

探索中国特色的心血管病防治之路

——中华医学会心血管病学分会简介

Exploring a distinct way of cardiovascular disease prevention and control in China-the Chinese Society of Cardiology

历史沿革：源远流长 行业龙头

Her 36-years History and the Leading Position in China

中华医学会心血管病学分会（CSC）是隶属于中华医学会的二级专科分会，于1978年8月成立，在中华医学会领导下开展工作，遵守中华医学会的章程。

Founded in August 1978, Chinese Society of Cardiology (CSC) is a branch society affiliated to Chinese Medical Association (CMA), fulfils her mission under the leadership and regulations of CMA.

中国十年文化大革命刚刚结束不久，各项科研工作、学术活动逐渐恢复，在著名心血管病学家吴英恺院士发起与推动下，于1978年8月由心血管内科、心胸血管外科、心血管流行病学等相关专业专家为骨干的新专科分会成立——CSC，成为中华医学会庞大学术组织阵容中一个重要的新成员。她为中国心血管病防控、内、外科诊治技术的普及和提高，为心血管病专业的发展起到了重要的推动作用和有利的组织保障。

After a decade of Cultural Revolution in the 1970s in China, the scientific researches and academic activities gradually recovered, Academician WU Yingkai, a famous pioneer of cardiologist in China, called for experts of cardiovascular physicians, cardiothoracic surgeons and cardiovascular epidemiologists to initiate the CSC in August 1978, since then, CSC becomes an important member of the Chinese largest and oldest medical association-CMA. She greatly facilitated the enhancement and popularity of the technique and practice of Cardiovascular Disease Control and Prevention, as well as the development of cardiology itself in China.

随着医学科学的发展和学科更进一步专业化，1985年8月中华医学会胸心血管外科学分会成立，1994年9月中华医学会心电生理和起搏分会从CSC中独立建会。此外，在中国还有其他心血管病相关的学术组织，如中国医师协会心血管内科医师分会、心血管外科医师分会，CSC与这些兄弟学术组织齐心协力、相扶相济，为中国心血管防治事业中做出应有的贡献。

Given more and more subjects specialization, Chinese Society for Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, founded in August 1985, and Chinese Society of Pacing and Electrophysiology, established in September 1994 also became the branches of CMA. Besides, with the support of policy, some spontaneous peer academic organizations like Chinese College of Cardiovascular Physicians, Chinese Association of Cardiovascular Surgeons have been set up in China later. CSC closely collaborates with these organizations to achieve common goals of improving the cardiovascular health in China.

历经36年的发展，CSC目前已经成为中国心血管界拥有会员最多、学术影响最大、最具活力的专业学术组织。分会成立之初，每逢分会换届同时召开全国心血管病学术会议，约4年召开1次，每年就学术热点问题召开2个专题研讨会；1998年改为2年1次；2009年起改为每年1次。1993年第4届委员会开始下设青年委员会，1998年第5届开始设立学组，2004年第6届开始发展专家会员，2006年第7届率先在中华医学会二级分会中设立候任主任委员。1989年加入世界高血压联盟 World Hypertension League (WHL)，1996年加入世界心脏联盟 World Heart Federation (WHF)。

With the 36-years of developing, CSC has become the most dynamic cardiovascular organization with the largest membership and the most powerful academic influence in China. Below is a brief of her development events. National Scientific Congress have been held every 4 years during her beginning ages, to discuss several hot academic issues in the past years. The frequency increased to every 2 years later from 1998, and once a year since 2009. In 1993, the Fourth Committee began to set up Youth Committee. In 1998, the Fifth Committee initiated

Sub-Committees based on the subdivided cardiovascular subjects. Since 2004, the Sixth Committee started Honorary Member selection. In 2006, the Seventh Committee begun to set up the position of Elected President for the first time among all branches of CMA. Internationally, CSC became a member of World Hypertension League (WHL) and World Heart Federation (WHF) in 1989 and 1996 respectively.

