moreover, galangin significantly induced activation of phosphor-p38 MAPK in a time and dose dependent manner. SB203580, an inhibitor of p38, partially attenuated galangin-induced apoptosis in B16F10 cells. Taken together, this work suggests that galangin has the potential to be a promising agent for melanoma treatment and may be further evaluated as a chemotherapeutic agent.

Keywords:
Galangin, Apoptosis, Malignant melanoma, Mitochondria, p38 MAPK

108.苯基乙炔磺醯胺與蕈撥醯胺抗肺癌 A549 細胞增殖作用研究

王繼雙、何焱、張文靜、張鵬、黃啓來、華子春
澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：
中國生化藥物雜誌，第 33 卷，第 06 期，pp.754-758，2012 年 12 月，中國科技引證報告，中文核心要目總覽

內容簡介：
目的探討 HSP70 抑制劑 PFT-μ(苯基乙炔磺醯胺)及蕈撥醯胺單獨使用及合用時,對非小細胞肺癌 A549 細胞增殖活性的影響。方法 MTT 法檢測蕈撥醯胺、PFT-μ 單用及合用對 A549 細胞增殖的影響;DAPI 染色觀察 A549 細胞凋亡形態改變;Western blot 法檢測相關凋亡蛋白 PARP、Bid 的變化。結果蕈撥醯胺劑量依賴性抑制 A549 細胞增殖,兩藥合用顯著降低細胞增殖活性,與各單獨給藥組存在統計學差異(P<0.01);兩藥合用後細胞核數目明顯減少,但是凋亡現象沒有蕈撥醯胺組明顯;PFT-μ 不引起相關凋亡蛋白變化。蕈撥醯胺降低 Bid 表達,增加 PARP 剪切體表達。與蕈撥醯胺組相比,合用增加 Bid 表達,減少 PARP 剪切體表達。結論 PFT-μ 與蕈撥醯胺合用,能增加對 A549 細胞的細胞毒性,但二者可能通過不同的方式促進細胞死亡。

關鍵詞：
苯基乙炔磺醯胺、蕈撥醯胺、聯合用藥、PARP、Bid

108.The anti-proliferative effect of PFT-μ and piplartine on human lung cancer cell line A549

Wang, JS(Wang Ji-shuang); He, Y(He Yan); Zhang, WJ (Zhang Wenjing); Zhang, P(Zhang Peng); Huang, QL (Huang Qilai); Hua, ZC (Hua Zichun)
Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Chinese Journal of Biochemical Pharmaceutics, Volume 33, Issue 06, pp.754-758, Dec 2012, Chinese S & T Journal Citation Reports, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
Purpose: To determine the anti-proliferative activity of PFT-μ or piplartine and their combination on human lung cancer cell line (A549).Methods the cell viability was analyzed by MTT assay. The apoptotic morphology was examined by DAPI staining. The PARP, Bid protein expression was determined by Western blot analysis. Results the anti-proliferation of piplartine had a dose-effect relationship. The combinational treatment significantly reduced the proliferation of the cells and the anti-proliferative effect of the combination group was significantly different from both the PFT-μ group and the piplartine group (P<0.01).Compared with the piplartine group, the apoptotic morphological changed in the combination group was decreased. PFT-μ treatment had no influence on PARP and Bid protein expression. Piplartine significantly reduced Bid protein expression, and induced more PARP cleavage than the control group. Compared with the piplartine group, combination treatment decreased Bid protein expression and induced less PARP cleavage. Conclusion Combination treatment of PFT-μ and piplartine exhibited more potent anti-proliferative effect and this may be attributed to other cell death mechanism than apoptosis

Keywords:
PFT-μ, Piplartine, Combination treatment, PARP, Bid

109.高良薑素的生物學活性研究進展

張文靜、黃啓來、華子春
澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：
中國醫藥生物技術，第 07 卷，第 04 期，pp.294-297，2012 年 8 月，中國科技引證報告

內容簡介：
高良薑素，是一種天然的黃酮類化合物，在姜科山薑屬和蜂膠中具有很高的含量。高良薑素具有廣泛的生物學活性，包括抗突變、抗畸變、抗氧化和清除自由基以及調節藥物代謝酶，細胞毒性。本文將對高良薑素的生物學活性研究進展做一綜述。

關鍵詞：
高良薑素、結構、效應、化學預防、抗微生物、細胞毒性

109.Research progress on biological activity of galangin

Zhang, WJ (Zhang Wenjing); Huang, QL (Huang Qilai); Hua, ZC (Hua Zichun)
Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Chinese Medicinal Biotechnology, Volume 07, Issue 04, pp.294-297, Aug 2012, Chinese S & T Journal Citation Reports

Abstract:
Galangin, a biologically active flavonoid, is found in high concentrations in medicinal plants (e.g. Alpinia officinarum) and propolis. This important compound possesses a variety of biological activities, including antimutagenic, anticlastogenic, antioxidative and radical scavenging, and metabolic enzyme modulating activities, cytotoxicity. Herein, we discuss recent progress on biological activities of galangin based on its chemical structure.

Keywords:
Galangin, Structure, Activity, Chemoprevention, Antimicrobiological activity, Cytotoxicity

110.木犀草素抑制人肺腺癌 A549 細胞株的運動及其機制研究

張文靜、黃啓來、華子春
澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：
東南大學學報(醫學版)，第 31 卷，第 04 期，pp.415-418，2012 年 8 月，中國科技引證報告

內容簡介：
目的:研究木犀草素(luteolin)對人肺腺癌 A549 細胞株運動的影響,並探討其作用的相關機制。方法:MTT 法檢測木犀草素對人肺腺癌 A549 細胞株細胞活力的影響;傷口癒合實驗觀察木犀草素對 A549 細胞運動的影響;蛋白水準檢測局部黏著斑激酶(FAK)及其磷酸化 FAK 的表達變化。結果:木犀草素作用於 A549 細胞後,呈劑量依賴性抑制 A549 細胞的增殖,IC50 約爲 54.4μmol·L-1;木犀草素在 15μmol·L-1 劑量下,24 h 和 48 h 後顯著抑制 A549 細胞向損傷區域的遷移能力;蛋白水準檢測發現木犀草素劑量依賴性地降低 FAK 磷酸化的水準,此外,FAK 總蛋白的含量也有所下降。結論:木犀草素在對細胞生長無顯著抑制效應的劑量下,通過作用於 FAK 這一關鍵分子抑制腫瘤細胞的運動。

關鍵詞：
非小細胞肺癌、木犀草素、細胞運動、局部黏著斑激酶

110.Luteolin inhibits the motility of human lung adenocarcinoma cell line A549 and its related mechanism

Zhang, WJ (Zhang Wenjing); Huang, QL (Huang Qilai); Hua, ZC (Hua Zichun)
Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Southeast University (Medical Science Edition), Volume 31, Issue 04, pp.415-418, Aug 2012, Chinese S & T Journal Citation Reports

Abstract:
Objective:To study the effect of luteolin on the motility of human lung adenocarcinoma cell line A549 in vitro, and to explore the related mechanism. Methods: MTT assay was carried out to assess the viability of luteolin in A549 cell lines. The effect of luteolin on the motility of A549 cells was evaluated by wound healing assay. Focal adhesion kinase (FAK) and the phosphorylated FAK was analyzed by western blotting. Results: MTT assay showed luteolin suppressed the growth of A549 cells dose-dependently with IC50 (54.4 μmol.L-1).Our study chose 15 μmol.L-1 luteolin to examine its effect on cell motility. The results showed that luteolin impaired the motility of A549 cells in 24 h and 48 h compared with that in 0 h. Luteolin dampened FAK phosphorylation, furthermore, total protein of FAK was also reduced moderately after treatment with luteolin. Conclusion: luteolin inhibits the motility of human lung adenocarcinoma cell line A549 in vitro, via the modulation of the key molecular of FAK.

Keywords:
Human lung adenocarcinoma cell line, Luteolin, Cell motility, Focal adhesion kinase

111.蓽茇醯胺的藥理作用研究進展

張鵬、黃啓來、華子春
澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：
中草藥，第 43 卷，第 01 期，pp.201-204，2012 年 1 月，中國科技引證報告，中文核心要目總覽

內容簡介：
蓽茇醯胺是分離自蓽茇的生物堿類化合物,具有多種藥理學作用,包括抗腫瘤、調節血脂代謝、抗血小板凝集、鎮痛等,是一種極具藥用價值的化學物質。著重就蓽茇醯胺在抗腫瘤、抗血小板凝集、鎮痛、抗真菌、抗血吸蟲、抗焦慮以及抗抑鬱等方面藥理作用的研究進展進行綜述。

關鍵詞：
蓽茇、蓽茇醯胺、抗腫瘤、抗血小板凝集、抗真菌

111.Advances in studies on pharmacological effects of piperlongumine

Zhang, P (Zhang Peng); Huang, QL (Huang Qilai); Hua, ZC (Hua Zichun)
Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Chinese Traditional and Herbal Drugs, Volume 43, Issue 01, pp.201-204, Jan 2012, Chinese S & T Journal Citation Reports, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
As alkaloid from Piper longum LINN, piplartine is a promising chemical substance. Its pharmacology activities in antitumor, antiplatelet, antinociception, antifugus, schistosomicida, anxiolytic and antidepressant were summarized in this review. The recently reported property in killing cancer cells specifically might make piplartine to be a hopeful cancer medicine candidate.

Keywords:
Piper longum Linn, piperlongumine, antitumor, antiplatelet aggregation, antifungal

112.從理論啓蒙到理論體系——學習高名凱先生《語言論》

李開
澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：
語言學論叢，第 45 輯，2012 年，CSSCI 來源集刊

內容簡介：
高先生《語言論》滲透著社會性的"'語言・思維'統一體"模型的提出，實際上就是"思維和存在的關係問題"，即思維和存在同一性理論在語言學領域內的體現。提出這一模型是批判索緒爾以前種種錯誤語言學說，特別是批判個人主義語言觀和自然主義語言觀的成果；用這一模型來解決"語言本質"、"思維本質"等問題，比當代西方學者單純從經驗語言論語言，僅從語言文字論思維，更顯優越，也更全面深刻。書中強調語言系統的關係的客體性，擴大語言學理論應用的範圍，補正索緒爾的不足。關於語言系統內部結構的組成方式，語音、語義是語言二分，辭彙、語法是音義維度下的再分。書中區分語言起源中的一般語言起源和具體語言起源，兩大起源問題的內在邏輯甚明晰。文中對半個世紀前語言言語大討論作了初步評述。除了雙方都認同語言符號共同體以外，相異點也是可以互補的。

關鍵詞：
高名凱先生、《語言論》、"'語言・思維'統一體"模型、語言系統內部結構的組成方式、一般語言起源和具體語言起源、語言言語大討論

112.From the Enlightenment of Theory to the System of Theory: To Study Mr. GAO Mingkai's 'On Language'

Li, K (Li Kai)
Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
On Linguistics, No. 45, 2012, CSSCI indexed

Abstract:
"'Language ・Thought' entity" from Mr. GAO's On Language is a social model. Reality is "the relationship between thought and being" i.e. the identity of thought and being give expression to linguistics. The model is a positive result in criticizing every erroneous linguistic theory, especially individualism-linguistics and naturalism-linguistics, which existed before Sausage's theory. We resolve the problems of" essence of language", of " essence of thought" and of others using the model, and it is more excellent and overall profound than merely using experience-language on language and using language and character on thought researched by some of modern west scholars. Mr. GAO stressed the objective of the form relationship of linguistic system, expanded the scope of linguistics, supplemented and corrected some of the omissions made by Saussure, Ferdinand de. About the form of internal structure of linguistic system, pronunciation and semantic meaning are dichotomy of language; vocabulary and grammar are again dichotomy taking pronunciation and semantic meaning as its dimension. Mr. GAO distinguished origin of individual language from origin of general language. In the great discussion happened half century ago about language and speech, the two parties identity the community of language symbol, yet some of the difference can be mutually complemented.

Keywords:
"'Language ・Thought' entity", the form of internal structure of language system, origin of general language and origin of individual language, the great discussion of language and speech

113.中國禮學文化的嬗變

李開
澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：
江蘇社會科學，2012 年第 03 期，pp.32-37，2012 年 6 月，CSSCI 檢索，中文核心期刊要目總覽

內容簡介：
作爲中國傳統文化的主題詞“禮”，能超過“理”，“禮”的含義很廣泛。由孟軻性善論生成仁、義、禮、智，有類於康得始終堅持在他的先驗純粹理性和彼岸實踐理性中闡釋他的先驗道德論。荀子禮、法相融合是儒家禮學的創新和轉型，傳統禮學在宋代理學的實踐層面上能找到。 清代以戴震爲代表的“新理學”是情感哲學，情感哲學向禮學的轉變，有其內在的必然邏輯。看一看禮學文化的歷史嬗變，對理解現代社會的若干定位很有啓發。

關鍵詞：
禮學、康得先驗道德論、荀子禮、法相融、宋代理學的實踐層面之禮、“新理學”情感哲學與禮、歷史嬗變與現代

113.The Culture of Rite-learning had evolved in China

Li, K (Li Kai)
Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
JiangSu Social Science, 2012(03), pp.32-37, Jun 2012, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU), CSSCI indexed

Abstract:
To take as the theme word of traditional culture, the word rite had surpassed the word theory. The implication of rite is wide-ranging. The Mencius human-nature-kind had generated kindheartedness and justice and rite and wisdom. It is similar to that I. Kant explained his transcendental the metaphysics of morals with transcendental dialect of pure reason and with practice reason in other shore. Xunzi rite-law-ferment was new idea of Confucius rite-learning and had changed direction. Traditional rite-learning is capable of being found in the practical ranging of the theory-learning in Song Dynasty. The new theory-learning delegated by Dai Zhen in Qing Dynasty is sentimentalism. Transform from sentimentalism to rite-learning has its logic necessity. Some of the historical evolution of rite-learning has enlightenment to understanding of a few evaluating in contemporary society.

Keywords:
rite-learning, transcendental the metaphysics of morals worked by I. Kant, Xunzi rite-law-ferment, rite were in the practical ranging of the theory-learning in Song Dynasty, The new theory-learning in Qing Dynasty is sentimentalism. And rite-learning, the historical evolution of rite-learning and contemporary society

114.《廣韻》重紐在古音構擬中的解釋

李開
澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：
語言研究，第 32 卷，第 04 期，pp.76-84，2012 年 10 月，CSSCI 檢索，中文核心要目總覽

內容簡介：
《廣韻》重紐反映在《韻鏡》中有效例 164 例，在逐個作構擬分析的基礎上，歸納出《廣韻》重出字的條件在於上古主母音不同、介音不同、聲紐不同、韻尾不同，還涉及上古等第的不同，並認爲重紐研究有助於說明上古韻分部和上古音中的聲轉關係，有利於不同古音構擬系統間的互補。

關鍵詞：
重紐、古韻分部、古音構擬、重出字的上古音音理、音轉

114.To Explain ChongNiu (Similar Syllable in Pairs Located in Different Little Rhyme) in the Rhyme Book GuangYun Using Ancient phonetic Infer-Construction

Li, K (Li Kai)
Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Language's Research, Volume 32, Issue 04, pp.76-84, Oct 2012, CSSCI indexed, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
There are 164 GuangYun-ChongNius in The Book YunJing (Rhyme Mirror). Owing to construction and analyzing of their ancient sounds one by one we conclude some of conditions of similar syllable of old ancient Chinese words. They are difference of main vowel and of JieYin (the vowel before the main vowel in Chinese syllable compound vowel) in remote antiquity rhyme's parts, and difference of the initial consonant of old ancient Chinese syllable, and again contain different ranks in old ancient sounds. A research of ChongNiu benefits explanation of ancient rhyme parts and ancient phonetic change, as well as mutually complement among different systems of ancient sounds' infer-construction.

Keywords:
ChongNiu, remote antiquity rhyme's parts, Ancient phonetic Infer-Construction, the theory of similar syllable of Chinese words, ancient phonetic change

115.清代宋翔鳳的經學闡釋和學理

李開
澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：
中國經學，2012 年第 10 期，pp.97-124

內容簡介：
宋翔鳳闡說《論語》有通說 168 條，循此可見其邏輯結構，可知其範疇設立，可探其說理要義。文章具體評述宋的自然觀成就；指出宋今文經思想與其古文經體式間的矛盾，並多牽合臆說，以個別代替一般抽象。文章尋找常州學派的學理淵源，以明宋氏經學的歷史語境和學派對比。

關鍵詞：
宋翔鳳、《論語》學、自然觀、今文經、學理

115.The Explanation of Study of Confucian Classics and its Scientific Principle or Theory which are Worked by SongQiangfeng(宋翔鳳) and his School Named ChangZhou

Li, K (Li Kai)
Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Chinese Classical Confucianism, 2012(10), pp.97-124

Abstract:
SongQiangfeng had explanated the book of Confucian Classics LunYu（論語）and had 168 common understudies. Followed the practices we can see Song's the logic structure and the categories' establishment and we can see into Song's the line of reasoning. This article makes a concrete analysis of Song's successes on the nature outlook, and point out some of contradiction between Song's classics thought of Modern Script and classical form of Chinese Script before the Qin Dynasty. Song made some of match and some of assumption, and used to replace general with individuality. This article seeks learning origin of the school named ChangZhou, and explains the historical context of Song's classical and school's contrast.

Keywords:
SongQiangfeng, the study of Confucian Classics LunYu（論語）, the nature outlook, classics thought of Modern Script, the school named ChangZhou

116.論上古主元音是《廣韻》重紐重要音理

李開
澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：
南大語言學，2012 年第 04 編，pp.1-32，2012 年 11 月

內容簡介：
對《廣韻》重紐一一作了古音構擬，指出中古音近同是構成《廣韻》重紐的原因，上古音的主母音、介音、聲紐、韻尾，甚至等第相異是重出的條件，有的是五大相異綜合作用而重出，但本文主要講上古主母音的相異。除學術界公認的八個韻類：支、脂、祭、真（諄）、仙、宵、鹽、侵韻類以外，虞韻類，清韻類，（均舉平聲以賅上去）韻中的喉（影喻曉匣）、牙（見溪群疑）、唇音（幫滂並明）字，還有部分半舌音來紐、半齒音日紐字，都有可能構成重紐。

關鍵詞：
《廣韻》重紐、古音構擬、上古主母音

116.The Main Vowel of the Former Ancient Times is an Important Phonetic Theory of ChongNiu (Similar Syllable in Paris Located in Different Little Rhyme) in the Rhyme Book GuangYun

Li, K (Li Kai)
Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Linguistics of NanJing University, 2012(04), pp.1-32, Nov 2012

Abstract:
Abstract: We reconstructed some of ChongNiu in GuangYun with ancient pronunciation, and refer to that similar middle ancient pronunciation is the cause of ChongNiu in GuangYun. Main vowel, medial or semivowel of a find, initial consonant of a syllable, tail of simple or compound vowel, so far as to rank of pronunciation, and sometime synthesize of the former five factors are the conditions of showing up repeatedly, but this article mainly concentrates on the difference of the main vowel of the former ancient times. Except 8 the categories of rhyme acknowledged by academic circles (zhi 支、zhi 脂、ji 祭、zhen 真 or zhun 諄、xian 仙、xiao 宵、yan 鹽、qin 侵), the larynx(ying 影、yu 喻、xiao 曉、xia 匣) and sounds articulated with the back of tongue touching or near the soft plate (jian 見、xi 溪、qun 群、yi 疑)and labial sound (bang 幫、pang 滂 bing 並、ming 明)and share of the half labial sound(lai 來) and of the half dental sound (ri 日)contained by the categories of rhyme Yu(虞) and Qing(清) (all this include rising tone and falling tone with level tone)，all these reconstructed possibility ChongNiu in GuangYun.

Keywords:
Phonetic theory of ChongNiu (similar syllable in Paris located in different little rhyme) in the rhyme book GuangYun, the reconstruction of ancient pronunciation, the main vowel of the former ancient times

117.試論高本漢上古韻構擬和音理

李開
澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：
中國音韻學，中國音韻學研究會 2010 年太原國際學術研討會論文集，pp.3-6，2012 年 3 月，會議文章

內容簡介：
從清儒古音分部到現代學者的古音構擬，經歷了艱辛的探索，高本漢和王力是古音構擬的先驅。立足於高氏分部和構擬，與王力晚年定論的音系作對照，可知高氏分部和構擬的具體做法和特點。在構擬中，高氏既重視語音史演變中的同質語言的變化，也重視其異質語音的變化。

關鍵詞：
高本漢、王力、上古韻的構擬

117.On B. Karlgren’s the Reconstruction of Former Ancient Rhyme and its Phonetic Motivation

Li, K (Li Kai)
Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Chinese Phonology, pp.3-6, Mar 2012, conference article

Abstract:
From ancient rhyme’s parts of Confucians of Qing Dynasty to ancient phonetic reconstruction worked by modern scholars, there are many of arduous explorations. B.Karlgren and Mr. WangLi are pioneers of ancient phonetic reconstruction. We fixed one’s eyes on B.Karlgren’s ancient rhyme’s parts and reconstruction, and compared B.Karlgren’s view with the phonetic system which Mr. WangLi made in his declining years, and knew concrete technique and distinguishing feature of B.Karlgren’s ancient rhyme’s parts and reconstruction. In ancient rhyme’s reconstruction B.Karlgren attach importance to both similar quality and heterogeneity of language’s change in the evolution of phonetic history.

Keywords:
B.Karlgren, Mr. WangLi, ancient rhyme’s parts and reconstruction

118.先秦儒學的一次重大轉型

李開
澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：
中國社會科學報，哲學 A-05，2012 年 9 月 17 日

內容簡介：
從孔孟到荀況，先秦儒學發生重大轉變。引起轉變的原因是社會的發展，轉變的內容有強調學習的重要，認識自然、社會的新方法，新的名實觀，提出了約定俗成。

關鍵詞：
孔孟、荀況、轉型

118.A Important Transform of Confucianism before Qin Dynasty

Li, K (Li Kai)
Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Chinese Social Sciences Today, Philosophy A-05, 17 September 2012

Abstract:
From Confucius and Mencius to XunKuang Confucianism before Qin Dynasty took place a important changes. The reasons caused strong change was social development. The following of changed contents had next ones: laid stress on the importance of study, and stood for new methods of recognizing nature and society and new the point of view of name and reality, and put forward the viewpoint of name or social habit.

Keywords:
Confucius and Mencius, XunKuang, an rtransform of Confucianism before Qin Dynasty

119.從認知三層面看亞相容邏輯與經典邏輯

付敏
澳門科技大學 通識教育部

會議/刊物名稱：
學術論壇，第 35 卷，第 04 期，pp.5-9，2012 年 4 月，CSSCI 檢索，中文核心要目總覽

內容簡介：
亞相容邏輯致力於刻畫“不相容”但“足道”情形下的邏輯機制，在系統中容納矛盾而限制矛盾律。其倡導者或將它與經典邏輯並列，或視其爲對經典邏輯的擇代。然而，在認知行動中，無論是在實在、思想和語言層面，本體論意義上的矛盾律都無法違反，被限制的只能是作爲認知規範的矛盾律，被容納的只是由違背該規範而產生的信念矛盾。而經典邏輯恰好可以通過對信念矛盾的本體論重塑，實現對亞相容邏輯的合理統攝。

關鍵詞：
認知三層面、亞相容邏輯、經典邏輯、矛盾、矛盾律

119.Paraconsistent Logic and Classical Logic: from Three Aspects of Cognition Point of View

Fu, M (Fu Min)
Department of General Education, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Academic Forum, Volume 35, Issue 04, pp.5-9, Apr 2012, CSSCI indexed, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
Paraconsistent logic is a kind of logic for inconsistent but non-trivial inference. Technically, the law of non-contradiction is limited and some contradictions are accepted in it by revising the negation or rules of assignment. On philosophical explanation, paraconsistentists try to found theoretical support for it by differentiating contradictions. And then, parconsistent logic is ranked with classical logic, or is regarded as an alternative one. However, the law of non-contradiction is limited just in the sense of being a cognition rule, and contradictions are accepted just in the sense of being a contradictory belief, because the law cannot be violated ontologically, no matter in “reality world”, “thought world” or “language world”. Contrarily, by recapturing contradictions of belief ontologically, paraconsistent logic can be comprehended by classical logic.

Keywords:
Three aspects of cognition, paraconsistent logic classical logic, contradiction, the law of non-contradiction

120.加爾文教的“兩個國度”思想對西方憲政民主的深遠影響

趙林
澳門科技大學 社會和文化研究所

會議/刊物名稱：
求是學刊，第 39 卷，第 01 期，pp.29-36，ISSN:1000-7504，2012 年 1 月，CSSCI 檢索，中文核心要目總覽

內容簡介：
在宗教改革運動中產生的加爾文教不僅以其“天職”觀念爲資本主義經濟活動提供了一種合理性根據，而且也以其“兩個國度”的思想爲西方現代憲政體制奠定了重要的神學基礎。從加爾文教所堅持的聖約理想中，引申出一種以上帝權柄作爲保障的民主觀念。這種聖約民主觀念在法國胡格諾派、蘇格蘭長老會、英格蘭清教徒反對君主專制的鬥爭中，逐漸與世俗的自然法學派思想相合流，最終導致了西方現代憲政民主體制的產生。

關鍵詞：
兩個國度、聖約、憲政、清教徒

120.Influence of Calvinistic Doctrine of Two Kingdoms upon the Western Constitutional Democracy

Zhao, L (Zhao Lin)
Academic Division , Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Seeking Truth, Volume 39, Issue 01, pp.29-36, ISSN: 1000-7504, Jan 2012, CSSCI indexed, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
Calvinism did not only justify capitalistic economic activities with its concept of calling, but also laid a theological foundation for the western constitutional democracy with its doctrine of “two kingdoms”. From the covenant ideal of Calvinism was derived the concept of democracy guaranteed by the authority of God. Such an idea of covenant democracy, in the fights of French Huguenots, Scottish Presbyterians and English Puritans against monarchies, merged gradually with the secular natural law school, and resulted in the modern constitutional democracy in the west.

Keywords:
Two kingdoms, covenant, constitutional democracy, Puritans

121.西方文化轉型的歷程：信仰與理性關系的辯證演進

趙林
澳門科技大學 社會和文化研究所

會議/刊物名稱：
江海學刊，2012 年第 01 期，pp.35-41，ISSN:1000－856X，2012 年 1 月， CSSCI 檢索，中文核心要目總覽

內容簡介：
該文爲一篇學術對話文章，文章對西方文化的現代轉型過程進行了深入的探討，分析了近代西方文化變革的時代背景，說明瞭傳統的基督教信仰與新興的理性精神在文化轉型過程中的動態關系，即如何從相互對立到逐漸協調的辯證演進歷程。文章還對中國文化現代化轉型的基本歷程和未來前景進行了簡要的說明。

關鍵詞：
西方文化、信仰、理性

121. The Transformation Course of Western Culture: the Dialectic Relationship between Faith and Reason

Zhao, L (Zhao Lin)
Academic Division , Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Jiang Hai Academic Journal, 2012(01), pp.35-41, ISSN:1000－856X, Jan 2012, CSSCI indexed, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
In the form of an academic dialogue, this article gives an in-depth discussion of the modernization course of western culture. It examines the historical background against which the early modern Europe transformed itself, and describes the dynamic relationship of the traditional Christian faith and the emerging spirit of reason, or in other words, how they reconciled with each other after the initial conflict. The article also explains briefly the modernization course of Chinese culture as well as its future.

Keywords:
Western culture, Faith, Reason

122.在錯誤的地方尋找因果關係碼

祈務晨
澳門科技大學 教務部

會議/刊物名稱：
國際社會研究方法論雜誌，第 15 卷，第 01 期，pp.15-30，ISSN:1364-5579，2012 年 1 月，SSCI 檢索

內容簡介：
此論文提出社會科學研究中的因果關係及因果推論中的疑難，包括反事實條件(counterfactuals)、傳遞性(transitivity)、概率因果關係(probabilistic causation)介入、操縱及控制變量，表明了因果關係模型對理解社會科學中的因果關係過程的界限。隨機性的問題被提出。因果關係模型以簡單的線性的觀點展示了因果關係，這並不符合複雜的非線性的，以因果關係過程取代了投入產出模式[的社會世界。這論文提出了複雜理論對因果關係的理解提供了新的切入點，將社會世界視爲一個整體，具有多方位因果關係及對不可預測景況的反饋，以及具有非線性因果關係的網絡和連擊而非因果線、鏈及簡單的線性。這論文標明瞭在複雜理論導向的社會研究中瞭解並研究因果關係的切入點，並提出了例證。

關鍵詞：
因果關係、因果關係、複雜性理論的、推論、社會研究

(中文翻譯僅供參考，請以英文版本爲準)

122.Searching for causality in the wrong places

Keith Morrison
Academic Division , Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
International Journal of Social Research Methodology, Volume 15, Issue 01, pp.15-30, Jan 2012, SSCI indexed

Abstract:
The paper raises difficulties for causation and causal inferences in social research, including counterfactuals, transitivity, inference in probabilistic causation, and manipulating and controlling variables. It suggests limits to causal modeling in understanding causality and causal processes in social research. Problems with randomization in social research are raised. Causal modeling, premised on a simplistic and linear view of causation, sits uncomfortably with a social world that is complex and non-linear and in which causal processes replace input–output models. The paper suggests that complexity theory opens up new approaches to causality, regarding the social world holistically, with multi-directional causality and feedback in unpredictable contexts, and with webs and networks of non-linear causality rather than causal lines, chains and simple linearity. The paper identifies and exemplifies approaches to understanding and researching causation in complexity-theory-based social research.

Keywords:
Causality, causation, complexity theory, inference, social research

123.走過崎嶇顛簸的境況：在澳門推行高等教育評鑑

祈務晨
澳門科技大學 教務部

會議/刊物名稱：
高等教育素質保證研討會，澳門，會議文章

內容簡介：
高等教育評鑑對許多組織帶來很多要求、壓力、限制和自由，這些組織包括政府、評鑑機制和高等教育學院。此論文指出某些重點，並主張不同組織的工作事項、目的、要求、預期結果、內容、運作和評鑑評估的協調和一致。此論文強調這是一個對各個組織很複雜和困難的領域，因爲評鑑所包含的範圍很廣：(a)高教學院的內部需要、方向和優先次序都要以外部需要作考量；(b)各校外評鑑機構、政府組織及辦公室必須考慮內部需要、方向和優先次序；(c)政府和高等教育學院須必須思量國家及國際的評鑑方向；和(d)政府要清楚表明他們的目的、工作事項、準則及預期結果，爲確保高教學院的評鑑及通過提供評鑑的機構。全部組織都要面對切合外部需要和滿足內部發展需要的進退兩難局面。此論文提供了一些解決現況的初步意見，並以一所澳門高教學院作爲例子。

關鍵詞：
評鑑、大學、教學質量督導、政府

(中文翻譯僅供參考，請以英文版本爲準)

123.Navigating Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Implementing Higher Education Accreditation in Macau

Keith Morrison
Academic Division , Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Paper presented at the conference “Conference on Quality Assurance in Higher Education” Tertiary Education Services Office of the Macao Special Administrative Region (MSAR) Government, Macau. , conference article

Abstract:
Accreditation places many requirements, pressures, constraints and freedoms upon several parties: government, accreditation agencies and higher education institutions (HEIs). This paper identifies some of these and argues for consolidation and harmonization of the agendas, purposes, requirements, intended outcomes, contents, operations and evaluation of accreditation from the different parties. The paper argues that this is a complex and difficult terrain for all parties, because the scope of accreditation is vast as: (a) the internal needs, directions and priorities of HEIs have to take cognizance of external requirements; (b) the external accreditation and government agencies and offices respectively have to take account of internal needs, directions and priorities; (c) government and HEIs have to take account of national and international directions in accreditation; and (d) governments have to make explicit their own purposes, agendas, criteria and intended outcomes for HEIs securing accreditation and for approving the agencies that offer accreditation. All parties are caught between the rock of meeting external needs and the hard place of internal development to meet their own needs. The paper makes some initial suggestions for how this can be approached, and illustrates this with one example from and HEI in Macau.

Keywords:
Accreditation, universities, quality assurance, government

124.屏蔽與重現：當前物質主義之外的相互連繫及依存

祈務晨
澳門科技大學 教務部

會議/刊物名稱：
「人類與自然：當前全球化世界下受威脅的互依系統」研討會，澳門利氏學社，澳門，會議文章

內容簡介：
不管怎樣定義全球化，它都帶來好處和壞處；這是一個不證自明的道理。此論文論述雖然全球化（按此論文所定義）增加人與人之間的相互聯繫及相互依存，改善社會某些行業的情況的同時，但也促使很多人道主義社會的主要特色消失了。此論文指出了一個很諷刺的現象：當相互聯繫及相互依存在社會中蓬勃發展，但他們的進步卻對社會、倫理和和人道主義的弊病只帶來很少影響。有人認爲恢復道德良知和人性，體現人道主義觀點的相互聯繫和相互依存需要人與人之間及內在生活的內部連繫及依賴，並且加上零和模範的發展和猖獗的物質主義。雖然全球化有可能（以往從沒有發生過的）恢復人道主義，道德和人類的非物質化方面，但這將需要重申和進一步學習道德，憐憫，尊重，平等與人道主義跨越整個社會，政體和經濟體系。這方面可以從個人開始。

關鍵詞：
人道主義、全球化、不平等、道德、良知、物質主義

(中文翻譯僅供參考，請以英文版本爲準)

124. Eclipse and Restoration: Interconnectedness and Interdependence beyond the Imperatives of Materialism

Keith Morrison
Academic Division , Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Paper presented at the conference 'Humankind and Nature: An Endangered System of Interdependence in Today's Globalizing World'. Macau Ricci Institute, Macau Ricci Institute, Macau, conference article

Abstract:
Globalization, however defined, brings both benefits and disadvantages; a self-evident truism. This paper argues that, whilst globalization (as defined in this paper) has increased the interconnectedness and interdependence of peoples and improved the situation of some sectors of societies, many key features of humanitarian society have been eclipsed.

The paper identifies an irony: whilst interconnectedness and interdependence have flourished and are celebrated in contemporary social theory, their advance seems to have had little impact on ameliorating many social, ethical and humanitarian ills. It is argued that recovering ethical conscience and humanity, and serving a humanitarian view of interconnectedness and interdependence, require intra-connectedness and intra-dependence of people with their inner life and with each other humanistically, together with breaking zero sum models of development and rampant materialism. Whilst globalization has the potential, as never before, to restore the humanitarian, ethical and non-materialistic aspects of humankind, this will require a reassertion and further learning of, ethics, compassion, respect, equality and humanitarianism in and across societies, polities and economies. This can start with individuals.

Keywords:
Humanitarianism, globalization, inequality, ethics, conscience, materialism

125.協調私立大學管治中眾持分者的關係：有效方法十問

祈務晨
澳門科技大學 教務部

會議/刊物名稱：
「現代大學制度建設研究-大學管治的理論與實踐」國際學術討論會，澳門理工學院，會議文章

內容簡介：
由於傳統的大學管治模式回應新自由主義意識形態，而內外眾持分者分歧擴大導致壓力上升，僅辨認出持分者是誰並不足夠，還要辨認出他們的影響力及權力之領域、程度、及本質，並協調眾持分者的關係，這是必須的。協調的定義亦備受爭議，它有多個意思，但看它如何被詮釋，協調的方法亦有所變更。此論文將提出有效的大學管治怎樣可以利用眾持分者之間的權力、影響及關係，以此達致`教學質量督導的要求和有效管治，透過斟酌十個主要問題就可以成就。論文將展述這十個問題，根據最近關於有效大學管治的研究，並參考私立大學以探討這些問題，因爲，正如論文中提及，幾個問題正是在私立大學這新興領域中凸顯出來。

關鍵詞：
大學管治、私立大、權力、質量督導

(中文翻譯僅供參考，請以英文版本爲準)

125.Coordinating Relationships between Stakeholders in Private University Governance: Ten Questions for Effective Practice

Keith Morrison
Academic Division , Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Paper presented at the international conference on 'The Construction of a Modern University System: University Governance in Theory and Practice'. Macau Polytechnic Institute, conference article

Abstract:
This paper argues that, as traditional models of university governance respond to neo liberal ideologies and increasing pressure from a widening array of external and internal stakeholders, it is essential to identify not only who these are but to identify their spheres, extent and nature of influence and power and to coordinate relationships between stakeholders. Coordination, it is argued, has several meanings, and, depending on the interpretation adopted, coordination practices will vary. The paper suggests how effective university governance can harness powers, influence and relationships between stakeholders and meet demands of quality assurance and effective governance, and that this can be approached through addressing ten key questions. It sets out these ten questions, rooting them in recent studies of effective university governance, and addresses them with reference to private universities, since, as the paper suggests, it is in the burgeoning field of private university provision that several of these issues are met particularly sharply.

Keywords:
University governance, private universities, power, quality assurance

126.通識教育及全人發展：對學習型社區的問題

祈務晨
澳門科技大學 教務部

會議/刊物名稱：
「通識教育與大學課程改革」香港國際會議，香港城市大學，會議文章

內容簡介：
此論文提出通識教育(General Education)中幾個特定的問題。這包括以下範疇：(a)「全人發展」的定義及發展，通識教育可如何爲這目的服務，並從智識的聲明轉變成「全人」的發展，以及非通職教育扮演的角色； (b)通識教育的本體論及認識論； (c)通識教育課程的框架及其發展； (d)辨認通識教育的學習型社區；及(e) 通識教育目前發展趨勢。論文亦就以下關於通識教育的幾點提出論證：(i)通識教育(General Education)中「General(一般、普遍)」和「whole person(全人)」的定義及採用，及其發展； (ii)課程進展、持續、平衡性、相關性、寬度、深度、集成性及一致性引出之問題及其含意； (iii)目前成果導向教育概念上的不切合；及 (iv)表現出對大學潛在的課程重大影響。論文檢視通識教育在大學內的實施及重要文本，並提出論據，全人發生所需之通識教育不單只要針對教學法、課程(廣義來說，這包括潛在的課程)及考核，還要著意重新審視建構學生在學經驗框架，以推廣終身學習，文中將提及澳門一所大學的措施。

關鍵詞：
通識教育、全人發展教育、學習型社區、課程、教學

(中文翻譯僅供參考，請以英文版本爲準)

126.General Education and Whole Person Development: Questions for Learning Communities

Keith Morrison
Academic Division , Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Paper presented at the international conference ‘General Education and University Curriculum Reform’ City University of Hong Kong, conference article

Abstract:
This paper raises several specific questions in developing General Education (GE). These lie in the areas of: (a) the meanings and development of the ‘whole person’, how GE serves this, how GE moves from statements of knowledge to development of the ‘whole person’, and the role of non-GE learning; (b) ontology and epistemology of GE; (c) GE’s curriculum framing and development; (d) identification of the learning communities for GE; and (e) current trends in GE. This paper argues that current discussions of GE: (i) risk begging questions of the meanings and implementation of ‘general’, ‘whole person’ and its development; (ii) raise problems in, and meanings of, curriculum progression, continuity, balance, relevance, breadth, depth, integration and coherence; (iii) sit uncomfortably with some current conceptions of outcomes based education; and (iv) present significant implications for the hidden curriculum of universities. The paper reviews key documents and university practices on GE and argues that GE for whole person development requires attention not only to pedagogy, curricula (in the widest sense, to include hidden curricula) and assessment but also to a reconsideration of the framing of students’ university experiences for promoting lifelong learning. An example of practice in one university in Macau is provided.

Keywords:
General Education, whole person education, learning communities, curriculum, pedagogy

127.眼前節 OCT 圖像中動態自適應加權多尺度多結構形態邊緣檢測

黃思尉、張昂、田小林、孫延奎
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
先進材料研究，第 340 卷，pp.70-75，瑞士，2012 年，EI 檢索，會議文章

內容簡介：
本文提出了一種眼前節 OCT 圖像的邊緣檢測演算法。該演算法首先採用多結構元素檢測邊緣，在引入了動態自適應權重的重新融合圖元的基礎上獲得多尺度多結構元素形態邊緣檢測圖像。實驗結果表明新演算法可以有效地避免發生突變的 OCT 圖像的邊緣檢測結果，相比傳統的邊緣檢測演算法，本提案有明顯的優勢。

關鍵詞：
多尺度多結構、動態自適應加權、OCT 圖像、邊緣檢測

127.Dynamic Adaptive Weight Multi-scale and Multi-structure Morphological Edge Detection in Anterior Chamber OCT Images

Huang, SW (Huang Siwei); Zhang, A (Zhang Ang); Tian, XL (Tian Xiaolin); Sun, YK (Sun Yankui)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Advanced Materials Research, Volum 340, pp.70-75, Switzerland, 2012, EI indexed, conference article

Abstract:
An edge detection algorithm which is applied to anterior chamber OCT images has been proposed. The algorithm firstly uses multi-structure elements to detect edge on gray level value differences on the same scale, and introduces dynamic adaptive weight to make re-fusion of pixels to gain a multi-structure element morphological edge detection image on the same scale, then confirms weight value and makes multi-scale fusion according to the noise immunity of different scale structure elements to gain the final edge detection image. The simulated results have obvious edge features; it can effectively avoid the occurrence of mutational pixels on the OCT image edge results, compared to traditional edge detection algorithms.

Keywords:
Multi-scale and multi-structure, Dynamic adaptive weight, OCT image, Edge detection

128.眼前節組織 OCT 圖像邊緣檢測及特徵角點的提取

黃思尉、田小林、孫延奎
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
計算機工程與應用，第 48 卷，第 25 期，pp.159-162，2012 年 9 月，中文核心要目總覽（2008）

內容簡介：
本文提出了一種適用於眼前節組織 OCT 圖像的邊緣檢測演算法。該演算法在單尺度下用多個結構元素進行邊緣檢測，根據邊緣圖像灰階值的差異性，採用動態自適應權重進行圖元點融合。利用連通域的方法抹去幹擾區域，最終得到多結構元素單尺度邊緣檢測圖像。並且通過象限區間有效的提取出了角膜特徵角點。仿真結果邊緣特徵明顯，較以往邊緣檢測演算法有效避免 OCT 圖像邊緣結果的突變圖元點的出現，抹去了幹擾區域。因此，提出的特徵角點具有較高的準確度。

關鍵詞：
OCT 圖像、眼前節組織、自適應權重、多結構、邊緣檢測、連通域、特徵角點

128.OCT images of the anterior segment tissue edge detection and feature corner extraction

Huang, SW (Huang Siwei); Tian, XL (Tian Xiaolin); Sun, YK (Sun Yankui)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Computer Engineering and Applications, Volume 45, Issue 25, pp.159-162, Sep 2012, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
An edge detection algorithm which is applied to morphology anterior chamber OCT images has been proposed. The algorithm uses multi-structure elements to detect edge on the single scale, according to the edge image gray-scale value
distinctiveness, and uses dynamic adaptive weight to make re-fusion of pixels. Then uses the method of connected domain erased interference area, finally gains a multi-structure element morphological edge detection image on the single scale. And then through the quadrant interval effective extracted the cornea of feature corner points. The simulated results have obvious edge features; it can effectively avoid the occurrence of mutational pixels on the OCT image edge results, erased interference area, compared to traditional edge detection algorithms. So gained the cornea of feature corner points had high accuracy.

Keywords:
OCT images, the anterior segment tissue, Adaptive weight, Multi-constructors, edge detection, connective area, feature corner

129.基於 AdaBoost 和 Tchebichef 矩的車標識別

岑錦棠、田小林
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
2012 年第 4 屆機器學習與計算國際會議，第 25 卷，新加波，會議文章

內容簡介：
在車輛識別系統中，車標志識別是一個重要而具有挑戰性的任務。本文提出了一種解決方案，用 AdaBoost 結合徑向 Tchebichef 矩進行車標識別。首先，一個基於 AdaBoost 演算法用於對車輛輸入圖像進行標志定位，旨在更好的泛化能力和耐過度擬合。然後採用徑向 Tchebichef 矩車輛標志識別。該解決方案從澳門過境車輛在室外條件下拍攝的圖像上進行了測試。實驗結果表明，本方案克服了以前許多車輛標識識別方法的局限性，從非對稱正面對車標定位，具有高的精度和效率。

關鍵詞：
車標識別、Modest AdaBoost、徑向 Tchebichef 矩

129.Vehicle Logo Recognition Using Modest AdaBoost and Radial Tchebichef Moments

Kam-Tong Sam; Tian, XL (Tian Xiaolin)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
2012 4th International Conference on Machine Learning and Computing (ICMLC 2012), 2012(25), Singapore, conference article

Abstract:
Logo recognition is a vital yet challenging task in vehicle identification system as the logo is distorted by viewpoint variation. This paper presents a solution for vehicle logo recognition using Modest AdaBoost combined with radial Tchebichef moments. Firstly, a machine learning algorithm, based on Modest AdaBoost which mostly aims for better generalization capability and resistance to overfitting, was applied to locate the vehicle logo over the input image. After normalization with shape compacting, radial Tchebichef moments were then employed to recognize the vehicle logo. The solution was tested on images captured from Macao border crossing vehicles in outdoor conditions. Experimental results show that high accuracy and efficiency were achieved by the proposed method. It overcomes the problems of viewpoint variation and non-symmetric frontal license plate location, which are limitations of many previous methods for vehicle logo recognition.

Keywords:
Vehicle logo recognition, Modest AdaBoost, Radial Tchebichef moments

130.基於 Levenberg-Marquardt 非綫性迭代的月球嫦娥 1 號圖像自動拼接演算法

周翠蘋、田小林、唐澤聖
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
2012 年第二屆宇航工程與資訊技術國際學術會議，2012 年 5 月 7-8 日，會議文章

內容簡介：
本文設計並實現了一種月球圖像的自動拼接演算法。首先，通過圖像預處理找到匹配區域，計算初始變換矩陣 M；再利用 Levenberg-Marquardt 非線性最小迭代法得到最優的變換矩陣；最後根據變換矩陣對參考圖像進行變換，確定兩圖像的重疊區域，利用加權平均法實現兩圖像的無縫拼接。實驗結果表明此月球圖像自動拼接演算法具有較高的精確性。

關鍵詞：
嫦娥 1 號月球圖像、圖像自動拼接、圖像配准、圖像融合、Levenberg-Marquardt 非線性迭代

130.An Automatic Mosaic Algorithm for Chang'E Lunar Images Based on Levenberg-Marquardt Nonlinear Iterative Method

Zhou, CP (Zhou Cuiping); Tian, XL (Tian Xiaolin); Tang, ZS (Tang Zesheng)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
2012 2nd International Conference on Aerospace Engineering and Information Technology (AEIT 2012), May 7,2012-May 8, 2012,conference article

Abstract:
An automatic image mosaic algorithm by two step registration for Chang'E-1 Lunar Images has been presented in the paper. The two steps registration means a Coarse-to-Fine matching processing, which will be followed by a fusion step. The shape features of areas in Chang'E-1 Lunar Image have been used for the first registration step, which is the rough registration. Then the Levenberg-Marquardt nonlinear least-squares iterative technique has been used to implement the precise registration, which is the second registration step. After registration, the image mosaic is complete by a weighted average algorithm in the last step. The testing results have shown that the image mosaic algorithm proposed is stable and effective to get Chang'E-1 Lunar Images mosaics.

Keywords:
Chang' E-1 Lunar Images, image auto mosaics, two steps Image registration, Image fusion, Levenberg-Marquardt nonlinear least-squares iterative algorithm.

131. 基於小波變換的眼前節 OCT 圖像動態閾值分割算法

杜文亮、田小林、孫延奎
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：

第 5 屆圖像與信號處理國際會議 (CISP'12)，pp.279-282，2012 年 10 月 16-18 日，EI 檢索，會議文章

內容簡介：

本文提出了基於小波變換的眼前節 OCT 圖像動態閾值分割演算法。該演算法可以減少斑點噪聲，而保留的感興趣區域。爲了獲得更好的消噪效果，基本的數學形態學和中值濾波用來進一步降噪處理。實驗結果表明，該演算法能保留更多細節，可檢測更多消除噪音後的 OCT 圖像邊緣。

關鍵詞：

眼前節 OCT 圖像、感興趣區域、動態閾值分割、2-D 小波變換

131.A Dynamic Threshold Segmentation Algorithm for Anterior Chamber OCT Images Based on Wavelet Transform

Du, WL (Du Wenliang); Tian, XL (Tian Xiaolin); Sun, YK (Sun Yankui)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

The 5th International Conference on Image and Signal Processing (CISP'12), pp.279-282, October 16, 2012 - October 18, 2012, EI indexed, conference article

Abstract:

In this paper, a dynamic threshold segmentation (DTS) algorithm based on wavelet transform is presented for anterior chamber Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) images. This algorithm can reduce the speckle noise while preserve the edge of region of interest (ROI) which is anterior chamber in OCT images. Therefore it defines two thresholds, one of which is used to determine a ROI as the region of interest discrimination threshold (ROIDT), the other, defined as the noise threshold (NT), is to reduce noise from the region of interest which is gotten by the ROIDT. For better denoise effect, basic mathematical morphology and median filtering have been used to do further reduction on the segmented image and the Kirsch edge detection operator is selected to detect the edge of anterior chamber OCT image which has been denoised. To evaluate this proposed algorithm, the results are compared with two noise reduction methods, which are traditional Otsu algorithm and wavelet filtering. Experimental results show that the algorithm proposed can preserve more details while eliminating noise for edge detection of OCT images.

Keywords:

Anterior chamber OCT images, region of interest, dynamic threshold segmentation, two-dimensional discrete wavelet transform

132.眼前節光學相干層析圖像中央角膜厚度自動測量

舒鵬、孫延奎、田小林
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
應用科學學報，第 30 卷，第 06 期，pp.619-623，2012 年 11 月，EI 檢索

內容簡介：
爲了自動獲取所需醫學參數，輔助醫生診斷，提出了一種基於邊緣檢測和隨機抽樣一致性的中央角膜厚度自動測量方法. 採用邊緣檢測運算元獲得眼前節組織光學相干層析圖像中的初始邊緣，然後利用隨機抽樣一致性演算法對初始中央角膜上邊緣進行圓弧擬合，進一步提取中央角膜下邊緣並採用相同方法進行圓弧擬合，根據得到的中央角膜上下邊緣計算中央角膜厚度. 實驗結果表明，該演算法能排除圖像中時常出現的中央亮線幹擾，實時而準確地提取中央角膜上下邊緣，得到的中央角膜厚度計算結果與人工分析基本一致，具有良好的應用價值和商業前景.

關鍵詞：
光學相干層析、眼前節組織、中央角膜厚度、隨機抽樣一致性、邊緣檢測

132.Automatic Measurement of Central Cornea Thickness of Eye Anterior Segment Optical Coherence Tomography Image

Shu, P (Shu Peng); Sun, YK (Sun Yankui); Tian, XL (Tian Xiaolin)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of applied science, Volume 30, Issue 06, pp.619-623, Nov 2012, EI indexed

Abstract:
To obtain quantitative parameters automatically and help medical diagnosis, automatic measurement of central cornea thickness based on edge detection and random sample consensus (RANSAC) is employed. The initial edge in the eye anterior segment optical coherence tomography (OCT) image is obtained with an edge detector. Upper and lower edges of the central cornea are extraxted using the RANSAC circle fitting method. The central cornea thickness is then computed based on the edges. Experiments show that the proposed method can avoid the effect of light beam crossing, and good results comparable to manual analysis can be obtained in real time, indicating that the method has potential applications in the future.

Keywords:
Optical coherence tomography, eye anterior segment tissue, central cornea thickness, random sample consensus, edge detector

133.車載自組織網絡中一種同時更改僞碼演算法

李建慶、潘媛媛、馮麗
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
計算機工程與應用，第 48 卷，第 02 期，pp.18-21，2012 年 1 月，中文核心要目總覽（2008）

內容簡介：
在車載自組織網絡中，頻繁更改僞碼是一種被廣泛接受的保護隱私方法。針對目前大部分更改僞碼演算法的有效性較低的問題，提出了一種有效的同時更改僞碼演算法。該演算法通過在車輛週期性廣播的資訊中插入一個等待標識比特來提高車輛同時更改僞碼的概率，從而提高更改僞碼的成功率。模擬結果表明，該演算法能夠顯著提高更改僞碼的成功率，從而提高更改僞碼的有效性，增強車輛的隱私保護。

關鍵詞：
車載自組織網絡、更改僞碼、隱私保護

133.An Algorithm of Changing Pseudonyms Simultaneously in VANETs

Li, JQ (Li Jian-Qing); Pan, YY (Pan Yuan-yuan); Feng, L (Feng Li)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Computer engineering and applications, Volume 48, Issue 02, pp.18-21, Jan 2012, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
Frequently changing pseudonym is commonly accepted as a solution to protect privacy in Vehicular Ad hoc Networks (VANETs). To against the low effectiveness of most changing pseudonym algorithms, an effective algorithm of changing pseudonyms simultaneously is proposed. In the algorithm, a bit “wait flag” is inserted into the information that vehicles periodically broadcast, which is used to improve the probability of changing pseudonyms simultaneously, thereby to improve the successful rate of changing pseudonyms. Simulation results show that the algorithm can effectively improve the successful rate of changing pseudonyms, thus it enhances the effectiveness of changing pseudonyms to strengthen privacy protection of vehicles.

Keywords:
VANET, changing pseudonyms, privacy protection

134.車載自組織網絡中 TO-GO 路由協議改進研究

董武東、李建慶
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，第 6 卷，第 1 期，pp.1-7，ISSN:1994-4926，2012 年 6 月

內容簡介：
路由協議是車載自組織網絡的關鍵技術之一。地理機會路由協議非常適合應用於車載自組織網絡中。本文借助網絡模擬平臺 NS2 和交通場景仿真工具 VanetMobiSim，實現了典型的地理機會路由協議 TO-GO，并針對 TO-GO 協議傳輸數據包時延較長的不足，提出了一種對 TO-GO 協議的轉發集進行優化的 TO-GO+協議。仿真結果表明，在車輛密度比較大的城市環境中，TO-GO+協議的性能優於 TO-GO 協議。

關鍵詞：
車載自組織網絡、地理機會路由、TO-GO+協議

134.Research on Improving Routing Protocol TO-GO in VANETs

Dong, XY (Dong Xin-Yong); Li, JQ (Li Jian-Qing)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, Volume 6, Issue 1, pp.1-7, ISSN: 1994-4926, Jun 2012

Abstract:
Routing protocol is one of the key technologies in Vehicular Ad-hoc Networks (VANETs). Geographic routing with opportunistic forwarding is applicable to VANETs. In this paper, we implement the typical protocol TOpology-assisted Geo-Opportunistic routing (TO-GO) with network simulator NS2 and mobility simulator VanetMobiSim. To overcome the disadvantage of long latency of packet forwarding with the TO-GO, we propose the protocol TO-GO+ that optimizes the forwarding set of the TO-GO. The simulation results show that the performance of the TO-GO+ is better than that of the TO-GO in urban scenery with high vehicle density.

Keywords:
VANET, geo-opportunistic routing, TO-GO+

135.應用於海水鹽度測量的單模異芯結構光纖折射率傳感器

徐賁、李建慶、李裔、孫苗、趙曉偉、董新永
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
光電子 • 鐳射，第 23 卷，第 05 期，pp.839-843，2012 年 5 月，EI 檢索，中文核心要目總覽

內容簡介：
提出了一種應用於海水鹽度測量的單模異芯結構的光纖折射率傳感器。在兩段普通單模光纖(SMF28)之間熔接一段細芯單模光纖，構成全光纖 Mach-Zehnder 干涉儀。以 0-40‰ NaCl 溶液作爲測試溶液，測量寬帶光源經干涉儀後的透射光譜，應用特徵峰波長和光譜差分積分兩種方法進行解調，發現特徵峰波長漂移量和光譜差分積分值均與 NaCl 濃度呈較好的綫性關係。利用光譜差分積分法對全波段透射光譜強度進行解調，累積因折射率不同引起的透射譜差異，理論上可獲得的鹽水濃度解析度爲 9.17*10-4‰，較之波長解調法提高了近 3 個數量級。該折射率傳感器具有結構簡單、機械強度好、測量靈敏度高、對溫度不敏感等優點，可應用於海水鹽度測量。

關鍵詞：
光纖光學、鹽度、光纖傳感、Mach-Zehnder 干涉儀、光譜差分積分

135.A refractometric sensor based on a single-mode hetero-core

Xu, B (Xu Ben); Li, JQ (Li Jian-Qing); Li, Y (Li Yi); Sun, M (Sun Miao); Zhao, XW (Zhao Xiao-wei); Dong, XY (Dong Xin-Yong)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Optoelectronics • Laser, Volume 23, Issue 05, pp.839-843, May 2012, EI indexed, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
A novel refractormetric sensor based on a single-mode hetero-core fiber structure for salinity measurements is proposed. A section of thin-core single-mode fiber is spliced between two conventional SMF28 fibers to construct a Mach-Zehnder interferometer (MZI). Measuring the transmission spectrum of broadband source through the MZI immersed in 0-40‰ NaCl solution, two demodulations based on peak wavelength shift and integration of spectrum differentials are compared, and the results show that both the peak wavelength shift and the integration of spectrum intensity difference vary linearly with the NaCl concentration. The sensitivity of the latter is higher approximately 3 orders than that of the former since it integrates the spectrum intensity difference within the wavelength scan range, and its resolution can reach 9.17*10-4‰. The refractometric sensor is simple, robust, highly sensitive, unresponsive to temperature, and suitable for salinity measurements.

Keywords:
Fiber optics, salinity, fiber sensor, Mach-Zehnder interferometer, integration of spectrum differentials

136.自映射多模干涉儀的應力傳感研究

徐賁、李建慶
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
光電子 • 鐳射，第 23 卷，第 09 期，pp.1722-1726，2012 年 9 月，EI 檢索，中文核心要目總覽

內容簡介：
本文介紹一種基於單模-無芯多模-單模光纖結構的應力傳感器。通過測量透射譜中滿足自映射條件的波峰波長，解調縱向應力的大小。論文分析了傳感器中多模光纖結構參數對透射譜的影響。0-4400 縱向應力範圍的實驗結果表明，透射光譜峰值波長與應力之間呈良好的綫性關係，應力敏感度爲 1.29 。該傳感器製備簡單，對多模光纖的長度精度要求不高。利用多模干涉儀的帶通特性，可以通過簡單地並聯不同長度的無芯光纖傳感器實現多路複用。

關鍵詞：
光纖光學、光纖傳感、多模干涉儀、自映射原理、應力

136.Optical multimode interferometer based on self-imaging for strain sensing

Xu, B (Xu Ben); Li, JQ (Li Jian-Qing)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Optoelectronics • Laser, Volume 23, Issue 09, pp.1722-1726, Sep 2012, EI indexed, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
A novel fiber optic strain sensor based on a single-mode-multimode-single-mode fiber structure is presented. Longitudinal strain can be measured by the shift of peak wavelength of transmission spectrum satisfying self-imaging condition. The impact of structure parameters of multimode fiber on the transmission spectrum is analyzed. Experimental results of strain ranging from 0 to 4400 shows good linear relationship between the strain and peak wavelength, and strain sensitivity of 1.29 . The sensor is easy to fabricate, and the precision requirement of the length of multimode fiber is not too rigorous. Due to the pass-band filter response of multimode interference devices, multiplexing can be easily implemented by using different length of no-core multimode fiber sensors.

Keywords:
Fiber optics, fiber sensor, multimode interferometer, self-imaging effect, strain

137.協作更改僞碼方案在一維車載自組織網絡中的匿名性分析

潘媛媛、李建慶
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：

第 16 屆計算機輔助合作設計國際會議，ISBN: 978-1-4673-1210-3，2012 年 5 月 23 - 25 日，EI 檢索，會議文章

內容簡介：

在車載自組織網絡中，頻繁更改僞碼是一種被廣泛接受的保護位置隱私的方法。但是它們提供的匿名性較低，其原因是大部分更改僞碼的方案都是基於車輛的個體行爲。此外，它們匿名性難以進行理論分析。針對這些問題，在這篇文章中我們討論了協作更改僞碼方案增強匿名性的有效性，並且建立了該方案在一維車載自組織網絡中的分析模型。基於這個分析模型，對車輛均勻分佈在道路上的匿名性進行量化。該模型的準確性通過一系列模擬得到了驗證。模擬結果表明，該方案較之非協作更改僞碼方案的匿名性增強率隨著目標車輛的平均鄰居個數的增加呈現出先增大後減小的趨勢。

關鍵詞：

協作更改僞碼、匿名性、匿名集大小、車載自組織網絡

137.An Analysis of Anonymity for Cooperative Pseudonym Change Scheme in One-Dimensional VANETs

Pan, YY (Pan Yuan-yuan); Li, JQ (Li Jian-Qing)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

the 16th IEEE International Conference on Computer Supported Cooperative Work in Design (CSCWD 2012), ISBN:978-1-4673-1210-3，May 23, 2012 - May 25, 2012 , EI indexed, conference article

Abstract:

Frequently changing pseudonyms is one of commonly accepted approaches to protect location privacy in Vehicular Ad hoc Networks (VANETs), but most pseudonyms change schemes based on vehicular individual behavior are inefficient and the level of anonymity provided by these schemes is difficult to be analyzed. In this paper, we discuss how Cooperative Pseudonym Change (CPC) scheme enhances anonymity and develop an approximate analysis model for the scheme in one-dimensional VANETs to quantify the level of anonymity where vehicles are uniformly distributed on road. The accuracy of this model is verified by a set of simulations, and the results show that the enhanced anonymity rate of CPC scheme over Non-Cooperative Pseudonym Change (NCPC) scheme has a trend of first increase and then decrease with the increase of the average number of neighbors of the target vehicle.

Keywords:

Cooperative pseudonym change, anonymity, the size of anonymity set, VANETs

138.應用於液位測量的細芯光纖模式干涉儀

徐賁、李建慶、李裔、董新永
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
中國物理快報，第 29 卷，第 10 期，pp.1-3，2012 年 10 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：
論文介紹了一種光纖液位傳感器，並給出了其實驗結果。該液位傳感器用一段無塗敷層的細芯單模光纖熔接在兩根普通單模光纖之間，從而構成馬赫-曾德干涉儀。干涉儀的透射光譜屬性隨細芯光纖周圍的液位變化而發生改變，據此特性將該干涉儀應用於液位的傳感測量。實驗證實傳感器的干涉譜中特徵波谷的波長漂移量與液位的改變量之間存在較好的綫性關係，當液體折射率爲 1.3330 和 1.3696 時，其測量靈敏度可達到 0.160nm/mm 和 0.288nm/mm。應用光譜差分積分法分析該傳感器的透射光譜，可進一步提高其液位測量的探測解析度。該傳感器具有製備簡單、靈敏度高和量程大的優點，適宜液位的連續傳感測量。

關鍵詞：
光纖傳感、馬赫-曾德干涉儀、模式干涉、液位

138.Thin-core fiber modal interferometer for liquid-level sensing

Xu, B (Xu Ben); Li, JQ (Li Jian-Qing); Li, Y (Li Yi); Dong, XY (Dong Xin-Yong)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Chinese Physics Letters, Volume 29, Issue 10, pp.1-3, Oct 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:
A fiber-optic liquid-level sensor (LLS) is proposed and experimentally demonstrated. It is a Mach-Zehnder interferometer (MZI) composed of a thin-core single-mode fiber (TCSMF) without coating sandwiched between two single-mode fibers (SMFs). The transmission spectrum properties of the MZI modified by liquid around the TCSMF are used for detecting the liquid level. It is found that the sensor exhibits an excellent linear relationship between the level and the shift of interference dip wavelength and its achieved sensitivities are 0.160 nm/mm and 0.288 nm/mm for liquid with RI of 1.3330 and 1.3696, respectively. Employing spectrum differential integration (SDI) method to analyze the transmission spectra can increase the detecting resolution of the liquid level. Due to its advantages of extremely easy fabrication process, high sensitivity and large sensing range, the sensor is an ideal candidate for sensing of continuous liquid level.

Keywords:
Fiber sensor, Mach-Zehnder interferometer, modal interference, liquid level

139.在 IEEE 802.11e 網絡中傳輸可分級視頻流的調度方案

馮麗、李建慶、潘媛媛
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
計算機工程與應用，第 48 卷，第 16 期，pp.15-20，2012 年 2 月，中文核心要目總覽（2008）

內容簡介：
在保證可分級視頻流延時要求的情況下，爲了有效提高其在無綫網絡中傳輸的帶寬利用率，提出了一種新的調度方案。該方案利用可分級視頻流的分解特性以及不同的流採用不同的調度週期來提高帶寬利用率。數值結果表明該方案非常有效，特別是當物理層傳輸速率較大的時候，其有效性更加明顯。

關鍵詞：
可分級視頻流、運動補償時間濾波、等間隔調度

139.A Scheduling Scheme for Scalable Video Streaming Transmission in IEEE 802.11e Networks

Feng, L (Feng Li); Li, JQ (Li Jian-Qing); Pan, YY (Pan Yuan-yuan)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Computer engineering and applications, Volume 48, Issue 16, pp. 15-20, Feb 2012, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
To improve the bandwidth utilization of scalable video streaming transmission while guaranteeing the delay requirement in IEEE 802.11e wireless networks, a novel scheduling scheme is proposed. The improvement of bandwidth utilization lies in that the decomposable feature of scalable video streaming and the different scheduling periods for different streams are jointly considered. Numerical results show that the proposed scheme is very effective, particularly prominent when the physical transmission rate is large.

Keywords:
Scalable video streaming, motion compensated temporal filtering, equal-SP- scheduling

140.IEEE 802.11e HCCA 無線網絡中基於整數間隔的應用於多媒體的調度

馮麗、李建慶
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
計算機網絡，第 56 卷，第 17 期，pp.3767-3782，2012 年 11 月，SCI-E 檢索，EI 檢索

內容簡介：
本文主要討論 IEEE 802.11e HCCA 無線網絡中, 在保證多媒體應用服務質量的前提下，提高帶寬的利用率問題。我們提出了兩個基於整數間隔的設計：基於 δ 和基於 l 的整數間隔設計。整數間隔設計要求所有的調度間隔必須是最小間隔的整數倍。基於整數間隔的設計可以提高帶寬利用率的原因是它可以使用比現有設計更長的調度間隔。在提高帶寬利用率的同時，基於 δ 的設計還可以滿足包的時延要求，其中 δ 是使間隔增長來提高帶寬利用率而引入的一個參數；基 l 的間隔設計還可以滿足丟包率的需求。數值結果顯示，和以前的間隔設計相比，δ 設計和 l 設計分別可以提高帶寬利用率至 7.7%和 54%以上。

爲了說明我們的設計的實用性，在 IEEE 802.11e HCCA 無線網絡中應用 δ 設計，我們討論了兩個傳輸可分級視頻流的調度方案。數值結果表明我們的方案非常有效，特別是當物理層傳輸速率較大的時候，其有效性更加明顯。

關鍵詞：
混合控制通道訪問方式、服務質量、帶寬利用率、包的丟失率、可分級視頻流

140.Integer-Multiple-Spacing-Based Scheduling for Multimedia Applications in IEEE 802.11e HCCA Wireless Networks

Feng, L (Feng Li); Li, JQ (Li Jian-Qing)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Computer Networks, Volume 56, Issue 17, pp.3767-3782, Nov 2012, SCI-E indexed, EI indexed

Abstract:
This paper is concerned with improving bandwidth utilization while guaranteeing quality-of-service (QoS) requirements for multimedia applications in IEEE 802.11e HCCA wireless networks. We propose two integer-multiple-spacing-based (IMS-based) designs: the IMS-based-δ and IMS-based-l designs. In the IMS-based designs, the scheduling spacing of any traffic must be an integer multiple of the minimum spacing. The IMS-based designs have more potential to improve the bandwidth utilization because they schedule traffic with longer spacings compared with the prior designs. Besides the improvement of the bandwidth utilization, the IMS-based-δ design can guarantee the packet delay requirements, where a δ factor is introduced to ensure that the bandwidth utilization must benefit from longer spacings, while the IMS-based-l δ design can guarantee the packet loss requirements. Numerical results show that the improvement of the bandwidth utilization for the IMS-based-δ and -l designs can be up to 7.7% and 54% or more, respectively, compared with the prior designs.

