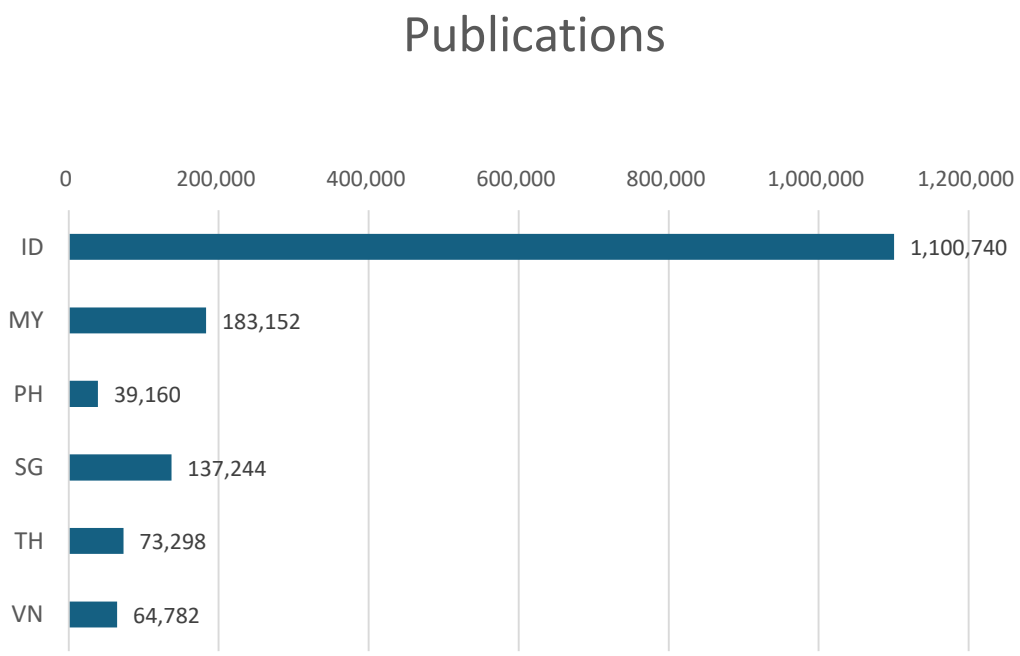
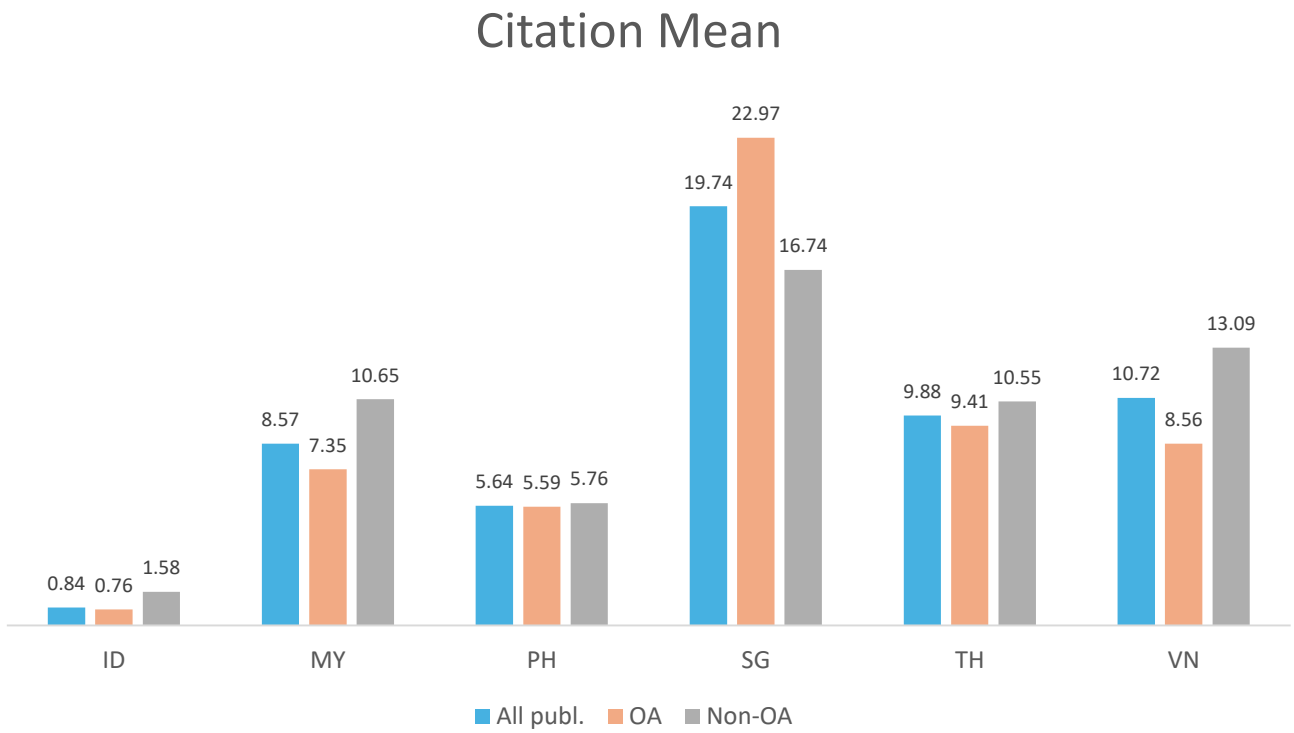
Creating a safe sandbox for

gen AI Adoption

in universities

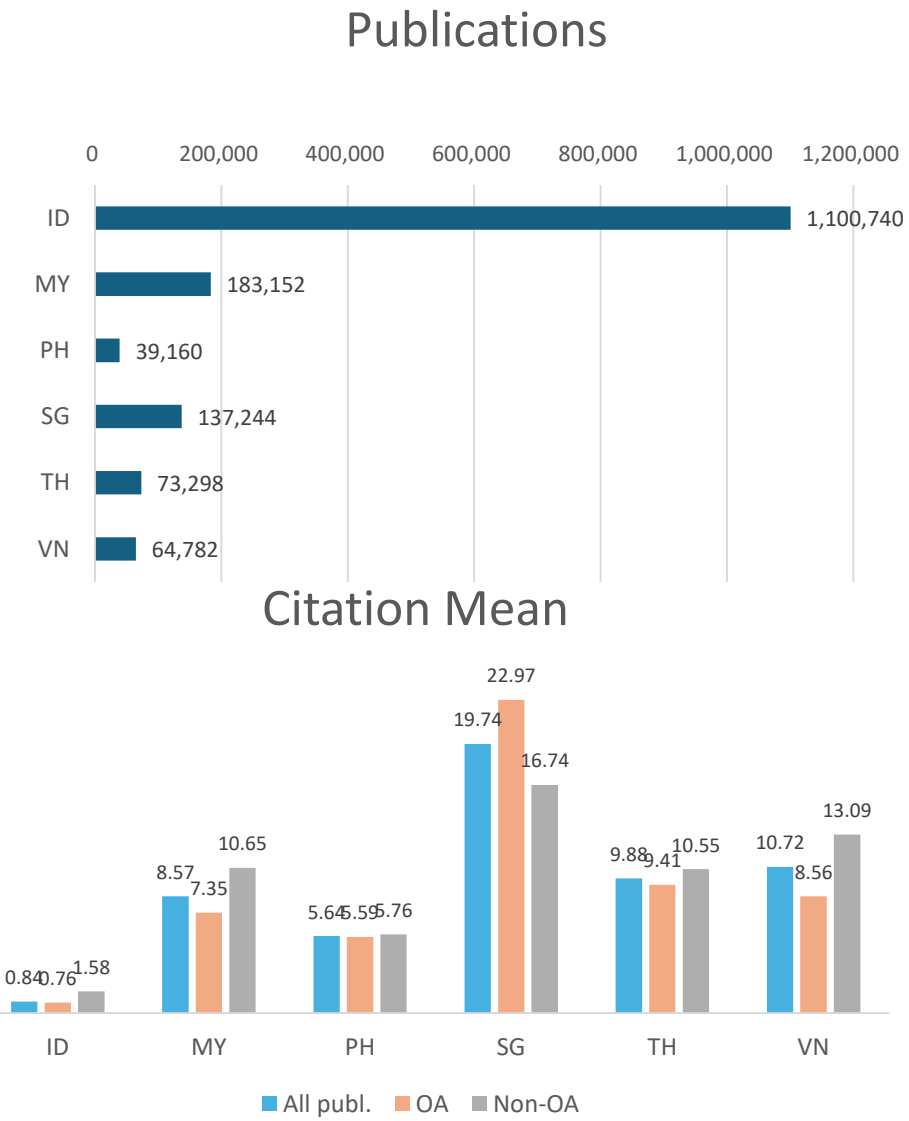
ASEAN Open Access Landscape (2020-2024): Quantity versus Quality





Source: Lens.org, 2020-2024

ASEAN Open Access Landscape (2020-2024): Quantity versus Quality



A New Dilemma of Research

- Strive to publish, cautious to promote
- Uncertain of using AI and fear of scrutiny

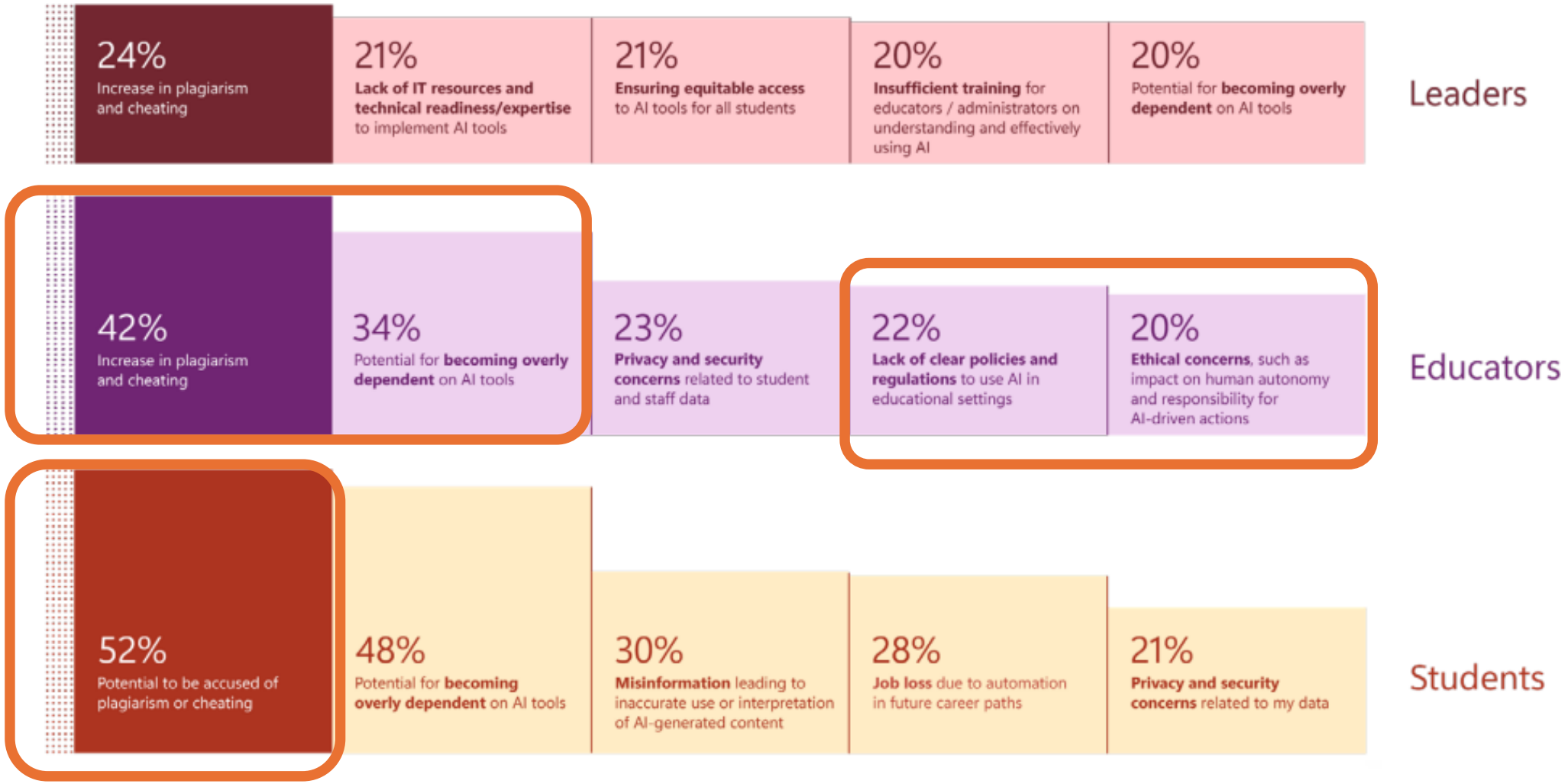
How Is AI Being Used in Education today?

