

如何提升 年輕家庭醫師的研究成長

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台北榮民總醫院 家庭醫學部

<https://wd.vghtpe.gov.tw/fm/Fpage.action?muid=723>

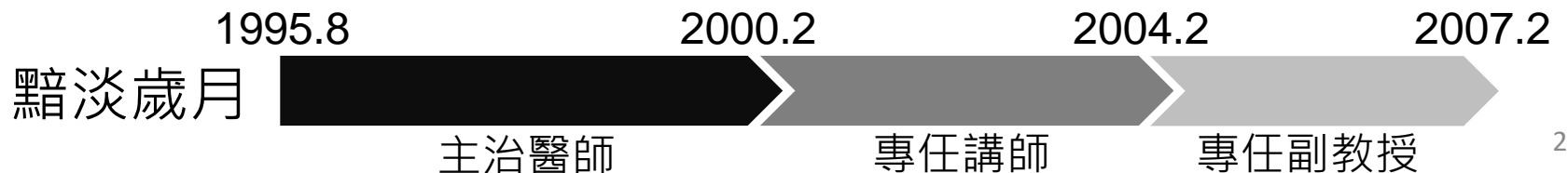
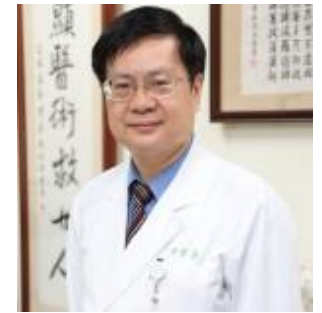
台灣家庭醫學醫學會

第九屆家庭醫學主管領導能力培訓研討會

20 Nov 2021

Acknowledgements in Academia

- 張由美醫師
- 蔡世滋院長
- 黃信彰理事長
- 李壽東院長
- 李建賢院長
- 外審專家
- 教評會委員
- ...



多出來的學術人生

Before professorship in Feb 2007 : 30 research papers + 20 other papers
Until now (15 Nov 2021) : 584 research + 46 other co-authored

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RESULTS BY YEAR

2002 2021: 65

TEXT AVAILABILITY

Abstract

500 results

13 Oct 2021

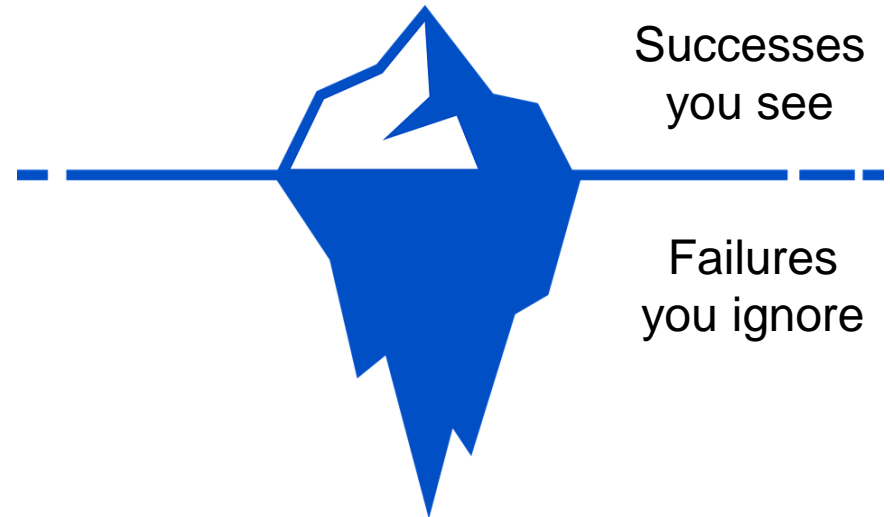
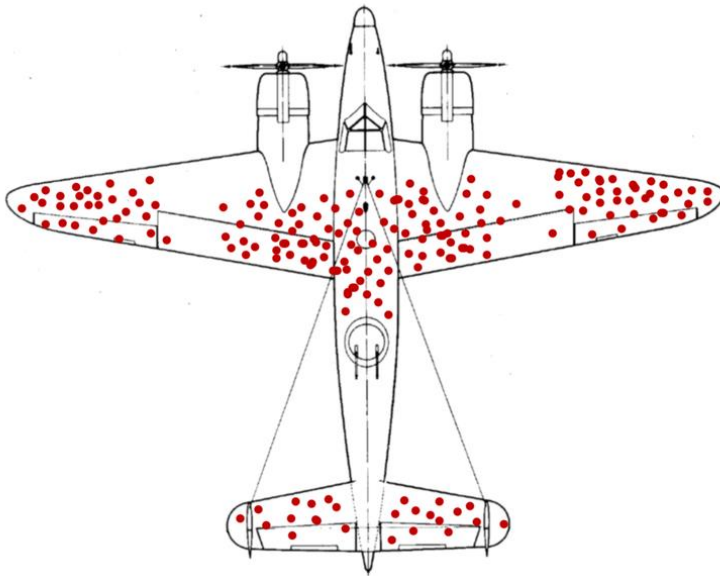
1 Changes in metabolic syndrome affect the health-related quality of life of community-dwelling adults.
Cite Lin YH, Chang HT, Tseng YH, Chen HS, Chiang SC, **Chen TJ**, Hwang SJ.
Share Sci Rep. 2021 Oct 12;11(1):20267. doi: 10.1038/s41598-021-99767-y.
PMID: 34642379

2 Academic Promotion of Physicians in Medical Schools: A Special Focus on Primary Health Care in Taiwan.
Cite Ma H, Chu FY, **Chen TJ**, Hwang SJ.
Share Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2021 Sep 12;18(18):9615. doi: 10.3390/ijerph18189615.
PMID: 34574539 Free PMC article.

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PEN AND PENCIL SKETCHES OF ENGLISH SOCIETY.

Disclaimer

Survivorship Bias 倖存者偏差



胡椒鹽



<https://openclipart.org/detail/281083/food-and-drink-icon-salt-and-pepper>

Practice vs. Research



鏡花水月？

<https://pixabay.com/photos/buildings-architecture-river-5582974/>

踽踽獨行



[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_lonely_walk_\(4278047231\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_lonely_walk_(4278047231).jpg)

