

仁心厚德 大医精诚

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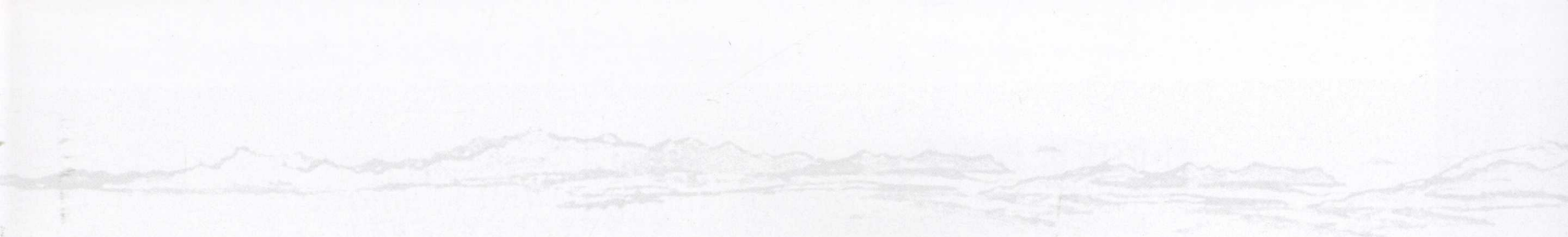
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孙衍庆教授简介

孙衍庆现任北京安贞医院名誉院长，北京市心肺血管疾病高科技研究室首席专家，中华胸心血管外科学会名誉主任委员，北京生物工程学会名誉理事长，首都医科大学胸心血管外科教授，主任医师，硕士、博士及博士后教育流动站导师，北京大学医学部临床医学院客座教授。

孙衍庆教授生于1923年；1949年毕业于北京大学医学院（六年制），获学士学位；曾先后在北大医院、北京第三医院、北京友谊医院从事临床外科工作，历任友谊医院外科副主任、主任、实验外科主任、外科教研组主任和副院长；1979—1980年在阿根廷和美国波士顿医学院及休斯敦德克萨斯心脏中心访问学习考察，获得阿根廷医学通讯院士称号；1983—1987年任北京市卫生局局长兼党组书记，以后历任北京安贞医院院长兼北京市心肺疾病研究治疗中心主任，全国心血管疾病防治研究领导小组委员，国家医药卫生发明奖和进步奖评审委员会委员、副主任委员，北京科技协会常委、名誉委员，中华胸心血管外科杂志副总编、总编、名誉总编，北京生物医学工程学会理事长，北京生物工程杂志总编、名誉总编。是中国人民政治协商会议第七、第八届全国委员会委员；是第一批获得国家有突出贡献的专家；曾获“全国文教卫生系统先进工作者”、“全国百名好医生”等荣誉称号。

孙衍庆教授从医50多年，有丰富的实践经验和广博学识，集中攻克胸心血管外科的疑难病症。在国内首例进行了主动脉夹层动脉瘤根治手术（1982.4）、马凡综合征主动脉根部瘤根治手术（Bentall手术1985.3）、布加综合征经后腹腔右心房下腔静脉转流术等新手术，国内均已推广。创建限制性门腔静脉侧侧分流术治疗门静脉高压症，并形成一种重要的外科治疗方法。对瓣膜病伴发慢性房颤、离体供心保护、先心病、瓣膜病和人工生物瓣膜等多方面进行了深入研究，开拓了新手术领域。共发表论文205篇、著作7部，主编《现代胸心外科学》、《现代手术并发症学》、《门静脉高压症治疗研究》及高级医学教育《外科学》教材等。获得3项国家科技进步二等奖、19项省部级奖。为我国大动脉外科的发展做出了突出的贡献。

孙衍庆教授有高超的医术和高尚的医德，以及执著的敬业精神。他年逾八旬仍在辛勤工作，出专家门诊、指导疑难手术、伏案审稿编书，参加学术交流，关心医学科学前沿发展，在胸心外科领域默默耕耘。

Profile of Professor Sun Yanqing

Sun Yanqing is currently the honorary president of Beijing Anzhen Hospital, chief expert at Beijing High-tech Center of Cardio-pulmonary Vessel Diseases, the honorary chairman of China Society of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, the honorary president of the council of Beijing Bioengineering Society, professor and chief physician at the Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery Department of Capital University of Medical Sciences, supervisor of doctoral candidates and centers for post-doctoral studies, and guest professor at the Clinical College of the Faculty of Medical Sciences of Beijing University.