To illustrate the utility of our designs, we also develop two schemes applying the IMS-based-δ design to the scalable video streaming transmission over 802.11e HCCA wireless networks. Numerical results show that our schemes can transmit scalable video streamings efficiently, particularly when the physical layer transmission rate (PHY rate) is large.

Keywords:
HCCA, QoS, bandwidth utilization, packet loss probability, scalable video streaming

141. L1/2 迭代正則化演算法求解 Cox 比例風險模型的變量選擇問題

劉誠、梁勇、欒欣澤
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
雲集計算智慧研究進展國際會議，計算機科學論文集，2012 年第 7332 卷，pp.11-17，2012 年 6 月，EI 檢索，會議文章

內容簡介：
本文提出基於 L1/2 正則化 Cox 風險比例模型的變數選擇方法。L1/2 正則化方法可以通過一種重賦權迭代演算法實現，將求解 L1/2 正則化問題轉化爲一系列 L1 正則化演算法實現。模擬數據實驗表明，基於 Cox 風險比例模型，L1/2 正則化方法比 L1 正則化可以選擇更準確的變數特徵。實際 Primary Biliary Cirrhosis (PBC)醫學數據實驗也充分顯示本文提出方法具有有效應用價值。

關鍵詞：
L1/2 正則化、Cox 比例風險模型、變數選擇

141.Iterative L1/2 Regularization Algorithm for Variable Selection in the Cox Proportional Hazards Model

Liu, C (Liu Cheng); Liang, Y (Liang Yong); Luan, XZ (Luan Xin-Ze)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
International Conference on Advances in Swarm Intelligence Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 2012(7332), pp.11-17, Jun 2012, EI indexed, conference article

Abstract:
In this paper, we investigate to use the L1/2 regularization method for variable selection based on the Cox's proportional hazards model. The L1/2 regularization method is a reweighed iterative algorithm with the adaptively weighted L1 penalty on regression coefficients. The algorithm of the L1/2 regularization method can be easily obtained by a series of L1 penalties. Simulation results based on standard artificial data show that the L1/2 regularization method can be more accurate for variable selection than Lasso and adaptive Lasso methods. The results from Primary Biliary Cirrhosis (PBC) dataset indicate the L1/2 regularization method performs competitively.

Keywords:
L1/2 Regularization, Cox Proportional Hazards Model, Variable Selection

142.求解 L1/2 正則化的改進路徑搜索演算法及其在生物標記問題上的應用

劉誠、梁勇、欒欣澤
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：

第十二屆生物工程與生物技術國際會議論文集，pp.8-11，ISBN:978-0-7695-4706-0，2012 年 5 月 28-30 日，EI 檢索，會議文章

內容簡介：

L1/2 正則化在稀疏性方面的重要性在近幾年得到證明，尤其在變數選擇問題上。 L1/2 正則化是非凸的優化問題，所以通常比較困難得到有效的直接解決。direct path seeking（DPS）演算法可以有效近似解決 L1/2 正則化類型的非凸優化問題。本文提出改進後 DPS 演算法解決 L1/2 正則化非凸優化問題， 改進後的 DPS 演算法是基於回歸問題所得到的估計值作爲演算法的初始值，以獲得更快更早的收斂。相對 DPS 演算法，改進後的 DPS 演算法收斂速度方面得到顯著的提高。 數值試驗表明：本文提出的演算法具有有效的應用價值。

關鍵詞：

L1/2 正則化、路徑搜索演算法

142.An Improved Direct Path Seeking Algorithm for L1/2 Regularization, with Application to Biological Feature Selection

Liu, C (Liu Cheng); Liang, Y (Liang Yong); Luan, XZ (Luan Xin-Ze)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

Proceedings of the 12th International Conference on Biomedical Engineering and Biotechnology, pp.8-11, ISBN: 978-0-7695-4706-0, May 28, 2012 - May 30, 2012, EI indexed, conference article

Abstract:

The special importance of L1/2 Regularization has been recognized in recent studies on sparsity problems, particularly, on feature selection. The L1/2 Regularization is nonconvex optimization problem; it is difficult in general to have an efficient algorithm to solutions. The direct path seeking method can produce solutions the closely approximate those for any convex loss function and nonconvex constraints. The improve path seeking method provide us an effect way to solve the problem of L1/2 Regularization with nonconvex penalty. In this paper, we investigate an improved direct path seeking to solve the L1/2 Regularization. This method adopts initial ordinary regression coefficients as warm start for first step increment, it is significantly faster than ordinary path seeking algorithm. We demonstrated its performance of feature selection on several and real data sets.

Keywords:

L1/2 regularization, direct path seeking algorithm

143.Net 正則化方法在綫性模型中的研究

欒欣澤、梁勇、劉誠、梁廣錫、陳德明、徐宗本、張海
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
雲集計算智能進展國際會議，計算機科學論文集，2012 年第 7332 卷，pp.414-421，2012 年 6 月，EI 檢索，會議文章

內容簡介：
我們研究一種 net 正則化方法在綫性模型中，這個 net 正則化方法具有凸的損失函數和非凸的罰項。而且，net 正則化方法是基於 Lr 罰項,1/2 ≤ r ≤1．在實驗中，我們證明 net 正則化方法比 Lasso 更準確有效在變量選擇中。

關鍵詞：
正則化方法、稀疏性

143.Regularization Path for Linear Model via Net Method

Luan, XZ (Luan Xin-Ze); Liang, Y (Liang Yong); Liu, C (Liu Cheng) ; Leung ,KS(Leung Kwong-Sak); Chan ,TM(Chan Tak-Ming); Zong,B(Zong Ben-Xu); Zhang ,H(Zhang Hai)

Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
International Conference on Advances in Swarm Intelligence, Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 2012(7332), pp.414-421, Jun 2012, EI indexed, conference article

Abstract:
We investigate a net regularization method for variable selection in the linear model, which has convex loss function and concave penalty. Meanwhile, the net regularization based on the use of the Lr penalty with1/2 ≤ r ≤1. In the simulation we will demonstrate that the net regularization is more efficient and more accurate for variable selection than Lasso.

Keywords:
Regularization, Sparsity

144.求解 Cox 比例風險模型的高效 L1/2 罰函數 Shooting 演算法

張海、梁勇、郭海亮、徐宗本
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
中國科學（信息科學），第 55 卷，第 01 期，pp.2582-2589，2012 年 11 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：
我們研究了不同的壓縮感知策略，包括 L1 正規化，L 0 正規化（閾值迭代演算法和 OMP 演算法），Lq（0< q ≤1）正規化，SCAD 正規化，及正規化方法在解決稀疏信號重建問題的基本能力。通過實驗證據研究我們發現，（i）L 0 正規化使用的閾值迭代演算法和 OMP 演算法效果類似於 L 1 正規化;（ii）Lq（0< q ≤1）正規化和 SCAD 正規化比 L 1 正規化能夠得到更稀疏的信號重建問題的解決方案;（三）L 1/2 正規化，可以做爲 Lq（0 < q < 1）正則化的代表。當 1/2 < q < 1，L 1/2 正規化總是產生稀疏的解決方案，當 0 < q< 1/2, 正則化方法的性能無顯著的差異。

關鍵詞：
壓縮傳感、正則化、稀疏性

144.The essential ability of sparse reconstruction of different compressive sensing strategies

Zhang, H (Zhang Hai); Liang, Y (Liang Yong); Guo, HL (Guo Hai-liang); Xu, ZB (Xu Zong-ben)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Science China, Information Sciences (F), Volume 55, Issue 01, pp.2582-2589, Nov 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:
We show the essential ability of sparse signal reconstruction of different compressive sensing strategies, which include the L 1 regularization, the L 0 regularization (thresholding iteration algorithm and OMP algorithm), the L q (0 < q ≤ 1) regularizations, the Log regularization and the SCAD regularization. Taking phase diagram as the basic tool for analysis, we find that (i) the solutions of the L 0 regularization using hard thresh-olding algorithm and OMP algorithm are similar to those of the L 1 regularization; (ii) the L q regularization with the decreasing value of q, the Log regularization and the SCAD regularization can attain sparser solutions than the L 1 regularization; (iii) the L 1/2 regularization can be taken as a representative of the L q (0 < q < 1) regularizations. When 1/2 < q < 1, the L 1/2 regularization always yields the sparsest solutions and when 0 < q < 1/2 the performance of the regularizations takes no significant difference. The results of this paper provide experimental evidence for our previous work.

Keywords:
Compressive sensing, regularization, sparsity

145.無線局域網 MAC 層的改進方案研究

趙慶林、戴弘寧、塗剛
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
2012 年計算與網絡技術國際研討會，pp.46-49，2012 年 8 月 27-29 日，韓國慶州，EI 檢索，會議文章

內容簡介：
在目前的無線局域網中，當通道發送速率超過 1Gbps 時，對於分組大小爲 1500 字節的數據流，系統的有效吞吐量卻至多達到 55MBps。這種吞吐量效率低下的原因起源於目前無線局域網協議的根本限制。本文介紹了提高吞吐量效率的兩種改進方案：空閒機制偵聽，匯聚及分段重傳機制。然後討論了其優缺點。

關鍵詞：
無線局域網、吞吐量

145.MAC Enhancements for Wireless LANs

Zhao, QL (Qing-lin); Dai, HN (Hong-ning); Tu, G (Tu Gang)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Proceedings of 2012 8th International Conference on Computing and Networking Technology (INC, ICCIS and ICMIC), (ICCNT2012), pp.46-49, August 27, 2012 - August 29, 2012, Gyeongju, Korea, EI indexed, conference article

Abstract:
In current Wife networks, to transmit a 1500 byte packet, as the physical data rate increases to about 1Gbps, the throughput just increases up to 55 Mbps. The reason for this throughput inefficiency stems from the fundamental limitations existed in the current WLANs. In this paper, we review two recent MAC enhancements that improve the throughput efficiency: the idle sense scheme and the aggregation with fragment retransmission (AFR) scheme, and discuss their respective advantages and disadvantages.

Keywords:
Wireless LAN, throughput

146.基於克裏金算法的圖像修復技術

蔡占川、姚菲菲、唐澤聖
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
第十七屆全國計算機輔助設計與圖形學會議論文集，pp.236-239， ISSN:9787302293316，2012 年 7 月，會議文章

內容簡介：
數字圖像修復是填充圖像內指定的破損區域的處理過程。本文提出將克裏金插值法應用於數字彩色油畫圖像修復技術中，將圖像的顏色值看作規則採樣點上的高度場，把二維圖像修復問題轉化爲空間位置點的插值重建問題。實驗結果表明，本文提出的方法進行油畫圖像修復時優於通常方法，能正確、穩定的處理各種破損區域，並保持良好的修復效果。

關鍵詞：
克裏金算法、彩色油畫圖像、圖像修復

146. Digital Image Inpainting with Kriging method

Cai, ZC (Cai Zhan-Chuan); Yao, FF (Yao Fei-fei); Tang, ZS (Tang Ze-Sheng)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
CADCG2012, pp.236-239, ISSN: 9787302293316, Jul 2012, conference article

Abstract:
Digital image inpainting mainly aims at filling in missing pixels in an unknown region of an image in a visually plausible way. This paper uses a Kriging method in the image inpainting techniques of the digital color oil-paintings. Color of the 2D image is treated as height field over a regularly sampled grid, and the 2D image inpainting problem is naturally converted to 3D implicit surface reconstruction problem. Experimental results show that the proposed method in this paper is better than other common methods in image inpainting, can fix variety of images effectively and robustly, and keep good inpainting quality.

Keywords:
Kriging method, color oil painting, image inpainting

147.虹灣地區和阿波羅著陸區的粗糙度、坡度和坡向比較

栗苑、蔡占川、唐澤聖
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
2012 年月球與行星科學國際會議，pp.133-143，2012 年 3 月，會議文章

內容簡介：
本文基於嫦娥一號激光測高數據（LAM），生成了虹灣地區模型和阿波羅 11，12，14，15，16，17 著陸區域模型，並給出了這些區域的粗糙度、坡度和坡向的量化結果，此外，還比較了這些區域包括粗糙度、坡度和坡向的地形特徵。分析表明，虹灣有良好的著陸地形條件。

關鍵詞：
虹灣、Apollo、粗糙度、坡度、坡向,嫦娥一號

147.Roughness, amplitude and slope comparison between Sinus Iridum region and the landing site regions for Apollo missions

Li, Y (Li Yuan); Cai, ZC (Cai Zhan-Chuan); Tang, ZS (Tang Ze-Sheng)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Proceedings of International Symposium on Lunar and Planetary Science (ISLPS2012), pp.133-143, Mar 2012, conference article

Abstract:
The model of Sinus Iribum region and the landing site regions of Apollo 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17 missions were generated in this paper which employ the data from Chang'E-1 Laser Altimeter (LAM) and the terrain factor comparison including roughness, amplitude and slope between them are also presented in this paper. The evaluation give us a precise result in digital, moreover, we also give a discuss on the terrain between Sinus Iribum region and the landing site regions of Apollo 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17 missions. In the end, the all analysis indicated that Sinus Iridum have a good condition for landing lunar probe in terrain.

Keywords:
Sinus Iridum, Apollo missions, roughness, amplitude, slope, Chang'E-1

148.一種基於網格移動追蹤的非均勻採樣方法

鄭澤峰、林聯鋒、潘藝萍
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
先進計算技術國際期刊，第 4 卷，第 22 期，pp.192-200，2012 年 12 月，EI 檢索

內容簡介：
在基於網格的移動追蹤演算法中，爲了作數值分析，移動節點位置的狀態空間需要離散化爲採樣點形式。估計精度的提高需要在狀態空間中使用大量的採樣點，這樣卻導致計算時間的急速增加。本文提出了一種非均勻的採樣方法，它在基於網格的移動追蹤演算法中，會根據估計的先驗慨率來非均勻地重新分佈狀態空間中的採樣點。仿真結果表明，我們所提出的非均勻採樣方法，因採樣點數量的減少，與均勻採樣方法相比，可顯著減少時間的消耗，卻沒有降低估計的精度。

關鍵詞：
移動追蹤、非均勻採樣、基於網格、貝葉氏

148. A Non-Uniform Sampling Approach for Grid-based Mobility Tracking

Cheang, CF (Cheang Chak Fong); Lin, LF (Lin Lianfeng); Pan, YP (Pan Yiping)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
International Journal of Advancements in Computing Technology, Volume 4, Issue 22, pp.192-200, Dec 2012, EI indexed

Abstract:
In the Grid-based mobility tracking, the state space of the mobile node's position has to be discredited into sampling points for the purpose of mathematic analysis. The high accuracy of estimation is obtained by applying a large number of sampling points in the state space, which results in the excessively increasing of computing time. In this paper, we propose a non-uniform sampling approach for grid-based mobility tracking through non-uniformly redistributing the sampling points in the state space according to the prior probability of the estimation. The simulation results illustrate that our non-uniform sampling approach can greatly reduce the time consumption due to reducing the number of sampling points without degrading the estimation accuracy comparing with the uniform sampling method.

Keywords:
Mobility Tracking, Non-Uniform Sampling, Grid-Based, Bayesian

149.使用多定向天線的無線網絡連接性研究

徐慧文、戴弘寧、趙慶林
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
第 18 屆 IEEE 國際網絡會議論文集(ICON2012)，第 01 卷，pp.155-160，ISBN:9781467345231，會議文章

內容簡介：
網絡連接性是評價無線網絡性能的其中一個重要指標。然而，大多數當前的無線網絡連接性的研究主要集中於 SOMN 網絡以及 SDA 網絡。SOMN 網絡是一種無線網絡，每一個節點只安裝了一個全向天線。而 SDA 網絡是一種無線網絡，其中每一個節點只安裝了一個定性天線。其他一些研究發現，使用多定向天線而不是單定向天線可以提高無線網絡性能。在這篇論文中，我們研究了一種新型 MDA 網絡的網絡連接性。在這種 MDA 網絡中，其中每一個節點只安裝了多個定性天線。我們的研究發現，這種 MDA 網絡比其它機種現有的網絡，如 SOMN 網絡以及 SDA 網絡有著更高的網絡連接性。而且我們還發現，這種 MDA 網絡的網絡連接性與天線數、天線的波束寬度以及信號路徑衰減係數有關。這種 MDA 網絡更高的網絡連接性主要歸功於多定向天線的使用以及定向天線更遠的傳輸距離。

關鍵詞：
無線網絡、連接性、定向天線、多天線

149.On the Connectivity of Wireless Networks with Multiple Directional Antennas

Xu, HW (Xu Huiwen); Dai, HN (Dai Hongning); Zhao, QL (Zhao Qinglin)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
In Proceedings of the 18th IEEE International Conference on Networks (ICON) 2012, Volume 1, pp.155 - 160，ISBN:9781467345231, conference article

Abstract:
The network connectivity is one of important measures of the performance of wireless networks. However, most of current studies on the network connectivity only consider either an SOMN network, where each node is mounted with a single omni-directional antenna, or an SDA network, where each node is mounted with a single directional antenna. Using multiple directional antennas instead of a single directional antenna can potentially improve the network performance. In this paper, we investigate the connectivity of a novel network, in terms of an MDA network, where each node is mounted with multiple directional antennas. We found that MDA networks have much stronger network connectivity than other existing networks (such as SOMN and SDA networks), and its connectivity degree heavily depends on the number of antennas, the beam width of each antenna and the path loss factor. The enhancement mainly owes to the usage of multiple antennas and the longer transmission range of directional antennas.

Keywords:
Wireless Networks, Connectivity, Directional Antennas, Multiple Antennas

150.異構計算系統的任務集群，映射和調度的相結合

林粵明
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
國際計算機科學與資訊計術期刊，第 04 卷，第 01 期，pp.127-146，Online ISSN:0975 - 3826，Print ISSN:0975 - 4660

內容簡介：
本文提出了一種新的基於啓發式搜索的對異構硬體/軟件的計算系統的任務圖進行映射和調度的方法。任務映射和調度是非常重要的硬體/軟件協同設計問提，以前的方法分別對待兩者會導致次優的解決方案。在本文中，我們提出了兩種技術來提升映射/調度解決方案的質量：（1）任務集群，映射和調度的相結合，和（2）多鄰域函數策略。我們的實驗包含 40 隨機生成的任務圖，以及 6 個實例。基於一個包含微處理器，數字信號處理器，和 FPGA 系統的實驗結果表明，本方法優於一個分開處理的方法達 18.3%。

關鍵詞：
硬體/軟件協同設計、啓發式搜索、多鄰域函數

150.Integrated Task Clustering, Mapping and Scheduling for Heterogeneous Computing Systems

Lam, YM (Lam Yuet Ming)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
International Journal of Computer Science & Information Technology, Volume 04, Issue 01, pp.127-146, Online ISSN: 0975 - 3826, Print ISSN: 0975 - 4660

Abstract:
This paper presents a new approach for mapping and scheduling task graphs for heterogeneous hardware/software computing systems using heuristic search. Task mapping and scheduling are vital in hardware/software codesign and previous approaches that treat them separately lead to suboptimal solutions. In this paper, we propose two techniques to enhance the speedup of mapping/scheduling solutions: (1) an integrated technique combining task clustering, mapping, and scheduling, and (2) a multiple neighborhood function strategy. Our approach is demonstrated by case studies involving 40 randomly generated task graphs, as well as six applications. Experimental results show that our proposed approach outperforms a separate approach in terms of speedup by up to 18.3% for a system with a microprocessor, a floating-point digital signal processor, and an FPGA.

Keywords:
Hardware/software codesign, heuristic search, multiple neighborhood functions

151.帶語音平滑的非語音通信

林粵明
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
國際信號與圖像處理期刊，第 03 卷，第 01 期，pp.1-17，Online ISSN:0976 - 710X

內容簡介：
本文提出了一種從 SEMG 信號合成語音的技術。表面肌電圖的信號首先被分成幀，然後由神經網絡分類，所產生的索引序列再由預載的語音段轉換爲聲音信號。與以往的識別方法相比，本方法的優勢是，人類足以識別合成的語音，就算它有錯誤。基於 8 個詞的實驗顯示，平均 73.4%以上的語音可以正確合成，神經網絡分類 SEMG 幀的準確率爲 81.9%。通過使用一個幹擾去除技術來平滑索引序列，其準確率可提高到 88.6%。結果表明，基於幀的語音合成技術，可以應用到基於 SEMG 非語音通信。

關鍵詞：
非語音通信、表面肌電圖信號、神經網絡

151.Non-acoustic Communication with Speech Smoothing

Lam, YM (Lam Yuet Ming)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Signal & Image Processing: An International Journal, Volume 45, Issue 25, pp.159-162, Online ISSN: 0976 - 710X

Abstract:
This paper presents a technique to synthesize speech from SEMG signals using a frame-by frame basis. SEMG signals are firstly enframed and classified into a number of phonetic classes by a neural network, then the produced sequences of phonetic indices are translated to acoustic signals by concatenating their corresponding pre-recored speech segments. A significant advantage of the proposed synthesis based approach compared with previous recognition based approach is that, human is intelligent enough to recognition the synthesized speech although there is errors in it. Experimental evaluations based on the synthesis of eight words show that on average over 73.4% of the words can be synthesized correctly and the neural network can classify the SEMG frames of seven phonemes at a rate of 81.9%. The accuracy can be increased to 88.6% by using a glitch removal technique to smooth the produced sequence of phonetic indices. The results show that the phoneme-frame based speech synthesis technique can be applied to SEMG-based non-acoustic communication.

Keywords:
Non-acoustic communication, surface electromyogram signals, neural network

152.認知無線電網路中的聯合功率速率以及自適應調製

李東
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
無線個人通信，第 63 卷，第 03 期，pp.549-559，2012 年 4 月，SCI-E 檢索，EI 檢索

內容簡介：
有效的資源分配是認知無線電網路中主要問題，尤其當認知用戶與主用戶共用同一頻譜。在本文中，我們考慮通過功率、速率控制以及自適應調製來最小化發射功率。我們分析了功率控制博弈中納什均衡點的存在性、唯一性以及帕累托最優性，並且提出了一種迭代演算法來找到納什均衡點，然後在收斂功率的基礎上調整傳輸速率和調製方案。如果與已有的工作對比的話，提出方案的主要特點是每個認知用戶可以延長電池的使用壽命以便在能量受限的網路中支援各種不同傳輸速率和調製方案需求的業務。仿真結果驗證了提出方案在功率節省、速率和頻譜效率提高以及實現簡單的方面的有效性。

關鍵詞：
資源分配、認知無線電、頻譜共用、博弈論

152.Joint Power and Rate Control Combined with Adaptive Modulation in Cognitive Radio Networks

Li, D (Li Dong)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Wireless Personal Communications, Volume 63, Issue 03, pp.549-559, Apr 2012, SCI-E indexed, EI indexed

Abstract:
Efficient resource allocation is a major challenge in cognitive radio networks, especially when Cognitive Users (CUs) share the same frequency band with the Primary User. In this paper, we consider minimizing the total power consumption by combining power control, rate control and adaptive modulation. We analyze the existence, uniqueness and Pareto optimality of Nash Equilibrium (NE) in the power control game, and propose an iterative algorithm to find the NE followed by the adjustment of both the transmission rate and modulation scheme based on the convergent power. If compared with previous works, the key feature of the proposed strategy is that each CU can prolong its battery life in energy constrained networks to support heterogeneous services with different transmission rates and modulation schemes requirements. Simulation results are provided to confirm the effectiveness of the proposed method in power saving, improvement of both the transmission rate and the spectral efficiency and the simplicity of implementation.

Keywords:
Resource allocation, Cognitive radio, Spectrum sharing, Game theory

153.協作組播系統中的中斷概率和功率分配

李東
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
IEEE 通信快報，第 16 卷，第 07 期，pp.1080-1083，2012 年 7 月，SCI-E 檢索，EI 檢索

內容簡介：
該文研究了協作組播系統中的群中斷概率，其中信源通過一個中繼端組播信號到多個信宿。爲了改進系統性能，信源和中繼端可以根據進似緊的群中斷概率被優化。提出的最優方案與傳統的等功率分配方案進行比較，結果表明了性能增益和中繼端位置對兩者性能的影響。

關鍵詞：
協作組播、放大轉發、中斷概率、功率分配

153.Outage Probability and Power Allocation for Cooperative Multicast Systems

Li, D (Li Dong)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
IEEE Communications Letters, Volume 16, Issue 7, pp.1080-1083, Jul 2012, SCI-E indexed, EI indexed

Abstract:
This letter analyzes the group outage performance of cooperative multicast systems, in which the source multicasts its signal to multiple destinations by the aid of a single relay. In order to improve the system performance, both the transmit powers of the source and the relay are optimized based on the asymptotically tight group outage probability. The proposed optimized power allocation (OPA) scheme is compared with the traditional equal power allocation (EPA) scheme, and its performance enhancement and the effect of relay location on both schemes are provided through simulation results.

Keywords:
Cooperative multicast, amplify-and-forward, outage probability, power allocation

154.認知無線電系統中的最大比合併性能分析

李東
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
IEEE 車載技術會刊，第 61 卷，第 02 期，pp.849-853，2012 年 2 月，SCI-E 檢索，EI 檢索

內容簡介：
在本文中，我們研究了最大比合併分集對認知無線電系統的影響，其中認知用戶與主用戶共用同一頻帶資源並且認知用戶的發射功率需要同時滿足發射和幹擾約束。利用推導的接收信噪比的概率分佈函數，我們研究了系統中的平均通道容量和平均誤碼率並且推導了其漸進性能。研究和仿真結果表明，當認知用戶的發射功率主要受到發射功率約束影響下，最大比合併分集可以提供滿分集增益和按照認知用戶接收天線對數函數的容量增長法則。

關鍵詞：
平均誤碼率、容量增長法則、認知無線電、分集增益、平均容量、最大比合併

154.Performance Analysis of MRC Diversity for Cognitive Radio Systems

Li, D (Li Dong)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, Volume 61, Issue 02, pp.849-853,Feb 2012, SCI-E indexed, EI indexed

Abstract:
In this paper, we analyze the effect of maximum ratio combining (MRC) diversity on the performance of cognitive radio systems, in which the cognitive user (CU) shares the same spectrum with a primary user (PU) and the transmit power of the CU satisfies both the transmit and interference power constraints. Utilizing the derived cumulative distribution function (cdf) of the received signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), we investigate the ergodic capacity and the average symbol error rate (SER) of the considered system and derive new expressions for their asymptotic performance. Both analytical and simulation results show that the MRC diversity can provide full diversity order and a capacity-scaling law as a logarithmic function of the number of cognitive receive antennas when the transmit power of the CU is dominated by the transmit power constraint.

Keywords:
Average symbol error rate (SER), capacity-scaling law, cognitive radio, diversity order, ergodic capacity, maximum ratio combining

155.並行有源鉗制電流輸入的軟開關全橋變換器

D. P. Devakumar、Akshay Rathore、李曉東
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
第三屆 IEEE 可再生能源技術國際會議，pp.23-29，ISSN:2165-4387，2012 年 9 月 24-27 日，EI 檢索，會議文章

內容簡介：
本文研究了一種有源鉗制電流輸入的全橋變換器。通過輸入並行輸出串行的連接方式可以減小輸入電流紋波，可以使用較小功率的開關而提高能量密度。軟開關的實現是通過存儲在變壓器漏電感和勵磁感中的能量，可以在大範圍的輸入電壓波動和負載波動中保持。最終變化器的效率和實際開關頻率得到了提升。

關鍵詞：
有源鉗制電流輸入

155.Interleaved Zero-voltage-switching Active-clamped Current-fed Full-bridge Isolated Dc/Dc Converter for Fuel Cell Applications: A Case Study Analysis

D. P. Devakumar; Akshay Rathore; Li, XD (Li Xiaodong)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Proceedings of the 3rd IEEE International Conference on Sustainable Energy Technologies (ICSET'12), pp.23-29, ISSN: 2165-4387, September 24, 2012 - September 27, 2012, EI indexed, conference article

Abstract:
An interleaved soft-switching active-clamped current-fed full-bridge dc/dc converter has been studied. Its steady-state operation and analysis for wide input voltage and varying power transfer capacity are discussed. Interleaving two full-bridge current-fed converters reduces the input current ripple. Phase-shift modulation with parallel input series output interleaving is adopted. The power density of the converter increases with small devices' ratings and less current/thermal stress on the semiconductor switches. The converter utilizes the energy stored in the transformer leakage and magnetizing inductance to maintain zero-voltage-switching over wide range of source voltage and load variation. It improves the converter efficiency and allows high switching frequency operation.

Keywords:
Soft-switching active-clamped current-fed

156.分佈式電網中相位調製的高頻隔離式直流交流變換器

李曉東 ; Bhat, Ashoka K. S.
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：

IEEE 工業電子會刊，第 59 卷，第 02 期，pp.1008-1019, 2012 年 2 月，SCI-E 檢索，EI 檢索

內容簡介：

本文描述了一個相位調製的高頻隔離式直流交流變換器在分佈式電網中的應用。此變換器包括兩個全橋 LCL 諧振逆變器。功率的控制是通過兩橋之間的相位移所實現的。在整個運行範圍內，所有開關都可以保持零電壓開關運行。本文中電路分析已經被數字仿真和實驗結果所驗證。

關鍵詞：

相位調製的高頻隔離式直流交流變換器

156.A utility-interfaced phase-modulated high-frequency isolated dual LCL DC/AC converter

Li, XD (Li Xiaodong); Bhat, Ashoka K. S.
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics, Volume 59, Issue 02, pp.1008-1019, Feb 2012, SCI-E indexed, EI indexed

Abstract:

This paper presents a phase-modulated high-frequency isolated dc/ac converter as the grid interface in a distributed generation system. The converter includes two full-bridge HF LCL-type resonant inverters working at fixed duty cycle. The power control is realized by means of the phase-shift between the two bridges. Using the LCL-type resonant tank, zero-voltage- switching is achieved for all switches for the whole power range. With the phase-shift modulated sinusoidally, a full-wave rectified output current synchronized with the utility line is obtained, which is unfolded and fed to the single-phase utility line. The analysis is verified with computer simulation results. Experimental data based on a 500-W prototype circuit is included for validation purpose.

Keywords:

Phase-modulated high-frequency isolated dc/ac converter

157.雙橋諧振 LLC 逆變器的穩態分析

李曉東 ; Rathore, Akshay K
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：

2012 年第七屆 IEEE 工業電子與應用會議，pp.769-774，2012 年 7 月 18- 20 日，EI 檢索，會議文章

內容簡介：

本文對於一個雙橋諧振 LLC 逆變器的穩態分析。在每個工頻週期中兩個橋式逆變器的相位移以正弦變換以產生脈動的直流電流用於並網。隨著相位移的變化，電路進入了具有不同等效電路的不同的運行模式。求解相關聯的微分方程組可以得到最終的穩態解。仿真和實驗的結果證明了分析計算的正確性。

關鍵詞：

諧振逆變器

157.Steady-state analysis of a dual-bridge LLC inverter

Li, XD (Li Xiaodong); Rathore, Akshay K
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

Proceedings of the 2012 7th IEEE Conference on Industrial Electronics and Applications, ICIEA 2012, pp.769-774，July 18, 2012 - July 20, 2012, EI indexed, conference article

Abstract:

A steady-state analysis is performed on a dual-bridge LLC resonant inverter. In each line frequency half-period, the phase-shift between the gating signals of two bridges is varying sinusoidally to create pulsing dc link current for grid connection. With phase-shift variation between the two active bridges, different operating modes with corresponding equivalent circuits are identified. Steady-state solutions of important currents and voltages are then determined by solving resulted differential equations. Simulation and experimental results are illustrated for the purpose of validation.

Keywords:

Resonant inverter

158.基於區間值模糊粒度的屬性約簡

曾祥財、趙素雲
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
國際機器學習與控制研討會，第 01 卷，pp.206-211，2012 年 7 月 15-17 日，EI 檢索，會議文章

內容簡介：

迄今爲止，區間值模糊粗糙集已經越來越多地關注於知識表示問題。然而很少有關於區間值模糊粗糙集的屬性約簡等應用方面的研究。本文，提出了一種基於區間值模糊分辨矩陣的屬性約簡方法。首先，在區間值模糊粗糙集的框架下設計了尋找約見的最重要概念—分辨矩陣。其次，給出了計算約見的演算法。最後，通過數值算例驗証了本文提出方法的有效性。

關鍵詞：
屬性約簡、粒度計算、區間值模糊粒度

158.Attribute reduction based on interval valued fuzzy granules

Tsang, ECC (Tsang Eric Cheung Choy); Zhao, SY (Zhao Su-yun)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Proceedings - International Conference on Machine Learning and Cybernetics, Volume 01, pp.206-211, July 15, 2012 - July 17, 2012, EI indexed, conference article

Abstract:

Recently, most of the work of interval valued fuzzy rough sets has been focused on the knowledge representation. Less work on the application of interval valued fuzzy rough sets (IVFRSs), such as attribute reduction IVFRSs, was done. In this paper an approach of attribute reduction based on Interval Valued Fuzzy Discernibility Matrix is proposed. First, discernibility matrix, which is vital to finding reducts, is designed in the IVFRS framework. Then, an algorithm to find reducts is proposed. Finally, the numerical experiments show the workability and usefulness of the proposed approach.

Keywords:
Attribute reduction, Granular Computing, Interval Valued Fuzzy Granule

159.基於一般關系的變精度粗糙模糊集模型

曾祥財、馬衛民、孫秉珍
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
國際機器學習與控制研討會，第 01 卷，pp.195-199，2012 年 7 月 15-17 日，EI 檢索，會議文章

內容簡介：

把模糊粗糙集與變精度粗糙集想結合來處理現實管理決策中的實值數據集，不論從理論還是實踐的角度來講都是十分有價值的研究工作。即，模糊變精度粗糙集不經能夠處理數值數據而且具有較好地容錯抗幹擾和泛化能力。本文，通過在廣義粗糙模糊集中引入精度參數提出了變精度粗糙模糊集模型。即，基於一般二元關系的變精度粗糙模糊集模型。我們利用經典構造性的方式給出了其上下近似的定義，研究了其與已有變精度粗糙集模型之間的關系，並且詳細地討論了該模型的基本性質。該研究進一步豐富和充實了粗糙集理論的研究內容。

關鍵詞：
粗糙集、二元關系、知識表示、變精度粗糙模糊集

159.Variable precision rough fuzzy set model based on general relations

Tsang, ECC (Tsang Eric Cheung Choy); Ma,WM(Ma Weimi);
Sun, BZ(Sun Bingzhen)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Proceedings - International Conference on Machine Learning and Cybernetics, Volume 1, pp.195-199, July 15, 2012 - July 17, 2012, EI indexed, conference article

Abstract:

In order to effectively handle the real-valued data sets in practice, it is valuable from theoretical and practical aspects to combine fuzzy rough set (FRS) and variable precision rough set (VPRS) so that a powerful tool can be developed. That is, the model of fuzzy variable precision rough set (FVPRS), which not only can handle numerical data but also is less sensitive to misclassification and perturbation, In this paper, we propose a new variable precision rough fuzzy set by introducing the variable precision parameter to generalized rough fuzzy set, i.e., the variable precision rough fuzzy set based on general relation. We define the lower and upper approximations of any fuzzy set with variable precision parameter by constructive approach. Then we establish the relation between the model proposed in this paper and the existing models. Finally, we present the properties of the proposed model in detail. The results enrich the theory and also extend the application fields for rough set theory.

Keywords:
Rough set , general relations , knowledge representation , variable precision rough fuzzy set

160.一種基於核樣本集的屬性約簡方法

曾祥財、靳晨霞、陳德剛、李發朝
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
國際機器學習與控制研討會，第 01 卷，pp.200-205，2012 年 7 月 15-17 日，EI 檢索，會議文章

內容簡介：
對於不協調決策資訊系統的屬性約簡，我們在分析核樣本集在屬性約簡過程中作用的基礎上提出了 β 核樣本集的概念。通過定義兩個樣本集之間的相似性度量，我們建立了基於樣本集的屬性約簡方法並給出了其約簡步驟。最後通過一組手術後病人數據集合葡萄酒的數據集說明瞭本文給出方法的特徵和有效性。實驗結果表明，本文提出的方法具有較好的可解釋性和效率。因而，其可以應用於具有不同決策偏好的資訊系統的屬性約簡問題。

關鍵詞：
β 核樣本集、屬性約簡、資訊系統、相似性度量

160.An Attribute Reduction Method Based On Core Samples Set

Tsang, ECC (Tsang Eric Cheung Choy);Jin ,CX(Jin Chen-xia);
Chen,DG(Chen De-gang); Li,FC(Li Fa-chao)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Proceedings - International Conference on Machine Learning and Cybernetics, Volume 01, pp.200-205, July 15, 2012 - July 17, 2012, EI indexed, conference article

Abstract:
For attribute reduction of an inconsistent decision information system, we first analyze the role of core samples set in the process of attribute reduction, and then we introduce the concept of β-core samples set. By defining the similarity metric between two sample sets, we further establish an attribute reduction method based on core samples set, and give the concrete implementation step. Finally we analyze the feature and performance of our method using Postoperative Patient data set and Wine data set. The results indicate that our method has good interpretability and operability. So it can perform the attribute reduction of an information system under different decision preference.

Keywords:
β-core samples set , Attribute reduction , Information system , Similarity metric

161.基於模糊粗糙集的資訊系統之間通信

曾祥財、王長忠、陳德剛、吳從忻、胡清華
澳門科技大學 資訊科技學院

會議/刊物名稱：
IEEE Transactions 模糊系統期刊，第 pp 卷，第 99 期，pp.1-15，2012 年 9 月，SCI-E 檢索，EI 檢索

內容簡介：
資訊系統之間的通信是粒度計算研究中的最基本問題，經典數學中同構的概念是研究這個問題的有力工具。本文研究了基於模糊粗糙集的資訊系統之間同構的一些性質。爲了利用給定論域上的模糊關系構造新的論域上的模糊關系，我們首次提出了模糊二元映射的概念，同時研究了模糊二元映射的基本性質。進而，給出了基於模糊粗糙集的資訊系統之間通信的同構概念。同時，我們証明瞭在原始資訊系統中諸如任意模糊集的近似、屬性約簡等關系運算和機構特徵在同構的條件下依然在像資訊系統中成立。

關鍵詞：
屬性約簡、模糊關系映射、模糊粗糙集、同構、資訊系統

161.Communication between Information Systems using Fuzzy Rough Sets

Tsang, ECC (Tsang Eric Cheung Choy); Wang, CZ (Wang Chang-zhong[)]; Chen, DG (Chen De-gang); Wu, CX (Wu Cong-xin)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
IEEE Transactions on Fuzzy Systems, Volume pp, Issue 99, pp.1-15, Sep 2012, SCI-E indexed, EI indexed

Abstract:
Communication between information systems is a basic problem in granular computing and the concept of homomorphism is a useful mathematical tool to study this problem. In this paper, some properties of communication between information systems based on fuzzy rough sets are investigated. The concepts of fuzzy relation mappings between universes are firstly proposed in order to construct a fuzzy relation of one universe according to the given fuzzy relation on the other universe. The main properties of the mappings are studied. The notions of homomorphism of information systems based on fuzzy rough sets are then proposed, and it is proved that properties of relation operations in the original information system and structural features of the system, such as approximations of arbitrary fuzzy sets and attribute reductions, are guaranteed in its image system under the condition of homomorphism.

Keywords:
Attribute reduction , fuzzy relation mappings , fuzzy rough sets , homomorphism , information systems

162. U-正交變換的可逆實現及其圖像無損編碼

熊剛強、余建德、熊昌鎮、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，第 49 卷，第 04 期，pp.856-863，ISSN:1000-1239，2012 年 4 月，EI 檢索

內容簡介：
把 U-正交變換應用到圖像無損編碼中，研究 U-正交矩陣的基本三角可逆矩陣(TERM)分解與單行基本可逆矩陣(SERM)分解．一個 N 階 U-正交矩陣的 TERM 分解由 N-1 個自由變數決定，用區間收縮方法可以搜索到 TERM 分解的局部近似最優解．如果用行交換方法搜索正交矩陣的 SERM 分解，那麼一個 8 階的正交矩陣最多只有 40320 種可能的 SERM 分解，用窮舉法即能找到 SERM 的近似最優分解．最後，用 U-正交矩陣的可逆分解對圖像進行無損編碼，實驗表明可逆 U-正交變換的無損編碼的碼率與浮點 U-正交變換的近似無損編碼的碼率基本相同，SERM 分解要比 TERM 分解更有效，三次 U-正交變換的編碼效果與離散餘弦變換的編碼效果幾乎完全相同．因此，在圖像無損編碼中，可用三次 U-正交變換代替 DCT．

關鍵詞：
U-正交變換、基本三角可逆矩陣、單行基本可逆矩陣、無損編碼、離散餘弦變換

162.Reversible Factorization of U Orthogonal Transform and Image Lossless Coding

Xiong, GQ (Xiong Gang-qian); Yu, JD (Yu Jian-de); Xiong, CZ (Xiong Chang-zhen); Qi, DX (Qi Dong-xu)
Faculty of Information Technology, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Computer Research and Development, Volume 49, Issue 04, pp.856-863, ISSN: 1000-1239, Apr 2012, EI indexed

Abstract:
U orthogonal transform is applied to the image lossless coding and the factorizations of U orthogonal matrices into Triangular Elementary Reversible Matrices (TERMs) and single-row elementary reversible matrices (SERMs) are investigated. The TERM factorization of an N by N matrix is determined by N-1 free variables, and therefore, the local approximate optimal TERM factorization can be found by shrinking search---interval of the N-1 free variables. If row exchange is used, an 8×8 orthogonal matrix has only 40320 forms of SERM factorizations, and the approximate optimal SERM factorization can be found with the exhaustion search algorithm. At the end, image lossless coding is achieved by using reversible U matrices, and the experimental results show that the code-rate of lossless compression based on reversible U transform is comparable to that of near lossless compression based on float U orthogonal transform; the coding efficiency of SERM factorization outperforms that of TERM; the image coding performance of U orthogonal transform of degree 3 is approximate to that of DCT. As a result, the U orthogonal transformation of degree 3 can be used in the image lossless coding instead of DCT.

Keywords：
U-orthogonal transform, triangular elementary reversible matrix, single-row elementary reversible matrix, lossless coding, discrete cosine transform (DCT)

163.同中子素宇稱不守恆電子散射的理論研究

劉健、任中洲、董鐵礦
澳門科技大學 太空科學研究所

會議/刊物名稱：

原子核子物理 A，第 888 卷，pp.45-57，2012 年 8 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：

本文用多種原子核模型和分波法研究了同中子素的宇稱不守恆電子散射。我們計算了宇稱不守恆不對稱因數 Apv 對中子密度半徑 Rn 的敏感程度 εRn 和同中子素宇稱不守恆實驗的統計誤差 ΔRn/Rn。我們用了大量的原子核平均場模型來計算同中子素的不對稱因數和中子皮厚度 Rn -Rp。結果表明不對稱因數和中子皮厚度之間存在高度的線性相關性。通過比較實驗測得的同中子素的不對稱因數與該線性函數，人們可以得到原子核的中子皮厚度，進而可以分析質子數的改變對中子密度的影響。

關鍵詞：

宇稱不守恆電子散射、中子皮厚度、宇稱不守恆實驗的統計誤差、同中子素

163.Theoretical study on parity-violating electron scattering off isotonic nuclei

Liu, J (Liu Jian); Ren, ZZ (Ren Zhong-zhou); Dong, TK (Dong Tie-kuang)
Space Science Institute, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

Nuclear physics A, Volume 888, pp.45-57, Aug 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:

The parity-violating electron scattering off isotonic nuclei has been investigated in various nuclear models by the partial wave method. The sensitivities εRn of Apv to neutron radius Rn and statistical errors ΔRn/Rn of isotonic nuclei in PVS experiments are studied. The parity-violating asymmetries Apv of isotonic nuclei are calculated with a large sample of nuclear mean field models and presented as a function of neutron skin thickness Rn -Rp. It can be observed that there is high linear dependence between Apv and neutron skin thickness Rn -Rp. By comparing the linear fit formula of Apv and Rn -Rp. of isotonic nuclei, we can deduce the neutron RMS radius of isotonic nuclei and study the influences of protons on neutron density distributions.

Keywords:

Parity-violating electron scattering, Neutron skin thickness, Statistical errors in PVS experiments, isotonic nuclei

164.紅麴米中具有細胞毒性的 dehydromonacolin 成分

Zhu, Lin、丘利芳、Lu, Jing-Guang 、Zhu, Guo-Yuan 、王靜蓉、Han, Quan-Bin 、Hsiao, Wen-Luan、姜志宏
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：

農業與食品化學雜誌，第 60 卷，第 04 期，pp.934-939，2012 年 2 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：

從紅麴米中分離出一系列 dehydromonacolin 類成分，包括兩個新化合物。通過核磁共振和質譜分析鑑定了它們的化學結構，並通過化學溝通反應確証了其結構式。Dehydromonacolin K 對 Hep G2，Caco-2 和 MCF-7 等腫瘤細胞具有很強的細胞毒性。對天然和合成的英納可林的結構活性關係進行了討論。

關鍵詞：

紅麴、紅麴米、英納可林、細胞毒性

164.Cytotoxic dehydromonacolins from red yeast rice

Zhu, L (Zhu, Lin); Yau, LF (Yau, Lee-Fong); Lu, JG (Lu, Jing-Guang); Zhu, GY (Zhu, Guo-Yuan); Wang, JR (Wang, Jing-Rong); Han, QB (Han, Quan-Bin); Hsiao, WL (Hsiao, Wen-Luan); Jiang, ZH (Jiang, Zhi-Hong)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR) , Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, Volume 60, Issue 04, pp.934-939, Feb 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:

Two new dehydromonacolins (1 and 3), together with nine known monacolins (4-12), were isolated from red yeast rice. Compounds 4-6 were isolated from a natural resource for the first time. Their structures were elucidated by means of NMR and mass spectroscopic analyses. The structure of dehydromonacolin N (1) was further confirmed by its semisynthesis from monacolin K (lovastatin) (11). Dehydromonacolin J (2), an intermediate in the semisynthesis of 1, was obtained as a new dehydromonacolin. The structure of dehydromonacolin L (3) was also confirmed by an elimination reaction of monacolin L (12). Compound 1, possessing a C2 side chain, is unprecedented in the natural monacolin family and exhibited moderate cytotoxic activity against Hep G2, Caco-2, and MCF-7 cancer cell lines. Dehydromonacolin K (8) demonstrated the most potent cytotoxicity to all three of these cell lines. The structure-activity relationship of natural and synthesized monacolins was discussed. This is the first report on the cytotoxic effects of dehydromonacolins.

Keywords:

Monascus, red yeast rice, monacolins, cytotoxicity

165.使用超高效液相色譜/串聯四極桿——飛行時間質譜鑑定羅漢果提取物中的黃酮和三萜苷

Zhang, Hongyang、Yang, Huihua、Zhang, Min、Wang, Yuerong、王靜蓉、丘利芳、姜志宏、Hu, Ping

澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：

食品成分分析雜誌，第 25 卷，第 02 期，pp.142-148，2012 年 3 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：

在這項研究中，開發了使用數據庫匹配的超高效液相色譜/串聯四極桿 - 飛行時間質譜（UHPLC / QTOF-MS）鑑定羅漢果提取物中的黃酮和三萜苷的方法，並收集在不同的生長階段(15 - ，40 - ，和 80 日）的羅漢果的黃酮苷和三萜皂苷進行了比較。各種不同生長時期的樣品在主成分分析(PCA)中表現出明顯的分離。隨著生長時間增加羅漢果皂甙 V 的含量顯著增加，而羅漢果皂甙 IIE 類的水平大幅地降低；發現 40 天後的羅漢果皂甙 IV 類的積累含量爲高，但完全成熟後既而下降。最後，有 7 個有潛力的羅漢果甜苷可篩選爲區別在不同階段的羅漢果樣品的標誌物。本文所開發的分析方法被證明了是用於調查羅漢果的化學成分以及它的質量評價的一個工具。

關鍵詞：

羅漢果、食品分析、食品成分、黃酮和三萜苷、超高性能液相色譜/四極桿 - 飛行時間質譜、液相色譜 - 質譜法、LC–MS、生長期、主成分分析

165.Identification of flavonol and triterpene glycosides in Luo-Han-Guo extract using ultra-high performance liquid chromatography/quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometry

Zhang, HY (Zhang, Hongyang); Yang, HH (Yang, Huihua); Zhang, M (Zhang, Min); Wang, YR (Wang, Yuerong); Wang, JR (Wang, Jingrong); Yau, LF (Yau, Leefong); Jiang, ZH (Jiang, Zhihong); Hu, P (Hu, Ping)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR) , Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

Journal of Food Composition and Analysis, Volume 25, Issue 02, pp.142-148, Mar 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:

In this study, a method for the identification of flavonol and triterpene glycosides in Luo-Han-Guo extract using ultra-high performance liquid chromatography/quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometry (UHPLC/QTOF-MS) with personal database matching has been developed. Two flavonol glycosides and 20 triterpene glycosides were identified, and in addition the profiles of Luo-Han-Guo samples collected at different growing periods (15-, 40-, and 80-days) were compared. Principle component analysis (PCA) showed a clear separation among the various samples from different growing periods. The content of mogroside V significantly increased, while the level of mogroside IIE class dramatically decreased with an increase of growing time; however, the content of mogroside IV class was found to be high after a 40-day period of accumulation, but it subsequently decreased in the fully ripe period. Finally, 7 mogrosides could be screened as potential markers for discrimination of Luo-Han-Guo samples at different stages. The proposed analytical method combined with multivariate statistical analysis was shown to be a useful tool for investigating the chemical components of Luo-Han-Guo as well as for its quality evaluation.

Keywords:

Luo-Han-Guo, siraitia grosvenorii, food analysis, food composition, flavonol and triterpene glycosides, ultra-high performance liquid chromatography/quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometry, liquid chromatography–mass spectrometry, LC–MS, growing periods, principle component analysis

166.一種含茶黃素的制劑在病毒進入這一環節抑制 HIV-1 感染

Yang, Jie、Li, Lin、Tan, Suiyi、Jin, Hong、Qiu, Jiayin、Mao, Qinchao、Li, Runming、Xia, Chenglai、姜志宏、Jiang, Shibo、Liu, Shuwen
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：
植物療法，第 83 卷，第 02 期，pp.348-355，2012 年 3 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：
茶黃素是紅茶中的生要多酚類化合物。爲了開發抑制 HIV-1 的殺微生物劑，我們研究了一種含 90%茶多酚的天然制劑的抑制 HIV-1 的活性，探討了其作用機制。結果表明這種制劑主要抑制了 HIV-1 的進入。該制劑具有開發爲安全有效的外用殺微生物劑的潛力，用於預防 HIV 的傳播。

關鍵詞：
茶黃素、人類免疫缺陷病毒、 進入抑制劑、 預防、 殺微生物劑

166.A natural theaflavins preparation inhibits HIV-1 infection by targeting the entry step: potential applications for preventing HIV-1 infection

Yang, J (Yang, Jie) ; Li, L (Li, Lin); Tan, SY (Tan, Suiyi); Jin, H (Jin, Hong); Qiu, JY (Qiu, Jiayin) ; Mao, QC (Mao, Qinchao); Li, RM (Li, Runming); Xia, CL (Xia, Chenglai) ; Jiang, ZH (Jiang, Zhi-Hong); Jiang, SB (Jiang, Shibo); Liu, SW (Liu, Shuwen)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR) , Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Fitoterapia, Volume 83, Issue 02, pp.348-355, Mar 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:
Theaflavins are the major components of tea polyphenols in brewed black tea. We previously reported that theaflavin derivatives, such as TF3, inhibited HIV-1 entry by targeting gp41. However, it is difficult to purify the individual theaflavins and the purified compounds are highly unstable. To develop theaflavins as affordable anti-HIV-1 microbide for preventing HIV sexual transmission, we intended to use an economic natural preparation containing 90% of theaflavins (TFmix). Its antiviral activity against HIV-1 strains was evaluated in vitro using p24 production and luciferase assays. The mechanism by which TFmix inhibits HIV-1 infection was investigated using time-of-addition, cell-cell fusion and biophysical assays. The data suggested TFmix exhibited potent anti-HIV-1 activity on lab-adapted and primary HIV-1 strains with IC(50) less than 1.20 μM. It also effectively inhibited infection by T-20 resistant HIV-1 strains. The mechanism studies suggest that TFmix mainly inhibit the HIV-1 entry by targeting gp41 since it is effective in inhibiting gp41 six-helix bundle (6-HB) formation and HIV-1 envelope protein-mediated cell-cell fusion. TFmix could also inhibit HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (RT) activity, but the IC(50) is about 8-fold higher than that for inhibiting gp41 6-HB formation, suggesting RT is not a major target for TFmix. In conclusion, TFmix is an economic natural product preparation containing high content of theaflavins with potent anti-HIV-1 activity by targeting the viral entry step through the disruption of gp41 6-HB core structure. It has a potential to be developed as a safe and affordable topical microbicide for preventing sexual transmission of HIV.

Keywords:
theaflavin derivatives, HIV, entry inhibitors, prevention, microbicides

167.紅麴米中具有免疫抑制活性的 decalin 衍生物

Zhu, Lin、Lu, Jing-Guang、Li, Ting、Zhu, Guo-Yuan、Han, Quan-Bin、Hsiao, Wen-Luan、劉良、姜志宏
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：
天然產物雜誌，第 75 卷，第 04 期，pp.567-571，2012 年 4 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：
從紅麴米的乙酸乙酯提取物中分離的五個 decalin 衍生物和兩個已知化合物。通過 NMR 和 MS 光譜鑑定了它們的化學結構。研究了它們的免疫抑制活性，發現化合物 2，3，4，6，7 在 10 – 100μM 範圍內具有明顯的抑制 T 細胞增殖的活性。這是關於 decalin 衍生物的免疫抑制活性的首次報導。

關鍵詞：
紅麴米、十氫萘類、 免疫抑制

167.Immunosuppressive decalin derivatives from red yeast rice

Zhu, L (Zhu, Lin); Lu, JG (Lu, Jing-Guang); Li, T (Li, Ting); Zhu, GY (Zhu, Guo-Yuan); Han, QB (Han, Quan-Bin); Hsiao, WL (Hsiao, Wen-Luan); Liu, L (Liu, Liang); Jiang, ZH (Jiang, Zhi-Hong)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR) , Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Natural Products, Volume 75, Issue 04, pp.567-571, Apr 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:
Five new decalin derivatives (1-5), together with two known compounds (6 and 7), were isolated from the ethyl acetate extract of red yeast rice. Their structures were elucidated by means of NMR and mass spectroscopic analyses. Monascusic lactone A (1) is the first reported naturally occurring decalin derivative possessing a spiro lactone at the C-1 position. The immunosuppressive effects of all these isolates (1-7) on human T cell proliferation were investigated, and all, especially monascusic acids B (2), C (3), D (4), and A (6) and heptaketide (7), suppressed human T cell proliferation in a dose-dependent manner from 10 to 100 μM. This is the first report on the immunosuppressive activity of decalin derivatives.

Keywords:
Red yeast rice, decalin, immunosuppressive

168.黃芩苷-小檗鹼和漢黃芩苷-小檗鹼兩種複合物的形成和構象

王靜蓉、Tanaka, Takashi、Zhang, Hong、Kouno, Isao、姜志宏
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：
化學與製藥通報，第 60 卷，第 06 期，pp.706-711，2012 年 6 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：
含有黃芩和黃連或者黃柏的中藥複方的水煎液中黃芩苷和小檗鹼形成複合物而沉澱下來。本研究利用 FAB-MS 和 NMR 滴定法研究了黃芩苷-小檗鹼和漢黃芩苷-小檗鹼複合物的離子對相互作用。此外，NOESY 光譜的結果表明了兩種複合物的不同的空間構象。研究還發現兩種複合物的分配系數是單體化合物的 12 – 20 倍，說明複合物的形成在增加活性成份的生物利用度中的重要性。

關鍵詞：
黃芩苷、小檗鹼、漢黃芩苷、黃芩苷-小檗鹼複合物、 離子對作用

168.Formation and conformation of baicalin-berberine and wogonoside-berberine complexes

Wang, JR (Wang, Jing-Rong); Tanaka, T (Tanaka, Takashi); Zhang, H (Zhang, Hong); Kouno, I (Kouno, Isao); Jiang, ZH (Jiang, Zhi-Hong)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR) , Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin, Volume 60, Issue 06, pp.706-711, Jun 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:
It is well-known that baicalin-berberine complex (1) precipitates in the water decoction of numerous Chinese Medicinal formulae containing Radix Scutellariae and Rhizoma Coptidis or Cortex Phellodendri. In the current study, ionic interaction between the carboxylate ion of baicalin and the quaternary ammonium ion of berberine was revealed to be responsible for the formation of 1 and wogonoside-berberine (2) by using FAB-MS and NMR titration experiments. In addition, nuclear Overhauser effect spectroscopy (NOESY) correlations observed in 1 and 2 suggested quite different conformation of the two complexes, which was further supported by the fact that the [α](D) of the canadine obtained by reduction of 1 is of an opposite sign to that obtained from 2. Partition coefficients (n-octanol/water) determination demonstrated 12-20 times larger partition coefficient of each complex (1, 2) than that of each single compound (baicalin, wogonoside, and berberine), indicating the significant role of the formation of the complex in the bioavailability enhancement of these pharmacologically active constituents.

Keywords:
Baicalin, berberine, wogonoside, baicalin-berberine complex, inonic interaction

169.對 P-糖蛋自的抑制導致紅參抗癌成分 compund K 的口服生物利用度的增加

Yang, Zhen、王靜蓉、Niu, Tao、Gao, Song、Yin, Taijun、You, Ming、姜志宏 、Hu, Ming
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：
藥物代謝及部署，第 40 卷，第 08 期，pp.1538-1544，2012 年 8 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：
人參皂苷口服後被腸內細菌水解，所產生的代謝產物具有殺死肺癌細胞的活性。我們測定了多種人參皂苷在腸內的代謝產物，並確定了活性代謝產物 Compound K 的藥代動力學行爲。Compound K 是紅參口服後人參皂苷的主要代謝產物，其生物利用度很低。用 Verapamil 和 Cyclosporine A 抑制 P-糖蛋白後 Compound K 的吸收和生物利用度大爲提高。

關鍵詞：
體內、腸道細菌、細胞單層膜、大鼠血漿、CACO-2、轉運、癌症、藥代動力學、皂苷、小鼠

169.Inhibition of P-glycoprotein leads to improved oral bioavailability of compound K, an anticancer metabolite of red ginseng extract produced by gut microflora

Yang, Z (Yang, Zhen); Wang, JR (Wang, Jing-Rong); Niu, T (Niu, Tao); Gao, S (Gao, Song); Yin, TJ (Yin, Taijun) ; You, M (You, Ming); Jiang, ZH (Jiang, Zhi-Hong); Hu, M (Hu, Ming)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR) , Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Drug Metabolism and Disposition, Volume 40, Issue 08, pp.1538-1544, Aug 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:
Ginsenosides are hydrolyzed extensively by gut microflora after oral administration, and their metabolites are pharmacologically active against lung cancer cells. In this study, we measured the metabolism of various ginsenosides by gut microflora and determined the mechanisms responsible for the observed pharmacokinetic behaviors of its active metabolite, Compound K (C-K). The results showed that biotransformation into C-K is the major metabolic pathway of ginsenosides after the oral administration of the red ginseng extract containing both protopanaxadiol and protopanaxatriol ginsenosides. Pharmacokinetic studies in normal mice showed that C-K exhibited low oral bioavailability. To define the mechanisms responsible for this low bioavailability, two P-glycoprotein (P-gp) inhibitors, verapamil and cyclosporine A, were used, and their presence substantially decreased C-K's efflux ratio in Caco-2 cells (from 26.6 to <3) and significantly increased intracellular concentrations (by as much as 40-fold). Similar results were obtained when transcellular transport of C-K was determined using multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1)-overexpressing Madin-Darby canine kidney II cells. In MDR1a/b(-/-) FVB mice, its plasma C(max) and AUC(0-24h) were increased substantially by 4.0- and 11.7-fold, respectively. These increases appear to be due to slower elimination and faster absorption of C-K in MDR1a/b(-/-) mice. In conclusion, C-K is the major active metabolite of ginsenosides after microflora hydrolysis of primary ginsenosides in the red ginseng extract, and inhibition/deficiency of P-gp can lead to large enhancement of its absorption and bioavailability.

Keywords:
In-vivo, intestinal bacteria, cell monolayers, rat plasma, CACO-2, transport, cancer, pharmacokinetics, saponin, mice

170.人參總皂苷通過調節三羧酸循環蛋白質表達而增強缺血大鼠心臟組織中的能量代謝

王靜蓉、周華、Yi, Xiao-Qin、姜志宏、劉良
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：

分子，第 17 卷，第 11 期，pp.12746-12757，2012 年 11 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：

爲了闡明人參總皂苷的心肌保護作用的機能，我們利用二維電泳和 MALDI-TOF-TOF-MS 技術進行了蛋白質組學研究，以確定人參總皂苷改善離體心臟的能量代謝的靶標。11 個有表達差異的蛋白質，包括 LDHB 和 ODP-2 與在心臟能量代謝中起重要作用的三羧酸循環密切相關。因此，人參總皂苷對抗大鼠心臟組織損傷的主要作用途徑是通過激活三羧酸循環中的蛋白質而增強心肌能量代謝。

關鍵詞：

人參皂苷、蛋白質組學、大鼠、三羧酸循環、能量代謝、電泳、缺血

170.Total ginsenosides of radix ginseng modulates tricarboxylic acid cycle protein expression to enhance cardiac energy metabolism in ischemic rat heart tissues

Wang, JR (Wang, Jing-Rong); Zhou, H (Zhou, Hua); Yi, XQ (Yi, Xiao-Qin); Jiang, ZH (Jiang, Zhi-Hong); Liu, L (Liu, Liang)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR) , Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

Molecules, Volume 17, Issue 11, pp.12746-12757, Nov 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:

To elucidate the underlying mechanism of cardio-protective activity of the total ginsenosides (TGS) of Radix Ginseng, proteomic analysis using two-dimensional gel electrophoresis (2-DE) and MALDI-TOF-TOF-MS techniques was employed for identifying the underlying targets of TGS on improvement of the energy metabolism of isolated rat heart tissues perfused in Langendorff system under ischemia-reperfusion injury conditions. The image analysis results revealed 11 differentially expressed proteins in the TGS-treated heart tissues; these proteins, including LDHB and ODP-2, were found to be closely related to the function of tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle that plays pivotal roles in cardiac energy metabolism. It is thus concluded that improvement of cardiac energy metabolism via activating proteins in TCA cycle could be the major action pathway and targets of TGS activity against rat heart tissue injury.

Keywords:

ginsenosides, proteomics, rats, tricarboxylic acids, energy metabolism, gel electrophoresis, ischemia

171.Aβ 導致的神經毒性和 EGCG 的神經保護作用的細胞脂組學研究

Hongyang Zhang、王靜蓉、丘利芳、Hing Man Ho、Chi Leung Chan、Ping Hu 、劉良、姜志宏
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：
分子生物系統，第 8 卷，第 12 期，pp.3208-3215，2012 年，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：
本研究是爲了探討 Aβ 導致的神經毒性和 EGCG 的神經保護作用的細胞內脂代謝。我們開發了一種基於 UPLC-Q-TOF-MS 的脂組學技術平台，用於闡明細胞中甘油脂的定量分析。生成分分析結果表明 Aβ 組與對照組明顯分離，而 EGCG 組與對照組接近。Aβ 組的甘油磷脂比對照組的明顯提高，用 EGCG 處理後其含量接近對照組，這可能是 EGCG 的神經保護作用的生物化學機理之一。這是 EGCG 神經保護作用的脂組學研究的首次報導。

關鍵詞：
EGCG、脂組學、Aβ 導致、甘油脂、神經毒性、神經保護作用、神經保護

171.A cellular lipidomic study on the Aβ-induced neurotoxicity and neuroprotective effects of EGCG by using UPLC/MS-based glycerolipids profiling and multivariate analysis

Zhang, HY(Zhang Hongyang);Wang, JR (Wang, Jing-Rong); Yau, LF (Yau, Lee-Fong); Ho, HM(Ho Hing Man);Chan,CL(Chan Chi Leung); Hu,P(Hu Ping); Liu, L (Liu, Liang); Jiang, ZH (Jiang, Zhi-Hong)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR) , Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Molecular Bio Systems, Volume 8, Issue 12, pp.3208-3215, 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:
The aim of this study was to investigate the cellular lipid metabolism associated with β-amyloid peptide (Aβ)-induced neurotoxicity as well as the neuroprotective effect of (-)-epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG), a major polyphenol in green tea. An ultra-performance liquid chromatography-quadrupole-time-of-flight mass spectrometry (UPLC-Q-TOF-MS)-based lipidomic approach was developed to screen and identify changes of the glycerolipids (GL) upon Aβ treatment with or without the presence of EGCG in PC12 cells. Principle component analysis (PCA) showed that the Aβ-treated group was well separated from the control group, whereas the EGCG group was closer to the control group. The GL levels were significantly elevated in Aβ-treated cells compared with the control group, but were restored near to normal levels after EGCG treatment. The elevated phosphatidylcholines (PCs) levels observed in the Aβ-treated PC12 cells were quite probably the integrated results of the reduced phospholipase A(2) (PLA(2)) activity and the enhanced activity of lysophospholipid acyltransferases. Moreover, an increased liberation of arachidonic acid (AA) from PCs was observed as another important response of PC12 cells to the Aβ aggregates, implying an active inflammatory process occurring in Aβ induced neurotoxicity. EGCG treatment can reverse the deregulated metabolism of PCs, which might be one of the biochemical mechanisms contributing to its neuroprotective effect. Collectively, results obtained from the current lipidomic analyses of PC12 cells provided important insight into the biochemical mechanisms underlying Aβ-induced neurotoxicity and neuro protective effects of EGCG. This is the first report of the lipidomic study on the neuroprotective effect of EGCG.

Keywords:
EGCG, lipidomic Aβ-induced, glycerolipid, neurotoxicity, neuroprotective effect, neuroprotective

172.雙相溶劑系統的高速遞流色譜法一步分離黃芪水提取物中的多糖

Yin, Jun-Yi、姜志宏、Yu, Hua、Xie, Ming-Yong、Hsiao, Wen-Luan、Lu, Ai-Ping、Han, Quan-Bin
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：
色譜分析 A 雜誌，2012 年第 1262 期，pp.92-97，2012 年，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：
多糖的純化是分離技術中的一個難題。傳統方法不僅耗時，操作複雜，而且導致分離物化學成分的大波動。本文報導了一種雙相溶劑系統的高速遞流色譜法分離黃芪水提取物中的多糖。純化的多糖的平均分子量爲 1095 kDa，含有 76.5%的半乳糖醛酸，7.7%的半乳糖，4.2%的阿拉伯糖和 5.0%的葡萄糖。甲基化後的分析結果闡表明了糖的連接方式。該方法縮短了多糖純化的時間，並且減少了純化方法所帶來的化學變化。

關鍵詞：
黃芪、多糖、高速遞流色譜法、二相溶劑系統

172.A new application of an aqueous diphase solvent system in one-step preparation of polysaccharide from the crude water extract of Radix Astragali by high-speed counter-current chromatography

Yin, JY (Yin, Jun-Yi); Jiang, ZH (Jiang, Zhi-Hong); Yu, H (Yu, Hua); Xie, MY (Xie, Ming-Yong); Hsiao, WL (Hsiao, Wen-Luan); Lu, AP (Lu, Ai-Ping); Han, QB (Han, Quan-Bin)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR) , Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Chromatography A, 2012(1262), pp.92-97, 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:
Polysaccharide's purification remains challenge to separation technology. Conventional methods involve time-consuming and complicated operations and always cause significant variation in the isolates' chemistry. This paper reports an aqueous diphase solvent system, namely PEG1000-MgSO(4)-H(2)O, which succeeded in one-step CCC separation of a polysaccharide (43 mg) from the water extract (1.67 g) of Radix Astragali. The solvent composition was set as 12:16:72 (w/w/w) of which the lower phase was used as the mobile phase at a flow rate of 0.8 mL/min in a 1000 mL column. The purified polysaccharide bears an average molecular weight of 1095 kDa and consists of galacturonic acid (76.5%), galactose (7.7%), arabinose (4.2%) and glucose (5.0%). Methylation analysis result showed it was composed of 58.4% of 1,4-linked Glcp, 11.8% of T-linked Araf, 10.5% of T-linked Glcp, 9.1% of 1,4,6-linked Galp and 5.1% of 1,3,6-linked Galp, etc. This success shows a short way between the crude water extract and purified polysaccharides, which minimizes the chemical variation caused by purification methods.