The Road Ahead is not Red Carpet



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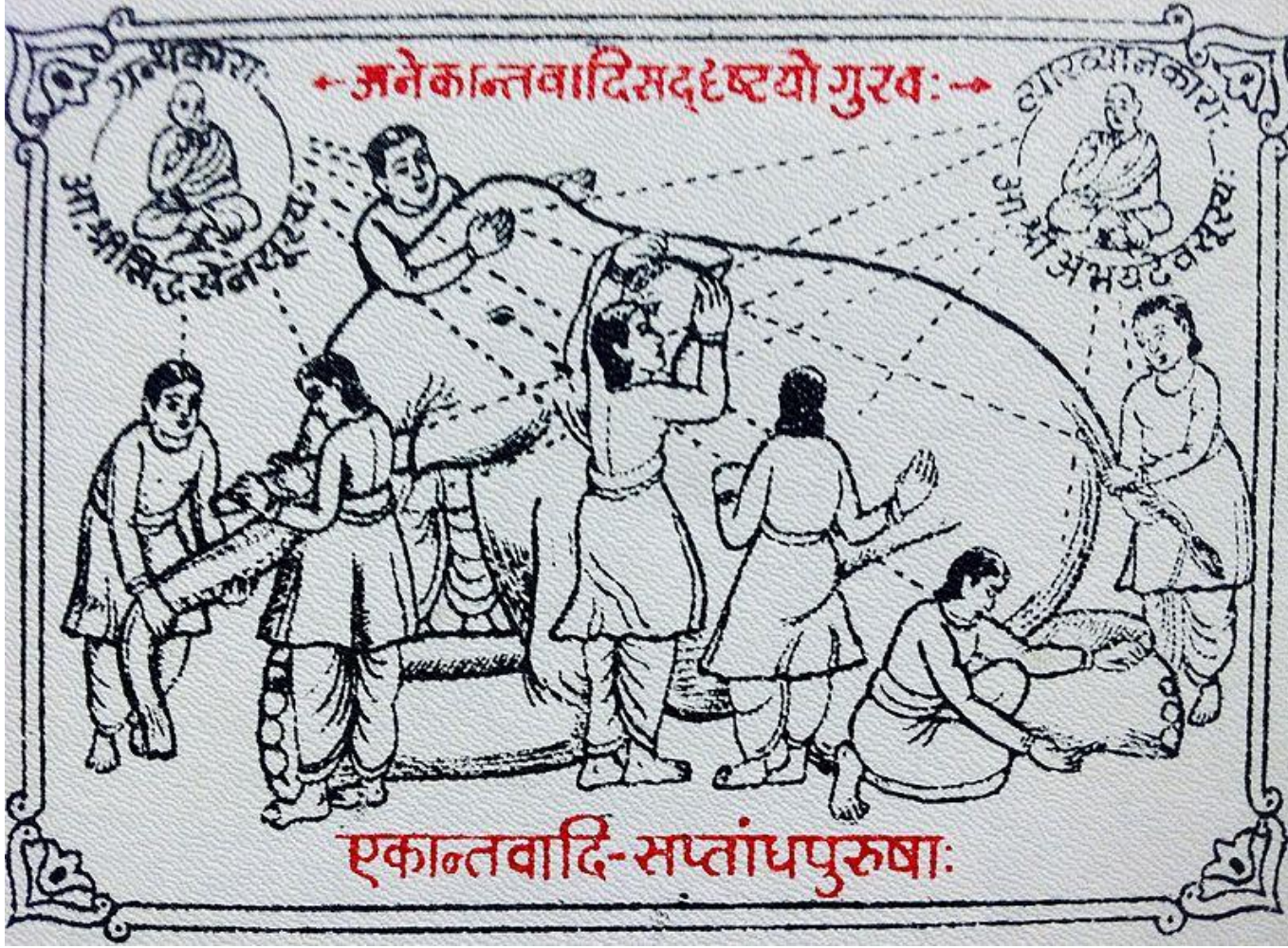
<https://publicdomainvectors.org/en/free-clipart/Round-platform-with-red-carpet/62713.html>

Red Tape



https://live.staticflickr.com/4098/4749431435_fe9f4ced57.jpg

Are there any rules for research?



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Medieval_Jain_temple_Anekantavada_doctrine_artwork.jpg

The golden rule is that
there are no golden rules.

George Bernard Shaw

蕭伯納 1856-1950

There are only dogmas.

- * dogma: a belief or principle laid down by an authority as unquestionably true
- * obey the rules like a dog

Dogmas in Academia

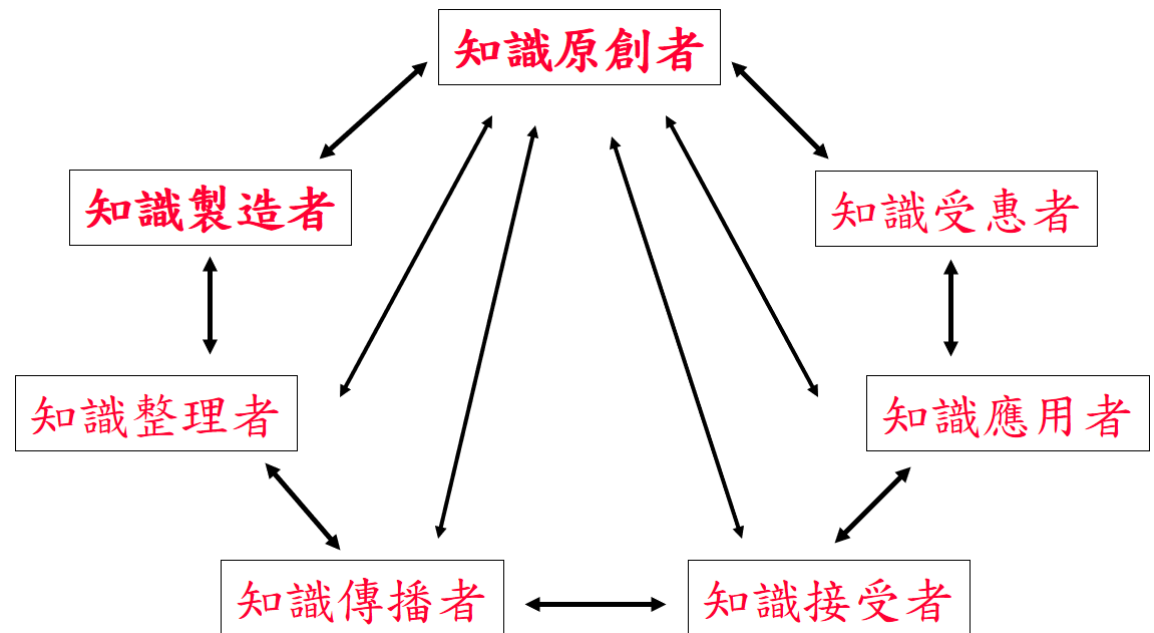
- Publish or perish
- Publish what counts
- Motivation goes beyond personal interests
- [Age 40 \leftarrow Prof. 洪傳岳 (2008 Ig Nobel Prize winner)]



<https://pixabay.com/zh/illustrations/man-student-college-school-library-213725/>

Publish

- properly
- prolifically
- persistently
- punctually



Is Writing Easy?

一秀才將試，日夜憂鬱不已。

妻乃慰之曰：「看你作文，如此之難，
好似奴生產一般。」

夫曰：「還是你每生子容易。」

妻曰：「怎見得？」

夫曰：「你是有在肚裡的，我是沒在肚裡的。」

文字獄

楊伊湄：「如果說寫論文像待產，那我這個高齡產婦大概懷的是石胎吧（而且這麼久了還只在受精卵階段），總之這幾個月啊，就是有一搭沒一搭地寫寫停停，目前還是卡在大概1/3左右，離目標好像還有一段不短的距離。」

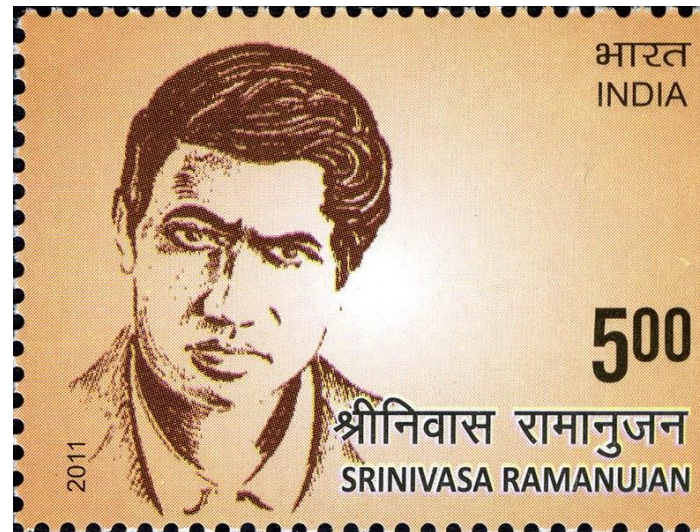
黃于珊：楊伊湄自囚文字獄「論文還在受精」。

<https://tw.appledaily.com/entertainment/20150702/ARKVP6X7IZDY52XVEHNWZKYPFA/>

Research is Not ...

