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# BLOODY HARVEST / THE SLAUGHTER

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An Update <sup>1</sup>

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## Table of Contents

<b>Chapter One: Preliminaries</b>	<b>6</b>
<i>Preface</i>	6
<i>Introduction</i>	12
<b>Chapter Two: Individual Hospitals and Doctors</b>	<b>14</b>
I. <i>Volume of Evidence</i>	14
II. <i>Features</i>	15
III. <i>Numbers &amp; Classifications of Organ Transplant Centers</i>	16
<b>Chapter Three: Approved National Military Transplant Centres</b>	<b>19</b>
<i>Examples</i>	19
People's Liberation Army No. 301 Hospital (People's Liberation Army General Hospital)	19
People's Liberation Army No. 309 Hospital	24
Nanjing General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command	26
Eastern Hepatobiliary Hospital Affiliated with the Second Military Medical University	31
Shanghai Changzheng Hospital Affiliated with the Second Military Medical University	34
Xijing Hospital Affiliated with the Fourth Military Medical University	35
<i>Summaries</i>	39
<b>Chapter Four: Approved National Civilian Transplant Centres</b>	<b>59</b>
<i>Examples</i>	59
Tianjin First Central Hospital Organ Transplant Institute	59
Zhongshan Hospital of Shanghai Fudan University	65
The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University	70
Beijing Friendship Hospital (Affiliated Hospital of Capital Medical University)	71
The First Hospital of China Medical University	73
Shanghai Renji Hospital (Affiliated with Shanghai Jiaotong University)	77
Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital Affiliated with Nanjing University Medical School	80
<i>Summaries</i>	82
<b>Chapter Five: Approved Regional Transplant Centres</b>	<b>166</b>
<i>Examples</i>	166
No. 107 Hospital of Jinan Military Command	166
First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University	167
Zhengzhou People's Hospital in Henan Province	168
Dongfeng General Hospital Affiliated with Hubei University of Medicine	169
<i>Summaries</i>	170
<b>Chapter Six: Other Types of Transplant Centre</b>	<b>254</b>
<i>Unapproved transplant hospitals</i>	254
<i>405 Large-Scale Non-Approved Hospitals (Mostly 3A-Classified)</i>	254
Hunan Provincial People's Hospital	254
Yunnan Kidney Disease Hospital	255
Dongguan (Humen) Taiping People's Hospital	256
Xi'an High-Tech District Hospital	257
Guangzhou Economic and Technology Development Zone Hospital	258
<i>161 Medium-Scale and "Alternative" Transplant Centres</i>	259
<i>Cornea Transplant Centres</i>	261

<b>Chapter Seven: Volume Indicators</b>	<b>264</b>
1. <i>Professional statements</i>	264
2. <i>Media reports</i>	264
Sina	265
Asia Times	265
China Economic Weekly	266
Radio Free Asia (RFA)	266
China Times	267
First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University: “Tens of Thousands” of Transplants	267
3. <i>Hospital reports on volume</i>	268
Case Study: An Unlikely Surgeon at a Prolific Research Institute	268
Case Study: A More Operation-Oriented Hospital	268
Other Notable Institutions and Individuals	269
4. <i>An endless supply of organs</i>	270
a) Multiple Transplants for the Same Patient	270
b) Multiple Transplants Conducted Simultaneously	272
c) Short Waiting Times for Organs	273
d) All types of transplants	277
e) Experience of Transplant Patients	281
f) Donors Seeking Recipients	286
5. <i>Working at full capacity</i>	289
a) High Bed Utilization	289
b) Waiting for beds	290
c) Capacity Expansion	291
d) Overworked Doctors and Nurses	299
e) Continued Growth Since 2006	301
<b>Chapter Eight: Cover Up</b>	<b>303</b>
<i>Assessing Cover Up</i>	303
<i>Deletion of Information from Transplant Organizations Websites</i>	304
<i>Deletion of information from Hospital Websites</i>	306
<i>Restricted Access to Registries</i>	307
<i>Hospital Underreporting</i>	308
<i>Causes of Underreporting</i>	309
<i>The Pretense of Donor Transplants</i>	310
a) Living Relative-Donor Transplants	310
b) Donation after cardiac death (DCD) Transplants	311
c) The Pretense of Multiple Organs from One Donor	312
d) Deflated Bed Counts	313
<i>Falsified Transplant Data</i>	314
<b>Chapter Nine: Findings from 164 Hospitals—Volume Drivers</b>	<b>328</b>
I. <i>Demand for Organs and Expanded Recipient Pool</i>	328
II. <i>Hospital Funding</i>	329
Transition from Government Funding to Self-Reliance	329
Selling Organs	329
Selling Pharmaceuticals	335
Growth in Revenues	335

III. <i>A Party / Government-Driven Industry</i>	336
National Strategic Plans	337
Involvement of Party Officials in Developing Transplant Hospitals	340
Industrialization of Organ Transplantation	341
Spread of Organ Transplantation	343
IV. <i>Key Technology Research and Development</i>	348
Reducing Rejection Responses	348
Immunosuppressants	349
Improved Organ Matching	352
Prolonged Organ Preservation	352
Shortened Operation and Hospitalization Durations	353
<b>Chapter Ten: Exploring Total Volume of Kidney and Liver Transplants</b>	<b>355</b>
I. <i>A State Secret</i>	355
II. <i>Basic Methodology</i>	356
III. <i>A Transplant Volume Scenario Based on Minimum Requirements</i>	356
146 Ministry-Approved Hospitals	356
566 Non-Approved Hospitals	358
Sum of 712 Hospitals Based on Minimum Requirements	359
IV. <i>Back-of-the-Envelope Volume Scenarios</i>	360
V. <i>Cross-Verification with Scale of Immunosuppressant Market</i>	365
VI. <i>Usability of Organs</i>	366
<b>Chapter Eleven: A Crime</b>	<b>367</b>
I. <i>Organs Extracted from Living Sources</i>	367
Case Study: Living Heart Procurement	369
Case Study: Combined Living Heart-Lung Extracting Process	371
Similar Patterns in Various Types of Transplants	371
II. <i>Wang Lijun's Human Body Experiments</i>	374
The Experiments	374
A Killing Apparatus	376
III. <i>Plastinated Bodies</i>	378
Dalian Plastination Body Plant	379
Trafficking Human Remains	379
Claimed Police Sourcing	381
Excerpt of Conversation with Sui Hongjin, Chairman of Dalian Hongfeng	382
Chinese Government Auspices	383
<b>Chapter Twelve: A State Crime</b>	<b>384</b>
I. <i>Sources</i>	384
Prisoners Sentenced to Death	384
Voluntary Organ Donation	386
Donation Discrepancies	389
Falun Gong Practitioners	391
II. <i>Party and Government Agencies</i>	395
610 Office and Political and Legal Affairs Committee	395
Ministry of Health, National Population and Family Planning Commission, and Others	397
The Military	398
III. <i>Admissions</i>	400

New Whistleblowers	400
Phone Calls	404
<i>IV. Party Policy and Transplant Volume</i>	408
<b>Closing Comments</b>	<b>412</b>
<i>I. Recommendations</i>	412
An Investigation	412
Contact and Collaboration	415
<i>II. Conclusions</i>	418
<i>APPENDIX I. Hospitals Known to Participate in THE Pilot Program for Performing Organ Transplants from Donations After Cardiac Death (DCD)</i>	419
Incomplete list of Hospitals Not Approved Under 2007 Ministry of Health Permit System but Later Admitted into DCD Pilot Program (75 entries)	419
Incomplete List of Hospitals Approved Under 2007 Ministry of Health Permit System Also Admitted into DCD Pilot Program (72 entries)	422
<i>APPENDIX II. Public Bed Count Data for Kidney and Liver Transplant Centers Approved by the Ministry of Health</i>	425
<b>Authors</b>	431
Hon. David Kilgour	431
Ethan Gutmann	432
David Matas	433
<b>Addendum to the Update - April 25, 2017</b>	<b>434</b>
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<b>450</b>

# Chapter One: Preliminaries

## PREFACE

Since David Kilgour and David Matas wrote *Bloody Harvest* and Ethan Gutmann wrote *The Slaughter*, we three have remained active in writing, researching, investigating and speaking on organ transplant abuse in China. We have a joint website – [www.endorganpillaging.org](http://www.endorganpillaging.org) - which posts our work as we do it. David Kilgour also has a website – [www.david-kilgour.com](http://www.david-kilgour.com) - which keeps up to date on this issue, also posting the work of all three of us.

We encourage readers, before they start this work, to read our previous works on transplant abuse in China. It is difficult, if not impossible, to appreciate an update without awareness of what is being updated. The information we have provided previously is not repeated here. Nonetheless, to make this text user-friendly we provide a brief recapitulation of our previous work here.

### Recapitulation

*Bloody Harvest* came out in three versions, first in July 2006, second in January 2007 and third, in book form, in August 2009. The first report was prompted by a request David Kilgour and David Matas received from an NGO to investigate a statement that a woman (given the pseudonym "Annie") had made. Annie told the newspaper the Epoch Times in a story published in its March 17, 2006 issue: "One of my family members was involved in the operation to harvest Falun Gong practitioners' organs." The requesting NGO was the Coalition to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong. (This NGO is similar in name to the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong, but is a different organization.)

Falun Gong, also known as Falun Dafa, began in May 1992 with the teachings of Li Hongzhi. The two Davids have described Falun Gong as a set of exercises with a spiritual and ethical foundation. Ethan Gutmann in *The Slaughter* states: "Falun Gong, simply put, is a Buddhist revival movement."

In 1999 the Communist Party of China decided to repress the spiritual practice and its practitioners. Those who did the exercises after the repression campaign was launched were arrested and asked to denounce the practice. Those who did so were released. Those who did not were tortured. Those who still refused to recant after torture disappeared into the Chinese gulag - China's network of labour camps, detention centres, psychiatric hospitals, prisons, and black jails, sometimes referred to as the "Laogai System."

Chapter one of the book *Bloody Harvest* set out the methods David Kilgour and David Matas used to do their research. Amongst the methodological principles used were an insistence on looking at all evidence and a refusal to jump to conclusions based on only some of the evidence; a refusal to rely on hearsay or rumour or third party evidence; and an insistence that any evidence which the two Davids saw independent researchers could see on their own to form their own conclusions.

Chapter two set out contextual information, the general repression of Falun Gong. Whatever one concludes about the killing of Falun Gong for their organs, the vilification and brutalization of practitioners of Falun Gong in China is incontestable.

Chapters three and four provided some Falun Gong witness/victim statements. These statements showed, in chapter three, that many detained Falun Gong practitioners refused to identify themselves to the authorities. The non-self-identified were more numerous than the self-identified and with rare exceptions, were never released.

These statements also showed, in chapter four, that Falun Gong practitioners in detention were systematically blood tested and organ examined. Non-Falun Gong detainees did not experience similar tests and examinations.

Chapter five set out statements of patients who went to China for transplants. These statements showed that organs were available on short notice, in secrecy, with a heavy involvement of military personnel and institutions.

Chapter six looked at Chinese transplant hospitals. Many of these hospitals on their websites actively promoted transplant tourism, advertising easy, quick availability of organs, at high prices.

Chapter seven detailed calls investigators made to hospitals. The callers pretended to be relatives of patients who needed transplants and asked for organs of practitioners of Falun Gong. The reason for the requests was that the exercises of practitioners meant the organs would be healthy. Hospitals throughout China told the callers, in calls which were taped, transcribed and translated, that they had organs of Falun Gong practitioners for sale.

Chapter eight attempted to estimate the sourcing of organs based on Chinese government statements of transplant volumes. The estimate was that, from 2000 to 2005, at a transplant volume of the official figure of ten thousand a year, approximately 41,500 organs during those six years came from practitioners of Falun Gong.

Chapter nine looked at Sujiatun hospital, where Annie's husband worked. Some investigators went to the hospital several weeks after Annie's statement and found nothing. The chapter pointed out that this sort of investigation had little probative value.

Chapter ten set out work from other researchers on the subject. All the researchers corroborated the results of the two Davids.

Chapter eleven provided the responses of the Government of China to the evidence of the killing of practitioners of Falun Gong for their organs. The responses have been harassment, bullying, spying, disinformation, and anti-Falun Gong propaganda.

Chapter twelve went through foreign laws on transplant tourism and Chinese laws on transplant abuse. The conclusion was that the laws which should have been in place to prevent the killing of Falun Gong for their organs and selling the organs to transplant tourists were not in place.

Chapter thirteen examined ethical codes of conduct of transplant professionals on transplant tourism and relationships with Chinese transplant professionals. The chapter noted that there had been substantial development in these codes since the first report of the two Davids, but that there was still much to do.

Chapter fourteen asked the question "How does one best combat human rights violations in China?" The answer given was to go after the worst violations first - in this instance, the killing of Falun Gong practitioners for their organs.

Chapter fifteen addressed the Chinese Communist Party claim that human rights values are Western. The argument of the chapter is that human rights values are universal.

Chapter sixteen addresses the question "How do we end organ transplant abuse in China?" The chapter made a number of recommendations, one of which is the need for an institutionally-based independent investigation into organ transplant abuse in China.

\* \* \*

Ethan Gutmann devised a test to either confirm or reject the basic conclusions of *Bloody Harvest*: instead of relying on Chinese official transplant numbers, investigative phone calls, and other evidence that had previously come to light, the investigation would start with a blank page and attempt to fill the space with field research and witnesses who had never been spoken to. This created an environment where the goals of the investigation could be hidden from the subjects as well. Gutmann and his researchers Leeshai Lemish and Jaya Gibson ended up travelling across four continents, interviewing well over one hundred individuals over a six-year period.

After his first ten interviews with Falun Gong refugees, Gutmann began to suspect that the conclusions of *Bloody Harvest* were true, and possibly even understated. However, Gutmann also wondered if evidence that only focused on the central question - "Are the allegations true?" - would fully persuade critical readers in the West. For example, it is simple common sense that murder requires a motive. Yet China is a complex culture; establishing a motive cannot always be reduced to a soundbite. Instead, Gutmann decided that, given a comprehensive history of the conflict between the Chinese Communist Party and Falun Gong, the readers themselves would be capable of answering certain basic questions: "Why did the Party attack Falun Gong? How did a relatively routine Party crackdown degenerate into mass murder?"

Critical readers might also want to understand how forced organ harvesting of prisoners of conscience began. So a new line of investigation was created focusing on the following questions: "Was Falun Gong the first victim group to be harvested? If not, how did the organ harvesting of prisoners of conscience begin? Was organ harvesting created as a "final solution" for Falun Gong or was it an improvised solution?"

In August 2014, Prometheus Books published *The Slaughter: Mass Killings Organ Harvesting, and China's Secret Solution to Its Dissident Problem*. Chapter one established that the first known cases of live organ harvesting - in essence, a surgeon extracting the organs from a living human being so that the surgeon becomes the executioner - were performed in 1995 on the execution grounds of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region in Northwest China. For example, a Uyghur surgeon, Enver Tohti, recounted extracting the kidneys and a liver from a prisoner who had been shot in the chest with the objective not to kill the prisoner but to send the prisoner's body into shock (and this update confirms that live organ harvesting using medical methods would actually become a routine procedure a few years later). The chapter also established that the first forced organ harvesting of prisoners of conscience - in this case, Uyghur Muslim activists - were administered in Urumqi, the capital of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region, in 1997. Another medical witness described being forced to administer blood tests of Uyghur political prisoners on behalf of a handful of aging, high-ranking, Chinese Communist Party officials who needed tissue-matched organs. Because the officials had travelled to Urumqi specifically for the operations, this can be seen as one of the first cases of "organ tourism," albeit within China's borders, while also underscoring that the Party was explicitly involved in the forced organ harvesting of political and religious prisoners from the very beginning.

It was during this period that the Chinese Communist Party began construction of the world's largest labour camp in the Tarim Desert, where approximately 50,000 Uyghurs and hardened criminals (and ultimately Falun Gong) would be detained. Yet there was no guarantee in 1997 that organ harvesting would become the Party's preferred method of eliminating prisoners of conscience, so the research question then turns from the "how?" to the "why?"

Chapter two is the first of six chapters that examines how the conflict between the Chinese State and Falun Gong evolved over time. Beginning in 1992, the chapter tracks various Falun Gong practitioners - a university student, a professor, a small business owner, and a female pensioner - to illustrate how the practice could spread so quickly throughout Chinese society and even into the upper echelons of the Chinese Communist Party. The chapter also reveals the testimony of a finance minister who is told to cooperate in the secret surveillance and repression of Falun Gong in 1996, demonstrating that the Party had already decided to eliminate Falun Gong and any remaining debate was largely over tactics. The author identifies three main factors in the Party's decision to eliminate Falun Gong: its size (at least 70 million, and therefore slightly larger than the membership of the Party), its cross-appeal (particularly in the upper echelons of the Party), and its values of truth, compassion, and forbearance (the nationalist wing of the Party believed these values harkened back to a period of Chinese weakness and thus were in conflict with China becoming globally dominant). The chapter ends in early 1999, shortly before the repression of Falun Gong became officially stated policy.

Chapter three traces the history of the Falun Gong crackdown from the spring of 1999 to the end of the year, when the repression was fully operational. The key points are that Falun Gong walked into several carefully laid-out traps as the Chinese Communist Party prepared a massive public crackdown. The author also makes the controversial case that the crackdown was not the work of one man, President Jiang Zemin, but a systematic campaign with the tacit support of the majority within the politburo. It is germane to the development of forced organ harvesting in China that both the Falun Gong resistance and the lethal use of torture by state authorities had taken shape before the end of December 1999.

Chapters four, five, six, and seven follow individuals on opposite sides of the fence: an officer of the secret police, a prison camp director, and a series of Falun Gong practitioners demonstrating, printing leaflets, and hijacking television signals. The narrative of pursuit, arrest, torture, and, in several cases, execution, illustrates that Falun Gong was putting up an increasingly effective resistance - even as the state's structure of persecution was spinning out of control, and shedding any remaining inhibitions surrounding the mass exploitation of Falun Gong for their organs. The "self-immolation" of Falun Gong practitioners on Tiananmen Square is also examined in detail, with the conclusion that it was not only a set-up but a masterstroke of state propaganda.

Chapter eight takes a ground-up approach to forced organ harvesting, focusing on Falun Gong practitioners who were given suspicious "retail organs only" physical examinations while they were in the Laogai System. What emerges is a picture of an organ harvesting regime that began giving discreet physical examinations of select Falun Gong practitioners in late 2000/early 2001, expanding into mass examinations (including Tibetan prisoners of conscience and the House Christian group "Eastern Lightning") by 2003, and an organ harvesting regime wasn't even being kept fully secret within the Laogai System by 2005. These findings are amplified by an extensive interview with an investigator (given the pseudonym "Crystal") from the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong, and an extended comparison with the findings of *Bloody Harvest*.

Chapter nine employs a top-down approach to the evidence of forced organ harvesting beginning with the testimony of Dr. Ko Wen-je, a Taiwanese surgeon who was offered Falun Gong organs from a Mainland hospital in 2005. (Dr. Ko subsequently ran for mayor of Taipei and during a heated campaign attempted to distance himself from his interview; the actual email correspondence between the author and Dr. Ko confirming his testimony is available for download at [ethan-gutmann.com](http://ethan-gutmann.com)). The evolution of Falun Gong harvesting after the Beijing Olympics is briefly explored, and there is also a detailed discussion of how organ harvesting played into the Chinese leadership crisis of 2012, specifically the revelation of how Wang Lijun (the right hand man to Communist Party leader Bo Xilai) experimented with mass organ harvesting in Liaoning Province.

Chapter ten explores the relationship between the growth of the plastination industry concordant with the acceleration of forced organ harvesting of prisoners of conscience in Liaoning province. Some of the evidence from that chapter will be referenced in this report.

Finally, an appendix estimates the number of Falun Gong killed for their organs between 2000 to 2008, based on in-depth interviews of a sample of approximately fifty refugees from the Laogai System. Because the intention was to fill in the full history of the Falun Gong persecution, the author was not actively seeking out Falun Gong practitioners who had experienced an unusual physical examination in detention. The author also rejected accounts of "retail physical examinations" if the subject gave too little detail, had been on hunger strike at the time, was clearly influenced by talking points, or had experienced too much trauma.

So the author's confidence was high that he had a genuinely conservative sample. However, the author's confidence in his final estimate: a range of 9000 to 120,000 Falun Gong were killed for their organs from 2000 to 2008 was not as high, as the size of the range implicitly acknowledges. Nonetheless, the mid-range number that Gutmann chose as his best guess - 65,000 Falun Gong killed for their organs - has been widely accepted in the press. The reason for this has less to do with the author touting the accuracy of the figure, and more to do with a deep human need to contextualize tragedy with a specific number or benchmark.

### **The need for an update**

We felt the need to produce an update to what we have done, for several reasons, seven in all. One is the need to make our own assessment of transplant volumes.

In looking at the sources for organ transplants in China, we have, in the past, taken Chinese government official statements of overall transplant volumes at face value and focused on attempting to identify the sources for those asserted volumes. However, Chinese government statistics for transplant volumes are not necessarily reliable. One effort which needed to be made and which we finally have made is to determine on our own what Chinese transplant volumes are.

We did that by looking at and accumulating the data from the individual hospitals where transplants occur. Some hospitals state their transplant volumes. For those who do not, we can, from their bed counts, personnel strength, potential patient groups, rate of growth, technological development, academic publications, and media reports, come to a conclusion on their transplant volumes.

A second task, flowing from the first, was the need to address cover-up. Cover-up is a standard reaction to wrongdoing. Chinese Communist Party coverup is not a new story. But, because we are dealing new data, we consequently have to address cover up anew, attempts to hide individual hospital transplant figures.

Deception in the data limits the yield of research from that data. Because of the Chinese corruption of the data with which we are working, we cannot make specific numerical conclusions with complete certainty. Accordingly, our estimates of Chinese transplant volumes are not expressed in single integers but in a numerical range.

Despite the cover up and corruption of data, despite our inability to produce an exact figure, we are convinced that transplant volume is substantially higher than the official figure. The high volume led us into a third component of this update, to explore the driving factors behind these volumes.

Once we started looking at what is generating the volume, we had to look at the extent to which the Chinese Communist Party is in the driver's seat, the structure the regime has built around organ harvesting, and the culpability of some individual Party members. The update accordingly addresses that topic as well.

Fifth, we analyze the Party's claims of recent transplant reform. The Chinese regime announces changes regularly on organ transplant sourcing, some of which are real, while some are not. Because the Party has moved since our last published works, we too have to move, to assess their claims of change and attempt to determine how real those claims are.

A sixth new feature of this work is incorporation of whistleblower evidence. In the past, we have tended to avoid reproducing that evidence, even though we had it. We have to protect the identities of whistleblowers. That protection, while understandable, means that an independent researcher cannot identify and question the whistleblowers him or herself. Whistleblower evidence nonetheless deserves to be presented publicly, albeit with the identities of the whistleblowers disguised, if for no other reason than to encourage other whistleblowers to come forward. So it is presented here.

Finally, this update addresses plastination, in addition to organ sourcing, a subject we have mostly not addressed before. In the past, we have shied away from addressing plastination, because plastination is different from our focus, organ transplantation. Nonetheless, there is compelling evidence that practitioners of Falun Gong are killed for both plastination and organ sourcing. The evidence supporting each abuse is also evidence in support of the other abuse.

No one in the West has witnessed organ transplant abuse in China; yet a large number have seen plastinated bodies from China on display. Furthermore, plastinated body parts from China have been sold to medical schools and universities throughout the Western world. Plastination gives an immediate, widespread, publicly visible reality to the abuse that the killing of innocents for their organs cannot.

### **A Note on Methods Used**

We have had the benefit of work by a group of Chinese-language researchers to whom we express our profound appreciation. The researchers

- reviewed data from telephone surveys, hospital websites, and medical journals for the 865 hospitals in China which perform organ transplants (about 13% of all hospitals);
- tracked 712 liver and kidney transplant centres and collected and analyzed information about them from media reports, public and government websites, current and archived hospital websites, and medical journals;
- examined individually 165 hospitals approved by the Government of China to conduct transplantation and set down their features, qualifications, revenue, potential patient groups, bed counts, personnel, transplant capacity and volume, research projects, relationships with other hospitals and parties, funding, patents, and awards;
- made phone calls to a number of the hospitals to verify their current organ transplant status and to cross check information about the hospitals the searchers had previously obtained; and
- summarized the policies and regulations of the Government on organ transplants, reviewed the history of the industry in China, and provided information on the state military and civilian institutions which enable the industrialization

## INTRODUCTION

This update has to be read forward but understood backwards. The ultimate conclusion is that the Chinese Communist Party has engaged the State in the mass killings of innocents, primarily practitioners of the spiritually-based set of exercises, Falun Gong, but also Uyghurs, Tibetans, and select House Christians, in order to obtain organs for transplants.

Even with the volumes of transplants the Chinese government has asserted in the past, there is a substantial discrepancy between the number of transplants and the number of sources which the Government of China has identified - prisoners sentenced to death and voluntary donors. This discrepancy is one reason, among several, that had led us in the past to the conclusion that the above groups have been the source of many, and indeed most, organs for transplants.

The fact that the evidence we have now examined shows much larger volumes of transplants than the Government of China has asserted points to a larger discrepancy between transplant volumes and Government of China-identified sources than we had previously thought existed. That increased discrepancy leads us to conclude that there has been a far larger slaughter of practitioners of Falun Gong for their organs than we had originally estimated.

The update begins, in chapter two, by introducing the examination of individual hospitals. It addresses the volume of evidence, the feature of the evidence and the numbers and classifications of transplant centres.

Chapter three focuses on national approved military transplant centres. Chapter four considers national approved civilian transplant centres. In chapter five, we turn our attention to regional approved transplant centres. Chapter six concludes this examination of individual hospitals by looking at non-approved transplant hospitals and cornea transplant centres.

Chapter seven looks at indicators of total volumes of transplants in China besides the figures which come from looking at particular hospitals. These other indicators and the examination of individual hospitals tell us that the total volume of transplants in China is a substantial multiple of the official figures.

Chapter eight canvasses the various forms that cover up of transplant data takes and considers how that impacts on our own analysis. We address deletion of data, falsification of figures, underreporting and restriction of access to data as well as various pretenses used.

Chapter nine then looks at what is generating this volume. In this chapter, we address the Communist Party and the Government as volume drivers, but not the criminality of the Party /State.

Chapter ten calculate a range of possibilities for the total number of transplants performed in China since 2000. This chapter approaches the range calculation from a variety of directions in order to cross check the totals reached.

Chapter eleven sets out evidence that organ sourcing in China is criminal, that innocents are being killed for their organs. In this chapter, we focus on the evidence of the fact of a crime, without attribution to a particular set of criminals.

In chapter twelve, we address finally who is committing this crime -the Chinese Communist Party - and why. This chapter, in effect, explains all that has been presented before.

We have tried to avoid acronyms and technical terminology. Nonetheless, when dealing with a specialized medical field, such as organ transplantation, it is impossible to avoid all technical terms. We have, accordingly, provided a glossary.

We acknowledge that to begin the substance of a report with an accumulation of information drawn from the websites of particular hospitals and the biographies of particular doctors may not be gripping reading. Many of the phrases are translated directly from Chinese reports and websites; the language, however leaden, is preserved for accuracy.

Decontextualized, the presentation of this information may be mystifying. We ask the reader to keep in mind our purpose in presenting this material: to explore the scale and velocity of state-sanctioned mass murder.

\* \* \*

We understand the desire for a precise number - particularly among the journalism community - but we have collectively decided not to make such an estimate in this update; there are too many variables to make any new estimates other than annual volume of transplants and even that is expressed in a range. We are not in a position to come up with a specific figure of prisoners of conscience who have been murdered through organ harvesting.

Nor can we determine how many organs are extracted, on average, from each transplant source, although the evidence suggests that we are dealing with only one organ extracted from each donor source in many cases. China did not have any form of national organ distribution until 2013. The organ distribution system in place since 2013 is, according to Chinese officials, limited to organs donated voluntarily.

What we can say is that the evidence in this update suggests that our original estimates were far too low. And we can say that the end of this crime against humanity is not yet in sight.

# Chapter Two: Individual Hospitals and Doctors

## I. VOLUME OF EVIDENCE

The primary focus of this update is transplant volumes. Before getting into that, we need to address the volume of evidence about the killing of prisoners of conscience, primarily Falun Gong, for their organs.

Many claims of human rights abuses suffer from having too little evidence. With this claim of transplant abuse in China, the volume problem is the opposite - too much evidence.

There are now three books on the issue, our two and *State Organs*, a collection of essays which David Matas edited with Torsten Trey, published in 2012. There is an NGO dedicated to combating the abuse - Doctors Against Forced Organ Harvesting (DAFOH). There is a website focused on the issue alone - [endorganpillaging.org](http://endorganpillaging.org). There have been five documentaries produced on the violation - Transmission 6-10, Free China, Red Reign, Human Harvest, and Hard to Believe. About the killing of Falun Gong for their organs, there is more than just a collection of evidence; there is a field of knowledge.

In a world of thirty-second soundbites and 140-character messages, the volume of evidence is a problem. The gravity of the abuse would be a lot easier to communicate if less information were needed to show that it is happening. The number of people who have the patience to wade through all the information available on the killing of Falun Gong for their organs to come to their own conclusion is, unfortunately, comparatively small.

One reason that the abuse has not received the global attention it deserves is the sheer volume of evidence that needs to be marshalled to show that the abuse exists. If we had one smoking gun or, as David Kilgour has put it, one smoking scalpel, which we could brandish to show that the abuse exists, our efforts to combat the abuse would be comparatively easy. When we have volumes of evidence that have to be considered as a whole to conclude that the abuse exists, then our audience for the abuse is regrettably but also necessarily diminished.

It may seem counterintuitive in this context to add to this problem by presenting for consideration yet more evidence. What this update addresses is not more of the same - more data in fields already explored. Rather, it explores a whole new data field - the data from individual hospitals. We had in the past looked at particular hospitals to point out that their websites were promoting transplant tourism. Here, we look to them for transplant volumes.

Reliable transplant volume aggregates in China do not exist. The Chinese health system runs four transplant registries, one each for liver, kidney, heart and lung. Public access to the aggregate data for these four registries, which does not now exist, would be useful, if for no other reason than to cross check the proliferation of contradictory statements Chinese officials make about transplant volumes. Yet, any registry is only as reliable as the reports it receives. These registries accumulate their data from reporting hospitals. We cannot assume that every hospital reports all of its transplants to these four registries.

Considering transplant volumes, hospital by hospital, doctor by doctor is, in China, a mammoth task. There are almost nine hundred hospitals and between nine and ten thousand medical personnel engaged in transplants. Moreover, cover up is not just in China an aggregate, national phenomenon. It exists as well at the doctor and

hospital level. Nonetheless, to get a grip on transplant volume figures, it is a task which must be undertaken and we do so in this update.

We do this not just to attempt to make more convincing the point we have made before. If you have gone through everything we have written up to now and are not already convinced that innocents in China are being killed for their organs, more data will not convince you. We make the additional effort to make an additional point - that the number of innocents killed for their organs in China is far larger than we had contemplated. The numbers stagger the imagination.

## II. FEATURES

When we look at hospitals and doctors one by one, a number of features jump out. One is the sheer volume of transplants.

The total number of transplants which officials ascribe to the country as a whole, ten thousand a year, is easily surpassed by just a few hospitals. Whatever the total number is, it must be substantially more, by a multiple, than the official figure.

Second, many of the hospitals are relatively new or have new transplant wings or beds. This development would not have occurred without confidence in a continuing supply of organs for transplants. The transplant business in China has developed with not only an abundance of available organs from 2001 on, but also with a confidence that this abundance would continue into the indefinite future.

Third, concomitant with the large number of transplants, there is a large number of qualified staff. The transplant industry in China employs a lot of people. The investment in people as well as buildings is another testimonial to the ready availability of high volumes of organs available for transplants, not only in the immediate past and present, but also, in the view of those who have committed their careers and the careers of others to this profession, into the indefinite future.

Fourth, the transplant professionals in China are engaged in substantial training and research. Research and training in transplants cannot be done without transplants. The high volume of research bespeaks itself a high volume of transplants and a ready availability of organs for transplants.

Fifth, the combination of a large professional corps, a substantial building stock and significant research speaks money. Transplantation in China means money, lots of it.

### III. NUMBERS & CLASSIFICATIONS OF ORGAN TRANSPLANT CENTERS

According to statistics from the Administration of Hospitals under the National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC) in July 2015,<sup>2</sup> there were 20,918 hospitals in mainland China.<sup>3</sup> Among them were 1,151 Class 3 hospitals and 4,321 Class 2 hospitals.<sup>4</sup>

Class 3 hospitals are normally located in major cities. They are typically large-scale general or specialized hospitals with over 500 beds. Among them, 705 are Class 3 Grade A (“3A”) hospitals.<sup>5</sup>

Huang Jiefu, former Deputy Minister of Health, said in March 2006, “For a hospital to pass the evaluation to become a class 3A hospital, it must have completed a fixed target of more than five organ transplants. Organ transplantation has become a resource for competition among hospitals to reach the standard and for their branding,” “At present, the country has too many, not too few, hospitals carrying out kidney, liver, heart, and other types of transplants.”<sup>6</sup>

The World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong completed a comprehensive investigation of both organ transplant hospitals and doctors and determined that 865 hospitals are involved in organ transplantation. The hospitals are to be found in 22 provinces, five autonomous regions, four centrally-administered municipalities, and 217 prefecture-level cities.<sup>7</sup>

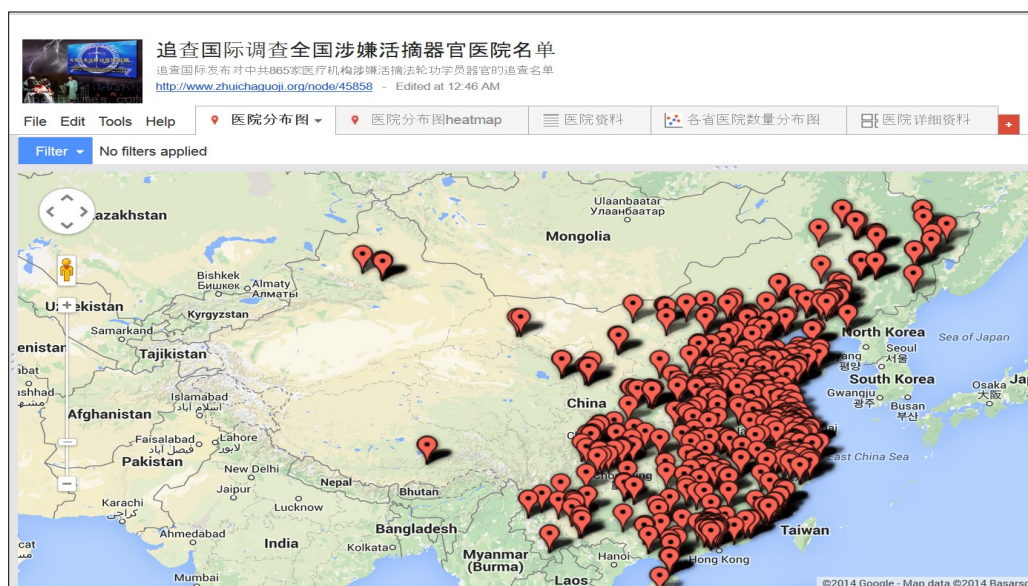


Diagram 2.1 Geographic distribution of the 865 medical institutions involved in organ transplantation

We have verified and confirmed 712 hospitals which carry out liver and kidney transplants. The qualifications and composition of the 712 liver and kidney transplant hospitals are:

Table 2.1 Distribution of 712 liver and kidney transplant hospitals:

	(A)	(A) / Total (712)	(B)	(A)/(B)
<b>Hospital Classification</b>	<b>Number of Hospitals Investigated</b>	<b>Percentage of 712 Hospitals Conduct Liver and Kidney Transplants Investigated</b>	<b>Total Hospitals In Classification</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Hospitals In Classification</b>
Class 3 Grade A	551	77.4%	705	78.2%
Class 3 Grade B	54	7.6%	198	27.3%
Class 3 Grade C	1	0.1%	186	0.5%
Class 3 Other			62	0.0%
<b>Class 3 Total</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>85.1%</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>52.6%</b>
Class 2 Grade A	96	13.5%	2,073	4.6%
Class 2 Grade B	4	0.6%	754	0.5%
Class 2 Grade C			49	0.0%
Class 2 Other			1,445	0.0%
<b>Class 2 Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>4,321</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
Class 1 Grade A	2	0.3%		
Class 1 Other	4	0.6%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5472</b>	<b>13.0%</b>

In fact more than 1,000 hospitals in China applied for permits from the Ministry of Health in 2007 to conduct transplants, implying that they had met the Ministry's minimum transplant bed count requirements.<sup>8</sup> In April 2015, Professor Ye Qifa from Central Medical University, Executive Chairman of the China Organ Transplant Alliance, who specializes in major organ transplantation, stated to a *People's Daily Online* correspondent that, before the introduction of the "Human Organ Transplant Ordinance" in 2007, there were over 1,000 medical institutions in China performing organ transplants.<sup>9</sup>

The Ministry of Health on May 23, 2007 announced a list of 89 transplant hospitals<sup>10</sup> approved by the Review Expert Team of the Human Organ Transplantation Skills Clinical Application Committee, authorized by the Ministry of Health, to which we refer as "national level" hospitals. Essentially, these were the most qualified and capable national-level organ transplant centres at the time. At the same time, it announced a second list of hospitals designated to perform organ transplants, issuing 18-month temporary permits to 75 transplant centres with weaker qualifications, to which we refer as "regional level" hospitals. In total, 164 hospitals were given permits to conduct organ transplants.<sup>11</sup>

On August 8, 2013, the National Health and Family Planning Commission (successor to the Ministry of Health) published a list of 165 hospitals approved to conduct organ transplants,<sup>12</sup> including Wuhan University Zhongnan Hospital Human Organ Transplant Centre, which performs transplants from bodies with no cardiac

activity. Four more hospitals were added to the list by the beginning of 2014, bringing the number of qualified hospitals to 169.<sup>13</sup>

This report focuses on the 164 hospitals which received approval from the Ministry of Health in 2007, so that we can categorize their qualifications as either national or regional level. If we exclude the 18 heart and lung transplant centres, 146 transplant centres remain, including 78 national-level hospitals and 68 designated hospitals.

Among the 566 kidney and/or liver transplant centres which did not receive approval from the Ministry of Health, 405 were based in large-scale 3A hospitals. These included 56 military and armed police organ transplant centres, 349 mostly-3A civilian hospitals, and 161 medium-sized hospitals (including 55 Class 3 Grade C hospitals and 106 mostly-Class 2 hospitals).

*Table 2.2 Classification of 712 hospitals conducting liver/ kidney transplants:*

Type of Transplant Centre	Count
National-level military and civilian liver and kidney transplant centres approved by the Ministry of Health in 2007	78
Liver and kidney transplant centres designated by the Ministry of Health in 2007	68
Subtotal	146
Unapproved large-scale (mainly 3A) transplant centres	405
Unapproved medium-size (mainly Class 3C and Class 2) transplant centres	161
Subtotal	566
Total liver and kidney transplant centres investigated	712

In the next section, we set out examples of different types of transplant centres, showing their qualifications, characteristics, transplant volume and capacity, and rates of growth. These examples give us an indication of overall transplant volume.

## Chapter Three: Approved National Military Transplant Centres

National level transplant centres encompasses highly qualified and capable organ transplant centres selected from over 1,000 candidates and approved by the Ministry of Health in 2007. Among them are 23 military and armed police transplant centres and 68 civilian transplant centres.

The People's Liberation Army (PLA) is one of the few militaries in the world that belong to a political party rather than the state. It is a tool used to sustain the Communist Party's control over China.

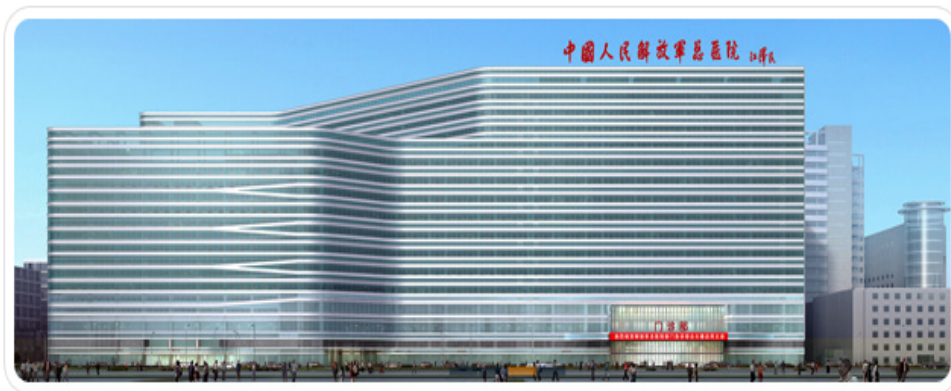
After 2000, a large number of People's Liberation Army Organ Transplant Centres were named and supported by the Central Military Commission and regional military commands. In December 2008, Zhang Yanling, director of the People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department Health Division, told *Xinhua News Agency*, "In 1978, there were only three hospitals in the entire People's Liberation Army capable of performing kidney transplants. Now, there are forty hospitals capable of liver, kidney, heart, lung and multi-organ transplants."<sup>14</sup>

According to an investigation by the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong, the military and armed police have developed over 100 transplant institutions.<sup>15</sup>

The 23 top-level military transplant centres among the first batch approved by the Ministry of Health in 2007 were the core units that the evidence shows were carrying out live organ transplants.

### EXAMPLES

#### *People's Liberation Army No. 301 Hospital (People's Liberation Army General Hospital)*



*Photo: People's Liberation Army General Hospital (No. 301 Hospital) Outpatient Department*<sup>16</sup>

“The hospital is an important health and wellness base for the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and provides treatment for the Central Military Committee, People’s Liberation Army General Staff Department, and various regional military commands and military personnel...”

— People’s Liberation Army No. 301 Hospital’s Website



Photo: The central health care base in Sanya, Hainan



Photo: International Medical Centre at The People’s Liberation Army General Hospital

The People’s Liberation Army No. 301 Hospital is the People’s Liberation Army’s largest comprehensive military hospital, incorporating medical treatment, health care, education, and scientific research. The hospital is responsible for the health care of the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Central Military Committee, and high-ranking generals.<sup>17</sup> It claims to have been leading the country in kidney transplantation technologies.<sup>18</sup>

The People’s Liberation Army General Hospital International Medical Centre opened up the exclusive South Building previously reserved for the above category of patients. In December 2009, the Centre began serving provincial and ministerial-level leaders, international VIPs, elites in various industries, celebrities, and other high-end clients.<sup>19</sup> Its chief surgeon Huang Zhiqiang was a well-known hepatobiliary surgeon in China and a member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering.

The hospital retains six members of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Engineering, more than 100 third-class experts (equivalent in rank to generals in non-combat positions), and more than 1,000 senior professional staff members. Its staff includes 184 doctoral advisors, 293 master’s advisors, and more than 180 who serve as directors or deputy directors of various medical committees at national and military-wide levels. This hospital is also called the Medical School of Chinese People’s Liberation Army, the only military education facility founded by a military hospital. Over the years, it has trained more than 4,000 clinical medical professionals with doctoral or master’s degrees, more than 10,000 clinical trainees from many military and local hospitals, and tens of thousands of students under its education programs.

The hospital has carried out more than 800 research projects under the National 973 Program and the 863 Program. It has won more than 1,300 science and technology awards at national, provincial, and ministerial levels, including 7 national first-class and 20 national second-class scientific improvement awards. It publishes 23 national core scientific and technological journals, one of which is listed by Science Citation Index. The hospital has led the country for four years in a row in the total number of papers published domestically and internationally. It has established partnerships with over 100 leading institutions in the field, both in China and abroad, and employs more than 200 experts as guest professors.



*Rendering: Birds-eye view of the central health care base at the People's Liberation Army General Hospital in Sanya, Hainan*

Li Wenhua, a political commissar with the Beijing Garrison Area Army, received a liver transplant at No. 301 Hospital on July 27, 2007. Li was a division commander with the No. 27 Army who led troops to fire on students during the 1989 Tiananmen Massacre. He was later promoted to political commissar. According to Li's relatives, Li was diagnosed with a liver disease in early 2007, which worsened despite treatment. The Central Military Committee ordered staff to treat his condition by whatever means necessary. Within eight days, doctors found a liver source (reportedly from a 32-year-old death row prisoner) and transported the organ to No. 301 Hospital on a 40-minute helicopter flight.<sup>20</sup>

According to medical personnel who work in operating rooms at No. 301 Hospital, organ transplants are among the most frequent, common surgeries, and that transplants are performed there almost every day.<sup>21</sup>

The hospital's former president and well-known medical expert Li Qihua was a Falun Gong practitioner. In the initial stages of the persecution, his high profile led to his being directly targeted by Jiang Zemin. Under daily visits from officials and constant duress, Li was forced to give up Falun Gong.<sup>22</sup>

A surgeon at this hospital told an investigator in April 2006 that she did liver transplants herself. The surgeon added that the source of the organs was a "state secret" and that anyone revealing the source "could be disqualified from doing such operations."<sup>23</sup>

The number of transplants performed at this hospital is also a military secret. However, we can gain some insight from financial information of one of its clinical divisions, the No. 309 Hospital. The archived web page of the Organ Transplantation Centre at No. 309 Clinical Division of People's Liberation Army General Hospital states, "Our Organ Transplant Centre is our main department for making money. Its gross income in 2003 was 16,070,000 RMB. From January to June of 2004 income was 13,570,000 RMB. This year [2004] there is a chance to break through 30,000,000 RMB." Furthermore, its gross revenue rose from 30 million RMB in 2006 to 230 million RMB in 2010, an increase of nearly 8-fold in 4 years.<sup>24</sup> We should note that such figures are commonly face data underreported (for more details, see the "Cover-Up" section in Chapter Three).

According to a Xinhua report titled "People's Liberation Army General Hospital Hepatobiliary Surgery Department's Glorious History" on July 4, 2007:

“On the foundation of first-class technologies and strict organization operational program, [the hospital] advances liver transplant surgeries, perioperative management, and a series of management models for long-term postoperative follow-ups. Its one-year survival rate for liver transplants reached 91.4%, three-year survival rate was 80.2%, and five-year survival rate was 71.3%. Liver transplants have become our department’s routine surgery...Under the leadership of Professor Dong Jiahong, director of the hepatobiliary surgery department and currently one of our country’s military leaders in liver transplantation, the hepatobiliary surgery department has completed more than 500 liver transplant surgeries.”<sup>25</sup>

The department’s five-year survival data implies that it has performed liver transplants regularly since 2002 at the latest. It is also worth noting that Dong Jiahong was not transferred to this hospital until 2006,<sup>26</sup> so this report implies that the department performed more than 500 liver transplants that year; this is only the public figure.

No. 301 Hospital has not only conducted a large number of organ transplants by itself, but also has played a role in resolving core technical issues in organ transplantation and supporting civilian hospitals with organ sources and technical consultants.

The Kidney Transplant Centre at Yiyang Central Hospital collaborates with the People’s Liberation Army General Hospital and the kidney transplant centre affiliated with the First Military Medical University. The centre’s mandate states, “We select the best kidneys. We perform overall examinations of the donor kidneys to ensure that the best-quality matching kidneys are chosen. Patient treatment costs charged are lower than the standard of other hospitals within and outside of the province.”<sup>27</sup>



This photo was taken in 2007, when Francis L. Delmonico, former director of medical affairs for The Transplantation Society (TTS) and an advisor to the World Health Organization (WHO), visited China. In addition, Chen Zhu and Huang Jiefu, Chinese Minister and Vice Minister of health, two military representatives were from No. 301 People’s Liberation Army General Hospital.<sup>28</sup> This shows the important role which this hospital played in China’s organ transplant field.

*Photo: Members of the international transplantation community met in August, 2007 in China for a forum on the new Human Organ Transplantation Act.*

**The Hepatobiliary Surgery Department** is a People’s Liberation Army Hepatobiliary Surgery Center and Liver Transplant Center.<sup>29</sup> It claims to be the largest in northern China<sup>30</sup> and it is authorized to award Medical Doctor degrees. It also serves as a post-doctoral station, the People’s Liberation Army’s Hepatobiliary Surgical Research Institute (a national prioritized development subject), and one of the People’s Liberation Army’s major laboratories.

According to a report titled “The Hepatobiliary Department’s Battle Team” posted on July 10, 2007 on *Xinhua Net*, its Liver Transplant Center engages in academic exchanges from time to time with the University of Paris-Sud Hepatobiliary Center in France, the University of Pittsburgh Thomas E. Starzl Transplantation Institute in the United States, the University of

Melbourne National Liver Transplant Center in Australia, and the Hong Kong University Hepatopancreatobiliary Surgery department, and other well-known international institutions.<sup>31</sup>



In 2007, the Center had 7 chief surgeons and professors, as well as 11 associate chief surgeons and associate professors. The vast majority of its medical and research personnel hold PhD or postgraduate degrees and can independently complete various hepatobiliary surgeries. The *Xinhua.net* Report states:

“The People’s Liberation Army General Hospital Liver Transplant Center is a strong, multidisciplinary cooperative team. It includes the hepatobiliary surgery department, operating rooms, anesthesiology department, ICU ward, imaging center, blood transfusion department, pathology department, examination center, and others. Each liver transplant case must go through a careful discussion by the entire team to develop a detailed surgical and postoperative treatment plan. The hepatobiliary surgery department performs no fewer than 5 to 8 surgeries a day. In view of a shortage of beds, it is difficult to better arrange for more complicated patients to be hospitalized and given operations. Our hospital is now speeding up the construction of the new ward building, and estimates that the hepatobiliary department can be expanded to 200 beds by the end of the year.”

According to its official website, the hospital has 172 beds and conducted 3,260 surgeries in 2013.



*Photo: The People’s Liberation Army General Hospital Hepatobiliary Surgery Centre*

The department’s former academic leader, Academician Huang Zhiqiang, was one of the founders of biliary surgery in China. Dong Jiahong, the department’s director from 2006 to 2013, used to be the president of the People’s Liberation Army’s Southwestern Hepatobiliary Surgery Hospital. His portfolio includes Vice President of International Hepatopancreatobiliary Association China Branch, a member of the Ministry of the Health Human Organ Transplant Expert Committee, a standing committee member of the China Organ Transplant Society, and a doctoral advisor at several universities, including the Third Military Medical University. His research has accumulated up to 40 million RMB of funding from the National 863 Plan—National Key Technology Research and Development Program of the Ministry of Science and Technology of China; Ministry of Health industry fund, and National Natural Sciences Foundation funding for key subjects.<sup>32</sup>

Lu Shichun, the current director of the hepatobiliary surgery department and an advisor for doctoral students and post-doctorates, received his PhD in abdominal surgery and organ transplantation from the University of Freiburg in Germany. He formerly served as the director of the hepatobiliary surgery department and liver transplant centre at Beijing You'an Hospital affiliated with Capital Medical University. He was also the director of the Sino-US Liver Transplant Liaison Centre. In this position, he led over 700 liver transplants. He now sits on the Chinese Medical Association (CMA)'s Organ Transplant Division Liver Transplant Group, the CMA's Surgery Division Liver Transplant Group, and the standing committee of the Chinese Medical Doctor Association's Organ Transplant Group.

**The Urology Department** started allogeneic kidney transplants in 1977 and claims to have been leading the country in kidney transplants, with a high reputation in the field. This department has 140 beds and 63 medical personnel, including 14 with senior professional titles and 5 doctoral and master's advisors.<sup>33</sup>

The web page of this department shows that it performed its first autologous kidney transplant in 1974 and has carried out over 2,000 allogeneic renal transplants since 1977. However, per an article entitled "Progress of China's clinical kidney allograft" by Director Yu Lixin of Guangzhou Nanfang Hospital Organ Transplant Centre, as early as 2000, the number of kidney transplants completed at this hospital had already reached 1,180.<sup>34</sup> It is unlikely that this huge hospital that "has always been leading the country on liver and kidney transplantation technologies" performs only 50 kidney transplants each year.

## *People's Liberation Army No. 309 Hospital*

*(People's Liberation Army General Staff Department General Hospital)*



*Photo: The People's Liberation Army Organ Transplant Centre*<sup>35</sup>

The People's Liberation Army No. 309 Hospital and the No. 304 Hospital were clinical divisions of the aforementioned No. 301 General Hospital (People's Liberation Army General Hospital) between May 2004 and August 2009.<sup>36</sup>

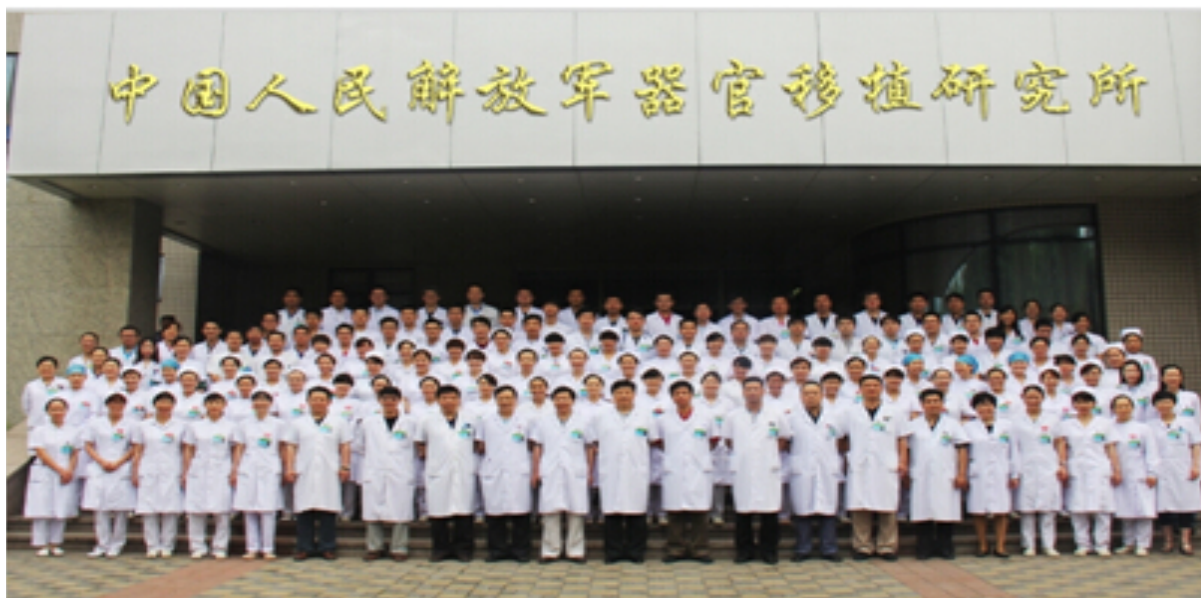
**The People's Liberation Army No. 309 Hospital**, which established its organ transplant centre in 2002, is a leader in kidney transplants. It has hosted the data centre for the Chinese Scientific Registry of Kidney Transplantation (CSRKT) Management Committee since 2009.<sup>37</sup> It conducted its first kidney transplant in 1988. The number of kidney transplants performed here ranked No.1 in the country for three consecutive years, from 2007 to 2009.<sup>38</sup>

**Shi Bingyi**, director of the National Kidney Transplantation Study Group, is credited with solving a number of technical issues in kidney transplantation. The centre under his direction has led 20 major research projects, some of which have been part of national-level Five Year Plans, received over 30 million yuan in funding, hosted national-scale organ transplant conferences, lodged national and international transplant-related patents, and received a number of awards. Shi is also chief editor of nine organ transplant books, and set key industry standards. He has trained 51 doctoral and master's students, while the centre has trained at least 120 who went on to play key roles in other transplant facilities.<sup>39 40</sup>

Shi Bingyi's team did much work on immune response and combatting rejection—research that requires many clinical trials of actual transplants.<sup>41</sup>

### Organ Transplantation Team

The centre has 231 medical and research personnel, including 53 with doctoral and master's degrees, 31 senior professionals, 17 PhD and master's advisors, and 28 post-doctoral fellows, doctoral and Master's students.<sup>42</sup> A report of May 2008, stated that the team at the centre had once completed 12 kidney transplants overnight.<sup>43</sup> A report of February 2012 stated that the team had recently performed 13 transplants in one night.<sup>44</sup>



*Photo: Part of the staff members of the People's Liberation Army Organ Transplant Research Institute<sup>45</sup>*

According to statistics from the Ho Leung Ho Lee Foundation, Shi Bingyi had completed at least 2,130 kidney transplants,<sup>46</sup> 380 liver transplants, and many heart, lung, pancreas, small intestine, and multi-organ transplants by 2011, making the centre one of the institutions in China that offers the greatest variety of transplants.

Director Qian Yeyong of the transplant surgery department had also completed over 2,000 kidney transplants and many multi-organ transplants by 2013.<sup>47</sup> Cai Ming completed about 1,000 kidney transplants, 100 liver transplants, and several hundred organ procurement surgeries.<sup>48</sup>

### Annual Transplant Capacity

In 2010, the People's Liberation Army No. 309 Hospital's transplant centre had 316 beds and claimed to lead in annual capacity and bed utilization rate among similar departments in the military.<sup>49</sup> In 2012, this organ transplant centre had its own building and expanded to 393 beds.<sup>50</sup> However, its current website shows only 330 beds with the same number of medical and research personnel. It is unlikely for the centre to reduce its bed count, since Shi Bingyi indicated in September 2013 that his institute had five to six thousand patients waiting for transplants each year.<sup>51</sup>

A kidney transplant normally requires fewer than three weeks of hospitalization; they usually require one or two weeks in China (refer to Chapter 3 for details). For example, West China Hospital of Sichuan University requires about 20 days of hospitalization.<sup>52</sup> Based on 316 beds, 20 days of hospitalization time and 100% utilization rate, the number of transplants in this centre per year would be 5,767. If we count 393 beds, 20 days of hospitalization time and 100% utilization rate, the number of transplants per year would reach 7,172. On Nov.17, 2010, the Centre's website showed that its transplant volume "ranked first in the country for the last three years,"<sup>53</sup> in which case the centre would have performed no fewer than 5,000 transplants annually.

### *Nanjing General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command*



Photo: Nanjing General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command & its Surgery Building

**Nanjing General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command**, (also known as Jinling Hospital of the Medical School of Nanjing University<sup>54</sup>) had the earliest Military Nephrology Research Institute (the "Mayo Clinic of China") and the first transplant center in China.<sup>55</sup> <sup>56</sup> It was the first institution in the national health care system that was approved to set up a postdoctoral research station in 2000.<sup>57</sup> Its People's Liberation Army Kidney Diseases Research Centre was designated as "the priority among priorities" in 2000 by the Chinese Communist Party Central Military Commission.<sup>58</sup>



*Photo: Team members of People's Liberation Army Kidney Diseases Research Centre*

It assembled leading kidney specialists, including Li Leishi, the pioneer of kidney medicine in China and the first kidney specialist to be appointed to the Chinese Academy of Engineering.<sup>59</sup> The team had two Academy members and currently has seven professors, eight associate professors, five doctoral advisors, and fourteen master's advisers. It has graduated more than 150 post-doctoral, doctoral, and master's students since 1980s. It has established sister relationships with the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and Brown University in the U.S.

### **A Model for Organ Transplantation for the People's Liberation Army**

**Li Leishi** was the founder of this kidney research centre, the leader of its field in the People's Liberation Army.<sup>60</sup> In 2007, the Chinese Communist Party issued a "decision to learn from Li Leishi."<sup>61</sup> The document stated that he combined Chinese and Western medicine, enabled China's diagnosis and treatment of kidney disease to quickly reach international standards, and trained numerous top students. Li was named a "Master of Medicine."<sup>62</sup>

In 1993, this research centre established China's first organ transplant centre. Li Leishi was trained in internal medicine, but he sent students to kidney transplant hospitals overseas and went on to direct China's first kidney transplant surgeries.

Initially performing dozens of transplants per year in the early 1990s, the centre grew into one of the largest kidney transplant centres in China,<sup>63</sup> claiming that it had conducted over 1,000 kidney transplants by 2004.<sup>64</sup> The Communist Party made Li Leishi a "model" for others to emulate. The first and second editions of *The Chinese Renal Transplant Manual* by Li Leishi have become the working guide for the kidney transplant industry in mainland China.<sup>65 66</sup>

### **Liu Zhihong Carries On Li Leishi's Legacy**

**Liu Zhihong** is the hospital's current vice president, director of its Military Nephrology Research Institute, and president of the Medical School of Nanjing University.<sup>67 68</sup> As Li Leishi's protégé, she published more than 50 papers with him,<sup>69 70</sup> many of them on kidney transplantation. Liu has held various leadership positions at this hospital over the years. After Li's death, she became director of its People's Liberation Army Institute of Nephrology.<sup>71</sup>

According to a publication co-authored in 2008 by Liu Zhihong, "From January 1995 to December 2004, 1,000 patients had undergone cadaveric renal transplants" at this hospital.<sup>72</sup> Interestingly, the warm and cold

ischemia times were limited to 10 minutes and 24 hours, respectively. All transplants were ABO blood-type-compatible, and donor age ranged between 18 and 50 years old.<sup>73</sup> Among these 1,000 transplants, 653 were performed between April 1997 and August 2003.<sup>74</sup>

In 2011, Liu Zhihong co-authored a paper in the *Open Journal of Organ Transplant Surgery* reporting a study with 93 renal transplant recipients prospectively enrolled at her hospital from June 2002 to December 2005 who had received conversion-to-SRL-based immunosuppressive therapy.<sup>75</sup> The paper claims explicitly, “no prisoners or organs from prisoners were used in the collection of data for this study.” In these years, nearly no voluntary organ donations of deceased or living donors existed; even a pilot project for voluntary organ donation in Jiangsu Province that was started in 2010 attained only 11 voluntary donations in its first two years.<sup>76</sup> Therefore, this claim is likely deceptive.

Liu Zhihong is a Councilor of the International Society of Nephrology (ISN), a board member of KDIGO (Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes), Adjunct Professor of Medicine at Brown University, associate chief editor of *AJKD*, and international Advisory Board Member of *Nature Review Nephrology*, and possibly other international bodies.<sup>77</sup>

During the term of the most recent Five-Year Plan (2011 to 2015), this institute has presided over and completed a number of major initiatives under the National “863 Program,” National Natural Science Foundation projects, and designated military medical study and research projects. It has published more than 1,000 medical works and study papers, including 180 in Science Citation Index. Two volumes of *China Nephrology*, with a total of 3.7 million words, are specified in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2006-2010) as national key books. This institute has won over 70 national, provincial, and military awards.<sup>78</sup>

The archived website of this research centre boasts: Led by fundamental studies and research, clinical technologies at this institute have made great progress. Kidney transplantation has come to epitomize an institute where kidney disease expertise, blood purification, transplant, and fundamental research are organically integrated into one. The institute’s clinical treatment centre has 210 beds; the average length of stay is 9 days; there are over 8,000 admissions each year, and the institute provides outpatient kidney transplant clinic aftercare service 7,216 times per year.<sup>79</sup>

### Volume at a Research Institute

Li Leishi once said, “Because we are a research institute, we don’t do too many surgeries.”<sup>80</sup> This statement appears to be accurate, at least in comparison to the other 40+ military transplant centres that concentrate more on operations. Yet, during an “Interview with Academician Li Leishi” on “China Military Online,”<sup>81</sup> Li told the story of disciplining three doctors after a medical accident in 2001. One of them was a chief surgeon, and they had been performing “hundreds of kidney transplants a year.” In 2008, when Li was 82 years old, he said “In the past, I myself used to do 120 kidney transplants per year. Now I only do 70 cases.”<sup>82</sup>

The institution had close to 30 experts before 2001, amongst whom eleven chief surgeons and six associate chief surgeons carried out kidney transplants.<sup>83</sup> If the three doctors Li mentioned carried out hundreds of kidney transplants a year, the other fourteen surgeons each year would have conducted well over a thousand collectively.

