



台灣胸腔暨重症加護醫學會  
2019夏季會

2019 Summer Workshop of Taiwan Society of  
Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine



臺北醫學大學  
TAIPEI MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

# 如何撰寫研究計畫 審查者觀點

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台北醫學大學 雙和醫院



# 花蓮的某一個週末下午



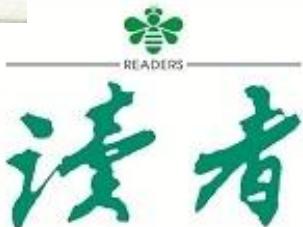


## 全球暖化 網路聲量趨勢



統計期間：2017/01/01~2017/06/30

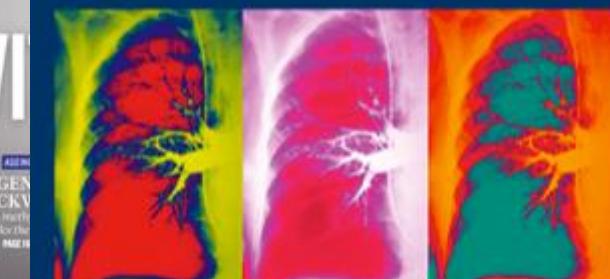
資料來源：i-Buzz網路口碑研究中心



# 研究計畫的讀者 審核委員



**RESPIRATORY AND CRITICAL CARE MEDICINE®**  
An official journal of the American Thoracic Society / Advancing Pulmonary, Critical Care and Sleep Medicine



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Inhibition of Cytokine in  
Macrophages by Polymers

Normative Computer  
Assisted Segmentation  
Methodology

Assessing Inflammation  
Using Magnetic Resonance  
Imaging in Multiple Sclerosis

舞台劇是演給最後一排那兩個人看的



專題研究計畫初審委員：您好！

首先感謝各位委員願意在繁忙的工作中，撥冗協助本部生命科學研究發展司的審查工作；各位委員都是從國內相關領域遴選出的傑出學者，今年的審查工作期盼經由您的共同努力，促進學門的審查，一年比一年進步。

## 同儕審核

難一

的標準不一而足。因此，提醒為審查要項，希望您能相互配合。

## 同領域active researcher

案件，  
謝意，

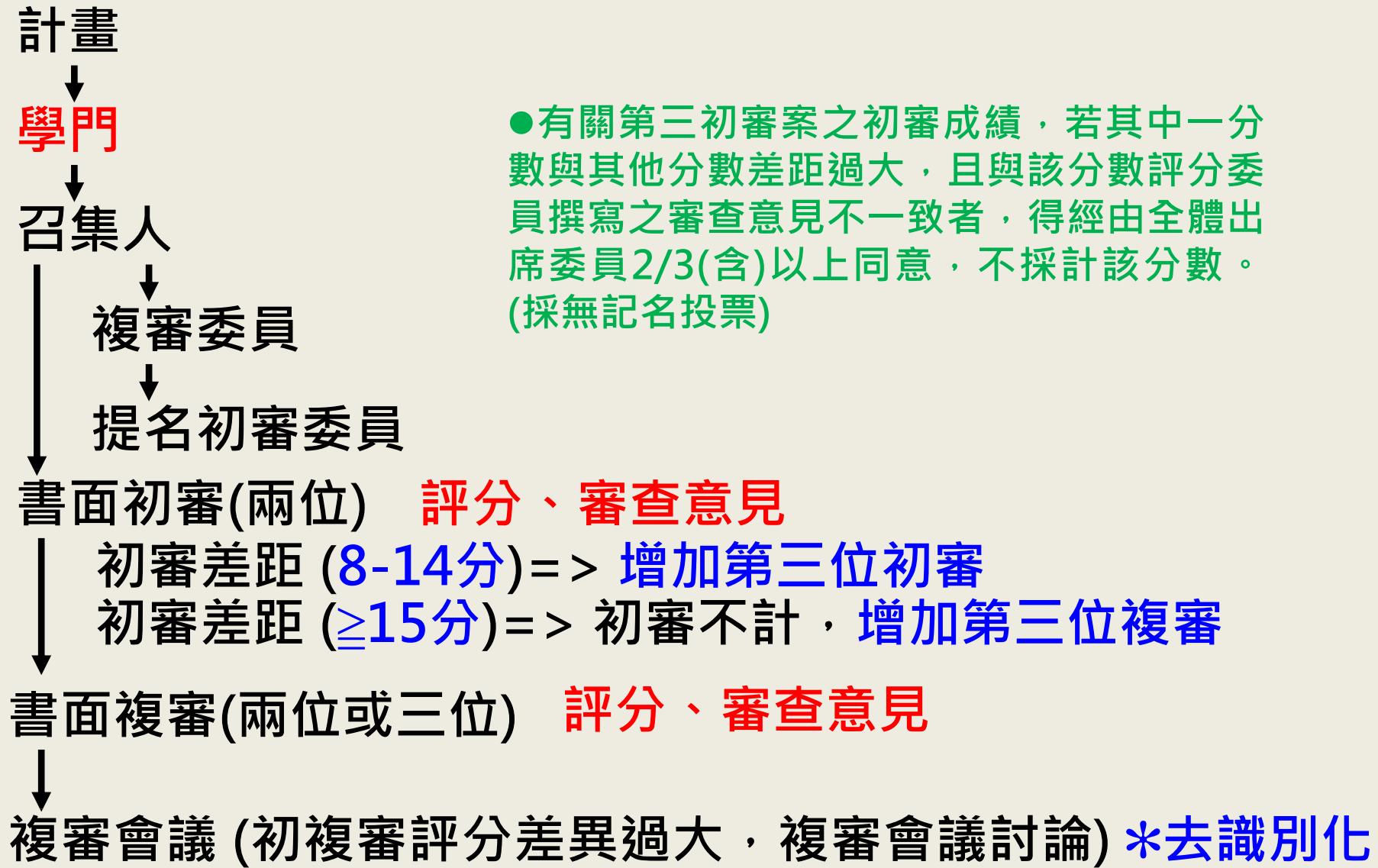
有需要本司或“ 的協助，請不吝賜教。謝謝。  
執行方法及步驟的可行性，使研究工作能確實執行並產生效益。期能透過  
研究成果對科學研究的突破式解決實務問題，突顯學術研究對經濟發展、社  
會民生帶來影響的「外部公益性」，使政府資源投入獲得最大成效。  
司長

二、鼓勵新進人員：鼓勵新進人員大膽提出創新研究，協助促成新進人員多年

郭秉輝

敬上

# 學門專題計畫審查流程



# 審查委員遴選及評鑑

- 建立初審委員的考核機制、學門召集人與複審委員的任期與組成以精進審查品質。



學門召集人肩負規劃學門未來方向、發掘前瞻研究議題、分析國際發展趨勢等重要任務，透過任期輪替，藉以活絡學門發展動態。

為提升審查品質，所有學門具備審查委員評鑑機制，由**複審委員進行評鑑**，以進行審查品質管控。

邀請具有技術領域相關或實務經驗之**產業專家**共同參與審查，並建立國外審查委員名單資料庫，逐步提高**送國外審查**件數，廣納多元學術視野。

# 專題計畫審查重點

審查重點	新進	一般
<p><b>一、專題研究計畫：</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.研究主題之創新性與重要性。</li><li>2.研究計畫之可能產出效益(撰寫之完整性、實驗設計及研究方法之可行性)。</li><li>3.研究計畫可能產生對社會、經濟、學術發展等面向之預期影響性。</li><li>4.文獻蒐集之完備性及對國內外相關研究現況瞭解清楚。</li></ul>	80%	70%
<p><b>二、主持人近五年內之研究表現：</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.主要研究成果之學術創新性/實務性。</li><li>2.最近一件執行科技部研究計畫之研究報告及預期成果達成效益</li></ul>	20%	30%