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{x^2}{(b+1)^2}}{1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2}} \times \frac{1 + \frac{x^2}{(b+2)^2}}{1 + \frac{x^2}{(a+1)^2}} \times \dots dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \times \frac{\Gamma\left(a + \frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma(b+1) \Gamma(b-a+1)}{\Gamma(a) \Gamma\left(b + \frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(b-a + \frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Srinivasa_Ramanujan



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Srinivasa_Ramanujan_2011_stamp_of_India.jpg

Eight-legged Scientific Writing

西方現代科技八股文與中文起承轉合在醫學論文寫作 應用之探討

蔡崇煌^{1,2,3} 蔡新聲² 黃青真^{3,4} 林哲鈺⁵ 張金堅⁶ 李孟智^{7,8}

八股文是明、清兩代科舉考試的一種文體，其有一些弊端，因此八股思想及八股文是污名代名詞，然八股文亦並非全然一文不值，其起承轉合的概念還是值得效法。本文將八股文做一簡單回顧，並用實際的國際醫學期刊做範例，說明起承轉合之應用格式，將中國古代八股文一詞，應用於現代科技論文固定的格式，賦予八股文一詞另一有用之生命。本文針對科技論文固定格式IMRAD（Introduction、Methods、Results及Discussion之縮寫）擴展為Tasi Mr Dr八字訣（題目、作者與機關、摘要、序論、材料與方法、結果、討論、及參考文獻），將之命名為現代科技八股文，融入傳統起承轉合四字訣的行文流程，讀者可使用此概念，用於文章寫作，或方便於寫作教學。

（台灣家醫誌 2012; 22: 96-106）

年輕醫師從事研究的困境

- 沒有機會拜師
- 沒有時間跟團
- 沒有銀兩補習
- 沒有材料運用
- 不會實驗技巧
- 不會統計分析
- 不會程式設計
- 不會論文寫作

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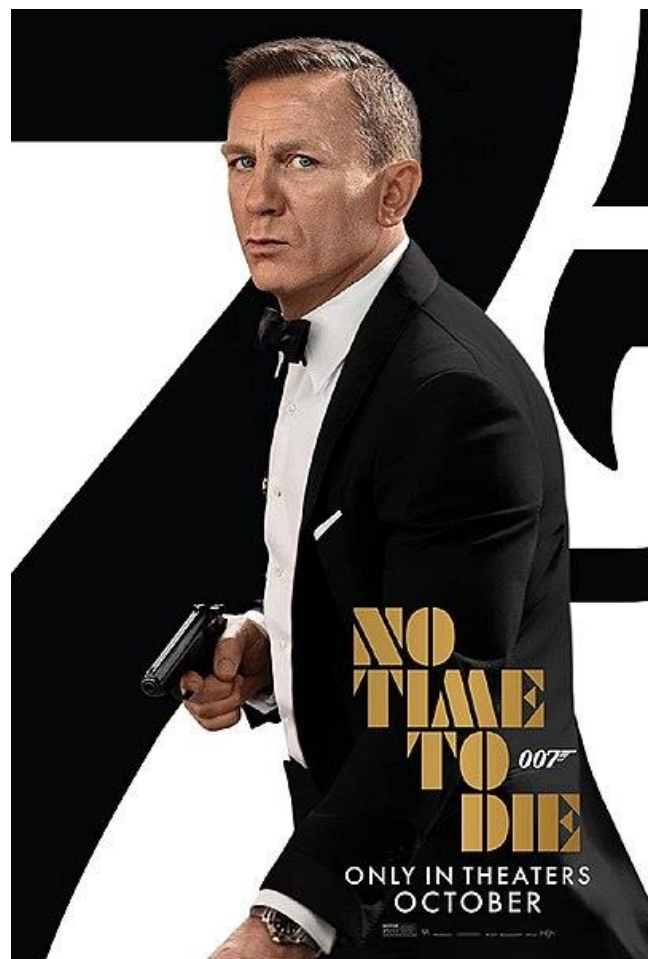
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年輕醫師從事研究的困境

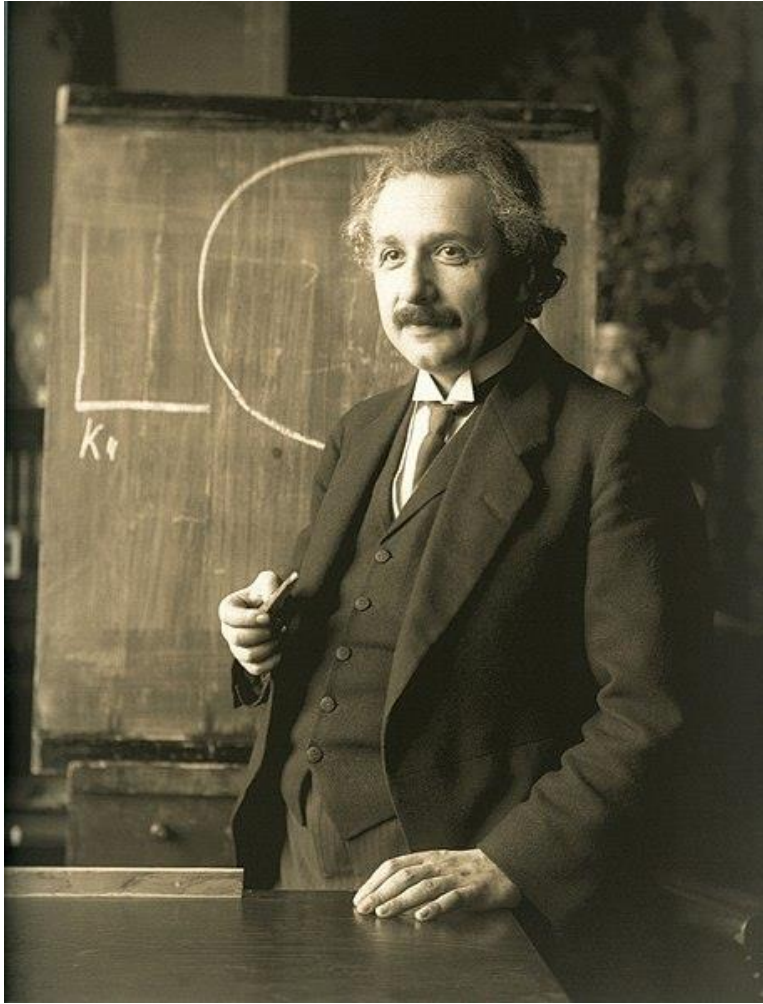


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**NO
TIME
TO 
WRITE**



[https://azb.wikipedia.org/wiki/فيلم:No_Time_To_Die_\(Film\).jpg](https://azb.wikipedia.org/wiki/فيلم:No_Time_To_Die_(Film).jpg)



I never teach my pupils. I only attempt to provide the conditions in which they can learn.

*Albert Einstein,
1879-1955*

https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Einstein_1921_by_F_Schmutzer_-_restoration.jpg

Core Concepts

TRANSPARENCY

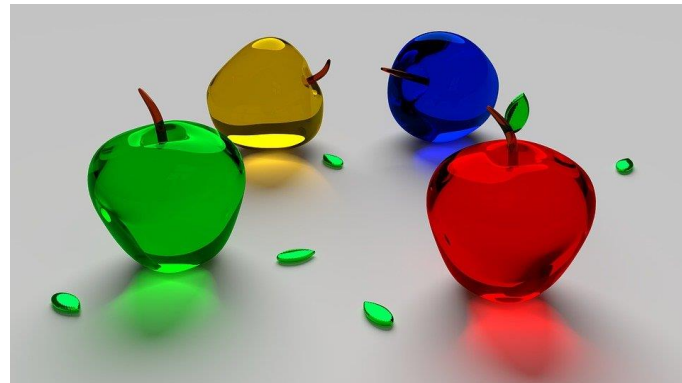
- concern
- conduct
- courage
- coordination
- collaboration
- competition → comparison



<https://publicdomainvectors.org/en/free-clipart/Magnifying-glass-pictogram-vector-image/23139.html>

