WHA2026 卫星研讨会

WHA2026 Satellite Symposium

智慧医疗与卫生系统创新

Smart Healthcare & Health System Innovation

深度分析报告 | In-Depth Analysis Report

议程文件 × 报名注册数据 双维交叉分析

Cross-Analysis: Agenda Document × Participant Registration Data

2026 年 5 月 20 日 | 14:00–18:30 | Campus Biotech, Geneva

主办方：日内瓦健康论坛 × 复旦大学公卫学院 × 日内瓦大学全球健康学院× 瑞士欧亚医学桥

Organizers: Geneva Health Forum × Fudan University SPH × IGH University of Geneva× Medi-Bridges EurAsie Switzerland

上海市软科学基地× 浙江省城市治理研究中心

Shanghai Soft Science Research Base × Zhejiang Provincial Research Center for Urban Govern

执行摘要 | Executive Summary

本报告基于两份互补性文件对 GHF2026"智慧医疗与卫生系统创新"卫星研讨会进行深度交叉分析：①由日内瓦健康论坛（GHF）发布的官方议程文件；②下午场参会注册数据（462 条报名记录）。报告从议程设计、演讲嘉宾布局、参会人员画像、地理分布、机构类型等多维度呈现本次研讨会的规模、结构与战略意义。

This report presents a cross-dimensional analysis of the GHF2026 "Smart Healthcare and Health System Innovation" Satellite Symposium, based on two complementary sources: (1) the official symposium agenda document published by Geneva Health Forum; (2) afternoon session participant registration data (462 records). The analysis covers agenda design, speaker profiles, participant demographics, geographic reach, and institutional representation.

关键指标 / Key Metric	数值 / Value	说明 / Notes
报名总人次 / Total Registrations	462	含重复提交
独立参与者 / Unique Participants	~422	去重后
覆盖国家/地区 / Countries	62	全球 6 大区域
代表机构数 / Organizations	309	高度多元化
演讲嘉宾 / Speakers	~25	含主持人、开幕致辞
议程时长 / Duration	4.5 小时 / 4.5 hrs	14:00 – 18:30
主旨演讲 / Keynote Talks	9	分两场进行
圆桌讨论 / Roundtable Sessions	2	8 位讨论嘉宾
参会最多国 / Top Country	瑞士 Switzerland	137 人 / 137 persons
中国参与者 / China Participants	58	第二大来源国
欧洲占比 / Europe Share	~46%	213 registrations
学术机构占比 / Academic Share	~26%	最大单一机构类群
注册峰值日 / Peak Registration Day	5 月 14 日 / May 14	42 registrations / 1 day

一、活动概况 | Chapter 1: Event Overview

GHF2026"智慧医疗与卫生系统创新"卫星研讨会是第 79 届世界卫生大会（WHA79）期间最具代表性的学术—政策交汇型边会之一。活动于 2026 年 5 月 20 日（周三）下午在日内瓦 Campus Biotech 举行，恰处于 WHA79 活动最密集的峰值日，战略意义显著。

The GHF2026 "Smart Healthcare and Health System Innovation" Satellite Symposium stands as one of the most academically substantive side events at WHA79. Held on Wednesday, May 20, 2026 — the peak day of WHA79 side event activity — at Campus Biotech Geneva, it strategically positioned itself at the intersection of health policy, clinical innovation, and digital transformation.

1.1 主办机构格局 | 1.1 Organizer Landscape

主办机构 / Organizer	定位 / Role	国别 / Country
Geneva Health Forum (GHF)	全球卫生多边对话平台 / Global health dialogue platform	Switzerland
School of Public Health, Fudan University 复旦大学公卫学院	中国公共卫生学术旗舰 / China's public health flagship	China
Shanghai Soft Science Research Base 上海市软科学基地	政策研究智库 / Policy research think tank	China
Zhejiang Urban Governance Studies Center 浙江省城市治理研究中心	城市治理与健康政策 / Urban governance & health	China
Institute of Global Health, Univ. Geneva 日内瓦大学全球健康研究所	国际卫生研究 / Global health research	Switzerland

主办机构结构体现了本次研讨会的鲜明特色：以学术研究为纽带，汇聚中瑞两国顶尖机构，以日内瓦为国际平台，推动中国卫生创新成果的全球共享与交流。

The organizer structure reflects the symposium's distinctive character: bringing together leading institutions from China and Switzerland through a shared commitment to academic research, and leveraging Geneva as an international platform to promote the global exchange of health innovation experience.

1.2 日程结构 | 1.2 Programme Structure

本次研讨会采用"开幕致辞 → 主旨演讲 → 圆桌讨论 → 主旨演讲 → 圆桌讨论 → 闭幕 → 招待酒会"的标准高端学术会议结构，总时长 4.5 小时，内容密度高，层次清晰。

The symposium followed a classic high-level academic conference structure: Opening → Keynote I → Roundtable I → Coffee Break → Keynote II → Roundtable II → Closing → Networking Reception. Running 4.5 hours, the programme was dense, structured, and deliberately sequenced.

