



國立海洋大學ProQuest資料庫介紹

AGRICOLA、ASFA、Biological Science、Materials Science
& Engineering Database

AGRICOLA

農業相關領域常使用的資料庫之一，收錄來自美國國家農業圖書館等農學研究單位之期刊論文、圖書、會議論文、專利、技術報告、政府文件等資料之**索引摘要**，超過**1**千萬筆書目資料，涵蓋主題包括：農學、植物學、動物學、森林學等自然科學領域。



[Ask A Question](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [DigiTop](#) 

What would you like to find?



[Home](#) [Topics](#)  [Research Tools](#)  [Collections](#)  [Data](#)  [Services](#)  [About Us](#) 

National Agricultural Library

The National Agricultural Library (NAL) is one of five national libraries of the United States. It houses one of the world's largest collections devoted to agriculture and its related sciences.

ASFA/ Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts

AQUATIC SCIENCES AND
FISHERIES ABSTRACTS



收錄約449萬筆豐富之水產科學與漁業相關之**文獻摘要**，主題涵蓋水產養殖、水域生物、海洋污染、鹹水環境、環境品質、漁業、湖沼學、海洋生物科技、海洋環境、氣象學、野生動物管理等資訊，涵括多個子資料庫。

- **Aquatic Science & Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA) 1: Biological Sciences & Living Resources**
- **Aquatic Science & Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA) 2: Ocean Technology, Policy & Non-Living Resources**
- **Aquatic Science & Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA) 3: Aquatic Pollution & Environmental Quality**
- **Aquatic Science & Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA) Aquaculture Abstracts**
- **Aquatic Science & Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA) Marine Biotechnology Abstracts**
- **Oceanic Abstracts**

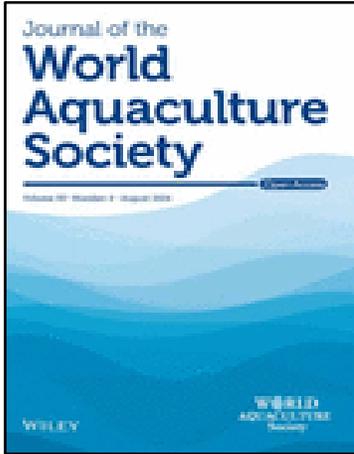
ASFA/ Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts

AQUATIC SCIENCES AND
FISHERIES ABSTRACTS

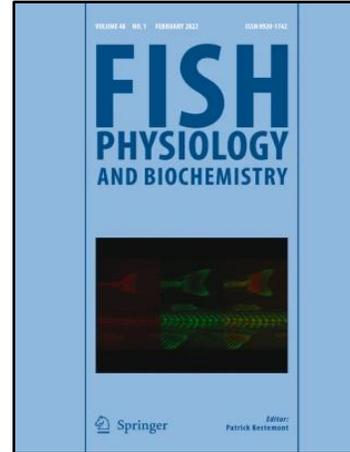


- 4家聯合國共同主辦成員：
 - 聯合國糧食與農業組織 (FAO), 政府間海洋學委員會 (IOC), 聯合國海洋事務和海洋法司 (UN/DOALOS, Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of The Sea), 聯合國環境規劃署 (UNEP)
- 10個國際組織成員: FAO-ADRIAMED、ICCAT、IOTC、IUCN, NAFO…….
- National ASFA Partners, ASFA Associates
- 所有成員將資料發送到ASFA的出版商ProQuest, 匯集成ASFA資料庫
- 資料庫定期追蹤多份期刊出版物以及圖書,報告,會議紀錄與文章,灰色文獻等資料
- 提供索引典(Aquatic Sciences & Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA) Thesaurus) 方便查找所需的關鍵詞/主題

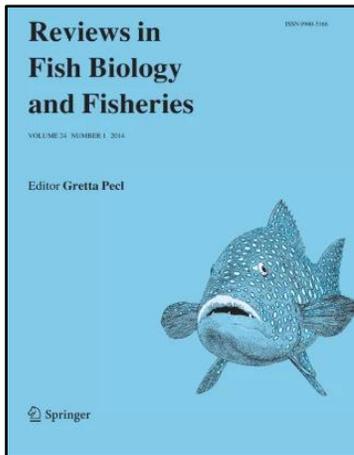
水產相關主題高學術期刊



Journal of the World Aquaculture Society
2024 IF 3.2
FISHERIES 13/61 Q1



Fish Physiology and Biochemistry
2024 IF 2.5
BIOCHEMISTRY & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY
214/319 Q3
FISHERIES 16/61 Q2

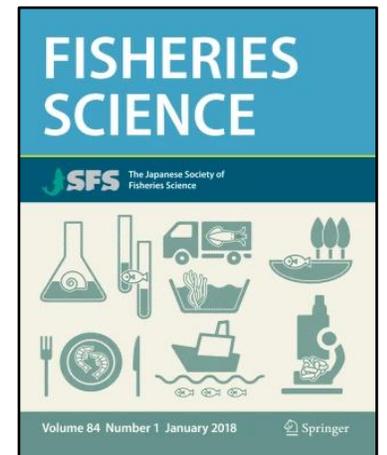


Reviews in Fish Biology and Fisheries
2024 IF 4.6
MARINE & FRESHWATER BIOLOGY
4/119 Q1
FISHERIES 4/61 Q1