Transparency

- 資本主義的驅力：私有
- 經濟運作的核心：競爭
- 維護競爭的工具：透視
- 隱弱揚強



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INTRODUCTION

實驗室介紹

NEWS

最新消息

HIGHLIGHTS

重要成果

PUBLICATIONS

研究論文

MEMBERS

實驗室成員

JOB

徵人啟事

ALBUM

相簿

PUBLICATIONS

研究論文

Begin ~ End

1. Emami NC, Cavazos TB, Rashkin SR, Cario CL, Graff RE, Tai CG, Mefford JA, Kachuri L, Wan E, Wong S, Aaronson D, Presti J, Habel LA, Shan J, Ranatunga DK, Chao CR, Ghai NR, Jorgenson E, Sakoda LC, Kvale MN, Kwok PY, Schaefer C, Risch N, Hoffmann TJ, Van Den Eeden SK, Witte JS [A Large-Scale Association Study Detects Novel Rare Variants, Risk Genes, Functional Elements, and Polygenic Architecture of Prostate Cancer Susceptibility](#). *Cancer research* 81(7), 1695-1703 (2021) [\[JCR\]](#) [\[WOS\]](#)
2. Sheppard SE, Campbell IM, Harr MH, Gold N, Li D, Bjornsson HT, Cohen JS, Fahrner JA, Fatemi A, Harris JR, Nowak C, Stevens CA, Grand K, Au M, Graham JM Jr, Sanchez-Lara PA, Campo MD, Jones MC, Abdul-Rahman O, Alkuraya FS, Bassetti JA, Bergstrom K, Bhoj E, Dugan S, Kaplan JD, Derar N, Gripp KW, Hauser N, Innes AM, Keena B, Kodra N, Miller R, Nelson B, Nowaczyk MJ, Rahbeeni Z, Ben-Shachar S, Shieh JT, Slavotinek A, Sobering AK, Abbott MA, Allain DC, Amlie-Wolf L, Au PYB, Bedoukian E, Beek G, Barry J, Berg J, Bernstein JA, Cytrynbaum C, Chung BH, Donoghue S, Dorrani N, Eaton A, Flores-Daboub JA, Dubbs H, Felix CA, Fong CT, Fung JLF, Gangaram B, Goldstein A, Greenberg R, Ha TK, Hersh J, Izumi K, Kallish S, Kravets E, Kwok PY, Jobling RK, Knight Johnson AE, Kushner J, Lee BH, Levin B, Lindstrom K, Manickam K, Mardach R, McCormick E, McLeod DR, Mentch FD, Minks K, Muraresku C, Nelson SF, Porazzi P, Pichurin PN, Powell-Hamilton NN, Powis Z, Ritter A, Rogers C, Rohena L, Ronspies C, Schroeder A, Stark Z, Starr L, Stoler J, Suwannarat P, Velinov M, Weksberg R, Wilnai Y, Zadeh N, Zand DJ, Falk MJ, Hakonarson H, Zackai EH, Quintero-Rivera F [Expanding the genotypic and phenotypic spectrum in a diverse cohort of 104 individuals with Wiedemann-Steiner syndrome](#). *American journal of medical genetics. Part A* 185(6), 1649-1665 (2021) [\[JCR\]](#) [\[WOS\]](#)
3. Wei CY, Yang JH, Yeh EC, Tsai MF, Kao HJ, Lo CZ, Chang LP, Lin WJ, Hsieh FJ, Belsare S, Bhaskar A, Su MW, Lee TC, Lin YL, Liu FT, Shen CY, Li LH, Chen CH, Wall JD, Wu JY, Kwok PY [Genetic profiles of 103,106 individuals in the Taiwan Biobank provide insights into the health and history of Han Chinese](#). *NPJ genomic medicine* 6(1), 10 (2021) [\[JCR\]](#) [\[WOS\]](#)
4. Wu LS, Huang MC, Fann CS, Lane HY, Kuo CJ, Chiu WC, Kwok PY, Cheng AT [Genome-wide association study of early-onset bipolar I disorder in the Han Taiwanese population](#). *Translational psychiatry* 11(1), 301 (2021) [\[JCR\]](#) [\[WOS\]](#)

Transparency - Model

scholars.lib.ntu.edu.tw/cris/rp/rp06427/otherinfo.html

簡歷

研究成果

166

計畫

24

研究成果 (全部)▼

顯示/隱藏過濾條件 ▼

第 1 到 166 筆結果，共 166 筆。

公開日期	標題	作者	來源出版物	scopus	WOS	全文
1 2021	Incorporating Post-Cessation Weight-Control Coaching into Smoking Cessation Therapy to Reduce Type 2 Diabetes Risk	Chiang, Chien-Hsieh; Sheu, Yi-Han; Guo, Fei-Ran; Lin, Wan-Wan; Chen, Guan-Ru; KUO-CHIN HUANG	Nutrients		0	
2 2021	Independent Dose-Response Associations between Fetuin-A and Lean Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease	Lu, Chia-Wen; Lee, Yi-Chen; Chiang, Chien-Hsieh; Chang, Hao-Hsiang; Yang, Wei-Shiung; KUO-CHIN HUANG	Nutrients		0	
3 2020	Expression of telomeric repeat-containing RNA decreases in sarcopenia and increases after exercise and nutrition intervention	Chang K.-V.; Chen Y.-C.; Wu W.-T.; Shen H.-J.; KUO-CHIN HUANG; Chu H.-P.; Han D.-S.	Nutrients	3	3	
4 2020	Effectiveness of early versus delayed exercise and nutritional intervention on segmental body composition of sarcopenic elders - A randomized controlled trial	Chang K.-V.; Wu W.-T.; KUO-CHIN HUANG; Han D.-S.	Clinical Nutrition		3	
5 2020	Vascular Calcification as an Underrecognized Risk Factor for Frailty in 1783 Community-Dwelling Elderly Individuals	Lee S.-Y.; Chao C.-T.; Huang J.-W.; KUO-CHIN HUANG	Journal of the American Heart Association	6	4	

Monitor

1	2021/1																					
2	Zhang B, Wang HE, Bai YM, Tsai SJ, Su TP, Chen TJ, Wang YP, Chen MH. Inflammatory bowel disease is associated w																					
3	Chang TH, Tai YH, Dai YX, Chang YT, Chen TJ, Chen MH. Association between vitiligo and subsequent risk of dementi																					
4	Yeh HY, Chang HT, Chen TJ, Chou LF, Hwang SJ. Research on veterans: a PubMed-based bibliometric analysis from 196																					
5	Cheng WH, Chiang CE, Lin YJ, Chang SL, Lo LW, Hu YF, Tuan TC, Liao JN, Chung FP, Chen TJ, Lip GYH, Chen SA																					
6	He YJ, Lin MH, Hsu JL, Chen BR, Chen TJ, Hwang SJ. Overview of the motivation of advance care planning: a study fro																					
7	Chen MH, Pan TL, Lin WC, Huang KL, Hsu JW, Li CT, Tsai SJ, Su TP, Chen TJ, Bai YM. Bidirectional association betw																					
8	Chen DT, Wang YJ. Inequality-related health and social factors and their impact on well-being during the COVID-19 pande																					
9	Su MC, Chen YC, Huang MS, Lin YH, Lin LH, Chang HT, Chen TJ. LACE score-based risk management tool for long-te																					
10	2021/2																					
11	Lin MH, Hsu JL, Chen TJ, Hwang SJ. Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the use of advance care planning services wi																					
12	Jan CJ, Chang CJ, Hwang SJ, Chen TJ, Yang HY, Chen YC, Huang CK, Chiu TY. Impact of team-based community hea																					
13	Guo JC, Pan HC, Yeh BY, Lu YC, Chen JL, Yang CW, Chen YC, Lin YH, Chen HY. Associations between using Chine																					
14	2021/3																					
15	Lin YH, Lin MH, Chen CK, Yang C, Chuang YT, Shyu CH, Lin HJ, Chen HF, Yang WL, Chen YJ, Chen TJ, Hwang SJ																					
16	Wei HT, Hsu JW, Huang KL, Bai YM, Su TP, Li CT, Lin WC, Tsai SJ, Pan TL, Chen TJ, Chen MH. Timing of the diagn																					
17	Huang MH, Cheng CM, Tsai SJ, Bai YM, Li CT, Lin WC, Su TP, Chen TJ, Chen MH. Familial coaggregation of major p																					
18	Weng TL, Chu FY, Cheng BR, Chen TJ. The element of family medicine in the mega journal of the family medicine speci																					
19	Chan YE, Chen MH, Bai YM, Li CT, Chen TJ, Su TP. Treatment response and age of onset as risk indicators for parkinson																					
20	Dai YX, Tai YH, Chang YT, Chen TJ, Chen MH. Increased risk of alopecia areata among patients with endometriosis: a k																					
21	2021/4																					
22	Liang CS, Bai YM, Hsu JW, Huang KL, Ko NY, Tsai CK, Yeh TC, Chu HT, Tsai SJ, Chen TJ, Chen MH. The risk of ep																					
23	Dai YX, Tai YH, Chang YT, Chen TJ, Chen MH. Posttraumatic stress disorder and the associated risk of autoimmune skir																					
24	Huang KL, Hsu JW, Tsai SJ, Bai YM, Chen TJ, Chen MH. Factors affecting delayed initiation and continuation of medica																					
25	Yeh TC, Bai YM, Tsai SJ, Chen TJ, Liang CS, Chen MH. Risks of major mental disorders and irritable bowel syndrome a																					
26	2021/5																					
	<	>	R	2021	2021細目	2020	2020細目	2019	2019細目	2018	2018細目	2017	2017細目									