Students most frequently use AI to summarize information, while educators most often use the technology for class planning and materials, and decision makers use it to drive process efficiency.

Source: AI in Education Microsoft Study (November 2023)

What Are the Main Concerns around AI in Education?

Concerns around cheating and plagiarism call for rethinking of academic integrity policy and assessment in a world without reliable AI detection tools.

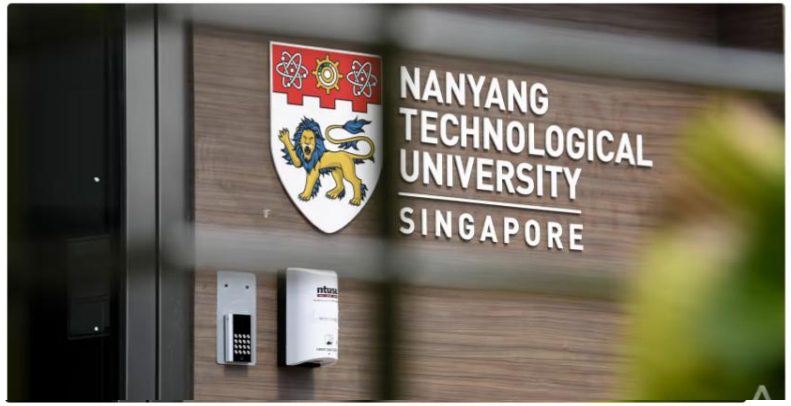


Source: AI in Education Microsoft Study (November 2023)

Singapore

NTU to convene panel with AI experts to consider appeal of student accused of academic fraud

One of the students, whose appeal request was rejected, has raised issues with the university's lack of clarity in regulating AI misuse.



A view of the Nanyang Technological University logo. (File photo: CNA/Calvin Oh)

Erin Liam

26 Jun 2025 06:25PM
(Updated: 27 Jun 2025 11:57AM)

Listen 8 min

Read a summary of this article on FAST. FAST

SINGAPORE: Nanyang Technological University (NTU) will convene an appeal review panel that will include artificial intelligence experts following accusations that a student committed academic fraud by using generative AI tools.

A spokesperson from the university said on Thursday (Jun 26) that the school met two out of the three students who were accused of academic misconduct for face-to-face consultations this week. The objective of the consultation was to assess the grounds for appeal, and no conclusions were made.

One student's appeal was processed following the consultation, while the other student's was rejected, the spokesperson said.

The student whose appeal was processed had uploaded a post on Reddit last Thursday, detailing her account of being accused of misusing generative AI by her instructor, Assistant Professor Sabrina Luk.

Related Topics
Nanyang Technological University
Generative AI | Education
Artificial Intelligence | ChatGPT

Also worth reading
Ng Chee Meng to halt further action against...
Jail for married man who developed feelings for...
2 foreign youths studying in Singapore charged in...
Elderly hawkers' bakery sales drop after Dr Chee...

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE | TECHNOLOGY | UNIVERSITY

Students Win Plagiarism Appeals Over Generative AI Detection Tool

EducationDaily | Published July 15, 2025

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Universities urged to review use of generative AI detection tools after student appeals

Popular articles

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+ Australia's International Student Dependency Reaches Breaking Point
+ Australia Ranks Third Worst For Teacher Shortages Globally
+ The Hidden Crisis in Australian Classrooms Right Now
+ Homework Stress Is Breaking Students But Research Found The Fix

Open Science Ecosystem:
How to build Research Confidence

AI Literacy

"Researchers are using AI, are they using it correctly and confidently?"

Research Visibility

"We all promote Open Science, do researchers feel confident enough to share?"

Research Confidence

*"AI policy must set the overall do's and don'ts, but remain flexible - empowering supervisors and subject experts to adapt the guidelines to their **discipline, research publication standard, and evolving AI literacy.**"*

AAAS (Science)

The *Science* journals have now adapted our editorial policies on image and text integrity to include the following:

Artificial intelligence (AI). *AI-assisted technologies [such as large language models (LLMs), chatbots, and image creators] do not meet the Science journals' criteria for authorship and therefore may not be listed as authors or co-authors, nor may sources cited in Science journal content be authored or coauthored by AI tools. Authors who use AI-assisted technologies as components of their research study or as aids in the writing or presentation of the manuscript should note this in the cover letter and in the acknowledgments section of the manuscript. Detailed information should be provided in the methods section: The full prompt used in the production of the work, as well as the AI tool and its version, should be disclosed. Authors are accountable for the accuracy of the work and for ensuring that there is no plagiarism. They must also ensure that all sources are appropriately cited and should carefully review the work to guard against bias that may be introduced by AI. Editors may decline to move forward with manuscripts if AI is used inappropriately. Reviewers may not use AI technology in generating or writing their reviews because this could breach the confidentiality of the manuscript.*

AI-generated images and other multimedia are not permitted in the Science journals without explicit permission from the editors. Exceptions may be granted in certain situations—e.g., for images and/or videos in manuscripts specifically about AI and/or machine learning. Such exceptions will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and should be disclosed at the time of submission. The Science journals recognize that this area is rapidly developing, and our position on AI-generated multimedia may change with the evolution of copyright law and industry standards on ethical use.

https://www.science.org/content/blog-post/change-policy-use-generative-ai-and-large-language-models

Journal of Medical Internet Research

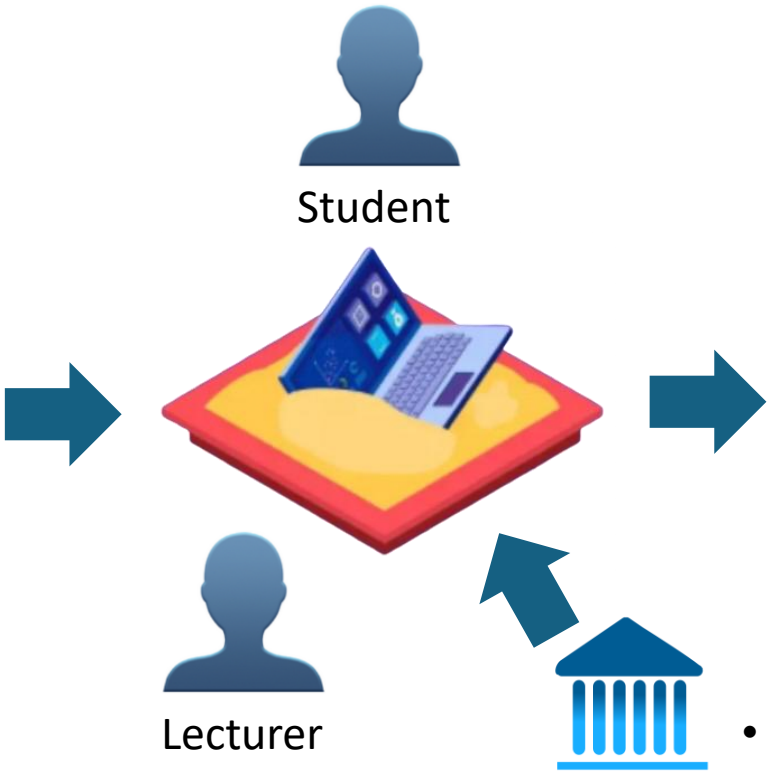
Table 1. Author's responsibilities when using generative artificial intelligence (AI) in preparing a manuscript.

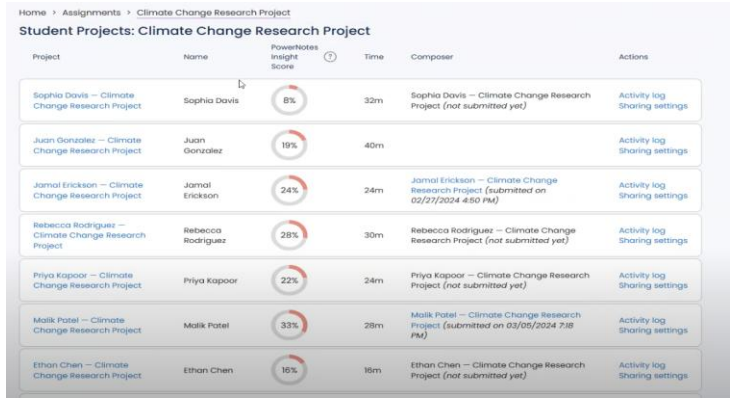
Guiding principle	Author's responsibilities
Accountability	• Be accountable for the content of AI-generated comments submitted in the manuscript. For example, AI-generated statements should have accompanying citations where appropriate and be fact-checked for accuracy, and generated references should be checked to ensure that they have not been hallucinated. • Do not list generative AI as a coauthor.
Transparency	• If generative AI was a part of the study design, include appropriate methodological detail in the Methods section of a manuscript. Describe how generative AI was used in the conduct of the scientific work in sufficient detail for a peer-reviewed publication. • If generative AI was used to generate manuscript content, then state clearly in the Acknowledgments section how and where generative AI was used. This may include but is not limited to writing or creating text, figures, or other content for scientific publication. Disclose which generative AI tool was used by attesting to its use, such as stating, "I conducted this review with the assistance of [ProductName, Version, from CompanyName, Year]." • If no generative AI was used, state in the cover letter of the submission the following: "The author(s) attest that there was no use of generative artificial intelligence (AI) technology in the generation of text, figures, or other informational content of this manuscript."
Confidentiality	• Authors use generative AI at their own risk. Understanding the terms of use of any generative AI is recommended to understand how the content of prompts may be reused by the generative AI and the company that created it.

https://support.jmir.org/hc/en-us/articles/13387268671771-Do-you-allow-the-use-of-ChatGPT-or-other-generative-language-models-and-how-should-this-be-reported

Sandboxing AI Adoption

1. Open Sources
   - Open AI Tools e.g. ChatGPT
   - Open Access
2. Subscriptions
   - Tools like Turnitin, scite, etc.
   - Database like ScienceDirect
3. Institutional Repository
4. LMS





AI Usage Insight

- AI Policy
- Customized Setting by Lecturer/Department

Penn University of Pennsylvania · The University of Arizona · TCU · UNC Charlotte · LSU Law · The University of Tennessee Knoxville

