

中国制药企业概况

PHARMACEUTICALS
CHINESE

中国制药企业概况

谷城



中国制药企业概况

《中国制药企业概况》

编辑部编辑

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前 言

由国家医药管理局、中国药学会、新华社《中国工商企业名录》编辑部联合编辑的《中国制药企业概况》现已出版发行。我对本书的出版表示热烈的祝贺，对参加本书工作的全体同志表示衷心的感谢。

《中国制药企业概况》是一本介绍我国制药企业概况和发展前景的工具书。它用中英两种文字，介绍了我国主要制药企业的发展历史、企业规模、主要产品、获奖产品以及新产品开发和科学管理情况，书的附录收录了我国医药方面主要的政策法规。这本书的发行，对于加强我国制药企业之间的信息交流，增进中外医药同行之间的了解，促进药物出口都是很有意义的。

医药是与人民生命健康息息相关的重要行业。建国以来，特别是党的十一届三中全会以来，我国医药工业持续、稳定、协调发展，工业总产值已经提前实现了翻两番的目标，工业基础明显增强，产品质量稳定提高。中药工业生产在改变面貌，逐步走向规范化、现代化。

当前，我国医药事业的形势是好的。今后要进一步调动积极因素，坚持四项基本原则，坚持改革开放，以教育为基础，依靠科学技术和经营管理的进步，逐步实现医药工业的现代化，更好地为人民防病、治病、康复、保健和计划生育服务，为社会主义建设服务。

国家医药管理局局长



FOREWORD

"A Survey of Pharmaceutical Enterprises in China", a reference book jointly compiled by the State Pharmaceutical Administration of China, the Chinese Pharmaceutical Association and the Editorial Department of China Directory of Industry and Commerce affiliated to Xinhua News Agency, has now published. Hereby I would like to extend my congratulations and heartfelt thanks to all those who have joined hands in compiling this book.

Written in both Chinese and English, the book gives a general view on China's pharmaceutical enterprises and their prospects. Specifically, it covers the history of China's major pharmaceutical enterprises, their size, main and awarded products, and the way how they manage and new products that are being developed. Its appendix includes China's main policies and regulations on medicine. I believe the publication of the book is significant in facilitating exchanges among the Chinese pharmaceutical enterprises, and promoting understanding between them and their foreign counterparts and China's export of medical products.

Pharmaceutics is a significant industry in close relation to the people's lives and health. Since 1949, especially the Third Plenum of the 11th National Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in 1978, the industry in China has enjoyed a continuing, stable and coordinative development and its total output value has doubled its scheduled aim two years ahead of time. The basis of the industry has been enforced and the products' quality has stably been improved. The production of traditional Chinese medicine has changed its former state of backwardness and gradually entered a period of standardization and modernization.

The industry will continue to follow the principles of socialism and persist in reforms and opening to the outside world. With education as the basis and relying on progress in science, technology and management, the pharmaceutical industry should gradually be modernized in a bid to better serve the people in preventing and treating diseases, improving public health and promoting family planning.

Qi Moujia

Director of the State Pharmaceutical
Administration of China

编辑说明

《中国制药企业概况》(中英文对照)系新华通讯社与国务院各部、委合作编辑出版的《中国工商企业名录》系列书之一。

本书由名录、广告和附录组成。每条名录稿内容均介绍企业的基本概况、主要产品、获奖产品以及新产品开发和企业管理等情况。附录部分收录了我国主要的医药政策和法规等。

本书编排以各省、直辖市、自治区为单位。各地区按企业名称第一个汉字笔划为序。如企业名称第一个汉字相同,则按第二个汉字笔划为序,其余类推。

在本书的征集编辑过程中,我们得到了有关单位支持和协作,在此谨表谢意。限于水平,本书难免有错误,欢迎读者指正。

《中国制药企业概况》编辑部

1989年

EDITOR'S NOTE

"A Survey of Pharmaceutical Enterprises in China" (Chinese-English) is one of the series of "China Directory of Industry and Commerce" (CHIDIC), compiled by Xinhua News Agency in cooperation with various ministries and commissions under the State Council.

The book is composed of directory, appendixes, indexes and advertisements. Each entry in this directory gives a brief introduction of an enterprise, including its main and awarded products, and the way how it manages and new products that are being developed. The appendixes contain China's main policies and regulations on medicine.

The book is ranged in order of provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. Enterprises in this directory are ranged in order of the numbers of strokes in the first character of their names in the Chinese version. If the first Chinese characters of the enterprises happen to be the same, the following characters give the direction.

We gratefully acknowledge the significant support and assistance rendered by the related organizations.

Editorial Department
of the "A Survey of Pharmaceutical
Enterprises in China"

《中国制药企业概况》

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回顾与展望

为《中国制药企业概况》一书出版而作

伟大的中华人民共和国建立四十周年了。回顾四十年来我国医药事业的光辉历程，令人感到无比振奋和欢欣鼓舞。随着社会主义经济建设和文化卫生建设的发展，我国医药事业日益兴旺发达。它从无到有，由小到大，从低到高，由分散到统一，形成了一个包括中西药品、医疗器械、卫生材料、制药机械、医药包装材料的生产、供应和化学试剂、玻璃仪器供应的比较完整的独立行业。据统计，现在全国有独立核算的医药工业企业2555家，生产1300多种原料药、3500多种制剂、3000多种中成药、2300种9050个规格的医疗器械；县公司以上的国营医药商业批发企业有3000多家，遍布城乡的基层零售点50000个，经营20000多个品种规格的医药商品；全国有高等医药院校3所，另在48所高等学校中设有医药专业，有专业医药科研院(所)44个，科研人员11000余人。全行业拥有120多万职工，近百亿元固定资产。医药事业的发展，对满足我国人民防病治病、康复保健、计划生育、战备救灾以及出口接外的需要，都作出了重要的贡献。