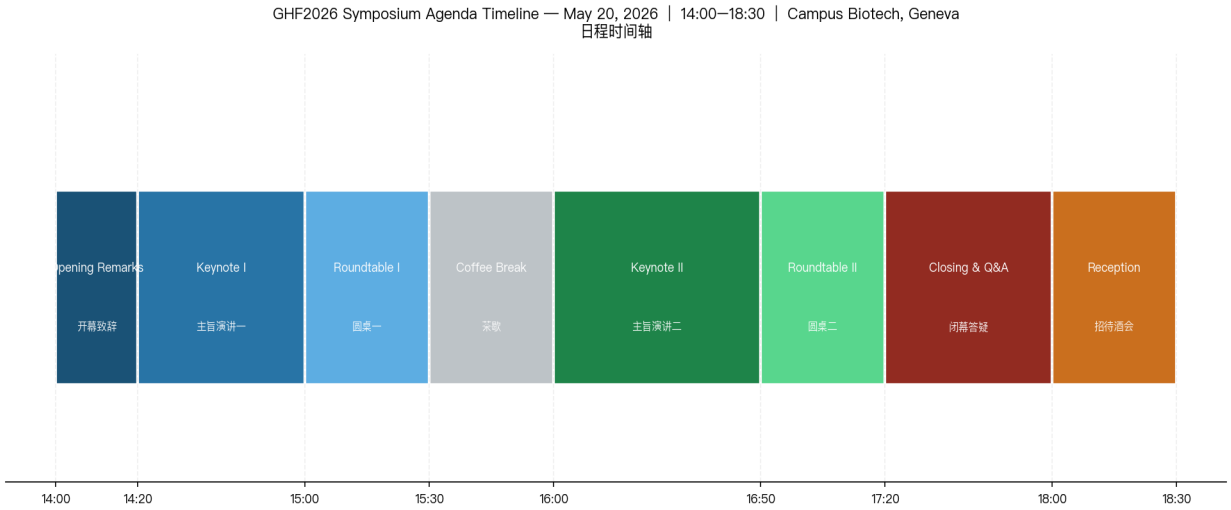

图 1 / Figure 1: 议程时间轴 · Symposium Agenda Timeline

二、演讲嘉宾深度解析 | Chapter 2: Speaker Analysis

本次研讨会共有约 25 位演讲者和主持人，呈现出鲜明的"复旦—上海"与"日内瓦—WHO"双核心结构，同时引入了来自蚂蚁健康、巴塞罗那大学医院、武汉朗润医疗等机构的多元声音。

The symposium featured approximately 25 speakers and moderators, structured around a clear dual-core of "Fudan-Shanghai" and "Geneva-WHO," with additional voices from Ant Health (Alibaba), Barcelona University Hospital, and Wuhan Landing Medical.

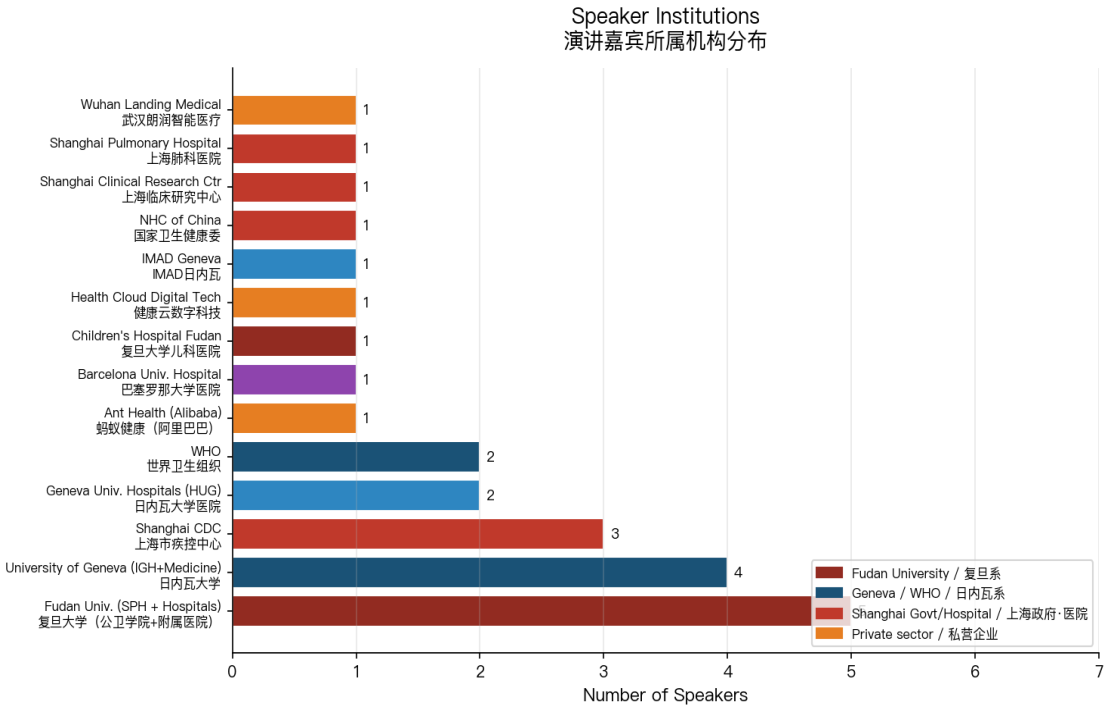

图 2 / Figure 2: 演讲嘉宾机构分布 · Speaker Institution Breakdown

2.1 开幕致辞嘉宾（6 位） | 2.1 Opening Speakers (6)

姓名 / Name	职务 / Title	机构 / Institution
YanYi Xu（主持）	Assistant Dean	Fudan University SPH
Sameer Pujari	Technical Officer, Digital Health & AI	WHO
Louise Agersnap	Director	WHO Innovation Hub
Beatrice Ferrari	Director of International Affairs	Canton of Geneva
Antoine Geissbuhler	Dean, Faculty of Medicine	University of Geneva
Hongming Zhu	Director	National Health Commission of China
Li Luo	Dean	Fudan University SPH

开幕致辞阵容充分体现了本次研讨会的国际合作特色：WHO 技术官员、日内瓦州政府代表、中国国家卫生健康委官员与复旦大学院长共同出席开幕式，展现了中瑞两国在卫生领域的深度合作意愿，以及 WHO 多边机制对本次学术交流的积极支持。

The opening lineup reflects the symposium's strong international collaborative character: a WHO technical officer, Geneva cantonal official, China's NHC director, and Fudan's dean opening the event together — demonstrating the commitment of both China and Switzerland to deepen health cooperation, and the active support of WHO multilateral mechanisms for this academic exchange.