**Fuzhou General Hospital** also belongs to the Nanjing Military Command. It expanded upon its transplantation of major organs (kidney, liver, and pancreas) to eleven types of transplants, including stem cells, corneas, and multi-organ transplants. Its cumulative number of kidney transplants ranks first in the country, and its annual transplant volume ranked among the top three for six consecutive years.<sup>84</sup>



*Photos: Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command and its stem cell laboratory*

On February 27, 2011, its urology surgery department's website showed that it had seven chief and associate chief surgeons, one post-doctorate, and two Master's students.<sup>85</sup> The department director Tan Jianming was previously also part-time director of the Urology and Transplantation Department at Shanghai Jiaotong University's First People's Hospital and its Shanghai Organ Transplant Centre. He had personally performed over 4,200 kidney transplants by 2014.<sup>86</sup>

Liver transplant surgery became a routine procedure. On February 18, 2014, sixteen doctors of the Hepatology Centre at **Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command** simultaneously carried out five liver transplants within seventeen hours.<sup>87</sup> This centre claimed that it had performed "the first, most, and best liver transplants in Fujian Province."



*Rendering: the layout of the new ward complex of Fuzhou General Hospital*

Construction began on the new ward complex in 2011, which is scheduled to be put into use at the end of 2016. With a total area of 154,900 square meters and 1,680 beds, the ward complex is the largest in Fujian Province.

### Not-So-Rare Achievement

Nanjing General Hospital's claim of 1,000 kidney transplants in 2004 was not, in the Chinese transplant landscape, an unusual achievement. Many hospitals had already performed over 1,000 kidney transplants long before that year. If the Hospital really was one of the largest transplant centres in China as it claimed, its numbers must have been far greater than 1,000.

**Xinqiao Hospital**, affiliated with the Third Military Medical University in Chongqing, recorded on page 157 of its qualification document, "History of Renal Diseases Research Centre, Department of Urology in Xinqiao Hospital," that it had "conducted 2,590 kidney transplants by 2002 ... The Centre once carried out 24 kidney transplants in one day."<sup>88</sup>



*Rendering: Xinqiao Hospital, affiliated with the Third Military Medical University*

**Southwest Hospital**, its sister hospital, claims to be one of the largest Hepatobiliary Surgery departments both domestically and overseas. Beginning with its first liver transplant in 1999, it was designated as a key experiment of the Centre of People's Liberation Army Liver Transplantation by 2001.<sup>89</sup> In 2004, the newly-formed Southwest Hospital of Hepatobiliary Surgery established the International Cooperative Liver Transplant Centre with the University of Pittsburgh Thomas E. Starzl Transplantation Institute.



*Rendering: An architectural rendering of Southwest Hospital*

In 2004, the Centre's director Dong Jiahong claimed that the facility could conduct six liver transplants simultaneously.<sup>90</sup> By the end of 2004, the facility had expanded to 168 beds.<sup>91</sup> It accommodated 3,000 hepatopancreatobiliary patients from home and abroad, and conducted 2,400 liver and gallbladder transplants annually.<sup>92</sup> By 2011, it had increased to 200 beds.<sup>93</sup> Its kidney department possessed the leading technology in kidney transplants in southwestern China. In 2010, it had 64 standard beds and 22 dialysis beds.<sup>94</sup> In 2001, the department of ophthalmology at this hospital established the first People's Liberation Army eye bank which met national standards and began carrying out cornea transplants.<sup>95</sup>

In addition, according to a report in the *Medical Journal of the Chinese People's Armed Police Forces* in June 2004, <sup>96</sup>as early as the year 2000, **Beijing Friendship Hospital** and **Guangzhou Nanfang Hospital** had already conducted more than 2,000 kidney transplants. The **First Clinical Hospital of Sun Yat-sen**, the **People's Liberation Army General Hospital**, the **First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University**, the **Beijing Chaoyang Hospital**, and others all had carried out more than 1,000 kidney transplants each.

### *Eastern Hepatobiliary Hospital Affiliated with the Second Military Medical University*



*Rendering: Eastern Hepatobiliary Hospital (Anting New Campus)<sup>97</sup>*

**The Eastern Hepatobiliary Hospital**, affiliated with the Second Military Medical University, is a People's Liberation Army Hepatobiliary Surgery Centre and Research Institute and considered a top priority in this field of development. According to its website, in 2015, it had 742 beds before it moved to the Pudong New District.<sup>98</sup> Most of its surgical departments can perform liver transplants, including the liver transplant department itself<sup>99</sup>, two special treatment departments (designed for foreign patients)<sup>100</sup>, and at least half of its six liver surgery departments.<sup>101</sup> Over the past 20 years, it has administered more than 6 million liver disease treatments and conducted more than 300,000 surgeries.<sup>102</sup>

Since 1978, it has trained 22 post-doctorates, 112 doctoral graduates, and 223 graduate students with master's degrees. It also trains international, undergraduate, professional, and vocational students. Over the years, it has trained more than 1,000 visiting scholars from various regions.<sup>103</sup> It has won more than 100 awards at national, provincial and ministerial levels, such as the National High Scientific Achievement Award, the National Science and Technology Conference Award, the National Scientific Improvement Award, and the National Natural Science Foundation Award.<sup>104</sup> It is currently conducting research in 150 projects, with total funding of 130 million RMB.<sup>105</sup>

**Wu Mengchao**, a member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and China's "Father of Hepatobiliary Surgery," served as the chief consultant of the People's Liberation Army Organ Transplant Committee. In 2005, Wu won the nation's highest science and technology award for his solution for major technical issues associated with liver transplant rejection. Former Communist Party leader Jiang Zemin met with Wu five times and personally proclaimed Wu an Exemplary Medical Expert. As of 2010, Wu had presided over 14,000 liver surgeries, including 9,300 hepatectomies.<sup>106</sup> The remaining 4,000+ surgeries remain unidentified and are likely to be liver transplants.



*Rendering: Shanghai Eastern Hepatobiliary Hospital Anting Campus<sup>107</sup>  
(completed in Oct. 2015 containing 1,500 beds)<sup>108</sup>*

In 2009, the Shanghai municipal government cooperated with the People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department to develop the Second Military Medical University. Its development strategy was to move its affiliated Changzheng Hospital eastward to the Pudong District, and to move its affiliated Eastern Hepatobiliary

Hospital westward to Jiading. On October 18, 2015, the Eastern Hepatobiliary Hospital, located in Anting in Jiading District, Shanghai, started operations.<sup>109</sup>

This new 3A comprehensive hospital emphasizes hepatobiliary surgical treatments. The hospital covers a construction area of 200,000 square meters and contains 1,500 beds. It is one of the largest hospitals constructed in one phase. The hospital is currently a national top-priority field of development, a national-level continuing education base, a People's Liberation Army Hepatobiliary Surgery Centre, a People's Liberation Army Hepatobiliary Surgery Research Institute, a top-priority People's Liberation Army development project, a major research subject in Shanghai's medical industry, and a top-priority clinical medical centre for the city of Shanghai.<sup>110</sup>



*Rendering and photos: Inpatient building, ICU units, and regular wards*

Headed by Academician Wu Mengchao, the hospital's staff includes 95 personnel with senior professional titles, a member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, a member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, 26 doctoral advisors, 51 master's advisors, and 30 leading figures in various fields from Changhai Hospital and Changzheng Hospital. The department has 30 operating rooms with air purification, including 6 hundred-level laminar flow operating rooms and a digitally integrated operating room.

The National Liver Cancer Science Centre located next to the hospital is a national-level research centre for liver cancer, which was founded under the leadership of Academicians Wu Mengchao and Wang Hongyang, a leading figure in China's precision medical treatment.

## *Shanghai Changzheng Hospital Affiliated with the Second Military Medical University*



**Changzheng Hospital's** organ transplantation centre was approved to establish the People's Liberation Army's first organ transplant research institute in December 2003. It has since developed into the PLA's highest-ranking institution for organ transplantation that combines medical treatment, education, and research. The research institute officially opened on May 16, 2004 and started conducting kidney, liver, heart, combined liver-kidney, combined pancreas-kidney, and other types of transplants. It claims to lead the country in the total number of transplants performed.<sup>111</sup>

In 1978, the hospital became one of the first in China to start conducting kidney transplants. It is also among hospitals that have performed the most kidney transplants, yet it claims to have performed only 4,500 to date.<sup>112</sup> This figure is exceeded by just two of its doctors. Zhu Youhua, who is considered a leader in the People's Liberation Army on kidney transplantation, had successfully completed 3,680 kidney transplants as of 2010.<sup>113</sup> Li Shenqin has also conducted more than 1,000 transplants.

**Zhu Youhua's** team was the first in China to develop a preservation solution for kidney and other organs, and this has now been applied clinically for two decades. This research put China among the world's pioneering countries in this field.<sup>114</sup> The organ preservation solution is being used in 98% of Chinese hospitals.<sup>115</sup>

The hospital started conducting liver transplants in 1996. According to academic papers published by doctors at this hospital, within the three years leading up to April 2006, "our department treated 120 patients with serious hepatitis using emergency liver transplants." The shortest wait time was 4 hours between hospitalization and surgery.<sup>116</sup> Between April 22 and April 30, 2005, the hospital conducted 16 liver transplants and 15 kidney transplants.<sup>117</sup>

Since 1991, when the Eighth Five-Year Plan started, the hospital has undertaken 349 scientific research projects at the national, military, and provincial levels, including many projects under the National 973 Program and the National 863 Program. Its research funding totals 110 million RMB. Over the years, it has

made 279 research achievements, including eight second-class National Scientific Improvement Awards, 14 first-class provincial and ministerial awards, 35 patents, and 212 published Science Citation Index papers.<sup>118</sup>

In 2015, the hospital invested 2.9 billion RMB in a new development project in Caolu, Pudong District, with a plan to build a new branch in Pudong with 2,000 beds. The project is expected to be completed within 3 years.<sup>119</sup>



*Rendering: Changzheng Hospital Pudong Campus<sup>120</sup>*

This hospital worked overtime to conduct a large number of transplants. In a phone call made by a reporter of Sound of Hope Radio,<sup>121</sup> a doctor at the hospital said “We have several shifts working 24 hours a day. We have four teams that can do [transplants].” When asked about the source of donor organs, the doctor said, “We [use] a unified national source. This, how do we say this...only doctors know.”

### *Xijing Hospital Affiliated with the Fourth Military Medical University*



*Rendering: Xijing Hospital Affiliated with the Fourth Military Medical University*

**Xijing Hospital**, with 3,218 beds, is considered one of China's top five hospitals in terms of its comprehensive capabilities. It has won numerous awards, grants, and citations.<sup>122</sup>

This hospital is accredited for all organ transplant types that are conducted in China and has numerous records identifying itself as the first or only institution able to do certain procedures, including the first reconstituted bone xenograft, first partial living-donor liver transplant, first partial living-donor intestine transplant, and China's first assistive living-donor liver transplant between adults with non-matching blood types.<sup>123</sup>

Established in 2000, Xijing Hospital Organ Transplant Center has become the largest organ transplant center in Northwestern China. It specializes in transplantations of the liver, kidney, heart, lung, small intestine, pancreas, and combined organ transplants, as well as the related clinical and basic researches. In 2005 it became the Military Organ Transplant Center with the approval of People's Liberation Army Department of General Logistics, and then became the Military Organ Transplant Research Institute in 2012. It claims to lead the country in transplantations of liver, kidney and heart.<sup>124</sup>

With Professor Dou Kefeng, a well-known expert on hepatobiliary-pancreatic-spleen surgery and liver transplants, as the director of the Organ Transplant Research Institute, and Professor Tao Kaishan as the director of the Organ Transplant Center, the transplant center has a professional team of surgeons, ICU doctors, anesthesiologists, pathologists, and nurses. The center has a total of 110 beds, including 15 ICU beds equipped with the most advanced automatic disinfection laminar flow system in China and negative pressure rooms, and 95 advanced transplant beds.<sup>125</sup>

The Research Institute's online introduction states that it conducted China's first partial living-donor liver transplant in 1997. The patient survived for 13 years, the longest-surviving living liver transplant recipient. The Institute later conducted China's first auxiliary orthotopic living-donor partial liver transplant, the first partial liver transplant between adults with different blood types, China's first high-altitude piggyback liver transplant, Asia's first combined liver-heart-kidney transplant, Asian's first and the world's fourth combined liver-pancreas-kidney transplant, the world's second and China's first face transplant, and other operations, such as heart and combined heart-lung transplants.<sup>126</sup>

The Research Institute has long-term partnerships and regular collaboration with internationally acclaimed organ transplant centers, including the Thomas E. Starzl Organ Transplant Center at the University of Pittsburgh in the U.S., the Organ Transplant Department of Kyoto University in Japan, the Bismuth Liver Center in France, and the Das Deutsche Herzzentrum (Germany Heart Center) in Berlin.

In recent years, the center has undertaken 37 important projects, including key scientific projects under the nation's "Eleventh Fifth-Year Plan", three projects under the National "863 Program", one key project and 16 general projects under National Natural Science Foundation, and two key breakthrough projects under the People's Liberation Army's "Eleventh Fifth-Year Plan." It has total research funding of 26.5 million RMB. The center has published 126 SCI papers and 593 articles in domestic journals. It has won a multitude of national, provincial, and military scientific development awards.<sup>127</sup>



*Photo: Xijing Hospital Hepatobiliary Surgery Department*<sup>128</sup>

**The Hepatobiliary, Splenic and Pancreatic Surgery Department** of Xijing Hospital is an important location for the study of the subject in Shaanxi Province. It also serves as a People's Liberation Army Organ Transplant Centre. According to a Xinhua report in 2010, published with the collaboration of the People's Liberation Army, the department had 120 hospital beds and performed more than 200 operations per month. Its inpatient department treats more than 2,800 patients per year, with over 80% of operations being major surgeries.<sup>129</sup>

The department has conducted nearly all types of liver transplants: traditional, piggyback, from living-donor to split liver to heterotopic liver transplants in the spleen fossa. It conducted China's first living-donor liver transplant, Asia's first combined heart-liver-kidney transplant, the world's first heterotopic liver transplant in the spleen fossa, the world's first dual split heterotopic liver transplant with one supplied liver, Asia's longest-surviving combined liver-kidney-spleen transplant, the living-donor liver transplant on the youngest recipient, and the liver transplant at the highest elevation.<sup>130</sup>

The director of this department, Dou Kefeng, successfully conducted China's first living-donor liver transplant in 1997. Dou currently serves as the vice director of the Chinese Medical Association (CMA)'s Surgery Division, vice director of the CMA's People's Liberation Army Organ Transplant Division, and holds a range of other professional roles. These positions have led him to preside over major national research projects connected with the 863 Plan and a variety of other important research programs under civilian and military auspices. Total funding for his current research projects exceeds 20 million RMB.<sup>131</sup>

The hospital's **urology department** claims to be the largest and most comprehensive in northwestern China. Its official website says it has 80 beds, performs 50,000 outpatient services per year, and conducts about 2,000 operations per year, 70% of which are large or medium-scale operations. In 1978, the department conducted the first allograft kidney transplant in northwestern China. It claims to lead the country in survival ratios with its kidney transplant patients and the transplanted kidneys. Combined multiple-organ transplantation is one of its specialties. In January 2005, it conducted the first combined liver-kidney-spleen transplant, which became

the sixth case in the world. However, its official website states that it conducts only 40 to 60 kidney transplants per year since it completed the first allograft kidney transplant in northwestern China in 1978.<sup>132</sup>

The extent of its pioneering surgeries, however, would indicate that there is far more activity going on.

**The cardiovascular surgery department** of Xijing Hospital is a nationally prioritized discipline and a post-doctoral station. It maintains frequent academic exchanges with some of the world's best cardiovascular hospitals in the U.S., Germany, France, United Kingdom, Australia, Japan, and Mexico, employing 12 internationally- renowned experts as guest professors and providing clinical internships to international students.<sup>133</sup>

The department has 3 hospital inpatient sections with 180 beds, an ICU section with 30 beds, 6 dedicated operating rooms, and a cardiovascular research lab of 2,000 square meters equipped with the advanced equipment and a large team. Heart transplantation has become routine surgery at this hospital, its website says. The department conducts close to 3,000 operations annually, 65% of which are complex operations on serious diseases.

The department twice completed three consecutive heart transplants within one day, one instance of which was attributed to vice director Professor Wang Hongbing, who holds the national record for that particular feat. Professor Cai Zhenjie, director of the Armed Police General Hospital Cardiovascular Disease Research Institute and long-time director of the Fourth Military Medical University Cardiovascular Surgery Research Institute, is the other record holder as of September 2003.<sup>134</sup>



## SUMMARIES

Hospital Highlights	Hospital Qualifications & Facts
<p>1.</p> <p><b>First Affiliated Hospital of People's Liberation Army General Hospital</b></p> <p>(People's Liberation Army No. 304 Hospital)</p> <p>National level renal transplant centre</p>	<p>This is the first affiliated hospital of the People's Liberation Army General Hospital. The Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery is its key department with a strong technical force of many well-known specialists and professors. Currently it has 3 Master's degree advisors, 2 postdoctoral fellows, 5 staff with PhDs and 4 with Master's degrees. It has 60 inpatient beds, admits more than 1,700 inpatients and conducts more than 1200 surgeries per year.<sup>135</sup></p> <p>The current director is concurrent professor Jiang Kai, deputy director of the Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery at the People's Liberation Army General Hospital. Jiang was under the tutelage of a well-known hepatobiliary surgery specialist in China, named Huang Zhiqiang, a member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering. Jiang studied liver transplantation at Queen Mary Hospital of the University of Hong Kong under professor S.T. Fan. Jiang was responsible for a number of major programs of the Ministry of Science and Technology, the National Natural Science Foundation of China, and other military special programs.</p> <p>The Department of Urologic Surgery has over 30 medical staff, including 1 chief surgeon/professor, 7 associate chief surgeons; 7 staff with PhDs and 4 staff with Master's degrees. In recent years the department has developed its business rapidly and has had a certain influence in the Beijing region and national wide.<sup>136</sup></p> <p>Director of this department, renal transplant specialist Ye Linyang has been working in the field for 28 years. He has taught dozens of junior doctors and helped some other institutions to carry out kidney transplants. He has trained a number of core organ transplant personnel.<sup>137</sup></p>
	

3.

### Air Force General Hospital

National level renal transplant centre



Urologic Surgery Department

This is the clinical teaching hospital for more than 10 universities, such as the Second Military Medical University, the Third Military Medical University, the Fourth Military Medical University, etc. It has 2 leading scientists who lead the People's Liberation Army general medical technology, 1 Air Force chief expert, 13 Air Force level experts, 76 high-level scientific and technological personnel, 18 experts receive special allowances from the State Council. It is a national medical training base, has 125 Master and doctoral advisors, 34 doctorate or Master joint authorization. In 2015, it had 17 post-doctoral stations, over 600 graduate students, interns and visiting physicians. It had undertaken more than 110 research programs for the state, the army and the City of Beijing by 2014.<sup>138</sup>

It has nearly 300 deputy chief physicians or above, and 400 professionals with Master's or Ph. D. degrees. This hospital has over 1000 registered beds.




This hospital has been doing clinical research and practice in liver, kidney, pancreas-kidney, cornea, bone marrow, and stem cell transplantation.

It started kidney transplants in 1986, and has many associated departments related to kidney transplantation, which has guaranteed its seamless development. The hospital offers a special "green channel" (wait-free service) for renal transplant patients.

Kidney transplantation is the important featured specialty of its Urologic Surgery Department. It can carry out 5 kidney transplantation operations simultaneously.<sup>139</sup> This department has 7 professionals with senior titles, 6 with doctoral degrees and 3 with Master's degrees. It has 70 beds.<sup>140</sup>

The hospital conducted the military's first combined pancreas-renal transplantation in 1999, and it was also the first hospital in the Beijing area to carry out a liver transplant.<sup>141</sup>

The director of its Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, Zhang Hongyi, is a doctoral advisor. He engaged in liver transplantation research in 1989, and obtained special national liver transplant funding. He studied at the University of Tokyo as a visiting scholar in 2000, participating in live liver transplant clinical work. He has published more than 60 papers in domestic and foreign core journals, and gained many Science and Technology Progress Awards of the military and from the Ministry of Health.<sup>142</sup>

	<p>Its hematology department has carried out half-matching bone marrow transplants since 1999, and claims to remain at a leading level both in China and abroad.<sup>143</sup></p>
<p>4.</p> <p><b>Armed Police General Hospital</b></p> <p>National level liver and renal transplant centre</p>   	<p>The Armed Police General Hospital, formerly the Central Guards Regiment Health Centre, is a large, modern, comprehensive 3A hospital providing medical care, health care, education, research, and rescue services. The hospital has 1,380 beds. Its staff includes 13 doctoral advisors and 100 Master's advisors. It is a national-class postdoctoral research station and a training base for medical students and postgraduates.<sup>144</sup></p> <p>Its Liver Transplant Institute is claimed to be Beijing's largest liver transplant centre. It was jointly founded by the hospital and the Tianjing Oriental Organ Transplant Centre in late 2001, with liver transplant specialist Shen Zhongyang as the director. It set up a highly-skilled organ transplant team with rich clinical experience in performing liver and kidney surgery, organ transplantation medicine, and organ transplant care. Shen established a standard procedure for liver transplantation that has made it a routine clinical practice in China. Shen's teams in Tianjing and Beijing both set, and maintained a record of carrying out the most transplants in China.<sup>145</sup></p> <p>This hospital's website claims that the volume of liver transplants ranked second place nationwide from 2003 to early 2008. During this period, Shen helped 47 hospitals in 16 provinces start their own liver transplantation services.<sup>146</sup></p> <p>Zang Yunjin joined the Liver Transplant Institute in January 2005 and served as deputy director. From January 2005 to January 2008, he also instructed many hospitals in Hebei, Henan, and Shandong province to carry out liver transplants.<sup>147</sup></p> <p>Chen Xinguo began to specialize in liver transplant clinical work in 2002. Chen participated in nearly 2,000 liver transplant surgeries in 13 years and has independently completed over 600 liver transplants. Chen pioneered several types of transplants in China and has completed difficult transplant surgeries, including combined liver-kidney and split liver transplants. He also assisted over 10 institutes inside and outside Beijing to carry out liver transplants. Chen was responsible for major initiatives of two state projects—The 863 Program and The 973 Program, two provincial projects, and two projects for Chinese People's Armed Police Force.<sup>148</sup></p>



In 2005, Liu Hang from the Oriental Organ Transplant Centre formed a renal transplant team at this institute. By July 2010, the number of kidney transplants performed by the team had ranked first in the Beijing-Tianjin area.<sup>149</sup> Liu also trained over 10 junior surgeons in liver and kidney procurement.

Niu Yujian has been working in the transplant field for nearly 20 years, and founded the organ transplant drop-in centre. The centre treats more than 30,000 organ transplant recipients annually, including liver, kidney, lung, combined liver-kidney and pancreas-renal transplant recipients.<sup>150</sup>

5.

### The General Hospital of Shenyang Military Region

National level kidney, heart and lung transplant centre



This is one of the largest military hospitals in China. The hospital's official website and its domestic internet have hardly any information about the scale of organ transplants.

Its kidney transplant centre is well known in China. This department's featured specialties include allograft kidney transplantation. Currently, it has 11 surgeons, including 7 with senior professional titles, 5 with doctoral degrees and 2 with Master's degrees.<sup>151</sup>

Currently its official website shows: "Since it successfully carried out the first case of an allograft kidney transplant in August 1978, the hospital has completed more than 1700 cases of kidney transplant." "It has 36 inpatient beds." This less than 100 average annual transplant volume obviously does not match its status of "one of the most famous transplant centres in the country."

Liu Long, the director of its urologic surgery department, specializes in kidney transplantation. Liu is a committee member of the Chinese Organ Transplantation Society and the Kidney Transplantation Group of the Chinese Urological Association. He is also the deputy director of the People's Liberation Army Organ Transplant Professional Committee.

The website of its hepatobiliary surgery department shows that it has 11 surgeons, including 1 chief and 7 deputy chief surgeons. Among them are 1 postdoctoral fellow, 4 doctorates and 3 Master's degree holders. The only message about liver transplantation on this web page states that Zhou Wenping, director of this department, studied Liver Transplant in Sweden's Hudding Hospital from 1996 to 1997. He successfully

	<p>implemented the first liver transplant in the Shenyang Military Region in October 2002.<sup>152</sup></p> <p>The hospital's ophthalmology department is renowned in the People's Liberation Army, especially for its specialty of cornea transplantation. The hospital claims to have the largest eye bank in northeastern China as well as in the entire military. This eye bank has abundant donor sources. The quantity of cornea transplants performed is at the forefront among major hospitals in the northeast. It is also known as the only hospital in the Shenyang region capable of readily providing supplies to meet the demand of cornea transplantation patients.<sup>153</sup></p>
<p>8.</p> <p><b>Nanfang Hospital of Southern Medical University</b></p> <p>National level liver, kidney, pancreas and small intestines transplant centre</p> <div data-bbox="199 1062 686 1373" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="199 1392 686 1713" data-label="Image"> </div>	<p>This is the first affiliated hospital of the Southern Medical University (formerly the First Military Medical University). As the earliest medical centre to serve foreigners, Nanfang Hospital has admitted more than 110,000 patients from over 90 countries and regions. The Chinese Communist Party Central Military Commission named it "Exemplary Medical Division [Serving] Overseas Chinese." It ranks 16<sup>th</sup> in the latest ranking for China's best hospitals (Fudan edition). The hospital has 2,225 beds, more than 600 senior professionals and technical personnel, 102 doctoral advisors, and 148 Master's advisors.<sup>154</sup></p> <p>The Department of Organ Transplantation has over 30 medical staff members, including 2 professors, 6 associate professors and associate chief surgeons, and 4 attending surgeons. The majority of the professionals have PhDs. Three of them were trained as post-doctoral fellows at the Organ Transplant Centre of the University of Pittsburgh, the Organ Transplant Centre of Northwestern University, and the Organ Transplant Centre of University of Cincinnati, respectively.<sup>155</sup></p> <p>The head of the kidney transplant centre, Professor Yu Lixin, a PhD advisor, is a distinguished expert for the Bureau of Health Care for Central Officials, head of the national kidney transplant professional group, and chairman of the Guangdong Organ Transplantation Society. He has achieved an advanced level internationally in research on kidney, liver, pancreas, and abdominal multi-organ transplants.<sup>156</sup> In collaboration with colleagues, Yu has completed over 3,800 surgical cases of kidney transplants. He has published over 200 papers as the first author, and trained one hundred graduate students so far.</p> <p>157</p>

	<p>In a paper published in 2004, he stated that as early as November 2001, the hospital had conducted 2,123 kidney transplants. The hospital consistently ranks second in the nation for the volume of kidney transplants performed.<sup>158</sup></p> <p>The research conducted by this Department of Kidney Transplantation has reached an internationally advanced level. In addition, the research in the field of liver transplants, combined pancreas-kidney and liver-kidney transplants has been leading nationally. Since 1978, the quantity and quality of kidney transplants are among the national top list, ranking second to top in China and top in Guangdong Province.<sup>159</sup></p> <p>Its Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery is one of largest of three liver transplant centres in southern China. It carried out relevant basic and clinical research early, and is one of the institutions carrying out the largest volume of liver transplants in Guangdong Province. The centre is state-authorized to offer Doctorate Degree. In recent years, it has been responsible for more than 10 programs from the National Natural Science Foundation, the Natural Science Foundation of Guangdong Province, and the Key Technologies R &amp; D Program of Guangdong Province, while supported by one million RMB of funding.<sup>160</sup></p> <p>Professor Zhou Jie, the director of the Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, a PhD advisor, has especially deep knowledge in the subject of liver transplantation. Deputy Director Yang Dinghua, a PhD advisor, has worked in the area of clinical application and research on hepatobiliary surgery and liver transplants for over 20 years.<sup>161</sup></p> <p>The hospital has trained a large number of doctoral and Master's students in its kidney transplantation program. These students began with no knowledge of kidney transplantation but became relatively skilled kidney transplant specialists after finishing their internships.<sup>162</sup></p>
<p>6.</p> <p><b>No. 117 Hospital of Nanjing Military Region</b></p> <p>National level kidney transplant centre</p>	<p>This is the largest comprehensive military general hospital in Zhejiang Province that combines medical treatment, education, research and health care. It serves as a teaching hospital for Zhejiang University, Second Military Medical University, Jiangsu University, Anhui Medical University, Wenzhou Medical</p>

	<p>University, and Medical College of Hangzhou Normal University.<sup>163</sup> It has over 1000 beds.<sup>164</sup></p> <p>Its large kidney disease centre provides internal medicine and surgical therapy, dialysis treatment, and kidney transplant for kidney diseases. The centre currently has 83 beds. It's one of three medical institutions in Zhejiang Province permitted to perform kidney transplantation operations.<sup>165</sup> However one can hardly find any information related to its organ transplant volume on the website.</p> <p>Xu Longgen is the chief surgeon in the kidney transplant team. He is the deputy director of the Organ Transplantation Association of the Nanjing Military Region, and a standing committee member of Zhejiang Organ Transplantation Association. He has worked in this area for almost 30 years. However, the only transplant volume data on the website shows that Xu has given guidance in carrying out over 600 cases of kidney transplants.<sup>166</sup></p>
<p>9.</p> <p><b>Zhujiang Hospital of Southern Medical University</b></p> <p>National level kidney transplant centre</p> 	<p>This is the second affiliated hospital of the Southern Medical University and the School of Clinical Medicine. It has more than 400 senior medical staff, with over 90% holding Master's degrees in the medical field. The hospital has a capacity of 2,200 beds.<sup>167</sup></p> <p>Organ transplantation is the hospital's featured specialty. It was among the earliest institutions with accredited doctoral programs in organ transplantation. Its organ transplant centre is one of China's major transplant centres, and has achieved an internationally advanced level in cadaveric renal transplantation, relative-donor kidney transplantation, liver and combined pancreas-kidney transplantation. Its kidney transplantation enjoys widespread repute both in China and abroad.<sup>168</sup></p> <p>The centre is broken into three sections: an organ transplant ward, blood purification facilities, and a transplant immunity research centre (including tissue typing). Its website shows the transplant ward has 42 expandable beds, 30 hotel style single rooms, and 10 ICU beds. All its general wards have a separate bathroom, color TV, refrigerator, and telephone.<sup>169</sup></p> <p>There are 37 members in the department. It has 8 professors and associate professors, 2 associate chief technicians, and 4</p>

lecturers, including 6 PhDs, with Master's degrees, two who has studied abroad, and 4 doctoral and Master's advisors.

According to a website archive in 2013, the centre had already performed over 3,100 kidney transplants. After three years, the number of total kidney transplants shown on the website didn't increase, but was reduced to around 2000. This transplant centre received various national and provincial research funding of over 3.7 million yuan as part of the tenth five-year plan. They have published over 70 academic papers in the past 3 years, 13 are included as part of the Science Citation Index, one of the article has SCI impact factor of 36.6. It has developed large number of doctorate, master's and fellows over the years.

170

Zhao Ming, director of the organ transplant department and a member of the National Organ Transplant Committee, has very rich experience in kidney, pancreas, combined pancreas-kidney, liver, and islet cell transplantation.<sup>171</sup> He is responsible for a number of major national, military, and Guangdong province research projects, and has published over 20 papers in major journals and participated in the writing of two books.

Lin Minzhuan used to be the deputy director at the hospital (he is now deputy director of organ transplant department at the Third Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical College). When he was on staff he personally conducted 2,600 kidney transplants, dozens of liver transplants, and combined pancreas-kidney transplants, according to the hospital's website. He has directed or worked for a number of hospitals in organ transplants, and is vice chairman of the Organ Transplantation Group of the Guangzhou Committee of the Medical Society, and a standing committee member of the Organ Transplantation Group of the Guangdong Provincial Committee.<sup>172</sup>

The hospital does not have a liver transplant permit, but it performed liver transplants. Its hepatobiliary surgery department website says that it began liver transplants in 2001, and that since then its technology has matured. It completed the first Rh-negative rare blood type, and the first "no-blood transfusion" liver transplant surgery in mainland China. The longest patient survival after kidney transplant exceeded 14 years.<sup>173</sup>

<p>7.</p> <p><b>No. 180 Hospital of Nanjing Military Region</b></p> <p>National level liver transplant centre</p> 	<p>The hospital's liver transplant centre has 4 chief surgeons, 3 deputy chief surgeons, 1 PhD, and 10 staff members with Master's degrees. The hospital hosts Master's degree training units for many well-known medical universities, including Southern Medical University, Medical College of Nanchang University, Fujian Medical University, etc.</p> <p>In September 2002, the centre successfully performed the first liver transplantation in southern Fujian Province. It holds 4 "national first and only" records in liver transplantation technology. It has 126 beds.<sup>174</sup></p> <p>Zhang Chenghua, director of the liver transplant centre, has a good reputation and is influential among his peers.<sup>175</sup> He has expertise in maintaining the function of organs, liver and kidney transplantation.<sup>176</sup></p> <p>Its Ophthalmic Department is the Ophthalmology Centre of Nanjing Military. It has spearheaded keratoplasty in Fujian Province, and established the Quanzhou eye bank. It routinely carries out keratoplasty and amniotic membrane transplants.<sup>177</sup> In June 2010, it was officially named the No. 180 Ophthalmic Hospital. It has 180 beds, over 10 staff members with senior professional titles, and 22 with Master's degrees and above.<sup>178</sup></p>
<p>10.</p> <p><b>Daping Hospital of Third Military Medical University</b></p> <p>National level kidney transplant centre</p> <p>The Department of Urologic Surgery</p>	<p>This hospital has over 2,000 professional technical staff, including over 200 of senior rank, nearly 200 PhD and Master's advisors, an academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, and 4 principal scientists of the state "973" project. All of its clinical disciplines and first level disciplines in biomedical engineering offer PhD and graduate degree programs with clinical post-doctoral research stations. It trains over 1,800 students from various disciplines and accepts over 500 post-graduate physicians annually.</p> <p>It was one of the first hospitals in China to carry out heart, liver, lung, kidney, and other major organ transplants. It performed the first pediatric heart transplant in China, and its lung transplant survival time ranks second in China.<sup>179</sup></p> <p>Its Department of Urologic Surgery was founded in 1965 as one of China's earliest urologic in-patient wards. It has distinct advantages and features in renal transplantation; its academic and technological strength are advanced in southwestern China</p>



and even nationally. Its academic disciplines also exert important influence in the country. Its team includes 11 senior professionals, 7 intermediate professionals, 6 post-doctoral fellows, and 11 PhDs. It has more than 150 beds.<sup>180</sup>

This department has 5 PhD and 2 Master's advisors. It recruits 8 to 10 PhD and graduate students each year. In total, it has trained over 100 medical PhD and Master's students and several hundred post-graduate physicians for the military and the region. It currently undertakes over 20 projects, including those from the National Natural Science Foundation of China, Ministry of Health Research Funds, and the Ministry of Education's Starting Foundation for Talent Returning from Overseas. In recent years, it has won 13 military, provincial, and ministry-level awards and obtained over 30 national patents. It has published over 40 SCI research papers overseas and over 200 articles in domestic journals.

The hospital's annual gross revenue was 36 million RMB in the late 1990s, when transplant operations had just begun. In 2009, its revenue exceeded 900 million RMB, a 25 fold increase.<sup>181</sup>

The hospital has undertaken over 660 major and key research projects, including the state "973" and "863" programs, as well as those from the National Natural Science Foundation. It has won over 150 second prize awards or above at the national, military, provincial, and ministerial levels. In China's twelfth five-year plan, it was awarded more than 400 national patents. In 2014, it earned 10 million RMB from its scientific and technological achievements. In just the past 5 years, it has published over 650 high-quality articles in the SCI and EI journals and the three top journals, *Cell*, *Nature* and *Science*.

11.

### No. 153 Hospital of Jinan Military Region

National level kidney transplant centre

This hospital was founded through the merger of the People's Liberation Army No. 153 Hospital and the People's Liberation Army No. 460 Hospital (former People's Liberation Army Air Force Zhengzhou Hospital)<sup>182</sup>. It is the teaching base for dozens of military universities, including the Fourth Military Medical University, People's Liberation Army Medical College, Bethune Medical University, Zhengzhou Medical University, etc. It has trained a large number of experts for both military and civilian hospitals. It has over 1,800 beds, 5 post-doctoral fellows, over 30 staff with PhD degrees, over 120 staff with Master's degrees, over 130 staff with senior professional titles, and over 150 with intermediate professional titles.<sup>183</sup>



Its Urologic Surgery Department pioneered kidney transplant surgery in Henan Province in the 1980s. Kidney transplantation has become the hospital's specialty and is domestically "state of the art" The department has 8 senior technical staff, 2 staff members with PhDs, and 3 staff members with Master's degrees. It has 80 beds.<sup>184</sup>

According to media reports, this hospital had completed about 800 cases of kidney transplants as early as in September 2000. It actively solicited business in Southeast Asia.<sup>185</sup>

On September 26, 2000, the Overseas Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan column of *People's Daily* reported this type of story: Lu Fang, a 53-year-old private school teacher in Taipei, learned from the media that the People's Liberation Army 460 Hospital had successfully conducted about 800 kidney transplants. Lu Fang arrived the hospital in Zhengzhou on September 3. After eight days, the transplant experts spent more than three hours to implement a kidney transplant for Lu Fang. Since the disease situation was complex, this hospital specifically prepared two kidney "donors" for her transplant surgery.

According to a doctor's thesis from the Urologic Surgery Department of the People's Liberation Army No. 460 Hospital, by 2005, the hospital had carried out at least 1,217 kidney transplants.<sup>186</sup> The department began liver transplants in 2003.

www.china-kidney.com was the official website of the Central China People's Liberation Army Renal Transplant Collaboration, which was formerly the People's Liberation Army 460 Hospital Urology Surgery. The contents of this website included an online booking transplant form, a transplant expert's quiz, a video on a live kidney transplant surgery, and an organ transplant matching software available for download. (The site can no longer be accessed.)<sup>187</sup>

12.

## People's Liberation Army No. 452 Hospital

(Air Force Hospital of Chengdu Military Command)

National level kidney transplant centre



According to a *Xinhua* report in 2009, the People's Liberation Army 452 (Chengdu Air Force) hospital, spearheaded by the development of kidney transplantation, leaped from a "township-level scale" to the equivalent of a large hospital within several years. It claims that it has performed the most kidney transplants in Sichuan Province.<sup>188</sup>


In 2000, the hospital had 89 vacancies for doctors, and its facilities and equipment remained at the same level as they were in the early 1990s. Additionally, the hospital owed external debts of over 6 million RMB. However as of 2008, it had increased its in-patient-bed numbers from 210 to more than 1,000; the value of its medical equipment increased from 30 million to 120 million RMB, and the hospital's income increased from 20 million in 2000 to 260 million RMB in 2008.<sup>189</sup>

At present, the hospital has more than 1,500 beds, 78 senior professionals, 195 intermediate professionals, 26 staff with PhDs, 95 with Master's degrees, and a large number of post-doctoral fellows. The hospital's kidney transplant capabilities are well-known both in southwestern China and nationwide.<sup>190</sup>

On April 28, 2006, a reporter from an overseas media conducted an investigation into this hospital under the guise of a relative of a patient looking for organs. Yahong Xu, the director of the urologic surgery department, said that after mid-May 2006, there would be a number of kidneys available for transplant, and also that there were some voluntary donors, and that organs would be provided by young, healthy, Falun Gong practitioners. Xu himself had conducted more than 500 transplants, or more than 100 per year over the previous two or three years.<sup>191</sup>

After this was publicly exposed, the hospital deleted pages containing transplant data from its official site. Xu's personal web page claimed that he had a high reputation in the field of organ transplantation in southwestern China and within the entire military, but shows he has only carried out 287 kidney transplants during his nearly 20 years of experience in renal transplantation.<sup>192</sup>

During the same investigation, Honghui Li, the director of the kidney transplant centre at Tsinghua University Yuquan Hospital (Second Hospital of Tsinghua University) in Beijing, said that, due to the recent lack of donors in Beijing, he had been assigned to Chengdu, Sichuan Province a couple of months ago,

	where there were more kidney sources in renal transplantation. <sup>193</sup>
<p>32.</p> <p><b>Shaanxi Armed Police Corps Hospital</b></p> <p>National level kidney transplant centre</p> 	<p>This hospital claims to be among the top in the nation in the field of kidney and heart transplantation. Its patients come from nearly 20 provinces and cities in China, as well as regions including Hong Kong, Taiwan, and overseas.<sup>194</sup></p> <p>The hospital's Wanke Heart Centre has a first-class surgical team that consists of many of China's renowned experts and scholars who have studied overseas. The centre claims to have carried out the most heart transplants in China.<sup>195</sup></p> <p>Senior medical specialists in liver transplantation and hepatobiliary surgery have been hired to work part time or as consultants from the People's Liberation Army General Hospital, the Armed Police General Hospital, etc. Meanwhile, it has recruited college students from more than 30 prestigious universities, greatly improving the quality and structure of the medical team.<sup>196</sup></p> <p>Kidney transplantation is one of its fields of expertise. Zhao Xueyi, vice president and academic discipline leader, has conducted a large number of kidney transplant research projects and studies, and applied them to clinical practice. Zhao has also set three national records.</p> <p>The hospital performed three transplants simultaneously in the morning of June 7, 2005, with more than 30 medical staff on the front lines. Professor Liu Zhenwen, a renowned liver transplant expert, served as the chief surgeon of liver transplants. Professor Zhao Xueyi, the director for the kidney transplant centre, was the chief surgeon for kidney transplants.<sup>197</sup></p>
<p>89.</p> <p><b>General Hospital of Jinan Military Command</b></p> <p>National level liver, kidney transplant centre</p>	<p>This hospital has 2,360 beds, 390 staff with graduate degrees and above, including 177 PhDs and post-doctoral fellows, and 213 staff with master's degrees. Its specialties include kidney, liver, cornea and bone marrow transplants.<sup>198</sup></p> <p>In 1987, the hospital established its Urologic Surgery Department, which was approved to be the Urologic Surgery Centre of Jinan Military Command. In 2005, it was approved to serve as a kidney transplant centre and dialysis centre for the military by the People's Liberation Army General Logistics</p>



Department. Since 2003, it has carried out various liver, combined liver-kidney, and other types of transplants.<sup>199</sup> Its transplant volume ranks among the top ten in China and the top five in the military.<sup>200</sup>

Many members of its transplant surgery department have studied at well-known liver transplant centres, including Shanghai Changzheng Hospital, the Eastern Hepatobiliary Surgery Hospital in Shanghai, and the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University.

Director Zhen Zhong of the hepatobiliary surgery department studied under academician Wu Mengchao at the Eastern Hepatobiliary Surgery Hospital in Shanghai. He also studied pancreatic surgery under Professor Hu Xiangui at Changhai Hospital in Shanghai.<sup>201</sup>

On December 1, 2008, *Qilu Evening News* reported that Director Li Xiangtie was leading the urologic surgery team with top-notch surgeons/physicians. The team was capable of performing 6 kidney transplants simultaneously. It set a national record of performing 16 kidney transplants within 24 hours. Its annual transplant volume has ranked among the nation's top 10 for 10 consecutive years.<sup>202</sup>

The *Qilu Evening News* reported on July 28, 2003 that this hospital charges 30,000 to 40,000 RMB for a kidney transplant and 20,000 to 40,000 RMB per year for immunosuppressive drugs thereafter. At the time, it had performed more than 1,300 kidney transplants.<sup>203</sup>

The hospital's website states that its urologic surgery department has completed 1,500 kidney transplants since 1978.<sup>204</sup> However, according to the *Qilu Evening News* in 2008, the department once performed 16 kidney transplants in 24 hours. In addition, transplantation.org.cn reported in 2012 that director Zhang Aimin, claimed that the hospital had performed more than 2,500 kidney transplants between 1978 and 2012.<sup>205</sup> The total now showing on the hospital's website in 2016 is 1,000 fewer than Zhang's figure in 2012.

Since 2003, its hepatobiliary surgery centre has carried out the first liver transplant in the Jinan Military Region and the first combined liver-kidney transplant in the province.<sup>206</sup>

Its Ophthalmology Centre established a cornea transplant centre and operates the province's first eye bank.<sup>207</sup>

123.

### General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command

National level liver, kidney transplant centre



This hospital has the largest urologic surgery department in southern China and among the southern military command. It began to conduct kidney transplants in 1981. Its staff includes 4 master's and PhD advisors, one General-level specialist, 8 decorated experts, 7 post-doctoral fellows and staff with PhDs, and 8 staff with master's degrees. It is noted as having first-class specialized equipment.<sup>208</sup>

The department has led and participated in over 20 research projects funded by the National Natural Science Foundation, the Ministry of Health, and the Guangdong Province Science Committee. It has received 6 national patents and edited nearly 20 monographs. It has published more than 300 papers domestically (more than 10 in SCI journals).

The hospital's liver transplant centre has a strong and versatile team that is among the best in the province.<sup>209</sup> It has carried out clinical research on liver transplants since the 1980s. In recent years, it has completed allogeneic liver, allogeneic piggyback liver, secondary liver, and liver-kidney transplants. It also conducted liver transplants for the elderly (the oldest patient was 78, being the oldest liver transplant recipient in the world).

Professor Huo Feng is skilled in liver transplantation. He studied under academician Wu Mengchao of the Chinese Academy of Science.<sup>210</sup>

Wang Shaoping, who oversees transplants, is a relatively influential liver transplant specialist in the country and a standing committee member of the Guangzhou Military Command Organ Transplantation Society. He is a contributing editor of the national core Journal of Hepatopancreatobiliary Surgery and has published more than 20 papers. He has led two research projects funded by the Guangdong Science Foundation and received two military science and technology progress awards.<sup>211</sup>

"The high success rate, fewer complications, fast sourcing of donor livers, high quality of donor livers, and lower cost of surgery are the advantages of liver transplantation in our department." Its liver transplant operations are at the forefront in Guangdong Province in terms of surgery volume.<sup>212</sup>

In the morning of April 21, 2006, the director of its urologic surgery department, Zhu (male with a Hakka accent) told a WOIPFG investigator assuming the identity of a transplant patient over the phone, "Come as quickly as possible. There

	<p>were 5 transplants last night and 6 more transplants scheduled for tonight. There are some scheduled for next week as well.”<sup>213</sup></p> <p>Its ophthalmology department conducts cornea transplants.</p>
<p>130.</p> <p><b>No. 181 Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command</b></p> <p>National level liver and kidney transplant centre</p>  <p>PLA Kidney Transplant &amp; Dialysis Centre</p>	<p>This is a training base for graduate students of Southern Medical University, the Third Military Medical University in Chongqing, the Second Military Medical University in Shanghai, and other schools. It has a number of People’s Liberation Army medical centres, clinical bases, research institutes, and key specialties under the Guangzhou Military Command. The hospital has over 200 specialists and professors with associate senior titles or above, and over 200 staff with PhD and graduate degrees in medicine. It has more than 1,500 beds.<sup>214</sup></p> <p>It is known to have strong organ transplant capabilities. It serves as the organ transplant centre for Guangzhou Military Command and is the director unit of the academic commission of organ transplantation under the Guangzhou Military Command. It also hosts the organ transplantation branch of the Guangxi Medical Association. It conducted its first kidney transplant in 1986 and the first pancreas-kidney transplant in Guangdong and Guangxi provinces in 2000.</p> <p>A People’s Liberation Army Kidney Transplant and Dialysis Centre was established in its nephrology department. Its kidney transplantation capabilities are claimed to be at an advanced level in the People’s Liberation Army and at a leading level in the Guangzhou Military Command and the Guangxi region. Its staff includes 2 PhD advisors, 4 master’s advisors, 5 chief surgeons, 3 associate chief surgeons, and 4 attending physicians. It has 150 beds.<sup>215</sup></p> <p>The centre performed 8 transplant surgeries on December 30, 2012 alone, including heart, lung, kidney, liver, cornea, and islet cell transplants. Its organ transplant technology is known to be at a leading standard in the nation.<sup>216</sup> In March 2016, the hospital was recruiting two organ transplant liaisons.<sup>217</sup></p> <p>Sui Weiguo, the centre’s director, adopted various blood purification methods to remove antibodies in highly sensitive kidney transplant patients. This has significantly improved the transplant success rate. He is the chairman of the Guangzhou Military Command Transplantation Professional Committee,</p>

	<p>chairman of the Guangxi Medical Association Transplantation Subcommittee, and a board member of the People’s Liberation Army Organ Transplantation Association.<sup>218</sup></p> <p>The centre’s archived website shows that its bed and medical personnel count has not been updated since 2007. It still claims to perform over 150 kidney transplants per year since 2000. Based on the figure of 150 beds, each bed would in that case be used by only one patient every year. For such a small number of reported transplants, there would be no need for more than ten beds and one chief surgeon, let alone a whole building.</p> <p>The hospital is not qualified to conduct heart transplants, and its website does not mention the subject. However, Sui Weiguo and other transplantation experts published a paper about acute rejection of heart transplants, based on a study of a group of 157 of his heart transplant patients. Therefore, Sui Weiguo, the director of the kidney transplant centre, has performed heart transplants as well.<sup>219</sup></p> <p>Moreover, Pan Yuchen from People’s Liberation Army No. 181 Hospital and other experts from the cardiothoracic surgery department of the People’s Hospital of Guangxi, conducted experiments and clinical research in heart transplantation using a partially continuous beating technique. The technique is advanced internationally and has been applied in other hospitals extensively.<sup>220</sup></p> <p>The hepatobiliary surgery department’s archived website shows that it has had 50 beds since 2011 and performed over 30 liver transplants in total. However, the number was deleted in 2013.<sup>221</sup> The equivalent annual volume of transplants would not meet even the Ministry of Health’s minimum requirement for transplant certification.</p> <p>In the late 1990s, this hospital and the People’s Liberation Army General Hospital in Beijing began sharing medical resources and set up remote online consultations. In early 2005, it spent 250,000 RMB to build a remote medical network through military satellites, connecting over 200 military hospitals and more than 1,000 experts. This remote treatment model provides patients with a platform for accessing high-end medical resources.<sup>222</sup></p>
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131.

### No. 303 Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command

National level kidney transplant centre



The hospital has more than 1,200 professional staff, including 112 with senior titles and 208 PhDs, master's degree holders, and post-doctoral fellows. Its organ transplantation department is a specialized centre of the Guangzhou Military Command.<sup>223</sup>

The Organ Transplant Centre of the hospital was established in May 2004. The first liver-kidney combined transplant was carried out in 2005.<sup>224</sup> In 2010, it established a Transplantation Research Institute and Key Laboratory Training Base that integrates clinical care, education, and research. It has over 20 post-doctoral fellows, PhDs, and Master's.<sup>225</sup>

Its 10-story organ transplantation building became operational in 2006.<sup>226</sup> It performs kidney, liver, heart, lung, cornea, and multi-organ transplants.

Sun Xuyong, president of the hospital's Transplantation Research Institute, director of the Guangxi Transplantation Key Laboratory, and director of the Organ Transplant Centre of Guangzhou Military Command, studied under Professor Yu Lixin. Sun founded the Organ Transplant Centre at No. 303 Hospital in May 2004 and founded the hospital's Transplantation Research Institute in June 2010. His research in kidney transplantation for high-risk uremia patients and multi-organ transplantation is at a leading level in China.<sup>227</sup>

Though the hospital is qualified for only kidney transplants, it has also carried out liver, lung, and cornea transplants. According to a *Guangxi News* report, on December 14, 2012, more than 60 doctors carried out 6 transplant surgeries in 6 operating rooms simultaneously at No. 303 Hospital on that day. These included liver, lung, pancreas-kidney, and kidney transplants, as well as two cornea transplants. The surgeries continued until 1:00 am and ultimately achieved success.<sup>228</sup>

Dr. Sun Xuyong stated that the six organs were procured from the same donor, but did not explain the source of the donor. Lan Liugen, deputy director of the surgery division, indicated that this procedure at the hospital had reached an internationally advanced level, and that only transplant hospitals in the United States, Germany, Japan, and other developed countries can procure multiple organs from the same donor simultaneously. At the time, only two hospitals in China had this capability; the other was the Tongji Organ Transplant Research Institute of the Huazhong University of Science and Technology.<sup>229</sup>

	<p>Its organ transplantation department has published 23 academic papers in recent years (12 in core journals), including a series of clinical research on kidney transplants for elderly patients that had won a second-prize People's Liberation Army medical achievement award.<sup>230</sup></p> <p>This hospital's Eye Centre is a key discipline for the Guangzhou Military Command and the hospital itself. It is an ophthalmology education base for the Third Military Medical University, Southern Medical University, and other universities. It was one of the earliest institutions in China to carry out cornea transplants. Its surgical volume and technology are at the forefront in Guangxi Province.<sup>231</sup></p>
<p>13.</p> <p><b>Chengdu Military General Hospital</b></p> <p>National level kidney transplant centre</p> 	<p>Chengdu Military General Hospital serves as a base for kidney-transplant-related medical treatment, research, and education in Southwestern China. It serves as a teaching hospital for the Third Military Medical University, Southwest Jiaotong University College of Medicine, and others. It has 2,500 beds, 11 post-doctoral fellows, 119 staff members with PhDs, 186 with Master's degrees, 153 professionals with senior titles, and 345 with intermediate titles.<sup>232</sup></p> <p>Its urologic surgery department is one of the main departments conducting organ transplants. Since 1979, the department has continuously carried out kidney transplants for the past several decades now, reaching an advanced level in China. It has 11 surgeons and physicians, including 3 professors and chief surgeons, 4 associate professors/associate chief surgeons, 4 attending surgeons, 5 staff members with PhDs, and 2 with Master's degrees. In addition to kidney transplants, the department also carries out liver and bone marrow transplants. The department has 50 inpatient beds.<sup>233 234</sup></p> <p>Its hepatobiliary surgery department has performed liver transplants extensively. The department has 2 professors, 3 associate professors, and 3 attending surgeons, all of whom hold PhD degrees and two of them were trained overseas. This department has 58 beds.<sup>235</sup></p>

103.

### Wuhan General Hospital of Guangzhou Military

National level liver, kidney, pancreas and small intestine transplant centre



This large, comprehensive military hospital located in the mid-southern region of China began to carry out clinical kidney and liver transplantation in the late 1970s. It was one of the pioneering institutions to conduct organ transplants in China.

Its urologic surgery department is now the centre of kidney transplantation in the Guangzhou Military Command.<sup>236</sup> It has 126 open beds and a professional team consisting mainly of PhDs and Master's degree holders.<sup>237</sup>

The hospital website claims its Urology Surgery Department has carried out more than 1,500 kidney transplants, more than 130 liver transplants and 11 combined liver and kidney transplants.<sup>238</sup>

However, just one surgeon—Tang Ligong, the chief surgeon of the department—is listed on the website as having carried out over 1,200 kidneys and more than 100 liver transplants.<sup>239</sup> Thus, if the number of transplants attributed to Tang was accurate, it would mean that the many other surgeons working full time at the hospital had only performed 300 kidney transplants over more than a decade.

The same problem arises with the data as of June 2009, when the website says that Tang Ligong had carried out 1,100 kidney transplants. 6 Based on these numbers, he only carried out around 100 transplants in the next 7 years. All this is suggestive of far greater transplant numbers than stated, and a deliberate attempt to obscure, distort, and low-ball the actual numbers.

Incidentally, Tang Ligong was caught in a telephone call, published in 2008, talking to an individual he took to be the family member of a patient. He said "It does not matter if donors are Falun or not. If it is needed, we use Falun Gong [practitioners]"<sup>240</sup>

The Second Affiliated Hospital of Hubei Medical University and Wuhan General Hospital coordinate over the use of source organs from Falun Gong practitioners according to WOIPFG's investigation.<sup>241</sup>

## Chapter Four: Approved National Civilian Transplant Centres

Organized and directed first by the Ministry of Health and later by its successor, the National Health and Family Planning Commission, civilian transplant centres also grew rapidly after 2000. This growth is apparent especially for the 55 national-level civilian transplant centres in the first batch approved by the Ministry of Health.

Before 2000, these institutions had matured in their technology in kidney and liver transplants. After 2000, the technology was applied to massive numbers of patients. Within a few years, liver and kidney transplants became routine clinical surgery; organ transplantation techniques and volume increased rapidly. These hospitals became the largest transplant centres in their areas, the country, and Asia. These national-level transplant centres popularized their clinical technology throughout the country, trained a large number of transplant doctors, and led the exponential growth of China's transplant industry.

### EXAMPLES

#### *Tianjin First Central Hospital Organ Transplant Institute*

(Oriental Organ Transplant Centre)



**Tianjin First Central Hospital's** Organ Transplant Institute is the largest transplant center in Asia and ranked first in China in the cumulative volume of transplants performed for sixteen consecutive years through the end of 2013.<sup>242</sup>

In September 1998, the hospital established its Organ Transplant Surgery Department, which became the Tianjin Organ Transplant Centre in December 2000 and the Oriental Organ Transplant Institute in November 2003. It integrates clinical practice, teaching, and research.<sup>243</sup> The Centre gained influence worldwide and was the first in mainland China to be included in the Clinical Transplants registry.<sup>244</sup>

## Shen Zhongyang

**Shen Zhongyang** is known as the founder of China's liver transplant field. From the time he graduated from China Medical University in 1984 until 1998, Shen twice studied in Japan. According to data from the Ho Leung Ho Lee Foundation,<sup>245</sup> after Shen returned to China in 1998, he began to build an organ transplant division and a transplant institute at Tianjin First Central Hospital, which became the Oriental Organ Transplant Centre. Since then, Shen has been the director of the centre. He became president of the hospital in 2007.

In 2001, Shen set up the transplant centre at the Tianjin Armed Police General Hospital and established the Liver Transplant Institute at the Armed Police General Hospital in Beijing in April 2002. The latter quickly topped the rankings in the Beijing area for the volume and success rate of liver transplants performed.<sup>246</sup> He also assisted in the creation of the Jinan Armed Police Organ Transplant Institute and the Qianfoshan Hospital Liver Transplant Centre in Shandong Province.

Shen was a chief expert for transplant research under the 863 Project, a transplant expert in the Central Committee of the Health Core Group, and vice chairman of the Chinese Medical Association Organ Transplant Society.<sup>247 248</sup>

In mainland China, liver transplantation was still in its clinical exploration stage until the end of the last century. It is the only effective treatment for end-stage liver disease. In May 1994, Shen completed the first orthotopic liver transplant after he returned to China; by the end of the century, liver transplants were slowly becoming routine.<sup>249</sup>

Shen Zhongyang was the first doctor in China to establish a modern transplant centre incorporating multiple disciplines, including anesthesia, transplant pharmacology, and pathology. He also implemented cooperation in treatment before, during and after surgery, as well as quality control.<sup>250</sup>

Shen pioneered and improved a variety of liver transplant surgical procedures. He developed an integrated prevention system that reduced the recurrence rate of the hepatitis B virus (HBV) after liver transplants from over 80% to under 5%. This advance overcame the main obstacle to the development of liver transplantation in China.

Shen also established a multidisciplinary liver transplant standard and procedure, with surgery as the central component. His books include *Clinical Liver Transplantation*, *Modern Clinical Liver Transplantation*, *China Liver Transplantation*, and *Liver Transplantation Manual* addressing the new theories and technologies he was exploring. Shen also provided training for dozens of transplant units across the country, helping liver transplantation become routine surgery.

According to the 2009 edition of the *Tianjin Medical Journal*, between January 2004 and August 2008, Shen participated in 1,600 liver graft procurements.<sup>251</sup> The now-standard procedure for grafting the liver from a donor lowered the time necessary for the organ to remain at body temperature to under five minutes and reduced the time for procurement operations to thirty minutes.<sup>252</sup> His development of this procedure which, according to the journal article, "suits the characteristics of China," indicates that Shen very likely participated in a large number of live organ procurement

operations, given that the five-minute procurement time indicates that the involuntary organ donor had not yet died when the liver was removed.

In July 2006, the Oriental Organ Transplant Centre became China's liver transplant training centre. It trained over 385 transplant doctors for other transplant centres, who became the backbone of their departments in hospitals across the country. The Centre also performed a large number of transplants.<sup>253</sup>

### **Oriental Organ Transplant Centre**

The fifth edition of Phoenix Weekly in 2006 published an article entitled "Investigation into tens of thousands of foreigners going to China for organ transplants; China has become the world's organ transplant centre."<sup>254</sup> The article also stated that Oriental Organ Transplant Centre is the world's largest transplant centre.

The Centre's high bed utilization is reflected in its head nurse's statement: "The hospital began to accept and treat South Korean patients in 2002. A large number of South Korean patients poured in, making existing facilities insufficient. Now, the hospital has turned the fourth to seventh floors of the 12-floor building into transplant patient wards. It also borrowed the eighth floor of the Tianjin Economic Development Area International Cardiovascular Hospital as a hospitalization area for Korean patients. It has also converted the 24th and 25th floors of a nearby hotel into wards for patients waiting for transplants. Even so, we're still short of beds."

The article says that 85% of its patients came from over 20 countries and regions, including South Korea, Japan, Malaysia, Egypt, Europe, Israel, Pakistan, India, Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan. The café in the ward on the fourth floor became an "international conference club," where patients of different ethnicities gather to exchange their treatment experiences.

Using incomplete data, in the three years prior to the date of the article, over 3,000 patients from South Korea alone underwent organ transplants in mainland China. More than 1,000 people from other countries and regions underwent organ transplants in China every year.

This was not the only hospital with an influx of overseas transplant patients; transplant centres all over the country were attracting and receiving foreign patients. Documented cases include the First People's Hospital of Zhejiang Province and the Guangdong Nanfang Hospital. The latter facility opened its doors specifically for overseas Chinese and was called the "model medical department for benefiting overseas Chinese" in 1995. It had received over 110,000 patients from over 91 countries and regions for hospitalization and examination.<sup>255</sup> The hospital had completed 2,123 kidney transplants by as early as November 2001.<sup>256</sup>

### **Volume of Organ Transplants**

The same Phoenix Weekly article<sup>257</sup> stated, "According to family members of patients, the Organ Transplant Centre carries out up to 24 liver and kidney transplants in one day. The hospital once set a record of completing 44 liver transplants within one week in December 2004."

Because its 120 hospital beds were insufficient, the Oriental Organ Transplant Center rented a large number of rooms from nearby hotels and a hospital for foreign transplant patients. At the time, the facility had seven liver and kidney transplant teams. They had almost no rest days: "...doctors hurriedly shuttle between wards and operating rooms, with

no time to greet one another. They kept saying, 'These few days are crazy busy, with more than a dozen surgeries a day.' Some doctors were even "rushing surgeries all night long [and] did not sleep at all." Doctors complain that the off-season is only a month after the New Year; they are busy until the end of the year and normally don't go home. The end of the year is particularly busy."

