

中国制药企业概况

PHARMACEUTICALS
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中国制药企业概况

周谷城题



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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新 华 出 版 社 出 版

新华书店北京发行所发行

湖南省新华印刷三厂排字

北京百花印刷厂制版、印刷

*

850×1200毫米 大16开本41.75印张 彩印1.75印张 字数140万

1989年9月第1版 1989年9月第1次印刷

统一书号: ISBN 7-5011-0570-7/Z·73 定价: 30元

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貌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，书的附录刊载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》

A Survey of Pharmaceutical Enterprises in China

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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、战备救灾以及出口援外的需要，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年增长两倍多。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级品率达到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十三大指引的前进航向，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

金同珍

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 bit 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



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南方制药厂是由解放军总后勤部委托第一军医大学在深圳经济特区创办，徐向前元帅题了厂名。

南方制药厂占地面积5万平方米，拥有各类制药设备近千台，其中提取车间的NF-A型中药自动生产线，将中药的提取、浓缩、干燥三个工序并成一条生产线，使中药生产密闭化、连续化、自动化，属国内首创。

南方制药厂已投产5个产品，全部荣获全军医药科技成果奖、进步奖。其中“三九胃泰”颗粒剂，专治慢性胃炎，总有效率为95.7%；治疗骨质增生的“壮骨关节丸”、治疗消化性溃疡病的“胃必宁”片、治疗慢性结肠炎的“补脾益肠丸”、治疗各类皮炎的“皮炎平”霜等陆续投放市场，受到患者好评。

Entrusted by the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the No.1 Army Medical College founded the Nanfang Pharmaceutical Factory in Shenzhen in 1986.

All the 5 products of the factory are winners of the Army Pharmaceutical Achievements Prize and Technical Promotion Prize. They are:

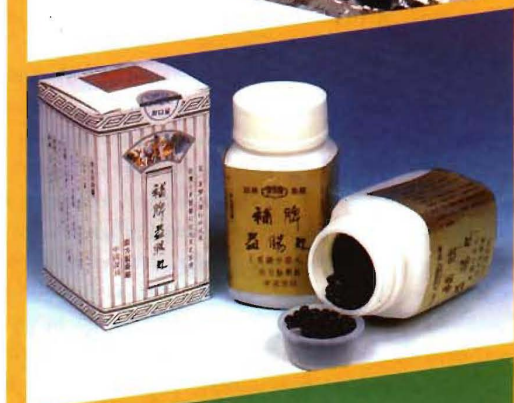
“999 Wei Tai” (granulated medicine) — for the treatment of chronic gastritis, with a cure rate of 95.7%;

“Zhuang Gu Guan Jie Wan” — for the treatment of osteopathia hyperplastica;

“Wei Bi Ning” (tablets) — for the treatment of peptic ulcer;

“Bu Pi Yi Chang Wan” — for the treatment of chronic colonitis; and

“Pi Yan Ping”(cream) — for the treatment of various kinds of dermatitis.



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粤卫药准字(85)第A11—150号

粤卫药宣字(1986)第012号

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粤卫药准字(85)第A11—149号

粤卫药宣字(1986)第013号



Zhenhailou brand Weinaian (capsule) is a Chinese patent medicine manufactured in accordance with the proved recipe presented by Liang Naijin, a well known doctor of traditional Chinese medicine in Guangdong Province. It is highly effective in ulcers, especially gastric and duodenal ulcer, and chronic gastritis, with a cure rate of 98.35%.

Zhenhailou brand Jinfo Zhitong Wan is a Chinese patent medicine. It is especially suitable for the treatment of gastralgia, dysmenorrhea and the pain caused by gastric (duodenal) ulcer and chronic gastritis with a cure rate of 94.34%.