Monitor

論文篇數	2021/1	2021/2	2021/3	2021/4	2021/5	2021/6	2021/7	2021/8	2021/9	2021/10	2021/11	2021/12	DOI only	合計
SCI/PubMed/English														
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住院醫師	1		2			2	4	1	1	1				12
其他	2													2
小計	9	3	7	4	2	7	14	8	7	5	4	1	14	85
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Chinese														
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						1	2	2						5

Monitor

	第一類	第二類	第三類	(紅字： 已被接受)	第一作者或通訊作者			
CR					第一類論文	SCI/SSCI期刊	原著論文	
					第二類論文	(學術期刊[至少季刊][含		
		2	2		第三類文章	其他期刊文章		
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	1	1	1		升等門檻			
	1				主治醫師(契約)	第二類論文 1篇		
R3					主治醫師(師三級)	第一類論文 1篇		
					部定講師	第一類論文 2篇		
	1		1					
	2		1		論文效期			
					升任主治醫師	送審日前三年內		
			2		升任部定講師	講師資格生效前五年內		
R2								
			1					
R1								
	1							
	1							

Transparency

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學術研究

2021

2020

2019

2018

2017

2016

2015

2014

2013

2012

其他 (中文)

首頁 > 學術研究 > 2021

2021

A- A A+

(Status: 2021 Nov 4)

Paginated:

1. Zhang B, Wang HE, Bai YM, Tsai SJ, Su TP, Chen TJ, Wang YP, Chen MH. Inflammatory bowel disease is associated with higher dementia risk: a nationwide longitudinal study. Gut 2021;70:85-91. [PMID: 32576641] [SCI]

2. Chang TH, Tai YH, Dai YX, Chang YT, Chen TJ, Chen MH. Association between vitiligo and subsequent risk of dementia: a population-based cohort study. Journal of Dermatology 2021;48:28-33. [PMID: 33180352] [SCI]

3. Yeh HY, Chang HT, Chen TJ, Chou LF, Hwang SJ. Research on veterans: a PubMed-based bibliometric analysis from 1989 to 2018. Journal of the Chinese Medical Association 2021;84:114-118. [PMID: 32889985] [SCI]

Transparency

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部科簡介

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沿革 >

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位置 >

主任的話 >

主任的話



說明：

工作性質緣故，北榮家醫部同仁很難全員同時開會，有些非屬正式公文的訊息，只好仰賴傳統email傳播。通訊媒體日新月異，可能不少人已無開啟email的習慣，是以將最近幾年的email備份於部科網站，以供瀏覽，也可讓新血輪了解部科過往軌跡。

- [2021.07.09](#) : PGY1陳瑋和大夫來函
- [2021.07.08](#) : 醫藥分業又一章 賀 PGY1陳瑋和大夫論文發表
- [2021.07.05](#) : 家庭醫學教職現況與展望 賀 陳紓涵大夫論文發表
- [2021.06.21](#) : 風雨如晦 研究不已 賀 陳柏宇大夫論文發表
- [2021.06.19](#) : 賀 PGY2張雅婷大夫COVID-19論文發表
- [2021.06.06](#) : 賀 PGY2呂定恆、許家安、袁嘉秀大夫COVID-19論文發表
- [2021.05.30](#) : 弦歌不輟 賀 李蕙君大夫論文發表
- [2021.05.07](#) : 賀 陳紓涵大夫考取國立台灣大學健康政策與管理研究所高階經營碩士在職專班
- [2021.04.25](#) : 賀 劉雅安大夫考取國立台灣大學環衛所碩士班與國立陽明交通大學生技醫療EMBA
- [2021.04.10](#) : 賀 科友陳文萃、方文琪、朱思盈大夫分別榮獲台灣家庭醫學醫學會基層服務績優獎、基層

Atmosphere

Paper Production Flow

Idea

Method

Writing

Journal

Materials

Computing

Statistics

English

Tools

Teams

Infrastructure

Do learn swimming in the pool

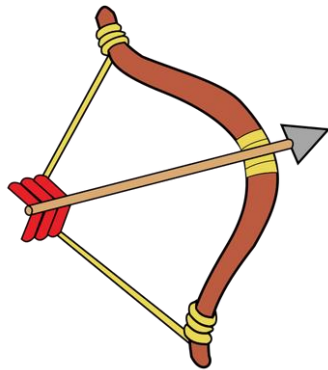


<https://pixabay.com/illustrations/kawaii-animals-swimming-pool-kawaii-4090024/>

Trade-Offs

- 將已選擇 做好 vs. 耐心等做 好的選擇
- 將分配的題目 寫好 vs. 用心等寫 好的題目

Aim high but start small



簡單開始：立竿見影 無足輕重
挑戰巔峰：漫漫長夜 成就滿滿

Tips

- 教學教職並重
- 求人不如求己
- 先有後優
- Publish outside the box
- Open-minded about open access
- In her/his shoes

FM's Predicament

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The impact of impact factor on small specialties: A case study of family medicine in Taiwan

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The Science Citation Index (SCI) with its coverage of journals has been forming a criterion for the performance assessment of researchers worldwide. If the journals of a specialty were under-proportionally indexed, its development in research could be distorted in the long term. A MEDLINE-based bibliometric analysis of research output by family medicine departments in Taiwan from 1990 to 2003 might help to provide some evidence of the influence of SCI on the developing disciplines.

FM's Predicament

Internationalization of general practice journals: a bibliometric analysis of the SCI database

Hsin Ma , Bo-Ren Cheng, An-Hui Chang, Hsiao-Ting Chang, Min-Hwai Lin, Tzeng-Ji Chen, Shinn-Jang Hwang

Abstract

Research plays a crucial role in the development of primary health care. Researchers in other specialties have studied the internationalization of their journals, but no such study has been conducted for general practice. The aim of this study was to analyse the publication volume and internationalization of general practice journals indexed in the Science Citation Index (SCI) database in 2019. Of the total 1573 articles and reviews in 19 journals indexed under the subject category of “primary health care” in the SCI database, 86.4% (n = 1359) were published in four English-speaking countries (32.8% in seven American journals, 34.8% in five British journals, 12.5% in two Australian journals, and 6.4% in one Canadian journal) and 40.6% (n = 639) were authored or co-authored by foreign authors. There was a statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) relationship between the publisher's country and the degree of internationalization of the journal. The degrees of internationalization of general practice journals varied from the highest rate of 94.2% for Family Practice to the lowest rate of 2.0% for Primary care. Wide disparities of internationalization exist among different countries and general practice journals. There is much room for improvement in the internationalization of general practice journals in the SCI database.

