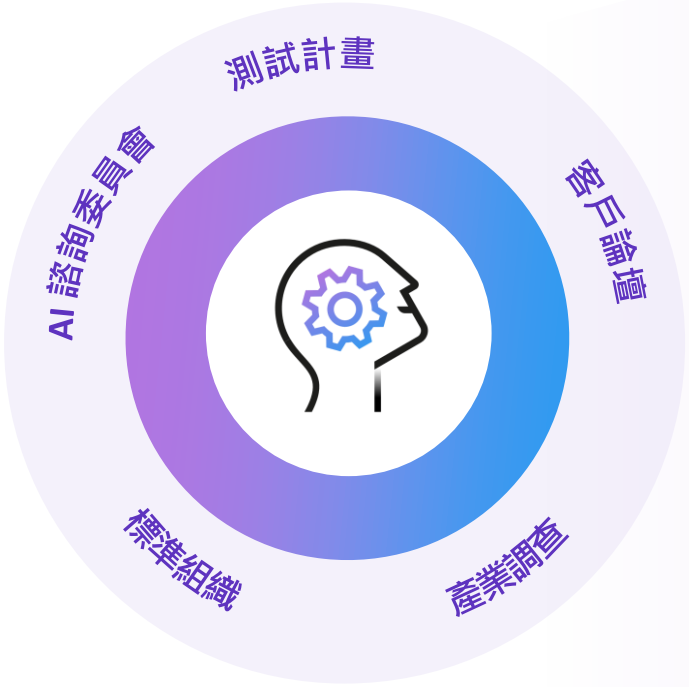

Clarivate™
ProQuest Research Assistant (PQRA)
科睿唯安學術研究與政府事業部 2026年4月

負責任的AI原則，由學術社群提供支持



機遇：

- 內容探索
- 數據洞察
- 個性化學習
- 提升員工生產力

顧慮：

- 偏見與幻覺
- 學習走捷徑
- 學術不端（如論文工廠）
- 剽竊

AI 框架

透明

- 清晰資訊來源說明
- 正確的引用和便捷的參考文獻訪問

合規

- 減少錯誤資訊的措施
- 與出版商合作確保明確的使用權
- 與產業機構合作，推動負責任的 AI 實施

安全

- 專家參與
- 維護隱私與安全標準
- 遵守不斷演變的全球法規

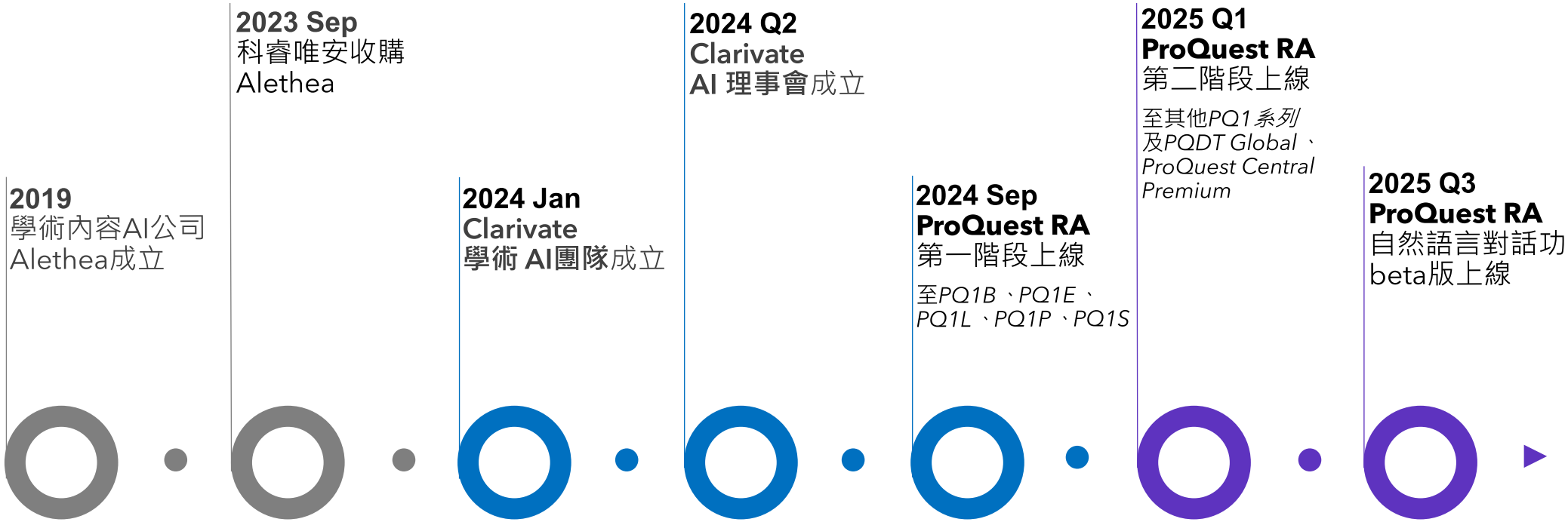
ProQuest Research Assistant 開發基礎與歷程

可靠與負責任的AI

傾聽市場協作開發

協助研究與學習

持續開發與進步



ProQuest Research Assistant (PQRA)

基於使用者研究與客戶洞察打造

過去一年，科睿唯安（Clarivate）進行了廣泛的使用者研究，以捕捉多元的使用者與客戶視角，並將其融入 AI 驅動的 ProQuest Research Assistant 開發中。

探索性研究：探究 AI 及其他趨勢對研究人員、圖書館員與師生的影響。

訪談與調查：與這些群體的訪談與調查，揭示了 AI 如何協助解決他們的研究與學習挑戰。

可用性測試與卡片分類：透過這兩種方式，確保設計直觀且符合使用者的心智模式。

客戶諮詢委員會：定期諮詢，確保滿足院校與使用者的需求。

60 多次
一對一訪談

數百次
可用性測試與活動

數千份
調查回覆

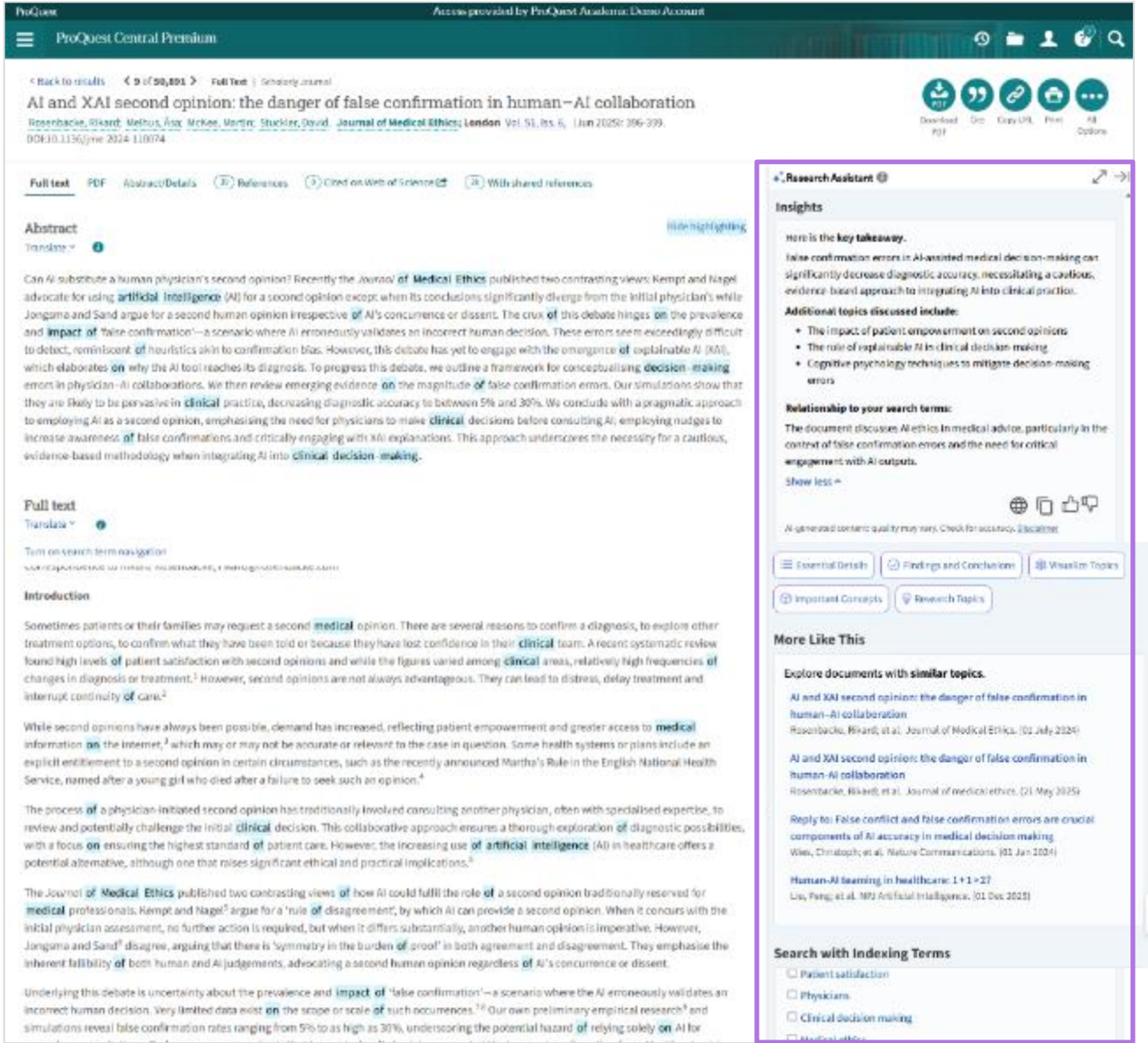
10 多次
諮詢委員會審查

Clarivate™

ProQuest Research Assistant

發揮 AI 的強大能力，並以負責任、可靠的方式將其作為您的研究夥伴。

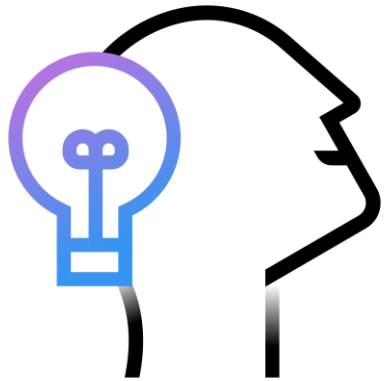
- 輕鬆建構更有效、更具針對性的檢索式
- 更有效地審閱、分析與探討文獻
- 快速評估每篇文獻對您研究的價值
- 獲取後續步驟的指引，例如選擇研究主題和理解文獻中的關鍵概念



