

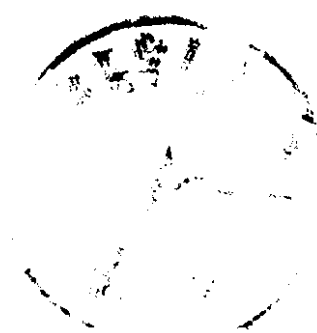
中国卫生事业发展与决策

钱信忠 著

中国医药科技出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书为新中国卫生事业创始人之一，著名医学卫生专家，原卫生部部长钱信忠教授编著，较全面反映了我国卫生工作的面貌、重大成就和发展方向。著者坚持党和政府对卫生工作的正确方针政策，理论联系实际，总结经验，剖析教训，探索前景，撰写了这本具有中国特色的社会主义卫生事业专著，对当前和今后卫生工作都有现实指导意义。

全书共分六部分，包括预防与保健、控制与消灭疾病、传统医药学、人口与决策、药政管理与医药事业、医学教育科研与计财管理，并有附录，包括部分主要卫生法规。

本书内容丰富，取材新颖，资料翔实，是一部具有科学性、权威性、实用性专著。可供各级卫生、医药、计划生育等管理干部及科技人员参考，也可供医药院校作为参考教材。

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纪念我的朋友赛克勒博士

In Memory of My Friend. Dr. Athur M. Sackler



赛克勒夫人在授奖仪式上 1982 年 2 月波士顿塔夫茨大学

Mrs Jill Sackler on the occasion of award ceremony.

Tufts University, MA. Boston, Feb. 1986



THE AWARD FOR PUBLIC HEALTH
of the
ARTHUR M. SACKLER FOUNDATION
for the
ARTS, SCIENCES AND THE HUMANITIES
GRATEFULLY HONORS

Qian Xinzhong

*for his Monumental Contributions to the Health of the People of China
For over Half a Century through his Medical Services
in the War of Liberation and his Ministry of Public Health
He has advanced the Training of Physicians and Health Workers
and Enhanced the Health of Men, Women and Children
through the Extension of Immunization and Hygienic Practices,
Improvement of Nutrition, and Programs for Population Control.
His Achievements in Public Health for One-Quarter of the World's People
is an Inspiring Demonstration and Signal of Hope that all Humankind
can Attain the Benefits of Modern Medicine and Science.*

亚瑟·M·萨克勒艺术、科学和人文学基金

荣 幸 地 授 予

钱 信 忠

公 共 卫 生 奖

为表彰他在半个世纪里，通过在解放战争和卫生部的医疗服务，为中国人民的健康所做的不朽贡献。

他推动了医师和卫生人员的培训工作，通过扩大免疫，改善卫生，加强营养及控制人口，增进了男女和儿童的健康。

他在世界四分之一人口的卫生事业中所取得的成就，是一个令人鼓舞的证明和希望信号，即全人类定能受益于现代医学和科学。

Physician and surgeon, scientist and public health official, administrator
and leader

Minister Qian Xinzhong

has demonstrated that the achievements of modern medicine can be brought to all the People of China and to all the Peoples of the World.

Minister Qian, educated first in Shanghai, began his service to the People of China as a medical officer with the Fourth Front Red Army in his 20's, then with the Second Field PLA Army in his 30's. He has in the years that followed served as Vice Minister and as Minister of Public Health, and then Minister in Charge of the National Family Planning Commission.

In Minister Qian's service to the People of China, he has studied, visited and explored health services and practices, scientific developments and scientists of Europe, North Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and North America as well as Asia. In so doing, he has won the respect and affection of scientists and doctors, public health officials and administrators the world over.

Minister Qian's insights and inspiration, planning and decisiveness have helped translate scientific and medical developments throughout the world into better health and science for the People of China. And, even as he has done so, he has become an exemplar, demonstrating in the People's Republic of China with its quarter of the world's population that the hope for better health for all the peoples of the world can and will be fulfilled.



MACULIN E. HAYES, M.D.

内外科医师、科学家、卫生官员及领导人

钱 信 忠 部 长

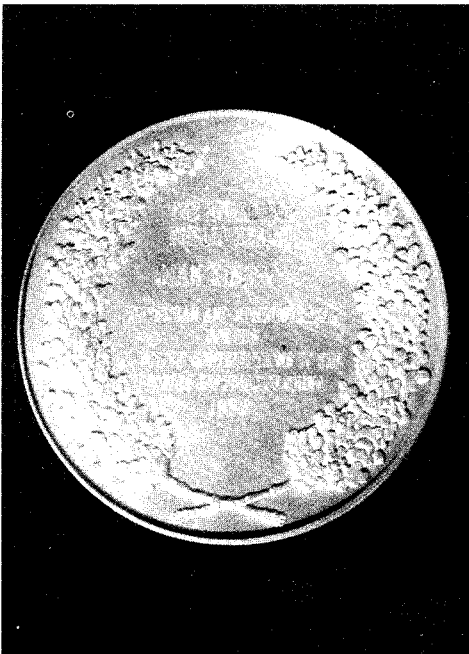
向人们显示，现代医学成就就能服务于全中国人民和全世界人民。

钱部长首先在上海求学，他从二十多岁开始任红军四方面军的医官，为中国人民服务，他三十多岁时，在人民解放军第二野战军中服务，此后，历任卫生部副部长，部长及国家计划生育委员会主任。

