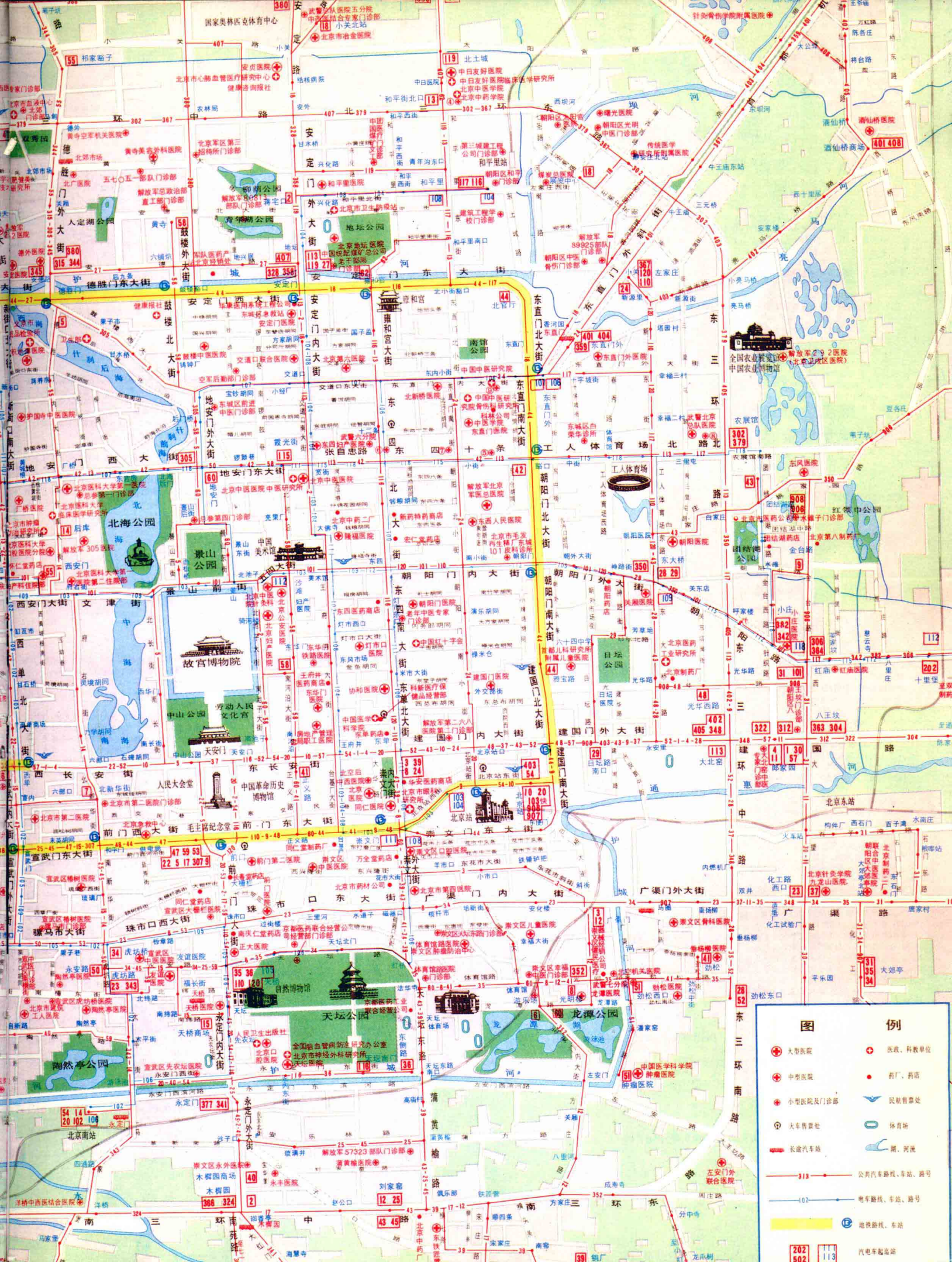


北京医药卫生纵览

PANORAMA ON BEIJING'S PHARMACEUTICAL
AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS



图例

- 大型医院
- 中型医院
- 小型医院及门诊部
- 大车售票处
- 长途汽车站
- 公共汽车路线、车站、路号
- 地铁路线、车站
- 民乐售票处
- 体育场
- 公园、河流
- 电车路线、车站、路号
- 汽车客运站