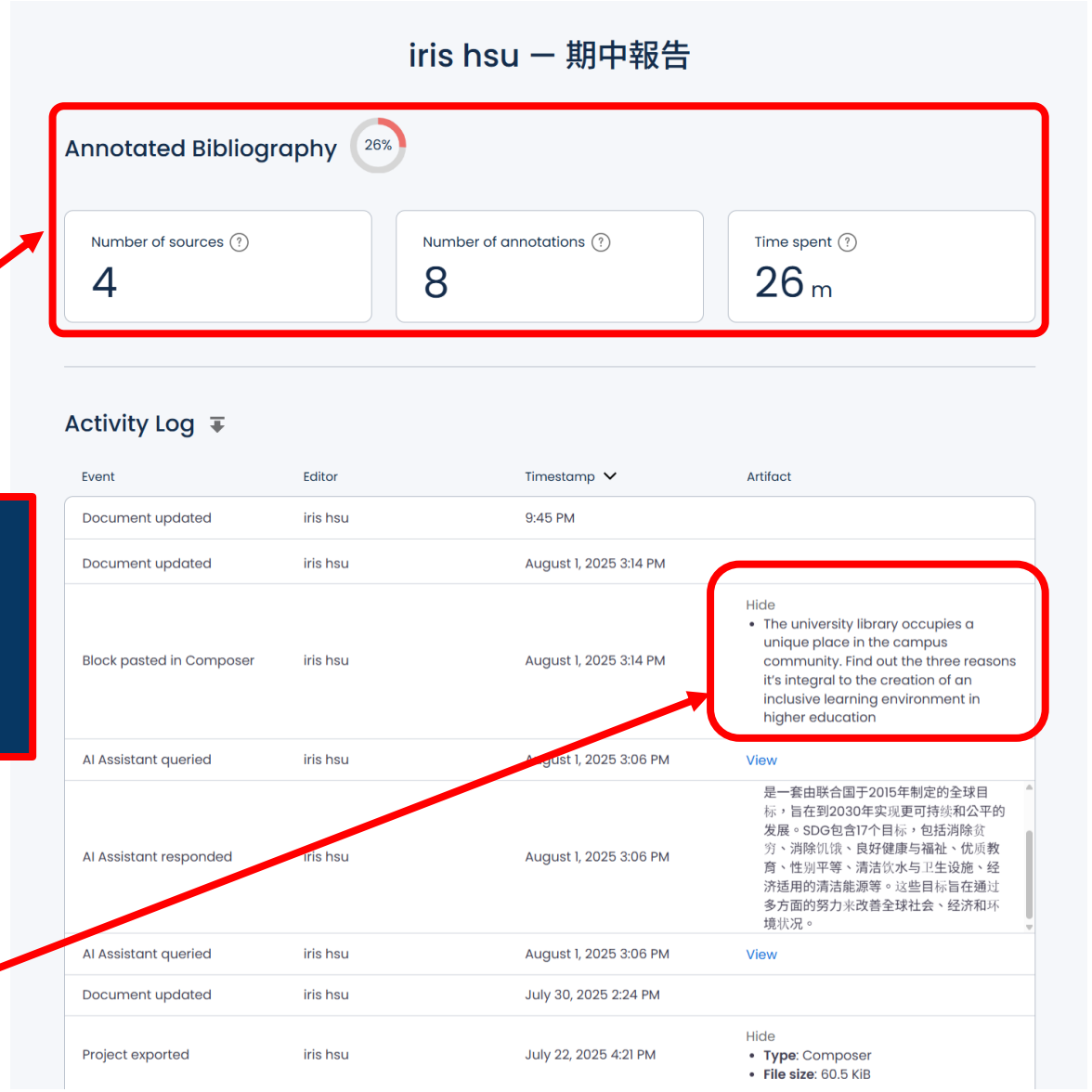
How it works for teacher?

Activity log allows teachers to

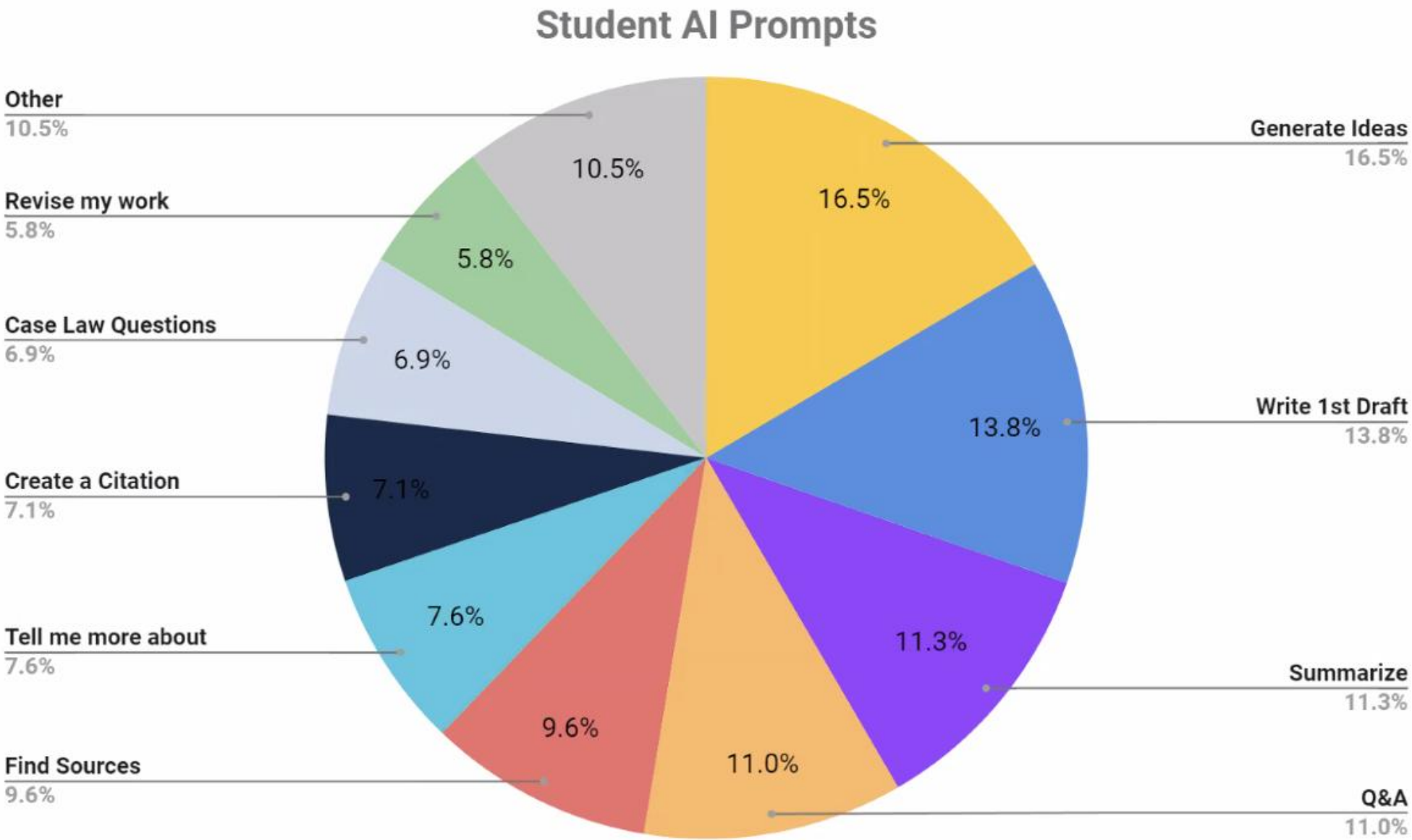
- reivew the editing history
- check the engagement of assignment preparation

Indicators of student's engagement for the assignment

History of editing including prompting history is recorded



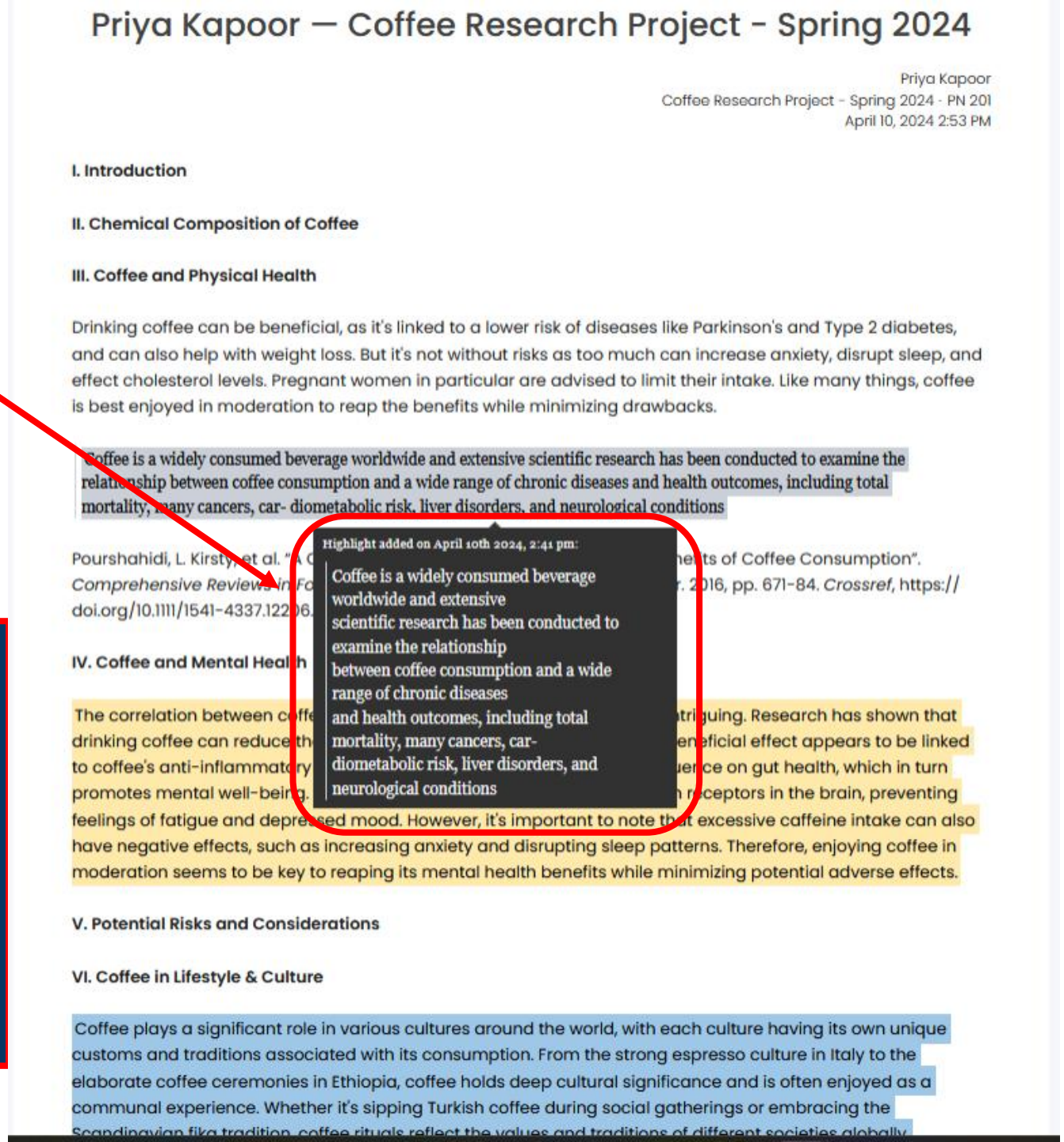
PowerNotes


Student AI Prompts
Other
10.5%
Revise my work
5.8%
Case Law Questions
6.9%
Create a Citation
7.1%
Tell me more about
7.6%
Find Sources
9.6%
Generate Ideas
16.5%
Write 1st Draft
13.8%
Summarize
11.3%
Q&A
11.0%
10.5%
16.5%
5.8%
6.9%
13.8%
7.1%
7.6%
11.3%
9.6%
11.0%

By hovering over the text, the teacher can view the source and when it was added

Highlights signal different sources

- Quote: Gray
- Copy/pasted text: Yellow
- AI generated text: Blue
- Student generated text: No highlight



AI Literacy for Research:
Trace Every Idea Back to its Source

1. Always go to the original study, not just summaries or AI outputs

2. Keep a clear research trail (databases, DOIs, archives)

3. Use AI for discovery, but rely on primary sources for accuracy

AI Literacy for Research:
Cite Responsibly to Safeguard Integrity

1. Cite original discoveries, not secondary interpretations

2. Follow journal/publisher guidelines on AI acknowledgment

3. Each citation = responsibility → builds credibility for scholarship

How to Cite Generative AI in a Manuscript

- AI is not an author, disclose use transparently
  Where to disclose: Methods, Acknowledgments, or Captions (for figures/images)

Example:

> "Portions of the text were generated with the assistance of OpenAI's ChatGPT (version GPT-4, March 2025 release), and were subsequently reviewed and edited by the authors for accuracy and clarity."