党的十一届三中全会以来，改革开放的正确方针的贯彻，使我国医药事业进入了历史发展的新阶段，人们称之为医药史上的“黄金时期”。在此期间，医药工业、商业、科研教育、对外经济技术合作得到迅速发展，整个行业面貌发生了深刻而巨大的变化，开创了医药事业持续、稳定发展的新局面。

1988年我国医药工业总产值完成268.7亿元，是1978年的4.5倍，提前实现了翻两番的目标；化学医药产量由12大类4.6万吨发展到24大类19.8万吨；医药商业销售完成231亿元，比1978年增长两倍以上。十年累计上缴国家利税总额近300亿元。越来越多的人认识到，“医药是治病救人的特殊商品”，“医药是青春常在的朝阳事业”。

十年来，主要产品质量稳定提高率保持在85%以上，其中大部分重点企业的主要品种优质品率达到100%。全行业有280个产品获国家金、银牌质量奖，有695个产品获国家医药管理局优质产品证书，有259种原料药按照国外先进药典标准进行生产，有11个医疗器械产品采用了国际标准。

十年来，在科研教育工作中，培养出一大批科技、经济和管理的专业人才，9万多名医药专业技术人员被聘任担任各类专业技术职务，取得各项科研成果1500多项，其中获国家发明奖24项，国家级科技进步奖41项，有1600多个产品投放市场，一批先进技术和工艺设备开始输出国外。

十年来，对外开放取得实效。已兴建的中外合资医药企业有中国大冢、天津史克、上海施贵宝、无锡华瑞、苏州胶囊、西安杨森等。这些企业均具有世界先进水平，其产品陆续进入了国内外市场。通过广泛开展对外医药经济技术交流与合作，扩大了出口和引进，十年出口创汇近60亿美元。引进的大部分先进设备和管理经验，已开始发挥作用，并在消化、吸收的基础上，有了一定的创新，一些产品实现了国产化，我国医药的生产技术水平登上了一个新的台阶。

医药事业十年巨变最基本的经验是，在党的十一届三中全会以来的正确路线、方针、政策的指引下，坚持了医药统一管理体制，由部门系统管理逐步转向行业管理；坚持了质量第一，始终把社会效益放在重要地位；坚持了以搞活企业为中心，加快发展医药生产力；坚持了技术进步，大力发展科研教育；坚持了对外开放，扩大对外经济技术交流与合作；坚持了“两个服务”(为医疗保健服务，为社会主义建设服务)，努力搞好医药供应。

建国以来，特别是十一届三中全会以来，我国医药事业虽然发展很快，成绩显著，但是在生产技术和科研开发方面，与世界上医药工业发达国家相比，还存在一定的差距，在品种和质量上，还不能完全满足国内医疗和出口的需要。近几年在前进和发展过程中，也存在着经济过热现象以及由此带来的一些新问题，这些均有待今后两年通过治理经济环境、整顿经济秩序、全面深化改革逐步加以解决。

根据党在社会主义初级阶段的理论和建设有中国特色的社会主义的基本路线精神，展望未来，我国医药工作任重而道远。我们的基本方针是：团结广大医药职工，调动一切积极因素，坚持四项基本原则，坚持改革开放，以教育为基础，依靠科学技术和经营管理的进步，逐步实现医药事业的现代化，更好地为人民防病治病、康复保健、计划生育服务，为社会主义建设服务。在发展部署上大体分三步走。第一步，到

1990年实现医药工业总产值比1980年翻两番。这一步已经提前两年实现，当前的重点是按照产业政策，在整顿治理中，调整企业结构、产品结构、投资结构，加强宏观调控。第二步，到本世纪末，即2000年，实现我国医药工业总产值再翻一番，使我国医药事业的水平达到国际上八十年代的水平，为人人享有医疗保健作出贡献。第三步，到下个世纪中叶，基本实现我国医药事业现代化，使我国医药事业在科学技术水平方面接近国际先进水平，在产量、品种等主要指标方面，进入世界前列。实现上述战略目标，在坚持改革，坚持发展医药生产力的前提下，要紧紧抓住一些重要环节。要把发展医药教育和科研放在首要位置，为医药这个技术密集型产业培养大量合格人才，提高劳动者素质，推进新药和新型高级精密医疗器械的开发。要坚持技术进步，瞄准国际先进水平努力赶超，不搞低水平重复。要使传统医药与现代医药结合，形成我国医药事业的特色和优势。要实行大医药的产业政策，按商品经济规律，从科研、生产到流通，积极发展联产品、配套产品、相关产品，扩大服务领域。要重视管理现代化，依靠经营管理的进步，出效率、出效益，提高职工队伍素质，提高医药生产力。

医药行业要沿着党的十二大指引的前进航向，继续坚持党的基本路线，坚持改革开放的总方针，用“实现四化，振兴中华”的宏伟目标进一步振奋广大职工的革命精神，同心同德，艰苦奋斗，夺取我国医药事业的更大成就，为民造福。我们深信，医药事业的前景将更加光辉灿烂。

国家医药管理局副局长



CHINA'S PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY: REVIEW AND FORECAST

China's pharmaceutical industry has been growing side by side with the development of the socialist economy, culture and public health over the past 40 years. Starting from just a few backward and scattered factories, the industry now consists of production and supply of both Chinese and western medicines, medical apparatus and instruments, health materials, pharmaceutical machinery and packaging materials, in addition to supply of chemical reagent and glass apparatus.