Keywords:
Radix astragali, polysaccharide, high speed counter-current chromatography, aqueous diphase solvent system

173.茶黃素類衍生物在陰道內形成凝膠作爲殺微生物劑預防 HIV 性傳播

Yang, Jie、Li, Lin、Jin, Hong、Tan, Suiyi、Qiu, Jiayin、Yang, Lei、Ding, Yanqing、姜志宏、Jiang, Shibo、Liu, Shuwen

澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：

艾滋病研究和人體逆轉錄酶病毒，第 28 卷，第 11 期，pp.1498-1508，2012 年 11 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：

我們開發了一種茶黃素衍生物的凝膠制劑作爲外用的殺微生物劑。評估了該制劑的毒性和致炎作用，証明了其外用的安全性。茶黃素在兔陰道給藥後血漿中濃度很低。該制劑具有非常強的抗 HIV-1 活性，在酸性環境中十分穩定，低毒性，無系統性吸收，因此可以考慮作爲一種經濟、安全的殺微生物劑用於預防 HIV 性傳播。

關鍵詞：

紅茶、綠茶、體外、EGCG、進入抑制劑、表面細胞、腫瘤細胞、感染、多酚類、表達

173.Vaginal gel formulation based on theaflavin derivatives as a microbicide to prevent HIV sexual transmission

Yang, J (Yang, Jie); Li, L (Li, Lin); Jin, H (Jin, Hong); Tan, SY (Tan, Suiyi); Qiu, JY (Qiu, Jiayin); Yang, L (Yang, Lei); Ding, YQ (Ding, Yanqing); Jiang, ZH (Jiang, Zhi-Hong); Jiang, SB (Jiang, Shibo); Liu, SW (Liu, Shuwen)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR) , Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses, Volume 28, Issue 11, pp.1498-1508, Nov 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:

We previously demonstrated that a commercially available natural product preparation with high content (>90%) of theaflavin derivatives (TFmix) exhibited potent anti-HIV activities. Here we developed a TFmix gel formulation as a topical microbicide candidate. The effect of TFmix on the amyloid fibril formation of semen-derived enhancer of virus infection (SEVI) peptide was detected by transmission electron microscopy. The toxicity of the TFmix gel was evaluated using human vaginal and cervical epithelial cell lines and rabbit vaginal irritation models, respectively. Levels of proinflammatory cytokines (IL-1β, IL-6, IL-8, and TNF-α) and immunoregulatory cytokines (IL-10 and GM-CSF) in cervicovaginal lavages (CVLs) were measured by ELISA kits. Proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) immunostaining was performed to evaluate inflammation in the vaginal tissues. TFmix gel could degrade SEVI-specific amyloid fibrils and showed low cytotoxicity to epithelial cells of the female reproductive tract. No apparent cervicovaginal toxicity was observed at any time point evaluated following the intravaginal administration of TFmix gel to rabbits, whereas application of N-9 gel resulted in damage to the vaginal epithelium. Neither proinflammatory nor immunoregulatory cytokine production was triggered by TFmix gel. Only low expression of PCNA was observed in vaginal tissues of TFmix gel-treated rabbits. The concentration of TFmix in plasma was very low (below the lower limit of quantitation) 1 h after a single vaginal administration of TFmix gel. However, TFmix was still detected in the cervicovaginal lavages (CVLs) 6 h after treatment, indicating that it could be retained in the vaginal cavity for a long period of time. With its potent anti-HIV-1 activity, marked stability at acidic condition, low mucosal toxicity, and lack of systemic absorption, TFmix gel can be considered as an inexpensive and safe microbicide candidate for the prevention of HIV sexual transmission.

Keywords:

Black tea, green tea, in-vitro, EGCG, entry inhibitors, epithelial-cells, cancer-cells, infection, polyphenol, expression

174.Copper(II)-complexed 小檗鹼羧酸化物的合成，鑑定和 DNA 切斷活性

Chen, Jin-Xiang、Lin, Wei-Er、Chen, Ming-Zhen、Zhou, Chun-Qiong、Lin, Yan-Ling、Chen, Ming、姜志宏、Chen, Wen-Hua
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：
生物有機與藥物化學快報，第 22 卷，第 23 期，pp.7056-7059，2012 年 12 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：
小檗紅鹼與 methyl 4-(bromomethyl)benzoate 反應後水解得到 9-O-(4-carboxybenzyl)berberine (CBB)。通過與 Cu(NO(3))(2)・3H(2)O 反應制備了它的 Cu(II)複合物，並通過 NMR，UV，IR，元素分析和 TGA 測定確定了複合物的結構。該複合物可以有效地切斷質粒 pBR322 DNA，其機理可能是通過氧化途徑。切斷 DNA 的催化效果歸因於 Cu(II)輔助的二聚體的形成。

關鍵詞：
小檗紅鹼、羧酸化物、銅複合物、合成、DNA 切斷

174.Synthesis, characterization and potent DNA-cleaving activity of copper (II)-complexed berberine carboxylate

Chen, JX (Chen, Jin-Xiang); Lin, WE (Lin, Wei-Er); Chen, MZ (Chen, Ming-Zhen); Zhou, CQ (Zhou, Chun-Qiong); Lin, YL (Lin, Yan-Ling); Chen, M (Chen, Ming); Jiang, ZH (Jiang, Zhi-Hong); Chen, WH (Chen, Wen-Hua)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR) , Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters, Volume 22, Issue 23, pp.7056-7059, Dec 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:
9-O-(4-carboxybenzyl)berberine (CBB) 1 was synthesized from the reaction of berberrubine with methyl 4-(bromomethyl)benzoate and subsequent hydrolysis. Its Cu(II) complex 2 was prepared from the reaction with Cu(NO(3))(2)・3H(2)O, and established as [Cu(CBB)(2)](NO(3))(2)・2H(2)O by means of (1)H NMR, UV, IR, elemental analysis and TGA measurements. Agarose gel electrophoresis study on the cleavage of plasmid pBR322 DNA indicated that complex 2 was capable of efficiently cleaving DNA under physiological conditions, most probably via an oxidative mechanistic pathway involving the formation of singlet oxygen as the reactive species. Kinetic assay afforded the maximal first-order rate constant k (max) of 2.41 h (-1) and Michaelis constant K (M) of 2.64 mM, respectively, representing ca. 10(8)-fold acceleration in the cleavage. This catalytic efficacy is attributed to the Cu (II)-assisted formation of dimeric species, in which the two berberine subunits cooperatively bind to DNA, whereas the carboxylate-coordinated Cu (II) moiety functions as the cleavage-active center.

Keywords:
berberine, carboxylate, copper(II) complex, synthesis, DNA cleavage

175.嗜酸性粒細胞和皮膚纖維母細胞被引起瘙癢的細胞因數 IL-31 和警示細胞因數 IL-33 聯合刺激活化後的相互作用：過敏性皮炎中的病理機制

黃振國、梁銘琳、邱懷娜、周賢秀、 崔安琪、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：

科學公共圖書館 1，第 07 卷，第 01 期，Article Number: e29815，2012 年 1 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：

背景：IL-31 是一個能夠引起瘙癢的細胞因數，IL-33 是炎症損傷的警示分子。他們都與過敏性皮炎（atopic dermatitis，AD）有關。過敏性皮炎的一個主要病理特徵是嗜酸性粒細胞浸潤到表皮內層。所以我們在體外研究了 IL-31 和 IL-33 在啓動人嗜酸性粒細胞和皮膚纖維母細胞中的炎性作用。

方法/結果：用 Western Blot 和流式細胞技術評價相關受體、粘附分子和信號分子的表達。同時我們定量檢測了細胞釋放的趨化因數和細胞因數。我們發現，功能性 IL-31 受體分子 IL-31RA 和 OSMR，以及 IL-33 的受體 ST2，在嗜酸性粒細胞表面持續表達。將嗜酸性粒細胞和皮膚纖維母細胞共培養，能夠顯著增加促炎因數 IL-6 和 AD 相關趨化因數 CXCL1、CXCL10、CCL2 和 CCL5 的釋放，從而又增長了 IL-31 和 IL-33 的刺激作用。IL-31 和 IL-33 聯合刺激單獨的嗜酸性粒細胞或皮膚纖維母細胞，能夠誘導產生 CXCL8，而刺激聯合培養的嗜酸性粒細胞和皮膚纖維母細胞，產生更多的 CXCL8。在共培養的嗜酸性粒細胞和皮膚纖維母細胞中，嗜酸性粒細胞是產生 CXCL5 的主要來源，而皮膚纖維母細胞是 IL-6、CXCL1、CXCL8、 CXCL10 和 CCL2 的主要來源。CXCL1、CXCL10、CXCL8 和 CCL5 的產生需要兩種細胞的直接相互作用。共培養的兩種細胞，經 IL-31 和 IL-33 的刺激後，細胞表面的細胞間粘附分子 1（intercellular adhesion molecule-1）表達顯著增高。聯合培養的嗜酸性粒細胞和皮膚纖維母細胞經 IL-31 和 IL-33 的刺激，引起不同程度的胞內信號通路分子的活化，包括胞外信號調節激蹤（ERK），c-Jun N 末端啓動（JNK），p38 有絲分裂活化蛋白激蹤（p38MAPK），核轉錄因數 κB（NF-κB）以及 3 磷脂醯肌醇激-Akt(PI3K-Akt) 通路。使用特異性的信號通路抑制劑，我們發現 IL-31 和 IL-33 誘導相互作用的這兩種細胞產生的細胞因數和趨化因數的釋放，如 IL-6 和 CXCL8，能夠被不同程度的抑制。

結論/意義：這些結果提示 IL-31 和 IL-33 通過不同的胞內信號分子，活化相互作用的嗜酸性粒細胞和皮膚纖維母細胞，從而在在過敏性皮炎中發揮了重要的免疫病理作用。

關鍵詞：

IL-31、 IL-33、嗜酸性粒細胞活化、過敏性皮炎

175.Activation of eosinophils interacting with dermal fibroblasts by pruritogenic cytokine IL-31 and alarmin IL-33: implications in atopic dermatitis

Wong, CK (Wong, Chun-Kwok); Leung, KML (Leung, Karen Ming-Lam); Qiu, HN (Qiu, Huai-Na); Chow, JYS (Chow, Joyce Yin-Sau); Choi, AOK (Choi, Angela On Kei); Lam, CWK (Lam, Christopher Wai-Kei)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR) , Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

Public Library of Science One, Volume 07, Issue 01, Article Number: e29815, Jan 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:

BACKGROUND: IL-31 is a pruritogenic cytokine, and IL-33 is an alarmin for damaging inflammation. They together relate to the pathogenesis of atopic dermatitis (AD). Eosinophil infiltration into the inner dermal compartment is a predominant pathological feature of AD. We herein investigated the in vitro inflammatory effects of IL-31 and IL-33 on the activation of human eosinophils and dermal fibroblasts.

METHODOLOGY/PRINCIPAL FINDINGS: Receptors, adhesion molecules and signaling molecules were assessed by Western blot or flow cytometry. Chemokines and cytokine were quantitated by multiplex assay. Functional IL-31 receptor component IL-31RA, OSMR-β and IL-33 receptor component ST2 were constitutively expressed on the surface of eosinophils. Co-culture of eosinophils and fibroblasts significantly induced pro-inflammatory cytokine IL-6 and AD-related chemokines CXCL1, CXCL10, CCL2 and CCL5. Such inductions were further enhanced with IL-31 and IL-33 stimulation. IL-31 and IL-33 could significantly provoke the release of CXCL8 from eosinophils and fibroblasts, respectively, which was further enhanced upon co-culture. In co-culture, eosinophils and fibroblasts were the main source for the release of CCL5, and IL-6, CXCL1, CXCL8, CXCL10 and CCL2, respectively. Direct interaction between eosinophils and fibroblasts was required for CXCL1, CXCL10, CXCL8 and CCL5 release. Cell surface expression of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 on eosinophils and fibroblasts was up-regulated in co-culture upon IL-31 and IL-33 stimulation. The interaction between eosinophils and fibroblasts under IL-31 and IL-33 stimulation differentially activated extracellular signal-regulated kinase, c-Jun N-terminal kinase, p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase, nuclear factor-κB and phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase-Akt pathways. Using specific signaling molecule inhibitors, the differential induction of IL-31 and IL-33-mediated release of cytokines and chemokines such as IL-6 and CXCL8 from co-culture should be related to their distinct activation profile of intracellular signaling pathways.

CONCLUSIONS/SIGNIFICANCE: The above findings suggest a crucial immunopathological role of IL-31 and IL-33 in AD through the activation of eosinophils-fibroblasts interaction via differential intracellular signaling mechanisms.

Keywords:

IL-31, IL-33, eosinophil activation, atopic dermatitis

176.香港學校兒童中的鎘和鉛含量

陳曉璿、江碧珊、梁廷勳、徐淦芝、張志強、尾崎裏沙、何宗信、黃永堅、 黃振國、林偉基、陳重娥、陳浩明
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：
病理學，第 44 卷，第 07 期，pp.626-631，2012 年 12 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：
目的：鎘和鉛是我們生活環境中的有毒元素。本研究旨在建立香港學校兒童血和尿中鎘和鉛的參考區間，並研究其決定因素。

方法：招募 2209 名中學生和 893 名幼稚園兒童，用電感耦合等離子體質譜測定其血液和尿液中鎘和鉛的含量。

結果：血鎘含量受年齡、吸煙狀況和地域的影響，而尿中鎘含量受年齡和血鎘水準的影響。通過檢測尿液中尼古丁代謝產物-柯替寧(Cotinine)的水準，我們發現血鎘含量和吸煙成正相關(rho = 0.183, p < 0.001, n = 2074)。血鉛含量主要取決於性別和地域，而尿鉛含量主要受性別和血鉛含量影響。低年級的學生比高年級的學生血中的鎘和鉛水平均明顯增加（p 均小於 0.001）。尿白蛋白水準與尿中鎘、鉛含量呈正相關。

結論：在還未有特定職業的人群中，參考區間爲：吸煙人群血鎘<21.9 nmol/L，不吸煙人群血鎘<8.8 nmol/L，血鉛<203.8 nmol/L。我們也給出了尿中鎘、鉛含量的參考區間。

關鍵詞：
血和尿中鎘和鉛、學校兒童

176.Cadmium and lead in Hong Kong school children

Chan, IHS (Chan, Iris Hiu Shuen); Kong, APS (Kong, Alice Pik San); Leung, TF (Leung, Ting Fai); Tsui, TKC (Tsui, Teresa Kam Chi); Cheung, RCK (Cheung, Robert Chi Keung); Osaki, R (Osaki, Risa); Ho, CS (Ho, Chung Shun); Wong, GWK (Wong, Gary Wing Kin); Wong, CK (Wong, Chun Kwok); Lam, CWK (Lam, Christopher Wai-Kei); Chan, JCN (Chan, Juliana Chung Ngor); Chan, MHM (Chan, Michael Ho Ming)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR) , Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

Pathology, Volume 44, Issue 07, pp.626-631, Dec 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:

AIM: Cadmium (Cd) and lead (Pb) are toxic elements in our environment. This study is to determine the reference intervals of Cd and Pb in blood and urine from Hong Kong school children and to identify their determinants.

METHODS: A total of 2209 secondary school children and 893 preschool children were recruited. Cd and Pb in blood and urine were measured by inductively-coupled plasma mass spectrometry.

RESULTS: Blood Cd was affected by age, smoking and residential district, while urine Cd was influenced by age and blood Cd. Blood Cd was positively correlated with smoking as confirmed by urinary cotinine (rho=0.183, p<0.001, n=2074). Blood Pb was dependent on gender and residential district, while urinary Pb was dependent on gender and blood Pb. Students from schools of lower academic grading had higher blood Cd and Pb than those from higher academic grading schools (p<0.001, respectively). Urinary albumin was positively associated with urinary Cd and Pb.

CONCLUSIONS: Using a non-occupationally exposed population, the reference ranges are: blood Cd <21.9nmol/L for smokers and <8.8nmol/L for non-smokers, and blood Pb <203.8nmol/L. Reference intervals for urinary Cd and Pb are also reported.

Keywords:

Blood and urine lead and cadmium, school children

177.血清小型濃密 LDL 在慢性腎病中的變異

楚曼、王依滿、陳曉旋、崔紹漢、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：

英國生物醫學雜誌，第 69 卷，第 03 期，pp.99-102，2012 年，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：

背景: 慢性腎病是一個嚴重的全球性公共健康問題，發病率及死亡率逐年遞增，近乎 50%的末期腎病病人是死於心血管併發症。血脂及脂蛋白紊亂是 CKD 的常見現象和病因，因此我們研究了血清脂蛋白尤其是小型濃密低密度脂蛋白 (sd-LDL) 在慢性腎病中的變異。

方法: 從香港和澳門招募根據 KDIGO (Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes, 2004) 確診的 131 例慢性腎病病人 (年齡 59 ± 12 歲, 男性人數=64)，及年齡和性別匹配的 121 例健康對照組 (年齡 58 ± 6 歲, 男性人數=62)。酶解(Abbott Architect ci8200 Analyzer) 法測定血清總膽固醇 TC), 甘油三酯 (TG), 高密度脂蛋白膽固醇 (HDL-C) 及直接低密度脂蛋白膽固醇 (LDL-C)。美國食品藥品監督管理局 (FDA) 認許的聚丙烯醯胺凝膠梯度電泳法 (Quantimetrix Lipoprint System) 測定 sd-LDL 和極低密度脂蛋白 (VLDL) 及中密度脂蛋白(IDL)。

結果: 與對照組相比，慢性腎病病人 TC, LDL-C, 正常大小 LDL 及 HDL-C 顯著性下降 , VLDL, IDL 及 sd-LDL 顯著性上升 (所有 $p < 0.01$)。下降的正常大小 LDL 和上升的 sd-LDL 導致了慢性腎病中更爲顯著性升高的 sd-LDL:LDL 比率 ($P< 0.005$)。

結論: 不同於 TC 和 LDL-C 的下降，sd-LDL 及 sd-LDL:LDL 在慢性腎病中顯著性升高。Sd-LDL 將會越來越多的用於評估慢性腎病及其它脂蛋白紊亂性疾病的心血管併發症的風險。

關鍵詞：

慢性腎病、脂蛋白變異、小型濃密低密度脂蛋白

177.Serum small-dense LDL abnormalities in chronic renal disease patients

Chu, M (Chu, Man); Wang, AYM (Wang, Angela Yee Moon); Chan, IHS (Chan, Iris Hiu Shuen) ; Chui, SH (Chui, Shiu Hon); Lam, CWK (Lam, Christopher Wai-Kei)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR) , Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

British Journal of Biomedical Science, Volume 69, Issue 03, pp.99-102, 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:

Background: Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is the principal cause of mortality in chronic kidney disease (CKD) patients. Dyslipoproteinaemia is a common metabolic derangement in CKD and a traditional risk factor for CVD. We investigated serum lipoproteins especially small-dense low density lipoprotein (sd-LDL) abnormalities in chronic kidney disease (CKD) patients.

Methods: 131 CKD patients (age 59 ± 12 years, male=64) diagnosed according to KDIGO (Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes, 2004) and 121 age- and sex-matched control subjects (age 58 ± 6 years, male=62) were recruited from Hong Kong and Macau. Serum total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), high density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C) and direct LDL-C were assayed enzymatically. Sd-LDL together with very low density and intermediate density lipoproteins (VLDL and IDL) were measured by FDA-approved polyacrylamide gradient gel electrophoresis.

Results: Compared to controls, CKD patients showed significantly decreased TC, LDL-C, normal-size LDL and HDL-C with increased TG, VLDL, IDL and sd-LDL (all $p < 0.01$). The increased sd-LDL and decreased normal-size LDL fractions quantified by electrophoresis resulted in a significantly elevated sd-LDL: LDL ratio in CKD ($p < 0.005$).

Conclusion: In contrast to the deceivingly low TC and LDL-C, sd-LDL and sd-LDL: LDL ratio was significantly elevated in CKD. Sd-LDL will be used increasingly for CVD risk assessment in CKD and other diseases with lipoprotein derangements.

Keywords:

Chronic kidney disease, Lipoprotein abnormalities, small-dense LDL

178.透析患者心血管生物學標誌物的診斷實用性

王依滿、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：
透析研討會雜誌，第 25 卷，第 04 期，pp.388-396，2012 年 7-8 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：
透析患者由於併發冠狀動脈疾病、左心室肥大、心力衰竭等心血管疾病而死亡率一直居高不下，因此，對透析患者進行心血管疾病風險分級是非常重要的一個方面，它可以對高危患者進行早期鑒定，從而優化治療措施，以降低患者的發病率和死亡率，尤其是血清中的心血管生物學標誌物易於測定，測定成本低廉，重複性好，且具有高敏感性和特異性，因此可能用於心血管疾病風險的預測和分級。心肌肌鈣蛋白是一種表徵心肌損傷的高敏感性和特異性的標誌物，目前在一般人群中它是診斷急性心肌梗塞的金標準。另一方面，心臟釋放的鈉尿肽，可增加左心室壁的壓力，它也已經成爲在一般人群中診斷心力衰竭的標誌物。這兩種生物標誌物反映了心肌的特殊病理學特徵，對於透析患者而言也是非常有用的診斷標誌物。本文綜述了這兩種心血管生物學標誌物的診斷潛力和在透析患者中的臨床應用。

關鍵詞：
透析患者、心血管疾病、心肌肌鈣蛋白、鈉尿肽

178.The Diagnostic Utility of Cardiac Biomarkers in Dialysis

Wang, AYM (Wang, Angela Yee Moon); Lam, CWK (Lam, Christopher Wai-Kei)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR),
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Seminars in Dialysis, Volume 25, Issue 04, pp.388-396, Jul - Aug 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:
Mortality in dialysis patients remains high due to excessive cardiovascular disease burden from coronary artery disease, left ventricular hypertrophy, and heart failure. Thus, cardiovascular risk stratification is an important aspect in managing dialysis patients; it may enable early identification of high-risk patients to optimize therapeutic interventions that may ultimately lower their cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. In particular, serum cardiac biomarkers that are readily measured, inexpensive, reproducible with high sensitivity and specificity may have potential for cardiovascular risk prediction and stratification. Cardiac troponin represents a highly sensitive and specific marker of myocardial damage and is a current gold standard test for diagnosing acute myocardial infarction in the general population. On the other hand, natriuretic peptides, released from the heart secondary to increased left ventricular wall stress, have emerged as a diagnostic marker for heart failure in the general population. These two biomarkers reflect unique pathology of the myocardium and are powerful prognostic markers in the dialysis population. This article reviews the diagnostic potentials of these two cardiac biomarkers and their clinical application in the dialysis population.

Keywords:
Dialysis patients, cardiovascular disease, cardiac troponin, natriuretic peptides

179.252 名香港人的家族性高膽固醇血症的異質性研究

胡苗、藍穎、林偉基、麥英達、彭智培、湯寧信
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：
國際心臟病學雜誌，2012 年 3 月 29 日，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：

背景：早期研究發現，對於生活在中國大陸或其他西方國家且患有異質性家族性高膽固醇血症（heFH）的中國人，其血漿低密度脂蛋白膽固醇（LDL-C）的水準比患 heFH 的高加索人低，黃色瘤或冠心病（CHD）的發病率也相對較低，早期這一點人們並未認識到。我們通過串聯質譜對患 heFH 的香港人的進行了相關的篩查。

方法：我們從香港的公立醫院中選擇了總膽固醇（TC）高於 7.5 mmol/L 或 LDL-C 高於 4.9 mmol/L 的原發性高膽固醇血症患者作爲可能先證者。對 132 例無親戚關係的可能先證者及其親屬的篩查發現，87 個家系的 252 位受檢者被診斷爲 heFH。

結果：252 例 heFH 患者（平均年齡爲 37±17 歲, 其中男性 100 例）的血漿 TC 和 LDL-C 分別爲 9.1±1.5mmol/L 和 7.2±1.5mmol/L。年齡大於 18 歲的患者中，男性患者角膜弓或黃色瘤的發病率分別爲 40.6% 和 81.2%，女性患者角膜弓或黃色瘤的發病率分別爲 54.8%和 66.9%。在超過 18 歲且具有 CHD 病史的患者中，男性和女性中 CHD 的發病率分別爲 9.9%和 8.5%。多元回歸分析表明年齡的增大和黃色瘤的存在與 CHD 的風險增加顯著相關。

結論：本文首次研究了香港人 heFH 的流行病學特徵，提供了這種遺傳疾病的新的特定人群資訊，研究結果可能對未來中國大陸的相關調查具有指導意義。

關鍵詞：
異質性家族性高膽固醇血症、香港人、低密度脂蛋白膽固醇、黃色瘤

179.Heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia in Hong Kong Chinese: Study of 252 cases

Hu, M (Hu Miao); Lan, W(Lan Wei); Lam, CWK (Lam, Christopher Wai-Kei); Mak, YT(Mak Ying-Tat); Pang, CP(Pang Chi-Pui);Tomlinson,B(Tomlinson Brian)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR), Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

International journal of cardiology, 29 Mar2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:

Background: Earlier studies reported that Chinese subjects with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (heFH) living in Mainland China or in Western countries had lower plasma low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) levels and lower prevalence of xanthomata or coronary heart disease (CHD) than Caucasians with heFH and a greater proportion went unrecognized. We characterized the features of Hong Kong Chinese with heFH identified by cascade screening.

Methods: Potential probands with primary hypercholesterolemia manifesting total cholesterol (TC) greater than 7.5 mmol/L or LDL-C greater than 4.9 mmol/L were selected from a lipid clinic in a public hospital in Hong Kong. After screening of 132 unrelated potential probands and their relatives, 252 subjects from 87 pedigrees were clinically diagnosed as heFH.

Results: In 252 heFH patients (mean age 37±17 years, 100 males), the plasma TC and LDL-C were 9.1±1.5mmol/L and 7.2±1.5mmol/L, respectively. In subjects aged ≥18years, the prevalence of xanthomata and corneal arcus was 40.6% and 81.2% in males, and 54.8% and 66.9% in females respectively. The overall incidence of CHD was 9.9% in males and 8.5% in females in patients aged over 18years with CHD history available. Multiple logistic regression analysis showed that advanced age and presence of xanthelasmata were significantly associated with increased risk of CHD.

Conclusions: This study is the first to characterize the epidemiologic features of heFH in Hong Kong Chinese, which provides new population-specific information on this genetic disorder. This may presage how this condition will manifest in China in the near future.

Keywords:

Heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia, Hong Kong Chinese, LDL-cholesterol, xanthoma

180.有妊娠糖尿病史的中國婦女的心肌代謝性疾病風險的 15 年隨訪研究

譚永雄、馬青雲、楊西林、高天材、勞子僖、陳浩明、林偉基、郭克倫、陳重娥
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：

婦產科學研究，第 73 卷，第 02 期，pp.168-176，2012 年，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：

目的：研究有妊娠糖尿病（GD）史的中國婦女在產後 15 年中二型糖尿病（DM）以及其他長期性心肌代謝性疾病的發病風險。

方法：檢測 139 名中國婦女（45 名患有妊娠糖尿病，94 位妊娠指標中葡萄糖耐量正常）產後 8 年內的胰島素敏感度和胰島 β 細胞功能，以及 15 年內二型糖尿病、高血壓和代謝綜合征的發病率。

結果：具有 GD 史的婦女其高血壓（35.6% vs. 16.0%, $p = 0.01$）、二型 DM（24.4% vs. 5.3%, $p < 0.001$）、葡萄糖調節受損（26.6% vs. 14.9%, $p < 0.001$）的發病率均顯著高於妊娠指標中葡萄糖耐量正常的婦女。產後 8 年中 Matsuda 胰島素敏感指數和定量胰島素敏感性檢測指數均爲產後 15 年 DM 和代謝綜合征的獨立預警參數。

結論：受 GD 的影響，二型 DM 的年發病率升高，爲 1.6%。孕婦產後 8 年內的胰島素耐受性可能是一個衡量有 GD 史婦女產後未來糖尿病發病風險的一個有價值的參數。

關鍵詞：

2 型糖尿病、妊娠糖尿病、孕婦、心肌代謝性疾病風險

180.Cardiometabolic Risk in Chinese Women with Prior Gestational Diabetes: A 15-Year Follow-Up Study

Tam, WH (Tam, Wing-Hung); Ma, RCW (Ma, Ronald Ching-Wan); Yang, XL (Yang, Xilin); Ko, GTC (Ko, Gary Tin-Choi); Lao, TTH (Lao, Terence Tzu-Hsi); Chan, MHM (Chan, Michael Ho-Ming); Lam, CWK (Lam, Christopher Wai-Kei); Cockram, CS (Cockram, Clive Stewart); Chan, JCN (Chan, Juliana Chung-Ngor)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR), Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

Gynecologic and obstetric investigation, Volume 73, Issue 02, pp.168-176, 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:

Aims: The progression to type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) and other long-term cardiometabolic risks in Chinese women with prior history of gestational diabetes (GD) was studied at 15 years postpartum.

Methods: 139 Chinese women (45 with GD and 94 with normal glucose tolerance (NGT) at the index pregnancy) who had their insulin sensitivity and β-cell functions examined at 8 years postpartum were again followed up at 15 years for the investigation of the rate of type 2 DM, hypertension and metabolic syndrome.

Results: Women with prior history of GD had a significantly higher rate of hypertension (35.6% vs. 16.0%, $p = 0.01$), type 2 DM (24.4% vs. 5.3%, $p < 0.001$) and impaired glucose regulation (26.6% vs. 14.9%, $p < 0.001$) than women with NGT during the index pregnancy. The Matsuda insulin sensitivity index and the quantitative insulin sensitivity check index at 8 years postpartum were independent predictors of both DM and metabolic syndrome at 15 years postpartum.

Conclusions: The conversion rate of type 2 DM increased at an average rate of 1.6% per year after a pregnancy affected by GD. Insulin resistance at 8 years postpartum could refine a future diabetic risk in women with prior history of GD.

Keywords:

Type 2 diabetes mellitus, gestational diabetes, pregnant women, cardiometabolic risk

181.香港及澳門常用中藥者的重金屬中毒情況之研究

崔紹漢、黃宜厚、趙幸兒、方明耀、趙綺雯、司徒炎棠、黃緯庭、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：

植物療法研究，網上刊登日期：2012 年 8 月 16 日，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：

是次研究測試經常服食中藥的人仕血液的重金屬水準，從而評估服食中藥會否增加體內重金屬含量。經常服用的頻繁度爲每星期最少服用處方中藥五天及爲期不少於 3 個月。自 2009 年 11 月起至 2010 年 6 月間，共招募了 85 名經常服用中藥者參與此研究，在參加者知情及同意的情況下，抽取血液以測試砷、鎘、鉛和汞的含量。結果顯示除了 1 名有進食深海魚習慣的參加者，其砷含量有短暫性增加(高於正常上限的 29%)外，其餘 84 名參加者的血液重金屬含量皆在正常範圍內。該名有進食深海魚習慣的參加者，於暫停食用深海魚 1 個月後再度提供血液樣本，其血液中的砷含量即回復至正常水準。另一方面，研究人員亦測試了由本地供應商供應的 80 種常用於處方的中藥濃縮粉，及其相對應的中草藥飲片(即生藥材)的四種重金屬含量。測試顯示其中 12 種飲片，有一種或多種重金屬含量超標，最常見是鎘。至於濃縮粉方面，80 種中藥粉的重金屬含量都在標準範圍內，沒有發現超標的情況。

關鍵詞：

中藥、重金屬、砷、鎘、鉛、汞、血液

181.Study of Heavy Metal Poisoning in Frequent Users of Chinese Medicines in Hong Kong and Macau

Chui,SH(Chui Shiu Hon); Wong, YH(Wong Yee Hou); Chio, HI(Chio Hang I); Fong, MY(Fong Ming Yiu); Chiu, YM(Chiu Yee Man); Szeto, YT(Szeto Yim Ton); Vong, WT(Vong Wai Ting); Lam, CWK (Lam, Christopher Wai Kei)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR), Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

Phytotherapy Research, online published, 16 Aug 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:

This study is a direct assessment of blood heavy metal concentrations of frequent users of Chinese medicines (CM), who had been taking prescribed CM at least 6 days per week for not less than 3months, to determine whether their intake of CM could cause an increased load of toxic heavy metals in the body. From November
2009 to June 2010, 85 subjects were recruited with informed consent, and their blood samples were collected for measurement of arsenic, cadmium, lead and mercury concentrations. Results showed that blood concentrations of four heavy metals of nearly all 85 subjects were within reference ranges. Only one subject who had
consumed plentiful seafood was found to have transiently increased blood arsenic concentration (29% higher than the upper limit of the reference range). However, after refraining from eating seafood for 1 month, his blood arsenic concentration returned to normal. Eighty commonly prescribed CM in both raw medicine and powder concentrate supplied by local distributors were also tested for the four heavy metals. Twelve out of the 80 raw medicines were found to contain one or more of the heavy metals that exceeded the respective maximum permitted content. Cadmium was most frequently found in the contaminated samples. None of the powder concentrates had heavy metal content exceeding their respective maximum permitted level.

Keywords:

Chinese medicines, heavy metals, arsenic, cadmium, lead, mercury, blood

182.澳門特區婦女感染人類乳頭瘤病毒之情況

崔紹漢、司徒炎棠、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：
公共衛生學，第 126 卷，第 07 期，pp.600-604，2012 年 7 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：
目的：探討澳門特區婦女人類乳頭瘤病毒(HPV)的感染率及其基因型。
研究設計：吸納接受醫療諮詢或身體檢查的女性相關病患者，她們均在知情同意下參與研究。
方法：從澳門特區婦女參與研究者收集到 402 個子宮頸細胞樣本，並進行細胞學及 HPV-DNA 基因定型分析。
結果：在所有樣本中，29%對 HPV-DNA 測試呈陽性。當中 26.4%受到一種人類乳頭瘤病毒基因感染，3%受到兩種病毒感染，0.5%則受到三種病毒感染。最普遍的感染類型是 HPV52 型(11.1%)，其次是 16 型(9.7%)，51 型和 62 型並列第三位(9.0%)。
總結：澳門女性的人類乳頭瘤病毒感染率似乎較香港的周邊城市爲高。最常見的基因型跟在中國西南部及華南地區找到的基因型相類似。

關鍵詞：
子宮頸癌、人類乳頭瘤病毒、柏氏抹片、疫苗

182.Human papillomavirus infection in Macau women

Chui,SH(Chui Shiu Hon); Szeto, YT(Szeto Yim Ton);
Lam, CWK (Lam, Christopher Wai-Kei)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR),
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Public Health, Volume 126, Issue 07, pp.600-604, Jul 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:
Objective: To investigate the prevalence and genotypes of human papillomavirus (HPV) infection in Macau women.
Study design: Female patients presenting for a medical consultation or medical check-up were recruited with informed consent.
Methods: Cytology and HPV-DNA genotyping were performed on 402 cervical specimens that were collected from Macau women.
Results: Of the specimens, 29.9% were found to be HPV-DNA positive; 26.4% were infected with one HPV genotype, while 3.0% and 0.5% were infected with two and three HPV genotypes, respectively. The most prevalent HPV genotype was type 52 (11.1%), followed by type 16 (9.7%). Both types 51 and 62 ranked third (9.0%).
Conclusions: The HPV infection rate in Macau appears to be higher than that in the neighboring city of Hong Kong. The most prevalent genotypes were similar to those in Southwest and Southern China.

Keywords:
Cervical cancer, HPV, Pap smear, Vaccine

183.氨基糖苷化提高天然產物與核酸 G-四鏈體的結合活性

白麗萍、何皓、姜志宏
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：
第八屆華人化學教授會議，2012 年 7 月 1-4 日，會議文章

內容簡介：
近些年研究發現核酸 G-四鏈體結構具有特殊的生物學功能，已成爲一個潛在的有效的抗腫瘤藥物靶標。核酸 G-四鏈體穩定劑能夠抑制在腫瘤細胞中高度表達的端粒酶活性，有望成爲新一代的抗腫瘤藥物。氨基糖在蒽環類抗腫瘤抗生素中發揮了重要的作用，是其重要的藥效基團。鑒於此，本研究合成了紫草素/阿卡寧及茶多酚 EGC 的氨基糖苷和乙醯氨基糖苷衍生物，並採用電噴霧質譜技術研究了這些氨基糖苷衍生物的人端粒苷 G-四鏈體核酸的結合活性。結果表明，與母體化合物相比，所有合成的氨基糖苷衍生物的 G-四鏈體結合活性都大大的提高。

關鍵詞：
氨基糖苷、G-四鏈體

183.Aminoglycosilation of Natural Products Enhances the Activities of Binding with G-quadruplex DNA/RNA

Bai, LP (Li-Ping Bai); He, H (Hao He); Jiang, ZH (Zhi-Hong Jiang)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR), Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
The 8th Sino-US Chemistry Professors Conference, Jul 1, 2012 - Jul 4, 2012, conference article

Abstract:
Nucleic acids G-quadruplex has emerged as a significant and valid molecular target for the development of new generation of anticancer drugs. A lot of efforts have been taken to develop specific G-quadruplex stabilizing compounds with the intention of inhibiting the telomerase activity. It has been discovered that aminosugar moiety plays an essential role for both in vitro and in vivo antitumor activity of anthracyclines based on DNA-binding mechanism. It was also found that the N-acetyl glucosamine moiety could enhance the cytotoxicity activity of the saponin julibroside III to KB cancer cell. Prompted by these findings, we designed and synthesized glucosaminoside derivatives of several natural products, including shikonin, alkannin and epigallocatechin (EGC). The DNA/RNA G-quadruplex binding activity of these synthesized glucosaminosides was evaluated by using ESI-TOF-MS technique. As a result, all glucosaminoside derivatives exhibited much stronger binding activity to human telomeric DNA/RNA G-quadruplex than their parent structures. Two glucosaminosides of methylated EGC showed a higher binding affinity to human telomeric RNA G-quadruplex than its DNA counterpart. In addition, the more basic compound, glucosaminoside of methylated EGC showed the larger G-quadruplex DNA/RNA-binding capacity than its N-acetyl derivative, suggesting the importance of basicity of aminoglycoside in G-quadruplex DNA/RNA-binding activity. This research indicated that glycosylation of natural products with amino sugars is an effective strategy to improve their DNA/RNA-binding affinity.

Keywords:
Aminoglycosilation, G-quadruplex

184.紫草素/阿卡寧的氨基糖苷合成及人端粒 G-四鏈體的結合活性

何皓、白麗萍、姜志宏
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：
生物有機化學與醫藥化學通訊，第 22 卷，第 04 期，pp.1582-1586，2012 年 2 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：
本文以對映異構體紫草素/阿卡寧的混合物爲原料，化學合成了紫草素和阿卡寧的乙醯氨基糖苷衍生物。相比於紫草素和阿卡寧，它們的乙醯氨基糖苷衍生物具有較強的人端粒 G-四鏈體結合活性，表明氨基糖苷化是提高天然產物 G-四鏈體結合活性的有效方法。

關鍵詞：
紫草素、阿卡寧、端粒 G-四鏈體、氨基糖苷化

184.Synthesis and Human Telomeric G-quadruplex DNA-binding Activity of Glucosaminosides of Shikonin/Alkanine

He, H (Hao He); Bai, LP (Li-Ping Bai); Jiang, ZH (Zhi-Hong Jiang)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR), Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters, Volume22, Issue 04, pp.1582-1586, Feb 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:
The N-acetyl glucosaminosides of shikonin/alkannin were synthesized by chemical glycosylation, which provided an ideal approach to resolve the mixture of enantiomeric shikonin and alkannin co-existed in the Chinese herbs. The glycosylated shikonin and alkannin exhibited stronger binding activity to human telomeric G-quadruplex DNA than their parent structures. This research indicated that glycosylation of natural product with amino sugars is an effective strategy to improve their DNA-binding affinity.

Keywords:
Shikonin, Alkanine, Telomeric G-quadruplex, Aminoglycosylation

185.整合系統生物學和計算工具作爲以網絡爲基礎的藥物發現

梁麗嫻、曹志偉、姜志宏、周華、劉良
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：
生物學資訊學簡報，網上出版刊物，Online ISSN:1477-4054，2012 年 8 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：

以介入人體網絡爲基礎的治療方法用來治療系統性疾病已經成爲一種趨勢，但它依賴於藥物組合方案的優化和藥物有效的多靶點作用。由於其潛在的協同作用，透過藥物網絡的多靶點發現，複雜和多組分性質的中藥材可作爲寶貴的網絡靶點藥物開發資源。最近，多個系統生物學平臺迅速發展，展現了強大的分子機制和藥物之間的聯系和其動態網絡。然而，由於缺乏更緊密的集成多個“組學” 的數據庫，現在優化藥物組合的方法仍是不夠的。現今，新開發的以演算法爲基礎或基於網絡爲基礎的計算機模型，能有效及緊密地集成“組學”數據庫和優化組合藥物，並能積極鼓勵使用中藥材來發展爲新一輪的基於網絡爲基礎的多靶點藥物。然而，多靶點藥物的優化與多個系統生物學平臺上進一步整合仍面對不少挑戰，這些挑戰包括跨藥材的數據庫之寬度和深度仍然不明朗，單獨的數據庫的可靠性和中藥的標準化程度不足。系統生物學與中藥數據庫的實驗方法和術語的標準化將有利於整合。加強公共數據庫和中藥研究也利於擴大系統生物學平臺。各種“組學”平臺和計算工具的進一步整合將加快發展以網絡爲基礎的藥物發現和建立網絡醫學。

關鍵詞：
網絡、系統生物學、生物資訊學、計算機模型、網絡醫學

185.Network-based drug discovery by integrating systems biology and computational technologies

Elaine L. Leung; Cao, ZW (Cao Zhi-Wei); Jiang, ZH (Zhi-Hong Jiang); Zhou, H (Zhou Hua); Liu, L (Liang Liu)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR), Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

Briefings in Bioinformatics, online published, Online ISSN: 1477-4054, Aug 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:

Network-based intervention has been a trend of curing systemic diseases, but it relies on regimen optimization and valid multi-target actions of the drugs. The complex multi-component nature of medicinal herbs may serve as valuable resources for network-based multi-target drug discovery due to its potential treatment effects by synergy. Recently, robustness of multiple systems biology platforms shows powerful to uncover molecular mechanisms and connections between the drugs and their targeting dynamic network. However, optimization methods of drug combination are insufficient, owning to lacking of tighter integration across multiple "-omics" databases. The newly-developed algorithm- or network-based computational models can tightly integrate "-omics" databases and optimize combinational regimens of drug development, which encourage using medicinal herbs to develop into new wave of network-based multi-target drugs. However, challenges on further integration across the databases of medicinal herbs with multiple system biology platforms for multi-target drug optimization remain to the uncertain reliability of individual datasets, width and depth and degree of standardization of herbal medicine. Standardization of the methodology and terminology of multiple system biology and herbal database would facilitate the integration. Enhance public accessible databases and the number of research using system biology platform on herbal medicine would be helpful. Further integration across various"-omics" platforms and computational tools would accelerate development of network-based drug discovery and network medicine.

Keywords:

Network-based drug discovery, systems biology, bioinformatics, computational technologies, network medicine

186.正相色譜分離技術在天然產物研究中的應用

李娜
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：
中藥與天然藥高峰論壇暨第十二屆全國中藥和天然藥物學術研討會，pp.24，2012 年 11 月 3-4 日，會議文章

內容簡介：
天然產物結構的複雜性（如同分異構現象的存在等）使得其分離存在一定的難度。高效液相色譜法（HPLC）具有較高的分離效率，因此製備高效液相色譜方法在天然產物的製備中發揮著越來越重要的作用。但是在這些應用中，絕大多數是採用反相色譜方法，由於系統中包含水相，存在流份難回收、系統壓力高等問題。本課題嘗試應用正相色譜方法對黃酮類化合物進行了分離。

火炭母爲蓼科（Polygonaceae）蓼屬植物，具有清熱利濕、涼血解毒等作用，在嶺南一帶多用作涼茶的原料。文獻報導含有黃酮類化合物。在本研究中，首先採用常壓正相色譜柱對乙酸乙酯提取物進行了初步分離，所獲得的一個流份通過反相超高效液相-紫外-質譜（UHPLC-UV-TOF-MS）檢測，發現包含一個分子組成爲 C21H20O12 的峰，具有黃酮類化合物特徵的紫外吸收圖譜，用正相製備液相方法對其進行了分離純化。流動相爲正己烷-乙酸乙酯梯度洗脫，檢測波長爲 254nm。分離純化後獲得至少 3 個化合物，通過與文獻對比核磁共振（NMR）圖譜，分別鑒定爲異槲皮苷（isoquercitrin）、槲皮素-3-O-beta-D-吡喃甘露糖和金絲桃苷（hyperoside）。此項研究表明，在某些天然產物的分離方面正相系統具有其獨特的優勢。

關鍵詞：
正相色譜、天然產物

186.Application of preparative normal-phase high performance liquid chromatography in natural product research

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

Name of conference/journal:
Forum for Traditional Chinese Medicine and Natural Medicine & 12th Conference of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Natural Medicine, pp 24, November 3,2012 - November 4, 2012, conference article

Abstract:
Preparative high performance liquid chroamtography (prep-HPLC) is widely used in the natural product research due to its high resolution. Compared to widely used reversed-phase HPLC, normal-phase HPLC has its own characters and advantage.

In this study, normal-phase HPLC was applied to isolation flavonoid compounds in Polygonoum chinese. The ethyl acetate extract was firstly separated with silical gel column chromatography, and one fraction was found containing flavonoids with the molecular formula of C21H20O12 by ultra high performance liquid chromatography-ultravoilet-time of flight/mass spectrometry (UHPLC-UV-TOF/MS). By using normal-phase HPLC preparation, three flavonoids with the same elemental composition was obtained from this fraction and the structures were identified as isoquercitrin, quercetin-3-O-beta-D-mannopyranoside and hyperoside, respectively, by NMR.

Keywords:
Normal-phase high performance liquid chromatography, natural product research

187.川楝素的超高效液相-三重四極桿-質譜定量分析方法研究

李娜
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：
第十一屆“中藥全球化聯盟”研討會論文集，pp.215，2012 年 8 月 20-23 日，會議文章

內容簡介：
川楝素是川楝子中主要的生物活性成份，近年的研究報導顯示其具有較好的抗腫瘤活性，如對早幼粒急性白血病細胞 HL-60、組織細胞瘤 U937 的半數抑制濃度在納摩爾水準（6.1 和 5.4 nM）。一般採用 HPLC-UV 的方法對川楝素進行定量分析，但是該方法的靈敏度和特異性不高，因此本課題嘗試採用超高效液相-三重四極桿-質譜方法對其進行定量分析。在負離子模式下，採用 MRM 方法，建立了川楝素的質譜定量分析方法，在 20 – 2000 ng/mL 濃度範圍內的線性回歸方程爲 Y = 10.676X + 133.475 (r2 = 0.9941)，最低檢測限爲 4 pg。在低、中、高（20, 100, 1000 ng/mL）三個濃度的日內差和日間差分別爲 7.07%和 7.84%; 5.16%和 7.53%; 4.32%和 7.47%，精確度爲 90.96%, 110.29%, 和 98.05%。

關鍵詞：
川楝素、定量方法、超高效液相-三重四極桿-質譜

187.Quantification of Toosendanin by Ultra-high Performance Liquid Chromatography-triple Quadrupole-mass Spectrometry (UHPLC-TQ-MS)

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

Name of conference/journal:
11th Meeting of Consortium for Globalization of Chinese Medicine (CGCM), pp.215, August 20, 2012 - August 23, 2012, conference article

Abstract:
Toosendanin is the main bioactive constituent of Melia toosendan Sieb et Zucc, which is used as digestive tract parasiticide in China. Toosendanin has also been reported to be a potential anti-cancer agent against many kinds of cancer cells, e.g. promylocytic leukemia cell line HL-60 and histiocytic lymphoma cell line U937 with the IC50s of 6.1 and 5.4 nM. Usually, toosendanin is quantified with HPLC method at the wavelength of about 215 nm, whereas it has less sensitivity (limit of quantification about 100 ng) and specificity. In this research, an ultra-high performance liquid chromatography-triple quadrupole-mass spectrometry (UHPLC-TQ-MS) method was established to quantify toosendanin using multi-reaction monitor (MRM) with the transit from m/z 573.2 to m/z 531.1 in the negative mode. While toosendanin exists as two isomers in the solution due to the semi-acetal group, these two isomers had the similar responses in the MS condition, so the calibration curve was plotted as the sum of peak areas of these two peaks vs the concentration, and the linear regression equations was established as Y = 10.676X + 133.475 (r2 = 0.9941) in the range of 20 – 2000 ng/mL. The limit of detection (LOD) was 4 pg. The intra-day and inter-day variations were 7.07% and 7.84%; 5.16% and 7.53%; 4.32% and 7.47% at 20, 100, and 1000 ng/mL, respectively, and the accuracies at 20, 100, and 1000 ng/mL were 90.96%, 110.29%, and 98.05%.

Keywords:
toosendanin, quantification, Ultra-high Performance Liquid Chromatography-triple Quadrupole-mass Spectrometry

188.抗癌納米藥物中藥用輔料對轉運蛋白的抑制作用

易濤
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：
澳門科技大學學報，第 6 卷，第 1 期，pp.8-15，ISSN:1994-4926，2012 年 6 月

內容簡介：
抗癌納米藥物的微乳、脂質體和納米粒是目前研究最多的藥物劑型，它們處方研究中提高抗癌作用靶向性的關鍵在於研究藥用輔料對 P 糖蛋白、多藥耐藥蛋白和乳腺癌耐藥蛋白抑制作用的高低。本文首先介紹了抗癌納米藥物的常用劑型以及我們在微乳生物藥劑學方面的研究進展，進而總結了在近年來一些藥用輔料對轉運蛋白抑制作用的研究成果，最後對該領域研究的進一步深入提出了一些建議。

關鍵詞：
抗癌納米藥物、轉運蛋白、藥用輔料

188.Excipients inhibition of Transporters in Anticancer Nanodrugs

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

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, Volume 6, Issue 1, pp.8-15, ISSN: 1994-4926, Jun 2012

Abstract:
Microemulsion, liposomes and nanoparticles are the most popular drug formulations in anticancer nanodrugs. One of the key factors for improving their targeted anticancer treatment is the inhibition effect of excipients on the transporters such as P-glycoprotein, multidrug resistance-associated protein and breast cancer resistance protein. This paper describes the commonly used nano-formulations in anticancer nanodrugs and our biopharmaceutical studies on microemulsion, then summed up the transporters inhibited by some pharmaceutical excipients in recent years, and finally made some recommendations for further research.

Keywords:
Anticancer Nanodrugs, Transporters, Pharmaceutical Excipients

189.HPLC 法測定燈盞乙素在不同 pH 值磷酸鹽緩衝液中的溶解度

湯麗華、易濤
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：
澳門科技大學學報，第 6 卷，第 1 期，pp.16-20，ISSN:1994-4926，2012 年 6 月

內容簡介：
目的：建立測定燈盞乙素含量的方法，考察燈盞乙素在不同 pH 值磷酸鹽緩衝液中的溶解度，爲納米沉澱法製備燈盞乙素納米混懸液選擇合適的良溶劑和不良溶劑。方法： 採用平衡-高效液相色譜法測定燈盞乙素在不同 pH 磷酸鹽緩衝液中的溶解度。Agilent Eclipse XDB-C18 色譜柱（4.6mm×150mm，5μm），柱溫 30℃；進樣量 20μL，流動相：乙 -水-醋酸（21:79:0.1），流速：1.0 mL•min-1；檢測波長：335nm。結果：燈盞乙素對照品在 20.12~1006ng 範圍內，其峰面積與進樣量之間線性關係良好。燈盞乙素對照品的平均回收率爲 99.9%，RSD 爲 2.1%。燈盞乙素在 pH5.0，6.5，7.0，7.4 磷酸鹽緩衝液中的溶解度分別爲 142.6，1311.5，1949.1，3073.0 mg•L-1 。燈盞乙素在 pH8.0 磷酸鹽緩衝液中不穩定。結論：此方法測定燈盞乙素含量可靠，簡單，穩定。可用於測定燈盞乙素在不同 pH 值磷酸鹽緩衝液中的含量。燈盞乙素在磷酸鹽緩衝液中的溶解度隨著 pH 值增大而增大，在 pH7.4 中溶解度爲 pH5.0 中的 21 倍，可分別作爲良溶劑和不良溶劑。

關鍵詞：
燈盞乙素、溶解度、高效液相色譜法

189.Determination of solubility of Scutellarin in different pH phosphate buffer solutions by HPLC

Tong, LW(Tong Laiwa); Yi, T (Yi Tao)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR), Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, Volume 6, Issue 1, pp.16-20, ISSN: 1994-4926, Jun 2012

Abstract:
Aim： To develop the quantitative analyses method for determination of scutellarin, and investigate the solubilities of scutellarin in different pH phosphate buffer solutions to find the solvent and anti-solvent for nano-precipitation preparation of scutellarin nano-suspension. Method： The solubilities of scutellarin in different phosphate buffer solutions were measured by solution equilibrium method with HPLC. Agilent Eclipse XDB-C18 column (4.6mm×150mm，5μm) at 30℃ was used. The mobile phase was the mixed solution of acetonitrile-water-acetic acid (21:79:0.1). The flow rate of a mobile phase was set to 1.0 mL•min-1 and the UV detection was performed at 335 nm; injection volume was 20μL. Results：A good linearity of scutellarin was in the range of 20.12~1006 ng. The average recovery rate of scutellarin was 99.9% with RSD of 2.1%. The solubilities of scutellarin in pH5.0，6.5，7.0 and 7.4 phosphate buffer solutions were 142.6，1311.5，1949.1 and 3073.0 mg•L-1 , respectively. Scutellarin was instable in pH8.0 phosphate buffer solution. Discussion：The method is accurate, simple and reproducible and can be used for determining the solubility of scutellarin in phosphate buffer solution. The solubility of scutellarin increases as the pH value of phosphate buffer solution goes up and the solubility of scutellarin in pH 7.4 buffer is increased to 21 times as compared with pH5.0 buffer. The pH 7.4 phosphate buffer solution is selected as the solvent and pH5.0 buffer solution as the anti-solvent.

Keywords:
Scutellarin; Solubility, HPLC, Phosphate buffer solutions, Nano-precipitation

190.環糊精與油製備自組裝小珠載藥系統的研究進展

劉川、易濤
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：
藥學學報，第 47 卷，第 12 期，pp.1582−1586，2012 年 12 月，中國科技引證報告，中文核心要目總覽

內容簡介：
最近使用環糊精和油製備的一種新型自組裝載藥系統——小珠，受到越來越多的關注。小珠是一種毫米尺寸的囊腔結構的球狀顆粒，在製備過程中不需使用任何表面活性劑或者有機溶劑，其囊腔內的脂質部分可溶解水難溶性藥物和脂溶性藥物，載藥量大、能夠提高口服生物利用度，是很有發展潛力的口服新劑型。本文綜述了該劑型的製備原理、處方工藝和體內外性質等方面的研究進展，爲其進一步應用提供基礎。

關鍵詞：
環糊精、油、自組裝、小珠、難溶性藥物、脂溶性藥物

190.Research progress of self-assembled beads drug delivery systems prepared from cyclodextrins and oils

Liu, C(Liu Chuan); Yi, T (Yi Tao)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR), Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Acta Pharmaceutica Sinica, Volume 47, Issue 12, pp.1582−1586, Dec 2012, Chinese S & T Journal Citation Reports, A Guide to the Core Journal of China (PKU)

Abstract:
Recently, increasing attention has been paid to beads, an innovative self-assembled drug delivery system prepared from cyclodextrins and oils. Beads are new core-shell minispheres containing poorly water-soluble drugs or lipophilic drugs dissolved in the lipid core without the use of organic solvents and surfactants. Therefore, beads with high drug loading and improved oral bioavailability have great potential for oral delivery of poorly water-soluble drugs and lipophilic drugs. The preparation mechanisms, formulations and methods, the in vitro and in vivo properties of beads were reviewed in order to provide the theoretical basis for further applications of beads.

Keywords:
Cyclodextrins, oils, self-assembled drug delivery systems, beads, poorly water soluble drugs, lipophilic drugs

191.雷公籐碳酸鈉提取物的生物活性和安全性

方偉、彭帆、易濤、張聰、萬春喜、徐輝碧、林偉基、楊祥良
澳門科技大學 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：
分子，第 17 卷，第 09 期，pp.11113-11123，2012 年 9 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：
柱色譜法制備的雷公籐多甘治療炎症和自身免疫性疾病有顯著療效但卻有毒性。本研究的目的是減少雷公籐提取物的毒性，採用雷公籐三種主要活性成分的細胞毒性和抗炎活性作爲指標。採用碳酸鈉提取替代柱色譜法來去除提取物中的酸性成分並富集環氧二甘類和生物鹼類成分。結果表明碳酸鈉提取物對鼠巨噬細胞 Raw 264.7 細胞和鼠腎小球系膜細胞 HBZY-1 細胞的治療指數(IC50/EC50)顯著高於雷公籐多甘(0.8 和 5.2 比 0.3 和 2.6, $p < 0.05$)，而它對人肝 HL7702 細胞的毒性卻顯著降低 (14.5 ± 1.4 比 6.8 ± 0.9, $p < 0.05$)。進一步的急性口服毒性試驗表明此提取物的 LD50 值是 1,210 mg/kg，而雷公籐多甘是 257 mg/kg。以上結果顯示，碳酸鈉提取物可能是一種具有良好治療指數的合適的雷公籐藥物來源。

關鍵詞：
雷公籐、活性成分、碳酸鈉提取、毒性

191.Biological Activity and Safety of Tripterygium Extract Prepared by Sodium Carbonate Extraction

Fang,W(Fang Wei); Peng,F(Peng Fan); Yi, T (Yi Tao);
Zhang,C(Zhang Cong); Wan,CX(Wan Chunxi); Xu,HB(Xu Huibi);
Lam,CWK(Lam Christopher Waikei); Yang ,XL(Yang Xiangliang)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR),
Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Acta Pharmaceutica Sinica, Volume 17, Issue 09, pp.11113-11123, Sep 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:
The commercial preparation named “Tripterygium glycosides” prepared by column chromatography has been used for the treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune diseases with significant efficacy but concurrent toxicity. The aim of this study was to reduce the toxicity of Tripterygium extracts, using cytotoxicity and anti-inflammatory activity of the three principal active components of Tripterygium wilfordii Hook. F. (TWHF) as guiding parameters. Column chromatography was replaced by sodium carbonate extraction for removing the acidic compounds and enriching epoxyditerpenoids and alkaloids in the extract. Results showed that the therapeutic index (IC50/EC50) on murine macrophage Raw 264.7 cells and rat mesangial HBZY-1 cells of the extract prepared by sodium carbonate extraction was significantly higher than that of Tripterygium glycosides (0.8 and 5.2 vs. 0.3 and 2.6, $p < 0.05$), while its cytotoxicity on human liver HL7702 cells was significantly lower (14.5 ± 1.4 vs. 6.8 ± 0.9, $p < 0.05$). Further acute oral toxicity experiments showed that the LD50 value of this extract was 1,210 mg/kg compared to 257 mg/kg for Tripterygium glycosides. All the above results suggest that Tripterygium extract prepared by sodium carbonate extraction may represent a potentially optimal source of medicine with good therapeutic index.

Keywords:
Tripterygium wilfordii Hook. F., active components, sodium carbonate extraction,toxicity

192.ICP-MS 檢測澳門市售中成藥中重金屬及有毒元素的含量

黃緯庭、沙飛、盧凱紅、陳明偉、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：
澳門科技大學學報，第 6 卷，第 1 期，pp.8-13，ISSN:1994-4926，2012 年 6 月

內容簡介：
本研究根據中國藥典 2010 電感耦合等離子體質譜法，樣品以濃硝酸微波消解，然後利用電感耦合等離子體質譜儀（ICP-MS）進行檢測，分別對 262 個澳門市售中成藥樣品進行了砷、鎘、銅、鉛、汞等元素的含量分析。其中三個口服中成藥樣品中分別檢出鉛含量爲 283~795 μg/天，一個中成藥樣品檢出砷含量爲 2220 μg/天，超出了澳門衛生局技術性指示第 02/2003 號《內服及外用中成藥及傳統藥物重金屬含量標準》中所列明的上限標準。另外有四個中成藥樣品因爲其處方當中分別標明含有雄黃和朱砂，檢出砷和汞超出該標準。另一個口服中成藥樣品檢出銅含量爲 210 mg/kg。建議規定中成藥製造商應在中成藥的標籤和說明書上清晰說明部份藥材成份對人體可能具有一定危害，必須慎用以確保市民用藥安全。同時相關權限部門應制定相關法案，對含有礦物藥的中成藥，探討制訂合理的重金屬限量標準，制定和完善中成藥具體的品質及安全性標準。

關鍵詞：
中成藥、重金屬、有毒元素、電感耦合等離子體質譜

192.Analysis of Heavy Metals and Toxic Elements in Proprietary Chinese Medicines by Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry

Vong, WT (Vong Wai-Ting); SA, F (SA Fei); LO, HH (LO Hoi-Hong); Chan, MW (Ming-Wai Chan); Lam, WK (Lam Wai-Kei)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR), Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Macau University of Science and Technology, Volume 6, Issue 1, pp.8-13, ISSN: 1994-4926, Jun 2012

Abstract:
Following the method of the Pharmacopoeia of People's Republic of China 2010, total 262 samples were microwave digested with concentrated nitric acid, and then analyzed for arsenic (As), cadmium (Cd), copper (Cu), lead (Pb) and mercury (Hg) using Agilent 7500a inductively coupled plasma – mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). Three samples were contaminated with Pb at 283~795 μg/day, while 1 sample was contaminated with As at 2220 μg/day, both exceeding the allowable limits in the technical guideline No. 02/2003 from Macau Health Bureau. Another 4 samples were found to be contaminated both with As and Hg but the contaminants were claimed to be arsenic sulfide and mercury sulfide that had been used as mineral drugs in traditional Chinese culture for centuries. Cu was detected in 1 sample at 210 mg/kg. It is suggested that pharmaceutical manufacturers should state in the labeling and product inserts the potential hazard of taking mineral drugs like mercury and arsenic sulfide. It is highly recommended that the limits of heavy metals in proprietary Chinese medicines which contain mineral drug should be standardized and defined by the national authorities and Macau Health Bureau.

Keywords:
Proprietary Chinese medicines, Heavy metals, Toxic elements, inductively coupled plasma–mass spectrometry (ICP-MS)

193.阿魏酸鈉聯合骨髓間充質幹細胞減輕缺血性中風腦損傷的研究

趙永華、關瑩、徐友華、黎韻、吳偉康
澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議/刊物名稱：
腦科研究，第 1450 卷，pp.157-165，2012 年 4 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：
爲了探尋能夠提高骨髓間充質幹細胞在缺血性中風後腦內遷移和分化的作用，我們對阿魏酸鈉聯合骨髓間充質幹細胞治療中風作了深入研究。實驗中建立了大鼠頸內動脈永久性栓塞模型，在中風即刻、24 小時、48 小時和 72 小時做神經功能的評估，應用 RT-PCR 和免疫印跡法檢測中風 3 天後缺血損傷區的 SDF-1α/CXCR4 軸的變化，以及應用免疫組化法檢測骨髓間充質幹細胞表達 Nestin。結果顯示中風 48 小時後聯合組可明顯提高受損神經功能，上調 SDF-1α/CXCR4 表達，促進骨髓間充質幹細胞遷移和分化表達 Nestin 的陽性細胞。我們實驗證實了阿魏酸鈉聯合骨髓間充質幹細胞可減輕中風後腦損傷，有利於神經功能的恢復。

關鍵詞：
骨髓間充質幹細胞、分化、缺血性中風、遷移、阿魏酸鈉

193.Sodium Ferulate combined with bone marrow stromal cell treatment ameliorating rat brain ischemic injury after stroke

Zhao, YH (Zhao Yong Hua); Guan, Y (Guan Ying); Xu, YH (Xu Youhua); Li, Y (Li Yun); Wu, WK (Wu Weikang)
Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Brain research, Volume 1450, pp.157-165, Apr 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:
To explore a way that might improve the migration and differentiation of BMSCs in the brain after stroke, we investigated the additive therapeutic effect of combination Sodium Ferulate (SF) and BMSCs treatment of stroke. In general, Permanent middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAo) was induced. The neurological functional outcome was respectively evaluated at 0 hour, 24 hours, 48 hours, and 72 hours post-operation, and the stromal cell-derived factor-1 alpha (SDF-1α) /chemokine (CXC motif) receptor-4(CXCR4) mRNA and protein expressions at the marginal zone of the ischemic brain were respectively measured by real-time RT-PCR and Western Blot at 3 days after stroke; furthermore, Nestin and BrdU double immunostaining was performed for identification of BMSC differentiation. Combination treatment of Stroke significantly improved the neurological functional recovery as early as 48 hours and up-regulated the SDF-1α /CXCR4 axis, enhanced BMSC migration into the ischemic brain and differentiation into Nestin-positive cells. We demonstrate that SF combined with BMSC administration can ameliorate rat brain ischemic injury and has beneficial effect on the rat neurological functional recovery after ischemic stroke.

Keywords：
Bone Marrow Stromal Cell, Differentiation, Ischemic Stroke, Migration, Sodium Ferulate

194.基於中藥聯合骨髓基質幹細胞移植治療缺血性腦卒中探析祛瘀生新法之拓延

趙永華、關瑩、吳偉康
澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議/刊物名稱：
中醫雜誌（英文版），第 32 卷，第 02 期，pp.289-292，2012 年 6 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：
以中醫藥聯合外源性骨髓基質幹細胞移植治療缺血性腦卒中來分析，將傳統“祛瘀生新治法”的內涵作一拓展和延伸，認爲“祛瘀”應從廣義角度來理解，不可只局限於活血化瘀範疇，還應包含息風、清熱、化痰、解毒和扶正；中藥具有的“引經報使，直達病所”作用有助於骨髓基質幹細胞“歸巢”，“佐藥助勢”的特性有助於骨髓基質幹細胞分化。將外源性骨髓基質幹細胞移植的“生新”內涵豐富化，從而使“祛瘀生新治法”成爲中醫藥聯合外源性骨髓基質幹細胞移植治療缺血性腦卒中的重要指導原則。

關鍵詞：
祛瘀、生新、中藥、骨髓基質幹細胞移植、缺血性腦卒中

194.Potential advantages of a combination of Chinese Medicine and bone marrow mesenchymal stem cell transplantation for removing blood stasis and stimulating neogenesis during ischemic stroke treatment.

Zhao, YH (Zhao Yong Hua); Guan, Y (Guan Ying); Wu, WK (Wu Wei Kang)
Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Volume 32, Issue 02, pp.289-292, Jun 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:
Combined treatment of ischemic stroke with Chinese medicine and exogenous bone marrow mesenchymal stem cell (BMSC) transplantation may improve the removal of blood stasis and stimulation of neogenesis. Chinese medicines that remove blood stasis not only promote blood circulation but also calm the endopathic wind, remove heat, resolve phlegm, remove toxic substances and strengthen body resistance. The medicinal targeting effect of Chinese medicine can promote the homing of BMSCs, and the synergistic therapeutic effects of drugs can contribute to BMSC differentiation. As such, exogenous BMSC transplantation has potential advantages for neogenesis. Chinese medicines and exogenous BMSCs provide complementary functions for the removal of blood stasis and stimulation of neogenesis. Therefore, a combination of Chinese medicine and transplantation of exogenous BMSCs may be particularly suited to ischemic stroke treatment.