Am J Respir Crit Care Med Vol 198, Iss 9,

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### Lung Dendritic Cells Drive Nat Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Donna K. Finch<sup>1</sup>, Valerie R. Stolberg<sup>2</sup>, John Fergus  
Vasiliy V. Polosukhin<sup>3</sup>, Timothy S. Blackwell<sup>3,4,5,6</sup>, Li

<sup>1</sup>Respiratory, Inflammation and Autoimmunity, MedImmune  
Ann Arbor Healthcare System, Ann Arbor, Michigan; <sup>3</sup>Division  
Medicine, <sup>4</sup>Department of Cell and Developmental Biology  
Medicine, Nashville, Tennessee; <sup>6</sup>Veterans Affairs Tennessee  
Care Medicine Division, Department of Internal Medicine,  
Program in Immunology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor,  
Affairs Ann Arbor Healthcare System, Ann Arbor, Michigan

## At a Glance Commentary

### Scientific Knowledge on the Subject: Natural killer cells (Nks)

may contribute to lung tissue damage  
in chronic obstructive pulmonary  
disease (COPD) by inducing lung  
parenchymal cell apoptosis, but they  
are also essential to eliminate virally  
infected or malignant cells. Although  
previously thought to be innately  
competent to lyse targets, NKs are  
now believed to require priming,  
particularly by dendritic cells (DCs).

However, whether lung DCs actually  
prime NKs in COPD, and if so, how,  
and whether lung epithelial cells are  
significant NK targets are all unknown.

# Dendritic Cells Prime Natural Killer Cells by *trans*-Presenting Interleukin 15

Mathias Lucas,<sup>1,2</sup> William Schachterle,<sup>1,3</sup> Karin Oberle,<sup>2</sup> Peter Aichele,<sup>2</sup> and Andreas Diefenbach<sup>1,2,\*</sup>

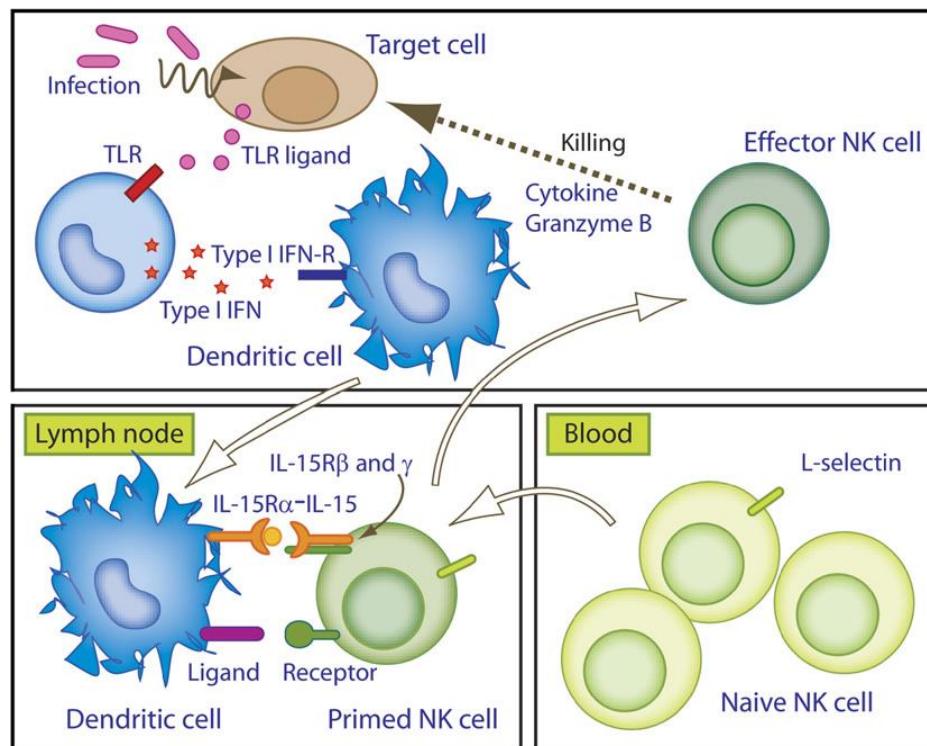
<sup>1</sup> Skirball Institute of Biomolecular Medicine, Program in Molecular Pathogenesis, New York University School of Medicine, 540 First Avenue, New York, NY 10016, USA

<sup>2</sup> Institut für Medizinische Mikrobiologie und Hygiene, Universität Freiburg, Hermann-Herder-Strasse 11, 79104 Freiburg, Germany

<sup>3</sup> Present address: Cardiovascular Research Institute, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA 94143, USA.

\*Correspondence: [andreas.diefenbach@uniklinik-freiburg.de](mailto:andreas.diefenbach@uniklinik-freiburg.de)

DOI 10.1016/j.jimmuni.2007.03.006



Lucas M, Immunity. 2007;26(4):503-17.

Novelty?  
Me too?

Long EO, Immunity. 2007;26(4):385-7.

# A genome-wide search for quantitative trait loci underlying asthma.

Daniels SE<sup>1</sup>, Bhattacharya S, James A, Leaves NI, Young A, Hill MR, Faux JA, Ryan GF, le Söuef PN, Lathrop GM, Musk AW, Cookson WO.

## ✉ Author information

1 Wellcome Trust Centre for Human Genetic Disease, University of Oxford, UK.



Zhang Y. et al., *Nature Genetics* 2003;  
Allen M. et al., *Nature Genetics* 2003;  
Moffatt M. et al., *Nature* 2007;  
Moffatt M. et al.,  
*New England Journal of Medicine* 2010

ORMDL3  
IL33  
TSLP  
IL18R1

Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2019 Feb 15;199(4):478-488. doi: 10.1164/rccm.201803-0438OC.

## The ORMDL3 Asthma Gene Regulates ICAM1 and Has Multiple Effects on Cellular Inflammation.

Zhang Y<sup>1</sup>, Willis-Owen SAG<sup>1</sup>, Spiegel S<sup>2</sup>, Lloyd CM<sup>1</sup>, Moffatt MF<sup>1</sup>, Cookson WOCM<sup>1</sup>.

## ✉ Author information

1 1 National Heart and Lung Institute, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom; and.