China now boasts 2,555 pharmaceutical enterprises based on independent accounting, which produce 1,300 kinds of raw materials, 3,500 kinds of preparations, 3,000 kinds of Chinese herbal medicine, 2,300 kinds and 9,050 specifications of medical apparatus and instruments. There are more than 3,000 state-run wholesale pharmaceutical enterprises above the county level and 50,000 grass-roots retail stalls all over the rural and urban areas, selling 20,000 kinds and specifications of pharmaceutical commodities.

The industry's scientific army has also expanded. The country now has three medical institutions of higher learning while 48 colleges offer medical specialties. There are also 44 academies and institutes of medical scientific research with more than 11,000 researchers.

With more than 1.2 million employees and nearly 10 billion yuan (RMB) worth of fixed assets, the industry plays an important role in meeting the people's needs for preventing and treating diseases, improving public health, promoting family planning, and providing disaster relief. Its products have also been exported as commodities or aid.

Since the Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in 1978 when China began to carry out reforms and open itself to the rest of the world, the industry has entered a new historic period of development, "a golden period" as many people in the field called it. Drastic and profound changes have since taken place in the industry and its related fields including commerce, scientific research, education, foreign economic and technological cooperation. In fact the whole industry has enjoyed a continuing and stable development.

In 1988, the output value for China's pharmaceutical industry totalled 26.87 billion yuan, 4.5 times the 1978 figure. The production of chemical medicine has grown from 12 kinds and 46,000 tons to 24 kinds and 198,000 tons. A total of 23.1 billion yuan

worth of medicine was sold in the same year, doubling the 1978 figure. The industry handed over to the state a total of 30 billion yuan as taxes in the past 10 years. More and more people have come to realize that medicine, a special commodity so closely connected with the people's lives, will always be a sun-rise industry in China.

During the past decade, 85 percent of the industry's products maintained stable quality. Almost all main products from key enterprises reached first-class quality. Of these, 280 won state gold or silver prizes and 695 obtained certificates of good quality issued by the State Pharmaceutical Administration. The production of 259 raw-material medicines was carried out according to the advanced standard of foreign pharmacopoeia. International standards were adopted for 11 kinds of medical apparatus and instruments.

A large number of specialists in pharmaceutical science, technology, economy and management have been trained over the past decade. More than 90,000 professionals have been engaged in various technical posts. Of the 1,500 projects they accomplished, 24 won state invention prize and 41 received state awards for scientific and technological progress. A total of 1,600 newly developed products have been put into market while some advanced technology and technological equipment started to be sold abroad.

The opening policy has also benefitted the industry. Sino-foreign joint ventures in pharmaceuticals established in the past decade include China Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd. in Tianjin (Sino-Japanese), Sino-American Shanghai Squibb Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Sino-Swed Pharmaceutical Corp. Ltd. in Wuxi, and Xian-Janssen Pharmaceutical Ltd. (Sino-Belgian). Equipped with advanced technology, these enterprises have already begun to sell their products at home and abroad.

Through extensive economic and technological exchanges and cooperation with foreign counterparts, the pharmaceutical industry has expanded its export and import, and earned nearly six billion U.S. dollars in the past decade through export. Most of the imported advanced-technological equipment and management expertise have begun to play their role and the industry has made some inventions on the basis of digesting the imported technology. China can now produce some of the pharmaceutical products previously had to import.

All the progress should be attributed first of all to the reform in management. Although unified management is still emphasized, it has been done by industrial departments instead of government departments. The industry has pursued the principle of "quality first" and always put social effect before economic considerations. Like other industries, invigorating enterprises has been stressed in a bid to raise productivity of the enterprises. It has also attached importance to technological progress, education, scientific research, and economic and technological exchanges and cooperation with foreign counterparts.

Although China has made marked progress in its pharmaceuticals and public health over the past 40 years, the past 10 years in particular, it still lags behind the advanced countries. In regard to specifications and quality of its products, the industry still cannot meet the needs of domestic medical care and exportation. The over-heated economy has also brought about new problems to the industry. These problems must be tackled through the implementation of a national program to improve economic environment, ratifying economic order and deepening reforms in next two years.

China's pharmaceutical industry has a long way to go. Our basic policy is to rely on initiative of the workers, persist in reforms and opening to the outside world, continue to attach importance to education and science in order to modernize the industry, better serve public health, family planning and socialist construction as a whole.

Future development is divided into three steps:

First, the target of quadrupling the industry's total output value of 1980 by 1990 has been hit two years ahead of schedule. During the country's current economic readjustment, the industry will focus on adjusting structures of the enterprises, products and investment and on strengthening overall control.

As the second step, the total output value of the industry should be doubled by 2,000 when China's pharmaceutical industry will reach the international advanced level in the 1980s.

The third step is that by the middle of the next Century, the industry will basically be modernized, making it close to the international advanced level in terms of science and technology, production quantity and specifications.