He was born in 1923 and graduated from the Medical College (six years) of Beijing University with a bachelor's degree in 1949. He engaged in clinical surgery in Beijing University Hospital, the Third Hospital of Beijing, and Beijing Friendship Hospital, and was successively the vice director and director of the surgical department, director of experimental surgery, director of the Teaching and Research Group of Surgery, and vice president of Friendship Hospital. From 1979 to 1980, he visited and studied in Argentina, the Medical College in Boston, and Texas Heart Center in Houston, and received the Argentinean title of Corresponding Academician of Medical Sciences. From 1983 to 1987, he was chief and party secretary of Beijing Public Health Bureau. After that period, he was successively president of Beijing Anzhen Hospital and director of Beijing Center for the Research and Treatment of Cardio-pulmonary Diseases, a member of the National Leading Group for the Prevention, Treatment and Study of Cardiovascular Diseases, a member and vice chairman of the evaluation committee for National Invention Award and Progress Award for Medicine and Health Care, an executive member and honorary member of Beijing Science and Technology Association, deputy editor-in-chief, editor-in-chief and honorary editor-in-chief of China Thoracic and Cardiovascular Journal, director-general of Beijing Bioengineering Society, editor-in-chief and honorary editor-in-chief of Beijing Bioengineering Journal, and a member of the 7th and 8th National Committee of the CPPCC. He was one of the first to be designated as an 'expert with prominent contribution to the country'; he also won the title of the State Exemplary Workers in Culture, Education and Health Care Sectors, and one of the 100 Best Doctors in China.

Over the past five decades, with rich practical experience and eruditions, he has overcome difficult cases in thoracic and cardiovascular surgery. He was the first in China to perform a surgery for aortic dissecting aneurysm (in April 1982), the Bentall procedure for a Marfan aortic root aneurysm (in March 1985), and a surgery for Budd-Chiari syndrome, all of which have been made available all over the country. He invented limited side-to-side portacaval shunt to treat portal hypertension, which formed an important method of surgical treatment. He has conducted in-depth research on valvular disease accompanied by chronic atrial fibrillation, the protection of isolated donor heart, congenital heart disease, valvular disease and bioprosthetic valve, breaking new grounds in surgery. He has published 205 academic papers and 7 books. He has been the editor-in-chief of monographs such as *Modern Cardiothoracic Surgery*, *Modern Postoperative Complications Studies*, *The Treatment and Study of Portal Hypertension*, and *Surgery*, a senior medical textbook. He has received 3 second-level National Prizes for Progress in Science and Technology and 19 provincial and ministerial prizes for his prominent contributions to the development of aortic surgery in China.

Professor Sun is a professional, virtuous and conscientious doctor. Though over eighty years old, he endeavors to serve outpatients, direct difficult surgeries, exam drafts, write books and attend academic meetings. He is still interested in the latest developments in medical science and carries on his research on thoracic and cardiac surgery.