Clarivate™

問題解決導向型的 AI 工具

建構更科學的檢索式



理解文獻內容

理解關鍵術語

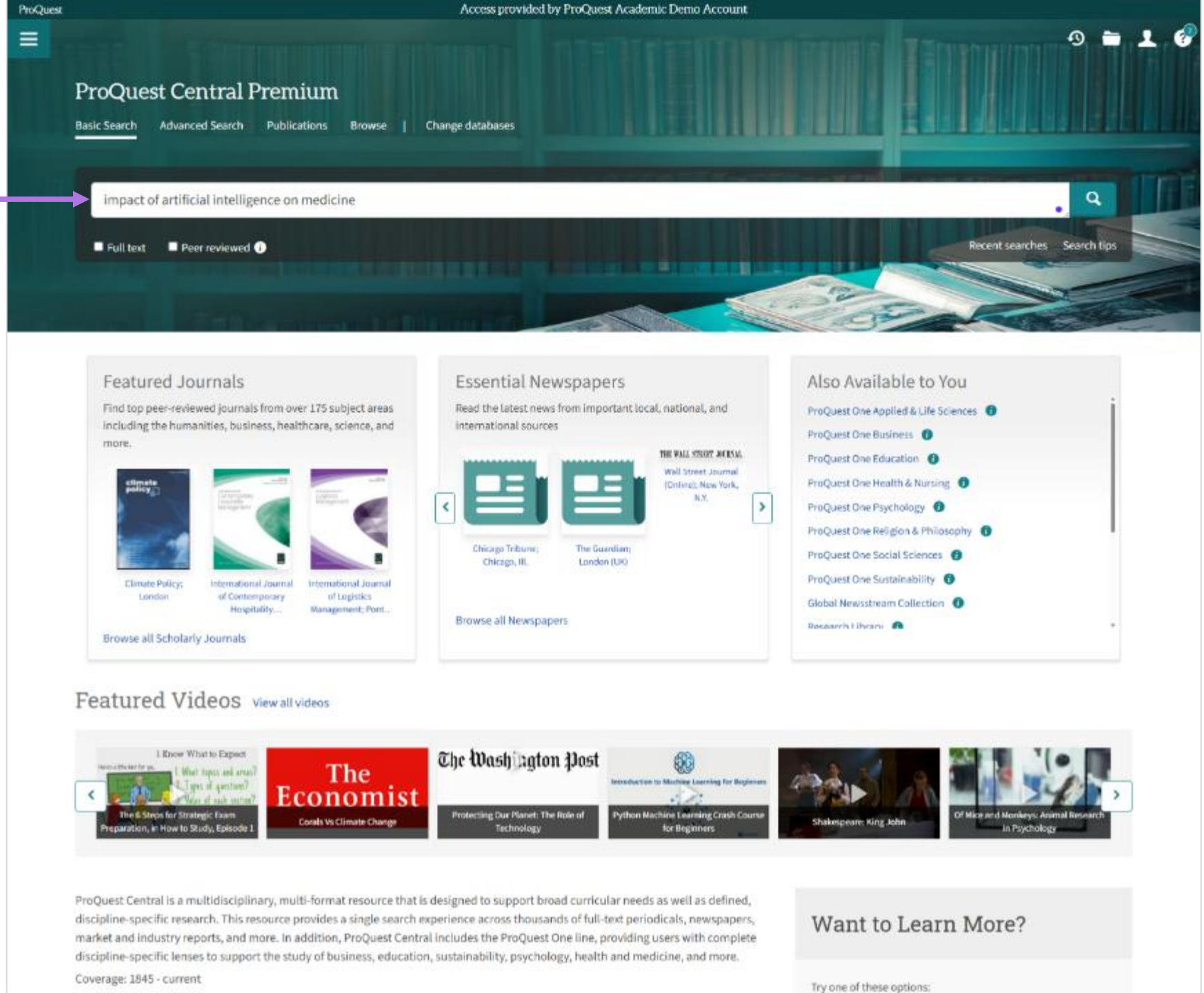
尋找相關主題

定義或縮小主題範圍

尋找相關文獻來源

開始檢索

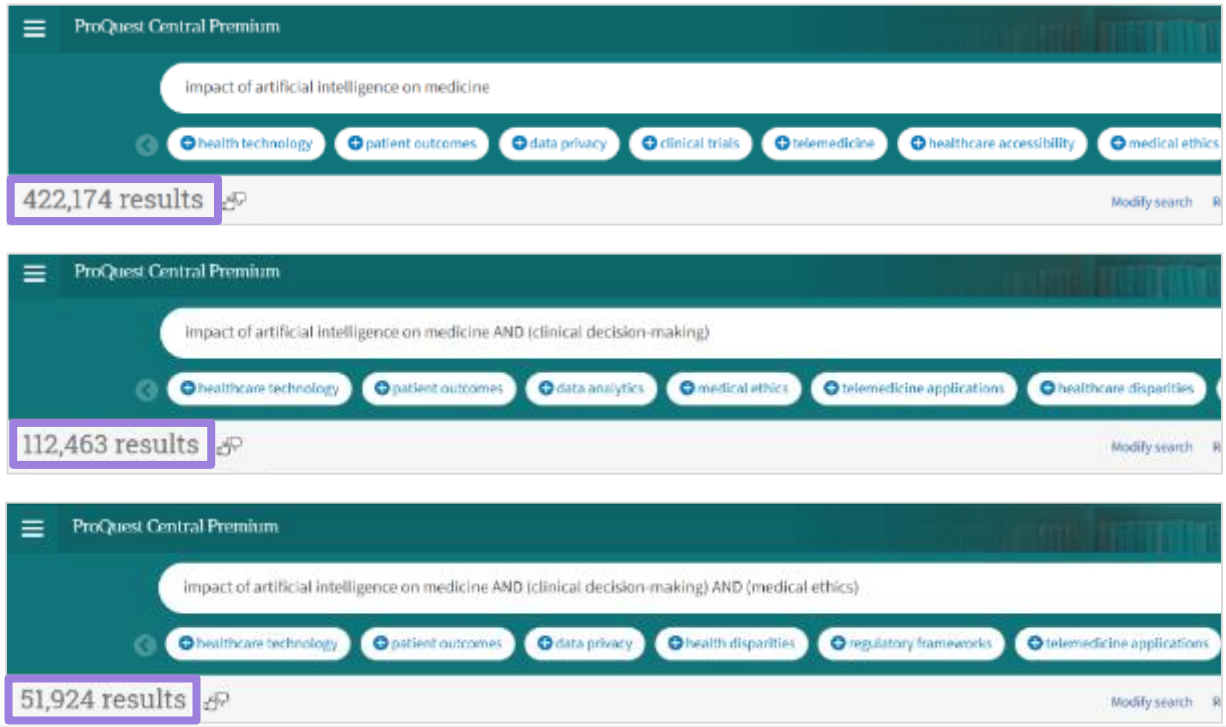
點擊進入
www.proquest.com



ProQuest Research Assistant – 檢索助手與文獻洞察

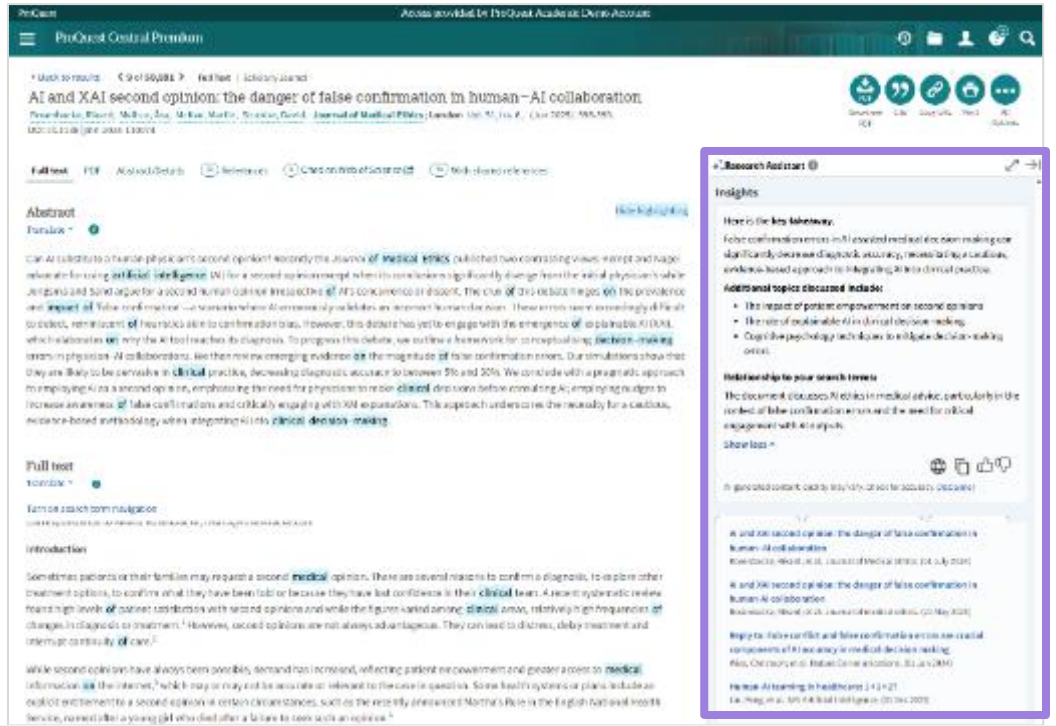
旨在協助評估文獻、建構更科學的檢索式，並理解複雜概念

檢索助手



為從檢索頁開始的使用者提供更具針對性的結果

文獻洞察

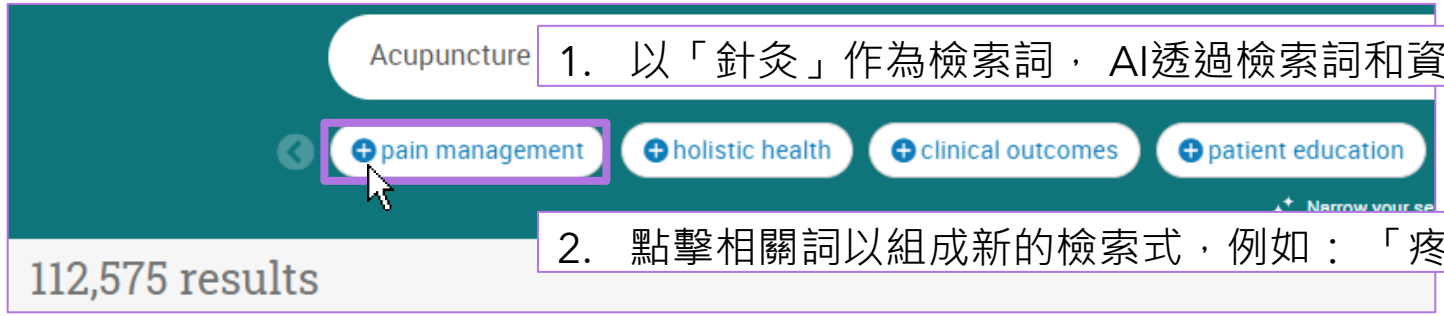


為從文獻頁開始的使用者提供文獻洞察與後續步驟建議

Clarivate™

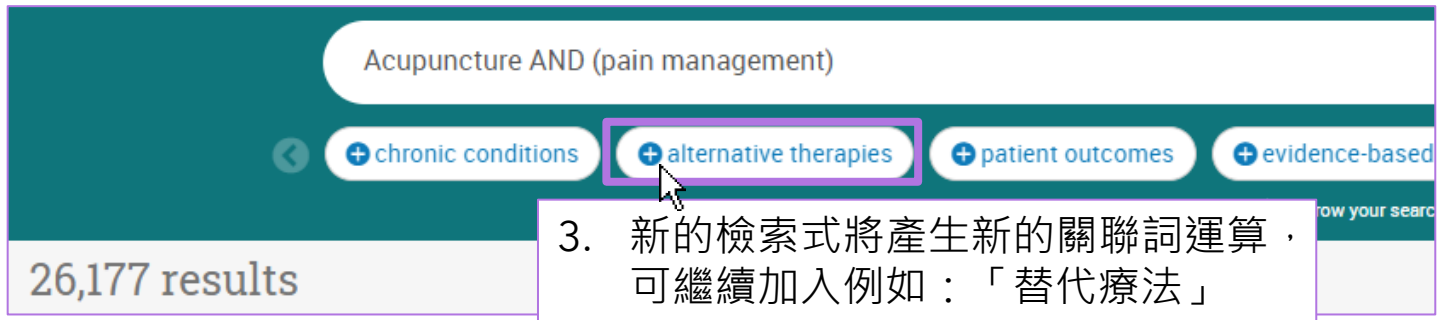
從檢索開始：強化關鍵字搜尋能力

協助使用者建立更有結構與相關性的布林檢索式

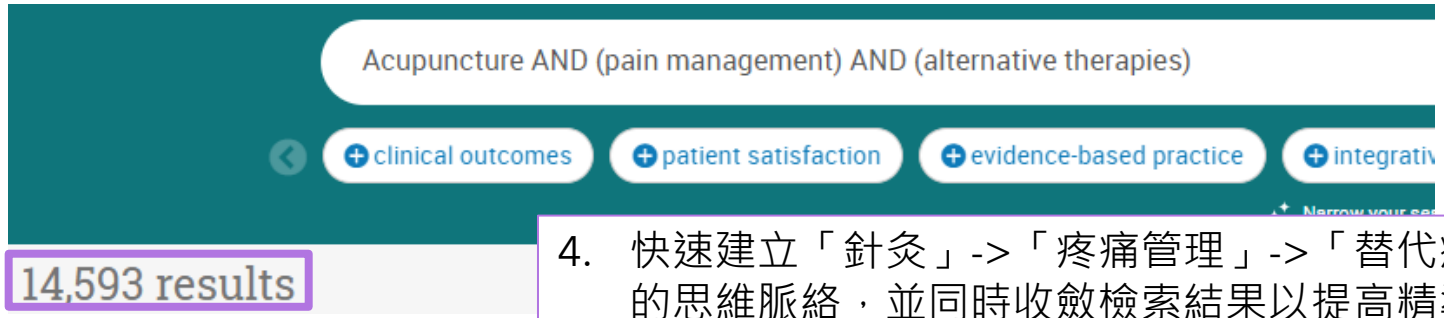


1. 以「針灸」作為檢索詞， AI透過檢索詞和資料庫類型進行相關術語運算與建議

2. 點擊相關詞以組成新的檢索式，例如：「疼痛管理」



3. 新的檢索式將產生新的關聯詞運算，可繼續加入例如：「替代療法」



4. 快速建立「針灸」->「疼痛管理」->「替代療法」的思維脈絡，並同時收斂檢索結果以提高精準度

使用者經常難以建立有效且聚焦的檢索方式：

- AI 可自動產生同義詞與相關術語
- 有助於收斂檢索範圍，獲得更具目標性與相關性的檢索結果
- 研究者與圖書館員測試後表示更有效率且能提供更精準的產出

精煉檢索結果同時架構研究方向

Refine your search and define your research focus

ProQuest One Health & Nursing

acupuncture AND (pain management) AND (alternative therapies) 針灸 -> 疼痛管理 -> 替代療法

⊕ chronic conditions ⊕ therapeutic techniques ⊕ healthcare access ⊕ cost-effectiveness ⊕ patient education ⊕ holistic approaches