How to Cite Generative AI in a Manuscript

- Cite as software or tool, not as a source of facts or ideas

  APA Example:
  OpenAI. (2025). ChatGPT (GPT-4.5) [Large language model]. https://chat.openai.com/

  Chicago Example:
  OpenAI. ChatGPT. Accessed Mar 18, 2025. https://chat.openai.com/

- Key rule: trace and cite the original sources, not AI outputs

Example:

When prompted with “Is the left brain right brain divide real or a metaphor?” the ChatGPT-generated text indicated that although the two brain hemispheres are somewhat specialized, “the notation that people can be characterized as ‘left-brained’ or ‘right-brained’ is considered to be an oversimplification and a popular myth” (OpenAI, 2023).

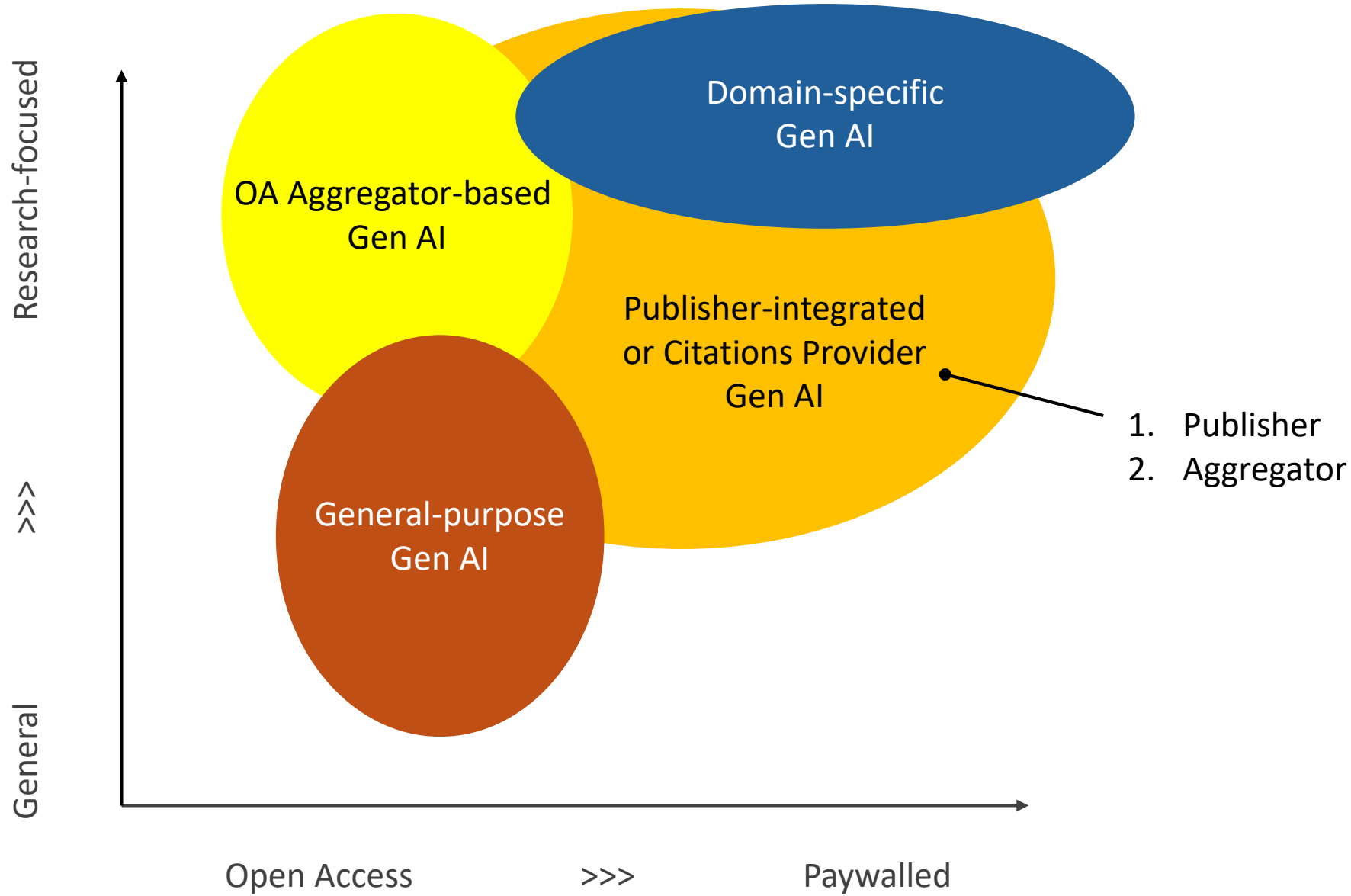
Reference

OpenAI. (2023). *ChatGPT* (Mar 14 version) [Large language model].