To hit the last two targets, the industry will persist in reforms and attach greater importance to education and science in a bid to train large numbers of qualified personnel for the development of new products and advanced precision medical apparatus and instruments. Relying on technological progress, it will aim to catch up with the international advanced level. Traditional and modern medicines will be promoted through measures taken in scientific research, production and circulation. Great attention will be paid to modernization of management.

The pharmaceutical industry in China should, along with the directions formulated by the 13th Communist Party Congress in 1987, persist in the general policy of reform and opening to the outside world and bring the initiative of its employees into fuller play. We are convinced that China's pharmaceutical industry has a bright future.

Jin Tongzhen
Deputy Director of the Administration

《中国制药企业概况》

A Survey of Pharmaceutical Enterprises in China

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企业概况：

中国医学科学院医药生物技术研究所药厂为研究所中试工厂，1958年建厂，1986年改为现名。

我厂在研究所领导下，30多年来，不断寻找临床有效新抗生素及其它微生物产生的生理活性物质，同时对一些新抗生素进行了半合成和全合成的研究工作，药厂现有职工150余名，其中60%为具有助理工程师以上技术职称的技术人员。厂内设有新产品开发研究室、工艺研究室、技术科、质检科、抗生素合成车间，技术力量雄厚，具有进行新抗生素生产工艺研究和工业生产的能力。

近年来不断对一些已应用于生产的品种，进行进一步的研究，同时还开发多种新品种。如：柱晶白霉素、奇霉素、棒酸、丙酰螺旋霉素等。推向工业化生产的品种有麦迪霉素、乙酰螺旋霉素等。

目前生产的产品有麦迪霉素胶囊、利福平胶囊和眼药水等。

主要产品介绍：

麦迪霉素胶囊

作用与用途：本品适用于肺炎、肺化脓症、气管炎、支气管扩张症、急性扁桃体炎、咽炎、喉炎、白喉、中耳炎、鼻腔炎、疖肿、脓疮疹、蜂窝组织炎、毛囊炎、丹毒、乳腺炎、淋巴腺炎、骨髓炎、麦粒肿、泪囊炎、牙周炎、泌尿系感染等。

用法与用量：口服，每日800~1200mg，分3~4次服用。小儿每日30mg/kg，分3~4次服用，或遵医嘱。

批准文号：京卫药准字(83)第25号

THE PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORY ATTACHED TO THE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINAL BIOTECHNOLOGY

Address: 2 Nanwei Road, Beijing

Telephone: 3012607 337279

Director: Wu Guowu

BRIEF INTRODUCTION:

Founded in 1958, the pharmaceutical Factory is an experimental centre affiliated to the Institute of Medicinal Biotechnology under the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences. Sixty percent of its 150 employees are technicians. The factory includes a research section for developing new products, a technological research section, a technology section, a quality control section, and an antibiotic synthetic workshop. With a strong technical force, the factory is able to undertake technological research for producing new antibiotics and commercialized production of a series of drugs.

Over the past a few years, the factory has been carrying out further studies on the products that are in production while developing many new varieties including leucomycin, spectinomycin, clavulanic acid and propionylspiramycin. Medecamycin and acetylspiramycin have been put in commercialized production.

Available products include medecamycin capsule, rifampin capsule and drops.

北京卫生材料厂

地址：北京市宣武区里仁东街1号

邮政编码：100054

电话: 333083 电报: 3083

厂长: 赵再宏

开户银行: 北京市菜市口分理处

帐号: 6002001

企业概况:

北京卫生材料厂, 是1956年公私合营时期由华东卫生材料厂转化而来的全民所有制企业。30多年来, 北京卫生材料厂已发展成为有职工520人的中型企业, 其中工程技术人员35人, 中专以上文化程度的人员50人。厂区占地面积2.9万平方米, 建筑面积约1.35万平方米, 有14个科室, 4个生产车间和166台生产设备。生产28个产品品种, 主要产品有医用橡皮膏、各种含药膏、医用纱布、绷带、脱脂棉以及免水胶布。

北京卫生材料厂的产品并不只局限于卫生材料, 而且还涉足于工业产品的生产, “保质保量, 不拘一格地生产各种对销产品, 既为创利, 更为人民”的方针使北京卫生材料厂的生产经营取得了良好的效果。

本厂生产的医用橡皮膏, 荣获国家医药管理局优质产品奖; 免水胶布, 荣获北京市优质产品奖; 麝香虎骨膏, 荣获中国出口名特产品1987金奖; 其他获奖产品还有伤痛宁、痛舒宁、剥甲硬膏、BW-803双面胶布。

北京卫生材料厂在保证稳定现行产品质量的基础上, 抽调一部分技术力量从事新产品的科研工作。全面质量管理的推行给北京卫生材料厂增添了新的生机。

主要产品介绍:

①愈创膏

作用与用途: 本品具有局部止血、消炎作用, 用于割伤、碰伤、摔伤等创面的消炎、止血护创、保护创面不再磨伤。

用法用量: 使用时先将创面周围揩干净, 然后将本品包装纸撕去, 把含药纱布覆盖于患处, 两边胶布固定在皮肤上即可。1天更换1次。

注意事项: 凡大面积创伤及创面已溃烂者不能使用。

宣字号: 78号

②伤痛宁硬膏

作用与用途: 本品具有活血、化瘀作用。适用于急性关节扭伤, 肌肉拉伤, 韧带撕裂等跌打损伤及慢性劳损。

用法用量: 贴敷, 1~2天更换1次。

注意事项: 孕妇禁止贴敷腰部。

宣字号: 77号

③痛舒宁硬膏

作用与用途: 本品穴位贴敷, 有疏通经络、活血化瘀、镇痛消肿、止喘平咳等作用。对支气管炎、哮喘、早期高血压病、扭伤及各种疼痛均有疗效。

用法用量: 贴敷, 2~3天更换1次。

宣字号: 79号。

④麝香虎骨膏

作用与用途: 本品具有促进血液循环, 止痛、消肿、散瘀等作用, 适用于风湿痛、关节痛、筋骨痛、腰痛、神经痛、肌肉酸痛、扭伤、挫伤等。

用法用量: 贴敷, 1~2天更换1次。

注意事项: 孕妇忌贴腹部。

宣字号: 81号。

⑤医用橡皮膏

作用与用途: 该品为一般外科手术缝创用。

宣字号: 80号。

⑥免水胶布

作用与用途: 主要用于纸箱的密封及其它包扎固定。

宣字号: 76号。

BEIJING SANITARY MATERIAL FACTORY

Address: No.1 Liren St. (E), Xuanwu District, Beijing

Telephone: 333083

Cable: 3083

Director: Zhao Zaihong

BRIEF INTRODUCTION:

Beijing Sanitary Material Factory is a state-owned enterprise transformed from the Huadong Sanitary Material Factory in 1956. Covering an area of 29,000 square metres with a floor space of 13,500 square metres, the factory has 520 workers with 35 engineers and technicians, and 166 pieces of equipment.

The factory manufactures mainly 28 varieties including medical adhesive plaster, which was named as a Quality Product by the State Pharmaceutical Administration, water-free adhesive tape, a Quality Product of Beijing City, and

musk and Tiger Bone Plaster, 1987 gold medal winner of China's export products, as well as wound-healing plaster and pain-killing plaster, etc.

The factory also makes products for industrial use.

北京长城制药厂

地址: 北京市丰台区五里店小屯路 121 号

邮政编码: 100071

电话: 815413 812128

电报: 5413

厂长: 金 润

开户银行: 工商银行丰台分理处

帐 号: 67125

企业概况:

北京长城制药厂始建于 1980 年, 原属中国人民解放军基建工程兵, 1982 年移交给总后勤部, 更名为中国人民解放军总后勤部机关制药厂, 1984 年经北京市医药卫生部门检查验收合格, 发给营业执照, 并正式定名为北京长城制药厂。

北京长城制药厂现有职工 240 人, 有高级工程师 1 名, 工程师 3 名, 助理工程师 9 名, 其它各类工程技术人员 8 名, 在校培养初高级制药技术人员 24 名, 并聘有高级技术职称顾问 20 名。全厂有片剂、冲剂、口服液、糖浆剂、胶囊剂、原料药、中药提取等五个剂型七个车间, 全厂占地面积 4 万余平方米, 设有药物研究室, 从事化学原料药及中成药的研制。

北京长城制药厂的宗旨是: 以质量求生存, 以品种求发展, 立足北京, 面向全国, 走向世界, 造福人类, 贡献人民。本厂产品维酶素原料药获中国科学院重大科学技术奖, 维酶素片获中国人民解放军全军优秀新产品奖; 健脾益肾冲剂获中国中医研究院科技成果奖; 消栓口服液是用古方“补阳还五汤”经改型制成的治疗脑血栓的特效药物, 国内供不应求, 日本、菲律宾、香港等国家和地区纷纷要求长期定货。全厂现有 20 个新产品, 市场供应均告紧张。目前厂药物研究室正从事唑诺酮类药物的研究和中成药六味地黄丸系列产品的开发。

北京长城制药厂多次获得中国人民解放军总后勤部奖励, 是全军的先进企业之一。人均产值和利税均居全军同类行业之首。现在正在按 GMP 要求

兴建新的制剂大楼, 并开始对原料车间进行扩建和改造。一个新的北京长城制药厂即将展现在人们的面前。

主要产品介绍:

① 维酶素片 (糖衣片)

作用与用途: 治疗萎缩性胃炎, 食道上皮细胞增生。

用法与用量: 口服。每日 3 次, 每次 6~8 片。

批准文号: 京卫药准字 (86) 第 032 号; 京卫药宣字 (1988) 第 03~30 号。

② 合成天麻素片

作用与用途: 镇静止痛, 用于神经衰弱综合症和血管神经性头痛。

用法与用量: 口服。每次 1~2 片, 每日 3 次。

批准文号: 京卫药准字 (86) 第 087 号; 京卫药宣字 (1988) 第 03~27 号。

③ 健脾益肾冲剂 (扶正冲剂)

作用与用途: 用于减轻肿瘤病人术后化疗副作用, 提高机体免疫功能以及由脾胃虚弱引起的疾病。

用法与用量: 开水冲服。每次 30 克, 每日 2 次。

批准文号: 京卫药准字 (85) 第 239 号; 京卫药宣字 (1988) 第 07~43 号。

④ 消栓口服液

作用与用途: 具有补气、活血、通络作用。临床用于由气虚血淤引起的中风后遗症之半身不遂, 口眼歪斜, 言语不清, 口角流涎, 下肢萎废, 小便数频, 苔白脉缓等气虚血淤者。

用法与用量: 口服。每日 2~3 次, 每次 1~2 支。

注意事项: 对阴虚阳亢, 风火上扰, 痰浊蒙蔽者禁用。

批准文号: 京卫药准字 (85) 第 291 号; 京卫药宣字 (1988) 第 07~42 号。

BEIJING GREAT WALL PHAR- MACEUTICAL FACTORY

Address: 121 Wulidian Xiaotun Road, Fengtai District, Beijing

Telephone: 815413 812128

Cable: 5413



Director: Jin Run

BRIEF INTRODUCTION:

The Beijing Great Wall Pharmaceutical Factory under the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, was founded in 1980. It employs 240 people, including a chief engineer, three engineers, nine assistant engineers and eight technicians. It also boasts 20 senior technical advisers.