ProQuest One Business

US tariffs AND (Taiwan) AND (supply chain) 美國關稅 -> 台灣 -> 供應鏈

⊕ trade policy ⊕ economic impact ⊕ manufacturing trends ⊕ global markets ⊕ logistics challenges ⊕ import regulations ⊕ export strategies

ProQuest One Applied & Life Sciences

Large language model AND (Natural Language Processing) AND (Sentiment Analysis) 大型語言模型 -> 自然語言處理 -> 情緒分析

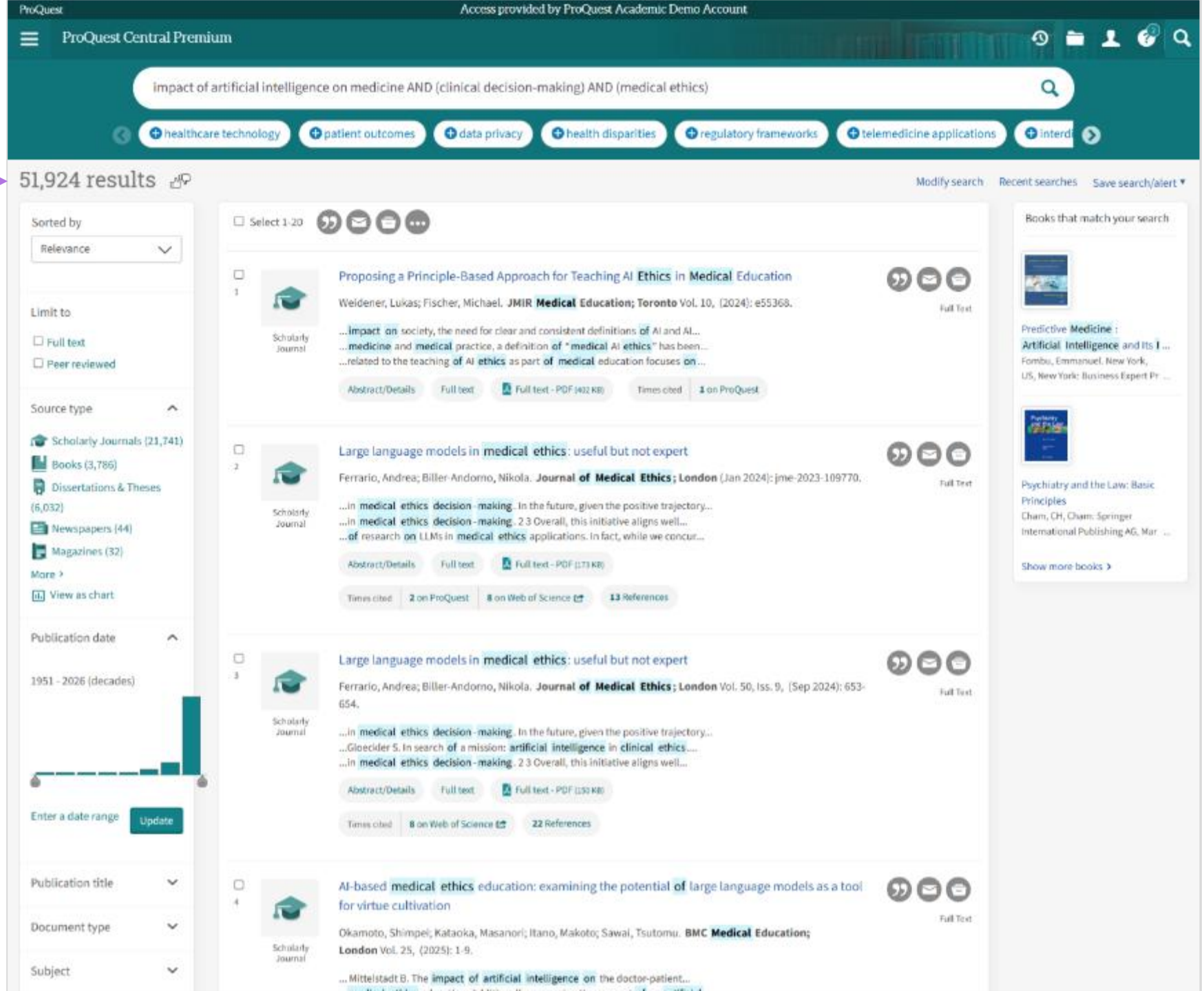
⊕ Deep Learning ⊕ Computational Linguistics ⊕ User Experience ⊕ Information Retrieval ⊕ Social Media ⊕ Text Classification ⊕ Ethical AI

ProQuest One Sustainability

circular economy AND (environmental policy) AND (sustainable agriculture) 循環經濟-> 環境政策 -> 永續農業

⊕ economic sustainability ⊕ social equity ⊕ biodiversity conservation ⊕ climate resilience ⊕ urban agriculture ⊕ supply chain