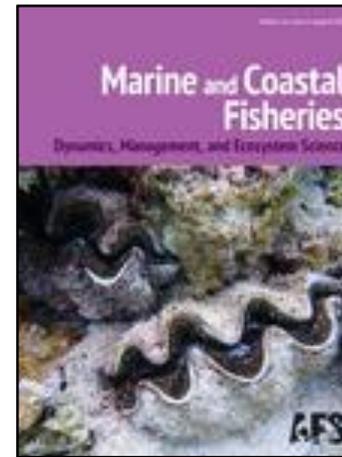


Aquaculture Research
2024 IF 1.9
FISHERIES
27/61 Q2

Fisheries Science
2024 IF 1.4
FISHERIES
37/61 Q3

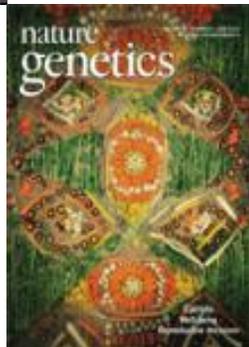
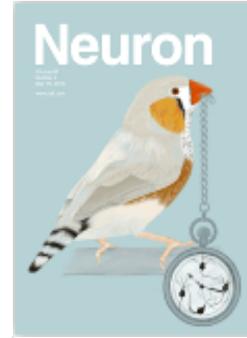
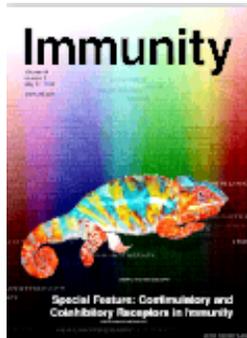


Marine and Coastal Fisheries
2024 IF 1.8
MARINE & FRESHWATER BIOLOGY
50/119 Q2
FISHERIES 30/61 Q2



Biological Science Collection

- 收錄將近五百五十萬篇來自期刊、商業雜誌、新聞報導等之全文內容與超過五千八百萬篇書目之**全文資料庫**。內容包括生物科學相關領域，包含動物行為、水生生物和漁業、生物化學，生態學、植物學、毒物學、病毒學、微生物學、免疫遺傳學、健康科學、癌基因、昆蟲學、內分泌和神經系統學等。
- 收錄U.S. National Library of Medicine所出之MEDLINE



Materials Science Collection & Engineering Collection

- 收錄超過5千9百筆文獻資料，其中有1千8百多萬筆全文內容。
- 約4萬1千筆全文博碩士論文資料。
- 另外還有會議專題報告與記錄、工作專題報告、產業新聞報導等相關內容。



ELSEVIER

SPRINGER NATURE

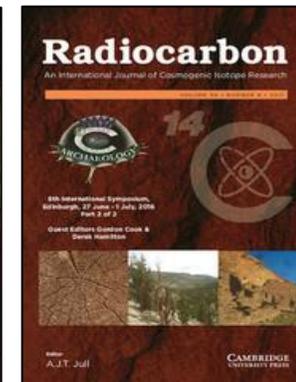
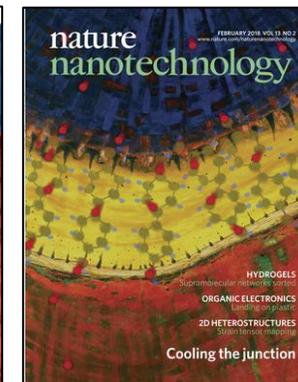
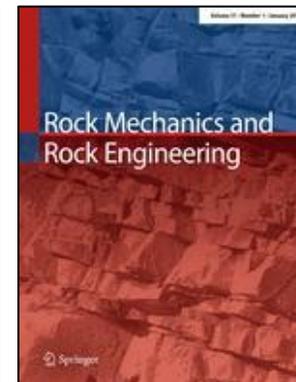
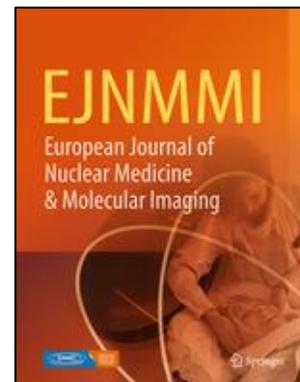
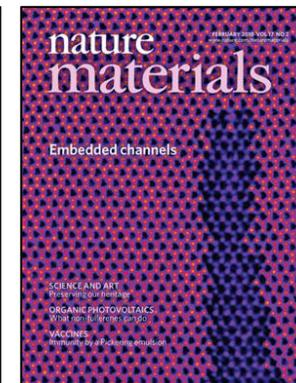


CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

SAGE journals

palgrave
macmillan

Clarivate™



ProQuest 資料庫檢索平台介紹

Gary Man/2024

ProQuest平台

簡易檢索技巧:

- A **and** B 或是 A(空格)B: 結果中必須都含有A及B兩字詞
- A **or** B: 結果中要有A或是B或是兩者皆有
- A **not** B: 結果中要有A但不能有B這個字詞
- “A B” : 結果必須含有A、B兩字詞且完全符合(A,B緊鄰未拆開)
- NEAR/n (N/n) 尋找包含相隔指定字數內的兩個檢索詞 (順序不限)
- PRE/n (P/n) 尋找包含在第二個檢索詞之前指定字數內出現的另一個檢索詞
- **NEAR>PRE>AND>OR>NOT** (請使用括號來設定運算元優先權)