CSC 历任主任委员分别是：第 1 届 CSC 主任委员吴英恺教授（1978—1983）、第 2 届 CSC 主任委员陶寿淇教授（1983—1988）、第 3—4 届 CSC 主任委员刘力生教授（1988—1998）、第 5 届 CSC 主任委员吴宁教授（1998—2002）、第 6—7 届 CSC 主任委员高润霖教授（1998—2002）、第 8 届 CSC 主任委员胡大一教授（2009—2012）、第 9 届 CSC 主任委员霍勇教授（2012—至今），第 9 届 CSC 候任主任委员葛均波教授。

Here is the successive Presidents who contribute a lot to CSC:



Professor WU Yingkai (1978-1983);



Professor TAO Shouqi (1983-1988);



Professor LIU Lisheng (1988-1998);



Professor WU Ning (1998-2002);



Professor GAO Runlin (1998-2002);



Professor HU Dayi (2009-2012);



Professor HUO Yong (2012-present);



Professor GE Junbo (Elected President).

组织框架：纵横结合 上下联动

Her Two – Dimensional Organization Structure

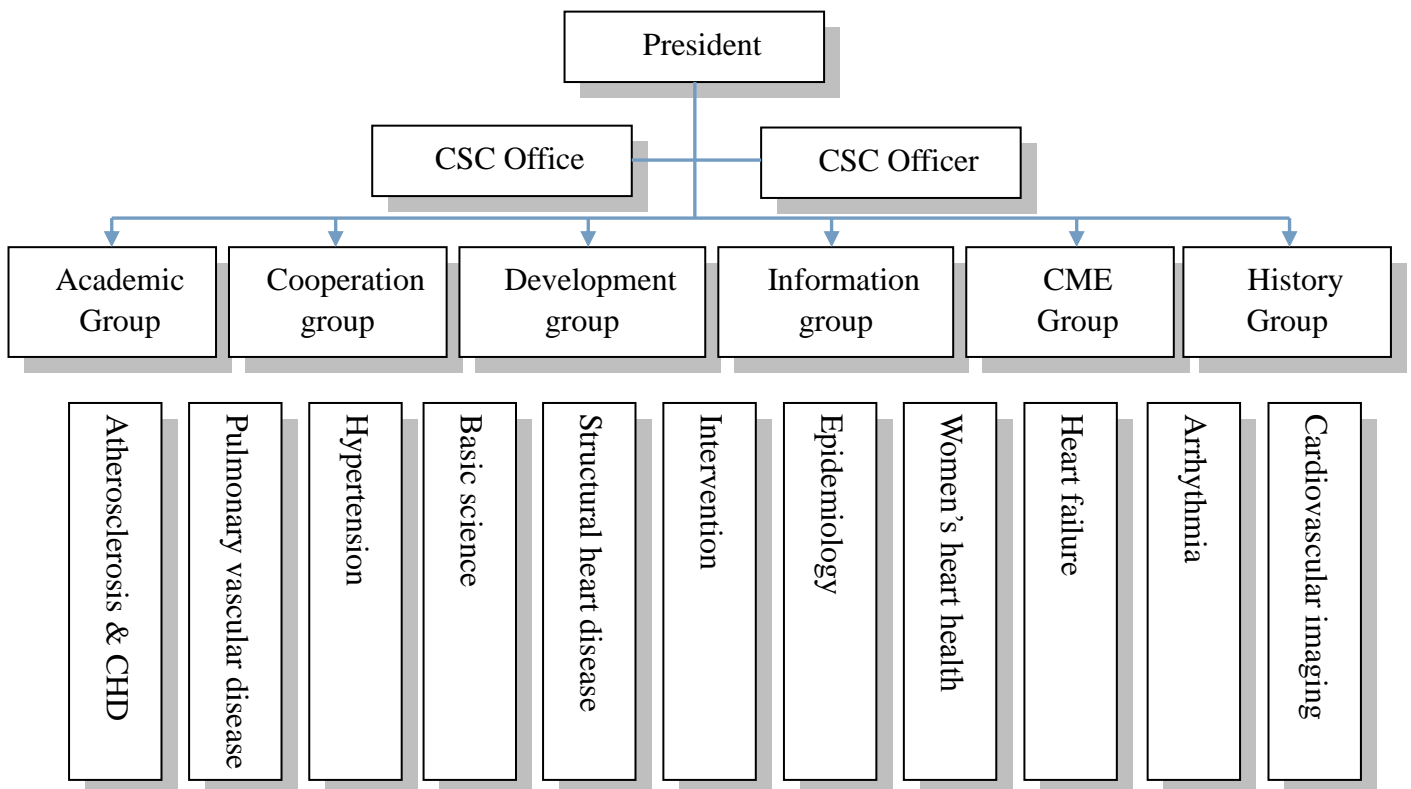
CSC 隶属于中华医学会，其组织架构是严格按照中华医学会组织管理规章制度建立的。秉承“传承”、“发展”、“团结”的原则，CSC 创立了“纵横结合、上下联动”的分会组织架构，目前下设 11 个学组、6 个工作委员会、青年委员会和办公室。CSC 人员组成主要有名誉主任委员、主任委员、候任主任委员、副主任委员、秘书长、常务委员（20 名）、委员（80~100 名）。委员是由中国各省、市、自治区从学术带头人或知名专家选举产生，主任委员、候任主任委员、副主任委员、秘书长、常务委员由委员选举产生。