2.2 主旨演讲嘉宾 | 2.2 Keynote Speakers

场次 / Session	姓名 / Name	演讲题目 / Topic
Keynote I	Carlos Molina (Barcelona)	Large AI Models & Multi-Center Clinical Research
Keynote I	Hua Jiang (Fudan OGH)	Smart Healthcare in China's Leading Specialty Hospitals
Keynote I	Zheng Pan (Health Cloud)	Internet Healthcare & Digital Health Cities in China
Keynote I	Emilia Frangos (IMAD)	Technology as Enabling Factor in Home Care Services
Keynote II	Xin Chen (Shanghai CDC)	Smart Public Health System in China's Leading Cities
Keynote II	Olivier Michielin (HUG)	AI in Precision Oncology
Keynote II	Nicolas Ray (UNIGE)	Building Health Networks via Spatial & Digital Technologies
Keynote II	Christian Lovis (HUG)	Interoperability, Governance & Trust in Healthcare Data
Keynote II	Tiantian Zhang (Fudan)	China's Health Credit Theory and Practice

演讲题目呈现出两大主轴：①技术驱动创新（AI 大模型、精准肿瘤学、数字城市、空间技术）；②治理与伦理（数据互操作性、信任机制、健康信用体系）。这一结构与 WHO 当前的"负责任 AI"政策框架高度契合。

Keynote topics cluster around two axes: (1) Technology-driven innovation (large AI models, precision oncology, digital cities, spatial tech); (2) Governance & ethics (interoperability, trust mechanisms, health credit systems). This dual structure aligns closely with WHO's current "Responsible AI" policy framework.

2.3 圆桌讨论嘉宾 | 2.3 Roundtable Participants

圆桌 / Roundtable	参与者 / Participant	机构 / Institution

RT I（主持：Chouwen Zhu）	Rong Tao	Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital
RT I	Dahui Wang	Children's Hospital of Fudan
RT I	Junjie Zhang	Ant Health Business Group
RT I	Xiaorong Sun	Wuhan Landing Intelligent Medical
RT II（主持：Chouwen Zhu）	Zhen Ning	Shanghai CDC
RT II	Jiajie Zang	Shanghai CDC
RT II	Olivia Keiser	Institute of Global Health, UNIGE

圆桌一聚焦"智慧医疗实施路径"，汇聚医院管理者与科技企业（蚂蚁健康）；圆桌二聚焦"AI 时代卫生系统转型挑战"，引入欧洲学术视角（Olivia Keiser, UNIGE）形成对话张力。蚂蚁健康的参与尤为值得关注，这是中国科技平台企业在 WHA 边会正式出现的重要案例。

Roundtable I focused on smart healthcare implementation pathways, bringing hospital administrators alongside tech industry (Ant Health/Alibaba). Roundtable II focused on health system transformation in the AI era, with a European academic counterpoint from Olivia Keiser (UNIGE). Ant Health's participation is particularly noteworthy—a significant case of Chinese tech platform companies making formal appearances at WHA side events.

三、参会人员深度分析 | Chapter 3: Participant Analysis

下午场共吸引 462 人报名（422 位独特参与者），来自 62 个国家和地区、309 个机构，充分体现了本次活动的国际吸引力。以下从地理分布、机构类型、注册行为模式三个维度进行深度解读。

The afternoon session attracted 462 registrations (approximately 422 unique participants) from 62 countries and 309 organizations, demonstrating the event's strong international draw. Analysis follows three dimensions: geographic distribution, institutional type, and registration behavior patterns.