問號 ? (代表0至1個字元,可以使用多個?號來代表多個字元)

nurse? 結果: nurse、nurses、nursed

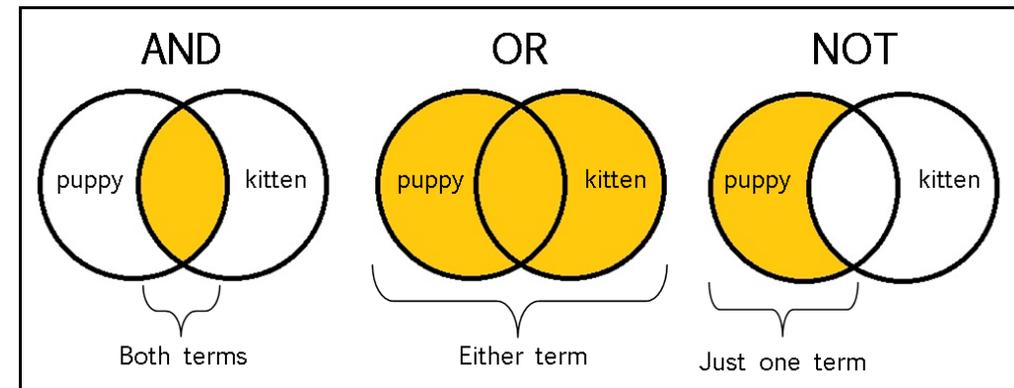
cat?? 結果: cat、cats、catch

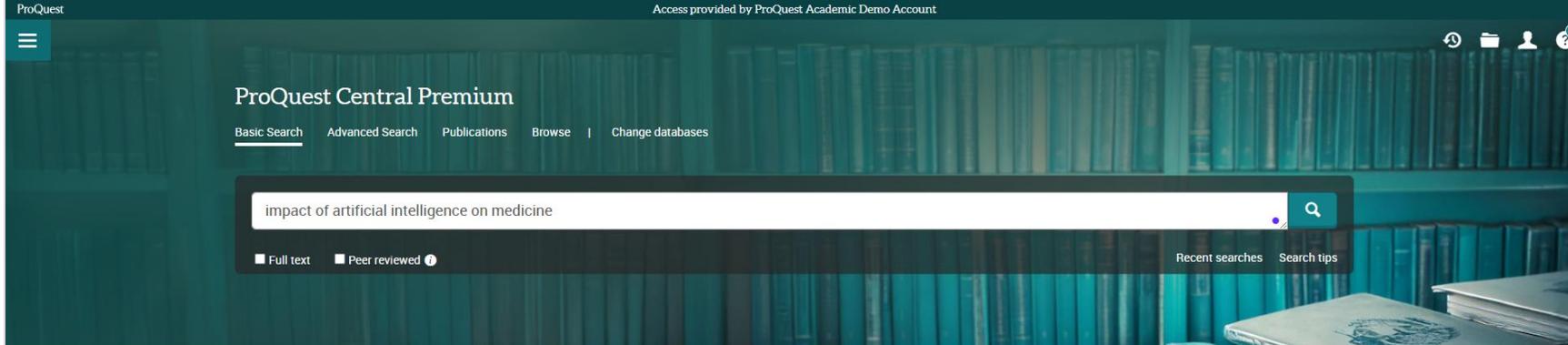
星號 * (代表0至5個字元)

farm* 結果: farm、farms、farmer、farming

colo*r 結果: colour、color

(註: ?,*不可使用在關鍵詞的開頭)





新的介面設計讓使用者能快速且輕鬆的獲取他們所想要的資源

Featured Journals

Find top peer-reviewed journals from over 175 subject areas including the humanities, business, healthcare, science, and more.

[Browse all Scholarly Journals](#)

Essential Newspapers

Read the latest news from important local, national, and international sources

[Browse all Newspapers](#)

Also Available to You

- [ProQuest One Applied & Life Sciences](#)
- [ProQuest One Business](#)
- [ProQuest One Education](#)
- [ProQuest One Health & Nursing](#)
- [ProQuest One Psychology](#)
- [ProQuest One Religion & Philosophy](#)
- [ProQuest One Social Sciences](#)
- [ProQuest One Sustainability](#)
- [Global Newsstream Collection](#)
- [Research Library](#)

從 ProQuest Central Premium 主頁能輕鬆的連結到所有 PQ1 學科產品頁面

Featured Videos [View all videos](#)

ProQuest Central is a multidisciplinary, multi-format resource that is designed to support broad curricular needs as well as defined, discipline-specific research. This resource provides a single search experience across thousands of full-text periodicals, newspapers, market and industry reports, and more. In addition, ProQuest Central includes the ProQuest One line, providing users with complete discipline-specific lenses to support the study of business, education, sustainability, psychology, health and medicine, and more.

Coverage: 1845 - current
[View title list](#)

Subject coverage

- Multidisciplinary

Included databases

- [AGRICOLA](#)
 - [Arts & Humanities Database](#)
 - [ASFA: Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts](#)
 - [Canadian Business & Current Affairs Database](#)
 - [Career & Technical Education Database](#)
 - [ERIC](#)
 - [Global Newsstream Collection](#)
- [Show all](#)

Want to Learn More?

