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# 節目介紹及內容摘要

2024年11月30日-2024年12月1日 臺大醫院國際會議中心



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#### 心臟,代謝,及腎病治療的新進展

#### Recent Advancement in the Management of Cardio-Metabolic-Renal Diseases

主持人: 陳文鍾 劉銘恩 黃瑞仁 葉宏一 陳震寰 林幸榮 葉森洲

0830 引言 陳文鍾(敏盛醫院)

Opening remarks
0832 肥胖症的全球大流行 林柏霖(新竹馬

科) 科)

 0912 SGLT2 抑制劑:一個灰姑娘的傳奇
 洪崇烈(台北馬 葉宏一(台北馬

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0932 腸泌素的治療:心血管的第三次革命 江晨恩(臺北榮 陳震寰(臺北榮 Incretin-based Therapy: The Third Revolution 總心臟內科) 總心臟內科)

0952 綜合討論 林幸榮(臺北榮總心臟內科)

#### ◆ 腸泌素的治療:心血管的第三次革命

Closing remarks

in Cardiovascular Treatment

The 2024 Lasker–DeBakey Clinical Medical Research Award recognizes Joel Habener, Svetlana Mojsov, and Lotte Bjerre Knudsen for their scientific achievements that have enabled the discovery and development of glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor agonists (RA), medicines that have revolutionized the treatment of obesity. GLP-1 RA and glucose dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP) are incretins (gut-derived factors that increase glucose-stimulated insulin secretion). Incretin-based therapies are very effective in weight loss. Moreover, GLP1 RAs reduced cardiovascular events in patients with diabetes and obesity, and reduced renal events in patients with diabetic kidney disease. More recently, incretin-based therapy reduced heart failure events in patients with obesity and heart failure. All the important clinical trials will be presented.



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2024 年中華民國心臟學會初級預防動脈硬化心血管疾病治療指引研討會 Symposium of 2024 Guidelines of the TSOC on the Primary Prevention of Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease

主持人:李貽恒 王宗道 黃柏勳 林宗憲 江晨恩 陳志鴻

1020 引言

Opening remarks

1025 指引制訂:緣由、時程、方法及內容 Development of this Guidelines: Why, When, How, and What?

感染/發炎與動脈硬化心血管疾病的關聯性 --- 事實或虛 1045 構?:以牙周病及風濕性關節炎為例 The Association of Infection/inflammation and Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease --- Fact or Fiction?: Peritonitis and Rheumatoid Arthritis

1105 原始及初級預防之基石:健康飲食型態、身體活動及適當 體重 Dietary pattern for general public and high-risk people on the primary prevention of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease

史塔丁、阿斯匹靈及魚油於初級預防的角色 1125 The Role of Statin, Aspirin, and Omega-3 Fish Oil Supplement in the Primary Prevention of Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease

1145 綜合討論 Panel discussion

1155 結語 Closing remarks 李貽恒(成大醫院心臟血管 科)

趙庭興(中 王宗道(台 山附醫心臟 大醫院心臟 內科) 內科)

吳懿哲(台 黄柏勳(臺 北馬偕醫院 北榮總心臟 心臟內科) 內科)

陳珮蓉(台 李貽恒(成 大醫院營養 大醫院心臟 室) 內科)

蘇峻弘(中 林宗憲(高 山附醫心臟 醫附醫心臟 内科) 內科)

江晨恩(臺北榮總心臟內 科)

陳志鴻(義大醫院心臟內 科)

#### 原始及初級預防之基石:健康飲食型態、身體活動及適當體重

Assess energy requirement to achieve and maintain healthy body weight. Eat a balanced and diverse diet composed of recommended amounts of six food groups: grains/tubers/roots, vegetables, fruits, protein foods, nuts/seeds/oil, and dairy at one's personalized energy level as recommended by the Taiwanese food guide and preferentially Mediterranean or DASH diet patterns. Eat at least three servings of vegetables and two servings of fruits a day and more if your caloric level is higher than average. Choose healthy protein foods preferably in the following order: high protein containing legumes, fish and other aquatic or sea foods, egg, lean poultry, pork, and beef. Drink a glass of low-fat or non-fat milk or equivalent a day for those without lactose intolerance. Eat whole grains, roots, tubers as at least one-third, and preferably half, of staple foods. Use liquid plant oils or nuts and seeds in cooking rather than tropical oils, animal fats and partially hydrogenated fats. Minimize fatty or organ meats, deep-fried foods, and ultra-processed foods. Drink water or tea as the main beverage. Minimize intake of sweetened or sugar-containing beverages. Avoid salty foods and minimize salt in cooking and seasoning. Adopt the above principles early in life and make adequate adjustments in certain life stages (such as adolescence,



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childbearing age, pregnancy and lactation) whenever needed. Those who with hyperglycemia, hypertension, hyperlipidemia and hyperuricemia should be referred to registered dietitians and follow medical nutrition guideline for individualized nutrition plan.



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多重病毒防護:COVID-19、流感及 RSV 疫苗的現狀與未來發展

莫德納台灣股份有限公司贊助

主持人: 余忠仁

1220 多重病毒防護: COVID-19、流感及 RSV 疫苗的 傅彬貴(台中榮民總醫院胸腔內科)

現狀與未來發展

1300 問題與討論 主持人及講師

1310 結語 余忠仁(新竹台大醫院)

#### ◆ 多重病毒防護:COVID-19、流感及 RSV 疫苗的現狀與未來發展

The simultaneous circulation of COVID-19, influenza, and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) continues to pose significant clinical challenges, particularly for vulnerable populations. The evolution of mRNA-based vaccine platforms, as demonstrated by their success in combating COVID-19, has opened new avenues for addressing these respiratory viruses. With ongoing advancements, including those seen in current clinical trials, mRNA vaccines for influenza and RSV are showing promising immunogenicity, adaptability to viral mutations, and strong protection profiles.

Recent developments in combination vaccines aim to provide protection against all three viruses in a single formulation, offering the potential to simplify seasonal vaccination protocols. These vaccines are under active investigation, focusing on optimal dosing strategies and cross-protection among viral strains, with early data showing favorable safety and efficacy.

Additionally, co-administration studies highlight the compatibility and immunogenicity of multi-virus vaccines, providing an efficient approach to protecting at-risk populations, such as the elderly and those with comorbidities. This evolving landscape of vaccine technology, driven by innovations in mRNA, is poised to reshape the prevention of severe respiratory infections in the coming years.



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#### 常見肝臟疾病診斷與治療的最新進展

Progress in the diagnosis and treatment of common liver diseases

主持人:高嘉宏 劉俊人

1335

1330 引言 高嘉宏(台大醫院胃腸肝膽科)

Opening remarks B 型肝炎有機會根治嗎? 楊宏志(台大醫院胃腸肝膽科)

Can hepatitis B be cured? 1355 肝癌全身性治療的最新進展 黄怡翔(臺北榮總胃腸肝膽科)

1355 肝癌全身性治療的最新進展 黄怡翔(臺北榮總胃腸肝膽科) Updates in the systemic therapy of HCC

1415 代謝異常脂肪肝病的突破性治療 鄭斌男(成大醫院胃腸肝膽科) Breakthrough in the treatment of MAFLD

after eradicating the virus?

1455 結語 劉俊人(台大醫院胃腸肝膽科)
Closing remarks

#### ◆ 肝癌全身性治療的最新進展

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) ranks the second as the leading cause of cancer related death worldwide that constitutes a major global health problem. Despite improvement in surveillance and hepatitis B vaccination, hepatitis C treatment by DAAs, a large number of patients still present with unresectable, advanced-stage disease and require systemic therapy. Several promising results from the phase 3 trials in upfront settings enable patients with advanced HCC access to more treatment options by systemic therapy. Right now, immunotherapy has become the standard of care for advanced HCC after the success of two phase 3 clinical trials: IMbrave 150 and HIMALAYA. Combination treatment of atezolizumab plus bevacizumab has showed an objective response rate of 30%, and median overall survival of 19.2 months in the 1stline setting. A single, high priming dose of tremelimumab added to durvalumab (Single Tremelimumab Regular Interval Durvalumab, STRIDE regimen) also demonstrated a statistically significant and clinically meaningful OS benefit versus sorafenib as a 1stline treatment for patients with unresectable HCC. For patient who are unsuitable for immunotherapy, lenvatinib or sorafenib may be considered. Most recently, the 9DX trial by combining ipilimumab with nivolumab has showed its superiority in median overall survival and progression-free survival to lenvatinib or sorafenib treatment. For second-line setting, there were no clinical trial for 2L treatment after atezolizumab or STRIDE regimen. Currently, all the FDA approved 2L systemic therapy derived from patients failed by sorafenib. Regorafenib, cabozantinib, pembrolizumab, nivolumab plus ipilimumab, are FDA approved 2L treatment. For patients with AFP higher than 400 ng/ml, ramucirumab is an option as 2L failed by sorafenib. Immunotherapy should be cautious for patients with underlying autoimmune disease or post-transplantation status. HBV carriers should be checked their viral status before immunotherapy. There is no consensus regarding the optimal subsequent treatment after the front-line immunotherapy. In addition, baseline biomarkers that can predict treatment outcomes by immunotherapy are still under investigation.



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#### ◆ 代謝異常脂肪肝病的突破性治療

代謝異常脂肪肝病 (metabolic dysfunction steatotic liver disease) 是是全球盛行率最高的慢性肝臟疾病,全球約有 30%的人口有脂肪肝。脂肪肝也會造成慢性肝臟發炎、肝纖維化、肝硬化、肝衰竭、肝癌;同時也會增加心血管疾病、糖尿病、腎臟病、肝外癌症的風險。因此有效的治療相對非常重要。

代謝異常脂肪肝病的治療包括非藥物與藥物治療。健康飲食、規則運動及減重,是治療脂肪肝及其併發症最有非藥物治療方法。飲食原則建議多攝取橄欖油、蔬菜、水果和堅果、豆類、全穀物、魚和海鮮;少量攝取紅肉和加工食品,減少糖分和精緻碳水化合物攝取。運動則以有氧(如快走、慢跑、騎自行車)及阻力運動(如彈力帶)交互施作。文獻指出體重過重者減少5%體重可改善脂肪肝,減少10%可改善肝臟纖維化。

目前藥物治療唯一通過 FDA 認證為 resmetirom,此藥為一種甲狀腺激素受體 β 選擇性活化劑,可改善脂肪與糖分代謝,減少肝臟脂肪堆積。 其他有更多不同機轉的藥物無論是單一使用或合併治療,正在第二期或第三期臨床試驗過程中。對於代謝異常脂肪肝病將不再是無藥可醫。

#### ◆ C型肝炎完治後還需要篩檢肝癌嗎?

Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infections are significant global health threats, contributing to the development of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), a prevalent human cancer with high mortality. The progression from chronic viral infection to HCC can span several decades and is affected by various factors such as age at infection, viral genotype, comorbidities, environment and liver fibrosis.

Achieving sustained virological response (SVR) with interferon (IFN)-based or direct-acting antiviral (DAA) agents has greatly reduced HCC incidence, liver-related mortality, and post-curative therapy HCC recurrence. Nevertheless, the risk of HCC remains after viral suppression or even viral eradication. Factors like preexisting liver cirrhosis and age are generalized recognized as contributors to HCC risk among individuals with suppressed HBV or achieved HCV SVR. Epigenetic modifications, including alterations in H3K27ac, have been linked to increased expression of oncogenes and decreased tumor suppression genes, further elevating the risk of liver cancer post-SVR.

Several risk factors associated with post-SVR HCC have been identified, including advanced fibrosis, diabetes, alcohol consumption, higher bilirubin levels, persistent high FIB-4 scores, elevated baseline alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) levels, and specific host genetic variations (MICA, PNPLA3, MBOAT7, TM6SF2, and GCKR). Several non-invasive markers have been associated with risk of HCC after HCV cure. Consistent HCC surveillance in high-risk populations should utilize surrogate markers and risk stratification. Re-setting threshold of annual HCC incidence for cost-effectiveness of HCC surveillance is mandatory. Promising chemo-preventive effects have been observed with aspirin, metformin, and statins, reducing HCC risk in large cohort studies among HCV-cured patients. Strategies targeting modifiable risks could further mitigate the risk of HCC after achieving HCV SVR.