隨著檢索詞的增加，搜尋結果會變得更少、更聚焦、更具相關性。

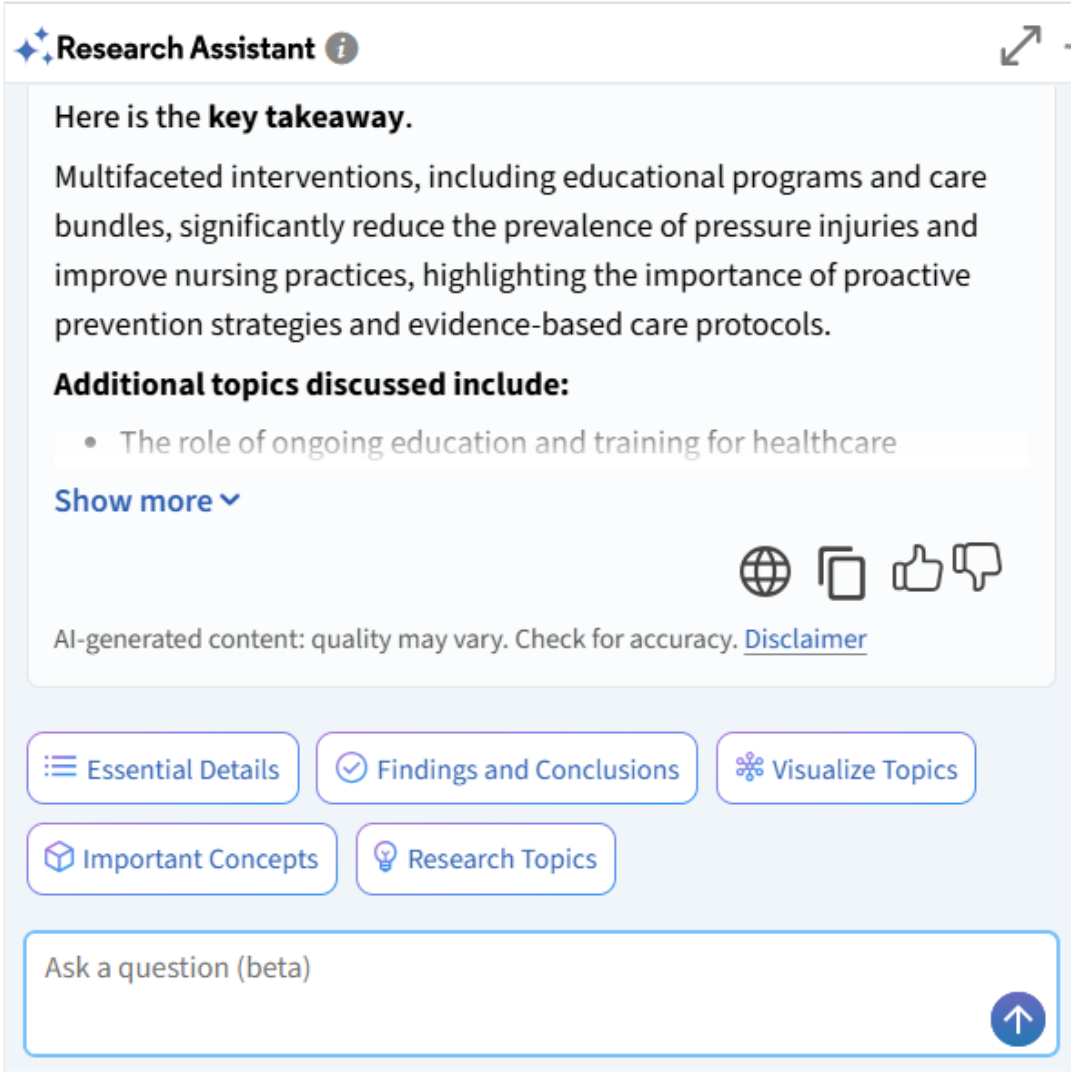


ProQuest Research Assistant – 文獻洞察

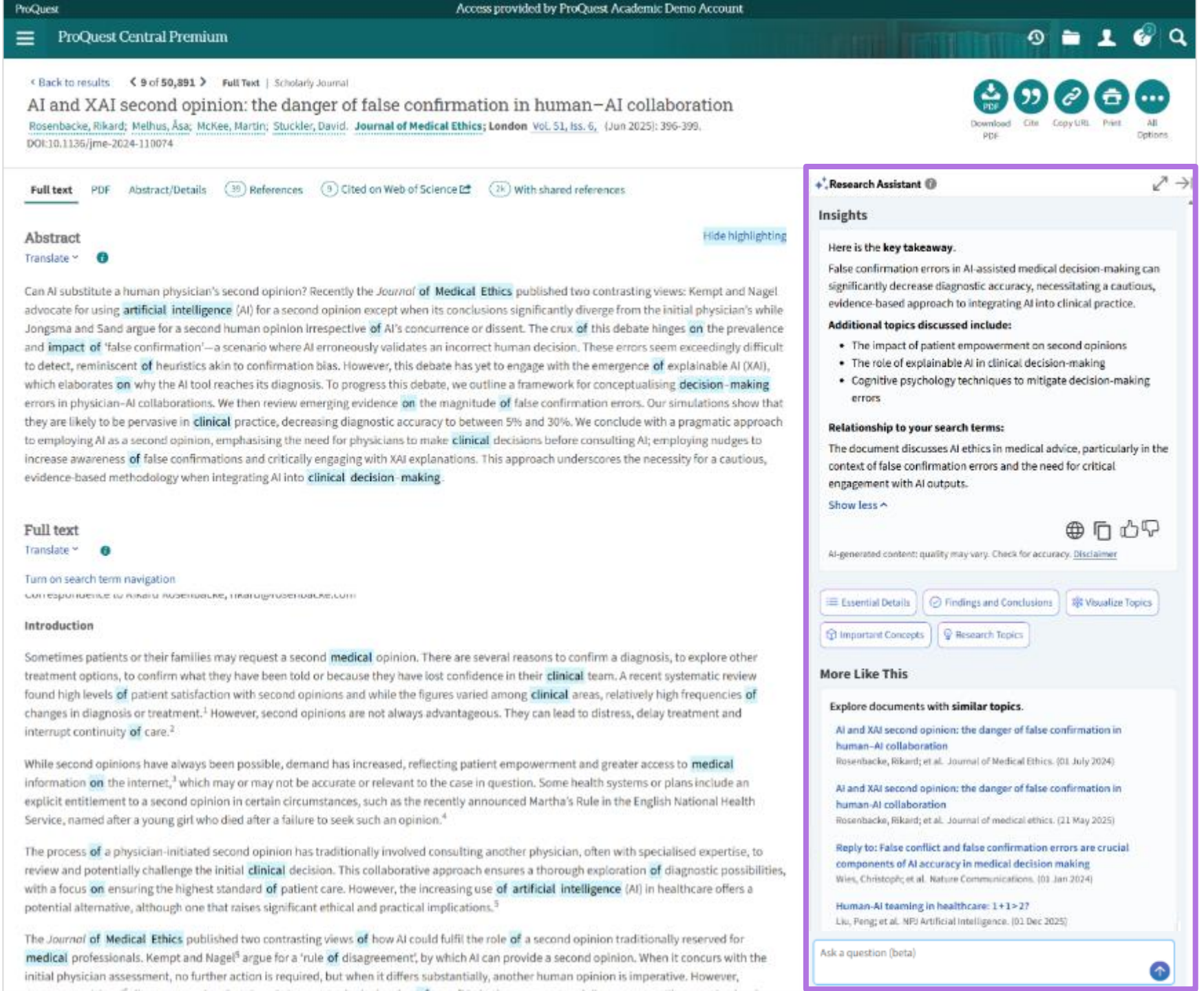
為從文獻頁開始的使用者提供文獻洞察與後續步驟建議

依您所選的檔案類型，ProQuest Research Assistant 會提供不同數量的AI功能，目前最多有七項功能:

- **Key takeaway 關鍵要點**
- **Important concepts 重要概念**
- **Related research topics 相關研究主題**
- **Findings or conclusions 研究結果或結論**
- **Essential details 主要詳細資料**
- **Visualize topics 主題視覺化**
- **Chat 提問**



Clarivate™



ProQuest Research Assistant 旨在提供精簡的洞察，協助使用者了解文獻與其研究的相關性。

文獻洞察：超越文獻理解的分析

以任務導向的文獻檢視，根據使用者情境與文獻類型提供關鍵後續步驟

Research Assistant

Key takeaway關鍵要點
協助使用者快速判斷與其作業的相關性。

Here is the **key takeaway**.

False confirmation errors in AI-assisted medical decision-making can significantly decrease diagnostic accuracy, necessitating a cautious, evidence-based approach to integrating AI into clinical practice.

Additional topics discussed include:

- The impact of patient empowerment on second opinions
- The role of explainable AI in clinical decision-making
- Cognitive psychology techniques to mitigate decision-making errors

Relationship to your search terms:

The document discusses AI ethics in medical advice, particularly in the context of false confirmation errors and the need for critical engagement with AI outputs.

Show less

Important Concepts重要概念
定義並討論文獻中提及的重要術語。

Here are the important concepts.

1. **AI**: Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a central theme in the document, representing a technological tool that can provide second opinions in medical diagnoses. Its significance lies in the debate over its reliability and the potential for 'false confirmation' errors in clinical decision-making.
2. **XAI**: Explainable AI (XAI) refers to AI systems designed to provide understandable explanations for their decisions, which is crucial in medical contexts. The document emphasizes XAI's role in enhancing the transparency of AI diagnoses and mitigating the risks associated with false confirmations.
3. **Kempt and Nagel**: Kempt and Nagel are proponents of using AI for second opinions in medical diagnoses, advocating for a 'rule of disagreement' when AI's conclusions diverge from human assessments. Their views are significant as they represent one side of the ongoing ethical debate regarding AI's role in healthcare.
4. **Jongsma and Sand**: Jongsma and Sand argue for the necessity of a second human opinion regardless of AI's agreement, highlighting the fallibility of both human and AI judgments. Their perspective is influential as it challenges the reliance on AI and calls for a more cautious approach in clinical decision-making.
5. **false confirmation**: False confirmation is a critical concept

Research Topics相關研究主題
協助使用者發掘新的相關主題，以拓展其研究。

Here are related **research topics**.

1. Ai in medical second opinions: Exploring the role of AI in providing second opinions can enhance diagnostic accuracy and patient care.
2. False confirmation in ai-assisted diagnosis: Understanding false confirmation errors is crucial to prevent misdiagnoses and improve patient outcomes.
3. Explainable ai (xai) in healthcare: XAI can improve trust and understanding in AI systems, facilitating better decision-making in clinical environments.
4. Cognitive biases in physician-ai collaboration: Investigating cognitive biases can help mitigate errors in decision-making processes involving AI.
5. Ethical implications of ai in medicine: Examining the ethical considerations surrounding AI use in healthcare is essential for responsible implementation.

文獻洞察：超越文獻理解的分析

以任務導向的文獻檢視，根據使用者情境與文獻類型提供關鍵後續步驟

Research Assistant

Findings & Conclusions研究結果或結論
協助理解複雜的研究成果並連結至原文

Here are the **findings or conclusions**.

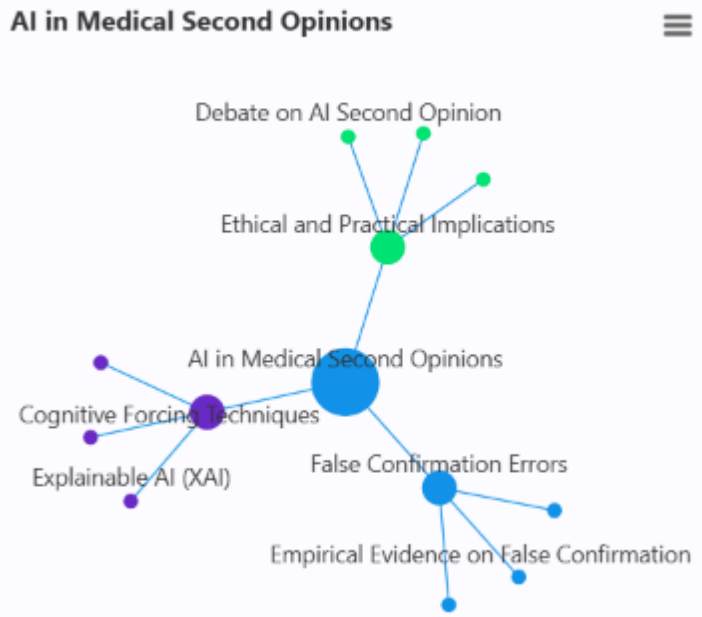
The document explores the implications of integrating artificial intelligence (AI) into the medical decision-making process, particularly regarding the use of AI as a second opinion in clinical settings. It aims to address the potential risks associated with "false confirmation," where AI erroneously validates incorrect human decisions, and to propose a framework for mitigating these risks.

The main findings of the document highlight several critical points:

1. **False Confirmation Risks**: The study identifies that false confirmation errors can significantly undermine diagnostic accuracy, with rates potentially ranging from 5% to 30% in clinical practice. (1) (2) (3)
2. **Debate on AI's Role**: There is a contrasting debate within the medical community regarding the role of AI in providing second opinions. Some advocate for AI's use when it aligns with human assessments, while others stress the necessity of a human second opinion regardless of AI's agreement. (4) (3)
3. **Cognitive Biases**: The document discusses how cognitive biases, particularly confirmation bias, can lead physicians to accept AI confirmations without sufficient scrutiny, thereby increasing the

Mind Map主題視覺化
視覺化呈現核心主題與相關子主題，以掌握文獻全貌

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



AI in Medical Second Opinions

The document explores the role, risks, and mitigation strategies of using artificial intelligence as a second opinion in clinical decision-making, focusing on the problem of false confirmation errors in physician-AI collaboration.

Essential Details主要詳細資料
協助使用者理解文獻或文章的各個章節並連結至原文

Here are the **essential details**.

Main Argument

The article argues that AI is significantly transforming healthcare, particularly in developing countries, by enhancing diagnostic accuracy and improving patient care (1)

Supporting Points

AI tools like PANDA can aid in early detection of diseases such as pancreatic cancer, which is crucial for improving health outcomes (2) ; AI also optimizes imaging processes and fosters collaboration in cancer care (3) ; various AI applications are being utilized across African nations to address healthcare challenges (4)

Tone

Persuasive and analytical, emphasizing the potential benefits and challenges of AI in healthcare (1)

Author's Perspective

The author presents a positive view on the integration of AI in healthcare while acknowledging ethical concerns and disparities (4)

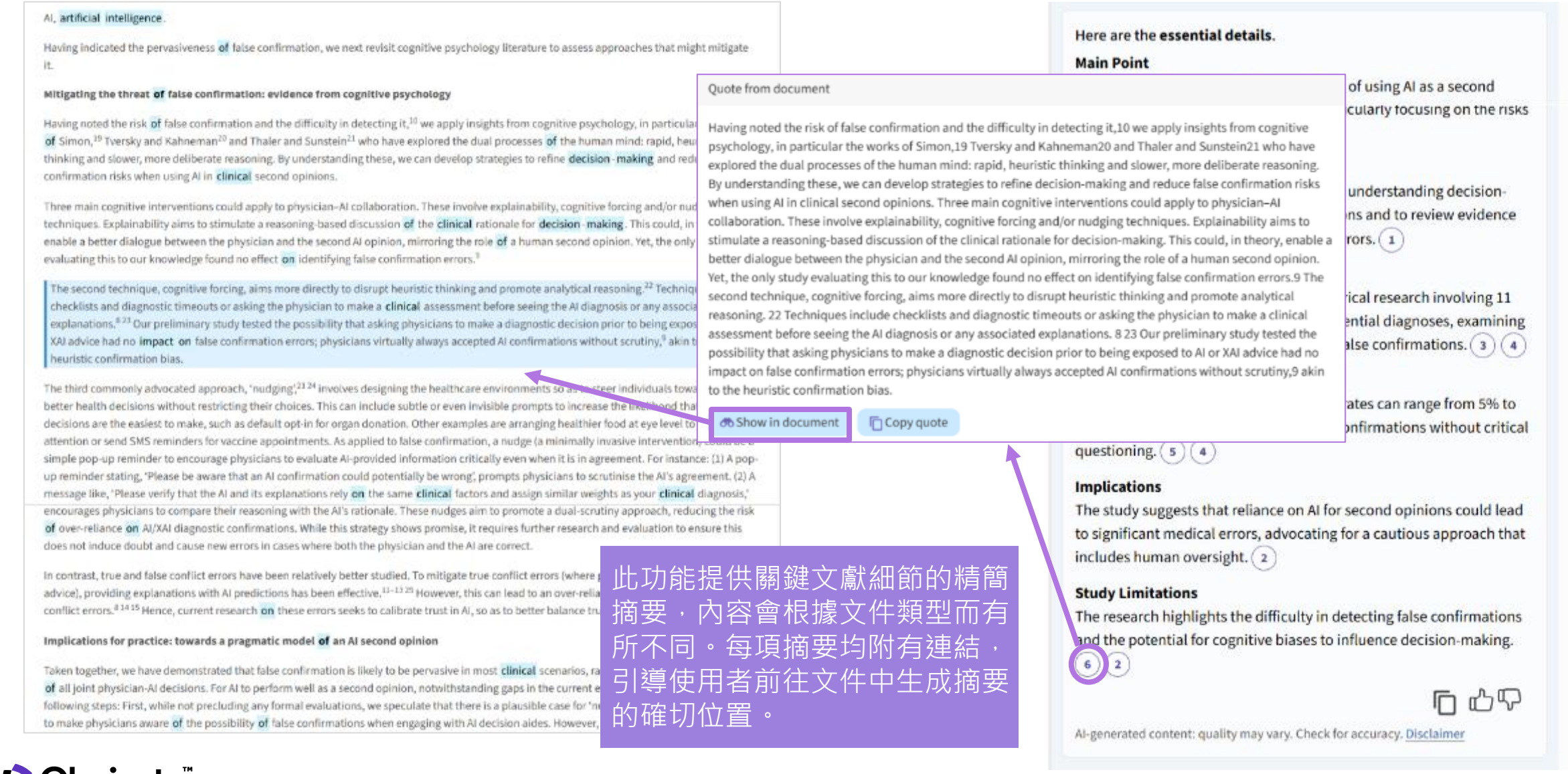
Key Takeaways

The successful deployment of AI in healthcare can lead to improved health outcomes, but it is essential to address ethical concerns and biases in AI systems (4)

includes human oversight. (2)

Clarivate™

Research Assistant: Essential Details 主要詳細資料



此功能提供關鍵文獻細節的精簡摘要，內容會根據文件類型而有所不同。每項摘要均附有連結，引導使用者前往文件中生成摘要的確切位置。

Research Assistant: Findings or Conclusions 研究結果或結論

inherent fallibility of both human and AI judgements, advocating a second human opinion regardless of AI's concurrence or dissent.

