

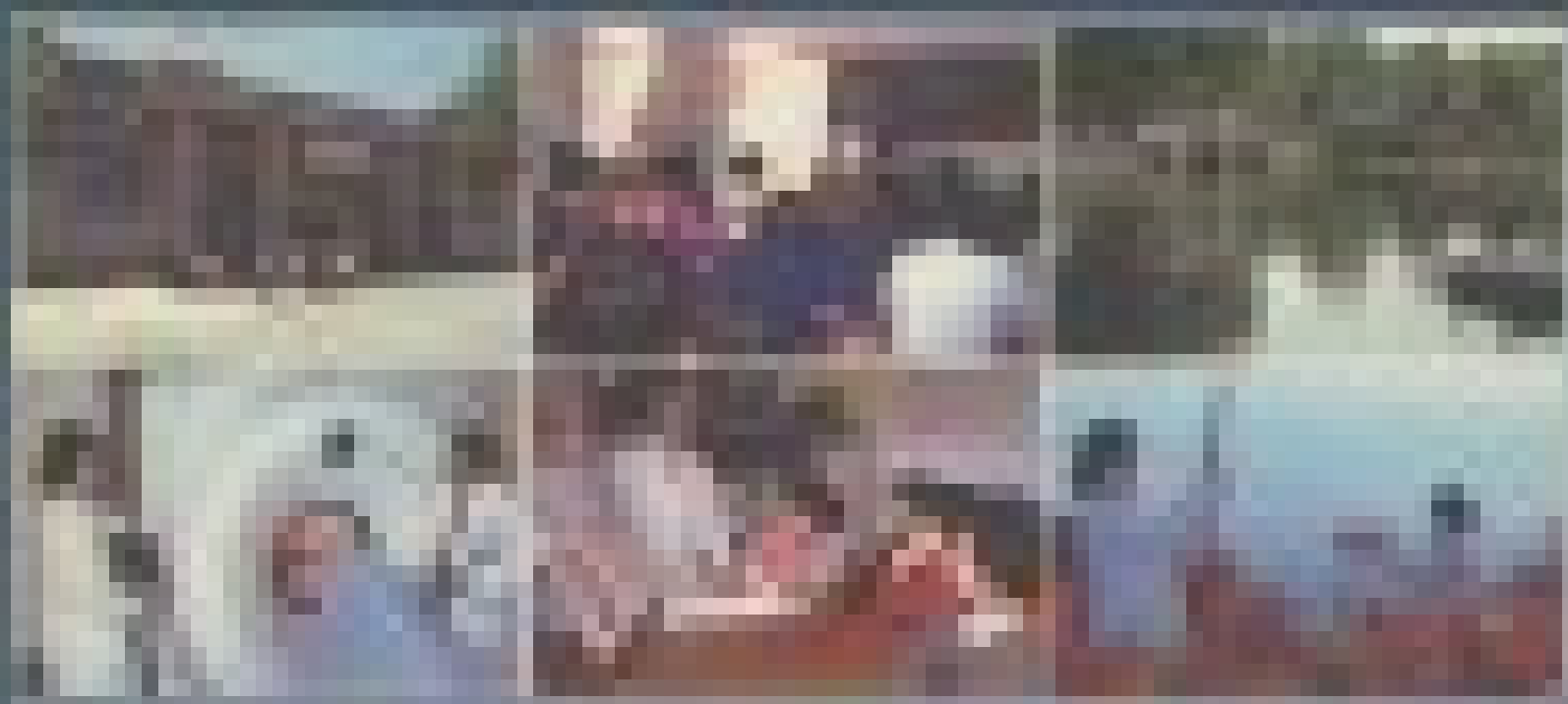
北京医疗卫生事业

THE HEALTH WORKS OF BEIJING



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THE HEALTH WORKS OF BEIJING

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一九四九年建国以来，北京的卫生工作贯彻了面向基层、预防为主、城乡并重、中西医结合的方针，医疗卫生事业有了很大的发展，人民的健康水平显著提高。解放前的北京，疫病经常流行，人民健康得不到保障。当时，仅有医疗机构61个，病床3,000张，卫生技术人员4,218人。目前，全市共有医疗卫生机构4,312个，病床35,987张，卫生技术人员86,593人。特别要指出的是，中医事业得到继承和发展，中西医结合取得了新成就；医学教育发展迅速；在科学研究方面，有些项目已经接近、达到或超过国际水平。人口死亡率从建国初期的14.13‰，下降到1983年的5.65‰。平均寿命从男性55.88岁，女性50.22岁，增长为男性72.2岁、女性74.7岁。