In summary, while significant strides have been made in reducing the burden of HCV-related HCC through effective antiviral therapy, challenges persist in preventing HCC among individuals with viral infections. Unraveling the underlying mechanisms and identifying surrogate biomarkers associated with HCC risk in individuals with SVR can inform the development of effective follow-up strategies. Continued research efforts



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and comprehensive approaches are imperative to further mitigate the burden of HCC among individuals with chronic HCV infections, including surveillance, risk stratification, and targeted interventions for high-risk populations.



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根除幽門螺旋桿菌以預防胃癌:2024年的最新進展

Toward the Elimination of Helicobacter pylori and Gastric Cancer in Taiwan: Best Practices in 2024

主持人:吳明賢 吳俊穎 吳登強

1520 引言 吳明賢(台大醫院胃腸肝膽科)

Opening remarks

1525 篩檢及治療幽門螺旋桿菌的實證基礎 李宜家(台大醫院胃腸肝膽科)

Screening and Treatment of Helicobacter pylori Infection for Gastric Cancer

Prevention: An Evidence-Based Approach

1555 根除幽門螺旋桿菌的最佳策略 劉志銘(台大醫院胃腸肝膽科)

Optimization of the effectiveness of H. pylori eradication treatment

1625 上消化道內視鏡資源的適切運用 Rational utilization of upper endoscopic resources

1655 結語 吳登強(高醫附醫胃腸肝膽科)

Closing remarks

#### ◆ 篩檢及治療幽門螺旋桿菌的實證基礎

The goal of preventing and controlling gastric cancer is to minimize associated deaths. This can be achieved through strategies involving primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention. Primary prevention aims to eliminate risk factors to reduce the incidence of new cases, while secondary prevention focuses on early cancer detection. Tertiary prevention is concerned with providing optimal treatment for symptomatic patients. Challenges may arise at various stages of these prevention strategies. Eradicating Helicobacter pylori has the potential to decrease gastric cancer incidence and represents a cost-effective opportunity to address this deadly disease. However, challenges include integrating this strategy into regional healthcare priorities and managing antibiotic-resistant strains. While universal endoscopic screening may facilitate early cancer detection, issues such as limited manpower and low coverage rates continue to pose significant obstacles.

鄭修琦(成大醫院胃腸肝膽科)

Therefore, optimally integrating primary and secondary prevention strategies will be a prudent approach to maximize benefits, particularly given the limited resources available. In this presentation, we will introduce updated evidence to enhance understanding of how to prevent and control gastric cancer, particularly through the screening and treatment of *H. pylori* infection.

#### ◆ 上消化道內視鏡資源的適切運用

上消化道內視鏡資源的運用,建議有症狀病人直接安排檢查。沒症狀但具胃癌風險因子者,包括年齡 >45 歲,男性,抽菸,幽門桿菌感染史,胃潰瘍史,胃手術史,胃癌病人一等親者,建議進入篩檢(screening)與監測(surveillance)計畫。另外血清胃蛋白酶原-I 值 70 ng/mL和 PG I/II 比值 <3,因對診斷慢性萎縮性胃炎或胃癌具高特異性,也建議篩檢。篩檢後具有胃癌前病變者,則建議追蹤監測。胃鏡監測頻次,再生不良經內視鏡或手術切除後,每6-12個月一次;廣泛胃萎縮或胃黏膜腸化生,每二到三年一次;而胃黏膜腸化生 OLGIM 第二期,



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每五年一次;而第一期或沒有腸黏膜化生,有症狀時再追蹤。



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#### Oral presentation

主持人:盛望徽

時間	講題	報告者
0830	左心房應變於射出分率輕度減低心臟衰竭患者作為潛在臨床預後指標相關性研究	林冠佑(台大醫院)
0842	使用二維心臟超音波及心臟磁振造影探討多腔室心肌縱向應變與不良後果之關聯	王俊皓(台大醫院)
0854	於急性腎臟病期投予 SGLT2 inhibitor 及其短期和長期副作用的趨勢	陳芝寧(台大醫院)
0906	使用鈉-葡萄糖協同轉運蛋白 2 抑制劑治療的糖尿病患者,初始腎絲球過濾率與蛋白尿的變化對心血管及腎臟不良效應之風險影響	黄柏棣(林口長庚)
0918	轉移性胰臟癌病患使用第三線治療的臨床效益及毒性分析	藍淇禎(林口長庚)
0930	台灣東北部社區醫學世代研究 (NTCMRC)中社區健康教育對肝功能之長期影響	吳坤峯(基隆長庚)
0942	急性膽管炎後預防性膽囊切除對長期預後之影響:一個台灣全國性之世代研究	余承桓(基隆長庚)
0954	COVID-19 疫情期間台灣前五大癌症發生率趨勢之變化	陳奕孝(新光醫院)
1006	新診斷第四期癌症患者靜脈血栓栓塞發生率:臺灣單一機構回溯性 研究	許芳瑜(和信醫院)
1018	肝癌接受消融治療之復發模式與復發後存活分析	談啟蘋(台北榮總)
1030	運用基質輔助雷射脫附游離飛行時間式質譜和機器學習模式準確預測金黃色葡萄球菌對甲氧西林具抗藥性表現型、抗藥性基因和社區來源有關的菌株	林羅威(中山附醫)
1042	糖尿病性視網膜病變與急性心衰竭住院風險之探討	沈峯慶(高醫附醫)
1054	Empagliflozin 透過抑制細胞氧化壓力和導致纖維化的上皮間質轉化,改善高蛋白飲食誘導的心腎症候群大鼠腎纖維化和腎功能惡化。	許瑞廷(高雄長庚)
1106	星狀神經節阻斷術於心室心律不整電風暴的輔助治療成效	林昆緯(高雄長庚)
1118	綜合討論	



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# 拔針相助善享瘦-Liraglutide 3.0mg 在減重減脂的臨床實證與應用 諾和諾德藥品股份有限公司贊助

主持人:張恬君

1215 拔針相助善享瘦-Liraglutide 3.0mg 在減重減脂的臨床 江建勰(台大醫院家醫科) 實證與應用

1305 Panel Discussion

主持人及講師

◆ 拔針相助善享瘦-Liraglutide 3.0mg 在減重減脂的臨床實證與應用 肥胖會對人體帶來諸多不良影響,像是心血管健康、患病罹癌風險、骨骼關節負擔等等;但女 性肥胖造成的不良影響會是男性兩倍。肥胖者發生糖尿病、代謝症候群及血脂異常的風險超過 3倍,發生高血壓、心血管疾病、膝關節炎及痛風也有 2 倍風險。研究證實,當肥胖者減少 5% 以上體重(如成人 90 公斤,減少 5 公斤),就可以為健康帶來許多益處,高血壓、糖尿病等與 肥胖相關疾病將可改善。

Liraglutide 是一種與人體腸道荷爾蒙 GLP-1 結構類似的注射藥物。GLP-1 可以經由作用於身體的重要器官, 包含屬於中樞神經系統的下視丘,增加飽足感,對於胃部則有延緩胃部排空的效果,使食物停留在胃部的時間拉長,較不會感覺到飢餓,因此使用 liraglutide 有效減少食物總量的攝取、減輕體重,而我們也 可以由臨床使用 liraglutide 3.0 mg 的 SCALE 一系列研究得知其效果與安全性。而 Liraglutide 3.0 在台灣是唯一具有體重控制適應症的 GLP-1 注射藥物,如何正確使用 on label 的藥物於體重管理以保護醫療照護者與病患為一重大課題。



李啟誠(花蓮慈濟醫院幹細胞與精

曾慧恩(臺中榮總血液腫瘤科)

劉益昌(高醫附醫血液腫瘤科)

準醫療研發中心)

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#### 細胞治療的最新進展

Recent advances in cell therapy for hematological cancers

主持人:柯博升 葉士芃

1415

1330 引言 柯博升(台大癌醫血液腫瘤部)

Opening remarks

1335 近年異體與自體造血幹細胞移植之進展 姚明(台大醫院內科部)

Recent progress in allogeneic and autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation

1355 近年移植後感染與植體抗宿主疾病處置之進展 Recent progress in managing post-transplant

infection and graft-versus-host disease 嵌合抗原受器 T 細胞療法與其他細胞療法在血液腫

瘤之應用 CAR-T therapy and other cell therapy for

hematological cancers

1435 細胞治療後的細胞激素釋放症候群與免疫細胞神經

毒性症候群及其處置 Post-cell therapy cytokine release syndrome and immune effector cell-associated

neurotoxicity syndrome and their management

1455 結語 葉士芃(中國附醫內科部)

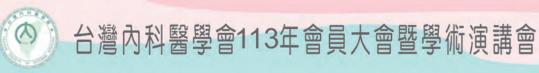
#### ◆ 近年異體與自體造血幹細胞移植之進展

Closing remarks

Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) remained an only way to cure some malignant and non-malignant hematological diseases. From 1983 to 2023, based on Taiwan HSCT Registry, there were over 10,000 cases received HSCT in Taiwan. The outcome of HSCT had much improved in recent decade. The factors contributed to this improvement will be discussed concisely: (1) expansion of donor selection, especially the maturation of the modality of haploidentical HSCT (2) modification of conditioning regimen such as nonmyeloablative regimen (3) more effective HSC collection with novel stem cell mobilizing agent (4) development of more effective anti-graft versus host disease (GVHD) regimen with administration of anti-thymocyte alobulin (ATG) and the importation of post transplantation cyclophosphamide (PTCy) and graft modification with stem cell or immune effector cell selection (5) development of more comprehensive post HSCT infection prevention and management by novel anti-fungal and anti-viral agents (6) more effective disease control regimen for underlying disease and (7) more sensitive residual disease detection. Owing to the refinement of these advancement, the outcome of HSCT can be further improved in the future hopefully.

#### ◆ 近年移植後感染與植體抗宿主疾病處置之進展 Background:

Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) provides curative opportunities for different kinds of hematological diseases. However, post-transplant infections and



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graft-versus-host disease (GvHD) represent the most two challenging issues affecting transplant outcome.

Recent progress in managing post-transplant infections:

In additional to bacterial infections, for patients receiving HSCT, invasive fungal infections and various viral infections affect post-transplant outcome a lot. Of that, recent progress in the management of cytomegaloviral infection plays crucial role resulting in significant success of HSCT.

Recent progress in managing post-transplant GvHD:

For allogeneic HSCT, occurrence of GvHD in a way demonstrates beneficial graft-versus-leukemia effect. However, severe GvHD causes life-threatening morbidity and compromises quality of life substantially. Newer therapeutic agents have been developed and management of chronic GvHD warrants more attention.

#### Conclusions:

Breakthrough progresses in the management of post-transplant infections and GvHD have been developed in the real world that makes HSCT a more safer treatment modality for a variety of hematological disorders.