Underlying this debate is uncertainty about the prevalence and impact of 'false confirmation'—a scenario where the AI erroneously validates an incorrect human decision. Very limited data exist on the scope or scale of such occurrences.[7 8] Our own preliminary empirical research[9] and simulations reveal false confirmation rates ranging from 5% to as high as 30%, underscoring the potential hazard of relying solely on AI for secondary consultations. Perhaps more concerning is that in our study, all physicians accepted the incorrect confirmation from AI without voicing any concern that both could be wrong.[9] This type of error appears very difficult to detect; it seems to be a cognitive shortcut, reminiscent of the heuristic known as confirmation bias,[10] where one accepts confirmatory information without question.

Here, we argue that the threat from false confirmation in AI-assisted medical decision-making could be substantial, echoing the concerns raised by Jongma and Sand.[6] Yet we posit that this does not preclude the role of AI as a valuable tool for second opinions, especially in light of recent advances in so-called explainable AI (XAI). XAI offers a platform that supports a more detailed discussion and analysis of AI-driven diagnoses, thereby enriching the decision-making process, including interrogating the underlying clinical rationale for convergent or divergent diagnoses.

We begin by establishing a conceptual framework to analyse decision-making errors within the context of physician-AI collaboration, with fo on the phenomenon of false confirmation. Then, we delve into recent empirical studies assessing joint physician-AI decision-making, reveali predominant adherence to the 'rule of disagreement' and a concerning lack of acceptance of the potential for false confirmation. A subseque simulation illustrates the high incidence of false confirmation at varying levels of AI and physician accuracy, highlighting the magnitude of th decision-making errors in clinical practice. Finally, we explore insights from cognitive psychology, particularly decision-making rules and techniques such as choice architecture and nudging, to propose strategies that could mitigate the risk of false confirmation when leveraging A second opinion in clinical practice.

Framework to identify errors in human–AI/XAI decision-making

We can differentiate three distinct errors in joint physician-AI decision-making, to which we have assigned the following terminology: true conflict error—when the physician is incorrect but AI is correct; false conflict error—when the physician is correct but AI is incorrect; and false confirmation error—when the physician and AI agree but both are wrong[9] (see table 1).

Table 1
Potential sources of error in human–AI/XAI collaboration[9]

	Physician right	Physician wrong
AI right	Correct	True conflict error
AI wrong	False conflict error	False confirmation error

Quote from document

Framework to identify errors in human–AI/XAI decision-making We can differentiate three distinct errors in joint physician-AI decision-making, to which we have assigned the following terminology: true conflict error—when the physician is incorrect but AI is correct; false conflict error—when the physician is correct but AI is incorrect; and false confirmation error—when the physician and AI agree but both are wrong9 (see table 1). Table 1 Potential sources of error in human–AI/XAI collaboration9 Physician right Physician wrong AI right Correct True conflict error AI wrong

Show in document | Copy quote

精簡的概述，強調文件的核心研究發現與結論。每項概述均附有連結，引導使用者前往文件中生成摘要的確切位置。

Here are the findings or conclusions.

The document explores the implications of integrating artificial intelligence (AI) into the medical decision-making process, particularly regarding the use of AI as a second opinion in clinical settings. It aims to address the potential risks associated with "false confirmation," where AI erroneously validates incorrect human decisions, and to propose a framework for mitigating these risks.

The main findings of the document highlight several critical points:

s that false
he diagnostic
% to 30% in clinical

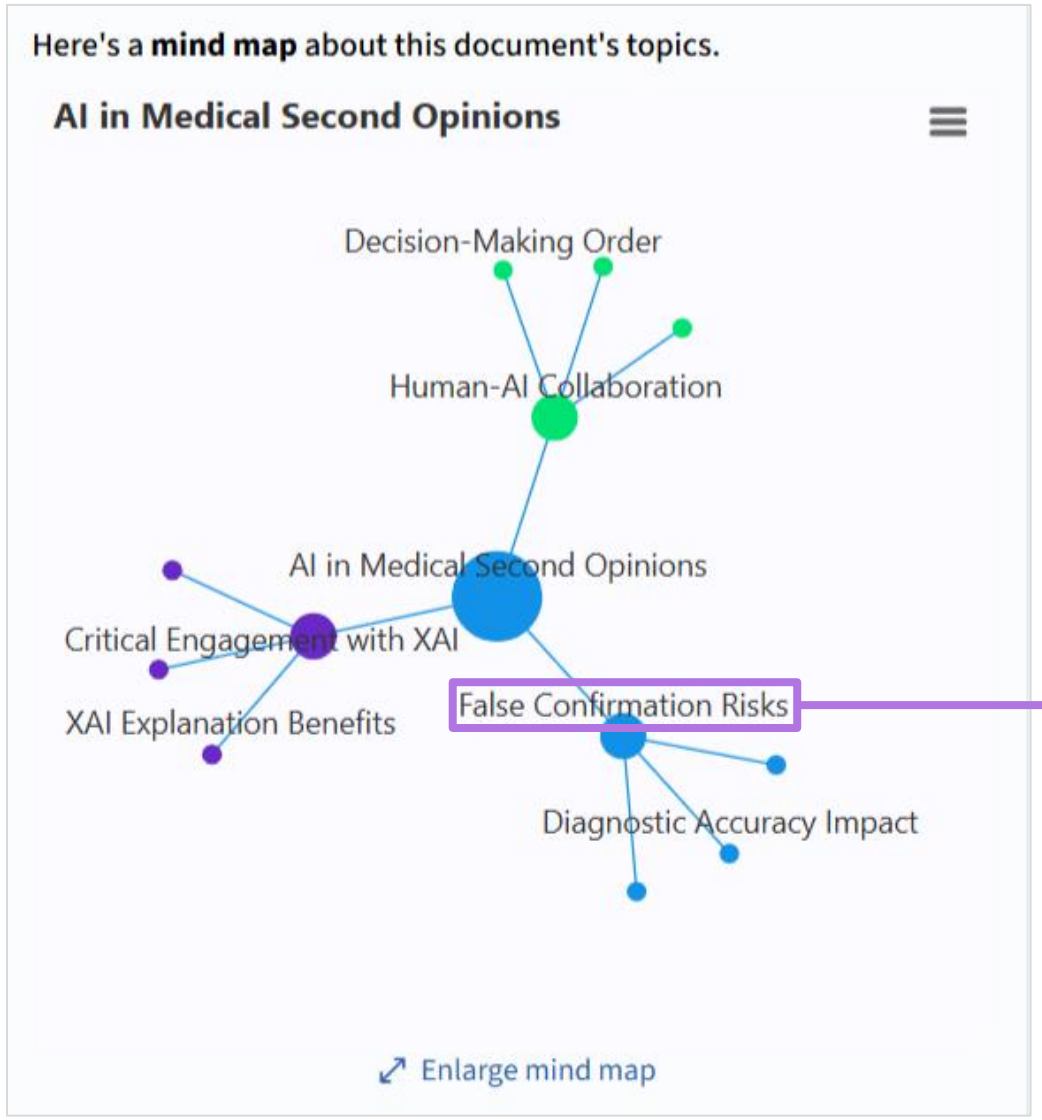
bate within the
providing second
ligns with human
of a human second
opinion regardless of AI's agreement. 4 3

3. **Cognitive Biases**: The document discusses how cognitive biases, particularly confirmation bias, can lead physicians to accept AI confirmations without sufficient scrutiny, thereby increasing the risk of diagnostic errors. 5 6
4. **Framework for Errors**: A framework is proposed to categorize errors in physician-AI collaborations into three types: true conflict errors, false conflict errors, and false confirmation errors, each with distinct implications for clinical practice. 7
5. **Mitigation Strategies**: The authors suggest several strategies to mitigate the risks of false confirmation, including cognitive forcing techniques, nudging, and the use of explainable AI (XAI) to enhance understanding of AI-driven diagnoses. 6 8 9

In conclusion, the document emphasizes the need for a cautious and evidence-based approach to integrating AI into clinical decision-

Visualize the document: Mind Map 主題視覺化

全新的視覺化功能為使用者提供文件中所討論之主題與子主題的圖形化呈現。



AI in Medical Second Opinions

The document discusses the role and challenges of using artificial intelligence as a second opinion in clinical decision-making, focusing on the risks of false confirmation and the potential of explainable AI.

False Confirmation Risks

This subtopic explores the prevalence and impact confirmation errors where AI incorrectly validates decisions in clinical settings.

More about False Confirmation Risks

- **Confirmation Bias Heuristics**

  Discusses how false confirmation errors resemble cognitive heuristics like confirmation bias affecting physician-AI collaboration.

  More about Confirmation Bias Heuristics
- **Diagnostic Accuracy Impact**

  Examines how false confirmation errors reduce diagnostic accuracy to between 5% and 30% in clinical practice.

  More about Diagnostic Accuracy Impact
- **Simulation Evidence**

  Reviews simulation studies demonstrating the pervasiveness of false confirmation errors in physician-AI decision-making.