Prof. William Cookson  
Head of Respiratory Sciences for the  
Imperial College London, UK

# nature

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## letters to nature

*Nature* 299, 444 - 447 (30 September 1982); doi:10.1038/299444a0

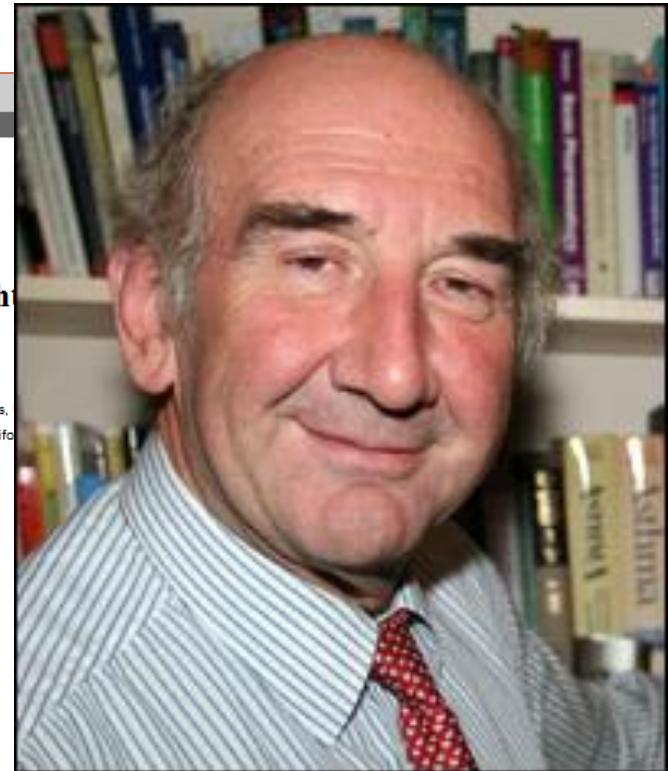
### Localization of $\beta$ -adrenoreceptors in mammalian lung by light

He has published over 1000 peer-review papers on asthma, COPD and related topics and has edited over 40 books (h-index = 153).

The most highly cited respiratory researcher in the world over the last 20 years

The most highly cited clinical scientist in the UK

The top 50 most highly cited researchers in the world



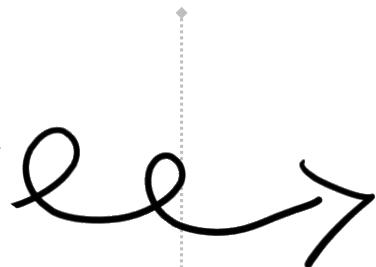
Prof Peter J. Barnes

中華民國108年6月

# 科技築底·化研為用

強化支持學術研究策略說明

- 科技部長期挹注資源補助專題研究，期望能**提升學術品質、促進社會效益及提供產業技術**，鼓勵計畫主持人追求**計畫的原創性**及確保**研究成果之具體產出與擴散效應**。



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**impact**

## 研究主題之原創性

- ✓ 引導鼓勵學者投入具應用潛力之前瞻、原創性早期研究計畫之方向提案。

- ✓ 創造差異化價值。

- ✓ 貢獻於學術創新、經濟發展、社會民生研究。



## 研究目標之產出成果效益

- ✓ 基礎研究強調科學問題的突破。

- ✓ 應用研究得以落實解決實務問題。

- ✓ 突顯學術研究的外部公益性。



# 鼓勵學者申請多年期計畫

- 鼓勵研究人員透過有系統地探討，進行長期且跳躍式之創新、累積其專長領域裡的學術新知，進而提升學術研究的深度及廣度。



鼓勵新進人員**大膽提出創新提案**。



鼓勵研究者不以追求量產研究成果為目標，多從事**有利知識累積或實務應用**的研究。



對於提出**3年至5年研究計畫**為優先，給予長期經費資助，讓研究者安心做好研究與發展。

105-107年  
新進人員研  
究計畫申請  
及核定情形  
(大批 + 隨審)



單年期計畫

申請  
3,095件

核定  
1,515件  
改核單年期  
1,826件

總核定  
3,341件

多年期計畫

申請  
4,723件

總核定  
1,367件

105-107  
年之多年  
期計畫核  
定數成長  
達10%





# Rationale

- Prominent among the leukocyte types infiltrating the lungs in COPD are natural killer cells (NKs).

Freeman CM, Stolberg VR, PLoS One 2014;9:e103840.Tomasello E,  
Front Immunol 2012;3:344.

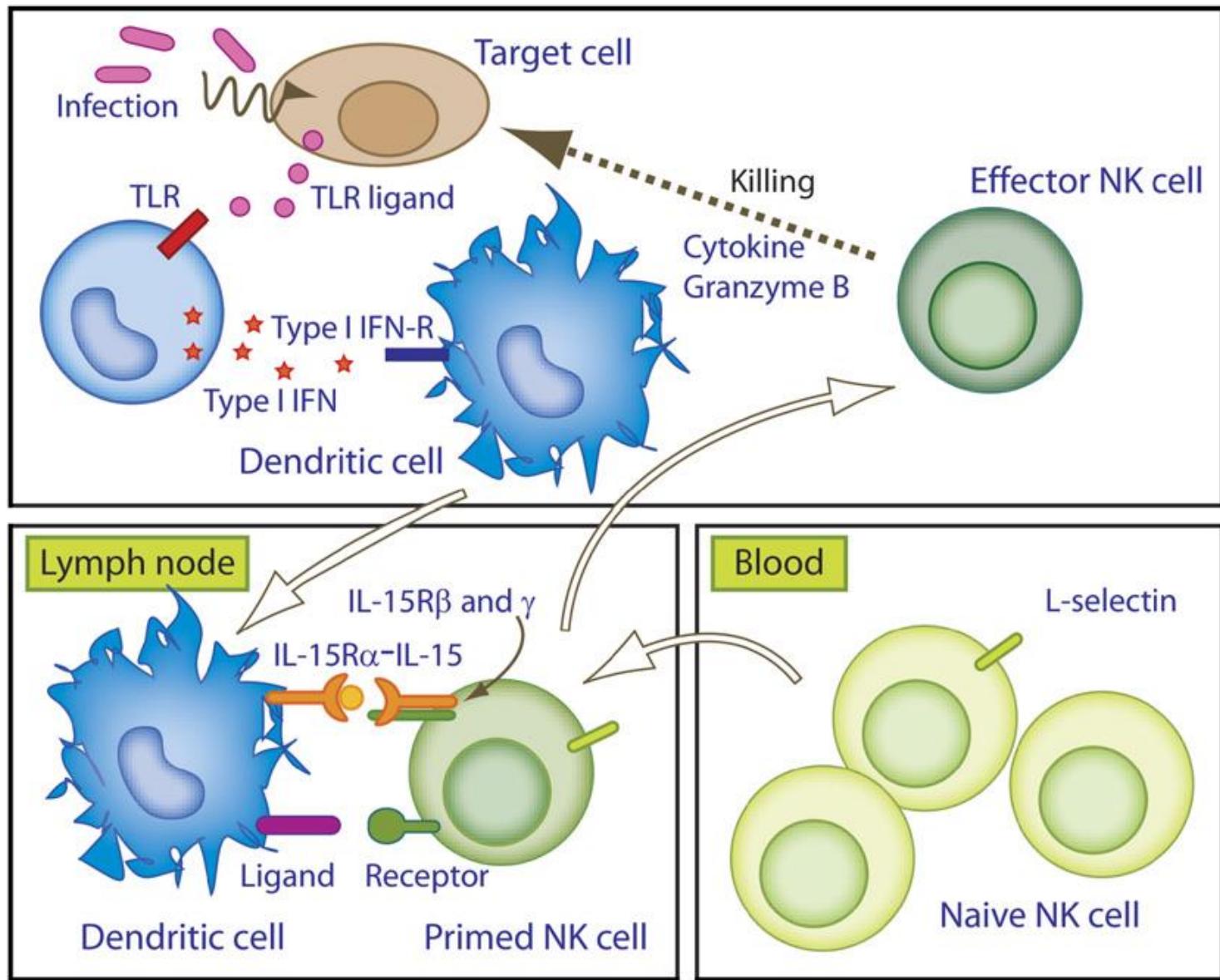
- In COPD, relative to smokers without COPD, NKs from sputum and alveolar fluid are more cytotoxic toward highly susceptible targets.