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#### 台灣健保給付癌症次世代基因定序後的意義及挑戰

The significance and challenges following Taiwan National Health Insurance coverage of next-generation sequencing

主持人: 陳仁熙 陳明晃

Closing remarks

1520	引言	陳仁熙(林口長庚醫院腫瘤科)
	Opening remarks	
1525	癌症精準醫療的最新進展	高祥豐(台大癌醫腫瘤內科部)
	The latest advancements in precision medicine	
1555	分子腫瘤多專科會議在台灣的趨勢與發展	曾慧恩(臺中榮總血液腫瘤科)
	Molecular tumor board: Trends and	
	development in Taiwan	
1625	台灣健保給付次世代基因定序的意義及未來挑戰	黄文冠(林口長庚醫院腫瘤科)
	The significance and future challenges following	
	NHI coverage of next-generation sequencing	
1655	結語	陳明晃(臺北榮總腫瘤內科)



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#### 新診斷第2型糖尿病治療的抉擇:哪一個是優先考量

Newly-Diagnosed Type 2 Diabetes—What Should Be the Focus of Management

主持人:黃建寧 陳清助

0830 引言 黄建寧(中山附醫內分泌新陳代謝科)

Opening remarks
0835 治療肥胖優先 嚴愛文(新竹台大醫院代謝內分泌科)

Treat Obesity First

0900 預防併發症優先 范綱志(新竹台大醫院代謝內分泌科)

Prevent Future Complications
工 你爾(高山路鄉新陳代謝科)

0925 血糖控制 王俊興(臺中榮總新陳代謝科)
It's Still about Glucose, Until Proven

Otherwise

0950 綜合討論及結語 陳清助(中國附醫內分泌新陳代謝科) Panel discussion & Closing remarks

#### ◆ 治療肥胖優先

肥胖是現代醫學的重要議題,特別在糖尿病的治療上具有關鍵地位。根據資料顯示,台灣成人的過重與肥胖率已達到 50%以上,肥胖不僅增加了心血管疾病、睡眠呼吸中止症、慢性腎病等風險,更是第 2 型糖尿病的重要病因之一。研究表明,高 BMI 和腰圍的增加與胰島素阻抗直接相關,而這是糖尿病的核心病理特徵之一。治療糖尿病時,針對肥胖的管理顯得尤為重要。數據顯示,糖尿病患者若能減少體重,HbA1c 會顯著改善,甚至可能達到糖尿病緩解的效果。DiRECT 研究進一步指出,在糖尿病初期進行體重管理,有助於減少糖尿病的長期併發症。在治療選擇上,包含飲食、運動以及代謝手術等多種策略。糖尿病治療應兼顧降血糖與減重效果,以達到最佳的整體健康管理。因此,肥胖的有效控制不僅有助於糖尿病的治療,更能降低其他併發症風險,達到全面健康的目標。

#### ◆ 預防併發症優先

糖尿病是一種具有高度併發症風險的慢性疾病,新診斷的第 2 型糖尿病患者特別需要全面的治療計畫來降低這些風險。在這場演講中,我們將探討為何在治療過程中應該優先考慮預防併發症,以及具體的策略和方法。我們將簡要介紹第 2 型糖尿病的常見併發症,這些併發症分為小血管併發症(如糖尿病視網膜病變、糖尿病腎病和糖尿病神經病變)和大血管併發症(如心血管疾病和周邊動脈疾病)。這些併發症不僅嚴重影響患者的生活品質,還對醫療系統造成巨大經濟負擔。

#### 我們將探討各種預防併發症的策略,包括:

- 1. 血糖控制:維持目標範圍內的糖化血色素 (HbA1c),並介紹幾種常用的降糖藥物及其對併發症的影響。
- 2. 血壓控制:設定糖尿病患者的血壓目標,並討論降壓藥物和生活方式改變的重要性。
- 3. 血脂管理:控制低密度膽固醇(LDL),介紹 Statin 類藥物和其他降脂治療方法。
- 4. 定期篩檢和早期發現:強調定期進行眼底篩檢、微量蛋白尿測試和足部檢查的重要性,及 早介入和持續監測。

本講題強調全面且個別化的治療計畫在預防併發症中的重要性。希望通過本次演講,聽眾們能夠獲得更多有關預防糖尿病併發症的實用知識,進而更好地管理糖尿病患者的健康。



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◆ 血糖控制

隨著肥胖盛行率的上升,與人口老化等因素,第2型糖尿病的盛行率也隨之增加。糖尿病患者經常合併多重慢病與危險因子,例如高血壓,血脂異常等等。臺灣末期腎臟病的發生率,多年來一直居高不下,其中約有一半與糖尿病相關,而心血管疾病更是糖尿病患者的主要死因之一。第2型糖尿病患者透過早期良好的血糖控制,可以減少大小血管併發症的風險。新的糖尿病治療藥物日新月異,隨著藥物的發展,與臨床研究的實證累積,治療指引也不斷更新。對於新診斷的第2型糖尿病患者,應該著眼於肥胖的治療,或者預防併發症的發生,還是依然以血糖控制為優先?是值得探討的問題。



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#### 糖尿病照護的的創新領域

Innovations in diabetes care

主持人:林慶齡 張恬君

1020 引言

Opening remarks

1025 糖尿病眼病變新進展

Innovations of diabetes eye care

1050 運用多元化策略提昇胰島素治療 AI aids for insulin dose

1115 連續血糖監測及目標範圍內最新進展

Updates of CGM and TIR

1140 綜合討論及結語

Panel discussion & Closing remarks

林慶齡(汐止國泰醫院)

李美月(高醫附醫內分泌新陳代謝內科)

楊宜瑱(中山附醫內分泌科)

曾耀賢(童綜合內分泌暨新陳代謝科)

張恬君(台大醫院內分泌新陳代謝科)

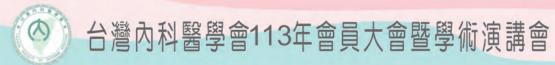
#### ◆ 糖尿病眼病變新進展

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a growing healthcare concern; in Taiwan, almost 2.5 million individuals have DM, and 200 thousand new onset DM were diagnosed in one year. Diabetes-related complications including cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, neuropathy, blindness, and lower-extremity amputation. In blindness case Diabetic retinopathy (DR) and diabetic macular edema (DME) are the 2 most common ophthalmic complications of DM.

As the incidence of diabetes increases, the prevalence of visual impairment will continue to rise. DR incidence has increased, especially in the DR forms that cause a loss of sight. It's approved that any DR increased selectively in some age groups, surprisingly, in the 41–50 and 51–60 age.

There are correlations in glycemic control and DME. Glycaemic control can affect the treatment outcome of best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) in the management of DME and the response was found to be better in patients with good glycaemic control. HbA1c level has a significant correlation with central macular thickness (CMT) in diabetic patients, the lower HbA1c the lower CMT. It indicates intensive glycemic control for good visual with DME patient with anti-VEGF treatment.

Intraocular pharmacotherapy with anti-VEGF agents is now the standard of DME care. Before 2023/02/01 the payment from NHI for anti-VEGF treatment had 8 agents for one eye with HbA1c<10%. It's expand from 8 to 14 agents with more strictly HbA1c<8% level for secondly payment from NHI. There should be more DME patient in anti-VEGF treatment that keep HbA1c<8%. Not only for NHI payment but also for the benefits for intensive glycemic control.



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# Decoding Asian Type 2 Diabetes Treatment: Role of Incretin 台灣禮來股份有限公司贊助

主持人: 許惠恒

1215 Opening remarks

1220 Decoding Asian Type 2 Diabetes

Treatment: Role of Incretin

1255 Q&A 主持人及講師

1310 Closing remarks

許惠恒(國家衛生研究院)

許惠恒(國家衛生研究院)

陳重娥(香港中文大學)

Decoding Asian Type 2 Diabetes Treatment: Role of Incretin

Type 2 diabetes (T2D) in Asian populations is characterized by several features, including deficient insulin secretion and lower BMI.

Impaired beta-cell function plays a crucial role in the pathogenesis of diabetes in Asians, especially in those who are not overweight. Studies in the Japanese population have shown reduced first-phase insulin secretion in overweight yet normoglycemic, as well as prediabetic participants. In addition, several genetic loci associated with T2D, which likely associated with impaired insulin secretion or reduced beta-cell mass, are more prevalent in Asians.

Increased body mass index (BMI) is a known risk factor for T2D. Epidemiologic studies found that Asians have a greater risk of diabetes at lower BMI compared to whites. This increased risk is possibly related to a tendency for Asians to develop visceral adiposity, which linked to insulin resistance.

Incretins are gut-derived hormones released in response to nutrient intake, with the primary ones being glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) and glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP). Both GLP-1 and GIP enhance insulin secretion by acting on pancreatic beta cells. Several GLP-1 agonists have proven effective in glycemic control for T2D patients. However, the role of incretin hormones on adipose tissue is less well understood. It is hypothesized that GIP promotes the healthy expansion of white adipose tissue (WAT) for fat storage, thereby limiting the risk of visceral fat deposition that contributes to insulin resistance. Recently, a dual GIP/GLP-1 agonist demonstrated efficacy in both glucose control and weight reduction in T2D patients during phase 3 clinical trials, as well as lower liver and visceral fat in a subgroup study.

In summary, incretin-based glucose-lowering drugs could be beneficial for treating Asian T2D patients.



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#### 抗生素管理、抗藥性細菌負荷與治療趨勢

Antibiotics Stewardship, Burden and Therapeutic Trend of Multidrug-resistant Microorganisms

主持人:張峰義 王復德

引言 張峰義(三軍總醫院感染科) 1330 Opening remarks

1335 抗生素管理的臨床價值 Clinical Impact of Antibiotics Stewardship

碳青黴烯抗藥性鮑氏不動桿菌之負擔與治療 楊雅頌(三總總 1355 醫院感染科) The Burden and Treatment of Carbapenem-

resistant Acinetobacter baumannii

1415 碳青黴烯抗藥性克雷伯氏肺炎桿菌之負擔與治療 The Burden and Treatment of Carbapenemresistant Klebsiella pneumoniae

1435 萬古黴素抗藥性腸球菌之負擔與治療 The Burden and Treatment of Vancomycinresistant Enterococci

1455 結語 Closing remarks 黄建賢(新光醫 張峰義(三軍總 院感染科) 醫院感染科)

林邑璁(臺北榮 王復德(北醫附 總感染科)

醫感染科)

莊祐中(台大醫 院內科部)

王復德(北醫附醫感染科)

#### 抗生素管理的臨床價值

台灣在新冠肺炎疫情期間,部分抗藥性細菌盛行率(年增加比率)暴增 3 倍。新冠肺炎疫情 再次凸顯感染症專科醫師在抗疫第一線所扮演的吃重角色與重要性。台灣感染症醫學會及台 灣感染管制學會希望透過引進個案管理量表與強化抗生素管理策略之應用,提升創新及高度 管制性藥品使用之跨團隊整合,系統性地建構抗生素管理組織架構,透過精準診斷、即時治療, 並強化用藥多元化策略,以降低抗生素抗藥性。在後疫情時代,提升管制性藥品使用之跨團隊 整合,預期可撙節醫療資源支出,以達經濟效益並能盡早部署,因應未來的隱形戰疫抗藥性危 機。

#### 碳青黴烯抗藥性克雷伯氏肺炎桿菌之負擔與治療

碳青黴烯抗藥性的腸內菌是近年來非常嚴重的醫療問題,抗藥性的腸內菌中又以克雷伯氏肺 炎桿菌是最主要的細菌,本演講將著重在碳青黴烯抗藥性的克雷伯氏肺炎桿菌之現況與治療, 將介紹世界以及台灣最新的流行病學,以及目前感染管制的一些做法和新知,也將提及治療的 國際建議,以及歐美在治療上不同的觀點,也將介紹最新的抗生素。

#### 萬古黴素抗藥性腸球菌之負擔與治療

Vancomycin-resistant Enterococci (VRE) have emerged as a significant multidrugresistant pathogen, posing substantial challenges in healthcare-associated infections. These infections are associated with high mortality and limited treatment options further exacerbate the burden.

Linezolid remains the only antibiotic formally approved for VRE infections, while daptomycin is frequently used off-label, supported by growing evidence of its efficacy in VRE bacteremia. Recent studies suggest that higher daptomycin doses, exceeding the standard 6 mg/kg, may improve outcomes. Current guidelines recommend doses of 8-12 mg/kg for Enterococcus faecium bacteremia, with doses on the higher end



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(>10 mg/kg) linked to better clinical responses in some cases. Achieving optimal pharmacodynamic targets, particularly through the AUC/MIC ratio, is critical for maximizing daptomycin efficacy.

In addition to monotherapy, combination regimens, such as daptomycin with betalactams or fosfomycin, have demonstrated synergistic effects in vitro and show promise in clinical settings, though further research is needed to establish their role in routine practice.

This presentation will address the burden of VRE infections in Taiwan, highlighting local epidemiological data and resistance trends. It will also explore evolving treatment strategies, including high-dose daptomycin regimens and combination therapies, to optimize outcomes in VRE management.