序言 学为人师 行为世范

2009年是中华人民共和国成立60周年，也是孙衍庆教授从医、行医、传医60年。

孙衍庆教授是北京安贞医院名誉院长，中华胸心血管外科学会名誉主任委员，北京生物工程学会名誉理事长，首都医科大学胸心血管外科教授，主任医师，硕士、博士及博士后教育流动站导师，北京大学医学部临床医学院客座教授，是我国著名的胸心血管外科专家。

孙衍庆教授1949年毕业于北京大学医学院，历任北京友谊医院外科主任，外科教研室主任、副院长，北京市卫生局局长兼党组书记，北京安贞医院院长兼北京市心血管中心主任，是北京市有突出贡献的专家，享受国务院政府特殊津贴的专家，中国人民政治协商会议第七、第八届全国委员会委员。先后获得“全国百名优秀医生”、“首都优秀医务工作者”、“北京市卫生系统先进个人”、“北京市优秀共产党员”、中华医学会胸心血管外科分会“杰出贡献奖”、中国医师协会“心血管外科医师终身成就奖”等多项殊荣。

60载春华秋实，60载医路漫漫，孙衍庆教授表现出了一个中国优秀知识分子的优秀品质和高尚人格。他历经艰难困苦，立志从医报国，积极投身于民族解放、国家振兴和祖国医疗卫生事业；他致力于我国胸心血管外科事业，坚持刻苦钻研，勇攀医学科学高峰，创造了许多治疗疑难杂症的国内首例；他全心对待病人，秉承大医本色，赢得了无数患者的信任与爱戴；他坚持言传身教，悉心提携后人，为国家造就了一批卓有成就的医学科技人才；他为官勤政，廉洁自律，为北京市医疗工作和安贞医院的发展倾注了大量心血。

“学为人师，行为世范”，孙衍庆教授无愧为一位医德高尚、医术高超的医学大家，一位认真钻研、技艺精湛的医学科学家，一位著述等身、桃李满天的医学教育家，一位在医疗事业和医院管理上成效卓著的管理专家。

孙衍庆教授对理想的追求、对事业的执着和无私奉献、对工作的高度责任感和使命感，使我们深为感动。这是一笔无形的财富，是安贞医院事业蓬勃发展的旗帜。

通过这本画册，我们回顾孙衍庆教授的丰富经历和人生历程，展示他的崇高品质和人生价值；同时也促使我们学会思考，思考如何做人、如何做事，提醒我们时刻不忘自己所肩负的职责和重任。

大医精诚，止于至善。孙老的高尚品德、严谨态度和坚定信念，将永远激励我们为祖国的医疗卫生事业、为提高人民的健康水平做出新的贡献！

张兆光

二零零九年十月十八日

Preface

An Eminent Scholar and Exemplary Teacher

2009 marks the 60th anniversary of the People's Republic of China and also the 60th year of the beginning of Professor Sun Yanqing's career as a doctor and teacher of medicine.

Professor Sun Yanqing is the honorary president of Beijing Anzhen Hospital, the honorary chairman of China Society of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, the honorary president of the council of Beijing Bioengineering Society, professor and chief physician at the Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery Department of Capital University of Medical Science, supervisor of doctoral candidates and centers for post-doctoral studies, and guest professor at the Clinical College of the Faculty of Medical Sciences of Beijing University. He is one of China's preeminent experts of thoracic and cardiovascular surgery.

Professor Sun graduated from the Medical College of Beijing University in 1949. He has successively been head of the surgical department of Beijing Friendship Hospital, director of its Teaching and Research Section of Surgery, its vice president, chief and party secretary of Beijing Public Health Bureau, president of Beijing Anzhen Hospital and director of Beijing Center of Cardio-pulmonary Vessel Diseases. He is one of Beijing's 'experts with prominent contributions', a recipient of special government allowance from the State Council, and a member of the 7th and 8th National Committee of the CPPCC. He was listed among a Hundred Outstanding Doctors all over China, Outstanding Medical Workers in the Capital, Exemplary Individuals in the Healthcare System of Beijing, and Outstanding Communist Party Members of Beijing; he also received the Outstanding Contribution Award from the Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery Branch of China Society of Medical Sciences and the Lifetime Achievement Award for a Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgeon from China Medical Doctor Association.