- Try one of these options:
- [Search the online Help.](#)
 - [Discover](#) answers to common questions at ProQuest's Product Support Center.
 - [Contact Support](#) if you need further assistance.

Search tip

56,630 results

Modify search Recent searches Save search/alert

Sorted by: Relevance

Limit to: Full text, Peer reviewed

Source type: Scholarly Journals (13,385), Books (3,518), Audio & Video Works (2), Dissertations & Theses (5,495), Newspapers (75)

Publication date: 1957 - 2025 (decades)

Enter a date range: Update

Publication title, Document type, Subject, Company/organization, Location, Person, Language, Database

- Patient engagement for patient safety**

Candan Kendir; Fujisawa, Rie; Óscar Brito Fernandes; de Bienassis, Katherine; Klazinga, Niek. *OECD Health Working Papers; Paris*, 74 pp. Sep 15, 2023.

...on the Economics of Patient Safety, covers: (i) the economic impact of patient... safety and; (ii) the status of initiatives on patient engagement for patient... systems. Patients, families, caregivers and citizens...

Abstract/Details Full text - PDF (2 MB)
- Informatics for Patient Safety: A Nursing Research Perspective**

Bakken, Suzanne. *Annual Review of Nursing Research; New York* Vol. 24, (2006): 219-54.

...decision making to patient safety including emphasis on intended outcomes from... patient safety-related information on consumer decision making and satisfaction... on Data Standards for Patient Safety, 2004, p. 1). This review specifically...

Abstract/Details Full text Full text - PDF (3 MB) Times cited 13 on ProQuest 155 References
- AI-Powered Transformation of Healthcare: Enhancing Patient Safety Through AI Interventions with the Mediating Role of Operational Efficiency and Moderating Role of Digital Competence—Insights from the Gulf Cooperation Council Region**

Fatema Saleh AlDhaen. *Healthcare; Basel* Vol. 13, Iss. 6, (2025): 614.

...objective clinical performance metrics to evaluate the impact of AI adoption on... the GCC to make effective decisions on the use of AI and its impact on patient... and decision making [39]. AI intervention is the use of artificial intelligence...

Abstract/Details Full text Full text - PDF (461 KB) 57 References
- A pathway from fragmentation to interoperability through standards-based enterprise architecture to enhance patient safety**

NPJ Digital Medicine; London Vol. 8, Iss. 1, (Dec 2025): 41.

...To improve patient safety in this era of generative AI, it is crucial to develop... ontology-based architecture for patient safety that can seamlessly integrate... healthcare. This visionary, whole-system approach to patient safety addresses a...

Abstract/Details Full text - PDF (798 KB) 62 References
- Exploring the Relationship Between Patient Safety and Quality of Care in Saudi Arabia**

Eid Mubarak Al-Qahtani; Alzahrani, Anwar Ali M; Omran, Nasser Aldawsari; Mohammed Ali Mohammed Alzahr; Mohammed Nasser Alhuzzani; et al. *Journal of International Crisis and Risk Communication Research; Orlando* Vol. 7, Iss. S6, (2024): 939-951.

...of modernizing its healthcare system. Patient safety is a fundamental aspect of... Saudi Arabia, the relationship between patient safety and... patient identification, directly correlates with enhanced quality of care...

Abstract/Details Full text - PDF (340 KB)
- Ethical, legal, and information management aspects in the context of patient safety**

Cláudio Fernandes Tino; Becker, Ana Cláudia; Pereira, Bianca; Larissa da Rosa Corrêa; Soares, Marison Luiz; et al. *Revista de Gestão e Secretariado; São Paulo* Vol. 15, Iss. 1, (2024): 167-179.

Books that match your search

Safer Surgery: Analysing Behaviour in the Operating Theatre
Taylor & Francis Group, Sep 29, 2009.

Evidence-Based Protocols for Managing Wandering Behaviors
Nelson, Audrey L. Springer Publishing Company, Incorporated, Jul 1, 2007.

Show more books >

Videos that match your search

Advances in Understanding the Symptoms of ADHD
179 min

Russell Barkley, Ph.D. on ADHD in Childr...
PESI Counseling and Therapy Videos. PESI,...

#1 - Understand ADHD
105 min

The 14 Best Principles for Managing AD...
PESI Counseling and Therapy Videos. PESI,...

使用者可根據自身需求快速篩選所需的檢索結果

篩選條件提供多樣的選擇，如尋找特定文件類型、出版日期、主題領域、語言等

如檢索結果包含書籍和影片，系統會特別顯示，以提供新聞和期刊以外的其他資源，幫助讀者獲得更多資訊和多樣化的內容

Medicine's Lessons for AI Regulation

Stark, Laura. *The New England Journal of Medicine*; Boston Vol. 389, Iss. 24, (Dec 14, 2023): 2213-2215. DOI:10.1056/NEJMp2309872



Download PDF Cite Copy URL Print All Options

Full text

Full text - PDF

Abstract/Details

3 Times cited in Web of Science

Abstract

Medicine's Lessons for AI Regulation

There are various possible futures for regulation of artificial intelligence in the United States. The history of rules governing the treatment of human subjects could hold important insights.