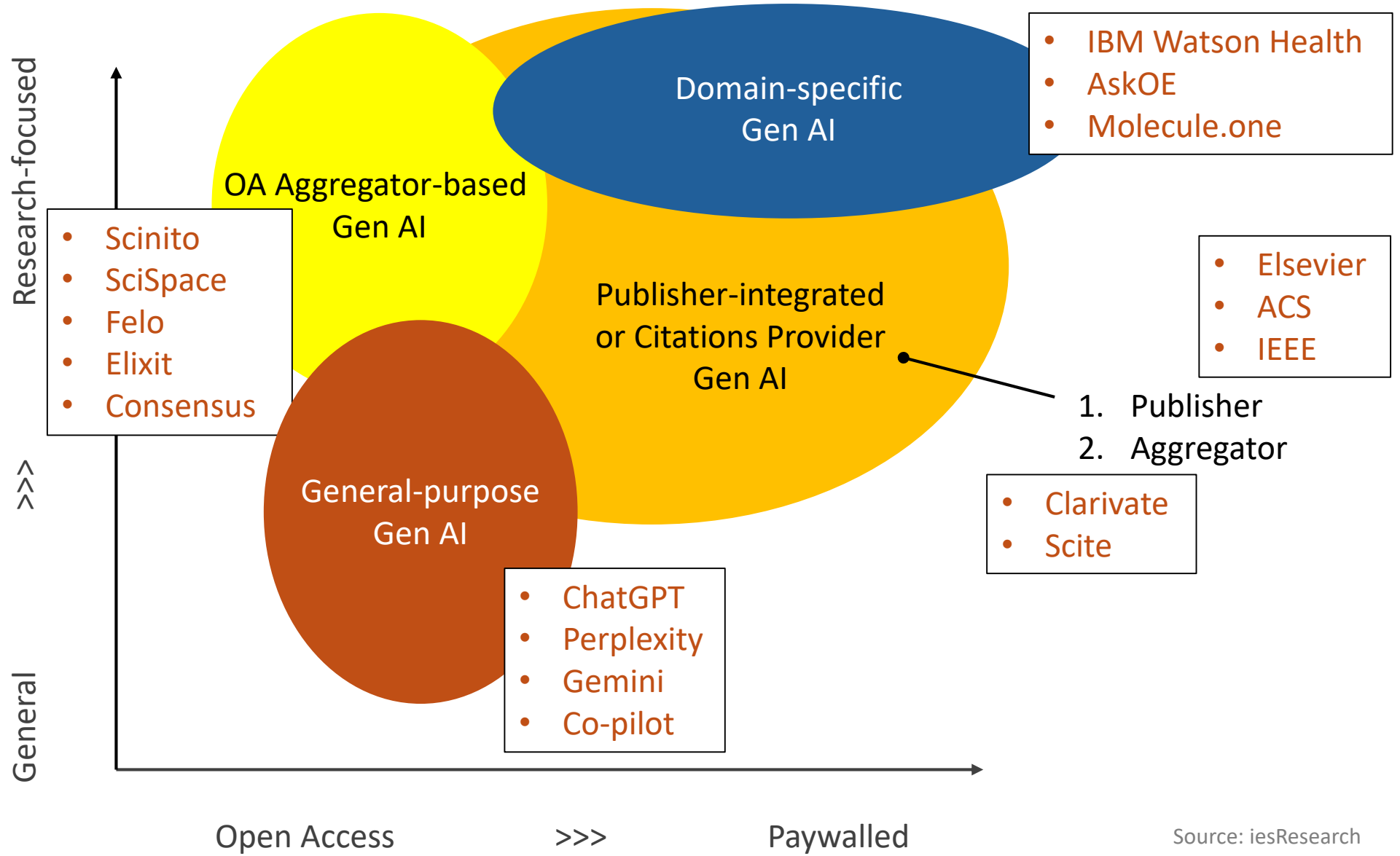
https://chat.openai.com/chat

https://apastyle.apa.org/blog/how-to-cite-chatgpt

Making Sense of Gen AI for Research & Learning



Making Sense of Gen AI for Research & Learning



Source: iesResearch

Open Science Ecosystem:
How to build Research Confidence

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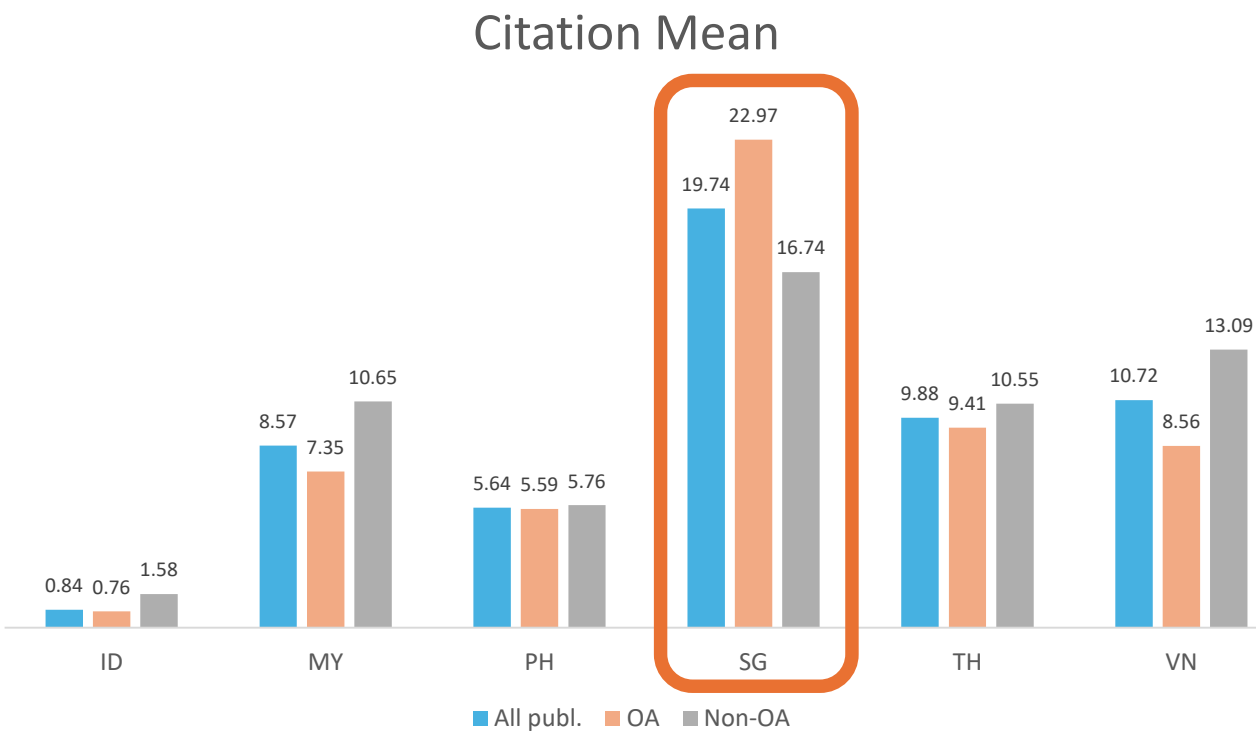
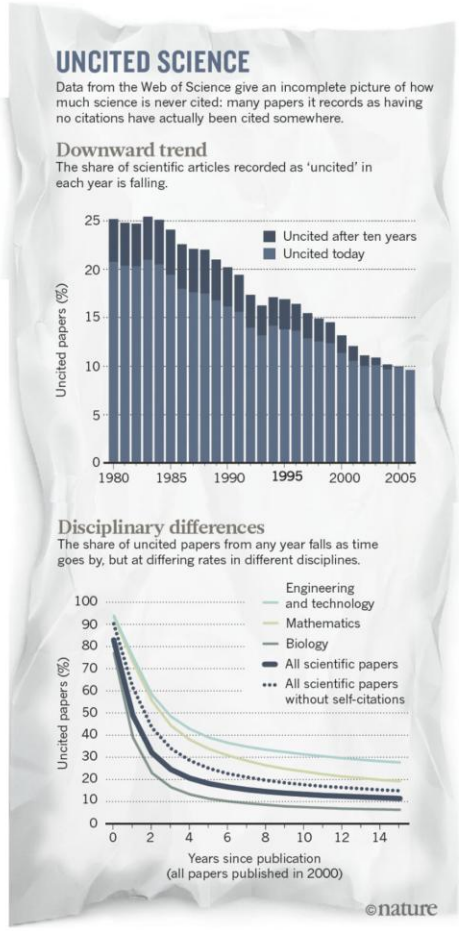
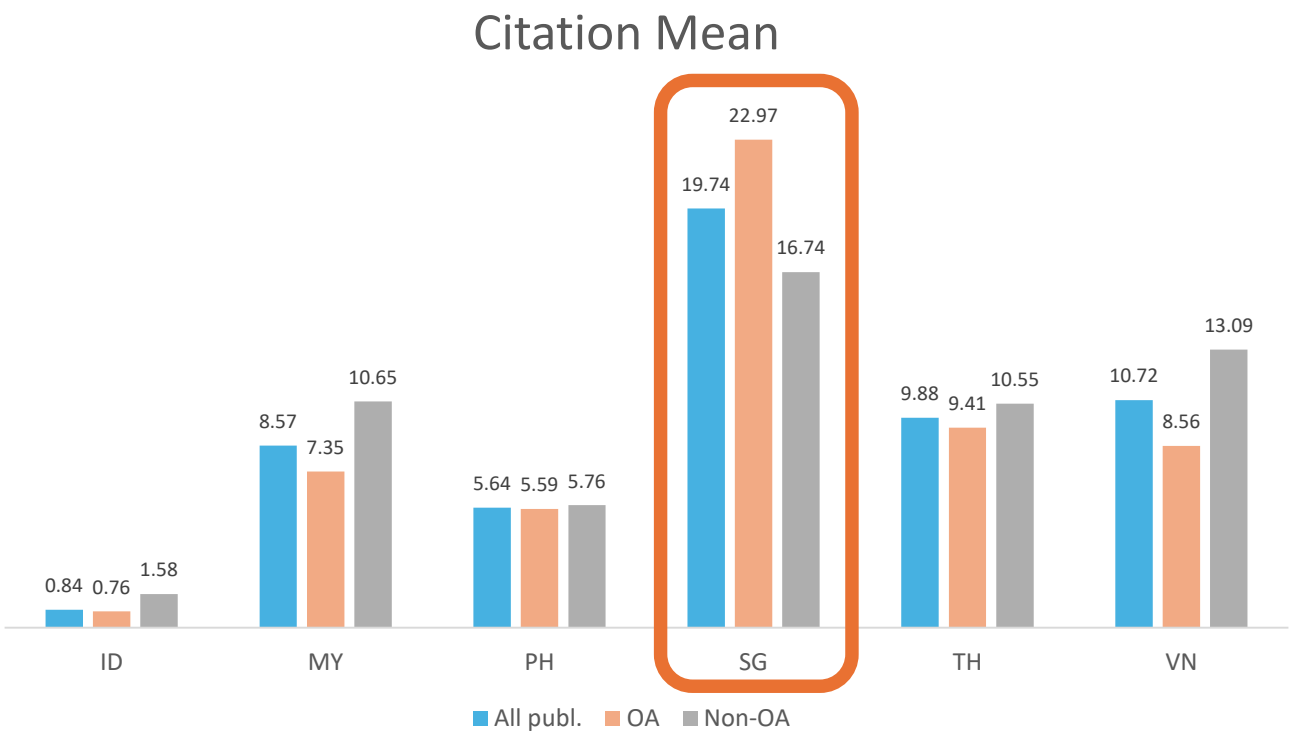
Open Access ≠ Citations



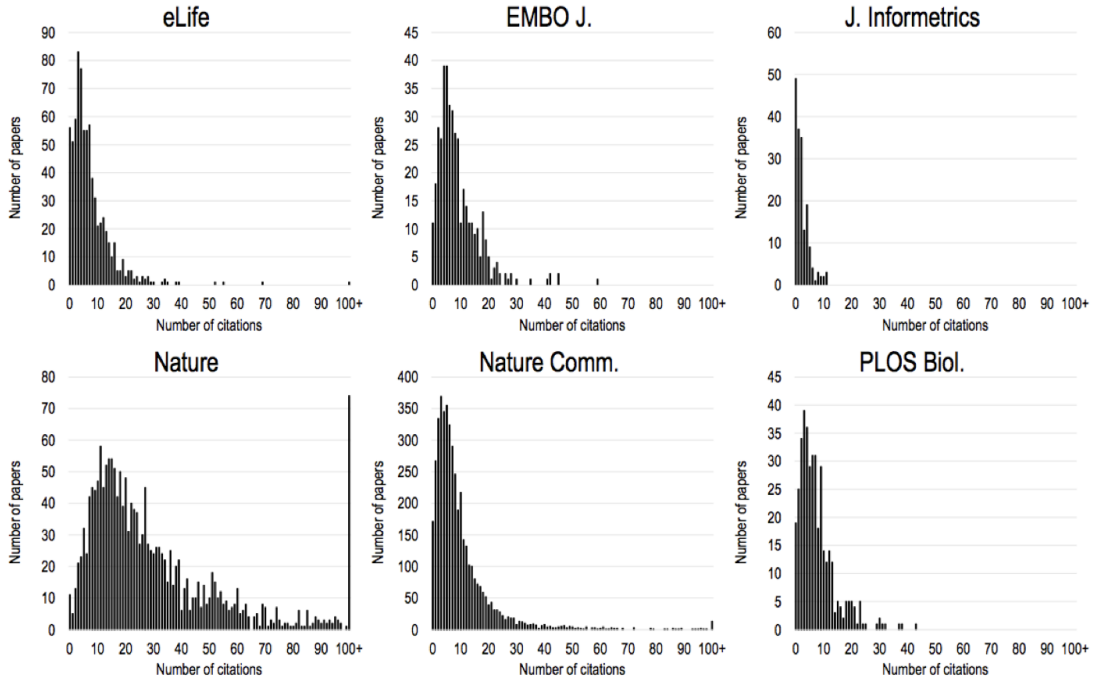


Source: Lens.org, 2020-2024

Open Access ≠ Citations



Source: Lens.org, 2020-2024



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Larivière et al. (2016) – Publication of Journal Citation Distributions

A simple proposal for the publication of journal citation distributions

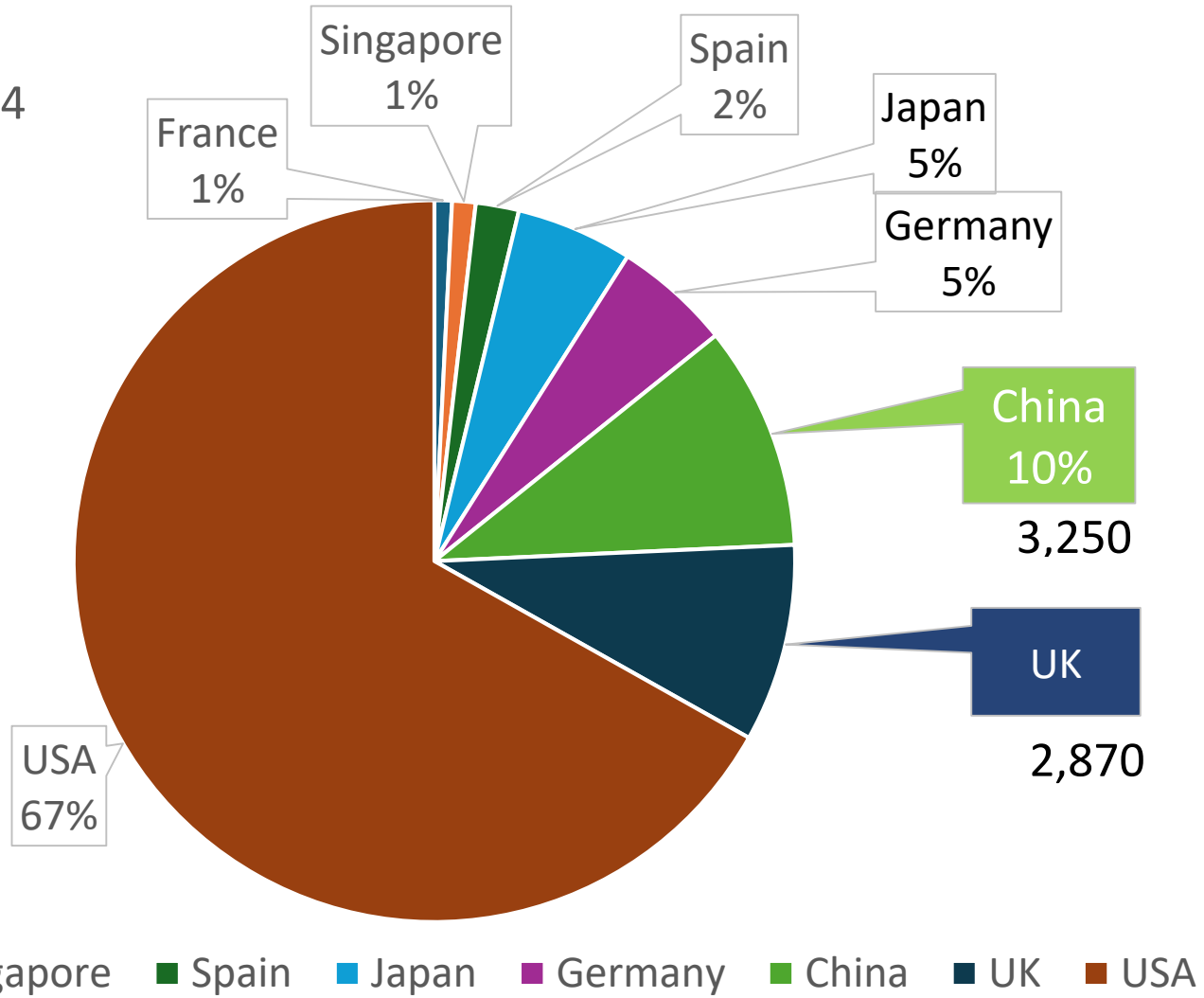
Vincent Larivière[1], Véronique Kiermer[2], Catriona J. MacCallum[3], Marcia McNutt[4†], Mark Patterson[5], Bernd Pulverer[6], Sowmya Swaminathan[7], Stuart Taylor[8], Stephen Curry[9*]

[1]Associate Professor of Information Science, École de bibliothéconomie et des sciences de l'information, Université de Montréal, Succ. Centre-Ville, Montréal, QC. H3C 3J7, Canada; Observatoire des Sciences et des Technologies (OST), Centre de recherche sur la Science et la Technologie (CIRST), Université du Québec à Montréal,

Global Press Releases for Science

Release Volume in 2024

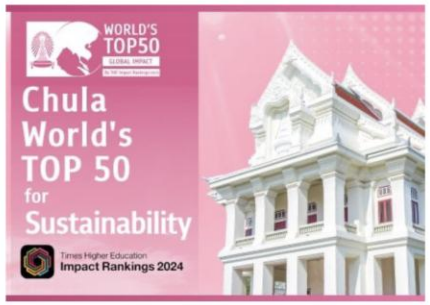
Total: 38,564



Source: EurekAlert

Chula Makes World's Top 50 Universities for "Sustainable University" in THE Impact Rankings 2024

19-Jun-2024 8:55 AM EDT, by **Chulalongkorn University**



Chula Makes World's Top 50 Universities for "Sustainable University" in THE Impact Rankings 2024

Newswise — Chulalongkorn University has been ranked among the world's top 50 universities in the Times Higher Education (THE) Impact Rankings 2024, which assesses universities based on their support for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their societal impact.