With an area of 40,000 square meters, the factory has seven workshops for manufacturing tablets, oral fluid, syrup, gelatin capsule, raw materials and medicine to be taken after being dissolved in hot water. Its research section develops both chemicals and Chinese herbal medicine.

The factory's motto is: with a variety of quality products, the factory looks for markets in Beijing, the rest of China and the world.

Its main products are: raw material of Weimeisu, Weimeisu tablet, synthetic Gastrodin Tablet, Jianpi Yishen Chongji (a medicinal granules to strengthen the kidney and the spleen) and an oral fluid, Xiaoshuanye. The demand for Xiaoshuanye exceeds supply in China and abroad.

Now the factory is being engaged in studying and developing other medicines such as quinolone and series based on the Chinese patent medicine, pills of six Drugs with Pehmannia.

北京中药厂

地址: 北京市丰台区水外西木厂 12 号

邮政编码: 100075

电话: 764631 电报: 1674

厂长: 殷顺海

企业概况:

北京中药厂创建于 1970 年, 现有职工近千人, 其中具有大、中专学历及各种技术职称的人员 200 人。全厂占地面积 5 万余平方米, 建筑面积 2.6 万平方米, 各类制药设备 500 多台(套), 并从日本、联邦德国、意大利引进了具有 80 年代国际水平的口服液灌装线、一步造粒机和气雾剂灌装。目前, 北京中药厂已发展成为能生产蜜丸、水丸、蜜小丸、颗粒、口服液等 12 个剂型、150 种品种的具有综合生产能力的企业。

主要获奖产品: 感冒清热冲剂荣获国家质量银牌奖, 人参生脉饮荣获部级优质产品奖, 西洋参王浆、永盛合阿胶、喉症丸、板蓝根冲剂、牛黄清火丸获北京市优质产品奖。

北京中药厂的办厂宗旨是“质量第一, 信誉至上”。

本厂近年来高度重视科研及新产品的开发工作, 先后研制出了宝咳宁、小儿解表、止泻保童等小儿药系列及冠心安、阳春、甘露解热等产品, 并相继投入生产。由于产品质量好、疗效高, 京花牌药品受到国内用户的信赖和好评。

北京中药厂 1987 年荣获国家颁发的二级计量合格证书, 1988 年晋升为北京市先进企业, 已成为全国中药行业 21 家重点企业之一, 北京市 100 家骨干企业之一。

BEIJING TRADITIONAL CHINESE PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORY

Address: 12 Ximuchang, Fengtai District, Beijing

Telephone: 764631

Cable: 1674

Director: Yin Shunhai

BRIEF INTRODUCTION:

Beijing Traditional Chinese Pharmaceutical Factory was set up in 1970 and is one of the 21 key enterprises of its kind in China. Now it has developed into a comprehensive factory to turn out more than 120 varieties of medicines in 12 dosage forms, such as water-paste pill, tiny particles, bolus made of powdered Chinese medicine and honey and oral solutions.

The factory's area is 50,000 square meters and its building area is 26,000 square meters. There are 1,000 employees with 200 technicians and more than 500 sets of medical equipment in the factory.

The principle of its operation: "Quality and Credibility First".

Its major prize-winning products: Ganmaoqing Chongji (instant powder to treat cold) won the State Silver Medal and Renshen Shengmai Yin (ginseng containing a tonic) won the prize of High-quality Products awarded by the Ministry.

Other major products: Xiyangshen Wangjiang (royal jelly with American ginseng), Yongshenghe jiao (donkey-hide gelatin), Houzhengwan (pill to cure sore-throat), Banlangen Chongji (instant isatidis root powder), Niu Huang Qinghuo Wan (cow-bezoar bolus for removing heat). The products above have gained the High-quality Product prizes in Beijing.

Beijing Traditional Chinese Pharmaceutical Factory was granted a second-class qualification certificate for measurement in 1987 and it became an advanced enterprise in Beijing in 1988.

北京中药二厂

地址: 北京市东城区什锦花园道湾2号

邮政编码: 100010

电话: 442904

厂长: 刘士义

企业概况:

北京中药二厂的前身是宏仁堂制药厂, 宏仁堂制药厂是由北京同仁堂制药厂繁衍而来, 宏仁堂制药厂创建于1930年, 当时是一个生产多种剂型的中药厂, 解放后改为东城国药制药厂, 1971年划归北京市药材公司领导, 改称北京中药二厂。

北京中药二厂是北京市药材公司水丸重点生产厂家, 专门生产中成药水丸(水泛丸)。全厂职工102人, 其中工程技术人员16人。1987年工业总产值为390万元, 实现利润为56.69万元。

北京中药二厂的产品多为传统产品, 现有获批准文号的产品90多个。主要品种有: 北京脑立清, 脑立清, 梅花点舌丹, 胃气止痛丸, 香砂养胃丸, 龙胆泻肝丸, 参苓白术丸, 龙脑鸡苏丸, 加味保和丸等。其中北京脑立清是本厂的拳头产品, 1985年被评为北京市优质产品, 受到广大用户的欢迎。