Hodge G, Respirology 2013;18:369–376.  
Urbanowicz RA, Respir Res 2010;11:76.

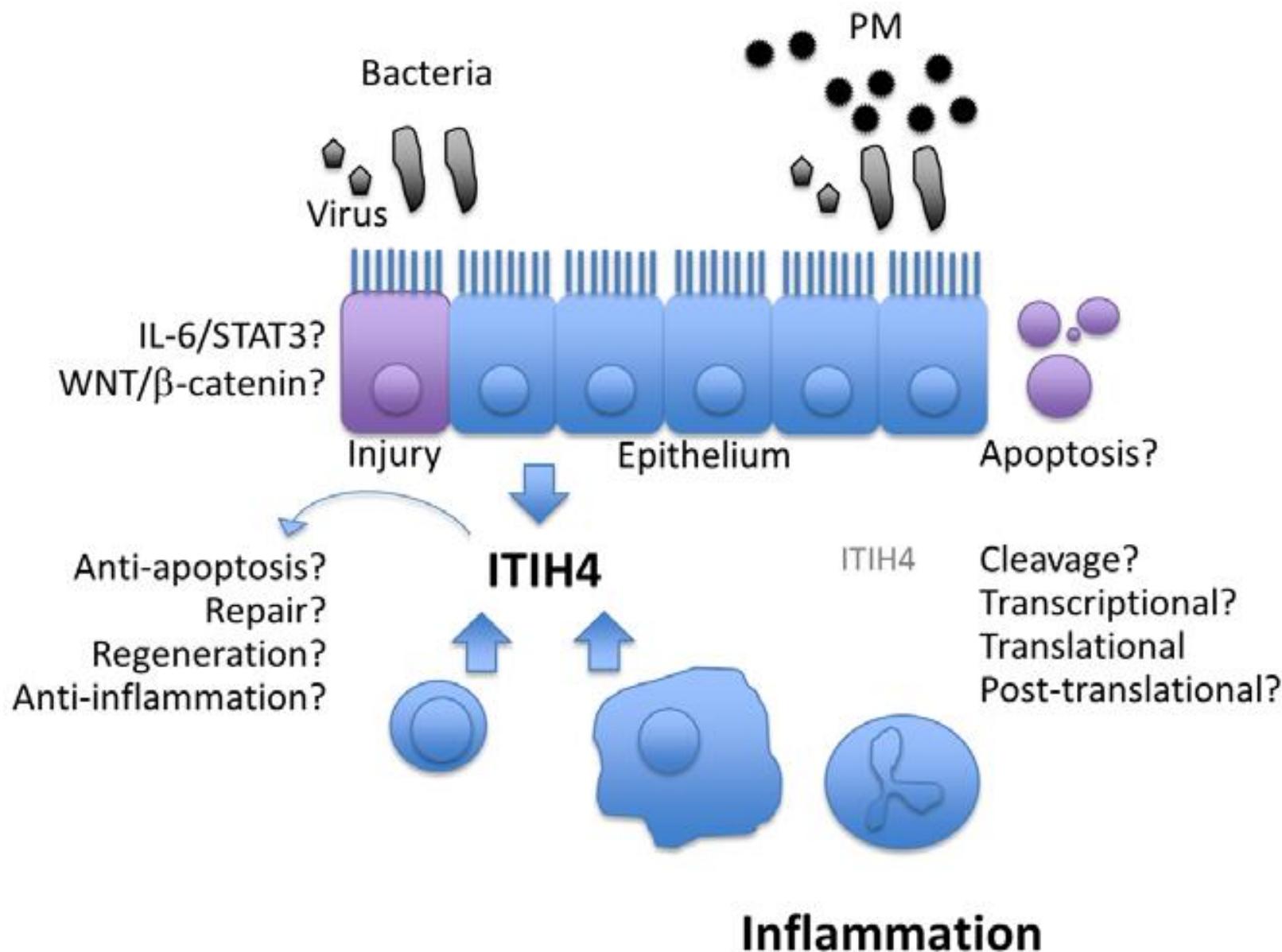
# Hypothesis

Lung DCs contribute to lung NK  
priming in COPD

# Hypothetical model



# The working model of hypothesis

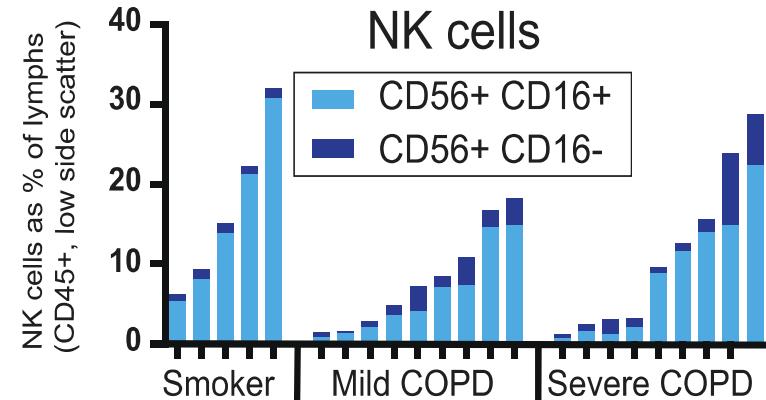
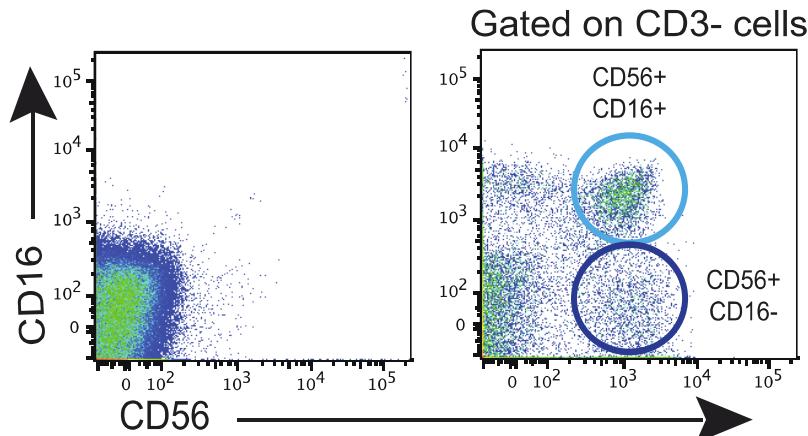