Over the past six decades, Professor Sun has embodied the exemplary quality and noble character of an eminent Chinese intellectual. Despite hardships, he made up his mind to serve the country by practicing medicine and devoted himself to the national rejuvenation, and the health care undertaking. Dedicated to developing thoracic and cardiovascular surgery in China, he studied hard and worked diligently, making many No.1s in the treatment of the complicated diseases across the country. He has won the trust and respect of numerous patients on account of the wholehearted care he shows as a great doctor. As a teacher he has taught by precept and example and brings up a number of successful medical experts, for the country. As an official, he was self-disciplined, and dedicated to Beijing's health care and the development of Anzhen Hospital.

As an eminent scholar and exemplary teacher, He deserves the designation of a virtuous and great doctor, an assiduous scientific researcher, a medical educator who has written prolifically and has pupils everywhere, and an expert who has achieved prominently in health care and hospital management.

Professor Sun's pursuit of his ideals, his selfless dedication to his carrier, and his high sense of responsibility and mission are deeply moving. This is an intangible asset for the thriving of Anzhen Hospital.

This album reviews Professor Sun's colorful life and displays his noble character and self-fulfillment. In addition, it prompts us to learn how to conduct ourselves and reminds us never to forget our duty and responsibility.

A great doctor acts in good faith and strives for perfection. Professor Sun's noble personality, rigorous attitude, and steadfast faith will always encourage us to contribute more to the country's health care and the improvement the people's health.

October 18th, 2009



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难
困
苦

從醫報國

Practicing
medicine to serve
the country despite
the hardships

冰雪林中著此身
不同桃李混芳尘
忽然一夜清
散作乾坤万里春



一、艰难困苦 从医报国

1923年，孙衍庆出生在山东省烟台市。从童年、少年到青年时期，他和那个年代的中国一样，历经了飘摇、困苦。强国兴邦、改变贫困、制服病魔的理想激励着孙衍庆奋发图强，他毅然地走上了一条学医的道路，义无反顾、执着坚定，最终成就了一代医界大家。

1943年，20岁的孙衍庆考取了北京大学医学院。医学院的功课非常繁重，压力很大。为了挣钱补贴生活，孙衍庆业余时间去做家教、打零工，甚至去拉煤车。生活是艰苦的，但正是青年时期生活的磨练，为他后来适应各种环境、承担繁重的工作打下了基础。

日本投降后，中国正义与非正义的斗争仍在继续。治病必先救国，孙衍庆在刻苦攻读的同时，义无反顾地投身到反对独裁、争取民主的爱国斗争中。1945年，国民党政府将收复区的学生认定为“伪学生”，要甄审他们的学籍和学历。同广大爱国青年一起，孙衍庆愤然而起，参加了争取权利的反甄审运动。1946年12月30日，北平爱国学生发动抗议驻华美军暴行的示威游行，孙衍庆积极投身其中。1947年5月，爱国学生掀起声势浩大的反饥饿、反内战运动，孙衍庆走上街头，参加了在北平举行的“华北学生北平反饥饿反内战大游行”。

在如火如荼的爱国运动中，孙衍庆坚定了只有共产党、只有社会主义才能救中国的信念。1947年7月，孙衍庆加入中国共产党领导的民主青年同盟，之后于1948年7月光荣地加入了中国共产党。1948年10月，孙衍庆奔赴解放区，投身到民族解放和国家振兴的事业中。

1949年4月，孙衍庆返校复学，并于同年7月毕业。毕业后孙衍庆先后被分配到北大医院、北京市第三医院工作，任住院医师和住院总医师。他和千千万万的中国人民一样，沉浸在新中国成立的喜悦中，迎来了人生中新的起点。

1950年，朝鲜战争爆发。中国人民志愿军雄赳赳、气昂昂跨过鸭绿江，揭开了抗美援朝、保家卫国的序幕。刚刚参加工作的孙衍庆积极参加了抗美援朝医疗队，成为北京市第一批医疗队队员，满腔热血地奔赴前线，抢救伤病员、经受考验、立功受奖。