Because of its growth after 2000, the Center broke ground in 2002 on its new building with 500 transplant beds. The project was funded by the Tianjin municipal government, which aimed to build Asia's largest integrated organ transplant center.<sup>258</sup>

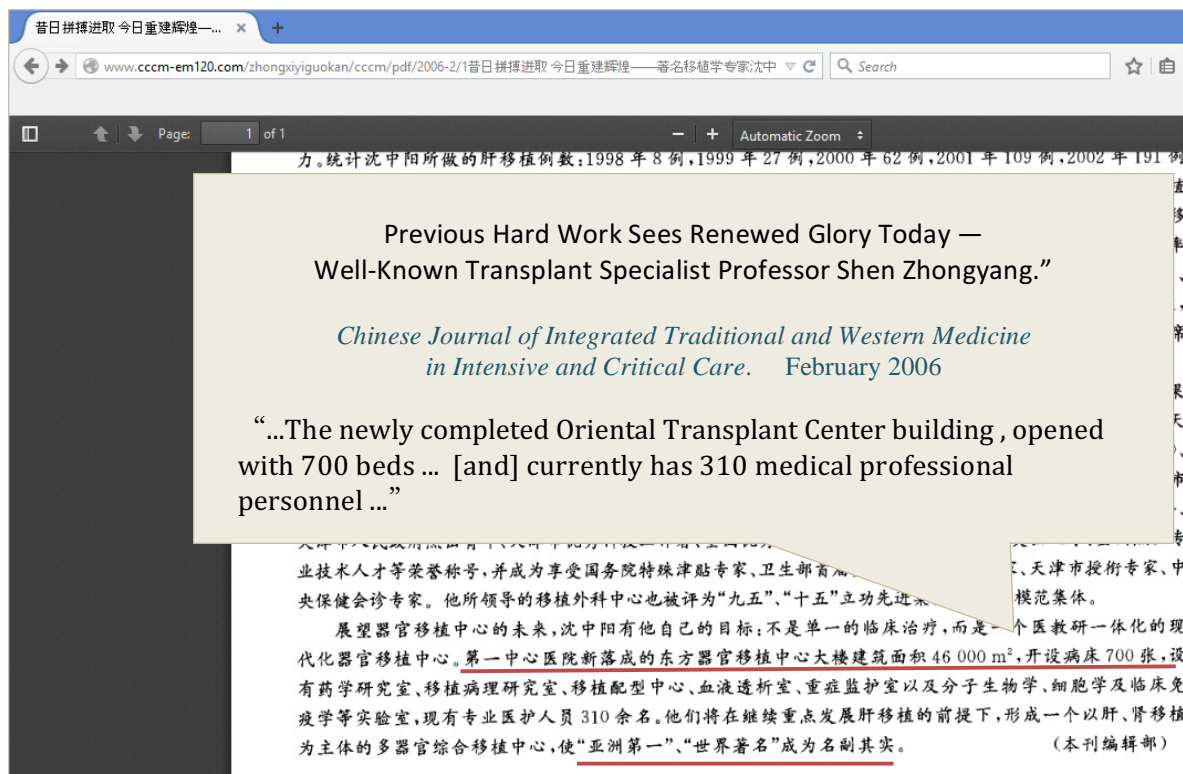


Figure 4.1 The screenshot of the special interview with Shen Zhongyang in February 2006 by the Chinese Journal of Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine in Intensive and Critical Care

According to a special interview with Shen Zhongyang in February 2006 by the *Chinese Journal of Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine in Intensive and Critical Care*, the newly completed Oriental Transplant Center building had actually opened with 700 beds.<sup>259</sup> This was 200 more than the plan.<sup>260</sup>

In September 2006, *Xinhua News Agency* reported that this new building officially entered operation. The report stated that its transplant surgery center could simultaneously carry out nine liver transplants and eight kidney transplants.<sup>261</sup> The report added that, while focusing on the development of liver transplants, the Center would also develop kidney, pancreas, bone, skin, hair, stem cell, heart, lung, cornea, and larynx transplantation.

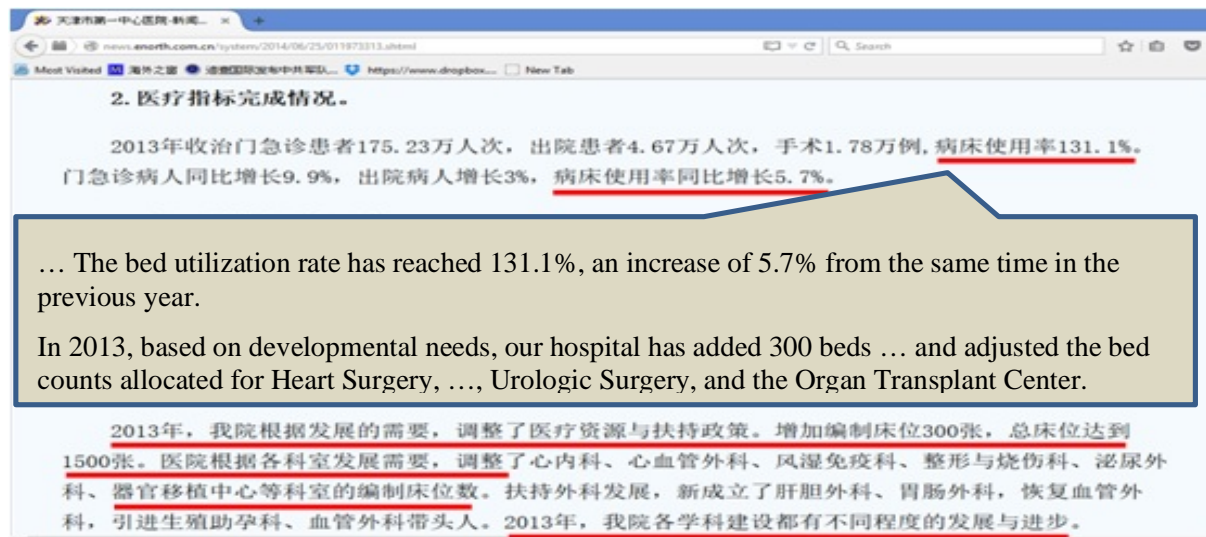


Figure 4.2 Snapshot of a report on Enorth Netnews on June 25, 2014

Three years later, by October 2009, its bed utilization rate reached 90%;<sup>262</sup> utilization reached 131% after it added more beds in 2013.<sup>263</sup> According to a report by *Enorth Netnews* on June 25, 2014, Tianjin First Central Hospital had made progress in its various departments in 2013, with a bed utilization rate of 131.1%, an increase of 5.7% from the same time in the previous year. Based on developmental needs, it had added 300 beds and adjusted the number allocated for several departments, including the organ transplant center.<sup>264</sup>

The average hospitalization time for liver transplants at this center was 25-30 days but was later shortened to 20-23 days.<sup>265</sup> In general, hospitalization times for kidney recipients are much shorter. Even if we count the new building as 500 beds instead of 700, when it achieved a 100% bed utilization rate (around 2010 by its growth trend), the transplant volume may have reached 6,000 to 8,000 per year. With its 131% bed utilization rate in 2013, the corresponding annual volume may have been as high as 7,800 to 10,400. It also added beds later, pushing the annual transplant volume even higher.

The hospital has 17 operating rooms. If these 17 operating rooms were in use at the same time, at least 30 liver and kidney transplants could be completed in one day. Then  $30 \times 360 = 10,800$  transplants could be done in one year. This calculation is based on only a regular utilization rate and a workload of fewer than two operations a day per transplant operating room.

After evidence of live organ harvesting in China attracted international attention, the authorities deleted web pages and claimed that the number of organ transplants had decreased after 2006. It used Tianjin First Central Hospital as an example to promote this story.

On December 18, 2007, *Southern Weekly* published the article "China is calling a stop to 'transplant tourism,'" <sup>266</sup> which claimed that, starting from 2007, the number of transplants at the hospital suddenly dropped significantly due to lack of organ supply, that it conducted only 15 liver transplants in the first half of the year, and that the donors were all patients' relatives.

Yet, in April 2009, the hospital's official web page said that it ranked first in the country for the number of liver and kidney transplants for the four preceding years.<sup>267</sup> The hospital could not have performed only fifteen liver transplants in the first six months of 2007 and still rank first in the country in volume for liver transplants in 2007.

The current official website shows a bed count less than the number before the new building was put into use in 2006 – only 120 transplant surgery beds and seven liver and kidney transplant teams.<sup>268</sup> However, its archived webpages since 2003 show that the Centre, funded by the Tianjin municipal government, would include 500 transplant beds and aim for 500 liver transplants, 300 kidney transplants, and other types of transplants per year.<sup>269</sup> This suggests that each transplant bed would accommodate only one to two patients per year, an unlikely scenario.

The transplant volume of this centre can be cross-checked with those conducted by individual doctors. Based on published papers, the Centre has 110 doctors participating in liver and kidney transplants, among whom 46 are chief or associate chief physicians and 13 are attending physicians.<sup>270</sup>

Shen Zhongyang's biography shows that he had completed close to 10,000 liver transplants by the end of 2014.<sup>271</sup> His colleagues and the majority of the doctors he had trained had each independently completed approximately 1,000 transplants.<sup>272</sup> Thus, while the centre claims that it has completed 10,000 organ transplants in total, this figure is surpassed by just a few doctors.<sup>273</sup>

By 2011, Vice President Zhu Zhijun of Tianjin First Central Hospital had completed 1,400 liver transplants and 100 liver transplants from relatives' donors.<sup>274</sup> Cai Jinzhen, the deputy director of the liver transplant department, had completed 1,500 liver transplants; Cai has worked in the centre since 2000 and had developed in-depth experience in liver transplantation.<sup>275</sup>

As of July 2006, associate chief surgeon Pan Cheng had independently completed over 1,000 liver transplants, over 100 liver transplants from relative donors.<sup>276</sup>

Chief surgeon Song Wenli from the renal transplant department had completed over 2,000 kidney transplants and over 100 combined transplants.<sup>277</sup> Associate chief surgeon Mo Chunbo had completed over 1,500 kidney transplants.<sup>278</sup> Chief surgeon Gao Wei had completed over 800 liver transplants and 100 from relative donors after he graduated from the university; he joined the Oriental Organ Transplant Centre in 1999.<sup>279</sup>

## *Zhongshan Hospital of Shanghai Fudan University*



*Rendering: Roadmap of Zhongshan Hospital of Shanghai Fudan University (east campus)*

**Zhongshan Hospital** of Shanghai Fudan University was one of China's first hospitals to conduct heart, liver, and kidney transplants.<sup>280</sup> It has set several records as the first hospital to carry out certain types of organ transplants in China and in the Shanghai region. Over the years, the hospital has seen all-around development in kidney, liver, heart, and lung transplantation. It claims to be the most comprehensive organ transplantation centre in China, with its transplant volume growing rapidly each year.<sup>281</sup> A report in 2004 showed that its transplant volume had been increasing at a rate of 50% a year.<sup>282</sup> In December 2003, it partnered with the world's largest organ transplant institute and jointly established the Fudan University Zhongshan Hospital – University of Pittsburgh Thomas E. Starzl Transplantation Institute Liaison Centre.<sup>283</sup>

Zhongshan Hospital's kidney transplant unit includes 27 doctors, 6 senior professionals, 5 associate chief physicians. The liver transplant unit includes 10 senior professionals and 9 associate chief surgeons and physicians. The heart surgery department has 3 senior professionals.

The hospital's Zhu Tongyu carried out the fourth highest-difficulty kidney transplant and Asia's first combined heart, liver, and kidney transplant. Fan Jia, the president of Zhongshan Hospital and founder of the "Shanghai Fudan Criteria," has led over 7,000 difficult liver cancer surgeries over 20 years; among them were over 1,300 liver transplants.<sup>284</sup>



*Photo: Zhongshan Hospital lobby and VIP section*

The hospital performed its first liver transplant in 1978. Since 2001, liver transplantation at this hospital has seen rapid development, with increased variety, more innovations, shorter operating times (4 to 6 hours on average), less bleeding, and fewer complications. Some patients are discharged 9 days after their operation. Transplant recipients extend from patients of liver cancer to those of hepatitis, congenital liver diseases, and other end-stage liver diseases. Its quantity and success rate of liver transplantation lead both the Shanghai region and the country.<sup>285</sup>

**The Liver Surgery Department** of Zhongshan Hospital serves as the Shanghai Liver Cancer Clinical Medical Centre, one of China's two major liver cancer research facilities. It recently started immediate outpatient follow-up treatments with its liver transplant patients, such that a patient receives their operation immediately after an exam and hospital admission, accelerating the treatment cycle. It has attracted patients from more than ten countries and regions and seen dramatic growth in surgery volume. In February 2015, the department moved into the new Shanghai Liver Cancer Medical Centre building. It now has 230 beds, with its scale and medical capabilities among the world's best.<sup>286</sup>

The department's leading figures are Professor Fan Jia and Professor Zhou Jian. It currently has a faculty of 41 members, including 22 with senior professional titles and 16 surgeons qualified to perform liver transplants.<sup>287</sup> Over 90% of its staff hold doctoral degrees.

The hospital's president, Fan Jia, also serves as the director of the Fudan University Organ Transplant Centre and the director of the Shanghai Liver Cancer Clinical Medical Centre. Between 1999 and 2000, Fan went to the University of Pittsburgh Starzl Transplantation Institute as a senior visiting scholar for clinical surgical research on liver transplantation and liver surgery. For the past 5 years, he has presided over 14 major research subjects at the national, provincial, and ministerial levels, including the 973 Program, 863 Program, the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, and more. He also helped create the Shanghai Standards for transplantation.<sup>288</sup> By 2012, he had completed more than 7,000 liver cancer surgeries, including over 1,300 liver transplants.<sup>289</sup>

**The Urology Department** of this hospital completed its first cadaveric kidney transplant in January 1970 and was one of China's first to carry out an allogeneic kidney transplant. In August 1983, the department published China's first book on organ transplantation, entitled *Kidney Transplantation*. In 2000, the department made a breakthrough in kidney transplantation and continues to innovate in its clinical work. The department currently has 4 full professors and 5 associate professors, including 2 doctoral advisors and 3 master's advisors.<sup>290</sup>

The department's director, Zhu Tongyu, is currently in charge of China's organ transplantation clinical research programs. He successfully conducted a very challenging fourth kidney transplant and Asia's first sequential heart-liver-kidney transplant.<sup>291</sup>

**Its Heart Surgery Department** presides over China's heart transplantation access ordinance. In May 2000, it successfully conducted a heart transplant on the youngest recipient in China. The department has developed a complete set of standard procedures for heart transplantation. All of its heart transplant patients achieve ambulation within 3 days. It claims to account for approximately half of all heart transplants in China. It also innovated in the field of heart preservation technology and set a record for safely preserving a heart for 7 hours.<sup>292</sup>

**The Thoracic Surgery Department** stated on its website that lung transplantation is so far the only effective treatment for end-stage lung diseases. The department has accumulated abundant experience in lung transplantation with significant achievements. It still holds the record of performing a lung transplant for the oldest recipient in Asia.<sup>293</sup>

On March 1, 2015, Zhongshan Hospital's east campus officially opened, after an investment of 1.6 billion RMB and 6 years of construction. The new campus has 16 wards, 19 operating rooms, and 4 ICUs.<sup>294</sup>



*Photo: Cardiovascular Disease Clinical Research and its rooftop helipad (16th floor)*

Zhongshan Hospital operates Shanghai's key laboratory for organ transplantation. According to incomplete data, the lab is currently working on 18 research projects under the National Natural Science Foundation and 12 research projects at the provincial and ministerial levels, with total funding of over 10 million RMB. In 2013 and 2014, it published 45 Science Citation Index papers and was granted 3 national patents.<sup>295</sup>

*Doctor: "We don't care who it's from"*

After the public release of information in 2006 about organ harvesting, a doctor at the transplantation center stated to an investigator who called in the name of a patient relative that its organs came from Falun Gong practitioners:<sup>296</sup>

Shanghai's Zhongshan Hospital Organ Transplant Clinic (16 March 2006):

**Investigator:** Hi. Are you a doctor?

**Doctor:** Yes, I am...

**Investigator:** ... So how long do I have to wait [for organ transplant surgery]?

**Doctor:** About a week after you come...

**Investigator:** Is there the kind of organs that come from Falun Gong? I heard that they are very good.

**Doctor:** All of ours are those types.

On February 8, 2015 the director of Zhongshan Hospital's liver disease department, Tan Yunshan, stated to an overseas reporter, "All the donor livers are directly extracted at the source. Because we do the extraction ourselves and have access to the original information of the donor organ, we would know for sure whether a donor liver can be used or not..."<sup>297 298</sup>

When asked whether the hospital used organs from Falun Gong practitioners, Tan answered, "We don't care whether it's from a Falun Gong practitioner or not. We don't get involved in politics. As doctors, we only care about the donor liver, about whether it meets the requirements of transplantation. If it meets the requirements, we don't care who it's from."

### The First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University



*Rendering: Bird's-eye view of the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University, Yuhang Branch<sup>299</sup>*

**The First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University** has the largest organ transplantation centre in eastern China and one of the largest in China.<sup>300 301</sup> The hospital has 682 experts with senior professional titles and 2,500 beds. The hospital also contains the Ministry of Health Key Research Lab for Multiple Organ Transplantation.

Its Department of Hepatobiliary Pancreatic Surgery and Liver Transplantation Centre claim to be China's largest and most technologically advanced facility of its kind, with more than 340 beds, coupled with a leading number of combined liver-kidney transplants and combined pancreas-kidney transplants completed. Its transplantation team is headed by Zheng Shusen of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, with a staff of 134 medical personnel, including 39 with senior titles. About 60% of these personnel hold doctoral degrees.<sup>302</sup>



*Photo: The Department of Hepatobiliary Pancreatic Surgery and Liver Transplantation Centre*

**Zheng Shusen** is the president of the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University, the director of the China Organ Transplantation Society, and the only committee member of the International Liver Transplantation Society (ILTS) from mainland China. He twice served as the chief scientist presiding over the only two projects in the field of organ transplantation under the National Key Basic Research Program (“973 Program”). In 2006, he helped to create the Hongzhou Criteria, the first of its kind to guide the selection of Chinese liver cancer patients to receive liver transplants. With influence in over 20 provinces, he has helped the Beijing Union Medical College Hospital, the Fudan University Huashan Hospital, the Shanghai Xinhua Hospital, and the First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University with their liver transplantation practices. He has trained 6 post-doctorates and more than 160 postgraduates with doctoral and master’s degrees.<sup>303</sup>

Zheng wrote in a paper that, between January 2000 and December 2004, he had conducted 46 emergency liver transplants, with all of the patients receiving orthotopic liver transplants within 72 hours.<sup>304</sup> Zheng claims that he has led over 1,400 liver transplants to date.<sup>305</sup>

In recent years, the liver transplantation centre has undertaken and completed more than 40 national-level research projects, including two projects under the National 973 Program with Zheng as its chief scientist; one was completed between 2003 and 2008, and the other between 2009 and 2013.<sup>306</sup> The team also completed three projects under the National 863 Program, among others.<sup>307</sup>

**Its Kidney Disease Centre** claims to be one of China’s largest kidney transplantation centres,<sup>308</sup> with 5 personnel with senior professional titles, 12 professors and associate professors, a doctoral advisor, and 6 Master’s advisors. The World Organization to Investigate Persecution of the Falun Gong verified from published medical papers that at least 35 surgeons at this centre have conducted organ transplants.<sup>309</sup>

The Centre’s director, Chen Jianghua, specializes in kidney transplantation and combined multiple organ transplantation. He serves as the vice director and secretary for the Ministry of Health Administrative Committee of Scientific Registration System of Kidney Transplantation.<sup>310</sup> He has presided over more than 50 research projects at the national, provincial, and ministerial levels, including two projects winning second-class national scientific improvement awards, 6 first-class scientific improvement awards in Zhejiang Province, and 3 second-class provincial awards. He has published more than 280 professional papers, 72 of which were listed by Science Citation Index.

## *The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University*



**The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University** leads the nation in vital organ transplantation projects. It claims to have the most types of transplants and to rank second in total volume.<sup>311</sup> It conducted the first kidney transplant in China in 1972 and the first liver transplant in 1993. It is described as the birthplace of China's second surge of liver transplants.<sup>312</sup>

Alongside transplants of liver, kidney, heart and lung, it also conducts upper abdominal multi-organ transplants on a routine basis. It is one of the most renowned kidney transplants centre inside and outside of the country.<sup>313</sup> In addition to patients from China, it also provides kidney transplants to patients from over ten countries and regions, including the U.S., Japan, Hong Kong, and Taiwan.

On March 14, 2006, *Guangzhou Daily* reported: Recently, in the operation room of the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University, the reporter witnessed 5 liver and 6 kidney transplants being conducted simultaneously... At its height, this centre performed 19 kidney transplants in one day. The record set for 6 liver transplants and one multi-organ transplant in one day.<sup>314</sup>

Huang Jiefu previously worked at this hospital with Zheng Keli, the team leader of the National Kidney Transplant Team who established the hospital's Organ Transplant Department. Its current director is He Xiaoshun who has reportedly completed 1,300 liver transplants.<sup>315</sup> In 2006, it became one of the three liver transplantation training centres of the China Medical Board, with 42 organizations having visited and studied there.<sup>316</sup>

The Sun Yat-Sen Ophthalmology Centre of the Sun Yat-Sen University has conducted over 40,000 ocular surgeries, including cornea transplants. Both its cumulative and annual volume rank near the top nationwide.<sup>317</sup> The Ophthalmology Centre has led over 20 national or provincial key scientific and technological research projects, including the 973 Project, the 863 Project, the Eleventh Five-Year National Scientific and Technological Research plan, key clinical research projects for Ministry of Health, and more than 20 major projects for Guangdong and other provinces. It has also won numerous research grants and published over 200 papers in the past five years.

## *Beijing Friendship Hospital (Affiliated Hospital of Capital Medical University)*

In mainland China, medical universities are affiliated with hospitals. In an education reform, a large number of hospitals were also placed under universities. For example, Capital Medical University has 20 affiliated hospitals,<sup>318</sup> including Friendship Hospital, Chaoyang Hospital, Anzhen Hospital, YouAn Hospital, and Tongren Hospital. Because these hospitals are so well-known, they maintained their independent names rather than being renamed as affiliated hospitals of Capital Medical University.



*Renderings: of Beijing Friendship Hospital and its interior<sup>319</sup>*

Beijing Friendship Hospital was named by the Health Bureau as the Beijing Organ Transplant Matching Centre in 1997. It is Asia's largest kidney transplant centre and had completed the first 1,000, 2,000, and 3,000 transplants in China. In 1998, it established the Sino-U.S. Terasaki Matching Centre.<sup>320</sup>

Hospital	number	1-Year Survival Rate (%)	End Date
Beijing Friendship Hospital	2300	87.3	October 2000
Guangzhou Nanfang Hospital	2123	96.7	November 2001
First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University	1501	87.0	July 1999
People's Liberation Army (No. 301) General Hospital	1180	88.6	June 1999
First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University	1140	90.2	June 2000
Beijing Chaoyang Hospital	1118	91.2	October 2000

医院	n	1 年生存率 (%)	随访截止时间
北京友谊医院	2300	87.3	2000.10
广州南方医院	2123	96.7	2001.11
中山大学第一临床学院	1501	87.0	1999.07
解放军总医院	1180	88.6	1999.06
西安交通大学第一医院	1140	90.2	2000.06
北京朝阳医院	1118	91.2	2000.10

Table 1. Progress of China's Clinical Kidney Allografts, *Medical Journal of the Chinese People's Armed Police Forces*, Vol. 15, No. 06, June 2004

According to an article entitled "Progress of China's clinical kidney allografts" published in June 2004 by Director Yu Lixin, the director of the Guangzhou Nanfang Hospital Organ Transplant Centre,<sup>321</sup> the number of kidney transplants completed at Friendship Hospital had already exceeded 2,300 by the year 2000. At that time, many other organ transplant centres had also completed over 1,000 kidney transplants, including Guangzhou Nanfang Hospital, the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, People's Liberation Army General Hospital, the First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University, and Chaoyang Hospital. Between 2000 and 2006, the number of transplants

rose quickly. Because October 2000 was only the beginning of this exponential growth rather than its peak, we conclude that the number of transplants conducted at these hospitals after 2000 was even more substantial.

## *The First Hospital of China Medical University*

(China International Transplantation Network Assistance Centre)



*Photo: The First Hospital of China Medical University*<sup>322</sup>

The First Hospital of China Medical University is located in Shenyang, Liaoning Province. It is the largest organ transplant centre in northeastern China and also the first hospital to develop liver and pancreas-kidney transplants in the region.<sup>323</sup>

In 2003, the hospital established its China International Transplantation Network Assistance Centre (CITNAC), a transplant institution for foreigners, with customers mainly coming from Japan, South Korea, and other countries. The hospital ran a strong advertising campaign in Japan, promoting targeted services. The campaign stated, "The Organ Transplant Institute not only has several doctors and head nurses who studied in Japan and are familiar with Japanese culture, but most nurses can also speak Japanese, which is convenient for Japanese patients. Post-surgery patients will all be admitted to the Senior Cadre Ward for special care."<sup>324</sup>

### **Using Living Donors**

After the exposure of organ harvesting crimes in Sujiatun hospital in 2006, CITNAC removed information regarding living donors from its website.<sup>325</sup> In an archived version of the website from September 2004, the Centre had emphasized, "In China we carry out living donor kidney transplants. It is completely different from the deceased body [corpse] kidney transplants you hear about in Japanese hospitals and dialysis

centres...Compared to cadaver kidney transplants in Japan, what is offered here is much safer and more reliable.”<sup>326</sup>

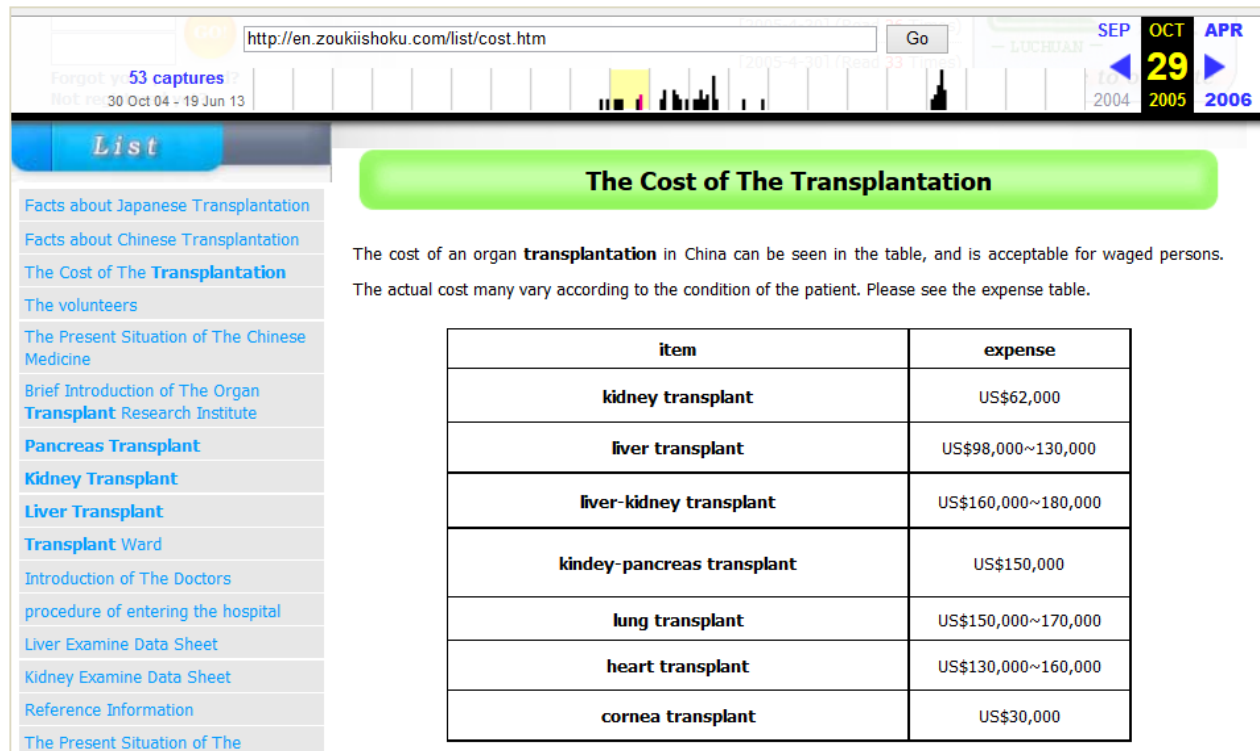


Figure 4.3: China International Transplantation Network Assistance Centre's price chart for organ transplants

CITNAC listed its prices for living organs: over \$60,000 USD for a kidney transplant, about \$100,000 for a liver transplant, and over \$150,000 for lung or heart transplants.<sup>327</sup>

### Numbers Attributed to Government Support

In a 2006 report published in the *The Asia-Pacific Journal: Japan Focus*, Chairman Suzuki Masanori of the Japan Transplant Recipients Organization said that a Chinese hospital had conducted 2,000 organ transplants in 2005 alone.<sup>328</sup> According to an investigation by the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong, Masanori was referring to the China International Transplantation Network Assistance Centre of the First Hospital of China Medical University, located in Shenyang, Liaoning Province, which is close to Japan.

The Centre's website stated, "To be able to complete such a large number of organ transplant surgeries every year, we need to give all of our thanks to the support given by the government. In particular, the Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procuratorate, Public Security system, judicial system, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Civil Affairs have jointly promulgated laws to establish that organ procurement receives government support and protection. This is one of a kind in the world." <sup>329</sup>

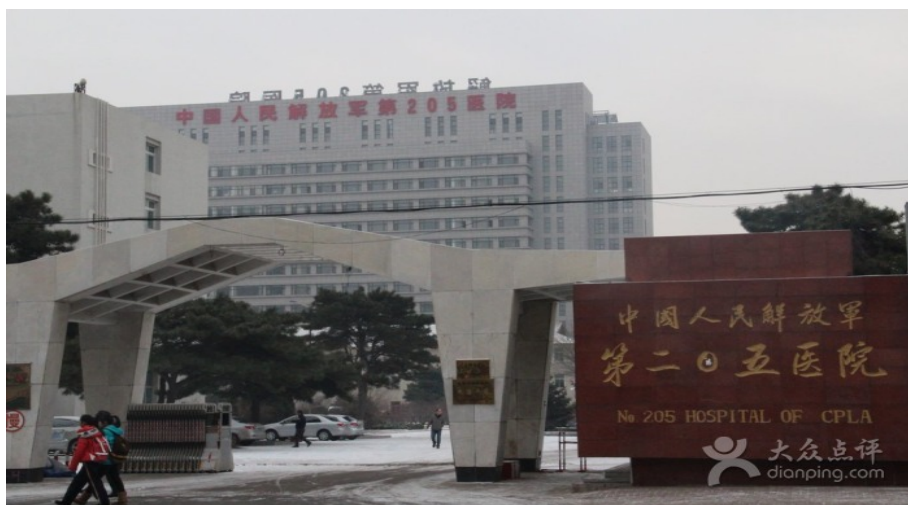
Professor Liu Yongfeng is a doctoral advisor and the director of the Centre's Organ Transplant Division. According to its archived version of the "famous doctors list" from October 23, 2004,<sup>330</sup> Liu had studied liver and pancreas transplants at the University of Minnesota Transplant Centre in the U.S. and had mastered techniques in graft procurement, organ transplantation, and postoperative management. He established the Centre's organ transplant division in 1992<sup>331</sup> and developed kidney, liver, combined liver-kidney, and combined pancreas-kidney transplants. The web page indicates that the Centre has become one of the largest comprehensive organ transplant centres in China and is the largest multi-organ transplant centre in northeastern China. Liu trained over twenty doctoral students and over thirty master's students. He also guided many units to develop kidney transplant surgeries. The posting indicates that he had been promoted to vice president of the First Hospital of China Medical University for his achievements.

According to its archived web pages,<sup>332</sup> the Centre in 2004 had two professors, two associate professors, four doctorates, seven doctoral students, and two master's students. In total, it had sixteen people with graduate degrees, with over half of them having studied or received training overseas. The Centre was the only hospital in China at the time capable of simultaneously conducting multiple organ transplants, including kidney, liver, combined pancreas-kidney, and combined liver-kidney transplants. The hospital claims to have performed more than 1,000 kidney and liver transplants as of April 2016,<sup>333</sup> giving an average of 45 per year, or less than one per week. This number is derisory, considering the Centre's staff complement and capacity.

### **Organ Graft Procurement and Human Experimentation**

Between 2003 and 2008, Wang Lijun was the Police Commissioner of Jinzhou City in Liaoning Province. He established an "On-Site Psychology Research Centre" with the main purpose of experimenting with organ transplantation from living donors. Its collaborative partners included seven foreign universities and seventeen domestic universities and hospitals. Chinese Medical University and the People's Liberation Army No. 205 Hospital in Jinzhou were among them.<sup>334</sup>

On September 19, 2006, at the award ceremony of China Guanhua Science and Technology Foundation's Innovation Special Contribution Award, Secretary-General Ren Jinyang of the foundation said in his presentation:<sup>335</sup> "Professor Wang Lijun and the research centre has conducted basic research and clinical trials on the difficult issue of organs that cannot easily be transplanted after lethal injection. Through animal testing, in vitro experiments and clinical application, they have developed a brand new formula for a preservative solution. After injecting the solution into the liver and kidney in vivo or in vitro, the organs can be used for transplants." Wang Lijun also commented while receiving the award, "Our technological achievement is the result of several thousand on-site intensive trials and is through efforts of many people..."<sup>336</sup>



*Photo: People's Liberation Army No. 205 Hospital*

**The People's Liberation Army 205 Hospital** in Jinzhou is the largest organ transplant centre in western Liaoning Province, though it has not been approved to perform transplants by the Ministry of Health. On May 23, 2006, *Western Liaoning Business Daily* published a report stating that Chen Rongshan, the director of its urology department, had completed 568 kidney transplants. Patients from Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea, Malaysia, and that patients from other places “flock there because of its reputation.”<sup>337</sup> By December 2006, Chen had participated in at least 632 kidney transplants.<sup>338</sup>

On May 25, 2012, when an investigator of the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong called Chen, he stated that he had participated in Wang Lijun's human experiments, and so did China Medical University and its affiliated hospitals.<sup>339</sup>

This is a partial transcript, translated, of the conversation between them:

**Investigator:** Wang Lijun had a post-drug-injection transplantation project. Have you collaborated with him on this?

**Chen R.S.:** Not only us, China Medical University, and its affiliated hospitals, were also involved in this.

**Investigator:** Some of the organs were from detained Falun Gong practitioners. Can you confirm this?

**Chen R.S.:** Those were all handled through the courts.

Director Liu Yongfeng of China Medical University's Organ Transplant Institute stated that he participated in the research and development of organ preservation solutions and developed kidney preservation solutions that led the field in China. His account further stated that his technique of multiple abdominal organ procurement reduced damage to organs and has become the most widely used procurement technique in China. Liu led various scientific research projects, including four National Natural Science Foundation projects, and won a first prize of the National Science and Technology Progress Award.<sup>340</sup>

## *Shanghai Renji Hospital (Affiliated with Shanghai Jiaotong University)*



*Photo: Shanghai Renji Hospital, East Campus (Pudong)*<sup>341</sup>

Shanghai Jiaotong University has fourteen affiliated hospitals,<sup>342</sup> including Renji Hospital. Other affiliated hospitals, such as Shanghai Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai First People's Hospital, and Shanghai Xinhua Hospital are all organ transplant centres designated by the Ministry of Health. This university is former Chinese leader Jiang Zemin's alma mater.

Shanghai Renji Hospital conducted its first liver transplant in 2001.<sup>343</sup> After several years of development, its volume of liver transplants ranked first in Shanghai for eight consecutive years. It claims to have ranked first in China for liver transplants in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 and first in the world for pediatric liver transplants. Renji has become one of the top liver transplant centres in China.<sup>344</sup>

### **Busy Activity Shows Large Volume of Transplants Performed**

According to an online posting, "Renji Hospital Liver Transplant Centre was officially established on September 20, 2004. Its main leader is Xia Qiang, who was recruited by the hospital. Though he had completed several hundred liver transplants successfully, Xia was still inexperienced within the transplant circle in China at the time."<sup>345</sup>

In a report by *Jiefang Daily* on January 26, 2005, Xia said, "I'm obsessed with liver transplants. It's like I'm addicted to it. I would feel uncomfortable if I don't go to the ward to see patients for one day. I do at least two to five liver transplants a week. I'm not afraid of failures. I would carefully analyze and summarize and continue to do it the next day." Exactly how many liver transplants had he done? Xia had lost count. He remembers only his record of six liver transplants in one day.<sup>346</sup> Even now, a classical liver transplant takes four to six hours to complete; back in 2005, the operation time was even longer.

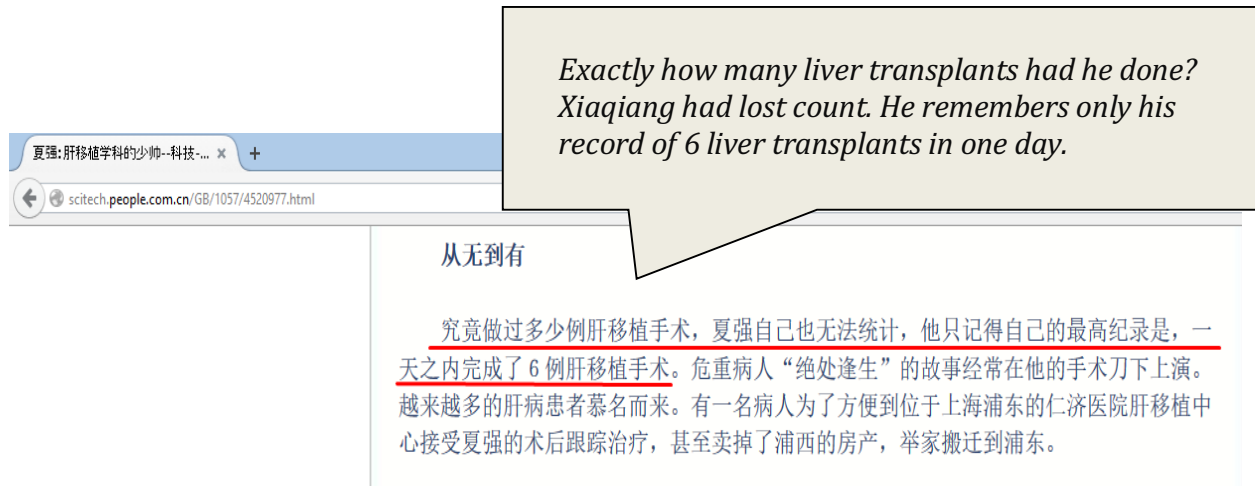


Figure 4.4: Snapshot of People's Daily Online report in June 2006 (Jiefang Daily)

Xia said, "The management of my team is militarized. Every medical staff member must keep their cell phone turned on 24 hours a day, because liver transplants may require going out for graft procurement or preparing for surgery at any time. We doctors must be on standby at all times."<sup>347</sup> Among media reports, "busy" seems to be the most common word. In 2013, a *Wenhui Daily* article wrote, "Renji Hospital conducts liver transplants surgeries continuously, and doctors could not get out of the hospital all night long."<sup>348</sup>

### Volume of Transplants

In October 2004, Renji Hospital expanded the beds available for liver transplants less than ten days after the Centre was established. "The fourth day after I arrived at Renji Hospital, I performed the first liver transplant. The next week, we successfully completed 4 liver transplants." As the hospital executives saw the strength of this young team, they immediately decided to expand from 13 beds to 23 beds for liver transplant during the October 1<sup>st</sup> long holiday.<sup>349</sup>

In less than three years, the China Organ Transplant website showed in June 2007 that Renji Hospital had 90 beds for liver transplants and can carry out 6 liver transplant operations simultaneously.<sup>350</sup> By 2014, Renji Hospital's Liver Transplant Surgery Department had 3 wards, 110 beds, and over 70 medical personnel. It has become a national key clinical discipline, a key discipline for development under the national "211 Project," and a key clinical medical discipline under the Shanghai Health and Family Planning Commission.<sup>351</sup>

In 2007, the hospital website showed that it "completed close to 200 liver transplants per year." In 2013, it stated that the number of annual liver transplants was "over 200." If that figure were true, the 23 beds in 2004 would have been more than sufficient. Yet, its bed count was increased to 110.

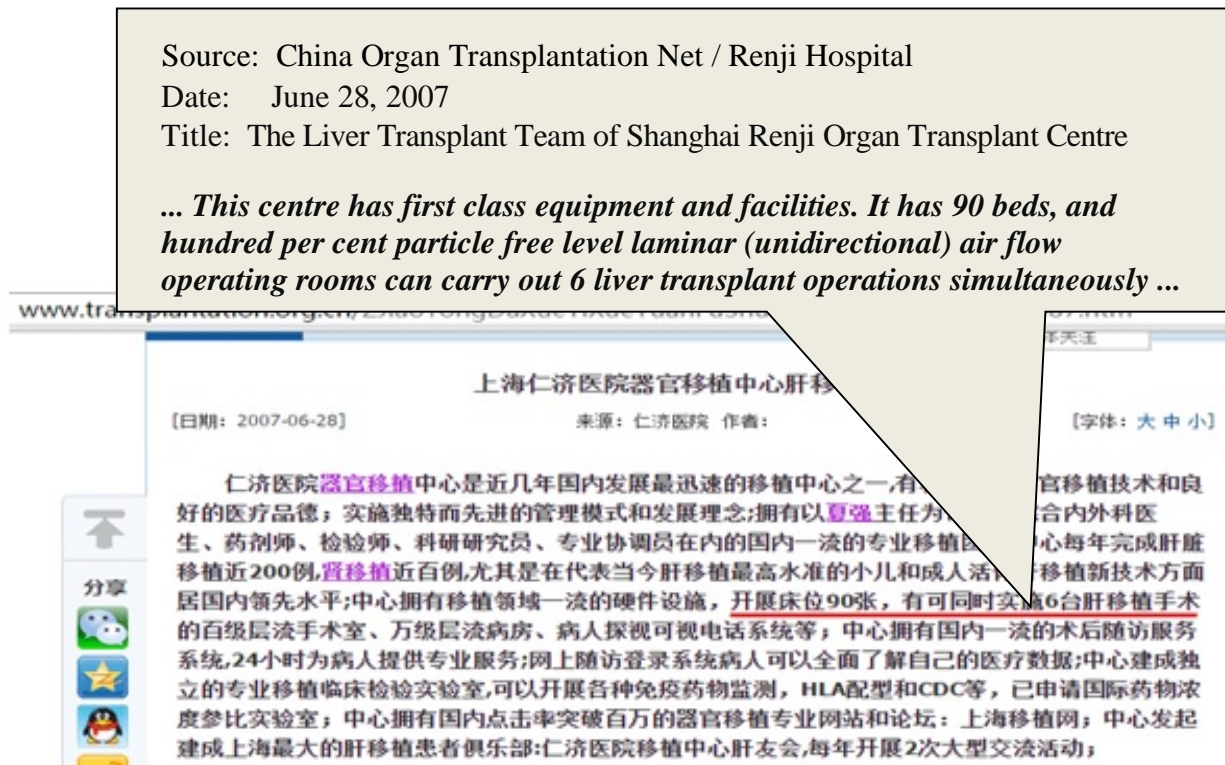


Figure 4.5: Snapshot of June 2007 China Organ Transplantation Webpage

In Shanghai, where hospital beds were in short supply, Renji Hospital innovated many methods to increase their utilization rate, including the well-known “daytime surgery centre,” where patients need to stay for only 24 to 48 hours.<sup>352</sup> A variety of factors affect individual patients’ hospitalization times. The shortest hospitalization times for liver transplants are listed at or below two weeks, including 9 days at Fudan University<sup>353</sup> and 12 days at Shandong Provincial Hospital Organ Transplant Center.<sup>354</sup>

Even assuming a 30-day hospitalization time and a 100% utilization rate, 90 beds would allow 1,080 transplants per year, and 110 beds would allow 1,320 transplants per year. If Renji Hospital had also achieved a three-week hospitalization time and if we deduct a small number of beds used for other purposes, its annual liver transplant quantity would have reached over 1,500.

Renji was one of the first hospitals in Shanghai to conduct kidney transplants.<sup>355</sup> Its urology department established a new wing and renal transplant ward in Pudong in November 1999 and later expanded to 70 beds. Its new medical team and distribution system allowed its number of surgeries to increase by 300%.<sup>356</sup> The medium-sized department performs over 5,000 surgeries per year, with over 60% being large and extra-large operations. The average hospitalization time is five days.<sup>357</sup> These data points suggest that the hospital performs as many kidney transplants as liver transplants.

### Obtaining Organs Directly from Military Sources

Xia Qiang said, “If there is a sufficient supply of livers, we will not start liver transplants from living donors [referring to patients’ relatives], since, after all, it requires healthy donors to bear the risk of surgery.”<sup>358</sup> According to a *Wenhui Daily* report, among the 1,500 surgeries completed at the hospital between 2004 and 2013, just over 300 were from living relative donors. The hospital’s realistic capacity is over 1,000 transplants per year and the number of relative donors (33 per year on average) represent a fraction of its total volume.

A page on Good Doctors Online, a widely used medical directory for Chinese doctors, states, “In 2013, with the strong support of hospital officials, it [the hospital] set up the first Organ Procurement Organization (OPO) in Shanghai. By June 2014, it has already obtained 22 organ donations, including from 14 adults and 8 children, providing 17 livers and 34 kidneys, accounting for two-thirds of all organ donations in the Shanghai area.”<sup>359</sup> If we consider only the officially published volume of transplants, the sources of more than 1,100 transplants among the 1,500 are unexplained.

In an investigative report broadcast by New Tang Dynasty (NTD) TV on February 7, 2015, the head nurse on duty at the liver transplant department of Renji Hospital acknowledged that the procurement of living organs was done through military sources.<sup>360</sup>

### *Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital Affiliated with Nanjing University Medical School*



Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital was originally established as a Christian hospital in 1892. It now has about 3,000 beds, more than 400 chief physicians and associate chief physicians, more than 220 full and associate professors, over 40 doctoral advisors, and over 180 master’s advisors. It employs 40 experts who receive special allowances from the State Council. The hospital’s liver transplantation capability is claimed in a leading position in China.<sup>361</sup>

In 1995, its hepatobiliary department successfully conducted China’s first piggyback liver transplant, which was considered an advanced operation at the time. In 2001, it performed the first combined liver-kidney transplant in Jiangsu Province. The department currently has 180 beds. Its subordinate departments include transplantation, liver

surgery, and biliary-pancreatic surgery. This department is a national key discipline and serves as the Jiangsu Province Hepatobiliary Clinical Medical Centre.<sup>362</sup>

The department's academic leader, Ding Yitao, now serves as director of the organ transplant centre, honorary president of Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital (he was president between 1996 and 2014), and vice president of Nanjing University Medical School. He has received research grants from the National Natural Science Foundation, National 863 Program, and Chinese Academy of Sciences special projects. He has published more than 500 papers and books, including around 200 papers as the primary author. He has received 16 awards at the national and provincial levels. He also received advanced training at the Australian National Liver Transplantation Unit.

In addition, the hospital's urologic surgery department is approved by the Ministry of Health to perform kidney transplants. It is a Jiangsu provincial medical and clinical key specialist department. The department is assigned 120 beds and has 3 wards.<sup>363</sup>

The hospital's gigantic, modern General Medical Building was put into use on December 15, 2012. The building is equipped with amenities akin to that of a five-star hotel, including a grand piano worth 7 million RMB. The building can accommodate 15,000 outpatients per day and has close to 3,000 beds. The building has won a World Architecture News award and China's top architecture award, the Lu Ban Award.




*Photos: Hospital lobby and inpatient ward lobby*



*Photos: Rooftop helipad*

## SUMMARIES

Hospital Highlights	Hospital Qualifications & Facts
<p>1.</p> <p><b>Peking Union Medical College Hospital</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ City, Province: Beijing</li> <li>➤ National-Level Civilian</li> <li>➤ Capacity: 2,000 beds</li> <li>➤ Certified transplant types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ liver</li> <li>○ kidney</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Types of transplants actually conducted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ liver</li> <li>○ kidney</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Hepatobiliary Surgery:</li> <li>➤ 10 transplant experts</li> </ul>	<p>The hospital was built in 1921 by the Rockefeller Foundation in an effort to "build the best medical centre in Asia." It is renowned both domestically and internationally. It was the earliest medical facility to provide service to foreign guests in China, with special wards for foreign dignitaries and a clinic for senior cadres. The hospital ranked first on the list of China's Best Hospitals Honor Roll for six consecutive years, from 2010 to 2015, released by The Institute of Hospital Administration of Fudan University.<sup>364</sup></p> <p>It has more than 4,000 employees, including 5 academicians, 20 national key disciplines, 29 national key clinical specialties, 16 PhD programs, 29 master's degree programs, 6 national bases for continuing medical education, 18 training bases for residents with secondary disciplines, 15 training bases for residency specialists with third-level disciplines. The hospital has more than 2,000 inpatient beds.</p> <p>It successfully performed China's first renal transplant operation in 1973 and has a long history of and strength in performing liver transplants.<sup>365</sup></p> <p>Its liver transplant division has a strong team of doctors trained overseas. It has two doctoral advisors, three master's advisors, five professors or associate professors, and five attending surgeons/physicians. All of these staff members hold PhDs. It also recruits a large number of training surgeons/physicians every year, and is responsible for teaching eight-year medical students and graduate students for Peking Union Medical College.<sup>366</sup></p> <p>The current director of hepatobiliary surgery is Huang Jiefu, former Deputy Minister of Health. He is a promoter of the second surge of liver transplantation in China. He served as director of the China Organ Transplant Board, vice president of the Chinese Medical Association, and a visiting professor of Harvard University, Stanford University, and Massachusetts Institute of</p>

- Urological Surgery:
  - 80 beds
  - 15 transplant experts

➤ Facts of Interest:

Huang Jiefu says he did 500 liver transplants in 2012.



Thousands of people line up overnight to register for an appointment slot at Peking Union Medical College Hospital, which treats both cadres and common citizens—a rarity among top-ranked hospitals in China.

Technology. He was the chief editor of 11 surgery monographs and participated in the editing of 5 surgery monographs.

The first list of organ transplant surgeons in Beijing contains names of doctors in the field of liver transplantation, such as Mao Yilei, Sang Xinting, Zhong Shouxian, and other well-known liver transplant doctors at Union Hospital.<sup>367</sup>

PhD advisor Zhong Shouxian lead the first liver transplant surgery at Union Hospital. He graduated from the Kharkov Medical Institute in the former Soviet Union and subsequently studied at Massachusetts General Hospital of Harvard University and the Johns Hopkins Hospital. He also served as vice chairman of the National Pancreatic Surgery Group, and editor and consultant of more than ten professional journals, such as *Chinese Journal of General Surgery* and *National Medical Journal of China*.<sup>368</sup>

Mao Yilei was named one of the best ten professors of surgery at Peking Union Medical College Hospital in 2014. He completed a residency training program at Modbury Hospital in Australia in 1990. In 1997, he graduated from a PhD program in surgery at Lund University in Sweden, under the tutelage of Stig Bengmark, an academician of the European Academy of Sciences and President of the World Hepato-Pancreato-Biliary Association. He conducted research as a postdoctoral fellow at Harvard University in the United States and completed his clinical training with the Division of Surgical Oncology at Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH).<sup>369</sup>

Sung Xinting, the current deputy director of the liver surgery department and master's degree advisor, studied at the Karolinska Institutet in Sweden as a visiting scholar from 1993 to 1995.

In June 2006, the liver surgery department received funding of one million U.S. dollars from the China Medical Board in New York (CMB). This fund has been used to assist in the establishment of transplant standard and registration systems, domestic laws and regulations regarding transplantation in China, strengthening professional training, and expanding liver transplant-related research achievements. This project has the Peking Union Medical College Hospital of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences as the main body, in cooperation with the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University and Tianjin First Centre Hospital. Professor Huang Jiefu, former Vice Minister of Health, served as the project director. The department is also responsible for a number of National Natural Science Foundation

projects and cooperates with the United States, Canada and other countries for research-related projects.<sup>370</sup>

Its official website has removed all its liver transplant quantity figures and shows there are only 28 beds. However, in 2013, *Guangzhou Daily* reported that Huang Jiefu said, "I did 500 liver transplants last year."<sup>371</sup> These beds cannot accommodate even Huang Jiefu's liver transplant recipients (or those performed by the team he oversaw).

Its urological surgery department started kidney transplants earliest, and has advanced technology and significant effect. It ranks second in a composite score in the Beijing area. In the field of kidney transplantation, it is on an internationally advanced and domestically leading level.<sup>372</sup>

There are currently 67 staff members and 80 beds in the urological surgery department. It has 37 doctors and 26 nurses, including 9 professors, 6 associate professor, and 11 attending surgeons / physicians, among whom are 3 doctoral advisors and 8 master's advisors. It has 12 postdoctoral fellows or doctorates, and more than 10 people who have gone to Europe and other developed countries for further study. Each year, these PhD and master's degree programs recruit 6 to 8 students and 12 in-service graduate students.

The hospital's website shows that since the first kidney transplants were carried out in the 1970s, the hospital has completed nearly 1,000 kidney transplants. However, this number has not been updated in years.



2.

## China-Japan Friendship Hospital



- National-Level Civilian
- City, Province: Beijing
- Capacity: 1,600 beds
- Certified transplant types:
  - liver
  - lung
- Types of transplants actually conducted:
  - kidney
  - lung
  - liver
- Thoracic Surgery
  - 57 beds (6 ICU)


This hospital was established collaboratively by the Chinese and Japanese governments and receives subsidies from the Japanese government. It provides medical care for foreigners from a number of countries and regions, and for leaders in the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. In 2001, it was listed as the base hospital for medical care of leaders in the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. It has 1,600 beds, over 500 staff with associate senior professional titles or above, and over 1,000 staff with master's degrees or above.<sup>373</sup> It ranked 43rd among the 100 most competitive hospitals in China in 2015.<sup>374</sup>

The hospital's urologic surgery department operates a kidney transplant centre. "Since it began to perform kidney transplants in 1986, it has accumulated rich clinical experience, standardized perioperative management practices, a high long-term survival rate, and low medical costs. It has achieved a leading position nationally and received good reviews from domestic and international patients." In 2011, the department had 7 chief physicians (including 3 master's advisors), 4 associate chief physicians, 3 attending physicians, and 2 residents. It serves as a training base for urology specialists in Beijing.<sup>375</sup>

Liu Naibo, director of the urologic surgery department, has rich experience in kidney transplant surgery and postoperative complications. He was one of the earliest in China to begin work on laparoscopic living-donor nephrectomy and kidney transplantation. He has led multiple national and hospital-level research programs. In 1989, he studied at Kyushu University in Japan.<sup>376</sup>

Jiang Yongjin, former director of the urologic surgery department, served as a health expert for senior cadres in 2002. He is a member of the Chinese Medical Association Organ Transplant Subcommittee. He studied kidney transplantation at Addenbrooke's Hospital in England for two years. Jiang has published 40 articles in domestic and international journals. He has won one National Science and Technology Research Achievement Award and enjoys special government allowances.<sup>377</sup>

The hospital has a nationally ranked thoracic surgery department, which performed the first two lung transplants in China in the 1970s. It is now mature in conducting single lung, double lung, and lobar lung transplants, and has a relatively large impact domestically. The department has first-class equipment

	<p>and has a large group of highly skilled thoracic surgery specialists, most of whom have medical PhDs and master's degrees. All of its physicians have research or study experience overseas. Some of its professors serve as visiting professors at overseas institutions and have long-term academic exchanges. The department has named honorary professors from the United States, United Kingdom, Japan, and other countries. The department has 5 professors, 4 associate professors, and 7 attending physicians and residents. It has 57 beds, including 6 dedicated ICU beds.<sup>378 379</sup></p> <p>Its liver transplant recognition is nearing the international level.<sup>380</sup> In 1995, the hospital achieved preliminary success with its first liver transplant. It bills itself as “[having] a team with strong capabilities in liver transplantation and strength in integration.” It “welcomes late-stage and end-stage liver disease patients who need liver transplants to come receive their surgeries; we would give them preferential treatment.”<sup>381</sup></p> <p>Funded by the Ministry of Education, it formed a panel to study liver transplantation in Melbourne and Sydney in 1995, followed by Pittsburgh in the U.S. in 1996. This was the first hospital whose liver transplantation training of this kind was funded by the Ministry of Education.</p>
<p>3.</p> <p>Fuwai Cardiovascular Disease Hospital affiliated with Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences</p> 	<p>This is the largest hospital for cardiovascular disease treatment, research, and education in China. It began its clinical practice in heart and lung transplantation in 1994. It began performing heart transplants as a routine procedure in 2004 with a specialized team, and has performed the most heart transplants in the country. It is also one of the largest heart transplant centres in the world.<sup>382</sup></p> <p>The hospital's website states that it has refined a set of conventions for heart transplantation. Most patients successfully recover after surgery, can begin walking after 2~3 days, and can be discharged after 2~3 weeks.<sup>383</sup></p> <p>Its website also publicly lists the costs of a heart transplant. Based on current figures, the perioperative cost for each patient average around 250,000 RMB. Fees for postoperative immunosuppressants average 3,000~5,000 RMB per month.<sup>384</sup></p> <p>The transplant centre has strong capabilities: <sup>385</sup></p>



- National-Level Civilian
- City, Province: Beijing
- Heart Transplants
  - most in the country
- Capacity
  - 2 operating rooms
  - 12 regular beds
  - 6 ICU beds
- Costs
  - Heart: 250,000 RMB

The hospital president Hu Shengshou is a PhD advisor, a chief scientist under the National 973 Program, and one of the hospital's three primary lead surgeons in heart transplantation.

Song Yunhu, chief surgeon in charge of the heart transplant centre, is also one of the hospital's three main lead surgeons in heart transplantation. He studied cardiac surgery at St. Vincent's Hospital in Sydney, Australia in 1998. He also received training at various heart centres in the United States, Canada, Germany, and other countries.

Wang Wei is a chief surgeon of the transplant centre, a PhD advisor, and one of the hospital's three main lead surgeons in heart transplantation. He is currently involved in key heart transplant research projects under the Ministry of Science and Technology's "Eleventh Five-Year Plan" Support Program.

Huang Jie, chief of the heart transplant ward and chief physician, is responsible for selection, targeted

Pre-operative treatment, and postoperative follow-up and management of heart transplant patients. She studied heart and lung transplantation at St. Vincent's Hospital in Sydney, Australia in 2006.

Its official website says the transplant centre has only 2 dedicated transplantation operating rooms, 6 postoperative ICU beds, 12 regular beds, a team of 3 renowned cardiac surgical specialists, 2 trained full-time transplant doctors, relatively dedicated ICU nurses, and 15 ward nurses.<sup>386</sup>

Based on its two to three-week hospitalization period, even if the figures of 12 beds and 6 ICU beds were not underreported, the centre can accommodate about 300-450 heart transplants per year. Thus, even one operating room would have been more than enough, and a second one would not be needed.

However, Song's profile indicates that the Fuwai Cardiovascular Hospital Heart Transplant Centre completed 440 heart transplants between June 2004 and July 2014, and that it performed 60 in 2010, 52 in 2011, 46 in 2012, 65 in 2013,<sup>387</sup> and 81 in 2014.<sup>388</sup>

If these numbers are true, then five beds, one operating room, and one doctor would have been more than enough.

	<p>We have observed that the main heart transplant centres in China all have records of performing multiple transplants in one day. For example, two doctors at Xi'an Jiaotong University each has a record of performing 3 heart transplants in one day. Zhongshan Hospital of Fudan University has a record of carrying out 4 transplants in one day. Fuwai Hospital's online figure implying one heart transplant every 4 to 5 days does not match its claim of having "performed the most heart transplants in the country."</p>
<p>4.</p> <p><b>Peking University First Hospital</b></p> <p>National level renal transplant centre</p>  <p>Urologic Surgery Research Institute</p>	<p>In 2008, Peking University First Hospital became the base for medical care of officials in the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. The hospital pioneered a number of professional disciplines in China, such as kidney transplantation.<sup>389</sup></p> <p>Its Institute of Urologic Surgery is the both the birthplace and leader of urology in China, and is known to have made the majority of "firsts" in China's field of urology. For example, Wu Jieping's team carried out China's first renal transplant in 1960.<sup>390</sup></p> <p>It has developed into a urologic surgery centre that is both well-known internationally and at leading level domestically, with two generations of Academicians, including Wu Jieping and Guo Yinglu. As of December 2009, it had 121 medical staff, including 2 academicians, 7 doctoral advisors, 5 master's advisors, 26 professionals with senior titles, and 33 with intermediate titles.</p> <p>A new hospital ward building was commissioned in 2002. The urologic surgery centre has expanded to 105 beds.</p> <p>In October 10, 2001, its surgical liver transplant group worked with other hospitals affiliated with Peking University to establish the largest organ transplant centre in China. The number of liver transplants completed by the centre has reached an advanced level domestically.<sup>391</sup></p> <p>The centre has established long-term academic relationships with the world's leading liver transplant centres in the U.S., including the Southwestern University Hospital, University of Pittsburgh (UPMC) Hospital, University of Minnesota Hospital, University of Hong Kong Queen Mary Hospital, Chang Gung</p>



Memorial Hospital in Taiwan, etc. Its liver transplant doctors hold master's and PhD degrees in medicine. Many have completed further study in internationally renowned transplant centres in the U.S., Germany, Denmark, Hong Kong, and other regions.

Professor Wan Yuanlian, director of liver transplantation centre, has studied liver transplantation in the United States. He completed the first liver transplant at Peking University.

The vice president of the hospital and deputy director of the liver transplant centre, Professor Liu Yucun, has studied liver transplantation in Denmark and participated in Peking University's first liver transplant.

Professor Zhao Jianxun, deputy director of the transplant centre has studied hepatobiliary surgical techniques in Japan and participated in Peking University's first liver transplant.

Professional transplant team leader and associate professor Wu Wunhan has worked in Pittsburgh and Hong Kong under the guidance of internationally renowned organ transplant experts Professor John Fung and Professor Fan Shangda (ST Fan). He systematically studied liver, pancreas, and small intestine transplantation. In particular, he became skilled in a variety of surgical techniques in liver transplantation. In 2009, the cost of a liver transplant at this centre was around 160,000-200,000 RMB at that time, including fees for surgery, monitoring, and pharmaceutical and examination fees for around three weeks after the operation.

5.