# Preliminary Data

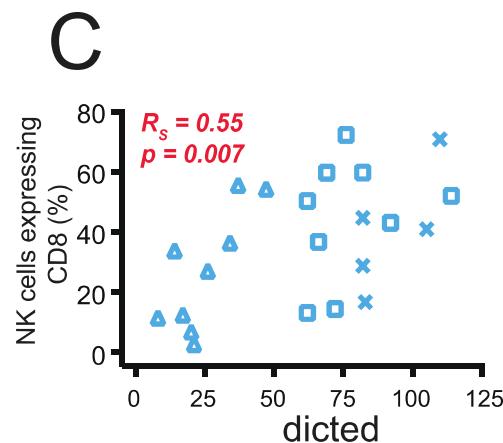
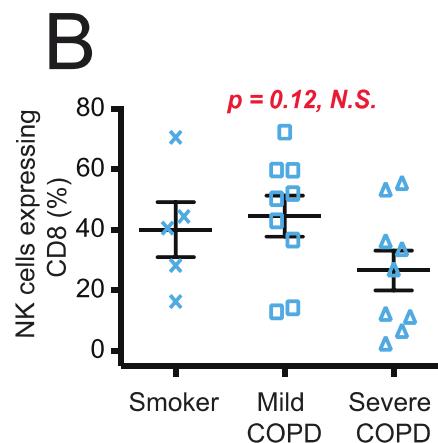
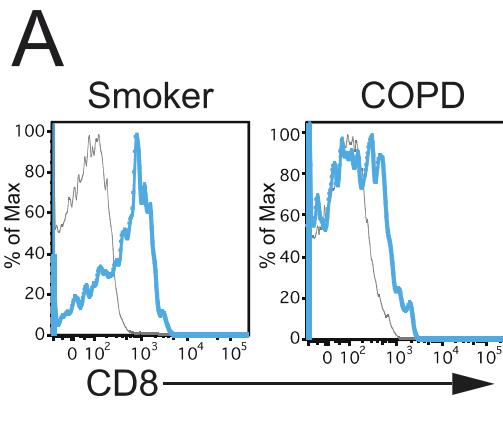
- 強化 rationale
- 創新性 ( novelty)之證據
- 強化證明有能力完成計畫

# Preliminary Data

## NK cells in lung tissue

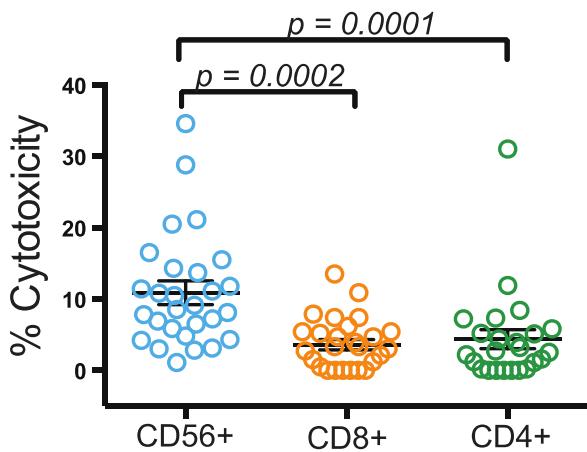


The frequency of lung NK cells correlates with FEV1% predicted

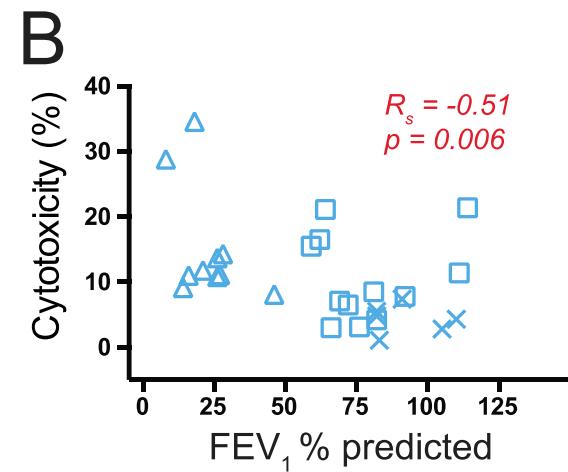
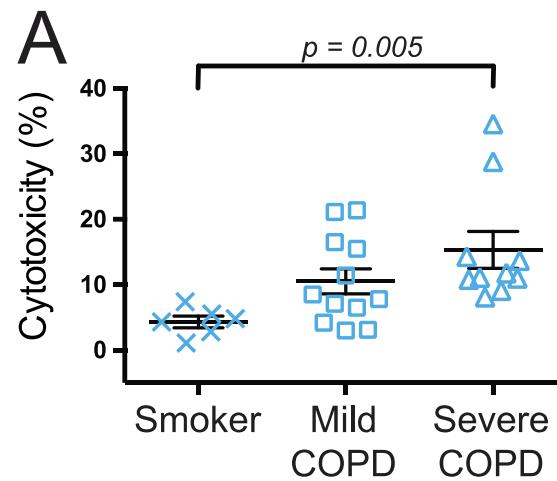


# Preliminary Data

CD56<sup>+</sup> NKs from human lung parenchyma can kill autologous lung parenchymal cells