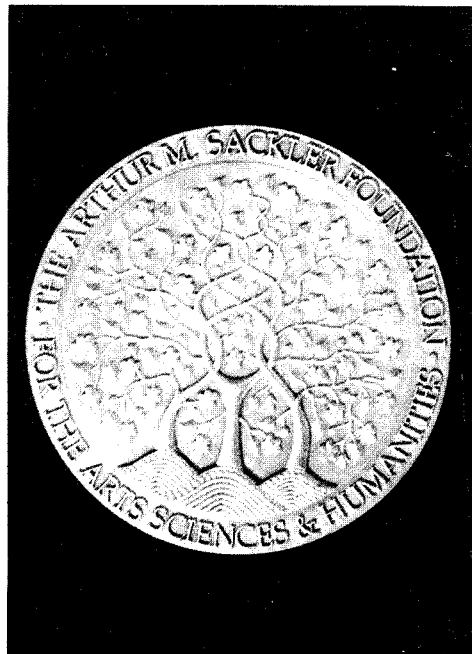
钱部长在为中国人民服务期间，研究、探索了欧洲、北非、澳大利亚、新西兰、北美和亚洲的卫生服务和实践及科学发展，并访问了这些地区的科学家。因此，他赢得了全世界科学家、医生、卫生官员和管理官员的尊敬和热爱。

钱部长的卓识、机敏，布署及果断使全世界的科学及医学发展成果转化为中国人民的更好的卫生工作和科学。在这一工作中，他成为一个楷模，在拥有世界人口四分之一的中华人民共和国显示出，使全世界的全体人民更健康的愿望一定能够实现。

一九八六年



亚瑟·M·萨克勒艺术、科学和人文学基金授予钱信忠的公共卫生奖的金质奖章式样（正面）



亚瑟·M·萨克勒艺术、科学和人文学基金授予钱信忠的公共卫生奖的金质奖章式样（背面）

前 言

新中国卫生保健工作，是在旧中国贫穷落后的基础上逐步发展起来的。它以四大卫生工作方针为指导，以全心全意为人民健康服务为宗旨，充分发扬社会主义制度的优越性，在党和政府领导下，发动群众，依靠群众，开展群众性卫生运动，控制与消灭各种危害人民健康的疾病，建立农村基层卫生组织，培训卫生技术人员，发扬中医中药的传统优势，以及在控制人口数量、提高人口素质等方面取得的成就，为世界所瞩目。

新中国 42 年的卫生保健，经历发展、曲折、再发展的历程。它随着政治、经济形势的变化而变化，既取得了伟大的成绩，也存在和出现过不少问题，其中有受“左倾”路线的干扰和影响，如在 50 年代末和 60 年代初的反右斗争的扩大化，以及“反右倾”斗争等“左倾”错误影响下，有些卫生干部和专家受到打击，科学技术遭到藐视，卫生工作也一度受到损失。幸而党和政府纠正了错误倾向，卫生工作有了新的起色。刚迈出壮健的步伐，又是“文化大革命”10 年，卫生工作更遭到了严重的破坏。对这些曲折和损失，既有政治大环境问题，也有卫生工作本身的失误问题，不论是发展或曲折，成绩或失误，都值得我们认真的

回顾，根据当时的历史条件和工作实践，深入探讨，认真总结。

我离开卫生部后，特别是近几年来，利用时间，静下心来，回顾历史，结合个人的工作实践与经验，比较仔细地思考我国卫生保健若干问题，如：城市与农村医疗卫生工作及合作医疗制度；控制与消灭疾病；继承发扬传统医药学与中西医结合；妇幼保健与计划生育；医学教育与医学科研；药政管理与医药生产等方面的问题。写了部分讲稿应邀在卫生干部师资班和卫生管理专科班等讲过课，并在医药卫生期刊上发表过这方面的文章。广大卫生干部和读者的反应比较强烈，热心我国卫生事业的同志和国内外朋友，也敦促和希望我写些有中国特色的卫生工作业绩和体会。在这种情况下，我进一步思考，并系统地回顾，我国卫生保健事业是在党和政府的正确领导下，充分发动群众，调动了广大医务卫生技术人员积极性，社会各界的参与，才取得了巨大的成就，具有许多成功的经验，也走过一些弯路，总结起来写成一本有可读性，符合历史真实，对后人有一定科学意义的书，绝非易事。然而，在同道们的激励下，感到有责任、有义务把有中国特色的卫生保健体系创立过程等历史情况，如实地记录下来。于是依据我长期工作中积累的资料，参阅有关书刊，结合自己的经历和体会，撰写了《中国卫生事业发展与决策》一书，以此抛砖引玉，供卫生部门领导和卫生界的医疗、教学、科研工作者参考，也可供后人研究中国卫生保健问题参考。