随着社会主义建设事业的飞速发展，北京将有更好的先进医疗卫生设施，和更多的优秀卫生技术人员，为人民的健康和来自世界各地的朋友，提供更良好的服务。

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the health works of Beijing have carried out the policy of gearing to the needs of basic units, putting prevention first, laying equal stress on both the city and the countryside, and combining of Chinese traditional and western medicine. Medical and health facilities have achieved great progress, and the health standard of the people has been remarkably improved. Before liberation, infectious diseases were often prevalent in Beijing, and the health of the people was not ensured. At that time, there were only 61 medical services with 3,000 beds and 4,218 medical and technical workers. Up to now, there are 4,312 medical services with 35,987 beds and 86,593 medical and technical workers. It is necessary to mention that traditional Chinese medical facilities have been carried forward and developed rapidly, the combination of traditional Chinese medicine and western medicine has achieved new successes; medical education has been developing rapidly; and some items of scientific researches have already approached to, or come up to or surpassed the international level. The mortality of the population drops from 14.13‰ at the early stage of the People's Republic to 5.65‰ in 1983. The average life-span of men raises from 55.88 years to 72.2, while that for women from 50.22 to 74.7.

Along with the rapid development of socialistic construction, Beijing will have better advanced medical and hygienic equipments, and more intellectual medical and technical workers who will better serve the people and friends coming from all parts of the world.

前进中的北京医疗保健事业

从建国初期，政府就实行了对国家职工免费医疗的劳动保险制度和公费医疗制度。目前全市享受劳保医疗的有370万人，公费医疗的有863,000人。卫生行政机构有市、区（县）卫生局；医疗机构分为三级：市医院；区（县）级医院（包括厂矿企业职工医院）；城市街道医院和农村乡卫生院。分别承担所在地区的预防、医疗

工作和计划生育指导工作。市级医院还承担科研、转诊和培训任务。市、区（县）都设有急救站，承担城乡的急救任务。

随着社会主义建设事业的飞速发展，北京市一些新的医疗卫生设施，正在有计划地进行兴建和扩建。1979年到1983年。基本建设投资累计完成近7.700万元，相当于1956年—1978年23年的总和，竣工面积达20.6万平方米。具有现代化设备的天坛医院和中