Born under the framework of CMA, CSC inherited the organization model of CMA and also made some innovation, now she has the Ninth Standing Committee (including nearly 20 members), the Ninth Committee (80 members), 11 specialized Sub-Committees, 6 working groups, a Youth Committee and a daily-working office.

CSC Officers is composed of Honorary President, President, Elected President, 4 Vice-Presidents, General-Secretary, 2 Deputy General Secretaries, all elected by vote of the Ninth Committee. In a sense, Committee members are leaders elected from various regions throughout China.

CSC 工作可分为横向及纵向，横向由动脉粥样硬化与冠心病、肺血管病学、高血压、基础研究、结构性心脏病、介入心脏病、流行病学、女性心脏健康、心力衰竭、心律失常、心血管病学影像 11 个学组及青年委员会为基础，纵向由学术工作委员会、合作工作委员会、发展工作委员会、信息工作委员会、继教工作委员会、会史工作委员会 6 个工作委员会为基础开展工作。

In general, her academic work is mostly based on Youth Committee and 11 Sub-Committees (including Atherosclerosis & CHD, Pulmonary vascular disease, Hypertension, Basic science, Structural heart disease, Intervention, Epidemiology, Women’s heart health, Heart failure, Arrhythmia and Cardiovascular imaging); and her administrative work is carried out by 6 working groups (Academic group, Cooperation group, Development group, Information group, Continuing-education group, and History group).



(Figure of the Organization Structure of CSC)

横向即每个学组均与各个工作委员会相关联，无论是哪个委员会，其工作范围均涉及相关专业如冠心病介入、高血压、起搏和电生理等。纵向即学会的 11 个学组加上一个青年委员会共 12 个单位，每个单位都有学术、国际交流及继续教育等工作内容。通过横向与纵向的交叉使 CSC 的分工更加完善，分会的制度得到了健全，保障了各项工作顺利开展的关键环节。此外，为确保 CSC 的可持续发展，从体制创新出发，本届委员会正式成立了 CSC 办公室，在分会秘书长带领下开展学会日常及项目工作。

Her academic and administrative work are not isolated but closely linked. In addition, for the first time in the CMA system, CSC run an office with 8 staff to execute routine work and projects under her Officers' leadership.

CSC 以全国 34 个省、市、自治区/直辖市心血管分会为工作网络，以分布在各地的委员为骨干对全国心血管疾病的防控进行引导和业务协调工作。

CSC has 34 brother societies in the name of provinces, cities, autonomous regions and municipalities of China, which leaders are usually the member of Standing Committee or the Committee, so she can unite her brother societies conveniently to implement projects throughout the country.

职能使命：携手同心 学术共赢

Mission: Unite various forces to realize academic and social achievement

CSC 的主要职能使命是推动中国心血管病的学术交流、临床研究、学科发展，在政府、分会、公众三个层面履行分会的职责使命。

CSC's primary mission is to promote academic development and exchange; clinical research and practice, as well as perform her duties to the government, society and herself.

1.协助政府推进心血管病防控工作：作为中国心血管病学术阵营的领军组织，CSC 在配合政府相关部门做好血管专科医师培训、专科医师准入、基层医

生培训，以及胸痛中心认证、全民心血管健康行动、“跟着指南走”（GWTG）项目、倡议发起中国心梗日等方面做出了大量卓有成效的工作，对促进我国心血管学科的发展，规范、提高中国医生的临床诊疗水平，起到了积极的推动作用。比如，CSC 通过推动 16 个省市数十家医疗机构实施 STEMI 规范化救治项目，在这个项目中，CSC 协助国家卫生计生委对相关医院进行胸痛中心的认证，这对今后中国心梗急救网络中心的建立有很大帮助。

1. Government's assistant: Cardiovascular disease prevention and control

As the leading organization in Cardiology, CSC help government with cardiologist professional training and the qualification system design, primary and life-long education. Examples of relative projects: Chest Pain Center Certification, National Cardiovascular Health Action, “Get with the Guidelines”-China (GWTG) Project and Chinese MI Day, etc. In the Chest Pain Center Certification Project, CSC has encouraged dozens of medical institutions in 16 provinces and cities to implement the standard STEMI treatment. What is more, through assisting National Health and Family Planning Commission in Chest Pain Center Certification, greatly helped the future establishment of MI emergency care centers in China.