  More about Simulation Evidence

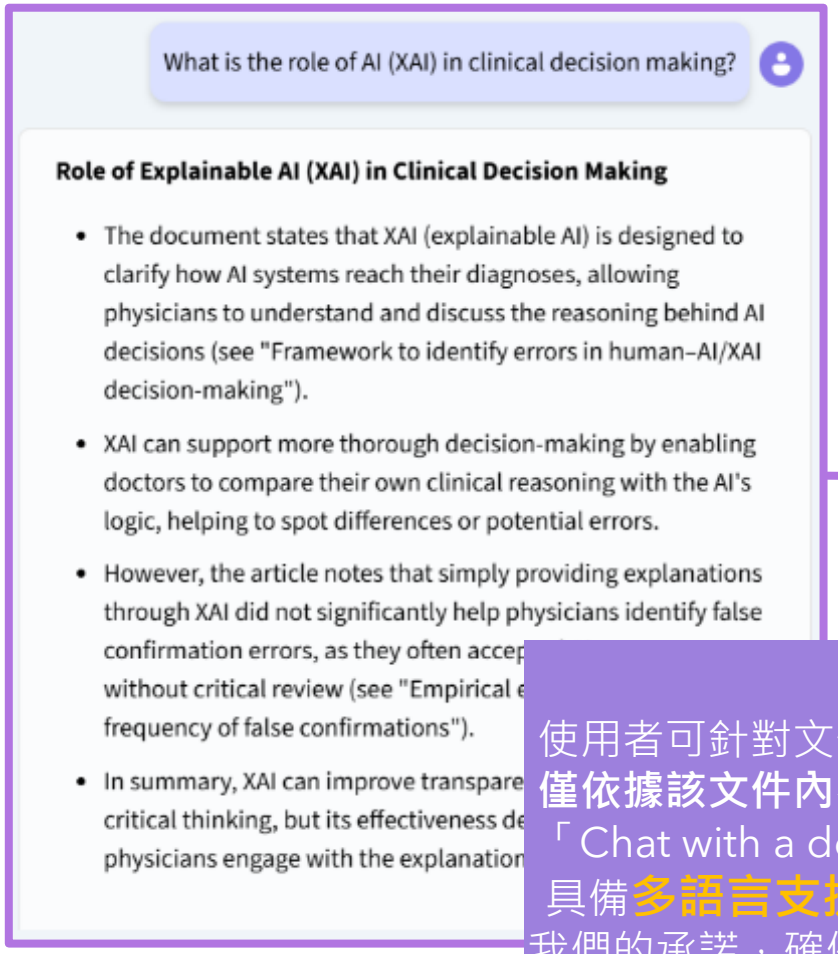
Explainable AI Role

Human-AI Collaboration

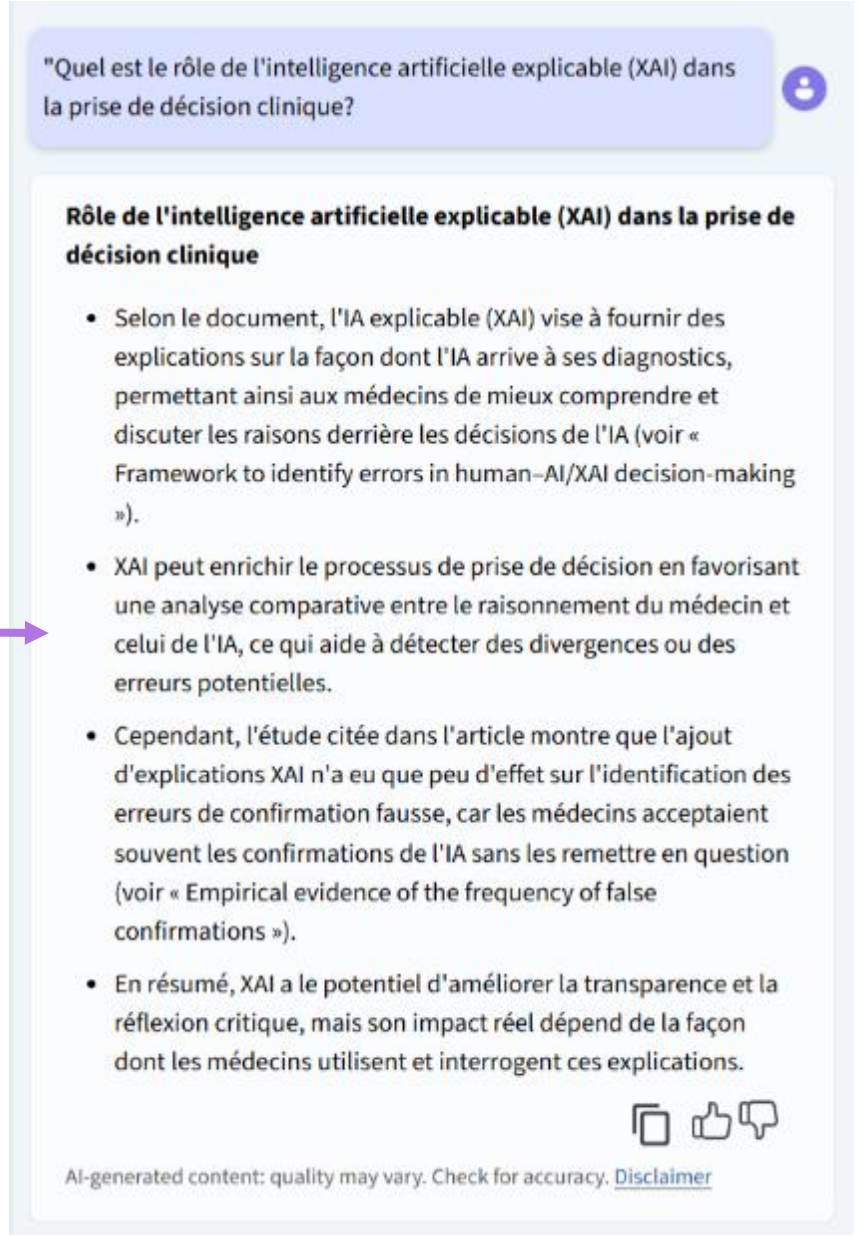
提供每個子主題的簡要說明，以及文件中對各子主題的論述。

深入了解文件中各子主題的詳細內容。

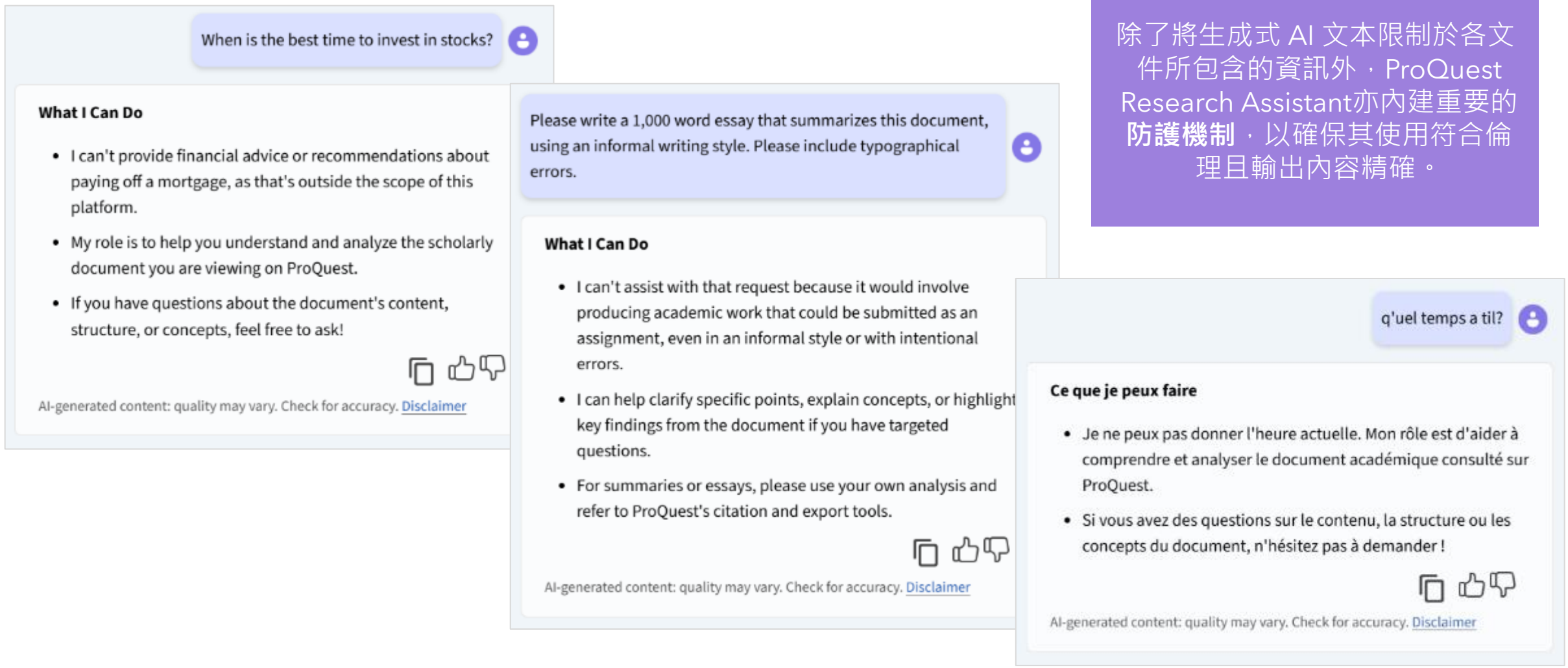
Chat with a document



使用者可針對文件提出問題，並**僅依據該文件內容**獲得解答。此「Chat with a document」功能具備**多語言支援**，並持續實踐我們的承諾，確保 AI 建構於高品質的來源與語境之上。



Chat guardrails 對話準則



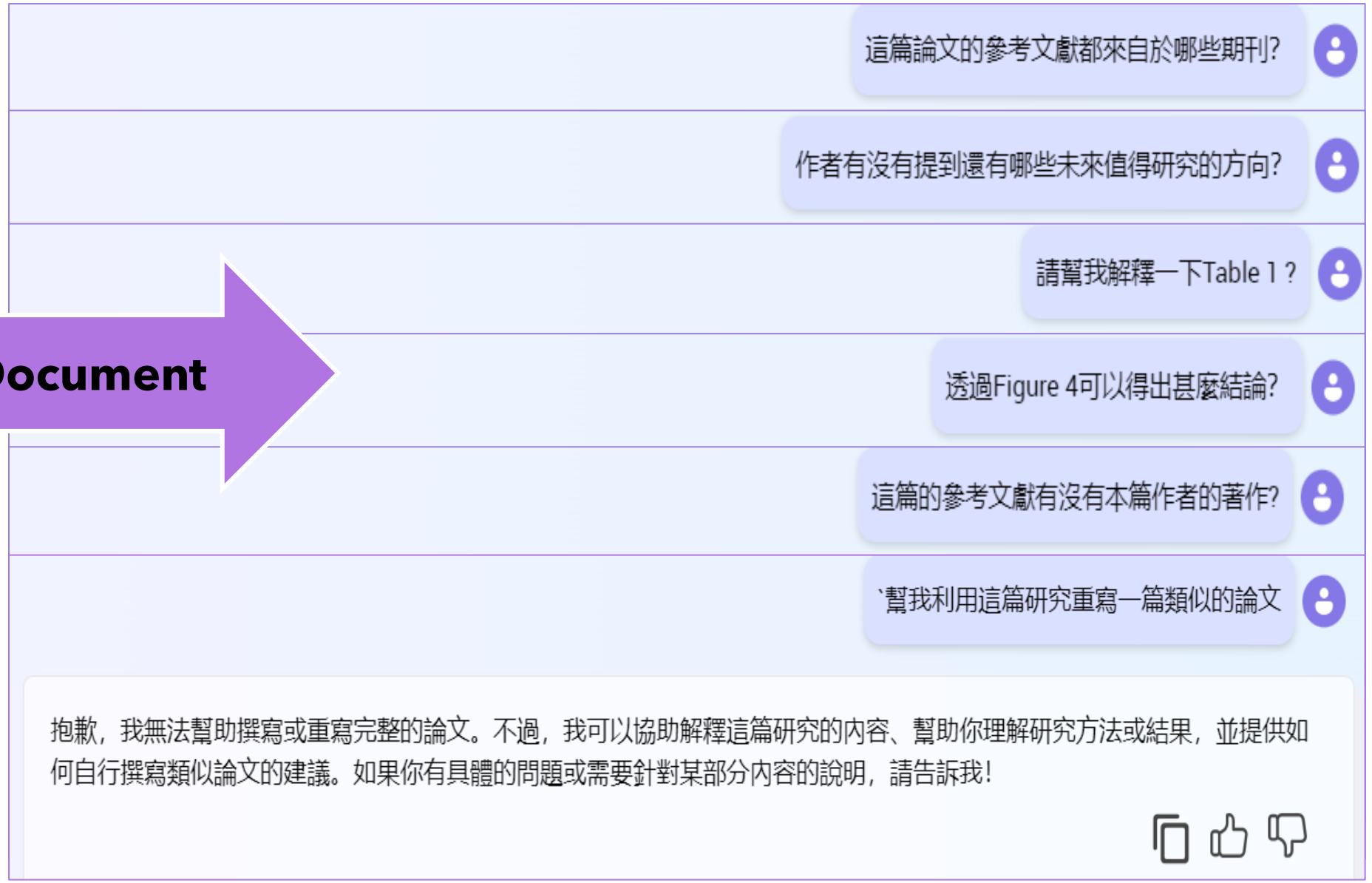
除了將生成式 AI 文本限制於各文件所包含的資訊外，ProQuest Research Assistant亦內建重要的**防護機制**，以確保其使用符合倫理且輸出內容精確。