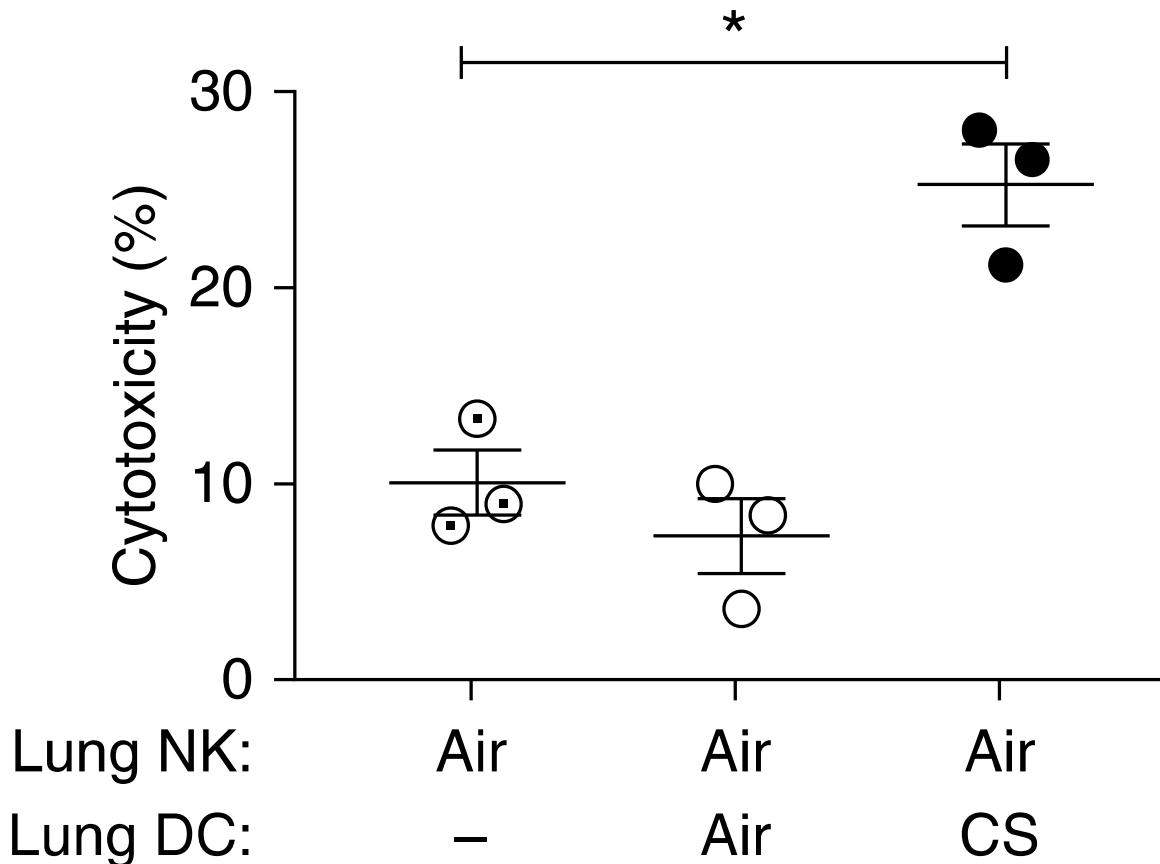


This killing is increased in subjects with severe COPD compared with smokers without obstruction



# Preliminary Data

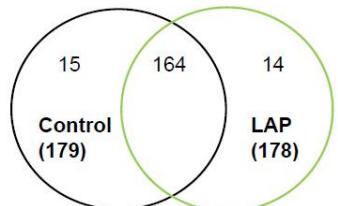
Dendritic cells (DCs) from cigarette smoke (CS)-exposed mice prime natural killer cells (NKs) to become cytotoxic



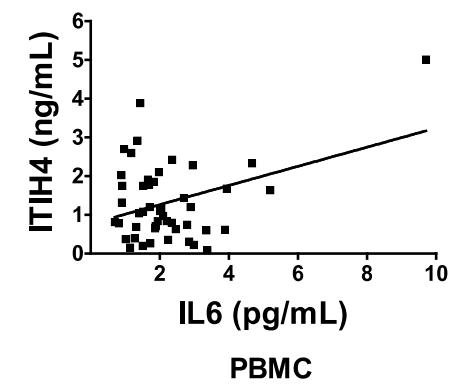
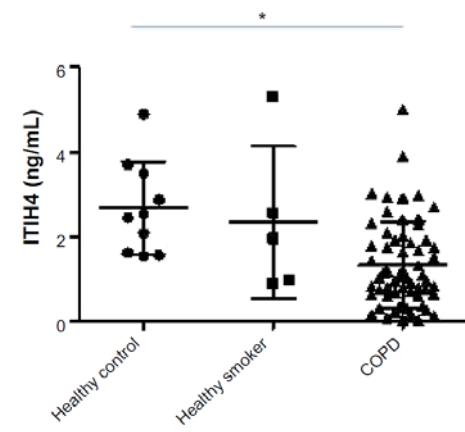
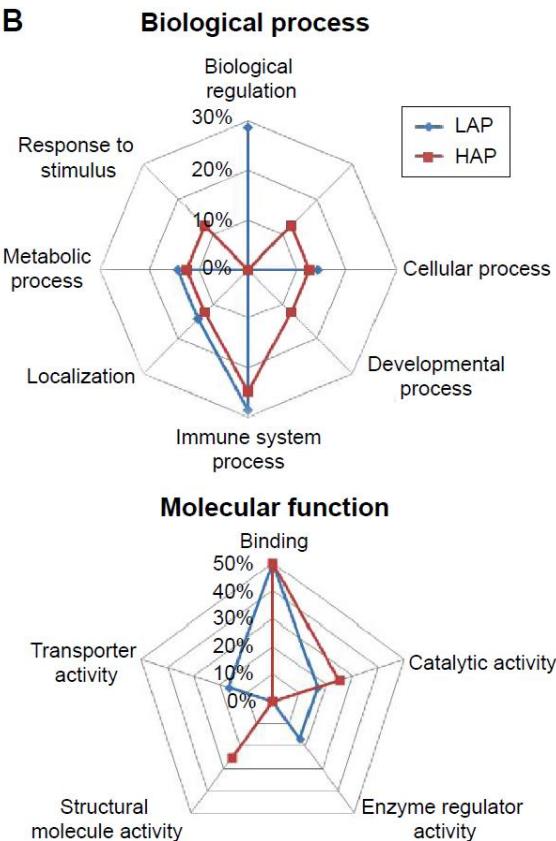
*in vivo*. C57BL/6 mice were exposed either to air or CS for 8 weeks. Lung tissue was collected and dispersed for isolation of NKs ( $CD49b^+$ ),  $CD326^+$  epithelial cells, and pan-DCs.

# Preliminary Data

A

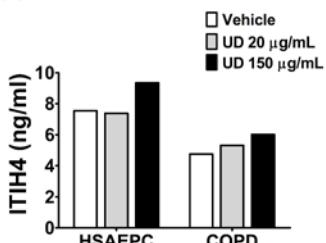


B

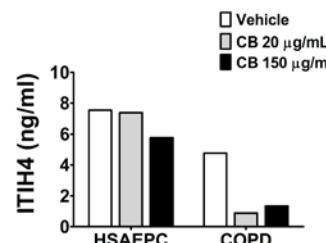


**PBMC**

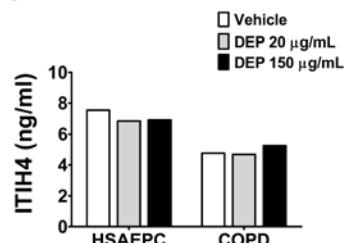
A



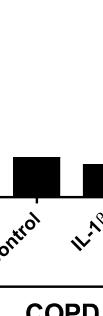
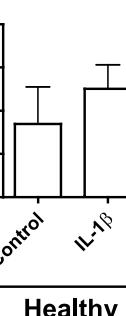
B