### Peking University People's Hospital

National level liver, renal, and small intestine transplant centre

The Peking University Organ Transplant Centre was founded on October 10, 2001. It incorporated related departments from five medical institutions, including Peking University First Hospital, Peking University People's Hospital, and Peking University Third Hospital. The centre specializes in transplantation of liver, kidney, pancreas, heart, cornea, bone marrow, and other organs. It claims to be the largest and most academically advanced in China, with its liver transplant capabilities in a leading position in the Beijing region.<sup>392</sup>



In September 2013, Zhu Jiye, director of the Peking University Organ Transplant Institute and director of the hepatobiliary surgery department at Peking University People's Hospital, told *China Economic Weekly*, "Our hospital conducted 4,000 liver and renal transplant operations within a particular year, and all of the organs were from prisoners sentenced to death."<sup>393</sup>

The hospital's Hepatobiliary Surgery website claims that the quantity and quality of its liver transplants rank first among medical units in the northern region. It also ranks first in the success rate of liver transplants in Beijing.<sup>394</sup>

However, its current website shows that it has completed just over 600 total liver transplants since 2000, when the liver transplant program was started under the leadership of Professor Zhu Jiye and Lin Xixing, with an annual average of fewer than 40 cases. But according to its renal transplant website as of July 2014, the centre has conducted nearly 510 kidney transplants since April 1991.<sup>395</sup> There is a large discrepancy between the total of 1,100 liver and kidney transplants in the past decade and the above-mentioned annual figures stated by Zhu Jiye. It also does not match its own status of "ranking first in quantity among medical units in the northern region."

Its website also claims that this department has held a position of renown in the field of hepatobiliary surgery for a number of years. It belongs to the national 211 Project under the Ministry of Education and is a key specialist discipline of the Ministry of Health, a key discipline in Beijing, the National Board of Education doctoral discipline, Beijing key laboratory, Peking University Institute of Organ Transplantation, and Liver Cancer Research Centre of Peking University.

The department has 8 professors, 6 associate professors, 4 attending physicians, and 1 resident. It includes two doctoral advisors and 5 master's advisors. It has undertaken a number of Ministry of Health professional programs, the national research projects of 863, 973 and 985 Programs, the National Key Technology Research and Development Program of China during the 9th to 12th Five-Year Plan, National Key Technology Research and Development Program of the Ministry of Science and Technology of China, the National Natural Science Foundation, etc.

The department has a number of experts who participate in national organ transplant legislation. Its director Zhu Jiye

	<p>represented China several times in the World Health Organization's Organ Transplantation conferences. The department has also organized a number of international and national academic transplant conferences. It has held four national workshops on liver transplantation and trained a large number of liver transplant specialists across the country.</p> <p>The Peking University Organ Transplant Centre has advanced liver and kidney transplantation at the Health Science Centre's three general hospitals. As a result, its liver transplantation has remained in a leading position in the Beijing area.</p> <p>To date, the Centre has received more than 1.5 million RMB in funding from the 973 Program, the National Natural Science Foundation, the Ministry of Education Doctoral Station Foundation, and other national and provincial-level science and technology funds. These hospitals have published a batch of high-caliber clinical basic research papers domestically and internationally, and they rank among the top transplant centres in China.<sup>396</sup></p>
	
<p>6.</p> <p><b>Peking University Third Hospital</b></p> <p>National level liver, renal, pancreas, and small intestine transplant centre</p>	<p>This hospital ranked 14th among the top 100 hospitals in China in 2015.<sup>397</sup> It averages 5,900 outpatients per day and had been the top hospital in Beijing for 8 consecutive years (1998-2005).<sup>398</sup> It claims that its organ transplant capabilities have led the country continuously.<sup>399</sup></p> <p>The hospital began conducting liver transplant research in the 1970s. Several of its liver transplant team members have studied abroad. It officially launched clinical liver transplantation in May</p>



2000 and subsequently began performing kidney and combined kidney-pancreas transplants. Organ transplantation has become a routine operation at this hospital. Under the support of academician Han Qide, director of the Peking University Health Science Centre and vice chairman of the National People's Congress, its organ transplant centre was formally established in October 2001.<sup>400</sup>

### **Liver Transplantation**

In December 2005, its liver transplant centre moved to the new surgical building with 470 beds, enabling greater development opportunities.<sup>401 402</sup> Liver transplantation has become routine surgery for treating end-stage liver diseases at the hospital. The liver transplant centre has become an important part of the hospital; its effectiveness and number of liver transplants lead the country.<sup>403</sup>

#### **Team members:**

- 12 liver surgeons, including 2 professors, 2 associate professors
- 6 attending physicians, including 5 with doctorate degrees and 4 with master's degrees
- 6 transplantation anesthesiologists, including 2 with advanced titles and 4 with intermediate titles
- 4 transplant ICU doctors, including 2 with advanced titles and 2 with intermediate titles
- 2 ultrasonography doctors
- 2 radiological intervention doctors

The team also includes pathologists, internists, clinical laboratory physicians, and a coordinator responsible for communications between the doctors and patients.<sup>404 405</sup>

Professor Zhang Tonglin, director of the general surgery department and a PhD advisor,<sup>406 407</sup> performed more than 200 liver transplants between 1999 and 2006. He studied organ transplantation at Ochsner Foundation Hospital. After returning to China, he conducted clinical transplantation research. By 2006, he had finished multiple projects under the National Natural Science Foundation and the Ministry of Education "211" Engineering Program. He had published more than 60 articles and mentored 8 master's and 9 doctoral graduates.<sup>408</sup> His profile on the hospital's website has not been updated since 2006.

### **Kidney Transplantation**

The hospital performed its first successful kidney transplant in 1998.<sup>409</sup> In 2001, its number of kidney transplants ranked third in Beijing, making it one of the largest kidney transplant centres in China. Its transplant volume has increased year over year. In 2004, its kidney transplant volume ranked first in Beijing.<sup>410</sup> Its kidney transplantation has a “high success rate and standardized postoperative management” and has attracted patients from all over China.<sup>411</sup>

### **Transplant Volume**

Its transplant centre’s website stated that, in 2001, it exceeded 100 kidney transplants per year and ranked third in Beijing.<sup>412</sup> In 2004, it performed 185 kidney transplants, ranking first in Beijing and citing “widespread organ donor sources.”<sup>413</sup> As of December 2009, it had reached a total of more than 1,200 kidney transplants.<sup>414</sup> Based on the Third Hospital’s scale and qualifications, it should be fairly close to Peking University People’s Hospital (the two ranked 14th and 9th, respectively, in the top 100 hospitals in China in 2015).

According to Zhu Jiye, director of the Peking University People’s Hospital’s organ transplant centre, the People’s Hospital had performed 4,000 kidney transplants that year. The Third Hospital, with its “widespread organ donor sources,” most likely performed well over its claimed 100 kidney transplants per year (a figure for which one surgeon would more than suffice).

Ma Lulin, director of its urologic surgery department, standing member of the Chinese Medical Association Urologic Surgery Subcommittee, and leader of its Kidney Transplantation Study Group, has worked in kidney transplantation for a long time. Ma has completed over 1,200 kidney transplants and dozens of combined pancreas-duodenum-kidney transplants.<sup>415</sup>

Professor Ma Lulin and associate chief physician Hou Xiaofei studied at the world’s earliest and most prolific hospital for pancreas transplants—University of Minnesota in the United States. They began performing combined pancreas-kidney transplants in 2001. The hospital is among those with the highest quantity and best results of such transplants domestically.<sup>416 417</sup>

	<p>The department has 8 chief physicians/professors (including one PhD advisor), 8 associate chief physicians/associate professors, and 5 attending physicians.<sup>418</sup></p> <p>Between 2002 and 2004, the department conducted three national-level organ transplant training classes (including kidney, pancreatic, liver, and other types of transplants) and trained a large number of clinical transplant professionals.<sup>419</sup></p> 
<p>7.</p> <p><b>Beijing Chaoyang Hospital (affiliated with Capital Medical University)</b></p> <p>National level liver, renal, lung, pancreas, and small intestine transplant centre</p>	<p>This hospital operates the Beijing Organ Transplant Centre and performs the largest variety of transplants in China. It claims to be the only one that can carry out liver, heart, kidney, lung, small intestine, pancreas and other large organ transplants. It has always ranked at the forefront nationally in the area of kidney, pancreas-kidney, islet cell, and related kidney transplantation.<sup>420</sup></p> <p>The Hepatobiliary Surgery Department claims that its liver transplantation is leading in the country. It also contains the Beijing Organ Transplant Centre's liver transplant division. The department performed the first liver transplant in the Beijing area in July in 1999. It can carry out almost all types of liver transplant procedures. Its quantity, success rate, and patient survival rate are at a leading level domestically.<sup>421</sup></p> <p>However, its website states, "To date, this department has completed more than 500 liver transplants." This volume, less than 30 cases per year on average, amounts to less than a fraction of that of Tianjin Oriental Transplant Centre; it is likely that the number is a major discount on the actual volume of transplant activity. Its kidney transplant discipline was founded in the early 1990s, and is one of the largest renal transplant centres in China. It has a high reputation in the Beijing area as well as across the entire country. The renal transplant team carries out a comprehensive laboratory evaluation of transplant-related</p>



organ acquisition, transplant surgery, perioperative support, and postoperative follow-ups, etc.<sup>422</sup>

Guan Delin is an organ transplant specialist. According to an advertisement published in *Beijing Business Today* on Sept. 7, 2005, Guan had experience in “over 2,700 kidney transplants, over 40 kidney transplants from relative donors, and close to 20 combined kidney-pancreas transplants.” Yet, in May 2006, an introduction was posted on Chaoyang Hospital's website stating that Guan joined this hospital after having personally completed over 1,000 kidney transplants.<sup>423</sup> The 2006 figure was 1,700 lower than that published in the previous year.

It was reported that this hospital conducted 21 transplant surgeries within one day around 2000-2001.<sup>424</sup>

Yet, the hospital's website states that it has performed more than 3,000 kidney transplants in total, purportedly one of the highest among transplant institutions in China.<sup>425</sup> This figure translates to less than 200 per year, far below its capacity and national ranking as a leading kidney transplant centre, and is therefore likely falsified.

9.

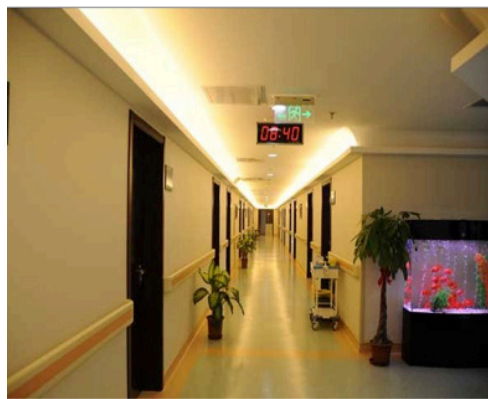
**Beijing YouAn Hospital (affiliated with Capital Medical University)**

National level liver transplant centre

This is the largest hospital specializing in clinical hepatobiliary disease in China. Its liver transplant centre was established in 2003 and serves as a PhD student training base in surgery for Capital Medical University. The centre jointly founded the Sino-American Liver Transplantation Centre with the University of Pittsburgh Thomas E. Starzl Transplantation Institute. It also established collaborative relationships with a dozen well-known liver transplant centres in China.<sup>426</sup>

The centre has 86 medical staff, including 2 doctoral advisors, 4 master's advisors, 14 PhDs, and 14 with master's degrees. Liver transplantation is its most significant specialty. It has become the largest liver transplant centre in Beijing and leads in the country in its annual liver transplant volume and survival rate.<sup>427</sup>

In June 2014, Zang Yunjin, president of the Armed Police General Hospital, joined the medical team at YouAn Hospital. YouAn Hospital stated that it would build a first-class liver transplant centre in Beijing with the help of Zang Yunjin. By then, Zang already conducted 1,570 kidney transplants and 22 kidney-liver transplants.<sup>428</sup>



Lu Shichun, former director of the hospital's liver transplant centre and a doctoral advisor, claimed to have led over 700 liver transplants.<sup>429</sup> In 1995, he received a PhD in abdominal surgery and organ transplantation from the University of Freiburg in Germany. In 2004, he moved from West China Hospital of Sichuan University to YouAn Hospital and became the director of its hepatobiliary surgery department, liver transplant centre, and the China-U.S. Cooperative Liver Transplant Centre. He is currently the director of the hepatobiliary surgery department under the People's Liberation Army No. 301 General Hospital's clinical surgery division.

He stated in a media interview in 2012 the fee for liver transplants differs among transplant units and averages around 400,000 to 500,000 RMB. Patients who recover relatively quickly can be discharged in two weeks; those who develop complications or experience otherwise unsuccessful recoveries may need to stay longer.<sup>430</sup>

President Li Ning is a leader of the liver transplant discipline in the Beijing area. *China News* reported in 2010 that he has led over 500 liver transplants over the past 10 years.<sup>431</sup> <sup>432</sup> However, at the time this report was written, the hospital's website claimed that he has led 200 liver transplants,<sup>433</sup> 300 fewer than the 2010 figure.

10.

### Beijing Anzhen Hospital

National level heart and lung transplant centre

Anzhen Hospital, one of China's largest cardiac surgery centres, employs a number of domestically and internationally renowned heart surgeons. The hospital was among the first batch approved by the Ministry of Health to carry out heart and lung transplants.<sup>434</sup>

This hospital has over 4,000 employees, including 600 personnel with senior professional titles and over 900 with intermediate titles. The hospital has 1,500 beds, including 211 intensive care beds. It has 31 operating rooms equipped with one hundred, one thousand, and ten-thousand-level laminar flow clean air technology.



Anzhen Hospital leads the cardiovascular field in China and is one of the country's largest cardiac surgery centres.<sup>435</sup> It employs a number of domestically and internationally renowned heart surgeons. It has carried out heart, lung, and combined heart-lung transplants for many years, with the number of transplants increasing year on year.

The Thoracic Surgery Department successfully conducted the first single-lung transplant in 1995 and the first double-lung transplant in 1998. It grew tremendously after 2000, increasing the number of lung transplants performed and the postoperative survival rate.<sup>436</sup>

Qu Songlei,<sup>437</sup> head of the Thoracic Surgery Department, studied thoracic surgery and lung transplantation in the United States in 1999 and 2000. With rich experience from performing clinical work in the subject for more than 20 years, he can perform many complex procedures, including lung transplants. He has published a number of academic papers and participated in the writing and editing of multiple monographs and textbooks. He has won first prize of the Beijing Science and Technology Progress Award.

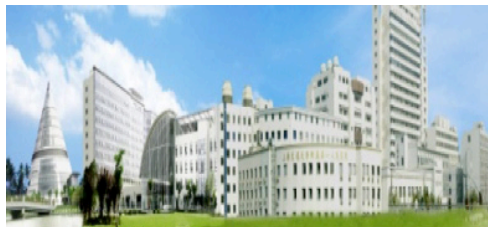
The Cardiac Surgery Department includes the Beijing Heart Transplant Centre and specializes in treating severe valvular heart disease and end-stage heart disease. It has 50 beds and performs 1,000 surgeries per year. The department is among the top in the country in the heart transplant field, including its development of new surgical procedures, research programs, and number of clinical cases. It also holds the record in northern China for the longest patient survival time. In 1992, the department performed China's second heart transplant (the first took place in Shanghai in 1978). Fourteen years later, it started a nationwide period of development in heart transplantation. The department performed the world's first four combined heart, bone marrow, and stem cell transplants as an innovation in the knowledge and techniques of improving immune tolerance. Transplant recipients experienced less rejection of the donor heart while maintaining resistance against viruses and bacteria. Thus, lesser quantities of immunological drugs were needed. This result can potentially be extended to the fields of lung and other actual organ transplants.<sup>438</sup>

Xu Meng is the founder of the Beijing Heart Transplant and Valvular Surgery Treatment Centre, vice director of the Heart

	<p>Surgery Department, and a PhD advisor. He studied as a senior visiting scholar at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine and is a member of the Chinese Medical Association's Beijing Organ Transplant Society. One of his specialties is in heart transplants for the treatment of end-stage heart failure. He has independently completed nearly 10,000 surgeries, with over 800 operations every year. He has published more than 100 papers in SCI and China's core medical journals. He is in charge of more than 10 research projects at or above the provincial and ministerial levels. Meanwhile, he is involved in multiple projects under the National Natural Science Foundation and the Twelfth Five-Year Plan.<sup>439</sup></p>
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<p>47.</p> <p><b>Shanghai General Hospital</b></p> <p>National level liver, kidney, pancreas, and small intestine transplant centre</p>	<p>Built in 1864, this hospital is one of the first comprehensive hospitals of Western medicine in China. It has 2,350 beds, 62 doctoral advisors, and 122 master's advisors. There are 25 doctorate programs, 25 postdoctoral fellow research stations, and 36 master's programs.<sup>440</sup></p> <p>The hospital conducts the most variety of organ transplants in Shanghai, spanning 12 categories. Its quantity of transplantations performed ranks first in Shanghai. In August 2001, the Shanghai Clinical Centre for Organ Transplantation was established at the hospital. Built upon the "Shanghai Organ Transplantation Research Centre" and the "Shanghai Tissue Typing Centre," the Centre is based on kidney transplants.<sup>441</sup></p> <p>Kidney transplantation traditionally has been a strength of the Urologic Surgery Department and a core component of the Shanghai Organ Transplantation Centre (at Shanghai General Hospital). Its website claimed it has performed a total of more than 2,200 kidney transplants. Its comprehensive capabilities are leading domestically and have reached an advanced level internationally.<sup>442</sup></p>
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In 2001, the Shanghai General Hospital Liver Transplant Centre became part of the first batch of clinical medical centres built in Shanghai. With the support of higher departments, its clinical scale, quantity, quality, research, hardware, software, and overall capabilities in liver transplantation grew rapidly. In 2001, it performed Shanghai's first combined liver-kidney transplant. It performs the most combined liver-kidney transplants in China. In 2006, it helped other units in Shanghai perform re-transplants; the hospitalization time for re-transplants averaged 25 days. It performs the most liver transplants among hospitals in Shanghai.<sup>443</sup>

The liver transplant centre has separate patient ward with a total of 58 beds. The liver transplant medical team currently has 14 surgeons and physicians, 13 of whom hold doctoral degrees. In addition, it has trained and dispatched more than 10 PhD and master's students to other centres.

The hospital emphasizes the spread of its work in liver transplantation for use at other medical institutions. It helped drive the development of liver, combined liver-kidney, and combined pancreas-kidney transplants at sister institutions (university-affiliated and provincial hospitals) in eleven provinces and two cities.

Peng Zhihai, director of the Shanghai Organ Transplantation Centre, director of the Shanghai Jiao Tong University Organ Research Institute, and vice president of Shanghai General Hospital, serves on the Standing Committee of the Chinese Medical Association's Organ Transplantation Society. He has completed more than 800 liver and multi-organ transplants. He has accomplished one "first in China" and four "first in Shanghai" advancements in the area of liver transplantation methods. The centre's quality and effectiveness of transplantation have taken a leading position in the country.

He has led programs under the National Eleventh Five-Year Plan's Science and Technology Support Program, key projects under the 863 Program, projects under the National Natural Science Foundation and the Shanghai Science Committee's "Innovation Action Plan," as well as multiple other national and Shanghai city-level programs. In 2002, he led the General Surgery Department to receive 7 projects under the National Natural Science Fund. He has been granted four patents.<sup>444</sup>

Tan Jianming, director of the Shanghai Research Centre for Organ Transplantation, director of the Nanjing Military Research Institute of Organ Transplantation, and simultaneously vice president of Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command, was an adjunct director of the Shanghai Clinical Centre for Organ Transplantation for six years, starting in 2001. He has led more than 4,200 kidney transplants as of 2014.<sup>445</sup>

Tan has undertaken more than ten key national, ministerial, provincial, and military projects. He has edited or participated in the editing of 7 monographs and published 56 papers in domestic and international core journals as the first author. As principal researcher, he has won one second prize of the National Science and

Technology Progress Award, one first prize and 6 third prizes of the People's Liberation Army Science and Technology Progress Award, and the People's Liberation Army "Ninth Five-Year Plan" Major Science and Technology Achievement Award.<sup>446</sup>

Below are transcript excerpts of a phone call between a WOIPFG investigator and the Shanghai General Hospital Liver Transplant Centre, published in September 2013:<sup>447</sup>

...

**Doctor Dai:** Let me tell you, it should be OK to have liver transplant in your case.

**Investigator:** I just want to know how long we have to wait.

**Doctor Dai:** We have supplies every day. Today for example, we are performing transplant surgery.

**Investigator:** Well, I mean not just a fresh one. We need one from live human body...

**Doctor Dai:** Sure, the organs we use are all from live persons. The donors are all alive.

**Investigator:** What?

**Doctor Dai:** They are all organs from live persons! Ours are the best.

.....

**Investigator:** All these organs, they must come from healthy persons. We need the healthy one.


**Doctor Dai:** I'll make sure that you're satisfied after you come....

**Investigator:** I heard some come from those who practice qigong. They are very healthy.

**Doctor Dai:** Yes, we have this type, but I cannot explain to you clearly over the phone.

**Investigator:** If you could find me one, I will come right away.

	<p><b>Doctor Dai:</b> Of course. Just come over!</p> <p><b>Investigator:</b> Oh, you could. Then how do I find you? What's your last name? I will look for you.</p> <p><b>Doctor Dai:</b> I'm Doctor Dai.</p> <p><b>Investigator:</b> Which Dai?</p> <p><b>Doctor Dai:</b> The 'Dai' as in 'dai mao' (=wear a hat).</p>
<p>29.</p> <p><b>The Second People's Hospital of Shanxi</b></p> <p>Regional level kidney transplant centre</p>	<p>This was formerly the Shanxi Provincial Hospital of Occupational Diseases. Its Kidney Transplant and Dialysis Centre was founded in October 1997<sup>448</sup> and has since become the largest, best-equipped, and most technologically advanced transplant centre in the province. It ranked among the top 20 in the same discipline for five consecutive years. The centre has 90 beds, plus 21 beds in its intensive care unit and claims it has performed total of 1,300 kidney transplants.<sup>449</sup></p> <p>The founder of the centre Wu Xiaotong, often spends 12 hours a day performing transplant surgeries, one after another, and filled several gaps in the field of kidney transplantation in Shanxi Province. Wu helped formulate the <i>Chinese Cardiac Death Organ Donation Guide</i>. He is a standing committee member of the Chinese Medical Association's Organ Transplant Society and chairman of the Shanxi Organ Transplantation Professional Committee. He is an editor of the <i>Chinese Journal of Transplantation</i> and the <i>Organ Transplantation</i> journal, has published dozens of articles, and manages multiple provincial and ministerial-level research projects.<sup>450</sup></p> <p>The centre's chief surgeon Wang Zhenxing, associate chief surgeon Zhou Hua, Shi Genyu, attending surgeon Sun Yongkang, Chen Hua, Hao Xiaojun, and Yang Jun are all kidney transplant specialists with more than ten years of experience in the field. Zhou Hua has himself performed more than 500 kidney transplants.<sup>451</sup></p> <p>A paper published by deputy director Wang Zhenxing<sup>452</sup> mentioned that the hospital performed 925 kidney transplants between 1992 and 2008.<sup>453</sup> In another paper, he wrote that 1,263 kidney transplants were performed between 1992 and 2012.<sup>454</sup> We call these figures into question, as conducting 100 transplants each year would require no more than 10 beds.</p> <p>The cost for a kidney transplant at this centre is about 100,000 RMB. Its gross revenue in 2005 reached 250 million RMB. In August 2006, the centre recorded over 100 patients waiting for</p>

	<p>transplants at any given time. On August 15 alone, the centre conducted 11 kidney transplants.<sup>455</sup></p> <p>The centre has consistently hosted annual kidney transplantation conferences in Shanxi Province. In October 2010, it hosted the 2010 National Organ Transplantation Academic Conference. It also hosted the 2012 Chinese Medical Association's Urologic Surgery Subconference and National Kidney Transplantation Academic Conference.</p>
<p>31.</p> <p><b>Third People's Hospital of Datong City</b></p> <p>National level kidney transplant centre</p> 	<p>This hospital is affiliated with Shanxi Medical University. It was established in 1958 and has 1,000 beds. It claimed to be first-class in Shanxi Province and number one in northern Shanxi. It has 192 staff with senior professional titles, 403 with intermediate titles, and 99 with PhD or master's degrees.<sup>456</sup></p> <p>The hospital includes the Datong City Organ Transplant centre. Since 1991, the hospital has carried out bone marrow, kidney, and other types of transplants. Its transplant team is filled with well-known experts and professionals, and the program has reached an advanced level domestically. The hospital began conducting liver transplants in 2004. In September 2003, the hospital hosted the Shanxi Provincial Organ Transplantation Conference.<sup>457 458</sup></p> <p>Li Haichao is the hospital's vice president, one of the founders of its urologic surgery department, a member of the Chinese Medical Association Urologic Surgery Subcommittee's Kidney Transplantation Group, and vice chairman of the Shanxi Medical Association's Organ Transplant Committee. Li Rongjun, chief surgeon of the department, began conducting kidney transplants in 1999.<sup>459</sup> Wei Xiuju, the department's associate chief surgeon, began performing allogenic kidney transplants in 1998.<sup>460</sup></p> <p>After widespread reports of organ harvesting crimes in 2006 and after this hospital was reported in overseas media, it deleted almost all information about its transplantation activities online. The hospital's introduction indicates that it has begun to conduct liver transplants, but no further information is available.<sup>461</sup></p> <p>However, the Fifth People's Hospital of Datong City, which was not approved by the Ministry of Health in 2007 to conduct transplants, was carrying out liver transplants openly. Its website stated, "Based on the foundation of our development of</p>

	<p>multiple kidney transplants in recent years, the hospital demonstrated the city's first liver transplant to reach an internationally advanced standard in October 2004."</p>
<p>46.</p> <p><b>Huashan Hospital of Fudan University</b></p> <p>National level liver and kidney transplant centre</p> 	<p>Established in 1907, this institution was formerly the Chinese Red Cross General Hospital and has a high reputation domestically and internationally.<sup>462</sup></p> <p>The Fudan University Organ Transplantation Research Institute was established at the hospital in February 2002. Its director is academician Zhen Shusen, with academician Qiu Fazuo as a consultant. Its main research direction is clinical and basic research in large organ transplantation.<sup>463</sup></p> <p>The institute has achieved many "firsts" in China's transplantation field and provides effective support for the hospital's basic and clinical research in kidney transplantation. It operates under the general surgery department, and its specializations include liver transplantation.</p> <p>Ding Qiang, president of Huashan Hospital and deputy director of the Organ Transplantation Research Institute of Fudan University, specializes in kidney transplantation.<sup>464</sup></p> <p>Its urologic surgery department's professional transplant team focuses on kidney transplantation and organ preservation as two of its development goals.<sup>465</sup></p> <p>The team, led by Qu Lianxi, has one chief physician/professor and one associate chief physician. Its kidney transplantation research projects received funding from the National Natural Science Foundation and the Shanghai Science Committee Key Projects fund. Its "kidney allograft" project received second prize in the National Science and Technology Achievement Award. Its research results have been published in over 60 papers in domestic core journals and SCI journals abroad.<sup>466</sup></p> <p>The hepatobiliary surgery department includes 5 professors (chief physicians), 3 associate professors (associate chief physicians), and 67 open beds. Wang Zhengxin, director of its liver transplant centre, specializes in complicated liver transplants, transplants involving liver cancer, postoperative</p>

	<p>management, and living-donor transplantation. He has completed nearly 800 liver transplants.<sup>467</sup></p>
<p>48.</p> <p><b>Rui Jin Hospital of Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine</b></p> <p>National level liver, kidney, heart, pancreas, and small intestine transplant centre</p>  	<p>This large-scale general teaching hospital has a century of history.<sup>468</sup> It has 1,800 beds and 593 professors, associate professors, or professionals with senior titles. It hosts 14 second-level doctorate research stations, 24 master's research stations, 112 doctoral advisors, and 169 master's advisors. It was the first in China to perform heart and liver transplants in the 1970s.<sup>469</sup> It ranked sixth among the 100 most competitive hospitals in China in 2015.<sup>470</sup></p> <p>Rui Jin Hospital was the first in China to perform clinical liver transplants in 1977. Its Organ Transplant Centre has conducted large quantities of liver, kidney, combined liver-kidney, pancreas-kidney, and other challenging multi-organ transplants.<sup>471</sup></p> <p>The centre's director, Peng Chenghong, has conducted in-depth research in liver transplantation. In July 2001, Peng conducted China's first split liver transplant (SLT).<sup>472</sup> The surgery was listed in the year's top ten news in <i>Chinese Medicine</i>.</p> <p>In 2004, it became the first in Shanghai to perform combined small intestine and liver transplants. In December 2004, it carried out the first combined seven-organ transplant in Asia and set many records in China.<sup>473</sup> It was again listed in the year's top ten news in <i>Chinese Medicine</i>.</p> <p>The Rui Jin Organ Transplant Centre was established in February 2003, and it has a large group of top transplant experts. Hospital president Li Hongwei was named leader of the academic discipline and formed a comprehensive, capable transplant team with nationally known expert Peng Chenghong, Yin Lu, Xu Da, Wang Xianghui, and others. By 2007, the centre had 57 beds, including 14 ICU beds.<sup>474</sup></p> <p>The centre has 22 surgeons, including 16 chief and associate chief surgeons, 4 PhD advisors, and 5 master's advisors. Each year, the department sends personnel to study in France, the United States, Germany, Japan, and other countries and bring the latest knowledge and techniques back to China.</p>

	<p>The transplant centre cooperates closely with the Henri Bismuth Hepatobiliary Institute in France, the Beaujon Hospital Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Surgery and Liver Transplantation Department in France, and the University of Pittsburgh Thomas E. Starzl Transplantation Institute in the United States. Its transplantation pathology laboratory is equipped with a remote consultation system connected to the Starzl Institute, enhancing the diagnosis of difficult cases.<sup>475</sup></p>
<p>51.</p> <p>Shanghai Chest Hospital of Shanghai Jiao tong University</p> <p>National level lung transplant centre</p> 	<p>The hospital claims to be the earliest and largest chest hospital in China. It boasts the largest number of lung transplants in Shanghai and a leader in China.<sup>476</sup> It employs over 130 chief and associate chief physicians, and 46 doctoral and master's advisors. Over 30 of its experts receive special allowances from the State Council.<sup>477</sup></p> <p>Professor Gao Chengxin studied under the renowned Dr. Joel D. Cooper in 1985. He was the first Chinese doctor to study lung transplantation.</p> <p>The lung transplant team was established in the early 1990s. Professor Gao Chengxin, Dr. Hu Dingzhong, Dr. Shi Jianxin, and two other doctors studied at Washington Hospital in the United States to master advanced lung transplant techniques. They then formulated and standardized Chinese operations based on situations in China.<sup>478</sup></p> <p>It started clinical lung transplants in 2002 and performed the first lobar lung transplant in China. It has performed the most bilateral lung transplants in China to date and assisted many hospitals in China with lung transplantation.<sup>479</sup></p> <p>The hospital's archived web pages state its process for lung transplants:<sup>480</sup></p> <p>"If a lung transplantation suits your conditions, we will arrange necessary examinations. You will obtain the results in one or two days. A dedicated member from the lung transplant team will accompany seriously ill patients during the exam. We will then evaluate your situation: lung transplantation as soon as possible, or no transplantation at this point."</p> <p>"Once you are on the wait list, we will start preparation. The centre will customize a plan for you according to your situation. We will determine the recipients based on blood type, severity of symptoms, wait time, and donor organ size and notify recipients as soon as possible. Patients have a special passage to be</p>



admitted in the shortest time and complete paperwork for hospitalization.”

“The patient will arrive in the operating room two or three hours prior to the surgery and be transferred to the ICU afterwards. He/she will be transferred to a regular ward after his/her conditions have stabilized. The patient can leave the hospital in usually two to three weeks, barring any complications.”

The hospital announced the total expense to be between 200,000 and 300,000 RMB.

Incidentally, Dr. Han Baohui, director of pulmonary medicine at Shanghai Chest Hospital, reported her classmate Zhao Bin to the police for practicing Falun Gong. As a result, Mr. Zhao was arrested on April 27, 2012 and subsequently tortured to death at the Tilanqiao Prison in Shanghai on October 19, 2013.<sup>481</sup>

50.

### Xinhua Hospital Affiliated to School of Medicine, Shanghai Jiao Tong University

National level liver transplant centre





The hospital ranks 25th among the 100 most competitive hospitals in China, according to the 2015 China Hospital Blue Book Competitiveness Report released jointly by the Hong Kong Eric Peter Hospital Management Research Centre and the Documentation Publishing House of Chinese Academy of Social Science in March 2016.<sup>482</sup>

The General Surgery Department has 240 beds and performs about 7,000 operations annually. It is staffed with 47 doctors, 3 doctoral advisors, 11 master’s advisors, 6 professors, 34 associate professors, 11 full-time doctoral students, and 15 full-time master’s students.<sup>483</sup>

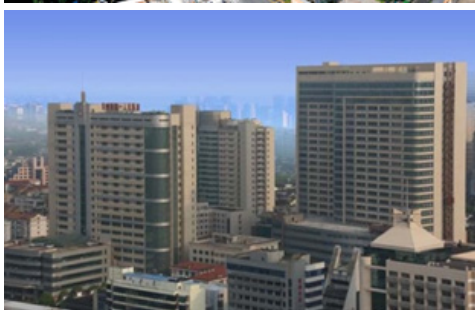


	<p>Its liver surgery department has a postdoctoral fellow research centre and hosts doctoral and master's programs. Xinhua Hospital is also one of the first liver transplant hospitals licensed by the Ministry of Health.</p> <p>It was one of the first to carry out orthotopic, piggyback, and pro-donor liver transplantations. Its official website boasts its "routine operations" of living-donor liver transplants for both adults and children and that the hospital "has identified liver transplant experiences suitable for China's conditions."<sup>484</sup></p> <p>The hospital hosted the "Oriental Technology Forum – Liver Transplantation," organized by the city of Shanghai, the Chinese Academy of Science, and the Chinese Academy of Engineering. It received national-level funding and funding from key research projects of Shanghai.</p> <p>Dr. Quan Zhiwei, associate dean of the hospital, is a member of the Organ Transplant Committee of the Shanghai Branch of the Chinese Medical Association and an editorial member of the Chinese edition of <i>Annals of Surgery</i>. He has published over 40 papers in Chinese and international journals and holds several patents.</p> <p>Director Chen Litian conducted over 500 liver transplants at the Oriental Organ Transplantation Centre after obtaining his PhD in 2003. He established the Liver Transplant Department at Xinhua Hospital in 2011.<sup>485</sup> He was also involved in writing and compiling <i>Liver Transplants in China</i>, <i>Liver Transplantation Manual</i>, and <i>A Mapping Guide to Organ Transplant Surgery</i>, and other publications.<sup>486</sup></p> <p>Dr. Du Zhiyong received his PhD in 2008, and began post-doctorate study at Rui Jin Hospital under Professor Peng Chenghong, a domestically-renowned expert liver transplants. He joined Xinhua Hospital in July 2011, and has performed a large number of liver transplant, hepatobiliary, and pancreatic surgeries.<sup>487</sup></p> <p>The current pages of the Xinhua Hospital Liver Transplant Centre no longer contain the information regarding the number of beds and personnel.</p> <p>The hospital has about 3,000 employees, 46% of whom hold senior and associate senior professional titles. It has 42 doctoral advisors, 181 master's advisors, a clinical postdoctoral fellow</p>
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	<p>research centre, 8 doctoral programs, and 25 master's programs.<sup>488</sup></p>
<p>56.</p> <p><b>Jiangsu Province Hospital</b></p> <p>National level liver, kidney, heart, pancreas, and small intestine transplant centre</p>  	<p>This hospital is a key liver transplantation centre for the Ministry of Health. Its Liver Surgery Institute includes two wards with more than 110 beds. Its medical team has 62 staff, including 9 professors or those with senior professional titles, and 12 with associate senior titles. Over 90% of its doctors hold doctoral degrees. It has six surgical teams and four operating rooms, which are available for simultaneous liver transplant operations.<sup>489</sup></p> <p>In the span of three to four years, its Liver Surgery Department grew from nonexistence into one of the five largest liver transplant research centre in the country.<sup>490</sup></p> <p>Wang Xuehao, head of the Liver Surgery Institute and the Jiangsu Province Liver Transplantation Centre,<sup>491</sup> is an academican of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, a doctoral advisor, a well-known Chinese organ transplant and hepatobiliary surgeon, and a pioneer of living-donor liver transplantation in China. He pursued further study at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Centre's World Liver Transplant Centre between September 1983 and October 1985.<sup>492</sup> In January 1995, he conducted the first successful living-donor liver transplant in China. At present, he is the director of the key liver transplantation laboratory of the Ministry of Health, and the director of the Academic Committee.<sup>493</sup></p> <p>Li Xiangcheng is the deputy director of the Liver Transplantation Centre and a PhD advisor. He engages in liver surgery and clinical liver transplants and research. In 2001, he studied as a visiting scholar at the University of Pittsburgh Thomas E. Starzl Transplantation Institute and accumulated a large amount of experience in perioperative care in liver transplantation.<sup>494</sup></p> <p>The eight members of the liver transplantation research innovation team are Sun Beicheng, Li Guoqiang, Cheng Feng, Lu Ling, Yu Yue, Chen Yun, Yao Aihua, and Gao Yun. All of its members hold at least PhD degrees, and half have studied abroad.<sup>495</sup></p>

	<p>The Urologic Surgery Department performed the first allogenic kidney transplant in the province in 1977. It established a Kidney Transplant Centre in 1998. Its combined pancreas-kidney and liver-kidney transplantation have won second prize of the provincial science and technology award.<sup>496</sup> Its kidney and multi-organ transplantation are at an advanced level domestically.<sup>497</sup></p> <p>The Ophthalmology department of the Institute is also the Jiangsu Province Eye Bank.</p>
<p>59.</p> <p><b>Wuxi People's Hospital</b></p> <p>National level lung transplant centre</p>  	<p>As of December 2014, this nationally renowned 3A hospital had 5 postdoctoral fellows, 95 PhDs, 433 personnel with master's degrees, and 419 with senior professional titles. Currently, it has 1,903 beds.<sup>498</sup></p> <p>Its lung transplant centre claims to be among the top three in the world,<sup>499</sup> and claims to have completed more than half of all lung transplant surgeries in the country.<sup>500</sup> It is a key clinical discipline and serves as the lung transplant treatment centre in Jiangsu Province. It is a nationally registered lung transplant data management unit and owns a key provincial laboratory for transplantation. Its lung transplant team consists of three chief surgeons, two associate chief surgeons, one doctoral advisor, three master's advisors, and many staff members holding doctoral or master's degrees.</p> <p>In September 2002, Chen Jingyu returned to the hospital's lung transplant centre in the thoracic surgery department after finishing advanced study at the lung transplant centre of Toronto General Hospital. His team performed the country's first lung transplantation for the treatment of emphysema and has since performed single-lung, double-lung, and heart-lung transplants. It claims to have performed the most lung transplants nationwide as of December 2007 and has set nine records in Asia and China.<sup>501</sup> Chen is thus renowned as the "No. 1 Lung Transplant Surgeon in China."</p> <p>As reported in July 2014, Chen Jingyu's team often completed four or five lung transplants a day. He led his team to spread its advanced techniques to thirty 3A hospitals in more than ten cities and provinces, including Beijing, Guangzhou, Nanjing, Hangzhou, Wuhan, and Jilin.<sup>502</sup> A new era of lung transplantation in China has begun. Chen's team has filled in many gaps in this area.<sup>503</sup></p>

	<p>Chen also developed pulmonary perfusion preservation solutions, which prolong lung retention time from four to six hours to nearly eight hours, reaching an internationally advanced level and taking the lead in China. In the past five years, this centre has won many medical, science, and technology awards. It has published more than 50 papers on lung transplantation in core national journals, including in SCI, and translated the monograph <i>Lung Transplantation</i>.</p> <p>On August 13th, 2015, Chen remarked on his Sina Weibo, "Originally I thought the number of available donor lungs would decrease, since the practice of using death row prisoners as donors has been abolished. However, who would have thought that we are even busier than last year. Now we perform one lung transplant every three days."</p> <p>Chen's lung transplant centre was destined to become even busier, as indicated by his Weibo message at the end of October: "Good morning! Our team started to work at 5:00 am. We again use an airplane to deliver the donor lung. In October, we have been continuously conducting lung transplants from the 1st to the end, and have set a new record in the number of transplants done in a single month..."</p> <p><i>Chen Jingyu</i></p> <p><i>and his team</i></p> 
<p>60.</p> <p><b>The First People's Hospital of Changzhou</b></p> <p><i>(The Third Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University)</i></p> <p>National level kidney transplant centre</p>	<p>This hospital was established in 1918. It currently has 202 professors/chief physicians and 409 associate professors/associate chief physicians. It has 14 specialists receiving special government allowances from the State Council and many experts with outstanding contributions.<sup>504</sup></p> <p>Although the hospital is approved for only kidney transplants by the Ministry of Health, before 2008 it had already completed transplants of heart, lung, liver, combined pancreas-kidney, and other "firsts" in Changzhou.<sup>505</sup></p>



Its urologic surgery department's website states that it began performing kidney transplants in the 1980s, and that its strength traditionally has been in kidney transplantation. Its cumulative transplant volume is near the top nationwide.<sup>506</sup> More than half of its patients come from Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan, Japan, and other Asian-Pacific regions.<sup>507</sup>

The department's web page does not contain any information about its bed count or number of medical personnel. Early articles published by its director and hospital president He Xiaozhou, a well-known kidney transplant expert, state that the hospital had completed 1,080 kidney transplants as of 2001; in early 2008, it had reportedly performed more than 1,470 kidney transplants.<sup>508</sup> In other words, in the six years after 2001, it performed only 390 kidney transplants, or an average of less than 70 per year. This contrasts sharply with the 2001 figure and is difficult to believe.

The hospital's website currently shows that it has completed 1,600 transplants (an average of 30 per year), yet claims that its cumulative transplant volume is among the highest in the country.<sup>509</sup> Hospital president He Xiaozhou's web page claims that he had personally led the department in conducting more than 1,700 kidney transplants.<sup>510</sup> These numbers are contradictory, and the official totals and annual rates are much too low to be in a leading position in China.

The hepatobiliary surgery department completed Changzhou's first orthotopic human liver transplant. The department is one of the biggest hepatobiliary treatment centres in southern Jiangsu Province. It has 22 physicians, including 2 professors, 2 associate professors, 4 master's advisors, and 72 beds.<sup>511</sup>

The department's chief physician Zhu Feng once studied under academician Li Jieshou. In 2005, he took over liver transplantation at Zhejiang University, under the guidance of academician Zheng Shusen. He has a PhD degree from overseas, studied in Italy, and has rich experience in liver transplantation. His main research projects include "Application of basic immunology research in chronic dysfunction of transplanted organs" under the National 973 Program. He has published more than 20 academic papers.<sup>512</sup>

The cardiothoracic surgery department is led by Zhang Xiaoying, a PhD advisor and specialist who receives special

government allowances from the State Council. In 2001, it completed Changzhou's first heart transplant and first lung transplant.<sup>513 514</sup> The department has 72 beds, one PhD advisor, 10 PhD students, and 4 master's degree holders. It has established a cooperative relationship with Lund University in Sweden.

Its ophthalmology department also conducts cornea transplants on a routine basis and has reached an advanced level in Jiangsu Province.<sup>515</sup>



62.

### The First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University

National level kidney transplant centre



This hospital was founded in 1883. For five years in a row, it ranked among the top 50 hospitals in China. It has almost 3,000 beds and 706 senior chief and deputy specialists. The hospital includes multiple provincial and ministerial-level key disciplines and key disciplines in clinical medicine. It has 42 master's, doctoral and postdoctoral research stations.<sup>516</sup>

The hospital carried out the first kidney transplant in Jiangsu Province in 1978. The Urologic Surgery Department has a kidney transplant centre with 55 beds, 130 monthly admissions/discharges, and a 101% turnover rate.<sup>517</sup> Professor Hou Jianquan, its PhD advisor, claimed that the hospital's kidney transplant capabilities are leading domestically. By 2012, it had performed over 1,170 renal transplants (the claim of less than 100 cases per year seems clearly understated, because that would require no more than 10 beds).<sup>518</sup>

The department is a key clinical specialist centre of Suzhou City and Jiangsu Province and offers master's and PhD degree programs. It currently has two doctoral advisors and 5 master's advisors. It has established academic exchange and collaborative relationships with countries including the United States, Britain, Japan and Switzerland. The department has received 1.45 million RMB in research funding and 14



ministerial and provincial awards. It has published 14 monographs and 74 academic papers.

Its director Yan Chunyin has studied at the University of Manchester and the University of Zurich. He is a PhD advisor and vice chairman of the Organ Transplantation Professional Association of the Jiangsu Branch of the Chinese Medical Association. He conducted in-depth research in areas including kidney transplantation. He received the Suzhou Municipal Science and Technology Award for his experimental and clinical studies of "long-term survival and induction of the formation of immune tolerance in kidney transplantation." He is currently involved in a number of provincial and ministerial-level research projects.<sup>519</sup>

The Heart and Great Vessels Surgical Department was the first one to begin to conduct orthotopic heart transplants in 2000 in Jiangsu Province. This department is a provincial key discipline of medical science and a national key discipline for clinical medicine.<sup>520</sup>

Shen Zhenya, the director of the Cardiovascular Surgery Department, in May 2014 said, "We have [organ transplants] every month. Once you come, I think you should be able to find an organ donor in a little over two weeks. The donors who practice Falun Gong...we have too." <sup>521</sup>

64.

## Zhejiang Provincial People's Hospital

National level heart transplant centre

This hospital is one of the largest comprehensive hospitals in Zhejiang Province. It has 2,680 beds. Its staff includes over 506 staff with senior professional titles and 156 PhDs and postdoctoral fellows. The hospital has a Zhejiang Provincial Organ Transplantation Key Research Lab (Heart Transplantation Branch).<sup>522</sup>

Its cardiothoracic surgery department pioneered heart transplantation in Zhejiang Province. Its kidney and combined heart-kidney transplantation performance is in a leading position in China. The hospital has also started performing kidney, umbilical cord blood, bone marrow, cornea, and other types of transplants. Its bone marrow and cornea transplantation performance also plays a leading role in Zhejiang Province.<sup>523</sup>

Yan Zhikun, director of the cardiothoracic surgery department and "head of cardiothoracic surgery in Zhejiang Province," receives special government allowances from the State Council.



A video on the hospital's website shows that he performed the province's first heart transplant in June 1997 and first combined heart-kidney transplant in 2001. He established the Heart Centre in 2002, and has completed more than 5,000 heart surgeries of various types.<sup>524</sup>

Heart transplantation is one of Yan's areas of focus. In 1996, he established the Zhejiang Organ Transplantation Key Laboratory Heart Transplant Branch, which has expanded to 1,000 square meters and completed more than 20 national and provincial research projects. Its project on "Homologous combined heart and kidney transplantation" received a first prize award from the Ministry of Health in 2002. He has published over 100 articles and edited the book *Heart, Lung, and Related Multiple-Organ Transplantation*.<sup>525</sup>


The hospital has deleted almost all information about its transplant-related activities online.

However, Yan's papers show that, between June 1997 and June 2002, the hospital performed 12 orthotopic heart allografts, including a combined heart-kidney transplant.<sup>526</sup> The hospital's website states that it has carried out a total of 19 heart transplants.<sup>527</sup> In the 14 years in which its heart transplant laboratory has continuously expanded, it is unlikely that the hospital has performed only 19 transplants.

From news reports, we have found that Xiao Jiaquan, a renowned kidney transplant expert in Zhejiang Province and formerly director of this hospital's urologic surgery department, has become the current director of the kidney transplant centre at the Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University School of Medicine, and had continued to perform kidney transplants on a large scale.<sup>528</sup>

On December 31, 2015, the Second Affiliated Hospital's transplant team performed 8 transplant surgeries in 12 hours, from 8am to 8pm. These included 2 liver, 2 heart, and 4 kidney transplants.<sup>529</sup> On March 10, 2016, Xiao led the transplant team to carry out 7 transplant surgeries within 16 hours, including 2 liver, 1 heart, and 4 kidney transplants.<sup>530</sup> Considering this hospital is not a designated transplant centre, we wonder how many transplants have been conducted by the licensed Third Affiliated Hospital.

A Korean patient, who underwent a transplant operation in the hospital on June 3, 2006, stated that the hospital treated

	<p>patients from all over the world. He saw Caucasians, black people, Koreans, Japanese, etc. He stated that organs used for transplantation were obtained from prisons by doctors in military uniforms.<sup>531</sup></p> <p>The hospital hosts the Zhejiang Province Eye Bank. It has improved the cornea procurement, preservation, and distribution system. It can carry out cornea transplants using its recently acquired femtosecond laser.<sup>532</sup></p>
<p>52.</p> <p><b>Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital affiliated with Tongji University</b></p> <p><i>(Shanghai Occupational Disease Hospital)</i></p> <p>National level lung transplant centre</p>  	<p>The hospital's Thoracic Surgery Department ranks among the top three in China<sup>533</sup> and is a national key clinical specialty. It has 4 wards, 2 ICUs, and about 200 beds.<sup>534</sup></p> <p>This 3A specialized teaching hospital has the highest success rate for clinical lung transplants in China. In December 2002, it successfully conducted the first lung transplant for a senior patient in Asia. It has accumulated the most detailed clinical data in the country.<sup>535</sup> Entrusted by the Organ Transplantation Society of the Chinese Medical Association, it drafted and formulated the "Technical Protocol for Clinical Lung Transplantation."<sup>536</sup></p> <p>Jiang Gening, director of its Thoracic Surgery Department, accomplished the first lung re-transplant in Asia, and the first lung transplantation combined with bilateral lung volume reduction surgery in China. It is the only hospital in China that can perform all types of lung transplants.<sup>537</sup> It has helped over 10 hospitals in 8 provinces and regions to develop lung transplantation, including Shanghai, Jiangsu, Shaanxi, Guangxi, Xinjiang, and Zhejiang. Jiang's "clinical lung transplant research" project won second prize of the Ministry of Education Science and Technology Progress Award in 2006.<sup>538</sup></p> <p>Gao Wen, former president of the Shanghai Lung Hospital and vice chairman of the Chinese Medical Doctor Association Thoracic Surgeons Subcommittee, mainly conducts clinical and basic research in lung transplantation. He has led the key "clinical research in lung transplantation" project under the Shanghai Science Committee and published more than 80 articles in domestic and international journals.<sup>539</sup></p>

66.

## The First Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University

Regional level kidney transplant centre



This hospital owns the largest medical centre in southern Zhejiang Province and has over 4,200 open beds. Its staff includes 193 professionals with senior titles, 309 with associate senior titles, 15 doctoral advisors, and 156 master's advisors. Its abdominal surgery treatment centre claims to take a leading position in China's large organ transplantation technology and other fields.

Since it began conducting kidney transplants in 1985, its transplant centre has performed liver, combined pancreas-kidney, liver-kidney, and heart transplants.<sup>540</sup> It claims its number of kidney transplants performed in 2011 ranked 5th in China. Its kidney transplantation ranked 12th among 122 accredited hospitals in China and 2nd in the province in 2012.<sup>541</sup>

The hospital began performing kidney transplants in 1999. Its quantity and quality of kidney transplantation rank first in Zhejiang Province. In 2001, it became the first in its region to begin performing liver transplants. In the same year, it began carrying out pancreas-kidney, liver-kidney, and other large-organ and multi-organ transplants. It performed the region's first heart transplant in early 2003 and first emergency heart transplant on March 3, 2004.<sup>542</sup>

Yang Yirong, director of the transplant centre, began work in the field in 1983 and developed organ transplantation in the Wenzhou area. He has completed over 1,000 kidney transplants. He is currently a member of the Kidney Transplantation Specialist Group of the Organ Transplantation Society.<sup>543</sup>

Zheng Shaoling, deputy director of the transplant centre, has rich clinical experience in the field of postoperative immunosuppressive control for kidney, liver, combined liver-kidney, and pancreas-kidney transplants. She trained in organ transplantation at the University of Cambridge in 2000.<sup>544</sup>

According to a journal article published by the hospital's doctors, between 2001 and 2004, at least 35 donor livers came from "brain-dead" healthy adults; the warm ischemia times ranged from 3 to 7 minutes and averaged 4 minutes.<sup>545</sup>



71.

## The First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University

National level Liver, kidney, pancreas, and small intestine transplant centre






Among the largest 3A general hospitals in Fujian Province, this institution has 88 authorized master's and doctoral degree sites. The hospital has 2,500 beds and 484 medical personnel with senior professional titles. Over 60% of its doctors hold master's or doctoral degrees.<sup>546</sup>

Its Liver Disease Centre is the first medical facility in Fujian Province to integrate internal medicine, surgical medicine, and related disciplines in clinical liver treatment. Academician Wu Mengchao of the Chinese Academy of Sciences is an honorary director of the centre. Its academic leaders, professors Jiang Jiaji and Liu Jingfeng, took part in compiling *The Clinical Operation Protocol in Liver Transplant in China*. The institute's academic standing has reached an advanced level nationwide.<sup>547</sup>

The centre maintains close cooperative relationships with advanced units in China and six well-known centres internationally. It manages multiple research programs under the National 863 Program, 973 Program, National "Eleventh Five-Year Plan," National Natural Science Foundation, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, and Fujian Province Key Research Projects. Some of its results are at a leading or advanced level. The centre's research has won several provincial science and technology progress awards. It has published more than 100 articles (with more than 10 listed in SCI). The centre has edited 10 monographs and national surgical textbooks.<sup>548</sup>

The centre has 7 chief surgeons/professors, 10 deputy chief surgeons/associate professors, 2 doctoral advisors, and 7 master's advisors. Among its professional staff, 74% hold doctoral degrees. The centre has 120 beds and claims that its annual quantity of liver surgeries ranks among the top 6 in China. Its liver transplantation capabilities have reached an advanced level in the nation.

Professor Liu Jingfeng, the founder of the department, is the provincial academic lead in liver disease and liver transplantation. He established a system of refined liver transplant techniques for end-stage liver disease. He studied at the Eastern Hepatobiliary Surgery Hospital in Shanghai and the Tongji Hospital Liver Surgery Department, under Academician Wu Mengchao and Professor Chen Xiaoping, respectively. He completed post-doctorate training at the Texas Liver Centre in the United States in 2000.<sup>549</sup> The team treats the most cases in

	<p>the province, the fifth most nationwide, and changed the long-term situation of most patients going to Shanghai, Wuhan, Beijing, and other places to seek treatment.<sup>550</sup></p>
<p>72.</p> <p><b>Fujian Medical University Union Hospital</b></p> <p>National level heart, lung transplant centre</p>   	<p>This hospital was formerly the Willis F. Pierce Memorial Hospital. It has 2,200 beds and more than 400 staff members with senior (chief and deputy chief) professional titles. Over 65% of the staff holds master's or doctoral degrees. Its number of allogeneic heart transplants performed leads the nation. Its pediatric heart transplantation and heart re-transplantation fill a gap in this field in China. Its technology in liver transplantation heart re-transplantation and bilateral lung transplantation lead the nation.<sup>551</sup></p> <p>Since its Heart Surgery Department conducted the first orthotopic heart transplant in Fujian Province in 1995, it has successfully performed heart transplants for patients with advanced heart disease from more than 30 cities and regions of China. Its specialty ranks among the best in allogeneic heart transplantation, holds 16 “first in the country” titles, and serves as the base for heart transplantation in China.</p> <p>It helped more than 40 large hospitals in large cities such as Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou, Nanjing, Chongqing, Wuhan, etc. to do heart transplantation; and at the same time, helped hospitals in local cities of Fujian Province such as Xiamen, Quanzhou, Zhangzhou, Jianou, Butian, Longyan etc. to start their own heart transplantation operation. Its <i>Union Hospital Heart Transplant Manual</i> has become one of the most important guides in the field of heart transplantation in China.<sup>552</sup></p> <p>The hospital has recently made breakthroughs in immunosuppressive treatments and post-operative management. All of its transplant recipients are able to walk within 1 to 2 days after surgery. They leave the isolation ward after 2 weeks, and are discharged within 2 to 3 weeks, fully recovered.</p> <p>The hospital currently has 120 doctors and nurses, 5 chief surgeons/professors, 5 deputy chief surgeons/associate professors, 13 staff members with doctoral degrees, 6 with master's degrees, 6 Cross-Century Talents, 2 doctoral advisors, and 6 master's advisors.</p>



73.

## Zhongsan Hospital of Xiamen University

National level heart transplant centre



Established in 1928, this hospital has 465 experts with associate senior titles or above and 509 medical professionals with master's or doctoral degrees. Among them, over 60 serve as master's or doctoral advisors. The hospital has 2,500 beds.<sup>553</sup>

The Organ Transplant Research Institute at Xiamen University was approved by the Ministry of Health to perform heart transplants. It was also the first hospital in the city to perform liver and kidney transplants.

The Organ Transplant Research Institute in 2007. Targeting practical issues in clinical organ transplantation, the institute leads this field in China.<sup>554</sup>

The head of its Organ Transplant Research Institute and president of Medical College of Xiamen University Qi Zhongquan is a world-famous organ transplant expert. He and Professor Henrik Ekberg from Sweden co-edited *The Practical Protocol for Living donor kidney transplantation (Chinese and English version)*, which was highly appraised by The Transplantation Society (TTS) and published globally as an industry standard.<sup>555</sup> He has participated in more than 500 transplant surgeries, including more than 100 living-donor kidney transplants and more than 50 islet cell transplants.<sup>556</sup>

The hospital's Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery was established in 1995 and currently has 9 members with senior professional titles, 7 with intermediate professional titles, 2 postdoctoral fellows, 10 doctorates, and 6 master's degree holders. Deputy Director Yin Zhenyu studied under the well-known surgeon Professor Li Jieshou and trained at the University of Pittsburgh Thomas E. Starzl Transplantation Institute and Cleveland Clinic's transplant centre.<sup>557</sup>

The hospital's personnel and speed of development reflects its strong clinical and academic skill. Because most of its transplant-related information has been deleted, we do not

	<p>know the scale of its transplant operation. However, a fee schedule for medical services on its website indicates that the hospital performs nearly all types of transplants. Below is a portion of the fee schedule:<sup>558</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bone marrow transplant: 3,500 RMB</li> <li>• Cornea transplant: 1,500 RMB</li> <li>• Heart transplant (not including donor): 20,000 RMB</li> <li>• Lung transplant (not including donor or organ extraction, preservation, and transportation): 10,000 RMB</li> <li>• Heart-lung transplant (not including donor): 20,000 RMB</li> <li>• Allogeneic spleen transplant (not including donor): 3,200 RMB</li> <li>• Small intestine transplant (not including donor): 20,000 RMB</li> <li>• Liver transplant (not including donor): 30,000 RMB</li> <li>• Combined organ transplant: no price listed</li> <li>• Allogeneic donor liver excision: 2,300 RMB</li> <li>• Allogeneic donor pancreas excision: 2,300 RMB</li> <li>• Pancreas transplant (not including donor): 15,000 RMB</li> <li>• Allogeneic kidney transplant (not including donor or donor organ excision): 3,000 RMB</li> </ul> <p>The hospital's heart centre was established in 2001 and began to operate independently on April 28, 2011.<sup>559</sup> In 2014, it became the Xiamen Cardiovascular Hospital. Its new site has 600 beds. Many of its medical professionals have received training and conducted research in other countries. More than 90% of its physicians hold master's degrees or above. More than 50% of its nurses hold bachelor's degrees.<sup>560</sup></p> <p>Liao Chongxian, former director of the heart centre's cardiovascular surgery department and leader of the academic discipline, is one of the best-known heart transplant experts in China. He has been named "China's top person in heart transplantation."<sup>561</sup> On August 21, 1995, he performed the first heart transplant in Fujian Province and the first pediatric heart transplant and first heart-kidney transplant in China.</p> <p>Based on his experience in the United States, Liao created the "mobile heart transplant hospital" model and travelled around the country to instruct and personally participate in heart transplants. He toured places including Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chongqing, Nanjing, Yantai, Wuxi, Wuhan, Lanzhou, Xining, Xi'an, Zhengzhou, Taiyuan, Shijiazhuang, Weihai, and Shenyang.<sup>562</sup></p>
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In 2001, he established the Xiamen Heart Centre Cardiovascular Surgery Department at Zhongshan Hospital and started his mobile heart transplant hospital model.<sup>563</sup>

Its website says that the department performs heart transplants on a large scale and has helped more than 20 Class 3 Grade A hospitals to perform heart transplants in the past 10 years, including Jiangsu Province Hospital, the Third Xiangya Hospital in Hunan Province, the Second Hospital of Hebei Medical University, and the First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University.

Liao stated to the media that as of August 2008, China had about 600 heart transplant recipients in total,<sup>564</sup> including more than 150 who had received their transplants from this hospital.<sup>565</sup>

The hospital's hepatobiliary surgery department is the largest hepatopancreatobiliary surgery centre in the province. It had 72 beds by 2006. The hospital appointed Li Jieshou from the People's Liberation Army General Surgery Research Institute as chief scientist and has great technical strength. The department was one of the earliest in Xiamen to conduct allogeneic liver transplants. It has the longest survival time for liver transplants in the Xiamen region.<sup>566</sup>

The department's director Yin Zhenyu studied under Li Jieshou; he studied as a senior visiting scholar at the University of Pittsburgh Thomas E. Starzl Transplantation Institute. In 2006, he conducted post-graduate research in transplant immunology and received clinical training at Cleveland Clinic. His mentor was Professor John J. Fung, an internationally renowned transplant immunologist. He participated in Asia's first small intestine transplant in 1994 and first combined liver-intestine transplant in 2003.<sup>567</sup>

He has systematically mastered multiple transplant procedures, anti-rejection drugs and treatment, and transplant immunology. He has pioneered research in small intestine, liver-intestine, liver, and islet cell transplants.

Hospital president Wang Xiaomin is the academic leader of the hepatobiliary surgery department. His team performed Xiamen's first liver transplant in 2002 and first transplant involving liver cancer in 2003, filling a gap in the city.

81.

## Shandong Provincial Hospital

National level liver, kidney lung, pancreas , and small intestine transplant centre



The ophthalmology department

Founded in 1897, the hospital now has 3,456 open beds and over 5,000 employees, including 4 Academicians, 13 Shandong Provincial "Taishan Scholars" as specially invited distinguished experts, two experts belonging to the national "Ten Million Talent" (Tier 1) project, and 25 provincial-level Distinguished Young Scholars. There are 800 senior technical personnel, including 47 who receive special government allowances from the State Council, 104 doctoral advisors, and 229 master's advisors.<sup>568</sup>

Its general surgery department has 387 beds, with 44 professionals with senior medical titles, 6 PhD advisors, and 18 master's advisors. Organ transplantation is one of its specializations, and has nationally leading capabilities in liver and multi-organ transplantation. This department also serves as Shandong University's doctoral site for surgery and a postdoctoral mobile station. Its clinical diagnosis, treatment, and research are at a nationally advanced level.<sup>569</sup>

In April 2004, its general surgery department conducted 4 complicated liver transplants for elderly patients consecutively, including Shandong's first liver transplant for a foreigner (Korean) and China's fourth combined liver-kidney transplant. It then began carrying out a large number of kidney transplants.

Liu Jun, director of the hospital's organ transplant and hepatobiliary surgery department, is recognized as the founder of liver transplantation in Shandong Province. Liu established Qilu Hospital and the organ transplant centre of Shandong Provincial Hospital. Liu studied as a post-doctorate fellow under Professor Wang Xuehao, a pioneer of China's living-donor liver transplantation. Liu successfully carried out Shandong's first independent liver transplant and combined liver-kidney transplant in December 2003.