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前言

由北京市卫生局、北京医药管理总公司和中国时代画报社、中国科技与企业杂志社、北京新时代影视广告艺术中心共同编辑的《北京医药卫生纵览》(原订名《今日北京医药卫生全景》)大型彩色纪念画册,在北京市领导和有关单位的关心、支持下,终于编辑出版了。

《北京医药卫生纵览》重点反映了新中国成立后,特别是改革开放以来北京市医药卫生事业的蓬勃发展。画册以图文并茂的形式力求生动、完整地介绍北京市已形成的由基层卫生保健院,区县级中等规模医院、疗养院和国家、市属、部属以及军队所属的各级综合型和专科医院、医学科研院所、医药公

司和医药卫生管理机构相结合的北京市医药卫生保障体系。我们希望本书的出版对海内外读者了解北京医药卫生事业历史和现状,以及为患者求医问路起到一定的作用。

本画册所介绍的北京市医药卫生事业发展取得的每一项成就都和工作在第一线的广大医护、科技人员和卫生管理干部的辛勤工作及无私奉献密切相关,在这里向他们表示深深的敬意!

值此国家“九五”计划开始执行之际,希望本画册的出版发行,使更多的海内外读者关心、支持北京市的医药卫生事业,并为其进一步的发展贡献力量。

《北京医药卫生纵览》画册编辑委员会

Preface

As directed and supported by Beijing municipal leaders and relevant units, Panorama of Beijing's Pharmaceutical and Medical Institutions, a comprehensive colour commemorative album jointly compiled by Beijing Municipal Health Bureau, Beijing Pharmaceuticals Administration Corporation and China Times Pictorial, is finally published.

Panorama of Beijing's Pharmaceutical and Medical Institutions focuses on the development of Beijing's pharmaceutical and medical institutions after the founding New China, particularly after the adoption of reform and opening up policy. This album endeavours to vividly and comprehensively illustrate, both in words and pictures, Beijing's pharmaceutical and medical system already developed by combining grassroots healthcare institutions, district or county level medium hospitals, sanatoriums, general hospitals at the State and municipal levels or affiliated to ministries and army, medical research institutes and colleges,

pharmaceutical companies and pharmaceutical and medical administration organizations. We hope the publication of this album will help Chinese and foreign readers understand the history and present status of Beijing's pharmaceutical and medical cause, and help patients seek medical treatment.

Every achievement in the development of Beijing pharmaceutical and medical cause as described or illustrated in this album is closely related with the hard working and selfless contribution of all medical, nursing and scientific personnel as well as administrators, we hereby express our sincere and deep appreciation and gratitude to them.

On the occasion that China's Ninth Five-year Plan is to be implemented, we wish the publication of this album will make more Chinese and foreign readers pay attention to and support the development of Beijing's pharmaceutical and medical cause, and contribute to its further development.