C



**Healthy**



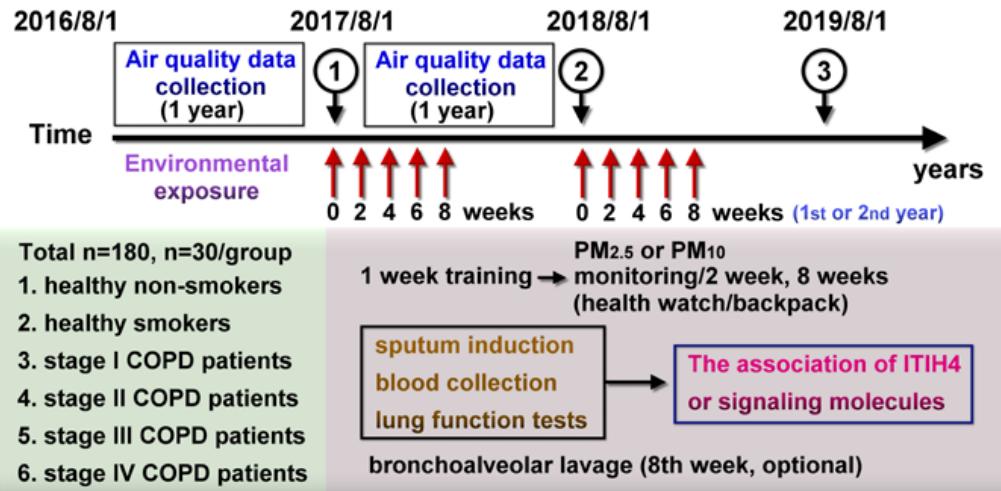
**COPD**

# 實驗三部曲

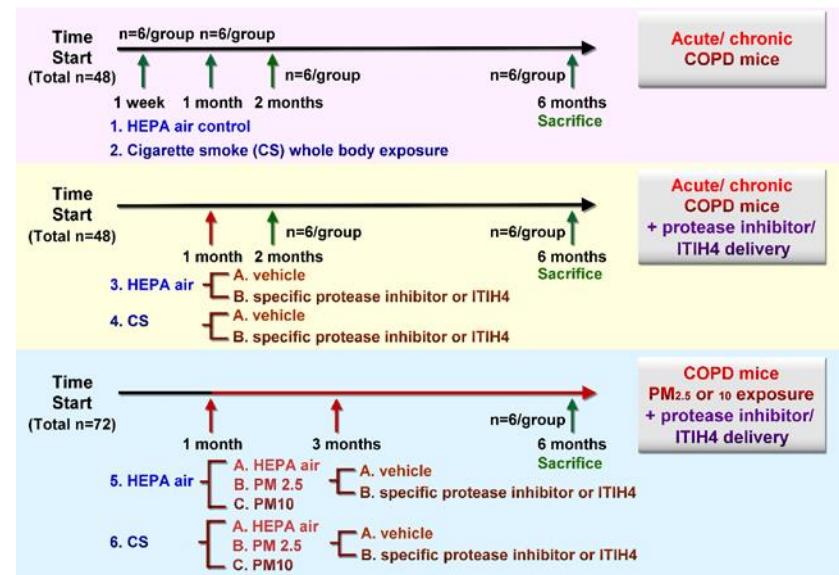
## Cell model

BEAS-2B cells, differentiated U937 or THP-1 macrophages, HSAEPC, COPD human bronchial epithelial cells and normal human bronchial epithelial cells will be treated with control medium, the PM2.5 or PM10 (0, 20, 50 and 100 µg/ml). Alternatively, the PBMC or MDM in healthy control or COPD subjects will be used.