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#### 自體免疫檢測與診斷最新進展

New advances in the diagnostic antibodies for systemic autoimmune diseases

主持人:鄭添財 謝松洲

1520 引言 鄭添財(高雄長庚醫院風濕免疫科)

Opening remarks

1525 抗核抗體與自體免疫疾病之診斷新進展 吳沂達(臺中榮總過敏免疫風濕科) New advances in anti-nuclear antibody and

1555 肌炎抗體與發炎性肌炎之診斷新進展 New advances in myositis-specific antibody and diagnosis for idiopathic inflammatory myopathy

diagnosis for autoimmune diseases

方耀凡(林口長庚醫院風濕過敏免 疫科)

1625 硬皮症抗體與全身性硬化症之診斷新進展 New advances in scleroderma panel and diagnosis for systemic sclerosis 顏在弘(臺中榮總過敏免疫風濕科)

1655 結語 Closing remarks 謝松洲(台大醫院免疫風濕科)

#### ◆ 硬皮症抗體與全身性硬化症之診斷新進展

Systemic sclerosis (SSc) is a multifaceted autoimmune disease marked by vascular abnormalities, immune dysregulation, and progressive fibrosis affecting the skin and various internal organs. Advances in diagnostic techniques and biomarker panels are enhancing our ability to detect SSc and better management of SSc. This presentation will discuss recent progress in SSc diagnostic panels, highlighting novel diagnostic tool and biomarkers that refine disease characterization and predict progression more accurately. Furthermore, the concept of pre-scleroderma and very early systemic sclerosis

Key SSc-specific autoantibodies, including anti-topoisomerase I, anticentromere, and anti-RNA polymerase III, are central to current diagnostic criteria and invaluable for determining disease subsets and predicting likely complications. Autoantibodies against less commonly observed autoantigens, such as Th/To, fibrillarin, and Pm-Scl, are associated with specific phenotypes. Although commercialized immunoblot assays enable comprehensive analysis of these SSc-specific autoantibodies, their diagnostic accuracy remains less well established.

Systemic sclerosis is considered an orphan disease, with no validated strategy of disease modifying antirheumatic drug (DMARD) treatment for all patients. Very early diagnosis and timely treatment are the cornerstones to control the progression of the disease. The discovery of novel serum biomarkers markers offers new insight into vascular and fibrotic pathways, enhancing risk stratification and potential for early intervention. Emerging panel approaches incorporating genetic markers, cytokine profiles, and proteomic analysis provide a broader picture of SSc's molecular landscape, offering personalized insights into disease mechanisms and likely progression.

These advancements are reshaping the diagnostic landscape of systemic sclerosis, moving us closer to personalized medicine in SSc. In this talk, we will explore these



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innovations, their clinical implications, and the promising future they bring for improving SSc patient outcomes through earlier and more precise diagnosis.



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糖脂照護新觀點

台灣田邊製藥股份有限公司贊助

主持人:黃建寧

Opening remarks 1215

黃建寧(中山附醫內分泌新陳代謝科)

Strategy Difference between Primary & 賴史明(羅東博愛醫院新陳代謝科) 1220

Secondary Prevention for Lipid-Lowering

Treatment

1300 Panel Discussion & Closing Remarks 主持人及講師

Strategy Difference between Primary & Secondary Prevention for Lipid-Lowering Treatment

根據 2020 國民營養健康狀況變遷調查,目前有高達 37.7%國人有血脂異常,因此估算全國 血脂患者已超過800萬人,高血脂症儼然成為國病之一。

隨著次級預防的病人越來越受到重視,初級預防的病人仍然是不可忽視的族群。目前,中華民 國血脂及動脈硬化學會於 2022 年重新制定了<台灣心血管疾病初級預防血脂臨床治療指引>, 其中新增危險因子定義,將新陳代謝症候群列為第六個危險因子,同時將 CKD, DM 和 LDL-C大於 190mg/dL 的病人列為三個高危險的初級預防患者,建議 LDL-C 控制在 100mg/dL 以 下。且將非高風險的病人分為三個層級,有兩個危險因子的病人 LDL-C 起始治療標準從 130mg/dL 下修至 115mg/dL。有一個危險因子的病人從 160mg/dL 下修至 130mg/dL, 而沒 有任何危險因子的病人則從 190mg/dL 下修至 160mg/dL。

Statin 類藥物廣泛被使用在高血脂、高膽固醇的病人身上,已經有許多的證據顯示 statin 類 藥物可以降低 LDL-C 和減少心血管疾病的發生機會。另外,隨著病人需要長期使用藥物控制 血脂,藥物安全性也必須被所重視,因此初級預防該如何選擇適合的 statin 是值得深入探討。



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#### C-R-M-P,全方面疾病管理 Part 1

台灣百靈佳殷格翰股份有限公司贊助

主持人:劉鳳炫 鄭浩民

1330 Opening remarks 劉鳳炫(林口長庚醫院內分泌暨新陳代

謝科)

1335 Beyond Glucose: Unveiling SGLT2i's Power of CRM Protection for Patients with T2D

范綱志(新竹台大 醫院代謝內分泌

劉鳳炫(林口長庚 醫院內分泌暨新 陳代謝科)

科)

1400 Q&A

1405 Clinical Considerations for Use of Dpp4 inhibitor Therapy FAQ Library

張秦松(成大醫院 家庭醫學科)

劉鳳炫(林口長庚醫院內分泌暨新陳代謝科)

1430 Q&A

1435 Management of hypertension: from lowering blood pressure to end-organ protection 林柏霖(新竹馬偕

鄭浩民(臺北榮總

醫院心臟內科) 心臟內科)

1500 Q&A

1505 Closing remarks

鄭浩民(臺北榮總心臟內科)

- ◆ Beyond Glucose: Unveiling SGLT2i's Power of CRM Protection for Patients with T2D 糖尿病的治療策略不再僅限於血糖控制,心腎共病的照護甚至是預防,已經是必然的趨勢,2024 ADA 治療指引建議,第二型糖尿病患應同時控制好血糖、血壓、血脂,並挑選有器官保護實證的藥物來減少糖尿病的共病症產生,且同時也更清楚定義,只要 55 歲以上的糖尿病患者,同時合併肥胖、高血壓、抽菸、血脂異常、蛋白尿五項中的兩項,就屬於高心血管風險患者,應及早介入含有器官保護效果的治療藥物。此講題會著重於 Jardiance 在全人照護糖心腎之下所帶來的保護作用,包含心腎相關數據和研究,強調其在病人長期健康中的重要性。
- ◆ Clinical Considerations for Use of Dpp4 inhibitor Therapy \_FAQ Library 2023 年底 ADA 發表 2024 新的治療指引,針對心血管高風險族群除了血糖的控制之外,提早做器官保護也一樣重要,而對於非屬於這些族群的糖尿病患者,應同時考量到藥物的療效、減少患者對副作用的負擔及提升服藥順從性。因此在 2022 三月,台灣糖尿病學也發表新的台灣糖尿病治療指引,讓醫師了解台灣最新的治療指引並運用於臨床。根據統計,糖尿病病患平均用藥數量與種類逐年增加,必須思考長期治療策略,讓病患在控制血糖的進程中,兼顧降糖療效、順服性,以及極小化藥物副作用,以達到最大化的臨床效益。糖尿病用藥需從糖尿病共病與藥品特性來思考糖尿病合併用藥策略,而這些在健保體制之下都需要符合健保給付規範,針對這一兩年給付規範有較多改變之藥物作綜合整理以及討論,並同時提供 DPP4i 臨床使用上常遇到的問題做分享及討論。
- ◆ Management of hypertension: from lowering blood pressure to end-organ protection 2022 TSOC/THS 制定新的高血壓 guideline,下修標準到 130/80mmHg,如何選定有達到治療效果並且合併器官保護的藥物,是首要考量。Telmisartan 是 ARB 類的藥物,經由阻擋Angiotensin II 的作用,臨床上最顯著的作用是降血壓以及緩解心血管疾病罹病率和死亡率,且半衰期長達 24 小時,有利於血壓長期控制達標。

Telmisartan 額外有 PPAR-r 活化的好處,可以額外有減少空腹血糖等代謝症候群指標的好處。



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#### C-R-M-P,全方面疾病管理 Part 2

#### 台灣百靈佳殷格翰股份有限公司贊助

主持人:謝敏雄 郭炳宏

1520 Opening remarks 謝敏雄(萬芳醫院心臟內科)

1525 How to Treat Patients with First-Diagnosed 徐千彝(北醫附醫 謝敏雄(萬芳醫院 Atrial Fibrillation 心臟內科) 心臟內科)

1550 Q&A

1555 Early detection of IPF, signs and symptom's 黃俊凱(台大醫院 郭炳宏(台大醫院 introduction 胸腔內科) 胸腔內科)

1620 Q&A

1625 LABA/LAMA combination The Golden 于鎧綸(台大醫院 郭炳宏(台大醫院 standard in symptomatic COPD management 胸腔內科) 胸腔內科)

1650 Q&A

1655 Closing remarks 郭炳宏(台大醫院胸腔內科)

◆ How to Treat Patients with First-Diagnosed Atrial Fibrillation 心房顫動是一種常見的心律不整,全球約有 3300 萬人受到影響,而在台灣,約有 30 萬人受到此病症的困擾。有效的 AF 管理策略包括風險因素的治療、生活方式的改變以及中風的預防。對於 AF 患者,使用口服抗凝劑(如 Pradaxa®)可以顯著降低中風和全身性栓塞的風險。根據患者的具體情況,建議的劑量為每次口服 110 至 150 毫克,每日兩次。對於有出血風險的患者,則需根據個別風險進行劑量調整。

生活方式的改變,如健康飲食、定期運動和戒煙,對於改善 AF 患者的整體健康狀況至關重要。整體而言,通過綜合管理和個性化治療,可以有效提高 AF 患者的生活質量和健康結果。

- ◆ Early detection of IPF, signs and symptom's introduction 探討了肺纖維化早篩與的重要性。就早期肺纖維化篩檢、轉診機制、診斷準確性等方面進行了深入研討,強調了早期發現和介入對於肺纖維化患者的重要性。討論中特別突出了即時救援的概念,即通過及早識別肺纖維化患者,並快速將其轉介至適當的醫療機構進行治療,以提高治療效果和延長存活期。會議呼籲建立更加完善的篩檢和轉診制度,以實現肺纖維化患者的早期診斷和治療,進而改善病患的肺功能跟生活品質。
- ◆ LABA/LAMA combination The Golden standard in symptomatic COPD management 慢性阻塞性肺病((chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD) 肺阻塞為一慢性疾病,隨著病情進展,肺部功能會不斷衰退,急性惡化的機會就越來越高。依據衛福部統計資料顯示,民國 97-106 年之間,每年有約 5 千人因罹患肺阻塞而死亡,直至民國 111 年位居國人十大死因第九位。

肺阻塞並非罕見的疾病,亦是可經由穩定治療而控制,但死亡率卻為何逐年攀升且居高不下?可以綜歸幾個原因,包括民眾疾病認知不足而對於症狀警覺性低、病程進展緩慢未能被即時確診或是病患即便接受治療,卻因症狀緩解而自行停藥…等,進而錯過黃金治療期,導致不可逆的肺功能下降。

彙整 GOLD 2023 最新指南及具顯著症狀的肺阻塞病患使用 LABA/LAMA 的治療優勢,提供許多臨床醫師及護理人員作為第一線醫療照護參考。



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#### 在宅醫療政策及分級醫療轉銜實務探討

主持人:吳明賢 林宏榮 盛望徽

0830 引言

Opening remarks

0835 臺灣在宅醫療政策及願景

0900 在宅醫療照護模式及實務

Home health care model and practice

0925 醫院分級醫療轉銜實務

0950 綜合討論及結語

Panel discussion & Closing remarks

吳明賢(台灣內科醫學會)

一大大人, 一大大人, 一大大人,

石崇良(中央健康保 吳明賢(台灣內科醫

險署) 學會)

盧豐華(世澤居家<del>醫</del>

林宏榮(奇美醫院)

療診所)

科部)