Editorial Committee

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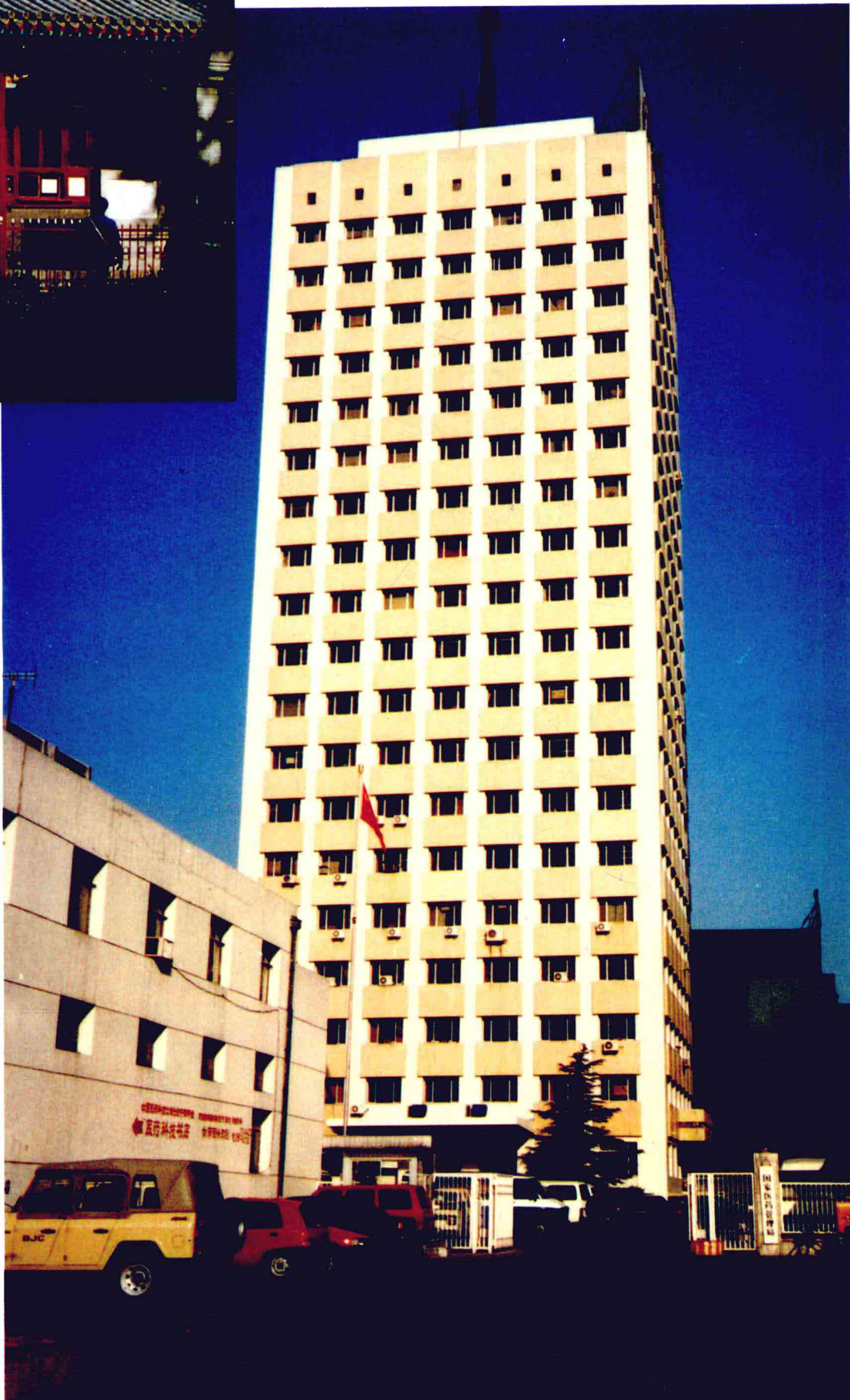