The THE Impact Rankings 2024 evaluate universities' contributions in research, management, academic services, and teaching that align with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. This year, **two Thai universities, Chulalongkorn University and Mahidol University, were ranked in the top 50** out of 2,152 higher education institutions from 125 countries worldwide. Additionally, **Chula is ranked No. 1 in Thailand in SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure.**

The achievement reflects that Chulalongkorn University prioritizes the SDGs Impact by consistently focusing on innovation for sustainable development and society.

For more information about the THE Impact Rankings 2024, go to https://www.timeshighereducation.com/impactrankings

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Education

KEYWORDS

Rankings, Sustainability, Higher Education, University, Thailand, Impact Ranking, Sustainable Development, Societal Impact, Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure

NEWS RELEASE 30-JAN-2019

Major study could benefit 11 million Thai people living in vulnerable coastal zones

Grant and Award Announcement

EDGE HILL UNIVERSITY

A major study aims to improve understanding of the vulnerability of Thailand's shoreline and coastal communities to storms, floods and coastal erosion under future climate change scenarios.

The Thai-coast project, led by Professor Cherith Moses from Edge Hill University, together with Dr Kanchana Nakhapakorn from Mahidol University in Nakhon Pathom, has received a total project funding value of £591,750 from the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC), the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and the Thailand Research Fund, funded through the Newton Fund in Thailand.

IMAGE: THIS IS NAITHUNG, THASALA IN NAKHON SI THAMMARAT PROVINCE, ONE OF THE PROPOSED RESEARCH LOCATIONS. view more ›

CREDIT: SUPAREE BOONMANUN

EurekAlert! | AAAS

HOME NEWS RELEASES MULTIMEDIA MEETINGS

NEWS RELEASE 3-APR-2020

Using sponges to wipe out cancer

The natural product manzamine A, derived from Indo-Pacific marine sponges, exhibits anti-cancer properties in a preclinical study, report researchers at the Medical University of South Carolina

Peer-Reviewed Publication

MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

A sponge found in Manado Bay, Indonesia, makes a molecule called manzamine A, which stops the growth of cervical cancer cells, according to a recent publication in the *Journal of Natural Products* submitted by researchers at the Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC) and their collaborators. Collaborators include students and investigators at the University of South Carolina (UofSC), College of Charleston, Gadjah Mada University in Indonesia and the University of Malaya in Malaysia.

The American Cancer Society estimates that there will be 13,800 new diagnoses of cervical cancer and 4,290 deaths in 2020. Though Pap tests and HPV vaccination have decreased the number of cervical cancer

IMAGE: MANADO CORAL GARDEN. PHOTOGRAPH BY SAMUEL CHOW.THIS FILE IS LICENSED UNDER THE CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 2.0 GENERIC LICENSE. view more ›

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HOME NEWS RELEASES MULTIMEDIA MEETINGS

NEWS RELEASE 19-FEB-2009

Queen's University Belfast improves Malaysian public health

Business Announcement

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY BELFAST

Queen's University and University of Malaya (UM) today announced the establishment of the Centre for Population Health in Malaysia.

This is the first Centre of its kind in improving the health of Malaysians.

Examining the communities in terms of their diet and disease, conducting research into the complex relationships between diet, living conditions, environment and health, providing assistance for the national cancer registry and other related research on population health will be among the core functions of the Centre.

The Centre allows Malaysia to have a modern medical database of its people and provides population health solutions in the future. In today's challenging world, research and databases are critical in anticipating future health problems.

Queen's University Vice-Chancellor, Professor Peter Gregson said: "Queen's is honoured to partner the University of Malaya in this major Centre. It is an international partnership that brings together complementary skills from Queen's UK National Centre of Excellence in Public Health and builds on Queen's links with the US National Cancer Institute.

"This initiative will see the development of a world-class Research Centre of Population Health in the University of Malaya. It will also capitalise upon Queen's recognised expertise and experience in Public Health."

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WISCONSIN
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON

An Ocean Apart, Carnivorous Pitcher Plants Create Similar Communities

28-Aug-2018 5:05 PM EDT, by University of Wisconsin–Madison

Newswise — MADISON – After a six-hour ride over increasingly treacherous roads, it took a full day's hike up almost 3,000 feet for Leonora Bittleston to reach Nepenthes Camp in the Maliau Basin, an elevated conservation area in Malaysian Borneo with a rich, isolated rainforest ecosystem.

After waiting three years for collecting permits, Bittleston, then a graduate student at Harvard University, entered the basin in search of one thing: pitcher plants. These carnivorous plants have evolved traps to lure, drown and digest animal prey to supplement nutrient-poor soils.

Bittleston needed samples of the liquid inside the pitchers to compare to pitcher plants from much closer to home in Massachusetts and along the Gulf Coast. Though unrelated, both plant families had converged on similar adaptations for trapping prey, and Bittleston wanted to know if the communities of microbes and small animals housed in each liquid-filled pitcher were as similar as the traps themselves.

In new research published Aug. 28 in the journal *eLife*, Bittleston, University of Wisconsin–Madison botany and bacteriology professor Anne Pringle, and others, reveal that the communities created inside pitcher plants converge just as the shape and function of the plants themselves do. Despite being separated by continents and oceans, pitchers tend to house living communities more similar to one another than they are to their surrounding environments.

Asian pitchers transplanted to Massachusetts bogs can even mimic the natives so well that the pitcher plant mosquito — a specialized insect that evolved to complete its life cycle exclusively in North American pitchers — lays eggs in the impostors.

The researchers say this work provides a much richer picture of how convergence can extend well beyond relatively simple functional roles, like plant carnivory, to include a network of interactions among different species that evolve under related conditions. Bittleston and Pringle collaborated with Naomi Pierce at Harvard, as well as researchers at the Universiti Malaysia Sabah, University of Malaya and Jiangsu University.

NEWS RELEASE 10-MAY-2024

Tracing HIV in Indonesia

Peer-Reviewed Publication

KOBE UNIVERSITY

The HIV variant dominant in Indonesia was introduced from Thailand over multiple events. The Kobe University study traces where it came from and how it spread from there, offering insights of possible value to the development of treatments against the disease.

IMAGE:

ACCORDING TO THE DATA OF THE KOBE UNIVERSITY RESEARCH TEAM, THE HIV SUBSTRAIN DOMINANT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA WAS BROUGHT TO THAILAND AROUND 1977, FROM WHERE IT STARTED TO SPREAD THROUGH THIS PART OF THE WORLD. THE VIRUS WAS BROUGHT TO INDONESIA AT LEAST THREE DIFFERENT TIMES, SOMETIMES VIA DIFFERENT COUNTRIES SUCH AS VIETNAM AND LAOS. AND WHILE IT WAS MOSTLY THAI SUBSTRAINS THAT SPREAD TO OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD, IT WAS AN INDONESIAN SUBSTRAIN THAT MOVED ON TO IRAN.

view more ›

CREDIT: S.Q. KHAIRUNISA ET AL. PUBLISHED BY SPRINGER NATURE

HIV is the virus causing AIDS, but one of the things that make it so difficult to treat is that there are many variants of it. Kobe University virologist KAMEOKA Masanori says, "The diversity is increasing every day and the prevalent virus strains differ from region to region around the world." Knowing which variants of the virus are prevalent in a given region and how it spreads from one to another is relevant not only to better trace the epidemic, but also to ensure that treatments are deployed against those variants that are most likely to occur in any given region.

In Indonesia, the fourth-most populous country on Earth, only a third of the affected have access to anti-HIV drugs, and little is known about the circulating strains. "Indonesia is recognized as one of the countries where the HIV/AIDS pandemic is still expanding. Kobe University has established a joint research center for infectious diseases at the Institute of Tropical Diseases at the Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia, and so we decided to decode the viral genome from blood samples of individuals infected with HIV-1 (out of the two main HIV types, the one causing the vast majority of AIDS cases worldwide) around the country to clarify the viral transmission trends," explains Kameoka.

Their findings, now published in the journal *Scientific Reports*, show that all of the analyzed viruses belonged to a strain called "CRF01_AE" first identified in Thailand. But their detailed analysis shows that from there, the virus was brought to Indonesia at least three different times, sometimes via different countries such as Vietnam and Laos. And while it was Thai substrains that spread to most of Southeast Asia and also to other parts of the world, it was an Indonesian substrain that moved on to Iran. In the paper, the researchers write, "As a country with a high incidence of HIV-1 infection in Southeast Asia, Indonesia may contribute to the spread of HIV to other Asian countries."

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mkameoka@port.kobe-u.ac.jp
Office: +81-78-796-4594

More on this News Release

Tracing HIV in Indonesia
KOBE UNIVERSITY

JOURNAL
Scientific Reports

FUNDER
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Japan, Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Indonesia, Universitas Airlangga

DOI
10.1038/s41598-024-59820-y

KEYWORDS

HIV INFECTIONS ASIA INFECTIOUS DISEASE TRANSMISSION HIV RESEARCH

ORIGINAL SOURCE

https://www.kobe-u.ac.jp/en/news/article/20240507-65325/

The talking dead: burials inform migrations in Indonesia

New light shed on burial practices and migration of the earliest humans in island Southeast Asia by researchers from the Australian Nati

25-Aug-2022 2:25 PM EDT, by **Australian National University**

Newswise — The discovery by researchers from The Australian National University (ANU) of three bodies on Indonesia's Alor Island, dating from 7,500 to 13,000 years ago, sheds new light on burial practices and migration of the earliest humans in island Southeast Asia.

Author of a new paper published by *PLOS ONE*, Dr Sofia Samper Carro, said the three burials are significant because the positioning of each body shows a different mortuary practice.

Dr Samper Carro said this might relate to multiple migratory routes through the area from thousands of years ago.

"Burials are a unique cultural manifestation to investigate waves of migration through the terminal Pleistocene to the Holocene period in Southeast Asia," Dr Samper Carro said.

"Our results provide significant new data for understanding the evolution and diversification of burial practices in mainland and island Southeast Asia, contributing to a growing body of literature describing prehistoric socio-cultural behaviour in this region."

Dr Samper Carro and the international team of researchers from ANU and the Gadjah Mada University in Indonesia uncovered more than 50,000 bones. This included the three bodies, one with extremities that were intentionally removed before burial, and two more individuals placed in a seated, and flexed (on side) positions.

"Our first excavations in 2014 revealed fish hooks and a human skull that was more than 12,000 years old," Dr Samper Carro said.

"When the Australia-Indonesian team returned in 2018 to excavate the original burial, they found two more bodies buried in different positions above each other.

"The three quite unusual and interesting burials show different mortuary practices, which might relate to recent discoveries of multiple migratory routes through the islands of Wallacea from thousands of years ago."

Dr Samper Carro said while the process of studying every item included delays due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the wait has been worthwhile.

"Once we realised we had uncovered such unique findings, I had a very long process of studying each and every piece. We called this paper *The Talking Dead* because of the stories each pieces tells," Dr Samper Carro said.

"We're very pleased to present a paper that shows how burial practices can complement data on genetic diversity from one of the current research hotspots in Southeast Asia."