Keywords:
Removing blood stasis, Stimulating neogenesis, Chinese medicine, Bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells transplantation, Ischemic stroke

195.桑白皮活性成份 4,4'-二苯甲烷二氨基甲酸甲酯抑制糖基化蛋白終末產物誘導的人臍靜脈內皮細胞功能障礙

封亮、徐友華、王珊珊、歐陽慧、鄭兆廣、王汝上、朱荃、項平
澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議/刊物名稱：
植物療法研究，第 26 卷，第 03 期，pp.412-419，2012 年 3 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：

在糖尿病血管內皮細胞功能障礙的發病機制中，糖基化蛋白終末產物（AGEs）已被認爲是一個始動因素。4,4'-二苯甲烷二氨基甲酸甲酯（DMPC）是從中藥桑白皮中分離獲得的一個氨基甲酸酯類化合物。本研究就其對抗 AGEs 誘導的血管內皮細胞功能障礙作用進行了探索。本研究發現，DMPC 在 10-9Mol/L 濃度水平時即可顯著降低 AGEs 誘導的細胞凋亡至正常水平。AGEs 可顯著上調 Bad 和 Bax 表達，同時下調 Bcl-2 表達；預先將細胞給予 DMPC 處理可顯著下調 Bad 和 Bax 表達，同時上調 Bcl-2 表達。此外，AGEs 可顯著促進人臍靜脈內皮細胞（HUVECs）細胞間黏附分子（ICAM）-1 和轉化生長因子（TGF）-beta1 的表達；更爲重要的是，預先以 DMPC 處理細胞可顯著降低 ICAM-1 和 TGF-beta1 的過度表達。

關鍵詞：

4,4'-二苯甲烷二氨基甲酸甲酯、糖基化蛋白終末產物、凋亡、內皮細胞功能障礙、炎癥

195.Preventative Effects of 4,4'-Diphenylmethane-bis(methyl) Carbamate Isolated from Cortex Mori on Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cell Dysfunction Induced by Advanced Glycation End Products

Feng, L (Feng, Liang); Xu, YH (Xu, You-hua); Wang, SS (Wang, Shan-shan); Wai, AY (Wai Au-yeung); Zheng, ZG (Zheng, Zhao-guang); Wang, RS (Wang, Ru-shang); Zhu, Q (Zhu, Quan); Xiang, P (Xiang, Ping)
Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Phytotherapy research, Volume 26, Issue 03, pp.412-419, Mar 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:

Advanced glycation end-products (AGEs) have been regarded as an initial motivating factor in the pathogenesis of endothelial dysfunction in diabetic complications. 4,4'-Diphenylmethane-bis(methyl) carbamate (DMPC), a carbamate compound, was isolated from Cortex Mori and its prevention effects against AGEs-induced endothelial dysfunction were studied. 4,4'-Diphenylmethane-bis(methyl) carbamate significantly reduced cell apoptosis to normal level at 10-9?mol/L concentration. Advanced glycation end-products up-regulated the expression of Bad and Bax and down-regulated Bcl-2 proteins, and pretreatment with DMPC significantly down-regulated Bad and Bax while up-regulating Bcl-2 expressions. In addition, ICAM (intercellular adhesion molecule)-1 and TGF (transforming growth factor)-beta 1 expressions in human umbilical vein endothelial cell (HUVEC) were significantly enhanced by AGEs. More importantly, these increases of ICAM-1 and TGF-beta 1 expressions were reduced meaningfully with the pretreatment of DMPC.

Keywords:

4, 4'-diphenylmethane-bis(methyl) carbamate, AGEs, apoptosis, endothelial dysfunction, inflammation

196.通過細胞膜固相色譜技術檢測 4,4'-二苯甲烷二氨基甲酸甲酯與 RAGE 配體 MG-H1 對人臍靜脈內皮細胞競爭結合作用研究

封亮、徐友華、王珊珊、歐陽慧、鄭兆廣、朱荃、項平
澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議/刊物名稱：
色譜 B-生物醫學及生命科學分析技術，第 881-882 卷，pp.55-62，2012 年 1 月，SCI-E 檢索，EI 檢索

內容簡介：

我們前期研究發現，4,4'-二苯甲烷二氨基甲酸甲酯（CM1）對糖基化蛋白終末產物（AGEs）誘導的人臍靜脈內皮細胞（HUVEC）功能障礙具有保護作用。這提示 CM1 可能通過其競爭性拮抗劑樣作用以阻斷 AGEs 結合到其受體（RAGE），從而緩解 HUVEC 損傷。爲驗證這一假設，我們建立了細胞膜固相色譜（CMC）結合高效液相色譜技術以分析 CM1 和 RAGE 激動劑 MG-H1 競爭結合 HUVEC 表面 RAGE 作用。飽和結合實驗研究發現，CM1 和 MG-H1 的解離平衡常數（Kd）分別爲 3,653 nM 和 4.12 nM。在競爭結合實驗中，預先給予細胞 10(-10) M 和 10(-9) M MG-H1 後得到 CM1 的 IC50 分別是 1.37 x 10(-9) M 和 4.56 x 10(-8) M。該研究結果提示，CM1 可競爭性與 RAGE 配體 MG-H1 結合 RAGE。本研究主要論證了 CMC 結合 HPLC 技術在研究藥物分子與受體結合方面是一個可供選擇的快速而高效的方法；同時 CM1 干預 AGEs 誘導的 HUVEC 損傷作用可能是通過競爭性阻斷 AGEs-RAGE 通路作用。

關鍵詞：

競爭結合、細胞膜固相色譜、4,4'-二苯甲烷二氨基甲酸甲酯、MG-H1、糖基化蛋白終末產物受體

196.Competitive binding between 4,4 '-diphenylmethane-bis(methyl) carbamate and RAGE ligand MG-H1 on human umbilical vein endothelial cell by cell membrane chromatography

Feng, L (Feng, Liang); Xu, YH (Xu, You-hua); Wang, SS (Wang, Shan-shan); Wai, AY (Wai Au-yeung); Zheng, ZG (Zheng, Zhao-guang); Zhu, Q (Zhu, Quan); Xiang, P (Xiang, Ping)

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

Journal of chromatography b-analytical technologies in the biomedical and life sciences, Volume 881-882, pp.55-62, Jan 2012, SCI-E indexed, EI indexed

Abstract:

The compound 4.4'-diphenylmethane-bis (methyl) carbamate (CM1) has a protective activity on AGEs-induced endothelial dysfunction on human umbilical vein endothelial cell (HUVEC) in our previous study. It suggested that CM1 which may act as a competitive antagonist to the blockade of AGEs to receptor of AGEs (RAGE) and attenuate the HUVEC damage. In order to testify that hypothesis, the cell membrane chromatography (CMC) combined with high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was developed for analyzing the competitive binding properties on RAGE of HUVEC between CM1 and MG-H1, the agonist of RAGE. The results from saturation binding of CM1 and MG-H1 on cells demonstrated that dissociation equilibrium constants (K-d) of CM1 and MG-H1 were 3.653 nM and 4.12 nM, respectively; while maximum binding capacity (B-max) of CM1 and MG-H1 were 30.08 and 18.72 fmol/mg protein, respectively. In competition experiments, IC50 of CM1 with pre-incubation 10-(10) M and 10(-9) M MG-H1 were 1.37 x 10(-9) M and 4.56 x 10(-8) M, respectively. The present findings indicated that CM1 conjugated competitively to cells with RAGE ligand MG-H1. The primary study illustrated that CMC combined with HPLC analysis method could be an alternative, rapid and efficient approach for the interaction of drug molecule and receptor, and that CM1 intervene the AGEs inducing HUVEC damage may via the competitively block the AGEs-RAGE path way.

Keywords:

Competitive binding, Cell membrane chromatography, 4, 4 '-Diphenylmethane-bis(methyl) carbamate, MG-H1, Receptor of advanced glycation end products

197.一項比較 2009 年南中國地區廣州新甲型 H1N1 流感與季節性流感的流行病學與臨床特徵的前瞻性試驗

楊子峰、占揚清、陳榮昌、周榮、王玉濤、羅翌、江梅、李際強、秦笙、關文達、賴克方、溫煥蓮、梁增偉、李莉、鍾南山
澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議/刊物名稱：
日本傳染病雜誌，第 65 卷，第 03 期，pp.208-214，ISSN:1344-6304，2012 年，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：
比較同時期的新甲型 H1N1 流感病毒和季節性流感病毒感染患者的臨床特徵，對臨床診治和流行病學調查均有重要意義。在 2009 年期間，通過預先建立的哨點監測系統，在廣州地區進行了一項前瞻性、多中心的觀察性研究。本研究觀察急性呼吸道感染或社區獲得性肺炎患者的臨床表現，應用細胞培養或實時熒光逆轉錄多聚酶鏈反應檢測收集的鼻咽拭子標本中的呼吸道病毒。同時比較新甲型 H1N1 流感和季節性流感感染患者的臨床特徵差別。共入選 1498 例患者，其中 265 例新甲型 H1N1 流感病毒陽性，286 例季節性流感病毒陽性，137 例乙型流感病毒陽性。在新甲型 H1N1 病毒出現前（EW1-EW21），乙型流感病毒是優勢毒株，後逐漸由非新甲型 H1N1 的季節性甲型流感病毒轉換爲新甲型 H1N1 流感病毒，後者於 EW46 時達到高峰。與季節性流感病毒感染患者比較，新甲型 H1N1 流感病毒感染患者更年輕，有類似病史接觸史患者的比例更高（$P < 0.001$, 卡方檢驗）。然而，在臨床特徵和疾病嚴重度方面，三個甲型流感毒株感染很少有差別。在 2009 年新甲型 H1N1 流感流行監測期間，以醫院爲基礎的網絡是一個很有價值的新甲型 H1N1 流感的資訊來源管道。廣州地區的病毒流行特徵爲從 9 月份開始新甲型 H1N1 流感感染病例迅速增多。與季節性甲型流感病毒感染相同，新甲型 H1N1 流感病毒感染患者中重症病例少見。

關鍵詞：
實時熒光 PCR、呼吸道病毒、感染、齣現、並髮、診斷

197.A Prospective Comparison of the Epidemiological and Clinical Characteristics of Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 Influenza A Virus and Seasonal Influenza A Viruses in Guangzhou, South China in 2009

Yang, ZF(Yang Zi-feng); Zhan, YQ(Zhan Yang-qing); Chen, RC(Chen Rong-chang); Zhou, R(Zhou Rong); Wang, YT(Wang Yu-tao); Luo, Y(Luo Yi); Jiang, M(Jiang Mei); Li, JQ(Li Ji-qiang); Qin, S(Qin Sheng); Guan, WD(Guan Wen-da); Lai, KF(Lai Ke-fang); Wen, HL(Wen Huan-lian); Liang, ZW(Liang Zeng-wei); Li, L(Li Li); Zhong, NS(Zhong Nan-shan)

Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:

Japanese journal of infectious diseases, Volume 65, Issue 03, pp.208-214, ISSN: 1344-6304, 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:

Comparisons of the clinical characteristics of contemporaneous pandemic (H1N1) 2009 influenza A virus (A (H1N1) pdm09) - and seasonal influenza viruses-infected patients are important for both clinical management and epidemiological studies. A prospective multicenter observational study was conducted using a reestablished sentinel surveillance system in Guangzhou, China during 2009. In this study, the clinical presentations of patients with either acute respiratory infection or community-acquired pneumonia were recorded, and nasopharyngeal swab samples were collected for detection of respiratory virus strains using cell cultures or real-time reverse transcription/real-time polymerase chain reaction. Comparisons of the clinical features between A (H1N1) pdm09- and seasonal influenza viruses-infected patients were conducted accordingly. Of the 1,498 patients examined, 265 tested positive for A (H1N1) pdm09, 286 were positive for seasonal influenza A viruses, and 137 for influenza B viruses. The predominant virus was influenza B before the emergence of A (H1N1) pdm09 (epidemiological week [EW] 1-EW 21); then, predominantly non-A (H1N1) pdm09 influenza A and, later, A (H1N1) pdm09, which peaked in EW 46. Compared with the common seasonal influenza-infected patients, A (H1N1) pdm09-infected patients were younger, and had a higher proportion of these patients reported prior contact with infected individuals ($P < 0.001$, by chi (2) test). However, few significant differences were observed in clinical symptoms and severity among any of the infections caused by the different influenza A strains. Our hospital-based network served as a useful source of information during A (H1N1) pdm09 monitoring. Viral distribution in Guangzhou was characterized by a sharp rise in A (H1N1) pdm09-infected patients in September 2009. Similar to seasonal influenza A-infected cases, A (H1N1) pdm09 cases had a very small proportion of severe cases.

Keywords:

Real-time PCR, respiratory viruses, infections, emergence, concurrent, diagnosis

198.呼吸道合胞病毒 NS1 基因原核表達及其免疫原性分析

劉昆、陳俏連、伍時冠、潘思華、李海濤、楊子峰、關文達、秦笙
澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議/刊物名稱：
熱帶醫學雜誌，第 12 卷，第 08 期，pp.926-929，ISSN:1672-3619，2012 年 8 月，中國科技引證報告

內容簡介：
目的原核表達呼吸道合胞病毒(RSV)非結構 NS1 蛋白，並對其免疫特性進行研究。方法採用 PCR 技術獲得 NS1 基因,將其插入 pET41a(+)載體上,導入大腸桿菌後誘導表達;利用 GST 親和層析柱對誘導表達的 NS1 蛋白進行純化，免疫動物制備抗體,Westernblot 法鑒定抗體的特異性。結果重組質粒經酶切鑒定和 DNA 序列測序完全正確，經 IPTG 誘導後融合蛋白在大腸桿菌 BL21-DE3 中得到高效表達,表達產物經超聲破碎和 GST 親和層析純化獲得重組蛋白，分子量約 42000Mr,以抗 NS1 蛋白的多克隆抗體爲一抗進行 Westernblot 檢測,結果只有 RSV 感染細胞的樣品在 15000Mr 處有特異性帶顯示，其他病毒感染的細胞和陰性對照沒有相應條帶。結論 NS1 基因得到高效表達，免疫制備得到的抗體與 RSV 感染細胞有特異性反應,與其他常見呼吸道病毒感染細胞無交叉免疫反應。

關鍵詞：
呼吸道合胞病毒、非結構蛋白、蛋白純化

198.Expression and immunogenicity analysis of respiratory syncytial virus NS1

Liu, K (Liu Kun); Chen, QL (Chen Qiao-lian); Wu, SG (Wu Shi-guan); Pan, SH (Pan Si-hua); Li, HT (Li Hai-tao); Yang, ZF (Yang Zi-feng); Guan, WD (Guan Wen-da); Qin, S (Qin Sheng)
Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Journal of Tropical Medicine, Volume 12, Issue 08, pp.926-929, ISSN: 1672-3619, Aug 2012, Chinese S & T Journal Citation Reports

Abstract:
Objective To express respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) NS1 in bacteria and to explore the characteristic of recombinant RSV NS1 protein. Methods NS1 gene was obtained by PCR using the pBABE-NS1 as template, and subcloned into a pET41a(+) vector. The recombinant plasmid was transformed into BL21-DE3 E. coli, and then induced by IPTG. The expression of the recombinant protein was confirmed by SDS-PAGE. The fusion protein was purified by GST affinity chromatography column, and was injected into mice to collect the serum against NS1 protein. The specificity of the antibody was evaluated using Western blot assay. Results Restriction enzyme digestion and DNA sequencing showed that the sequence of NS1 gene was correct. The fusion protein was expressed at high level with IPTG induction in E. coli BL21-DE3.After lysed by ultrasonic wave, the recombinant protein was purified with Glutathione Sepharose 4B affinity chromatography. The molecular weight is about 42 000 Mr. The sera from the immunized mice showed the specific reaction with the RSV infected HEp-2 cells. Conclusion The NS1 gene was effectively expressed in E. coli, and the immune serum didn't show the cross reaction with other common respiratory viruses.

Keywords:
Respiratory syncytial virus, non-structural protein, protein purification

199.源於板藍根的直鐵線蓮寧 B 體外對人類和禽類甲、乙型流感病毒的抑制活性

楊子峰、王玉濤、鄭兆廣、招穗珊、趙瑾、林青、李楚源、朱荃、鍾南山
澳門科技大學 中醫藥學院

會議/刊物名稱：
國際分子醫學雜誌，網上刊登物，ISSN:1107-3756，2012 年，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：

直鐵線蓮寧 B，7S，8R，8'R-（-）-lariciresinol-4，4'-二-O-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖甘，是從松藍根中（IIR）提取的壹個重要的木脂素類化合物。在本研究中，評價了直鐵線蓮寧 B 的體外抗流感病毒活性。結果顯示：直鐵線蓮寧 B 能夠抑制人（H1N1，豬源 H1N1，H3N2 和 B 型流感）及禽的不同亞型的流感病毒（H6N2，H7N3，H9N2），半數抑制濃度（IC50）爲 0.087-0.72mg/ml），而該化合物對呼吸道合胞病毒（RSV），腺病毒 3（ADV3），副流感病毒（PIV3），腸道病毒 71 型（EV71）和人類鼻病毒（HRV）無效。

在流感病毒感染 MDCK 細胞後，尤其是在感染早期階段，再用直鐵線蓮寧 B 進行治療，可以檢測到明顯的病毒滴度降低，並且流感病毒的核糖核蛋白（RNP）被保留在細胞核內。這些結果顯示直鐵線蓮寧 B 可能作用於流感病毒複製的內吞，脫殼或 RNAP 的核輸出階段，此外，直鐵線蓮寧 B 不易誘導耐藥性的產生。該研究結果有效促進了板藍根的抗流感病毒研究，但還需要更多的研究來闡明其抗病毒機制。

關鍵詞：

流感病毒、直鐵線蓮寧 B、在體外、病毒感染

199.Antiviral activity of Isatis indigotica root-derived clemastanin B against human and avian influenza A and B viruses in vitro

**Yang, ZF (Yang Zi-feng); Wang, YT(Wang Yu-tao);
Zheng, ZG(Zheng Zhao-guang);Zhao, SS(Zhao Sui-shan);
Zhao, J(Zhao Jin);Lin ,Q(Lin Qing);Li, CY(Li Chu-yuan); Zhu, H(Zhu Hang);
Zhong, NS(Zhong Nan-shan)**
Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
International journal of molecular medicine, online published, ISSN: 1107-3756, 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:

Clemastanin B, 7S,8R,8'R-(-)-lariciresinol-4,4'-bis-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, is one of the major lignans extracted from Isatis indigotica root (IIR). In this study, the anti-influenza activities of clemastanin B were evaluated in vitro. Clemastanin B was found to inhibit different subtypes of human (H1N1, including swine-origin H1N1; H3N2 and influenza B) and avian influenza viruses (H6N2, H7N3, H9N2) at different magnitudes of activity (IC50 0.087-0.72 mg/ml) while this compound was inactive against respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), adenovirus 3 (ADV3), parainfluenza virus 3 (PIV3), enterovirus 71 (EV71) and human rhinovirus (HRV).

An apparent virus titer reduction was detected when MDCK cells were treated with clemastanin B after viral infection, particularly at the early stage, and the ribonucleoprotein (RNP) of the influenza virus was retained in the nucleus after treatment with clemastanin B. These results demonstrated that clemastanin B targets viral endocytosis, uncoating or RNP export from the nucleus. Furthermore, treatment with clemastanin B did not easily result in the emergence of viral drug resistance. The effects of clemastanin B demonstrated in this study may promote the antiviral study of IIR, but additional studies are required to define the anti-influenza mechanism(s).

Keywords:

Influenza virus, clemastanin B, in vitro, virus infection

200.藥物發現進入多靶點干預的新時代

田曉英、劉良
澳門科技大學 中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室 澳門藥物及健康應用研究所

會議/刊物名稱：
《中西醫結合雜誌》英文版，2012 年第 18 卷，第 07 期，pp. 539-542，2012 年 07 月，SCI-E 檢索

內容簡介：
上世紀以來，醫學研究越來越精確，發現許多疾病的發生及預後涉及多因素和多病理，這對於在工業發達國家高發病的代謝性和退行性疾病更是如此。 同時，單靶點作用藥物不能有效的治療上述疾病也日益明確。 爲此，研究者們正試圖從化學工業合成及傳統草藥中研發多靶點藥物，基於多靶點作用研發創新藥物的新時代正在到來。 研發多靶點創新藥物主要有三個途徑: (1)採用多種單一化合物組合設計成一種藥物; (2) 透過研究從化學合成而來或從中草藥中提取的多種單體化合物的協同作用，從而組合成一種多靶點作用藥物; (3) 針對複雜疾病的多靶點病理環節或疾病相關基因或蛋白設計複合成分藥物，每一種成分主要針對不同的病理環節或靶點。 作者亦指出研發多成分製劑藥物對於治療現代社會的複雜性慢性疾病的需求日益增加，而針對複雜性疾病的複雜病理設計及研發多靶點干預藥物也是可行的。

關鍵詞：
多靶點干預、化合物相互作用、中西藥相互作用、協同作用、複合成分藥物

200.Drug discovery enters a new era with multi-target intervention strategy

Tian, XY (Tian, Xiao-Ying); Liu, L (Liu, Liang)
Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (MIAR) , State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese MedicinesMacau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health (SKL) , Macau University of Science and Technology

Name of conference/journal:
Chinese Journal of Integrative Medicine, Volume 18, Issue 07, pp. 539-542, Jul 2012, SCI-E indexed

Abstract:
In the past century, as medical research has become increasingly precise, it has become clear that the incidence and progression of many diseases involve multiple factors and pathologies; this is particularly true for the degenerative and metabolic diseases facing industrialized societies. At the same time it becomes increasingly clear that single-target action drugs cannot effectively treat these diseases. Researchers are looking toward the chemical industry as well as traditional herbal medicines to find multi-target interventions. Thus, a new era in drug discovery has begun. Specifically, three approaches have proven effective in seeking multi-target drugs. These are: (1) designing drugs with multiple components; (2) discovering drugs through study of synergistic compound-compound interactions in medicinal herbs or among chemical drugs and herbal components; and (3) developing drugs to tackle complex multi-component diseases.

The authors conclude that there is an increasing need for multi-component remedies to treat the complex chronic diseases afflicting modern populations. Given this situation and the growing body of evidence that these new approaches are effective, multi-target intervention appears to have great potential for discovering, designing and developing effective new drugs for today's diseases.

.**Keywords:**
Multi-target Intervention, Compound-Compound Interaction, Herb-Drug Interaction, Synergy, Multi-Component Remedy

重要演講與文章

Major Talks and Articles

公開演講

1. 田青，題目：利益相關者壓力與道德領導對公司社會責任的互動作用
演講於「IACMR2012 論壇」，由 IACMR 主辦
時間和地點：2012 年 6 月 23 日，香港

2. 田青，題目：家長式領導與員工創新
演講於「AOM 2012 美國管理學會年會」，由美國管理學會主辦
時間和地點：2012 年 8 月 7 日，波士頓

3. 方泉，題目：評論兩岸四地刑事實體法比較研究
演講於「2012 兩岸四地刑事法論壇」，由台灣輔仁大學，北京師範大學，香港大學，澳門刑事法研究會，澳門律政學會主辦
時間和地點：2012 年 12 月 19 日，台灣輔仁大學

4. 唐娟，題目：博物館旅遊的動機、體驗、滿意度和行爲意向研究：以澳門博物館爲例
演講於「第三屆國際中西旅遊大會」，由中山大學主辦
時間和地點：2012 年 12 月 1 日，珠海

5. 楊凡，題目：TESOL 中的語法教學--當前的問題與
演講於「第三屆東亞教師教育研究國際研討會」，由中國高等教育學會師範教育分會主辦
時間和地點：2012 年 12 月 7 日，華東師範大學

6. 白麗萍，題目：氨基糖苷化提高天然產物與核酸 G-四鏈體的結合活性
演講於「第八屆華人化學教授會議」，由中國科學院昆明植物研究所主辦
時間和地點：2012 年 7 月 2 日，昆明世博花園酒店

7. 趙世勇，題目：股權結構、規模和銀行贏利能力
演講於「第 12 屆中國經濟學年會」，由山東大學、中國經濟學年會秘書處主辦
時間和地點：2012 年 12 月 8 日，山東大學

8. 張靜華，題目：美國醫療無痛改革嗎？以病人療效爲實證分析
演講於「香港經濟學雙年會」，由香港嶺南大學主辦
時間和地點：2012 年 12 月 13-14 日，香港嶺南大學

9. 唐華軍，題目：基於節能減排的快速巴士專道評估研究
演講於「2012 低碳交通與物流以及綠色建築國際會議」，由北京交通大學
時間和地點：2012 年 10 月 13 日，機械工程樓 1 樓

10. 趙林，題目：現代轉型中的文化身份重塑
演講於「書香。上海之夏－－名家新作系列講座」，由上海市新聞出版局主辦
時間和地點：2012 年 8 月 19 日，上海市圖書館

11. 黃明健，題目：環境影響評估制度的實踐與創新
演講於「2012-2013 學年十字門法學論壇第二場」，由澳門科技大學法學院主辦
時間和地點：2012 年 11 月 12 日，澳門科技大學 N101

12. 黃明健，題目：環境與城市持續發展的法律對策
演講於「環境與城市持續發展討論會（法律意見：問題與解決方法）」，由官樂怡基金會澳門法律反思研究及傳播中心主辦

時間和地點：2012 年 11 月 8 日，澳門南灣大馬路 749 號地下

13. 黃明健，題目：先進的立法技術是制定良法之利器
演講於「立法技術座談會」，由濠江法律學社主辦
時間和地點：2012 年 10 月 20 日，澳門聯邦大酒樓

14. 石永東，題目：會員身份對服務質量、顧客滿意度和忠誠度的影響：以澳門博彩娛樂場爲例
演講於「首屆亞太博彩與商業博彩研究國際會議」，由亞太博彩研究學會主辦
時間和地點：2012 年 11 月 7 日，澳門

15. 沈雲樵，題目：質疑人格權法定：以"人格權作爲權利"爲線索
演講於「廣東省法學會民商法學研究會」，由暨南大學主辦
時間和地點：2012 年 12 月 8 日，暨南大學

16. 陳惠賢，題目：協同轉錄因子 Cbp 在造血幹胞功能和白血病發生上的作用
演講於「學術報告」，由中國科學院華南幹細胞與再生醫學研究所主辦
時間和地點：2012 年 8 月 15 日，華南幹細胞與再生醫學研究所

17. 朴聖姬，題目：澳門博彩自由化對產業生命週期的變量特徵之演變研究
演講於「第一屆亞太博彩研究學會」，由第一屆亞太博彩研究學會主辦
時間和地點：2012 年 11 月 5 日至 8 日，澳門

Major Talks

1. Tian Qing, Topic：The Interactive Effect of Stakeholder Pressure and Ethical Leadership on Corporate Social Responsibility, IACMR Conference Forum, IACMR, 23 June 2012, Hong Kong

2. Tian Qing, Topic：Paternalistic Leadership and Employee Innovative Behavior, AOM annual conference 2012, Academy of management, 7 August 2012, Boston

3. Fang Quan, Topic：Comments on comparative study on cross-strait four-area criminal laws, Cross-Straits Criminal Law Forum, 2012, Fu Jen Catholic University、Beijing Normal University、The University of Hong Kong、Association of Macao Criminal law study Association, justice and Prosecutor's Office of Macau, 19 December 2012, Fu Jen Catholic University

4. Tang Juan, Topic：Research on motivation、experience、satisfaction and behavioral intention of museum tourism——A case of Macau museum, the 3rd international conference on tourism between China-Spain, University of Sun Yet-sun, 1 January 2012, Zhuhai

5. Yang Fan, Topic：Grammar Teaching in TESOL: Current Problems and Intended Solutions, The 3rd East Asian International Conference on Teacher Education Research, Teacher Education Branch of Chinese Association of Higher Education, 7 December 2012, East China Normal University

6. Li-Ping Bai, Topic：Aminoglycosilation of Natural Products Enhances the Activities of Binding with G-quadruplex DNA/RNA, The 8th SINO-US Chemistry Professors Conference, Kunming Institutes of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 2 July 2012, Expo Garden Hotel-Kunming

7. Zhao Shiyong, Topic：Ownership Structure, Size, and Bank Profitability, The 12th China Economics Annual Conference, Shandong University, Secretariat of China Economics Society, 8 December 2012, Shandong University

8. Zhang, Jing Hua，Topic：Bend the Healthcare Cost Curve without Pain? The Health Outcome after the Medicare Reimbursement Cut in 1997, The 7th Biennial Conference of the Hong Kong Economic Association, Lingnan University of Hong Kong, 13-14 December, 2012, Lingnan University of Hong Kong

9. Tang Huajun, Topic：Evaluation on Bus Rapid Transit in Macau Based on Congestion and Emission Reduction,2012 International Conferences on Low-carbon Transportation and Logistics, and Green Buildings, Beijing Jiaotong University,13 October 2012,Engineering Building Floor 1

10. Zhao Lin, Topic：Reshaping of the Cultural Identity in the Modernization Course, Scent of Books & Summer of Shanghai----Series of Lecture by Celebrated Scholars, Shanghai Press & Publication Bureau, 19 August 2012, Shanghai Museum

11. Huang Mingjian, Topic：Practice and Innovation of the Environmental Impact Assessment System, 2012-2013, “Cross Gate Law Forum”2nd, Faculty of Law, Macau University of Science and Technology, 12 November 2012, N101, Macau University of Science and Technology

12. Huang Mingjian, Topic：The Legal Countermeasures of Environment and City Sustainable Development, Environment and City Sustainable Development Seminars(Legal Advice：Problem & Method), CRED-DM,8 November 2012, Av. Praia Grande, No.749 R/C, Macau

13. Huang Mingjian, Topic：State-of-the-art technology of legislation is a tool to develop good law, Legislative technical forum, Law Agency of Hou Kong, 20 October 2012, Macau

14. Shi Yong Dong, Topic：Loyalty Program Membership Influences Perceptions of Service Quality, Customer Satisfaction and Loyalty: Evidence from Macao Casinos, The First Asia Pacific Conference on Gambling & Commercial Gaming Research (APCG2012) , Asia Pacific Association for Gambling Studies (APAGS), 7 November 2012,, Macau

15. Shen Yunqiao, Topic：Questioned Legalization of Personality Right: For Clues to Personality Rights as the Right, Civil and Commercial Law Research Association of Guangdong Province, Jinan University, 8 December 2012,, Jinan University

16. Chan Wai In, Topic：The function of global transcriptional coactivator Cbp in haematopoietic stem cell function and leukaemogenesis, Academic seminar, South China Institutte of stem cell & regenerative medicine, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 15 August 2012, South China Institutte of stem cell & regenerative medicine

17. Sung Hee Park, Topic：Evolution of the Industry Life Cycle Characteristics of Variables after Macau Gambling Liberalization, The First Asia Pacific Conference on Gambling & Commercial Gaming Research, The First Asia Pacific Conference on Gambling & Commercial Gaming Research,5-8 November 2012, Macau

發表於報刊雜誌的文章

1. 趙琳琳，刑事訴訟法典仍有完善空間，《澳門日報》，2012 年 1 月 4 日
2. 趙琳琳，革新預審完善證人保護制度，《澳門日報》，2012 年 1 月 11 日
3. 趙琳琳，完善法人選民資格 暢通監督制約管道，《澳門日報》，2012 年 4 月 9 日
4. 趙琳琳，從法官與民眾的距離說起，《澳門日報》，2012 年 6 月 13 日
5. 方泉，優化間選，擴大民意代表性，《澳門日報》，2012 年 4 月 7 日
6. 唐娟、王天辰，指尖上的體驗：移動智慧型終端提升博物館樂趣，《澳門日報》，2012 年 12 月 19 日
7. 趙世勇、馮迪剛，關於"理性與均衡"的師生對話，《經濟學家茶座》，2012 年 9 月
8. 黃明健，完善立法會間選制度的建議（上篇），《澳門日報》，2012 年 4 月 11 日
9. 黃明健，完善立法會間選制度的建議（下篇），《澳門日報》，2012 年 4 月 18 日
10. 蕭寶鳳，圖繪人間風景：散文選集《家具清單》閱讀印象，《香港文學》，2012 年 11 月
11. 王凌光，從行政主導原則看選舉制度改革，《澳門日報》，2012 年 2 月 15 日
12. 李永喜，韓國金裕貞文藝村的旅遊區生命週期，《亞洲太平洋觀光學會》，2012 年 11 月 5 日
13. 祈務晨，科技與關係的矛盾，《澳門商業月刊》（非官方翻譯），2012 年 12 月刊
14. 祈務晨，失平衡的就業市場，《澳門商業月刊》（非官方翻譯），2012 年 11 月刊
15. 祈務晨，錢從哪裡來？，《澳門商業月刊》（非官方翻譯），2012 年 10 月刊
16. 祈務晨，小鐵罐大世界，《澳門商業月刊》（非官方翻譯），2012 年 9 月刊
17. 祈務晨，民主精靈陷入困境，《澳門商業月刊》（非官方翻譯），2012 年 8 月刊
18. 祈務晨，澳門精明眼，《澳門商業月刊》（非官方翻譯），2012 年 7 月刊
19. 祈務晨，培養精英，迫在眉睫，《澳門商業月刊》（非官方翻譯），2012 年 6 月刊
20. 祈務晨，能怪誰？，《澳門商業月刊》（非官方翻譯），2012 年 5 月刊
21. 祈務晨，吃不消了，《澳門商業月刊》（非官方翻譯），2012 年 4 月刊
22. 祈務晨，科技教育，《澳門商業月刊》（非官方翻譯），2012 年 3 月刊
23. 祈務晨，錢作怪，《澳門商業月刊》（非官方翻譯），2012 年 2 月刊
24. 祈務晨，福島的另一面，《澳門商業月刊》（非官方翻譯），2012 年 1 月刊
25. 祈務晨，體驗式學習 (教學指引 12)，《教育發展中心，澳門科技大學》（非官方翻譯），2012

年 11 月刊

26. 祈務晨，行政管理中的溝通與協調 (教學指引 11)，《教育發展中心，澳門科技大學》（非官方翻譯），2012 年 3 月刊

27. 祈務晨，範例課程（教學指引 10），《教育發展中心，澳門科技大學》（非官方翻譯），2012 年 3 月刊

28. 祈務晨，編輯的話，《教育研究及評估》（非官方翻譯），第 18 卷，第 8 期，pp. 691-692

29. 祈務晨，編輯的話，《教育研究及評估》（非官方翻譯），第 18 卷，第 7 期，pp. 617-619

30. 祈務晨，編輯的話，《教育研究及評估》（非官方翻譯），第 18 卷，第 6 期，pp. 515-517

31. 祈務晨，編輯的話，《教育研究及評估》（非官方翻譯），第 18 卷，第 5 期，pp. 309-401

32. 祈務晨，編輯的話，《教育研究及評估》（非官方翻譯），第 18 卷，第 4 期，pp. 303-306

33. 祈務晨，編輯的話，《教育研究及評估》（非官方翻譯），第 18 卷，第 3 期，pp. 207-209

34. 祈務晨，編輯的話，《教育研究及評估》（非官方翻譯），第 18 卷，第 2 期，pp. 103-105

35. 祈務晨，編輯的話，《教育研究及評估》（非官方翻譯），第 18 卷，第 1 期，pp. 1-4

Newspapers and Magazines Articles

1. Zhao Linlin , “Improvement on the criminal procedural law”, Macao daily, 4 Jan 2012
2. Zhao Linlin, “Reform on the systems of pretrial and victim protection”, Macao daily, 11 Jan 2012
3. Zhao Linlin, “Improvement on the qualification for voters of legal person”,Macao daily,9Apr 2012
4. Zhao Linlin, “On the Distance between the Judge and the People”, Macao daily, 13 Jun 2012
5. Fang Quan, “Optimizing Indirect Election, Expanding Representation of Public Opinion”, Macao daily, 7 Apr 2012
6. Tang Juan, Wang Tianchen, “ Experience on Fingertip: mobile intelligent terminal fingertips enhance museum fun”, Macao daily, 19 Dec 2012
7. Zhao Shiyong, Feng Digang, “A Dialogue on Rationality and Equilibrium”, Teahouse for Economists , Sep 2012
8. Huang Mingjian, “Proposal to improve the system of indirect elections to the Legislative Council”, Macao daily, 11 Apr 2012
9. Huang Mingjian, “Proposal to improve the system of indirect elections to the Legislative Council (Part II)”, Macao daily, 18 Apr 2012
10. Xiao Bao Feng, “Describing the scene of the world: A critical review of the essays collection in the Hong Kong Literary (2009-2012)”, Hong Kong Literary, Nov 2012
11. Wang Lingguang, “Review the Reform of Electoral System From the Point of Administrative Domination”, Macao daily, 15 Feb 2012
12. Younghee Lee, “The Tourism Area Life Cycle in Kim Yujeong Literary Village, Korea”, Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research, 5 Nov 2012
13. Keith Morrison, “The connectivity paradox”, Macau Business, Dec 2012
14. Keith Morrison, “In imperfect working order”, Macau Business, Nov 2012
15. Keith Morrison, “Where does it go?”, Macau Business , Oct 2012
16. Keith Morrison, “Immensity in a pint pot”, Macau Business, Sep 2012
17. Keith Morrison, “Democracy genie stays bottled up”, Macau Business, Aug 2012
18. Keith Morrison, “Nothing smart about Macau's development”, Macau Business, Jul 2012
19. Keith Morrison, “Feed the mind, mind the belly”, Macau Business, Jun 2012
20. Keith Morrison, “Who's to blame?” Macau Business, May 2012
21. Keith Morrison, “Bingeing to death”, Macau Business, Apr 2012
22. Keith Morrison, “Technical education”, Macau Business, Mar 2012
23. Keith Morrison, “For a few dollars more”, Macau Business, Feb 2012

24. Keith Morrison,“Trouble in paradise”, Macau Business, Jan 2012

25. Keith Morrison, “Experiential Learning (Teaching Guide 12)”, Educational Development Centre, Macau University of Science and Technology, Nov 2012

26. Keith Morrison, “Effective Communication for Management and Administration (Teaching Guide 11)”, Educational Development Centre, Macau University of Science and Technology, Mar 2012

27. Keith Morrison, “Model Courses (Teaching Guide 10)”, Educational Development Centre, Macau University of Science and Technology, Mar 2012

28. Keith Morrison, “Editorial”, Educational Research and Evaluation, Volume 18,Issue 8,pp.691-692

29. Keith Morrison, “Editorial”, Educational Research and Evaluation,Volume 18,Issue 7, pp.617-619

30. Keith Morrison,“Editorial”,Educational Research and Evaluation, Volume 18, Issue 6, pp.515-517

31. Keith Morrison, “Editorial”, Educational Research and Evaluation,Volume 18,Issue 5, pp.309-401

32. Keith Morrison, “Editorial”, Educational Research and Evaluation,Volume 18,Issue 4, pp.303-306

33. Keith Morrison, “Editorial”, Educational Research and Evaluation,Volume 18,Issue 3, pp.207-209

34. Keith Morrison, “Editorial”, Educational Research and Evaluation,Volume 18,Issue 2, pp.103-105

35. Keith Morrison, “Editorial”, Educational Research and Evaluation, Volume 18, Issue 1, pp.1-4

博士學位論文精選

Selected Ph.D. Thesis

1.野木瓜的生藥學研究與商品酸棗仁的質量分析

孫帥
中醫藥學院 - 中藥學博士

指導老師姓名:

謝培山 教授

畢業年度:

2012

學位類別:

博士

論文摘要:

建立壹種中藥的有效和方便的質量控制方法是生藥學研究的主要任務之壹。中藥質量控制的傳統方法包括：形態學和顯微鑒別，薄層鑒別，高效液相等等。形態學和顯微鑒別可以用來保證藥材基源的正確性。薄層色譜和液相色譜可以用來分析藥材質量的壹致性和穩定性，針對起效的中藥物質基礎的質量控制方法更爲有效。但是壹個或幾個對照品很難表達以“多成分”和“多靶點”爲特點的中藥的質量，並且對照品的選擇也是壹個很大的難題。傳統的方法爲首先進行化學分離，然後進行藥理活性鑒定。但是更多的工作並不意味著更高的效率，而壹些真正具有生物活性的物質可能在分離過程中不可避免的被丟棄掉。因此，壹種理想的質量分析方法應該能夠保留所有成分的同時，又能反映每個成分的活性。

高效液相色譜串聯化學發光檢測器集成了高效液相的高解析度和化學發光的高靈敏度，並使得化學成分和藥理活性可以掛鈎。現在該技術主要用於抗氧化物質的分析，以抗氧化爲切入點，我們在該論文中試圖用來評價藥物的鎮痛和抗炎活性。

關鍵詞:

野木瓜、質量控制、顯微鑒別、高效薄層色譜、高效液相色譜、液質聯用、化學發光、抗氧化、抗炎、相似度分析、主成分分析

1.Pharmacognosy research on Caulis Stauntoniae and quality analysis of Semen Ziziphi commodities

Sun, Shuai
Faculty of Chinese Medicine ,
Doctor of Pharmacology in Traditional Chinese Medicine

Name of the Supervisor:

Professor Xie, Pei Shan

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Doctor

Abstract:

Establishment of an effective and convenient quality control method for Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) is one of the main tasks of pharmacognosy research. Conventional methods used to qualify TCMs include: morphological and microscopic identification, thin layer chromatography (TLC) test, high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) test, and the like. Morphological and microscopic identification can only be used to determine the rightness of the origin. Other analytical methods such as TLC and HPLC were employed to analyze the consistency of the herbal drug's quality, and better quality control methods could be achieved focusing on material basis of TCM which is responsible for its efficacy. But quality of TCM characterized by multi-components and multi-targets can't be fully represented by one or few reference compounds. Moreover, the selection of reference compound is a big problem. Traditionally, activities of compounds were verified based on tedious phytochemical works followed by pharmacological tests. But more efforts never mean better effect. Some real bioactive components may possibly be discarded unavoidably. Thus, a more desirable quality analyzing method can not only keep the overall ingredients of herbal medicines but also reflect the bioactivity of each component.

High performance liquid chromatography coupling chemiluminescence (HPLC-DAD/CL) integrated the high resolution of HPLC and high sensitivity of chemiluminescence detector. This technique makes it possible to bind the chemical and bioactivity information together. It is now mainly used to analyze the antioxidants in complex matrixes. Taking antioxidant as the breakthrough point, we attempted to extend this technique to evaluate the analgesic and anti-inflammatory activities of Caulis Stauntoniae and following work have been performed:

1. Identification of original plant

Tracking of literatures showed this herb came from the dry rattan of Stauntonia chinensis DC. CS was easily mixed up in Rosaceae. Microscopy identification also helped to determine the real source of this herb. Characteristic of transverse section, band ring of stone cell, stone cell containing calcium oxalate crystal, fibre and vessel of bordered pitted type were critical characteristics for identification.

2. HPTLC and HPLC fingerprint used for quality analysis

High performance thin layer chromatography (HPTLC) was adopted to develop a fast detection method for this herb. As a result, a myriad of blue fluorescence band of saponins were observed. Similarity and principle component analysis were used for quality assessment. Intuitive judgment on quality of CS was available and common pattern of scanning profile could be taken as the characteristic for species identification. Followed by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) with the advantages of high resolution and accuracy was also developed for further verification. Some peaks' structures were elucidated employing HPLC-MS/MS technique. Triterpenoid saponins and phenols were the main components. HPLC result shed some doubts on the quality of "outliers" in HPTLC analysis. In view of the diversity of triterpenoid saponins in CS, it is hard to imagine that certain saponins take effects while others with similar structures don't. Therefore, total saponins amount would be an important index for quality assessment and total saponins peaks area (TSPA) of HPLC chromatogram was chosen as a quantitative indicator. The 'outliers' from the result of HPTLC analysis were superior samples. In short, HPTLC could be used as a convenient and intuitive method for species identification and quality assessment, and HPLC fingerprint with features of a suite of triterpenoid saponins along with the total saponins peaks area (TSPA) were regarded as more rational and accurate quality analysis

method for Caulis Stauntoniae.

3. Establishment of online bioactivity detection platform

The online high-performance liquid chromatography equipped with DAD detector tandem with chemiluminescence detector (HPLC-DAD/CL) was designed independently by us. Flow path was designed referring to literature. Factors easy to affect the CL signal like pH, concentration and ionic strength of reaction solutions were investigated and optimal conditions were found. The commonly encountered and toughest problem baseline drift was finally solved by introducing one blank run. It has been reported analysis couldn't be proceeded when acetonitrile exceeded 65% in mobile phase and such restriction on mobile phase was eliminated using our method. Phenols including caffeic acid esters and bisepoxylignan glycoside were tested with strong antioxidative activities. Components of Caulis Stauntoniae responsible for antioxidative activity were expounded for the first time.

4. Analgesia and anti-inflammatory activity evaluation of compounds in Caulis Stauntoniae from the aspect of free radical scavenging

Peroxynitrite as a potent oxidant formed by rapid reaction of nitric oxide and superoxide radical can cause peripheral and central sensitization and then induce inflammatory pain, neuropathic pain, neurogenic pain and opiate-induced pain (Antinociceptive tolerance). It is regarded as a viable target for novel therapeutic intervention in pain, so it was chosen for investigating the analgesia bioactive components in Caulis Stauntoniae. Peroxynitric acid was not stable and decomposed rapidly. Peroxynitrite was relatively stable in alkaline condition and it was successfully prepared by a quench flow reaction. Finally, phenols in Caulis Stauntoniae were found to be peroxynitrite scavengers as expected. Chlorogenic acid, a common ingredient in many plants, showed its strongest ability to scavenge peroxynitrite. This might hint Caulis Stauntoniae also exert analgesic action through the way of peroxynitrite scavenging.

In summary, pharmacognosy research on Caulis Stauntoniae was extensively and systematically conducted in this study. Origin and microscopy identification of Caulis Stauntoniae laid foundation for clinical usage. HPTLC supplied a fast and economic way for identification and primary quality assessment. Ensuing HPLC fingerprint with sufficient peaks information uncovered the real quality differences among samples. Thin stems were not so efficient as thick ones because of low saponins content. Synergic effect of multi-components is one of the advantages of herbal medicines compared with pure compound. In order to investigate action of other ingredients in the process of analgesia, peroxynitrite was chosen as a target for evaluation of their analgesic efficacy from the aspect of free radical scavenging. An online coupling technique reflecting chemical and bioactive information of all detectable components was established taking antioxidant as the breakthrough point. Optimized HPLC-DAD/CL overcame the serious baseline drift problem which often occurred in other labs. Phenols in CS were verified effective enough to scavenge peroxynitrite as expected. Therefore, Caulis Stauntoniae may exert analgesia function by two ways: One is the effect of saponins on nerves - Saponins could change the structure of myelin sheath and axon membrane to block nerve conduction; another is the effect of phenols on free radicals related to pain - Phenols could effectively scavenge free radicals that can induce peripheral and central sensitization. This also explained why other analgesic showed drug tolerance while Caulis Stauntoniae didn't.

Keywords:

Caulis Stauntoniae, quality control, microscopy identification, HPTLC, HPLC, HPLC-DAD-MS/MS, HPLC-DAD-CL, chemiluminescence, free radical, analgesic, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, similarity analysis, principle component analysis

2.植物雌激素毛蕊異黃酮對抗糖基化蛋白終末產物誘導的血管內皮細胞功能障礙機制研究

徐友華
中醫藥學院 - 中藥學博士

指導老師姓名:
朱荃 教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
博士

論文摘要:

糖尿病在世界範圍內是種最常見的慢性疾病，也是全世界一個重大的公共衛生問題之一；糖尿病控制不當可繼發諸如腎功能衰竭、糖尿病足、泌尿生殖系統以及心血管系統綜合征等各種疾病。糖尿病主要包括兩種類型，即 1 型和 2 型糖尿病；其最顯著的症狀和體征是高血糖。最近，世界衛生組織（WHO）在其網站上公佈數據稱，全世界有 3.46 億人患有糖尿病，據估計有 340 萬人死於高血糖併發症；而這一數字在 2005 年到 2030 年之間將翻一番。由於 1 型糖尿病主要以胰島素生成障礙爲特徵，其治療主要依賴於日常注射胰島素；2 型糖尿病的治療主要在於改善周圍組織對胰島素的敏感性。然而，藥物治療和控制 1 型和 2 型糖尿病的整體效果依然不甚理想。

已證實，在 1 型和 2 型糖尿病患者通常伴有血管功能障礙。據報導，血管疾病是導致糖尿病人群發病和死亡的最重要因素，其在糖尿病中風和心肌梗死疾病發生中具有重要的作用。因此，研究和探索改善血管內皮細胞（EC）損傷和功能障礙的藥物具有顯著意義。

已經證實，肥胖、缺乏體力活動、糖尿病家族史等因素均會增加患糖尿病的風險。近來研究發現雌激素在糖尿病發生發展中亦有一定作用，並且這一觀點也越來越多的得到國際學者的認可。流行病學研究發現，糖尿病患者女性群體中使用外源性雌激素的比例只有非糖尿病人群該比例的一半，同時女性進入絕經期後糖尿病的發病率大幅增加。一項研究報告發現，美國 50 歲及以上女性糖尿病患病率至少有 15%。

內源性雌激素對心血管系統的保護作用已得到了很好的證明。在本研究的第一部分，我們對雌激素替代療法（ERT）對絕經後女性糖尿病的影響進行了系統性回顧和薈萃分析（meta-analysis）。我們系統檢索了 1997 年 1 月至 2011 年 6 月之間在 MEDLINE 和 EMBASE 出版的英語文章，並將研究 ERT 與女性糖尿病的所有相關論文作爲篩選對象。我們採用固定或隨機效應模型計算相對集中風險。最終，我們納入了 13 篇涉及 ERT 與圍絕經期女性糖尿病關係研究的論文，31 篇涉及 ERT 與絕經期（後）女性糖尿病關係研究的論文。匯總資料分析我們發現，ERT 顯著降低糖尿病的發病率（圍絕經期女性：OR 0.60, 95% CI 0.51~0.71；絕經後女性：OR 0.71, 95% CI 0.64~0.79）；並且當下或持續應用 ERT 的女性較過往或從未應用 ERT 女性罹患糖尿病的風險更低。更爲重要的是，ERT 通過降低絕經後糖尿病患者空腹血糖、糖化血紅蛋白、胰島素、總膽固醇和低密度脂蛋白（LDL）水平，同時增加血漿高密度脂蛋白（HDL）、雌激素和性激素結合球蛋白的濃度，顯著緩解糖尿病的進展。與對照組相比，女性採用 ERT 可顯著降低罹患糖尿病的風險並有更好的糖尿病控制。綜合文獻報導，這可能與 ERT 增加胰島素活性和改善肝功能有一定關係。

黃芪治療糖尿病的症狀（中醫稱爲消渴症）早在明代（西元 1368 年至 1644 年）的《本草綱目》中已有記載。值得一提的是，在當今中國國家藥品監督管理局批准的治療糖尿病的主要中成藥中 ，絕大多數將黃芪作爲主要組分。據報導，黃芪的有效成分主要爲 4 個異黃酮的混合物，包括：毛蕊異黃酮-7-B-D-葡萄糖苷（0.9%）、芒柄花苷（1.2%）、毛蕊異黃酮（Calycosin, 4.53%）和芒柄花黃素（1.1%）。已證實，芒柄花黃素和毛蕊異黃酮分別是貝特類降脂藥和噻唑烷二酮類藥物主要靶標過氧化物酶體增殖物啓動受體（PPAR-α 和 PPAR-γ）的激動劑。研究分析發現，鑒於毛蕊異黃酮對內皮細胞的有益作用，其最有潛力開發爲小分子促血管生成劑。

在本研究的第二部分，我們系統地評價了毛蕊異黃酮對糖尿病血管病變的影響。基於糖基化

蛋白終末產物（AGEs）在糖尿病和糖尿病血管病變發生發展中的關鍵作用，我們製備並以其建立了體外糖尿病血管內皮細胞功能障礙模型。爲闡述方便，我們將本部分進一步分爲三個章節，分別研究了毛蕊異黃酮的特性、以及對 AGEs 誘導的內皮細胞氧化應激損傷、凋亡和炎症的影響。

在本部分的第一章，我們開展了一系列實驗，對毛蕊異黃酮與 AGEs 的結合情況，以及細胞內的毛蕊異黃酮進行了檢測。通過螢光偏振實驗、高效液相色譜技術（HPLC）以及螢光吸收檢測，我們發現毛蕊異黃酮可時間和濃度依賴性的與 AGEs 結合；此外，通過基於細胞膜固相色譜技術的 HPLC 檢測，我們發現毛蕊異黃酮可大量進入細胞內。

眾多學者已達成共識，血管內皮細胞氧化應激和凋亡在糖尿病及其併發症的發展中起了重要的作用。在本部分第二章中，我們評估了毛蕊異黃酮對 AGEs-誘導的內皮細胞氧化應激和凋亡的影響。我們發現，毛蕊異黃酮可以顯著提高細胞的抗氧化能力，保護細胞免受氧化應激損傷。此外，毛蕊異黃酮通過增加 Bcl-2 同時降低 Bad 和 Bax 的表達抑制 AGEs 的誘導內皮細胞凋亡。

研究表明，血管內皮細胞凋亡和炎症損傷在糖尿病發展中起了重要作用；細胞凋亡可導致內皮細胞丟失和血管功能障礙，而炎症可促進血管內皮非粘附特性的喪失。在本部分的第三章中，我們進一步研究了毛蕊異黃酮對抗 AGEs 誘導的細胞炎症損傷作用。爲此，我們建立了一個 Transwell 內皮細胞-巨噬細胞共培養體系。我們發現，毛蕊異黃酮可顯著改善 AGEs 誘導的巨噬細胞遷移和在內皮細胞的浸潤。毛蕊異黃酮顯著降低炎性因子包括 MCP-1 和 IL-6 表達、在 mRNA 和蛋白水平逆轉 ICAM-1 和 TGF-β1 的異常升高、並下調 AGEs 受體（RAGE）表達。我們進一步研究發現，毛蕊異黃酮抑制 AGEs 誘導內皮細胞炎症作用主要是通過雌激素受體（ER）-ERK1/2-NF-κB 途徑。

綜上所述，在本研究中我們發現 ERT 可顯著降低絕經後女性糖尿病發病率，並緩解糖尿病症狀。毛蕊異黃酮，作爲植物雌激素中的一種，可大量進入細胞內，通過抑制內皮細胞氧化應激損傷、凋亡和炎症這一綜合作用，保護血管內皮免受糖尿病損傷。

關鍵詞:

糖尿病、雌激素替代療法、薈萃分析、毛蕊異黃酮、血管內皮細胞

2.In Vitro Study of Phytoestrogen Calycosin on Ameliorating Advanced Glycation End Products-Induced Dysfunction in Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells

Xu, You Hua
Faculty of Chinese Medicine ,
Doctor of Pharmacology in Traditional Chinese Medicine

Name of the Supervisor:
Professor Zhu, Quan

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Doctor

Abstract:

Diabetes, with long-term consequences including kidney failure, diabetic foot, genitourinary, and cardiovascular symptoms etc, is one of the most common chronic diseases and a major public health problem worldwide. Diabetes mainly includes two types, namely type 1 and 2 diabetes. The most significant phenomenon of diabetes is the over-high concentration of blood glucose. Recently, the World Health Organization (WHO) released data in its website that there are 346 million people worldwide have diabetes, an estimated 3.4 million people died from consequences of high blood sugar and this figure will double between 2005 and 2030. As type 1 diabetes is characterized by deficient insulin production, its therapy mainly lies in daily administration of insulin; while the therapy of type 2 diabetes mainly lies in improving the sensibility of peripheral tissues to insulin. However, the overall therapeutic effects of drugs on treating both type 1 and 2 diabetes are not so satisfactory.

Abnormal vascular function has been demonstrated in type 1 and type 2 diabetes. It is reported that vascular disease is the most common cause of mortality and morbidity and is responsible for high incidence of stroke and myocardial infarction in diabetic population. Therefore, exploring ways and drugs to ameliorate the damage and dysfunction of vascular endothelial cells (ECs) has dramatic significance.

Several factors increase the risk of diabetes, including being overweight, physical inactivity, and family history of diabetes etc.. There is growing consensus that the endogenous estrogen is an influencing factor. Epidemiological studies found that the proportion of women with diabetes who reported using exogenous estrogen was only about half as large as that use by women without diabetes, and the incidence of diabetes dramatically increased when women came to postmenopausal period. A study reported that the prevalence of diabetes among women aged 50 years and older was at least 15% in the United States.

The protective effect of endogenous estrogen on the cardiovascular system has been well demonstrated. In the first part of this study, we conducted a systemic review and meta-analysis on the effects of estrogen replacement therapy (ERT) on diabetes in postmenopausal women. MEDLINE and EMBASE were searched for English-language articles published between January 1997 and June 2011. All studies that examined ERT on diabetes in women were included for screening. Pooled relative risks were calculated using fixed or random effects models. Thirteen studies were included for the analysis of ERT on the incidence of diabetes in perimenopausal women, and 31 trials for the progression of diabetes in postmenopausal women. Based on the pooled data, ERT significantly reduced the incidence of diabetes (OR 0.60, 95% CI 0.51 to 0.71 for perimenopausal women; OR 0.71, 95% CI 0.64 to 0.79 for postmenopausal women), and women with current or continuous use of ERT have lower risk of diabetes than women with past or never use. More importantly, ERT dramatically ameliorated the progression of diabetes by reducing levels of fasting plasma glucose, HbA1c, insulin, total cholesterol and LDL and by increasing the concentrations of plasma HDL, estrogen and SHBG in postmenopausal diabetic women. Compared with control, women taken ERT have decreased risk of developing diabetes and have better diabetic control. The mechanism may lie in the effect of ERT on ameliorating insulin activity and liver function.

The use of Radix Astragali to treat diabetic symptoms (Xiao Ke, or wasting thirst syndrome, in

Chinese Medicine) has been well documented in the Compendium of Materia Medica (Ben Cao Gang Mu) during the Ming Dynasty (from 1368-1644 AD). Notably, Radix Astragali is now being used as a major ingredient in most of the antidiabetic herb formulae approved by the State Drug Administration in China. It was reported previously that the effective fraction of Radix Astragali is a mixture of 4 isoflavonoids including Calycosin-7-b-D-glucoside (0.9%), ononin (1.2%), Calycosin (4.53%) and formononetin (1.1%). Formononetin and Calycosin have been shown to be activators of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPAR-α and PPAR-γ), the major therapeutic targets of the fibrate group of lipid-lowering drugs and the thiazolidinediones (TZDs), respectively. Among these isoflavonoids, Calycosin is reported to be the candidate with most potential to develop as a small-molecule angiogenic agent, due to its benefits upon endothelial cells.

In the second part of this study, we systemically evaluated the effects of Calycosin on diabetic-vasculopathy. Due to the solid understanding that advanced glycation end products (AGEs) were pivotal promoter in the occurrence and development of diabetes and diabetic-vasculopathy, they (AGEs) were prepared and used to establish the diabetic endothelial cell (EC) dysfunction model in vitro. For explanation purpose, this part was further divided into three chapters to investigate and describe the characteristics of Calycosin and its individual effects on AGEs-induced EC oxidative stress damage, apoptosis, and inflammation.

In the first chapter of this part, we carried out a series of experiments to investigate if Calycosin could bind with AGEs; furthermore, the intracellular content of Calycosin was detected and compared by High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC). We found that Calycosin could time- and concentration-dependently interact with AGEs as detected by Fluorescence polarization determination, HPLC detection and fluorescence absorption assay. Furthermore, most of Calycosin could enter into the cytoplasm of EC as determined by Cyto-Membrane-Immobilized Chromatography based HPLC technic.

EC oxidative stress (OS) and apoptosis are widely recognized by investigators as key components in the development of diabetes and diabetic complications. In the second chapter of this part, we evaluated the effects of Calycosin on AGEs-induced EC OS and apoptosis. We found that Calycosin could protect EC from OS damage by increasing cell anti-OS ability. Furthermore, Calycosin inhibited AGEs-induced EC apoptosis by increasing Bcl-2 while decreasing Bad and Bax expressions.

Studies indicated that EC apoptosis and inflammation are of great significance in the progression of diabetes, in which apoptosis may cause the loss of EC and lead to the vascular dysfunction, and inflammation may contribute to the loss of the non-adhesive property of the endothelium. In the third chapter of this part, we further investigated the anti-inflammatory effect of Calycosin on AGEs-induced cell damage. A transwell EC-macrophage co-culture system was established. We observed that Calycosin significantly ameliorated AGEs-induced macrophage migration and infiltration on EC. Inflammatory cytokines including MCP-1 and IL-6 were dramatically decreased by Calycosin pre-treatment. The expressions of ICAM-1 and TGF-β1 were strikingly reversed by Calycosin at both mRNA and protein levels, the receptor for AGEs (RAGE) was also down-regulated. We further demonstrated that the effects of Calycosin on inhibiting AGEs-induced EC inflammation were via estrogen receptor (ER)-ERK1/2-NF-κB pathways.

In conclusion, we found in this study that ERT has beneficial effects on reducing the incidence of diabetes and ameliorating diabetic-symptoms in postmenopausal women. Calycosin, as a phytoestrogen, has significant effect on protecting cells from diabetic damage by entering into the cells and inhibiting EC OS, apoptosis and inflammation; therefore, the protective effect of phytoestrogen is via a comprehensive way.

Keywords:

Diabetes, Estrogen replacement therapy, Meta-analysis, Calycosin; Endothelial cells

3.高良薑素抗惡性黑色素瘤作用及其機理研究

張文靜
中醫藥學院 - 中藥學博士

指導老師姓名:
華子春 教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
博士

論文摘要:

腫瘤轉移是癌症病人死亡的主要原因。腫瘤轉移主要包括腫瘤細胞從原發灶的脫離，隨後侵襲到血管內皮或淋巴管從而進入循環系統，最後，在新的宿主環境中，黏附並在此增殖形成新的轉移灶。大量研究顯示，在腫瘤轉移過程中，多種信號分子被啓動"串話"，形成複雜的信號網絡。惡性黑色素瘤作爲實體瘤，佔皮膚惡性腫瘤的第三位，是一種高度惡性的腫瘤。惡性黑色素瘤可以快速的轉移到靶器官而威脅患者生命。目前臨床上尚缺乏有效針對黑色素瘤治療的有效手段。因此，探討黑色素瘤細胞發生、發展的關鍵性調控因素及尋找藥物抑制腫瘤轉移，發現藥物治療的靶點具有重要意義。目前，從天然植物中尋找抗腫瘤及其轉移的小分子化合物成爲研究的熱點。

高良薑是嶺南地區十大特色中藥材之一，其中高良薑素佔有很高的含量。高良薑素是 3，5，7-三羥基黃酮，研究表明高良薑素具有多種生物學活性，如抗突變，抗致畸，抗氧化和清除自由基，調節藥物代謝酶。近年來，高良薑素對多種腫瘤細胞的細胞毒性引起了人們的關注。

局部黏著斑激酶(focal adhesion kinase, FAK)是定位於黏著斑的非受體型蛋白酪氨酸激酶，在整合素及生長因數受體介導的細胞黏附信號轉導過程中具有重要作用。FAK 調節細胞多種生物學行爲，如調控細胞存活與增殖，遷移和侵襲，局部粘著斑的更新，血管新生等。越來越多的證據表明在人和動物的多種腫瘤中 FAK 表達量或/活性普遍升高，與腫瘤細胞的增殖，運動和侵襲能力密切相關。因此，靶向調控 FAK 基因的表達有望成爲治療腫瘤的新策略。

本研究選取惡性程度較高的黑色素瘤細胞株 B16F10 作爲研究對象，探討了高良薑素誘導 B16F10 凋亡及其相關機制；此外，我們發現高良薑素誘導 B16F10 細胞的分化；最後，高良薑素在細胞水準抑制 B16F10 細胞克隆集落的形成，抑制細胞黏附於細胞外基質、抑制細胞的鋪展，減弱細胞的運動和遷移；動物腫瘤移植模型發現，高良薑素在體抑制黑色素瘤向肺臟和腹腔的轉移，高良薑素抗腫瘤轉移的機制可能與轉錄水準抑制 FAK 的表達有關

主要結果如下：

1、 高良薑素對高轉移性黑色素瘤 B16F10 細胞具有抑制細胞增殖的活性，Prestoblue™實驗結果顯示高良薑素(25 μM，50 μM 和 100 μM)處理黑色素瘤細胞後，細胞活力分別爲未受藥物處理組的 99.1%，67.9%，54.5%。Hoechst 33342 染色與 Annexin-V-FITC&PI 流式細胞儀 (Flow cytometry, FCM) 檢測凋亡，50 μM 和 100 μM 高良薑素促進腫瘤細胞的凋亡，其中尤以 100 μM 顯著引起染色質的固縮，凋亡比例顯著增加。JC-1 熒光探針對線粒體膜電位檢測發現高良薑素劑量依賴性的降低 B16F10 細胞線粒體跨膜電位：25 μM，50 μM 和 100 μM 作用細胞 24 h 後，細胞的線粒體膜電位分別降低爲對照組的 81.6%，71.4%和 36.9%。細胞凋亡過程伴隨著活性氧簇 (Reactive oxygen species, ROS) 的顯著增多。蛋白水準研究發現高良薑素能夠誘導 caspase-9，caspase-3 的活化，引起 PARP (Poly ADP-ribose polymerase)的剪切。此外，不同劑量高良薑素作用 B16F10 細胞 24 h 後會引起 p38 MAPK(thr180/tyr182)磷酸化程度隨濃度增加而增多；50 μM 高良薑素引起 p38 MAPK(thr180/tyr182)磷酸化程度隨著藥物作用時間的延長而增多。

2、 高良薑素誘導黑色素瘤細胞的分化：細胞形態觀察發現，未受藥物處理組 B16F10 細胞生長旺盛，飽滿，呈現鋪石子樣；25 μM 和 50 μM 高良薑素處理 B16F10 細胞後細胞數量減少，細胞體積變大，細胞呈極性生長，兩端拉長；100 μM 高良薑素顯著減少細胞數量，細胞形態變小，細胞呈現網樣結構，細胞突觸消失，有黑色素顆粒的聚集。高良薑素促進黑色瘤細胞黑色素的生成，與對照組比較，25 μM，50 μM 和 100 μM 高良薑素增加黑色素含量分別爲 1.45，2.57 和 3.27

倍。Western blotting 檢測發現高良薑素減少 p38 MAPK mRNA 與總蛋白的水準。

3、高良薑素抑制黑色素瘤的轉移行爲：細胞克隆形成實驗發現高良薑素劑量依賴性抑制 B16F10 細胞克隆集落形成的能力。高良薑素劑量依賴性對 B16F10 細胞的黏附，鋪展和運動有顯著的抑制作用。不同濃度高良薑素 (0，25 μM，50 μM 和 100 μM) 處理 B16F10 細胞 1 h 後，統計結果顯示，50 和 100 μM 高良薑素對細胞黏附抑制率爲未受藥物處理組的 38.6%和 77.4% (P<0.05)；細胞鋪展實驗發現，在形態學上，高良薑素抑制 B16F10 細胞在纖維結合蛋白上的鋪展。F-actin 細胞骨架熒光染色顯示 50 μM 高良薑素處理的 B16F10 細胞與未受藥物處理組的細胞相比，細胞前緣的突觸足顯著減少。劃痕實驗考察細胞運動能力，50 μM 高良薑素抑制細胞的運動，12 h 和 24 h 劃痕區域面積分別爲 0 h 的 82.3%和 79.3%，未受藥物處理組 12 h 和 24 h 劃痕區域面積分別爲 0 h 的 73.3%和 39.3%；進一步採用 Millicell 實驗考察細胞的遷移能力，50 μM 高良薑素能有效地抑制腫瘤細胞的遷移行爲，抑制率爲未受藥物處理組的 64.9%，有顯著性差異 (P<0.05)。

4、 通過構建的 FAK 啓動子熒光素酶報告基因載體瞬時轉染進入 B16F10 細胞，考察高良薑素對 FAK 啓動子活性的影響，發現高良薑素劑量依賴性地抑制 FAK 啓動子的活性。

5、 通過逆轉錄聚合酶鍊式反應 (RT-PCR) 與 Western blotting 方法對高良薑素抑制細胞黏附、運動能力進行機制研究，發現高良薑素處理後劑量依賴性地降低 FAK 基因的轉錄水準；同時蛋白水準檢測發現 FAK 總蛋白與其 Tyr397 位磷酸化形式下降。

6、 建立小鼠移植性 B16F10 黑色素腫瘤轉移模型，考察高良薑素對體內黑色素瘤生長和轉移的治療效果。50 mg/kg 高良薑素連續 14 天腹腔注射給藥後，顯著抑制小鼠黑色素瘤細胞向肺臟和腹腔的轉移。免疫組織化學方法檢測了 PBS 處理組與高良薑素處理組小鼠腫瘤組織中 FAK 的表達水準。結果發現，對照組腫瘤組織中 FAK 的表達水準較高，而在高良薑素處理組黑色素瘤組織中 FAK 表達下降。

綜上所述，高良薑素在體外黑色素瘤細胞株上表現出顯著的抗惡性黑色素瘤細胞增殖的活性，其抗腫瘤的機制可能是誘導線粒體凋亡通路的發生有關，進一步促進活性氧的生成，活化 p38 MAPK 信號通路；高良薑素表現出誘導 B16F10 黑色素瘤細胞分化的能力，該作用可能通過降低 p38 MAPK 總蛋白的表達水準有關；此外，本論文首次發現高良薑素具有顯著的抗腫瘤轉移的潛力，體外實驗表現出抑制細胞的克隆集落形成，細胞黏附、鋪展與運動，抑制 FAK 啓動子活性，降低 FAK 的基因拷貝數和蛋白表達；體內動物模型，高良薑素亦表現出很好的抗腫瘤轉移能力與抑制 FAK 表達的活性。

總之，本論文通過以 FAK 轉錄調控的篩選平臺篩選得到抑制 FAK 基因表達的活性化合物高良薑素，並驗證了高良薑素具有抗腫瘤轉移的新作用，尋找到抗惡性黑色素瘤轉移的富有前景的化合物。

關鍵詞:

黑色素瘤細胞、細胞凋亡、分化、腫瘤轉移、局部黏着斑激酶

3.Anti-melanoma effects of galangin and its related mechanisms

Zhang, Wen Jing
Faculty of Chinese Medicine ,
Doctor of Pharmacology in Traditional Chinese Medicine

Name of the Supervisor:

Professor Hua, Zi Chun

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Doctor

Abstract:

Tumor metastasis is the leading cause of death in cancer patients. The metastatic processes of cancer is involving with a series of distinct steps, such as detachment of tumor cells from the primary site, penetration of tumor cells through the endothelium of blood or lymphatic vessels to enter the circulation systems, and finally, in the new host environment, adhesion and reinvasion, proliferation. Increasing evidence shows that many molecules are activated and interact with each other. Melanoma is a neoplasm, which is the most serious type of skin cancer. But advanced, metastatic melanoma is almost fatal to patients' survival. Improved therapeutic options are increasing but the outcome is disappointed. Hence, to explore the mechanism of melanoma progression and the key target implicated in the regulation of metastasis is meaningful to the treatment. At present, small molecules extracted from traditional Chinese medicines (TCMs) targeting anticancer targets is a hot spot for antitumor drug discovery.