3.1 国籍分布 | 3.1 Country Distribution

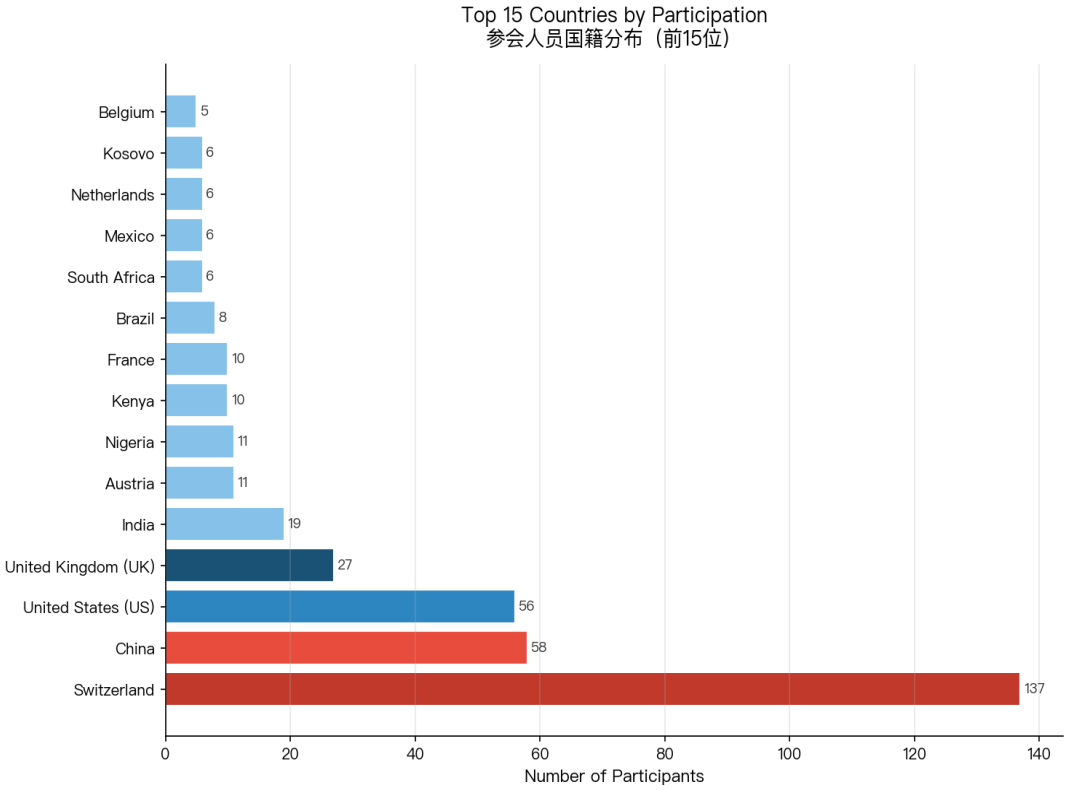

图 3 / Figure 3: 参会人员国籍分布前 15 位 · Top 15 Countries by Participation

国家 / Country	人数 / Count	占比 / Share
瑞士 / Switzerland	137	29.7% — 东道主优势
中国 / China	58	12.6% — 第二大来源国
美国 / United States	56	12.1% — 北美主力
英国 / United Kingdom	27	5.8%
印度 / India	19	4.1%

奥地利 / Austria	11	2.4%
尼日利亚 / Nigeria	11	2.4%
肯尼亚 / Kenya	10	2.2%
法国 / France	10	2.2%
巴西 / Brazil	8	1.7%

瑞士（137 人，29.7%）的主导地位反映明显的地域近邻效应——日内瓦本地医疗机构、国际组织人员及本地 NGO 工作者构成主体。中国以 58 人位居第二，充分体现了复旦大学及上海系机构的动员能力，及中国参与者对智慧医疗议题的高度关切。美国（56 人）紧随其后，参与者主要来自学术机构和智库，体现了学术界对智慧医疗议题的持续关注。

Switzerland's dominance (137 persons, 29.7%) reflects a clear geographic proximity effect — Geneva-based healthcare institutions, international organization staff, and local NGO workers form the majority. China's second-place ranking (58 persons) demonstrates Fudan University's and the Shanghai ecosystem's mobilization capacity. American participants (56 persons) were predominantly from academic institutions and think tanks, reflecting sustained academic interest in smart healthcare innovation.

3.2 地理区域分布 | 3.2 Regional Distribution

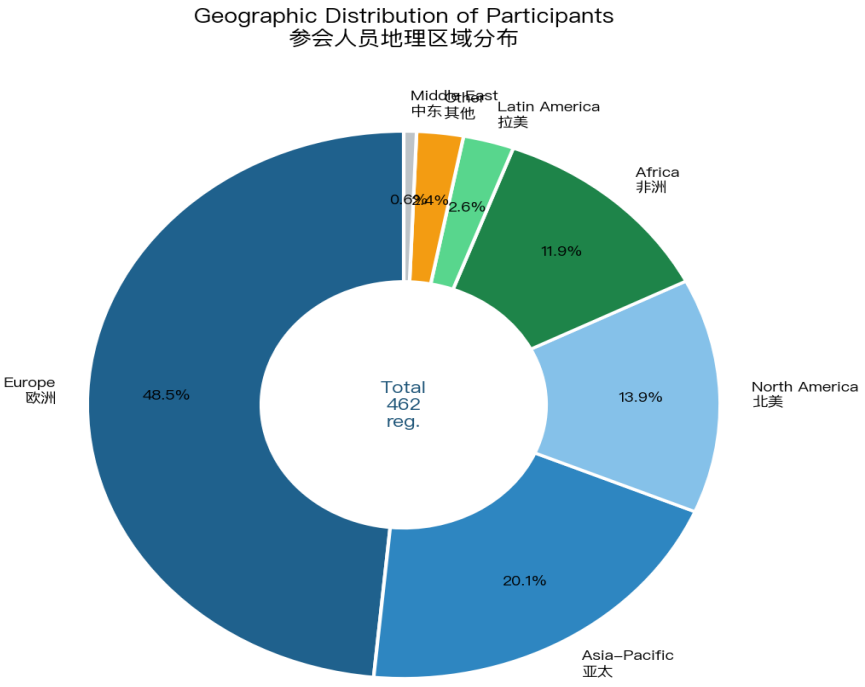

图 4 / Figure 4: 参会人员地理区域分布 · Geographic Region Distribution

- 欧洲（46%）：以瑞士、英国、法国为核心，反映日内瓦作为全球卫生中心的引力场效应
- 亚太（20%）：中国、印度、日本、新加坡均有参与，显示亚洲卫生创新议题的国际关注度
- 北美（14%）：美国、加拿大为主，学术机构为主要参与主体
- 非洲（11%）：尼日利亚、肯尼亚、埃塞俄比亚领衔，全球南方参与度值得关注
- 拉丁美洲（3%）：巴西、墨西哥、秘鲁为主要代表
- Europe (46%): Switzerland, UK, France lead — Geneva's gravitational pull as global health hub
- Asia-Pacific (20%): China, India, Japan, Singapore — Asian health innovation draws international interest
- North America (14%): US, Canada — academic institutions as primary participants
- Africa (11%): Nigeria, Kenya, Ethiopia — noteworthy Global South engagement