Its urologic surgery department currently has 240 beds and a subordinate kidney transplant department. It was among the first batch of urological research centres in the country. It was also among the first PhD sites in urology approved by the State Council. It has 7 chief surgeons/professors, 5 deputy chief surgeons, 5 attending surgeons, 3 master's advisors, and 3 PhD advisors. The staff includes 9 PhDs and 3 with master's degrees. All the surgeons have studied overseas.<sup>570</sup>

	<p>A minimally invasive kidney transplantation team was established in May 2003 under the new urology department. There are over 160 beds, 7 professors /chief surgeons, 8 associate professors/deputy chief surgeons, and 36 PhDs, amongst whom 12 are post-doctorates. There are one doctoral advisor and 9 master's advisors.<sup>571</sup></p> <p>The hospital began conducting lung transplants in 2005. It performed the first bilateral lung transplant in Shandong Province in 2007.</p> <p>Its thoracic surgery department is the only certified lung transplant department in Shandong Province. It was the first in the province to carry out allogeneic lung transplants and has performed the most such procedures. It has 96 open beds, 7 chief physicians, 6 deputy chief physicians, 8 attending doctors, 9 residents, 5 PhD advisors for Thoracic Surgery Department of Shandong University, and five master's advisors. Most of its doctors hold PhDs, and 5 have postdoctoral research experience.<sup>572</sup></p> <p>Its ophthalmology department currently has 96 beds, 18 chief physicians, 8 associate chief physicians, 10 attending physicians, 2 residents, 5 full-time special prosecutor physicians, 8 master's advisors, and 3 PhD advisors. The staff also includes 22 PhDs, 8 with master's degrees, and 18 who have studied abroad in the United Kingdom, United States, and Australia. Its professional cornea team has adopted deep lamellar keratoplasty, penetrating keratoplasty, and microkeratome-assisted lamellar keratoplasty for cornea diseases. It has modern eye bank equipment and can preserve corneas and other eye tissues for medium to long terms.</p>
<p>79.</p> <p><b>Qilu Hospital of Shandong University</b></p> <p>National level liver, kidney, pancreas, and small intestine transplant centre</p>	<p>Established in 1890, this hospital was one of the four major church-affiliated hospitals in China. It has 682 senior professionals, including 174 doctoral advisors and 208 master's advisors. It has 3,300 beds.<sup>573</sup></p> <p>The hospital's general surgery department started conducting liver transplants in the 1980s. Such operations became routine at this hospital in May 2005, two years after its liver transplantation department was established. The hospital has edged into the top ranks in China and leads in quantity and</p>



quality of transplantation in Shandong Province. It has accomplished two “national firsts” and five “provincial firsts.”<sup>574</sup>

The transplantation department currently has over 170 open beds and 49 physicians, including 17 professors, 11 associate professors, 5 doctoral advisors, and 14 master’s advisors. More than 80% of its physicians hold PhDs.<sup>575</sup>

Professor Hu Sanyuan, vice president of the hospital and director of surgery, performed the hospital’s first liver transplant. He currently manages one subproject of the National High-Tech R&D Program of China (863 Program) and one project under the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC). He has received nine provincial awards, published over 30 SCI papers, received two patents, and published or translated 16 books and 5 multimedia textbooks.<sup>576</sup>

Xu Kesen, director of the Hepatobiliary and Vascular Surgery Institute, doctoral advisor, and member of the Shandong Medical Association Organ Transplant Professional Committee, has received many provincial science and technology progress awards. Recently, he has received research funding from the Ministry of Education Doctoral Fund, provincial Natural Science Fund, and provincial Programs for Science and Technology Development Fund. He has published over 40 papers in domestic core journals, including 9 in SCI.<sup>577</sup>

Professor Chen Yuxin is a doctoral advisor and an expert in liver transplantation. He has engaged in academic research and exchange in Japan, Singapore, the Philippines, and South Korea. He has published over 60 papers (including 10 in SCI), completed many projects funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC), foreign cooperation, and the provincial Natural Science Foundation.

He is also a committee member of the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC).<sup>578</sup>

This hospital also leads the province in kidney transplantation. Its blood purification centre was founded in 1978 and performed its first kidney transplant in the same year, becoming one of the earliest in the province to do so. In 2000, it was renamed to Qilu Hospital Blood Purification and Organ Transplantation Centre. It has performed high-volume kidney transplantation since 1987. It currently has 52 beds.<sup>579</sup>

	<p>The hospital's website lists answers to the question, "Why come to Qilu Hospital for a kidney transplant?"<sup>580</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qilu Hospital has adopted Harvard University's standard treatment procedure for kidney transplants;</li> <li>• The diagnostic group consists of doctors who studied kidney disease pathology at Harvard University;</li> <li>• It has an organ transplant team meeting international standards;</li> <li>• American-style treatment while accepting Chinese currency (RMB);</li> <li>• Synchronized with the latest global transplant experience and technology;</li> <li>• Holds the records of the oldest (age 74) and the youngest (age 4) kidney recipients in the province</li> </ul> <p>Tian Jun, director of the Blood Purification and Organ Transplantation Centre and an academic leader, is the chairman of the Shandong Province Medical Association Transplantation Subcommittee and vice chairman of the Chinese Medical Association Transplantation Subcommittee in Shandong. He has led five provincial research projects and received two national patents. In the past few years, he has published over 30 papers (including five in SCI) in domestic and international journals and edited nine books. He manages one project under the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) and two provincial research projects. He has received many provincial science and technology progress awards.<sup>581</sup></p> <p>This hospital was also the first in the province to begin cornea, joint, heart, and other types of transplants.<sup>582</sup></p>
<p>80.</p> <p><b>The Second Hospital of Shandong University</b></p> <p>National level kidney transplant centre</p>	<p>This hospital is affiliated with Shandong University and currently has 4 Taishan Scholars, 29 doctoral advisors, 68 master's advisors, and 18 doctorate degree programs. It serves as a teaching and clinical hospital for a dozen universities within and outside of Shandong Province.<sup>583</sup></p> <p>Its kidney transplant department, which is its specialty discipline, was established in 2003 as the first professional transplant centre in Shandong Province. The department has an independent organ cross-matching laboratory. It started researching DNA microarray tissue matching technology in</p>



2003, achieving strict gene pairing between donor and recipient prior to transplantation. Transplant quality has increased substantially, since the majority of the patients have reached ideal amino acid residue matching. Its transplant quantity and quality rank first in Shandong Province, while its kidney transplant capabilities are at the forefront both in the province and in the country.<sup>584 585</sup>

Professor Zhao Shengtian, head of the urologic surgery discipline, president of the hospital, and doctoral advisor, has a team of well-known experts, including Liu Yuqiang and Wang Hongwei. The team has 7 chief surgeons, 10 associate chief surgeons, 12 attending surgeons, 4 doctoral advisors and 6 master's advisors.<sup>586</sup>

Professor Wang Hongwei,<sup>587</sup> deputy director of the Institute of Urology at Shandong University, director of the kidney transplant department, has participated in nearly 2,000 kidney transplants over the course of 20 years. His team once successfully completed ten kidney transplants in one day. Wang was formerly a kidney specialist at the Department of Urology at the General Hospital of Jinan Military Command. In 2003, he was recruited to set up the first professional organ transplant department in the province at the Second Hospital Shandong University. The department's kidney transplant technology is at the forefront both in the province and in the country. Wang has won a number of science and technology achievement awards in the provincial research projects he led and participated in. He has published more than 50 papers.<sup>588</sup>

Deputy director Tian Chuan, an associate chief surgeon and member of the Organ Transplant Branch of the Shandong Province Medical Association, has participated in nearly 1,000 kidney transplants.<sup>589</sup>

The hospital's ophthalmology department performs allogeneic cornea transplants and claims to have abundant organ sources and a cornea bank.

82.

## Shandong Qianfoshan Hospital

National level liver, kidney, heart, pancreas, and small intestine transplant centre



This hospital has over 2,300 beds and 420 staff with associate senior titles or above, including 250 doctoral and master's advisors and over 90 adjunct professors at Shandong University.<sup>590</sup> It was approved by the Ministry of Health to conduct heart, liver, and kidney transplants. It has also carried out heart-kidney, liver-kidney, heart-lung, cornea, and other types of transplants. Its transplant capabilities have reached an advanced level nationally.

### Kidney Transplantation



The hospital performed its first kidney transplant in 1991. Its second urologic surgery department is a key clinical transplant discipline in the province, a provincial solid organ transplant science and technology innovation unit, and a provincial key organ transplant and kidney disease laboratory. It is also a national training base for clinical transplant pharmacists and transplant doctors as designated by the National Health and Family Planning Commission. The department maintains active academic exchanges and has hosted multiple international, national, and provincial academic conferences. In recent years, uremia patients from across China have received kidney transplants here.<sup>591</sup>

The department has 8 active surgeons and one re-employed expert after retirement, including 3 chief surgeons/ professors, 2 associate chief surgeons/associate professors, 2 attending surgeons, and 2 residents. It also has more than 10 surgeons who are currently pursuing master's and PhD degrees. The active surgeons include 5 with PhDs and 3 with master's degrees. The academic department has one PhD advisor and 2 master's advisors. The department currently has 34 nurses, including 6 charge nurses, 2 nurses with graduate degrees, and 21 with bachelor's degrees.

The director of the organ transplant centre Men Tongyi is a PhD advisor at Shandong University, a national member of the Kidney Transplant Group of Chinese Medical Association Urologic Surgery Professional Committee, chairman of the Shandong Medical Association Organ Transplantation Professional Committee, chief of the Shandong Solid Organ Transplantation Science and Technology Innovation Alliance, director of the Shandong Organ Transplantation and Kidney Disease Laboratory, and director of an international kidney transplantation association. He studied at Harvard University's

	<p>Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH), Tokyo Women's Medical University, and Seoul National University.<sup>592</sup></p> <p>The department's website does not list its bed count. It claims that, since it performed its first kidney transplant in 1991, it has carried out a total of more than 1,500 to date.</p> <p>This figure is equivalent to around 100 per year, yet the hospital leads the province and is at an advanced level nationally. This scale can be achieved by one lead surgeon and would not require more than 10 beds.</p> <p><b>Liver Transplantation</b></p> <p>Its hepatobiliary surgery department claims that its surgical volume and success rate have consistently led the province. Its liver transplant capabilities have reached an advanced level in the country.<sup>593</sup></p> <p>Since the hospital led the province in performing a liver transplant in 2000, it has accomplished the following provincial "firsts:" <sup>594</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• modified piggyback orthotopic liver transplant</li> <li>• reduced-size liver transplant</li> <li>• non-bypass orthotopic liver transplant</li> <li>• second liver transplant (for the same patient)</li> <li>• liver transplant without blood transfusion</li> <li>• living-donor liver transplant</li> </ul> <p>The department's website does not list bed or personnel count, yet claims that it had completed 115 liver transplants (including one relative-donor case) as of June 2009. This scale of 12 liver transplants per year, on average, does not match its claim of "consistently leading the province" or the abovementioned clinical breakthroughs. The website's transplant data have not been updated in 7 years.</p> <p>The hospital collaborated with Tianjin Oriental Organ Transplant Institute early on to establish the "Shandong Liver Transplant Centre of the Oriental Organ Transplant Institute." Shen Zhongyang was appointed to be in charge of the Centre's overall planning and guidance. Shen regularly comes to do rounds and surgeries and give lectures. The facility has become</p>
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	<p>the largest liver transplant centre in the province and is advanced in the nation.<sup>595</sup></p> <p>Zang Yunjin of the Tianjin Oriental Organ Transplant Centre was dispatched to help establish this hospital's liver transplant department and the Shandong Liver Transplant Centre of Oriental Organ Transplant Institute. He studied liver transplantation as a visiting scholar under Professor John J. Fung at the University of Pittsburgh (UPMC) Thomas E. Starzl Transplantation Institute between September 1999 and December 2000.<sup>596</sup></p> <p>Doctors from the hospital were unable to explain the source of their donor organs. Below is an excerpt from a transcript of an investigative phone call made to the hospital:<sup>597</sup></p> <p><b>Investigator:</b> Do you have disease-free kidneys from Falun Gong practitioners?</p> <p><b>Doctor:</b> Hmm...Anyway, in April there will certainly be more of such donors...</p> <p><b>Investigator:</b> Why will there be more in April?</p> <p><b>Doctor:</b> I can't tell you that, because this involves...No need to explain these things to you. This issue cannot be explained...</p> <p>On April 14, 2006, an individual identifying himself as a healthcare worker who worked in this hospital for more than 20 years wrote to the Falun Gong website Minghui.org, "the Shandong Qianfoshan Hospital and the Police General Hospital of Shandong Province colluded with the prisons and forced labor camps in a large-scale operation to conduct live organ harvesting for transplants. The bodies of Falun Gong practitioners were used for hospitals' interns to conduct experiments. The hospital obtained directives from the Central and was fully involved."<sup>598</sup></p> <p>"This hospital cooperated with Oriental Organ Transplant Centre to establish the Shandong Liver Transplant Institute. It boasted the largest transplant volume and the most advanced technology in liver transplantation in the province. The centre also performed kidney, testicular, lung, and cornea transplants."</p> <p>A full-page report by the <i>Jinan Times</i> on March 12, 2015 covered transplantation at this hospital:</p> <p>Attending physician Liu Tianqi described, "After starting heart transplants in 2003, we established the 'Shandong Heart</p>
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	<p>Transplant Centre' in November 2011. So far, we've completed 58 heart-lung and heart-kidney transplants, as well as 55 heart-only transplants. In the past two years, we've completed 28 heart transplants. We were ranked 6th nationwide for two consecutive years."</p> <p>The director of the first hepatobiliary surgery department, Teng Mujian, stated that, since the hospital performed the first liver transplant in the province in 2002, it has completed more than 300 to date.</p> <p>Men Tonyi, director of the second urologic surgery department, said that it has completed more than 1,500 kidney transplants since 1991. It performed 103 kidney transplants in 2014.</p> <p>Wang Xu, chief physician of its ophthalmology department, stated that the department performs an average of 30 cornea transplants per year.</p> <p>Since the publication of the Matas/Kilgour report in 2006, the hospital has deleted almost all of its transplant volume and related information online. The numbers given to media by its doctors have also been sharply deflated.</p>
<p>84.</p> <p><b>Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital</b></p> <p>National level kidney transplant centre</p>  	<p>This was formerly a church hospital founded in 1890. It has 3,000 beds, 485 personnel with senior professional titles, 184 professors and associate professors, 262 PhDs and postdoctoral fellows, 835 staff with master's degrees, 118 doctoral and master's advisors, and 14 experts who enjoy special government allowances from the State Council and have made outstanding contributions recognized by the Ministry of Health and the provincial government. Organ transplantation is one of its key areas.<sup>599</sup></p> <p>After 2004, the hospital rapidly developed its organ transplantation operations, making breakthroughs in kidney, heart, liver, pancreas-kidney, and other types of transplants. The hospital's annual transplant volume ranked first in the province.</p> <p>Its 100-bed Urologic Surgery Department has 29 doctors, including 13 with senior professional titles, one doctoral advisor, and 3 master's advisors. Its kidney transplantation is at an advanced level domestically.<sup>600</sup></p>

Its 92-bed Hepatobiliary Surgery Department completed the first liver transplant in the eastern Shandong area in 2000. It has 37 medical staff, including 10 chief surgeons and associate chief surgeons, one postdoctoral fellow, 6 members with PhDs, and 8 with master's degrees.<sup>601</sup>

Liu Dongfu, deputy director of the Organ Transplant Centre, was among the first in China to work on organ transplantation. He has engaged in kidney transplantation for over 30 years. Liu specializes in kidney transplant surgery and postoperative management, and has completed over 3,000 kidney transplants. He has won provincial and municipal science and technology progress awards, published more than 10 articles in SCI and core journals, and published 3 monographs related to kidney transplantation.<sup>602</sup>

Professor Gao Zhenli is the hospital's vice president, director of the Urologic Surgery Department, and director of the Organ Transplant Centre. He enjoys special government allowances from the State Council and is a PhD advisor at Shandong University. He has been invited to demonstrate surgeries on multiple occasions at the People's Liberation Army No. 301 Hospital in Beijing, Shanghai General Hospital, and the Third Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University. He manages

6 national and provincial-level research projects and has won provincial and municipal science and technology progress awards in recent years. He has published more than 50 papers and edited 4 monographs.<sup>603 604</sup>

Below is a conversation between an investigator (posing as a relative of a patient) and nurse Fang Yanli (#0264) at the hospital:<sup>605</sup>

Q: "Hello doctor, what's your last name?"

A: "My last name is Fang, what's the matter?"

Q: "I heard there are hospitals in Yantai doing kidney transplantation. Is it your hospital?"

A: "Yes."

Q: "We found it! How much does it cost to do a kidney transplantation?"

	<p>A: "If everything is smooth, 70-80 thousand yuan should be enough."</p> <p>Q: "How long does it take?"</p> <p>A: "Need to check patient's blood type first. If it is type O, it takes longer. Other blood types are very quick. Once the blood type is matched, we can do the surgery immediately. It only takes eleven days to stay in the hospital."</p> <p>Q: "Now we all need to have some connections. Can you recommend a chief surgeon?"</p> <p>A: "Kidney transplantation is not a big surgery. All of our doctors are good at it."</p> <p>Q: "We still feel more assured with your help."</p> <p>A: "OK." (Then he handed me a brochure from the bookshelf and opened it to the page of outstanding doctors on the organ transplantation team. We found a doctor called Yang Diandong (Medical master).</p> <p>Q: "How much does it cost to match blood type?"</p> <p>A: "Matching blood type costs 4,500 yuan. Just ask for me once the patient comes."</p> <p>Q: "Is the kidney you provide made of plastic?"</p> <p>A: "No. They are all from live people."</p>
<p>83.</p> <p><b>The Affiliated Hospital of Medical College of Qingdao University</b></p> <p>National level liver, kidney, pancreas, and small intestine transplant centre</p>	<p>The hospital has a history of over 100 years. Its 4 locations have a total of 3,579 beds and over 5,000 personnel, including over 730 senior technical staff, 78 doctoral advisors, over 400 PhD degree holders, over 1,200 staff with master's degrees, and over 100 staff who have studied abroad.<sup>606</sup></p> <p>The hospital began performing kidney transplants in May 1993 and was one of the first hospitals in China to conduct kidney transplantation. After establishing kidney transplantation as an independent department, it developed rapidly, with the number of transplants completed increasing year by year. It has already formed an integrated system of kidney transplantation for medical treatment, teaching and research. Its kidney transplant patients come from Shanxi, Shandong, Inner Mongolia, Henan, Hunan, Shanghai, Zhejiang, and other regions.<sup>607</sup></p>



HuangDao Campus

Liver transplantation is a routine surgery for its hepatobiliary surgery department. In 2012, the flight inspection group on organ transplantation of the Ministry of Health highly commended this department for its excellent work.<sup>608</sup>

In February 2014, the Organ Transplant Centre was established. A top organ transplant team, led by Professor Zang Yunjin, the former deputy Director of the Institute of Liver Transplantation at Beijing Armed Police General Hospital, will focus on liver, heart, kidney, and pancreas transplants.

Zang Yunjin is the vice president of the Qingdao University Hospital Group and the director of its Organ Transplant Centre. Its website claimed that, in less than half a year, the centre had risen to a leading position in China, especially in liver transplants, and predicted that the organ transplants conducted at this hospital would rank among the top 10 in the country in 2014.<sup>609</sup>

In 2004, the department completed the first lung transplant in Shandong Province.<sup>610</sup>

Its ophthalmology founder Professor Pan Zuoxin is a well-known ophthalmic specialist. Professor Xie Lixin, the current leader of this discipline, is the only academician of both the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Chinese Academy of Engineering in the field of ophthalmology. The hospital's technique in preserving corneas and the construction of its eye bank are leading the field in China. It has carried out more than 10,000 cornea transplants so far.<sup>611</sup>

85.

## Linyi People's Hospital

National level kidney transplant centre



This facility was formerly a Gospel Hospital founded in 1891. It has 3,600 beds and 5,800 staff. It is a teaching hospital serving over ten medical colleges, including Shandong University.<sup>612</sup> It has 526 senior staff, 10 staff with PhDs, and 176 with master's degrees.<sup>613</sup> The hospital's Urologic Surgery Department is a key medical and health discipline in Shandong Province and has a work station for postdoctoral fellows from Shanghai Jiaotong University.

Its kidney transplant centre is known as one of the units to perform the most kidney transplants nationwide. The centre has 46 medical staff, including a master's advisor, 13 chief and associate chief surgeons/physicians, 9 attending physicians, and 10 doctoral and graduate students.<sup>614</sup>



Director Guo Fengfu is the vice chairman of the Shandong Organ Transplantation Society and began his involvement in kidney transplantation in 1993. He has led three provincial-level research projects, including one that was designated nationally advanced by the Shandong Province Science and Technology Department and won a first-prize science and technology progress award from the city. He has published nearly 10 papers at the centre as the first author and co-edited three books.<sup>615</sup>

Guo Fengfu, chief physician Wang Jianming, deputy chief physicians Tan Shanfeng, He Xiangfei, and Wang Guangjian, and others had studied at VU University in Amsterdam. The department also employs a number of well-known domestic and foreign experts as visiting professors.<sup>616</sup>

Linyi People's Hospital's Fraternity Ophthalmology Unit takes the lead in the province in deep lamellar keratoplasty and cornea transplantation.<sup>617</sup> It has 116 open beds, 7 chief surgeons, 11 deputy chief surgeons, 4 PhDs in ophthalmology, 22 master's students, three professors, one associate professor, three lecturers, and a postgraduate advisor.<sup>618</sup>

The hospital is known to charge the country's lowest fee for kidney transplants.<sup>619</sup>

92.

## Henan Provincial People's Hospital

(People's Hospital of Zhengzhou University)

National level kidney, lung transplant centre



This facility was formerly a Gospel Hospital founded in Kaifeng in 1904. It is now one of the largest provincial general hospitals in Henan Province, with 3,900 beds, 720 senior staff, 142 doctoral and graduate advisors, and 62 outstanding provincial experts and experts who enjoy special government allowances from the State Council.<sup>620</sup>

Its Urologic Surgery Department was established in 1963 and currently has over 150 beds, 64 medical staff, including 7 chief surgeons/physicians, 5 associate chief surgeons, 4 attending physicians, one post-doctoral fellow, 5 staff members with PhDs, and 9 staff members with master's degrees. It began developing kidney transplants in the early 1980s and is now capable of carrying out allogeneic and living-relative-donor kidney transplants.<sup>621</sup>

Its Hepatobiliary Surgery Department carried out the province's first liver transplant surgery in 1995.<sup>622</sup> It now has 7



chief surgeons/physicians, 11 associate chief surgeons/physicians, one associate chief nurse, 13 nurses-in-charge, 32 nurses, 16 staff members with PhDs, and 10 staff with master's degrees. It has over 200 beds.<sup>623</sup>

Xue Huanzhou is known as the top kidney transplant expert in Henan Province. Xue's skill in bloodless hepatectomy is the state-of-the-art domestically, and he performs over 1,000 surgeries annually.<sup>624</sup>

Its Chest Tumor Diagnosis and Treatment Centre carries out routine lung transplant surgeries. The Centre has 26 medical staff, including 3 chief surgeons, 2 associate chief surgeons, 4 attending physicians, and 7 staff members with master's degrees. It has 41 beds.<sup>625</sup>

Deputy Director Wei Li of the Centre studied lung transplant technique in Kyoto University in Japan from 2006 to 2008. After returning to China, Wei led his team to successfully complete Henan Province's first bilateral sequential lung transplant surgery.<sup>626</sup> The Centre has regular academic exchanges with Kyoto University Respiratory Surgery Department and Toronto Organ Transplant Centre.

Its Department of Ophthalmology became Henan Eye Hospital in March 2012<sup>627</sup>. It has performed at least 6,000 cornea transplants.<sup>628</sup> It has 196 beds, 27 researchers and chief surgeons, 30 research associates and associate chief surgeons, 23 staff with PhDs, and 39 with master's degrees, including one doctoral advisor and 7 master's advisors.<sup>629</sup> The hospital's eye bank is state-of-the-art in the country and hosts the Henan Province Eye Bank.

93.

### The First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University

National level liver, kidney, pancreas , and small intestine transplant centre

This is the nation's largest hospital by bed count. Public information shows that the hospital's annual revenue increased from 680 million RMB in 2008 to 6 billion RMB in 2013 and to 7.5 billion RMB in 2014. It has 7,000 beds and serves as many as 21,600 outpatients a day, four times that of a similar type of hospital in Henan Province. In 2014, the hospital saw 4.26 million outpatients and 310,000 inpatients.<sup>630</sup> It has 445 senior staff, 550 associate senior staff, 1,025 intermediate staff, 723 staff with PhDs, and 1,479 staff with master's degrees.<sup>631</sup> Its quantity of liver transplantation and kidney transplantation performed both rank it among the top five in China.<sup>632</sup>



The hospital started performing kidney transplants in 1978. Its kidney transplant centre is acknowledged as highly skilled, with low fees and the best treatment outcomes, and remains in a leading position in the nation. It has ranked first in Henan Province for many consecutive years in the number of kidney transplants completed.<sup>633</sup>

The hospital's vice president Zhang Shuijun has performed in-depth research on liver transplants and combined pancreas-kidney transplants. In 1994, Zhang led a team to set up the only liver transplant laboratory in Henan Province, and completed Henan Medical University's first clinical liver transplant surgery successfully in 1997,<sup>634</sup> moving the development of liver transplantation into the "fast lane."<sup>635</sup>

According to a report published on the *Henan Daily's* website on April 19, 2006, Zhang Shuijun, the hospital's vice president, chairman of the Henan Organ Transplant Society, and an organ transplantation pioneer, commented that organ transplantation was flourishing throughout the province.

On April 3, the website of Liver Transplant Centre of Henan Province reported that this centre performed 4 successful liver transplants for 2 hepatocirrhosis patients and 2 liver cancer patients within the same day. Because of the doctors' skillful operation and the patients' minimal bleeding, all of the patients were transferred from the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) to regular units on the same day of their surgery. Zhang also said that between the Lunar New Year (January 31, 2014) and April 3, 2014, the hospital had completed 30 liver transplants.<sup>636</sup>

In early September 2014, the centre carried out liver transplants for two male patients on the same day; one of whom needed only one day to achieve a successful match. The patients' family paid 600,000 RMB in cash, and the surgery was done the next day.<sup>637</sup>

99.

Union Hospital of Huazhong University  
of Science and Technology

(Wuhan Union Hospital)

This hospital was founded in 1866 and currently has 4,800 beds, 230 senior staff, 344 associate senior staff, including 94 experts who enjoy special government allowances from the State Council and 2 academicians.<sup>638</sup>

Its Urologic Surgery Department enjoys a high academic status in the country and has 11 professors and chief

National level liver, kidney, heart, pancreas, and small intestine transplant centre



surgeons/physicians, 6 associate professors and associate chief surgeons/physicians, 11 attending physicians, including 9 doctoral advisors and 17 master's advisors. In 1977, it carried out the first kidney transplant surgery in central south China and has now become one of the largest kidney transplant centres in the region.<sup>639</sup>

Its Liver Transplant Centre is a main component of its General Surgery Department, which has been designated a national key discipline. It began developing liver transplantation in 2003 and has matured in this now-routine capability. It offers low transplant costs of only about 150,000 RMB. It has a group of experts, with the majority of its doctors holding PhD degrees. It currently has 6 professors, including 2 doctoral advisors and 4 associate professors.<sup>640</sup>



Its Cardiovascular Surgery Department was established through approval of the State Council in 1980. Its heart transplantation and combined heart-lung transplantation are state of the art. It once completed 4 heart transplants simultaneously on the same day. It claimed to have completed the largest number of heart transplants in the country in 2014.<sup>641</sup>

Dong Nianguo, the director of cardiovascular surgery department and organ transplant centre, has successfully completed the first combined heart-liver transplantation, heart transplant for the youngest recipient (3 months old) and oldest recipient (76 years old) in China. His team has set a national record of completing four heart transplants simultaneously on the same day. Dong has studied in the United States and Switzerland, and made outstanding achievements in heart and lung transplantation.<sup>642</sup>

New surgery building

The hospital has also carried out a large number of cornea transplants.

100.

People's Hospital of Wuhan University

National level kidney transplant centre

This hospital was founded in 1923. It currently has 4,000 beds and 580 senior staff.<sup>643</sup>

The hospital was one of the earliest in China to perform organ transplantation and has expanded into various types of transplants.<sup>644</sup> In particular, its kidney transplantation is state-



of-the-art in the country. It has accumulated a wealth of experience in the management, diagnosis, and treatment of patients with postoperative and other complications. It also conducts liver and heart transplants.<sup>645 646</sup>



In October 2003, it completed the first combined liver-kidney transplant in Hubei Province.<sup>647</sup> Heart transplantation is one of the featured procedures of its Cardiovascular Surgery Department.<sup>648</sup> Its capabilities in heart transplantation have reached a first-class level domestically.<sup>649</sup>


The organ transplant department focuses its research on the mechanics and prevention of perfusion injury, as well as immune tolerance. It has undertaken more than 20 projects under the National Natural Science Foundation and provincial and city-level science and technology funds. It has published more than 100 papers in SCI and domestic journals.<sup>650</sup>

According to its website, Director Zhou Jiangqiao has "a wealth of clinical experience and in-depth knowledge in the field of kidney transplantation. Through his kidney transplants, he has saved the lives of nearly a thousand patients who had uremia." He has engaged in multiple academic exchanges overseas. He is a committee member of the Organ Transplant Branch of the Chinese Medical Association, standing committee member of the Transplant Surgeons Branch of the Chinese Medical Doctors Association, and vice chairman of the Organ Transplant Branch of the Hubei Medical Association. He also served on the editorial boards of journals, including the *Chinese Journal of Transplantation* (electronic version) and the *Organ Transplant* journal's editorials. He has published over 30 papers, including 6 listed in SCI. He has co-edited 7 monographs and managed or participated in more than 10 provincial and city-level research projects. He is currently working on 3 research projects and has won one second prize of the Hubei Province Science and Technology Progress Award.<sup>651 652</sup>

The department's chief surgeons (Liu Xiuheng, Hu Yunfei, Zhu Hengcheng), deputy chief surgeons (Chen Zhiyuan, Ge Minghuan), and surgeons (Qiu Tao, Chen Hui, Hu Shengguo, etc.) are all involved in kidney transplants.

The hospital's website states that the organ transplant department has 25 beds and performs nearly 100 surgeries per year. Based on a conservative hospitalization duration of 30

	<p>days, 25 beds would enable at least 300 operations per year. Furthermore, if the department performs only 100 transplants per year, one transplant surgeon and 8 beds would be more than enough.</p> <p>Professor Ding Youming, director of the hepatobiliary endoscopic surgery department and liver transplant specialist, studied in France and has performed clinical liver and liver-kidney transplants. He has managed 8 provincial and ministerial-level research projects, received one national award, published more than 100 papers domestically and internationally, and edited 2 monographs.<sup>653</sup></p> <p>The hospital's Eye Centre also conducts a variety of cornea transplants.</p>
<p>105.</p> <p><b>Xiangya Hospital of Central South University</b></p> <p>National level liver, kidney, pancreas, and small intestinal transplant centre</p>  	<p>Xiangya Hospital ranked 16th among the 100 most competitive hospitals in China in 2015.<sup>654</sup></p> <p>In the 1970s, Xiangya Hospital of Central South University became one of the earliest hospitals in China to carry out organ transplantation. It is a leader in the field in Hunan Province. In 1979, it conducted the first allogeneic kidney transplant in the province. In 1985, it performed China's first heterotopic liver transplant. In 1987, it began carrying out pancreas transplants. In 1994, it conducted the first heart transplant in central and southern China.</p> <p>The Hunan Organ Transplant Research Institute was established in 1995, and its organ transplant centre was founded in September 2004.<sup>655</sup></p> <p>According to its 2001 yearbook records, Xiangya Hospital was the site of the Ministry of Health's Hepatobiliary and Enteric Surgery Research Centre, a key clinical site for the Ministry. The Centre currently has 129 medical, teaching, and research personnel, among whom 12 hold professorships or equivalent titles and 26 are associate professors or equivalent. The Organ Transplant Centre is subordinate to the Research Centre.<sup>656</sup></p> <p>Since 2002, the hospital has performed 38 liver transplants for severe acute hepatitis and liver failure patients.<sup>657</sup> Patients with</p>

	<p>severe hepatitis live for an average of three days after hospitalization, for which “the only solution is an emergency liver transplant.” Emergency liver transplants require procuring livers on demand.</p> <p>According to Xiangya Hospital’s website, on May 26, 2005 it completed one liver, 6 kidney, and 8 cornea transplants.<sup>658</sup> On September 3, 2005, it performed 7 heart, liver, and kidney transplants.<sup>659</sup> In early February 2006, it completed two liver transplants within a 72-hour period.<sup>660</sup></p> <p>On April 28, 2006, the organ transplant centre conducted 17 transplants in one day, including seven advanced-stage uremic patients simultaneously. On the same day, it also completed two liver transplants and 8 cornea transplants. The hospital claimed, “Heart, liver, kidney and other major organ transplants have become routine surgeries, signifying that Xiangya Hospital’s transplantation has moved towards a new stage.”<sup>661</sup></p> <p>The hospital has close connections with the military and employs Academicians Li Leishi and Liu Zhihong from the Nanjing General Hospital Kidney Transplant Centre of the Nanjing Military Command.<sup>662</sup></p> <p>Its ophthalmology department was one of China’s earliest institutions to conduct cornea transplants; it has established an eye bank.<sup>663</sup></p>
<p>106.</p> <p><b>Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University</b></p> <p>National level liver, kidney, heart, lung, pancreas, and small intestinal transplant centre</p> 	<p>The Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University ranked 19th among the 100 most competitive hospitals in China in 2015.<sup>664</sup> It employs 631 senior professionals, 108 doctoral advisors, and 248 master’s advisors. The hospital has 3,500 registered beds.<sup>665</sup></p> <p>The hospital began performing multi-organ transplants relatively early in China, and has reached an advanced level domestically. It is one of the seven hospitals approved to carry out the most types of organ transplants—liver, kidney, heart, lung, pancreas, and intestine.<sup>666</sup></p> <p>The hospital performed the first cadaveric kidney transplant in Hunan Province in 1985. Its organ transplant centre was</p>



established in September 2001. During a half-year period in 2002, the centre conducted more kidney transplants than it had in total in all previous years.<sup>667</sup>

Its urological transplant department was established in 2003. The number of kidney recipients also increased each year. As of January to May 2015, its number of DCD kidney transplants ranked second in the country; it ranked fourth in the total number of kidney transplants.<sup>668</sup>

The department has 52 beds, 11 ICU beds, and 11 specialists, 7 of whom hold more senior titles than attending surgeons, 9 of whom hold PhDs and two who are pursuing PhD degrees.<sup>669</sup>

The director of the urological transplant department, Peng Longkai, has completed more than 2,000 kidney transplants.<sup>670</sup> He served as a member of the Chiidney Transplant Science Registration System Management

Committee, a member of the Chinese Medical Doctor Association Organ Transplant Subcommittee's Kidney Transplant Professional Committee, and head of the Hunan Province Human Organ Procurement Organization Expert Group. Under his leadership, this hospital's kidney transplant work gradually entered a standardized, scaled-up development track and reached an advanced level domestically.

A media report in 2005 stated, "The donor organ network has gradually extended to the north and south, and has established resource sharing relationships with more than 10 domestic organ transplant centres."<sup>671</sup> Its website stated that the kidney transplant department has been in close contact with other organ transplant organizations. It has built a nationwide organ source sharing network and maintains close relationships with other major organ transplant centres in the country.<sup>672</sup>

One could observe the volume of transplants from how busy the doctors were: "transplant surgeons often have to work for over 20 consecutive hours performing surgeries. They will start another round of operations after they rest for three or four hours. The surgeons are still at the operating table, while the scrub nurses have changed several shifts. They often conduct a dozen operations over a period of 2 ~ 3 days. They once performed 9 kidney transplants in one day."<sup>673</sup>

The organ transplant division under the General Surgery department was established in July 2005, which passed the



Ophthalmology Building

assessment by the Ministry of Health in 2007 to get approval to become a national level liver transplant centre. It has various groups to carry out liver transplants and other combined organ transplants. It assumes a leading role in the province. It has three professors, one associate professor, one doctoral advisor, and two master's advisors.<sup>674</sup>

Department head Qi Haizhi began conducting basic research in liver transplantation in 1994. He has engaged in organ transplantation research and clinical work for more than 20 years. His team performed Hunan Province's first orthotopic whole liver transplant, the first pediatric liver transplant, the first transplant for an acute liver failure patient, the province's first combined liver-kidney transplant, the first pancreas-kidney transplant, and the first liver-pancreas transplant. In December 2010, he and his team successfully completed a combined transplant of 8 intraperitoneal organs, including liver, pancreas, spleen, and stomach; this was a first in China and the second case in the world, creating a sensation.<sup>675</sup>

The hospital's cardiothoracic surgery department was recognized as a key clinical discipline by the Ministry of Health in 1992, and was approved by the Ministry of Education as a national key discipline in 2001. It has successfully implemented heart, lung, as well as heart-lung combined transplantation, and has set the record for the longest survival time for its heart-lung transplant recipients. Its heart-lung transplantation capabilities are said to lead the country.<sup>676</sup>

This department has conducted systematic research on key issues regarding the protection of the heart and lung and the prevention of long-term complications, in order to ensure the success of heart, lung, and heart-lung transplants.

With more than 230 beds, it is the largest thoracic and cardiovascular medical centre in central China. Currently, the centre conducts more than 4,000 heart surgeries annually. Its surgical volume and clinical scale rank first among general hospitals in China.

It has 40 teaching and research staff, including 11 professors, 12 associate professors, 15 lecturers, and 7 doctoral advisers. More than 60% of its instructors hold doctoral degrees.

Previously head of the Cardiothoracic Surgery Department for 18 years, Hu Jianguo completed Hunan Province's first

	<p>combined heart-lung transplant and set a record for the longest survival time in Asia.<sup>677</sup></p> <p>Yin Bangliang, former hospital president and director of the organ transplant centre, studied in Germany and the United States on multiple occasions. He has engaged in clinical research in heart and heart-lung transplantation.<sup>678</sup></p> <p>The hospital's ophthalmology department was one of the earliest units in China to perform cornea transplants. It is a key discipline at Central South University. Currently, the department has 50 staff members, including surgeons / physicians, technicians, and nurses. Among them, 17 are associate professors or above. The department has one PhD advisor, 12 master's advisors, and more than 80 open beds.<sup>679</sup></p>
<p>107.</p> <p><b>Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University</b></p> <p>National level liver, kidney, pancreas, and intestinal transplant centre</p>  <p>New Surgery ward building</p>	<p>This hospital is a national research base in central and southern China for transplantation technologies on human organ, tissue and cellular levels. The hospital has the capacity to conduct major organ transplants on a large scale and now leads the country in the total number of solid organ transplants performed, including liver, kidney, combined liver-kidney, combined heart-lung, and intestinal transplants.<sup>680 681</sup></p> <p>In 1998, the hospital successfully conducted its first kidney transplant operation. In August 2001, the hospital invested nearly one billion RMB to build the Hunan Transplant Medical Centre, including a dialysis centre, laboratory, laminar flow operating rooms, an ICU ward, and 150 transplantation beds. Meanwhile, the centre became the Hunan Province Transplantation Medical Centre.<sup>682</sup> Organ transplantation became a trump card of the hospital's development.<sup>683</sup></p> <p>The hospital experienced tremendous growth. Its new surgery building became operational on April 9, 2008. The 98-metre-tall building represents 600 million RMB in investment and has 1,000 beds.<sup>684</sup></p> <p>In October 2002, Ye Qifa, a well-known transplant medical specialist in China, led a team of eight fellow transplantation experts to join the Third Xiangya Hospital. In July 2003, Ye successfully performed a highly complex piggyback combined liver-kidney transplant. This was the first such case in China.<sup>685</sup></p>



On September 18, 2003, the Hunan Transplantation Medical Engineering and Technology Research Centre was established in this hospital. The centre arranged seven liver and kidney transplants on that day. Huang Jiefu, then Deputy Minister of Health, attended the inaugural ceremony and was said to have performed a liver transplant.<sup>686</sup>

In August 2004, the Changde Branch of the Central South University Xiangya Transplantation Medical School was established in Changde Third People's Hospital. The kidney transplant centre was established in this branch.<sup>687</sup>

In 2005, the Transplant Medicine Engineering and Technology Research Centre affiliated with Ministry of Health was officially established in this hospital. Its mission was to build an important national base specializing in clinical transplantation medical research and related industry development. The centre also collaborated with the World Health Organization and the International Xenotransplantation Association to develop xenograft international norms (the Changsha Standard).<sup>688</sup>

In 2006, hospital president Huang Zufa said in an interview, "Our hospital once performed 2 liver and 5 kidney transplants at the same time. We already have the ability to do 6 or 7 transplant surgeries at the same time. In short, our hospital's overall strength in transplant medicine is at an advanced level nationwide."<sup>689</sup>

This centre carries out combined liver-kidney, liver-pancreas, liver-intestine, pancreas-kidney, spleen, pancreas, heart, thyroid, parathyroid, split liver, and relative-donor liver transplants, as well as that of other solid organs. Its piggyback liver transplant surgery leads the field in China, while kidney transplantation has become a routine surgery at the hospital.

Ye Qifa, a doctoral and postdoctoral advisor, is the current director of the Laboratory of the Transplantation Medicine Engineering Research Centre under the Ministry of Health. He was previously the deputy director of the Tongji Organ Transplant Institute. His transplant team at Xiangya consists of more than 20 professors and associate professors and about 100 staff members. All of its researchers in basic and applied research hold doctoral degrees.

	<p>Huang Zufa, the dean of the Xiangya Transplant Medicine Research Institute of Central South University and the director of the Hunan Transplant Medical Centre, specializes in liver and kidney transplantation.<sup>690</sup></p>
<p>111.</p> <p><b>First People's Hospital of Changde</b></p> <p>(Regional level kidney transplant centre)</p> 	<p>This hospital was established in 1898 as the first hospital practicing Western medicine in Hunan Province. It serves as a training base for master's degree students, an experimental base for continuing education for several universities, and a training base for national residency standardization. It is a National Natural Science Foundation support unit and a nationally designated clinical drug trial institution. It has over 2,200 open beds, 434 personnel with senior and associate senior titles, and 438 intermediate-level professional personnel.<sup>691</sup></p> <p>In 1994, the hospital became one of the earliest in Hunan Province to start performing kidney transplants. It claims to perform the most transplants in the province, and its relative-donor kidney transplantation capability assumes a leading role in the country.</p> <p>Its current website no longer lists the Urologic Transplant Department. However, the introduction to Urology Ward No. 2 shows its predecessor as the Urologic Transplant Department and claims that the key medical professionals have many years of experience in renal transplantation as routine procedures, and its mature technology in kidney transplantation reflects the highest standards of urology. It has 24 staff members, including a chief physician, a deputy chief physician, 3 physicians with master's degrees, two attending physicians, two head nurses and 3 senior nurses.<sup>692</sup></p> <p>Its website reported the hospital has completed only nearly 1,000 kidney transplants in the past ten years. In addition, the profile of expert Zhu Huachen, director of organ transplantation, had all of its content removed, with only a photo remaining. In a national ranking of recommended public hospital doctors (<a href="http://m.120bst.com/">http://m.120bst.com/</a>), Zhu was ranked fourth among kidney transplant surgeons in Hunan Province.<sup>693</sup></p> <p>Zhou Jianhui, director of urology and an adjunct professor at Xiangya Hospital, has worked in this field for more than 30 years. He studied at the Institute of Urology, Peking University</p>

	<p>First Hospital, and Nanfang Hospital. In 1996, he successfully completed the first allogeneic kidney transplant in Hunan Province at a municipal hospital.<sup>694</sup></p> <p>According to the hospital's website, the following quality transplant services are provided:<sup>695</sup></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maximum reduction of hospitalization costs for the patient; the average cost for a kidney transplant between family members is about 60,000 RMB with no complications, or about 80,000 RMB from a cadaveric donor.</li> <li>2. Strict donor and recipient tissue compatibility and cross-matching, to guarantee maximum survival time of the donor organ and the recipient.</li> <li>3. Strict control of warm and cold ischemia times of the donor organ.</li> <li>4. Strengthened detection of AIDS virus (HIV), various hepatitis viruses, syphilis and other infectious diseases in the donor organ.</li> </ol> <p>In addition to kidney transplants, its treatment techniques for heart, liver, and other types of transplants have also reached an advanced level in the province and nationwide.<sup>696</sup> It started performing liver transplants in 2001<sup>697</sup> and heart transplants in 2004.<sup>698</sup> It performs cornea transplants as a routine procedure and has sufficient sources of corneas. Its cornea transplantation leads the province.<sup>699</sup></p>
<p>108.</p> <p><b>Second Hospital of University of South China</b></p> <p>(Regional level kidney transplant centre)</p>	<p>This hospital has 1,850 registered beds, 210 personnel with senior professional titles, over 20 PhDs, over 300 master's degree holders, and nearly 50 master's advisors.</p> <p>Its kidney transplant centre conducted the first successful kidney transplant with ABO/Rh-incompatible blood types. Its capabilities lead the field in clinical, technological, and academic areas. It was the first in Hengyang to perform cornea, liver, hematopoietic stem cell, and other types of transplants.<sup>700</sup></p> <p>Its Urologic Surgery Department is the oldest, largest, and only urology department certified to perform kidney transplants in</p>





the City of Hengyang. It has 130 beds and over 20 specialized physicians, including 3 professors and chief physicians, 7 associate professors and deputy chief physicians, one post-doctorate, and 4 PhDs.<sup>701</sup>

The kidney transplant centre has 5 professors, associate professors and directors, 10 personnel with Intermediate technical titles, 2 PhDs, and 7 master's students.<sup>702</sup>

Professor Luo Zhigang is the centre's academic lead, a master's advisor, and the first to earn an MD from overseas. He is the lead urology professional in Hengyang and the only member from Hunan Province on the China Dialysis Transplantation Research Committee. He has made outstanding achievements in the field of urology and organ transplantation and enjoys a high reputation and significant academic status in the health sector in the province and even the whole country. In Hunan Province, he took the lead in carrying out routine kidney transplants. He takes transplant patients from Gansu, Xinjiang, Guangzhou, Hainan, Sichuan, Changsha, Xiangtan and other regions. He has completed 3 provincial and departmental-level research projects and published many papers in major medical journals in China. His research in renal transplantation achieved a Hunan Science and Technology Progress Award. He has co-edited two books and published more than 60 papers.

Wang Yi, MD is a chief physician, professor, master's advisor, and member of the Hunan Province Organ Transplant Professional Committee. He studied urology at Hokkaido University in Japan and Cleveland Clinic in the United States. Wang majored in kidney transplantation and performed kidney transplants for ABO-incompatible blood types and ABO/Rh dual incompatible blood types between family members, which filled two relevant gaps in the country's transplantation capabilities. He managed multiple research projects under the National Natural Science Foundation of China and a number of provincial-level research projects. He has trained nearly 30 graduate students, published more than 40 papers (many of which were collected by SCI), co-edited 5 monographs, and translated a monograph.

Luo Zhigang, Deputy Director of the Hunan Province Professional Organ Transplant Committee, obtained his medical PhD overseas and was among the first in Hunan Province to perform routine kidney transplants. His extends

	<p>his services to patients from Gansu, Xinjiang, Guangdong, Hainan, Sichuan, and Malaysia.</p> <p>Liu Zuguo, a professor of ophthalmology at the hospital, completed a variety of difficult keratoplasty transplants in over 2,000 cases as lead surgeon. He is the only Distinguished Professor of Ophthalmology in China under "the Ministry of Education Cheung Kong Scholars Program." He also served as a visiting professor at Baylor College of Medicine in the U.S. He has led over 20 research projects, published more than 100 papers, finished 5 monographs as chief editor or associate editor, compiled 9 monographs, won 14 research awards, and has been granted 4 patents for provincial and ministerial-level inventions.<sup>703</sup></p>
<p>112.</p> <p><b>First People's Hospital of Yueyang</b></p> <p>(Regional level kidney transplant centre)</p>  	<p>This hospital collaborates with the Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, serves as a postgraduate clinical training base for Central South University Xiangya School of Medicine, and provides clinical teaching for 12 other medical schools. It has 326 personnel with senior and associate senior titles, 9 medical PhDs, 215 master's degree holders, one specialist eligible for special allowances from the State Council, and 12 master's advisors. It has 1,429 registered beds.<sup>704</sup></p> <p>The hospital started organ transplants as early as in 1997 and established a dedicated organ transplant division in 2003. It collaborated with Tongji Hospital and many other hospitals to provide remote consultation for patients with complicated diseases. Meanwhile, the hospital has set up an organ information sharing network with many hospitals inside and outside the province, enabling the sharing of organ resources and complementing transplant capabilities.</p> <p>In 2004, it collaborated with Tongji Medical University to perform the first heart transplant in Yueyang City.<sup>705</sup> In December 2006, it performed the first liver transplant in Yueyang.<sup>706</sup> Later, the division relied on its own strength and cooperation with other divisions in the hospital to carry out a heart transplant and a combined liver-kidney transplant.<sup>707</sup></p> <p>Wen Dingjun, the academic lead in organ transplantation and director of the renal transplant division, was a board member of the Hunan Province Organ Transplant Committee and was named chief expert of Yueyang City in 2009.<sup>708</sup> He tackled</p>

	<p>complex problems of kidney transplants, making them a routine procedure at the hospital.</p> <p>One of the founders of the urology department, Professor Zhang Guofu, who serves as an adjunct professor at Central South University, specializes in kidney transplantation, and is one of the top ten doctors in the city. Professor Tang Xiuying once studied at the Organ Transplant Institute of Wuhan Union Hospital.<sup>709</sup> Yang Dengfeng, Peng Shibo, Wang Xinyu and others all specialize in kidney transplant.<sup>710</sup></p> <p>The hospital's website showed that it had completed over 2,000 allogeneic kidney transplants. As of July 2014, it had performed 5 transplants with voluntary organ donations. This leads to the question: even if the figure of 2,000 cases is assumed not to be purposely reduced, then from where did all the organs in the non-donation cases come?<sup>711</sup></p> <p>Its ophthalmology department also performs cornea transplants,<sup>712</sup> including non-penetrating and penetrating keratoplasty.<sup>713</sup></p>
<p>114.</p> <p><b>Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University</b></p> <p>National level liver kidney, pancreas, and small intestinal transplant centre</p> 	<p>The Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University operates a liver transplant centre under the Organ Transplant Research Institute of Sun Yat-Sen University, with which the Guangdong Organ Transplantation Research Centre is affiliated. It claims to represent the best skills in China in liver transplantation and is one of the top hospitals in the nation in the total number of liver transplants performed. It is one of the fastest-growing and most promising centres nationwide.<sup>714</sup></p> <p>The hospital's Liver Transplant Centre and the Sun Yat-Sen University Organ Transplant Research Institute are a national key specialty under the Ministry of Education and a national key clinical specialty under the Ministry of Health. It is also the Guangdong Province Organ Transplant Research Centre and a key specialized medical unit under the Guangdong Province "Eleventh Five-Year Plan." The Centre is a leading institution in southern China and an internationally influential clinical and research centre in the Hong Kong, Macau, and Southeast Asia region. The Centre has five wards and sets its focus on liver, pancreas, small intestine, combined, and complicated transplants. It currently has 113 open beds.<sup>715</sup></p> <p>Chen Guihua, hospital president and director of the Sun Yat-Sen University Organ Transplant Research Institute, is the</p>

director of the Guangdong Medical Association Organ Transplantation Subcommittee, vice director of the China Organ Transplant Association Liver Transplant Group, and director of the Guangdong Province Organ Transplant Research Centre. His liver transplant team has another 8 experienced doctors and 28 therapists, including 3 chief and deputy chief surgeons/physicians and 5 attending physicians. All of the surgeons/physicians hold doctoral degrees.<sup>716</sup>

The centre's official website stated in 2006 that "director Chen Guihua has served as lead surgeon for more than 1,000 liver transplants in recent years."<sup>717</sup> After the exposure of organ harvesting crimes, Chen's personal webpage showed that he undertook only over 100 liver transplants.<sup>718</sup> On the night of February 10, 2004, Director Chen oversaw 4 liver transplant operations simultaneously. Chen conducted 246 liver transplants in 2005.<sup>719</sup>

The liver transplant team has undertaken multiple research projects under the National 973 Program, Ministry of Health key projects, and the Guangdong Province Science Research Foundation. Its grants total to nearly 10 million RMB.<sup>720</sup>

The hospital began work in kidney transplantation in the 1990s and was one of the earlier units to do so. Its kidney transplant discipline is subordinate to the Guangdong Province Organ Transplant Centre and the Sun Yat-Sen University Organ Transplant Research Institute.<sup>721</sup>

The department is among the top in China and in Guangdong Province for kidney transplants. It has 8 kidney transplant clinical doctors, among whom 4 hold senior titles and 3 hold intermediate titles. It has 6 PhDs, 2 master's degree holders, and 3 people who have studied abroad. Its lead surgeons have had experience in hundreds of surgeries.

Aside from providing clinical care, the department also conducts clinical research. In recent years, it has published over 200 papers (with 40 in SCI) in the kidney transplantation clinical field in core academic journals inside and outside of China. The department has received more than 20 research grants from international, national, provincial, and city-level foundations. It has received four awards from the American Society of Transplantation and other international transplantation organizations, and some Ministry and provincial Science and Technology Progress Awards.<sup>722</sup>

	<p>Sun Qiquan, director of the kidney transplant department and PhD advisor, studied under the tutelage of kidney disease pioneer and academician Li Leishi. He received post-doctorate training at the Ohio State University Organ Transplant Centre in the United States. He previously served as vice president of the Nanjing General Hospital Organ Transplant Centre (under the Nanjing Military Command). He has published more than 60 papers (20 in SCI journals). He has participated in the editing of 4 books, including <i>Primer on Transplantation</i>, the official textbook of the American Society of Transplantation. Sun served as the sole East Asian representative on the International Society of Nephrology (ISN)'s Young Nephrologist Committee. He was chairman of the transplantation conference at the 2013 World Congress of Nephrology. In recent years, he has presented his work more than ten times at the World Transplant Conference, the American Transplant Congress, and other venues.<sup>723</sup></p> <p>Professor Hong Liangqing is a kidney transplant expert well-known in Guangdong Province. He is currently on the Guangdong Province Organ Transplant Society Standing Committee and an executive editor of the <i>Organ Transplantation</i> journal.<sup>724</sup></p>
<p>115.</p> <p><b>Guangdong General Hospital</b></p> <p>National level kidney and heart transplant centre</p>	<p>This is the largest general hospital in Guangdong Province and one of the strongest in China. It has 3,926 medical professional personnel, including 685 with senior titles, 32 doctoral advisors, and 116 master's advisors. It has 2,729 beds and an annual surgical volume of 105,000.<sup>725</sup></p> <p>Its urologic surgery department was established in 1947 and was one of the earliest. The hospital's kidney transplant success rate has reached over 98%. It has carried out a number of successful combined pancreas-kidney and liver-kidney transplants. Its extensive clinical experience has attracted not only domestic patients, but also many more from Asia, the United States, Germany, Britain, Canada, Australia, Mexico, and other countries. About 70% of its staff holds senior titles, including 10 chief surgeons and associate chief surgeons. It has 70 beds.<sup>726</sup></p> <p>The hospital's cardiac surgery department has developed into the largest treatment centre for cardiovascular surgery in southern China and enjoys a high reputation. The department has 45 personnel with senior professional titles, 26 PhDs, and</p>



30 with master's degrees. It has 3 doctoral advisors and 9 master's advisors.<sup>727</sup>

In 1998, the department carried out the first heart transplant in the province. In 2006, it completed the first combined heart-lung transplant. It has 205 beds and 10 operating theatres.

Professor Wu Ruobin, the department's director and a doctoral advisor, led the first heart transplant and the first heart-lung transplant in Guangdong Province. He has published nearly 20 articles. His current research project is the provincial key project "Heart-Lung Transplantation."<sup>728</sup>

The hospital does not have approval to perform liver transplants, but its website shows that it has been conducting liver transplants and was one of the first in China to begin clinical transplants and has continued to develop clinical transplants over the years.<sup>729</sup>

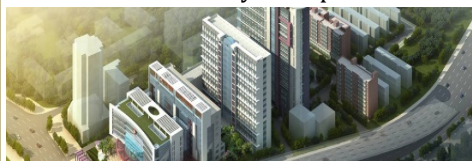
In 2001, the kidney transplant team published a paper titled "Multiple Organ Transplantation." It stated that they extracted multiple organs from 6 donors and transplanted them into 2 end-stage heart disease patients, one patient with late-stage cirrhosis and chronic renal failure (liver-kidney transplant), 3 late-stage cirrhosis patients (liver transplants), and 11 end-stage uremia patients (kidney transplants). All of the donor organs were obtained using heart-kidney or liver-kidney removal techniques.<sup>730</sup>

Its website states, "On January 16, 2001, the doctors of our gastrointestinal surgery and urology departments successfully conducted the first pancreas-kidney transplant in province. The success is a sign that our hospital's organ transplantation has reached a new level."<sup>731</sup>

116.

## Guangdong No.2 Provincial People's Hospital

National level kidney transplant centre



Formerly known as the People's Liberation Army No. 177 Central Hospital, this comprehensive hospital combines medical care, emergency treatment, education, research, prevention, and rehabilitation under one roof. It has 1,500 beds and over 400 postdoctoral fellows, PhDs, Master's degree holders, and senior professionals.<sup>732</sup>

The hospital's organ transplant division was established in July 1999. It ranked among the top 10 in a comprehensive score based on kidney transplant data stored in the national organ



Emergency Ward Building



transplant registry.<sup>733</sup> The hospital's website states that it has 31 medical staff, including 10 surgeons and 35 beds in its transplantation ward.

Liu Dong, a chief physician, is the director of the Division. He obtained his PhD from Sun Yat-sen University under Professor Zheng Keli, a well-known organ transplant specialist in China. Zheng's webpage states that he has overseen over 3,000 kidney transplants.<sup>734 735</sup>

In October 2015, the webpage of Organ Transplant Division stated that Director Liu himself has participated in more than 2,000 kidney and liver transplant operations,<sup>736</sup> including as chief surgeon in over 800 renal transplants from cadaver donors, and more than 20 cadaveric liver transplants.<sup>737</sup>

The same website claims the Organ Transplant Division has completed more than 1,000 transplant surgeries since 1999. This volume, about 100 cases per year, on average, does not match the staffing level and ward configuration in this division. Conducting 100 cases per year only needs fewer than 10 beds and far fewer surgeons, but the division claims to have 35 beds and 10 surgeons, among whom 8 hold senior and associate senior professional titles. The volume of claimed transplantation is also inconsistent with ranking among the top 10 in a comprehensive score based on kidney transplant data stored in the national organ transplant registry.

In 2006, deputy director Wu Jiaqing said that before August 3, an average of over 10 organ transplants were performed there every day, and that 6 transplants were carried out on August 4;<sup>738</sup> between July and August, the Division received transplant patients from 8 to 9 countries, including Singapore, Cambodia, and France. This information was relayed by an insider to Minghui.org.

In October 2015, the web page of the Organ Transplant Division showed that the unit has 4 chief surgeons, 4 associate chief surgeons, 4 PhDs, and 2 Master's degree holders.<sup>739 740</sup>

Liu Dong, director of Organ Transplant Division, co-edited *Clinical Kidney Transplant* and published more than 40 academic papers in national and international journals.<sup>741</sup>

Wu Jiaqing, the chief surgeon and associate director of the Organ Transplant Division, is a standing member of the Chinese Medical Association and a member of the Guangzhou Organ Transplant Subcommittee. He has 20 years of experience in

<p>Staff photo in the Organ Transplant Department</p>	<p>kidney transplantation and urology surgery. He led one research project supported by a scientific research foundation of Guangdong Province, and led another research project supported by the natural science foundation of Guangdong. He has published more than 10 papers in core medical journals.</p> <p>Zheng Keli, chief surgeon, is the former director of the urology surgery department, former director of the surgical department, former executive vice president of the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University, former president of Fifth Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University, and former associate director of the Guangdong Organ Transplantation Association. He currently works at the Second Affiliated People's Hospital of Guangdong. Zheng invented the testing of extracorporeal circulation which prohibited hyperacute rejection after transplantation. Treatment after kidney transplant surgery has reached international advanced level.</p> <p>Li Cheng, a chief surgeon, participated in the planning and establishment of the hospital's organ transplant department in 1999. He led and was involved in more than 10 national and provincial research projects on organ transplantation, co-edited 3 books, and published more than 20 papers in national and provincial core journals. <sup>742</sup></p>
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119.

Second Affiliated Hospital of  
Guangzhou Medical University

National level  
kidney transplant centre



This hospital has 1,428 beds and over 400 senior experts.<sup>743</sup> It began to perform kidney transplants in 1987. Its volume of living-donor kidney transplants ranks among the top both in Guangdong Province and nationwide.<sup>744</sup>

Professor Pan Guanghui, chairman of the Guangzhou Organ Transplantation Society, established the hospital's organ transplant centre in 2001. He served as the centre's director and a member of the Guangdong Organ Transplantation Society. Having worked in the field for nearly 30 years, he provides technical support in kidney transplantation to nearly 20 hospitals in China. He has personally completed more than 1,000 kidney transplants.

Liao Dehuai, head of the centre's kidney transplant ward, has worked in the transplantation field for 24 years. In addition to a large number of kidney transplants, he has also carried out liver, liver-kidney, and pancreas-kidney transplants. He has performed nearly 800 kidney transplants.<sup>745</sup>

Chen Zheng holds a PhD in medicine and serves as a master's advisor, a member and current secretary of the Guangdong Organ Transplantation Society, and a member of the Guangdong Medical Doctor Association Organ Transplantation Subcommittee. He has worked in kidney transplantation for 17 years. He studied kidney transplantation at Charité Hospital in Germany and at Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH) in the United States in 2010 and 2011, respectively. He has conducted more than 600 kidney transplants, including nearly 300 living-donor kidney transplants. He has accumulated rich experience in the areas of transplant rejection responses and immune tolerance. In addition to managing a Ministry of Health research project, he has participated in one project funded by the National Natural Science Foundation and two provincial-level research projects.

In the middle of April 2006, the hospital received eight kidneys for transplants, transported by air.<sup>746</sup>

120.