Galangin, a biologically active flavonoid, is found in high concentration in medicinal plants (e.g. Alpinia officinarum Hance). The plant Alpinia officinarum Hance is a famous TCM in the area of southern China. Galangin possesses a variety of biological activities, including antimutagenic, anticlastogenic, antioxidative and radical scavenging, and metabolic enzyme modulating activities. Recently studies have shown that it possesses cytotoxic activity against a certain kind of tumor cell lines.

Focal adhesion kinase (FAK), a non-receptor protein tyrosine kinase (PTK) that localized to focal contact sites, is as a central mediator of integrin signaling as well as an important component of signalings by other cell surface receptors. It has been linked to the generation of cell survival, cell cycle progression, and cell motility signals in many cells. Evidence of human tumor samples and tumor-derived cell lines has shown that FAK expression and activity are elevated. Increased FAK expression has been correlated with the enhanced tumor cell motility and invasion as well as increased cell proliferation. As such, FAK is considered a promising target in cancer therapies.

In our study, the highly metastatic B16F10 melanoma cell line was used as an in vitro model to explore the effect of galangin. We examined B16F10 cell proliferation, differentiation, adhesion, spread and migration with indicated concentrations of galangin. Furthermore, we adopted the animal tumor model in vivo to evaluate the antimetastic effect of galangin. In addition, the related mechanisms were explored using various methods. The main results were as follows:

Firstly, we examined the cytotoxicity of galangin on B16F10 cells. It was found to reduce the proliferation of B16F10 cells. With the Prestoblue™ agent, the surviving ratios of cells derived from galangin treatment were 99.1%，67.9%，54.5%. Assessing the apoptotic effect of galangin on B16F10 cells with Hoechst 33342 and Annexin V &PI FACS, our results indicated that galangin induced cell apoptosis at 50 μM and 100 μM. The mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP, $\triangle\psi$) of B16F10 cells was decreased in response to galangin treatment in a dose dependent manner. The production of ROS was increased significantly during apoptosis. Western blotting was employed to assess the molecular mechanism. Treatment with galangin induced cell apoptosis through activating caspase-9, caspase-3, and inducing cleavage of PARP in a dose dependent manner. Furthermore, galangin induced p38 MAPK activation in dose and time dependent manners.

Secondly, galangin induced B16F10 cell differentiation in a concentration dependent manner. The cells were induced to change from epithelial cell to a larger, elongated, flatten and shrunk morphology. The increased content of melanin was detected. Furthermore, the level of mRNA and total protein of p38 MAPK was reduced after treatment with galangin.

Thirdly, given the importance of FAK in tumor progression and metastasis, we then performed

transient transfection of B16F10 cells with murine FAK gene promoter-driven luciferase report gene vector. The results indicated that galangin could effectively inhibit FAK promoter transcription activity. Galangin inhibited FAK expression both at mRNA and protein level in B16F10 cells as indicated by RT-PCR and western blotting respectively. Additionally, the phosphor-FAK was also reduced. The lower cell growth rate of colony formation was also observed. Galangin was found to inhibit B16F10 cells adhered to fibronectin. The inhibitory rates were 38.6% and 77.4% at 50 μM and 100 μM respectively. Additionally, galangin inhibited cell spreading on fibronectin accompanied by F-actin rearrangment. Through wound healing assay, 50 μM galangin reduced cell motility significantly. Specifically, the wound areas of 12 h and 24 h were reduced to 82.3% and 79.3% compared with 0 h. Furthermore, we used millicell hanging cell culture insert to examine the B16F10 cells migration after treatment with galangin. The results indicated that galangin inhibited cell migration. The inhibition rate was 64.9% as the control level.

Finally, we performed animal studies injected with B16F10 cells to examine the effect of galangin. Our study showed that galangin (50 mg/kg) effectively inhibited tumor lung metastasis. Meanwhile, immunohistochemical analyses demonstrated that FAK expression was high in PBS group; however, it was decreased after galangin treatement.

In conclusion, galangin is effective in inducing cell apoptosis through mitochondrial pathway and sustained activation of p38 MAPK; it can induce cell differentiation through decreasing the protein level p38 MAPK; The most significance is that it could significantly suppress cell adhesion and migration in vitro and tumor cell metastasis in vivo.The mechanism probably attributes to its modulation of FAK signaling pathway.

The present study utilized targeting FAK as a screening platform to find an active molecular galangin. It was the first time to demonstrate antimetasiatsis effect of galangin in vitro and in vivo. We may speculate that galangin is a promosing antimelanoma agent.

Keywords:

Melanoma, Apoptosis, Differentiation, Metastasis, Focal adhesion kinase

4.領導員工關係與員工創造力: 內部機制的多層次分析

潘雯
行政與管理學院 - 工商管理博士

指導老師姓名:

周巧笑 教授

畢業年度:

2012

學位類別:

博士

論文摘要:

研究表明高品質的領導-員工關係(LMX)在推動員工創造力中發揮顯著作用。 然而,要把握這一作用的有效性有待於對兩者間內部機制更多的瞭解。目前對此研究還十分有限。 論文從動機和社會互換角度探討 LMX 與員工創造力關係的仲介作用, 並分析工作單位結構的調節影響。動機模型與社會互換模型通常被視爲領導行爲研究領域有用的探討方法。 論文將兩者整合在一個研究框架, 目的在於最大化增強 LMX 對員工創造力的有效性。

研究數據來自於國內三家製造企業 98 名主管 367 名員工(領導員工組成配對)。研究結果顯示(1)具有動機導向的心理授權和具有社會互換導向的責任感在 LMX 和員工創造力之間起仲介作用; (2) LMX 通過心理授權對員工創造力起間接作用時,工作單位結構對該仲介產生調節影響, 即 LMX 的間接作用在有機式結構中要比在機械式機構中強。論文討論了研究的理論與實踐意義。

關鍵詞:

領導-員工關係、心理授權、責任感、創造力、工作單位結構

4.Leader-Member Exchange and Employee Creativity: A Multilevel Investigation of the Intervening Process

Pan, Wen
Faculty of Management and Administration ,
Doctor of Business Administration

Name of the Supervisor:
Professor Irene Chow

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Doctor

Abstract:

The role of high quality LMX in driving employee creativity has been witnessed by researchers such as Tierney, Farmer and Graen, etc. However, the effectiveness of LMX on creativity depends on the knowledge about the underlying mechanisms. The research of this area is quite limited. The study approaches the relationship between leader-member exchange (LMX) and employee creativity from both motivational and exchange-based perspectives. Work unit structure is added as a boundary condition for the underlying processes of the LMX-creativity relationship. Motivation-based model and exchange-based model were often regarded as useful approaches to explore leadership behaviors. This study integrates both models in one framework with a purpose to maximize the potential effectiveness of LMX on creativity.

Data were obtained from 367 leader-follower dyads at three manufacturing companies in the People's Republic of China. The results of our study reveal that (i) motivation-oriented psychological empowerment and social exchange-oriented felt obligation fully mediates the relationship between LMX and employee creativity, and (ii) work-unit structure moderates the indirect effect of LMX on creativity through psychological empowerment, such that the mediated effect of LMX is stronger in organic than in mechanistic work-unit structure. Implications for theories and practices are discussed.

Keywords:
LMX, Psychological empowerment, Felt obligation, Creativity, Work unit structure

5.自適應區域非均勻剖分算法及其在數字圖像處理的應用研究

余建德
資訊科技學院 - 計算機技術及其應用

指導老師姓名:

齊東旭 教授

畢業年度:

2012

學位類別:

理學博士

論文摘要:

本文研究具有自適應特性的圖像非均勻剖分算法，並給出它在信息僞裝、數字水印及圖像去噪中的應用。

本文的主要工作及成果有:

1、從信號幅度特性對信號的定義域作非均勻剖分的思想出發，提出一類自適應編碼的新算法---自適應區域非均勻剖分編碼(Coding of Adaptive Regional Non-uniform Partition)，簡記爲CARNUP。該算法特點是適應性強、速度快及重構原信號的質量好。

首先以一維信號爲例，闡述算法的基本原理;接着對二維情形，以數字圖像處理問題爲背景，提出自適應的非均勻矩形剖分及三角形剖分兩類算法;進而探索其在三維區域的實現。

本文聚焦於二維情形，即針對數字圖像處理中的信息僞裝，數字水印及圖像去噪問題開展研究。

2、基於 CARNUP 新算法，提出了一種數字圖像信息僞裝新方案，進而提出視頻僞裝新方案。該圖像僞裝方案的特點是將祕密圖像的非均勻編碼藏於載密圖像的像素低 4 位上，達到隱寫的目的，經過大量圖例的測試，證實該僞裝算法可以在不影響載密圖像質量以及較好地恢復原圖的情況下，得到非常好的圖像僞裝效果;視頻僞裝算法同樣亦具有較佳質量。

3、基於 CARNUP 新算法，提出了三種數字圖像水印新算法。由於非均勻編碼可以反映區域內的條紋特性，本文創新性地提出一種新的計算非均勻水印嵌入強度的方法，並打破傳統地將水印嵌入到數字圖像變換域的低頻係數中，如離散餘弦變換(DCT)的直流分量(DC Value)，使得在不影響載水印圖像質量的情況下，大大增加了總體水印對抗 JPEG 壓縮攻擊的能力，此外爲了進一步增強水印算法對抗其他各種攻擊的能力，提出另外兩種算法，分別基於結合小波變換(DWT)及奇異值分解(SVD)實現的非均勻剖分水印，更兼備了較強的對抗各種攻擊能力，包括更佳的抗 JPEG 攻擊能力的特性。

4、基於 CARNUP 新算法，給出一種結合插值鬆弛技巧的圖像消噪實用方法。由於 CARNUP 算法在剖分過程應用了最小二乘法，因此令剖分重構過程具有一定的去噪能力，實驗表明，在適當的逼近誤差控制下，可以達到甚佳的去噪效果;同時爲了消除剖分區間的方塊失真，提出一種插值的鬆弛技巧，進一步改善了去噪的效能。

5、將 CARNUP 算法用於數字圖像壓縮，得到豐富的實驗結果，爲進一步深入研究提供了富有啓示的數據。

6、探索了三維區域自適應非均勻剖分算法，取得了有益的經驗。

關鍵詞:

區域非均勻剖分、三角形剖分、矩形剖分、圖像僞裝、圖像水印、圖像去噪、圖像壓縮

5.Algorithm of Adaptive Regional Non-Uniform Partition and its Application Research in Digital Image Processing

U Kin Tak
Faulty of Science and Technology ,
Computer Technology and its Application

Name of the Supervisor:
Professor Qi, Dongxu

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Doctor of Philosophy in Science

Abstract:

This thesis proposes an Adaptive Image Non-Uniform Partition algorithm and studies its applications on information steganography, image watermarking and image denoising.

The main contributions of this thesis are:

1. From the principle of Non-uniform Partition applied to the magnitude characteristics in the signal domain, this thesis proposes an adaptive coding algorithm --- Coding of Adaptive Regional Non-uniform Partition (CARNUP). The main features of this algorithm are its strong adaptability, high coding speed and good reconstruction-quality of the original signals.

First, a one-dimensional signal is used as an example to demonstrate the basic principles of the algorithm; then an adaptive non-uniform rectangular partition and an adaptive non-uniform triangular partition are proposed to study the two dimensional image processing domain; and its applications in three-dimensional case is further explored.

This thesis focuses on the two-dimensional case and the main research work is carried out on the information steganography, digital watermarking, and image denoising.

2. Based on the new algorithm of CARNUP, a novel digital image steganography scheme is proposed, and a new video steganography scheme is further proposed. The features of this image steganography scheme is that it can hide the non-uniform-partition codes of a secret image into the four lower significant bits of pixels of the mask image to achieve the purpose of steganography. After many experiments, the results proved that this method can obtain a satisfactory image hiding effect without causing the obvious distortion in the host image and with an acceptable quality in the re-constructed secret image; the performance of the video steganography scheme is also acceptable in practical application.

3. Based on CARNUP, three digital image watermarking algorithms are proposed. As the non-uniform-partition codes can reflect the texture feature of each partitioned sub-image, this thesis proposes a novel computation method of the non-uniform watermark-embedding intensity. With this kind of the intensity, the watermark can be embedded into the low-frequency coefficients of the transformation domain of host image such as the DC value of the DCT (discrete cosine transform) transformation. This breaks the traditional watermark-embedding principle in which the watermark information is never embedded into the low-frequency coefficients of the transformation domain for causing an obvious distortion in the host image. In this manner, the overall watermarking robustness against JPEG compression attacks is greatly increased without reducing the quality of the host image. Meanwhile, in order to enhance the other anti-attack abilities, the algorithm of non-uniform embedding intensity is combined with the Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) and Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) and thus forming two more robust watermarking algorithms with strong anti-attack abilities and a very strong anti-JPEG attacking ability.

4. Based on CARNUP, a practical image denosing method employing the relaxation technique of the interpolation process is proposed. In the process of CARNUP, due to the application of the least-square approximation which has good denoising capability, experimental results show that a good noise reduction effect can be achieved with an appropriate approximation error. In order to eliminate the distortion among the partitioned sub-areas, an interpolation method with relaxation technique is proposed to further improve the denosing results.

5. Applying CARNUP algorithm to digital image compression, some useful experimental results are

obtained and they should be useful for further study.

Exploring the algorithm of the adaptive three-dimension non-uniform partition and obtain some very useful results.

Keywords:

Regional Non-Uniform Partition, Triangular Partition, Rectangular Partition, Image Steganography, Image Watermarking and Image Denoising, Image Compression

6.背景網方法的研究:表示、學習和推理

羅少龍
資訊科技學院 - 計算機技術及其應用

指導老師姓名:

丁利亞 教授

畢業年度:

2012

學位類別:

理學博士

論文摘要:

隨着資訊在互聯網中的不斷增長而引發了需要在巨量數據中搜查合適資訊的新問題，這往往需要花費我們不少時間在過濾合適資訊的問題上。最近關注比較多的個性化文本搜索是利用了個性化的思想來改善搜查資訊的質量。文本中的字詞不僅僅作爲符號出現而其背後帶有着豐富的語義意思，這樣的語義意思是依賴於領域內容或個人的閱讀經驗。因此，理解字詞中的概念成爲文本分類中的關鍵問題尤其當考慮到個性化的需求時。

當討論集中在文本媒體時，一個概念的含義常常是模糊的，而以清晰的字詞或字在文本中表示。在日常生活中，我們可以發覺一個現象，當人們之間所理解到的相似概念互相分享時，可以幫助他們更有效地作思想交流。而這樣的概念理解是依賴於字詞間的關聯，並形成了依賴於個人經驗的概念的意義解釋。我們的研究是受到上述現象的啓發而展開的。

本論文提出了背景網方法，通過增量學習來獲取並積累用戶的背景知識以及個人喜好，並將它使用於個性化文本搜索中。其中，個性化文本搜索可視爲文本分類的一類特殊情況。背景網的學習是通過利用在樣本文本中出現的字詞共現作爲字詞關聯來實現的。背景知識以字詞關聯爲基礎，表示爲無向加權圖。當背景網建立後，根據在背景網中所包含的字詞關聯，字詞中的概念理解可被個性化並表徵爲一個模糊集合。通過在背景網上的推理，候選文本的評估由相似度與接受度測度來確定。

背景網方法的獨特和重要特徵是利用了字詞關聯而不是單獨的字詞資訊，而其中所用到的字詞集是自然地根據增量學習而擴大而不是像其他方法中所需的預定的和固定的字詞集，這樣可以有效地舒緩特徵提取的壓力。背景網上的推理是基於利用字詞關聯的集中擴撒思想，從而在整個背景網持續增大的前提下仍可有效地控制推理算法的計算複雜度。由於個性化文本搜索可視爲文本分類的一類特殊情況，背景網方法也可以應用在一般文本分類中，特別是在開域背景和搜索標準動態變化的文本分類應用中。另一方面，考慮文本分類爲典型的閉域問題時，其分類數目是固定的。字詞關聯在各類別的分布資訊能運用到背景網的推理中來改善文本的評價精度，繼而支持背景網的概率推理並應用到文本分類上。

關鍵詞:

背景網方法、字詞關聯、個性化文本搜索、文本分類、接受度與相似度測度、概率推理

6.Research on Background Net Approach: Representation, Learning and Reasoning

Lo, Sio Long
Faulty of Science and Technology ,
Computer Technology and its Application

Name of the Supervisor:
Professor Ding, Lyia

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Doctor of Philosophy in Science

Abstract:

The rapid increasing information distributed throughout the Internet has raised a new issue in finding appropriate information from a huge amount of data, which often forces us spending long time and great effort to filter relevant results. As one of the responses to this issue personalized document selection has attracted more attention recently in improving the quality of searching results with relevant personal particulars based on the idea of personalization. A term or word in text is not only a symbol but also with rich semantic meanings that are dependent on the domain of content as well as reader's personal experience. Therefore understanding of the concept of a term forms a key task in text categorization especially when personalization is a concern.

Focusing our discussion on text media, the meaning of a concept, which is often fuzzy, is represented through a symbolic term, sometimes also called word. Some daily life phenomenon is observed that a more effective communication can be achieved among people sharing a similar understanding of concepts involved. Such an understanding relies more on the associations of terms, which form up relevant meaning interpretation of concepts related to personal experience. Our thoughts inspired by above observation form the origin of this research.

With the above understanding, we proposed in this thesis is a novel approach call background net approach for personalized article selection as a special case of general text categorization by capturing user's interests with a long-term knowledge background accumulated through incremental learning. The learning is achieved by using term associations as the co-occurrence of terms appeared in sample articles provided. Knowledge background learned is represented as weighted undirected graph called background net. With a background net constructed, the understanding of the concept of a term is personalized to a fuzzy set based on term associations between the given term and other terms in the same background net. The similarity and acceptance measures are defined to evaluate candidate article through the reasoning on corresponding background nets.

One key and also unique feature of the background net approach is the use of term associations rather than individual terms. The set of terms used here can be naturally expending during the incremental learning rather than a predefined and fixed one as in other methods, which greatly relieves the pressure of feature selection for selecting important feature set. The algorithms of reasoning on background net have been developed based on a "focus spreading" spirit, so computational complexity can be well controlled when the entire background net is expending. On the other hand, considering text categorization application is typically a close domain problem with fixed number of predefined categories, the distribution of term associations among the categories can be applied to reasoning on background nets as a useful information source to further improve the accuracy of evaluation, and to support the probabilistic reasoning on background nets. Therefore our approach applies not only to personalized articles selection but also to text categorization.

Keywords:

Background net approach, term association, personalized article selection, text categorization, acceptance and similarity measure, probabilistic reasoning.

碩士學位論文精選

Selected Master Thesis

1.基於人臉圖像的性別識別中特徵提取的研究與實現

周翠萍
資訊科技學院 - 計算機及通訊技術

指導老師姓名:
田小林 教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
理學碩士

論文摘要:

人臉是人重要的生物特徵之一，它蘊含了性別、年齡、表情、種族、身份等多種信息。近年來，通過計算機分析圖像或視頻進行性別識別逐漸得到研究人員的關注和研究。人臉的性別識別在實際生活中也有著廣泛的應用前景，如視頻監控，智能商場等。

基於人臉圖像的性別識別，即由計算機根據輸入的人臉圖像，經過某種方法或運算判斷其性別，一般而言主要分三個部份：人臉圖像的預處理，人臉特徵提取和性別分類。

本文主要研究人臉性別識別的特徵提取方法。特徵提取是人臉性別識別中的關鍵技術之一，其好壞直接影響後面性別識別的識別率及效率。本文首先研究比較了 Local Binary Patterns (LBP) 特徵與 Interlaced Derivative Patterns (IDP) 特徵在性別識別上的性能。爲了得到高識別率且高效率的性別識別算法，本文提出了基於改進的像素灰度比較特徵和 haar-like 特徵的融合特徵，結合 Real AdaBoost 算法來進行人臉的性別識別。實驗結果顯示，融合了改進的像素灰度比較特徵和 haar-like 特徵後，識別率比之各自單獨特徵的有了較高的提高，在 FERET 人臉圖像數據庫上識別率從 89.46%提高到了 94%，在自建的 WWW 人臉圖像數據庫上，識別率從 78.24%提高到了 83.11%。

關鍵詞:
人臉性別識別、Real AdaBoost、Haar-like 特徵、LBP

1.Research and Implementation of Feature Extraction in Gender Classification based on facial images

Zhou, Cui Ping
Faculty of Information Technology,
Computer and communications technology

Name of the Supervisor:
Professor Tian, Xiaolin

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master of Science

Abstract:

Face is one of important biological features of human, it contains a great deal of information, such as gender, age, the expression, ethnicity and identity. In recent years, gender classification based on facial images or video has gotten more and more concern and researches. It also has extensive application prospects in system monitor, intelligent shopping malls and so on.

Gender classification based on facial images is to discriminate the gender information from a facial image by computers with some algorithm or operation. Generally speaking, gender classification consists of three steps, facial image pre-processing, facial feature extraction and gender classification.

Facial feature extraction is a key technology of facial gender classification, and it has a direct impact on the gender recognition rate and efficiency. In this paper, feature extraction method in gender classification is main emphasis of our research. The performance of LBP feature in gender classification has been analyzed, and compared with IDP feature. In order to implement a gender classification algorithm with high recognition rate and high efficiency, an algorithm based on fusion of pixel gray level-comparison feature and haar-like feature is proposed. We use the fusion feature with Real AdaBoost algorithm to recognize the gender of facial image. Experimental results show that fusion feature outperforms the improved pixel-comparison feature and haar-like feature, and achieve a recognition rate 94% on FERET face image database compared with 89.46%, recognition rate 84% on WWW face image database compared with 79.24%.

Keywords:
Facial gender classification, Real AdaBoost, Haar-like feature, LBP

2.月球表面中子和γ輻射的計算機模擬

程宇
資訊科技學院 - 計算機及通訊技術

指導老師姓名:
董鐵礦 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
碩士

論文摘要:
月球探測對研究月球的物質組成和演化具有重要意義。中子譜和γ譜的研究作爲探測月球的重要手段之一，對分析月球表面的物質組成和分佈特點起著關鍵作用。本論文對月球表面的中子和γ射綫能譜以及探測器性能進行了蒙特卡羅模擬，探討了月球主要元素含量與月表中子譜和γ譜之間的關係，并對γ射綫探測器的性能做了分析。主要工作內容如下：

(1) 模擬月球表面的中子譜和γ射綫能譜，研究了中子譜和γ譜與月面主要元素含量之間的關係，特別是 H、Fe、Ti 等元素對能譜的影響。研究結果表明，月表的中子譜對月面物質中的含水量非常敏感，隨著水含量的增加，H 元素産生的特徵γ射綫的強度也不斷增加。接著我們分析了月表物質成分的平均原子量、巨集觀吸收截面、巨集觀慢化能力和慢化比等物理量與月表熱中子（E<0.4eV）、超熱中子（0.4eV<E<0.6MeV）和快中子（0.6MeV<E<8MeV）流量之間的關係。我們發現月表的快中子流量與月表物質的平均原子量成綫性關係，而平均原子量隨月表 Fe、Ti 含量的增加而綫性增加，說明快中子流量隨 Fe、Ti 含量綫性增加。此外，超熱中子和熱中子流量之比隨宏觀吸收截面綫性增加，而宏觀吸收截面隨 Fe、Ti 含量按二次函數增加。

(2) 模擬了3″×3″ NaI(Tl) 圓柱形晶體探測器對點源γ射綫能量(能量範圍 100keV~10MeV)的能量沉積譜，通過對模擬的譜綫進行高斯展寬得到響應函數，并計算了本征探測效率和峰總比。我們分析了計算結果，發現探測器的沉積譜及其響應函數與理論相符。對于有包層的 NaI(Tl)晶體，能量沉積譜存在明顯的反散射峰。我們還分析了本征探測效率和峰總比，發現它們都隨點源γ射綫能量的增加而減小。通過擬合插值的方法，可以近似得到了 100keV~10MeV 內任意能量的γ射綫所對應的本征探測效率和峰總比。

我們的研究結果對月面成分的研究及核能譜的解析具有一定的參考價值。

關鍵詞:
Geant4、蒙特卡羅模擬、中子譜、γ譜、響應函數、探測效率、峰總比

2.Computer Simulation for Neutron and γ radiation from Lunar Surface

Cheng, Yu
Faculty of Information Technology,
Computer and communications technology

Name of the Supervisor:
Assistant Professor Dong, Tiekuang

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master

Abstract:

Lunar exploration has great significance on the research of the chemical composition and the evolution from the Moon. As one of the most important means of lunar exploration, the study of neutron and gamma-ray spectra plays a key part in analyzing the material composition and the distribution characteristics from lunar surface. This thesis proposed using Monte Carlo methods to simulate the neutron and the gamma-ray spectra, and the performance of detector as well. We discussed the relationship between the main elemental content from the Moon and the spectra of neutron and gamma-ray from lunar surface, and analyzed the performance of gamma-ray detector. Our work are as follows:

(1)Simulated the spectra of neutron and gamma-ray leakage from lunar surface, and studied the relationship between the neutron, gamma-ray spectra and the main elemental content from lunar surface, especially the influence on spectra which elements like H, Fe, Ti made. The result shows that the spectra of neutron are very sensitive to the varying amounts of water in the material composition from lunar surface, and the intensity of characteristic gamma-ray which element H induced increases as the content of water increases. This thesis expounds the relationship between the average atomic mass, macroscopic absorption cross section, macroscopic slowing down power, moderating ratio and the thermal (E<0.4eV), epithermal (0.4eV<E< 0.6MeV), fast (0.6MeV<E<8MeV) neutron leakage flux from lunar surface. We found that the fast neutron flux was linear related to the average atomic mass of material composition. Because of the linearity between the average atomic mass and the content of element Fe, Ti from lunar soil composition, the fast neutron flux linearly increases with the Fe, Ti fraction of lunar soil composition. What's more, the ratio of epithermal to thermal neutron flux increases linearly related to the macroscopic absorption cross section, and the macroscopic absorption cross section increases with the content of Fe, Ti obeys quadratic function.

(2)Simulated the deposit spectra of $3''\times3''$ NaI(Tl) crystal detector to gamma-ray from point sources, energies varying from 100keV to 10MeV.We had the response function from simulated spectra by Gaussian Broadening, and calculated the intrinsic detection efficiency and the peak-to-total. The study reveals that the deposit spectra and response function are consistent with the theory. For the NaI(Tl) crystal with surrounding materials, the backscatter peak exists obviously on the deposit spectra. Furthermore, we analyzed the intrinsic detection efficiency and peak-to-total; it shows that both of them decrease as gamma-ray energy increases. Therefore, we can estimate the intrinsic detection efficiency and peak-to-total for any energy of gamma-ray from 100keV to 10MeV by fitting and interpolation.

By and large, our research achievements have some referential value on the study of lunar chemical composition and the analysis of nuclear energy spectra.

Keywords:

Geant4, Monte Carlo simulation, neutron spectra, gamma-rays spectra, response function, detection efficiency, peak-to-total

3.阿魏酸钠促 BMSC 在 MCAO 大鼠腦內遷移分化的研究

黎韻
中醫藥學院 - 中醫學碩士

指導老師姓名:
趙永華 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
碩士

論文摘要:
研究目的

以傳統中藥具有的"引經報使，佐藥助勢，直達病所"理論爲依據，研究由中藥當歸活性成分阿魏酸鈉（Sodium Ferulate，SF）促骨髓基質細胞（BMSC）在 MCAO 大鼠腦內遷移分化。根據傳統中藥"引經報使，直達病所"理論，探討 SF 引領 BMSC 趨向缺血損傷區的作用機制；根據"佐藥助勢"理論，觀察 SF 促 BMSC 在缺血損傷區誘導分化爲神經膠質細胞的作用機制，從而進一步論證中醫藥與 BMSC 聯合用於治療缺血性腦病的可行性及有效性，以及兩者之間的協同作用，爲今後中藥複方或單體與 BMSC 聯合臨床治療缺血性腦卒中提供實驗依據和奠定研究基礎。

研究方法

建立大鼠右側永久性大腦中動脈梗塞模型（pMCAO）模擬局灶缺血性腦卒中，TTC 染色評估模型是否成功建立。隨機分爲五個實驗組:SF 聯合 BMSC 治療組、BMSC 治療組、SF 治療組、模型組，假手術組進行相關實驗。從大鼠雙後肢股骨與脛骨中抽取骨髓分離 BMSC，於體外擴增培養，第 3 代時以流式細胞儀檢測 CD90、CD34 和 CD45 鑒別培養純度，並在 48h 換液後加入 BrdU 進行標記。其中 SF 聯合 BMSC 治療組和 SF 治療組於術後立即腹腔注射 SF（60mg/kg），每日 1 次，連續 3 天；SF 聯合 BMSC 治療組和 BMSC 治療組在術後 3h 尾靜脈注射 BMSC（2×106/ml）1 次；模型組

和假手術組每日腹腔注射葡萄糖氯化鈉溶液 1ml，連續 3 天，尾靜脈注射 1 次 PBS1ml。在術前及術後 24h、48h、72 小時分別進行神經功能評分和鼠腦 MRI 的檢測。72h 處死取腦，進行 RT-PCR 檢測各組缺血損傷區 SDF-1α

與 CXCR4 的表達，以及冰凍切片免疫組織化學檢測 SF 聯合 BMSC 治療組和 BMSC 治療組 GFAP 的表達。

研究結果

從 TTC 染色觀察用線栓法建立 pMCAO 模型能產生穩定的局灶性缺血灶，模型複製良好。體外培養的第三代大鼠 BMSCs 流式檢測 CD90 爲 90.23%，CD34 和 CD45 分別爲 1.02%、4.30%，說明培養的 BMSCs 純度較高。術後受損神經功能恢復來看，從 48h 後 BMSC 治療組和 SF+BMSC 治療

組神經功能都開始恢復，且 48-72hSF+BMSC 治療組神經功能恢復比單純 BMSC 治療組更爲顯著（P<0.01）,在 3T-MRI 中均能明顯看到缺血病灶在經治療後縮小。RT-PCR 結果顯示術後 72hSF+BMSC 治療組 SDF-1□ 與 CXCR4 mRNA 的表達顯著高於單純 BMSC 治療組（P<0.01），說明 SF 可通過調節 SDF-1□/CXCR4 軸 mRNA 的表達提高 BMSC 趨向缺血損傷區。免疫組化可觀察到經 BMSC 移植的 2 個實驗組均有較多 GFAP 陽性細胞，其中 SF 聯合 BMSCs 治療組 GFAP+Brdu 雙染的陽性細胞數比 BMSC 治療組明顯增多，說明 SF 具有促進 BMSCs 分化成神經膠質細胞的作用。

研究結論

BMSC 移植對腦梗死後大鼠神經功能的恢復具有明顯的促進作用，而 SF 與 BMSC 的聯合應用，效果更爲顯著，這與 MRI 檢查結果顯示 SF 與 BMSC 聯合應用明顯縮小腦缺血病灶面積，及 SF 可促進 BMSC 在 MCAO 大鼠腦內向缺血損傷區域遷移，並促進外源性 BMSC 分化爲神經膠質細胞有關。

關鍵詞:
骨髓基質細胞、阿魏酸鈉、缺血性中風、遷移、分化

3.The study on Sodium Ferulate facilitating bone marrow stromal cells migration and differentiation in MCAO rat brain

Lai, Wan
Faculty of Chinese Medicine ,
Master of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Name of the Supervisor:

Associate Professor Zhao, Yong Hua

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master

Abstract:

Object

The objective of the present study is to investigate the treatment effectand the mechanism of Bone marrow stromal cell (BMSC) intravenously administered on the rats with cerebral infarction. In this study BMSC ofrats was separated, cultured, amplified in vitro and further differentiated into neuron tissues. Then, the therapeutic effect of Sodium Ferulate (SF)combined with BMSC in the treatment of focal cerebral ischemia was demonstrated to explain how SF promote the migration、proliferation and differentiation of transplanted-BMSC in MCAO model of rats and to explore the synergistic effect of their actions in the recovery of ischemic injury. This study will provide the laboratory evidence for developing a new method for treating cerebral ischemia which will lead to significant clinical applications.

Method

SD rats were subjected to permanent middle cerebral artery occlusion (pMCAO) and divided into the following five experimental groups with different therapy 3h later after MCAO: SF combined with BMSC-treated, BMSC-treated, SF-treated, MCAO and Sham-operated group. BMSC were isolated from rat bone marrow, grown in culture and eventually labeled with BrdU which was used as MR contrast agent to for research. The expressions of SDF-1α and CXCR4 of the border zones were examined using RT-PCR. Frozen sections of brain were examined by immunohistochemical staining to detect GFAP and BrdU positive cells in SF combined with BMSC-treated group and BMSC-treated group.

Result

Rat pMCAO models can induce stable focal cerebral ischemia. Phenotyping of BMSC was carried out by flow cytometry analysis, and it showed highly purified third passage. There existed significant treatment effect in terms of both behavioral and neurological recovery ($P<0.01$ or $P<0.05$) in SF combined with BMSC-treated group and BMSC-treated group. RT-PCR analysis showed that the expressions of SDF-1α and CXCR4 were significantly increased ($P<0.05$). A lots of GFAP-positive cells were found in SF combined with BMSC-treated group and BMSC-treated group, but GFAP + BrdU double staining-positive cells were appeared more in the former group than the latter group. This indicates that the treatment effect is more significant in SF combined with BMSC-treated group than BMSC-treated group ($P<0.01$).

Conclusion

There was significant effects of SF combined with BMSC in the recovery of ischemic injury and reducing area of infarction. It was concluded that SF promotes the migration and proliferation of transplanted-BMSC in MCAO model of rats, and then induces BMSC to differentiate into astrocytes.

Keywords:

Bone marrow stromal cell, Sodium ferulate, ischemic, Stroke, migration, differentiation

4.企業聲譽，員工工作滿意度與職場偏差行爲——忠誠度爲仲介作用

林安琳
行政與管理學院 - 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
田青 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
碩士

論文摘要:

企業聲譽是公司一項重要的無形資產,大部分的研究和實踐都關注外部利益相關者，而本研究則側重內部相關者--員工。當今社會是人才的時代，一個高聲譽的公司能夠吸引更多的優秀人才和受到內部員工的青睞。因此公司聲譽是企業家們不斷建立和完善的重要方面。一個公司的不斷成長和壯大離不開各個部門有效的協作和員工們的努力，因此提高公司員工的工作滿意度尤爲重要，當所有的員工對工作有較高的滿意度，他們會忠誠於公司，熱愛自己的工作，並且自覺減少對公司做出不利行爲，努力維護公司的聲譽，使公司可持續發展。本研究利用以往國內外相關研究的文獻作爲理論依據和研究框架假設的基礎，發出問卷 460，回收 386 份，扣除 58 份無效問卷，共計回收有效問卷 328 份。針對多個行業員工與主管問卷相匹配，對公司的聲望，員工工作滿意度和職場偏差以及員工忠誠度之間的關係進行了驗證分析，最後得到以下四個結論：

一、企業的聲譽與員工的工作滿意度有正相關影響

二、企業的聲譽與員工的忠誠度有正相關影響

三、員工的忠誠度作爲仲介變數影響著公司聲譽和員工工作滿意度

四、員工工作滿意度與職場偏差行爲有負相關影響

關鍵詞:
企業聲譽、工作滿意度、員工的忠誠度、職場偏差行爲

4. Pharmacognosy research on Caulis Stauntoniae and quality analysis of Semen Ziziphi commodities

Lin, An Lin
Faculty of Management and Administration & Master of Management Studies

Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Tian, Qing

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master

Abstract:
As an important intangible asset of the corporation, corporate reputation has been proven to be significant for corporate economic performance as well as the behavior and attitude of the external stakeholders by previous study. If the company wants sustainable development, the more important thing is the internal employees' behavior. When all the employees love the company, they have full of enthusiasm for their work, reduce an unfavorable self-consciously behavior for the company and strive to safeguard enterprise prestige, how could such company not continue sustainable development? This research is based on previous studies of literature at home and abroad as theoretical basis and research frame hypothesis. 460 questionnaires were sent out, 386 questionnaires were retrieved, 58 invalid questionnaires were deducted and 328 available questionnaires were retrieved. The purpose is to figure out the relationship between large enterprises reputation, employees' job satisfaction and workplace deviation, the employees' loyal as mediation affects enterprise reputation and employees' job satisfaction. We finally get the following four results:

1. Enterprise reputation has positive effects on employees' job satisfaction.
2. Enterprise reputation has positive effects on employees' loyal.
3. Employees' loyal as a mediation affects Enterprise reputation and satisfaction.
4. Job satisfaction has negative effects on the workplace deviation.

Keywords:
Enterprise Reputation, Job Satisfaction, Loyal, Behavior of Workplace Deviation

5.家長式領導、效率改進性打破規則與權力距離對員工創新行爲的影響研究

林曄
行政與管理學院 - 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
田青 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
碩士

論文摘要:
創新是組織獲得競爭優勢的重要來源。20 世紀 80 年代以來，動盪的市場環境要求企業必須不斷創新才能在社會主市場經濟環境競爭中立於不敗之地。創新可以分爲個體、群體與組織層次的創新，但是個體是創新的最終來源。擁有一批主動積極、勇於創新的員工是成爲當代企業賴以生存與發展的重要條件之一。很多學者都認爲員工的創造性行爲是組織創新中最重要的因素，是組織創新的基礎。因此，員工的創新行爲日益成爲各大經濟領域中研究的熱點，備受矚目。

根據上述相關背景，本研究在回顧了大量有關員工創新行爲文獻的基礎上，採用問卷調查的方式，進一步對我國大陸企業的員工創新行爲現狀進行了實證研究，對影響員工創新行爲的因素進行了探索性分析，最後獲得了以下六個結果：

1.仁慈的家長式領導對效率改進性打破規則有正向影響；
2.仁慈的家長式領導對員工創新行爲有正向影響；
3.威權的家長式領導對效率改進性打破規則有負向影響;
4.威權的家長式領導對員工創新行爲有負向影響；
5.效率改進性打破規則在仁慈的家長式領導和員工創新行爲的關係之間起到仲介作用；
6.權力距離在威權的家長式領導和效率改進性打破規則的關係之間起到調節作用。

關鍵詞:
家長式領導、權利距離、效率改進性打破規則、員工創新行爲

5.The Influence of Paternalistic leadership, Pro-social rule breaking and Power distance on Employee's Innovative Behavior

Lin, Ye
Faculty of Management and Administration & Master of Management Studies

Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Tian, Qing

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master

Abstract:

Innovation is a significant source of the organization to gain a competitive advantage. Since the 1980s, the turbulent market environment requires that enterprises constantly innovate in order to remain invincible in the competition of the socialist market economy environment. Innovation can be divided into individual-level, group-level and organizational-level, but individual is the ultimate source. Having a number of proactive and innovative employees is one of the important rules that contemporary enterprises survive and develop further. Many scholars believe that employees' creative action is the most important factor in organizational innovation, and the basis of organizational creation. Therefore, innovative behavior of employees is increasingly becoming a major economic area of research focus, which is full of attention.

Accordingly, this study carries out a questionnaire survey, on the basis of reviewing the literature on employee innovation behaviors, does further researches on the status of the innovative behaviors of employees in China's mainland enterprises, analyzes their creative behaviors on factors, and finally obtains the six results followed:

1. Leniency paternalistic leadership has positive effects on pro-social rule breaking;
2. Leniency paternalistic leadership has positive effects on employee's innovative behavior;
3. Authoritarian paternalistic leadership negative effects on pro-social rule breaking;
4. Authoritarian paternalistic leadership negative effects on employee's innovative behavior;
5. Pro-social rule breaking mediates the relationship between the leniency paternalistic leadership and employee's innovative behavior;
6. Power distance moderates the relationship between authoritarian paternalistic leadership and pro-social rule breaking.

Keywords:
Paternalistic leadership, Power distance, Pro-social rule breaking, Employee's Innovative Behavior.

6.家長式領導、組織承諾、心理授權與任務績效關係研究

劉嘉
行政與管理學院 - 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
田青 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
碩士

論文摘要:

領導作爲重要的管理職能之一，它是連接計畫、組織、控制的紐帶，組織的運作是否正常，決策是否正確，很大程度上決定於組織的領導層。領導行爲的行使主體是人，所以領導方式從文化中產生，各國不同的文化環境，形成截然不同的領導管理模式。亞洲經濟的快速發展，使世界逐漸關注和重視華人組織，通過研究華人組織的管理制度和領導模式，發現了具有中國特色的領導方式--家長式領導。東西方學者通過不斷的研究和實證分析，逐漸瞭解其對組織與員工產生什麼影響，以及它具有的發展潛力。

本研究以家長式領導作爲引數，任務績效爲因變數，加入組織承諾和心理授權，研究四個變數之間的關係，試圖從心理角度分析家長式領導對任務績效的影響。

本研究運用問卷形式收集資料，共發放問卷共計發放 430 份，收回 380 份，經過整理，發現由於填寫失誤、資料不全或問題未完全回答等問題導致的作廢問卷有 32 份，實際用於資料分析的問卷有 348 份，有效回收率約爲 80.93%。研究得出以下結論：

1、仁慈領導與權威領導分別對任務績效有正向影響與負向影響；
2、仁慈領導與權威領導分別對組織承諾有正向影響與負向影響；
3、組織承諾與任務績效有正向影響；
4、組織承諾在仁慈領導、權威領導與任務績效之間起部分仲介作用；
5、心理授權在權威領導與任務績效之間起負向調節作用。

關鍵詞:
家長式領導、組織承諾、心理授權、任務績效

6.A study on the relationship of Paternalistic Leadership, Organizational Commitment, Psychology Empowerment and Task Performance

Liu, Jia
Faculty of Management and Administration & Master of Management Studies

Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Tian, Qing

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master

Abstract:

Leadership is one of the most important functions because it controls the operation of organizations. If leader of the organization make a wrong decision, the operation of organization will be destroyed. Human beings in charge of decision making and manage organizations by the way of their own cultural produced. Overall, different culture has different characteristics of leadership. People take more and more attention to Chinese organization because of the development of Asian economic. Researchers find the paternalistic leadership in Chinese organization and some enterprises in western countries. They want to know more about paternalistic leadership something like its consequence for organizations in the world, and then we can use the management theory in reality.

We study the relationship with paternalistic leadership, organizational commitment, psychology empowerment and task performance, and find the influence by paternalistic leadership to performance from employees' psychology condition.

430 questionnaires were sent out, 380 questionnaires were retrieved, 32 invalid questionnaires were deducted and 348 available questionnaires were retrieved. Finally we get the following results:

1. Paternalistic leadership has significant effect on task performance. Benevolence is positively related to task performance; authoritarianism is negatively related to task performance.

2. Paternalistic leadership has significant effect on organizational commitment. Benevolence is positively related to organizational commitment; authoritarianism is negatively related to organizational commitment.

3. Organizational commitment is positively related to task performance.

4. Organizational commitment mediates the relationship between paternalistic leadership and task performance.

5. Psychology empowerment as a moderation effects the relationship between authoritarianism and task performance.

Keywords:
Paternalistic leadership, Organizational commitment, Psychology empowerment, Task performance

7.報告行爲與容忍不道德行爲——以親社會行爲爲中介作用

黎學蕾
行政與管理學院 - 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
田青 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
碩士

論文摘要:
近十幾年來，中國的經濟地位和國際地位不斷攀升的同時，很多企業卻面臨著很多商業道德挑戰，不斷湧現的商業不道德醜聞使很多企業名譽和利益盡失。造成商業不道德行爲一再發生的原因之一是人們的不斷容忍。那麼是什麼導致人們明知是不道德行爲，卻要容忍呢？本論文從道德環境、報告行爲和親社會行爲三方面進行研究，探討這些因素如何影響員工容忍不道德行爲。

本研究在對國內外相關文獻回顧的基礎上提出理論假設，使用問卷調查法，以中國北京、上海、廣東等多個省市的企業員工爲研究對象，共發放問卷 500 份，最終得到有效問卷 425 份；使用 SPSS19.0 統計軟件對數據進行分析，檢驗假設；最後對實證研究的結果進行了綜合討論，並指出本研究的不足之處，對未來研究提出一些建議。研究主要得出以下結論：

1. 企業道德環境與員工的容忍不道德行爲呈負相關關係；
2. 員工的報告行爲與容忍不道德行爲之間呈負相關關係；
3. 企業道德環境與員工的親社會行之間爲呈正相關關係；
4. 員工的報告行與對親社會行爲之間呈正相關關係；
5. 員工的親社會行爲在企業道德環境與容忍不道德行爲、報告行爲與容忍不道德行爲之間起部分中介作用。

關鍵詞:
道德環境、報告行爲、舉報行爲、親社會行爲、商業不道德行爲、容忍不道德行爲

7.Ethical Climate, Reported Behavior and Tolerance of Unethical Behavior -- Mediating Role of Pro-social Behavior

Li, Xue Lei
Faculty of Management and Administration & Master of Management Studies

Name of the Supervisor:

Associate Professor Tian, Qing

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master

Abstract:

In past few years, with the rapid development of China's economy and its ever-increasing international status, Chinese enterprises are faced the significant challenges of business ethics. More and more commercial immoral scandal has broken the enterprise's reputation and interests. One reason of unethical business occurred again and again is that people constantly keep tolerance. But what can cause tolerance in the situation of that people know this unethical behavior early? Therefore, this thesis has done research of ethical climate, report behavior and pro-social behavior, and lay emphasis on the discussion—how those factors influence tolerance of unethical behaviors.

In this study, I used relevant research literature and questionnaire which from all over the world as the basis of theoretical foundation. I send the questionnaires to the employee from Beijing, Shanghai, Guangdong and other different provinces. The main sampling method application of this study is the convenience sampling which includes 500 questionnaires and then 425 valid questionnaires are thus collected. The data was analyzed by SPSS 19.0, and hypothesis was tested and verified. Then I discuss the results of empirical research, get the conclusion, and point out the limitations and future research directions. The study has verified:

1. Ethical climate is negative related with tolerance of unethical behavior.
2. Report behavior is negative related with tolerance of unethical behavior.
3. Ethical climate is negative related with pro-social behavior.
4. Report behavior is negative related with pro-social behavior.
5. Pro-social behavior partially mediate the relationship between ethical climate and tolerance behavior, and the relationship between report behavior and tolerance of unethical behavior.

Keywords:

Ethical climate, Report behavior, Whistle blowing, Pro-social behavior, Unethical business, Tolerance of unethical behavior

8.工作壓力、工作特性、工作滿意度與組織承諾之關係研究——以本澳資訊技術人員爲例

王家樂
行政與管理學院 – 綜合工商管理

指導老師姓名:
聶婷 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012
學位類別:
工商管理碩士

論文摘要:

隨著澳門賭權開放，帶動了澳門近年經濟的急促發展，令經濟持續快速增長，而資訊科技已成爲企業日常運作中必不可少的重要工具，企業若要持續發展及經營，必須要有強而穩健的資訊系統以作配合，因此資訊技術人員必不可少。在激烈的競爭環境中，企業管理者如何讓資訊技術人員樂意繼續貢獻其專業知識，確保企業日常運作正常及發展，就要預知並理解員工的離職傾向，而離職傾向與組織承諾的關係非常密切，而如何提升組織承諾，降低資訊技術人員之離職傾向，就要瞭解員工之工作壓力及工作特性，並借此提升工作滿意度，以達到提高員工之組織承諾就是本文探討的關鍵。

本研究通過文獻研究，並針對本澳資訊技術人員，以問卷調查的方式收集本澳資訊技術人員之工作壓力、工作特性、工作滿意度及組織承諾等數據，並通過對收回之問卷樣本進行信度分析、效度分析、相關性分析及迴歸分析的方式，探討各變數之相關關係及影響。

對於資訊技術人員來說，研究結果表示：

1.工作壓力中之工作負荷過度、技術低度使用、角色衝突、角色模糊構面對工作滿意度有顯著負面影響；

2. 工作特性中之工作重要性、合作性、回饋性、技能多樣性對工作滿意度有顯著正面影響；
3. 工作滿意度對組織承諾有顯著正面影響
4. 工作滿意度對角色模糊與組織承諾之間起完全中介作用
5. 工作滿意度對回饋性與組織承諾之間起完全中介作用
6. 工作滿意度對技能多樣性與組織承諾之間起完全中介作用
7. 工作滿意度對工作重要性與組織承諾之間起部分中介作用

關鍵詞:
工作壓力、工作特性、工作滿意度、組織承諾

8.A Study of the Relationship among Job Stress, Job Characteristics, Job Satisfaction and Organizational Commitment of Macau IT Technician

Wong, Ka Lok
Faculty of Management and Administration, General Business Management

Name of the Supervisor:

Assistant Professor Nie, Ting

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master of Business Administration

Abstract:

With the liberalization of the Macau gaming industry, drive the economics of Macau growing rapidly in recent years, the information technology has become an indispensable tool in the daily operation of enterprises, to maintain an appropriate rapid economic growth, there must be powerful and strong information system to support with , thus the IT technician is essential. In the competitive environment , how to make the IT technician willing to continue to contribute its expertise and ensue the normal operation of daily to enterprise , IT Manager should predict and understand employees' turnover intention, and how to enhance organization commitment so that reduce the turnover intention, it is necessary to understand the relationship of the Job Stress , Job Characteristics , Job Satisfaction and Organization Commitment .IT Manger should know how to reduce the job stress and enhance the Job Characteristics to improve the job Satisfaction of IT Technician , thus enhance the Organization Commitment, The key of this article is to explore how to increase the Organization Commitment of IT Technician.

In this study, the questionnaires base on the literature research and against the IT Technician. After collecting the questionnaire sampling to the IT Technician from Macau Enterprise, and using statistical analysis such as validity analysis, correlation analysis and regression analysis to discuss the relationship and influence of each variable.

For IT technician, the result shows that:

1. The overload, technology and use of low-grade, role conflict, role ambiguity dimensions of job stress have a negative impact to the job satisfaction.
2. The important, cooperation, feedback, skill variety of job characteristics have a positive impact to job satisfaction.
3. Job satisfaction and organizational commitment have a positive impact
4. Job satisfaction is the intermediary mediated variables between the role ambiguity of job stress and organizational commitment.
5. Job satisfaction is the intermediary mediated variables between the feedback of job characteristics and organizational commitment.
6. Job satisfaction is the intermediary mediated variables between skill diversity of job characteristics and organizational commitment.
7. Job satisfaction is the partial intermediary mediated variable between the important of job and organizational commitment

Keywords:

Job Stress, Job Characteristics, Job Satisfaction, Organizational Commitment

9.財務資本、智慧資本與經營績效關聯之研究——以澳門博彩業爲例

古曉晴
行政與管理學院 – 財務學

指導老師姓名:
朱順和 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
工商管理碩士

論文摘要:
澳門博彩業歷史悠久，近年隨著博彩業的迅速發展，博彩業已成爲澳門第一大的經濟支柱。因此博彩公司的未來發展對澳門經濟非常重要。本文的研究目的是通過對博彩公司的經營績效進行分析，探討影響博彩公司經營績效的關鍵因素，可以爲博彩公司未來的經營決策提供參考。

本文研究對象爲澳門六間博彩公司。包括爲: 澳門博彩股份有限公司、銀河娛樂場股份有限公司、金沙中國有限公司、新濠博亞博彩(澳門)股份有限公司、永利渡假村(澳門)股份有限公司、美高梅金殿超濠股份有限公司。本文以灰色關聯係數，配合財務資本指標及智慧資本指標以探討影響澳門博彩公司的經營績效。

本研究結果顯示，博彩公司的經營績效與財務資本指標及智慧資本指標有著密切關係，且智慧資本對經營績效影響大於財務資本。

關鍵詞:
財務資本、智慧資本、灰色關聯、經營績效

9.The Study on the Relationship between Financial Capital and Intellectual Capital and Operational Performance of Casino Industry in Macau

Ku, Hio Cheng
Faculty of Management and Administration, Finance

Name of the Supervisor:
Assistant Professor Chu, Shun Ho

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master of Business Administration

Abstract:
Macau has a long history in casino industry. In the recent years, casino industry has developed rapidly and become the major pillar of Macau's economy. Therefore, the development of casino industry occupies a central position in Macau's economy. The purpose of this study is to explore the key influencing factors of the performance of casinos through analyzing the operating performance of six casinos in Macau. This study is expected to provide reference for future casino decision-making of the casinos in Macau.

The objects of this study are six casinos. Including: SJM, Galaxy Casino Co. Ltd., Sands China Ltd., Melco PBL Gaming (Macau) Co. Ltd., Wynn Resorts (Macau) Ltd., MGM Grand Co.Ltd. In this study, Grey Relational Analysis, together with financial and intellectual capital indicators are applied to explore the operating performance of the six casinos in Macau.

The result of this study shows that the operating performance of a casino is closely related to both of its financial and intellectual capital indicators. Moreover, the intellectual capital of a casino is more influential than the financial capital to its operating performance.

Keywords:
Financial capital, intellectual capital, gray relational analysis, operating performance

10.2008 年金融海嘯對澳門房地產業的影響分析

司徒秀蓮
行政與管理學院 – 財務學

指導老師姓名:
宋宇 副教授

畢業年度:
2012
學位類別:
工商管理碩士

論文摘要:
澳門的歷史、地理和人口等因素決定了澳門是一種獨特的經濟體系，即是一個小而全和超微型的經濟體系。與世界各地的房地產業一樣，澳門房地產業在澳門經濟中占有相當大的比重。

2008 年第三季，由美國次級按揭所引發的金融海嘯，造成全球房市的萎縮、股市的疲弱、企業的倒閉，以及勞動力人口的大量失業，世界經濟快速緊縮。澳門作爲外向型的經濟體系，房地產更是澳門支柱產業之一，當面對全球性的金融危機，無可避免會受到影響。本文以澳門單位的旪均成交價爲樣本，通過事件研究法分析了 2008 年金融海嘯對澳門房地產業的影響，結果表明，是次金融海嘯對澳門房地產的確具有顯著的影響，但以長時間來看，是次金融危機對澳門房地產業僅造成輕微影響，亦没有令澳門房地產價格有持續向下調整的現象。

關鍵詞:
2008 年金融海嘯、澳門房地產、事件研究法、異常收益率

10.Analysis the Impact of the 2008 Financial Tsunami of Macau Real Estate Industrial

Sitou, Sao Lin
Faculty of Management and Administration, Finance

Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Song, Yu

Graduated Year:
2012
Type of Degree:
Master of Business Administration

Abstract:
Macau's history, geography, demographic factors, Macau is a unique economic system, that is, a small but complete economic system is an ultra-micro-economic system. Around the world, the real estate industry, the Macau real estate industry in Macao's economy accounts for a sizeable proportion.

The third quarter of 2008, 'the financial tsunami' triggered by U.S. supreme mortgages, resulting in the shrinking of the global housing market, weak stock markets, the collapse of the enterprise, as well as the massive unemployment of the labor force, the world's rapid economic crunch. Macau as the export-oriented economy, real estate is one of the pillar industries of Macau, when faced with the global financial crisis, there will inevitably be affected. Macau unit, the average transaction price for the sample, the impact of the financial tsunami of 2008 on the Macau real estate industrial event study analysis, results show that the financial tsunami on the Macau real estate industrial does have a significant impact, but for a long time, the financial crisis of Macau real estate, a marginal impact, nor Macau real estate prices continued downward adjustment phenomenon.

Keywords:
2008 Financial Tsunami, Macau Real Estate, Event Study, Abnormal Return

11.組織政治與執行力：政策的服從之中介作用，以及程序公正的調節作用——以內地國有企業爲例

何昕穎
行政與管理學院–人力資源管理

指導老師姓名:
田青 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
工商管理碩士

論文摘要:
國有企業一直是中國國民經濟的支柱，是中國經濟體制改革的重要環節。隨著改革的不斷深化，國有企業已漸漸成爲市場上的競爭主體，在取得成績的同時，國有企業執行力低下的問題卻成爲制約國有企業變強的瓶頸。如何提升國有企業執行力已經成爲當務之急。

在國企改革的大環境下，國有企業的福利、資源已經逐漸成爲稀缺資源，國有企業員工在企業中所扮演的角色也由“主人翁”變成了“勞動者”，爲了維護自己現有利益或者爭取更大資源，組織政治作爲一種灰色手段應運而生，國有企業不斷傳出貪污腐敗買官進爵的醜聞，組織政治已成爲制約國有企業執行力的重大問題。

本研究在參考國內外相關文獻的基礎上提出理論假設，使用問卷調查法，以中國北京、上海、廣東等多個省市國有企業單位的員工及對應的部門領導爲研究對象，向員工發放問卷200份，向對應的部門領導發放問卷50 份，最終收回有效的員工問卷161 份，收回有效的部門領導問卷39份；使用SPSS17.0軟件進行數據分析，對國有企業單位員工的執行力、程序公正、組織政治、政策的服從之間的關係進行驗證分析，研究主要得出以下結論：

一、組織政治與執行力之間存在正向的顯著影響；

二、政策的服從在組織政治與執行力之間起部份中介作用；

三、程序公正將會減弱組織政治對執行力的影響。

在此基礎上，本研究對提高內地國有企業執行力、遏制組織政治

一、行爲提出了合理建議。

關鍵詞:
執行力、組織政治、政策的服從、程序公正

11.Organizational Politics and Execution: Mediating Role of Rule Compliance, the Moderating Effect of Procedural Justice-Example of China's state-owned enterprises

He, Xin Ying
Faculty of Management and Administration, Human Resources Management

Name of the Supervisor:

Associate Professor Tian, Qing

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master of Business Administration

Abstract:

Being the backbone of China's national economy, state-owned enterprises (SOE) have been the important part of the reform of economy system in China. As the deepening reform continues, state-owned enterprises have gradually become the main competitors with achievements in the market, while poor execution has also become the bottleneck constraining their further developments. In this case, how to improve the ability of execution for state-owned enterprises has been raised with top priority.

The welfare and resources of state-owned enterprises have become scarce under SOE reform. Meanwhile, the role of employees of SOE has been changed from *a master* to *a worker*. With the purpose of maintaining benefits and gathering more profits, organizational politics have come to effect as a gray means. And the numerous corruption cases and other scandals from SOE reveal that organizational politics have become a major issue that restricts the availability of SOE execution.

Based on relevant reference, this study has outlined theoretical assumptions, used the method of questionnaires, issuing 200 questionnaire papers to employees and 50 to related division heads from SOE across Beijing, Shanghai, Guangdong and other provinces in China, with the result of 161 valid answer documents from those employees and 39 valid answer documents from the division heads. This study also applied the SPSS17.0 Program for data analysis, analyzing the execution, procedure justice, organizational politics, and the relationship between rule compliance, and reached the following conclusions:

I. There are significant positive impacts on the relationship between organizational politics and execution.

II. Rule compliance has an extent of intermediary influence on the relationship between organizational politics and execution.

III. Procedure justice will weaken the influence of organizational politics on execution.

Based on the above, this study gives reasonable proposals on the improvement of the ability of execution for state-owned enterprises, and restraint of organizational political actions.

Keywords:

Execution, Organizational Politics, rule compliance, Procedure Justice

12.中國社會保險制度養老基金資產負債管理之研究

何曉
行政與管理學院 – 財務學

指導老師姓名:
朱順和 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
工商管理碩士

論文摘要:
人口老齡化問題已經成爲許多國家的首要問題，中國社會保險機構正面臨著老齡化所產生的財務問題。因此，人們非常關切中國社會保障基金之養老基金是否能有效保障他們退休後生活。

本研究通過對國家統計局和全國社會保障基金理事會以及 OECD 相關統計資料收集，以 2011 年實施的《中華人民共和國社會保險法》爲基礎，提出若干研究假設因素，如薪資成長率、投資報酬率、提撥率等，對退休人員的所得替代率和養老基金未來現金流量作出模擬分析，估算其資產風險和負債風險的缺口，以及影響因素。

實證結果表明：1.我國退休人員所得替代率偏低，退休後生活品質得不到保證；2.養老基金在未來存在破產風險。

關鍵詞:
人口老齡化、所得替代率、資產負債管理、養老基金

12.A Research on Asset-Liability Management of Pension Funds under Social Insurance System of China

He, Xiao
Faculty of Management and Administration, Finance

Name of the Supervisor:
Assistant Professor Chu, Shun Ho

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master of Business Administration

Abstract:
Aging population has become the main problem in many country Social Security Agencies of China has encounted the seriously financial burden problem. Therefore, people take care about the subject whether the Pension Funds of Social Security Scheme of China effectively guarantees their life after retirement.

Based on the implementation of social insurance law which is effective in 2011, this research collects relative statistical data from the National Bureau of Statistics of China, the National Council for social Security the People's Republic of China and OECD, and uses some research hypotheses factors, such as growth rate of salary, rate of return on investment contribution rate and so on, to make a Simulation analysis of future cash flow of Pension Funds. Furthermore, this study also measures the gap of assets and liabilities and its attributed factors.

The empirical results show that the Pension Funds of Social Security Scheme can't provide guarantee for the retirees of the reguired quality of life after retirement, due to the low level of income replacement ration. And the Pension Funds exists to potential risk of bankruptcy in the future.

Keywords:
Aging population, income replacement ratio, Asset-Liability Management, pension funds

13.兩岸銀行業經營績效對比之研究——基於 MOU 和 ECFA 環境

阮志文
行政與管理學院 – 財務學

指導老師姓名:
陳省宏 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
工商管理碩士

論文摘要:
近年台商相繼在大陸設廠投資，作爲企業資金支持角色之臺灣銀行業也積極籌劃在大陸設立據點服務台商，隨著 MOU 和 ECFA 協議的簽署與實施，兩岸經貿關係趨於正常與穩定，兩岸銀行業面臨同台競爭之局面，因此，本研究希望能瞭解兩岸銀行業經營績效之差異程度。

本研究在進行銀行經營績效分析之前，先就兩岸銀行業發展現況加以比較分析，瞭解 MOU 與 ECFA 協議的相關情況及意義。有以下之結論：1.兩岸主管機關均對銀行業進行改革，唯臺灣起步較早，使得銀行業之經營更具有自主性及專業性。2.由兩岸市場前五大銀行之存款、放款、資產占有率瞭解大陸仍屬寡占階段，而臺灣則爲完全競爭階段。3.臺灣銀行業在 2008 年全球金融危機中遭受嚴重影響，但隨著臺灣經濟的好轉其經營效益開始恢復，而大陸銀行業所受影響較少，銀行業正處於蓬勃發展當中。

本研究針對兩岸銀行進行抽樣研究，以 2009 至 2010 年度爲研究期間，研究對象包括大陸國有銀行五家、民營銀行十一家，台灣金控銀行十二家、獨立銀行十家。本次研究之抽樣銀行所涵蓋的市佔率皆超過兩岸銀行之 60%以上，因此，本研究應具有一定的代表性。本研究採用二十六種財務比率，利用因素分析法，計算經營績效得分，比較各銀行經營績效，並利用T檢定與Spearman等級相關法檢驗銀行經營績效之連續性與差異性。其結論如下：

1. 2009年績效得分排名如下：大陸民營＞大陸國有＞台灣金控銀行＞台灣獨立銀行。如果以兩岸全體樣本來進行比較，大陸銀行業優於台灣銀行業。2010年績效得分排名如下：大陸民營＞大陸國有＞台灣金控銀行＞台灣獨立銀行，其結論大致和2009年一致

2. 兩岸各銀行之排名

2009年大陸排名前三名爲南京銀行、北京銀行、寧波銀行。台灣排名前三名則爲上海商銀、兆豐國際商銀、中信商銀。 2010年大陸排名前三名爲寧波銀行、南京銀行、浦發銀行。台灣排名前三名則爲中信商銀、上海商銀、安泰商銀。

3. 兩岸銀行各項財務比率：

台灣銀行業之資本適足性、資產質量相較優於大陸銀行業，大陸銀行業則在流動性、管理能力、獲利能力、成長性優於台灣銀行業。

4. 經營績效之連續性與差異性分析：

兩岸銀行經營績效在2009年的排名與2010年的排名呈現顯著的相關性，顯示經營績效排名在2009年度至2010年度期間具持續性。兩岸銀行業經營績效之間存有明顯的差異性，且大陸銀行業之經營績效表現優於臺灣銀行業。

5. 挑選出中國大陸、台灣地區銀行經過計算經營績效得分排名第一之銀行，分別是南京銀行與上海商銀，比較其經營績效之差異程度，結果如下：

1). 依各項財務比率分析，上海商銀在資本適足性、管理能力較優於南京銀行。南京銀行則在流動性、獲利能力及成長性優於上海商銀；至於資產質量部分兩者各有優劣差異並不大。

2). 南京銀行不管在經營策略、自動化服務、業務創新及營業收入均比上海商銀佳。

關鍵詞:
內地銀行、臺灣銀行、銀行經營、經營績效、績效評價、因素分析

13.A comparison of management performance in mainland Chinese and Taiwanese banks: base on the environment of MOU and ECFA

Ruan, Zhi Wen
Faculty of Management and Administration, Finance

Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Chen, Hsing Hung

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master of Business Administration

Abstract:

Recent years, Taiwan traders investing in mainland China have successfully set up a base for business operation; Taiwan banks have also established mainland branches to provide key financial support. As MOU and ECFA were signed and implemented, the relationship of cross-strait trade becomes normal and stable. Taiwan and mainland China banks will compete in the same market. The aim of this study is to analyse and better understand the difference between management performance in Taiwan and mainland China banks.