3.3 机构类型分析 | 3.3 Institutional Type Analysis

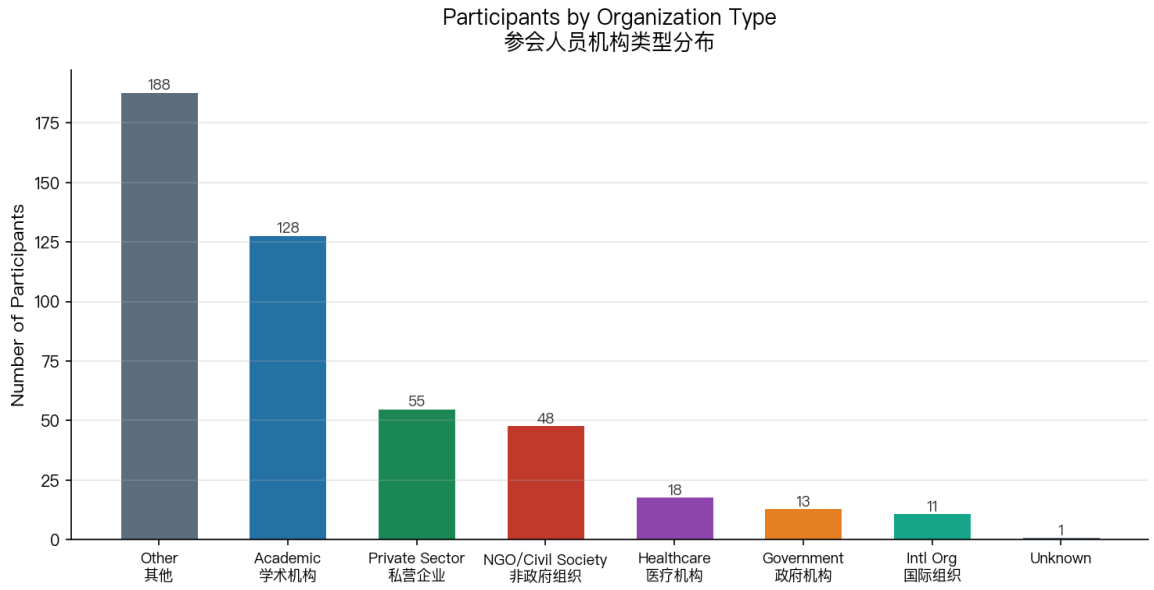

图 5 / Figure 5: 参会人员机构类型分布 · Participant Organization Type Distribution

"其他"类（224 人，约 48%）涵盖难以明确归类的机构，包括小型专业组织、区域性医疗机构及媒体机构等。在可明确分类的机构中，学术机构（121 人，26%）位居首位，彰显本次研讨会浓厚的学术氛围；NGO/公民社会（41 人，9%）与私营企业（29 人，6%）的参与则体现了多元利益相关方格局。

The "Other" category (224 persons, ~48%) encompasses organizations that resist simple classification—small specialized entities, regional health institutions, and media bodies. Among classifiable organizations, academic institutions (121, 26%) rank first, reinforcing the symposium's academic character; NGO/civil society (41, 9%) and private sector (29, 6%) participation reflects multi-stakeholder engagement.