卫生部 Ministry of Health

国家中医药管理局 State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine



Administrative State Health Organizations





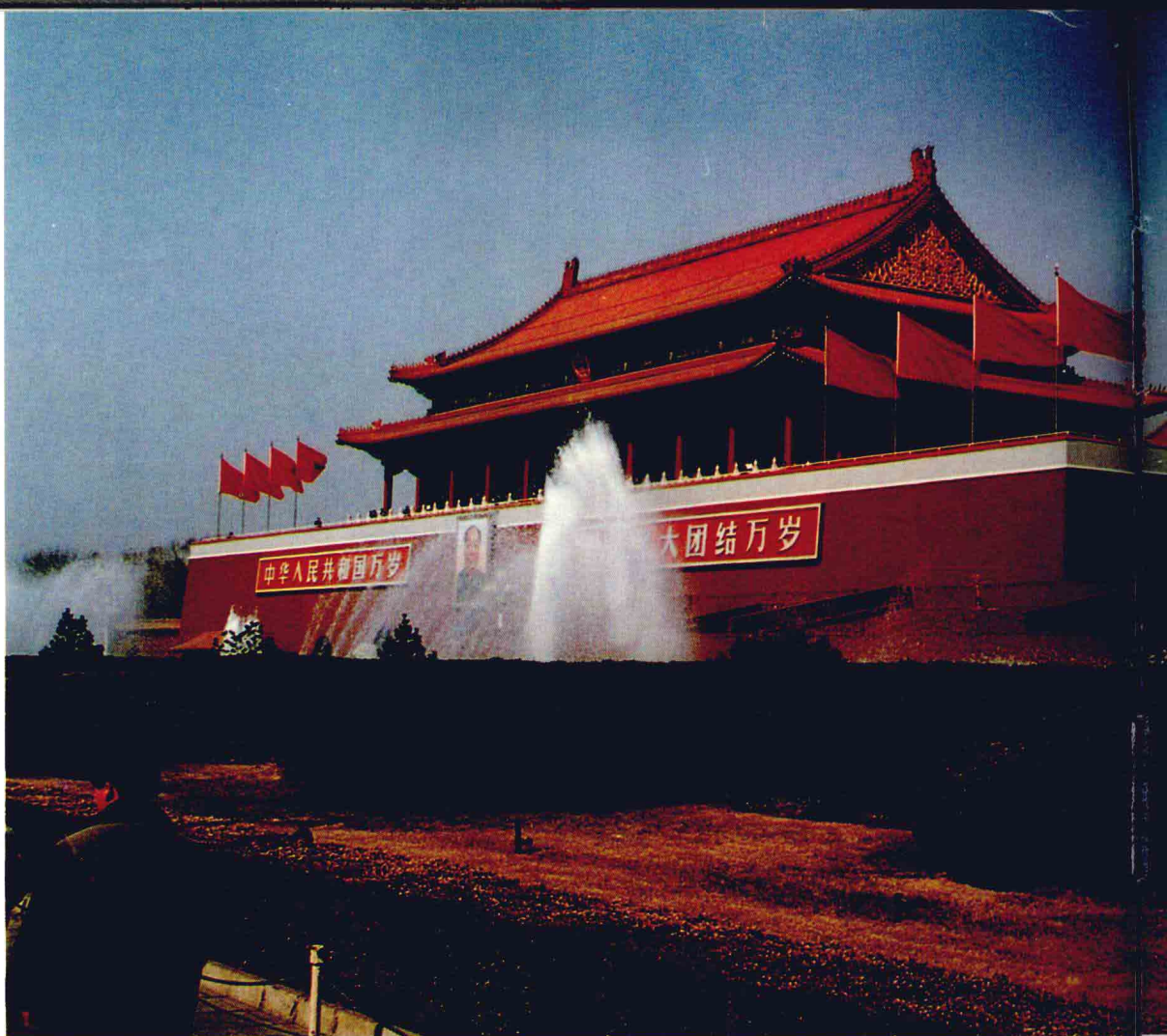
中国红十字会总会 China Red Cross Society





中国医学科学院 Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences

中国健康教育所
China Health Education Institute



天安门 Tiananmen Rostrum

北京市是中华人民共和国的首都,是全国的政治中心、文化中心和国际国内交往的中心。北京行政区划为18个区县,面积1.68万平方公里,常住人口1062万。北京是举世闻名的文化古城,新中国成立四十多年来,随着国民经济的发展,北京市的卫生工作有了巨大的进步,取得了令人瞩目的成就。

解放前的北京,疫病经常流行,人民健康得不到保障。当时,全市仅有医疗机构61个,病床3000张,卫生技术人员4218人,规模小设备简陋。建国以后,在中国共产党的领导下,人民的卫生事业被放到重要的地位。从50年代开始,首都医疗设施建设列入城市发展总体规划,通过精心设计,新建了北京友谊医院、北京积水潭医院、北京朝阳医院、北京宣武医院、北京儿童医院、北京妇产医院和疗养院,基本解决了人民群众就医问题。改革开放以来,卫生事业的发展更显示出勃勃生机。从1981年

到1994年,北京卫生基本建设总投资达25.6亿元,竣工面积528万平方米,新建和改扩建中日友好医院、北京医院、协和医院、阜外医院、同仁医院、口腔医院、中医医院和北京医科大学七个临床学院,并建起北京急救中心、北京血液中心和中国康复研究中心,形成我市布局合理、专业齐全、设施配套、功能完善、设备先进的医疗保障体系。全市现有各级各类医疗卫生机构4958个,医院病床64416张,分别是解放初期的81.3倍和21.5倍,现有卫生人员总数164867人,其中卫生技术人员116818人,具有高级和中级专业技术职称人员34906人,全市每千人口拥有病床6.07张,医生5.07人,护士3.45人。医疗服务能力极大提高。如今,北京市卫生战线人才济济,技术力量雄厚,在许多专业领域形成了自己的特色和优势。