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Article

Academic Promotion of Physicians in Medical Schools: A Special Focus on Primary Health Care in Taiwan

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Abstract: The quality and quantity of papers published in journals play a crucial role in achieving an academic promotion in medical schools. Reports on the criteria for promotion and their impact on different specialties, especially on primary health care, which has low research output, are rare. We investigated the scoring systems generally adopted for academic promotion at most medical schools in Taiwan. The weighted scores were derived from the multiplication of weights from categories of paper, journal impact factor, or ranking in a certain category by impact factor, and author order. To determine the thresholds of papers required for different levels of promotion, we took papers in the highest- or lowest-ranked journals in the primary health care category in 2019 Journal Citation Reports as examples. Considering publications in the highest-ranked journals, a median of 4.6 first or corresponding author papers were required for a professorship, as well as 3.3 for an associate professorship, and 2.5 for an assistant professorship. In contrast, a median of 30, 20, and 13.5 papers in the lowest-ranked journals was required for the corresponding positions. Thus, academic promotions for primary health care educators in Taiwan are highly demanding. The detrimental effects of scoring systems deserve further research.



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Article

Family Physicians Working at Hospitals: A 20-Year Nationwide Trend Analysis in Taiwan

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Abstract: Family physicians play an essential role as gatekeepers in primary health care. However, most studies in the past focused on the geographic maldistribution of family physicians, and few studies focused on the distribution of family physicians between private practices and hospitals. This study aims to analyze the trends in practice locations of family physicians in Taiwan between 1999 and 2018, using the databases of the Taiwan Association of Family Medicine and Taiwan Medical Association. Although the annual number of physicians registered as family physicians had steadily increased from 1876 in 1999 to 3655 in 2018, the ratio of family physicians practicing in hospitals to total family physicians remained stable around 40% in the study period. Even after eliminating the trainees who were entirely registered at hospitals, the proportion of hospital-based family physicians still accounted for about one-third of the total in each year. In conclusion, family physicians had been continuously demanded by hospitals in Taiwan. If the supply of primary care-oriented family physicians is insufficient outside hospitals, health manpower planning would require urgent adjustments.





Article

COVID-19 Publications in Family Medicine Journals in 2020: A PubMed-Based Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract: Family medicine physicians have been on the front lines of the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic; however, research and publications in family medicine journals are rarely discussed. In this study, a bibliometric analysis was conducted on COVID-19-related articles published in PubMed-indexed English language family medicine journals in 2020, which recorded the publication date and author's country and collected citations from Google Scholar. Additionally, we used LitCovid (an open database of COVID-19 literature from PubMed) to determine the content categories of each article and total number of global publications. We found that 33 family medicine journals published 5107 articles in 2020, of which 409 (8.0%) were COVID-19-related articles. Among the article categories, 107 were original articles, accounting for only 26.2% of the articles. In terms of content, the main category was prevention, with 177 articles, accounting for 43.3% of the articles. At the beginning of the epidemic, 10 articles were published in family medicine journals in January 2020, accounting for 11% of all COVID-19-related articles worldwide; however, this accounted for <0.5% of all disciplinary studies in the entire year. Therefore, family medicine journals indeed play a sentinel role, and the intensities and timeliness of COVID-19 publications deserve further investigation.

Citation: Liao, K.-Y.; Wang, Y.-H.; Li, H.-C.; Chen, T.-J.; Hwang, S.-J. COVID-19 Publications in Family Medicine Journals in 2020: A PubMed-Based Bibliometric



Article

Pharmacist Workforce at Primary Care Clinics: A Nationwide Survey in Taiwan

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Received: 25 May 2021

Abstract: Although dispensing is usually separated from prescribing in healthcare service delivery worldwide, primary care clinics in some countries can hire pharmacists to offer in-house dispensing or point-of-care dispensing for patients' convenience. This study aimed to provide a general overview of pharmacists working at primary care clinics in Taiwan. Special attention was paid to clarifying the relationship by location, scale, and specialty of clinics. The data source was the Government's open database in Taiwan. In our study, a total of 8688 pharmacists were hired in 6020 (52.1%) 11,546 clinics. The result revealed significant differences in the number of pharmacists at different specialty clinics among levels of urbanization. Group practices did not have a higher probability of hiring pharmacists than solo practices. There was a higher prevalence of pharmacists practicing in clinics of non surgery-related specialties than in surgery-related specialties. Although the strict separation policy of dispensing and prescribing has been implemented for 2 decades in Taiwan, most primary care clinics seem to circumvent the regulation by hiring pharmacists to maintain dominant roles in dispensing drugs and retaining the financial benefits from drugs. More in-depth analyses are required to study the impact on pharmacies and the quality of pharmaceutical care.



Article

Family Medicine Academic Workforce of Medical Schools in Taiwan: A Nationwide Survey

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Citation: Chen, S.-H.; Chang, H.-T.; Lin, M.-H.; Chen, T.-J.; Hwang, S.-J.; Lin, M.-N. Family Medicine Academic Workforce of Medical Schools in Taiwan: A Nationwide Survey. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* **2021**, *18*, 7182. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18137182>

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Received: 23 May 2021

Abstract: Little is known about family medicine academic workforce in Taiwan, and basic data on this may aid healthcare decision-makers and contribute to the limited literature. We analyzed data from 13 medical schools in Taiwan collected by the Taiwan Association of Family Medicine from June to September 2019, regarding characteristics of medical schools, and total staff, gender, age, degree, working title (adjunct/full-time), academic level, and subspecialty of each current family medicine faculty member. Total 13 medical schools in Taiwan with an undergraduate education program in family medicine, but only nine of the 13 medical schools had family medicine departments, while four still do not. A total of 116 family medicine faculty members ranging from 33–69 years. Of these, most were male ($n = 85$, 73.3%), with a mean age of 43.3 years. Most faculty members possessed a master's degree ($n = 49$, 42.2%), were academic lecturers ($n = 49$, 42.2%), were located in northern Taiwan ($n = 79$, 68.1%), and subspecialize in gerontology and geriatrics ($n = 55$, 47.4%) and hospice palliative care ($n = 53$, 45.7%). Additionally, most family medicine faculty in medical schools were adjunct faculty ($n = 90$, 77.6%), with only about one-fourth ($n = 26$, 22.4%) working full-time. Our study provides the most holistic census to date on academic family medicine faculty from all medical schools in Taiwan. The novel information can provide educational leaders, health policy managers, and decision-makers about the current developments of the family medicine departments in Taiwan's medical schools. The basic data will help formulate an effective medical school family medicine education plan and improve the establishment and development of the family medicine faculty workforce to help medical education and national health policy development in the future in Taiwan.



Article

Analysis of the Content and Comprehensiveness of Dermatology Residency Training Websites in Taiwan

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Abstract: With a growing trend in the popularity of web-based resources, it is important to evaluate residency program websites for providing accurate information for dermatology residency applicants. Little is known about the quality of dermatology residency websites in Taiwan. The aim of the study is to assess the quality of official websites of dermatology training programs in Taiwan. A literature search for all related studies from inception to 31 July 2020 was performed using PubMed without restriction on language. We used criteria that had 6 domains and 25 items to evaluate 23 official websites of the dermatology training programs in Taiwan from August to September 2020. Of the 23 training programs, only 6 (26%) of the websites met more than half of the criteria. Notably, the items “features of the department” and “comprehensive faculty listing” were included in all websites. The criteria for interview process, board pass rates, social activities and information on the surrounding area were not met by all websites. Evidently, there is much room for improvement for the dermatology training program websites in Taiwan.