In order to be able to perform this research successfully we must first understand the different environments in Taiwan and mainland China, and understand MOU and ECFA. We must learn their related conditions and significance.

In comparing banks in Taiwan and mainland China we call draw the following conclusions:

1. Both the governments of Taiwan and mainland China have made reforms in banking infrastructures. Because of Taiwan's early start, banks in Taiwan are more professional and independent than mainland China.

2. From studies of deposits, loans and assets of five leading banks in Taiwan and mainland China we can see that the situation in mainland China is closer to that of a monopoly, whereas Taiwan is more competitive.

3. Taiwan's banks has been badly affected by the global financial crisis in 2008, now their performance is beginning to recover with Taiwan economy improving; and mainland China's Banks affected less by the global financial crisis, its banking industry is in a vigorous development.

We took a sample of banks in mainland China and Taiwan, took 2009-2010 as study period. The sample included five publicly owned banks and eleven private enterprise banks from mainland China, thirteen financial holding banks and nine non-financial holding banks from Taiwan. All banks included in the sample hold market shares greater than sixty percent in their respective territories, making these samples exemplary. We chose twenty six financial ratios and calculated the grades of management performance through factor analysis. Analysis of performance persistence and difference are conducted through T test and Spearman test. The results are below:

1. Rankings from management performance in 2009 for publicly owned, private enterprise, financial holdings and non-financial holdings banks in Taiwan and mainland China the result is:

Private enterprise banks of Mainland China > publicly owned banks of mainland China > financial holding banks of Taiwan > non-financial holding banks of Taiwan. If we took the samples to compare for mainland China and Taiwan, the China's banking industry is better than Taiwan's banking industry.

Ranking for management performance in 2010: Private enterprise banks of Mainland China > publicly owned banks of mainland China > financial holding banks of Taiwan > on-financial holding banks of Taiwan. The findings are almost the same with the sample concluded in 2009.

2. Ranking for cross-strait Banks:

In 2009, the top three ranking for mainland China banks were Nanjing Bank, Beijing Bank, Ningbo Bank. The top three rankings for Taiwan banks were Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Mega International Commercial Bank, Chinatrust Commercial Bank.

In 2010, the top three ranking for mainland China banks were Ningbo Bank, Nanjing Bank, Shanghai Pudong Development Bank. The top three rankings for Taiwan banks were Chinatrust Commercial Bank, Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Entie Commercial Bank.

3. Financial ratios in cross-strait Banks:

The aptness of capital and quality of assets of Taiwan are better than mainland China. The liquidity ratio, management ability, the profit-making ability and growth of mainland China is better than Taiwan.

4. Analysis of performance persistence and difference: The cross-strait banking performance in 2009 rankings and 2010 rankings show a significant correlation, it means the cross-strait banking performance in 2009 rankings and 2010 rankings were continued. There are obvious differences between mainland China and Taiwan. We took the samples to compare for mainland China and Taiwan, the China's banking industry is better than Taiwan's banking industry.

5. We performed a comparison of management performance between Nanjing Bank and Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank.

1). The aptness of capital, management ability of Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank was better than Nanjing Bank. There was not a great difference in the quality of assets between the two banks.

2). Management, automation services, innovations and operating revenues were all better at Nanjing than Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank.

Keywords:

China Bank, Taiwan Bank, Efficiency of Bank, Management performance, Performance Evaluation, Factor analysis

14.財務績效影響因素的研究——以中國鋼鐵行業爲例

邱麗玲
行政與管理學院 – 財務學

指導老師姓名:
陳省宏 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
工商管理碩士

論文摘要:
隨著市場經濟的高速發展，績效管理已經成爲企業管理工作的核心，成爲企業實現盈利目標的一項必不可少的管理活動。財務績效既是企業內部財務人員的自我考核，亦是對企業進行經濟活動分析的重要組成部分，是企業財務管理活動中的重要內容。通過企業的財務績效分析和總結評價，可以認識企業的財務活動規律，爲改善企業在未來的經營管理提出合理建議的一種管理方法，是提高企業經濟效益的重要手段。然而，由於企業的內部控制的各種主觀因素，自身知識等客觀因素的存在，幾乎所有的企業在實施績效管理時都會遇到一些共同的難題，同樣對於中國的鋼鐵行業也存在相同的問題，比如：如何設計一套有效的、可操作的財務績效指標體系，如何在財務績效管理過程中收集有效的財務績效資訊等;同時，企業在績效實施的過程中往往容易把績效管理簡單的等同於績效考核，忽視了績效過程的管理。

因此，本文通過對中國 20 家上市鋼鐵企業進行財務績效的影響因素的案例分析，通過主成份分析法，採用 SPSS 軟件作爲輔助工具，提出經營增長在財務績效管理中的戰略地位作用。故而建立符合中國鋼鐵業企業運營的新型的財務績效管理制度，即提高財務績效管理依據的品質，健全財務指標體系，加強財務人員素質，提升內部審計工作，建立規範化的企業資產管理制度，成本核算制度，加大企業對財務績效管理的資訊化，電子化管理，從而爲企業提高經濟效益做出貢獻。

關鍵詞:
財務績效、指標體系、中國鋼鐵、影響因素

14.The Study of Influence Factors in Financial Performance -- A Case Study of the Chinese Steel Industry

Iao, Lai Leng
Faculty of Management and Administration, Finance

Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Chen, Hsing Hung

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master of Business Administration

Abstract:
With the rapid development of market economy, performance management has become the core of enterprise management work, become an enterprise to realize profit target is one of the essential management activities. Financial performance since enterprise internal financial personnel self assessment, is also on the economic activities of enterprises is an important part of enterprise financial management activities, is the important content in the. Through the enterprise's financial performance analysis and summary evaluation, can know the financial activity of the enterprise law, to improve the enterprise in the future management put forward the reasonable proposal of a management, improve economic efficiency of enterprises is the important means of. However, due to the enterprise's internal control all sorts of subjective factors, the objective factors such as the existence of their own knowledge, almost all the enterprises in the implementation of performance management meet some common problems, the same for the steel industry of China also has the same problem, such as: how to design a set of effective, actionable financial performance indicators how the financial system, in the process of performance management to collect valid financial performance information; at the same time, enterprises in the performance of the implementation process tend to simply equal in performance management performance appraisal, neglected the performance process management. Therefore, based on China's20 listed steel companies financial performance and its influencing factors through case analysis, principal component analysis, using SPSS software as a tool, put forward to manage the growth in financial performance management in the strategic position and role.

Therefore the establishment of China's iron and steel industry enterprises of the new financial management system, namely to improve financial performance management on the basis of quality, perfect financial index system, strengthen financial personnel quality, improve the internal audit work, establish standardized enterprise asset management system, cost accounting system, increase the enterprise financial performance management information, electronic management, so as to improve economic efficiency for the enterprise to make contribution.

Keywords:
Financial Performance, Index System, Chinese Steel Industry, Influence Factors

15.主管輔導、組織內自尊與績效

胡越
行政與管理學院 – 人力資源管理學

指導老師姓名:
孫立雲 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
工商管理碩士

論文摘要:
在全球化迅速發展的市場競爭中，如何採取有效的主管輔導，提升員工組織內自尊，進而促進員工績效，是企業不斷發展壯大的關鍵。本文之研究旨在探討主管輔導對員工組織內自尊和員工任務績效及周邊績效的影響，以及組織內自尊在主管輔導和員工任務績效及周邊績效之間起到的仲介作用。

本文通過對主管和員工進行問卷調查。發放 500 份問卷，收回的有效問卷共計 238 份。利用 SPSS 進行資料分析，通過做描述性統計，相關分析和做回歸分析結果顯示，主管輔導通過組織內自尊對員工任務績效和員工周邊績效造成影響。即當員工受到的主管輔導越佳，員工會擁有越高組織內自尊，其員工所表現的工作績效也越高。主管輔導和員工任務績效和周邊績效正相關，組織內自尊在主管輔導和員工績效的關係中起到了仲介作用。

關鍵詞:
主管輔導、 組織內自尊、 工作績效、 任務績效、 周邊績效

15.Supervisory Mentoring, Organizational-based Self-esteem and Employee Performance

Hu, Yue
Faculty of Management and Administration, Human Resources Management

Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Sun, Li Yun

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master of Business Administration

Abstract:
We developed a model in which organization-based self-esteem mediated between supervisory mentoring and employee task performance and contextual performance.

Our sample comprised 368 supervisor-subordinate dyads within organizations situated mainly in Guangdong Province etc. throughout the People's Republic of China. We showed that organization-based self-esteem (OBSE) partially mediated the relationship between supervisory mentoring and task performance and contextual performance. Implications for the theory and practice of management are discussed, and future researcher directions offered.

Keywords:
Supervisory Mentoring, Organization-based Self-esteem, Task Performance, Contextual Performance

16.我國商業銀行與證券公司價值影響因素的比較分析——基於 ROE、ROA 的實證研究

徐菲
行政與管理學院 – 財務學

指導老師姓名:
陳省宏 副教授

畢業年度:
2012
學位類別:
工商管理碩士

論文摘要:
隨著中國經濟的增長和資本市場的發展，金融機構的財務目標正逐漸向企業價值最大化轉變，企業價值已受到管理當局的高度關注。商業銀行與證券公司作爲我國金融業的兩大支柱，其健康發展關係著金融市場和整個國民經濟的健康發展。因此，對兩者價值的影響因素的研究顯得尤爲重要。

本文以商業銀行和證券公司爲研究樣本，參考國內外專家學者的研究結論，採用 ROE、ROA 作爲評價指標，對影響其價值的因素，分別從微觀層面（現金流量、股東權益比率、淨利潤、營運費用、營業收入、資產規模）和宏觀層面（國內生產總值、通貨膨脹、貨幣供應量）進行探討與比較。通過建立模型，著重對上述影響因素與金融機構價值的關係進行分析，得到其相關性的方向性及強弱程度。爲加強結論的說服性，本文進一步找出了對商業銀行和證券公司的價值起關鍵性作用的因素。除此之外，本文還將上市公司與非上市公司、2007 年以前以後的資料分開進行分析，以找出其差異性。最後，通過實證分析結果，結合理論知識，就如何提高金融機構的價值提出幾點建議。

關鍵詞:
銀行、證券、價值、影響因素、ROE、ROA

16.Comparative Analyses on the Factors Affecting the Value of Commercial Banks and Securities Companies -- An Empirical Research based on ROE & ROA

Xu, Fei
Faculty of Management and Administration, Finance

Name of the Supervisor:

Associate Professor Chen, Hsing Hung

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master of Business Administration

Abstract:

Along with the opportunities such as economic growth and capital market development, the maximization of enterprise value has been recognized as the final financial objective, and enterprise value has been concerned by administers. Commercial banks and securities companies, as be the most important parts in the financial industry, is in relation to the monetary market and national economy. Therefore, studying on the factors which impact the value of financial institutions is considered significant.

This paper analyses the factors influence the value of financial institutions, including micro (Cash Flow, Equity Ratio, Net Profit, Operating Expense, Revenue and Total Asset) and macro (GDP, CPI and monetary supply) ones. The optimal equations and the key factors have been worked out after a variety of analysis. In addition, the data was separated to period before 2007 or after 2007, listed or private. At last, some pieces of advice were put forward.

Keywords:

Commercial bank, Securities Company, Value, Factor, ROE, ROA

17.資本結構影響因素研究-以中國電力行業上市公司爲例

陳佳佳
行政與管理學院 – 財務學

指導老師姓名:

陳省宏 副教授

畢業年度:

2012

學位類別:

工商管理碩士

論文摘要:

本文以我國電力行業上市公司爲研究樣本，引入西方資本結構理論研究成果，總結國內外學者對資本結構影響因素的實證研究，在此基礎上，分析我國電力行業上市公司的資本結構及其影響因素。

本文運用多元迴歸方法構建資本結構影響因素決策模型，並運用相關性分析、多元迴歸分析、可靠性檢驗等方法，分析了公司規模、盈利能力、資產擔保值、公司成長性、非債務稅盾、及控制變量下的經濟水平和通貨膨脹對電力行業上市公司資本結構的影響，尋找最優迴歸模型，爲電力行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。

本文研究框架如下：

第一章、緒論。包括研究背景、意義，研究範圍、目的、架構及研究流程。對相關概念進行界定。

第二章、文獻回顧。介紹資本結構的理論與發展，分析我國電力行業上市公司資本結構。

第三章、中國電力行業資本演變及資本結構現狀。

第四章、研究方法。提出本文的研究假說，定義變量、建立模型。

第五章、進行實證研究的統計分析與方法。

第六章、結論與建議。

關鍵詞:

電力行業、上市公司、資本結構

17. An Study on the Impact Factors of Capital Structure: Listed Companies of China's Electricity Industry as Examples

Chen, Jia Jia
Faculty of Management and Administration, Finance

Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Chen, Hsing Hung

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master of Business Administration

Abstract:

This thesis analyses the capital structure of China's electricity power listed companies and aims to analyses of the capital structure and its influencing factors by introduction of Western capital structure theory, summed up the achievement in capital structure of domestic and foreign scholars on factors affecting empirical research.

This thesis use of multiple regression methods to build decision-making model about influencing factors of capital structure, and the use of correlation analysis, multiple regression analysis, reliability testing and other methods, analysis of company size, profitability, asset value guarantee, the company's growth, non-debt tax shields, economic level and inflation that is influence on capital structure of China's electricity power listed companies , to find the optimal regression model, and provides a valuable reference in their financing policies and capital structure optimization.

This research framework is as follows:

Chapter 1 is introduction. This part concludes: the background ，significance, research scope, purpose, structure and research process. To defines the relevant concepts.

Chapter 2 is literature review. Introduction of the theory of capital structure. Analysis of China's electricity power listed companies to do adequate theoretical

Chapter 3 is Summarize the evolution of China's electricity power listed companies and capital structure capital status.

Chapter 4 is research methods. Bring out the hypothesis, define variables, and model building.

Chapter 5 is the statistical analysis of empirical research and methods.

Chapter 6 is conclusions and recommendations.

Keywords:
Listed companies, Capital structure, Electricity power companies

18.內地與澳門 CEPA 的貿易效應分析

楊千
行政與管理學院 – 財務學

指導老師姓名:
宋雅楠 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
工商管理碩士

論文摘要:
2004年1月1日，CEPA的生效標誌着内地與澳門的貿易發展進入一個全新的階段。作爲中國進入世貿後簽署的第一份自由貿易協議，CEPA的主旨在於減少或取消内地與港澳之間的所有貨物的關稅和非關稅壁壘，最終實現服務貿易自由化，促進投資便利化。CEPA的簽署，標誌着内地與澳門的合作由以往的企業主導的鬆散型逐步向着政府推動型邁進，因雙方協調發展的制度化建設模式的轉變，必然會對兩地經濟產生深遠的影響。

本文在區域經濟一體化的理論及其他相關文獻回顧基礎上，首先分析了澳門與内地的貨物貿易規模、貿易比重、貿易結構和貿易方式等現狀；其次，從實證角度出發，運用Balassa模型，分析了CEPA自簽署以來澳門和内地的貨物貿易效應，並對其研究結果進行原因分析；最後在此基礎上提出了相應的政策建議。

本文的主要結論爲：第一，定性分析表明，CEPA成立後，澳門和内地雙邊貿易額不斷擴大，澳門對内地的貿易依存度進一步增強。第二，實證研究表明，從貿易效應的分析來看，CEPA的成立對澳門產生了貿易創造，沒有產生貿易轉移，而對内地來説不存在貿易轉移和貿易創造效應。第三，兩地應該加強協調，又是互補，擴大商品貿易的貿易創造效應，加速服務貿易自由化，並借鑑WTO規則，建立CEPA的爭端解決機制。

關鍵詞:
CEPA, 貿易創造, 貿易轉移, Balassa 模型

18.Analysis on the Trade Effects of CEPA between Mainland and Macao

Yang, Qian
Faculty of Management and Administration, Finance

Name of the Supervisor:

Assistant Professor Song, Ya Nan

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master of Business Administration

Abstract:

January 1, 2004, entry into force of CEPA marks the development of trade between the Mainland and Macao has entered a new phase. As the first free trade agreement signed in China into the WTO, the column value of CEPA is the reduction or elimination of tariffs on all goods between the mainland and Hong Kong and nontariff barriers, and ultimately to achieve the liberalization of trade in services, promoting investment facilitation. The signing of CEPA, the loose marking the cooperation between the Mainland and Macao from the previous enterprise-led step by step toward the government push forward both sides to coordinate the systematic construction and the changing pattern of development will inevitably have a profound impact on the economies of the two places.

This collection of regional economic integration theory, analysis of the trade situation in Macao and the Mainland, the overall size of the trade in goods between the major Mainland and Macau, the proportion of trade, trade structure and trade patterns. Starting from an empirical point of view, the use of the Balassa model to analysis of CEPA goods of Macao and the Mainland since the signing of trade effects, and its study analyzes the reason put forward appropriate policy recommendations, and finally, on this basis.

The main conclusions of this paper are: first, setting the analysis shows that, after the establishment of CEPA, Macao and the Mainland, the bilateral trade volume continues to expand and further enhance Macao's trade dependence on the mainland. Second, municipal studies have shown that from the analysis of trade effect, the establishment of CEPA, Macao trade creation, producing no trade diversion, does not exist on the mainland for trade diversion and trade creation effect. Third, the two should strengthen coordination, it is and do not expand the trade of merchandise trade creation effect to accelerate the liberalization of trade in services, and learn from the WTO rules, the establishment of CEPA dispute settlement mechanism.

Keywords:

CEPA, trade creation, trade diversion, Balassa model

19.澳門銀行業全要素生產率研究——基於 Malmquist-Luenberger 指數的實證分析

溫煒琳
行政與管理學院 – 財務學

指導老師姓名:
宋宇 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
工商管理碩士

論文摘要:
本文首先介紹了澳門銀行業的結構特點並分析了影響澳門銀行業全要素生產率的因素，利用 Malmquist-Luenberger(ML)指數測度了 2006 至 2010 年澳門銀行業生產率的增長情況，分析了 19 家銀行樣本的技術效率、規模效率及全要數生產率跨期動態變化。爲瞭解全要數生產率變化的動力，本文將其分解爲技術效率變化和技術變化作進一步研究。其後，本文又將技術效率變化分解爲"純"技術效率變化和規模效率變化以進一步探討在保持現有技術不變的情況下，導致效率變化的主要動力。另外，由於考慮到澳門的商業銀行具有國際性業務比重大、產品及服務種類多元化等特點，本文首次引入備用金要數進行分析。經過實證研究，爲今後澳門銀行業的發展提供理論參考並彌補了在全要數生產率研究方面的空白。

實證結果顯示：在 2006 至 2010 年，澳門銀行業全要數生產率的平均增長率爲 4.0%，其中主要來自於效率進步的作用。總資產大的銀行在技術效率及規模效率方面均較總資產小的銀行低。且總資產小的銀行生產率改進明顯比總資產大的銀行強。另一方面，在面對金融危機時，總資產小的銀行更敏感，總資產大的銀行在技術效率變化方面可能出現滯後性。此外，當不考慮壞的產出時，澳門銀行業全要素生產率的平均增長率比考慮備用金作壞的產出時高出 2 個百分點。經過 t 檢驗證實備用金顯著影響澳門銀行業生產率增長水平測度的准確性。

關鍵詞:
全要素生產率、Malmquist-Luenberger 指數、"壞"的產出、澳門銀行業

19.Total Factor Productivity Research on the Macau Banking Industry -- An Empirical Analysis Based on the Malmquist-LuenbergerIndex

Wen, Wei Lin
Faculty of Management and Administration, Finance

Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Song, Yu

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master of Business Administration

Abstract:
This paper firstly gives a brief introduction of structural characteristics of the Macau banking industry, and analyzes the factors which may affect the total factor productivity (TFP) in the Macau banking industry. Then, measure the technological efficiency, scale efficiency and total factor productivity of 19 commercial banks in Macau from 2006 to 2010 by making use of the Malmquist-Luenberger (ML) productivity index. The Malmquist index is decomposed into two significant indexes, technological efficiency and technology change, to find out the determinants of banks' efficiency in Macau. In order to have a further study on the main driving force of technological efficiency change when technology is maintain the same, technological efficiency is decomposed into pure technical efficiency change and scale efficiency change. In addition, reserve is taking in to account since the Macau banking industry has a large proportion in international business and diversified financial products and services. The empirical findings were generally in confirmation with the findings in the academic literature. The findings provide some supporting fundamentals that bankers can be relied upon for operational strategic formulation.

The results show: The average growth rate of the Macau banking industry from 2006 to 2010 is 4.0%, which is mainly due to the improvement of technological efficiency progress. The bank with a larger total asset has lower technological efficiency, scale efficiency. And average productivity growth rate of the bank which with less total asset is even higher. On the other hand, when face to the economic crisis the bank with less total asset is more sensitive, and the bank with lager total asset might has a lag in technological efficiency change. Moreover, productivity growth of the Macau banking industry is overestimated for 2% when excluding reserve. Reserve is confirmed by the t-test that it has significantly effect on the productivity growth measure in the Macau banking industry.

Keywords:
Total Factor Productivity, Malmquist-Luenberger Index, Bad Output, the Macau Banking Industry

20.基於 CAMEL 評級的中國股份制銀行營運績效之研究

雷雅婷
行政與管理學院 – 財務學

指導老師姓名:

朱順和 助理教授

畢業年度:

2012

學位類別:

工商管理碩士

論文摘要:

中國加入世界貿易組織以後，銀行業的整體實力和國際影響力均獲得實質性的提升。按照一級資本排名，我國 12 家股份制商業銀行全部進入世界銀行 1000 強，並全部位居前 500 名。反映了全球金融體系近年來對我國股份制商業銀行快速增長的資本實力、資產規模，業績增長的穩健性和品牌美譽都給予了更高的評價及肯定。基於我國股份制商業銀行的未來發展對中國經濟有舉足輕重的影響，本文的研究目的是通過對我國股份制商業銀行的運營績效進行分析，以探討影響股份制商業銀行的運營績效的關鍵因素，有助於對股份制商業銀行未來的營運決策起參考作用。

本文研究的對象爲 2008 年至 2010 年間已在中國成立的 12 家股份制商業銀行。其中包括：招商銀行、中信銀行、深圳發展銀行、興業銀行、廣東發展銀行、中國光大銀行、上海浦東發展銀行、華夏銀行、中國民生銀行、恒豐銀行、浙商銀行及渤海銀行。本文首先擷取相關的 CAMEL 財務指標，再結合灰色關聯進行分析，以探討 12 家股份制商業銀行的經營績效。

本研究結果顯示，經營績效表現較優的銀行，多數在盈利水準方面表現較佳。其次，資產質量的好壞會直接影響盈利水準的高低，以及資產規模較大的銀行，在經營及成本控制等方面比中小型銀行較優，然而小型銀行的獲利遠高於大型銀行，所以也有「小而美」的銀行存在。

關鍵詞:

股份制商業銀行、績效分析、駱駝財務指標、灰色關聯分析

20.The Study on Evaluating Operating Performance of the Chinese Joint-Stock Banks Based on the CAMEL Rating System

Loi, Nga Teng
Faculty of Management and Administration, Finance

Name of the Supervisor:

Assistant Professor Chu, Shun Ho

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master of Business Administration

Abstract:

After China's accession to the WTO, the banking industry of China has received a substantial improvement on its overall strength and international influence. In accordance to the capital ranking, 12 joint-stock commercial banks in China are all ranked in the 1000 bank of the world, and even all have a spot among the top 500. This truly reflects Chinese joint-stock commercial banks have been given a higher evaluation and recognition in recent years because of their rapid growths of capital strength, asset size, stable growth of performance, and brand reputation among the global financial system. It is obvious that Chinese joint-stock commercial banks nowadays are playing key roles of the future development of China's economy. Due to the reason above, the purpose of this study is to analyze and explore the key factors which affect the operating performance of Chinese joint-stock commercial banks and to offer useful reference for decision making in the future.

The objects of this study are 12 joint-stock commercial banks which have been already established in China during 2008 to 2010. Including: China Merchants Bank, China Citic Bank, Shenzhen Development Bank, Industrial Bank, Guangdong Development Bank, China Everbright Bank, Shanghai Pudong Development Bank, Huaxia Bank, China Minsheng Banking, Evergrowing Bank, China Zheshang Bank and China Bohai Bank. This study retrieves related results from the CAMEL financial rating system, combining with the Gray Relational Analysis in order to examine the operating performance of these 12 joint-stock commercial banks.

The results of this study show that banks which have better operating performance basically have better profitability in most cases. Besides, no matter the asset quality is good or bad, it will directly affect the level of profitability. Large-scale banks have better operation and cost control than small and medium banks in general; however, small-scale banks can be much more profitable than large-scale banks in some cases, too.

Keywords:

Joint-Stock Bank, Performance Analysis, CAMEL Financial Ratio, Grey Relationship Analysis

21.招聘甄選公正研究——澳門公職爲例

劉章才
行政與管理學院 – 綜合工商管理

指導老師姓名:

聶婷 助理教授

畢業年度:

2012

學位類別:

工商管理碩士

論文摘要:

招聘甄選是政府、企業及組織的架構出現空缺,或由於業務發展而需要招聘人員以填補不足,招聘甄選的程序通常是透過收集和評估相關職位空缺資訊,針對不同的職位空缺,提供招聘基本資訊、職位說明、對職位的具體要求、申請該職位必備條件等,人力資源部門會根據不同的職位空缺查看應聘者的詳細履歷、工作經驗及意願,匹配職位與應聘者分類後,通過甄選程序進行分析及甄選,繼而選擇適當的人員擔任不同的職位。不論是企業、組織、政府或求職者,均越來越重視招聘甄選程序,原因在於招聘甄選的過程中會因爲應聘者的公正感知,進而影響企業組織的招聘甄選效果及未來發展。因此公正的招聘甄選越來越受到更多不同階層的人事關注。

本研究針對澳門公職招聘甄選系統,以問卷調查的形式調查現職的公務人員,以研究現時澳門公職招聘甄選系統的公正性。本研究共收集 174 份使用者的樣本,並通過 SPSS13.0 統計軟件分析問卷數據,探討招聘甄選的三個前因影響因素(工作相關性、表現機會及一致性)、招聘甄選公正感知和結果變量(招聘滿意度)之間的關係及影響。並得出以下結論:

1、工作相關性與應聘者公正感知呈正相關關係
2、表現機會與應聘者公正感知呈正相關
3、一致性與應聘者公正感知呈正相關關係
4、應聘者公正感知與招聘滿意度呈正相關關係
5、應聘者公正感知對工作相關性與招聘滿意度的關係起完全中介作用
6、應聘者公正感知對表現機會與招聘滿意度的關係起完全中介作用
7、應聘者公正感知對一致性與招聘滿意度的關係起完全中介作用

關鍵詞:

公正感知、公職招聘、甄選、工作相關性、表現機會、一致性、招聘

21.Research on recruitment selection fairness -- Civil service of Macao Special Administrative Region as an example

Lao, Cheong Choi
Faculty of Management and Administration, General Business Management

Name of the Supervisor:
Assistant Professor Nie, Ting

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master of Business Administration

Abstract:

Recruitment selection is the circumstance where employees are recruited to fill the vacancies within the organizational structure of governments, enterprises and organizations, or make up for the insufficiency resulting from business development, the procedures of which mainly include: collect and assess information about relevant vacancies, provide basic information in respect of the recruitment, job descriptions, job requirements and eligibilities for application according to different vacancies. Human resource departments will then examine detailed curriculum vitae, work experience and expectations of applicants in accordance with the requirements of different positions to decide which positions are suitable for the applicants and categorize them into different groups. Further analysis will be carried out during the selection process to identify suitable candidates to fill different posts. Enterprises, governments, organizations, as well as applicants have now found that recruitment selection process is increasingly important. The reason is that the perceived fairness of applicants during the selection process will produce an impact on the selection effect as well as the future development of organizations. For this reason, fair recruitment selection is of great concern to many people.

This research aims to analyze the recruitment selection system of public sector of Macao. Questionnaires have been distributed to current civil workers to investigate the level of fairness of Macao's existing recruitment selection system of public sector. 174 samples have been collected in this research and SPSS13.0 has been employed to analyze the data, thus explore the relationships and influences among three antecedent factors (job relevance, performance opportunity and consistence), perceived fairness of recruitment selection, and outcome variable (recruitment satisfaction). Conclusions as follows have been drawn from the analysis:

1. Job relevance and applicants' perceived fairness are positively correlated
2. Performance opportunity and applicants' perceived fairness are positively correlated
3. Consistence and applicants' perceived fairness are positively correlated
4. Applicants' perceived fairness and recruitment satisfaction are positively correlated
5. Applicants' perceived fairness has complete mediating effects on the relationship between job relevance and recruitment satisfaction
6. Applicants' perceived fairness has complete mediating effects on the relationship between performance opportunity and recruitment satisfaction
7. Applicants' perceived fairness has complete mediating effects on the relationship between consistence and recruitment satisfaction

Keywords:

Perceived fairness, recruitment selection, job relevance, performance opportunity, consistence, recruitment satisfaction

22.關係投資策略對客戶忠誠的影響機制研究：以澳門銀行業爲例

謝展鵬
行政與管理學院 – 營銷學

指導老師姓名:
石永東 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
工商管理碩士

論文摘要:
近年來，澳門的經濟環境急速地發展，加上中國的持續支持，經濟維持著其穩定與健康的發展。在這種經濟形勢下，人們對銀行的服務和產品的需求將逐步增加。隨著新的機遇，澳門銀行業也面臨著新的競爭環境。提高客戶忠誠度將會是銀行保持其業務發展的一個主要因素。

在這個背景下，我們在De Wulf（2001）提出的模型的基礎上進行擴展，並提出了一個新的結構模型。在我們的研究中，我們將把模型研究範圍延伸至澳門銀行業，並添加一個關係市場策略：研討會，它經常被銀行使用作爲增強客戶關係的工具。除此之外，我們的結構模型還添加了一個結果：態度忠誠度，我們進一步提倡和研究態度忠誠度是否在關係質量與行爲忠誠度的關係之間起到了正向的中介作用。我們利用問卷作爲收集受訪者數據和進行數據分析的工具，在我們的研究中，成功收集了427份有效問卷。接著，我們使用了可靠性分析、因子和效度分析、相關性分析、回歸分析、調節變量分析以及中介變量分析，以證明我們所提出的假說是否成立。

結果，本文的主要貢獻和結論如下：

(1) 我們證明四個關係市場策略的因素（包括優惠待遇、個人溝通、有形獎勵、研討會）能顯著及正向地影響客戶感知關係投資。唯一一個關係市場策略因素：直接郵件不能被證明顯著地影響客戶感知關係投資；

(2) 客戶感知關係投資能顯著地產生正向的關係質量；

(3) 關係質量能顯著地產生正向的行爲忠誠度；

(4) 關係質量能顯著地產生正向的態度忠誠度；

(5) 兩個調節變量（產品類別參與程度、客戶關係傾向）能顯著地產生正向的調節作用，如客戶擁有較高的產品類別參與程度，能有效加強客戶感知關係投資與關係質量之間的正相關關係；同樣地，更高的客戶關係傾向也加強客戶感知關係投資與關係質量之間的正相關關係。

(6) 態度忠誠度能夠作爲部份中介變量來影響關係質量與行爲忠誠度之間的關係。

關鍵詞:
感知關係投資、關係質量、關係市場策略、行爲忠誠度、態度忠誠度

22.Investigating the mechanism on relationship investment strategy to customer loyalty: based on Macau bank industry

Che, Chin Pang
Faculty of Management and Administration, Marketing

Name of the Supervisor:
Assistant Professor Shi, Yong Dong

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master of Business Administration

Abstract:

In recent years, Macau's business environment develops with a rapid speed. With the continuous support from China, the economy looks set to sustain its stable and healthy growth. Under this economic circumstance, the demand for banking services and products will gradually increase. Following with the new opportunities, Macau banks also face to the new competitions environment. Increasing customer loyalty seems to be one major factor for bank to keep its business developed.

Under this situation, we proposed one structural model which extended based on De Wulf (2001) proposed model. In our research, we extend it to Macau bank industry and add one relationship marketing tactic – Seminar, which is always utilized by bank as customer relationship tools. Moreover, our structural model will also add one consequence – Attitudinal Loyalty and investigate whether it has mediating effect on the relationship from relationship quality to behavioral loyalty. We utilize questionnaire as instrument to collect respondents' data for analysis. Consequently, we successfully collect 427 questionnaires for our study. Subsequently, we use reliability analysis, factor & validity analysis, correlation analysis, regression analysis, moderator analysis and mediator analysis for checking our proposed hypotheses.

As a result, our major contributions and findings are listed as follows:

(1) We prove four elements of relationship marketing tactics (Preferential Treatment, Interpersonal Communication, Tangible Rewards, and Seminar) can affect perceived relationship investment positively. Only Direct Mail cannot be proved as one relationship marketing tactics significantly affect perceived relationship investment.

(2) The perceived bank relationship investment can generate positive relationship quality;

(3) The positive relationship quality can result in positive behavioral loyalty;

(4) The relationship quality can also toward attitudinal loyalty positively;

(5) The moderating factors (product category involvement and consumer relationship proneness) can have a positive impact in the result of relationship quality, such that the higher product category involvement can intensify the positive relationship between perceived relationship investment and relationship quality. And similarly, the higher consumer relationship proneness can also intensify the positive impact of perceived relationship investment on relationship quality;

(6) The attitudinal loyalty can be a partial mediator between relationship quality and behavioral loyalty.

Keywords:

Perceived relationship investment, Relationship quality, Relationship marketing tactics, Behavioral loyalty, attitudinal loyalty

23.員工參與、組織政治與政策服從——規則執行環境作調節變量

劉凡馨
行政與管理學院 - 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
田青 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
管理碩士學位

論文摘要:
政策，是指國家行政機關、政黨組織或其他政治團體爲實現本集團所代表的階級利益，通過權威的手段以標準化的形式制定的規定，規定中明確在某一歷史時期內，該集團需要達到的奮鬥目標、完成的主要任務、採取的工作方式以及工作的具體步驟。其實質就是階級利益在觀念和實踐中的主體反應。因此，政策的根本特徵就是階級性。政策，在階級社會中只代表統治階級的利益和意志，而不是代表所有社會成員的利益和意志。因而在公司中，政策只能代表公司高層及少部份員工的利益，隨著組織政治的愈演愈烈，員工對公司的政策顯然愈加不滿，導致政策難以執行，員工對政策的服從程度也愈加降低。但隨著中國 30 年改革開放的深化，員工參與程度大大加強，公司的規則執行環境也逐漸優化，這使得員工對公司政策的抵觸情緒稍有緩解。

本研究在參考國內外相關文獻的基礎上提出理論假設，使用問卷調查法，以中國江蘇、福建、上海、廣東等多個省市多家企事業單位的員工及對應的部門領導爲研究對象，向員工發放問卷 300 份，向對應的部門領導發放問卷 90 份，最終收回有效的員工問卷 262 份，收回有效的部門領導問卷 70 份；使用 SPSS17.0 軟件進行數據分析，對公司單位員工對政策的服從、員工參與、組織政治、規則執行環境之間的關係進行驗證分析，研究主要得出以下結論：

一、 員工參與與政策的服從之間存在正向的顯著影響；

二、 組織政治與政策的服從之間存在負向的顯著影響；

三、 規則執行環境將會增加員工參與對政策服從的正向影響；

四、 規則執行環境將會減弱組織政治對政策服從的負向影響。在此基礎上，本研究對提高單位內員工對政策的服從、遏制組織政治、提高員工參與度、優化規則執行環境有一定的貢獻。

關鍵詞:
政策的服從、員工參與、組織政治、規則執行環境

23.Employee Involvement, Organizational Politics and Rule Compliance -- The Moderating Effect of Rule Environment

Liu, Fan Xin
Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies
Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Tian, Qing

Graduated Year:
2012
Type of Degree:
Master of Management Studies

Abstract:

Policy is the rule of achieving the class interests of the group representatives such as state administrative organs, party organizations or the other political groups, through the means of the authority and the form of standardization. The rule is about the goal of group needs to achieve, the main tasks to complete, the way of working and the specific steps to make it clear in a historical period. Its essence is the main body reaction of class interests in the idea and practice. Therefore, the root of policy is class nature. Policy, only represent the ruling class will and interests in the class society, not all the members of the society will and interests. Thus, policy only represents the interests of the top in the company and a small fraction employees in the company, and along with the organization political increasingly fierce, the employees are obviously and increasingly discontent to the company policy, this lead to carrying out the policy hard, and the degree of rule compliance reduce more. But with the deepening of China's 30 years of reforming and opening, the degree of employee involvement strengthened, rule environment of the company also gradually optimized, this makes the offend motion of employees to the company policy dull slightly.

Based on relevant references, this study has outlined theoretical assumptions by using the method of questionnaires, issuing 300 questionnaire papers to employees and 90 to their related division heads from enterprises across Jiangsu, Fujian, Shanghai, Guangdong and other provinces in China, with the result of 262 valid answer documents from those employees and 70 valid answer documents from the division heads. This study also used the SPSS17.0 Program for data analysis, analyzing the relationship between the rule compliance, employee involvement, organizational politics, and rule environment, and reached the following conclusions:

I. There are significant positive impacts on the relationship between employee involvement and rule compliance.

II. There are significant negative impacts on the relationship between organizational politics and rule compliance.

III. Rule environment will enhance the positive influence of employee involvement on rule compliance.

Ⅳ. Rule environment will weaken the negative influence of organizational politics on rule compliance.

Based on the above, this study makes a contribution to the improvements of rule compliance and employee involvement for enterprises, and also optimizing rule environment and restraint of organizational political actions.

Keywords:
Rule Compliance, Employee Involvement, Organizational Politics, Rule Environment

24.親社會行爲、容忍不道德行爲與報告行爲的相關性研究——企業道德環境做調節

張婧
行政與管理學院 - 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
田青 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
管理碩士學位

論文摘要:
隨著中國的發展,越來越多的公司企業在成長。而公司企業在成長過程當中,難免會遇到一些前所未有的問題,比如說公司採取一些不正當的手段獲取利益、公司員工爲了獲取一定的利益賄賂公司領導等等這些道德缺失的行爲——組織經營中的不道德行爲或者說腐敗行爲。當面對這些不道德行爲或腐敗行爲的時候,公司員工是保持沉默,還是向相關領導進行報告呢?這是本研究關注的問題。國內外學者對於員工對不道德行爲的報告態度有過一些研究,但是總體來說實證研究比較少。在以往的研究當中,學術界對親社會行爲、親社會道德行爲的研究相對來說比較多,並且也取得了豐碩的成果。但是,對於親社會行爲與員工對

不道德行爲的報告行爲的研究卻顯得非常少,因此這既是本研究的創新之處,同時也是挑戰。所以,本文通過實證分析的方法來探究親社會行爲對員工對不道德行爲的報告行爲的影響,並且還探討了容忍不道德行爲的態度與公司道德環境在其中的作用。本研究在對國內外相關文獻回顧的基礎上提出理論假設,使用問卷調查法,以中國北京、上海、廣東、甘肅、四川等多個省市國內企事業單位的員工與主管爲研究對象,共計發放問卷 500 份,回收 440 份,扣除 15 份無效問卷,最終得到有效問卷 425 份;使用 SPSS19.0 軟件對數據進行分析,檢驗假設;最後對實證研究的結果進行了綜合討論。研究主要得出以下結論:

1. 親社會行爲與報告行爲之間存在正向的顯著影響;
2. 親社會行爲與容忍不道德行爲之間存在負向的顯著影響;
3. 容忍不道德行爲態度在親社會行爲與報告行爲之間起中介作用;
4. 公司道德環境在親社會行爲與容忍不道德行爲之間起調節作用。最後,對本研究的結論作了探討,指出本次研究的一些局限以及對未來研究的一些設想。

關鍵詞:
政策的服從、員工參與、組織政治、規則執行環境

24.A Relevance Study on Prosocial Behavior, Tolerance of Unethical Behavior and Report Behavior, moderating with Ethical Climate

Zhang, Jing
Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies

Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Tian, Qing

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master of Management Studies

Abstract:

Along with the development of China, more and more companies and enterprises in growth. And there will be some unethical behavior in the companies' development process. For example, the company takes improper means to obtain benefits, or employees of the company in order to obtain a certain interest bribery corporate leadership and unethical behavior. Facing with these unethical behaviors, employees to keep silent, or report to leaders? This study concerns the problem. The researchers from China and abroad have had some research about the attitude of report unethical behavior. But overall, the empirical study is not enough. In the previous study, the research on prosocial behavior and prosocial moral behavior by academic circles is relatively more. Also, they have achieved fruitful results.

However, there is very little research that is about the relationship between prosocial behavior and report unethical behavior. So, that is the innovation of this study, at the same time, that is a challenge. Therefore, this article will through the empirical analysis method to explore the impact of Prosocial Behavior to report unethical behavior on employees, and also discusses tolerate unethical behavior and ethical climate in which the role of.

The study used relevant research literature and questionnaire which from all over the world as the basis of theoretical foundation. I send the questionnaires to the employees and leaders from Beijing, Shanghai, Guangdong, Gansu, Sichuan and other different provinces. The main sampling method application of this study is the convenience sampling which includes 500 questionnaires and then 425 valid questionnaires are thus collected. The data analyzed by SPSS 19.0, test and verify hypothesis. Then I discuss the results of empirical research and get the conclusion:

1. There exists significant effect among the Prosocial Behavior and Report Behavior;
2. There exists significant effect among the Prosocial Behavior and Tolerance of Unethical Behavior;
3. The mediating effect of Tolerance of Unethical Behavior existed between Prosocial Behavior and Report Behavior;
4. The moderating effect of Ethical Climate existed between Prosocial Behavior and Tolerance of Unethical Behavior.

Finally, this paper discussed the conclusions, pointing out some limitations and some ideas for future research of this study.

Keywords:
Prosocial Behavior, Tolerance of Unethical Behavior, Ethical Climate, Report Behavior

25.家長式領導、信任、組織認同與政策執行

孫星蓉
行政與管理學院 - 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:

田青 副教授

畢業年度:

2012

學位類別:

管理碩士學位

論文摘要:

家長式領導不僅根植於華人文化背景的企業組織中，在一些文化背景相似甚至差異很大的國家和地區，家長式領導同樣存在並且發揮著積極的作用。在企業的經營中，員工是非常關鍵的一個因素。服從是一名員工應盡的義務，也是執行的前提。在本篇論文中主要討論影

響組織成員政策執行的因素。目前，對於影響員工政策執行因素的研究還未完善，對其影響機制還沒有足夠的實證研究。所以，本文通過實證分析的方法來探究家長式領導對政策執行的影響，並探討了信任與組織認同在其中的作用。

本研究利用以往國內外相關研究的文獻和資料作爲理論依據和研究架構假設的基礎，使用問卷調查法。共計回收 299 份針對多個不同類型企業的有效的員工問卷和主管問卷。使用 SPSS17.0 軟件對數據進行分析，檢驗假設；最後對實證研究的結果進行了綜合討論。研究主要得出以下結論：

1.仁慈領導與政策執行之間存在正向的顯著影響；

2.權威領導與政策執行之間存在負向的顯著影響；

3.信任在家長式領導與政策執行之間起中介作用；

4.組織認同在權威領導與政策執行之間起調節作用。

關鍵詞:

家長式領導,仁慈領導,信任,權威領導,政策執行,組織認同

25.A Study on Paternalistic Leadership, Trust, Organizational Identification and Policy Execution

Sun, Xing Rong
Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies

Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Tian, Qing

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master of Management Studies

Abstract:

Paternalistic leadership rooted in the Chinese enterprise, plays a positive role in some countries and regions which has similar or big differences of cultural background . Employees are an important factors of management in the organization. Obedience is a duty of staff;it is also the premise of the execution. In this paper, we discuss the main influence factors of members of policy execution. At present, the study of influence factors of policy execution have not been perfect, the empirical studies of influence mechanism is not enough , Therefore, this paper explore the relationship between paternalistic leadership and policy execution through the method of empirical analysis , it also explore the effect of trust and organizational identification on that relationship. This research uses the previous studies of literature at home and abroad as theoretical basis and research frame hypothesis. In this study, I used questionnaire and the questionnaires are divided into employee questionnaire and manager questionnaire. The main sampling method is the convenience sampling which 299 valid questionnaires are collected.

Test and verify hypothesis by SPSS 17.0. Then I discuss the results of empirical research and get the conclusion:

1. The Kindness Latitude of Paternalistic Leadership has positive effects on Policy Execution.
2. The Authoritative Latitude of Paternalistic Leadership has negative effects on Policy Execution.
3. Trust as a mediation affects Paternalistic Leadership and Policy Execution.
4. Organizational Identification as a moderation affects Paternalistic Leadership and Policy Execution.

Keywords:
Paternalistic Leadership, Organizational Identification, Policy Execution, Trust

26.個人特徵對感知服務質量、會員滿意度和忠誠度之間的調節作用：對澳門威尼斯人的實證研究

江慶安
行政與管理學院-管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
石永東 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
管理碩士學位

論文摘要:
在澳門博彩娛樂業激烈競爭帶動下，企業紛紛以多元化娛樂模式以增加在市場中的競爭力，爲一直以來單調乏味的單純博彩元素的博彩娛樂業帶來無限色彩。然而，忠誠顧客對企業的長遠發展是不可或缺的重要因素，只有在保留現有顧客及開發潛在顧客的基礎上，才能爲企業帶來持續增長的經濟效益。

本研究以澳門威尼斯人酒店這個在澳門具有代表性的休閒娛樂型度假村爲例，探討澳門博彩娛樂業的消費者的個人特徵(包括性別、年齡、收入及教育程度)對感知服務質量、會員滿意度和忠誠度之間的相互關係，旨在揭示不同的個人特徵對感知服務質量、會員滿意及忠誠度三者之間的影響作用，以利制定更好的營銷策略來面對不同類型客戶群的需求。在本研究中以該企業會員作爲訪問對象，探索性地研究各個調節變量對會員的感知服務質量、會員滿意度與會員忠誠度之間的調節作用。爲研究上述問題，本研究針對 223 份有效樣本進行了定量的數據統計分析，通過分析後主要發現如下：

1、感知服務質量、會員滿意度與會員忠誠度三者具有顯著的正向關係，感知服務質量越高，會員滿意度就會越高，會員滿意度越高，會員忠誠度就會越高；

2、性別、年齡及教育程度在感知服務質量與會員滿意度之間具有顯著的調節關係，在接受到一致的服務質量的情況下，女性群體、年輕人群體及低教育程度的群體對服務的滿意度相對較高。

3、年齡、收入及教育程度在會員滿意度與會員忠誠度之間具有顯著的調節關係，在一致滿意度的情況下，年輕人群體、高收入群體及低教育程度的群體對品牌的忠誠度相對較高。

關鍵詞:
娛樂場、感知服務質量、會員滿意度、會員忠誠度、個人特徵

26.Personal Characteristics as Moderators of the Relationship Between Perception of Service Quality, Member Satisfaction and Loyalty -- An Empirical Analysis on the Venetian Macao-Resort-Hotel

Kong, Heng On
Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies

Name of the Supervisor:
Assistant Professor Shi, Yong Dong

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master of Management Studies

Abstract:

Recently, many casinos tend to develop with diversification which is in order to improve their own competitiveness because of the fierce competition that rich functions break down the tedious pure gaming factor. However, loyal customers is necessary for every company, how to keep current customers and develop potential customers, that is the first thinking in which want to maintains the great profitability.

This research is going to investigate the relationship of service quality, customer satisfaction and loyalty, and the moderation effects by customer's personal characteristics that include four factors: gender, age, incomes and education level.

Analysis results offer a help to find an opportune strategy to suits another consumers. In order to obtain some useful data for this research, we have carried out some survey targets at the members of Venetian Macau, and we have got 223 effective samples.

In this research, at first, we had defined service quality as the independent variable, member satisfaction as the dependent variable, personal characteristics that include gender, age, income and education by each responder, as the moderation variable to investigate the moderation effect of personal characteristics in the relationship of service quality and member satisfaction. Second, we had defined member satisfaction as the independent variable, member loyalty as the dependent variable, personal characteristics as the moderation variable to investigate the moderation effect of personal characteristics in the relationship of member satisfaction and member loyalty.

Main Conclusions:

1. That is significant positive relationship between Perception of Service Quality, Member Satisfaction and Member Loyalty. When Perception of Service Quality has increased, Member Satisfaction will be increase. Otherwise, when Member Satisfaction has increased, Member Loyalty will be increase.

2. Three moderate variables- Gender, Age and Education significant moderated the relationship between Perception of Service Quality and Member Satisfaction. When members perceive a same Perception of Service Quality, Women, Younger and Low Education people will obtain a higher Satisfaction.

3. Three moderate variables- Age, Income and Education significant moderated the relationship between Member Satisfaction and Member Loyalty. When members receive a same Satisfaction, Younger, High Income and Low Education people will obtain a higher Loyalty.

Keywords:
Casino, Member Satisfaction, Member loyalty, Perception of Service Quality, Personal Characteristics

27.網絡團購中顧客信任與購買意願之研究

梁嘉儀
行政與管理學院 - 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
石貴成 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
管理碩士學位

論文摘要:
隨著經濟發展及社會環境的快速變遷，網路團購在中國大陸逐年興起，並以飛快的速度在成長壯大。雖然學界對網路團購這一現象的研究不乏，但是對於從顧客信任的角度出發研究網路團購的文獻較少，並未形成廣泛的認同理論。由於網路團購時效短、不定期等特點，消費者所承擔的風險較一般網路購物大，抑制了消費者對網路團購的購買意願。要提高消費者的購買意願，必須建立與顧客間長期有效的信任關係，是現今大多數團購網站所重視的問題。本研究希望能幫助管理者瞭解顧客信任對購買意願的作用，以及哪些因素會影響消費者對團購網站的顧客信任。

本研究共收集了 178 個網路團購經驗者的樣本，通過 SPSS19.0 統計軟件包分析問卷數據，研究網路團購中，顧客信任與購買意願之關係，及挖掘影響消費者對團購網站的信任的因素。本研究得到以下結論：

1. 在網路團購中，網頁設計對顧客信任成正向影響。
2. 在網路團購中，隱私安全保障對顧客信任沒有影響。
3. 在網路團購中，網上服務質量對顧客信任成正向影響。
4. 在網路團購中，賣家聲譽對顧客信任成正向影響。
5. 在網路團購中，退款機制對顧客信任成正向影響。
6. 在網路團購中，顧客信任對購買意願成正向影響。

關鍵詞:
網路團購、顧客信任、購買意願

27.A Study on Customer Trust and Purchase Intention in Online Group Purchase

Liang, Jia Yi
Faculty of Management and Administration, Master of Management Studies

Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Shi, Gui Cheng

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master of Management Studies

Abstract:

With the rapid development and changes of the economic and social environment, to purchase in group with the Internet rises up and get a rapid growth in mainland China, especially in the young. Although there are lots of scientific studies on Online Group purchase, but less are on the view of Customer Trust to analyze on it, and there are no widely accepted theory on Online Group purchase. With the feature of Online Group purchase, including the limited time and irregularly scheduled. The customer who makes the online Group purchase will get more risks borne and may inhibit the purchase intention of online Group purchase. In order to improve customer's intention of purchasing in group with internet, now day more and more Group purchase sites are attaching importance to get in touch with their clients with the effective long-term relationship of trust. This research hopes to help managers to understand the role of customer trust with purchase intention, and try to find out which factors that will affect customer trust of the Group purchase sites.

This research collected 178 samples of who had Group purchase experience. With the SPSS19.0 version to analysis the questionnaire data, try to find out the relationship of Customer trust and the factors that effects on Group purchase site's trust. And get the following conclusions:

1. In online Group purchase, website design and Customer trust is positive correlation.
2. In online Group purchase, Privacy and security system has no effect on Customer trust.
3. In online Group purchase, the quality of online service has positive correlation to the Customer trust.
4. In online Group purchase, Seller's reputation and Customer trust is positive correlation.
5. In online Group purchase, Refund mechanism of the site is positive with the Customer trust.
6. In online Group purchase, Customer trust and Customer purchase intention is positive correlation.

Keywords:
Online Group purchase, Customer Trust, Purchase Intention

28.基於網上銀行的服務創新、顧客價值以及品牌形象的關係研究

郭萌
行政與管理學院 - 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:

石貴成 副教授

畢業年度:

2012

學位類別:

管理碩士學位

論文摘要:

隨著網路技術的快速發展，網上銀行擁有了越來越多的用戶，同時競爭也越來越激烈。網上銀行作爲服務性行業，其服務創新的重要性不言而喻。國內外已有一些有關傳統銀行服務創新的相關研究及著作，但網上銀行的快速發展使我們有必要對網上銀行服務創新加以研究。服務創新是當前整個服務行業廣受關注的熱點,它成爲推動服務業迅速發展的强大工具。在這個競爭激烈的時代，品牌形象的樹立無疑是各個網上銀行必要的出路。影響品牌形象的途徑有很多，然而服務創新却是不可缺少的一個。通過服務的創新來影響顧客感受到的價值，從而影響網上銀行在顧客心目中的品牌形象。

本研究主要從網上銀行的角度出發，探討其服務創新、顧客價值與品牌形象之間的關係。通過文獻閱讀提出研究框架構思，之後以網上銀行的使用者爲研究物件進行問卷調查。共收集了國內不同品牌銀行的 222 個顧客樣本，通過 SPSS17.0 統計套裝軟體和 AMOS17.0 分析問卷資料和模型結構，服務創新、顧客價值以及品牌形象之間的各種因果關係。通過此研究得到以下結論：

1. 服務概念創新與產品價值和過程價值不相關,與信息價值呈顯著正向影響; 服務傳遞系統創新與顧客價值各維度都呈顯著正向影響；技術支援創新與信息價值和產品價值沒有正向影響，與過程價值呈顯著正向影響。

2. 顧客價值與品牌形象各維度之間有顯著的正向影響。

3. 信息價值在服務概念創新與品牌形象之間起完全中介作用。信息價值、產品價值以及過程價值均在服務傳遞系統創新與品牌形象之間起部分中介作用。過程價值在技術支持創新與品牌形象之間起完全中介作用。

關鍵詞:

網上銀行、服務創新、顧客價值、品牌形象

28.A Study on the Relationships among Service Innovation, Customer Value and Brand Image Based on Online Banking

Guo, Meng
Faculty of Management and Administration, Master of Management Studies

Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Shi, Gui Cheng

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master of Management Studies

Abstract:

With the rapid development of network technology, online banking has a growing number of the users; however, the competition is more and more intense. Internet banking is as a service industry, and the importance of service innovation is self-evident. There have been some researches on the traditional banking services and innovation, but it is necessary to study the online banking service innovation because of the rapid development. Service innovation is the hot spot of the entire services industry, and it will be a powerful tool to promote the rapid development of the industry. Now, faced with many competitive chances, establishing a brand image is undoubtedly a necessary way out of the various online baking's competition. There are many ways to affect the brand image, but service innovation is indispensable. Service innovation could change the customers' perceived value and then to affect the online baking's brand image.

In this study, it was mainly based on online banking to explore the relationship among service innovation, customer value and brand image. The idea of this research's framework was mainly based on some literature reviews. And then the study conducted a questionnaire survey to the users of online banking. This research collected 222 customers' samples of different brands online banking, and did some analysis to study the relationship among service innovation, customer value and brand image with the help of SPSS 17.0 and AMOS 17.0. There are some conclusions through this research:

First, service concept innovation is not correlated with product value and process value but is positively correlated with information value; Service delivery system innovation is positively correlated with each dimension of customer value; technical support innovation is not correlated with information value and product value but is positively correlated with process value.

Second, there is a positive relationship between each dimension of customer value and brand image.

Third, the information value is fully mediated between the service concept value and brand image; the information value, product value and process value are partly mediated between service delivery system innovation and brand image; the process value is fully mediated between technical support innovation and brand image.

Keywords:
Online Banking, Service Innovation, Customer Value, Brand Image

29.珠寶行業中顧客感知價值研究

廖夏
行政與管理學院 - 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
石貴成 副教授

畢業年度:
2012
學位類別:
管理碩士學位

論文摘要:
隨著奢侈品在國內外的發展越來越迅速，珠寶作爲奢侈品的一種，也日漸變得被人們日常所用。雖然學界對顧客感知價值及相關理論的研究眾多，但是對於顧客感知價值研究較少在珠寶行業中的研究，並未形成廣泛認同的理論，且缺失顧客感知價值於珠寶業下應用的研究。中國珠寶行業競爭越加激烈，由於珠寶產品所體現出來的價值是由眾多因素造成，本文主要探討功能價值、社會價值、情感價值以及認知價值對顧客感知價值的影響。想要提高顧客滿意程度，必須提高顧客的感知價值，因此如何提高顧客的感知價值，是現今管理者所重視之問題。本研究期望能幫助管理者瞭解顧客感知價值在顧客中的作用，提高顧客感知價值以提高顧客滿意程度。

本研究建立顧客感知價值的四個驅動因素以及顧客感知價值與與顧客滿意之關係的研究架構，收集了來自中國贛州市的 227 個顧客樣本，通過 SPSS18.0 統計軟件包分析問卷數據，研究珠寶產業中，顧客感知價值驅動因素、顧客感知價值與顧客滿意之關係，顧客感知價值對驅動因素與顧客滿意之間的仲介作用以及收入對驅動因素與顧客感知價值之間的調節作用。本研究得到以下結論：

1. 在珠寶行業中，顧客感知價值驅動因素（功能價值、社會價值、情感價值、認知價值）與顧客感知價值有正向影響關係。

2. 在珠寶行業中，顧客感知價值與顧客滿意有正向影響關係。

3. 在珠寶行業中，顧客感知價值對認知價值和顧客滿意之關係起
部分仲介作用。

4. 在珠寶行業中，認知價值與顧客感知價值有正向影響關係，且低收入情況下，收入越高，關係越強。

關鍵詞:
珠寶、奢侈品、顧客感知價值驅動因素、顧客感知價值、顧客滿意

29.A Study on Customer Perceived Value in Jewelry Industry

Liao, Xia
Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies
Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Shi, Gui Cheng
Graduated Year:
2012
Type of Degree:
Master of Management Studies
Abstract:
Luxury industry gets huge development in the past decade. Jewelry is one of luxury and jewelry becomes more and more important for our daily lives. Although there are many studies on customer perceived value and relation theories, the studies of customer perceived value is lack in marketing research and customer perceived value concept few for used in jewelry industry. The rivalry among jewelry companies grew more intense in china's jewelry industry. Reflected in the value of jewelry products is caused by many factors, this paper discusses the functional value, social value, emotional value and recognized value on customer perceived value. More and more managers pay attention on how to improve customer satisfaction, improve customer perceived value, and how to improve the customer's perceived value. The firm wants to understand the concept of customer perceived value, and want to find a way of improving customer's perceived value and customer's satisfaction.

This study builds a structure of the relationship among four factors of customer perceived value, customer perceived value and customer satisfaction, and collects 227 customer's samples of Ganzhou of China, than analyzes the questionnaire data through SPSS 18.0 to research the relationship among four factors of customer perceived value, customer perceived value and customer satisfaction and then test a model of customer perceived value mediating the relationship between recognized value and customer satisfaction in jewelry industry. The results of this study are as follows:

First, in jewelry industry, the drives of customer perceived value are positively related to customer perceived value.

Second, in jewelry industry, the customer perceived value is positively related to customer satisfaction.

Third, in jewelry industry, the relationship recognized value and customer satisfaction through the part of mediation of customer perceived value.

Fourth, in jewelry industry, the relationship recognized value and customer perceived value through the moderation

Keywords:
jewelry, luxury, drives of customer perceived value, customer perceived value, customer satisfaction

30.高風險產品在負面宣傳下如何重建客戶信任

曹婷
行政與管理學院 - 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
石貴成 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
管理碩士學位

論文摘要:
近年來，由於企業自身的行爲不當，如產品質量不合格，或管理出現漏洞等造成的負面宣傳時有發生。隨著多媒體的快速發展，更加大了負面宣傳的擴散範圍，速度和影響力。而在這種負面的宣傳下，消費者對於企業的客戶信任會受到很大的影響，從而直接影響到消費者對於企業產品或者服務的購買意向。於是，在負面宣傳發生後，企業如何重建客戶信任便成了很多企業不得不去面對的事情。

關於客戶信任研究雖然過去有很多，在負面宣傳下，如何重建客戶信任的研究就較少。而相對於一般商品而言，有一類高風險產品，其質量問題直接關係著使用者的個人安全，且具備著質量感知度低，也就是對於一般消費者來說，很難在購買時憑藉自己的知識水準判斷產品或者服務質量是否合格。本研究認爲，基於以上的特點，此類高風險產品和一般商品相比，在客戶重建方面有著很大的不同。

基於以上研究，本研究主針對高風險產品，並通過文獻回顧，將道歉策略作爲重建的關鍵方法，探討在負面宣傳下，道歉策略的三個方面：情感修復、功能修復以及資訊修復如何影響客戶信任的三個構面：基於能力的信任、基於仁慈的信任以及基於公正的信任。並最後測量消費者的購買意向以驗證重建效果。通過文獻回顧提出研究框架構思，之後以國產奶製品作爲此次研究的背景，以國產奶製品的消費者爲研究對象進行問卷調查。

本研究收集了來自內地不同地區的 206 個客戶樣本，通過 SPSS17.0 以及 AMOS18.0 分析問卷數據。研究高風險產品在負面宣傳下重建客戶信任的途徑，並檢驗重建效果。通過此研究得到以下結論：

1、高風險產品，在負面宣傳下，情感修復對基於仁慈的信任有正面影響。
2、高風險產品，在負面宣傳下，情感修復對基於公正的信任有正面影響
3、高風險產品，在負面宣傳下，資訊修復對基於能力的信任有正面影響。
4、高風險產品，在負面宣傳下，基於能力的信任對客戶購買意向有正面影響。
5、高風險產品，在負面宣傳下，基於仁慈的信任與客戶購買意向與正面影響。

關鍵詞:
高風險產品、負面宣傳、客戶信任重建、道歉策略、客戶購買意向

30.How to Repair Customer Trust of High-risk Product after Negative Publicity

Cao, Ting
Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies
Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Shi, Gui Cheng
Graduated Year:
2012
Type of Degree:
Master of Management Studies
Abstract:
In recent years, many companies should face the negative publicity caused by the misfeasance. By the developing of the media industry, the harmful effects are getting stronger. However, the negative publicity could reduce the customer trust, and then reduce the customer purchase intention. In the situation, these companies must consider how to rebuild customer trust after negative publicity.

Although there are many scholar's research on customer trust, the study of customer trust rebuilding after negative publicity is limited and theoretical. Compared to the common products and serve, the high-risk products are different. The quality of these high-risk products is high-related with the safety of customers, and most customers have little professional technology to judge the high-risk produces are qualified or not. Thus, the study believes there are many differences of customer trust rebuilding between the high-risk products and common products after negative publicity.

Based on the above, the study focus on the high-risk products, treating apology as the key to rebuilt customer trust, discusses the relationship between apology(affective repair, functional repair and informational repair) and customer trust rebuilding(competence, integrity and benevolence), and test the effect of rebuild by customer purchase intention. The study takes the china dairy product as the representative of the high-risk product, the customers of dairy product as the sample.

This study collect 206 customer's samples of different region of china dairy product, then analyzed the questionnaire data by SPSS17.0 and AMOS 18.0 to explore the approaches of rebuilding high-risk product customer trust after negative publicity. The results of the study are as follows:

First, high-risk product, after negative publicity, affective repair has positive effect on trust based on benevolence.

Second, high-risk product, after negative publicity, affective repair has positive effect on trust based on integrity.

Third, high-risk product, after negative publicity, informational repair has positive effect on trust based on competence.

Fourth, high-risk product, after negative publicity, trust based on competence has positive effect on customer purchase intention.

Fifth, high-risk product, after negative publicity, trust based on benevolence has positive effect on customer purchase intention.
Keywords:
High-risk Product, Negative Publicity, Customer Trust Rebuilding, Apology, Customer Purchase Intention

31.網絡科技產品的接受模型——以微博產品爲例

黃豐
行政與管理學院 - 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:

石貴成 副教授

畢業年度:

2012

學位類別:

管理碩士學位

論文摘要:

互聯網技術的發展，帶動了網絡經濟的迅猛發展，網絡科技產品也由此獲得了巨大的市場需求。 在中國市場上，網絡科技產品間的競爭十分激烈，許多企業都是通過引進國外網絡科技產品的方式進行修改，中國網絡科技產品由此呈現出同一屬性產品多樣化的特點，使用者的選擇標準很難達成一致。因此，越來越多的網絡科技產品企業開始探索使用者對接受和使用網絡科技產品的行爲。瞭解和掌握使用者對網絡科技產品的接受行爲，是企業管理者所關注的信息。出於上述原因，本研究通過對科技接受理論的探討，開發針對網絡科技產品的接受模型，期望說明網絡科技產品企業的管理者，瞭解和掌握使用者對網絡科技產品的接受行爲。 本研究建立影響網絡科技產品使用意向的產品特質和個人因素的研究架構，收集了來自中國互聯網使用者的 256 份樣本。通過 SPSS17.0 統計套裝軟體分析問卷資料，瞭解網絡科技產品中，產品特質對使用意向的影響，以及個人因素在這些關係中所貢到的調節作用。通過研究得到以下結論：

1. 績效期望和社會影響與使用意向成正相關的關係。
2. 感知成本和感知風險與使用意向成負相關的關係。
3. 努力期望和支持條件對使用意向沒有影響。
4. 個人時尚行爲和網絡經驗在績效期望、社會影響、感知成本和感知風險與使用意向之間有調節作用。

關鍵詞:

網絡科技產品接受、感知成本、感知風險、使用意向

31.A Model on the Acceptance of Internet Technology Products:Evidence from Miro -- Blog

Huang, Feng
Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies

Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Shi, Gui Cheng

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master of Management Studies

Abstract:
With the development of internet technology, which bring along a huge and swift internet economic, and internet technology products have obtained the huge market demand. In the China market, the competition is very fierce between network technology. A lot of enterprises is through the introduction of foreign internet technology products to modify. so Chinese internet technology products show the same attributes and diversiform. The criteria of selection is hard to agree by users. Therefore, more and more internet technology products enterprises begin to explore the behavior is that user acceptance and use of internet technology products. Understanding users to acceptance behavior of internet technology products, which becomes the importance information for managers. For the above reason, the research based on technology acceptance theory, establishing amodel on the acceptance internet technology products, helping the manager who understands users to acceptance behavior of internet technology products. This research established the structure of product's character and personal factors which effects on use intention of internet technology products, and collected from internet users 256 samples in China. This paper use SPSS17.0 to analysis the questionnaire data.To understand product's character influence on use intention, and personal factors as moderation in these relationships. Lastly. This paper draws a conclusion as follow: First, "Performance Expectancy" and "Social Influence" are positively related to "Use Intention".

Second, "Perceived Cost" and "Perceived Risk" are negatively related to "Use Intention". Third, "Effort Expectancy" and "Facilitating Conditions" are no related to "Use Intention". Fourth, "Personal Fashion Behavior" and "Internet Experience" as moderation in the relationship between "Performance", "Social Influence", "Perceived Cost", "Perceived Risk" and "Use Intention".

Keywords:
Acceptance of internet technology products, Perceived cost, Perceived risk, Use intention.