許甯傑(台大醫院內

盛望徽(台灣內科醫

學會)

主持人及全體講師

#### ◆ 臺灣在宅醫療政策及願景

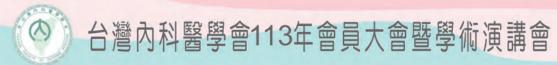
健保自 84 年開辦起,即提供居家照護服務,並於 105 年推動居家醫療照護整合計畫,由醫事服務機構組成團隊提供整合性照護服務。

然現行居家醫療服務,仍以慢性病照護為主,爰健保署自今年7月1日起推行在宅急症照護試辦計畫,針對肺炎、尿路感染、軟組織感染之居家個案、照護機構住民及急診失能個案,提供住院替代服務,在宅接受急症照護服務,減少病患及家屬奔波醫院或住院造成的照顧負擔,亦促使醫院病床等醫療資源得有效應用。

健保署期能以完善居家醫療照護網路,以人為本提供服務,並與社區其他照護資源整合,落實 與長照服務接軌,給予病患更妥適的照護環境。

#### ◆ 在宅醫療照護模式及實務

隨老年人口增加及少子化,台灣人口明年將由高齡社會進入超高齡社會。因老年人口增加,失能者隨之增加,不方便到門診看診的老年人也就增加,這可從家屬代拿藥狀況看出。家屬代拿藥時,是否可正確描述長者病情及藥物服用結果,讓醫師獲正確病史作出診斷和開立處方、開立檢查、避免藥物副作用及降低不必要的藥物等,是值得擔心的醫療問題。既然病人住在家不方便出門看診,健保署推行的「全民健康保險居家醫療照護整合計畫」就是為面對此問題的解方,由醫師親自到病人家中診察並整合及開立處方,本日介紹健保署自民國 104 年 4 月公告已推行九年的居家醫療模式,同時分享推展的實務經驗。



12/1(日) 301 演講廳

#### 王德宏教授國際特別演講

Professor Teh-Hong Wang International Special Lecture

主持人:吳明賢 盛望徽

1020 Opening remarks

1025 Preventing Kidney Stone Recurrence: Why should internal medicine physicians

be concerned with kidney stones?

1110 Caring Beyond Curing: Empathy in

Modern Medicine

1155 Closing remarks

吳明賢(台灣內科醫學會)

Prof. Virginia Hood

(Elected-President, International Society of Internal Medicine)

Dr. William E. Fox

(Chair, Board of Regents,

American College of Physicians)

盛望徽(台灣內科醫學會)

• Preventing Kidney Stone Recurrence: Why should internal medicine physicians be concerned with kidney stones?

Kidney stones occur in 1/11 people during a lifetime with a 5–10-year 50% recurrence risk. Stones are associated with metabolic, kidney, cardiovascular and bone disorders. Kidney stones grow from crystals that form in urine supersaturated with stone forming elements and lacking inhibitors. Supersaturation (SS) results from increased solute, low urine volume and not-ideal pH. SS can predict stone type and treatment strategies. Most stones contain calcium with oxalate or phosphate and less commonly, uric acid, cystine or other chemical combinations. Size varies from a pin head to a golf ball. Most, larger than 5 mm, cannot pass spontaneously. Stone burden is best assessed by renal ultrasound or non-contrast CT.

Stones occur more commonly in men and in those with a family history. Other influences are hot dry climates, diet, gut microbiome, and conditions such as metabolic syndrome, weight loss surgeries, urinary tract obstruction or infection and excessive intake of supplemental calcium, vitamins C and D, and some medications. Dietary factors include excess salt, soda, sugar, animal protein and processed foods. Diets high in fruits and vegetables lower stone risk.

Knowing the stone composition and the chemical composition of urine collected over 24 hours helps identify dietary and medication strategies to prevent recurrence. Low volume, excess calcium and reduced citrate are the main contributors. Calcium excretion is increased by high sodium and high protein diets. Urine pH > 7 promotes phosphate, cystine and struvite stones. PH lower than 6.2 promotes uric acid and calcium oxalate stones.

Prevention goal is to normalize or halve SS. Evidence based dietary prevention includes daily fluid intake of 2-3 quarts (liters) consumed evenly throughout the day and night to always maintain dilute urine; dietary calcium 0.8-1.2g, sodium <2.3g, protein 0.8-1g/kg and 5-9 fruits and vegetables; avoiding processed foods, dietary supplements and excess vitamin C or D. Dietician advice is recommended.

When needed, medications include thiazides to reduce urine calcium, allopurinol to reduce blood and urine uric acid and potassium, magnesium citrate or 3-4 oz lemon juice to increase urine citrate (an inhibitor of stone formation).



12/1(日) 301 演講廳

智腎超群 – 腎病治療的新境界: What Can Keto-analogues Help? 台灣費森尤斯卡比股份有限公司贊助

主持人:洪思群

1215 Opening

1220 腎病治療的新境界:

What Can Keto-analogues Help?

1300 Q & A

洪思群(台北慈濟醫院內科部) 楊智超(高雄長庚紀念醫院腎臟科)

主持人及講師

◆ 腎病治療的新境界:What Can Keto-analogues Help?

今年國際腎臟病防治組織 KDIGO 發布最新指引,以全方面的治療角度,闡述飲食、生活習慣與藥物的重要性,在蛋白質攝取部分,首度推薦處方酮酸胺基酸 (Keto-analogues) 搭配低蛋白飲食。低蛋白飲食能降低腎絲球壓力,達到保護腎臟、延緩洗腎的效果,當搭配酮酸胺基酸,能進一步顯著延緩惡化且減輕尿毒症,並防範肌肉流失和支持營養狀態。最新研究發現糖尿病腎病變第四到五期且嚴重蛋白尿的患者,酮酸胺基酸搭配低蛋白飲食能減輕腎功能惡化且改善蛋白尿。此外,由於腎病惡化也會導致心血管疾病風險增加,原因包含尿毒素、PEW、骨礦物質代謝異常、發炎等,酮酸胺基酸亦能改善其代謝紊亂的狀況。本演講將闡述腎臟保護的策略、併發症的控制,以及強調酮酸胺基酸在現今治療中的角色與效益。



301 演講廳 12/1(日)

#### 攔截腎絲球殺手:腎絲球腎炎

Intercept the killer of glomerulus: glomerulonephritis

主持人:李建德 洪士元

1330 引言

李建德(高雄市立鳳山醫院腎臟科)

Opening remarks

最常見又不易治療的腎炎: IqA 腎炎

李文欽(高雄長庚紀念醫院腎臟科)

The glomerulonephritis which is most common

and difficult to treat: IgA nephritis (IgAN)

1400 快速惡化又棘手的腎炎: 快速進行性腎炎

Rapidly worsening and intractable

glomerulonephritis: Rapidly progressive

glomerulonephritis (RPGN)

難纏又需長期抗戰的腎炎:狼瘡性腎 1425

Trouble glomerulonephritis that requires a

long fight: lupus nephritis

1450 討論與結語

張敏育(義大醫院腎臟科)

陳建良(高雄榮總腎臟科)

Discussion & Closing remarks

洪士元(義大醫院腎臟科)

#### 最常見又不易治療的腎炎: IgA 腎炎

免疫球蛋白 A (IqA) 腎炎是最常見的原發性腎絲球疾病。它的病理機制涉及多階段過程,包 括 IgA1 的異常生成與糖基化、免疫複合物的形成、以及補體系統的活化,進而誘發局部免疫 反應並導致腎臟損傷。這種疾病的臨床表現多樣,從無症狀的顯微血尿到快速進展的腎功能衰 竭,呈現出顯著的異質性。

臨床上,IgA 腎炎的診斷依賴於腎臟切片,而治療策略則包括血壓與蛋白尿控制。此外,有越 來越多的新藥研究成果值得期待。儘管如此,在處理 IgA 腎病患者的過程中,仍存在諸多挑 戰。治療策略可能需要個體化,以針對被認為對預後最具決定性影響的因素來考量。

總結來說, IqAN 的複雜性和異質性挑戰了我們對其理解與治療的能力,但隨著新型診斷工具 和治療策略的發展,我們看到了更多的希望。

#### 快速惡化又棘手的腎炎: 快速進行性腎炎

快速進行性腎炎為是醫療急症,其病理學特徵是存在新月形腎絲球炎。快速進行性腎炎是免疫 出問題導致發炎反應。臨床表現除腎臟變化,有些是多樣性的,腎臟外的表現包括皮膚、神經 無力、聽力影響、喘、咳血。機轉也是多樣性,當發生快速進行性腎炎時,治療包括免疫抑制 劑併用類固醇等組合藥物、針對 B 細胞標靶藥物及適時血漿置換,有些病人可能需針對補體 活化來治療。面對此病的基本是儘速診斷及給予精準個體治療可以改善預後。然而病人初診可 能在神經內科、胸腔科,耳鼻喉科、新陳代謝科等,因此今天介紹快速惡化又棘手的腎炎新的 進展。

#### 難纏又需長期抗戰的腎炎:狼瘡性腎

狼瘡性腎炎是紅斑性狼瘡最嚴重的器官表現之一。儘管近年來對發病機轉的認識以及更多的 治療選擇,狼瘡性腎炎仍然增加了 SLE 相關的併發症及死亡率。最終 10-30%狼瘡性腎炎會 進展至末期腎臟病。早期診斷狼瘡性腎炎加上及時治療對於預防疾病進展至關重要。診斷主要 由腎臟切片確定。治療分為誘導期和維持期,主要使用免疫抑制藥物。第一線治療包括高劑量 類固醇與 cyclophosphamide 或 mycophenolate mofetil。近期研究顯示 belimumab 加上 標準治療有較佳效果。維持期治療建議持續 3-5 年。其他考量包括飲食限制、血壓控制等。



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免疫抑制會增加感染風險,需及時預防和處理。整體而言,狼瘡性腎炎的治療需要個人化與長期追蹤,以改善預後。



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#### 2024 血鉀異常與腎小管疾病新知

Updated dyskalemia problem and renal tubular disorders

主持人:林石化 許永和

1520 引言 林石化(三軍總醫院腎臟科)

Opening remarks

1525 血鉀異常: 從臨床診斷到人工智慧 林石化(三軍總醫院腎臟科)

Dyskalemia: From clinical diagnosis to AI EKG

application

disease?

1555 被低估的台灣高致死率高帶原率遺傳腎臟病 曾敏華(林口長庚醫院小兒腎臟科) Underestimated, high mortality and high

carrier rate inherited kidney disease in Taiwan

1625 尿液在腎臟疾病還有哪些用途? 宋志建(三軍總醫院腎臟科)

What are the other uses for urine in kidney

1655 結語 許永和(萬芳醫院腎臟內科)

#### ◆ 血鉀異常:從臨床診斷到人工智慧

Closing remarks

As a clinician, I am mostly involved in clinical diagnosis and management of acid-base and electrolyte disorders and collaborate with worldwide experts and laboratories. I also help with the molecular diagnosis for the patients with inherited renal tubular disorders such as renal tubular acidosis, Bartter's syndrome, Gitelman's syndrome, and nephrogenic diabetes insipidus, et al. I also do several animal studies, focusing on disease (Gitelman's syndrome, Gordon's syndrome and isolated proximal renal tubular acidosis)-causing knockin mice to explore the pathophysiology and rescue therapy, as well as global and kidney-specific knock-out mice in the upstream and downstream regulator of thiazide-sensitive sodium chloride co-transporter (NCC). I participated in KDIGO Expert Meeting for Gitelman's syndrome, serves as an editorial board in JASN from 2018 and subject editor in Nephrology and Orphanet Journal Rare Diseases. Recently, I participate in the studies related to a rapid diagnosis with more accurate management of acute and chronic hypokalemia, using the spot/24 urine electrolytes and exosomes. I am also interested in the application of deep learning model (DLM) to detect EKG-based dyskalemia /dyscalcemia and their prediction of outcome (previvor). To date, I have published more than 430 peer-reviewed articles with total citation 12500 and 11 book chapters in medicine and nephrology.