意合作兴建的北京急救中心，正在兴建；一些综合性大医院，将陆续扩建；城市街道医院和农村卫生院新建、扩建计划也正在进行。

北京友谊医院
A view of Beijing Friendship Hospital

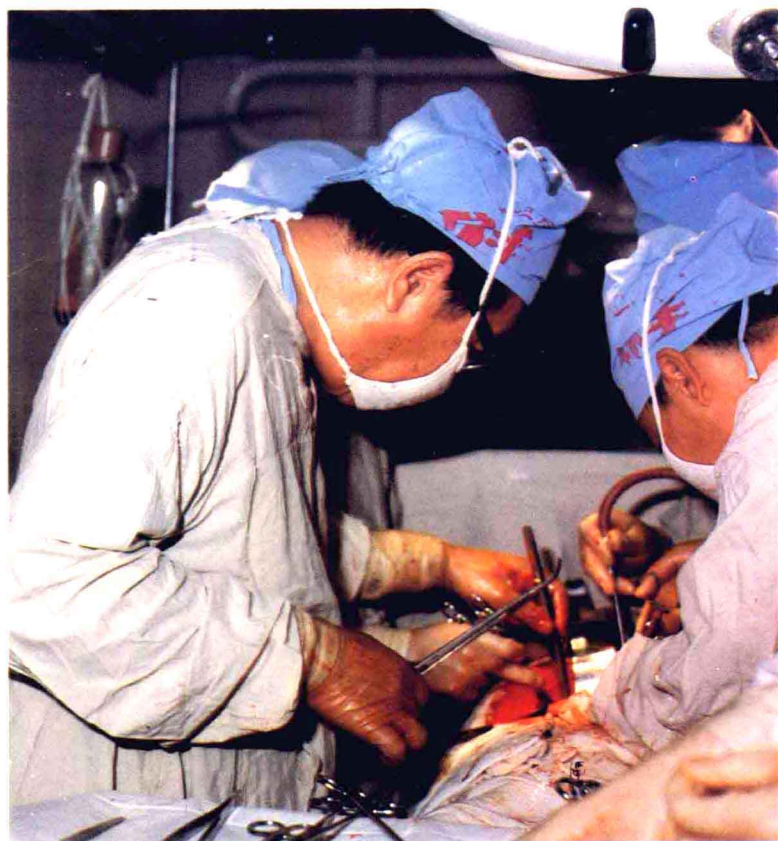


The Advancing Medical and Health Facilities of Beijing

In the early stage of the People's Republic, the government had instituted the policies of labour insurance and free medical service systems. Now there are 3.7 million people enjoying labour insurance and 863,000 people enjoying free medical service. There are public health bureaus under municipal and district (county) governments. Medical services can be divided into three levels, namely: municipal hospitals, district (county) hospitals (including hospitals affiliated to enterprises) and urban neigh-

bourhood hospitals and rural (village) hospitals. All these hospitals take charge of the works in prevention, medical service and instruction of birth control in their regions. Municipal hospitals are also responsible for undertaking scientific researches, transmission of very sick patients and training of medical workers. There are also emergency stations belonging to the city and districts (counties), which undertake all the emergency treatments of urban and rural regions. With the rapid development of the socialist construction, some planned new medical facilities in Beijing have been under construction and extension. From

1979 to 1983, the investments for capital constructions totalled 77 million yuans which are equal to the total amount of the 23 years from 1956 to 1978, and the completed architecture areas reached 206,000 square meters. Tiantan Hospital and Beijing Emergency Center built under the cooperation of China and Italy, both equipped with modernized installations, are being set up, and several general big hospitals will be extended continuously. The new construction and extension plans of the neighbourhood hospitals and rural hospitals are being proceeded.



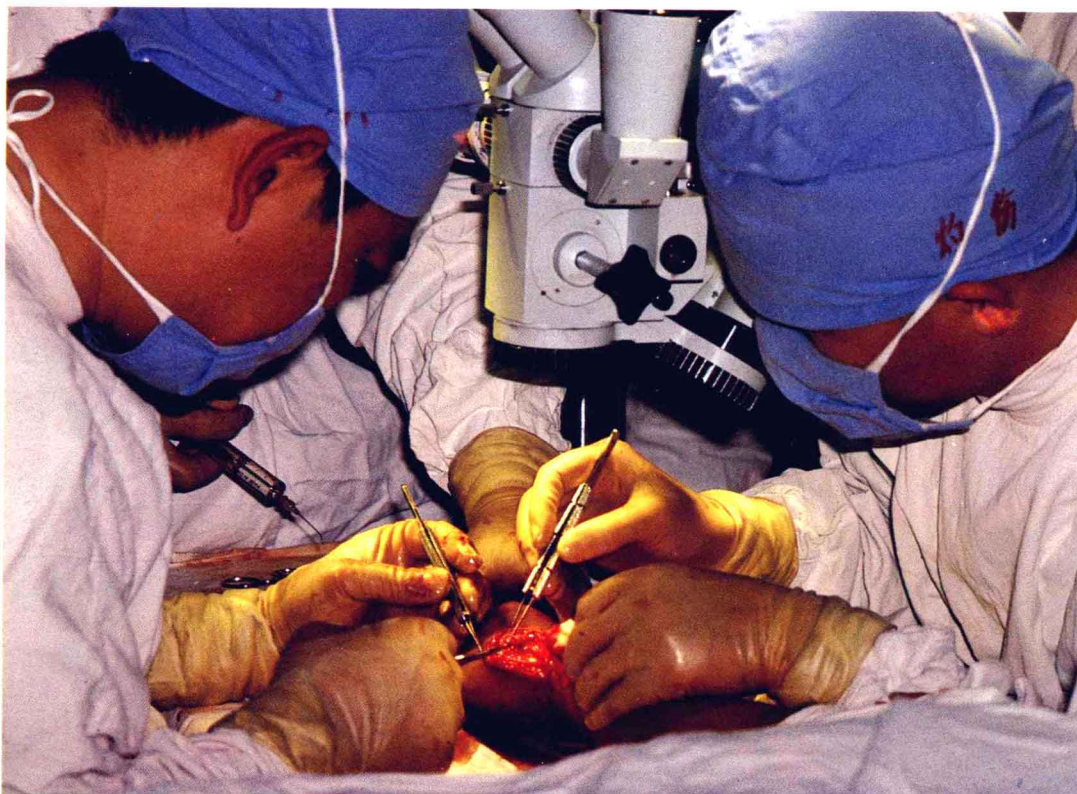
著名心血管专家，北京卫生局局长
孙衍庆，做心血管外科体外循环心脏手术
Dr. Sun Yanqing, famous cardiovascular surgeon, director of Beijing Bureau of Public Health, is performing a cardiac operation under extracorporeal circulation,