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Citation: Chen, P.-Y.; Dai, Y.-X.; Hsu, Y.-C.; Chen, T.-J. Analysis of the Content and Comprehensiveness of Dermatology Residency Training



Varied impacts on outpatient services among departments and divisions in the early phase of the COVID-19 pandemic: Implications for personnel mobilization and preparatory training

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Abstract

Background: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) spread all over the world in 2020. In the face of the sudden pandemic, workforce mobilization has been of critical concern to medical institutions. During the pandemic, the public's behaviors of seeking medical assistance have also changed. Using the real-world data of a large medical center in Taiwan, this study aimed to analyze the fluctuations of outpatient visits among various departments and divisions in the early phase of the COVID-19 pandemic and to provide suggestions for staff allocation in similar future events.

Methods: Data of outpatient visits at Taipei Veterans General Hospital were obtained for analysis. The weekly fluctuations of outpatient visits among 36 departments or divisions were computed for 8 weeks from February 3 to March 29, 2020, the early phase of the pandemic. The monthly data of outpatient visits by department and division in March 2020 were also extracted for comparison with those in March 2019. A simple regression equation was used to calculate the weekly trends.

Results: Average outpatient visits decreased by 26% in 2 months following the outbreak. Among the 36 departments or divisions, ophthalmology, orthopedics, and cardiology underwent marked declines after the outbreak; the slopes of the simple regression equation were -110.8, -100.7, and -99.2, respectively. By contrast, transfusion medicine, toxicology, transplantation surgery, pediatric surgery, chest surgery, technical aid, and oncology were divisions less influenced. In the year-over-year comparison, infection was the only department or division with positive growth (20.5%), whereas all others exhibited negative growth.

Conclusion: In the future, we can fulfil the additional personnel needs during a pandemic by redeploying physicians from departments experiencing a reduced workload. Hospitals should also establish preparatory employee training programs to ensure that the reassigned personnel are adequately equipped to serve in their new positions.

Keywords: Ambulatory care; Coronavirus disease 2019; Personnel staffing and scheduling; Taiwan

Original Paper

Experiences With Internet Triage of 9498 Outpatients Daily at the Largest Public Hospital in Taiwan During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Observational Study

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The role of patient records in research: A bibliometric analysis of publications from an academic medical center in Taiwan

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Abstract

Background: This study aimed to assess the use of medical record items in clinical research in one large academic medical center in Taiwan.

Methods: A descriptive survey design was adopted to collect the data. Articles published in 2018 by Taipei Veterans General Hospital (TVGH) staff as the first author were obtained. The types of specialties and types of research were analyzed. To understand the conditions for the use of medical records, the retrospective research using hospital's medical records were analyzed. Each article was read in entirety to realize the use and number of patients and the medical record items.



Results: Among the 362 articles first-authored by TVGH staff in 2018, 219 (60.4%) were classified as clinical studies, 60 (16.6%) as basic studies, 53 (14.6%) as database studies, and 30 (8.2%) as other categories. About 50% of the retrospective research using TVGH medical records had a case number <100 (67 cases, 49.6%) with an average number of 41 cases and 13 studies (9.6%) had a case number >1000. Analysis of the number of medical record items used in 135 retrospective research studies based on TVGH medical records showed that 118 (87.4%) used basic patient information. In addition to basic information, notes written by professionals were used most frequently (73 cases, 54.0%), whereas medication information was used in 50 cases (37.0%); laboratory test data were used in 49 cases (36.2%); and body measurements was used in 27 cases (20%).

Conclusion: More than one-third of publications utilized medical records, but the patient numbers and record items in use were relatively limited. In the era of digitalization and big data analytics, the potential of medical records in research deserves attention. Investment in establishing a more accessible database of medical records to access nonstructural, descriptive medical records could be considered.

Keywords: Bibliometrics; Medical records; Publications

The element of family medicine in the mega journal of the family medicine specialty

A bibliometric analysis of the journal, *Chinese General Practice*

Tzu-Ling Weng, MD^a , Feng-Yuan Chu, MD^{b,c}, Bo-Ren Cheng, MD^{a,c}, Tzeng-Ji Chen, DrMed^{a,b,*} 

Abstract

Background: With the evolving specialization of modern medicine, family medicine (FM), also known as general practice, is relatively late in being recognized as a formal specialty in most countries of the world. Because many non-FM specialists were recruited into the new specialty in the early stages of FM specialization, the contents of FM specialty journals might, to an extent, reflect the development of the FM specialization.

Methods: In this study, the voluminous journal, *Chinese General Practice*, which is regarded as the most representative specialty journal, was chosen and analyzed to illustrate the current situation of FM in China. A total of 878 articles, relating to the journal, *Chinese General Practice* in 2018, were retrieved from the publisher's web site and the original articles were categorized into FM- and non-FM- related articles by 3 board-certified FM doctors. Furthermore, the first authors, as well as the institutions and regions where the first authors worked, and their related specialties, were also analyzed.

Results: Of the 634 original articles, 252 (39.7%) articles were FM related. Only 41 FM-related articles were written by authors working at FM departments: 3 at community health service centers, 29 at hospitals, and 9 at universities. Of the 382 non-FM related articles, 159 articles dealt with the topic of internal medicine, followed by traditional Chinese medicine (36), obstetrics and gynecology (28), neurology (27), pediatrics (27), and surgery (21).

Conclusion: In conclusion, FM publications in China in the study year, as exemplified by *Chinese General Practice*, were mostly contributed by non-FM authors dealing with non-FM topics. A transition to more FM-oriented development might be anticipated in the near future.

Abbreviation: FM = family medicine.

Keywords: bibliometrics, China, family medicine, general practice, periodicals as topic, specialization



The differences in nurses' willingness to discuss palliative care with patients and their family members

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Abstract

Background: This study aimed to evaluate the differences in nurses' willingness to discuss palliative care with terminally ill patients and their family members.

Methods: The participants were randomly recruited from registered staff nurses ≥ 20 years of age who were responsible for clinical inpatient care in a tertiary hospital in northern Taiwan. A semi-structured questionnaire was administered to evaluate nurses' experiences of discussing do-not-resuscitate (DNR) decisions and their willingness to discuss palliative care with terminal patients and their family members. The differences in nurses' experiences regarding DNR and willingness to discuss palliative care with terminally ill patients and their family members were compared using the Chi-square test. Logistic regressions were used to analyze factors associated with nurses' willingness to discuss palliative care with patients and their families.

Results: More participants had experienced initiating discussions about DNR with patients' families than with patients (72.2% vs 61.9%, $p < 0.001$). Unadjusted logistic regression analysis showed that the experiences of actively initiating DNR discussions with patients were a significant factor associated with palliative care discussion with patients (odds ratio [OR] = 2.91, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.09–7.79). On the other hand, the experiences of actively initiating DNR discussions with patients and with patients' families were significant factors associated with palliative care discussion with patients' families (OR = 3.84, 95% CI: 1.22–12.06 and OR = 3.60, 95% CI: 1.19–10.90, respectively). After adjusting for covariates, no significant factors were found to be independently associated with nurses' willingness to discuss palliative care with patients and their family members.

Conclusion: There are significant differences in nurses' willingness to discuss palliative care with patients and their family members. Further research is needed to evaluate factors associated with nurses' willingness to discuss palliative care with patients and their families to facilitate these discussions and protect patients' autonomy.