Full Text

Turn on search term navigation

Regulation of artificial intelligence (AI) is imminent in the United States and much of the world. In October, President Biden issued an executive order on AI, and lawmakers hope to pass legislation soon. Several U.S. states have already taken action on AI oversight. The European Union issued draft rules, which will be adopted in the coming months, that differ substantially from U.S. proposals. This range of jurisdictions and rules suggests that there are various possible futures for AI regulation in the United States. The path forward will have important effects on medicine.

This is far from the first time the United States has written rules to safeguard the public as science reached new capacities. Next year marks the 50th anniversary of the National Research Act, which created rules for the treatment of human subjects in medicine. Like AI regulations, rules for the treatment of human subjects were put in place swiftly during a time of intense public scrutiny of unethical uses of science. In 1972, the racial injustices of the Tuskegee Study of Untreated Syphilis were revealed in the U.S. mass media.¹ Although this unethical research had been under way for four decades, with results published in scientific journals, Tuskegee's exposure in the popular press galvanized lawmakers to pass legislation on research with human subjects that had been in the works for years.² Moreover, like the use of AI today, human-subjects research in the 1970s was a long-standing practice that held new potential, had innovative applications, received unprecedented levels of funding, and was taking place on a new, larger scale. And like the use of AI today, research using human subjects in the 1970s was both exciting and risky, with many effects unknown — and unknowable.

Rules governing the treatment of human subjects have traveled a bumpy road since they were first passed in 1974. Their history holds insights for AI regulation that aims for efficiency, flexibility, and greater justice.

Formal rules for the treatment of human subjects had been debated among scientists and policymakers in the United States for decades before any were enacted. The core disagreement was less about the content of potential rules — what they should say — than about who should regulate: the government or professions. Henry K. Beecher is often celebrated as a founder of American bioethics, yet he opposed government regulation of human-subjects protections. Instead, Beecher and his allies advocated for a renewed commitment to professional ethics, which would involve scientists retaining the power to judge the moral acceptability of their own actions. As Beecher told his Harvard colleagues in 1958, "These matters are much too complex, it seems to me, to permit the establishment of rigid rules in most cases."³

Several years later, Beecher published his famous article "Ethics and Clinical Research." In it, he underscored his view that professional judgment, rather than government regulation, was the best mode of oversight. "A far more dependable safeguard than consent," he wrote, "is the presence of a truly responsible investigator."⁴ At stake was scientific autonomy and the power of experts in a democracy. In practical terms, the issue was enforcement — specifically, whether rules regarding the treatment of human subjects would carry the force of law or only the soft discipline of colleagues.

Debates over AI have raised similar issues about the appropriate relationship between government and professional authority in the regulation of science. In July 2023, leaders of seven top AI companies made voluntary commitments to support safety, transparency, and antidiscrimination in AI. Some leaders in the field also urged the U.S. government to enact rules for AI, with the stipulation that AI companies set the terms of regulation. AI leaders' efforts to create and guide their own oversight mechanisms can be assessed in a similar light to Beecher's campaign for professional autonomy. Both efforts raise questions about enforcement, the need for hard accountability, and the merits of public values relative to expert judgement in a democracy.

Ultimately, Beecher and his supporters lost the debate over professional versus governmental oversight. In the years after Congress passed the National Research Act, administrators wrote the regulations that ushered in institutional review boards and formalized consent practices. The 1979 Belmont Report, which was mandated by the Act, established the philosophical underpinnings of the nuts-and-bolts regulation. The Belmont principles — respect for persons, beneficence, and justice — linked directly to regulatory requirements regarding consent documentation, risk-benefit calculations, and nondiscriminatory recruitment of subjects.

In each of these efforts, policymakers focused on the living people involved in biomedical studies — that is, "human subjects." During the same decade, projects involving human genetic material and genetic data were proliferating. Yet protections for people as "data subjects" were largely omitted from the regulations. In the 1990s, Indigenous communities led the way in protesting researchers' unethical extraction and use of genetic material. Such protests moved the government toward stronger guidelines for the data that underpin new science. In one landmark case, the Havasupai tribe in the U.S. Southwest sued Arizona State University for unauthorized use of members' genetic material to generate

Research Assistant

Here is the key takeaway.

The history of human-subjects research provides critical insights for the regulation of AI, emphasizing the need for nimble rules that prioritize data ethics and the role of professional versus governmental oversight.

Additional topics discussed include:

- Data ethics in AI regulation
- The role of professional oversight versus government regulation
- The importance of adaptive regulatory frameworks for emerging technologies

Relationship to your search terms:

The text discusses the parallels between human-subjects research regulation and AI regulation, making it relevant to medicine's lessons for AI.



AI-generated content: quality may vary. Check for accuracy. [Disclaimer](#)

What are the findings or conclusions?

Here are the findings or conclusions.