## Human COPD patients



## COPD mouse model



# 良好研究的要素

Novelty

Significance

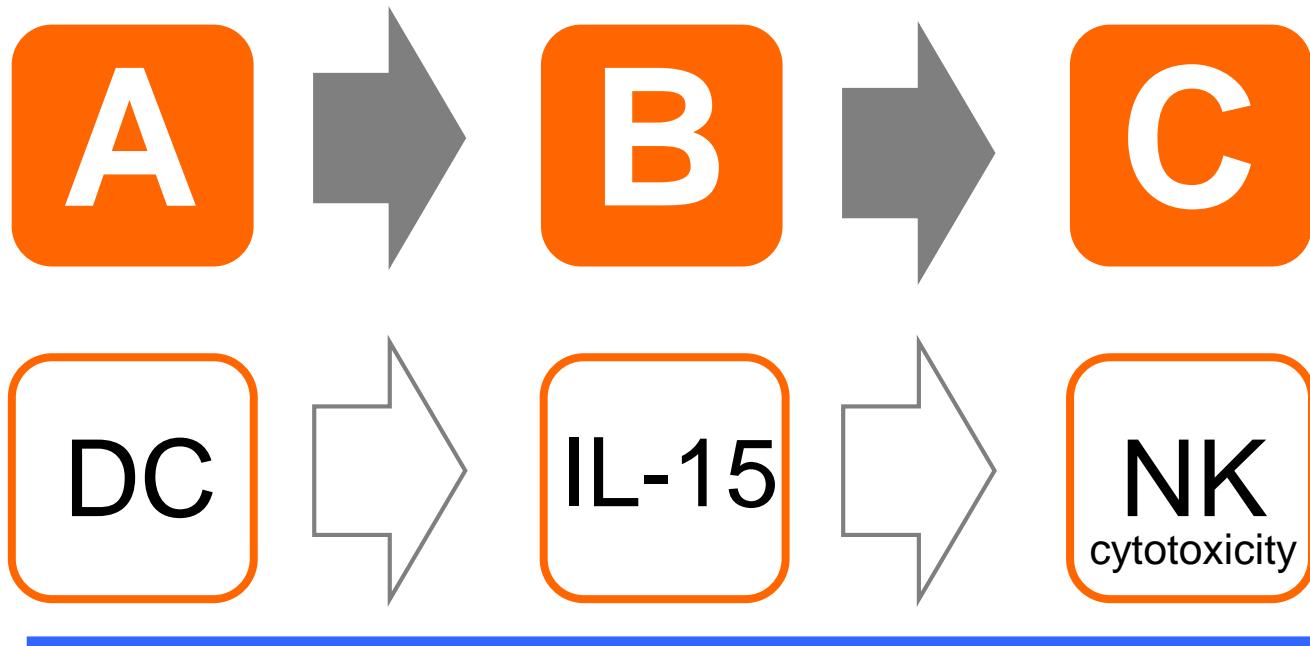
Accuracy

Relevance

Complexity

# 因果關係的機制探討

不要只研究現象

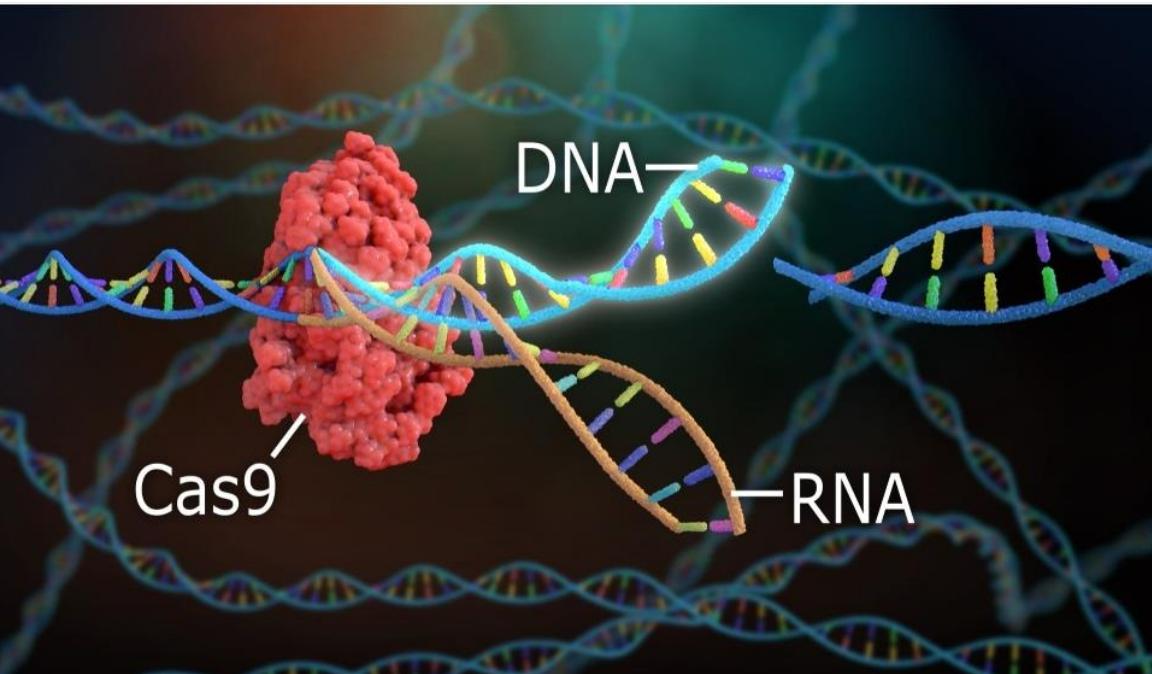


COPD vs. NC  
Smoking vs. C  
Intervention

*in vitro* and *in vivo*  
(or more human data)

# 採用精準又新穎的方法

邀請互補性強的人擔任共同主持人



# 讓reviewer 快速看到重點及價值

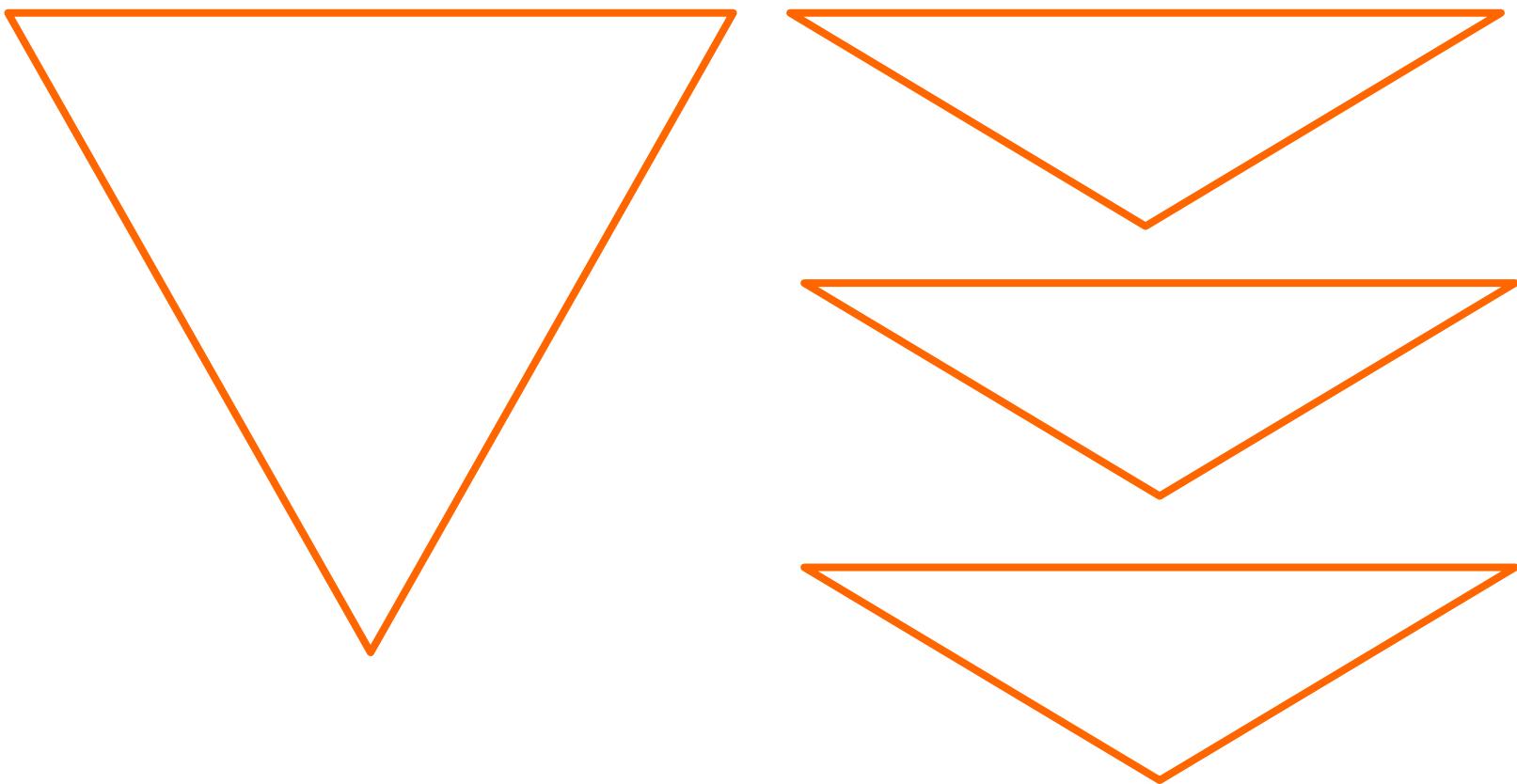


# 粒狀空氣污染物對慢性阻塞性肺病修復機制及異常發炎影響之研究：探討 ITIH-4 及再生路徑之角色

## (一) 計畫中文摘要。(五百字以內)

慢性阻塞性肺疾病(**COPD**)為呼吸道及全身系統性異常發炎之疾病,目前並無有效之治療可以完全改善病程及死亡率。其致病機制並包括上皮細胞老化及凋零,結締組織破壞及修復機制受損。後者又更加重異常發炎反應。**空污中懸浮微粒(PM)是造成或加重 COPD 的重要因素之一**,然而其詳細的致病及分子機制並不清楚。我們過去的研究發現 PM 會透過氧化壓力造成異常蛋白,抑制 Wnt 路徑並引發老鼠的肺上皮細胞凋零。分析人的血清時發現 **inter-alpha-trypsin inhibitor heavy chain 4 (ITIH4)** 在 COPD 的病人比正常人低,而且和 PM 的關聯性最為密切。體外實驗亦發現病人的細胞 ITIH4 的調控異於常人。本計劃進一步探討 PM 透過 ITIH4 在 COPD 的致病機制。在此三年期之計劃中,我們有**3個特定目標**:  
1. 確認 ITIH4 在正常人及 COPD 病人發炎反應、細胞凋亡、肺上皮細胞的修復和再生等功能上的保護性角色;  
2. 探討在正常人或COPD病人的免疫細胞或肺上皮細胞受到發炎因子、細懸浮微粒PM2.5 或懸浮微粒 PM10 等空污物質的刺激下,ITIH4 的調節作用機制;  
3. 利用 COPD 動物模型和 COPD 病人檢體來確立 ITIH4 之作用。將以病人和正常人之 PBMC 及巨噬細胞,並以初代培養肺上皮細胞等來應證前述分子和 COPD 之臨床相關性。本研究之結果將對 PM 在 COPD 之致病機制更加清楚,並可能提供追蹤和治療病人之標的以及將來有效治療的方向。

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# Our Credit

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# Thank you for your attention



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