3.4 主要参会机构 | 3.4 Top Participating Organizations

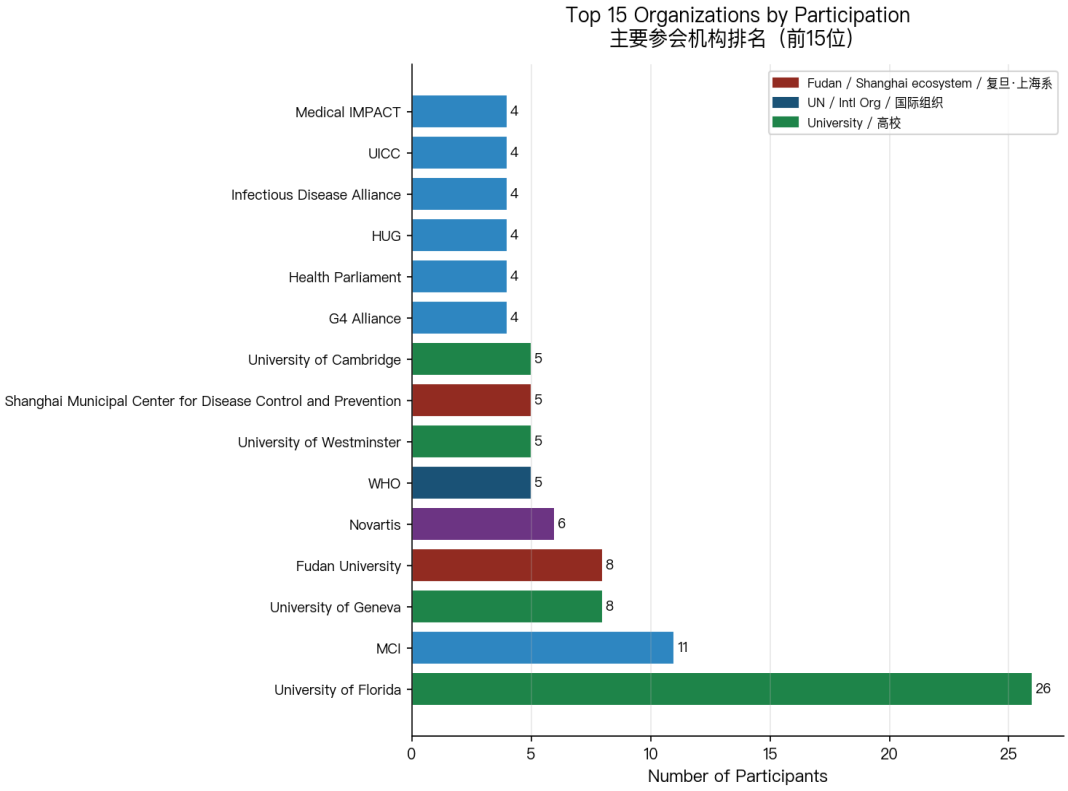

图 6 / Figure 6: 主要参会机构排名前 15 位 · Top 15 Organizations by Participant Count

佛罗里达大学（University of Florida）以 26 人位居榜首，远超其他机构，这与该校在全球卫生和 AI 医疗领域的研究布局高度相关，同时也可能反映了定向动员的效果。MCI（11 人）为奥地利医学会议和培训机构，其大量参与者的出现反映了奥地利在欧洲卫生外交中的活跃角色。日内瓦大学（8 人）和复旦大学（8 人）并列第三，恰好镜像了主办机构结构。Novartis（6 人）作为最大规模的私营企业参与方，体现了制药巨头对智慧医疗与数字健康转型的战略关注。

University of Florida (26 persons) leads by a wide margin—consistent with its research focus in global health and AI medicine, and potentially reflecting targeted mobilization. MCI (11 persons), an Austrian medical education and conference institution, signals Austria's active role in European health diplomacy. University of Geneva and Fudan University (8 each) mirror the organizer structure. Novartis (6 persons) as the largest private sector participant signals Big Pharma's strategic interest in smart healthcare and digital transformation.

四、报名行为模式分析 | Chapter 4: Registration Behavior Analysis

4.1 报名时间趋势 | 4.1 Registration Timeline

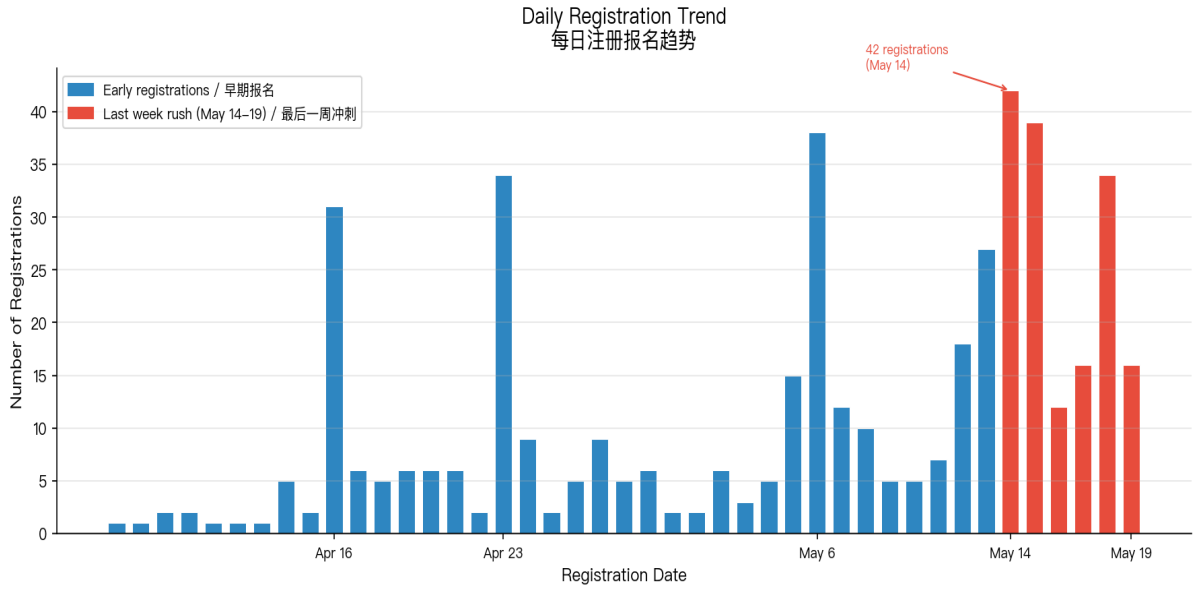

图 7 / Figure 7: 每日报名趋势 · Daily Registration Trend

报名曲线呈现出典型的"双峰"模式，两个峰值分别出现在 4 月 16 日（31 人，早期注册高峰）和 4 月 23 日（34 人），随后进入相对平稳期，并在 5 月 6 日（38 人）出现第二轮爆发，最终在 5 月 14 日（42 人）和 5 月 15 日（39 人）达到历史高峰，形成明显的"临近冲刺"效应。

The registration curve shows a typical bimodal pattern with early spikes on April 16 (31 registrations) and April 23 (34), followed by a plateau, then a second surge on May 6 (38), culminating in the highest peak on May 14 (42) and May 15 (39)—a clear "deadline sprint" effect as the event approached.

时期 / Period	报名量 / Registrations	特征 / Characteristics
Early (Apr 1-15)	~17	核心关注群体 / Core interested parties
April Peak (Apr 16-30)	~120	宣传发酵期 / Promotion wave
May Early (May 1-13)	~110	稳定增长 / Steady growth
Final Sprint (May 14-19)	~164	临近冲刺 / Last-week rush (~35%)

最后一周（5 月 14-19 日）贡献了约 164 人次报名，占总量约 35%，说明相当一部分参会者属于临时决策型——这类人群往往已在日内瓦参加 WHA79 主体活动，是高价值的"顺路参会者"。

The final week (May 14-19) contributed ~164 registrations (~35% of total), suggesting a substantial portion of participants were late-decision attendees—likely individuals already in Geneva for WHA79 main sessions, making them high-value "incidental participants" with strong pre-existing interest in global health.