#### ◆ 尿液在腎臟疾病還有哪些用途?

正常尿液是經由腎臟過濾、再分泌與吸收後排出而成。傳統上可藉由尿液常規檢查看尿圓柱 (Cast)來了解腎臟相關疾病,亦可以快速了解身體其他狀況。針對慢性腎臟病,尿液可以用來檢測與定量尿蛋白,也可以收集 24 小時尿液計算腎絲球過濾率。然而尿液生化電解質檢驗是最複雜也最容易被忽略的,它可以幫助了解腎臟與非腎臟問題、甚至腎小管疾病、低血鉀、高血鉀相關疾病。尿液生化可用 24 小時收集或單次收集小便,兩種方法各有其優缺點。最後,尿液外泌體 (extracellular vesicles)為 100nm 左右,目前可知含有蛋白質、RNA、miRNA,且扮演許多功能,可以調解腎臟生理亦可以當作生物標記,因此尿液可以當作非侵入檢驗來瞭解腎臟甚至反應其他身體系統性疾病。



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#### 阻塞性呼吸道疾病治療的最新進展

Update in the management of obstructive airway diseases

主持人:陳育民 林恕民

0830 引言 陳育民(臺北榮總胸腔部)

Opening remarks

0835 2024 全球氣喘倡議 (GINA) 的最新進展 張博瑞(林口長庚醫院胸腔內科)

What's new in the Global Initiative for

Asthma (GINA) 2024

0900 肺阻塞 2024 GOLD 診治指引更新概要 黄偉彰(臺中榮總胸腔內科)

The summary of changes in GOLD Report 2024

氣喘和肺阻塞的小呼吸道失能

Small airway dysfunction in asthma and

COPD

0925

0950 綜合討論 主持人及全體講師

Panel discussion

0955 結語 Closing remarks 林恕民(林口長庚醫院呼吸治療科)

蕭逸函(臺北榮總胸腔部)

#### ◆ 肺阻塞 2024 GOLD 診治指引更新概要

2024年慢性阻塞性肺病全球倡議(global initiative for chronic obstructive lung disease,GOLD)整體來說,共分為 6 章,在形式上原第 3 章(預防和維持治療的支持證據)和第 4 章 [穩定期慢性阻塞性肺病(以下簡稱肺阻塞)的管理]合併為第 3 章(肺阻塞預防與管理)以去除重複內容。重要的內容變化之處在於修訂和增加了 10 個面向:(1)擴充保留比值肺功能受損(PRISm)的概念;(2)增加肺過度充氣的部分;(3)肺功能章節增加吸入支氣管擴張劑前進行肺功能檢查的說明;(4)增加 肺阻塞目標族群篩檢的部分;(5)在肺阻塞初始評估部分,更新血中嗜酸性球計數的說明;(6)更新間質性肺病部分;(7)修訂戒菸部分;(8)對肺阻塞患者的建議疫苗進行更新,與目前美國疾病管制與預防中心(CDC)的指引保持一致;(9)擴充吸入性治療的管理部分,包括病人正確使用吸入器的能力以及如何選擇吸入器;(10)新增戒菸藥物治療。本演講主要介紹 GOLD 2024的關鍵更新要點,以提供照護肺阻塞病人的最新觀念。

#### ◆ 氣喘和肺阻塞的小呼吸道失能

Small airway dysfunction (SAD) plays a crucial role in the pathophysiology of both asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). SAD contributes significantly to airflow limitation, disease progression, and exacerbation risk. In asthma, SAD is associated with persistent inflammation, airway hyperresponsiveness, and remodeling, even in patients with seemingly well-controlled symptoms. Similarly, in COPD, SAD represents an early feature of disease development, preceding significant emphysematous changes. It contributes to ventilation heterogeneity and gas exchange abnormalities, worsening dyspnea and exercise intolerance.

Despite its clinical relevance, SAD is often overlooked due to challenges in detection and management. Advanced diagnostic tools, such as impulse oscillometry, multiple-breath nitrogen washout, and computed tomography, have improved our ability to assess SAD. Understanding SAD in asthma and COPD underscores its importance as



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a therapeutic target. By addressing this "silent zone," clinicians can improve disease control, reduce exacerbation risk, and enhance patient quality of life. Future research focusing on SAD-specific interventions and their integration into personalized management strategies will be pivotal in transforming care for these chronic airway diseases.



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#### 非小細胞肺癌的標靶治療

Targeted therapy in NSCLC

主持人:王金洲 施金元

引言 Introduction 王金洲(高雄長庚醫院胸腔內科) 1020

非小細胞肺癌之罕見突變基因治療 1025 江起陸(臺北榮總胸腔部) Targeted therapy in NSCLC with rare

oncogenic mutations

非小細胞肺癌標靶藥物治療新進展 陳崇裕(台大雲林胸腔科) 1050

Recent advances in non-small cell lung

cancer targeted therapy

標靶治療的抗藥機轉-針對非小細胞肺癌帶有 楊宗穎(臺中榮總胸腔內科) 1115

EGFR 和 ALK 突變的族群 Resistance mechanism of targeted therapy

in NSCLC--focusing on EGFR and ALK

1140 綜合討論 主持人及全體講師 Panel discussion

結語 施金元(台大醫院內科部胸腔科) 1155 Closing remarks

非小細胞肺癌標靶藥物治療新進展

Osimertinib as a first-line therapy with notable improvements in progression-free survival (PFS), overall survival (OS), and CNS response, particularly when combined with chemotherapy for enhanced CNS benefits. Combination therapies like Amivantamab and Lazertinib further extend PFS in high-risk patients, including those with brain or liver metastases and TP53 mutations. Treatment of rare mutations, such as ALK, ROS1, BRAF V600E, MET exon 14 skipping, RET, HER2, and NTRK, is also addressed, with targeted therapies tailored to these mutations providing personalized and effective options. Subcutaneous administration of Amivantamab offers a promising alternative to intravenous delivery with non-inferior pharmacokinetics. For early-stage NSCLC, adjuvant Osimertinib significantly improves disease-free survival and OS postsurgery, while minimal residual disease (MRD) monitoring supports early recurrence detection. Osimertinib is also poised to set a new standard for unresectable Stage III NSCLC following chemoradiotherapy, offering robust survival benefits across patient subsets.



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Early Intervention of SGLT2i: Evidence-based Cardiorenal Protection in Patients with T2D

台灣禮來股份有限公司和台灣百靈佳殷格翰股份有限公司共同贊助

主持人:曾炳憲

1215 Early Intervention of SGLT2i: Evidencebased Cardiorenal Protection in Patients with T2D 廖國盟(市立聯醫忠孝院區內分泌及新陳代謝科)

◆ Early Intervention of SGLT2i: Evidence-based Cardiorenal Protection in Patients with T2D

近年來糖尿病的治療進展飛速,糖尿病的治療策略不再僅限於血糖控制,共病的照護甚至是預防已經是必然的趨勢,2024 ADA 治療指引建議,第二型糖尿病患應同時控制好血糖、血壓、血脂,並挑選有器官保護實證的藥物來減少糖尿病的共病症產生,且同時也更清楚定義,只要55 歲以上的糖尿病患者,同時合併肥胖、高血壓、抽菸、血脂異常、蛋白尿五項中的兩項,就屬於高心血管風險患者,應及早介入含有器官保護效果的治療藥物。除了心腎保護之外,針對患者的代謝症候群各指標的處理也至關重要,除了證據力強大的臨床試驗之外,此講題更帶來2024 發表最新的真實世界資料,包含長達五年觀察期的 EMPRISE 及豐富的台灣本土資料,不再治療「單一疾病」,而是治療「患者」本身,延伸至國內外指引建議具大型臨床試驗證實可下降心血管或心衰竭風險實證的治療藥物如 SGLT2i 在優質糖尿病治療旅程上的關鍵角色。



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### 免疫療法在胸部惡性腫瘤治療中的應用

Immunotherapy in thoracic malignancy

主持人:陳育民 夏德椿

1330 引言 陳育民(臺北榮總胸腔部)

Opening remarks

1335 免疫治療的新時代:肺癌的新進展 張晟瑜(亞東紀念醫院胸腔內科)

The New Era of Immunotherapy: Advances

in Lung Cancer

1405 可切除非小細胞肺癌的圍手術期免疫治療 廖唯昱(台大醫院胸腔科)

Perioperative Immunotherapy for

Resectable Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

1435 免疫療法在晚期非小細胞肺癌的應用
The Role of Immunotherapy in advanced

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

1455 結語 Closing remarks 夏德椿(中國附醫內科部)

#### ◆ 可切除非小細胞肺癌的圍手術期免疫治療

In early-stage non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), systemic therapy plays a crucial role alongside surgery. Besides conventional chemotherapy, targeted agents are available for EGFR-mutated and ALK-rearranged NSCLC. Recently, immunotherapy has also been used as adjuvant treatment after surgery, and combining immunotherapy with chemotherapy as neoadjuvant treatment has gained attention.

洪仁宇(高醫附醫胸腔內科)

In Taiwan, Pembrolizumab and Atezolizumab are approved for use in the adjuvant setting. EGFR mutations and ALK fusions should be excluded, and adjuvant Atezolizumab requires PD-L1 expression of ≥1% in the tumor. Most patients fall into stages II to IIIA, with a one-year treatment recommendation for both drugs.

Large international trials show that immunotherapy reduces disease recurrence risk. Atezolizumab can reduce this risk by 34% and mortality by 57% in patients with PD-L1 expression ≥50%. Pembrolizumab reduces recurrence risk by 24%. Immunotherapy is now also used before surgery as neoadjuvant treatment. The CheckMate 816 trial showed that nivolumab plus chemotherapy, followed by surgery, improved mEFS by 32%, though OS data are pending. According to KEYNOTE-671, pembrolizumab is administered four times before surgery with chemotherapy and 13 times after surgery. Compared to chemotherapy alone, it reduces recurrence by 42% and mortality by 28%. Ultimately, treatment should balance benefits and survival based on the physician's judgment of the characteristics and disease status of NSCLC patients.

#### ◆ 免疫療法在晚期非小細胞肺癌的應用

以免疫檢查點抑制劑為主的免疫療法在晚期或轉移性非小細胞肺癌(NSCLC)患者的治療在近幾年取得了顯著的進展。這類療法透過增強免疫系統辨識和攻擊腫瘤細胞的能力,為患者提供了一種新的治療策略。許多的臨床試驗結果顯示,免疫檢查點抑制劑作為單一藥物治療或與化療合併使用,能夠顯著提高未經治療/治療過的 NSCLC 患者的整體存活率。然而,患者反應的異質性及潛在的免疫相關不良事件仍需要仔細的患者選擇和生物標記評估。目前的研究致力於找出對於免疫療法治療有效的預測因子,與如何優化治療的效果,例如與標靶藥物或是放射治療等其他療法的聯合應用。總體而言,免疫檢查點抑制劑的發展為近幾年晚期 NSCLC



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治療藥物的重大進展之一,強調了個人化醫療在腫瘤治療的重要。



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#### 發炎性關節炎發病機制和治療處置的最新發展

New insights into the pathogenesis and management of inflammatory arthritis

主持人:陳明翰 林世昌 劉峰誠 李克仁

1520 引言 Opening remarks

1525 發炎性關節炎發病機制的最新進展 Update on the pathogenesis of inflammatory arthritis

1545 治療發炎性關節炎的新挑戰
The challenge in the treatment of inflammatory arthritis

1605 類風濕性關節炎超音波檢查的現況及定位 Ultrasound in RA: Where do we stand

1625 論述脊椎關節炎中超音波在著骨點炎和指(趾) 炎中的應用 Ultrasound in SpA:enthesitis,dactylitis

1645 綜合討論 Panel discussion

1655 結語 Closing remarks 陳明翰(臺北榮總過敏免疫風濕科)

盧俊吉(三軍總醫 林世昌(台北國泰 院風濕免疫過敏 醫院)

科)

蔡弘正(臺北榮總 陳明翰(臺北榮總 過敏免疫風濕科) 過敏免疫風濕科)

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林世昌(台北國泰醫院)

林世昌(台北國泰醫院)

#### ◆ 治療發炎性關節炎的新挑戰

In brief, the treatment of inflammatory arthritis presents numerous challenges, including early diagnosis, personalized treatment, long-term management, and the development of new therapies. The complexity of immune system regulation, treatment resistance, patient adherence, high treatment costs, and managing comorbidities all contribute to the difficulty of effective disease management. Moreover, reversing long-term joint damage, precisely targeting autoimmune responses, and preventing disease in high-risk populations are key issues that remain unresolved. However, advancements in fields such as genomics and biologics are driving progress in new therapies. Multidisciplinary collaboration will play a critical role in creating more comprehensive and precise treatment strategies. As breakthroughs continue, they hold the promise of improving patients' quality of life and enabling better disease control and joint repair in the future.