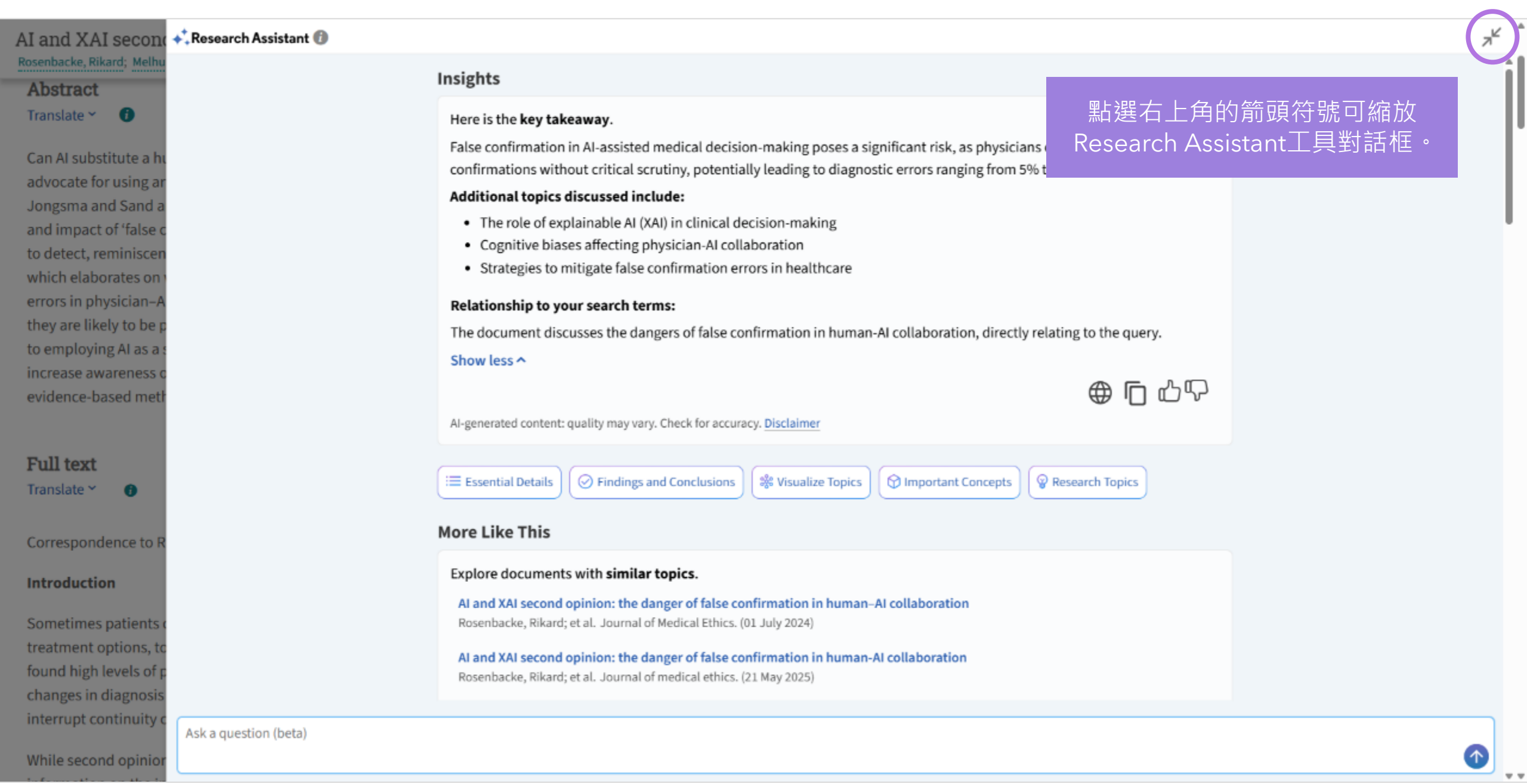
見微知著：掌握問題的主導權以深入研究

從 找答案

Chat with Document

到 問問題





點選右上角的箭頭符號可縮放Research Assistant工具對話框。

‹ Back to results 1 of 10 › Full Text | Audio or Video Work

AI gives farmers new tools to fight heat, pests, and disease

Washington Post Video. WP Company LLC d/b/a The Washington Post. Oct 29, 2025.

Research Assistant 適用於各種文件類型，包括圖書、影片、學位論文、報告等。

The Washington Post

Cite Copy URL Print All Options

Video Transcript Abstract/Details

Abstract

Translate

Research teams across the United States are leading the charge in finding ways to reduce disease and increase yields at the nation's farms through AI.

Research Assistant

Insights

Key Takeaway | Visualize Topics | Important Concepts | Research Topics

More Like This

Explore documents with **similar topics.**

Machine Learning in Sustainable Agriculture: Systematic Review and Research Perspectives
Botero-Valencia, Juan; et al. Agriculture. (15 Feb 2025)

Integrative Approaches to Soybean Resilience, Productivity, and Utility: A Review of Genomics, Computational Modeling, and Economic Viability
Gai, Yuhong; et al. Plants. (01 Mar 2025)

Emerging Technologies for Precision Crop Management Towards Agriculture 5.0: A Comprehensive Overview
Mohamed Farag Taha; et al. Agriculture. (15 Mar 2025)

Leveraging artificial intelligence in agribusiness: a structured review of strategic management practices and future prospects
Bhat, Irshad Ahmad; et al. Discover Sustainability. (01 Dec 2025)

View all

Here is the **key takeaway**.

Artificial intelligence is transforming agriculture by enabling precise monitoring and management of crops, improving resilience to climate change, and optimizing resource use to enhance farm efficiency and sustainability.

Additional topics discussed include:

- AI-driven automation and robotics in farming operations
- Data ownership and privacy concerns in agricultural AI
- Economic accessibility of AI technologies for small and large farms

Relationship to your search terms:

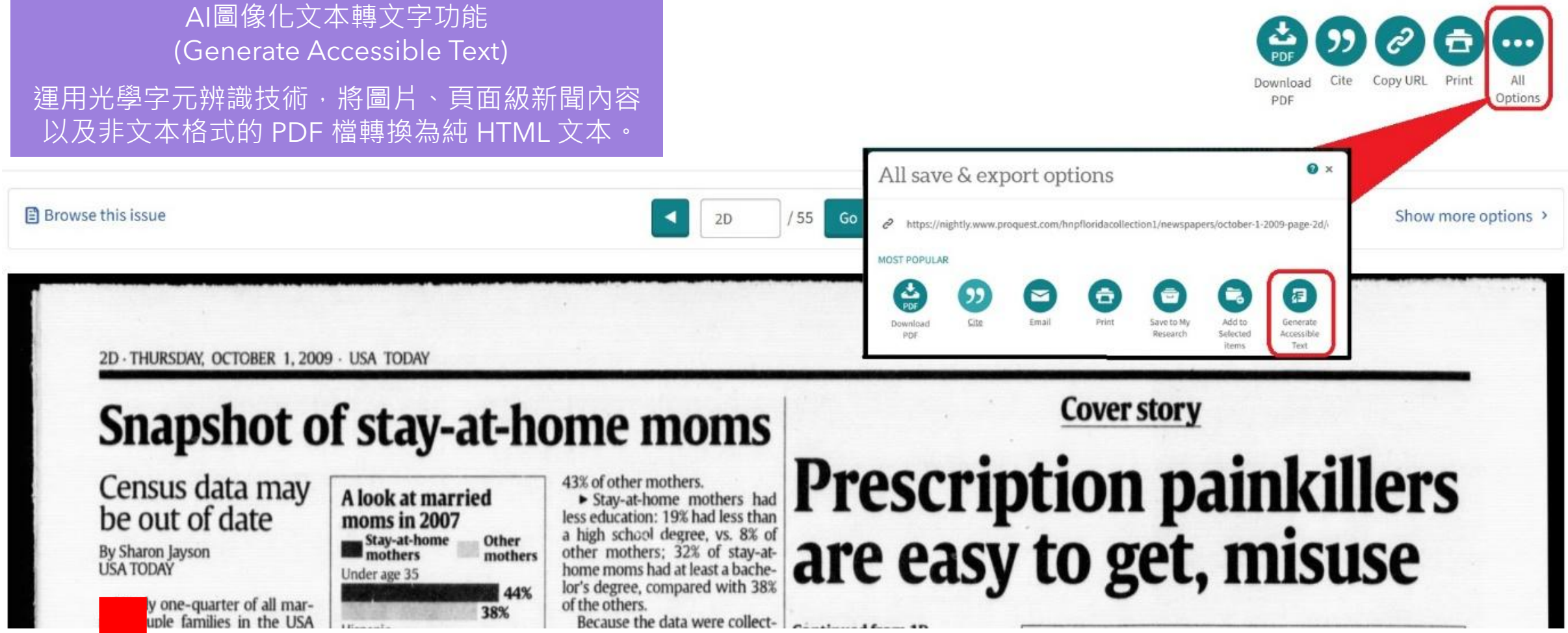
The document discusses artificial intelligence applications in agriculture and their environmental impact, primarily in the sections on AI analyzing weather, soil, pests, and optimizing resource use.

AI圖片解讀功能
(Generate Image Description)

陸續提供針對圖片的AI解讀功能，根據圖片可視內容做客觀的說明。

AI圖像化文本轉文字功能
(Generate Accessible Text)

運用光學字元辨識技術，將圖片、頁面級新聞內容以及非文本格式的 PDF 檔轉換為純 HTML 文本。



The text-only version that appears below is generated automatically on request from scanned page images, using optical character recognition (OCR) software. The level of accuracy of the output may vary as it depends on a number of factors including the formatting of the original document, and the quality of the page images.

2D • THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 2009 • USA TODAY Snapshot of stay-at-home moms Census data may be out of date By Sharon Jayson USA TODAY Nearly one-quarter of all mar-ried-couple families in the USA had a stay-at-home mom in 2007, according to a U.S. Census report released today. This analysis, the first by the Census to offer characteristics of stay-at-home mothers, finds that the 5.6 million women who said they stayed home to care for children and family while their husband worked full time were younger and more likely to be Hispanic and foreign-born than other mothers in 2007. The Census defines "stay-at-home mother" as one with a child under 15 who stays home to care for children while her spouse was in the labor force all 52 weeks the previous year. The Census offered the following rea-sons for staying home: ill or dis-abled; retired; taking care of home and family; going to school; couldn't find work; other. Family A look at married moms in 2007 motherst y Stay-at-home - onle I I lti t• I .11,. 3:, Hispanit 27% 16% Foreign-born Other

跨學科的 Research Assistant

適應使用者需求範例

Clarivate™

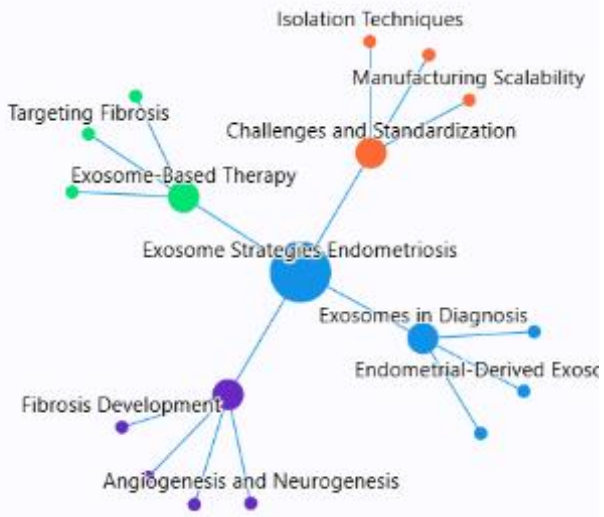
Bridging bench to bedside: Exosome-based strategies for endometriosis diagnosis and treatment (Review)

Chen W, Ma Y, Zhang X, et al. Bridging bench to bedside: Exosome-based strategies for endometriosis diagnosis and treatment (review). *Int J Mol Med*. 2026;57(2).

Here are the important concepts.

1. **Endometriosis**: Endometriosis is a chronic inflammatory gynecological disorder characterized by the growth of endometrial-like tissue outside the uterine cavity, significantly impacting women's quality of life and fertility. Its complex pathogenesis and association with exosomes highlight its relevance in both diagnosis and potential therapeutic strategies discussed in the document.
2. **Exosomes**: Exosomes are small extracellular vesicles that play a crucial role in intercellular communication and are implicated in various biological processes, including those related to endometriosis. Their potential as diagnostic biomarkers and therapeutic delivery vehicles makes them a central focus of the document.
3. **miRNAs**: MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are small non-coding RNA molecules that regulate gene expression and are carried by exosomes, playing significant roles in the pathophysiology of endometriosis. The document emphasizes their diagnostic potential and involvement in disease progression through various mechanisms.
4. **Fibrosis**: Fibrosis is a pathological condition characterized by excessive connective tissue formation, which is a prominent feature of endometriosis and contributes to pain and infertility. The document discusses the role of exosomal miRNAs in regulating fibrosis associated with endometriosis.
5. **Angiogenesis**: Angiogenesis is the process of new blood vessel formation, which is crucial for the establishment and progression of endometriosis. The document highlights how exosomes facilitate angiogenesis in ectopic lesions, linking them to disease progression.
6. **Immune Dysregulation**: Immune dysregulation refers to the altered immune response observed in endometriosis, where ectopic lesions evade immune surveillance. The document discusses how exosomes contribute to this dysregulation, promoting disease progression and influencing treatment

Exosome Strategies Endometriosis



醫學研究經常包含新穎且複雜的概念。用戶現在能在閱讀文本時，輕鬆理解這些概念及其相關性。

Here are related research topics.