北京现有全国重点医学院校2所,市属医学院校7所,中等卫生专业学校36



所,卫生部培训学校 17 所,形成了层次完整、结构合理、专业配套的医学教育体系,在加速培养高层次卫生人才的同时,建立了面向基层和农村的培训基地,为各级各类医疗机构输送了大批人才。医学科研事业由解放前的空白状态发展到在某些领域达到国内外先进水平。目前,北京的医学科研机构达 41 所,在全面落实科技是第一生产力思想,实施“科教兴国”战略方针的过程中,这些机构已成为首都卫生事业的依托和先导,取得居国内外领先地位的科研成果。北京市从我国国情和市情出发,制定适宜的卫生工作策略,使国家卫生工作方针在基层得到落实,人民的健康水平大幅度提高,全市甲、乙类传染病自 1982 年以来连续 12 年下降,儿童计划免疫自 1986 年以来一直保持高接种水平,北京市农村地区已提前 1 年实现初级卫生保健“八五”规划目标,并提前 6 年实现我国农村 2000 年人人享有卫生保健规划目标。1994 年,

全市人均期望寿命达到 74.07 岁。

计划生育是我国的基本国策。通过不懈的宣传和努力,我市人口增长得到了有效控制,1994 年北京市人口出生率已从高峰期的 43.41‰,降至 7.99‰,自然增长率 2.22‰。健康教育在全市普遍开展,市、区、县都成立了健康教育机构,使全市居民卫生知识率得到很大提高,人们生活得更加科学,健康。

多年来,北京与世界卫生组织及 50 多个国家开展了成功的合作和友好往来,广泛的国际交流为北京医学的发展加快了速度,同时,我国神奇的传统医学也吸引了外国同行的浓厚兴趣,如今,精湛的医术,一流的服务不但为北京赢得了良好的信誉,更为中国树立了美好的形象。展望未来,北京市医疗卫生事业的蓬勃发展,必定迎来更加美好的明天。

Beijing Health Bureau

Beijing, capital of the People's Republic of China, is the country's political, cultural and international exchange center. Beijing, covering an area of 16,800 square kilometers, is divided into 18 districts and counties, and has 10.62 million of permanent residents. Beijing is known worldwide as an ancient cultural city. In the more than 40 years after the founding of New China and along with the development of the national economy, Beijing has made great progress in its health services, and achieved remarkable accomplishment.

Before the liberation, Beijing was a city frequently hit by incidence of diseases, and the health of the people could not be guaranteed. At that time, the city had only 61 medical institutions with 3,000 beds and 4,218 medical personnel, these institutions were small in scale and backward in equipment. After the founding of the country and under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the cause of public health has been given the top priority. Beginning from the 1950s, medical establishments in the capital city were integrated into the city's master development plan. With meticulous planning and design, Beijing Friendship Hospital, Beijing Jishuitan Hospital, Beijing Chaoyang Hospital, Beijing Xuanwu Hospital, Beijing Children's Hospital, Beijing Obstetric and Gynecological Hospital and sanatoriums were successively established, basically meeting the demand in medical treatment for the masses. Since the adoption of reform and opening up policies, the cause of public health has

demonstrated a fast development. From 1981 to 1994, the general investment in capital construction of public health facilities in Beijing was 2.56 billion yuan, a total of 5.28 million square meters of floor space was completed, Sino-Japanese Friendship Hospital, Beijing Hospital, Beijing Union Hospital, Fuwai Hospital, Tongren Hospital, Stomatology Hospital, Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital and seven clinic hospitals under Beijing Medical University were renovated or constructed, and Beijing Emergency Treatment Center, Beijing Blood Center and China Rehabilitation Research Center were also constructed, forming a well-planned medical guarantee system with complete sets of facilities, perfect functions and advanced equipment. The city now has 4,958 medical and health institutions of various kinds, has 64,416 beds, marking an increase of 81.3 times and 21.5 times respectively over that before the liberation. It now has 164,867 medical personnel, including 116,818 professional medical personnel. Of them, 34,906 have senior and middle professional titles. The number of beds in the city 6.07 per thousand people, 5.07 doctors and 3.45 nurses per thousand people. The service capability of these medical institutions has been greatly improved. At present, the public health department of Beijing has a large assembly of talents and a strong and solid technical force, and has developed its own characteristic and advantages in many fields.

Beijing now has two national key medical universities, seven municipal medical colleges, 36

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