#### ◆ 類風濕性關節炎超音波檢查的現況及定位

類風濕性關節炎(RA)是一種慢性自身免疫性疾病,主要影響關節,導致疼痛、腫脹和功能喪失。早期診斷和治療對於預防關節損傷和改善患者生活品質至關重要。重點式照護超音波(POCUS)技術作為一種實時成像的診斷工具,在 RA 的評估中具有關鍵角色。POCUS 能夠快速、準確地檢測關節滑膜炎、接骨點炎和腱鞘炎的影像學變化,並能夠量化滑膜厚度和滑液量,提供即時的臨床決策支持。相比傳統的影像學檢查,如 X 光,POCUS 具有更高的靈敏度和特異性,且操作簡便、成本較低。本演講將探討 POCUS 在RA 診斷和追蹤中的應用,包括其在早期診斷、疾病活動度評估及治療效果監測中的價值。我們將展示最新的研究成果和臨床案例,強調 POCUS 在提高 RA 患者治療效果和生活品質方面的潛力。希望通過本次演



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講,促進內科醫師對 POCUS 的認識和應用,以更好地治療 RA 患者。

◆ 論述脊椎關節炎中超音波在著骨點炎和指(趾)炎中的應用

脊椎關節炎 (Spondyloarthritis)是一群有某些共同特徵的關節炎的疾病集合群,包含僵直性脊椎炎、乾癬性關節炎、發炎性陽道疾病相關之關節炎等。而這些共同特徵包含以周邊關節發炎為主的接骨點炎 (Enthesitis)、指炎 (Dactylitis)、肌腱炎 (Tendinitis)以及腱鞘炎 (Tenosynovitis)。診斷這些疾病的時候,很大部分依據的就是患者身體是否有產生這些病徵。

在臨床診視以及臨床試驗的所用的評估量表中,有不少是針對這些病徵的表現嚴重程度設計的,例如關節炎為主的 PsARC、DASPA、指炎相關的 LDI 和接骨點炎相關的 MASES、SPARCC等。不過臨床評估工具經常有其極限,評估者間也存在異質性。因此軟組織超音波就成為了一項非侵入性、成本低、施作方便的檢查項目。為了也能夠使超音波的檢查結果能有共通性,OMERACT (Outcome Measures of Rheumatology)機構的超音波工作小組針對風濕免疫疾病會發生的病灶,於超音波底下呈現的典型樣貌做出定義,使得檢查結果的判讀有依據可循。另外歐洲風濕病醫學會 (EULAR)於 2017 年也發表超音波施作指引,讓操作者能依照較為固定的步驟評估病灶。至此,超音波已經成為本類疾病診斷及追蹤的重要工具,提供臨床醫師動態調整治療方針的參考。



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#### 内分泌與肥胖

0900

#### Endocrine and obesity

主持人:歐弘毅 黄兆山

0830 引言 歐弘毅(成大醫院內分泌新陳代謝科)

Opening remarks

0835 內分泌與肥胖間:機制與鑑別診斷 蔡明劼(陳顯明診所)

Endocrine disorder and obesity: Mechanism and differential diagnosis

腦-內分泌-腸道的交互作用與肥胖的關聯

Brain-endocrine-gut interaction and obesity

0925 腸泌素為基礎的減重新藥
New drug (incretin-based medication) and

0950 結語 Closing remarks 林怡瑄(林口長庚醫院內分泌暨新陳代謝科)

林毅欣(臺安醫院內分泌暨新陳代謝科)

黄兆山(林口長庚醫院內分泌暨新陳 代謝科)

#### ◆ 内分泌與肥胖間:機制與鑑別診斷

Patients have a high rate of obesity in the Department of Endocrinology. However, some patients don't understand how they gained weight. They come to the clinic with the chief complaint of "endocrine dysregulation." They believe they are suffering from a disease which makes them obese. It is a task for an endocrinologist to help these patients determine an appropriate diagnosis.

The use of certain medication could result in weight gain. The clues can be found in a detailed history taking and in the cloud-based medical record of National Health Insurance. There are also certain endocrine disorders that would cause weight gain, such as hypothyroidism, Cushing's syndrome, and polycystic ovary syndrome. We can make a differential diagnosis through history taking, physical examination, and blood tests.

Nevertheless, how much weight did they gain from an endocrine disease? Can the body weight be restored after proper treatment of the disorder? Among those patients who gained weight, what percentage is associated with endocrine disorders? What kind of laboratory tests or medical imaging should be performed? These subjects are rarely discussed.

After excluding endocrine disorders, weight gain is primarily resulted from an unhealthy lifestyle. However, some patients have no idea of this. Lifestyle modification, rational use of weight loss medications, and bariatric surgery are all effective prescriptions for weight reduction. Shared decision making should be conducted by patients and physicians to find out the most suitable solution.

#### ◆ 腦-內分泌-腸道的交互作用與肥胖的關聯

本演講探討了腸腦軸與肥胖治療之間的關聯性,強調了腸道與大腦之間的雙向信號傳導如何影響我們的能量平衡與代謝控制。腸道在監測營養成分方面具有理想的位置,能將複雜的食物分解為單一的營養素,並透過腸源性體液和神經信號將信息傳遞至大腦,形成一個稱為腸腦軸的系統。

腸道上皮細胞中,腸内分泌細胞雖然僅佔約 1%,但它們是人體質量最大的內分泌器官之一,



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負責監測攝入的營養,並將其信息傳遞給大腦以調節食物攝取與能量消耗。肥胖會導致這一系統的擾動,表現為神經元激活減弱、炎症、神經肽表達改變以及迷走神經信號感知減弱等問題。 這些改變會影響飽腹感、食慾調節,並導致食物攝取增加。

未來的肥胖治療方向將著重於深入研究腸腦軸的病理生理機制,開發針對腸道和大腦失調的 新型藥物,同時探索透過飲食與生活方式的干預來逆轉這些負面影響。這些治療策略將有助於 促進長期的體重管理及改善代謝健康。

#### ◆ 腸泌素為基礎的減重新藥

腸泌素為基礎的減重藥物在肥胖及糖尿病治療中展現出顯著成效,特別是 GLP-1 受體促效劑(GLP-1 receptor agonist)。GLP-1 受體促效劑不僅有助於血糖控制,還可促進體重減輕,並對心腎功能提供保護。多項大型臨床試驗(如 REWIND、SUSTAIN、PIONEER 及 STEP等)證實 GLP-1 受體促效劑在控制代謝疾病方面的效果。目前已有新一代藥物,如雙腸泌素受體促效劑(例如 Tirzepatide)和多重激素受體促效劑,顯示更顯著的體重控制和血糖調節潛力。未來,口服型 GLP-1 受體促效劑的開發也將有望提升患者的用藥依從性,使更多肥胖及代謝異常的患者受益。



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### 腎上腺疾病

1055

1155

#### Adrenal nodule, Adrenal insufficiency

主持人:李亭儀 王舒儀

1020 引言 Introduction 李亭儀(萬芳醫院內分泌暨新陳代謝

科)

如何診斷腎上腺偶見瘤 1025 劉漢文(萬芳醫院內分泌暨新陳代謝 科)

How to diagnosis adrenal incidentaloma

鄭畬方(彰化基督教醫院內分泌暨新

腎上腺機能不全與庫欣症候群 Adrenal insufficiency and Cushing syndrome

陳代謝科) 王子源(中國附醫內分泌科)

1125 醛固酮增多症與內分泌高血壓 Hyperaldosteronism and endocrine hypertension

結語 王舒儀(彰化基督教醫院內分泌暨新 Closing remarks 陳代謝科)

#### 如何診斷腎上腺偶見瘤

腎上腺偶見瘤是因腎上腺疾病以外的原因接受影像檢查,而意外發現的腎上腺腫瘤。雖然大部 分是良性且無內分泌功能的腎上腺皮質腺瘤,但在初次發現時需評估是否為惡性或具內分泌 功能。非顯影劑電腦斷層攝影為主要的影像診斷工具,良性特徵包括脂肪含量高、均質化影像、 小於 4 公分及 Hounsfield units <10。除非患者有腎上腺以外的癌症病史,否則不建議進行 腎上腺切片,尤其是對於疑似腎上腺皮質癌的患者,應避免切片以免癌細胞擴散。初次發現腎 上腺偶見瘤時,從病史與理學檢查,評估是否有腎上腺激素分泌過多的臨床表現,且以隔夜 1mg dexamethasone suppression test 檢測是否有自主性皮質醇分泌。若懷疑嗜鉻細胞瘤, 應檢測血漿或 24 小時尿液游離變腎上腺素;有高血壓或低鉀血症者,應檢驗醛固酮與血漿腎 素活性比值,以排除原發性高醛固酮症。



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How do DPP4is Matter the Early Stages of the T2D Journey ? 台灣百靈佳殷格翰股份有限公司贊助

主持人: 王治元

1215 Opening 王治元(台大醫院內分泌新陳代謝科)

1225 How do DPP4is Matter the Early Stages of 王子源(中國附醫內分泌科)

the T2D Journey?

1305 Discussion and Closing 主持人及講師

◆ How do DPP4is Matter the Early Stages of the T2D Journey ? 積極早期即開始良好的血糖控制乃是長期器官保護根本,減少未來產生小血管病變與大血管 病變等糖尿病之長期併發症。

臨床常見病人控糖不佳,台灣依舊有超過五成的患者控制未達標,其中有許多複雜因子影響最終的成果。除了 HbA1c,隱含其中血糖控制過程中的穩定度、控糖維持度等等細節,醫師在處方時除考慮藥品特性以外,以病人為處方思考的核心,提供結合指引與臨床,提供病人最大的臨床助益。醫師應留意糖尿病病人個人化醫療的選擇。透過龐大的研究解析各類降糖藥物差異,以及盡早起始 DPP4,可以如何透過其獨特性,提供廣大 T2D 族群一致性、穩定控糖過程至持續達標;提供較不影響病友生活品質之控糖旅程、兼顧到長期延緩病程進展之治療策略,讓病人在控制血糖的進程中,兼顧降糖療效、順服性,以及極小化藥物副作用,以達到最大化的臨床效益。



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#### 抗細胞激素自體抗體的新進展

Recent Advances in Anti-cytokine Auto-antibodies

主持人:謝思民 黃景泰

1330 引言

謝思民(台大醫院感染科)

Opening remarks

1335 對感染症的新見解:抗細胞激素(如丙型干擾素)自體抗體之影響

胡婉妍(台大醫 謝思民(台大醫院感染科) 院感染科)

Novel Insights into Infectious Diseases: Autoantibodies against Interferon-Gamma and Other Cytokines

1405 干擾素 alpha 與抗巨噬細胞集落刺激因子自體抗體 Anti-IFN-alpha and Anti-GM-CSF Autoantibody

顧正崙(長庚大 黃景泰(台北長 學臨床醫學研究 庚醫院感染醫學 所) 科)

1435 抗介白素-12 與 23 自體抗體 Anti-IL-12 and Anti-IL-23 Auto-antibodies 鄭琬豑(台大醫 院感染科)

1455 結語 Closing remarks 黄景泰(台北長庚醫院感染醫學科)

#### ◆ 干擾素 alpha 與抗巨噬細胞集落刺激因子自體抗體

Autoantibodies targeting cytokines have emerged as critical contributors to immune dysregulation. By neutralizing specific cytokines, these autoantibodies result in distinct immune deficiencies: granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) autoantibodies impair alveolar macrophage function, leading to pulmonary alveolar proteinosis (PAP); type I interferon (IFN) autoantibodies are associated with viral infections; type II IFN autoantibodies predispose to intra-macrophagic infections; interleukin-6 (IL-6) autoantibodies increase susceptibility to pyogenic bacterial infections; and interleukin-17A/F (IL-17A/F) autoantibodies are linked to mucocutaneous candidiasis. These cytokine-specific autoantibodies cause infections that closely resemble those seen in individuals with corresponding inborn errors of immunity.