The document explores the parallels between the regulation of artificial intelligence (AI) and the historical regulation of human subjects in medical research, particularly in the context of the United States. Its primary goal is to draw lessons from past experiences in medical ethics and regulation to inform the future of AI oversight, emphasizing the need for a flexible and responsive regulatory framework. The main findings of the document highlight several key points:

- Historical Context:** The regulation of human subjects emerged in response to unethical practices, such as the Tuskegee Study, which galvanized public and legislative action. This historical precedent suggests that AI regulation may similarly evolve in response to public scrutiny and ethical concerns. 1 2
- Professional vs. Government Oversight:** The document discusses the ongoing debate about the appropriate balance between professional autonomy and government regulation. Historical figures like Henry K. Beecher advocated for professional ethics over government oversight, a sentiment echoed in contemporary discussions about AI regulation, where industry leaders seek to shape their own regulatory frameworks. 3 4
- Data Ethics and Protections:** The document emphasizes the importance of protecting individuals not just as human subjects but also as data subjects, particularly in light of the increasing use of personal data in AI systems. Historical cases, such as the Havasupai tribe's lawsuit, illustrate the need for clear rights regarding data.

All options

- What are the findings or conclusions?
- Brainstorm related research topics.
- Describe the important concepts.

ProQuest's new Research Assistant 提供關鍵資訊，幫助使用者了解該文件的內容與價值

ProQuest Research Assistant Components

AI-powered features that enhance the research process

impact of artificial intelligence on medicine AND (clinical decision-making) AND (patient safety)

A brief description of this document's key takeaways, including why this text is relevant to your search term(s).

Key concepts are defined and placed in the context of the article. Clicking on any concept will kick off a new search for that term, phrase, name, etc.

Research topics are constructed by crafting statements based on key concepts including concepts that are **related** to this document.

Research Assistant →

Here is the **key takeaway**.

The history of human-subjects research provides critical insights for the **regulation of AI**, emphasizing the need for nimble rules that prioritize **data ethics** and the role of professional authority versus **government oversight**.

Additional topics discussed include:

- The evolution of human-subjects regulation
- **Data ethics in AI**
- The role of professional authority in **science regulation**

關鍵要點讓您快速了解文獻的主要內容為何

Describe the important **concepts** in this document.

Here are important **concepts** discussed in this document and why they are important.

1. **Henry K. Beecher**: A prominent figure in American bioethics who opposed government regulation of **human-subject protections**, advocating instead for professional ethics. His views on scientific autonomy and professional judgment are paralleled in contemporary debates about **AI regulation**.
2. **National Research Act**: A significant piece of legislation
3. **Tuskegee Study**: An unethical research study that revealed racial injustices and led to public outcry, ultimately influencing **legislation on human subjects**. This case serves as a cautionary tale for the ethical considerations necessary in AI applications.
4. **Belmont Report**: A foundational document that

文獻內的重要概念 (文獻內的主要關鍵詞)

Brainstorm **research topics** based on this document.

Here are **research topics** based on this document.

1. **AI regulation frameworks**: Understanding the evolving frameworks for AI regulation is crucial for ensuring ethical and effective governance in technology.
2. **Historical lessons from human-subjects research**: Examining the history of human-subjects research can inform current AI regulatory practices and ethical considerations.
4. **Data ethics in ai**: Focusing on data ethics is vital for addressing concerns related to data collection, ownership, and user rights in AI applications.
5. **Regulatory adaptability for emerging technologies**: Ensuring that regulations can adapt to rapidly

相關研究主題來延伸您的學習與探索新的研究領域

ProQuest Research Assistant: Findings & Conclusions

Find important insights from the text...within the text itself

Quote from document

Instead, Beecher and his allies advocated for a renewed commitment to professional ethics, which would involve scientists retaining the power to judge the moral acceptability of their own actions. As Beecher told his Harvard colleagues in 1958, "These matters are much too complex, it seems to me, to permit the establishment of rigid rules in most cases."³ Several years later, Beecher published his famous article "Ethics and Clinical Research." In it, he underscored his view that professional judgment, rather than government regulation, was the best mode of oversight. "A far more dependable safeguard than consent," he wrote, "is the presence of a truly responsible investigator."⁴ At stake was scientific autonomy and the power of experts in a democracy. In practical terms, the issue was enforcement – specifically, whether rules regarding the treatment of human subjects would carry the force of law or only the soft discipline of colleagues.

Show in document Copy quote

Formal rules for the treatment of human subjects had been debated among scientists and policymakers before any were enacted. The core disagreement was less about the content of potential rules – what they should regulate: the government or professions. Henry K. Beecher is often celebrated as a founder of American government regulation of human-subjects protections. Instead, Beecher and his allies advocated for a professional ethics, which would involve scientists retaining the power to judge the moral acceptability of his Harvard colleagues in 1958, "These matters are much too complex, it seems to me, to permit the establishment of rigid rules in most cases."³

Several years later, Beecher published his famous article "Ethics and Clinical Research." In it, he underscored his view that professional judgment, rather than government regulation, was the best mode of oversight. "A far more dependable safeguard than consent," he wrote, "is the presence of a truly responsible investigator."⁴ At stake was scientific autonomy and the power of experts in a democracy. In practical terms, the issue was enforcement – specifically, whether rules regarding the treatment of human subjects would carry the force of law or only the soft discipline of colleagues.

What are the findings or conclusions?

Here are the findings or conclusions.

The document explores the parallels between the regulation of artificial intelligence (AI) and the historical regulation of human subjects in medical research, particularly in the context of the United States. Its primary goal is to draw lessons from past experiences in medical ethics and regulation to inform the future of AI oversight, emphasizing the need for a flexible and responsive regulatory framework.