4.2 全天注册时段分布 | 4.2 Registration by Hour of Day

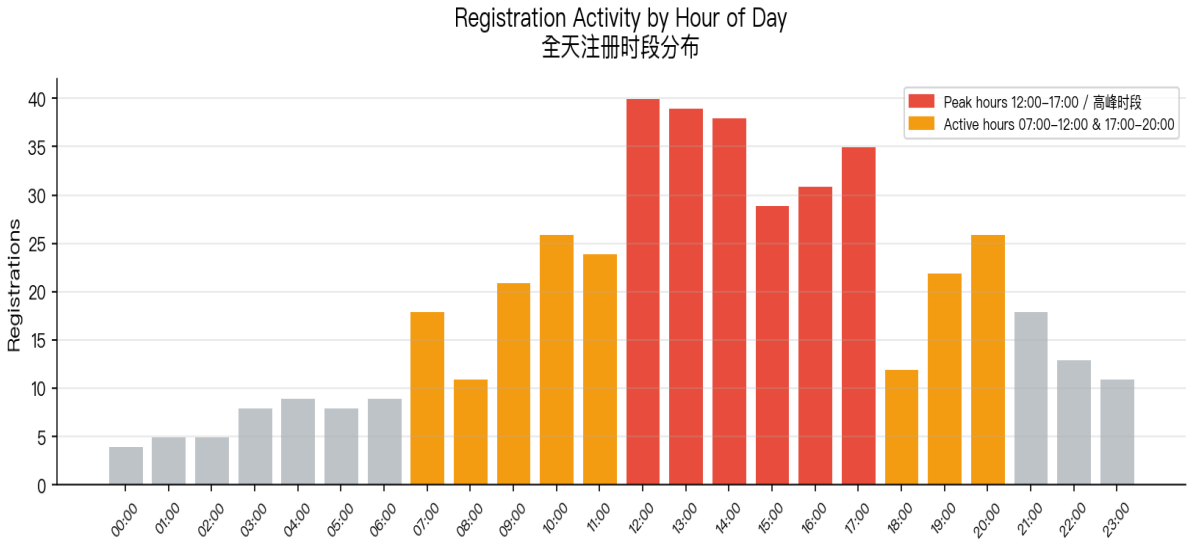

图 8 / Figure 8: 全天注册时段分布 · Registration Activity by Hour of Day

注册行为在 12:00-17:00（日内瓦时间，UTC+2）区间最为活跃，这与标准工作时间窗口吻合。值得关注的是，深夜时段（0:00-6:00）同样有相当数量的注册行为，约 49 人次，折合约 10.6%，这一数据揭示出大量亚洲时区参与者（尤其是中国、印度）在其当地工作时段（即欧洲深夜）提交注册。这进一步印证了本次活动的真实全球参与特征。

Registration activity peaks in the 12:00-17:00 window (Geneva time, UTC+2), consistent with standard European working hours. Notably, ~49 registrations (~10.6%) occurred between midnight and 6:00 AM Geneva time—revealing a significant cohort of Asian timezone participants (particularly China, India) registering during their local working hours. This confirms the event's genuinely global reach beyond its European-centric location.

五、战略洞察与深度解读 | Chapter 5: Strategic Insights

5.1 中瑞卫生合作的创新实践

5.1 Sino-Swiss Health Cooperation: An Innovative Academic Practice

GHF2026 智慧医疗研讨会体现了中瑞两国在卫生领域深化合作的积极探索。通过汇聚复旦大学、国家卫健委、上海卫生系统与日内瓦大学、日内瓦大学医院（HUG）、WHO 等顶尖机构，本次研讨会构建了一个学术深度与政策实践兼备的高水平对话平台，为双方在智慧医疗领域的持续合作奠定了坚实基础。

The GHF2026 Smart Healthcare Symposium reflects a deepening Sino-Swiss commitment to health cooperation. By bringing together Fudan University, China's NHC, and the Shanghai health system alongside the University of Geneva, Geneva University Hospital (HUG), and WHO, the event established a high-level dialogue platform integrating academic rigour with policy-relevant practice, providing a strong foundation for sustained collaboration in smart healthcare.

- 国家卫健委官员（Hongming Zhu）开幕致辞 → 官方政策**解读**
- WHO 双代表（Pujari + Agersnap）参与 → 多边机制**支持**
- 日内瓦州政府代表（Ferrari）出席 → 属地支持与外交礼遇
- NHC Director Hongming Zhu opens → official policy signal transmission
- Dual WHO presence (Pujari + Agersnap) → multilateral institutional endorsement
- Canton of Geneva representative (Ferrari) → territorial support & diplomatic recognition

5.2 蚂蚁健康：中国科技平台首登 WHA 国际舞台

5.2 Ant Health : China's Tech Platform Debuts on WHO Stage

蚂蚁健康事业群总裁 Junjie Zhang 作为圆桌嘉宾参与讨论，是值得单独关注的历史性节点。这是中国互联网科技平台企业在 WHA 边会框架内以实质性嘉宾身份正式亮相的早期案例之一，其意义与谷歌在 WHA79 官方边会中的历史性登场相互呼应。

The participation of Ant Health Business Group President Junjie Zhang as a roundtable panelist is historically noteworthy. This represents one of the earliest substantive appearances of a Chinese internet technology platform at a WHA-adjacent forum—a parallel to Google's historic WHA79 debut, and a signal of Chinese tech giants' growing ambitions in global health governance.