32.長沙市房價與物價的格蘭傑關係分析

張晨
行政與管理學院 – 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
宋宇 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
管理碩士學位

論文摘要:
房地產業是我國國民經濟的支柱性產業，爲我國經濟的發展作出了重要貢獻。然而近年來隨著經濟的發展，一方面房價上漲速度過快，和伴隨而來的物價高速上漲卻給國民帶來了沉重的通貨膨脹壓力；另一方面房屋銷售價格指數（HPI）領跑居民消費價格指數（CPI），引發不少學者對我國 CPI 核算系統的質疑。關於是否將以房價爲主的資產價格納入到 CPI 統計中來，已經成爲社會關注和研究的重點。

基於這些問題，本文以長沙市爲例，在搜集選取官方公佈的 2005 年 7 月至 2011 年 12 月房價與物價資料的基礎上，嘗試借助計量經濟軟體 EViews5.0 並利用協整理論與誤差修正模型以及格蘭傑因果檢驗分析方法定量探討房價（HPI）與物價（CPI）間的關係。

研究發現，房價與物價之間存在協整關係，物價走勢本身具有慣性，其滯後期爲 5 個月；當期房價對當期物價沒有影響，但是房價對物價有負向滯後效應，其滯後期爲 6 個月；修正因數對物價走勢有負向滯後效應。格蘭傑因果分析結果顯示在短期和長期上，房價是物價的格蘭傑原因，而物價在短期和長期上均不是房價的格蘭傑原因。

最後筆者根據研究結果對政府提出了政策性建議：（1）政府必須對通脹環境下房地產價格的快速上漲作出應對。（2）政府應改善通貨膨脹的測量方法，以更真實的反應價格波動。

關鍵詞:
房價、CPI、協整檢驗、誤差修正模型、格蘭傑因果檢驗

32.Granger Analysis of Housing Price and Commodity Price in Changsha

Zhang, Chen
Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies

Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Song, Yu

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master of Management Studies

Abstract:

The real estate industry has contributed a very important part to the economic development of our country and has been one of the economic pillar industries. In recent year with the development of economic at one side, the house price is rapidly rising together with high commodity price which make heavy inflation press to resident. At another side, Housing Price Index is leading Consumer Price Index for years that leads many researcher to have question about the CPI structure of our country. It has been social hot-topics about to combine HPI into CPI structure recently.

Based on the questions above, our research use the collected official HPI and CPI data of Changsha from 07.2005 to 12.2011, with EViews5.0 software, the theory of co-integration, error correction model，and Granger-causality test are carried out in turn in order to find quantitative relationship between house price and commodity price.

The results indicate that co-integration exists between housing price and commodity price, price trend itself has inertia with a lag of 5 months. Current house price has no effect on current commodity price, but with a 6 months lengths negative lag effect. ECM factor has negative lag effect on commodity price. Granger-causality test indicate that hose price is the Granger-Cause of commodity price in short range and in long range, commodity price does not Granger-Cause of house price in short range and in long range.

Finally, there are two suggestions for the government: (1) the government must control the house price in an inflation economic environment. (2) the government should fix the CPI measure method with a higher weights of house price in order to response real price fluctuation.

Keywords:
House price, CPI, co-integration test, error correction model, Granger-causality test.

33.澳門博彩業品牌差異對顧客品牌敏感及忠誠意願影響之關係研究

周岩
行政與管理學院 – 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
姜凌 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
管理碩士學位

論文摘要:
澳門以“東方賭城”聞名於世，然而博彩業奢華的背後競爭卻異常激烈，從葡京、永利、新濠天地、銀河等娛樂場眾多，如何在激烈的競爭中長期吸引顧客，以及如何擁有新的競爭力便成爲澳門博彩品牌發展的關鍵問題。

本文通過對相關文獻的梳理，試圖將品牌差異、品牌敏感和顧客涉入度以及忠誠意願引入澳門博彩業，并以澳門博彩顧客爲研究對象，對博彩業多個品牌進行實證研究。研究的主要發現有：

（一）、博彩品牌差異可由產品質量差異、服務質量差異以及品牌形象差異構成

（二）、博彩業品牌差異與品牌敏感有正向影響關係，顧客涉入度在其關係中起到調節作用

（三）、博彩業品牌差異與忠誠意願有正向影響關係，品牌敏感在其關係中起到完全中介作用

基於結論提出經營者可從產品、服務、形象上尋求品牌差異點，并根據顧客的需求來提高顧客的涉入度，從而增加顧客感知品牌差異對品牌敏感的影響。同時要激發顧客的品牌敏感度，以便提高顧客對娛樂場忠誠的想法。

關鍵詞:
品牌差異、品牌敏感、顧客涉入度、忠誠意願

33.Macau Gaming Brand Difference on Customer Brand Sensitivity and Loyalty Intention Relationship Research

Zhou, Yan
Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies
Name of the Supervisor:
Assistant Professor Jiang, Ling

Graduated Year:
2012
Type of Degree:
Master of Management Studies

Abstract:

As we all know, Macao is known as the "Oriental Las Vegas". On the consequence, there are very intensive competitions under the cover of the glamorous gaming industry. Therefore, how to attract long-term customers and how to get innovative core competitiveness have became the two key issues of branding for some of the Casinos (e.g. Lisboa, Wynn, City of Dreams, Galaxy) in the Macao gaming industry.

After the literature review, this dissertation tried to introduce the brand differentiation, brand sensitivity, customer involvement and loyalty intention into the gaming industry in Macao. What is more, whilst Casino customer as the object of this study, we conducted the empirical research on multiple brands of the gaming industry. The findings of this research are as the followings:

1) Gaming brand differentiation can be the composition of the difference of product quality, service quality and brand image.

2) Brand sensitivity has a positive influence to brand differentiation and customer involvement plays a moderating role in the relationship

3) Loyalty intention has a positive influence to brand differentiation whilst brand sensitivity plays a fully mediate role in the relationship.

Based on the conclusions above, we propose that operators could search for their band's point of difference from the products, services and images and these differences could be their unique selling proposition. Also, they could increase the involvement of the customer according to customer's specific needs, thereby to increase the customer's perception of brand differentiation and brand sensitivity. At the same time, operators should stimulate the customer's brand sensitivity in order to improve the casino loyalty.

Keywords:
Casino brand differentiation, Brand sensitivity, Customer involvement, Loyalty intentions

34.基於 B2C 環境下網絡購物滿意度和忠誠度之影響因素研究

方曉燕
行政與管理學院 – 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
姜凌 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
管理碩士學位

論文摘要:

隨著網絡購物市場日益蓬勃發展，網絡購物以便利，實惠，靈活等購物方式受到廣大消費者的青睞。因此，越來越多的消費者通過互聯網進行購物。網絡購物不僅給網絡零售商帶來無限的商機，同時也帶來了激烈的競爭與巨大的挑戰。如何提高網購消費者的滿意度，維繫老顧客的忠誠度，從而獲得持續競爭優勢，是網絡零售商所關心的和麵對的現實問題。

本文通過國內外大量的文獻回顧發現，在中國網絡購物的研究中，主要集中在網絡購買意願或某一個影響因素對網絡購買滿意度的研究。從消費者購買心理和行爲角度來研究的文獻卻比較少，而且對網絡購物影響因素與網購滿意度及網購忠誠度之間關係缺乏統一的認識和系統的研究。因此，本研究重點將其理論和關係進行系統的梳理和實證，旨在更好地瞭解中國 B2C 網絡購物市場下消費者購買行爲特點，以期爲網絡零售商的營銷實踐提供有效地指導和幫助，從而提升網絡零售店的核心競爭力。

首先，本文從消費者購買行爲的角度，提出了網購便利、價格感知、質量感知、品牌偏好、愉悅感知與網購滿意度以及忠誠度的概念模型及相關假設。然後，參考國外已有的量表和結合中國的實際情況，編制各變量的問卷量表。接著，以有網絡購物經驗的中國消費者爲研究對象的，通過人工和網絡的方式發放問卷。一共收集了 361 個有效樣本。最後，運用統計軟件 SPSS18.0 對資料進行分析處理，並採用多元回歸方法進行假設檢驗。研究表明各測量量表具有良好的信度和效度，得出以下結論：

1）在中國網絡購物市場中，網購便利、質量感知和愉悅感知對網購滿意度和忠誠度均具有顯著正向影響。通過對比回歸係數權重分析可知，愉悅感知對網購滿意度和忠誠度的影響相對較大。

2）在中國網絡購物市場中，價格感知只對網購滿意度具有顯著正向影響，但是對於網購忠誠度影響不顯著。

3）在中國網絡購物市場中，品牌偏好對網購滿意度和忠誠度的影響都不顯著。

4）在中國網絡購物市場中，網購滿意度對網購忠誠度具有顯著正向影響。

關鍵詞:
網絡購物、網購滿意度、網購忠誠度、消費者行爲

34.Research on Factors Influencing E-satisfaction and E-loyalty under B2C Environment

Fang, Xiao Yan
Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies

Name of the Supervisor:

Assistant Professor Jiang, Ling

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master of Management Studies

Abstract:

With the rapid development of the Internet, online shopping market has become increasingly flourish. Many consumers are interested on online shopping, because online shopping is very convenient, cheap and flexible. Online shopping brings a lot of opportunities to e-retail stores, but also brings intense competition and enormous challenges. E-loyalty has a vital role in the survival and profitability of e-retailers.

E-retailers have to care about the important practical problem on how to improve consumers' e-satisfaction, how to maintain the e-loyalty of old customers and how to get sustainable competitive advantage and profitability and so on.

This study from the perspective of consumer buying behavior, analyze the antecedents of e-satisfaction and e-loyalty behind the hidden factors. At the same, this study established a theoretical model and empirical research. The purpose is to allow us to better understand consumer buying behavior characteristics of China's online shopping market. E-retailers to more clearly understand the consumers' purchasing needs, and provide effective guidance for the marketing practices so as to enhance the core competitiveness.

Firstly, this study has built a conceptual model and proposed some associated assumptions about the relationships among the convenience of online shopping, price perception, quality perceived, brand preference, enjoyment perception, e-satisfaction and e-loyalty. Secondly, the study has designed the questionnaire with variables.

Questionnaire is compiled from the existing scale of reference to foreign and combined with the actual situation in China. Consequently, a consumer behavior questionnaire survey through the artificial and network has been performed, which obtained 361 valid questionnaires. Thirdly, by means of SPSS18.0 the obtained data have been analyzed and processed through multiple regression method.

Results show that the questionnaire has good reliability and validity. In the context of China online shopping market, the findings revealed that convenience, quality perception and enjoyment perception have significant positive effect on e-satisfaction and e-loyalty. Price perception only has significant positive effect on e-satisfaction, but has no significant on e-loyalty. Brand preference has a little positive effect on e-satisfaction and e-loyalty. Further, it is also discovered that convenience orientation is the most important contributor to e-satisfaction and e-loyalty.

Keywords:

Online Shopping, E-satisfaction, E-loyalty, Consumer Behavior

35.網絡零售商店的顧客維繫：基於顧客的再回訪意向

王澤瀚
行政與管理學院 – 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
姜凌　助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
管理碩士學位

論文摘要:

顧客維繫的相關話題在行銷學領域中不斷被研究者和實踐者們反復討論。在傳統的店鋪環境下，各種顧客維繫的方法已經發展得比較成熟，但核心思維一直沒有變化：賣者總是追求提高顧客感知價值來獲取顧客的高滿意度，從而達到顧客維繫的目的。但在新興的電子商務背景下，眾多網路零售商店所處的環境更加趨向於完全競爭。僅僅通過提高 CPV 以維繫顧客的各種手段經常被競爭者快速模仿甚至超越，難以完全滿足更加激烈的競爭環境。針對這個問題，本文試圖通過建立高度的顧客再回訪意向，同樣達到顧客維繫的目的，用以補充在更加激烈的競爭環境中，網路零售商店的顧客維繫方法。 本文通過對相關文獻的回顧和整理，從眾多能夠影響顧客再回訪意向的因素中選取了三個最主要的，並且是網路零售商們易於操控的因素：便利性、網站品質、感知風險，作爲引數。並以計劃行爲模型、科技接受模型、感知風險理論爲基礎，來解釋這三者與顧客再回訪意向之間的關係，從而構建出本文的研究模型。本文以澳門特別行政區的大學生爲主要的調查群體，運用調查問卷的研究方法進行統計分析。統計分析過程中，主要運用 Spss 18.0 作爲分析工具，對資料進行了描述性統計分析、信度檢驗、效度檢驗、相關和回歸分析。

本研究通過實證分析，得出以下的研究結論：便利性對顧客的再回訪意向有正向作用；網站品質對顧客的再回訪意向有正向作用；感知風險對顧客的再回訪意向有負向作用。同時這三者對於顧客再回訪意向的作用，由大到小分別爲：感知風險>便利性>網站品質。這些結論不僅告訴網路零售商店的賣家應該注意的一些因素，也啓示研究者們可以通過不同的途徑達到顧客維繫的最終目的。同時，本文也可以在一定程度上幫助企業更好的理解網路顧客的行爲模式和決策過程。

關鍵詞:
便利性、網站品質、感知風險、再回訪意向

35.Online Customer Retention: Based on Customers' Return Intention

Wang, Ze Han
Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies
Name of the Supervisor:
Assistant Professor Jiang, Ling
Graduated Year:
2012
Type of Degree:
Master of Management Studies
Abstract:
Topics about customer retention in marketing field were repeatedly discussed. Under the traditional in-store circumstance, various kinds of customer retention methods were maturely developed. But their core idea never changed: sellers always pursue higher customer perceived value to gain higher customer satisfaction, in order to achieve the purpose of customer retention. Yet under the new e-commerce circumstance, numerous online shops are in a circumstance which is more close to perfect competition. Retaining customers only by means of enhancing CPV are constantly imitated and exceeded fast by competitors. It cannot completely meet the more drastic competition. Aiming at this problem, this article tries to gain customer retention by establishing customers' altitudinal return intention, as a supplement of existing customer retention methods under the more drastic competition environment. The author reviewed related literatures and found three dominating and easy manipulating factors that have influence on customers return intention: convenience, website quality and perceived risk. using theory of planned behavior, technology acceptance model and theory of perceived risk as foundation of theoretical derivation to explain the relationship between these three factors and customer return intention, and established research model as well. This article mainly studied university students in Macao. Using the research method of survey to run statistical analysis. During the process, Spss 18.0 was mainly used as the analysis tool to run descriptive analysis, reliability analysis, validity analysis, correlation analysis and regression analysis.

Through the empirical analysis, this article obtained the following results: convenience has a positive influence on customers' return intention; website quality has a positive influence on customers' return intention; perceived risk has a negative influence on customers' return intention. Meanwhile, the sequence of these three factors' influence ability towards customers' return intention in descending order is: perceived risk> convenience> website quality. These results not only tell e-shop sellers some factors worthy to pay close attention to, but also enlighten marketing researchers that there are different ways to achieve the purpose of customer retention. At the same time, this article can also to some extent help e-shop sellers understand the behavioral pattern and decision process of online customers.
Keywords:
Convenience, Website Quality, Perceived Risk, Customer Return Intention

36.領導部屬關係與員工公民行爲：內部過程分析

李軍華
行政與管理學院 – 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
孫立雲 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
管理碩士學位

論文摘要:
伴隨著科學技術的迅速發展及全球經濟一體化進程的加快，企業開始關注對原本組織結構的調整，傳統的層級組織逐步被扁平化組織所替代。而在扁平化組織中，由於部門職能的淡化，員工組織公民行爲的重要性就被凸顯出來。

過往學者研究表明，領導部屬關係可以較好的解釋組織公民行爲的外部成因；與之對應，員工的心理安全感及心理所有權對組織公民行爲的產生也提供了內在機制的解釋；作爲員工心理感受的重要成因，互動公正對組織公民行爲同樣產生了作用。本文旨在關注領導部屬關係與組織公民行爲之間的內在形成機制，即心理安全感、心理所有權及互動公正在領導部屬關係和組織公民行爲之間的作用過程。

本文以過往文獻與相關學術理論作爲研究的理論依據，通過對 54 間企業 69 位主管及其 239 名直接下屬的配對調查資料，進行了相關分析和回歸分析。研究結果表明：1.心理安全感在領導部屬關係與組織公民行爲之中起仲介作用。2.高水準互動公正下，心理安全感對組織公民行爲的影響相對較強；低水準互動公正下，心理安全感對組織公民行爲的影響相對較弱。3.心理所有權在領導部屬關係與組織公民行爲之中起仲介作用。4.高水準互動公正下，心理所有權對組織公民行爲的影響相對較強；低水準互動公正下，心理所有權對組織公民行爲的影響相對較弱。

關鍵詞:
領導部屬關係、心理安全感、心理所有權、組織公民行爲、互動公正

36.Leader-Member Exchange and Organizational Citizen Behavior: An Intervening Process

Li, Jun Hua
Faculty of Management and Administration, Master of Management Studies

Name of the Supervisor:

Associate Professor Sun, Li Yun

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master of Management Studies

Abstract:

With the advance of science and technology and the growth of global economic integration, enterprises pay attention to the adjusting of organization structures, those traditional hierarchy structures are replaced by flattened structures. Because of the function broadening in flattened structures, organizational citizen behavior become more and more obbligato.

Through the existing researches, leader-member exchange could preferably explain the cause of organizational citizen behavior; and that psychological safety and psychological ownership also provide intrinsic mechanisms explanation of organizational citizen behavior's occurrence; moreover, interactive justice inside the organization as the major influential factor of the cause of subordinates' psychological activities, has a close relationship with organizational citizen behavior. This research lies its' focus on the internal formation mechanisms of leader-member exchange and organizational citizen behavior. That is the mechanisms of psychological safety, psychological ownership and interactive justice in the relationship between leader-member exchange and organizational citizen behavior.

This research based on a large number of literatures and related academic theories to be the groundwork of theoretical foundations and conceptual framework. Through the survey of 69 supervisors and 239 direct subordinates in 54 different enterprises, this research runs a correlation analysis and a regression analysis.

Results show that: (1) Psychological safety mediates the relationship between leader-member exchange and organizational citizen behavior. (2) The higher the interactive justice, the more strong the psychological safety influences the organizational citizen behavior; The weaker the less strong the psychological safety influence the organizational citizen behavior. (3) Psychological ownership mediates the relationship between leader- member exchange and organizational citizen behavior. (4) The higher the interactive justice, the more strong the psychological ownership influences the organizational citizen behavior; The weaker the less strong the psychological ownership influence the organizational citizen behavior.

Keywords:

Leader-member exchange, Psychological safety, Psychological ownership, Organizational citizen behavior, Interactive justice

37.員工的組織公民行爲與任務績效：尋求反饋行爲、領導成員關係的調節作用

張立騰
行政與管理學院 – 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:

孫立雲 副教授

畢業年度:

2012

學位類別:

管理碩士學位

論文摘要:

人力資源被視爲企業重要而稀缺的資源，是企業創造價值的重要源泉。有實證研究驗證組織公民行爲這種超越工作職責的角色外主動行爲對組織績效的影響，但是關于組織公民行爲與員工個人層面的結果的研究甚少。本研究主要目的在於探討員工的組織公民行爲與任務績效之間的關係，並探究它們的作用機制。

本研究在對國內外相關研究進行文獻綜述的基礎上，將尋求反饋行爲和領導成員關係作爲調節變量，並將組織公民行爲概念化區分爲指向組織的組織公民行爲和指向個人的組織公民行爲，構建了組織公民行爲與任務績效關係研究模型。引用國外多次被驗證使用的權威測量量表設計調查問卷，對企業的員工及其對應的主管進行問卷調查，回收處理得到有效的 223 份員工問卷及 44 份主管問卷的配對問卷。

數據分析得出，指向組織的組織公民行爲和指向個人的組織公民行爲與任務績效都有顯著的正向影響關係；尋求反饋行爲對指向組織的組織公民行爲、指向個人的組織公民行爲與任務績效之間的關係都起了調節作用，在越多的尋求反饋行爲的調節下，它們之間的關係越緊密；尋求反饋行爲與領導成員關係呈顯著的正相關；領導成員關係在員工指向組織的組織公民行爲與任務績效的關係中起了調節作用，領導成員關係越强，關係越緊密，但是領導成員關係在員工指向個人的組織公民行爲與任務績效的關係中幷沒有起調節作用。

關鍵詞:

組織公民行爲、任務績效、尋求反饋行爲、領導成員關係

37.Employees' Organizational Citizenship Behavior and Task Performance: the Moderation Effect of Feedback-Seeking Behavior and Leader-Member Exchange

Zhang, Li Teng

Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies

Name of the Supervisor:

Associate Professor Sun, Li Yun

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master of Management Studies

Abstract:

Human resources have been regarded to be essential but scarcity, and become the important source of the enterprise to create the value. As performance management is one of the important components of human resource management, effective improving the staff individual performance has been the significant question of enterprise's management. Empirical study has verified the effect of organization citizenship behavior on organizational performance, but the researches about individual-level outcomes of OCBs are so little. So the purpose of this study is to explore the relationship between OCBs and task performance and research their interaction mechanisms.

Data were obtained from subordinate-supervisor dyads from service enterprises in some southern China cities. Finally 223 subordinate questionnaires and 44 supervisor questionnaires are recycled and used.

The results of data analysis suggest that OCBO and OCBI are both positively related to task performance. Feedback-seeking behavior moderates the relationship between OCBO/OCBI and task performance such that the relationship is stronger when employees play more feedback-seeking behavior. Feedback-seeking behavior is positively related to LMX. LMX moderates the relationship between OCBO and task performance such that the relationship is stronger when supervisors and subordinates have strong LMX. But LMX doesn't moderate the relationship between OCBI and task performance.

Keywords:

Organizational Citizenship Behavior, Task Performance, Feedback-seeking behavior, Leader-Member Exchange

38.授權領導對員工績效的影響：心理授權和信任領導的中介作用

吳代婧
行政與管理學院 – 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
孫立雲 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
管理碩士學位

論文摘要:
近幾十年來，人才逐漸變成企業競爭的核心，而好的人才應該具備自我管理和自我領導的技能，授權領導因此也成爲引人注目的管理問題之一。西方衆多企業實踐證明瞭科學的授權管理能夠提高企業的行業競爭力，合理的領導授權可以引導員工發揮潛能創造出更多的企業財富。

本文採用文獻分析法、問卷調研等方法， 對福建和湖北兩省部分國有企業的員工進行了調查，幷使用 SPSS 和 Amos 對樣本資料進行統計分析，通過對 210 名國有企業員工的問卷調查,用實證的手段深入研究了授權領導對員工績效的影響。經過對問卷調查資料進行相關、路徑分析的方法檢驗各變量間的關係，構建了授權領導、心理授權、信任領導、員工創新績效和任務績效的關係模型，幷得

出了以下結論：

1. 授權領導會顯著影響員工的創造績效和任務績效;
2. 員工的心理授權在授權領導和員工創造績效之間起中介作用；
3. 領導信任在授權領導和員工任務績效之間起中介作用。

關鍵詞:
授權領導、心理授權、領導信任、創造績效、任務績效

38.The Effect of Empowering leadership on Employees' Performance: The Mediation of Psychological Empowerment and Trust in Leader

Wi, Dai Jing
Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies
Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Sun, Li Yun

Graduated Year:
2012
Type of Degree:
Master of Management Studies

Abstract:
In recent dozens of years, talents have gradually began to play a key role in the competitiveness of enterprises while excellent talents should be equipped with the skills of self-management and self-leadership. As a result, empowering leadership has become one of the management issues which attract people's attention. The practices of various western enterprises have proved that scientific empowering management can improve enterprise's competitiveness in the industry and reasonable empowering leadership can guide staffs to develop their potentials and contribute more to the enterprise.

This study conducts a survey on multiple employees in some state-owned enterprises in Fujian and Hubei provinces. SPSS and Amos have been adopted to make statistical analysis of the sample data. Data of 210 supervisor-subordinates were tested with following findings:

1. Empowering leadership is positively related to creative performance and task performance.
2. Psychological empowerment mediated between empowering leadership and creative performance;
3. Employees' trust in leader mediated between empowering leadership and task performance.

Keywords:
Empowering Leadership, Psychological Empowerment, Trust in Leader

39.授權型領導對心理所有權和指向組織的組織公民行爲的影響：成長需求強度的調節作用

黃杉杉
行政與管理學院 – 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
孫立雲 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
管理碩士學位

論文摘要:
隨著全球經濟一體化的發展、科技進步加快，企業之間的競爭日益加劇。面對新的經濟環境，企業必須改變制式的管理模式。授權型領導通過讓員工參與決策、擁有自主權、領導對員工的績效表達信心以及排除其它阻礙績效的障礙來幫助員工實現自我領導。而這種授權的行爲也相應地使員工對組織產生積極的情感。

本研究是研究授權型領導和指向組織的組織公民行爲的關係，並且探究了心理所有權的中介作用和成長需求強度的調節作用。

本研究的主要結論包括：(一)授權型領導對指向組織的組織公民行爲和心理所有權都有積極影響;(二)成長需求強度對授權型領導和指向組織的組織公民行爲起調節作用;(三)心理所有權和指向組織的組織公民行爲不直接相關；(四)成長需求強度對心理所有權和指向組織的組織公民行爲起調節作用；(五)成長需求強度調節以心理所有權爲中介變量的授權型領導和指向組織的組織公民行爲的關係。

關鍵詞:
授權型領導、心理所有權、成長需求強度、組織公民行爲

39.The Effects of Empowerment Leadership on Psychological Ownership and OCBO: Testing the Moderating Effect of Growth Need Strength

Huang, Shan Shan

Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies

Name of the Supervisor:

Associate Professor Sun, Li Yun

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master of Management Studies

Abstract:

This study examines a mediated moderation process linking empowerment leadership and OCBO (OCBs direct toward the organization). Data were obtained from 210 employees and their supervisors in the People's Republic of China. Regression results reveal that (a) empowerment leadership is positively related to OCBO and psychological ownership; (b) growth need strength moderates the relationship between empowerment leadership and OCBO; (c) growth need strength moderates the relationship between psychological ownership and OCBO; (d) growth need strength moderates the indirect effect of empowerment leadership on OCBO via psychological ownership.

Keywords:

Empowerment leadership, psychological ownership, growth need strength, OCBO

40.公僕式領導與員工的任務績效和諫言：認同理論和社會動機理論的視角

朱宇辰
行政與管理學院 – 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
孫立雲 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
管理碩士學位

論文摘要：
本文以國內各大企業爲主要研究對象，研究企業公僕式領導、領導認同和社會動機以及員工的任務績效和諫言之間的關係。

本研究在大量的文獻閱讀基礎上，探討主管的公僕式領導對員工的任務績效和諫言的影響；將領導認同和社會動機作爲中介變量衍生出模型，通過對主管和員工進行問卷調查，總共回收有效問卷 202 份。利用 SPSS 與 AMOS 軟件進行資料分析，通過描述性統計、相關分析以及結構方程模型分析，分析結果發現理論模型適配度尚可。研究結果表明：（1）公僕式領導與領導認同和社會動機正相關；（2）公僕式領導與員工的任務績效和諫言正相關；（3）領導認同和社會動機在公僕式領導與員工的任務績效和諫言的關係中起中介作用。

關鍵詞:
公僕式領導、領導認同、社會動機、任務績效、諫言

40.Servant Leadership and Employee Task Performance and Voice: Identity Theory and Social Motivation Theory Perspectives

Zhu, Yu Chen
Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies

Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Sun, Li Yun

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master of Management Studies

Abstract:
This study examines a mediation process linking servant leadership, employees' task performance and voice. Data were obtained from 202 subordinate-supervisor questionnaires from sixteen firms in the People’s Republic of China.

Structural equation model analysis results reveal that (a) servant leadership is positively related to the leader identification and social motivation, (b) servant leadership is positively related to employees' task performance and voice, and (c) leader identification and social motivation fully mediates the relationship between servant leadership, employees' task performance and voice.

Keywords:
Servant leadership, Leader identification, Social motivation, Task performance, Voice

41.授權領導在心理所有權與學習導向仲介作用下對績效影響的研究

尹本溪
行政與管理學院 – 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
孫立雲 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
管理碩士學位

論文摘要：

在近幾十年來，授權是非常引人注目的管理問題之一，科學的授權管理能夠提高企業的管理效率和企業績效。使用員工-主管配對問卷，文章調查幾家服務性企業的 210 名受訪者（企業的科員）及其 34 位主管（直接領導者，公司中層管理者）。運用 SPSS 和結構方程模型對資料進行分析比較，探討了授權領導在學習導向和心理所有權的仲介效應下對創造力及任務績效的影響。最終獲得以下研究結論:

（1）心理所有權對授權領導與任務績效貢著仲介作用；
（2）學習導向對授權領導與創造力貢著仲介作用；
（3）創造力對任務績效是正相關的關係。

關鍵詞:
授權領導、學習導向、心理所有權、創造力、任務績效

41.Empowering Leadership and Employee Performance: Mediating Roles of Learning Orientation and Psychological Ownership

Yin, Ben Xi

Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies

Name of the Supervisor:

Associate Professor Sun, Li Yun

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master of Management Studies

Abstract:

Nowadays empowerment is become more and more important. So we survey several service enterprises in China. From 210 respondents (company staff) and 34 managers (direct leader, middle-level manager), then we hypothesized and tested the mediate roles between empowering leadership and employee performance. Using of SPSS and Structural Equation Modeling to analyze and found that:

(1) Psychological ownership partially mediated the relationship between empowering leadership and task performance;

(2) Learning orientation fully mediated the relationship between empowering leadership and creativity;

(3) Creativity has positive related to task performance

This study integrated different perspectives of empowering leadership and provides important insight into the mechanisms linking empowering leadership with employee performance.

Keywords:

Empowering leadership, Learning orientation, Psychological ownership, Task performance, Creativity

42.工作-家庭衝突與工作家庭滿意度：結構方程模型分析

秦晶
行政與管理學院 – 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:

孫立雲 副教授

畢業年度:

2012

學位類別:

管理碩士學位

論文摘要：

隨著經濟的發展和外部環境的變化，特別是競爭的加劇使得生存壓力越來越大，工作-家庭衝突（工作家庭衝突和家庭工作衝突）問題也變得越來越顯著。於是引起了越來越多的學者對工作-家庭衝突領域的關注。嚴重的工作-家庭衝突不僅影響員工的工作及家庭滿意度，更影響到了員工的身心健康。鑒於此，本研究對工作-家庭衝突及其影響因素之間內在作用機制進行了探討。

本研究在全面回顧國內外相關研究成果的基礎上，採用問卷調研的方法收集到了 201 個樣本數據，並通過 SPSS 及 AMOS 統計軟體對所收集的數據進行了描述性統計、驗證性因數分析、相關分析、路徑分析和調節性回歸分析，實證研究結果表明：（1）家庭工作衝突與工作滿意度負相關，（2）工作家庭衝突與家庭滿意度負相關，（3）家庭工作衝突與工作壓力正相關，（4）工作家庭衝突與工作壓力正相關，（5）工作壓力對家庭工作衝突與工作滿意度起到部分仲介的作用，（6）工作壓力對工作家庭衝突與家庭滿意度起到部分仲介的作用，（7）自我效能感對家庭工作衝突與工作滿意度的調節效應顯著，和（8）自我效能感對工作家庭衝突與家庭滿意度沒有調節作用。

關鍵詞:

家庭工作衝突、工作家庭衝突、工作滿意度、家庭滿意度、工作壓力、自我效能感

42.Work-Family Conflict and Job Satisfaction and Family Satisfaction: Structural Equation Modeling Analysis

Qin, Jing
Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies

Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Sun, Li Yun

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master of Management Studies

Abstract:
With the economic environment changes, especially increased competition makes more and more pressure to survive. The work-family conflict (family-to-work conflict and work -to-family conflict) has become increasing significantly. So, more and more scholars pay attention to the field of work-family conflict. The work-family conflict not only affects the job and family satisfaction, but also affects physical and mental health of employees. In view of this, the study will explore the internal mechanism between the work-family conflict and satisfaction.

Through the questionnaire survey, 201 sample data were collected. The study analyzed the data through SPSS16.0 and AMOS17.0. The empirical results show that: (1) family-to-work conflict is negatively correlated with job satisfaction; (2) work -to-family conflict is negatively correlated with family satisfaction; (3) family-to-work conflict is positively correlated with job stress; (4) work-to-family conflict is positively correlated with job stress; (5) family-to-work conflict affects job satisfaction through the partial mediation of self-efficacy; (6) work -to-family conflict affects family satisfaction through the partial mediation of job stress; (7) family-to-work conflict affects job satisfaction through the moderation of self-efficacy; (8) Self-efficacy, there is no moderation between work-to-family and family satisfaction.

Keywords:
Family-to-work conflict, work -to-family conflict, job satisfaction, family satisfaction, job stress, self-efficacy

43.自助服務技術中服務質量對忠誠度的影響——以網上銀行爲例

趙光
行政與管理學院 – 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
盧東 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
管理碩士學位

論文摘要:
自助服務技術（Self-Service Technology，SSTs）隨着網絡技術的發展，已經普及到我們生活的方方面面，無論是自動取款機（ATM）、網絡銀行、地鐵站的自動售票機、自助加油站、自助充值機、各種一卡通等服務都屬於 SSTs 服務的範圍。人們的生活已經和 SSTs 服務密不可分。過去對於 SSTs 領域的研究，通常只是將 SSTs 服務質量、SSTs 服務滿意、感知價值和繼續使用 SSTs 意願聯繫起來，探究 SSTs 服務質量對顧客忠誠行爲的影響的研究卻没有。本文基於 SSTs 服務的特性，利用滿意價值因果鏈對 SSTs 服務的内部作用機制進行研究。並以網絡問卷形式調查了 300 多名網絡銀行使用者。通過 SPSS17.0 和 AMOS17.0 統計軟件分析問卷資料，得到以下主要結論：

1. SSTs 服務質量對 SSTs 服務滿意度和顧客感知價值有顯著的正向影響作用。

2. 感知價值對顧客忠誠有顯著的正向影響作用。

3. SSTs 服務質量通過 SSTs 服務滿意度，SSTs 服務滿意度通過顧客感知價值的對顧客忠誠起顯著正向影響作用。

4. 對於低自我效能者，SSTs 服務質量通過 SSTs 服務滿意度，SSTs 服務滿意度通過顧客感知價值的完全中介作用對顧客總成起顯著正向影響作用。

5. 自我效能加强了感知價值對顧客忠誠的預測作用。

關鍵詞:
SSTs 服務質量、SSTs 服務滿意度、感知價值、顧客忠誠度、自我效能

43.The Effect of Service Quality on Customer Loyalty in Self-service Technologies: An Example of Online Bank

Zhao, Guang
Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies

Name of the Supervisor:

Assistant Professor Lu, Dong

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master of Management Studies

Abstract:

As a subsequence of new technology developing in World Wide Web, SSTs has become a pop service, which has been popularized in our live.

No matter the ATM; the Internet bank service; the ticket machine which waiting outside the subway station; the machine use for refill money to your IC card and the auto pay card service, they were all belong to SSTs. Our live had been tied with SSTs tightly. Previous researches about SSTs were focusing on find out the relationship among: SSTs Service Quality, SSTs Customer Satisfaction, Customer Perceive Value and The Willing to use SSTs, but no research is about the relationship between SSTs Service Quality and Customer Loyalty. This article is base on SSTs' feature and Satisfaction to Value causation chain to explain the mechanism of SSTs. We use both SPSS 17.0 and AMOS 17.0 to analyze over 300 sample data, which being collected from those Internet bank service users and summarize the following conclusions:

1. SSTs Service Quality has positive influence to both SSTs Customer Satisfaction and Customer Perceive Value.
2. Customer Perceive Value has a positive influence to Customer Loyalty.
3. SSTs Service Quality positively influences SSTs Customer Satisfaction, then positively influences Customer Perceive Value and finally positively influence Customer Loyalty.
4. To those low self-efficacies, SSTs Customer Satisfaction and Customer Perceive Value playing a full mediator role between relationships from SSTs Service Quality to Customer Loyalty.
5. Self-efficacy strengthens the predicting facilitation from Customer Perceive Value to Customer Loyalty.

Keywords:

SSTs Service Quality, SSTs Customer Satisfaction, Customer Perceive Value, Customer Loyalty and Self-efficacy

44.澳門遊客的顧客價值與目的地選擇

李丹丹
行政與管理學院 – 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
盧東 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
管理碩士學位

論文摘要:
遊客爲什麼赴澳門旅遊？這是一個目前國內外營銷學界以及旅遊學界的熱點研究問題。本文以澳門遊客爲研究對象，根據途徑—目的理論，從感知顧客價值的角度對這一問題進行了探索。作者首先對所期望的消費結果和所看重的旅遊目的地的屬性進行了定量測評，然後運用 SPSS17.0 和 AMOS17.0 進行了結構方程模型分析，定量考察了這兩個層級變量之間的關係，通過研究得到以下結論：

1.澳門遊客期望得到輕鬆方便容易的旅遊過程的遊客和獲得較高旅遊質量的遊客在選擇目的地時會更注重目的地的形象，更注重向周圍的家人同事和朋友諮詢關於目的地旅遊的推薦意願。

2. 並不是澳門遊客顧客價值的所有維度都能對旅遊過程中時間精力的耗費產生作用，質量結果、情緒結果和貨幣價格結果都對時間精力的耗費這一屬性的選擇有至關重要的作用。

3.澳門遊客期望獲得的社會結果只對目的地貨幣成本屬性有正向影響，並且貨幣成本屬性也只受社會結果的影響。也就是說，能夠影響旅遊者對目的地貨幣成本屬性的選擇的只有那些對期望獲得很高的社會地位的遊客。

關鍵詞:
顧客價值、途徑—目的理論、目的地属性、消費者行爲

44.The Relationships between Tourists' Value and Destination Choice

Li, Dan Dan
Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies

Name of the Supervisor:

Assistant Professor Lu, Dong

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master of Management Studies

Abstract:

What do the tourists want to travel in Macau? Why? This is a hot issue being studied at present in the circle of marketing and tourism both at home and abroad. Taking tourists in Macau as the object of our study, based on the theory of means-end, and from the perspective of the perceived consumer value, we have, in this paper, probed this problem. First of all, we have quantitively measured and evaluated the following factors: the expected results of consumption, and the attributes of the destination they have chosen. Then, we have quantitatively explored the variable the variables interrelations between the factors mentioned above, and used SPSS17.0 AMOS17.0 to describe the structural characteristics of the perceived consumer value of the Chinese tourists. The results of our study indicate that, because the Chinese tourists are influenced by the concept of values of the behavior price and the time and energy cost during traveling, the results of behavior price and the attributes of time and energy cost of destination bear heavy weight in the perceived consumer value of the Chinese tourists, which means that convenient travel and relaxing procedure are the primary determinants that influence the Chinese tourists decision.

The findings indicated that:

1. Macau tourists who have high expect to behavioral price and quality pay more attention to the image of destination and the willingness to recommend to the surrounding families, colleagues and friends advice on destination tourism.

2. Not all dimensions of the Macau tourist consumer value can affect the cost of time and effort in the tourist process. Quality、emotional and currency prices results have a crucial role in the choice of time and energy consuming property.

3. Macau tourists expect to have a positive impact on reputation results obtained only on the currency cost attributes and the currency cost attributes subject to the reputation results only. In other words, only those tourists expect high reputation status can influence the choice of the tourists destination currency cost attributes.

Keywords:

Consumer value, means-end, destination, consumer behavior

45.微信用戶接受影響因素的研究

李曦瑋
行政與管理學院 - 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
賴嘉偉 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
管理碩士學位

論文摘要:
微信是一種新興的手機即時通訊軟體。在中國,手機即時通訊軟體有著巨大的潛在使用者和市場,而且在世界範圍內,影響也越來越大。因此,本文研究在中國範圍內影響微信用戶使用意願的因素有哪些。

本研究基於 UTAUT2 模型,然後基於微信的現狀加入了一個新的因素-隱私。資料收集採用線上問卷的方式,收集 255 份問卷完畢後使用 SPSS 進行信度分析，效度分析，相關性分析，回歸分析，T-test 和方差分析。並對研究結果進行討論,得出具體是績效期望（PE）、努力期望(EE)、社會影響(SI)、享樂動機(HM)、價格價值(PV)、習慣（HT）和隱私（PC）這七個因素影響中國的微信用戶的使用意願。

本研究的創新點在於檢驗了 UTAUT2 模型在中國的可行性。同時對微信的運營商提出了一些建議。最後對於微信研究提出了一個新的模型並推動了未來微信在中國的發展。

關鍵詞:
微信、UTAUT、UTAUT2、隱私、中國

45.The Research of Wechat's acceptance influence factor

Li, Xi Wei
Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies

Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Lai, Ka Wai

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master of Management Studies

Abstract:
Wechat is a new way which a mobile instant messaging. The development of China mobile instant messaging has enormous potential users and markets. Therefore, the research on China Wechat, has been discover to analysis the key factors whick influence Chinese users' behavior intention.

The research is based on UTAUT2 and has tested its application in China. According to the conditions of Chinese market, a new varibles is added on UTAUT2 basis and the research model has been set. I collect 255 data by online questionnaires and data analysis by SPSS, which has description, reliability analysis, factor analysis, corrletion, regression, T-test and ANOVA. Then, find the Performance Expectancy, Effort Expectancy; Social Influence, Hedomic Motivation, Price Value, Habit and Privacy are the key factors which influence Chinese users accept Wechat.

The innovation of this research is it verifies UTAUT2's applicability the Wechat user's acceptance patten in Chinese background. This study provides some advices on management of Wechat operators. It provides new model for Wechat research and promotes further development of Wechat in China.

Keywords:
Wechat, UTAUT, UTAUT2, Privacy, China

46.團購網站用戶接受因素研究

李宗峻
行政與管理學院 - 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:

賴嘉偉 副教授

畢業年度:

2012

學位類別:

管理碩士學位

論文摘要:

本文的主要研究目的是探討影響互聯網絡用戶對使用團購網站的關鍵接受因素。基於此目的，本研究以科技接受整合模型(UTAUT)爲基礎，並在模型中加入了感知價值因素，通過提出假設，回收並分析量表問卷的數據，檢驗該模型影響中國互聯網用戶對使用團購網站的關鍵接受因素，探討科技接受行爲理論在使用團購網站領域的適用性。

本研究通過翻譯量表並在互聯網回收研究問卷的方式，計劃收集問卷 300 份，共收集問卷 311 份，其中有效問卷 281 份，利用 SPSS(17.0)軟件對問卷數據進行信度分析、效度分析、相關分析、回歸分析以及 ANOVA 分析，以此對研究假設進行檢驗。

分析結果顯示，在本模型所測量的影響用戶使用團購網站的因素當中，感知價值的影響最爲明顯，其次社群影響、績效期望以及努力期望都有不同程度的影響；而便利條件因素的影響並不顯著。

本研究根據數據分析的結果，回訪問卷參與者，得到了對研究結果的一些可能的解釋，並爲團購網站提供了一些切實可行的經營發展策略，爲團購網站商業行爲的發展提供了參考與建議，爲促進團購網站更快更好的良性發展做出了一定的貢獻。

關鍵詞:

團購網站、科技接受整合模型、感知價值

46.A Study on User Acceptance of Group Purchase Website

Li, Zong Jun
Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies
Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Lai, Ka Wai
Graduated Year:
2012
Type of Degree:
Master of Management Studies
Abstract:
The main objective is to study the effect of Internet users on acceptance of group purchase website. Based on this objective, the study by the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) as the foundation, and the model to join the perceived value , through the hypothesis, analysis of the questionnaire data scale, examine the impact of China's Internet users model using the key factor of group purchase website acceptance, discusses the technology acceptance theory in the group purchase website usage behavior stand field of application.

This study through the translation scale and in Internet research way of recycling questionnaire, plan to collect 300 questionnaires, collected 311 questionnaires, of which the effective questionnaire was 281, making use of SPSS(17.0) software in the questionnaire data reliability analysis, validity analysis, correlation analysis and regression analysis and ANOVA analysis, in order to study the hypotheses.

The analysis results show that this model in the measurement of the impact group purchase website user standing among the factors that, the most obvious influence is perceived value, secondly, Effort Expectancies , Performance Expectancy and Social Influence to have the influence of different level; The influence of the Facilitating Conditions is not significant.

According to the data analysis of this research result, pays a return visit questionnaire participants, and got the results of some possible explanations, and for group purchase website stand provided some feasible business development strategy, group purchase website for the development of business behavior provides reference and suggestions for promoting group purchase website stand faster, better positive development made certain contribution.
Keywords:
Group purchase website, UTAUT model, Perceived value

47.轉換型領導對領導成員交換關係和績效的影響研究

張知宇
行政與管理學院 – 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
聶婷 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
管理碩士學位

論文摘要:

作爲人類文明發展的一種最重要的成就公司成爲廣泛高效的經濟組織的一種形式。它集合社會的資源,分散個人的風險,它跨越區域,跨血緣,跨名族,凝結個人的能量,開啓了人類經濟生活乃至現代文明的新篇章。而公司是一種企業組織形式,由公司編織的全球經濟網路,幾乎籠罩了每一個地區,每一個國家,它已無處不在,早已化身爲一種生存方式,一種生活方式,一種人類文化。一個國家企業的強大也從一方面反映一個國家的國力,所以企業發展中的各種問題也越來越得到研究學者的重視。優質的領導可以凝聚企業的向心力,建立優良的企業文化,而有力的領導往往也是組織成長、變革的關鍵因素。一個優秀的主管必須同時扮演類似管理功能的交易型領導行爲,以及領導功能的轉換型領導行爲,以此來指引企業領導者的管理理念的發展。

本研究的研究動機即在於探討Bernard M. Bass轉換型領導行爲對領導成員交換和績效之影響,並以此分析轉換型領導行爲與領導績效之關係,本文第一章和第二章,主要闡述了研究背景、動機與研究目的,研究架構,轉換型領導和領導成員交換產生和發展,第三章和第四章,主要闡述了研究方法和研究結果,第五章闡述結論。

本研究以問卷調查進行研究,採用隨機調查的方式,共發出問卷499份,有效問卷爲403份, 問卷回收率爲80.76%,問卷有效率爲80.56%,並採用SPSS 19.0進行統計分析,針對樣本的資料做可信度分析、描述性統計、相關性分析和回歸分析等方法.整合各種分析模式而得到以下發現和結論:

一.個性關懷對績效有顯著的正向影響;

二.才智激發對績效有顯著的正向影響;

三.個性關懷對領導成員交換有顯著的正向影響;

四.才智激發對領導成員交換有顯著的正向影響

關鍵詞:
轉換型領導、領導成員交換、績效、個性關懷、才智激發

47.Transformational leadership of the influence for Leader Member Exchange and Performance

Zhang, Zhi Yu
Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies
Name of the Supervisor:
Assistant Professor Nie, Ting

Graduated Year:
2012
Type of Degree:
Master of Management Studies

Abstract:

As one of the most important achievements of human civilization – company, has become a widely efficient form of economic organization. It collects social resources, diversifies individual risk, spans across regions, blood and races and aggregates personal skills. It opened a chapter for human economic or even modern civilization. As a form of enterprise organization, companies have knitted a global economic network covering every region and nation. The network is everywhere and has evolved into a way of living, lifestyle and human culture. The strength of a country is reflected closely by the power of its enterprises and this phenomenon has intrigued interests from a growing number of researchers. An excellent leader is almost always the centripetal force of an enterprise and therefore a good leader and superior corporate culture are crucial for the growth and reform of an organization. A good leader should play the roles of transactional leaders in both management and leaders, so that the development of the company is directed by the management concepts of the leader. The research on motivation is that Bernard M. Bass Transformational Leadership Behavior on leader member exchange and performance, this paper analyzed the transformational leadership behaviors and performance relationship, the first chapter and the second chapter, mainly explains the research background, motives and research purpose, research framework, conversion type leadership and leader member exchange and development, the third chapter and the fourth chapter, mainly explains the research methods and research results, the fifth chapter, mainly explains the conclusion.

This research was completed by using sampling method and questionnaire, random survey method. The totals of 499 questionnaires were sent out and 403 valued questionnaires were collected to carry out the analysis. The questionnaire recovery rate is 80.76%.The statistical analysis was conducted by using SPSS 19.0 statistic software. The series of reliability analysis, descriptive statistic, correlation analysis, regression analysis and so on. Conforming the various analysis patterns, the below findings and conclusions are established:

A. Individualized Consideration is positively correlated with Performance.
B. Intelectual stimulate is positively correlated with Performance.
C. Individualized Consideration stimulate is positively correlated with Leader-member exchange.
D. Intelectual stimulate stimulate is positively correlated with Leader-member exchange.
E. Individualized Consideration and Performance will be mediated by Leader-member exchange.
F. Intelectual stimulates and Performance will be mediated by Leader-member exchange.

Keywords:
Transformational-Leadership, Leader-Member Exchange Performance, Individualized Consideration, Intelectual Stimulate

48.80 後員工組織社會化策略對績效的影響以心理契約爲中介

王蕾
行政與管理學院 – 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
聶婷 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
管理碩士學位

論文摘要:
人才是決定企業核心競爭力的重要組成部分，是企業可持續發展的重要資源。而作爲勞動力市場新生主力軍的“80 後”員工，其知識和能力對企業的未來發展起到了至關重要的作用。本研究主要是從企業的角度出發，研究不同的組織社會化策略對於“80 後”員工的心理契約以及績效所產生的作用機制。假設這個機制是以心理契約作爲仲介變數的，然後通過對於收集資料的分析，驗證此假設。

本研究採用理論研究與實證研究相結合的研究方法。實證研究主要通過對廣東、安徽、北京三地共 400 名“80 後”員工進行問卷調查，收集相關資料，然後利用 SPSS18.0、Excel 等相關統計軟體對收集的資料進行分析和處理，從而得出研究結論。本研究分析了四種不同的組織社會化策略，即集體策略，正式策略，固定策略，連續策略，對“80 後”員工的心理契約以及工作績效這兩個結果變數所產生的影響，主要研究結論如下:

1，組織社會化策略的四個維度，即集體化策略，固定化策略，正式化策略，連續化策略對“80 後”員工的心理契約，績效都有直接的影響。

2，除了主效應以外，上述四種組織社會化策略還通過心理契約這個仲介變數對績效產生了某些影響。

關鍵詞:
80 後員工、組織社會化、組織社會化策略、心理契約、工作績效

48.Organizational Socialization strategy Impact on Post 80's Generation Performance and Psychological Contract as an Mediating Variable

Wang, Lei

Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies

Name of the Supervisor:

Assistant Professor Nie, Ting

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master of Management Studies

Abstract:

Personnel is an important part of determining the core competitiveness of enterprises, an important resource for sustainable development of enterprises. Post 80's generation as the main force of the labor market, their knowledge and ability to the future development of the enterprises is a crucial role. This study is a departure from the business perspective, to study the relationship between different organizational socialization strategy and the psychological contract and performance of the post 80's generation. Assuming that this mechanism is a psychological contract as an mediating variable, and then through the analysis of the data, test this hypothesis.

In this study, combining the methods of theoretical and empirical research Empirical studies, mainly through Guangdong, Anhui, Beijing, 400 post 80 's generation conducted a questionnaire survey to collect data, and then use statistical software SPSS 18.0, Excel and other data analyzed and processed To arrive at conclusions. This study analyzed the relationship between four different strategies of organizational socialization, psychological contract and performance of the post 80 's generation. The main conclusions are as follows:

1. the four dimensions of organizational socialization strategy，collectivization strategy, the fixed strategy, formalized strategy, continuous strategy with psychological contract and performance of the post 80 's generation has a direct impact.

2. In addition to the direct relationship between four different strategies of organizational socialization, psychological contract and performance of the post 80 's generation. Psychological contract as a mediating variable.

Keywords:

Post 80's generation, organizational socialization, organizational socialization strategy, psychological contract, performance

49.工作特徵對員工績效影響的研究：以工作-家庭促進爲仲介變量

宋昕
行政與管理學院 – 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
聶婷 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
管理碩士學位

論文摘要:
本論文以工作-家庭促進爲仲介變量研究工作特徵中的工作發展機會和工作自主性分別對工作績效中周邊績效的影響。使用相關性和結構方程模型統計方法，以 106 名主管及其相應配對的 403 名直接下屬作爲樣本進行問卷調查。結果顯示：(1) 工作發展機會與周邊績效兩者之間呈正向影響；(2) 工作自主性與周邊績效兩者之間呈正向影響；(3) 工作發展機會與工作-家庭促進兩者之間呈正向影響；(4) 工作自主性與工作-家庭促進兩者之間呈正向影響；(5) 工作-家庭促進在工作發展機會與周邊績效關係中起完全仲介作用；(6) 工作-家庭促進在工作自主性與周邊績效關係中起完全仲介作用。

關鍵詞:
工作發展機會、工作自主性、工作-家庭促進、周邊績效

49.The Impact of Job Characteristics on Performance: The Mediating Effect of Work-to-family Facilitation

Song, Xin
Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies

Name of the Supervisor:
Assistant Professor Nie, Ting

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master of Management Studies

Abstract:
This paper studies the impact of job characteristics on performance: the mediating effect of work-to-family facilitation. I use the relativity and structure equation model statistical method, questionnaire survey by 106 directors and 403 their employees. The results indicate:
(1) The developmental experience is positively related to contextual performance.
(2) The Autonomy is positively related to contextual performance.
(3) The developmental experiences is positively related to work-to-family facilitation.
(4) Autonomy and work-to-family facilitation have active and positive relationship.
(5) Work-to-family facilitation plays full mediating role in developmental experiences and contextual performance.
(6) Work-to-family facilitation plays full mediating role in autonomy and contextual performance.

Keywords:
Developmental experiences, autonomy, work-to-family facilitation, contextual performance

50.家庭促進工作研究：外延性人格和家庭支持對績效影響

王玨斑
行政與管理學院 – 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
聶婷 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
管理碩士學位

論文摘要:
伴隨著改革開放深入和"十一五"規劃勝利完成，中國逐步在亞洲乃至世界上成爲的重要經濟體，如此同時國內的企業管理經營觀點逐步舊有人事管理轉向人力資源和人力資本方向邁進，這將改變以往那一套冷漠地對待員工或下屬的經濟人管理邏輯，轉變爲關注家庭-工作和諧的促進。

家庭-工作促進關係的研究大多集中在歐洲和北美地區，缺少對國內情況的研究，所以本研究以西方學者的角色理論爲核心，並綜合運用這一理論中家庭-工作角色和需求及資源的兩個重要視角共同構成本研究的理論基石對課題展開研究。本研究的關注外延性人格特徵、工作績效、與家庭關係和家庭-工作促進關係的他們相互之間的影響和關係，而本文數據來源與的國家自然科學基金會人力資源開發項目（編號：70872051）。

最後根據迴歸分析結果，外延性人格在與家庭關係爲中介的作用下對家庭-工作促進關係有著正面的影響；外延性人格和工作績效的正面效用在家庭-工作促進關係爲中介作用下得到確認和強化；與家庭關係和工作績效的正面關係作用構建缺少不了家庭-工作促進關係的中介作用。

關鍵詞:
家庭-工作促進關係、外延性人格、與家庭關係、績效

50.A study of extroversion and family support on family-work facilitation

Wang, Jue Ting
Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies
Name of the Supervisor:
Assistant Professor Nie, Ting

Graduated Year:
2012
Type of Degree:
Master of Management Studies

Abstract:

Along with the policy of China's reform and openness is widely and deeply move forward to next five-year planning, our country will be become a critical economic system on the whole world. The policy of domestic enterprise's human resource management is coincide with the those atmosphere that is turn into human resource and human capital from personal administration result in paying more attention on staff's mentality and family instead of the theory of economic man.

The academic research on family to work facilitation is prevalent on West and North American but not China. That is reason for this thesis to survey on this issue with West's family to work theory such as family-work role theory and boundary theory et al.

The whole goal on study examined is intended to draw a picture of family-work facilitation and job performance and extroversion and relationship with family about those elements how to make an effort to others and what kind relationship with each other is. And the database of study examined is part of with National Natural Science Foundation Project (No.70872051) to analysis family to work facilitation.

The last of the model based on the data analysis is demonstrated that (1) the positive relation between extroversion and family-work facilitation is mediated by an element of relation with family and (2) extroversion is enhance and positive to performance that is under mediating effort of family-work facilitation and (3) relationship with family is positive to performance under mediating effort of family-work facilitation.

Keywords:
Family-work facilitation, extroversion, relationship with family, performance

51.八零後員工神經質人格特質對組織認同和工作績效影響研究，以工作壓力爲仲介變量

嚴妍
行政與管理學院 – 管理碩士

指導老師姓名:
聶婷 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
管理碩士學位

論文摘要:
隨著經濟全球化進程的加速和新技術革命的日新月異，企業所處的環境複雜多變，政治、經濟和文化等領域競爭激烈，作爲競爭主體的企業員工不斷面臨著工作、生活上的壓力，工作壓力問題已經成爲社會普遍關注的熱點，過高的工作壓力會在不同程度上影響員工對組織的認同，會導致離職傾向，從而降低了員工的工作績效，不在願意爲組織賣命，尤其是隨著"80 後"員工越來越多進入企業，並成爲企業的核心員工，"80 後"工面臨的工作逐漸增大，付出的努力與收入不成正比，導致他們紛紛跳槽，降低工作穩定性，影響組織認同感。 本研究旨在以中國背景下的"80 後"員工爲研究對象，探討人格特質、工作壓力、組織認同和工作績效間的關係，以及工作壓力在神經質人格與組織認同和工作績效關係中的作用機制，通過問卷調查，以 391 名"80 後"員工爲樣本，通過 SPSS17.0 軟件對數據進行處理和分析，得出以下結論：

1. 神經質人格與組織認同有顯著正相關。
2. 神經質人格與工作績效呈正相關。
3. 工作壓力在神經質人格與工作績效之間貢到完全中介作用。
4. 工作壓力在神經質人格與組織認同之間貢到完全中介作用。

關鍵詞:
八零後、神經質人格、工作壓力、工作績效、組織認同

51.A Study of Neuroticism Impact on Job Performance and Organization Recognition among Post 80s Generation Employees: The Mediating Role of Occupational Stress

Yan, Yan

Faculty of Management and Administration , Master of Management Studies

Name of the Supervisor:

Assistant Professor Nie, Ting

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master of Management Studies

Abstract:

Along with the accelerated process of economic globalization and the new technology revolution, Complex and changing business environment including the competition of political. Economic and culture is heating up, Employee as a competitive subject constantly faced with life and Occupational stress, pressure of work has become the focus of social concern problem, High Occupational stress influences employee who face to the organization recognition, resulting in turnover intention, and then lower the job performance of employees, they are not willing to work so hard in the organization, Especially with increasingly growth of employees post 80s generation in the enterprises, and employee will become core staffs in enterprises who faces high Occupational stress continuously, their efforts is not proportional to the income, results that employee job-hopping, making their job stability declined and influencing organization recognition. The study focuses on employees post 80s generation under the background of china‘s culture, explores the relationship among personality, Occupational stress, job performance and organization recognition, and verifies the function of Occupational stress between personality and job performance or organization recognition. Secondly, a questionnaire is designed to investigate, and a sample of 391 post 80s generation staff in the enterprises are surveyed. Thirdly, this paper uses SPSS 17.0 as the tool to analysis the data after survey. Lastly, this paper draws a conclusion:

1. Neuroticism was significantly correlated with organization recognition
2. Neuroticism was related to job performance
3. Occupational stress fully mediated the relationship between personality and job performance
4. Occupational stress fully mediated the relationship between personality and organization recognition

Keywords:

Post 80s generation, Neuroticism, Occupational stress, Job performance, Organization recognition

52.公平交易原則在轉讓定價中的應用及其限制

何冠文
行政與管理學院 - 會計碩士

指導老師姓名:
汪清陽 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
碩士學位

論文摘要:
轉讓定價是指跨國公司集團利用國與國之間稅收法律的差異，在跨國關聯企業間重新分配利潤，以降低集團稅負爲目的的一種避稅行爲。爲了保護國家的稅基，各國紛紛確立了公平交易原則爲定價調整方法的轉讓定價稅制。國情的差異，使得各國在公平交易原則的應用原理、適用限制等方面存在諸多分歧。爲厘清這類話題，本文將稅務機關與納稅人之間的博弈理論應用於轉讓定價稅制上，認爲稅務機關在博弈過程中所應然獲取的收益不僅是稅收利益，還包括非稅收益；而非稅收益包括定價指引效應和稅收公平效應。公平交易原則的應用，不僅有利於維護國家的稅收利益，更重要的是，還可以通過可比分析將轉讓價稅制確認爲指引納稅人價格確認的客觀標準，並能夠有效剔除稅收因素對生產經營的不利影響從而實現稅收公平。公平交易原則的理想狀態，就是使納稅人的關聯交易價格回歸至無稅時的狀態。關聯交易價格偏離理想狀態越遠，其效用越大；反之，則效用越小。然而從稅務機關的角度觀之，還需要考慮調查成本的因素。因而，公平交易原則的適用，還需建立在可比資料獲取、分析的難易程度之上。而難易程度，決定了公平交易原則所衍生出的具體定價調整方法，應該有其適用的先後順序。

結合以上的考察，本文認爲，中國轉讓定價稅制採用公平交易原則是正確的選擇，同時，對可疑交易的界定，有利於在降低調查成本的基礎上獲得最大的調整效應，但是，簡單羅列式地陳述具體定價調整方法，不便於指導實際的管理應用，所以應根據交易的事實推薦調整方法的先後順利。

關鍵詞:
轉讓定價、公平交易原則、全球公式法、可比性分析、博弈理論

52.The Application of Arm's Length Principle in Transfer Pricing and its Restriction

He, Guan Wen
Faculty of Management and Administration, Master of Accounting

Name of the Supervisor:

Assistant Professor Wang, Qing Yang

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master Degree

Abstract:

Transfer-pricing is a kind of tax-avoidance that multinational enterprises utilize the difference of tax laws between countries to reallocate the profit in the purpose of reducing the tax burden of the cooperation. In order to protect domestic tax base, the world established transfer-pricing tax system on the basis of arm's length principles. However, the differences between country-conditions made the applications and restrictions of arm's length principle in each country at variance.To clarify these kinds of issues, this paper will present the game theory of tax administration and taxpayer on the transfer-pricing laws. In the process of the game theory, the gains of tax administration are not only about tax benefits, but also about non-tax benefits. Non-tax benefits including price-guidance and equitability of taxes. The application of arm's length principle can safeguard the tax benefits of country as well as establish the objective standard for taxpayer by comparability analysis, and eliminate tax factor which interfere regular business operation.

The ideal condition of arm's length principle is when the price of related transaction returns to the condition without tax consideration. When the price of related transaction deviate further away from ideal condition, the effectiveness of transfer pricing will be greater, contrarily be smaller. However, the investigating cost should be taken into consideration from the perspective of tax administration. So the application of the arm's length principle should base on the difficulty level of comparability information gathering and analysis, which determine the application sequence of the arm's length transfer pricing methods.

According to the investigation above, the Chinese transfer-pricing tax system adopted arm's length principle is a right decision. Meanwhile, the demarcation of the suspicious transactions is beneficial to lower the investigating cost and reach ideal effectiveness. However, only by listing the key points and characteristics of transfer-pricing methods is not enough for the purpose of directing the management and application, so recommend of application order is a must.

Keywords:

Transfer-pricing, Arm's Length Principle, Global Formulary Appointment, Comparability Analysis, Game Theory

53.中國上市公司再融資行爲與股利發放相關性研究

李長浩
行政與管理學院 - 會計碩士

指導老師姓名:
馬如飛 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
碩士學位

論文摘要:
上市公司在首次上市後,出於對公司發展的資金需要往往需要再融資,再融資已經成爲上市公司獲得資金的最主要途徑之一。在2000年,中國證監會爲了限制上市公司再融資行爲以及保護中小投資者獲得合理投資回報的權利,首次出臺制度將上市公司的現金股利發放水平掛鉤再融資行爲,在此後的2006 年和2008 年更是兩度加強該制度。基於這一出發點本試圖研究這一特殊制度的出現是否會使得中國上市公司的再融資行爲與股利發放之間產生常的相關性,以及該制度能否實現證監會保護投資者投資收益的目的。

本文通過回顧股利政策理論與再融資制度,在中國再融資與股利發放的現狀的基礎上選取了1998 年-2010 年間的上市公司面板數據樣本,研究再融資行爲與股利發放之間的關系。實證結果顯示:上市公司在有再融資需求時顯著傾向於發放現金股利,但是在現金股利掛鉤再融資的制度出現之前,上市公司在有再融資需求時並沒有發放現金股利的傾向。表明了中國上市公司的再融資行爲與股利發放之間產生了異常相關性,上市公司有爲達再融資制度要求而發放現金股利的傾向。在第一個實證結論基礎上,本文通過實證研究上市公司的股利發放水平與投資者股票投資收益之間的關系,以探討上述的異常相關性出現是否影響再融資制度保護投資者投資利益的初衷。實證結果顯示:上市公司的現金股利發放水平與股票年度持有期收益率負相關,但是在現金股利掛鉤再融資制度之前,上市公司的現金股利發放水平與股票年度持有期收益率正相關。這表明了在現金股利掛鉤再融資制度之後上市公司提高股利發放水平可能是爲了迎合再融資制度的要求,這樣虽然爲投資者帶來了股利回報,但是卻損害了投資者的投資利
益,制度沒有達到保護投資者投資利益的初衷。

關鍵詞:
再融資、股利發放、異常相關性

53.Research on the Relationship of Secondary Equity Offering and Dividend Distribution

Li, Chang Hao
Faculty of Management and Administration, Master of Accounting

Name of the Supervisor:

Assistant Professor Ma, Ru Fei

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master Degree

Abstract:

When the listed company first comes into market, secondary equity offering has been one of the main methods to earn funds for a company development. The company needs a financial requirement through secondary equity offering. The system for listed company of cash divided payments level combined with secondary equity offering issued firstly by CSRC came into force in 2000, and later in 2006and 2008,the system was strengthen. In view of this purpose, this essay studies if the occurrence of the special system can unusually relate secondary equity offering of listed companies in China with dividend, and whether the relativity could be injurious to investors` interests or not.

This paper will review dividend policy theory and secondary equity offering system, and study the relationship between secondary equity offering and dividend according to the selected data samples in 1998--2010 of listed companies. The study shows that the listed companies were inclined to provide cash dividend when secondary equity offering needed. However, before cash dividend relates to secondary equity offering system, listed companies are not inclined to provide cash dividend when secondary equity offering demanded. It indicates that listed companies in China occur a unusual relativity between secondary equity offering and dividend, and they tend to provide dividend in order to enforce secondary equity offering system.

Based on the first demonstration, this paper will explore whether the unusual relevance mentioned before leads a investors` interests damage or not through studying the relevance between listed companies dividend level and investors` income on investment. The study shows that it presents a negative correlation between listed companies' dividend level and annual holding stocks yield rate. It indicates that in order to qualify secondary equity offering, listed companies improve their dividend provide level, as a result of that, they not only cannot bring a retribution for investors but also damage investors` interests, to some degree, the system is irrational.