Keywords: Decision making; Hospice and palliative care nursing; Palliative care; Terminally ill



Article

LACE Score-Based Risk Management Tool for Long-Term Home Care Patients: A Proof-of-Concept Study in Taiwan

護理師

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Citation: Su, M.-C.; Chen, Y.-C.; Huang, M.-S.; Lin, Y.-H.; Lin, L.-H.; Chang, H.-T.; Chen, T.-J. LACE Score-Based Risk Management Tool for Long-Term Home Care Patients: A Proof-of-Concept Study in Taiwan. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* **2021**, *18*, 1135. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18031135>

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Abstract: Background: Effectively predicting and reducing readmission in long-term home care (LTHC) is challenging. We proposed, validated, and evaluated a risk management tool that stratifies LTHC patients by LACE predictive score for readmission risk, which can further help home care providers intervene with individualized preventive plans. Method: A before-and-after study was conducted by a LTHC unit in Taiwan. Patients with acute hospitalization within 30 days after discharge in the unit were enrolled as two cohorts (Pre-Implement cohort in 2017 and Post-Implement cohort in 2019). LACE score performance was evaluated by calibration and discrimination (AUC, area under receiver operator characteristic (ROC) curve). The clinical utility was evaluated by negative predictive value (NPV). Results: There were 48 patients with 87 acute hospitalizations in Pre-Implement cohort, and 132 patients with 179 hospitalizations in Post-Implement cohort. These LTHC patients were of older age, mostly intubated, and had more comorbidities. There was a significant reduction in readmission rate by 44.7% (readmission rate 25.3% vs. 14.0% in both cohorts). Although LACE score predictive model still has room for improvement (AUC = 0.598), it showed the potential as a useful screening tool (NPV, 87.9%; 95% C.I., 74.2–94.8). The reduction effect is more pronounced in infection-related readmission. Conclusion: As real-world evidence, LACE score-based risk management tool significantly reduced readmission by 44.7% in this LTHC unit. Larger scale studies involving multiple homecare units are needed to assess the generalizability of this study.



Article

Overview of the Motivation of Advance Care Planning: A Study from a Medical Center in Taiwan

契約專員

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Abstract: (1) Background: Since Taiwan’s Patient Right to Autonomy Act took effect in 2019, up to ten thousand declarants have participated in advance care planning (ACP) and have signed advance directives (ADs). Relative to the entire population of Taiwan, only a small percentage have completed ACP. This study sought to understand the motivations of Taiwanese who have participated in ACP, so as to increase the percentage of individuals participating in ACP and signing ADs; (2) Objectives: To understand the motivations that drive Taiwanese individuals to participate in ACP discussions; (3) Methods: A retrospective secondary data analysis was performed in this study. The participants consisted of declarants who completed their ACP at a medical center in Taiwan in 2019; (4) Results: During the study period, 946 individuals completed their ACP. Of those declarants, 66.7% were over 60 years of age; 66.5% completed the process in groups of three or more; 49.5% completed their ACP free of charge; and 35 declarants had designated a health care agent (HCA). The declarants’ four main motivations for participating in ACP were “looking forward to dying with dignity,” “making end-of-life preparations,” “fear of being a social and economic burden on family members,” and “reluctance to let family members take on the responsibility of making decisions.” Furthermore, statistically significant differences were observed between the declarants in terms of gender, age, designation of an HCA, and motivations for participating in ACP. Females, declarants aged below 60 years, and declarants with a designated HCA tended to participate in ACP due to “reluctance to let family members take on the responsibility of making decisions”. Males, declarants aged above 60 years, and declarants without an HCA came for ACP because of “fear of being a social and economic burden on family members”. (5) Conclusions: The main motivations of Taiwanese individuals who sought ACP were to die with dignity and to have an early understanding of end-of-life treatment and care models. Secondly, these individuals hoped that their families would not have to take on the responsibility of making decisions. They also did not want to impact their families socially and economically. In this regard, providing economic subsidies might enhance the Taiwanese public’s intentions to seek ACP discussions on their own initiative.

Features of Most Papers

- Materials from the air (open data)
- Exempt from IRB approval
- Small data
- Elementary arithmetic

在醫學中心裡 學習野戰醫院的技巧
在沒有資源/奧援下 赤手空拳 拿下人生第一篇 i

Medical Writing in English

an AI approach

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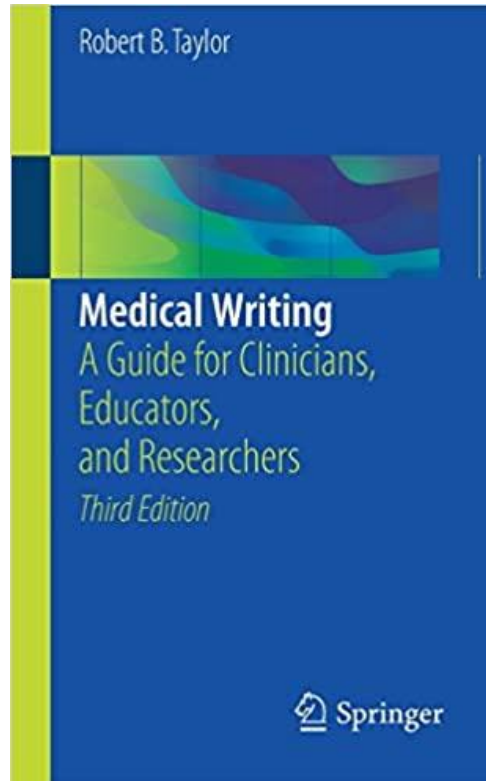
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Fates of Submissions

The ability to endure rejection is a must.



The ability to endure rejection is a must. I began medical writing in the early 1970s while in a small-town private practice. I had some early success in conducting clinical studies and seeing the results in print in respected journals. Here I collected so many rejection letters that I could have wallpapered a room with them. Only when I began writing and editing medical books did my acceptance rate become favorable. However, **after 40 years of medical writing experience, I still receive rejections for clinical papers, editorials, and book proposals. And, yes, it still hurts.**

Taylor, Robert B.: Medical Writing: A Guide for Clinicians, Educators, and Researchers. 3rd ed. 2018, Springer.

Confidence → Ambition

1. 從OO畢業，又走家醫，從沒想過能寫論文，又能取得部定教職。
2. 感謝主任這些日子手把手帶領著paper的寫作，也幸運的在畢業前夕通過了這篇。細數這四年的日子，一直很感激科部在我PGY即將失業之際，通知我備取上了。原本以為這輩子大概就是要走基層的時候，遇到這個機會。

選擇家醫 是興趣 而非能力



<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:11exupery-inline1-500.jpg>

When one is building a ship, one does not begin with gathering timber and cutting planks, but rather by arousing in people the yearning for the great wide sea.

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, 1900-1944

Mottos

to walk on stormy seas
to stand on mountains
to more than we can be

Brendan Graham, 1945-

never say never
never say impossible

Reflections

- 丈夫未可輕年少
- 勿以善小而不為
- 行百里者半九十
- 因勢利導
- 以身作則
- 面向國際



研究是過去/現在/未來進行式

Pondering

- Papers
- Professorship
- Personnel ?
- Products ??
- Performance ???

同仁的成就
是主管最大的勳章





2021/1/6 (週三) 下午 12:32

@vghtpe.gov.tw>

Re: 剛收到陽大校教評會議紀錄 恭喜升等教授 - 陳曾基 敬賀

收件者 陳曾基

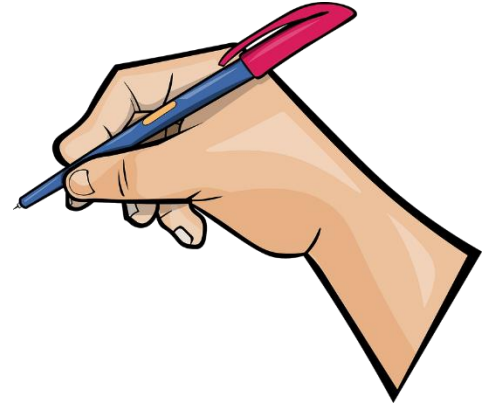
謝謝陳主任的祝福
很感恩主任在我剛起步，
用健保資料庫給我研究上很大的協助！
再次謝謝主任

(內科 新科教授)

從我的 iPhone 傳送

Take-Home Messages

- Write Right as a Rite
- Write is a Verb
 - Sit down
 - Start writing
 - Stop excuses_ ~~藉口了了~~



<https://pixabay.com/zh/vectors/hand-pen-writing-holding-pen-5431113/>