5.3 "数字健康信用"议题的全球首次亮相

5.3 "Health Credit Theory" — A Global Policy Debut

复旦大学张天天的主旨演讲以"健康责任与健康信用：中国的理论与实践"为题，在国际学术舞台上系统呈现了中国在个人健康行为管理与激励机制设计方面的探索经验。相关议题涉及数据治理、伦理框架与政策设计，引发与会者围绕数字健康治理模式的深入讨论，为国际社会提供了富有价值的中国视角与实践参考。

Dr. Tiantian Zhang's (Fudan University) keynote on China's health credit theory and practice offered an internationally grounded presentation of China's experience in promoting individual health responsibility and incentive mechanism design. The topic invited substantive discussion on data governance, ethical frameworks, and digital health policy — contributing valuable comparative insights to the global dialogue on health system innovation.

5.4 佛罗里达大学的异常显著存在

5.4 University of Florida's Disproportionate Presence

佛罗里达大学以 26 名参与者高居机构排名榜首，远超其他顶级大学（日内瓦大学 8 人，剑桥大学 5 人）。这一数据反映该校在全球卫生和健康信息学领域的深厚积累，可能与以下因素相关：①该校有专项研究团队定向参与；②该校与某主办方有既有合作框架；③集体组织参会（课程或研究项目安排）。佛罗里达大学的积极参与，体现了美国学术界对智慧医疗与全球卫生合作议题的高度关注。

University of Florida's 26-participant presence — far exceeding the University of Geneva (8) and Cambridge (5) — points to the institution's strong engagement in global health and health informatics research. Possible factors include: (1) a dedicated research team with pre-arranged participation; (2) an existing collaboration with Fudan or GHF; (3) organized group attendance as part of a course or research program. UF's strong participation reflects American academia's sustained interest in smart healthcare innovation and global health collaboration.

5.5 全球南方的实质性参与

5.5 Substantive Global South Engagement

非洲参与者（49 人，11%）以尼日利亚（11 人）、肯尼亚（10 人）为主力，科索沃（6 人）的出现则颇为独特。这一格局表明，尽管活动在日内瓦举行、议题以中欧视角为主导，全球南方国家仍对 AI 与卫生系统转型议题保持高度关注，并在有条件时积极参与，折射出南南合作与南北对话双轨并行的全球卫生治理新生态。

African participants (49 persons, 11%), led by Nigeria (11) and Kenya (10), alongside the notable presence of Kosovo (6), indicate that despite the event's Geneva location and China-Europe primary framing, Global South countries maintain intense interest in AI-health system transformation. This reflects the emerging dual-track architecture of global health governance: South-South cooperation and South-North dialogue proceeding simultaneously.

六、结论与建议 | Chapter 6: Conclusions & Recommendations

GHF2026"智慧医疗与卫生系统创新"研讨会是一次高水平的多边学术交流活动，充分展现了中瑞两国在智慧医疗领域的研究深度与合作潜力。本次研讨会以学术对话为核心，有效汇聚了政策制定者、学术研究者与行业实践者的多元视角，为全球卫生体系创新提供了富有价值的交流平台。

The GHF2026 "Smart Healthcare and Health System Innovation" Symposium demonstrated the depth and breadth of Sino-Swiss collaboration in health innovation. Centred on substantive academic exchange, the event brought together policymakers, researchers, and practitioners to explore shared challenges in health system transformation, providing a valuable international platform for dialogue on smart healthcare and digital health governance.

核心结论 | Core Conclusions

- ◆ 中瑞双核架构：复旦—上海系与日内瓦—WHO 系深度合作，形成具有广泛代表性的东西方卫生对话框架
- AI 治理前沿：9 场主旨演讲中 7 场涉及 AI，且明确触及治理、伦理、互操作性等深层议题，超越单纯技术展示
- 科技企业入场：蚂蚁健康（中国）的参与，与谷歌在 WHA79 的历史性登场形成东西呼应，标志着科技平台企业正式进入全球卫生外交场域
- 参会规模超预期：462 人次报名来自 62 国，大幅超越典型卫星研讨会规模，彰显议题热度
- 报名"尾部效应"：35%的报名集中在最后一周，说明大量 WHA79 在场人士将本活动作为关键边会纳入日程
- ◆ Sino-Swiss dual-core structure: Deep collaboration between the Fudan-Shanghai network and the Geneva-WHO ecosystem, forming a broadly representative East-West health dialogue framework
- AI governance frontier: 7 of 9 keynotes addressed AI, explicitly engaging governance, ethics, and interoperability—beyond mere technology showcase
- Tech sector entry: Ant Health (China) parallels Google's WHA79 debut, marking Chinese tech platforms' formal entry into global health diplomacy
- Scale exceeded expectations: 462 registrations from 62 countries far surpasses typical satellite symposium scale
- Tail-end registration effect: 35% registered in the final week—evidence of high-value WHA79 attendees incorporating this as a key side event

数据来源 / Data Sources

① GHF2026 官方议程文件 / Official Agenda: ghf2026_agenda_smart_healthcare_&_health_system_innovation.pdf

② 参会报名数据 / Registration Data: fudan-smart-health-registration-2026-05-19 apres midi.xlsx (462 records)

分析方法 / Methodology: Structured data extraction · Keyword classification · Frequency analysis · Cross-document synthesis

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