2.搭建中国心血管病学术交流平台：CSC 在分会层面承担着六大方面的工作：（1）制定、修订中国各种心血管病诊疗指南和共识，以 CSC 名义对特殊事件发布立场声明等。（2）积极组织和推动全国及国际性心血管病学科的学术交流。（3）开展继续教育、医师定级考核和专科医师准入培训等工作。其中，与 ESC 合作的“中欧大学”是 CSC 重点启动的医师教育和培训。此外，医师定级考核已经有了完整的框架，专科医师准入的框架也将在不久后正式启动。（4）引导学科发展方向，构建学科标准体系，建立冠心病介入治疗、急性冠状动脉综合征质量监测和评估等心血管多病种国家质控标准。（5）基层医师的培训：为更好地推动基层医疗工作和提高基层、偏远地区的诊疗水平，CSC 专门撰写《中国基层医生心血管病实用手册》、《中国基层医生心血管药物实用手册》和其他相关资料，并有计划进行基层医师的培训。（6）加强国际交流合作，推动中国心血管学科发展。比如 CSC 与 ESC 的合作则侧重于医师培训等，除高层会晤、年会

开设联合论坛外，双方最大的合作项目是 CSC-ESC 中欧大学，利用网络课堂形式，为中国心血管医生带来最前沿的终生专业培训。

2. Academic exchange platform for cardiology

As a professional academic organization, CSC undertakes six born tasks:

(1) Development and update of clinical guidelines and consensus, statements on professional events.

(2) Organization and promotion of national academic exchanges.

(3) Education, and career promotion. For an example, “CSC-ESC Euro-Sino Cardiovascular College” is an international cooperation project focuses on professional training. Another project, Cardiologist Grading Review has figured out the framework. Cardiologist Practice License Approval will be formally initiated soon.

(4) Development of a variety of standards, as the national medical service quality control standards for multiple cardiovascular diseases.

(5) Primary education materials edition, as 《Practical Handbook for Chinese Primary Physicians-Cardiovascular Diseases》, 《Practical Handbook for Chinese Primary Physicians-Cardiovascular Drugs》, etc. Additionally, CSC systematically performs primary education in action.

(6) International exchange and collaboration. For instance, the cooperation between CSC and ESC focuses on education; with AHA, CSC mainly cooperates on medical care quality control, and with ACC, clinical database. Still CSC has high-level meetings and joint forums at each other’s annual Congresses with these international peer societies.



(Group photo of FESCs on CSC Annual Congress 2014)

3.提高社会关注程度和公众健康意识： CSC 主要创始专家自 1958 年已开展心血管病群防群治工作，曾喊出“让高血压低头”的豪迈口号，通过因地制宜，不断总结提高，打造出了享誉中外的“首钢模式”。1983 年在时任主任委员吴英恺院士组织和申请下，作为发展中国家的唯一代表参加了由 WHO 组织、迄今为至全球最大规模多因素心血管流行趋势和决定因素（MONICA）研究。进入 21 世纪，CSC 响应国家“全民心血管健康行动”号召，集结社会各方力量，采用不同方式宣传“早筛查、早诊断、早干预”的防治理念，推动心血管疾病防治阵线前移，降低心血管疾病发生率。2014 年世界心脏日主题宣传活动在 CSC 的号召和支持下，全国各省市 60 余家医院开展了义诊、患者教育讲座、医院内宣教视频播放等宣传活动。借心脏日之机，CSC 向政府领导和卫生主管部委递交“健康的的心脏环境—全球呼吁”建议书，呼吁政府在制定社会经济发展政策时将心血管疾病防控和改善生活环境作为重要目标。CSC 决定自 2014 年起，每年 11 月 20 日为“心梗救治日”，将心肌梗死健康教育制度化、长期化。

3. Raise public health awareness: Since 1958 before her born, the most of founders of CSC had already contributed a lot on mass prevention and control of cardiovascular disease known as the “Hypertension control of Shougang model” with an oath of “defeat hypertension”. In 1983, led by Academician Wu Yingkai (President of CSC at that time), CSC as the only representative of developing countries participated in MONICA Study (Multinational Monitoring of Trends and Determinants in Cardiovascular Disease). In 21st century, as a response to the call of government, CSC uses all kinds of forces and methods to popularize an idea of “early screening, early diagnosis and early intervention”, which has saved countless lives.