肾脏移植
Kidney transplantation





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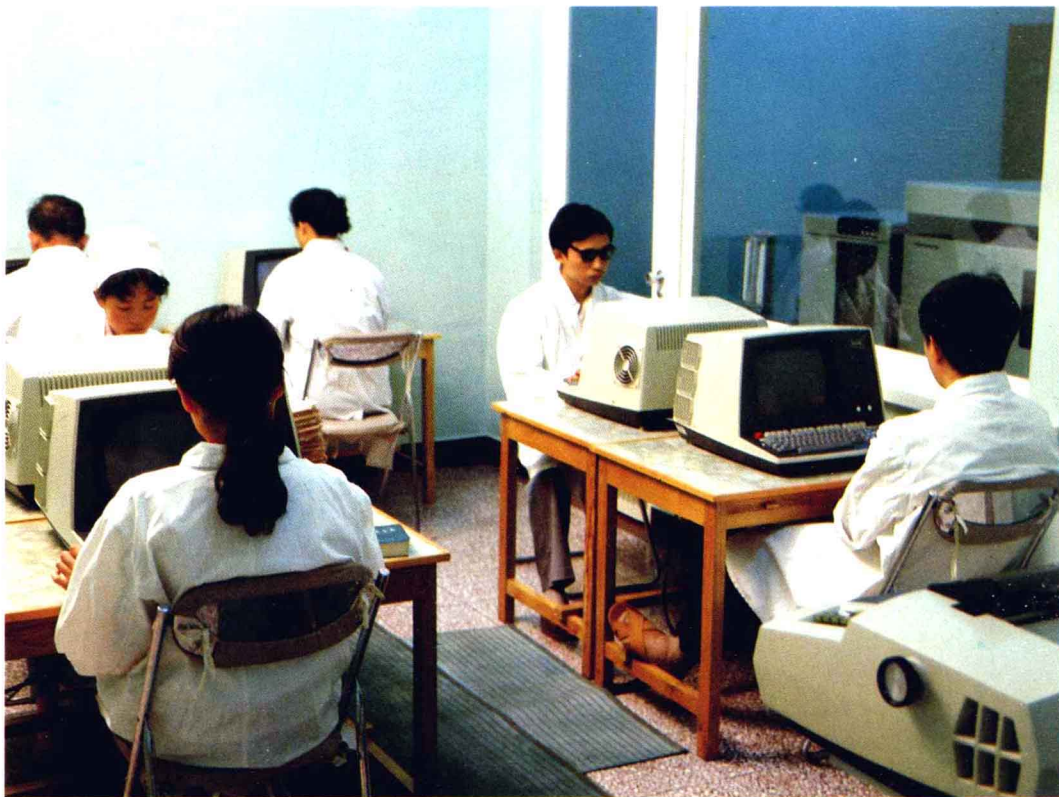
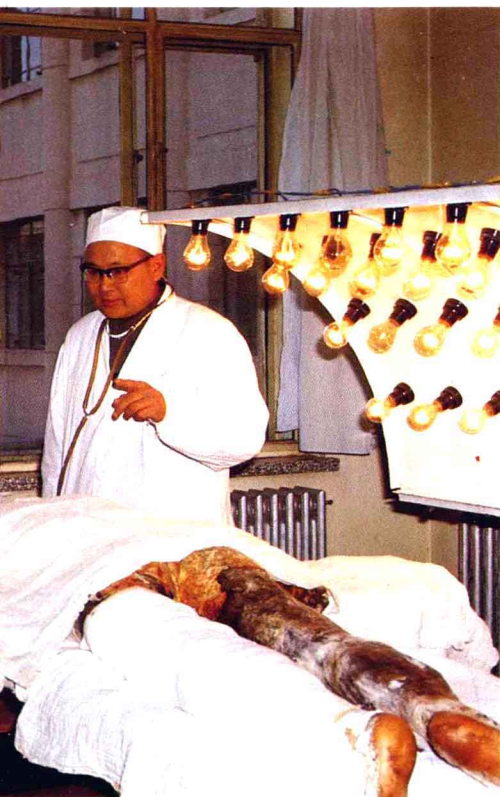
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- 1 北京积水潭医院门诊大楼
- 2 断手再植
- 3 北京积水潭医院治疗大面积烧伤已
在世界领先