随着改革、开放政策的落实, 本厂以创优创新, 为人民健康负责为宗旨, 重视抓企业的基础管理工作, 不断提高产品质量, 在深化内部改革的基础上, 力争将产品早日打入国外市场, 为人民造福。

商标: 久强牌。

主要产品介绍:

①北京脑立清

主要成分: 磁石, 赭石, 怀牛膝, 清半夏, 朱砂粉。

功能: 清热, 镇静, 止痛。

主治: 肝热上升引起的头痛脑胀, 眩晕耳鸣, 烦躁易怒, 失眠多梦, 高血压症。

用法用量: 口服, 1次10粒, 1日2~3次。

批准文号: 京卫药准字(80)第1439号。

②梅花点舌丹

主要成分: 白梅花, 乳香, 麝香, 蟾酥, 人工牛黄, 珍珠。

功能: 清热解毒, 消肿止痛。

主治: 疔疮痈肿初起, 咽喉、龈、舌肿痛。

用法用量: 黄酒送服, 1次3粒, 1日2次; 外用时用醋溶化, 敷患处。

批准文号: 京卫药准字(85)第112号。

③香砂养胃丸

主要成分: 木香, 砂仁, 陈皮, 厚朴, 六神曲, 白术。

功能: 健脾开胃, 行气化滞。

主治: 脾胃虚弱, 消化不良引起的食欲不振, 脘腹胀痛, 吞酸嘈杂, 大便不调。

用法用量: 口服, 1次6g, 1日2次。

批准文号: 京卫药准字(80)第1459号。

BEIJING NO. 2 TRADITIONAL CHINESE PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORY

Address: 2 Daowan, Shijin Huayuan, Dongcheng District, Beijing

Telephone: 442904

Director: Liu Shi-yi

BRIEF INTRODUCTION:

Beijing No. 2 Traditional Chinese Pharmaceutical Factory's precursor was the Tongrentang Medicine Factory. In 1971, it became attached to Beijing Materia Medica Corporation and took the present name. It is the major factory under the corporation to make medicinal mixtures and pills. There are now 102 employees including 16 technicians and it has more than 90 varieties of products with special registered number.

Its main products are: Beijing Naoliqing and Naoliqing (sedative and hypotensor), Meihua Dianshe Dan (pills to treat the boil and sore throat), Weiqi Zhitong Wan (pills to assuage stomach pains), Xiangsha Yangwei Wan (pills to restore the function of stomach), Longdan Xiegan Wan

中国制药企业概况

(pills of gentian root to eliminate intense heat from the liver), Shenling Baizhu Wan (pills of Iodonopsis, poria and atractylodes, etc), Longnao Jisu Wan (expectorant and anti-asthma) and Jiawei Baohe Wan (pill to help improve digestion).

Its prize-winning product is Beijing Naoliqing which won the title of High-quality Product of Beijing in 1985.

北京中药三厂

地址: 北京市昌平县东三旗北

电话: 9008033 或长途小汤山转 373

厂长: 苏石磊

企业概况:

北京中药三厂成立于 1984 年, 其前身是北京中药材公司小汤山养鹿场。制药生产始于 1966 年, 主要生产丹剂, 1981 年增加了外用油剂、油膏的生产。1984 年经市医药总公司及市卫生局全面验收, 正式批准为北京中药三厂。

建厂初期, 本厂以散剂产品为基础, 从外用剂扩大到内服药, 从散剂扩大到酏剂、油剂、膏药、油膏、膜剂、丹剂、胶囊、丸剂等 9 个剂型, 产值、产量、质量等各项经济技术指标也逐年增长。1984 年以来, 本厂以老药工、大中专毕业生等技术人员组成了科研队伍, 研制出益肾阴阳胶囊、鹿茸液等强壮滋补剂。1986 年以来, 又与中国中医研究院中药研究所合作进行新产品的研制工作, 为产品的更新换代、剂型改造打下了良好的基础。现本厂大中专等技术人员占职工总数的 15% 以上。全厂占地面积 78700 平方米, 其中建筑面积 4300 平方米, 绿化面积达到 50% 以上, 拥有各类设备 80 多台, 共有职工 200 余人。

随着医药事业的发展本厂的厂房正在更新改造, 企业管理明显加强, 药品质量不断提高, 生产任务大幅度增长, 取得了一定的经济效益和社会效益。

BEIJING NO.3 TRADITIONAL CHINESE PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORY

Address: Dongsan Qi (N.) Changping County, Beijing

Telephone: 9008033 long-distance number 373 (Xiaotangshan)

Director: Shu Shilui

BRIEF INTRODUCTION:

Beijing No.3 Traditional Chinese Pharmaceutical Factory was set up in 1984 and its precursor was the Deer Farm of the Beijing Materia Medica Company. The factory mainly produces pills and powder made of melted or sublimated minerals. It expanded its production to nine varieties in medical ointment, tincture, plaster, capsules and pills.

It has 200 employees and the technicians make up 15 percent. It occupies 78,700 square meters with a building area of 4,300 square meters. There are more than 80 sets of medical equipment.

The main products of the factory are pills and powder made of sublimated tin, "Wang Huihui" Dogskin Plaster and Lingyang Qingfei Wan (Antelope's horn bolus to clear away the lung-heat).