廣州中藥一廠

GUANGZHOU NO.1

TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE FACTORY

地址：广州市棠栏路35号

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Address: 35, Jianglan Rd., Guangzhou, Guangdong Province Telephone: 862274 Cable: 0386



济南制药厂

JINAN PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORY

优福定对于胃癌、肠癌、食管癌、贲门癌、乳腺癌、鼻咽癌有较好疗效，亦可用于胰腺癌、胆管癌、肺癌、肝癌。本品毒副反应轻，服用方便，是疗效肯定的新型抗癌制剂。

YOU FU DING (UFT) TAB., a compound preparation of tegafur and uracil, is effective in the treatment of carcinoma of stomach, colon, rectum, esophagus, cardia of stomach, breast, and nasopharynx, as well as carcinoma of pancreas, cholangio, lungs and liver. This preparation, with its low incidence of adverse reactions and easiness in administration, is a new, definitely effective anticancer drugs.



呋喃氟尿嘧啶1984年荣获国家银质奖。该产品主要用于胃肠癌、食管癌、乳腺癌、肺癌和原发性肝癌，亦可用于防止手术后复发、转移。本品毒副作用小，化疗指数高，质量最优，安全可靠，为治疗消化道癌的首选药物。

TEGAFUR is mainly used in the treatment of carcinoma of gastrointestinal tract, esophagus, breast, lungs and liver, as well as for the prophylaxis of postoperative relapse and metastasis of carcinoma. With its good features of low incidence of adverse reactions, high chemotherapeutic index, superior quality and reliable safety, it is a choice in treating the carcinoma of the digestive tract.

The product won the 1984 State Silver Medal.



阿普唑仑为本厂研制的中枢神经系统新药。主要用于治疗焦虑、忧郁、癫痫、顽固性失眠及外科手术前镇静。镇静作用为安定的25~30倍，催眠作用为安定的3.5~11倍。

ALPRAZOLAM TAB., a main product of the factory, is a potent nervous system agent, used mainly for the treatment of anxiety, melancholia, epilepsy, persistent insomnia and presurgical sedation. Its sedative action is 25 to 30 times of diazepam and its hypnotic action 3.5 to 11 times that of diazepam.



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狼疮丸是我厂与白求恩医大三院精诚协作的新品种。本品采用清热、解毒、凉血、消炎、养阴、利湿的药物配伍，合理组方，精制而成。曾荣获吉林省优秀新产品奖。

主治：系统性红斑狼疮、系统性硬皮病、皮肤炎、脂膜炎、自塞氏病等结缔组织疾病，疗效显著。

LCW

"LCW" awarded the high quality new product of Jilin Province, is manufactured by our factory and the Third Hospital of Norman Bethure Medical University. It has notable effect for treating fever, cooling blood, diminishing inflammation, boosting female energy and relieving wet.

Indication: Systematic red wolf sores, systematic hard skin, skin inflammation, fat membrane inflammation zisaishi and so on.



长春市中药厂

CHANGCHUN TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE FACTORY

北芪精系采用我国东北黄芪为主要原料，经现代科学方法精制而成。该产品曾荣获国家银质奖。

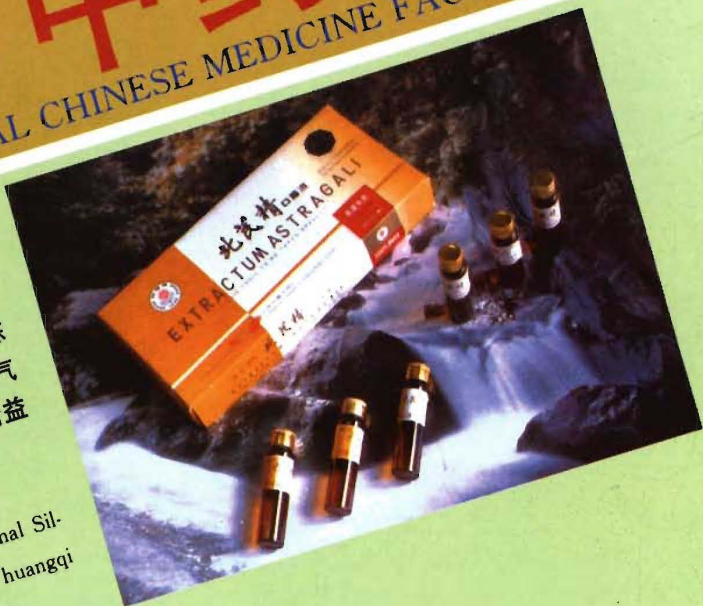
本品对补气养血，增强机能，加强新陈代谢，强身壮体等方面疗效显著，具有补气养血、固表止汗之功能，长期服用，神清益寿，抗老防衰。