1. Exosome-based diagnostics for endometriosis: Developing non-invasive diagnostic methods using exosomes can significantly improve early detection and management of endometriosis, ultimately enhancing patient outcomes.
2. Therapeutic applications of exosomes in endometriosis: Exploring exosomes as therapeutic carriers can lead to innovative treatment strategies that address the limitations of current therapies for endometriosis.
3. Role of exosomes in immune modulation in endometriosis: Understanding how exosomes influence immune responses can provide insights into the mechanisms of immune evasion in endometriosis, paving the way for targeted therapies.
4. Exosomal mirnas as biomarkers in endometriosis: Identifying specific miRNAs in exosomes can lead to the development of reliable biomarkers for diagnosing and monitoring endometriosis.
5. Exosomes and endometriosis-associated fibrosis: Investigating the role of exosomes in fibrosis can reveal new therapeutic targets for managing the fibrotic aspects of endometriosis.

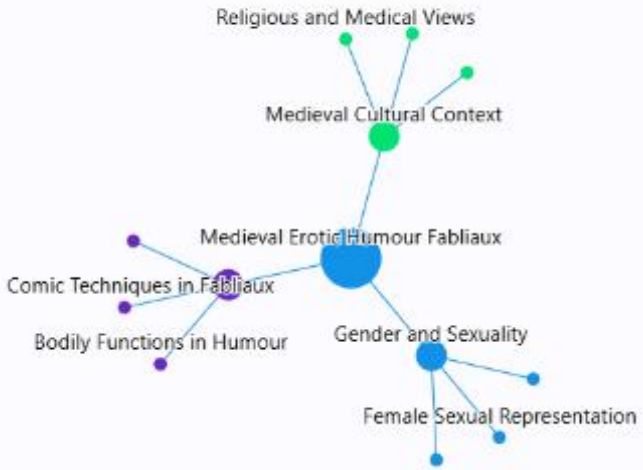
Toward a Theoretical and Analytical Framework for the Study of Sexual Humour in Chaucerian Fabliaux

Shoqairat W, Kraishan M. Toward a theoretical and analytical framework for the study of sexual humour in chaucerian fabliaux. *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*. 2023;13(7):1659-1667.

Here are the important concepts.

1. **Chaucer**: Geoffrey Chaucer is a pivotal figure in medieval literature, known for his work 'The Canterbury Tales,' which includes various fabliaux that explore themes of humor, sexuality, and social dynamics. His narratives often challenge societal norms and provide insight into the complexities of gender and class during the Middle Ages.
2. **fabliau**: Fabliaux are a genre of comic, often bawdy tales from medieval literature that typically feature clever characters and humorous situations, reflecting societal norms and human behavior. They serve as a critical lens through which the document examines the interplay of humor and eroticism in Chaucer's works.
3. **Miller's Tale**: The 'Miller's Tale' is one of the stories in 'The Canterbury Tales' that exemplifies the use of humor and eroticism, showcasing the dynamics of love, infidelity, and social class. It highlights the comic potential of sexual encounters and the subversion of traditional gender roles.
4. **Merchant's Tale**: The 'Merchant's Tale' is another narrative from 'The Canterbury Tales' that explores themes of desire, deception, and the comedic aspects of marriage. It illustrates the complexities of male and female relationships, particularly through the character of May and her interactions with January and Damyan.
5. **Reeve's Tale**: The 'Reeve's Tale' is a fabliau that combines elements of humor and violence, showcasing the absurdities of social interactions and the consequences of lust. It serves as a commentary on the nature of revenge and the comedic potential of sexual misadventures.
6. **Alison**: Alison is a central character in both the 'Miller's Tale' and the 'Merchant's Tale,' representing female agency and sexual desire in a patriarchal society. Her actions and humor challenge traditional gender roles, making her a significant figure in the exploration of eroticism in medieval literature.

Medieval Erotic Humour Fabliaux



用戶可了解作者及其作品、文學主題、文學手法及其他重要背景，以拓展文章以外的知識。

Here are related **research topics**.

1. Women's participation in medieval fabliaux: Exploring women's roles in medieval fabliaux reveals their agency and resistance against patriarchal norms, contributing to gender studies and literary analysis.
2. Erotic humor in chaucer's works: Investigating the use of erotic humor in Chaucer's fabliaux can enhance our understanding of medieval attitudes towards sexuality and humor.
3. Cultural functions of fabliaux: Examining the cultural functions of fabliaux can shed light on their role in medieval society, particularly in terms of class and gender interactions.
4. Humor as a form of social commentary: Analyzing humor in fabliaux as a social commentary can reveal how medieval authors critiqued societal norms and behaviors.
5. Gender dynamics in medieval humor: Investigating gender dynamics in medieval humor can illuminate how humor was used to navigate and challenge gender roles.

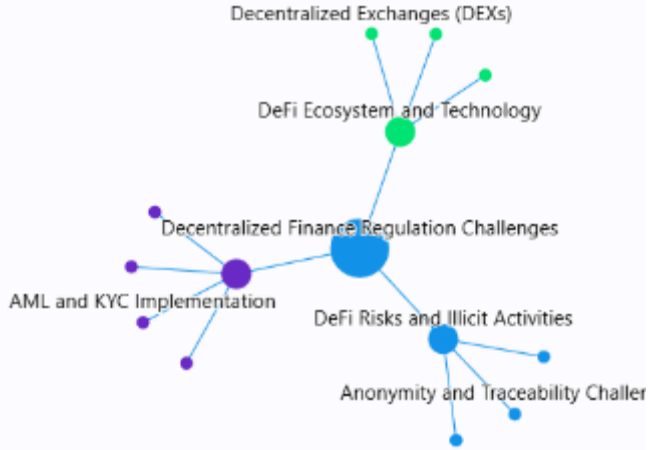
Dark side of decentralized finance: a call for enhanced AML regulation based on use cases of illicit activities

Benson V, Turksen U, Adamyk B. Dark side of decentralised finance: A call for enhanced AML regulation based on use cases of illicit activities. *Journal of Financial Regulation and Compliance*. 2024;32(1):80-97.

Here are the important concepts.

1. **DeFi**: Decentralized Finance (DeFi) refers to financial applications and services built on blockchain technology that operate without intermediaries, promoting financial inclusion and transparency. Its significance in the document lies in its potential to revolutionize financial services while also presenting regulatory challenges and risks associated with illicit activities.
2. **Regulators**: Regulators are governmental bodies responsible for overseeing financial markets and ensuring compliance with laws and regulations. Their significance in the document is highlighted by their crucial role in developing a regulatory framework for DeFi to protect consumers and mitigate financial crimes.
3. **Smart Contracts**: Smart contracts are self-executing contracts with the terms of the agreement directly written into code, enabling automated transactions on blockchain networks. They are significant in the document as they form the backbone of DeFi applications, facilitating trustless transactions but also posing risks for exploitation.
4. **AML (Anti-Money Laundering)**: Anti-Money Laundering (AML) refers to laws and regulations aimed at preventing the illegal generation of income through financial systems. Its significance in the document is underscored by the need for AML measures in DeFi to combat the risks of money laundering and other illicit activities.
5. **KYC (Know Your Customer)**: Know Your Customer (KYC) is a process used by financial institutions to verify the identity of their clients to prevent fraud and money laundering. The document emphasizes the importance of KYC in DeFi to enhance consumer protection and regulatory compliance.
6. **DEXs (Decentralized Exchanges)**: Decentralized Exchanges (DEXs) are platforms that allow users to trade cryptocurrencies directly without a central authority. Their significance in the document is noted in the context of

Decentralized Finance Regulation Challenges



在閱讀報告、商業期刊、財務報表等文件時，系統會解釋相關法規、法律與商業概念。這將提升使用者在整個研究過程中的價值與知識收穫。

Here are related research topics.

1. Defi regulation challenges: Understanding the complexities of regulating decentralized finance is crucial for ensuring consumer protection and financial stability.
2. Anti-money laundering in defi: Exploring AML strategies in DeFi is essential to combat illicit activities and enhance the integrity of financial systems.
3. Cybersecurity risks in defi: Investigating cybersecurity risks in DeFi is vital for protecting users from hacking and fraud in a decentralized environment.
4. Consumer protection in defi: Addressing consumer protection issues in DeFi is necessary to build trust and ensure safe participation in decentralized finance.
5. Decentralized finance and financial inclusion: Examining how DeFi can enhance financial inclusion is important for understanding its potential to democratize access to financial services.

Research Assistant 的使用情況

全年使用情況：

- 4,000 個活躍帳戶
- 470萬位獨立使用者至少嘗試過文件頁面（文件檢視）上的一項 AI 功能
- 產生的工作階段互動次數近 200 萬次
- 9 月，PQRA 達成新里程碑：每週使用者超過 3 萬人

重要統計數據

- 在文件檢視頁面看到 PQRA 的使用者，**開始滾動瀏覽的可能性高出 31%**。
- 當 PQRA 可用時，使用者對文件採取有意義操作（引用、下載、列印、儲存或寄送電子郵件）的**可能性高出 40%**。
- 點擊核心要點「Show more」的使用者，**採取有意義操作的可能性高出 76%**。
- 與 PQRA 互動的使用者，一個月內多次返回平台的可能性高出70% 。
- 來自 PQRA 的回饋絕大多數是正面的，顯示**滿意的反饋率高達85%**。

About the data

Analysis based on 30-day period (20 August to 18 September), comparing usage from PQRA vs the non-PQRA version of the doc view.

常見問題（FAQ）

客戶如何在 ProQuest Central Premium 中啟用研究助手？

答： 在 ProQuest Central Premium 中會自動啟用。如果客戶希望關閉此功能，只需向其服務台提交申請即可開始使用。

是否可以只開啟研究助手的特定功能，而不開啟其他功能？

答： 目前不行。如果獨立功能啟用的支持是客戶感興趣的，我們未來可能會考慮實現。

PQRA會產生幻覺（Hallucinations）嗎？

答： 不會。*大語言模型 (LLMs)* 完全獨立於外部訓練數據，因此不太可能產生幻覺。為了產生生成式文本，PQRA 會參考文章的全文內容以獲取研究發現、結論以及生成式文本與所引用文章之間的關係，因此其輸出的準確性和相關性極高。

PQRA 會儲存任何使用者的個人資訊嗎？

答： 不會。PQRA 由本地託管的大語言模型提供支援，該模型在工作階段結束後不會處理任何使用者輸入。由於不儲存任何個人資訊，因此不會分享或儲存任何資訊。

使用PQRA需要付費嗎？

答：不需要。一旦啟用，這些功能是免費的，並作為 ProQuest 持續平台更新的一部分。

進一步了解 ProQuest Research Assistant 及其他科睿唯安 AI 計畫！

About.proquest.com

- 訪問網站 Clarivate.com 深入了解 ProQuest Research Assistant 以及 AI 在科睿唯安各項產品中的應用方式。
- 在我們新發布的常見問題集（FAQ）中，找到您最關心問題的解答。
- 更多產品培訓資訊，請訪問科睿唯安教育訓練資源服務頁面或ProQuest LibGuide
- 您也可關注科睿唯安官方YouTube頻道，查看教育訓練影音。

關於科睿唯安（**Clarivate**）

科睿唯安是全球領先的變革性資訊提供者。我們在學術與政府、智慧財產權、生命科學與醫療照護領域提供豐富資料、洞察、分析及工作流程解決方案。如需了解更多資訊請參考 https://clarivate.com/academiagovernment/zh/。

科睿唯安台灣辦公室
台北市信義區松仁路 100 號 34 樓