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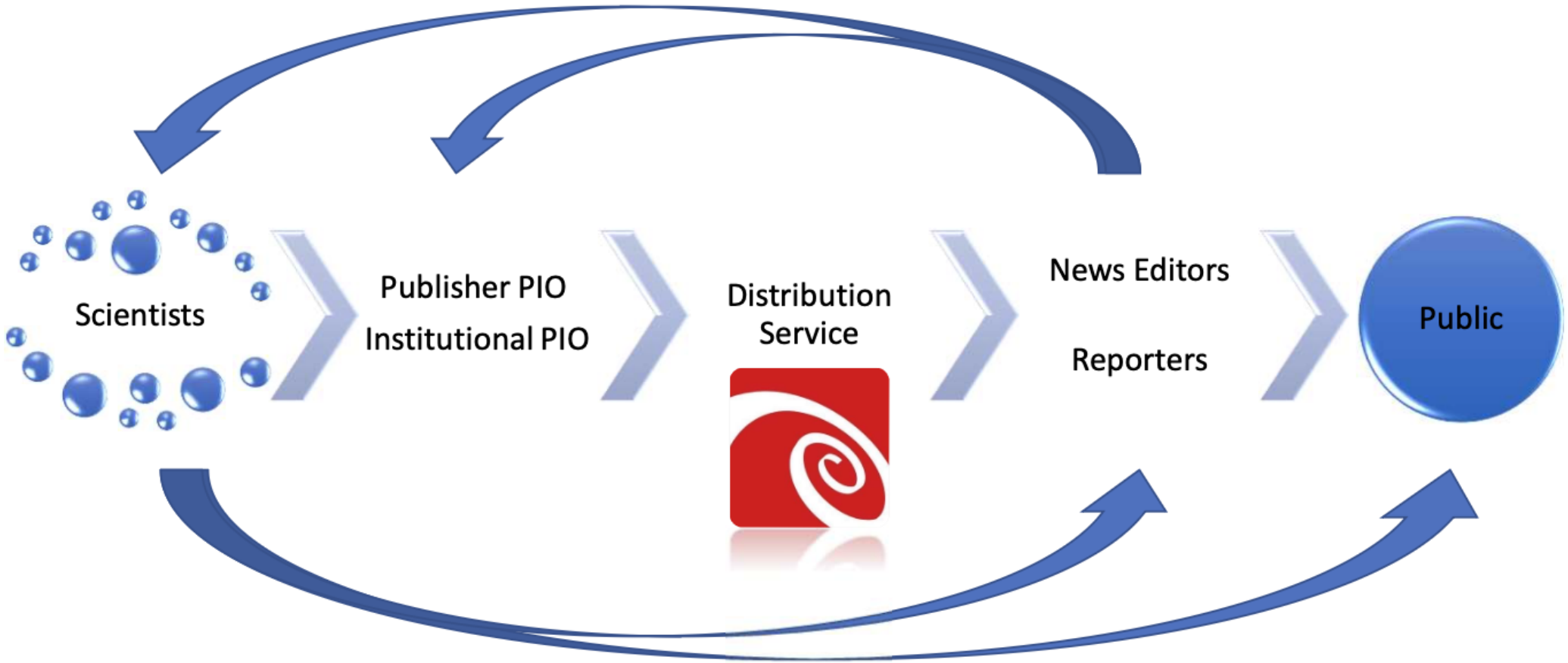
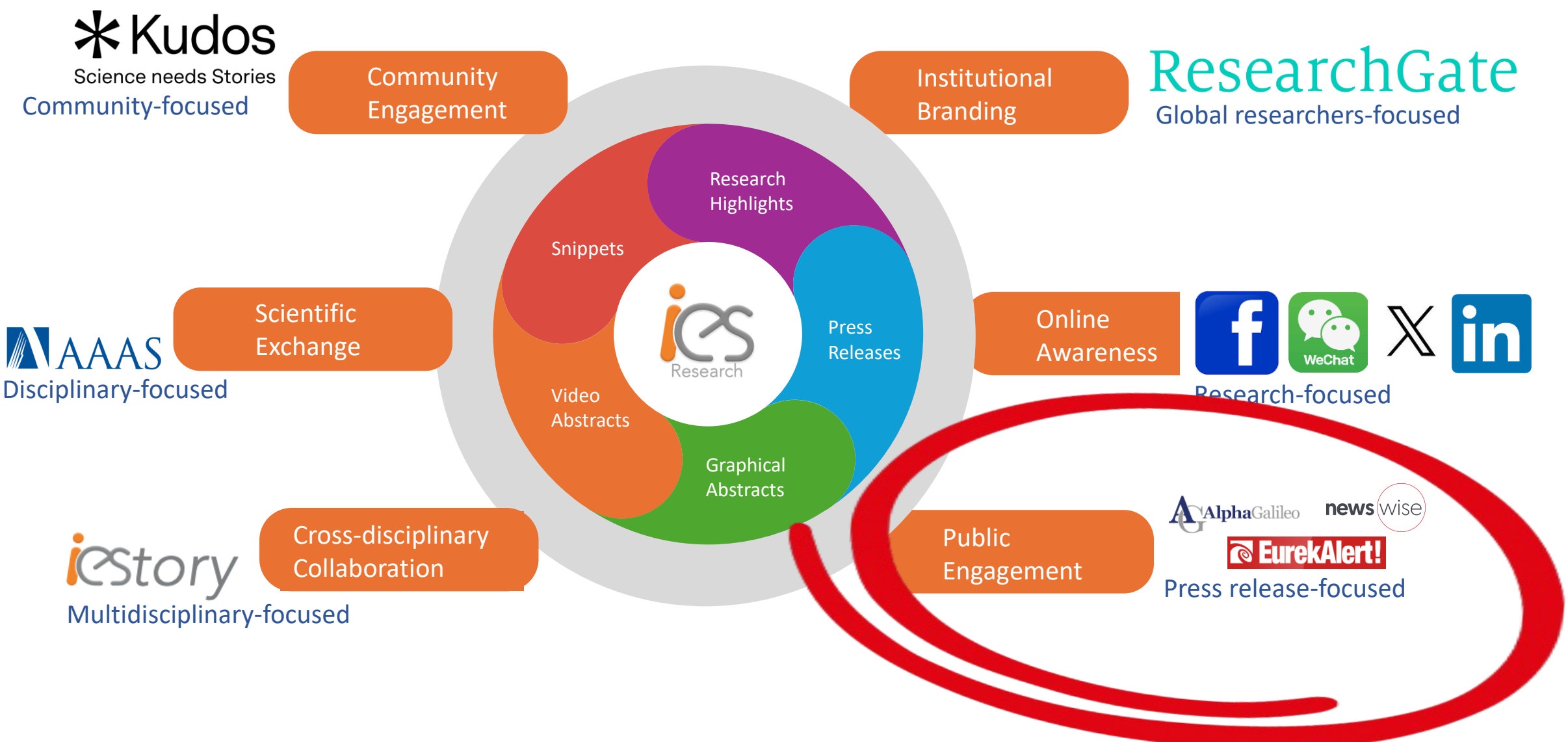


Outreach: Omni-channel Approach



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Intro

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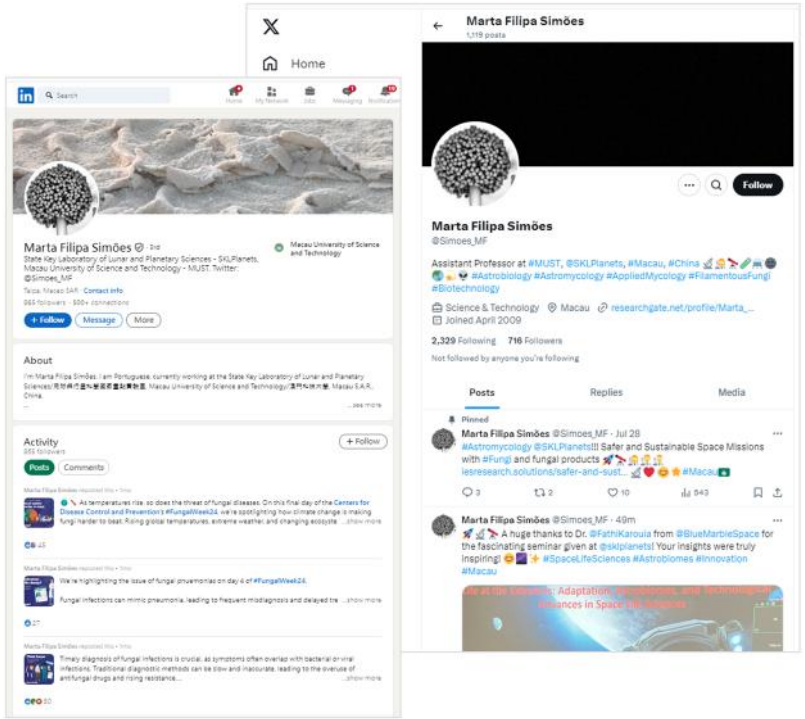

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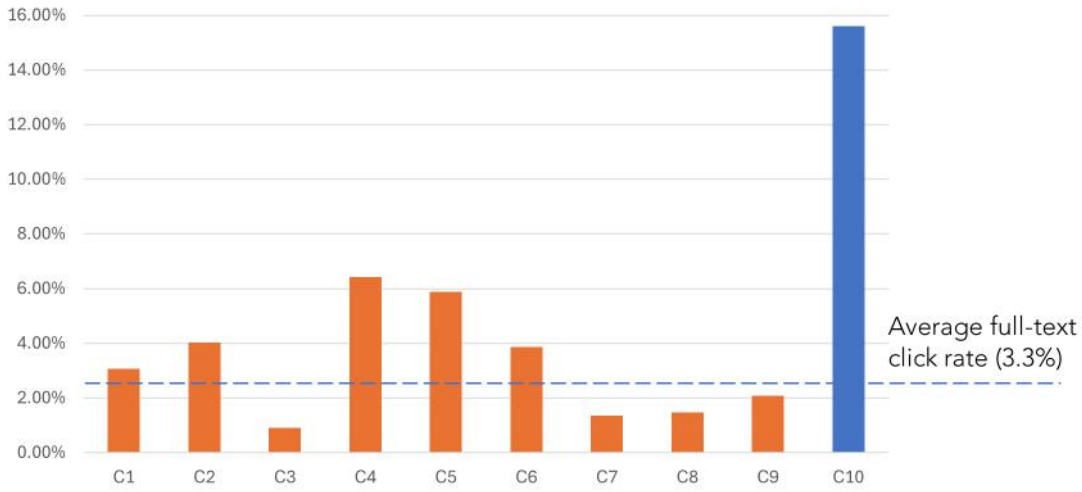