- 4 台胞陈木森副教授的一家
- 5 电子计算机在医疗上已普遍应用
- 1 Out-patient building of Beijing Ji Shui
Tan Hospital
- 2 Replantation of traumatic amputated
hand
- 3 Treatments of extensive burn in Beijing
Ji Shui Tan Hospital are leading in the
world.
- 4 The family of Associate professor Chen
Musen who is a Taiwan compatriot
- 5 Computers are popular in medical
services.



4



5



北京协和医院
Beijing Union Hospital



协和医院外宾诊室
Clinics for foreign guests in Beijing
Union Hospital



中国医学科学院阜外医院
Fu Wai Hospital under Chinese Academy of Medical Science



北京肿瘤医院新楼
Newly-established Beijing Tumor Hospital



CT 摄位
Computerized tomography



北京市口腔医院诊室
Clinics of Beijing Stomatological Hos-
pital



北京回民医院
Beijing Hui Nationality (believers in
Islam) Hospital

北京红十字朝阳医院职业病研究所
Institute of Occupational Diseases,
Beijing Red Cross Chao Yang Hospital



精神病研究所
Institute of Psychiatry



小汤山疗养院
Xiao Tang Shan
Sanatorium



职业病人在疗养
Occupational patients in convalescence



北京市肿瘤防治所
Beijing Tumor Prevention and Treatment Clinic.



急救站
Emergency Station



市民献血
Beijing citizens donating blood

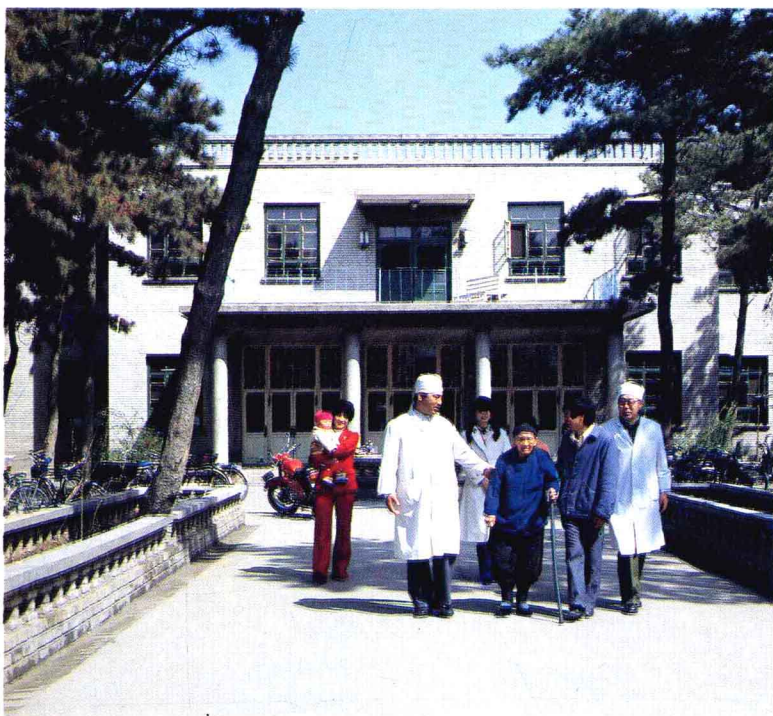




北京市西城区二龙路医院
Erlong Lu Hospital, West-city District,
Beijing



顺义县医院显微外科手术
Microsurgery operation in Shun Yi
County Hospital



- 1 清河毛纺厂卫生所手术室
- 2 海淀区玉渊潭乡卫生院
- 3 机关医务室
- 4 街道卫生站

- 1 Operating room of Qing He Woollen Mill's clinic
- 2 Yu Yuan Tan Town Hospital, Hai Dian District
- 3 A clinic of a government office
- 4 A health station of the neighbourhood