### First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University

National level lung transplant centre



Built in 1903, this hospital is one of the first 13 National Clinical Research Centres. It has 1,500 beds and 480 senior professionals, including 20 doctoral advisors and 115 master's advisors, one member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, 3 health experts serving central government officials, 8 members who enjoy special allowances from the State Council.<sup>747</sup>

Its thoracic surgery department is a national key specialty discipline. It completed the first clinical allogeneic lung transplantation in southern China, and is the only unit in the country to successfully carry out a clinical allogeneic trachea and lung transplant. It is one of the hospitals to have completed the most lung transplants in China.<sup>748 749</sup>

Professor He Jianxing, president of the hospital and director of its thoracic surgery department, has worked in thoracic surgery for 30 years. In 1996, as an academic lead, he led his research team to study lung transplant surgery. In 1999, he successfully completed the first clinical tracheal allograft transplant in the Asia-Pacific region. In January 2003, he completed the first successful allogeneic lung transplant in southern China. He has published 79 articles in SCI journals, including *The Lancet*. He is a member of the Chinese Society of Organ Transplantation, Guangdong Society of Organ Transplantation Committee, and vice chairman of Guangzhou Organ Transplantation Society.<sup>750</sup>

The deputy chief physician in minimally invasive general surgery, Wang Ping, has a good mastery of liver transplantation surgery and successfully launched allogeneic liver transplantation in the hospital.<sup>751</sup>

Liu Guochang, associate chief physician of ophthalmology, specializes in cornea transplant surgery and had studied cornea transplantation in the Ophthalmology Division of Zhongshan Medical University.<sup>752</sup>



121.

## Shenzhen Sunyixian Cardiovascular Hospital

National level heart transplant centre



This is the only hospital in southern China specializing in cardiovascular diseases and authorized to perform heart transplants. Its core professionals are from Beijing Fu Wai Hospital of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, People's Liberation Army No. 301 Hospital, and experts in cardiovascular disease who were trained overseas in the United States, Britain, Germany, Belgium, Australia and Japan. Since it conducted its first heart transplant surgery in 2002, heart transplantation has become routine at the hospital.<sup>753</sup>

Its staff includes 39 professors and chief surgeons, 61 associate chief surgeons, two post-doctoral fellows, 6 PhDs, and 41 with master's degrees.<sup>754</sup> The hospital's business has developed rapidly; its new building with 500 beds will be put into use by the end of 2016.<sup>755</sup>

Its end-stage heart disease clinic (specializing in heart transplantation) is among the top ten clinics of excellence in Shenzhen. The clinic completed its first heart transplant in October 2002. Its longest survival time for transplant recipients has reached 10 years, an advanced level domestically. It has six chief surgeons and two associate chief surgeons.<sup>756</sup>

In the past ten-plus years, the hospital has done in-depth exploration and has gained extensive experience in myocardial protection, postoperative anti-rejection, and isolated postoperative care. Its heart transplantation technique has reached an advanced level in China.<sup>757</sup>

On September 30, 2003, chief surgeon Ji Shangyi and Yang Jian'an completed two heart transplants in six hours, taking turns as lead surgeon.<sup>758</sup>

Former hospital president Ji Shangyi was the academic leader of heart transplantation, deputy director of Guangdong Medical

	<p>Thoracic Surgery Society, and an editor of the Chinese Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery. He did postdoctoral research at the University of California San Diego School of Medicine in 1988, pursued further study at the Delaware Medical Centre from 1992 to 1998, where he was appointed director of a surgery laboratory. He participated in heart transplant surgeries and accumulated extensive experience in the field.<sup>759</sup></p> <p>Current hospital president Yang Jian'an took the lead in heart transplantation, and filled a gap in this field in the province. The success and survival rate of his heart transplant surgery has achieved an advanced level domestically. He is currently undertaking three national research projects under the "863 Program," one national major technological research project, and four technological research projects in Shenzhen. He has won many medical achievement awards in Guangdong Province and published over 60 papers.<sup>760</sup></p>
<p>125.</p> <p><b>The First Affiliated Hospital of Jinan University</b></p> <p>(Guangzhou Overseas Chinese Hospital)</p> <p>National level kidney transplant centre</p>  	<p>Jinan University was established in 1906 as the Highest Institution for Overseas Chinese. Due to the needs of Chinese overseas and in Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan who return to China for medical treatment, the government specially approved the construction of Guangzhou Overseas Chinese Hospital, which is also the First Affiliated Hospital of Jinan University. The hospital has 241 senior professional staff, including 50 PhD advisors, 149 master's advisors, 511 staff with master's degrees and PhDs, and over 160 who have studied abroad. It has 2,000 beds.<sup>761</sup></p> <p>The urologic surgery department performed its first kidney transplant in 1993, established a kidney transplant department in 1997, and changed its name to the 'Organ Transplant Centre' in 2003. It specializes in kidney, liver, pancreas, and other types of transplants. Its kidney transplantation leads the province.<sup>762</sup></p> <p><sup>763</sup></p> <p>On December 9, 2012, the hospital's new 19-story, 1,300-bed ward building became operational. It contains the organ transplant centre, urologic and cardiothoracic surgery departments, and the VIP ward. It has 20 laminar-flow operating rooms meeting international standards.<sup>764 765</sup></p> <p>Its VIP patient rooms mirror hotel standards and have various high-end medical facilities to satisfy the expectations of high-</p>

end patients from within China and other countries. The hospital has an international medical department and can provide medical treatment, health care, and rehabilitation services for personnel of state agencies, foreign guests, VIPs, and patients from Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan.<sup>766</sup>

The hospital's website does not currently contain information about its organ transplant centre. According to an introduction from March 2009, the department had 62 beds and 14 senior, 7 intermediate, and 26 junior technical personnel. They include 3 doctoral advisors, 5 master's advisors, 8 in-service PhDs, and 7 members with master's degrees. In the five years prior, it had undertaken two research projects under the National Natural Science Foundation that total to 510,000 RMB. Its "Basic and Clinical Research in the Application of Organ Transplantation" won a second-prize science and technology development award from the Ministry of Education.<sup>767</sup>

Professor Su Zexuan at the centre is the vice chairman of the Guangdong Medical Association Organ Transplant Subcommittee. His team have conducted a series of basic and clinical research in kidney, liver-kidney, and pancreas-kidney transplantation. The team has explored the modeling of liver-kidney-pancreas cluster transplants in animals, establishing a solid foundation for multi-organ transplantation. He has published 103 articles in domestic and international journals and edited 3 monographs, including *Modern Transplantation*.<sup>768</sup>

Chief physician Chen Jie is a member of the Guangdong Medical Association Organ Transplant Subcommittee. He pursued a PhD and studied clinical transplantation in the transplant surgery department at Charité-Universitätsmedizin Berlin. He then studied kidney transplantation at Nanfang Hospital of Southern Medical University. His specializations include allogeneic kidney transplants and postoperative follow-up and treatment of infections. He has also conducted research in increasing the quality and long-term survival and function of organs from brain-dead donors.<sup>769</sup>

Ding Hongwen has been engaged in organ transplantation since July 1997. Ding had studied at the Department of Kidney Transplantation at Nanfang Hospital of the First Military Medical University and the Organ Transplantation Centre at First People's Hospital of Tianjin. Ding specializes in prevention and treatment of postoperative complications following liver and kidney transplants.<sup>770</sup>



126.

## The Third Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University

National level kidney transplant centre



**Hospital Ward Building**



**Hospital Outpatient Building**

Built in 1899 and formerly known as Rouji Hospital as established by an American church, the hospital now has 235 staff with senior titles or above, and over 389 staff with master's degrees and PhDs. It has 1,000 beds. Organ transplantation is a key discipline at the hospital.<sup>771</sup>

In 1986, it performed the first kidney transplant in Guangzhou City. In April 2004, it became part of the first batch of institutions to be given a Grade A rating in the kidney transplant quality assessment by the Guangdong Medical Association. In 2008, it passed a quality assessment review by the Guangdong Medical Association.<sup>772</sup>

Its organ transplant department's website states that it has completed the most kidney transplants in the province in recent years. The department gradually grew into a comprehensive, specialized unit offering medical care, academic research, and education. It has 6 personnel with associate senior titles or above, including 2 graduate advisors, 4 staff members with PhDs, one post-doctoral fellow, and 3 staff members with master's degrees. Three doctors with senior titles have each completed over one hundred kidney transplants.<sup>773</sup> Associate director Lin Minzhuan has participated in around 2,600 kidney transplants, 25 liver transplants, and 3 pancreas-kidney transplants.<sup>774</sup>

Although this hospital has approval to perform only kidney transplants, its organ transplant department has successfully carried out complicated transplants of ovaries, kidneys, livers, bone marrow, corneas, hearts, lungs, and other types.<sup>775 776</sup> In 2000, its general surgery department completed the first liver transplant in the municipal healthcare system. Its thoracic surgery department performed its first two heart transplants

	<p>and first lung transplant in 2006. The hospital is also capable of carrying out penetrating keratoplasty.</p> <p>Huang Xiaoting, chief surgeon, has carried out more than 400 kidney transplants. He has published over 30 research articles and receives funds from China's National Natural Science Foundation.<sup>778</sup></p> <p>Lin Minzhuan, associate chief surgeon and associate director of the organ transplant department, used to be the associate director of organ transplant department at Zhujiang Hospital of Southern Medical University. He has participated in around 2600 kidney transplants, 25 liver transplants, and 3 pancreas-kidney transplants. He has 25 years of experience in kidney transplantation and has published over 30 research articles and won multiple awards from the military.<sup>779</sup></p>
<p>128.</p> <p><b>The First Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University</b></p> <p>National level liver transplant centre</p> 	<p>The majority of the hospital's clinical care and medical technology are leading the field in Guangxi Province and are at the forefront of the country. It now has 5,631 staff, including 322 senior professionals and 440 associate senior professionals. It has 3,491 beds.<sup>780</sup></p> <p>It began allogeneic kidney transplantation in 1979. Its organ transplant centre was established in 2002.<sup>781</sup> It was the first in province to apply HLA tissue typing technology in organ transplantation and begin performing allogeneic kidney transplants, kidney transplants from living relative donors, combined liver-kidney, pancreas-kidney, and allogeneic adrenal transplants, as well as other types of transplants.</p> <p>The organ transplant centre is mainly developing allogeneic kidney transplantation. Its medical personnel mainly came from the urologic surgery department. The department has three chief physicians/professors and two associate chief physicians/associate professors.<sup>782</sup></p> <p>Its Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery was the first in Guangxi to begin performing liver transplants, and completed the first liver re-transplant combined with a kidney transplant in Asia. Its liver transplant capabilities are at the forefront of the country. Liver transplantation has become one of the regular treatments for end-stage liver diseases.<sup>783</sup> It has two wards and 110 open beds.</p>

	<p>Minhao Peng, a member of Chinese Society of Organ Transplantation, a member of the National Liver Transplantation Team, and Chairman of the Guangxi Branch of the Chinese Society of Organ Transplantation of the Chinese Medical Association, had studied organ transplantation in Australia. In 1999, Peng carried out the first secondary liver transplant combined with a kidney transplant in Asia and made significant contributions to organ transplantation.<sup>784</sup></p> <p>This department has published over 400 articles in SCI journals, and other professional journals in China and abroad. It also participated in writing 6 monographs and undertook over 30 national, provincial, and departmental research projects. It is currently working on 15 national, and provincial-level research projects with over 10 million RMB in research funding. It has won 12 provincial and ministerial-level science and technology awards.</p> <p>It has trained more than 100 master's, over 30 PhD students, and 2 post-doctoral fellows. It also has academic and personnel exchange programs with institutions in the United States, Japan, Australia, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and other countries and regions.</p>
<p>152.</p> <p><b>The First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University</b></p> <p>National level liver and kidney transplant centre</p>	<p>This was the earliest institution to conduct kidney transplants in northwestern China and one of the earliest in all of China. Its website claims that since 1999, the hospital has witnessed a period of "glorious development" in kidney transplantation. As early as June 2000, it said it had completed over 1,140 kidney transplants.<sup>785</sup></p> <p>The Organ Transplant Research Institute of Xi'an Jiaotong University was founded in 2001 and has become one of the largest organ transplant centres in China combining the functions of treatment, education and research. Its transplantation capabilities are at an advanced level internationally and a leading level domestically. Its kidney transplant department is a national key discipline authorized to grant doctoral degrees. Liver transplantation has become a routine surgery in its Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery.<sup>786</sup></p> <p>Xue Wujun is the director of the kidney transplant department at this hospital and the current director of the Organ Transplant Research Institute. All of the team members hold PhD degrees; among them, 9 are professors and PhD advisors,</p>



who have trained 85 PhD students and 156 master's students.<sup>787</sup> As of April 2015, his team had conducted at least 4,023 kidney transplants<sup>788</sup> (although the actual number may be larger than this official figure).

This hospital performs organ transplants on a large scale and was tracked by overseas media after the publication of the Matas/Kilgour report in 2006. It has since tried to hide the number of transplants performed, and lists on its website only that it has 48 beds. However, when our investigator called the transplant department under the guise of introducing a patient on behalf of another hospital and inquired whether the department had enough beds, its medical personnel indicated that there was no need to worry, and that they could add beds if needed and even appropriate beds from other wards.

On January 20, 2016, Shaanxi Daily published a report on the 60th Anniversary of the First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University. It reviewed the history of this hospital, as detailed below.<sup>789</sup>

In 1979, this hospital performed the first kidney transplant in northwestern China. Today, its kidney transplantation ranks first in northwestern China and third in the country. All of its transplant quality, scale, and level have taken a lead in the country. In addition, the number of liver transplants conducted in this hospital and the quality of surgery always rank first in northwestern China. "In particular, we have completed four kinds of transplants on the same day, including liver, lung, and kidney transplants, creating a new chapter in the history of organ transplantation at this hospital."

The centre's organ tissue matching capabilities and other research have reached an advanced level internationally.

In 2003, in collaboration with a lab at the Terasaki Research Institute in the U.S., the centre established the Training Centre for Organ Transplant Tissue Matching Technology in northwestern China.<sup>790</sup>

By December 2012, this centre had guided 23 hospitals from 13 provinces in carrying out more than 10,000 kidney transplants, leading the development of liver, heart, lung, intestine, and other types of transplants and serving as a model for organ transplantation in mid-western China. The centre has trained more than 500 core technical personnel for other transplant centres; some of the graduates have become academic leads.<sup>791</sup>

	<p>The hospital's official website claimed in 2006 that a national program for continuing medical education (CME) for kidney transplantation has been organized annually since 2000. The students came from large general hospitals in 14 provinces and autonomous regions in China. "After learning from the program, the students went back to their hospitals and conducted a larger number of high-quality kidney transplants, having achieved a remarkable outcome from that continuing medical education."<sup>792</sup></p> <p>The kidney transplant department has published more than 500 papers in well-known journals inside and outside of China, including more than 100 in SCI journals. It has received 6 provincial and ministerial-level science and technology progress awards. The department has also received research projects under the National 973 Program and Eleventh Five-Year Plan Support Program, as well as 11 projects under the National Natural Science Foundation and 20 under provincial and ministerial key research foundations. It has edited and co-edited 12 monographs and presented the most papers at national academic organ transplantation conferences for 10 consecutive years. It has also hosted 9 international and national academic conferences.</p> <p>The main experts of the organ transplant research institute are:</p> <p>Xue Wujun: First class chief physician, professor, medical PhD, and PhD advisor. Director of the organ transplant research institute. Dean of the kidney disease hospital. Member of the Chinese Medical Association Organ Transplant Subcommittee Standing Committee. Member of the Chinese Human Organ Donation Expert Committee. Director of the Shanxi Province Organ Transplant Quality Control Centre. Receives special government allowances from the State Council as an Outstanding Expert.</p> <p>Tian Puxun: Chief physician, professor, medical PhD, PhD advisor. Deputy Dean of the kidney disease hospital. Director of the kidney transplant department. Member of the Chinese Medical Association Organ Transplant Subcommittee. Vice chairman of the Shanxi Medical Association Organ Transplant Subcommittee.</p> <p>Ding Xiaoming: Chief physician, professor, medical PhD, PhD advisor. Deputy director of the kidney transplant department. Youth member of the Chinese Medical Association Organ</p>
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	<p>Transplant Subcommittee. Standing member of the Shanxi Medical Association Organ Transplant Subcommittee.</p> <p>Pan Xiaoming: Associate chief physician, associate professor, medical PhD, master's advisor. Member of the Shanxi Medical Association Organ Transplant Subcommittee.</p> <p>Yan Hang: Associate chief physician, associate professor, medical PhD, master's advisor. Member of the Shanxi Medical Association Organ Transplant Subcommittee.</p> <p>Feng Xingshun: Associate chief physician, associate professor. Member of the Shanxi Medical Association Organ Transplant Subcommittee.</p> <p>In 2006, a WOIPFG investigator spoke with Doctor Wang, who was working at this hospital:<sup>793</sup></p> <p>Investigator: We heard that you have healthy donors who are 20 to 30 years old?</p> <p>Doctor: Yes, yes.</p> <p>Investigator: Are they living-donor kidneys?</p> <p>Doctor: There are living-donor livers as well.</p> <p>Investigator: They are taken from living people, right?</p> <p>Doctor: Right! Right!</p> <p>Investigator: A number of Falun Gong practitioners are detained in labor camps, and the organs are taken from living people...</p> <p>Doctor: Yes, yes! We care about the quality of an organ, rather than its source, what do you think? Now thousands of liver transplants have been done in China, and all of them are about the same. Then, you know, it's not possible that everyone would stop doing organ transplants just because some information got out ...</p>
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## Chapter Five: Approved Regional Transplant Centres

This category includes 20 armed forces and 48 civilian transplant centres. These are usually general hospitals of troops of all arms or major military commands, or local/ provincial hospitals or university affiliated hospitals located in provincial capital cities. Their transplant techniques and volume, though inferior to those of the national-level transplant centres described above, are still among the best.

This section includes a sample of regional transplant centres. A full summary of the remaining hospitals is at the end of this chapter.

### EXAMPLES

#### *No. 107 Hospital of Jinan Military Command*

No. 107 Hospital of Jinan Military Command is the only approved liver transplant facility in the Yantai, Weihai region. It possesses leading technology in liver, kidney, pancreas, and combined liver-kidney transplants in both the military region and the province.<sup>794</sup>

The Hepatobiliary Surgery Department has 60 beds and 40 technical personnel, including 10 with senior titles and 10 postgraduates. Director Qu Ming successfully conducted the first combined liver-kidney transplant in Shandong Province in early 2004.

Deputy director Du Yingdong claimed, “Over 10 years ago, it took us over 10 hours to complete a liver transplant surgery. Now, our technology has matured, and a liver transplant only takes 4 to 5 hours. Sometimes, 3 to 4 surgeries can be completed in one day. The speed of development has caught up to that of high-speed rail.”<sup>795</sup>

In April 2012, a new ward building was put into use, increasing the hospital’s bed count from 600 to over 1,000.<sup>796</sup>



*Rendering: New ward building put into use in 2012*

## *First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University*



**The First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University** is the largest integrated research hospital in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region, combining treatment, teaching, research, prevention, and management. It has two master's degree programs, a doctoral program, and a clinical postdoctoral fellow research station. It has 1,320 doctoral and master's students, 277 professors, 92 doctoral advisors, and 169 master's advisors.<sup>797</sup>

Xinjiang Organ Transplantation Research Institute was established in this hospital in July 2002. As of March 26, 2008, its website stated, "There are 38 professionals in this Institute, including the director, Professor Wen Hao. They include 32 with senior titles and 6 with intermediate titles. There are liver transplantation, bone marrow transplantation, kidney transplantation, and cornea transplantation groups. The main research directions are transplantation of liver, kidney, bone marrow, cornea, heart, vascular graft, transplant anesthesiology, bones and joints, and tendon grafts. The goal is to develop the scale of organ transplants in a standardized way and to become the organ transplant centre in Xinjiang and central Asia."<sup>798</sup>

Its medical staff published a paper titled "Preliminary experience of postoperative care of 4,207 liver transplant patients" in March 2003. Our researchers later searched for this article on Chinese websites and discovered that, although its title remained unchanged, the content was changed to caring for 5 liver transplant patients instead, a complete mismatch with its title.<sup>799</sup>

**Wen Hao**, president of the hospital and the director of its transplant institute and liver transplant centre, is a member of the National Committee of the Chinese Medical Association Organ Transplantation Branch. In 2000, he completed the first liver transplant surgery in China to treat hepatic alveolar echinococcosis, a parasitic tapeworm liver disease. He received his PhD from the University of Salford in the United Kingdom in 1994. In 1995, he was a post-doctoral fellow at the digestive vascular surgery department and liver transplant centre at the Medical School of Franche-Comte University in France.<sup>800</sup>

Its urology department has 72 medical personnel, including 32 doctors, 38 nurses, and two technicians.<sup>801</sup> The doctors wrote in a journal article that the Institute had completed 779 kidney transplants between August 1999 and September 2008.<sup>802</sup> In September 2012, the hospital's official website stated, "Since 2001, orthotopic kidney transplants from corpses and from living donors have already grown to a considerable scale. We have completed over 300 surgeries."

<sup>803</sup> Its number of transplants has not been updated since that time.

## *Zhengzhou People's Hospital in Henan Province*



*Photo: The ward building of Zhengzhou People's Hospital*

With a history of over 100 years, Zhengzhou People's Hospital is affiliated with Southern Medical University, which was formerly the First Military Medical University. It is a designated hospital for foreign guests in Zhengzhou and the base for postdoctoral fellows for research and development in Henan Province.<sup>804</sup> The hospital has 2,692 personnel, including 280 senior experts, four postdoctoral fellows, 24 PhDs, and 480 master's degree holders. It currently has 1,863 beds, 63 clinical departments, a provincial academician expert station, and a provincial post-doctoral research and development base.

It is the only hospital in Henan Province that has obtained a permit from the Ministry of Health to conduct heart, liver, kidney, small intestine, and pancreas transplants. Its transplant capabilities have reached an advanced level in the province.<sup>805</sup>

The hospital's website claims that its kidney and liver transplants are advanced specialty departments in Henan Province, and that its transplant volume ranks among the highest in China. Its kidney transplant number ranked second in China for three consecutive years, from 2006 to 2008. Patients from Tibet, Qinghai, Yunnan, Beijing, and Shanghai sought treatment at this hospital.<sup>806</sup>

Its kidney transplant department was established in June 2002 and has 76 medical personnel and 90 extended hospital beds. On December 27, 2007, Director Qu Qingshan's team in the Kidney Transplant Centre completed 13 kidney transplants within 21 hours.<sup>807</sup> Qu had personally performed over 1,000 kidney transplants, as well as the first combined liver-kidney transplant in Henan Province.<sup>808</sup>

The hospital also carries out liver and multi-organ transplants.<sup>809</sup> At present, the hospital's website shows that Chen Guoyong, the hospital's vice president and director of its Liver Transplant Surgery Department, had completed over 500 combined multi-organ procurement operations, over 500 kidney transplants,<sup>810</sup> over 300 liver transplants, and dozens of combined liver-kidney and pancreas-kidney transplants.<sup>811</sup> He had been a visiting scholar in Japan and South Korea and studied multi-organ and liver transplantation from living donors at Tianjin First Central Hospital and Shanghai Changzheng Hospital. He was the deputy director of the organ transplant centre at People's Liberation Army No. 309 Hospital.

## *Dongfeng General Hospital Affiliated with Hubei University of Medicine*



**Dongfeng General Hospital** is an affiliated hospital of a major motor company in Shiyan, a small industrial city in central China. It also serves as the clinical and the teaching hospital of several medical colleges, among them is Tongji Medical College of Huazhong University of Science and Technology which was one of the earliest and largest organ transplant research centre and clinics in China.

It has 1,400 beds, more than 200 senior professionals, 160 personnel who hold PhDs or master's degrees, 60 associate professors, and 30 master's advisors<sup>812</sup>.

This is one of very few subsidiary hospitals of state-owned enterprises which have received transplant permits from the Ministry of Health in 2007.<sup>813</sup> In 1979, the hospital carried out the first kidney transplant and created a precedent for industrial hospitals to carry out organ transplants.<sup>814</sup>


In August 2000, Dongfeng General Hospital conducted 10 kidney transplants, one thyroid transplant, and 3 cornea transplants within the same day. It is known as the only hospital in northwestern Hubei capable of carrying out multiple types of organ transplants simultaneously.<sup>815</sup> In addition to the regular kidney transplants,<sup>816</sup> the hospital also performs liver, cornea, in situ parathyroid, bone marrow, and many other types of organ and tissue transplantation. In 2009, the hospital established an Organ Transplantation Research Centre. The hospital also has a breast transplant department with more than 40 beds, which is very famous in this field.<sup>817</sup>

Yuan Fangjun, Deputy Director of the hospital, said in 2010 that kidney transplant had become a routine surgery and almost all its surgeons can independently complete a kidney transplant.<sup>818</sup> The hospital has over 10 surgical departments and more than 100 surgeons. How many transplants is the hospital performing to necessitate training almost all of its surgeons in the procedure?

According to an article dated December 29, 2010 on the hospital's website, "Since 1978, Dongfeng General Hospital has completed a variety of more than 400 cases of organ transplants."<sup>819</sup> However, in a report by Shiyan Evening News on November 27, 2010, Dr. Wei Jian, the hospital's Organ Transplant Ward Director, said that he alone had completed almost 400 cases of organ transplants.<sup>820</sup>

Another report by Shiyan Evening News said by 2016 the hospital had completed 500 cases of organ transplants<sup>821</sup>, which means from 2011 to 2015 the total number of organ transplant conducted is less than 100. This is likely another instance of lowballing the numbers, because the same report said the hospital completed a total of 75 transplants during 2014 and 2015.

## SUMMARIES

Hospital Highlights	Hospital Qualifications & Facts
<p>16.</p> <p><b>Navy General Hospital</b></p> <p>Regional level liver transplant centre</p> <p>➤ City, Province: Beijing</p>  <p>➤ Capacity: 1,776 beds</p> <p>➤ Certified transplant types: liver</p> <p>➤ Types of transplants actually conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• liver</li> <li>• kidney</li> <li>• heart</li> <li>• cornea</li> </ul> <p>➤ Hepatobiliary Surgery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40 medical staff, 5 with senior titles.</li> <li>• 51 beds</li> </ul> <p>➤ Unique Facts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• thousands of transplants for end-stage liver cancer patients</li> </ul>	<p>This is the clinical hospital of the Second Military Medical University. It trains graduate students in collaboration with eight renowned institutions, including the People's Liberation Army Postgraduate Medical University and Academy of Military Medical Sciences. It has established postdoctoral research stations and 27 doctoral and 64 master's training programs. The hospital has 1,776 beds.<sup>822</sup></p> <p>Its archived web page shows that the hepatobiliary surgery department was the first in China to carry out liver transplants. The special edition of its introduction to liver transplantation states, "As liver transplantation has become the only effective treatment of end-stage liver cancer, the Navy General Hospital has helped thousands of end-stage liver cancer patients gain a second life through liver transplantation."<sup>823</sup></p> <p>The centre is led by Qiu Baoan, so-called "China's number one person in liver transplantation." Qiu studied liver transplantation at the University of Pittsburgh Thomas E. Starzl Transplantation Institute and became a member of the Academic Committee of the Beijing Organ Transplant Committee.<sup>824</sup> All of its members are independently able to carry out donor organ procurement, transplantation, and postoperative care.<sup>825</sup></p> <p>During a special interview with CCTV in 2014, Qiu said the team has 40 medical staff, 90% of whom hold master's degrees or above, 5 have senior titles. This department was established in 1988 and has 51 beds. It started liver transplants in 1999.<sup>826</sup></p> <p>Its urology centre was one of the earliest in the Beijing region to conduct allogeneic kidney transplants. Its kidney transplant capabilities have fully matured.<sup>827</sup></p> <p>Its heart transplant capabilities have also matured. In March 2005, Dr. Zhang Zaigao successfully conducted a transplant with a heart that had survived for 9 hours in vitro (the normal time in vitro for a heart is 4 hours).<sup>828</sup></p>

	<p>The hospital also conducts cornea transplants.<sup>829</sup></p>
<p>2</p> <p><b>The 307th Hospital of Chinese People's Liberation Army</b></p> <p>(The Affiliated Hospital of Military Medical Sciences)</p> <p>Regional level renal transplant centre</p>   <p>Urologic Surgery Department</p>	<p>This hospital is an affiliated hospital of the Academy of Military Medical Sciences. It offers first-class graduate programs in clinical disciplines and a post-doctorate station in pharmacology and immunology. The hospital has 1,500 beds.<sup>830</sup></p> <p>It is self-proclaimed as one of the earliest hospitals to carry out kidney transplantation in China, and has become one of Beijing's largest renal transplant centres. With a high surgical success rate, the survival time after kidney transplant surgery has always been at a leading level domestically and attracts many specialists and transplant recipients from throughout the country. It has frequently assisted hospitals in other cities with renal transplant operations.<sup>831</sup></p> <p>"The Kidney Transplant Centre at the 307th Hospital of the Chinese People's Liberation Army has won widespread praise from society and the academic field for its quality of health care services, and for its superb technology, low cost, and good transplant effects."<sup>832</sup></p> <p>The centre has many talented personnel. Its experts have many years of experience in the field of kidney transplants. It can carry out allograft kidney transplants, relative donor kidney transplants, autologous kidney transplantation, kidney transplants for the elderly, pediatric kidney transplants and other kinds of kidney transplant. For their kidney transplant patients, the longest survival time reached to 22 years.</p> <p>The department possesses sophisticated equipment, and can simultaneous work on clinical operations and do basic research for kidney transplants and transplant immunology. It has set up a first-class immunology laboratory. It has 2 chief surgeons, 5 associate chief surgeons, 6 attending surgeons, 1 master's degree tutor, and 1 PhD advisor. It has 80 inpatient beds.<sup>833</sup></p> <p>However, the hospital's web page now only states "has successfully completed nearly one thousand cases of kidney transplantation,"<sup>834</sup> on average, less than 50 cases per year, which is seriously inconsistent with the status of "one of the largest kidney transplant centres in the capital." The hospital is also one of the largest units working on hematopoietic</p>



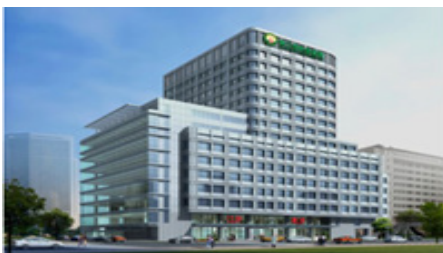
stem cell transplants. The five-year disease-free survival rate has reached above 60% for bone marrow transplants and hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.<sup>835</sup>

The kidney source liaison personnel at this transplant centre, Chen Qiang, stated that the hospital streamlined government agencies, police, and prisons in the trade of organs from Falun Gong practitioners, and could provide proof of identification of the Falun Gong practitioner donors.<sup>836</sup>

18.

### PLA Second Artillery General Hospital

Regional level liver transplant centre



This is a clinical teaching hospital for the Second, Third and Fourth Military Medical Universities. It is also a joint training base for graduate students from Beijing Normal University Institute of Medicine, Wuhan University School of Medicine, Liaoning Medical University, and other institutions. The hospital staff includes 74 doctorates and postdoctoral fellows, and 175 with master's degrees. It also engages 3 Academicians and over 200 well-known specialists as adjunct professors.<sup>837</sup>

Its liver transplant centre was established in July 2004 and has a medical team with a solid theoretical foundation and rich clinical experience in that subject. It can carry out various complicated liver transplant operations.<sup>838</sup>

Zhou Dinghua, vice president of the hospital and director of the transplant centre, is a doctoral advisor and a standing member of the Organ Transplant Committee. Zhou returned to the Second Artillery General Hospital from Nanjing General Hospital after his training at the postdoctoral station in 2003, and vowed to make liver transplantation a routine clinical operation at the General Hospital. In 2004, Zhou conducted the first liver transplant for the hospital.<sup>839</sup> Zhou is now in charge of 12 projects funded by the National High-Tech Research and Development Program ("863 Program"), the National Natural Science Foundation of China, Tenth Military Five-Year Key Research Fund, Eleventh Military Five-Year Outstanding Talent Fund, and Twelfth Military Five-Year Key Research Fund.<sup>840</sup>

Li Chaoyang, a well-known liver transplant specialist in this transplant centre, participated in the establishment of the liver transplant department at Shandong Qianfoshan Hospital in 2003. Li helped several 3A hospitals in five provinces to carry out liver transplant operations.<sup>841</sup>

19.

## The General Hospital of the Beijing Military Region

Regional level liver transplant centre



This hospital has 2,800 medical staff, including 500 senior professionals and 400 with doctoral or master's degrees. It is a national-class doctoral and postdoctoral research station, with 200 professors and associate professors, 20 doctoral advisors, 34 master's advisors, and 50 experts who receive special allowances from the State Council.

This hospital carries out liver, heart, kidney, cornea, blood vessel, and parathyroid transplants.

Its urologic surgery centre is one of the eight People's Liberation Army specialty centres and enjoys a high reputation. It is also the teaching base of the urologic surgery department of clinical hospitals in Beijing affiliated with the Second and Third Military Medical Universities. It was among the earliest hospitals to perform organ transplantation and has performed clinical kidney transplants since 1992.<sup>842</sup>

Guo Yinglu, one of the founders of modern urologic surgery in China and an academican of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, served as the leader of the expert panel. He participated in the country's first renal transplant in the early 1960s. In the 1970s, he went to Canada to study kidney transplantation. He later wrote China's first Renal Transplantation monograph after he returned to the country.<sup>843</sup>

In 1999, the hospital's liver transplant centre started performing clinical liver transplants, which are now routine surgery at the hospital. The medical staff includes 4 well-known senior specialists, 2 professors, 2 associate professors, 3 personnel with PhDs, and 4 with master's degrees. The centre claimed to have established timely, unobstructed access to high-quality liver sources from around the Beijing area and from other provinces and cities.<sup>844</sup>

22.

## Tianjin Medical University General Hospital

Regional level lung transplant centre



This hospital plays an important role in Tianjin's healthcare system. It has two postdoctoral fellow research stations, 29 doctoral programs, 30 master's degree programs, 75 doctoral advisors, and 212 master's advisors.<sup>845</sup>

In 1995, this hospital completed Tianjin's first and China's second intestinal transplant. It was also among the earliest to start performing allogeneic liver transplants.<sup>846</sup> It has also performed kidney transplants at a considerable scale.

Its lung cancer surgery department is subordinate to the Tianjin Lung Transplant Centre and approved by the Ministry of Health to carry out single and bilateral lung transplantation for end-stage lung diseases.<sup>847</sup>

The hospital was also the first in Tianjin to carry out clinical heart transplants. As of 2005, its cardiothoracic surgery department had 54 beds. In 2001, the department performed Tianjin's first allogeneic heart transplant, which was also a combined heart-kidney transplant. In 2003, it demonstrated Asia's first orthotopic cardiac allograft following removal of a left ventricular assist pump, filling a gap in Tianjin.<sup>848</sup>

In the 1950s, the ophthalmology department became one of the first in China to begin conducting cornea transplants. It also established a nationally influential ophthalmic pathology laboratory. Its medical personnel include 14 with senior titles, 8 with intermediate titles, 2 PhD advisors, 6 master's advisors, 8 PhDs, 2 PhD students, 7 master's degree holders, and 18 with GCP certifications. The department has 42 beds and conducts more than 2,000 surgeries annually.<sup>849</sup>

By the 1980s, the urologic surgery department had already performed 90 kidney transplants. In the 1990s, the general surgery department began performing liver, small intestine, and allogeneic liver transplants.<sup>850</sup>

24.

**Affiliated Hospital of the Medical  
College of Chinese People's Armed  
Police Forces**

(Affiliated Hospital of Armed Police  
Logistics College)

Regional level kidney transplant centre



Formerly known as the Affiliated Hospital of Tianjing Armed Police, this hospital has 1,900 beds, 4 doctoral advisors, 107 master's advisors, and 6 experts who enjoy privileged government allowances. This hospital has undertaken more than 100 national and provincial research programs and key projects.<sup>851</sup>

Dr. Wang Guoqi from the hospital's burn unit testified at a hearing of the U.S. Congressional Human Rights Committee that he was dispatched by the hospital more than one hundred times to execution sites and crematoriums to remove skin and corneas from executed prisoners. Since the publication of the Matas/Kilgour report in 2006, this hospital has deleted almost all relevant information on its website.

The hospital also later removed content regarding its kidney transplant and nephrology departments, leaving the respective columns blank on the official website.<sup>852</sup>



We were able to see the scale of organ transplants performed at this hospital through pieces of information remaining on medical and physician websites, as detailed below.

The 70-bed nephrology department mainly focuses on kidney transplantation.<sup>853</sup> It conducts the second highest number of kidney transplants annually in Tianjin.<sup>854</sup>



The hospital's data shows that its bed utilization rate had reached 107.6%, with an average bed turnover rate of 35.8 times per year.<sup>855</sup> The organ transplant division is one of the hospital's specialty departments with the most research and clinical strength.

This department has 44 medical personnel, including 4 surgeons with senior titles, 4 holding doctoral degrees, and 5 with master's degrees.<sup>856</sup>

The web page of Li Hui, director of the nephrology department, states that he has operational and management experience in over 1,000 kidney transplants (this number appears to have been deflated).<sup>857</sup> He claimed that his team has performed the most kidney transplants in the Armed Police system, and that its transplant volume is at the forefront in the Beijing and Tianjin areas and among China's top 20 major hospitals.<sup>858</sup>

	<p>Professor Liu Weiru, the department's chief surgeon, studied in Beijing Friendship Hospital's urologic surgery and kidney transplantation department. He is skilled in performing various major surgeries, including kidney transplants.<sup>859</sup> According to the report, in March 2006, this hospital carried out an unusually high number of kidney transplants on a daily basis—sometimes six in one night.<sup>860</sup></p>
<p>25.</p> <p><b>The Second Hospital of Hebei Medical University</b></p> <p>Regional level kidney and heart transplant centre</p>  	<p>This is the largest comprehensive 3A hospital in Hebei Province integrating medical care, education, and research. It has one academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, one Hebei “High-End Talent,” and 25 doctoral advisors. Among its medical personnel, 59 receive privileged allowances from the State Council.<sup>861</sup></p> <p>The hospital conducted the first cadaveric kidney allograft in the province in 1976. It completed the first living-donor kidney transplant in 2001. Kidney transplantation has become one of its routine operations.<sup>862</sup></p> <p>According to the 2002 issue of <i>Liver Transplant Technology of Hebei Public Health Yearbook</i>, “to advance the development of organ transplantation, the hospital formed a multi-organ transplant leading group, mainly to develop heart, liver, kidney, and other multi-organ transplants.” The group's chairman was hospital president Cai Wenqing, and its vice chairman was hospital vice president Liu Huaijun. Other members included relevant transplant experts and responsible parties.<sup>863</sup></p> <p>Its urologic surgery department claims that its kidney transplant team, led by Professor Li Wei, is at an advanced level in China and has a high reputation among patients.<sup>864</sup> Professor Cai Wenqing, hospital president and doctoral advisor, led the urologic surgery department to complete the first living-donor kidney transplant in the province. He studied in the urologic surgery department at Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine.<sup>865</sup></p> <p>The 72-bed department has 16 chief and associate chief physicians, 8 PhDs, 15 with master's degrees, one doctoral advisor, and 6 master's advisors.</p> <p>Its hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgery department carried out the first liver transplant in the province in 2001.<sup>866</sup> Deputy</p>

	<p>director Bian Wei studied liver transplantation at the Tianjin First Centre Hospital.<sup>867</sup></p> <p>The cardiac surgery department's heart transplantation leads the province and is at an advanced level in the country. It has 8 chief surgeons/professors, 6 associate chief surgeons/associate professors, 5 residents, 3 PhDs, and 15 members with master's degrees. It has 70 open beds.<sup>868</sup></p> <p>The hospital's vice president Liu Su pursued advanced studies in the United States, Germany, and Australia. After returning to China, he led the first adult and pediatric heart transplants in the province.<sup>869</sup> On April 7, 2011, Liu's expert group performed a heart transplant for 13-year-old Hua Jiale; the hospital found a matching child donor for the patient in under a week."<sup>870</sup></p>
<p>26.</p> <p><b>The Third Hospital of Hebei Medical University</b></p> <p>Regional level liver transplant centre</p> <div data-bbox="203 1207 682 1522">  </div> <div data-bbox="203 1522 682 1869">  </div>	<p>This is a sister institution of the hospital listed above. It has 166 staff with senior professional titles, 257 with associate senior professional titles, 9 doctoral advisors, 130 master's advisors, 7 provincial Outstanding Experts, and 20 experts who enjoy privileged government allowances.<sup>871</sup> It has performed liver, kidney, hematopoietic stem cells, cartilage, cornea, and other types of transplants.<sup>872</sup></p> <p>Its hepatobiliary surgery department carried out its first liver transplant in 2002. It claims that it ranks first in the province by the quantity and other aspects of transplantation.<sup>873</sup></p> <p>Dou Jian, the hospital's vice president and director of the hepatobiliary surgery department, not only routinely performs liver transplants but also leads post-graduates in conducting related basic research. He has published more than 20 papers in domestic and international journals and edited two books.<sup>874</sup></p> <p>The hospital is very low-key regarding the scale of its transplant activities. Its official website stated that it has performed "nearly 200 liver transplants to date, entering an advanced level in the country."<sup>875</sup> The hepatobiliary surgery department web page does not list the number of beds or personnel, and states it has "conducted more than 60 transplants as of end of 2011."<sup>876</sup> Director Dou Jian stated to a media reporter that he had individually completed more than 160 liver transplants.<sup>877</sup> These figures are contradictory. How could an average volume of less than 10~20 per year rank first in the province? How could it be at an advanced level in the country?</p>

	<p>The hospital has no permit to carry out the kidney transplant. Its urologic surgery department carried out the first kidney transplant in the province and has conducted the most kidney transplants. It has 3 chief surgeons / professors, 2 associate chief surgeons / associate professors, and 5 attending surgeons.<sup>878</sup></p> <p>Li Wenping, director of the urology department, was the first in the province to carry out kidney transplants. He conducted postdoctoral research at the Baylor College of Medicine.<sup>879</sup></p> <p>Deputy director Guo Yuexian pursued advanced studies at the University of Maryland Medical Centre and the MD Anderson Cancer Centre in the U.S. In 2001, he completed the first kidney transplant at this hospital.<sup>880</sup></p>
<p>37.</p> <p>The Second Hospital of Dalian Medical University</p> <p>Regional level liver transplant centre</p>  	<p>This hospital's organ transplant centre mainly focuses on liver transplantation. It conducted its first liver transplant at the end of 2001. In 2004, it carried out the first secondary liver transplant in northeastern China. In 2006, it performed its first living-donor liver transplant between adults.<sup>881</sup></p> <p>The centre has collaborated with the Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic (HPB) Surgery Department of the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang Medical University to conduct remote medical consultation. It established a communication platform with the University of Heidelberg in Germany to further develop the discipline. The hospital employed Zheng Shusen, a member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering and professor of hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgery, as a part-time academician.</p> <p>Professor Tian Xiaofeng, doctoral advisor, is the hospital's current president and director of the general surgery department. He took the lead in clinical and basic research in organ transplantation in the region, led the department to complete its first liver and combined pancreas-kidney transplants, including living-donor liver transplants, secondary liver transplants, and other complicated cases. The department's capabilities have thus achieved a nationally advanced level.<sup>882</sup></p>



Wang Liming, MD, PhD, is the hospital's vice president and director of its transplant centre. He "is mainly engaged in organ transplantation, general clinical surgery and scientific research. As the leading specialist in Liaoning Province, he carries out orthotopic liver, living-donor liver, kidney, pancreas-kidney, and living-donor kidney transplants. He has obtained a number of leading technical achievements that have filled a gap in Dalian's medical history."<sup>883</sup>

In mid 2006, patients paid only 50,000 RMB for transplants at this hospital. Doctors traveled in special vehicles provided by the hospital to pick up donor livers.<sup>884</sup>

The hospital is also notable because the father of the plastination procedure, Gunther Von Hagens, accepted a visiting professorship at Dalian Medical University in 1996. Although he initially complained about not receiving an adequate supply of fresh cadavers on which to do his experiments, by 1999 von Hagens had received an honorary citizen award from Dalian mayor Bo Xilai and started his first plastination company. Von Hagens' Chinese partner Sui Hongjin would ultimately run a company named Dalian Medical University Plastination. In 2003, von Hagens claimed that the Dalian plastination operation was responsible for 80% of his profits.<sup>885</sup>

The hospital has carried out kidney transplants since 1997. However, information regarding kidney transplantation is not available on its website.<sup>886</sup>

The chief physician of its ophthalmology department, Professor Zhao Fengrong, specializes in cornea transplantation. He won the Dalian New Technology Pharmaceutical Application Award for two cornea transplants he performed.<sup>887</sup>

Lei Xiaojun, associate professor and deputy chief physician of ophthalmology, studied under the tutelage of renowned ophthalmologist Professor Chen Jiaqi. Lei is renowned in his unique treatment of cornea diseases. He has completed many cornea transplants.<sup>888</sup>

23.

## TEDA International Cardiovascular Hospital

Regional level heart transplant centre



This hospital serves as the Cardiovascular Disease Clinical College of Tianjin Medical University. The Heart and Great Vessels Surgery Department was among the first in Tianjin to carry out heart and combined heart-kidney transplants. It was established on September 26, 2003 with 500 beds.<sup>889</sup> It has 16 physicians, including 7 chief physicians, 4 associate chief physicians, and 4 attending physicians. Two of them hold doctoral degrees, and 9 have master's degrees.<sup>890</sup>

The hospital's president, Liu Xiaocheng, is a well-known cardiovascular surgery expert, professor, and PhD advisor. He receives special allowances from the State Council. Liu studied heart surgery at Prince Charles Hospital in Australia in 1984. In 1987, he founded Mudanjiang Cardiovascular Disease Hospital. In July 1992, he performed heart transplants for two late-stage heart disease patients in six days. In December of the same year, he performed China's first combined heart-lung transplant. In 2001, he began to build the TEDA International Cardiovascular Hospital and completed China's second combined heart-kidney transplant.<sup>891</sup>

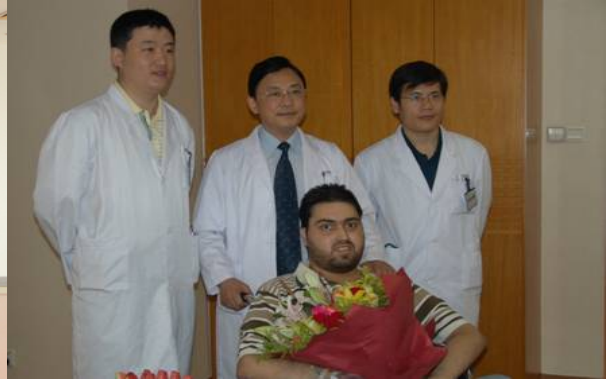
Professor Liu Zhigang, the hospital's vice president and chief physician of the heart surgery department, trained at multiple internationally renowned heart centres in the United States. He has engaged in heart surgery for over 20 years and participated in more than 5,000 heart and great vessel surgeries of various types. He has completed more than 3,000 surgeries as lead surgeon, covering procedures for virtually all congenital and acquired heart diseases, including heart transplants.<sup>892</sup>

Chen Tienan, chief physician of the heart surgery department, joined TEDA in 2003. Since 2005, he has fully participated in heart and heart-kidney transplants, as well as perioperative management. He has completed more than 2,500 surgeries as lead surgeon and participated in over 5,000 cardiovascular surgeries of various types. He studied in Germany in 2009 and Japan in 2014.<sup>893</sup>

Associate chief physician Guo Zhipeng has participated in over 3,000 heart surgeries in ten years. He studied heart transplantation techniques at the Indiana University Methodist Hospital in the United States.<sup>894</sup>

According to Northern Economic Times, this hospital completed a combined heart-kidney transplant and an

orthotopic heart transplant for two patients on April 28, 2006 and July 6, 2006, respectively.<sup>895</sup>



(right: Liu Xiaocheng, Chen Tienan, and combined heart-kidney transplant recipient from Qatar)

27.

## No. 281 Hospital of Beijing Military Region

(Beidaihe Health Resort of Beijing Military Command)

Regional level kidney transplant centre



The People's Liberation Army 281 Hospital is part of the Beijing Military Command Beidaihe system of nursing homes, along with the People's Liberation Army 178 Hospital and the Navy Beidaihe nursing home. At one point, it performed the most kidney transplants in the Beijing Military Command and in Hebei Province.<sup>896</sup>

This hospital started performing kidney transplants in the 1970s and completed its first allogeneic kidney transplant in 1987.<sup>897</sup> As of 2007, the hospital has performed 6 to 9 simultaneous kidney transplants on 28 occasions.<sup>898</sup>

Its 40-bed kidney transplant centre has 30 medical personnel, including 4 chief and associate chief physicians and 4 attending physicians with doctoral or master's degrees. It has published more than 150 papers in medical journals at home and abroad.

The centre receives patients from around the country. The youngest recipient was 9 years old; the oldest was 75.<sup>899</sup>

Director Yang Guangting is a member of the Beijing Military Command's Department of Urology Professional Committee and a standing member of the Qinhuangdao Urology Professional Committee. He has a wealth of clinical experience in kidney transplantation and has won a first prize Qinhuangdao City Technological Progress Award.<sup>900</sup>

Pei Xiangke, the centre's deputy director, trained under Shi Bingyi at the People's Liberation Army Organ Transplant Centre.<sup>901</sup>

The centre performs kidney procurements and tissue matching at an alarming rate. On January 28, 2002, this unit undertook seven cadaveric renal allografts. One patient experienced a renal arterial embolization seven days after surgery, on February 4, 2002. The next day, the patient was administered a "transplant nephrectomy and in situ re-transplantation." In other words, the wait time for the second transplant, including organ sourcing and tissue matching, took only one day.<sup>902</sup>

30.

## First Hospital of Shanxi Medical University

Regional level liver and heart transplant centre



This hospital is a central base of medical services, education, and research in Shanxi Province. It has 518 staff with senior professional titles, 22 doctoral advisors, 218 master's advisors, and 46 with privileged allowances from the State Council.<sup>903</sup>

The hospital conducted cornea transplants between 1963 and 1966.<sup>904</sup> Its urology department worked independently to perform kidney transplants in 1998. Its combined pancreas-kidney transplant operation in 1999 set a precedent in Shanxi Province. It has also undertaken a number of kidney transplant research projects.<sup>905</sup>

In September 2001, the hospital conducted its first pancreas-kidney transplant in collaboration with the Third Hospital of Peking University.<sup>906</sup> In 2002, it carried out many other kidney and pancreas-kidney transplants independently.<sup>907</sup>

On March 27, 2001, the General Surgery Division completed its first liver transplant.<sup>908</sup> In 2002, the hospital completed two more liver transplants independently, setting a precedent in Shanxi Province.<sup>909</sup> Liver transplantation has become the focus of the division's development.

In March 2006, the hospital formed a new division specializing in organ transplantation. It moved into the new No. 1 Inpatient Building, with 90 beds. In 2010, the division expanded to 140 beds.<sup>910</sup>

On December 1, 2003, Director Liu Qiang of the General Surgery Division led the team to complete its first heart transplant, filling a gap in Shanxi Province and marking its nationally advanced level of transplant capabilities.<sup>911</sup>

Division chief Liang Zhixing designated heart transplantation as the key research project and assigned dedicated staff to the "donor heart excision group," "myocardial conservation group," "implant operation group," "patient care group," and "support group." Through continuous experimentation and training, the team has mastered heart transplantation.<sup>912</sup>

The transplant group includes quite a few experts and specialists in kidney and multi-organ transplantation, such as Wang Dongwen and Liu Chun.

33.

### First Affiliated Hospital of Inner Mongolia Medical University

Regional level heart and lung transplant centre



This is the largest modern, comprehensive 3A hospital in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, with 773 senior professionals, 557 intermediate professionals, 140 members with doctoral degrees, 672 with master's degrees, and 3 experts who receive privileged allowances from the State Council.<sup>913</sup>

The hospital is this region's only heart and lung transplant centre.<sup>914</sup> In recent years, the hospital has carried out the first heart, liver, small intestine, kidney, cornea, stem cell, and other types of transplants in the region. Some of these types of transplants have become routine operations for the hospital.<sup>915</sup>

The heart and great vessels surgery department has become a national heart centre. It carried out the Autonomous Region's first orthotopic heart allograft and second lung allograft. It has 56 beds, 4 chief physicians, 3 associate chief physicians, 2 attending physicians, and 2 physicians. Five of them hold doctorate degrees, and 5 have master's degrees.<sup>916</sup>

The hospital's 48-bed hepatobiliary surgery department is subordinate to its transplant surgery department and has 7 chief physicians, 3 associate chief physicians, one doctoral advisor, 3 master's advisors, 9 PhDs, 2 master's degree holders, and 3 visiting scholars in Japan.

Hospital president Meng Xingkai is a well-known expert in the hepatobiliary surgery department. Between 1997 and 2006, he studied abdominal surgery at the Peking Union Medical College Cancer Hospital under the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, digestive surgery at the Toyama Medical and Pharmaceutical University (now University of Toyama) in Japan, and organ transplant at the Beijing Armed Police Corps Hospital Organ Transplantation Research Institute. In 2004, he performed the first piggyback liver transplant in Inner Mongolia, filling a gap in the autonomous region.<sup>917</sup>

Meng directed the Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Disease Diagnosis and Treatment Centre of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and is a member of the Chinese Medical Association Organ Transplantation Society. He received training from the Organ Transplantation Research Institute of the Beijing Armed Police Corps Hospital.

The urologic surgery department began performing kidney allografts in 1990. In 2006, it collaborated with the general surgery department to complete the autonomous region's first

combined pancreas-kidney transplant. It has 80 beds, 3 chief physicians/professors, 6 associate chief physicians/associate professors, 2 attending physicians, and 2 residents. Among them are 5 PhDs, 7 with master's degrees, and one PhD student.



The hospital published the list of service charges for various types of transplant surgery based on the "Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Medical Service Prices 2012 Edition".<sup>918</sup> These prices are per operation, cover the transplant surgery only, and exclude the organ and procurement costs:

- Penetrating Keratoplasty (PKP), Extracapsular Cataract Extraction (ECCE), and Intraocular Lens (IOL) Implantation (all three combined): 1,100 RMB
- lung transplant: 3,000 RMB
- liver transplant: 3,000 RMB
- cornea transplant and retinal reattachment: 1,000 RMB
- cornea transplant: 600 RMB
- multi-organ transplant: 5,000 RMB
- peripheral blood stem cell (PBSC) transplant: ¥2,500
- small bowel (intestinal) transplant: 2,000 RMB
- heart-lung transplant: 5,000 RMB
- heart transplant: 4,000 RMB
- pancreas transplant: 2,500 RMB
- post-transplant hepatectomy + retransplant: 4,000 RMB
- allogeneic spleen transplant: 2,000 RMB
- allogeneic kidney transplant: 2,000 RMB
- heterotopic allograft and pancreatectomy: 800 RMB

39.

## AnSteel Group Hospital

Regional level kidney transplant centre



This hospital has over sixty years of history. This comprehensive 3A hospital has nearly 1,300 beds and plans to expand to 2,000 beds within three years. It has about 300 medical personnel with senior and associate senior titles, 7 master's advisors, and 80 doctoral and master's students (including those trained overseas).<sup>919</sup>

In 1982, the hospital carried out the first kidney transplant in Anshan City.<sup>920</sup> It has also conducted the most kidney transplants among hospitals in Anshan. In 2005, it performed the first liver transplant in the city.<sup>921</sup> As soon as the patient arrived at the hospital, a donor with a matching liver was found.<sup>922</sup> In 2006, the hospital's heart centre completed the first heart transplant in Anshan.<sup>923</sup>

Chi Shuping, the director of its urologic surgery department, studied in Shanghai Changzheng Hospital's urologic surgery department and kidney transplant centre in 1999. He began to perform kidney transplants in 2001.<sup>924</sup> He is a member of the Liaoning Organ Transplant Subcommittee. His "Treating End-Stage Uremia with Kidney Allograft" project won a first-prize Anshan Municipal Science and Technology Award in 2006.

According to a WOIPFG telephone investigation recording, staff at this hospital claimed to have sufficient donors, and that people from Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai often came here by plane to pick up organs.<sup>925</sup>


In 2006, an investigator made two inquiry phone calls to the hospital (also called the Anshan Tiedong Hospital) under the guise of a patient's relative. Below are excerpts of the two transcripts:<sup>926</sup>


### First inquiry:

A nurse in the Kidney Surgery Department: Don't worry about blood type. We care more about the physical condition of the patient; we have just finished nine cases. If you want to come, you'd better rush. We do several operations simultaneously.

### Second inquiry:

Investigator: May I ask whether you are able to conduct a kidney transplant?

	<p>Nurse: Yes, we are.</p> <p>Investigator: How much does it cost for an operation?</p> <p>Nurse: Regarding kidney transplants, from tissue matching, to locating the organ source, to the operation, it's going to be somewhere between 40,000 to 50,000 yuan.</p> <p>Investigator: What's the success rate?</p> <p>Nurse: 95%.</p> <p>Investigator: It's unheard of that hospitals in Anshan can do this. How many such surgeries have you performed?</p> <p>Nurse: We've done 100 cases, 40 of which were last year. Last month alone, we had 10 cases.</p> <p>Investigator: Are your surgeons all local or from other regions?</p> <p>Nurse: We just have local surgeons.</p> <p>Investigator: How long do we have to wait?</p> <p>Nurse: It depends on the blood type. Some can be operated on right away, while others may need to wait for several months.</p> <p>Investigator: Is the source of your organs executed prisoners, or could it be that they're from the [sic] elderly, the weak, the invalid, or the handicapped?</p> <p>Nurse: The source of our organ transplants is kept confidential.</p>
<p>28.</p> <p><b>Shanxi Provincial People's Hospital</b></p> <p>Regional level liver transplant centre</p> 	<p>This hospital is one of the largest medical institutions in Shanxi Province. Its heart, liver, and combined pancreas-kidney transplants were firsts in the province.<sup>927</sup></p> <p>In 2000, this hospital sent a liver transplant team to Tianjin First Central Hospital for systematic training. The two hospitals have maintained close cooperation. In the same year, it carried out the first combined liver-kidney transplant in the province. Its liver transplant capabilities have led the province.</p> <p>Yet, the hospital's website shows that it has completed 23 liver transplants to date—a number is equivalent to fewer than two cases per year, even less than the minimum requirement to qualify as a transplant centre approved by the Ministry of Health. Thus, this figure is most likely falsified.<sup>928</sup></p>

	<p>Xu Jun, the vice president of Shanxi Provincial People's Hospital and director of its General Surgery Department, studied liver transplantation and perioperative management as a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Pittsburgh Thomas E. Starzl Transplantation Institute in 2003 and 2004, where he trained under Professor Thomas E. Starzl, the world's "father of liver transplantation."</p> <p>Upon Xu's return to China, he started clinical liver transplantation in Shanxi Province.<sup>929</sup> He managed a number of provincial-level liver transplantation research projects and conducted in-depth studies on immunological tolerance in solid organ transplantation. He has received a number of provincial honors and awards for his achievements.<sup>930</sup></p>
<p>38.</p> <p><b>Dalian Friendship Hospital (Dalian Red Cross Hospital)</b></p> <p>Regional level kidney transplant centre</p> 	<p>Dalian Friendship Hospital is a comprehensive 3A hospital that integrates medical care, education, research, first aid, health care, and rehabilitation. It is also the Dalian Red Cross Hospital. It has nearly 300 senior medical staff and around 1,200 beds.<sup>931</sup></p> <p>In November 1997, Dalian Friendship Hospital set up its kidney transplant ward and independently completed its first kidney transplant. It set up a laboratory for organ transplantation in 2001 and completed the first liver transplantation in Dalian that December. On February 1, it completed one liver transplant and four kidney transplants within 14 hours. In March 2003, it established the Dalian City Kidney Transplant Centre. On November 10, 2003, it completed the first combined liver-kidney transplant in northeastern China. On October 28, 2005, it conducted an orthotopic heart transplant.<sup>932</sup></p> <p>With its renal transplant patients ranging from 14 to 67 years old and an overall success rate of over 95%, the hospital has reached an advanced level domestically and attracted patients from Beijing, Harbin, and other areas.</p> <p>Hu Zhilin, chief of the Dalian City Kidney Transplant Centre of Dalian Friendship Hospital, is a member of the National Organ Transplant Research Committee and the Professional Society of Organ Transplantation in Liaoning Province. He started clinical and research work in kidney transplantation in 1985. As of September 27, 2006, he had conducted more than 500 kidney transplants.<sup>933</sup></p>



Tan Wenxiang, the current chief of surgery at Dalian Friendship Hospital, has engaged in hepatobiliary surgery for more than 20 years and specializes in liver transplantation.

Fu Weili, chief physician of hepatobiliary surgery, specializes in liver transplantation and postoperative patient management.<sup>934</sup>

41.

### No. 463 Hospital of Shenyang Military Region

Regional level kidney transplant centre



This hospital has 1,120 beds and 125 medical personnel with senior professional titles, nearly 100 of whom hold either PhD or master's degrees, and 7 graduate advisors. The institute has focused on vigorously developing special technologies for organ transplantation.<sup>935</sup>

The institute became the first hospital in the northeastern region to carry out kidney transplantation in the early 1990s.<sup>936</sup> Its quantity of kidney transplants performed and graft survival rate lead domestically.<sup>937</sup> It has always maintained a leading technical position in the military and in the region of Shenyang City and Liaoning Province.<sup>938</sup> In 2004, the institute became the first hospital under the Shenyang Military Command to perform an orthotopic liver transplant successfully.<sup>939</sup>

The hospital is the home to the Liaoning Province Eye Bank, which claims to be the largest cornea bank in the northeastern region and have the most abundant source of highest-quality corneas.<sup>940</sup>

Guo Hongxin, director of the urologic surgery department, is also the director of urologic surgery centre at Shenyang Military Command. He successfully conducted the first kidney transplant surgery in 1997 and made significant contributions to urologic surgery in Liaoning Province. He led more than 20 minimally invasive surgeries and is known as a pioneer in that field of kidney transplantation. He is the deputy director of Liaoning Province Organ Transplant Professional Committee. In 1979 he was among the first group of urology doctors to be sent to Britain and America for study. He won third prize of military research award twice and published more than 20 papers.<sup>941 942</sup>

Shi Qixing, deputy director of the urologic surgery department, has been involved in kidney transplantation since early 1990s.