总结经验，展望未来，发扬成绩，纠正错误，克服思

想上的片面性、盲目性，在党的正确方针政策指引下，在改革开放的大趋势下，坚持“一个中心，两个基本点”，坚持民主与科学决策，使我国卫生保健工作沿着健康的道路继续前进。

本书在撰写和定稿过程中得到了中国医药科技出版社李华祥和余传隆两位教授的协助，并担任了本书的责任编辑，使本书得以早日与广大读者见面，对此，表示诚挚的谢意！

由于手头资料不够全面，书中难免会有不尽如意之处，欢迎读者提出宝贵意见。

钱信忠

1991年9月

PREFACE

Health care service of the New China has been developed gradually with a background of a very poor and backward status of the Old China. Taking the four major principles of health care as its guide and with a purpose of working whole-heartedly for people's health, it has given full play to the superiority of the socialist system and has mobilized and organized the masses to carry out mass public health movements under the leadership of the Party and Government. As a result, various diseases which harm people's health have been controlled or eliminated, grass-roots health organizations have been established in rural area, medical and health care professionals have been trained, the conventional role of traditional Chinese medicine has been brought into full play, and the population size of the country has been controlled with its quality improved. The successes achieved in all these aspects have been the focus of world attention.

The health care service of the New China during past 42 years had experienced a course of development, tortuosity and development again. It changed with the changes in political and economic situations. Despite of great successes it has achieved, it

has had a number of problems, not a few of which were resulted from the impact of the "Left" line. For examples, as the result of the broadened Anti-Rightist Struggle in the late 1950s and the impact from the "Left" erroneous line in the early 1960s, a number of health cadres and medical professionals were criticized wrongly, science and technology were neglected and the health care suffered for a certain period of time. Fortunately, the Party and Government corrected the wrong deviation timely and the health care service began to pick up. Soon after this new start, the ten-year "Great Cultural Revolution" had brought even more serious damage to health care service. These setbacks were caused by, in addition to political conditions, mistakes made in health care service itself. Hence, it is necessary to make a comprehensive review of both development and setbacks, achievements and mistakes in our past work and to make a careful study on these problems based on the historical conditions and work practice then.

After leaving the Ministry of Public Health, and particularly in recent years, I made a thorough review of the history, and using my own work practice and experience, thought hard about several problems of China's health care service and prepared articles on following topics: medical and health care and cooperative medical service in urban and rural areas; the control and elimination of diseases; to carry on traditional Chinese medicine and the combination of traditional Chinese and Western

medicine; maternal and child health care and family planning; medical education and medical research; medicinal administrative management and medicine production and other problems. These articles have been published in medical periodicals and also used as lectures given at specialized training courses for public health officers, teachers and health administrative personnels. These articles have been welcomed warmly by the audience and readers, and many of them as well as not a few comrades and friends both at home and from abroad who have been eager to promote China's health care service encouraged me to write about achievements made in health care service which have Chinese characteristics. Thus, I have thought more thoroughly and made a systematic review and found that it would be rather difficult to write such a book which sums up all the experiences and lessons that conform with historical facts and has scientific value for later generations because the great development made in China's health care service has been achieved under the correct leadership of the Party and Government and is the result of the hard work done by medical and health care workers and professionals as well as of the efforts made by people from all walks of life, and moreover, there have been both good experiences and lessons. Nevertheless, thanks to the encouragement given to me by my colleagues, I felt that I should and must write down, strictly according to the facts, the historical course of the establishment of our health care service with Chinese characteristics.

I wrote this book, "Health Services Development and Strategy in China", based on the data and materials which were accumulated during my many working years taking other related books and periodicals as reference, and my own experiences and understandings were also integrated into the book. I hope the book will inspire more others to write and wish it, serving as a reference book, can be helpful to leading cadres, medical workers, teachers and researchers in the field of public health as well as to others who will study China's health care service.

To sum up experiences and to look forward to the future, we should add to our achievements, correct our mistakes and overcome the one-sidedness and blindness of our way of thinking. Under the guidance of the Party's correct general and specific policies and under the condition of reform and open door policy, we should stick to the principle of "one centre and two basic points", and make decisions based on democracy and science. In this way, China's health care service will continue to develop healthily.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my gratefulness to professor Li Huaxiang and professor Yu Chuanlong of the China Medical Science and Technology Publishing House for their help during my writing and the finalization of the manuscript. Moreover, being managing editors of the book, they have helped the book be published readily.

Owing to incompleteness of data, some parts of the book

were not written so good as the author wishes, and comments are welcome.

Qian Xinzòng

September, 1991