On World Heart Day of each year, CSC publicizes each theme in big events and media way. For the World Heart Day 2014, more than 60 hospitals throughout the country carried out diverse promotional campaigns such as free screening, patient education lecture and in-hospital video playing. CSC submitted a petition letter to government to ask for more healthy heart environment, as well as called for people to

pay attention to it via social media. In order to publicize the recognition of acute infarction and the necessary of emergency treatment, CSC has determined that November 20 is the “China MI Day” since 2014.

展望未来：四大趋势 全面发展

Prospects: 4 trends and full development

通过多维度开展合作，完善组织平台建设，规范引领学科发展等措施，CSC 在打造积极活跃的分会形象、推动国家心血管健康发展、坚持可持续发展的道路上取得了众多引人瞩目的成就。今后，CSC 将在四大方面推进分会的全面发展。

CSC has acquired many impressive achievements in terms of the active reputation, promoting national heart health and sustainable development. In the future, CSC will drive her full development in four trends.

1.独立运作的改革发展趋势：在欧美发达国家，行业学会、协会多为自治管理，享有高度的自治权，有独立的人事权和决策权。CSC 拟借鉴欧美国家成熟学会的发展经验，逐步推进组织改革，实现独立运作，逐渐将分会发展成为 ESC 或 ACC 式的学术社团。进而充分发挥作为政府与企业之间的第三方社会组织的职能和作用，协调和统筹中国社会各界力量共同应对严峻的心血管病防治形势。

1. Ideal of independent operation: CSC has the ideal to imitate peer societies of European and American countries, gradually execute organizational reform, achieve independent operation, to realize an identity of third-party social organization other than the government and enterprises.

2.推动行业的健康发展：CSC 将通过多种渠道进一步加强行业管理，推动心血管病学科的规范、快速、持续发展。目前我国已经开展了心血管内科专科医师准入体系等相关工作，今后进一步推动我国心血管内科专科医师培养工作，完善有关的培养标准与方案，制定、实施、推广与国际接轨、符合中国国情的“心

血管专科医师培养模式和标准”，切实推动行业的健康发展。

2 Promote healthy development of the industry: CSC will utilize multiple channels to further strengthen career self-discipline and promote the heart health care to higher standards. In the future, CSC will further promote cardiologist training system, implement and popularize the “China cardiologist training mode and standard”, merge the international level into our own conditions, ultimately promote the healthy development of the industry.

3.强化社会公众健康意识的推动力度: CSC 将在国家卫生计生委指导下，以国家“健康中国 2020 战略”为目标，动员全社会力量参与，通过对心血管病高危人群、患者及大众进行各种形式的教育活动，展开切实有效的防治行动，研究探索更为有效的干预模式，以全面提升我国心血管疾病的防治水平，促进全民健康，减轻心血管疾病带来的日益沉重的经济与社会负担。

3. Pay more attention on public health education: Under the “Healthy China 2020 Strategy” of National Health and Family Planning Commission, CSC will motivate the whole society, take actions through various forms of education among general population, high-risk people, and patients. As well as will explore more effective intervention mode to push forward national heart health, ultimately lower economic and social burdens brought by cardiovascular diseases.

4. 加快信息化平台建设: 中国拥有世界上最大规模的心血管临床数据资源，然而，中国临床科研的成果、临床数据的应用与世界先进水平还有很大差距。造成这一差距的主要原因是中国并未充分利用医疗信息化手段，对这些数据进行及时有效地采集、管理、使用和共享。为此，CSC 将与相关国际组织合作，借助国际成熟经验，尽快建立起中国心血管疾病注册数据平台。目前这方面的工作已在进行中。

4. Accelerate the construction of database: China has the largest-scale clinical cardiovascular data resource of the world. However, our clinical research, data collection and data application are far behind global level. CSC will collaborate with peer international organizations to establish Chinese cardiovascular disease

registration database by virtue of international mature experiences. Currently, such work is in progress.