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AI醫學資訊與臨床決策輔助平臺

參考資料來源: 台北榮總圖書館

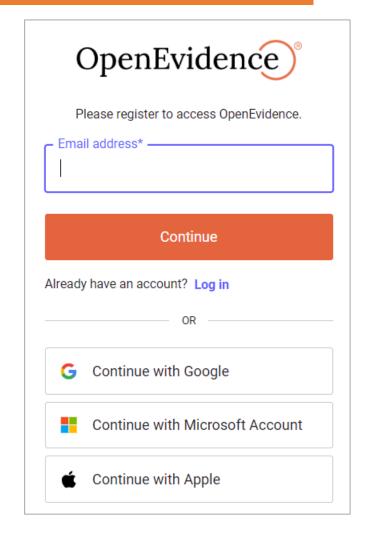
Introduction

- ■自Mayo Clinic Platform Accelerate推出
- ■結合醫學領域與大型語言模型
- ■第一個USMLE成績超過90%的AI
- ■對話式搜尋,易於理解的QA介面
- ■彙集、綜整的醫學參考資訊,附引用資料並提供APP

全球領先的 AI 醫療搜尋平台

- ■這是一個 AI 驅動的醫療搜尋平台。
- ■整合、綜合和視覺化臨床相關證據。
- ■以易於理解的形式呈現資訊。
- ■目標是改善醫療決策和患者護理。

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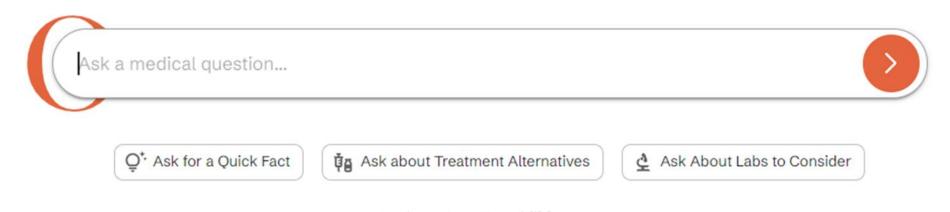


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對話式搜尋:支援中文問答

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每項提問回應係以彙集、綜整內 容呈現且附註醫學參考資料來源

What does current research suggest about the role of gut microbiota in autoimmune diseases?

Current research suggests that gut microbiota plays a significant role in the pathogenesis of autoimmune diseases (AIDs). Dysbiosis, or the imbalance of gut microbiota, has been implicated in various AIDs, including rheumatoid arthritis, type 1 diabetes, multiple sclerosis, and systemic lupus erythematosus. [1-3]

Mechanisms by which gut microbiota influence autoimmune responses include modulation of immune cell differentiation, production of microbial metabolites, and molecular mimicry. For instance, gut microbes can affect the differentiation of T cells, including regulatory T cells and effector T cells, which are crucial in maintaining immune homeostasis and preventing autoimmunity. [4-5] Additionally, microbial metabolites such as short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs) have been shown to modulate immune responses and are linked to the pathophysiology of several autoimmune disorders. [6]

Recent studies have also highlighted the potential of microbiome-based interventions, such as prebiotics, probiotics, and fecal microbiota transplantation (FMT), as therapeutic strategies for AIDs. These interventions aim to restore a healthy microbiota balance and modulate immune responses to alleviate disease symptoms and progression. [7-8]

Overall, the gut microbiota's role in autoimmune diseases is multifaceted, involving complex interactions with the host immune system. Further research is needed to fully elucidate these mechanisms and develop effective microbiome-based therapies for AIDs.

資料來源串接至PubMed註明引 用原由提供延伸問題深入挖掘

■ References

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