Anti-type I IFN autoantibodies have garnered significant attention due to their role in severe COVID-19. Recently, they have also been implicated in increased susceptibility to other viral infections, including influenza, tick-borne encephalitis, West Nile virus (WNV), and various arboviral diseases. Notably, these autoantibodies have been identified in pediatric COVID-19 cases. Here, we present our preliminary findings on the role of anti-type I IFN autoantibodies in pediatric COVID-19 and other viral infections.

Beyond PAP, anti-GM-CSF autoantibodies have been reported in patients with cryptococcosis and nocardiosis, as described by our team and others. We will review the characteristics of these autoantibodies and their associated clinical manifestations, providing insights into their pathogenic roles.

#### ◆ 抗介白素-12 與 23 自體抗體

傳統的觀念認為白介素-12 (IL-12)是 TH1 重要刺激干擾素(IFN-γ)生成的細胞激素,與抗分枝桿菌的免疫相關。所以具有抗 IL-12 自體抗體的成人,應該類似抗干擾素自體抗體的病患,



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容易有分枝桿菌感染。可是,三十年來僅有一例抗 IL-12 自體抗體的成人(指標個案)罹患伺機性感染(Burkholderia gladioli 感染)。儘管抗 IL-12 自體抗體常見於胸腺瘤病患,但卻只有一半左右的患者會有伺機性感染。白介素-23 (IL-23) 較晚被發現,且跟白介素-12 有相同的組成 (p40)。我們在指標個案發現其抗 IL-12 自體抗體亦可中和白介素-23,所以我們設計一系列研究,發現白介素-23 自體抗體為伺機性感染和成人後天免疫不全的新機制 (N Engl J Med 2024)。臨床上,具有白介素-23 自體抗體的病患會罹患嚴重分枝桿菌、細菌或真菌感染,且感染嚴重程度與抗 IL-23 而非抗 IL-12 自體抗體的中和能力相關。但有趣的是,這些病患卻不會罹患嚴重新冠肺炎和黏膜念珠菌感染。此外,在無胸腺瘤或抗 IL-12 自體抗體的患者中,若有無法解釋的伺機性感染,尤其是罕見腦部感染,亦可測到抗 IL-23 自體抗體。目前推測,抗 IL-23 自體抗體是同機性感染的新致病機轉,並凸顯 IL-23 是刺激 innate immunity,如 mucosal-associated invariant T-cells (MAIT)等,產生

干擾素的重要細胞激素,以對抗從黏膜入侵的致病菌。從以上的發現,提醒使用針對 IL-12/IL-23 單株抗體的患者,若過度減少 IL-23,可能面臨前述感染的風險。這一發現為成人免疫缺陷機制,提供了新視角,具有潛在診斷和治療的價值。



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### 醫學倫理(法規、倫理、性別)

主持人: 吳俊穎

1520 由歐盟人智慧法案,看台灣智慧醫療之發展

吳俊穎(臺北榮民總醫院內科部胃

腸肝膽科)

劉越萍(衛生福利部醫事司)

華筱玲(台大醫院婦產部)

1545 臺灣再生醫療挑戰與展望

1610 性別暴力與防治

### ◆ 臺灣再生醫療挑戰與展望

目前新興生物醫學科技迅速發展,再生醫療相關領域之技術與知能已逐漸成熟,並加速擴大應用至臨床醫學,鑒於再生醫療之異質性、特殊性及治療複雜性,衛生福利部制定「再生醫療法」業於 113 年 6 月 19 日經總統公布。希望透過再生醫療專法,從醫療執行端、製劑端、細胞製備端全面納管,落實分級分流之安全管理,鼓勵再生醫療相關學研、產業共同投入,建構再生醫療產業鏈,營造永續發展環境。



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男女性更年期與產後落髮的綜合治療:最新非藥物營養補充與預防白髮營養討論 蓓麗嘉國際股份有限公司贊助

主持人:楊佳懿(大安皮膚專科診所)

1215 男女性更年期與產後落髮的綜合治療:最新非 陳昱璁(維格醫美診所)藥物營養補充與預防白髮營養討論 段培耕(大安皮膚專科診所)

◆ 男女性更年期與產後落髮的綜合治療:最新非藥物營養補充與預防白髮營養討論 本次演講將深入探討男女落髮問題,特別針對更年期、環更年期(Perimenopause)及產後的 落髮問題。演講將分享雷射生髮治療的臨床案例以及最新的綜合治療與非藥物營養補充方法, 從醫學、藥學與營養學三方面相輔相成的角度,解析荷爾蒙變化與營養補充如何影響毛髮的生 長機制,並深入剖析各種營養素在毛髮生長中的關鍵作用。這些非藥物的營養補充方法將幫助 維持健康的毛髮狀態,提升毛髮生長,減少落髮的困擾。

此外,演講也將探討最新的非藥物營養補充在改善毛髮生長及預防白髮方面的成效,包括白髮 形成的原因、延緩白髮的有效策略。透過結合最新科學研究證據與臨床經驗,本次演講將為參 與者提供實用且專業的建議,協助達到全方位的健康目標。



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### 糖尿病藥物選擇:腸泌素與胰島素

諾和諾德藥品股份有限公司贊助

主持人:林慶齡 蔡世澤

0830 扭轉糖尿病治療趨勢:口服腸泌素臨床

實務經驗分享

0920 三管齊下的優質糖尿病療法

1010 對患者友善的新型基礎胰島素治療選擇 及臨床經驗分享

1100 血糖穩定與生活品質:Novel insulin 的 角色與優勢

1150 Closing

張凱傑(凱程診所家 林慶齡(汐止國泰醫院)

醫科)

李弘元(台大醫院內 分泌新陳代謝科) 庄強(敏盛醫院內科

部)

江珠影(亞東醫院新 陳代謝科)

主持人及講師

蔡世澤(振興醫院新陳 代謝暨營養治療科) 蔡世澤(振興醫院新陳 代謝暨營養治療科)

林慶齡(汐止國泰醫院)

#### ◆ 扭轉糖尿病治療趨勢:口服腸泌素臨床實務經驗分享

尿病發病原因相當複雜,不單純是胰臟功能退化導致胰島素分泌減少或是身體對胰島素的阻抗性的增加這個原因而已,近來許多研究顯示,不論是大腦、腎臟、腸道等器官對於糖類的調控異常也會導致糖尿病的產生。目前臨床上的糖尿病治療方式非常多樣性,並無單一種藥物可針對高血糖異常的所有機轉去進行治療,加上糖尿病患者除了血糖控制不佳以外還會發生其他的併發症或是體重過重等等問題,糖尿病患有近四成是體重過重的患者,在使用各式藥物後,最令人擔心的問題就是體重的增加和低血糖的發生。而腸泌素的上市,提供了糖尿病患者治療的一個新的選擇,它可以有效控制血糖,使糖化血色素達標,且相較於其他糖尿病藥物也較少出現低血糖風險。本次課程醫師將分享糖尿病新型控糖藥物口服腸泌素在臨床上的實務應用經驗。

#### ◆ 三管齊下的優質糖尿病療法

控制不佳的 2 型糖尿病對社會造成了巨大的經濟和健康負擔,增加了醫療成本和患者的生活品質下降。有效的糖尿病管理不僅需要重新建立良好的生活習慣,及時介入適當的藥物易為糖尿病管理重要的一環。GLP-1 受體激動劑(GLP-1 RA)已成為糖尿病治療中的重要選擇,展現了降糖、減重和器官保護的多重益處。

GLP-1 RA 通過促進胰島素分泌和抑制胰高血糖素的釋放,有效降低血糖水平,對於控制 2 型糖尿病(T2D)患者的血糖具有顯著效果。此外,因為肥胖是糖尿病的主要風險因素之一,GLP-1 RA 能夠減少食慾,促進體重減輕,幫助 T2D 患者降低控糖障礙。更重要的是,GLP-1 RA 還具有保護心血管和腎臟等重要器官的功能。臨床試驗如 SUSTAIN 6 和 PIONEER 6 已證實,GLP-1 RA 可以顯著降低高心血管風險患者的心血管事件發生率,包括非致命性中風和心血管死亡。

臨床治療指引建議將 GLP-1 RA 納入糖尿病治療優先方案,特別是對於那些具有高心血管風險或需要體重管理的患者。這些指引強調了 GLP-1 RA 在綜合管理 T2D 患者中的優勢,使其成為一種優良的糖尿病治療藥物。GLP-1 RA 通過降糖、減重和器官保護的多重療效,為 T2D 患者提供了全面且有效的治療方案。

#### ◆ 對患者友善的新型基礎胰島素治療選擇及臨床經驗分享

由於降糖藥物研發的不斷創新,加上針劑或口服新型降糖藥物的心血管結果研究(CVOT)陸續發表,ADA/EASD 等國際治療指引建議,二型糖尿病的降糖治療藥物的介入,新型降糖藥物 先於胰島素療法。然而,二型糖尿病是一種漸進式的慢性疾病,除了急性高血糖期的患者,多 數長期控糖成效不佳的患者,最終皆可能需要胰島素的治療。胰島素介入治療的困難,主要來



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自於注射障礙、患者對胰島素的迷思、以及對低血糖的恐懼,新一代超長效基礎胰島素具有平穩降糖的效果,減少低血糖發生風險,並且可以在一天當中的任意時間注射,此特性可以讓藥物配合病人的生活作息。同時,筆型注射器的改良也可以幫助糖尿病患者跨出成功控糖的第一步。本次會議將由新陳代謝科醫師分享新一代超長效基礎胰島素用於第二型糖尿病治療的臨床經驗分享。

◆ 血糖穩定與生活品質: Novel insulin 的角色與優勢

本次演講旨在探討新型胰島素,例如 insulin degludec/insulin aspart,在血糖穩定方面的角色和優勢。這些新型胰島素能夠幫助病患更好地控制血糖,預測血糖的變化,並且減少低血糖的風險,從而顯著改善生活品質。特別是 insulin degludec/insulin aspart 這種混合型胰島素製劑,結合了長效和快速作用的胰島素,使得病患能夠更靈活地管理自己的血糖,不再需要擔心低血糖的問題。透過深入瞭解這些新型胰島素的特性和應用,我們可以為糖尿病患者提供更有效的治療選擇,從而提高他們的生活品質。



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### 輕量級診所數位轉型:整合 Google Sheet 與 AI 的實用指南 醫知彼科技股份有限公司贊助

主持人: 葉淨元 1215 開場

葉淨元(醫知彼科技股份

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輕量級診所數位轉型:整合 Google Sheet 與 AI 的實用指南 1225

吳沛燊(新旅程復健科診

所)

1255 Q&A 及結語

主持人及講師

輕量級診所數位轉型:整合 Google Sheet 與 AI 的實用指南

現代診所就像小型企業,面臨人力短缺與行政繁瑣的雙重挑戰,亟需數位轉型以提升效率和 管理係制度。然而,高度客製化需求與規模限制,使其難以獲得適合的資訊解決方案。 近期人工智慧(AI)技術的進步為此困境帶來轉機。AI 不僅可應用於行銷,更能革新企業管

結合 Google Sheets 等雲端協作工具,AI 降低了程式開發門檻,使診所人員得以成為「草根 開發者」,創造切合需求的管理工具。

本演講聚焦「醫療產業 AI 化」,探討如何將 AI 與企業管理工具整合,實現輕量級數位轉型。 透過分享媒體集團和復健科診所的實戰經驗,展示小型企業如何善用 AI 改善管理,為聽眾提 供實用的參考方案。