The main findings of the document highlight several key points:

- 1. Historical Context:** The regulation of human subjects emerged in response to unethical practices, such as the Tuskegee Study, which galvanized public and legislative action. This historical precedent suggests that AI regulation may similarly evolve in response to public scrutiny and ethical concerns. 1 2
- 2. Professional vs. Government Oversight:** The document discusses the ongoing debate about the appropriate balance between professional autonomy and government regulation. Historical figures like Henry K. Beecher advocated for professional ethics over government oversight, a sentiment echoed in contemporary discussions about AI regulation, where industry leaders seek to shape their own regulatory frameworks. 3 4
- 3. Data Ethics and Protections:** The document emphasizes the importance of protecting individuals not just as human subjects but also as data subjects, particularly in light of the increasing use of personal data in AI systems. Historical cases, such as the Havasupai tribe's lawsuit, illustrate the need for clear rights regarding data ownership and usage. 5 6
- 4. Need for Adaptive Regulation:** The evolution of scientific practices necessitates that regulations remain adaptable. The document argues for a regulatory approach that is nimble and capable of evolving alongside technological advancements, drawing on the lessons learned from the slow adaptation of human subjects regulations over the decades. 7 8

In conclusion, the document posits that effective AI regulation requires a balanced approach that includes meaningful public input, the protection of individual rights, and the promotion of justice. The insights drawn from the history of navigating the complexities of AI regulation in the modern era.

文獻的研究結果或結論

ProQuest Research Assistant: Essential Details

Based on a document's full text, Research Assistant will classify it into a category (e.g., Research-based documents, Opinion and Criticism, Factual/News Documents, Creative Works, etc.) and summarize its appropriate essential details.

Users will see the quote that informs each of the Essential Details, with a link to navigate directly to the relevant section of the full text to examine the quote in context.

Quote from document

There are lessons to be learned from the past that are relevant to the future of AI. First, the history of human-subjects regulation shows that a core decision to be made relates to the role of professions in guiding or replacing government regulations. It will be important to focus on discussions of who, specifically, should have authority to establish and enforce rules for AI, with public values in mind. Second, attention to data ethics, including questions of how strenuously to regulate data collection and ownership, will be key to robust AI regulation. Third, the history of human-subjects regulation shows that for any fast-moving area of science, anticipating and planning for rule revision is necessary.

Show in document

Copy quote

Here are the **essential details**.

Main Argument
The article argues that the history of human subjects regulation provides valuable insights for the future regulation of artificial intelligence (AI) ①

Supporting Points
It highlights the need for nimble regulations that evolve alongside scientific advancements and public concerns, drawing parallels between past medical ethics and current AI challenges ② ③

Tone
Analytical and reflective, emphasizing the importance of learning from past regulatory experiences ③

Author's Perspective
The author advocates for a balanced approach to regulation that considers both professional autonomy and governmental oversight ④ ③

Key Takeaways
Regulations for AI should prioritize data ethics, clarify rights regarding data use, and ensure public involvement in the regulatory process ③ ⑤

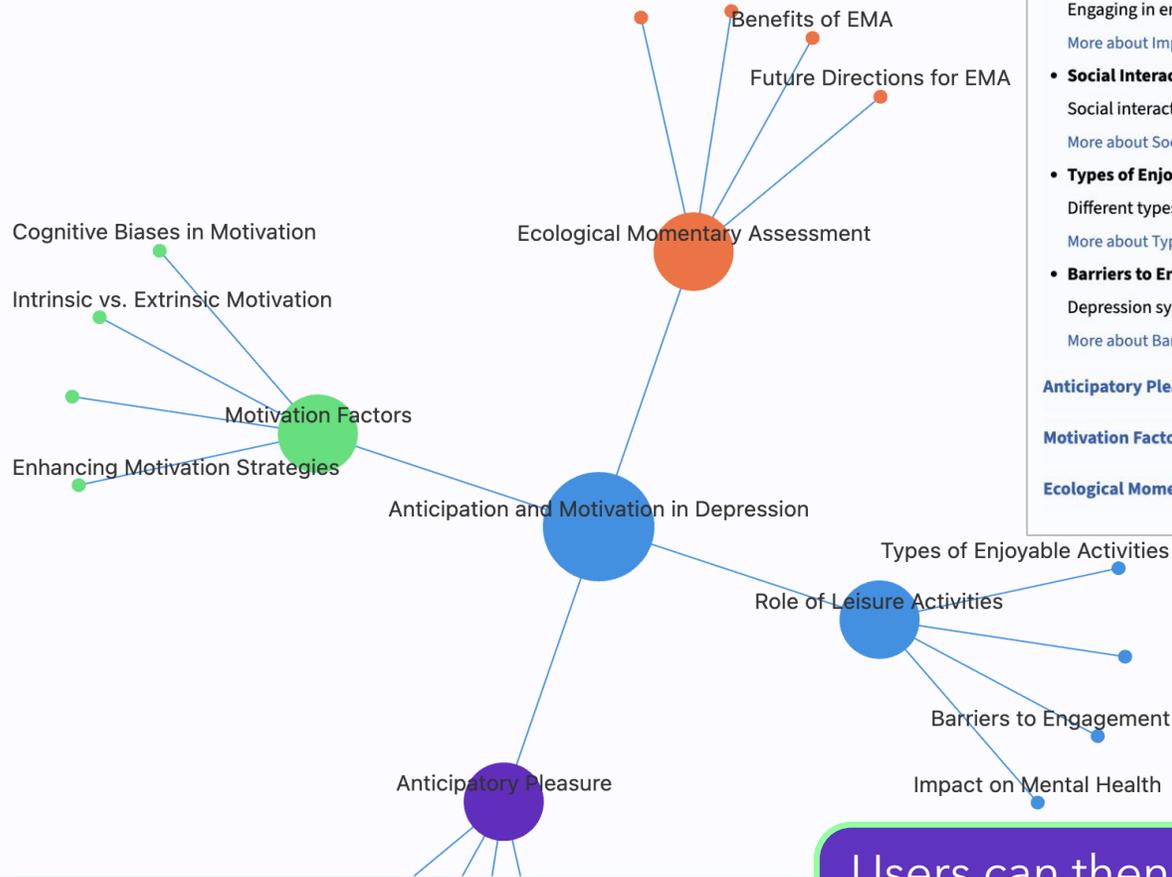
AI-generated content: quality may vary. Check for accuracy. [Disclaimer](#)