北京中药五厂

地址: 北京市宣武区烂漫胡同 57 号

邮政编码: 100052

电话: 334180

厂长: 郭金孚

企业概况:

北京中药五厂于 1958 年 7 月 1 日建厂。它的前身是由北京西鹤年堂、北京德寿堂、北京同达堂、北京瑞德堂 4 家中心药店及其药店所属 20 多家生产加工部组成。30 多年来, 通过厂房和技术的不断改造提高, 企业各项整顿和全面质量管理工作的深入开展, 企业的面貌焕然一新, 产品的质量和信誉有了很大提高。

北京中药五厂现有机器设备 178 台(套), 固定资产原值 290 万元; 建筑面积 4200 平方米; 共有职工 335 人(包括集体所有制职工), 产品以蜜丸为主, 还有部分胶囊和口服液。

北京中药五厂的产品是以小品种和儿童用药为主。我厂共生产 225 种药品, 其中小品种占全部的 60%, 儿童用药占全部的 25%。虽然这种产品结构的经济效益差, 利润低, 但是为了保证市场的供应, 人民的需要, 本厂仍然坚持了这些药品的生产, 确保了经济效益和社会效益并举的方针。

北京中药五厂在继承和发扬传统名牌产品的同时, 努力挖掘名医良方, 形成新的优质产品。由于在工艺上遵循用料讲究“地道”, 加工讲究“精细”,

许多产品多次获奖。如治疗血热风燥型银屑病(牛皮癣)的克银丸, 1983年荣获卫生部甲级科研成果奖, 1984年荣获北京市经委、市科技协作中心优秀成果奖。1985年被评为北京市优质产品; 具有缓泻、泻火特点的康氏牛黄解毒丸, 1983年荣获北京市优质产品奖, 1984年荣获国家医药局优质产品奖; 治疗小儿百日咳症的鹭鹭喀丸, 1983年被评为北京市儿童用品优秀奖, 1984年被评为北京市优质产品。由于产品质量好, 深受国内用户信赖, 已远销全国29个省、市自治区。

北京中药五厂为了更好地为用户服务, 不断开发新品种。近年来投放市场的新产品除了克银丸以外, 还有施今墨生前献方的抗老防衰丹、肝病专家关幼波教授的治疗慢性肝炎的五羚丹、著名中医冉雪峰生前献方治疗高血压症的养阴降压胶囊、原西苑医院副院长郭世魁的治疗心脏病的心宝丸和翁文健副教授治疗更年期综合症的更年宁。为了提高疗效、方便患者, 本厂将抗老防衰丹和儿童清肺丸等大、小蜜丸改造成口服液剂型。

本厂是北京市企业整顿先进单位, 荣获北京市三级计量合格证书, 1987年被评为北京市儿童用品先进单位。

BEIJING NO.5 TRADITIONAL CHINESE PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORY

Address: 57 Lanman Lane, Xuanwu District, Beijing

Telephone: 334180

Director: Guo Jinfu

BRIEF INTRODUCTION:

Set up in 1958, Beijing No.5 Traditional Chinese Pharmaceutical Factory has a building area of 4,200 square meters and 335 employees as well as 178 sets of medical equipment.

It mainly produces boluses in honey and capsules and oral solutions. There are 25 varieties of medicines and most of its products are made for children.

Keyin Wan (pill to treat psoriasis) won a first class prize for Scientific and Technological results issued by the Ministry of Public Health in 1983 and it was granted the title of Beijing High-quality Products in 1985. Kangshi Niuhuang Jedu Wan

(bezoar bolus to remove heat and toxic substance) won the municipal prize for High-quality Products in 1983 and the title of High-quality Products by the ministry in 1984. Lusika Wan (pill to cure children's whooping cough) was commended as a High-quality Product at the municipal level in 1984.

Beijing No.5 Traditional Chinese Pharmaceutical Factory was commended as an advanced unit for children's products in 1987 and it has gained the qualification certificate, third class, for its metrological standardization.

北京市中药机械厂

地址: 北京市前门外长巷下头条33号

邮政编码: 100051

电话: 751895 电报: 0922

厂长: 李云福

开户银行: 工商银行崇文区分理处

帐号: 701114—69

企业概况:

北京市中药机械厂在北京市药材公司主办下建于1970年, 是当时国内最早生产中药机械产品的厂家。1980年划归制药机械设备总局, 后又改为北京市医药总公司隶属厂, 为制药机械设备二厂。1987年又回归北京市药材公司, 改名为北京市中药机械厂。

随着国家中药事业的发展, 目前本厂已能生产14种中药机械18个规格产品(其中自行研究设计的有11种中药机械15个规格产品)。已被定为国家医药管理局定点生产单位。全厂占地面积为8900平方米, 建筑面积2600平方米, 拥有各种加工设备40余台, 职工100余名。

办厂宗旨: 不断改进和提高产品质量, 继续创优和开发新产品, 为我国中药制药事业的发展, 提供更好的服务。

本厂主导产品有液压多用提取锅, 占工厂产值的50%, 深受北京和东北地区用户的欢迎, 目前已开始销往南方各地区。LBJ₃₇₀³⁷⁰/₆₀₀型钵钵研磨机、多能角类铣削机, 为独家生产经营, 在全国畅销不衰。本厂计划在1989年进行研究试制的有100升双桨搅拌机、磅片机等新产品, 力争为中药生产机械化填补空白, 为搞活企业提高经济效益创造条件。