Keywords:

Secondary Equity Offering, Dividend Distribution, Unusual Relevance

54.公允價值會計與企業融資行爲研究

李逸燁
行政與管理學院 - 會計碩士

指導老師姓名:
馬如飛 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
碩士學位

論文摘要:
會計作爲一種信息系統，需要能夠全面、綜合、連續、系統地反映和監督企業的財務狀況，提供信息使用者真實、及時、客觀、有用的經濟信息，以便使用者做出有效的經濟決策。隨著資本市場不斷發展和日趨成熟，曾占主導位置的歷史成本會計諸多缺陷逐漸暴露出來，而公允價值會計則取而代之成爲會計信息的最主要的計量方式之一。我國也在 2007 年正式啓用的新企業會計準則中廣泛運用了公允價值計量，成爲近年來最引人注目的一項革新。但早在公允價值出現在歷史舞臺的那刻起，爭論就一直未絕地伴隨著它。尤其是經過 2008 年的次貸危機，對於公允價值的爭論幾乎達到了沸點。公允價值一方面由於其具有較強的相關性而受到親睞，一方面又因爲可能欠缺的可靠性而遭受百般質疑。雖然爭端至今懸而未決，但可以肯定的是公允價值會計的應用是歷史發展中不可逆的一個必然階段。因此，爲了能在新的會計計量屬性下最大化經濟決策的效用，研究和瞭解公允價值會計的引入會給我國企業的財務行爲帶來怎樣的影響是十分必要和緊要的。投資和融資是企業兩大最爲重要的財務行爲，其中關於公允價值對於企業投資行爲的影響自從我國新準則實施後已有了不少研究成果，但至今有關公允價值對於企業融資行爲的影響的研究卻少之甚少。融資作爲企業重要的資金獲取手段，其決策的有效性不僅會影響到企業能否達成追求價值最大化的目標，甚至攸關企業生存。

在此背景下，本文對於公允價值和企業融資行爲之間的關係進行了研究探討，並選用 2007 年至 2010 年我國 A 股非金融行業上市公司的樣本數據從銀行借款的角度進行了實證檢驗，得到了如下研究結果：

① 公允價值變動程度與企業債務融資行爲顯著正相關。本文在控制了企業自由現金流量規模、固定資產比率、總資產收益率、營業收入增長率、和債務期限結構、以及公允價值變動程度與企業實際控制人性質之間的交互作用後，發現在非國有企業公允價值變動程度與企業債務融資行爲在10%水準上顯著正相關。

② 公允價值變動程度絕對值與企業債務期限結構（長期借款比例）顯著負相關。本文在控制了企業自由現金流量規模、固定資產比率、總資產收益率、營業收入增長率、企業實際稅率、和資本結構、以及公允價值變動程度與企業實際控制人性質之間的交互作用後，發現在非國有企業公允價值變動程度絕對值與企業債務期限結構（長期借款比例）在5%水準上顯著負相關。

關鍵詞:
公允價值、融資行爲、債務期限

54. Research on Fair Value Accounting and Firm Financing

Li, Yi Ye
Faculty of Management and Administration, Master of Accounting
Name of the Supervisor:
Assistant Professor Ma, Ru Fei
Graduated Year:
2012
Type of Degree:
Master Degree
Abstract:
As an information system, accounting is designed to reflect and monitor the firms' financial situation comprehensively and continuously, and to provide the users authentic, timely, objective and useful economic information to help the users make effective economic decisions. With continuous developments of the capital market, more and more drawbacks has been found under the historical accounting, which used to be in the dominate position. Now it has been replaced by the fair value accounting, which becomes one of the major accounting measurement attributes. And in China's new enterprise accounting standards system implemented in 2007, fair value measurement also has been widely used, which becomes one of the most remarkable renovations in recent years. However, disputes have always been along with fair value. Especially after the outbreak of the subprime crisis in 2008, the disputes associated with fair value once reached the peak. On one hand, fair value is welcome for its stronger relevance. On the other hand, it was highly questioned for a lack of reliability. Although the disputes have not been solved yet, what could be sure is that the application of fair value accounting is an irreversible necessary phrase in the process of development. Therefore, in order to maximize the utility of economic decision-makings under the new measurement attribute, it is of great importance to study and understand the influence of fair value accounting on the corporate financial behavior in China.

Investment and financing is the two major financial behavior of enterprise. Since the new accounting standards system implemented, there have been quite a lot of researches studying the effect of fair value accounting on the investing behavior. However, there have been few researches about the effect on the financing behavior so far. Financing is the important mean of acquiring funds in a firm. The efficiency and effectiveness of financing decisions would not only affect the goal-pursuing of maximum of enterprise value, but also concern the survival of the firm.

In this context, the paper studies the relationship between fair value and the enterprise financing behavior, and makes empirical tests using the A share listed firms' data from the perspective of the bank loans. After the study it is found that:

① The debt financing behavior of enterprise is significant positive correlated with the degree of fair value fluctuation. After controlling the free cash flow, the fixed assets ratio, the return on total assets, the operating income growth rate, and the debt maturity structure, as well as the interaction effect between the degree of fair value fluctuation and the nature of the firm, it is found that for non-state-owned enterprise the degree of fair value changing and the debt financing behavior has significant positive correlation at 0.1 confidence level.

② The debt maturity structure (long-term bank loan proportion) is significant negative correlated with the absolute value of the degree of fair value fluctuation. After controlling the free cash flow, the fixed assets ratio, the return on total assets, the operating income growth rate, the effective tax rate, and the capital structure, as well as the interaction effect between the degree of fair value fluctuation and the nature of the firm, it is found that for non-state-owned enterprise the absolute value of the degree of fair value changing and the debt maturity structure (long-term bank loan proportion) has significant negative correlation at 0.05 confidence level.
Keywords:
Fair value accounting, financing behavior, debt maturity structure

55.巴塞爾協議 III 框架下風險加權資產的會計處理及其影響研究

季潔
行政與管理學院 - 會計碩士

指導老師姓名:
丁浩 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
碩士學位

論文摘要:
中國著名經濟學者鐘偉說：“風險防範已經成爲銀行業管理的軟肋”。對商業銀行來說，要想抵禦風險，必須構建風險加權資產。隨著巴塞爾協議III國際監管框架的頒佈與實施，作爲其第一支柱的重要組成部分，對風險加權資產的研究可以更加準確的反映和衡量銀行風險水準和利用自有資金抵禦風險的能力。而會計作爲銀行管理的基石，所有經營成果都必須通過會計處理來實現。在國際會計準則趨同的態勢下，做好、做對會計處理對於幫助商業銀行準確計量風險加權資產，進而有效防範風險，具有重要的作用。

本文首先從風險加權資產的定義、演進及其與會計處理的相關性進行闡述，揭示出對風險加權資產會計處理的必要。接著針對國際會計準則在資產的定義與資產的計量兩方面的趨同對風險加權資產會計處理的影響進行了規範性分析。同時，通過規範性分析，結合中國國情與商業銀行規避風險的要求，對中國商業銀行風險加權資產會計處理的缺陷、巴塞爾協議III監管框架的實施可能帶來的影響與改進進行了闡述。最後，系統的歸納了本文的研究結論，並指出研究的局限性。本文的貢獻包括兩個方面。

第一，本文選擇中外學者較少研究的風險加權資產的會計處理爲研究物件。希望可以通過規範性分析，爲商業銀行在巴塞爾協議III實施及國際會計準則趨同的背景下抵禦風險、對風險加權資產進行正確的會計處理提供理論參考。

第二，中國商業銀行對風險加權資產的會計處理仍然缺乏理論依據，存在局限性。依據風險加權資產的計算公式，本文從操作風險資產、市場風險資產、操作風險資產三個方面分析了缺陷及可能的改進，初步構建了中國商業銀行風險加權資產會計處理的理論依據。

關鍵詞:
商業銀行、風險加權資產、巴塞爾協議 III、會計處理、會計準則

55.Research on Risk-weighted Assets' Accounting Treatment and Influence in the Basel III Framework

Ji, Jie
Faculty of Management and Administration, Master of Accounting
Name of the Supervisor:
Assistant Professor Ding, Hao
Graduated Year:
2012
Type of Degree:
Master Degree
Abstract:
Zhong Wei, one of China's famous economists has said that: "risk control has already become the soft rib of the banking management". For a commercial bank in nowadays, if it wants to resist the risk, risk-weighted assets must be constructed. With the promulgation and promulgation of Basel III, as one of the most important part of its first pillar, the research of risk-weighted assets can both reflects and measures a commercial bank's risk level in a more accurately way test and its ability to use its own funds to prevent the risk. And as the cornerstone of banking management, accounting plays a pivotal in commercial bank's running, to achieve the operating results, correct accounting treatment is needed. Under the trend of international accounting standards convergence, doing great and accurate accounting treatment is vital to help a commercial bank measure the right risk-weighted assets and therefore to well guard against the risk effectively.

This paper first expounds the definition and evolution of risk-weighted assets, and its correlation with accounting treatment, which reveals that the accounting treatment to risk-weighted assets is very necessary. Then use normative analyses to analyze the influence of the convergence in assets' define and calculate of international accounting standards on risk-weighted assets. Meanwhile, use normative analysis, combine China's actual conditions and the commercial bank's requirements of avoid risk, expounds the defect of China's commercial banks and the impact and improvement can be bring by Basel III. And in the end, summarizes the research's achievements and point out the limitations. This paper's contributions include two aspects.

First, this paper choose the accounting treatment of risk-weighted assets as research objective which either Chinese or foreign scholars has little study of it. Hoping through normative analysis, to provide theoretical reference for risk withstand and proper accounting management for commercial banks under Basel III.

Second, Commercial Banks in China still lack of theoretical basis to risk-weighted assets' accounting management. According to the computational formula of risk-weighted assets, this paper conclude the defect and possible improvement from the analyzes of credit risk assets, market risk assets, operation risk assets, and initially construct the accounting management theory of risk-weighted assets for commercial banks in China.
Keywords:
commercial bank, risk-weighted assets, Basel III, accounting management, accounting standards

56.風險投資所得稅制的完善

張嵐
行政與管理學院 - 會計碩士

指導老師姓名:

汪清陽 助理教授

畢業年度:

2012

學位類別:

碩士學位

論文摘要:

風險投資是風險投資公司向有發展潛力的成長型、擴張型未上市企業提供資金支持並參與管理的一種投資行爲，它能夠有效地促進高新技術成果商品化、產業化。所以，優化風險投資稅收政策，發揮稅收在風險投資的積極導向作用，對於提升一國的軟實力，具有重要的作用。

本文首先從風險投資的定義、運作模式、相關稅收政策進行規範分析，抽象出該稅制的法理依據和指導思想，揭示出該制度的技術缺陷。然後通過比較分析美國、法國、日本、印度相關風險投資的稅收政策，總結這些國家的制度經驗，並由此及於中國現行稅制，以期爲中國在該稅制的完善提供有益啓示。其次，對Jorgenson的新古典理論模型中的公式進行推導，證明稅率、折舊方法、損失彌補制度等稅收政策的變化對風險投資是存在影響的；然後再借助邊際有效稅率模型，通過具體數字的代入來計算這些優惠政策對企業實際稅負的影響；最後模型經由推導的結論，本文提出風險投資稅制應結合風險期採用多元化優惠措施的建議。

關鍵詞:

風險投資、新古典投資理論、邊際有效稅率、稅收優惠、稅收激勵

56.The Improvement of EIT on Venture Capital

Zhang, Lan
Faculty of Management and Administration, Master of Accounting
Name of the Supervisor:
Assistant Professor Wang, Qing Yang
Graduated Year:
2012
Type of Degree:
Master Degree
Abstract:
Venture capital is an investment behavior which means venture capital firms provide financial support to the potential unlisted companies that are growth-oriented and expansive, meanwhile participate in management. It can promote the industrialization and commercialization of the high-tech achievements effectively. Therefore, the optimization of the venture capital tax policy and the positive impact of tax in guiding venture investment play an important role in enhancing a country's soft power.

This essay makes normative analysis firstly from the definition of investment risk, mode of operation and tax policy. It abstracts the legal basis and the guiding ideology of the tax system and reveals the technical defects of the system. Then through a comparative analysis of the relevant tax policies of venture investments in the United States, France, Japan, and India, this essay sums up the experience of the systems in these countries in order to provide useful insights to the improvement of China's current tax system. Secondly, it derives the formula in Jorgenson's neo-classical model, and then proves that the changes in tax policies, such as the tax rate, depreciation method, and recovery of losses, have impact on venture investment; next, by means of marginal effective tax rate model, it calculates the effects of thesepreferential policies on real enterprises tax through specific data. Finally, this essay deduces the conclusion through models and puts forward a suggestion that the venture capital system should adapt diversified favorable measures concerning risks.
Keywords:
Venture capital, Neo-classical investment theory, Marginal effective tax rate, Tax preference, Tax incentive

57.公平交易原則在商業重構中的應用

莊洲
行政與管理學院 - 會計碩士

指導老師姓名:
汪清陽 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
碩士學位

論文摘要:
經濟一體化進程中，市場競爭越來越劇烈，跨國公司爲了發揮其規模效應和協同效應，就會對集團內部資源重新組合。跨國公司對其資產、功能及其發揮功能所承擔的風險在全球優化調整的行爲即爲商業重構。具有合理商業目的的重構行爲能提高管理效率，縮短供應鏈，

有利於提高經營效益。而以避稅爲主要目的的商業重構行爲，卻會扭曲重構的企業與未重構的企業之間的競爭關係，破壞了稅收的公平原則，對國家稅收利益造成侵蝕。爲此，OECD 發佈了《商業重構轉讓定價指南》，推薦使用公平交易原則來消除稅收因素的影響。跨國公司爲了追求最大化的利益，以避稅爲目的的商業重構是必然會發生的。不當的商業重構影響了各國政府的稅收收入。因此，各國都積極採取措施對避稅進行監管並實施特別納稅調整。稅務機關的納稅調整必然會引發稅收利益的重新分配和跨國公司爲此展開利益博弈。

本文通過監督博弈模型分析，論證了公平交易原則能使商業重構回歸其實質，並導出該原則所適用的範圍；其次，通過擴展模型分析，論證了對稅收利益的重新分配必須從稅制方面來完善，用法律限定調查範圍；再次，經由規範分析抽象出《指南》推薦的可比非受控價格法、再銷售價格法和成本加成法三種傳統交易方法，並基於適用的前提條件歸納出三種方法的各自成本；最後，論證了成本博弈下三種定價方法在商業重構中的適用順序。公平交易原則所具有的客觀性與確定性的優勢，是最爲適合商業重構轉讓定價稅收立法的。而爲了應用公平交易原則，進行可比性分析是其應用的基礎與核心。在具體的調整方法上，成本加成法具有明顯的成本優勢，是最值得商業重構轉讓定價適用的。本文希冀能爲中國商業重構轉讓定價稅制做出建設性的具體建議。

關鍵詞:
商業重構、轉讓定價、公平交易原則、納稅調整、博弈

57.The Application of Arm's Length Principle In Business Restructurings

Zhuang, Zhou
Faculty of Management and Administration, Master of Accounting
Name of the Supervisor:
Assistant Professor Wang, Qing Yang
Graduated Year:
2012
Type of Degree:
Master Degree
Abstract:
In the process of economic integration, market competition is more and more intense. Multinational enterprises restructure the group's internal resources in order to obtain effects of economies of scale and synergies. Business restructuring is defined as the global optimization and adjustment of assets, functions and attached risks for multinational enterprises. The behavior of business restructuring under appropriate business purpose can improve the efficiency of management, shorten supply chain and make contribution to performance of operation. However, the behavior of business restructuring under the main purpose of tax avoidance could distort the competition between the restructured enterprises and the un-restructured enterprises, undermine the principle of fairness of taxation and result in erosion of tax revenues. Therefore, the OECD issued "Report on the transfer pricing aspects of business restructurings-Chapter IX of the transfer pricing guideline"(Abbreviation:
"Guideline"), which recommended the arm's length principle to eliminate the influence of tax factors.

As multinational enterprises pursuing the maximization of interests, it is inevitable that business restructuring must be based on main purpose of tax avoidance. Thus, countries take active measures to monitor and implement special tax adjustments. The
adjustments of tax authorities will lead to the redistribution of tax benefits and expand interest games of multinational enterprises.

Through the analysis of supervised game, this paper verified the arm's length principle could be able to make business restructuring return to its essence, and derives the applicable scope of the principle. Through the analysis of expanded game, it verified that the improvement which redistributes the tax benefits should come from tax system with the legal limited scope of investigation. Then through normative analysis, it is abstracted that Guideline recommended three traditional transaction methods such as comparable uncontrolled price method, resale price method and cost plus method. It concludes respect cost of three methods based on the prerequisites. Finally, it is verified that application of each method in business restructuring should be in order according to cost game analysis.

The arm's length principle which has the advantage of objectivity and certainty is the most suitable for business restructuring of transfer pricing legislation. In order to apply this principle, the comparability analysis that is the foundation and core is needed. In selecting specific adjustment method, the cost plus method that obviously has cost advantages is preferable to business restructuring of transfer pricing.

Hopefully, it can make some constructive detailed suggestions for Chinese business restructuring transfer pricing tax system.
Keywords:
Business Restructuring, Transfer Pricing, Arm's Length Principle, Tax adjustment, Game Theory

58.內部監督機制對會計信息透明度的影響——基於中小板上市公司的實證研究

茅嫻靜
行政與管理學院 - 會計碩士

指導老師姓名:
劉成昆 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
碩士學位

論文摘要:

近年來會計醜聞頻發，使得會計信息透明度成爲理論界和實務界著力探討的話題。公司會計信息透明度與資本市場健康發展息息相關。上市公司會計信息的披露是建立公平、公開、公正證券市場的一個重要前提。隨著，中小企業成爲國民經濟發展的重要支柱，中小企業的會計信息透明度已日漸成爲人們關注的焦點。而改善內部監督機制是幫助中小企業提高會計信息透明度的一個重要途徑。

本文從會計盈餘管理的角度出發，選取2008-2010年之間深圳證券交易所中小企業板的上市公司數據爲研究樣本。將內部監督機制分爲股東監督機制有效性、董事會監督機制有效性和監事會監督機制有效性來進行量化處理，整體的、全面的分析內部監督機制對會計信息透明度的影響。實證研究表明，有效的股東、董事會監督機制能顯著提高公司會計信息透明度，而監事會的監督作用仍存在質疑。最後，歸納了本文的研究結論，提出改善內部監督機制以提高會計信息透明度的建議，並指出研究的局限性。本文主要的貢獻包括兩個方面。

第一，國內仍缺乏一套可以完整、全面的衡量內部監督機制有效性的指標體系。依據已有的研究成果，本文從股東、董事會、監事會三個方面初步構建了一套對公司內部監督機制有效性的衡量指標。

第二，本文選擇中國學者較少研究的中小板上市公司爲研究對象。希望可以通過實證分析，爲中小板公司在改善內部監督機制以提高公司的會計信息透明度時提供理論參考。

關鍵詞:
會計信息透明度、內部監督機制、內部監督機制、內部監督機制、股東、董事會、監事會

58.Impact Analysis of Internal Supervision System on Accounting Transparency – An Empirical Research Based on the Listed Companies of Small and Medium Enterprise Board

Mao, Xian Jing
Faculty of Management and Administration, Master of Accounting
Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Liu, Cheng Kun
Graduated Year:
2012
Type of Degree:
Master Degree
Abstract:
In recent years the frequent accounting scandals, are making the accounting transparency a highly debatable issue among researchers and practitioners. Accounting information transparency is closely tied to the development of capital market. The disclosure of the listed company's accounting information is an important prerequisite for a fair, open and impartial securities market. As the small and medium enterprises (SEMs) become one of the important pillars of the national economy development, the accounting information transparency of the SEMs is becoming the focus of attention. And improving the internal supervision system is an important way to help SEMs to improve the transparency of the company's' accounting information.

This thesis chooses the data between 2008 and 2010 as the samples. This data comes from the listed companies of the small and medium enterprises (SMEs) board. In this thesis, internal supervision system is divided into shareholders supervision system, the board of directors supervision system and the board of supervisors supervision system, and be quantitative to study the impact of internal supervision system and accounting information transparency. The empirical research shows that, effective shareholders and the board of directors supervision system can significantly improve the company's' accounting information transparency, while the supervisory role of the board of supervisors is still existence questioned. Finally, the author summarizes the research conclusion, and gave relevant proposal to ameliorate internal supervision system and improve the accounting information transparency, and noted the limitation of the study.

Main contributions of the paper are summarized as follows.

First, in the domestic the internal supervision system still lack of a complete and comprehensive index system to measure the validity. Basis of the existing research, this thesis build a set of index system to measure the validity of internal supervision system. The index system is set up in three respects, shareholders supervision system, the board of directors' supervision system and the board of supervisors' supervision system.

Second, this thesis chooses the company in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) board as the research object. The author hope can provide a theoretical reference for the company to improve the internal supervision system and accounting information transparency.
Keywords:
Accounting Information Transparency, Internal Supervision System, Shareholders, The Board of Director, The Board of Supervisors

59.中國內地銀行業集中度與其獲利性及風險分析

張飛
行政與管理學院 - 會計碩士

指導老師姓名:
譚戈平 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
碩士學位

論文摘要:
伴隨著中國經濟的飛速發展，中國的銀行業日益成爲學術界與大眾的焦點。在中國長達 30 年的改革開放之後，中國內地的銀行業從計劃經濟的絕對壟斷模式到四大國有商業銀行的高度壟斷再到當前多種金融機構並存發展，其市場結構已經發生了巨大的變化。在 2006 年，中國加入世貿組織 5 年過渡期結束之時，中國正式向外資銀行全面開放人民幣零售業務，這些改革開放的舉措，徹底改變了中國的銀行業機制，使中國銀行業進入了一個市場化、多元化經營的全新階段。在這種背景下，中國銀行業集中度與獲利性及風險的研究對於當前的銀行業發展具有相當重要的意義。

本文通過理論與實證相結合的方式，對中國內地銀行業集中度與獲利性及風險（ROA 和 ROE 的標準差）進行了系統的研究。主要的理論依據有兩大類：有效結構假說及市場力量假說。通過對過去其他相關文獻的研究，進一步作出闡述及分析。

實證部分爲選取內地 16 家銀行 2006 年至 2010 年的數據，通過一般動差法的長期追蹤模型，進行實證研究，結果表明目前中國內地銀行業集中度偏高，仍然是以國有大銀行爲主導，但是國有大銀行的獲利性略低於其他股份制銀行。其次，較高的銀行集中度並沒有降低銀行的風險。

最後，本文根據實證結果，提出了自己的建議。本文認爲，中國銀行業應該在有效的改革銀行業集中度的同時，改變銀行傳統的盈利模式，並且有效的降低銀行風險。從而推動中國經濟持續穩定的發展。

關鍵詞:
銀行集中度、獲利性、風險、一般動差法長期追蹤模型

59.The Impact of Bank Concentration on Profitability and Risk in the Banking Industry in China

Zhang, Fei
Faculty of Management and Administration, Master of Accounting

Name of the Supervisor:

Assistant Professor Tam, Kwo Ping

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master Degree

Abstract:

Along with China's rapid economic development, the banking sector in China has been the focus point of the academia and general public. Mainland China's banking sector had developed from an absolute monopoly model of the planned economy to a high degree of monopoly with fourm jorstate-owned commercial banks and to coexistence of a variety of financial institutions,the market structure of the banking sector has tremendous changes after the China's reform and opening up to 30 years

In 2006, China's banking sector had entered a new stage of market and diversification when the WTO five-year transition period had ended, with liberalization of the foreign banksin RMB retail business. There form and the market had openup, had completely changed China's banking mechanism. Consequence, the banking sector concentration, profitability and risk are thee ssential areas for the study of banking industry.

This study has focused on the combination of theoretical and empirical analyze on the mainland of China banking industry concentration, profitability and risk (standard deviation of ROA and ROE) . The main theoretical basis consists of two categories: the hypothesis of the efficient structure hypothesis and market power. By examining the relevant literature in the past, this study has provided some.

This study has examined the data selected of the mainland's 16 banks from2006 to 2010, through the dynamic panel data model of system GMM. Evidence from the empirical model has suggested that the concentration of banking sector is high, with dominantlarge state-ownedbanks, but the profitability of large state-owned banks was slightly lower than the other joint-stock banks. Furthermore, higher bank concentration is could not effectively reduce the risk of banks.

Finally, based on the empirical evidence, this study has provided some useful policy implications.China's government should reduce the concentration in the banking sector,change the bank's traditional business model, and effectively reduce the risks of banks.

Keywords:

Bank Concentration, Profitability, Risk, Dynamic Panel Data Model of System GMM

60.道德環境、道德領導、道德壓力與盈餘管理行爲——權力距離爲調解變量

龔雲
行政與管理學院 - 會計碩士

指導老師姓名:
田青 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
碩士學位

論文摘要:
近年來，世界各地企業不斷發生財務醜聞(如：Enron、WorldCom、One-Tel等)，這些弊案的發生對社會整體經濟造成重大的負面衝擊，也使得企業誠信、財會人員及會計師之職業道德與財務報表之可信賴程度遭到社會大眾嚴重質疑。

人們普遍認爲會計人員從事盈餘管理行爲主要是爲了實現自我利益，而這決不是影響會計人員行爲的唯一因素。會計是組織的一員，其行爲並不具有完全的獨立性。因此組織層面的影響因素也是很值得探討的。

本研究在參考國內外相關文獻的基礎上提出理論假設，使用問卷調查法，以中國內地的公司以及會計專業事務所之財會人員爲研究對象，向其發放問卷365份，最終有效回收之的問卷共計有350份，使用SPSS17.0軟件進行數據分析，對道德環境、道德領導、權利距離、道德壓力與盈餘管理的關係進行驗證分析，研究主要得出以下結論：

一、 道德環境對道德壓力有負向的影響關係。
二、 道德領導在道德環境與道德壓力之間起中介作用。
三、 道德壓力和盈餘管理管理行爲之間存在著正向的顯著影響。
四、 權利距離在道德壓力和盈餘管理行爲間有正向的調節的作用。

關鍵詞:
道德領導、道德環境、權利距離、道德壓力、盈餘管理行爲

60.The Relation Relationship between Ethical Climate, Ethical Leadership, Ethical Pressure and Earnings Management Behavior -The Moderating Effect of Power Distance

Kong, Wan
Faculty of Management and Administration, Master of Accounting

Name of the Supervisor:

Associate Professor Tian, Qing

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master Degree

Abstract:

In recent years, many domestic and foreign enterprises had engaged in fraudulent events, which caused significant negative impact to theeconomy of the whole society. This also makes the trustworthiness of theenterprise honesty, accounting personnel and the professional ethics of accountants being seriously questioned.

On the stereotype, people generally believed that the accountants engaged in earnings management behavior are mainly to achieve self-interest. However, in such a high authority country like China, accountants do not have complete independence, their behavior probably affected by external factors.

Based on relevant reference, this study has outlined theoretical assumptions, usedthe method of questionnaires,issuing 365 questionnaire papers accounts in the China mainland, with the result of 360 valid answer documents from them. This study also applied the SPSS17.0 Program for data analysis, analyzing the ethical climate, ethical leadership, power distance, and the relationship between pressure and earnings management behavior, and reached the following conclusions:

I. There are significant negative impacts on the relationship between ethical climate and pressure.

II. Ethical leadership has an intermediary influence on the relationship ofethical climate and pressure.

III. There are significant positive impacts on the relationship of pressure and earnings management behavior.

Ⅳ. Power distance will make the influence of pressure on earnings management behavior stronger.

Keywords:

Ethical Climate, Ethical Leadership, Power Distance, Ethical Pressure, Earnings Management Behavior

61.基於 TOPSIS 的中國上市商業銀行績效評估及其影響因素之研究

丁卿
行政與管理學院 - 金融碩士

指導老師姓名:

朱順和 助理教授

畢業年度:

2012

學位類別:

碩士學位

論文摘要:

金融是經濟的命脈，銀行在金融業中又佔據了核心地位，因此銀行的健康發展對經濟體系的正常運轉至關重要。本文的研究目的是通過對中國境內上市商業銀行的經營績效進行分析，探討影響中國境內上市商業銀行經營績效的關鍵因素，可以爲中國境內上市商業銀行未來的經營決策提供參考。本文研究的對象爲在上海證券交易所和深圳證券交易所上市的十六家商業銀行。其中包括：中國建設銀行、中國工商銀行、中國銀行、交通銀行、中國農業銀行、中信銀行、招商銀行、中國民生銀行、南京銀行、北京銀行、興業銀行、華夏銀行、上海浦東發展銀行、中國光大銀行、寧波銀行、深圳發展銀行。本文將灰關聯分析與TOPSIS分析法結合，配合取得的CAMEL財務指標，探討中國境內上市商業銀行的績效。

本研究的結果顯示，經營績效表現好的銀行，多數在資本充足率方面表現較好。其次，管水準的好壞也會直接影響銀行的盈利能力，資產規模大的銀行在成本控制方面要好於中小型銀行。

關鍵詞:

績效分析、駱駝評級、灰關聯分析、逼近理想解排序法

61.The Study of Evaluating Operational Performance of Listed Commercial Banks in China and their Influencing Factors Based on TOPSIS

Ding, Qing
Faculty of Management and Administration, Master of Finance

Name of the Supervisor:

Assistant Professor Chu, Shun Ho

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master Degree

Abstract:

Finance is the lifeblood of the economy, the bank occupies a central position in the banking industry, so the healthy development of the bank is essential for the normal functioning of the economy. The purpose of this study is to explore the key influencing factors of the performance of commercial banks through analyzing the operating performance of listed commercial banks in Mainland China. This study can provide reference for future business decision-making of the listed commercial banks in Mainland China. The objects of this study are the 16 commercial banks listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange，including: China Construction Bank, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Agricultural Bank of China, China CITIC Bank, China Merchants Bank, China Minsheng Bank, Bank of Nanjing, Bank of Beijing, industrial Bank, Huaxia Bank, Shanghai Pudong Development Bank, China Ever bright Bank, Bank of Ningbo, Shenzhen Development Bank. Grey Relational Analysis, TOPSIS Analysis and CAMEL are applied to explore the performance of the listed commercial banks in Mainland China. The result of this study shows that banks with good operating performance mostly performed better in the capital adequacy ratios. Secondly, the quality of management standards will directly affect the profitability of banks. The large banks do a better job in cost controlling than small and medium banks.

Keywords:

Performance analysis, CAMEL, gray relational analysis, TOPSIS

62.股權結構、規模經濟與中國上市銀行績效

石永妍
行政與管理學院 - 金融碩士

指導老師姓名:
趙世勇 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
碩士學位

論文摘要:
銀行是現代金融業的中心，銀行的發展關係到銀行體系的運作乃至整個國家經濟的運行。在國有商業銀行轉型和外資銀行發起挑戰的現狀下，銀行的績效問題已經成爲金融業的關鍵問題，提高銀行績效是維持國民經濟穩定運行、對外放開銀行業和積極參與市場競爭的關鍵。基於此，本文對我國商業銀行績效的影響因素進行了研究。在回顧了之前學者的研究成果之後，本文對我國銀行股權結構、資產規模和經營績效之間的關係作了研究，其中採用國有股權比重來衡量銀行國有股權對其經營績效的影響；採用資本規模來衡量銀行的規模，試圖發現規模和績效之間的關係。本文利用中國 16 家上市銀行 1998-2010 年的面板資料庫，研究了股權結構和規模對銀行績效的影響。研究發現，國有股權比重對中國上市銀行的績效有微弱的負效應；而資產規模則對上市銀行績效有顯著的正效應，即中國的上市銀行存在明顯的規模經濟效應。這解釋了爲什麼中國的商業銀行都在努力做大，也解釋了爲什麼中國的商業銀行（特別是上市銀行）不願意服務中小企業和"三農"。研究還發現，流動性比例、貸存款比例和資本充足率，都對上市銀行的績效有顯著的正效應。

關鍵詞:
股權結構、規模經濟、上市銀行、盈利能力、面板資料

62.Ownership Structure, Economies of Scale,and Bank Profitability

Shi, Yong Yan
Faculty of Management and Administration, Master of Finance

Name of the Supervisor:

Assistant Professor Zhao, Shi Yong

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master Degree

Abstract:

As the center of the modern financial industry, the banks play an important role in the economy system. Their developments have a very close relationship with the operation of the banking system and the national economy. In condition of state-owned commercial banks'transformation and challenges by the foreign banks, the bank performance has become a key issue to the domestic banking industry. Improving the bank performance is the key to maintain the stable operation of the national economy, open up the bank industry, and participate in market competition actively.

Base on the mentioned earlier, this paper researches the key factors involved the commercial bank performance. After many related literatures on bank performance at home and abroad have been reviewed,this paper focuses on how the ownership and size of banks impact on the bank performance. The state ownership as the index measuring the ownership structure while total asset as the index measuring the size of banks.

Based on an unbalanced bank-level panel dataset consisting of 16 listed banks in China over the period 1998-2010 and regressed with fixed effect model, the present paper finds that state ownership has a minor negative impact on bank profitability, while bank size has statistically significant and positive effect on bank profitability. The significant effect of economies of scale in China's banking sector implies that almost all banks want to serve large enterprises and government's infrastructure projects. The study also finds that liquidity ratio, loan-deposit ratio, and capital adequacy ratio all have a positive impact on profitability of

Chinese listed banks.

Keywords:

Ownership structure, Economies of Scale, Listed Banks, Profitability, Panel Data

63.比較研究泰國和印度尼西亞通貨膨脹的影響因素

朱明淵
行政與管理學院 - 金融碩士

指導老師姓名:
譚戈平 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
碩士學位

論文摘要:

本文通過實證模型比較研究泰國和印尼通貨膨脹影響因素，考察時間段爲 1998 年第一季度至 2011 年第二季度。文章通過建立向量誤差修正模型，驗證通貨膨脹率（基於 CPI）、經濟增長、狹義貨幣供給量、存款利率、實際匯率和出口額這六個經濟變數存在的長期和短期的關係。

文章首先從理論方面闡述通貨膨脹的分類、成因以及泰國和印尼這兩個國家的貨幣政策的變化，然後，通過實證檢驗來探索影響泰國和印尼通貨膨脹的經濟因素，最後得出結論。文章中對六個宏觀經濟變數進行了 Johansen 協整檢驗，發現它們之間的確存在長期協整關係，並且有以下特點：1、泰國和印尼的經濟增長、存款利率與通貨膨脹之間都存在相同方向長期協整關係；2、泰國的實際匯率與通貨膨脹呈正相關且在所有變數中顯著性最高；3、印尼的存款利率與通貨膨脹呈負相關關係，顯著性最高。證據表明，VEC 模型中誤差修正項給予長期均衡偏離均有顯著的負向調整，調整程度不同，分別是泰國 7.5%，印尼 8.6%。兩個國家 VEC 模型方差分解的結果顯示，泰國通貨膨脹自身波動和經濟增長對於通貨膨脹影響最大，直至第 10 期時兩者仍占到 66%的貢獻度。其次是實際匯率的影響，直至第 10 期占到 24%的貢獻度。印尼與泰國一樣，通貨膨脹自身波動的貢獻度最大，第 8-10 期仍占大約 83%，其次是存款利率對於通貨膨脹的貢獻度占 13%左右。

最後，文章提出了政策建議：1、轉變經濟發展方式，由粗放型向集約型轉變。同時，要調整和優化經濟結構，促進消費、投資和出口這三駕馬車齊頭並進、協調發展。2、靈活運用多種貨幣政策工具，搭配使用利率和匯率工具，來提高貨幣政策有效性。3、建立良好的央行信譽。作爲執行通貨膨脹目標制的國家，央行定期發佈通貨膨脹報告，降低大眾對於通貨膨脹的不確定預期。4、在整頓金融體制和金融機構改革方面，以及推行經濟自由化和金融自由化的過程中，應該注意防範金融風險。5、完善國家法律和金融制度，提高央行貨幣政策的獨立性，從而提高貨幣政策工具的有效性。

關鍵詞:
通貨膨脹、單位根檢驗、Johansen 協整檢驗、向量誤差修正模型、方差分解

63.Comparative Studies on Inflation Factors Between Thailand and Indonesia

Zhu, Ming Yuan
Faculty of Management and Administration, Master of Finance

Name of the Supervisor:

Assistant Professor Tam, Kwo Ping

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master Degree

Abstract:

This study analyses and compares inflation factors between Thailand and Indonesia from 1998 to 2011. Long-term and short-term relationships between inflation (based on CPI) and its determinants-real GDP, M1, saving interest rate, real exchange rate and exports have been identified via vector error correction models. Useful policy implications have been provided for the governments to balance inflation targeting and economic growth.

This paper starts with illustrating the classifications and causes of inflation in theory and the changes of Thailand and Indonesia's monetary policy. Furthermore, this study has explored the inflation determinants of Thailand and Indonesia by the empirical analysis. We have identified long-term co-integration relationships among major variables via Johansen co-integration tests. Evidence from the empirical models has suggested that: (1) there is a significant long-term co-integration relationship between economic growth and saving interest rates and inflation of Thailand and Indonesia. (2) Thailand's real exchange rate has a positive correlation with inflation. (3) Indonesia's saving rate has a negative correlation with inflation. Evidence suggests that the speeds of the error correction in the two VEC models are significant 7.5% and 8.6% for Thailand and Indonesia respectively. The results of two country's VEC models variance decomposition show that Thailand's inflation and economic growth are the most important factors: they can explain 66% of the variation of inflation at period 10, while real exchange rate can explain 24% of the variation of inflation. By comparison, inflation in Indonesia can account for 83% of its variation at period 10, while saving rate can explain 13% of the variation in inflation.

Finally, this study has provided some useful policy recommendations: (1) Transforming the model of economic development. At the same time, the governments have to optimize the economic structure and balance the development of consumption, investment and exports. (2) The central banks should enhance the effectiveness of monetary policy by the enforcement of the combinations of policy tools, particular the interest rate and exchange rate. (3) The central banks have to strengthen their credibility. In order to implement inflation-targeting policy, central banks must provide regular reports on inflation and reduce the uncertainty on inflation expectation. (4) It is necessary to control financial risks in the reform of financial systems and institutions, and in the process of economic liberalization and financial liberalization. (5) In order to defend the independence of monetary policy, the governments have to strength existing legal and financial systems.

Keywords:

Inflation, Unit-root test, Johansen co-integration test, Vector error correction model, Variance decomposition

64.環境約束下中國建築業效率與生產率測度

李茜
行政與管理學院 - 金融碩士

指導老師姓名:
宋宇 副教授

畢業年度:
2012
學位類別:
碩士學位

論文摘要:
近十年來，隨著經濟的快速增長，資源、環境與經濟發展的矛盾正日益突顯，資源、環境的約束已嚴重威脅到中國經濟的可持續性發展，在“十二五”規劃中，中國將環境保護列爲工作重點，這表明優化產業結構、轉變經濟發展方式已變得刻不容緩。建築業是中國工業的個重要部份，因此，研究考慮環境因素的建築業效率，分析其全要素生產率（TFP）的變化具有重要意義。

本文運用基於數據包絡分析方法的 Malmquist 指數和 Malmquist-Luenberger 指數對中國築業 1997-2010 年的效率和 TFP 增長及其構成的變化進行了測算。研究表明，中國建築業對資源的利用率低，1997-2010 年一直處於無效率狀態，考慮環境因素時，中國平均的“純”技術效率水準進一步下降，規模效率水準雖然提高，但仍處於無規模效率的狀態。TFP 變化面，中國建築業傳統 TFP 年均增長 5.23%；在環境約束下，年均增長率爲 3.64%。相比忽略環境因素的情形，由於技術和效率這兩個分解因數的變化都較爲緩和，因此，TFP 的變化波動比較平穩。從 TFP 指數和效率改變的分解因數看，忽略環境因素時，TFP 的增長僅源於技進步；而考慮環境時，TFP 的增長得益於技術進步和“純”技術效率進步的作用。

關鍵詞:
建築業、全要素生產率、數據包絡分析、Malmquist、生產率指數、Malmquist-Luenberger 生產率指數

64.Measurement of Environmental Efficiency and Productivity in the Chinese Construction Industry

Li, Qian
Faculty of Management and Administration, Master of Finance

Name of the Supervisor:

Associate Professor Song, Yu

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master Degree

Abstract:

China has witnessed great achievements in the sustained growth of macro-economy in recent decades, but the development is attained at the expense of environment. Now, the environment restraint to our economy is tightening: for a long time, our economy has been developed in the pattern of great input, great consumption, great emission but low efficiency. In recent decade, a booming economy in China has also boosted the construction sector, whilst the damage caused by the construction activity is disputable. As a result, it is vital to explore the environmental productivity change in this sector considering the bad outputs. There is a significant body of research models focused on measuring the construction industry productivity. However, the conventional model neglects the impacts of bad (undesirable) outputs in productivity analysis. Based on data envelop analysis method, this paper employs the Mamlquist Productivity Index and

Malmquist-Luenberger Productivity Index to explore the efficiency and environmental productivity of the construction industry in China over 1997 to 2010. The results indicates that the construction industry suffers inefficiency in the study periods, after accounting for solid wastes produced, the level of "pure" efficiency decreased and the scale are still in efficiency though the scale efficiency increased. The average annual environmental productivity growth is 5.17%, whereas it is 3.64% when solid wastes produced are ignored. It is also found that by decomposing

the index, the improvements in the environmental productivity is benefit from the technical progress together with "pure" efficiency improvement during the study periods, while the productivity is only stimulated by the technical progress when solid wastes produced are ignored

Keywords:

Construction industry, total factor productivity, data envelop analysis, Mamlquist Productivity Index, Malmquist-Luenberger Productivity Index.

65.希臘股價指數和歐元匯價之間的關係分析

郎林
行政與管理學院 - 金融碩士

指導老師姓名:
伍向豪 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
碩士學位

論文摘要:
次貸危機爆發以後，世界各地的經濟都受到了很大的影響，歐洲也不例外，歐元區多個國家相繼爆發的債務危機使得歐洲各個國家的經濟狀況一蹶不振，股市、歐元等也受到了經濟危機的影響情況不容樂觀。那麼在這場經濟危機中受到牽連的股市、貨幣是否有關系，又有麼樣子的關係呢，對此本文選取了債務危機最爲嚴重的希臘，通過對希臘股指、希臘股市的交量以及歐元兌美元的匯率三者之間關係的研究，來分析股市和歐元之間的關係。

本文採用的是 gretl 軟體建構預測模型，Gretl （Gnu Regression,Econometrics and Time-series Library）是一種可以編纂和解析計量經濟學資料的開放碼軟體。本文採用的主要研究方法有 ADF 單根檢定（ Augmented Dickey- Fuller ）， 向自我迴歸模型（ VectorAutoregression model），Granger 因果關係檢定（Granger Causality test），VECM 模型（VECTOR ERROR CORRECT MODEL），衝擊反應分析（Impulse Response Analysis）和殘差檢定。首先通過對三個變數的單根檢定判斷三個變數的數列不是定態的，對三個變數的對數取一階差分後都變成了定態數列。之後檢驗了三個變數之間的協整關係，發現協整關係成立。然後根據 AIC,SBC 求得了 VAR 模型的最適落後期爲 1。接下來利用格蘭傑因果關係檢定了三個變數，發現希臘股市的成交量是其自身的格蘭傑原因，希臘股指是歐元兌美元的匯率的格蘭傑原因。得到這個結論後，又對變數建立了 VECM 模型，發現模型不存在共積向量。最後又對變數進行了衝擊反應分析和預測分析，進一步說明瞭三個變數之間的關係以及模型的實際意義。最終得出結論，希臘股指和和歐元兌美元的匯率有一定的關係，希臘股指是歐元兌美元的匯率的格蘭傑原因，也就是說希臘股指直接影響歐元兌美元的匯率，從而發現希臘股市可以影響歐元兌美元的匯率。最終得出在歐洲經濟危機中，股市和貨幣有一定的關係，並且股市會對貨幣有影響的結論。

關鍵詞:
希臘股指、希臘股市的成交量、歐元兌美元的匯率、單根檢定、向量自我迴歸模型、格蘭傑因果關係檢定、衝擊反應

65.The Study of Relationship between Greek Share Price Index and Euro Exchange Rate

Lang, Lin
Faculty of Management and Administration, Master of Finance

Name of the Supervisor:

Assistant Professor Wu, Shiang Hau

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master Degree

Abstract:

After the outbreak of the subprime mortgage crisis, the economy of the world has been affected significantly by the crisis. The Europe experienced the same situation.Many Euro-zone countries broke out the debt crisis, which makes the state of economy of Europe slumps and the stock market and Euros also be impacted. Is there

a relationship between the stock market and Euros and what is the relationship and how can we describe the relationship. In this passage, I select Greece, which experienced the most serious debt crisis, by researching the relationship between Greek stock price index、shares transactions volume and exchange rate between the

Euros and the dollars to show the relationship between the stock market and the Euros.

Prediction model of the construction paper using Gretl software, Gretl (GnuRegression, Econometrics and Time-series Library) is a compilation and analysis of econometric data in open source software. The main methodologies used in the paper are Augmented Dickey-Fuller, the Vector Auto regression model, Granger Causality test, VECTOR ERROR CORRECT MODEL, Impulse Response Analysis and residual test. First, use ADF test on the three variables to determine the series of three variables

is nonstationary,the three variables are stationary after ttaking the first-order differential.And then doing the cointegration relationship test between the three variables,found that they are cointegration. Then, findng the optimal backward period of VAR model is 1 according to the AIC, SBC.Next, use the Granger causality test of

the three variables,Greek stock's shares transactions volume is its Granger cause and the Greek stock price index is the exchange rate between the Euros and the dollars' Granger cause.Making the VECM model of Variables and obtain the model of no co-integration vector. And finally doing impulse response analysis and predictive

analysis of the variable, illustrates the relationship between three variables further and find the practical significance of the model.Greek stock price index and the exchange rate between the Euros and the dollars have some relationship.The Greek stock price index is the Granger cause of the exchange rate between the Euros and the dollars.In other words, the Greek stock price index can directly affect the exchange rate between the Euros and the dollars, which found that the Greek stock market can affect the exchange rate between the Euros and the dollars So in the European economic crisis, the stock market and currency have a certain relationship, and the stock market would affect the currency.

Keywords:

Greek stock price index、shares transactions volume, exchange rate between the Euros and the dollars, Augmented Dickey- Fuller, Vector Auto regression model, Granger Causality test, Impulse response.

66.恒生指數與海峽時報指數期貨之間套利可行性的定性與定量研究

張麒發
行政與管理學院 - 金融碩士

指導老師姓名:
周立剛 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
碩士學位

論文摘要:
在跌宕起伏的證券市場中，獲得穩定的超額收益是投資者永恒的追求。而最有效地獲得穩定的超額收益，就要通過無風險或低風險套利來實現，本文將會利用一種較新的套利方法—統計套利，來實現這個目標。隨著計算金融學(Computational Finance)的迅速發展和統計套利方法的成功運用，統計套利方法和模型越來越受到學者和投資者的重視。本文旨在從實證角度學習和研究統計套利策略。在熟悉和掌握統計套利理論知識的基礎上，通過指數成對交易來展示統計套利策略的應用及操作方法。在指數成對交易的實證中，本文選擇香港恒生指數期貨和新加坡海峽時報指數期貨2010--2011 兩年的日收盤價進行研究，在原有交易方法基礎上將GARCH 模型計算的時變方差引入到交易觸發條件和止損邊界的設定中。分別將按照簡單標准差和時變標准差設定的邊界記爲策略1 和策略2。實證結果顯示兩策略組合的收益都較穩定，兩個策略的套利機會均爲7 次，只有策略1 出現一次止損情況。另外，策略2 的半年收益(16.23%)大於策略1 的半年收益(11.64%)，說明基於GARCH 模型的時變標准差策略的效果明顯優於基於恒定標准差策略的效果。

關鍵詞:
統計套利、期貨交易、GARCH 模型

66.Qualitative and quantitative research on the arbitrage feasibility between Hang Seng Index and Straits Times Index Futures

Zhang, Qi Fa
Faculty of Management and Administration, Master of Finance

Name of the Supervisor:

Assistant Professor Zhou, Li Gang

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master Degree

Abstract:

In the fluctuating security markets, investors are always pursing stable excess return. The most effective way to achieve the excess return is to arbitrage with lower or no risk. This article use a new arbitrage method- statistical arbitrage to achieve the goal of excess return. With the rapid development of computational finance and successful application of statistical arbitrage, arbitrage methods and models are getting more and more notice from both scholars and investors. This article is to explore and study arbitrage strategy from empirical view.On the basis of statistical arbitrage theory, the application and operation of statistical arbitrage is demonstrated by paired index trading. In the empirical study of paired index trading, this research selects the data of two years' close price from 2010 to 2011 of Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index Futures and the Singapore Straits Times Index Futures. The time-varying variance calculated by GARCH model is introduced to the setting of trigger condition of trading and boundary of stopping loss. The setting of boundary in terms of simple standard deviation and time-varying standard deviation is denoted by Strategy 1 and Strategy 2 separately. The empirical results show that both strategies can get stable return and both have 7 chances of arbitrage. Only Strategy 1 has one chance of stopping loss. Moreover, the semi-annual return from Strategy 2 (16.23%) is greater than that from Strategy 1 (11.64%), which illustrates that the strategy based on GARCH model with time-varying standard deviation over perform that with simple standard deviation.

Keywords:

statistical arbitrage, future trading, GARCH model

67.中國商業銀行汽車貸款優質客戶的影響因素分析——基於長三角業務的實證研究

鄒古月
行政與管理學院 - 金融碩士

指導老師姓名:
譚戈平 助理教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
碩士學位

論文摘要:
隨著國內經濟的快速發展，我國的汽車工業也獲得了巨大的發展，而我國的個人汽車金融市場在經歷了21 世紀初的繁榮後，開始向專業化、規模化的方向發展。在文章的開始，首先強調了我國汽車信貸市場的發展不成熟以及要對個人汽車消費貸款的信用評估的重要性與緊迫性。接著文章列出了中國國內與國外個人汽車消費信用貸款的發展歷程及信貸服務的體等相關的概念，並進行了中外汽車信貸的比較研究。然後，介紹了關於信用評估的研究方法，並主要介紹了本文在實證方面會運用到的Logistic 回歸法。在實證分析部分，首先根據境內長三角地區的商業銀行的個人汽車消費信用貸款業務中抽樣得出的資料，運用了交叉表進了簡單的描述性統計，爲下面的回歸分析奠定了基礎；接著運用EVIEWS 軟體及Logistic 歸法依次從實證的角度具體分析了在個人汽車消費信用貸款中的拒貸客戶的影響因素以及優質客戶的影響因素，分別發現了家庭月收入、職業、住房情況、信用記錄等因素是優質客爲顯著的影響因素；現址居住時間、戶籍、家庭月收入、貸款時間、貸款金額等因素是拒客最爲顯著的影響因素，並與對研究的結果進行了詳盡的解釋分析。在文章的最後，分析總結我國個人汽車消費信用貸款存在的主要問題以及原因所在並且提出了相應的對策及建議。

關鍵詞:
汽車貸款、信用評估、邏輯回歸、優質客戶

67.Identifying Major Factors on Quality Customers in Automobile Loan in China-An empirical study based on the Business Data in the Yangtze River Delta

Zou, Gu Yue
Faculty of Management and Administration, Master of Finance

Name of the Supervisor:
Assistant Professor Tam, Kwo Ping

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master Degree

Abstract:
With the rapid development of the domestic economy, China's automotive industry has enjoyed rapid development. Meanwhile, after prosperity of the early 21 century, the auto motive finance market began to develop towards professionalization and standardization .First, this study has pointed out the immaturity of China's automotive credit market and the importance and urgency of the personal automotive consumption loans and credit assessment. Second, this study has reviewed the development process of China's domestic and foreign personal auto consumer credit loans and the concept of related main body of credit serves. Also this study has provided on the comparison of automotive credit at home and abroad. Third, this study has reviewed the research method of credit assessment, with the focus on the logistic regression. In the empirical analysis, this study has collected the data from commercial banks of the Yangtze River Delta region in the personal automobile consumption credit business. This study has applied the cross-tab simple descriptive statistics to summarize the data. Furthermore, this study has applied Logistic regression to analyze the influencing factors on rejection personal automobile consumption and quality customers. Evidence from the empirical models suggests that the monthly family income, occupation, housing situation and credit history factors are the most significant factors affecting quality customers. The present site of residence, domicile, family income, loan time, loan amount and other factors are the most significant factors affecting rejection customers. Finally, this study has summarized the main problem of personal automobile consumption credit, as well as the reasons and put forward corresponding solutions and suggestions.

Keywords:
Automotive Finance, Credit Assessment, Logistic Regression, Quality Customer

68.中國上市商業銀行股權結構與公司價值的實證分析

孫婷霞
行政與管理學院 - 金融碩士

指導老師姓名:
陳省宏 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
碩士學位

論文摘要:

商業銀行股權結構與公司價值的關係一直是金融研究領域關注的熱點，學者們對是否存在有利於商業銀行公司價值提升的優化的股權結構各執一詞。本文立足於金融危機和國外商業銀行競爭壓力的大背景，目的在於探究影響我國上市商業銀行公司價值的主要因素，並通過實證研究揭示股權結構與公司價值之間的內在聯繫。本文以我國上市商業銀行在 2005-2010 年年度數據完善的八家商業銀行爲代表作爲研究對象，首先運用因數分析方法從盈利狀況、流動性狀況、安全狀況和發展能力狀況四個構面評估商業銀行公司價值，將股權性質分爲國股、金融機構持股、國內其他法人持股、外資持股，以第一大股東持股比例、前十大股東持股比例和第一大股東控股能力作爲衡量股權集中度的指標，運用面板數據回歸模型分析了股權結構與公司價值的關係。本文的主要結論是：國家股持股比例與公司價值負相關，金融機

構、外資持股比例與公司價值正相關，國內其他法人與公司價值無顯著相關性；第一大股東持股比例與公司價值正相關，前十大股東持股比例、第一大股東控股能力與公司價值負相關。

綜合上述分析，本文從優化國家股結構、適當引入金融機構投資、爭取外資入股、優化股權集中度等方面出發對我國上市商業銀行優化股權結構過程提出了對策與建議。

關鍵詞:
商業銀行、股權結構、公司價值

68.An Empirical Analysis between Ownership Structure and Corporate Value of China's Listed Commercial Banks

Sun, Ting xia
Faculty of Management and Administration, Master of Finance

Name of the Supervisor:

Associate Professor Chen, Hsing Hung

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master Degree

Abstract:

The problem about the relativity between the ownership structure and the corporate value of commercial banks has been always heated discussed in financial field. While the scholars have difference opinions about whether there is a way to construct an ownership structure so as to improve the value of the commercial banks. With the background of finance crisis and the great pressure from foreign commercial banks，the purpose of this article is to find the main factors which effect the value of corporate, and through the empirical research to analyze the inner-relationship between ownership structure and the corporate value of commercial banks.

In considering of the integrality data from 2005 to 2010, this article selects eight commercial banks as the representatives of China's listed commercial banks. First, we used the factor analysis method to assess the value of commercial banks. The selected indicators are from four aspects which reflect commercial bank about earning performance, liquidity condition, security and development capacity. Then we divided the ownership property into state owned shares, financial institution shares, other legal person shares and foreign shares. This article used the proportion of the first largest shareholders, the proportion of the ten largest shareholders and the first big shareholders holding ability as the indexes of ownership concentration. Next we analyzed the relationship between the ownership structure and the corporate value of commercial banks.

The main conclusions are drawn as followings: The proportion of

state owned shares is negatively related to the corporate value; The proportion of financial institution shares and foreign shares have positive effects on the corporate value; There is no significant correlation between the proportion of other legal person shares and the corporate value; The proportion of the first largest shareholders is positive related to the corporate value; The proportion of the ten largest shareholders and the first big shareholders holding ability have negative effects on the corporate value.

In conclusion, we put forward the suggestion to optimize the structure of state owned shares, introduce financial institution investment and foreign investment, optimal ownership concentration and so on.

Keywords:

Commercial Banks, ownership structure, corporate value

69.CCI 與中國股票市場走勢的關係研究——以上證指數爲例

趙竟辰
行政與管理學院 - 金融碩士

指導老師姓名:
劉成昆 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
碩士學位

論文摘要:
現代金融理論認爲在理性人假設前提下，市場是有效的，投資者個體行爲對市場沒有影響，即使存在犯錯誤的投資者，也會被套利者所淘汰，在這個理論框架下對投資者行爲的研究就沒有太大的意義。但是行爲金融理論放鬆理性人的假設，在傳統金融理論的基礎上提出更貼近現實的解釋，認爲投資者的行爲和決策會影響資產定價和金融市場，市場不是有效的。在這個框架下，研究投資者的決策模式和特徵受什麼因素影響，投資者的行爲會對股票市場產生什麼樣的影響就顯得非常重要。

本文從投資者情緒研究出發，以 CCI 爲參照指標，論述了消費者信心指數與股票市場關係的相關理論，介紹了消費者信心指數的理論基礎及其編制和應用情況。通過實證，運用了一系列時間序列分析方法，建立向量自回歸模型，通過脈沖響應函數、方差分析等方法研究了消費者信心指數與股票市場之間的相互影響關係。最後得出結論，消費者信心指數與消費者預期指數與上證綜合指數存在長期均衡關係。在前人研究得出的消費者信心指數可以反映投資者情緒，並作爲投資者情緒的代理變量的結論下，我們可以認爲，我國證券市場上的投資者情緒與股票市場走勢存在一個長期的均衡關係，在長期內將相互影響。而由估計得出的變量間的向量自回歸模型我們可以進一步得出結論：從長期來看，當投資者情緒相對偏低迷的情況下，會導致上證綜合指數下跌，而當投資者情緒相對高漲時，則會帶動上證綜合指數攀升，這樣就維持了一種相對均衡的關係。而另一方面，上證綜合指數相對偏低時，將影響投資者情緒，使其走向低迷；而當上證綜合指數上漲到一定程度相對高出投資者預期時，又會帶動投資者情緒升高，形成更高的預期。

關鍵詞:
VAR 模型、消費者信心指數、消費者情緒、脈沖響應函數方差分

69.Research on Relationship between CCI and Stock Market in China - Based on Shanghai Composite Index

Zhao, Jing Chen
Faculty of Management and Administration, Master of Finance

Name of the Supervisor:

Associate Professor Liu. Cheng Kun

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master Degree

Abstract:

The agent is rational and the market is effieient in The Modern Financial Theory(MFT).so the investor behavior has no influence on financial makret，evne if there are irrational investors they will be wash out by the arbitrageurs.So it is not significance to research on investor be havior.But the Behavioral Finance Theory (BFT) relaxes the rational agent hypothesis and gives the explanation moer close to the reality than MFT. The investor behvaior has more influence on asset pricing and financial market in BFT.

The thesis focuses on investor sentiment and the influence of investor sentiment on stock market .Referring to the literature on investor sentiment, whichhas been demonstrated by reseachers from China and overseas,this paper has commentated the frame of reference about the relation between investor sentiment and stock market.And then this paper introduces the theoretics and the produce of index of consumer sentiment.In the end, we take the index of consumer sentiment as the substitutional variable,and research the Relation between investor sentiment and stock market by vector error correction model,impulse response function and analysis of variance on the base of the practical situation.

Keywords:

Investor sentiment, index of consumer sentiment, vector error correction model, impulse response funct

70.風險與所有權結構相關性研究——面向金融機構

鍾忱
行政與管理學院 - 金融碩士

指導老師姓名:
陳省宏 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
碩士學位

論文摘要:
從美國的次貸危機，到歐洲的債務危機，各國的金融市場都受到不同程度的影響，全球經濟也正處於低迷狀態。嚴重的損失使政府、企業和人們都開始關注風險管理。究其根源，學者發現所有權結構是影響企業風險的重要因素之一。所以本文選取金融機構作爲研究行業，採用中國上市銀行具體的所有權結構的數據，通過回歸分析風險與所有權結構的相關性。巴塞爾協議是國際銀行對風險管理措施的相關協議，其將銀行風險分爲市場風險、信用風險和操作風險，並分別對各風險的定義和計算方法做了相關規定。新巴塞爾協議提出了新資本框架三大支柱有效的促進了風險管理的發展，其分別爲：最低資本要求、監管部門的監督檢查及市場紀律。雖然按照我國商業銀行的發展水平和外部的環境，我國銀行業在短期內尚且不具備全面實施巴塞爾協議的條件，但銀監會確立了分類實施、分層推進、分步達標的基本原則，促進了我國銀行業風險管理的發展。所有權結構可分爲股權集中度與股東屬性，其中股東屬性又可分爲國家股、法人股和流通股。由於我國的歷史體制問題，過去企業所有權結構一般存在股權過度集中，國家持股佔比過大等問題。但隨著我國股權分置改革的推進，上市銀行已基本實現了股份全流通，有利於銀行分散各種風險，提高銀行績效。所以研究發現，

我國近年的風險管理發展迅速，在金融危機中實際受益匪淺。

關鍵詞:
風險、所有權結構、金融機構

70.Research on the Relationship between Risks and Ownership Structure - Perspective of Financial Institutions

Zhong, Chen
Faculty of Management and Administration, Master of Finance

Name of the Supervisor:

Associate Professor Chen, Hsing Hung

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master Degree

Abstract:

As we can see, the global economy is in recession. The governments, companies and people are beginning to focus on risk management because they suffered serious losses in the financial crisis. Tracing their original sources, the ownership structure is one of the important factors affecting the enterprise risk. Therefore, the paper chooses the financial institution as the research industry. Using detailed ownership data from a sample of China listed banks, the paper examines the link between ownership structure and various risks by regression analysis. The Basel accord is an agreement to measure international banking risk management. The banking risks are classified as market risk, credit risk and operational risk. Also it provides the definitions of different risks and methods to calculate them. The new Basel accord has three pillars including capital regulation, banking supervision and market discipline, which promote the development of risk management. Although the level of development of our commercial banks and the external environments are not available for the Basel accord, China has defined new criteria to promote banking risk management. The ownership structure can be divided into degree of ownership concentration and property of shareholders. And there are three types of property of shareholder, which is state-owned, company-owned and liquid shares. Because of the historical systems, the enterprise used to have the problem of excessive degree of ownership concentration and holding too much state-owned shares at past. But with the implementation of the share-split reform policy, all listed banks in China had achieved expected targets. It is good for banks to diversify the risks and improve its performance. The study finds that risk management in China has abruptly developed in recent years. And we actually learn lots of things in this financial crisis.

Keywords:

Risk, ownership structure, financial institution

71.國有商業銀行操作風險實證研究

欒薇薇
行政與管理學院 - 金融碩士

指導老師姓名:
宋宇 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
碩士學位

論文摘要:
隨著金融市場的全球化以及銀行交易的複雜化，金融機構面臨著越來越高的操作風險。近年來,國際和國內銀行業發生的一系列操作風險損失事件的曝光使操作風險成爲風險管理領域研究的熱點。操作風險是商業銀行風險管理最爲薄弱的領域之一，而《巴塞爾新資本協議》將最低資本要求、監督檢查和市場約束作爲商業銀行穩健運行的三大支柱，其中更將最低資本要求首次納入操作風險敞口的計算，說明銀行業界和監管當局也日益重視操作風險的管控問題。在研究商業銀行操作風險的框架下，本文細分到對國有商業銀行操作風險的研究。通過選用適合我國實際情況的自上而下的收入模型法，收集了較早上市的中國銀行、中國建設銀行、中國工商銀行和交通銀行 2005 年至 2011 年期間的季度數據，對國有商業銀行操作風險進行實證分析。根據實證分析的結論，結合國有商業銀行在公司治理、內部控制、人員管理以及激勵機制等方面的特點，本文深入分析其產生的原因，並有針對性的提出：完善公司法人治理結構；健全內部控制制度；加強各級人員管理，積極開展風險防範教育；全面落實操作風險管理責任制，改進考核激勵機制等建議供國有商業銀行在日後加強操作風險管理時作爲參考。

關鍵詞:
國有商業銀行、操作風險、實證研究

71.An Empirical Analysis on the Operational Risk of State-owned Commercial Banks

Luan, Wei Wei
Faculty of Management and Administration, Master of Finance

Name of the Supervisor:
Associate Professor Song, Yu

Graduated Year:
2012

Type of Degree:
Master Degree

Abstract:

With the globalization of financial market and complexity in bank business，financial institutions are facing increasingly operational risks. In recent years，with the occurrence of a series of operational risk loss events of international and domestic commercial banks ,operational risk become a hot topic in the field of risk management.

As the operational risk is currently one of the most vulnerable areas in commercial bank risk management，"The New Basel Capital Accord"considers the capital requirements，censorship and market discipline as the three foundations for the stable operation of commercial banks．Since the minimum capital requirement is taken into account in the calculation of operational risk exposure for the first time, it shows the banking practitioners and regulatory authorities pay more attention to the operational risk management issues.

Under the framework of operational risk management of commercial banks，this paper focuses on the operational risk of state-owned commercial banks particularly．By constructing a feasible top-down income model，we collect data from quarterly 2005 to 2011 of four earlier listed banks (Bank of China, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China ,China Construction Bank & Bank of Communications) to conduct an empirical research on operational risk management of stated-owned commercial banks. According to the conclusions of empirical analysis, which combines with the characteristics of state-owned commercial banks in the corporate governance, internal control, risk management and other aspects, this paper will make a deep study on causes of operational risk，and give effective countermeasures and proposals (etc. improve the corporate governance structure; improve the internal control system; strengthen the management of staff at all levels, and carry out risk precautions; assign individual responsibility of the operational risk management, and improve the assessment and incentives). Those suggestions can be recommended as references to for state-owned commercial banks in the future to enhance the operational risk management.

Keywords:
State-owned Commercial Banks, Operational Risk, Empirical Analysis

72.澳門博彩業全要素生產率實證研究

田野
行政與管理學院 - 財務學

指導老師姓名:
宋宇 副教授

畢業年度:
2012

學位類別:
工商管理碩士

論文摘要:
本文採用基於數據包絡分析（DEA）的 Malmquist 生產率指數法，測度了 2008 年至 2010 年澳門博彩業的生產效率。並通過將 Malmquist 生產率指數進一步分解爲技術變化、純技術效率變化以及規模效率變化，研究分析澳門博彩業上市公司全要素生產率的變動因素及趨勢。

實證結果發現：從整體上看，2008 年至 2010 年澳門博彩業全要素生產率略有下降，下降的主要原因是由於純技術效率即"追趕效應"的下降。從變動趨勢上看，博彩業全要素生產率變化指數在兩個期間（2008-2009 年和 2009-2010 年）經歷了從下降到上升的波動，技術變化指數的先降後升是引起全要素生產率變化指數波動的原因。結合澳門博彩業實際情況主要可能是受到 08 年金融危機和中央政府對自由行實施限制等宏觀因素的影響。而導致技術效率變化指數一直處於下降狀態的直接原因是純技術效率變化指數的持續下降，因此在未來，對純技術效率的改進是提高全要素生產率的關鍵。最後從博彩業上市公司看，2010 年，五間上市公司有三間達到規模有效，兩間處於規模報酬遞減區域，說明這兩間公司在現階段存在著規模過大的問題。

通過二階段集群法，按照全要生產率的變動規律對博彩業上市公司進行分群，結果顯示：博彩業上市公司在兩個期間的分群結果並不一致。但通過綜合三年的生產效率變化與公司經營現狀，筆者認爲銀河娛樂集團有限公司的全要素生產率在未來是最具有成長潛力的。

關鍵詞:
澳門博彩業、博彩業上市公司、數據包絡分析法、Malmquist 生產率指數、二階段集群法

72.A Study of the Total Factor Productivity on Gambling Industry in Macau

Tian, Ye
Faculty of Management and Administration, Finance

Name of the Supervisor:

Associate Professor Song, Yu

Graduated Year:

2012

Type of Degree:

Master of Business Administration

Abstract:

This paper measured the productivity of gambling industry in Macau from 2008 to 2010 by using DEA-Based Malmquist Productivity Index. The Malmquist Productivity Index (MPI) can be divided into three components, which are EFFCH, PECH and SECH. Through these components, we studied the factors and trend of Total Factor Productivity change in gambling listed companies in Macau.

The empirical results shown that, from 2008 to 2010, the MPI of gambling industry in Macau declined slightly which was due to the decline of PECH namely "catching-up". And because of TECHCH rising firstly and the decreasing steadily, the variation tendency of MPI changed the same during both periods. Combined with the situation of gambling industry in Macau, the variation tendency of TECHCH was mainly influenced by the economic environment and relevant policy. Also in 2010, three of the gambling listed companies reached constant return scale, and the rest of them were be decreasing return scale that existence problem of excessive scale.

By using Two-Stage Clustering Approach, we divided the gambling listed companies into two groups based on MPI. And the results shown that, the gambling listed companies were not consistent during both periods that were 2008-2009 and 2009-2010. But when we combined the variation tendency of production efficiency and the operation situation of these companies from 2008 to 2010, we thought that the Total Factor Productivity of Galaxy Entertainment Group Limited Company is the most growth potential in the future.

Keywords:

Gambling industry in Macau, Gambling listed company, Data Envelopment Analysis, Malmquist Productivity Index, Two-Stage Clustering Approach