文獻的主要詳細資料

ProQuest Research Assistant - Visualization of Topics

Here's a **mind map** about this document's topics.

Anticipation and Motivation in Depression



Anticipation and Motivation in Depression

This document explores how anticipation and motivation influence enjoyment and engagement in leisure activities for young people with depression symptoms.

Role of Leisure Activities ^

Leisure activities are highlighted as crucial for alleviating depression symptoms and enhancing well-being.

[More about Role of Leisure Activities](#)

• Impact on Mental Health

Engaging in enjoyable leisure activities can significantly reduce depression rates.

[More about Impact on Mental Health](#)

• Social Interaction Benefits

Social interactions during leisure activities are more effective in alleviating depression than solitary activities.

[More about Social Interaction Benefits](#)

• Types of Enjoyable Activities

Different types of leisure activities, such as exercise and relaxation, are rated for enjoyment across various groups.

[More about Types of Enjoyable Activities](#)

• Barriers to Engagement

Depression symptoms can create barriers to engaging in leisure activities, leading to increased inactivity.

[More about Barriers to Engagement](#)

Anticipatory Pleasure v

Motivation Factors v

Ecological Momentary Assessment v

For each topic, users can click to see an initial **short conclusion** of the document's findings about that topic and **ask for more detail** if they so choose.

Discuss what this document says about Social Interaction Benefits in the context of Role of Leisure Activities

Social Interaction Benefits and Leisure Activities

- The document shows that leisure activities (like relaxing, exercising, and hobbies) are most enjoyable when combined with social interaction, especially with friends, family, or a partner.
- Socializing during leisure activities is linked to higher enjoyment and can help reduce depression symptoms in young people.
- The study found that being with close social contacts during leisure time is more beneficial for mood than being alone or with less familiar people.
- These results suggest that encouraging social interaction during leisure activities can be a key strategy for improving mental health and well-being.

[Search for documents on this topic](#)

AI-generated content: quality may vary. Check for accuracy. [Disclaimer](#)

依文獻的主要/次要主題關係圖來深入研究

Users can then **search for more documents** associated with a topic

ProQuest Research Assistant - Chat

利用Chat功能來要求AI幫助您解答問題

ProQuest

Research Assistant

ProQuest On

< Back to results 1 c

Effects of different nursing interventions on intraoperative acquired pressure injuries: a meta-analysis

Zhu, Wen; Pei, Xiaoqing
03645-1

Full text PDF AI

Abstract

Translate

Section Objective

To evaluate the prevalence of intraoperative acquired pressure injuries (IAPIs) in meta-analysis.

AbstractSection Metho

Randomized controlled trials were retrieved. Two researchers independently screened the abstracts and full texts for eligibility.

AbstractSection Result

Search using selected terms

why is it important to have different nursing interventions for intraoperative acquired pressure injuries?

Importance of Different Nursing Interventions for IAPI

- The document explains that intraoperative acquired pressure injuries (IAPIs) can negatively affect recovery, prolong hospital stays, increase nursing workload, and raise the risk of medical disputes (see "Introduction").
- Different nursing interventions are important because they address various risk factors and patient needs, helping to prevent IAPI more effectively and improve patient outcomes.
- The study found that some interventions are better at prevention, others at reducing severity, and some at speeding up healing, so having multiple options allows nurses to tailor care to each patient's situation (see "AbstractSection Conclusion" and "Discussion").
- Customizing interventions ensures that the chosen approach is best suited to individual requirements, optimizing care and reducing complications.



AI-generated content: quality may vary. Check for accuracy. [Disclaimer](#)

Describe the important concepts.

What are the findings or conclusions?

Brainstorm related research topics.

What are the essential details?

Visualize this document's topics.

Ask a question (beta)



Thank you
Questions?

gary.man@clarivate.com

About Clarivate

Clarivate is the leading global information services provider. We connect people and organizations to intelligence they can trust to transform their perspective, their work and our world. Our subscription and technology-based solutions are coupled with deep domain expertise and cover the areas of Academia & Government, Life Sciences & Healthcare and Intellectual Property. For more information, please visit [clarivate.com](https://www.clarivate.com)

© 2023 Clarivate

Clarivate and its logo, as well as all other trademarks used herein are trademarks of their respective owners and used under license.