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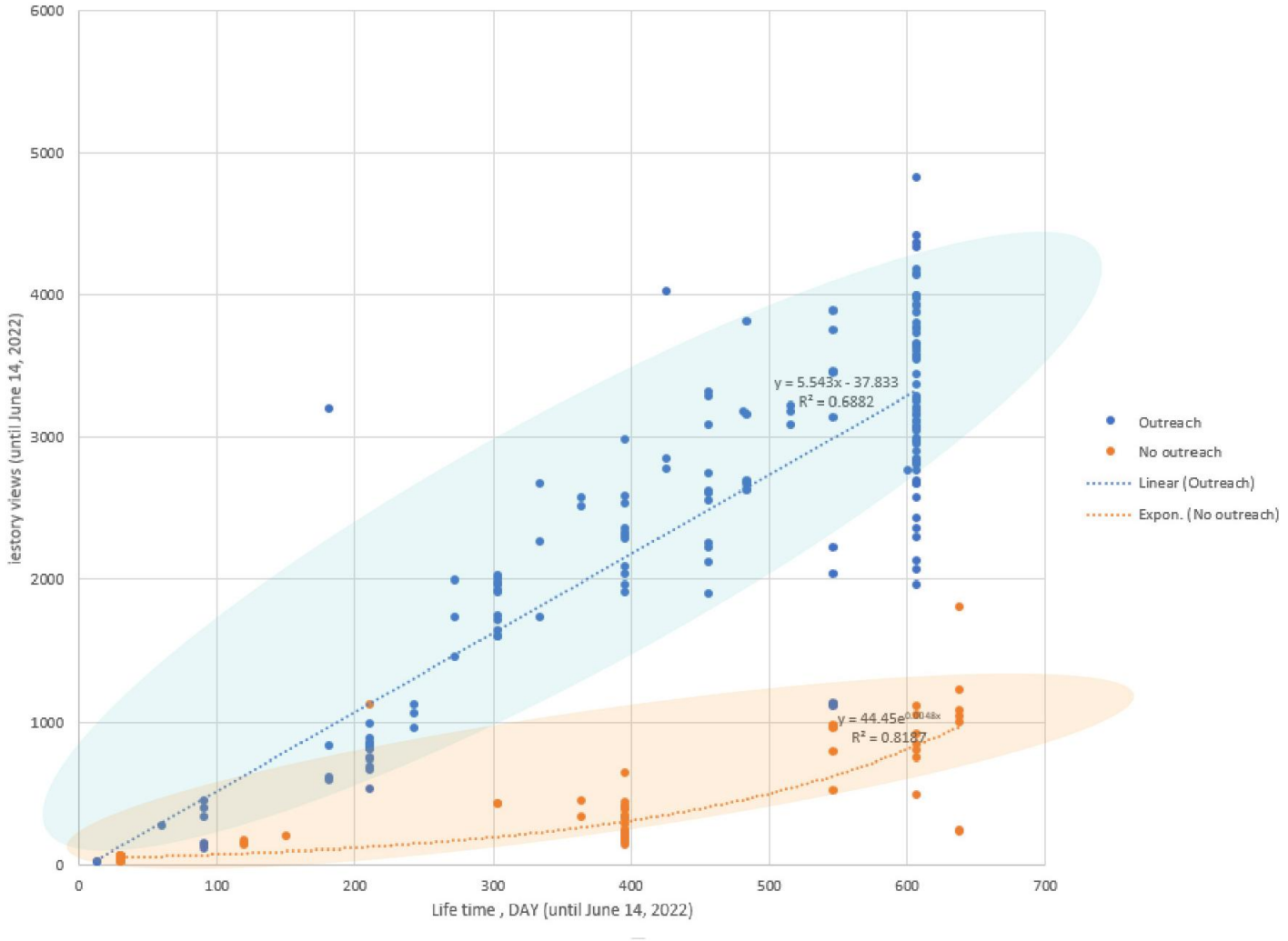

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1	Mian-Chie Hung (洪明倨)	targeting glycosylated PD-1 induces potent anti-tumor immunity	4,997	2,155	7,152	419	170	589	80	49	129	Spain & UK	476	246	722	8	3	11	6	7	7	7	0	1	3	3
2	Mian-Chie Hung (洪明倨)	he gluconeogenic enzyme PCK1 phosphorylates INSIG1/2 for lipogenesis	3,718		3,718	394		394	155		155	Sweden & UK	649	81	730	6	4	10	79	76	76	76	0	0	1	1
3	Cheng-Ming Chuong (鍾正明)	he Making of a Flight Feather: Bio-architectural Principles and Adaptation	1,214	5,449	6,663	29	96	125	14	22	36	Germany > UK	425	231	656	3	2	5	109	110	110	110	2	4	5	5
4	Bing-Fang Hwang (黃秉芳)	ine particulate matter exposure during pregnancy and infancy and incident asthma	31,744	2,009	33,753	2,541	80	2,621	557	11	568	India > Germany	1,162	170	1,332	10	0	10	20	20	21	21	10	11	11	11
5	Fuu-Jen Tsai (蔡輔仁)	enetic Architecture Associated With Familial Short Stature	15,597	2,074	17,671	304	119	423	118	24	142	Brazil > Germany	753	131	884	10	0	10	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
6	Chih-Hsin Tang (唐智欣)	Melatonin attenuates TNF-α and IL-1β expression in synovial fibroblasts and diminishes cartilage degradation: Implications for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis	1,686	1,688	3,374	165	119	284	64	35	99	Japan > UK	492	582	1,074	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	14	17	19	19
7	Shih-Chieh Hung (洪世杰)	Methylation and PTEN activation in dental pulp mesenchymal stem cells promotes osteogenesis and reduces oncogenesis	8,503	2,044	10,547	422	121	543	79	41	120	Brazil > UK	342	227	569	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4
8	Wen-Hwa Lee (李文華)	Prolathionine peroxidase II negatively regulates caspase-4/11 to protect against colitis	2,652	7,271	9,923	236	264	500	88	98	186	UK > Brazil	390	302	692	3	2	5	22	22	22	22	2	3	4	4
9	Shih-Wei Lai (賴世偉)	eal-World Database Examining the Association Between Avascular Necrosis of the emoral Head and Diabetes in Taiwan	1,266	23,337	24,603	55	866	921	25	353	378	US > India	211	516	727	1	1	2	4	4	4	4	15	18	19	19
10	Shih-Chieh Hung (洪世杰)	NA-827-mediated activation of TNAP phosphatase promotes pathogenic syndesmophyte formation in ankylosing spondylitis	2,130	1,410	3,540	121	151	272	48	63	111	Italy > Germany	299	322	621	2	1	3	82	79	79	79	3	4	4	4
11	Kuan-Pin Su (蘇冠賓)	International Society for Nutritional Psychiatry Research Practice Guidelines for Omega-3 atty Acids in the Treatment of Major Depressive Disorder	866	4,135	5,001	56	115	171	24	53	77	US > Brazil	221	285	506	2	2	4	76	76	75	75	11	12	13	13
12	Kuan-Pin Su (蘇冠賓)	ssociation of Delirium Response and Safety of Pharmacological Interventions for the anagement and Prevention of Delirium A Network Meta-analysis	942	1,286	2,228	55	43	98	16	15	31	US > Germany	231	275	506	2	2	4	168	167	168	168	13	13	18	18
13	Lu-Hai Wang	hotastasis		1,303	1,303		94	94		35	35	UK		286	286		2	2			1	1			1	1
14	Hung-Rong Yen (顏宏融)	Potential Herbal Adjuvant Combined With a Peptide-Based Vaccine Acts Against HPV-elated Tumors Through Enhancing Effector and Memory T-Cell Immune Responses		1,333	1,333		114	114		19	19	UK		245	245		0	0			1	1			0	0
15	Cheng-Chieh Lin (林正介)	Visit-to-Visit Variations in Fasting Plasma Glucose and HbA1c Associated With an ncreased Risk of Alzheimer Disease: Taiwan Diabetes Study		1,541	1,541		124	124		41	41	UK		237	237		1	1			32	32			28	28
		Total	75,315	57,035	132,350	4,797	2,476	7,273	1,268	859	2,127	0	5,651	4,136	9,787	50	26	76	568	563	598	598	75	89	132	132

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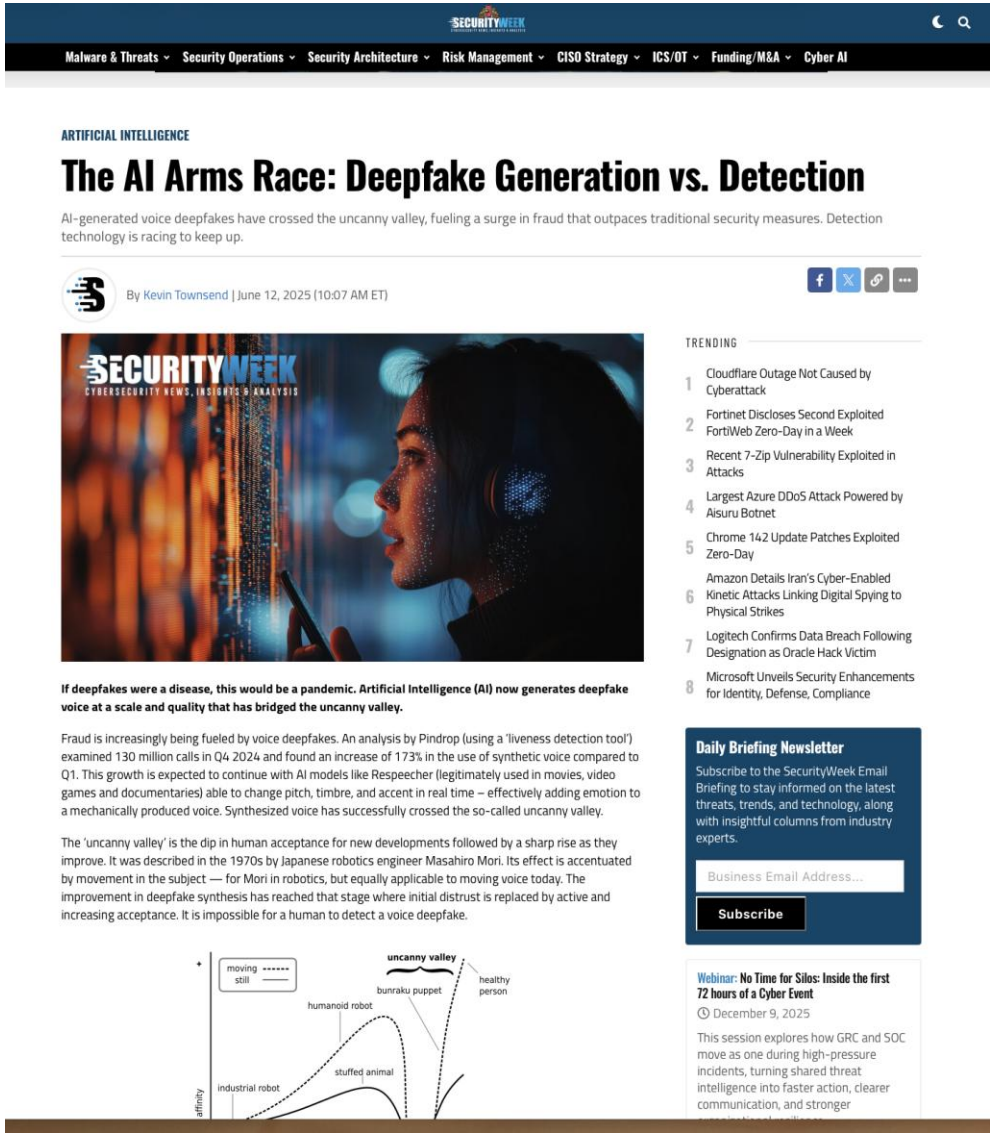

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

The AI Arms Race: Deepfake Generation vs. Detection

AI-generated voice deepfakes have crossed the uncanny valley, fueling a surge in fraud that outpaces traditional security measures. Detection technology is racing to keep up.

By Kevin Townsend | June 12, 2025 (10:07 AM ET)

If deepfakes were a disease, this would be a pandemic. Artificial Intelligence (AI) now generates deepfake voice at a scale and quality that has bridged the uncanny valley.

Fraud is increasingly being fueled by voice deepfakes. An analysis by Pindrop (using a 'liveness detection tool') examined 130 million calls in Q4 2024 and found an increase of 173% in the use of synthetic voice compared to Q1. This growth is expected to continue with AI models like Respeecher (legitimately used in movies, video games and documentaries) able to change pitch, timbre, and accent in real time – effectively adding emotion to a mechanically produced voice. Synthesized voice has successfully crossed the so-called uncanny valley.

The 'uncanny valley' is the dip in human acceptance for new developments followed by a sharp rise as they improve. It was described in the 1970s by Japanese robotics engineer Masahiro Mori. Its effect is accentuated by movement in the subject — for Mori in robotics, but equally applicable to moving voice today. The improvement in deepfake synthesis has reached that stage where initial distrust is replaced by active and increasing acceptance. It is impossible for a human to detect a voice deepfake.

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