1951年冬，孙衍庆从医疗队回到北京，随即参加了前苏联援建项目——苏联红十字医院的筹建工作。

青年时期的孙衍庆把自己的命运与国家民族的命运紧紧联系起来，这种以国家兴亡、民族兴衰为己任，无畏艰苦、执着追求真理的世界观和价值观也深深地影响了他的一生。

I. Practicing medicine to serve the country despite the hardships

In 1923, Sun Yanqing was born in Yantai, Shandong. His childhood, adolescence and youth were marked by unstableness and hardships. The ideals of making the country powerful and prosperous, lifting it out of poverty and overcome diseases encouraged him to take up medicine. Eventually, his resolution and perseverance made him a master of medical science.

In 1943, at the age of twenty, Sun was admitted by the Medical College of Beijing University. Despite the heavy pressure from the strenuous courses, he spent his spare time tutoring, doing odd jobs and even pulling coal carts to make ends meet. It was a hard life, but it prepared him for all kinds of environment and onerous tasks.

After Japan surrendered, the war between justice and injustice continued in China. Saving lives must be preceded by saving the country. While studying assiduously, he devoted himself to patriotic movements against dictatorship and for democracy. In 1945, the Nationalist government labeled the students in the former Japanese-occupied areas 'students under the puppet government' and attempted to screen them for their status as students and record of formal schooling. Together with patriotic young people stirred by indignation, Sun joined in the anti-screening movement claiming their rights. On December 30, 1946, patriotic students in Peking staged a demonstration against the atrocities of U.S. troops in China, and Sun played an active part in it. In May 1947, patriotic students launched a massive movement against hunger and the civil war. Sun went to the street to join in the Demonstration against Hunger and the Civil War by North China Students in Peking.

The patriotic movements that swept the country like a raging fire convinced him that only the communist party and socialism could save China. In July 1947, he joined the Alliance of Young Democrats led by the Chinese Communist Party. In 1948, he joined the Party. In October 1948, he went to the liberated area to contribute to national liberation and reinvigoration.

In April 1949, he returned to college to resume his studies. After his graduation in July, he was assigned to work in Beijing University Hospital first and then to the Third Hospital of Beijing as resident doctor and later as chief resident doctor. Like millions of Chinese people, he was overjoyed by the founding of the People's Republic of China, which marked a new starting point in his life.

In 1950, the Korean War broke out. The Chinese People's Volunteer Army crossed the Yalu River to fight against the American army in support of North Korea and defense of China. Having just begun to work, Sun voluntarily joined the PLA medical teams heading for the battlefield and became a member of the first medical teams sent by the city of Beijing. He arrived at the frontier and rescued wounded and sick soldiers from the battlefield. He withstood the test and was rewarded for his meritorious service.

In the winter of 1951, Sun left the medical team and returned to Beijing. Soon afterwards, he joined in the preparation for establishing the Soviet Red Cross Hospital, a Russia-assisted project.

In his youth, Sun forged a close link between his destiny and that of the country and the nation. Such world view and values, with concern for the destiny of the country and the nation, no fear for hardships, and persistent pursuit of the truth, had a deep impact on his whole life.



孙衍庆

艰难困苦 从医报国

Practicing medicine to serve the country despite the hardships

1949年国立北京大学
医学院毕业照

Graduation from
the Medical College
of National Peking
University in 1949

畢業證書

學生孫衍慶係山東省烟台縣人現年二十五
歲在本校醫學院 醫 學系肄業陸年
期滿成績及格准予畢業授予醫學士學位
此證

國立北京大學校務委員會
主席

醫學院院長

湯用彤
胡傳揆



中華民國三十八

年七月

日

国立北京大学毕业证书

Certificate of graduation from the National Peking University



府右街北京大学医学院宿舍与进步同学合影
(左三为孙衍庆教授)

With progressive students at the dormitory of the
Medical College of Peking University on Fuyou
Street (Prof. Sun Yanqing is the third from the
left)