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Cable: 3105



厂长：盛洪流 Director: Sheng Hongliu

江西国药厂具有30多年的生产历史，是江西省最大的制药企业，也是我国中药重点生产厂家之一。

我厂产品：附子理中丸、银翘解毒片荣获国家优质产品银牌奖；盐酸土霉素、醋酸强的松、桑菊感冒片荣获国家医药管理局优质产品奖；柠檬酸、盐酸土霉素、盐酸洁霉素针剂、肾宝口服液荣获江西省优质产品奖。新产品金水宝胶囊（原料：冬虫夏草），具有补肾保肺、秘精益气之功能，在1988年10月北京国际发明展览会上荣获铜牌奖。金水宝胶囊和肾宝口服液在全国第一届抗衰老药品评审会上荣获金杯奖。

地址：江西省南昌市解放西路80号
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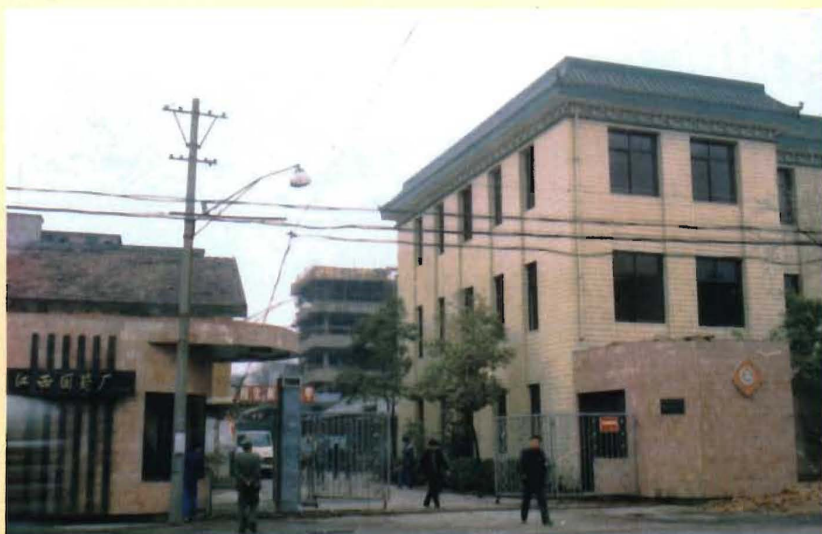
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The factory's principle is to develop new and high—quality products for the people's health and happiness.

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JIANGXI TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE FACTORY



Jiangxi Traditional Chinese Medicine Factory with a history of more than 30 years is the largest pharmaceutical enterprise in Jiangxi Province and is also one of the major Chinese herbal pharmaceutical factories in China.

Its products are: Fuzi Lizhong Wan (bolus to improve spleen function) and Yingqiao Jiedu Pian (anti—infecitive tablet of Ionicera and forsythia) that won the State Silver Medal; oxytetracycline hydrochloride, predniso acetate and Sangju Ganmao Pian (tablet of Flos Chrysanthemi and mulberry leaf for the treatment of cold) that won the high—quality prize awarded by the State Pharmaceutical Administration; its citric acid, injection of lincomycin hydrochloride, oxytetracycline hydrochloride and Shenbao Koufu Ye (oral solution for nurishing kidney) that won the prizes for high quality by the province. Its new products, Jinshuibao Jiaonang (capsule of cordycops to nourish lungs and kidney), won the bronze medal at the Beijing International Invention Fair in October, 1988. Jinshuibao Jiaonang and Shenbao Koufu Ye won the Gold Cup Prize at the first national meeting for appraising anti—aging medicines.



哈尔滨制药厂

HARBIN PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORY

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Address: 32 Xuefu Rd., Nangang District, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province



厂长: 刘存周 Director: Liu Cunzhou



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