	<p>He is also a member of the Liaoning Province Organ Transplant Professional Committee.<sup>943</sup></p>
<p>42.</p> <p><b>The First Hospital of Jilin University</b></p> <p>Regional level liver and kidney transplant centre</p>  <p><b>泌尿二科 (Urology II department)</b></p>  <p><b>肝胆胰外科一科</b></p> <p>the first hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgery department</p> 	<p>The First Hospital of Jilin University was formerly known as the First Military Medical University. It has 5,939 beds and more than 8,600 employees, including 348 professional staff with senior titles, 415 with associate senior titles, 104 doctoral advisors, and 369 master's advisors. In 2015, the hospital ranked 36th in comprehensive influence in China.<sup>944 945</sup></p> <p>Both the quantity and quality of its kidney transplants put it among the top ten of over 300 kidney transplant hospitals in China. The hospital is ranked first within the three provinces of northeastern China. Its number for kidney transplants performed ranks among the top three nationwide.<sup>946</sup></p> <p>The hospital's urologic surgery organization has a total of 150 beds and is divided into the Urology I and II departments:</p> <p>The kidney transplant discipline of the Urology II department, led by Fu Yaowen, is a key clinical specialty of the Ministry of Health. The unit ranks among the top ten of the 167 approved transplant hospitals in terms of its quantity and quality of kidney transplants. It currently has 79 open beds and 66 employees, including 23 doctors, among them, 8 professors, 5 associate professors, one PhD advisor, and 8 master's advisors; 15 hold PhDs, 12 have master's degrees, and 13 have studied abroad.<sup>947</sup></p> <p>Per his biography in <i>Jilin Celebrity</i>, Fu Yaowen, the founder of the kidney transplantation and blood purification centre, had completed 3,000 kidney transplants as of April 2009. With 22 other surgeons, this centre carries out a huge number of kidney transplants. However, its website currently shows that the centre has conducted only 3,000 kidney transplants to date, a number that appears to have been deflated.<sup>948</sup></p> <p>Fu is a renowned organ transplant expert in China, a doctoral advisor, and deputy director of renal transplantation of the China Organ Transplant Association. He led a series of innovative and practical research work that substantially increased the kidney transplantation patient/graft survival rate. His centre recruits 2-3 doctoral students and 5-7 master's students each year. It has taken up over 80 national, provincial, and university-level research projects, and has received more</p>

	<p>than 12 million RMB of research funding. The unit has published over 300 academic papers.<sup>949</sup></p> <p>The Urology I department has 71 beds in total. Its head professor, Wang Chunxi, is also a committee member of the Organ Transplantation Branch of the Jilin Province Medical Association. Most of its medical doctors have master's degrees or above, including 6 with PhDs in medicine and 3 in the doctoral program.<sup>950</sup></p> <p>The hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgery organization has two independent medical departments with a total of 178 beds.</p> <p>The first department contains the liver transplantation centre of Jilin University, which is a key national clinical discipline. The department currently has 20 doctors, including 3 professors, 3 associate professors; 3 doctoral advisors, 5 master's advisors, 6 with doctoral degrees, 4 in the PhD program, and 7 who have gone abroad for further study. With 90 beds, the department admits 3,000 patients and performs 2,000 surgeries each year.</p> <p>It offers accredited Master's and Doctoral courses in medicine and a postdoctoral research station. Its hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgery department has become a highly specialized medical teaching and research centre in China. It is the base for international cooperation in hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgery, and provides training in general surgery for the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and the College of Surgeons of Hong Kong. It has received 30 national and provincial research projects and 10 million RMB of research funding. It has published 200 academic papers and received 30 national and provincial awards.<sup>951</sup></p> <p>The second department has 88 beds and 12 doctors, including 3 professors, one associate professor, one doctoral advisor, and 3 master's advisors. Among them, 5 hold PhD degrees, and 6 have studied abroad.<sup>952</sup></p> <p>The hospital's living organ sources mainly consist of young people between the ages of 20 and 30. It has its own kidney sources and does not rely on the national unified deployment system.<sup>953</sup></p>
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57.

## Nanjing First Hospital

(Nanjing Hospital affiliated with Nanjing Medical University)

Regional level heart transplant centre



This is the Third Clinical Hospital of Nanjing Medical University. It has 302 senior medical professionals, 37 master's and doctoral programs, and one national postdoctoral research station.<sup>954</sup> It has a history of performing multi-organ transplants, while kidney and cornea transplants have become its routine surgeries.<sup>955</sup> The Nanjing Red Cross Eye Bank is located at this hospital.<sup>956</sup>

Its cardiothoracic surgery department has led the province. It currently has 3 professors, 6 associate professors, 8 chief physicians, 8 associate chief physicians, 13 attending physicians, and 6 residents, among whom 95% have a doctorate or master's degree. The department has 120 beds.<sup>957</sup>

On December 13, 2013, the hospital carried out two heart transplants for one patient.<sup>958</sup> **This was the second successful heart re-transplant in Jiangsu Province; there have been fewer than 5 such cases nationwide.**<sup>959</sup>

The hospital has also performed two heart transplants simultaneously. According to a people.cn report on June 23, 2014, two patients surnamed Zhang and Li received notice at the same time on May 30 that donor hearts were available. The hospital's vice president Chen Xin decided that the two heart transplant surgeries would proceed simultaneously. That afternoon, the two patients entered operating rooms at the same time. It took half an hour to transport the donor hearts to the First Hospital. After Chen Xin "installed" a new heart for the first patient, he immediately "installed" a different heart for the second patient. The whole process took over two hours.<sup>960</sup>

Chen is a well-known cardiothoracic surgery expert. He is the vice chairman of the Jiangsu Medical Association Cardiothoracic and Vascular Surgery Society and chairman of the Nanjing Medical Association Cardiothoracic and Vascular Surgery Society. In the early 1990s, the hospital began a cooperative relationship with the Ocala Heart Institute in the United States, and Chen was selected to pursue advanced studies in heart transplantation in the U.S. Two years later, Chen studied heart transplantation at the Cleveland Clinic Heart Centre. Less than three months after returning to China, he performed a successful heart transplant independently. In 2011, the cardiothoracic surgery department was designated a National Key Clinical Discipline by the Ministry of Health and received 5 million RMB in support from the national government. Chen Xin has also led 20 research projects under the National Natural

	<p>Science Foundation, made 29 accomplishments of various types, published more than 140 papers, attended international conferences, and authored academic reports.<sup>961 962</sup></p> <p>Chen Xin's team has accomplished many national "firsts" in heart transplantation. It performed the earliest heart transplant in the province, carries out the most heart transplants, and has achieved the longest recipient survival time. It also holds the following records:</p> <p>largest weight difference between donor and recipient (61%, where the difference must normally be less than 20%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• heaviest recipient (113 kg / 249 pounds)</li> <li>• oldest recipient (71 years)</li> <li>• fastest heart transplant operation in China (41 minutes)</li> </ul>
<p>34.</p> <p><b>The Third Affiliated Hospital of Inner Mongolia Medical College</b></p> <p>(Baogang Hospital)</p> <p>Regional level liver, kidney transplant centre</p>  	<p>This hospital can perform liver, kidney, small intestine, and pancreas transplants. It provides clinical theory teaching, clinical internships, and residency training in eight specialties for undergraduate and professional students of several universities and medical colleges. <sup>963</sup> It has 40 master's advisors, 288 with senior professional titles, and 90 doctoral and graduate students.<sup>964</sup> It has 1,500 beds.<sup>965</sup></p> <p>In 1984, the hospital performed the first kidney transplant in the Inner Mongolia region. Its diagnosis and treatment in kidney transplantation is mature.</p> <p>Its General Surgery division is the Inner Mongolia Liver Transplant Centre, the only unit approved by the Ministry of Health to conduct liver transplants in Inner Mongolia. It completed the first living-donor liver transplant in Inner Mongolia in 2004. <sup>966</sup> It is also the educational centre for postgraduate students for Inner Mongolia Medical University. It has 18 professionals with senior titles, 6 with an MD degree, 17 with a master's degree, and two master's' advisors.</p> <p>Liu Zhizhong, the director of the urologic surgery department, started performing kidney transplants in 1990; he started performing such operations independently in 1997, with kidney transplantation being his major field of study. In 2004, he successfully completed the first living-donor liver transplant in the autonomous region.<sup>967</sup></p>



Ophthalmology at this hospital has been officially selected as a Key Discipline of Baotou City, with cornea transplants as its featured and opportune technology.<sup>968</sup>

43.

### The First Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University

Regional level liver transplant centre



This is the largest medical centre in Heilongjiang Province, with 4,398 beds and 908 staff with senior and associate senior professional titles. It collaborates with more than 90 hospitals within and outside of the province, as well as with neighboring countries and regions.<sup>969</sup> Its general surgery department is a national key discipline (a fostered discipline). Among its 76 physicians, 82% hold doctoral degrees. There are 7 doctoral advisors and 18 full or associate professors.

The institute is the only hospital in Heilongjiang Province approved to carry out liver transplants. It is known to be the best in the world in allogeneic spleen, hand, and arm transplants. Its liver, pancreas, intestine, and cornea transplantation takes a leading role in China.<sup>970</sup> Surgical discipline leader Jiang Hongchi is a well-known liver and pancreatic surgeon in China.

The Ophthalmic Hospital affiliated with the First Hospital of Harbin Medical University was one of the earliest ophthalmic disciplines in the field of cornea transplantation. It claims to be at an advanced level in the country and at a leading position in the province. It houses the Heilongjiang provincial eye bank. It currently has more than 180 professional and technical personnel, including more than 90 physicians and 94 nurses and technicians, among whom 51 have senior professional titles, 56 have mid-level titles, 39 have doctoral degrees, and 42 have master's degrees. This hospital has 229 beds. It treats 190,000 patients and conducts more than 10,000 surgeries each year.<sup>971</sup>

The president of the Ophthalmic Hospital is Professor Liu Ping, a doctoral advisor and an expert enjoying special allowances from the State Council. He also serves as the director of the Heilongjiang Province Eye Bank and the Key Laboratory of the Harbin Medical University Eye Centre. He led the formation of the eye bank and delivered multiple technical innovations in cornea transplantation and preservation that lead the field domestically.<sup>972</sup> The eye bank was established in 1999 but

	<p>received only one donation in its first five years of operation. Liu Ping said, "We have to find alternative sources of corneas to use for our transplants."</p> <p>In recent years, Liu has received funding for three projects under the National Natural Science Foundation, one sub-project under the national Eleventh Five-Year Program, one under the Department of International Cooperation, and eight provincial research projects. He has won more than 20 New Technology Achievement Awards. He has published six books and more than 200 papers in core journals at home and abroad, including over 30 SCI papers.</p>
<p>44.</p> <p><b>The Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University</b></p> <p>Regional level kidney, heart, and lung transplant centre</p>  	<p>This large-scale, comprehensive 3A hospital has 3,100 beds. Among its 767 medical personnel with senior and associate senior titles, 57 are doctoral advisors, 294 are master's advisors, and 18 receive special allowances from the State Council. The hospital has 19 doctorate programs in Level 2 disciplines and 32 doctorate programs in Level 3 disciplines. It also has a post-doctorate fellow research station in clinical medicine and a post-doctorate research station in clinical pharmacy.<sup>973</sup></p> <p>The hospital's organ transplant centre was the first in Heilongjiang Province to carry out transplants of heart, lung, liver, spleen, kidney, combined heart-lung, pancreas-kidney, thyroid-parathyroid-thymus, testicular, cornea, bone marrow, and other types. It assumes a leading position nationwide in transplantation variety, quality, and capability. Kidney transplants have become a routine operation at this hospital.</p> <p>Professor Xia Qiuming was the only one in the heart transplant field to win a national "Outstanding Contribution Award" in organ transplantation in 2015.</p> <p>In 1992, the hospital completed the first heart transplant in China with the longest patient survival. <sup>974</sup> On September 4, 2012, it performed a second heart transplant on the same patient, a rare surgery in the world and the second case in China. The donor heart matching and all other surgery preparation were completed in 4 days. <sup>975</sup> In October 2015, the hospital performed the first multi-organ transplant in Heilongjiang Province. <sup>976</sup></p>

	<p>Professor Han De'en, director of hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgery, studied liver transplantation at the University of Pittsburgh in the U.S. from 1996 to 1997. After returning to China, he led the development of liver transplants at the hospital; the longest survival among his patients was over 9 years, a record for the province. He currently serves as the executive director of the Heilongjiang branch of the Chinese Medical Association and a member of the Chinese Medical Association Organ Transplant Branch Liver Transplant Committee. He has received over 600,000 RMB in research funding from the Provincial Science and Technology Commission and the Provincial Education Commission in the past five years. He has received a number of provincial scientific research achievement awards and published dozens of clinical research papers related to liver transplantation.<sup>977</sup></p>
<p>54.</p> <p>Changhai Hospital affiliated with Second Military Medical University</p> <p>Regional level kidney and heart transplant centre</p> 	<p>The hospital has more than 300 experts and professors, including 90 doctoral advisors and 130 master's advisors. Among them are an academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering and two pre-academician candidates of the People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department. The hospital has a capacity of 2,100 beds.<sup>978</sup></p> <p>The hospital's kidney transplantation operation holds a leading position in China. It is a key discipline in Shanghai and a national key discipline.<sup>979</sup></p> <p>Its urological surgery department has nearly 100 beds, 4 professors, 5 associate professors, 12 attending surgeons, 7 residents, 3 PhD advisors, and 4 master's advisors. Its website promoted its kidney transplantation as follows:<sup>980</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid recovery after surgery with high-quality kidneys</li> <li>• Short waiting time for transplantation due to a sufficient supply of kidney sources</li> <li>• Low cost, with an average hospitalization fee of 50,000 RMB</li> </ul> <p>This webpage is no longer accessible, though an archived version exists. The hospital has deleted most pages under its organ transplant centre and left only two expert profiles. Very little information remains.</p>



Professor Zeng Li is the director of the organ transplant centre and a PhD advisor. He focuses his research on damage and repair mechanisms in organ transplantation. He is a member of the People's Liberation Army Organ Transplantation Professional Committee, a youth member of the Chinese Medical Association (CMA) Organ Transplantation Professional Committee, a member of the CMA Pancreas, Kidney, and Small Intestine Transplant Group, and an editor of multiple journals and monographs. He has led and participated in 5 million RMB worth of research projects and published more than 20 articles in SCI journals. He has received multiple achievement awards and three patents.<sup>981</sup>

Professor Zhu Youhua, a PhD advisor at the centre, is currently director of the People's Liberation Army Organ Transplant Research Institute, Chairman of the Chinese Medical Association Organ Transplantation Subcommittee, an expert consultant on the Central Military Commission Health Committee, director of the Shanghai Kidney Transplant Quality Control Centre, and a member of the People's Liberation Army Organ Transplant Specialists Committee. He was one of the first in China to work on fast whole-kidney extraction techniques, increasing the utilization rate and quality of donor kidneys. He began conducting combined pancreas-kidney transplants, filling a gap in Shanghai. He was one of the first in China to research and use preservation fluid for kidney and other organs in clinical practice, leading China to enter an internationally advanced level in this field. He is deputy editor-in-chief of the *Chinese Journal of Organ Transplantation* and an editor of the *Organ Transplantation* journal, *Chinese Journal of Transplantation (Electronic Version)*, and *Practical Journal of Organ Transplantation (Electronic Version)*. He has edited 5 monographs, published more than 100 articles, and received 5 national patents.<sup>982 983</sup>

In May 2007, the hospital's chief kidney transplant surgeon, Li Baochun, committed suicide by jumping out of the building in which he had conducted kidney transplants.<sup>984</sup>



122.

### Zhongshan People's Hospital

Regional level liver, kidney, heart, pancreas and small intestine transplant centre



Zhongshan People's Hospital serves as a clinical training base for graduate students from the Affiliated Zhongshan Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University and Zhongshan School of Medicine of Sun Yat-sen University. It has 409 senior staff, including 49 PhDs and 308 with master's degrees. It has 1,500 beds.<sup>985</sup>

The hospital established its organ transplant centre in 2001 and began performing heart, liver, autologous stem cell, xenogeneic islet cell, cornea, and other types of transplants. Its transplant skill is at the forefront in Guangdong Province. The hospital began kidney transplantation in 1993, which has now become a routine procedure at the hospital. In 2006, it performed the first combined heart-kidney transplant in Guangdong Province, the fourth such surgery in China. In May 2009, it began to conduct combined liver-kidney transplants.<sup>986</sup>

The hospital was one of the earliest units in Guangdong Province to begin conducting organ transplants. It currently performs heart, lung, liver, autologous stem cell, islet cell, and cornea transplants. It began carrying out kidney transplants in the early 1990s, established an organ transplant centre in 2001, performed its first liver transplant in the same year, and carried out its first heart transplant in 2004. In 2006, its transplant centre was designated a Zhongshan City key medical specialty. It performed its first combined heart-kidney transplant in 2006, its first combined liver-kidney transplant in 2009, and its first bilateral lung transplant in 2015.<sup>987</sup>

The hospital has achieved comprehensive development and Ministry of Health approval in heart, liver, and kidney transplantation. The transplant centre built dedicated laminar flow operating rooms and monitored wards. The centre has a 20-room isolation ward and laboratories for tissue matching and transplant pathology. It employs a large group of medical experts experienced in transplantation and performs difficult liver-kidney, pediatric split liver, and liver re-transplants. Its

basic research in liver transplantation and related fields leads Guangdong Province.<sup>988</sup> On March 13, 2014, the hospital performed a simultaneous heart, liver, and kidney transplant for one patient.<sup>989</sup>

The centre performs orthotopic and living-donor liver transplants. It is one of the few units around the Pearl River Delta to perform liver transplants at scale. Since 2000, its research projects in liver transplantation have won first, second, and third prizes of the Zhongshan City Science and Technology Progress Award.<sup>990</sup> The Zhongshan Medical Association relied upon the hospital's strength in transplantation to establish its Organ Transplant Professional Committee in 2013.<sup>991</sup>

The hospital began developing allogeneic kidney transplants in 1993 and achieved certification in Guangdong Province in 2004. The kidney transplant department has 10 dedicated isolation rooms and a transplantation-experienced team, whose surgeons all have intermediate titles or above and at least master's degrees. The team is capable of conducting complicated kidney transplants. It began performing living-donor kidney transplants in 2002 and conducted the first combined heart-kidney transplant in Guangdong Province in January 2006 and the hospital's first combined liver-kidney transplant in May 2009. It now performs kidney transplants as a routine procedure and at an expanding scale.<sup>992</sup>

The hospital's ophthalmology centre has the strongest ability, highest surgery volume, and highest comprehensive skill among eye centres in the city of Zhongshan. It is also relatively influential in Guangdong Province. The centre is subordinate to the ocular surface disease and cornea transplant specialty. It has matured in cornea transplantation and performed the hospital's first cornea transplant surgery. It conducts penetrating keratoplasty, deep lamellar keratoplasty, limbal stem cell transplants, total cornea transplants, and other types of cornea transplants.<sup>993</sup>

63.

No. 81 Hospital of Nanjing Military Region

Regional level liver transplant centre



This People's Liberation Army Tumor Centre and Liver Disease Treatment Centre includes over 100 senior specialists and over 20 doctoral advisors and master's advisors. It is a clinical and teaching hospital for more than ten military and civilian medical universities and colleges.<sup>994</sup>

The People's Liberation Army No. 81 Hospital's People's Liberation Army Liver Disease Centre established in 2001, is a specialty branch of the No. 81 Hospital. In 2005, it merged with the Nanjing Military Command Liver Transplant Centre. In 2008, the People's Liberation Army headquarters designated it a People's Liberation Army Liver Disease Centre.<sup>995</sup>

Its official website shows that for the past two years, it has conducted more than half of all liver transplants in Jiangsu Province.<sup>996</sup> The centre collaborated with the Organ Transplant Centre at the University of Iowa in 2002 and pioneered liver transplantation operations in the PLA. An interdisciplinary liver transplantation centre was established in 2003 and has become the major liver transplantation base in eastern China.

The centre has 125 open beds. It has one master's advisor, one scholar who holds an overseas degree, 5 senior specialists, 5 PhDs, and 5 professionals with master's degrees.<sup>997</sup>

In a patient counseling article on its website published in August 2010, Director of the liver transplant centre, Wang replied to a patient, "To date, our centre has done more than 300 clinical liver transplants of various types, one liver-kidney transplant, 10 emergency liver transplants, and 10 relative-donor liver transplants."<sup>998</sup>

On May 24, 2014, the hospital's website showed that it was able to perform two liver transplants simultaneously. It became one of the main bases for liver transplantation in eastern China. The hospital has completed more than 300 combined liver-kidney transplants, including 15 emergency liver transplants.<sup>999</sup> In a June 2014 report by the *Nanjing Morning News*, Wang said the hospital has performed more than 200 transplants since its first liver transplant in 2003.<sup>1000</sup>

The inconsistencies in these numbers suggest that they have been falsified. For example, the cumulative figure on its website for 2014 was the same as for 2010, and the number Wang provided in 2014 was 100 fewer than that in 2010. The figure of 300 total cases is equivalent to fewer than 30 cases each year,

	<p>in which case only two beds and one surgeon would have been needed.</p>
<p>68.</p> <p><b>Anhui Provincial Hospital</b></p> <p>Regional level liver, kidney, heart, lung, pancreas, small intestine transplant centre</p>   	<p>Anhui Provincial Hospital, previously known as Hefei Christian Hospital, was built in 1898. It is a general hospital with advanced equipment, comprehensive specialties, and strong technical capability. It has 4,171 beds and 691 staff with senior professional titles, including 186 PhDs and 1,038 with master's degrees. Among its staff, 102 experts receive a special government allowance, and 34 were honored as "Outstanding Doctors in the Jianghui Area." The centre has 32 doctoral advisors and 190 master's advisors.</p> <p>The hospital gives special assistance in developing organ transplantation technology. It claims that its technology in heart and combined heart-lung transplantation are at the forefront in China, and that its living-donor liver and kidney transplantation leads Anhui Province.<sup>1001</sup></p> <p>This hospital began conducting kidney transplants in the 1970s, and kidney transplantation has now become a routine operation. It began liver transplants in 2003 and was one of the pioneers of liver transplantation in China. In 2004, it performed the first living-donor liver transplant in Anhui Province.</p> <p>Its Heart Surgery Department has successfully conducted heart and heart-lung transplants. Its heart transplantation capabilities have ascended to a leading position in China.</p> <p>Liu Hongtao led the development of kidney transplantation after transferring to Anhui Provincial Hospital from the Xiangya Second Hospital Organ Transplantation Centre at the end of 2006. A high-standard organ transplantation ward was established in January 2011. As more transplants were conducted, the hospital's quantity of living-donor kidney transplants once ranked among the top five in China.</p> <p>On April 11, 2015, the hospital performed a living-donor kidney extraction and three kidney transplants in 23 hours.<sup>1002</sup></p>

69.

### The First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University

Regional level liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine transplant centre



This 3A hospital holds a permit from the National Health and Family Planning Commission to conduct liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine, and other types of transplants.

Its organ transplant centre conducted its first liver transplant in 1998. It was one of the earliest centres to perform liver transplantation in China. In 2003, it carried out the first living-donor adult liver transplant.<sup>1003</sup>

The centre is well-equipped to meet the clinical requirements for various complicated liver transplants and other large organ transplants. Its medical professionals have rich clinical experience in organ transplantation. Its website claims that the centre has one chief surgeon / professor, two associate chief surgeons / associate professors, and 3 staff members with intermediate professional titles. Among them, two hold PhD degrees, and two hold master's degrees.

Geng Xiaoping, the hospital's vice president and director of its organ transplant centre, studied liver transplantation at the Hannover Medical School in Germany and at the liver transplant centre of Hong Kong University. In 1998, he completed the first liver transplant in Anhui Province. In the same year, he conducted "research in clinical practice and applications of allogeneic liver transplantation," which won second prize of the Anhui Science and Technology Progress Award and was the first application of a venous bypass in liver transplantation in China.<sup>1004</sup>

The general surgery department's vice director Zhao Hongchuan studied under Professor Chen Guihua, a renowned expert in liver transplantation, for his PhD. Zhao studied clinical organ transplantation at Yale-New Haven Hospital and St. Josef Hospital of Ruhr University Bochum in Germany. He has successfully implemented a large number of transplants, including kidney, liver, liver-kidney and combined abdominal organ transplants.<sup>1005</sup>

The hospital's organ transplant centre wrote in its hospitalization process, "Other than emergency liver transplants, the preparation time for elective liver transplants usually requires 1-4 weeks. The goal is to understand your physical condition and whether you have a contraindication for the procedure, but it is mainly dependent upon whether there is a matching donor." This implies that the wait time for a donor for elective liver transplantation is between one and four weeks.<sup>1006</sup>



### *Organ transplant centre*

The hospital's website indicates that its liver transplant centre has 28 formal beds and features highly mature surgical skill and perioperative treatment. Let alone, it is suspicious that such a large scale transplant centre has only 28 beds, it further states that the centre had performed 23 total liver transplants of various types, as of May 2010.<sup>1007</sup> This implies that, in the 13 years after 1998, the centre performed an average of fewer than two liver transplants a year, a figure that far from justifying its 28 beds and custom-developed follow-up management software. Furthermore, a liver transplant conference that the centre hosted in September 2011 was attended by more than 30 patients who had received liver transplants at this hospital.<sup>1008</sup>



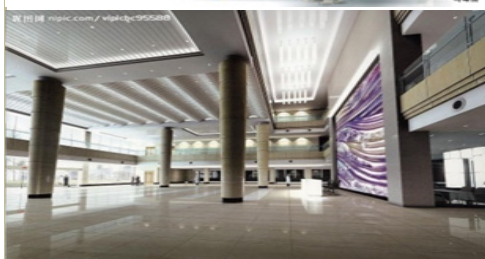
According to the hospital's website, to manage the follow-up work of the centre's large volume of liver transplant patients, the centre's director Geng Xiaoping instructed associate chief physician Zhao Yijun to design and work with Hefei Hengtong Software Development Company to develop the "Kangheng Medical Follow-Up Management System," which entered clinical use in April 2012 and was granted a national patent (number 2012SR096297) that November.<sup>1009</sup>

The urological surgery department has 100 beds and 77 medical professionals, including 6 chief physicians, 6 associate chief physicians, and 12 PhDs and PhD candidates. The department has a dedicated kidney transplant team, which was one of the earliest groups in the province to begin conducting kidney transplants in the 1970s.<sup>1010</sup>

70.

## Fujian Provincial Hospital

Regional level kidney transplant centre



As the largest 3A general hospital in Fujian Province, it has 1,800 beds, 3 doctoral and 24 graduate specialties. Among its staff, over 200 hold senior professional titles, over 400 hold intermediate professional titles, and over 140 hold PhDs and master's degrees.<sup>1011</sup>


Although the hospital is only certified to do kidney transplant, there is a price list on its website for an extensive number of other organ transplants (organ cost not included).<sup>1012</sup> They are:

- Bone marrow transplantation: 7,000 RMB
- Peripheral blood stem cell transplantation: 7,000 RMB
- Cord blood transplantation: 7,000 RMB
- Keratoplasty: 3,000 RMB
- Penetrating keratoplasty combined with cataract extraction: 3,000 RMB<sup>1013</sup>
- Lung transplantation: 22,500 RMB
- Lung transplantation (bilateral): 28,000 RMB
- Heart transplantation: 29,000 RMB
- Heart-lung transplantation: 33,000 RMB
- Carotid artery aneurysm resection and vascular graft: 5,000 RMB<sup>1014</sup>
- Liver transplantation: 25,000 RMB
- Liver transplantation and re-transplant: 25,000 RMB
- Pancreas transplantation: 15,000 RMB
- Allogeneic kidney transplantation: 7,500 RMB<sup>1015</sup>

The hepatobiliary surgery department has 96 beds and has over 3,500 patients annually. The actual bed occupancy rate is 100-130%. The chief surgeon Wang Yaodong went to the US to learn the liver transplant techniques and successfully performed the first liver-kidney transplant in Fujian Province in 2001.

Its Urological Surgery Department combines medical treatment, education, and research in one unit. It has the strongest comprehensive capability in the urological surgery field in Fujian Province. The department has 30 doctors, including 5 professors, 5 associate professors, 5 chief surgeons, and 5 attending surgeons. There are 150 beds.<sup>1016</sup>

He Yanyu, director of the Urological Surgery Department, is also deputy director of the China Organ Transplantation Committee. He pioneered kidney and combined liver-kidney transplantation in Fujian Province.

	<p>Yan Maolin is a member of the Organ Transplantation Association, an affiliate organization of the Fujian Surgery Society. Yan specializes in liver transplantation and participated in writing <i>Liver Transplantation with Living Donors</i>.<sup>1017</sup></p>
<p>74.</p> <p><b>The First Affiliated Hospital of Xiamen University</b></p> <p>Regional level liver transplant centre</p> 	<p>As the largest 3A general hospital in southwestern Fujian Province, this facility has 1,909 beds and over 1,700 professionals with intermediate and senior titles, including more than 600 staff who hold doctoral and master's degrees.<sup>1018</sup></p> <p>Its Department of Hepatopancreatobiliary Surgery was established in 2003. Its annual surgical volume leads Fujian Province. It has accomplished many provincial firsts in organ transplantation. This department has successfully performed emergency liver transplants, and has actively developed multi-organ transplantation.<sup>1019</sup></p> <p>The department hired academicians Wu Mengchao, Huang Zhiqiang, Tang Zhaoyou, Zheng Shusen, and Liu Yunyi, as well as Professor Dong Jiahong and other leading experts in the field, as chief experts of its academic committee for hepatobiliary surgery. Meanwhile, it maintains close relationships with well-known hospitals in China, including the Eastern Hepatobiliary Surgery Hospital in Shanghai, the No. 301 Hospital in Beijing, the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University, Fujian Provincial Hospital, the First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University, Fujian Medical University Union Hospital, and Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command. It has also established long-term training plans with the Oregon Health &amp; Science University, the Southwest Medical Centre in Washington state, and the Mercy Medical Centre in Baltimore.<sup>1020</sup></p> <p>The department currently has 2 chief physicians/professors, 4 deputy chief physicians/associate professors, 3 attending physicians, a scholar holding a degree from overseas, 3 PhDs, and 6 members with master's degrees. Its director Li Bin was the first academic and technical leader of organ transplantation in Xiamen. He studied at the Oregon Health &amp; Science University School of Medicine and Southwest Medical Centre in Washington state.</p>

	<p>The hospital's website no longer has information regarding liver transplants. However, we found some clues from early news reports.</p> <p>On August 12, 2003, the <i>Xiamen Evening News</i> published a report titled "New Breakthrough at Xiamen First Hospital: Two Liver Transplants in One Day:" In the morning of August 12, the hospital simultaneously completed liver transplants for two patients. Li Bin, director of the vascular hepatopancreatobiliary surgery department, stated that if there are sufficient organ sources and recipients, they can perform three liver transplants in one day. The hospital obtained two donors at the same time from the largest organ transplant centre in eastern China—the affiliated hospital of Zhejiang University. It also received technical support from academician Zheng Shusen. According to the report, the department had reached an organ sourcing and technology sharing agreement with the affiliated hospital of Zhejiang University. The affiliated Zhejiang hospital has a nationwide system of organ sources and basic research in key laboratories, both of which could be borrowed by the First Xiamen hospital.<sup>1021</sup> However, it is apparent that its newly detached vascular hepatobiliary surgery department can in fact perform three liver transplants per day.</p> <p>The hospital's website stated in 2008 that its vascular hepatopancreatobiliary surgery department had completed more than 20 liver transplants in its first five years of operation, or 4 transplants per year.<sup>1022</sup> However, since the department can carry out 3 transplants in a single day, it would have finished its entire year's transplant volume in less than two days. The transplant numbers on its website are not compatible with the level of investment and number of personnel in the hospital.</p>
<p>77.</p> <p><b>Jiangxi Provincial People's Hospital</b></p> <p>Regional level liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine transplant centre</p>	<p>The hospital was established in 1897 and has 1,522 beds. Its staff includes 165 chief physicians, 261 associate chief physicians, 40 PhDs, 256 master's degree holders, 4 doctoral advisors, and 84 master's advisors.<sup>1023</sup></p> <p>Its organ transplant department started kidney transplants in 1994 and liver transplants in 2001. It has also performed heart, bone marrow, liver-kidney, liver-pancreas, and other types of transplants.<sup>1024</sup> The hospital is well ahead of others in the</p>



province in the number of transplants performed, and it has reached a leading position in the nation.<sup>1025</sup>

The hospital formed a dedicated liver transplant team in 2001. It performed its first heart transplant in 2002. In 2005, the hospital officially established its organ transplant department, the first complete and standardized transplant department in the province. In 2006, it independently performed the province's first combined liver-kidney transplant. In 2013, the department became a leading discipline at the hospital. Its "series of research in and clinical application of different forms of liver allografts" program won second prize of the Jiangxi Province Science and Technology Progress Award.<sup>1026 1027</sup>

On March 31, 2015, the transplant department successfully performed 6 transplant surgeries within 19 hours. Its website stated that it started the first liver transplant at 02:00 and the second one at 10:45; it started two more at 13:30 and another two at 17:00. All six surgeries were completed by 21:00.<sup>1028</sup>

In the week before January 30, 2014 (Chinese New Year), the department performed 12 transplants, including 4 liver and 8 kidney transplants. Included in the report was a photo of all of the patients in their beds.<sup>1029</sup>

Two weeks later, in the afternoon of February 14, the department consecutively performed one liver and two kidney transplants. The liver transplant patient was transferred from another hospital in a hepatic coma for an emergency transplant.<sup>1030</sup> The surgery began immediately after this patient was transferred to this hospital,<sup>1031</sup> indicating that the hospital has readily available liver sources.

The hospital's website reported in 2013 that along with large-scale development of transplant surgeries, the transplant department would open a new ward and expand from 4 beds for transplant monitoring to 8 beds. This suggests that the department can perform up to 8 transplants simultaneously.<sup>1032</sup>

Li Xinchang, the director of the organ transplant department, is a member of the Kidney Transplantation Group of the Organ Transplantation Society, an affiliate of the Chinese Medical Association. He has performed kidney transplants for over 20 years. He also led a specialized team to perform liver, complicated liver-kidney, pancreas-kidney, and other types of transplants. He takes the lead in both transplant quantity and quality.<sup>1033</sup>

	<p>Luo Wenfeng, Long Chengmei, Luo Laibang, Zhang Youfu, Ding Limin, Shi Jun, Hu Guozhu, and many other doctors are involved in large numbers of liver and kidney transplants.</p> <p>The Jiangxi Eye Bank is located in this hospital's eye centre. Chief physician Cui Hua has performed over 500 cornea transplants.<sup>1034</sup></p>
<p>78.</p> <p><b>The First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University</b></p> <p>Regional level liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine transplant centre</p>  	<p>This is the most capable comprehensive hospital in Jiangxi Province. The facility has 3,200 beds, 29 personnel who receive special allowances from the State Council, 274 chief surgeons, and 159 PhDs.<sup>1035</sup></p> <p>As early as in 1991, the hospital became the first in the province to perform kidney transplants, followed by heart, liver, combined liver-kidney, combined pancreas-kidney, bone marrow, and cornea transplants. "To develop its transplant business, our hospital made a comprehensive effort in investing in human and material resources. It set up the first organ transplant centre in the province. This is the only hospital in Jiangxi Province with an independent organ transplant centre. Our organ transplant centre is the best and most completely equipped in the province."<sup>1036</sup></p> <p>The hospital employs a large number of high-profile experts of different ages from within the province and the country for technical support. It plans to send full-time transplant-related personnel for different types of training. It also hired a transplant-centre director who has 16 years of clinical and research experience in transplantation and a PhD from overseas.</p> <p>The hospital's transplantation activities have also received support from government leaders. For example, Meng Jianzhu, former Jiangxi Provincial Party Secretary and current Party Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Political and Legal Affairs Committee, has historically supported this hospital's transplantation activity. He personally played a matchmaking role in establishing a collaborative relationship between this hospital and the Shanghai Organ Transplant Centre (Shanghai General Hospital).</p>

Within the first 4 months since its official opening, the centre acquired the capability to perform 6 vital-organ transplants in one day.

The centre has 31 transplant beds and 22 specialists, all of whom hold either PhDs or master's degrees in transplantation or related fields. Two of them are chief surgeons and professors.

Professor Yan Yehong, director of the organ transplant department, received training in living-donor liver transplantation at Kyoto University of Japan. He received his PhD and clinical training in abdominal organ transplantation at the University of Leuven in Belgium. Upon his return to China, he started the clinical kidney transplant program in Hainan Provincial People's Hospital, which has become a routine operation at the hospital. He later established the organ transplantation department at First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University, where kidney transplants are now a routine operation. He has directed several research programs in transplantation and published a number of articles in core transplant journals in China and abroad. He also contributed his writing to a few core transplant books in the country.<sup>1037</sup> The interviews (from before March 2006) regarding transplantation with Yan Yehong on the government news website jxnews.com.cn have since been deleted.

Professor Peng Guizu, deputy director of the organ transplant department, received training in liver transplantation from various hospitals in Hangzhou, Shanghai, and Beijing. He has independently completed a large number of liver transplants. Chief physician Xiao Jiansheng obtained his PhD in transplantation from the Institute of Organ Transplantation at Tongji Medical University. Chief physician Li Jianfeng received his master's degree from the Organ Transplantation Centre of Shanghai Jiao Tong University and is also specialized in transplantation.<sup>1038</sup>

88.

### Weifang People's Hospital

Regional level kidney transplant centre



This hospital was founded in 1881 and is a non-directly affiliated hospital of Weifang Medical School. It has 2105 beds, 543 staff with associate senior professional titles or above, and 808 staff with doctorate and graduate degrees.<sup>1039</sup>

The hospital has made breakthroughs in stem cell transplantation and organ transplantation, and is advanced domestically in several major technology projects.<sup>1040</sup>

Its Urologic Surgery Department is the largest and strongest diagnosis and treatment centre in Weifang City and the central Shandong region, and has carried out many kidney transplants. It currently has 72 beds, 19 doctors, including 5 Master's advisors, 4 staff with PhDs, and 13 staff with Master's degrees.

President and director of the department Lu Hongkai is a leader in the field of kidney transplantation. He began performing allogenic kidney transplants in 1996 and since then gained extensive experience in transplant surgery and postoperative patient management. He boasts a successful survival rate for transplant recipients. Liu is a member of the Shandong Organ Transplant Committee and a key member of the kidney transplantation research group.<sup>1041</sup>

He has undertaken projects for the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) and several provincial projects in recent years, all of which were reported as successful in state reports. Over ten of his research projects have received scientific awards in Weifang City. He has published over 80 papers in China's core journals on transplant issues, and advised over 20 master students.<sup>1042</sup>

Liu Ludong, director of the urologic surgery department, claims that his kidney transplant success rate is high. He is a committee member of the transplantation sub-committee in both the Chinese Medical Association and the Chinese Doctors Association in Shandong Province.<sup>1043</sup>

According to the hospital's academic journal, from 1999 to 2006, the hospital attempted to improve liver procurements from "fresh corpses" and carried out 5 piggyback liver transplant surgeries, 4 classic liver transplant surgeries and 26 simulated experiments.<sup>1044</sup>

142.

## Guizhou Provincial People's Hospital

Regional liver transplant centre



Guizhou Provincial People's Hospital is the provincial Red Cross Hospital and the affiliated People's Hospital of Guiyang Medical University. It has 2,300 registered beds, 620 professionals with senior titles, 130 PhDs, 140 PhD and master's advisors, and 38 provincial core experts, provincial experts, and experts who enjoy special government allowances.<sup>1045</sup>

The hospital completed its first liver transplant on August 6, 2004.<sup>1046</sup> It also performed the first combined pancreatoduodenectomy and liver transplant in the province (second in the country).<sup>1047</sup>

Its hepatobiliary surgery department focuses development on liver transplantation as its key discipline. It can routinely carry out liver, pancreas, and other types of large-organ transplants. It established an academician workstation with Academician Zheng Shusen's team at Zhejiang Medical University. This department has 150 beds. The department has one post-doctoral fellow, 6 PhDs, 16 members with master's degrees, and 4 master's advisors.<sup>1048</sup>

Huang Jianzhao, director of the hepatobiliary surgery department, was a post-doctorate researcher at the Tongji Medical College Transplant Research Centre for three years and a former student of Xia Suisheng, one of China's transplantation pioneers. He has conducted many liver, pancreas, and small intestinal transplants, and participated in the first combined liver and intestinal transplant in Asia.<sup>1049 1050</sup>

Many surgeons at this hospital are liver transplant specialists. On August 6, 2004, Zhang Zhongmin, then deputy director of general surgery, completed the hospital's first liver transplant.<sup>1051</sup> Fan Wei, director of hepatobiliary surgery, also specializes in liver transplantation and has led or participated in liver, pancreas, small intestine, and other types of transplants.<sup>1052</sup> The current director of gastroenterology, Zhang Zhongmin, is also a liver transplant expert.

This hospital is not certified to conduct kidney transplants, and its official website does not contain that subject. However, its 2016 medical service price list shows kidney transplants at 3,510 RMB (excluding organ and organ's nephrectomy).<sup>1053</sup>

This hospital also is not certified to conduct heart or lung transplants. However, it received funding from the Guiyang municipal government in 2009 for research related to heart transplantation and cardiac allograft rejection.<sup>1054</sup> This shows

	<p>that the hospital had started to develop heart and lung transplants several years ago. In April to June of 2012, the hospital sent a three-person team to the Berlin Heart Centre to witness 300+ heart, lung, and combined heart-lung transplants. In August 2015, this hospital established a cardiac surgery centre at its branch hospital; the news report indicated that patients would undergo heart transplants there in the future.<sup>1055</sup></p> <p>The ophthalmology department started performing penetrating keratoplasty (cornea transplant) surgery in 2007. It currently performs the most cornea transplants in the province <sup>1056</sup> and charges 1,118 RMB for each operation (penetration and keratoplasty, excluding donor).</p>
<p>133.</p> <p><b>Hainan Provincial Nongken General Hospital</b></p> <p>Regional level kidney organ transplant centre</p>	<p>Founded in 1952, this large, comprehensive 3A hospital is the only kidney transplant centre designated by the Ministry of Health for Hainan Province. It's affiliated with Hainan Medical College, and is the appointed kidney transplant hospital by Hainan Province. It has 1,800 beds and 2,256 personnel, including 250 with senior titles, 12 PhDs, 130 master's degree holders, and 18 national and provincial-level Outstanding Experts.<sup>1057</sup></p> <p>Its urologic surgery department began performing kidney and testicular transplants as early as in 1982. With abundant experience in kidney transplantation and medical personnel resources, it achieves nearly a 100% success rate in kidney transplantation.<sup>1058</sup> It has 4 sets of kidney transplant surgery equipment and can conduct 4 kidney transplants simultaneously. Its medical team includes 3 senior professionals, 5 associate senior professionals, two PhDs, and one master's degree holder. It currently has 42 beds.<sup>1059</sup></p> <p>The hospital's president, Professor Xiao Jinzhu, completed the hospital's first kidney allograft transplant in 1994.<sup>1060</sup> He is a member of the Organ Transplant Committee of the Chinese Medical Association, and the Chairman of the Organ Transplant Committee of Hainan Province. He studied organ transplantation at Tongji Medical University in 1994, received training in urology in Singapore National University Hospital in 1997, and studied at the University of California in 2000. He has published 14 academic papers.<sup>1061 1062</sup> The hospital also carries out bone marrow and stem cell transplants.</p>

96.

### Zhengzhou No. 7 People's Hospital

Regional level kidney transplant centre



The hospital was established by the merger of the Zhengzhou Cardiovascular Disease Institute and Urology Medical Institute.

Its kidney transplant department was established in 1987 and performed kidney allografts relatively early in China. It claims that its quantity and quality of kidney transplants in the past 20 years ranks first in the province. In 2000, it completed the first combined liver-kidney and pancreas-kidney transplants. Between 2001 and 2002, it completed the first heart allograft in the province.<sup>1063</sup>

Its new hospital building went into operation in 2009. The first phase opened with 600 beds, including kidney transplantation and other specialist departments.<sup>1064</sup>

The department's professional team has 38 members, including 2 chief surgeons, 8 attending physicians, and 5 master's degree students.<sup>1065</sup> It has 46 beds; in 2015, the utilization rate exceeded 130%.<sup>1066</sup>

According to the kidney transplant department's website, "Since the establishment of our specialist department, we have conducted more than 2,000 kidney transplants. We have conducted 130 kidney transplants from living relatives."<sup>1067</sup>

According to an update published by the kidney transplant department on March 31, 2015:<sup>1068</sup>

"In 2014, our department completed over 50 kidney transplants, leading the entire province. Size of the department: there are 46 approved beds, but the number of patients is now usually maintained at 70 or more. The bed utilization rate exceeds 130%."

The claimed transplant volume in this update does not make sense for the department's bed count: with such a high bed utilization rate, 50 kidney transplants per year would require only 3 beds; with 46 beds with occupancy as high as 130%, a conservative estimate using a 20-day hospitalization period would show that 46 beds can accommodate over 1,000 cases. (annual capacity of beds =  $46 * 1.3 * 365 / 20 = 1091$ )

The department's academic discipline leader, Wang Changan, is a member of the Henan Organ Transplant Society and has participated in nearly 1,000 transplants. In 2000, Wang carried out the province's first liver-kidney transplant. He has led many research projects and received many provincial and municipal science and technology progress awards.<sup>1069</sup>

	<p>Chief surgeon Han Lin of the department has also engaged in kidney transplantation for a long time. He is a member of the Henan Organ Transplant Society.<sup>1070</sup></p>
<p>102.</p> <p><b>Dongfeng General Hospital affiliated with Hubei University of Medicine</b></p> <p>Regional level liver, kidney, pancreas, and small intestine transplant centre</p>  <p>➤ <b>Types of transplants actually conducted:</b></p> <p>Liver, kidney, breast, thyroid, cornea, parathyroid, bone marrow, and many other types of organ, tissue, and cell transplantation</p> <p>➤ <b>Main departments involved:</b></p> <p>Over 10 surgical departments and more than 100 surgeons have participated in kidney transplants.</p> <p>Hepatobiliary Surgery Dep.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 10 liver transplant experts</li> </ul> <p>Urologic Surgery Dep.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 80 beds</li> </ul>	<p>This is an affiliated hospital of a major motor company in Shiyan, a small industrial city in central China. It has 1,400 open beds, more than 200 senior professionals, more than 160 personnel who hold PhDs or Master's degrees, more than 60 associate professors, and more than 30 Master's advisors<sup>1071</sup>. It also serves as the clinical school of Tongji Medical College of Huazhong University of Science and Technology, and the teaching hospital of several other medical colleges.</p> <p>In 1979, the hospital carried out the first kidney transplantation and the patient survived 4 years and 7 months, creating a precedent for industrial hospitals to carry out organ transplants.<sup>1072</sup> The hospital's organ transplant works has had inputs of training and support from Tongji Medical College, which was one of the earliest and largest organ transplant research centre and clinics in China.</p> <p><b>Business Card of Shiyan</b></p> <p>The hospital is the only prefecture-level city hospital in Hubei Province accredited by the Ministry of Health to perform organ transplantation, and the only accredited organ transplant centre in the region of 26 million people. In less than ten years, the explosive growth in this hospital's transplantation activities "caused the local economy to prosper," "elevated the city's reputation," and gradually replaced the Dongfeng vehicle as the new "business card of Shiyan."<sup>1073</sup></p> <p>In August 2000, Dongfeng General Hospital conducted 10 kidney transplants, one thyroid transplant, and 3 cornea transplants within the same day. It is known as the only hospital in northwestern Hubei capable of carrying out multiple types of organ transplants simultaneously.<sup>1074</sup> In addition to the regular kidney transplants,<sup>1075</sup> the hospital also performs liver, cornea, in situ parathyroid, bone marrow, and many other types of organ and tissue transplantation. In 2009, the hospital established an Organ Transplantation Research Centre.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 15 kidney transplant experts</li> </ul> <p>Breast Transplant Department</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• more than 40 beds</li> <li>• 3 chief physicians</li> <li>• 2 associate chief physicians,</li> <li>• 4 attending physicians</li> <li>• 3 residents</li> </ul>	<p><b>All Hands on Deck</b></p> <p>Yuan Fangjun, Deputy Director of the hospital, said in 2010 that kidney transplant had become a routine surgery and almost all their surgeons can independently complete a kidney transplant.<sup>1076</sup> The hospital has over 10 surgical departments and more than 100 surgeons, he said.</p> <p>How many transplants is the hospital performing to necessitate training almost all of its surgeons in the procedure?</p> <p>Yuan's statement has been corroborated by below example of the Breast Transplant Department.</p> <p><b>Breast Transplant Department</b></p> <p>The hospital has a breast transplant department with more than 40 beds, 3 chief physicians, 2 associate chief physicians, 4 attending physicians, and 3 residents.<sup>1077</sup> These doctors' web pages are no longer accessible.</p> <p>According to an article dated December 29, 2010 on the hospital's website, "Since 1978, Dongfeng General Hospital has completed a variety of more than 400 cases of organ transplants."<sup>1078</sup> However, in a report by Shiyuan Evening News on November 27, 2010, Dr. Wei Jian, the hospital's Organ Transplant Ward Director, said that he alone had completed almost 400 cases of organ transplants.<sup>1079</sup> Dr. Wei started to work in this hospital after graduating from medical college.</p> <p>Another report by Shiyuan Evening News said by 2016 the hospital had completed 500 cases of organ transplants<sup>1080</sup>, which means from 2011 to 2015 the total number of organ transplant conducted is less than 100. This is likely another instance of lowballing the numbers, because the same report said the hospital completed a total of 75 transplants during 2014 and 2015.</p>
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109.

### Chenzhou No.1 People's Hospital

Regional level kidney transplant centre



Chenzhou First People's Hospital was founded in 1907. It is now affiliated with Southern Medical University and a few other universities. It has 2,823 open beds, 81 clinical departments, and 6 medical centres. Currently it has 3,118 employees, including 492 with intermediate or senior professional titles, 35 master's advisors, one doctoral advisor, 38 professionals with PhDs in medicine, and 379 with master's degrees in medicine.<sup>1081</sup>

The hospital has successfully performed heart, liver, kidney, bone marrow, and cornea transplants.<sup>1082</sup> Its kidney transplant ranks among the top in Hunan Province. Its Hepatobiliary Surgery Department has performed many liver transplants.<sup>1083</sup> The hospital's heart transplantation is at an advanced level in the province.<sup>1084</sup>

In the past this hospital's organ transplant information was publicly accessible. The hospital has now removed nearly all information about organ transplants from its website.

Below is sporadic information about the hospital remaining on various websites:

Chen Shanqun, head of the Urologic Surgery Department, was previously head of the hospital's Transplant Blood Purification Centre. He is a member of the Hunan Province Organ Transplant Professional Committee. In 2004, he was named the academic lead of Chenzhou City in organ transplantation and awarded second prize of the Chenzhou City Science and Technology Progress Award.<sup>1085</sup>

In the afternoon of September 1, 2015, the 2015 Hunan Directors of Organ Transplantation Forum was held at Chenzhou First People's Hospital. The forum was organized by the Hunan Province Medical Association's Organ Transplant Professional Committee and the First People's Hospital of Chenzhou City. Directors of organ transplantation from nine hospitals in the province all participated.<sup>1086</sup> This reflects the influence the Chenzhou First People's Hospital among the local organ transplantation community.

The hospital's ophthalmology research project on "cryopreserved allogeneic cornea transplant treatment and cornea perforation clinical research" was awarded a municipal second prize, reflecting the maturity of its cornea transplantation capabilities.<sup>1087</sup>

	<p>A reader from mainland China wrote in a letter to Minghui.org, “One day in late-April 2004, I took a relative to the Ophthalmology [sic] Division at the No.1 People’s Hospital in Binzhou City. When the doctor checked his eyes, he said: ‘You need a cornea transplant.’ My relative asked: ‘How much for the operation?’ The doctor said: ‘It will cost 7,000 yuan.’ He added: ‘You are really lucky, because we will have a cornea tomorrow.’ I asked: ‘Is it from a dead person, or someone else?’ He quickly replied to me: ‘It’s good anyway.’” <sup>1088</sup></p>
<p>91.</p> <p>No. 401 Hospital of the Jinan Military Region</p> <p>Regional level liver and kidney transplant centre</p> 	<p>This is a teaching hospital for the People’s Liberation Army Second Military Medical University, Medical College of Qingdao University, Weifang Medical College, and Dalian Medical University. It has over 1,000 beds and close to 400 intermediate and senior technical staff. It claims that its liver and kidney transplantation is industry-leading both domestically and internationally.<sup>1089</sup></p> <p>Its Urologic Surgery Department began to carry out kidney transplant surgeries in 1988, and was the earliest facility in Qingdao to carry out kidney transplants. It performs the most kidney transplants and boasts the highest success rate in Qingdao. In November 2011, it had once completed 10 kidney transplantations in succession.<sup>1090</sup> On September 25, 2003, it carried out its first liver transplant.<sup>1091</sup></p> <p>Yuan Weisheng, director of the Hepatobiliary Surgery Department of the Liver Transplantation Centre, also serves as member of Hepatobiliary Surgery Professional Committee of the military, and the deputy director of the Qingdao Municipal Organ Transplant Professional Committee. He carried out Qingdao City’s first liver transplant in 2003 and first living donor liver transplant in 2008. He is very knowledgeable in liver transplant and has published over 30 research articles and obtained a military medical achievement prize.<sup>1092</sup></p> <p>Yang Shizhong, deputy chief physician of the Hepatobiliary Surgery Department, associate professor, and master’s advisor, is a backbone in the field of liver transplantation. He has carried out various kinds of liver transplants. <sup>1093</sup></p>

94.

## The First Affiliated Hospital of Henan University of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Regional level kidney transplant centre



This is the largest comprehensive hospital of traditional Chinese medicine in Henan Province. It has 1,700 beds, one national medical master, 7 experts who have made national outstanding contributions, 20 well-known veteran doctors of traditional Chinese medicine, and 11 outstanding Henan provincial experts.<sup>1094</sup>

Kidney transplantation has become the hospital's brand and signature service.<sup>1095</sup> the kidney transplant department has a well-established management model for kidney transplantation. <sup>1096</sup> it uses state-of-the-art perioperative examination methods and is capable of performing various types of cross-matching before transplantation, biopsy pathology for kidney transplantation, etc. In particular, the medical team combines traditional Chinese and western treatment methods, and thus minimizes the incidence of chronic allograft nephropathy to a large extent. Its advanced follow-up system improves long-term graft survival.<sup>1097</sup>

The kidney transplant department has 50 in-patient beds and over 30 medical professionals.

Chief surgeon Wang Guangce of the urologic surgery department is the vice chairman of the Henan organ transplant society. Wang started his engagement in kidney transplants at the Zhengzhou air force hospital (now People's Liberation Army no. 153 hospital) in 1988. In 1993, he received further training in kidney transplantation at the Xinqiao hospital of the People's Liberation Army third military medical university. <sup>1098</sup> The website stated that Wang has experience in managing more than 1,400 kidney transplants.<sup>1099</sup> in that case, why is his 2016 total 400 fewer than that of 2014?

In Wang's July 2006 paper titled "discussing factors affecting kidney re-transplants (a report of 50 cases)," he analyzed 50 re-transplants out of his 810 kidney transplants. Among the 50 cases, 46 were second Transplants, 3 were third transplants, and one was a fourth transplant. Five of the cases were orthotopic re-transplants within 10 days of the original transplant operation. The duration between transplants and re-transplants among the 50 cases ranged between 2 hours and 8 years.<sup>1100</sup>

This indicates that, as of July 2006, Wang Guangce had performed at least 810 kidney transplants. In 5 such cases, a second kidney and its "donor" was found and transplanted within 10 days. In at least one case, another kidney was found within 2 hours. Thus behind the scenes, some individual

	<p>transplant patients have taken the lives of 3-4 people, i.e. 3-4 “donors”.</p> <p>The following year, Wang’s article titled “Effects and Influencing Factors of Second Kidney Transplants” included one case in which the first transplant led to a severe rejection response. The transplanted kidney was then removed, and, within two hours, a second kidney from the same donor was transplanted in its place.<sup>1101</sup></p> <p>This indicates that the donor was located near the surgery location, waiting to have the second kidney extracted. In addition, the donor must have been living in order to guarantee warm ischemia times within the prescribed time limits (the organ must be removed and filled with perfusion fluid before blood coagulates).</p>
<p>87.</p> <p><b>Tai’an City Central Hospital</b></p> <p>Regional level kidney transplant centre</p> 	<p>The hospital has 1,926 beds, 439 staff with senior professional titles, 85 postdoctoral fellows and PhD students, and 697 master’s students.<sup>1102</sup> It has developed new technologies in liver, kidney, pancreas-kidney, bone marrow, stem cell, and other types of transplantation.<sup>1103</sup></p> <p>Its Urologic Surgery Department established a professional kidney transplant team, which has performed routine kidney transplants since 1993. It began to perform pancreas-kidney transplants in 2005, filling a gap in Shandong Province.<sup>1104</sup> In September 2002, the hospital carried out its first liver transplant. It took only one month from the diagnosis to finishing the liver transplant.<sup>1105</sup> The hospital has also successfully conducted bone marrow transplantation.<sup>1106</sup></p> <p>Zhao Yongwei, director of the Urologic Surgery Department, carried out the hospital's first liver transplant and the first kidney transplant. He was the first in the province to perform HLA typing. He has carried out nearly 400 kidney transplants for uremia patients and successfully performed a double-kidney sequential transplant, which was a breakthrough for highly sensitive patients. He has published more than 30 papers, edited or participated in the editing of 4 books, and has been granted two patents for his inventions.<sup>1107</sup></p> <p>Its ophthalmology department was the first in the city to perform cornea transplants, and built the first standardized eye bank in southwestern Shandong Province.<sup>1108</sup></p>

110.

## Yiyang Central Hospital

Regional level kidney transplant centre



Established in 1906 and formerly known as the Lutheran Church Hospital, Yiyang Central Hospital now serves as the clinical school of Xiangya School of Medicine. It employs 60 personnel with senior professional titles, 195 with associate senior titles, 42 master's degree holders, one PhD, and 4 experts who receive special allowances from the State Council.<sup>1109</sup>

In 2000, this hospital became the first in the province to start performing kidney transplants.<sup>1110</sup> In 2004, it established a kidney transplant centre with independent wards. The centre's success rate of 99.6% is at an advanced level domestically. In 2009, it scored among the top ten in the CSRKT ranking.<sup>1111</sup>

Facing demand growing by the day, the hospital increased its investment in equipment and facilities and is currently constructing a new 25-story surgical building.<sup>1112</sup>

The centre claims to collaborate with the People's Liberation Army General Hospital and the kidney transplant centre affiliated with the First Military Medical university.<sup>1113</sup> The centre's mandate states, "We select the best kidneys. We perform overall examinations of the donor kidneys to ensure that the best-quality matching kidneys are chosen. Patient treatment costs charged are lower than the standard of other hospitals within and outside of the province."<sup>1114</sup>

The centre currently has 7 surgeons/physicians, 12 nurses, and one technician, including 5 members with senior titles, 4 with intermediate titles, and 3 with master's degrees.<sup>1115</sup>

Its director, Ding Shouning, was selected for the National Committee of Chinese Dialysis and Transplantation Society in 2014.<sup>1116</sup>

The centre's website does not contain bed count information. Its "expert profiles" section lists only associate chief physician Ding Shouning, whose profile is blank.<sup>1117</sup>



101.

## Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University

Regional level liver and kidney transplant centre, specializes in transplants from donations after cardiac death (DCD)



Affiliated with Wuhan University, Zhongnan Hospital has a capacity of 3,300 beds and has attracted many renowned doctors. It has more than 500 staff members with senior professional titles. Among them, 51 are doctoral advisors, 195 are master's advisors, and 21 are eligible for discretionary government allowances from the State Council. The hospital has a key laboratory to serve transplant medical technology in Hubei Province.<sup>1118 1119</sup>

In 2006, former French President Jacques Chirac laid the first stone of the Liver and Gallbladder Disease Research Institute, which was formally established at Zhongnan Hospital in 2007. The institute's medical centre specializes in liver, gallbladder, pancreas, spleen, portal hypertension, abdominal surgery and minimally invasive surgery. The hepatobiliary surgery department and transplant surgery department performs conventional liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine, combined kidney and liver, allogeneic liver cell, spleen cell, and islet cell transplantation. It claims that its total transplant volume ranks sixth in the country. The clinical department (including liver gallbladder and transplant surgery), a subdivision, has a top-grade ward and laminar-flow operating rooms and an ICU. It has more than 150 specialist beds and 10 ICU beds.<sup>3</sup>

The institute named former president of The Transplantation Society Jeremy R. Chapman, and former president of Transplantation Society of Australia and New Zealand Philip O'Connell, as honorary professors. The team has successfully launched 23 new technologies and new businesses. It has received more than 10 national and provincial science and technology awards and more than RMB 10 million in research funding. It has published more than 10 SCI papers and held numerous international and national conferences.<sup>1120</sup>

Vice President Ye Qifa is currently the director of the Ministry of Health's Transplantation Medicine Engineering Research Centre and the chairman of its technical committee. He was formerly the head of surgery in an important Ministry of Education organ transplantation laboratory and the first surgeon in China to implement a variety of new techniques in liver transplantation. Ye is an innovator in liver transplantation surgical method in China, and was known to have made many national "firsts." He studied abdominal surgery and transplantation at Heidelberg University, University of Bonn and University of Rostock in Germany from 1989 to 1994. He

	<p>has received more than 20 national funding projects and over 10 national and</p> <p>provincial science and technology awards. He has edited/co-edited more than 10 books, and published more than 300 papers. Ye has also now mentored more than 80 master's and PhD students.<sup>1121</sup></p> <p>This hospital became the first unit approved by the Ministry of Health to perform transplants using donations after cardiac death (DCD). Ye Qifa was one of the most important proponents of the Chinese DCD operations, of which his team has performed the most. Huang Jiefu called this team the domestic icon of the DCD field.<sup>1122</sup></p> <p>According to a report from <a href="http://www.cnhubei.com">www.cnhubei.com</a> dated July 9, 2015, a 26-year-old man was diagnosed with a rare disease called "TTR amyloidosis" at Nanjing General Hospital in May 2015. The only treatment was liver transplant. The report stated Zhongnan Hospital found a matching donor <sup>1123</sup> which enabled Ye Qifa to perform transplant surgery for this patient on June 15—less than a week later. <sup>1124</sup> The report didn't indicate how the hospital found a donor in such a short period of time, nor provide any information on the donor's identity.</p>
<p>160.</p> <p><b>Qinghai Provincial People's Hospital</b></p> <p>Regional level liver transplant centre</p> 	<p>This provincial-level, comprehensive 3A hospital has 1,500 registered beds, 1,800 open beds, and 909 personnel with intermediate and senior professional titles. Among them, 30 are provincial-level leaders of academic disciplines and 49 are doctoral or master's advisors.<sup>1125</sup></p> <p>The hospital's general surgery department carried out the first piggyback liver transplant in the province.<sup>1126</sup> It has 14 chief and associate chief physicians, 62 professional nurses, and 114 beds.<sup>1127</sup></p> <p>Its urologic surgery department is a provincial key discipline and started performing kidney transplants in 1982.<sup>1128</sup> It has 5 chief or associate chief surgeons/physicians, 19 nursing professionals and technical personnel, and one deputy director of nursing. The department has 43 beds.<sup>1129</sup></p> <p>The general surgery department led the province in launching piggyback liver transplantation and takes on primary responsibility for technological innovation in the province. In recent years, it has undertaken programs such as "liver grafts</p>

	clinical research of organ transplant applications in Qinghai," which is led by the Qinghai Science and Technology Department. The department has published hundreds of articles. <sup>1130</sup>
<p>142.</p> <p><b>Guizhou Provincial People's Hospital</b></p> <p>Regional level liver transplant centre</p>	<p>Guizhou Provincial People's Hospital is the provincial Red Cross Hospital and the affiliated People's Hospital of Guiyang Medical University. It has 2,300 registered beds, 538 professionals with senior titles, 125 PhDs, 122 PhD and master's advisors, and 36 provincial core experts, provincial experts, and experts who enjoy special government allowances.<sup>1131</sup></p> <p>The hospital completed its first liver transplant on August 6, 2004.<sup>1132</sup> It also performed the first combined pancreatoduodenectomy and liver transplant in the province (second in the country).<sup>1133</sup></p> <p>Its hepatobiliary surgery department focuses development on liver transplantation as its key discipline. It can routinely carry out liver, pancreas, and other types of large-organ transplants. It established an academician workstation with Academician Zheng Shusen's team at Zhejiang Medical University. This department has 150 beds. The department has one post-doctoral fellow, 6 PhDs, 16 members with master's degrees, and 4 master's advisors.<sup>1134</sup></p> <p>Huang Jianzhao, director of the hepatobiliary surgery department, was a post-doctorate researcher at the Tongji Medical College Transplant Research Centre for three years and a former student of Xia Suisheng, one of China's transplantation pioneers. He has conducted many liver, pancreas, and small intestinal transplants, and participated in the first combined liver and intestinal transplant in Asia.<sup>1135 1136</sup></p> <p>Many surgeons at this hospital are liver transplant specialists. On August 6, 2004, Zhang Zhongmin, then deputy director of general surgery, completed the hospital's first liver transplant.<sup>1137</sup> Fan Wei, director of hepatobiliary surgery, also specializes in liver transplantation and has led or participated in liver, pancreas, small intestine, and other types of transplants.<sup>1138</sup> The current director of gastroenterology, Zhang Zhongmin, is also a liver transplant expert.</p> <p>This hospital is not certified to conduct kidney transplants, and its official website does not contain that subject. However, its 2016 medical service price list shows kidney transplants at 3,510 RMB (excluding organ and organ's nephrectomy).<sup>1139</sup></p>



	<p>This hospital also is not certified to conduct heart or lung transplants. However, it received funding from the Guiyang municipal government in 2009 for research related to heart transplantation and cardiac allograft rejection.<sup>1140</sup> This shows that the hospital had started to develop heart and lung transplants several years ago. In April to June of 2012, the hospital sent a three-person team to the Berlin Heart Centre to witness 300+ heart, lung, and combined heart-lung transplants. In August 2015, this hospital established a cardiac surgery centre at its branch hospital; the news report indicated that patients would undergo heart transplants there in the future.<sup>1141</sup></p> <p>The ophthalmology department started performing penetrating keratoplasty (cornea transplant) surgery in 2007. It currently performs the most cornea transplants in the province <sup>1142</sup> and charges 1,118 RMB for each operation (penetration and keratoplasty, excluding donor).</p>
<p>167.</p> <p>No. 474 Hospital of Lanzhou Military Region</p> <p>Regional level kidney transplant centre</p> 	<p>Formerly the Urumqi Air Force Hospital, this facility has 800 beds, 220 intermediate and senior professional personnel, one postdoctoral fellow research station, and 3 master's programs. It has 7 master's advisors, 4 PhD students, and 46 master's students.<sup>1143</sup></p> <p>In March 2007, the Organ Transplantation Blood Purification Centre of Lanzhou Military Command was formally established. It actively carries out kidney transplants and can complete 12 kidney transplants at once. Its kidney transplantation has reached an advanced level nationwide and takes the absolute lead in Xinjiang.<sup>1144</sup></p> <p>Its Organ Transplantation Blood Purification Centre has 62 open beds and 12 intensive care beds dedicated to transplantation. The utilization rate of these beds exceeds 110%. The centre has 4 chief and associate chief physicians, 5 attending physicians, 3 staff members with PhDs or master's degrees, 1 PhD student, and 2 master's students.<sup>1145</sup></p> <p>Its department of ophthalmology was designated a "PLA Ophthalmology Centre" by the Department of Health of the People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department. It serves as an education base for the PLA's ophthalmology departments and provides medical care, education, and research. It has a group of skilled medical experts and advanced</p>

	<p>equipment. The department has 260 inpatient beds and carries out over 18,000 surgeries annually, including cornea transplants and other major eye surgeries. Its high-risk cornea transplantation work has reached an advanced level domestically and internationally.<sup>1146</sup></p> <p>Chief surgeon Li Lin was one of the earliest doctors in the military to carry out cornea transplants. He has completed more than 1,000 such transplants.<sup>1147</sup> Associate chief surgeon Li Baojiang has also carried out lamellar keratoplasty, penetrating keratoplasty, and amniotic membrane transplantation.<sup>1148</sup></p>
<p>132.</p> <p><b>Hainan General Hospital</b></p> <p>Regional level liver/heart/ lung transplant centre</p>  	<p>Founded in 1881, its predecessor was the church hospital called Haikou Gospel Hospital. It was the first post-doctoral research station in the Hainan health system. As a non-directly-affiliated hospital of the University of South China and Hainan Medical University, the hospital undertakes integrated undergraduate education and recruits master's and PhD students. It operates the training centre for national-level general practitioners in Hainan Province. It has close to 800 interns and nearly 100 postgraduates. In the last 4 years, it undertook 24 national research projects and 83 provincial and ministerial research projects, published 2,281 articles collected by SCI, and edited 13 monographs.</p> <p>It has 2,700 beds and 4,063 staff, including 721 senior technical staff and 615 staff with PhD and master's degrees.<sup>1149</sup></p> <p>Its Department of Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Surgery is the largest clinical base and research centre for hepatobiliary, pancreatic, and splenic organ transplantation in Hainan Province. It has 75 beds and an independent SICU (Surgical Intensive Care Unit) with 9 beds. Its 45-member medical team includes 6 chief surgeons/physicians, 4 associate chief surgeons/physicians, 4 staff with PhDs, 9 with graduate degrees, one PhD advisor, and 2 graduate advisors. Several doctors in the department studied and trained at renowned medical schools in the United States and Canada. The department undertakes one major project supported by National Key Technology Research and Development Program of the Ministry of Science and Technology of China, 3 projects for the National Natural Science Foundation, and more than 10 provincial and ministry-level research projects.<sup>1150</sup></p> <p>Li Zhuori, president of the hospital and an expert in hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgery, quickly led the hospital's</p>

	<p>liver transplant capabilities to reach an advanced level domestically.<sup>1151</sup> He has published 60 articles in SCI and other journals, edited 2 hepatobiliary surgery monographs, and coedited 3 monographs. He has trained 19 graduate students and one PhD student.<sup>1152</sup></p> <p>In the evening of January 9, 2015, Li performed surgery for Zheng Nansheng, who had been hospitalized the previous day for a massive hemorrhage of the upper digestive tract, hemorrhagic shock, and severe hepatic coma. On April 1, the patient had another massive hemorrhage of the upper digestive tract. On April 22, the hospital formed a 15-member organ transplant team and successfully performed a second liver transplant for the patient under the guidance of an expert from the Zhongshan School of Medicine at Sun Yat-sen University.<sup>1153</sup></p>
<p>134.</p> <p><b>The First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University</b></p> <p>Regional level kidney, liver, pancreas, small intestine transplant centre</p> 	<p>The hospital was established by the Shanghai First Medical College (now affiliated with Fudan University) with the most advanced equipment and technology. It is a large-scale, comprehensive teaching hospital with 3,200 beds and sees patients both from throughout China and overseas. It is surrounded by 21 teaching and 75 advising hospitals.<sup>1154</sup></p> <p>Chongqing Organ Transplant Centre is part of this hospital and covers multiple disciplines. The hospital started performing cornea transplants in the 1960s <sup>1155</sup> and kidney transplants in 1981. It performed its first parathyroid gland transplant in 2000 and first successful liver transplant in 2001. It began to develop allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplants in October 2005.<sup>1156</sup> In 2009, it established the largest stem cell transplant unit in the city.<sup>1157</sup></p> <p>The hospital's website published a list titled "Chongqing City Medical Service Prices (Trial)," issued on March 26, 2004 by the Chongqing Pricing Bureau and the Chongqing Health Bureau.</p> <p>The list includes a full range of organ, tissue, and cell transplants. These prices are per operation, cover the transplant surgery only, and exclude the organ and procurement costs: <sup>1158</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cornea transplant 1,100 RMB/operation</li> <li>• Simultaneous penetrating keratoplasty (PK), cataract removal and intraocular lens implantation (triple procedure) 1,500 RMB/operation</li> <li>• Lung transplant (excluding donor and storage/transportation) 5,000 RMB/operation</li> </ul>

- Lung resection 1,900 RMB/operation
- Heart transplant 5,000 RMB/operation
- Heart and lung transplant 6,500 RMB/operation
- Kidney transplant 2,800 RMB/operation
- Spleen transplant 2,200 RMB/operation
- Small intestine transplant 3,000 RMB/operation
- Pancreas transplant 5,000 RMB/operation
- Bone graft 650 RMB/operation
- Liver transplant 1,500 RMB/operation
- Transplanted liver resection + new transplant 16,000 RMB/operation
- Combined organ transplant 17,000 RMB/operation
- Bone marrow transplant 2,700 RMB/operation
- Peripheral blood stem cell transplant 2,800 RMB/operation

Its hepatobiliary surgery department is a national key clinical discipline and serves as the Chongqing Organ Transplant Centre, with accredited programs for graduate and PhD degrees. Its medical team includes 6 professors, 8 associate professors, and 14 PhDs, half of whom have received professional training abroad. The department has 150 beds.<sup>1159</sup>

The department's director, Du Chengyou, is very knowledgeable in liver transplantation and other areas, and has superb surgical skills. He received his PhD from the Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery at West China Medical University (now Sichuan Medical University) and studied anti-rejection drugs at AstaTech Inc. in the U.S. He also studied liver transplantation at the University of Strasbourg in France and the Affiliated Hospital of Kyoto University in Japan.<sup>1160</sup>

Chief surgeon Wu Zhongjun specializes in liver resection, repair, transplantation, and prevention of post-transplantation complications. He started his career in October 2005 after receiving a clinical postdoctoral degree from Zhejiang University. From September 2008 to June of 2009, he was a visiting scholar at Université de Toulouse Liver Transplant Centre in France.

Associate chief surgeon Huang Ping has also been heavily involved in liver transplants. He received his doctorate in surgery from Chongqing Medical University and undertook research and study at the Huazhong University of Science & Technology Tongji Hospital Transplant Research Centre. He was a senior visiting scholar at Hong Kong University Queen Mary Hospital's hepatobiliary surgery department under Professor Sheung Tat Fan. He also pursued further study and

	<p>research at the University of Strasbourg hepatobiliary surgery department and organ transplant centre in France.<sup>1161</sup></p> <p>The website for the hospital's Department of General Surgery official website claims that it has performed 132 liver transplants since 2001.<sup>1162</sup> However, Du Chengyou wrote in his thesis that the research was targeting 10 patients who suffered biliary complications among the 140 liver transplant patients at the organ transplant centre between January and March of 2005. This means that from January to March of 2005, this centre performed 140 liver transplants, which is greater than the 15-year total on the official website.<sup>1163</sup></p> <p>The urologic surgery department carried out the first allogeneic kidney transplant in Chongqing and serves as the Chongqing Kidney Transplant Centre. The department has 8 senior staff, 10 associate senior staff, 2 PhD advisors, 12 graduate advisors, 67 nurses, 3 in-patient wards, and 156 beds. The department's website does not provide any statistics regarding its volume of kidney transplants.<sup>1164</sup></p> <p>Its ophthalmology department began conducting cornea transplants in the 1960s and administratively hosts the Chongqing Eye Bank. It ranks among the top in the country for cornea transplant volume and for the most donor corneas received.<sup>1165</sup></p>
<p>139.</p> <p><b>Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital</b></p> <p>Regional level liver, kidney, pancreas and small intestine transplant centre</p>  	<p>In 2002, Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital merged with the Sichuan Academy of Medical Sciences to form the current Sichuan Academy of Medical Sciences and Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital. It currently has 6,455 staff members, including 866 senior specialists. This hospital currently has 4,300 beds.<sup>1166</sup></p> <p>The hospital operates a clinical transplant centre that integrates many kinds of organ and cell transplants. It was established in March 2007 and ranked 28<sup>th</sup> among more than 160 organ transplant centres across the country in 2009.<sup>1167</sup></p> <p>It has carried out clinical liver, kidney, small intestine, pancreas, combined pancreas-kidney, combined liver-intestinal, and other types of transplants. In June 2009, it opened the first and only organ transplant specialist outpatient clinic in the province. It has over 100 beds, and the vast majority of its doctors hold PhD degrees.<sup>1168</sup></p> <p>Deng, Shaoping, an academic leader in the field, has been engaged in hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgery for 29 years. Deng had researched clinical medicine and basic organ</p>

	<p>transplantation for a long time in well-known universities in Europe and the U.S. He has developed advanced techniques in hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgery and organ and cell transplantation, especially in the research of islet xenotransplantation.<sup>1169</sup></p> <p>Yang Hongji, the director of the Organ Transplant Centre, has won multiple awards from the World Transplant Congress. Yang is a xenotransplantation expert with rich experience in clinical combined pancreas-kidney, liver-intestinal, and living-donor liver transplantation, as well as pediatric split-liver transplantation. He has trained a group of young transplant doctors.<sup>1170</sup></p> <p>Huang, Xiaolun, a master's advisor at Southwest Jiaotong University and deputy director of the Organ Transplant Research Institute, had studied under Huang Jiefu. He worked in hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgery in the transplant surgery division at the University of Virginia Hospital in the U.S. from July 2006 to February 2010, and served as the director of the cell transplant program. He returned to China in March 2010 and is currently Chairman of the Sichuan Society of the Immunological Organ Transplantation Committee.<sup>1171</sup></p>
<p>86.</p> <p><b>Liaocheng People's Hospital</b></p> <p>Regional level liver transplant centre</p> 	<p>This is a provincial regional medical centre and has over 800 senior technical personnel and over 1,500 staff with doctoral and graduate degrees. It has 3,200 beds.<sup>1172</sup></p> <p>In August 2003, the hospital successfully carried out Liaocheng City's first liver transplant. It has since begun carrying out routine allogeneic orthotopic liver transplants. Its Hepatobiliary Surgery Department currently has one chief surgeon, 3 associate chief surgeons, 1 PhD, 3 PhD students, and 3 members with master's degrees. It has 43 beds.<sup>1173</sup></p> <p>In 2003, the hospital's cardiac surgery department was the first among municipal-level hospitals in Shandong Province to develop heart transplant surgery, and successfully carried out 4 heart transplants consecutively. In 2004, it performed China's first single-lung transplant.<sup>1174</sup> In October 2005, it carried out three transplants – heart, liver, and kidney—all in one day.<sup>1175</sup></p> <p>Ma Zengshan, the director of the cardiac surgery department, performed the region's first heart transplant on May 23, 2003, the first allogeneic right lung transplant, and China's first single-</p>

	<p>lung transplant combined with an atrial septal defect repair. He studied at heart centres in Lyon, Berlin, Humboldt University, Toronto, Minnesota, and other places.<sup>1176</sup></p> <p>In the 20 days between January 18 and February 8, 2007, the hospital performed 6 transplants, including 2 orthotopic heart allografts, 3 liver allografts, and one kidney transplant.<sup>1177</sup></p> <p>On April 10, 2008, head nurse Zhang Chunyan shared on the hospital's website, "Our cardiac surgery department's nurses, while performing our duties during routine heart surgeries, are also responsible for postoperative care for heart, liver, kidney, and lung transplants." "During transplants, because of special aspects of the donor organs, we often need to do heart, liver, and kidney transplants simultaneously. This increased our workload more than ten-fold. Every person is overloaded with work every day and put in multiple times the effort." This indicates that the department extracts the heart, liver, kidneys, lungs, and other organs at the same time from one donor. Multiple transplant surgeries involving multiple types of organs are performed.</p> <p>She included one example: "In October 2005, we performed heart, liver, and kidney transplants in one day. This was a major test for us." The team first carried out the heart transplant, followed by kidney and then liver.</p> <p>She stated, "In over a month [October 2005], we did postoperative work for 3 heart, 5 liver, and 6 kidney transplants."<sup>1178</sup></p> <p>Based on the above, the hospital has performed 6 known heart transplants: the first one on May 23, 2003, three in October 2005, and one between January 18 and February 8, 2007. However, the hospital's website claims that it has performed only 4 heart transplants.<sup>1179</sup> We find that the figure from the media report and Zhang Chunyan has already exceeded the website's number by 50%.</p>
124.	<p>The hospital includes a key specialty centre, a People's Liberation Army laboratory, and one of the largest transplant centres in southern China. It was one of the earliest in China to conduct kidney transplants and began performing liver transplants in 2004.<sup>1180 1181</sup></p>

## The People's Liberation Army No. 458 Hospital

(The Air Force Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command)

Regional level liver and kidney transplant centre



Its liver transplant centre has 108 beds and can simultaneously carry out two liver transplants and one regular surgery. Patient rooms are well-equipped with amenities, including air conditioning, televisions, telephones, central gas, intercoms, refrigerators, and microwaves. The centre also has five “presidential suites” with high-speed internet access.<sup>1182</sup>

Yu Zhouyao is a former vice president of the People's Liberation Army No. 458 Hospital, vice director of the People's Liberation Army Liver Disease Research Institute, a high-level Air Force official, and an adjunct professor at Southern Medical University. He led a team of specialists to perform the hospital's first orthotopic liver transplant.<sup>1183</sup>

This department has one chief surgeon, 3 associate chief surgeons, 2 staff members with PhDs, and 3 with master's degrees.<sup>1184</sup>

Its website states, “Our hospital is one of the medical units qualified for liver transplants as designated by the Ministry of Health. Guangdong currently has five medical organizations qualified to perform liver transplants. [We] have very rich clinical experience in liver transplantation. Our hospital's liver transplant surgery department has completed around 150 liver transplants; each year, more than 20 liver transplants are completed here.”<sup>1185</sup> In 2006, a *Lifeweek* report titled “Medical Stories Behind the Lens” featured a segment regarding liver transplants at this hospital:<sup>1186</sup>

On September 28, 2006, Dr. Sun Ningdong of the People's Liberation Army 458 Hospital's hepatobiliary surgery department hosted his first photography exhibition. Sun was most proud of one photo that had won many photography awards, “It's Again the Dead of Night.” That was a scene of the hospital's first liver transplant: “At that time, this surgery had already lasted 6 hours at night. Some people were dozing off, and some were moving. If you magnify it, you can see the eyes of the lead surgeon—they are really bright.” The 458 Hospital has now performed over 140 liver transplants...

This report shows that in the two years after its first liver transplant in 2004, this hospital carried out more than 140 liver transplants. Twelve years later, however, its total number of liver transplants has not grown on paper.

If this were really the case, the hospital could not have maintained its certification by the Ministry of Health. The

hospital also self-reported doing 20 liver transplants each year (the minimum requirement to maintain its Ministry approval). Based on this number, by 2016 it should have performed nearly 400 liver transplants. Using a conservative figure of 70 cases per year from the media report, it would have accumulated nearly 1,000 liver transplants to date. Based on the hospital's ability to carry out two transplants simultaneously, if we assume that each operating room is used only once per day (otherwise, only one operating room for liver transplants would suffice), it would have performed 800 per year, or 10,000 to date. We estimate that the hospital's public numbers represent about 1/70 of its actual liver transplant volume.

Kidney transplantation is a traditional program of the hospital's urologic surgery department. "Since our department carried out its first kidney transplant in the early 1990s, it has helped many uremia patients attain new lives. Our department, along with the dialysis centre and the liver disease centre, collaborated to develop an abdominal organ transplant program, enabling our hospital's transplant skill to grow quickly and become one of the large-scale organ transplant centres in southern China."<sup>1187</sup>

The hospital's kidney transplant department is a key development area and can routinely provide various types of kidney and stem cell transplants. It integrates traditional Chinese and Western medicine to treat chronic transplant kidney disease. Over years of development focusing on kidney transplants, it has formed specialties in blood purification, stem cell transplants, and multi-organ transplants.<sup>1188</sup>

The department has an independent ward with 35 regular beds and 4 ICU beds. Patient rooms are bright and spacious, with air conditioning, central gas, central paging, and cable television. The department has 20 medical personnel, including 7 physicians with senior and intermediate titles and 4 with master's degrees. On average, they have more than 10 years of clinical experience in urologic surgery.

Yet, this "large-scale transplant centre in southern China" declares that it performs only more than 50 kidney transplants annually. This kind of volume would require fewer than 4 beds. Based on its public kidney transplant volume being 2.5 times that of its liver transplants, it is very possible that its actual number of kidney transplants is proportional to that of its liver transplants, in which case its actual kidney transplant volume may be nearly 2,000 per year.

	<p>An insider reported, "From 2003 to 2004, there were 5 to 10 kidneys shipped to the hospital every 2 to 3 days on average, usually at midnight and escorted by armed plainclothes policemen. Every few days, the plainclothes officers took away large amounts of cash. Most of the kidney recipients were foreigners."<sup>1189</sup></p> <p>The hospital had enough cornea supplies not only to provide for itself but also to supply other hospitals. On May 15, 2011, the director of the ophthalmology department, Jing Lianxi, visited Purei Eye Hospital in Shanghai and promised to provide Purei with a stable supply of high-quality cornea transplant material.<sup>1190</sup></p>
<p>127.</p> <p><b>The People's Hospital of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region</b></p> <p>Regional level heart and lung transplant centre</p> 	<p>This is a large, comprehensive provincial 3A hospital and medical centre in Guangxi Province. Its main campus (excluding the branch) has 3,742 staff, including 545 with senior titles and 745 with PhDs and master's degrees. The hospital has 1,896 open beds.<sup>1191</sup></p> <p>The hospital's website states that its techniques for various types of organ transplants have matured. It has conducted heart, liver, kidney, cornea and other types of transplants since the early 1990s. The cardiothoracic surgery department's continuous beating heart direct observation technique is advanced both domestically and internationally. The hepatobiliary surgery department has conducted liver transplants since the beginning of 2000; its capabilities have since matured. The urology department has conducted allogeneic kidney transplants since 1991. Transplantation has become a main treatment option for end-stage kidney diseases at this hospital, whose capabilities are advanced both domestically and internationally. Its ophthalmology department had performed hundreds of cornea transplants by 1992.<sup>1192</sup></p> <p>Lin Hui, director of the cardiothoracic surgery department and executive vice president of the hospital, began to conduct heart transplants in 2001. He, Pan Yuchen from People's Liberation Army No. 181 Hospital, and other experts performed experiments and clinical applications in heart transplantation. They applied a partially continuous beating technique (extending the heartbeat while excising the heart from the donor, in order to keep the organ fresh for a longer period of time) to orthotopic heart transplants for 34 patients. The</p>

technique is advanced internationally and received a provincial science and technology progress award in 2013. It has been applied in other hospitals, including Fujian Medical University Union Hospital, the Affiliated Hospital of Nantong University, Guangdong General Hospital of Zhongshan, Dalian City Central Hospital, Liuzhou City Workers Hospital, etc.<sup>1193</sup>

The centre has 20 doctors, including 5 with senior titles, 5 with associate senior titles, 4 with intermediate titles, one who studied abroad, one doctoral advisor, 3 master's advisors, 4 PhDs, and 14 with master's degrees. It has 46 beds and 15 intensive care beds. The German Heart Centre (Berlin) has established a training base at the hospital.<sup>1194</sup>

Its urologic surgery department has conducted allogeneic kidney transplants since the beginning of 1990. Its success rate is at the forefront of the nation, and kidney transplantation has now become a routine procedure for the department.<sup>1195</sup>

According to the website of the hepatic department, it successfully completed its first allogeneic liver transplant in 2004.<sup>1196</sup> Its director Liu Tianqi had studied at a hospital affiliated with the University of Sydney and the Australian National Liver Transplantation Unit. Liu studied under renowned hepatic and splenic surgery specialists, including academicians of the Chinese Academy of Engineering and specialists abroad.

The hospital's ophthalmology department also carries out a large volume of cornea transplants.<sup>1197</sup>

145.

## First People's Hospital of Yunnan Province

Regional level liver and lung transplant centre



This provincial comprehensive hospital has 2,145 open beds, more than 600 senior specialists, 62 experts recognized for “outstanding contributions,” 143 master’s and PhD advisors, and 403 staff with master’s and PhD degrees.<sup>1198</sup>

The hospital has reached an advanced level both nationwide and in Yunnan Province in the field of organ transplantation. It successfully completed the world’s first pediatric heterotopic liver transplant (the donor liver was partially cut to reduce the liver volume and was implanted in the spleen nest). It also conducted the first allogeneic hand transplant in southwestern China.<sup>1199</sup>

Its organ transplant centre includes a kidney transplant team and a liver transplant team. It has 2 professors, 3 associate professors, and 3 members with PhDs in medicine.

The hospital’s website has deleted the introduction to its organ transplantation department. Based on a version saved on [transplantation.org.cn](http://transplantation.org.cn) on January 9, 2014, the hospital claimed to have conducted 18 liver transplants between April 2005 and February 2014, and 21 liver transplants to date.<sup>1200</sup>

However, we found a liver transplant study published by one of its doctors, for which the patient sample size was six times the number of transplants that the hospital had claimed. These samples were only a small portion of a large number of transplants that met the study criteria. Therefore, the hospital’s actual number of liver transplants is most likely well above the figure of six times the official number.

For example, Mo Yiwo, current director of the Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, published a study that he conducted on eight piggyback orthotopic liver transplants between August 2000 and July 2002 (23 months).<sup>1201</sup> Another doctor from the hospital published a paper about lung infections in 55 orthotopic liver transplant patients between April 2005 and May 2007.<sup>1202</sup> Zeng Zhong, deputy director of the transplantation centre, published a paper about biliary reconstruction of 55 orthotopic liver transplant patients between April 2005 and March 2007.<sup>1203</sup> Another paper randomly selected 12 orthotopic liver transplant patients who

underwent the surgery at the hospital between 2007 and 2009.<sup>1204</sup>

The team performed liver transplants for three patients simultaneously on June 24, 2005. Its total number of liver transplants performed puts it at a leading position in Yunnan Province.<sup>1205</sup> Chen Mingqing, the president of the hospital who passed away in 2012, studied liver transplantation at the University of Colorado Hospital Transplant Centre in the U.S. and the Queen Mary Hospital in Hong Kong.<sup>1206</sup>

The kidney transplant team performed its first kidney allograft in 1983. Professor Ma Chaolong has 29 years of clinical experience in urologic surgery and kidney transplantation. He studied kidney transplantation at the University of Colorado in the U.S. between March 1998 and June 1999.<sup>1207</sup>

The online profile of the hospital's transplantation department states that it has conducted 41 kidney transplants since 1983, including 17 with living relative donors.<sup>1208</sup>

However, doctors at the hospital published a study in 2008 based on 50 "living relative-donor kidney transplants" between February 2002 and May 2008.<sup>1209</sup>

Based on this number, in the six-year period between 2002 and 2008, the number of "living relative-donor kidney transplants" is three times the hospital's total claim for the 33-year period. Another study was based on a sample of 18 out of 84 kidney transplants.<sup>1210</sup> From these fragments, one can see that its publically advertised transplant volume has been severely deflated.

The hospital's cardiothoracic surgery department is the only qualified lung transplant unit in Yunnan Province. It conducted the first allogenic lung transplant in the province in 2005 and won a provincial science and technology progress award. It also performed an allogeneic heart transplant in the same year.<sup>1211</sup> The department continuously sends its experts to study at famous heart and lung centres in the United States, Germany, Russia, Beijing Fu Wai Hospital, Beijing Anzhen Hospital, Guangzhou Heart Research Institute, etc.<sup>1212</sup> The department has 83 beds, including 12 ICU beds, and 6 medical professionals who studied abroad, 4 professors and chief physicians, and 6 associate chief physicians.

129.

**Ruikang Hospital Affiliated with  
Guangxi University of Chinese Medicine**

Regional level kidney transplant centre



The hospital is one of the three largest in China that integrates traditional Chinese and Western medicine. It has 1,961 staff, including 81 professors and chief surgeons/physicians, 168 associate professors and associate chief surgeons/physicians, 67 with PhDs, over 400 staff with master's degrees, over 20 studied abroad, and one national medical master.<sup>1213</sup>

Ruikang Hospital is one of the only two traditional Chinese medicine hospitals qualified to perform transplant surgery.<sup>1214</sup> Its Department of Urologic Surgery leads in the quantity of, and skill in kidney transplants in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Its medical staff of 28 currently includes 5 senior experts, 7 staff with PhD and master's degrees, 4 graduate advisors, one staff member studying abroad, and 4 attending physicians.<sup>1215</sup>

The hospital's website firmly establishes its Department of Urology as the leading regional kidney transplant program in both surgical volume and transplant capabilities.<sup>1216</sup> The department performs allogeneic kidney, liver, combined liver-kidney, and other types of transplants.<sup>1217</sup>

Dr. Hongjun Gao, vice president of the hospital, graduated from Southern Medical University (formerly known as The People's Liberation Army First Military Medical University) and majored in organ transplantation. He studied islet cell transplantation in Canada in 2004 and has worked at the General Hospital of Shenyang Military and Zhujiang Hospital of Southern Medical University. Gao led hundreds of kidney, liver and other organ transplants. His surgery success rate is comparable with that of other prominent transplant centres in China.<sup>1218</sup>

Xinwei Gu, director of the transplant department, specializes in liver, kidney and combined multi-organ transplants. He participated in 2,000 kidney transplants, over 200 liver transplants, over 20 combined liver-kidney transplants and multi-visceral transplants. He led more than 300 kidney transplants and 50 liver transplants.<sup>1219</sup>

Minzhuan Lin, chief surgeon and guest professor at the hospital, has been engaged in kidney transplantation for 19 years. Lin has personally participated in close to 2,000 kidney transplants.<sup>1220</sup>

The hospital has undertaken 114 research projects since 2009, including 37 national-level projects and 77 provincial-level

	<p>projects, amounting to over 40 million RMB in funding. It has made 30 scientific and technological achievements.<sup>1221</sup></p>
<p>143.</p> <p><b>The First Affiliated Hospital of Guiyang Medical University</b></p> <p>Regional level liver and kidney, pancreas and small intestine transplant centre</p> 	<p>The hospital was one of the earliest to be affiliated with medical schools in southwestern China. It has 2,035 registered beds but actually uses 2,300 beds. It has 798 senior specialists, 120 staff with PhD degrees, 560 with master's degrees, and more than 400 PhD and master's advisors. It is approved to carry out liver, kidney, small intestine, and pancreas transplantation.<sup>1222</sup></p> <p>Its hepatobiliary surgery department operates an organ transplantation research laboratory, which has advanced equipment and holds a leading position in the province. It has 120 beds, 4 senior specialists, 11 associate senior specialists, 6 staff with PhD degrees, one Ph.D. advisor, and 9 master's advisors.<sup>1223</sup></p> <p>The Hepatobiliary Surgery Department specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of liver, biliary, pancreatic, and spleen disease; it is the Guizhou Provincial Organ Transplant Centre and a clinical pharmacology testing base under the Ministry of Health.</p> <p>The department has 67 medical staff, including 4 chief professional personnel, 11 associate chief professional personnel, 6 PhDs, 6 doctoral advisors, 9 master's advisors. It has a designated capacity of 80 beds but actually has 120 beds. It admits up to more than 3,000 patients and performs more than 1,500 surgeries per year. It has an organ transplant research laboratory equipped with advanced instruments and able to carry out experimental research on hepatobiliary and pancreatic disease in the fields of cell and molecular biology. The department leads the province in these subjects.</p> <p>The urologic surgery department has 5 professors, 8 associate professors, and 6 attending physicians, among whom 3 hold PhD degrees (including one from the U.S.) and 5 have master's degrees. The department has 7 master's advisors and 3 deputy directors of nursing. It has 120 beds and an in-patient ward for kidney transplantation. The department successfully completed the first homograft kidney transplant in the province in 1985.<sup>1224</sup></p>

151.

## Tibet People's Hospital

Regional level kidney transplant centre



Formerly known as Lhasa People's Hospital, this is a centre for medical care, research, and education in the Tibet Autonomous Region.<sup>1225</sup> In addition to providing health care for cadres in the autonomous region, the hospital is responsible for health care for local Tibetan cadres, groups travelling to Tibet, important leaders, and celebrities. The hospital often sends experts to all types of hospitals in the autonomous region to provide consultation and guidance.<sup>1226</sup>

This 3A hospital has 650 registered beds, 60 senior specialists, and 226 intermediate specialists. Its staff includes 3 members with PhDs, 15 with master's degrees, 5 PhD students, and 13 master's degree students.<sup>1227</sup>

In March 1987, the Tibetan Institute of Medical Sciences was merged into the hospital, and several research projects won many national or provincial science and technology awards. The hospital has established cooperative relationships with many domestic and foreign medical institutions, including those in the United States, Japan, and Britain, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Union Hospital, and West China Hospital of Sichuan University. The hospital's surgical experts are skillful in brain, chest, abdominal, and urologic surgeries.

There is no organ transplant-related information on its website. However, Chinese media have repeatedly reported that hospitals in Tibet have invited a number of transplant experts from interior provinces to guide and conduct organ transplant surgeries in Tibet.

On December 15, 2002, Xinhua reported:

On the 14th, Lhasa People's Hospital in Tibet had its first successful orthotopic liver transplant in the Tibet Autonomous Region. This was the first such operation in the world to take place at an altitude of 3,700 metres. The surgery took place at 15:00 on the 13th. The four surgeons included Tang Jinhai, dean of Lhasa People's Hospital, and Professor Yan Lvnan of Affiliated Hospital of Sichuan Huaxi Medical University. The surgery lasted 14 hours.

Dean Tang Jinhai said that the success of the operation sets an example for future medical research and practice in the plateau region, and puts an end to the part of Tibetan history that does not include major organ transplantation, and that it owes [its success] to the support of the central government.<sup>1228 1229</sup>

	<p>In order to carry out liver transplants in Tibet, the hospital's surgical team, led by Dean Tang Jinhai, was sent in groups to receive training from West China Medical University, the hospital's liver transplant centre.<sup>1230</sup></p> <p>Tang also related this: Because Lhasa is at an altitude of 3,600 meters: "In order to ensure the activity of the liver's hepatocytes, the extraction of the liver from the donor must take place simultaneously with the removal of the bad liver from the receiver. Otherwise, if the aircraft carrying the donor could not fly from outside the region to Tibet on time due to bad weather - and such situations in Tibet are quite common during the winter - the consequences would be disastrous."<sup>1231</sup></p> <p>According to this evidence, a living "donor" was killed - when his/her liver was excised - at the same time as the recipient's bad liver was removed.</p>
<p>146.</p> <p><b>First Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University</b></p> <p>Regional level liver, kidney, pancreas and small intestine transplant centre</p>	<p>The hospital is also known as the No. 1 School of Clinical Medicine at Kunming Medical University, with 3,000 registered beds. It has 568 senior specialists, 39 PhD advisors, 253 master's advisors, and 969 staff with PhDs or master's degrees.<sup>1232</sup></p> <p>The hospital operates the Yunnan Province Organ Transplant (Liver and Kidney) Research Centre. The hospital claims that, according to the Ministry of Health, "Our department's liver transplant index (including the total number of cases, transplant quality, efficacy, data integrity, etc.) ranked 38th among the 80 hospitals qualified to conduct liver transplants in the country; our department's index ranked 10th among the 122 hospitals qualified to conduct kidney transplants."<sup>1233</sup></p> <p>Zeng Zhong, vice president of the hospital and a well-known expert, leads the liver transplant team. He has completed more than 200 liver transplants and supervised more than 600 kidney transplants. The kidney transplant team is led by Professor Ma Chaolong.<sup>1234</sup></p> <p>The organ transplant centre once completed three orthotopic liver transplants and four kidney transplants in the same day. The centre successfully performed China's first special liver transplant, during which a donor liver was shared by two patients through sectioning. The operation took place on December 20, 2006. One patient was from Beijing, and one was from Kunming.<sup>1235</sup></p>



144.

### Affiliated Hospital of Zunyi Medical College

Regional level kidney transplant centre



This 3A general hospital is directly under the jurisdiction of the provincial government and provides medical services for the northern area of Guizhou Province. It has 2,800 open beds, 596 senior professionals, 70 with PhDs, 4 post-doctoral fellows, and 178 master's advisors. It has a provincial key laboratory—the "Laboratory of Anesthesia and Organ Protection." It was among the first group of institutions to be approved by the Ministry of Health to conduct kidney transplants.<sup>1236</sup>

The hospital is approved by the Ministry of Health to conduct only kidney transplants, but it actually performs liver, kidney, bone marrow, cornea, stem cell, and other types of transplants.<sup>1237</sup> Its urologic surgery department started conducting kidney transplants in 2000 and has carried out the most of this type in Guizhou Province as of 2007.<sup>1238</sup>


The department has 100 beds, and its number of inpatients stays at around 100. The department currently has 4 chief physicians who are professors and master's advisors, 3 associate chief physicians, 6 attending physicians, and 3 residents. Among them, 5 hold PhDs, and 7 have master's degrees.<sup>1239</sup>


In 2005, the hospital's kidney transplant centre established a tissue typing and drug monitoring laboratory. In 2007, it established an organ transplant laboratory in collaboration with Hannover Medical School in Germany. It also pioneered living-donor kidney transplantation in Guizhou Province in 2007.<sup>1240</sup> The centre has 2 professors, 5 associate professors, 3 with PhDs, and 3 with master's degrees; most have studied kidney transplantation elsewhere.<sup>1241</sup>


Treating liver cancer using transplantation is a signature procedure of its liver surgery department. It has begun to

	<p>perform transplants for end-stage liver disease patients. It performed the first successful emergency liver transplant in Guizhou Province.<sup>1242</sup> It performed a number of liver transplants between 2003 and 2007.</p> <p>The liver surgery department has 12 doctors and 13 nurses, including 5 chief surgeons, 5 associate chief surgeons, 5 personnel with intermediate titles, 3 with master's degrees, and 6 master's advisors. It has 50 beds, including 4 in the ER and one in the ICU; they all have ECG monitoring and rescue equipment.</p>
<p>148.</p> <p><b>First Hospital of Kunming City</b></p> <p>(Affiliated Ganmei Hospital of Kunming Medical University)</p> <p>Regional level liver transplant centre</p>  	<p>This hospital was founded in 1914 and has 240 senior specialists, 18 PhDs, 139 professionals with master's degrees, 6 experts who enjoy special government allowances from the State Council, and 1,100 registered beds.</p> <p>The hospital contains the Yunnan Provincial Liver Transplant Centre and the Kunming Organ Transplant Research Centre.<sup>1243</sup></p> <p>Its hepatobiliary surgery department has one chief surgeon, 2 associate chief surgeons (two of whom hold PhD degrees), and 5 PhD students.<sup>1244</sup></p> <p>Professor Li, the president of the hospital, supervised the first liver transplant in Yunnan Province in 1999. He directed the first partial living-relative-donor liver transplant in 2003 and the first combined liver-kidney transplant in Yunnan Province in 2005. He led the first liver transplant at this hospital in May 2006 and carried out the province's first partial living-relative-donor transplant between adults in July of the same year.<sup>1245</sup></p> <p>Li is also a doctoral advisor and has conducted post-doctorate research at the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine. He is an academic and technological leader among youth and middle-aged groups in Yunnan Province, a member of the Chinese Medical Association Transplant Surgery Committee, Chairman of the Yunnan Medical Association Transplant Committee, and an editor of the <i>Chinese Journal of Transplantation</i> and the <i>Organ Transplantation</i> journal. He has published 66 academic papers, including 4 listed in SCI.<sup>1246</sup></p> <p>Ran Jianghua is the hospital's vice president and vice chairman of the Yunnan Medical Association Organ Transplant Committee. He participated in the province's first liver transplant in October 1999, first combined liver-kidney transplant in April 2001, and first living-donor liver transplant</p>

	<p>in December , 2003. He participated in over 20 liver transplants (including living donors) surgeries annually. He has received more than ten provincial science and technology progress awards and Ministry of Health science and technology achievement awards. He studied liver transplantation at West China Medical University (now West China Medical Centre at Sichuan Medical University). He conducted post-graduate research and studied liver and multi-organ transplantation at University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences (UAMS) and the Nazih Zuhdi Transplant Institute in Oklahoma. He has published more than 160 papers in domestic academic journals, including 70 as the first author and 9 in SCI.<sup>1247</sup></p> <p>The first OPO (Human Organ Procurement Organization) for the Human Liver and Kidney Transplant Centre in western China was established at the hospital on October 11, 2013.<sup>1248</sup></p>
<p>149.</p> <p><b>Yan'an Hospital of Kunming City</b></p> <p>Regional level heart transplant centre</p> 	<p>This hospital was formerly known as Shanghai Yan'an Hospital before it was moved to Kunming in 1970. It is also the Yunnan Cardiovascular Hospital. It has 1,302 registered beds and 13 national-level, 20 provincial-level, and 30 municipal-level experts.<sup>1249</sup> This hospital's heart and great vessels surgery department ranked 13<sup>th</sup> in China on the list of best clinical departments published by the National Medical Data Centre in 2015.<sup>1250</sup></p> <p>Its cardiothoracic surgery department conducted the first heart transplant in Kunming in 2003 and the first combined heart-lung transplant in southwestern China in 2004.<sup>1251</sup> The hospital performed the first combined single lung transplant and congenital heart disease correction surgery in the city in March 2006.<sup>1252</sup> In 2007, the Ministry of Health designated it the "Yunnan Province Heart Transplant Centre."<sup>1253</sup> The hospital began carrying out kidney transplants as a routine operation in 1987.<sup>1254</sup></p> <p>In 2005, this department established the "Yunnan Cardiovascular Hospital-Berlin Heart Centre Technology Collaboration Centre" and began a long-term relationship with the University of Pennsylvania Heart and Vascular Centre and other well-known heart centres. It invited foreign experts for academic exchanges and business tutorials, and sent its key members to domestic and international heart centres to study, conduct research, and attend international academic conferences.<sup>1255</sup> This centre has made over 50 research achievements and published more than 200 professional</p>

	<p>papers in provincial or higher journals (including 4 listed in SCI).<sup>1256</sup></p> <p>Li Yaxiong, the hospital's vice president and director of the heart and great vessels surgery department, mainly engages in surgical treatment of and clinical research for minimally invasive heart surgery and organ transplantation. Li has reached an advanced level in the field of heart-lung transplantation within China.<sup>1257</sup></p> <p>Li performs over 800 cardiovascular surgeries each year. He has studied and conducted research at the Berlin Heart Centre and the University of Pennsylvania. He has led various research projects under the National Natural Science Foundation and National Twelfth Five-Year Plan science and technology programs, received eight municipal and provincial science and technology progress awards, and published over 50 papers in major provincial journals, including 2 listed in SCI. He has mentored over 10 graduate students, trained over 200 people in 30 groups from 15 different hospitals, and helped more than 10 hospitals to perform over 1,000 heart surgeries.<sup>1258</sup></p>
<p>153.</p> <p><b>Shaanxi Provincial People's Hospital</b></p> <p>Regional level kidney transplant centre</p> 	<p>This hospital serves as the Shaanxi Provincial Research Institute of Clinical Medicine and a national institution for clinical drug trials. The hospital has over 500 senior professional staff, 77 of whom are experts who have made outstanding contributions to the province or the country. It has 88 PhD or master's advisors and 714 PhD and master's students. The hospital has 3,000 beds and focuses on liver, kidney, lung, bone marrow, and other types of transplants.<sup>1259</sup></p> <p>Its kidney transplant department has a strong technical force and a positive reputation in northwestern China. It can routinely carry out various operations related to kidney transplantation.<sup>1260</sup> The department has 40 beds.<sup>1261</sup> The transplantation department has a separate 40-bed for renal transplant, which is highly capable and renowned in northwestern China.<sup>1262</sup></p> <p>Luo Yongkang, director of the kidney transplant department and chief physician, has more than ten years' experience in renal transplantation and independently completed over 400 renal transplant operations. He has published more than 10 research articles, and is well known in Northwestern China for renal transplantation.</p>


	<p>Its thoracic surgery department performed the first lung transplant in northwestern China in July 2005. It carries out a variety of transplants targeting end-stage lung diseases.<sup>1263</sup></p> <p>The hospital's hepatobiliary unit has 100 beds, with 4 chief surgeons, 3 deputy chief surgeons, 4 PhDs, 3 in PhD studies, and 6 master's degree holders. The unit actively carries out clinical research and has published more than 70 academic papers, including over 10 listed in SCI and Chinese journal collections. It has undertaken 9 national and provincial-level research programs, and is a teaching hospital for Xi'an Jiaotong University, and Xi'an Medical College; it's also responsible for clinical teaching and basic physician training.<sup>1264</sup></p>
<p>156.</p> <p><b>Gansu Provincial Hospital</b></p> <p>Regional level kidney transplant centre</p> 	<p>This hospital has 3,370 beds and 438 staff with senior professional titles. Its staff includes 15 experts who receive special allowances from the government, 8 “outstanding experts” in Gansu Province, 20 provincial “Leading Talent,” 84 with PhDs, and 639 with master's degrees. The hospital owns the first da Vinci robotic surgical system approved by the National Health and Family Planning Commission for the Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, and Xinjiang autonomous regions.<sup>1265</sup></p> <p>Its urology department was founded in the mid-1950s and has become one of the most important units in the health care system of Gansu Province. Director Shi Baoguang and deputy director Guo Lijun have led their team to achieve an advanced level in the province in kidney transplantation.<sup>1266</sup> In April 2013, the unit carried out the first relative living-donor kidney transplant in the province.<sup>1267</sup> It currently has one doctoral advisor, 4 professors and chief surgeons/physicians, 6 associate chief surgeons/physicians, 4 attending physicians, and 4 residents. Among the medical team, 4 have PhDs and 12 have master's degrees. The department currently has 103 beds.<sup>1268</sup></p> <p>The urology department is a teaching unit for the clinical urologic surgery program of Lanzhou University for doctoral and master's degree students. It also assumes responsibility for the clinical teaching for a few colleges and universities. It has completed a number of research projects and received a number of scientific and technological progress awards. It has published several journal articles and 6 monographs.<sup>1269</sup></p>

	<p>The hospital's president, Chen Yirong, is a member of the Organ Transplantation Committee of the Chinese Medical Association and a PhD advisor. He studied in France and the United States and has a high reputation in China.<sup>1270</sup></p>
<p>157.</p> <p>The First Hospital of Lanzhou University</p> <p>Regional level liver transplant centre</p> 	<p>This hospital has 2,306 beds, 350 staff with senior professional titles, and 9 experts who receive special allowances from the State Council.<sup>1271</sup> It also has 21 doctoral advisors and 75 master's advisors.</p> <p>The hospital's liver transplant centre is housed at the Second Section of General Surgery Department of the First Hospital of Lanzhou University. It has 2 chief surgeons/physicians, 2 professors, and 5 associate chief surgeons/physicians. Among the staff, 7 hold PhDs and 11 have master's degrees.<sup>1272</sup></p> <p>Its liver transplant centre carried out the first liver transplant in the Gansu, Qinghai, and Ningxia regions in 2001. In November 2004, it completed the first secondary liver transplant in the region. In 2006, it established 24 beds for in-patient ward for liver transplant and in November 2006 it was approved as the only liver transplant centre in Gansu province. In December 2006, it completed a combined liver-kidney transplant. In April 2007, it started performing living-donor liver transplants. In 2012, it completed a liver transplant for a patient with situs inversus, an operation rarely attempted worldwide.<sup>1273</sup></p> <p>Professor Li Xun, vice president of the hospital and director of the Organ Transplant Centre is a member of the Organ Transplant Committee of the Chinese Medical Association. He specializes in organ transplants. In 2001, he completed the first liver transplant in Gansu Province, and thereafter he completed 35 liver transplant surgeries. In November 2004, he completed the first "second attempt" liver transplantation in Gansu Province. In 2006, he established the hospital's liver transplant ward. In December 2006, he carried out the department's first combined liver-kidney transplant. In April 2007, he performed its first living-donor liver transplant.<sup>1274</sup></p> <p>In June 2001, Li studied multi-organ transplants in liver, kidney, and other organs at the Tianjin First Central Hospital Organ Transplant Centre. From July to October 2010, he studied living-donor liver transplantation and hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgical techniques in an exchange program at Asan Hospital</p>

	<p>and Shiyan Hospital in Korea. From January to April, he studied liver transplantation and hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgery techniques at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences. He is the current managing editor of the <i>Journal of Organ Donation and Transplantation</i> and on the editorial board of the <i>Practical Organ Transplantation Journal</i>.<sup>1275</sup></p>
<p>158.</p> <p><b>Lanzhou University Second Hospital</b></p> <p>Regional level kidney transplant centre</p>   <p>The staff of hepatobiliary surgery department.</p>	<p>This hospital has 2,200 beds. Its staff includes 13 experts who receive special allowances from the State Council, 3 experts recognized by Ministry of Health for outstanding contributions, 16 doctoral advisors, 125 master's advisors, 50 professors, and 106 associate professors.<sup>1276</sup></p> <p>The liver transplant department has 71 beds and is housed at the First General Surgery Department. It has 3 chief physicians, 4 associate chief physicians, one doctoral advisor, and 3 master's advisors.<sup>1277</sup></p> <p>The director of the hepatobiliary surgery department, Li Yumin, is the president of the Lanzhou University Second Hospital, a member of the Organ Transplantation Society of the Chinese Medical Association, and the deputy director of the Liver Transplantation Group. In 1999, the liver transplant unit established the first liver transplant research team in Gansu Province. In September 2001, it completed the first clinical orthotopic liver transplant in Gansu Province.<sup>1278</sup></p> <p>In 2003, the urologic surgery department conducted the first combined spleen-kidney transplant in northwestern China. The department has outstanding skills, particularly in kidney transplantation.<sup>1279</sup> It has 32 medical personnel, including 3 with senior professional titles, 6 with associate senior titles, 8 PhDs, 6 with master's degrees, and 6 who were trained overseas.<sup>1280</sup></p> <p>Yang Li, director of urology surgery at Lanzhou University Second Hospital and deputy director of Gansu Province urological disease clinical centre, is a top kidney transplant specialist in Asia. He has published 21 academic papers, 9 of which are included in the Science Citation Index.<sup>1281</sup></p> <p>While the hospital is only approved to carry out kidney transplants, but they have in fact carried out various types of organ transplant surgeries and they have complete medical staff to facilitate liver, lung, kidney, spleen, cornea and bone marrow transplantation. According to report on March 9, 2013,</p>

	<p>the hospital obtained five organs from the same donor, and completed lung transplant, liver transplant, two kidney transplants, and cornea transplant. This was the first such case in Gansu province, and the first lung transplant in Gansu.<sup>1282</sup></p> <p>In August 1998, the hospital collaborated with the American Academy of Ophthalmology to establish the "Western China Eye Bank" and began carrying out cornea transplants.<sup>1283</sup> As of that time the hospital had performed over 500 cases of cornea transplants, its website said.</p>
<p>159.</p> <p>Lanzhou General Hospital of Lanzhou Military Region</p> <p>Regional level kidney transplant centre</p> 	<p>This hospital is a large, integrative 3A hospital in northwestern China. It has 606 medical professionals, including 244 with senior titles, one academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, 78 PhDs, and 167 with master's degrees. Twenty experts receive special allowances from the government, 19 have been awarded the "National Star of Medical Technology," and 38 are PhD or master's advisors of eight renowned universities in the country.<sup>1284</sup></p> <p>In 2004, the hospital invested 120 million RMB to build a 20-story surgical care building with 900 beds—the largest in the city of Lanzhou. In 2008, the hospital invested 20 million RMB to renovate the ward for cadres according to modern medical standards. The hospital has 1,300 beds. Each year, it receives 37,000 inpatients, performs 126,000 surgeries, and earns 444 million RMB in revenue.<sup>1285</sup></p> <p>In 1965, the hospital's urologic surgery centre successfully carried out China's first kidney transplant for a patient who had suffered from severe kidney failure for eight years.<sup>1286</sup></p> <p>The levels of medical treatment, scientific research and teaching in the urologic surgery department are at the forefront in both the province and in the country. The department has 47 beds and a transplant immunology lab, which enables it to conduct clinical kidney transplant tissue matching and related testing. The department's medical team includes 2 chief surgeons, 3 associate chief surgeons, 3 attending surgeons, and 3 surgeons, among whom two have PhDs, five have master's degrees, and four have bachelor's degrees. Ten physician specialists are currently pursuing further study in kidney transplantation.<sup>1287</sup></p> <p>Wang Yangmin, director of the urologic surgery department, is a first-level Leading Talent in Gansu Province. He studied at the University of Virginia in 1998, led People's Liberation Army</p>

	<p>research programs for Science and Technology Development during the “Eleventh Five-Year Plan” and “Twelfth Five-Year Plan,” and received six military and provincial science and technology progress awards. He has co-edited several books and published more than 20 academic papers. Wang has conducted both cadaveric and living-donor kidney transplants over the past decade.<sup>1288</sup></p> <p>The hospital’s People’s Liberation Army Blood Disease Centre is the largest blood disease centre in northwestern China. It carried out the first bone marrow transplant in the country. Its scale, technology, and quality of transplantation are at the forefront in northwestern China.<sup>1289</sup> The centre has 150 beds, 15 ultra-clean wards for hematopoietic stem cell and bone marrow transplants, and 18 surgeons, 9 of whom are in senior positions and more than half have master’s or PhD degrees.<sup>1290</sup></p>
<p>161.</p> <p><b>Qinghai University Affiliated Hospital</b></p> <p>Regional level kidney transplant centre</p> 	<p>This is the only hospital affiliated with a university in Qinghai. It has 2,000 open beds and 345 senior personnel. Among them there are 6 provincial chief medical experts, 16 city chief medical experts, 13 PhDs, 12 PhD students, and 171 with master’s degrees.<sup>1291</sup></p> <p>It has successfully developed new techniques for liver, kidney, cornea, hematopoietic stem cell, and other types of transplants.</p> <p>Its urologic surgery department is one of the most capable in the province and has become a key discipline for the hospital, integrating clinical practice, teaching, and scientific research. In 2000, it performed the first kidney transplant in the province.<sup>1292</sup></p> <p>The department has 72 beds and 28 medical staff, including 2 professors/chief physicians, 2 associate professors/associate chief physicians, 11 staff members with intermediate professional titles, a PhD, and 6 with master’s degrees.</p> <p>In 2003, the department undertook a provincial renal allograft research project led by Professor Wang Jian, the department’s director and chief medical expert at the Affiliated Hospital of Qinghai University. He studied as a senior visiting scholar in the urology departments at</p>

	<p>Uppsala University Hospital in Sweden and Kempten Hospital in Germany.<sup>1293</sup></p> <p>The hospital's liver transplantation is a provincial key discipline. It successfully conducted the first allogeneic liver transplant in the Qinghai region.<sup>1294</sup> On August 7, 2000, it became the first in the province to conduct a whole liver transplant, which was also a first in the five northwestern provinces.<sup>1295</sup></p> <p>Its ophthalmology department also carried out the first cornea transplant in the province.<sup>1296</sup></p>
<p>163.</p> <p>Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region People's Hospital</p> <p>Regional level kidney transplant centre</p> 	<p>This is the first affiliated hospital of Northwest University for Nationalities and its First Clinical Medical College. It also serves as a teaching hospital for institutions including the Northern Nationalities University, the Fourth Military Medical University, etc. It has 2,630 open beds, 36 master's advisors, and 430 staff members with PhDs and master's degrees. It has 146 professors and associate professors and 29 experts who enjoy special allowances from the State Council or the autonomous region.<sup>1297</sup></p> <p>The principal activities of its urologic surgery department include kidney transplantation. Currently, the department has 12 professional and technical personnel, among whom 4 have senior titles and 4 have master's degrees.<sup>1298</sup></p> <p>The hospital has sent its core personnel to the United States, Switzerland, Japan, Singapore, and well-known domestic hospitals for further study. Its medical team maintains communication with academic experts in Canada, Japan, and other countries; they have also established technical relationships with the Fourth Military Medical University, Peking University People's Hospital, Fu Wai Hospital of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Chinese People's Liberation Army General Hospital, and other units. In recent years, the hospital has completed over 70 research projects, more than 30 of which have won scientific research achievement awards.<sup>1299</sup></p> <p>The hospital established the Ningxia Eye Hospital in 2005. Its capabilities of cornea transplantation have reached an advanced level in China and have built a good reputation in the region and the five northwestern provinces.<sup>1300</sup> It can perform cornea transplant surgeries for a variety of indications.<sup>1301</sup> This</p>

	<p>eye hospital has over 200 inpatient beds. In 2014, about 150,000 patients visited this hospital. It has 230 medical staff members, including 31 with PhDs and master's degrees, and two who receive special allowances from the State Council. The hospital also has first-class, modern medical equipment domestically and internationally, and ranks among the top in northwestern China.<sup>1302</sup></p> <p>Kidney transplantation is one of the main activities of the urologic surgery department. The department has 12 professional and technical personnel, including four senior personnel and four staff members with master's degrees. In recent years, it has been responsible for three national, provincial, and ministerial-level research projects.<sup>1303</sup> It collaborates with the nephrology department to conduct kidney transplants.<sup>1304</sup> Chief surgeon Gao Pingsheng studied urologic surgery and kidney transplantation in Beijing and other areas.<sup>1305</sup></p>
<p>164.</p> <p><b>Affiliated Hospital of Ningxia Medical University</b></p> <p>Regional level liver and heart transplant centre</p> 	<p>The affiliated hospital of Ningxia Medical University's School of Clinical Medicine. It employs 308 staff members with senior professional titles, 623 with associate senior titles, and 723 with intermediate professional titles. The hospital has 3,233 beds. In recent years, it has achieved "firsts" in the region and reached an advanced level nationwide in liver, kidney, cornea, and hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.<sup>1306</sup></p> <p>The hepatobiliary surgery department currently has 5 master's degree advisors, 6 chief surgeons, one associate chief surgeon, 5 attending physicians, two staff members with PhDs, and 6 with master's degrees. It has 65 inpatient beds.<sup>1307</sup></p> <p>The hospital's organ transplant centre is the only facility in the Ningxia Autonomous Region qualified to conduct liver transplantation. In December 2003, the centre's director, Yu Songning, guided and completed the first orthotopic liver transplant in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. In 2004, he won a Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region Science and Technology Progress Award and a first place Ningxia Medical Science and Technology Award.<sup>1308</sup> One of his published papers indicates that, between September 2003 and March 2005, the hospital had at least six liver donors, all of which came from 19 to 30-year-old males.<sup>1309</sup></p> <p>The urologic surgery department completed the first kidney transplant in Ningxia in 1982. In 2005, it successfully conducted</p>

	<p>a living-donor kidney transplant. The department has 16 physicians, including 5 chief physicians, 7 associate chief physicians, one attending physician, and 3 residents. It has 62 inpatient beds.<sup>1310</sup></p> <p>Since the ophthalmology department completed its first cornea transplant in May 2003,<sup>1311</sup> it has performed such transplants in large numbers. The department has become an eye centre providing medical care, research, and education in the Ningxia area. The department currently has two master's advisors, 14 physicians, and 7 medical technicians, including 6 with senior professional titles and 5 with master's degrees.<sup>1312</sup></p>
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<p>165.</p> <p>People's Hospital of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region</p> <p>Regional level kidney transplant centre</p> 	<p>This is a clinical teaching hospital for Xinjiang Medical University, Shihezi University School of Medicine, and Anhui Medical University. It has one post-doctoral research station, 5 national and autonomous region-level medical centres, and 18 clinical training bases for specialists. With more than 3,000 inpatient beds, the hospital discharges 120,000 patients and performs over 80,000 surgeries each year. The hospital currently has over 5,000 employees, including 800 staff members with PhDs and master's degrees.<sup>1313</sup></p> <p>The hospital has performed heart, lung, and kidney transplants. It has also carried out a number of replantation of severed fingers and autologous peripheral blood stem cell transplantation in lymphoma cases. Its success in the first orthotopic heart transplant in the five northwestern provinces marked a milestone for the hospital in opening up a new field in organ transplantation.<sup>1314</sup></p> <p>The department of hepatobiliary vascular Surgery has 70 inpatient beds and 18 doctors, including 4 chief surgeons (2 master's advisors), 3 associate chief surgeons, an associate chief technician, 7 attending physicians, one resident, and 6 graduate students. The department has performed liver transplants.<sup>1315</sup> Chen Lunjian, associate chief surgeon, trained at the Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery at People's Liberation Army General Hospital (301 Hospital) between June 2006 and June 2007 and another time in March 2012. He has engaged in clinical liver transplantation for a long time.<sup>1316</sup></p>
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The hospital's Urology Centre has many professors and experts, including Wang Qing, Wen Bin, and Xiami Siding. Their profiles indicated kidney transplantation as their main specialty.<sup>1317</sup> According to the Xinjiang News on November 6<sup>th</sup>, 2015, the hospital started performing kidney transplants 20 years ago and was one of the earliest to do so in Xinjiang.<sup>1318</sup>

On March 4<sup>th</sup>, 2003, its department of cardiac surgery performed its first orthotopic cardiac allograft.<sup>1319</sup> The department has 60 inpatient beds, 14 ICU beds, and two upper-class operating rooms. The department currently has 13 doctors, including 2 chief surgeons, 2 associate chief surgeons, 4 attending physicians, and a master's advisor.<sup>1320</sup>

The department of ophthalmology specializes in cornea transplantation. It has 60 inpatient beds, 3 master's degree advisors, 4 chief physicians, 2 associate chief physicians, 6 intermediate-level medical staff members, 7 staff members with master's degrees, and 2 PhD students.

The hospital serves as a teaching hospital for several medical colleges in Xinjiang. It extensively cooperates and maintains good relationships with Peking University People's Hospital, Beijing Tongren Hospital, Beijing Union Hospital, Beijing Navy General Hospital, Beijing Armed Police General Hospital, Fudan University in Shanghai, Tianjin Eye Hospital, Guangzhou First People's Hospital, the Shenzhen Eye Centre, etc.<sup>1321</sup>

In March 2003, the Department of Thoracic Surgery performed its first allogeneic single lung transplant.<sup>1322</sup> It currently has 35 inpatient beds and 9 surgeons, including 2 chief surgeons and 2 associate chief surgeons, and 7 members holding master's degrees.<sup>1323</sup>

## Chapter Six: Other Types of Transplant Centre

### UNAPPROVED TRANSPLANT HOSPITALS

Before the Ministry of Health implemented its new permit system in 2007, the total transplant volume of many medium and small transplant institutions comprised 80% of the total in China. The large transplant centres made up the other 20%. Some of these smaller-scale institutions had significant transplant volumes.

Despite not having been granted approval by the Ministry of Health under the new system, many of these facilities have not halted their transplant activities. Compared to the large hospitals, these smaller institutions have more flexibility to obtain living organ sources through various channels. In addition, several dozen unapproved military and armed police hospitals face no restrictions and are performing organ transplants as usual, because they control abundant supplies of living organ sources.

### 405 LARGE-SCALE NON-APPROVED HOSPITALS (MOSTLY 3A-CLASSIFIED)

The majority of 405 institutions in this category Class 3 Grade A hospitals. They have been involved in organ transplants but did not receive permits from the Ministry of Health in 2007. This category includes 56 military and armed police transplant hospitals and 349 civilian transplant hospitals.<sup>1324</sup> This category also includes some district, township, and even lower-level hospitals that have high transplant volumes.

#### *Hunan Provincial People's Hospital*



Rendering: Hunan Provincial People's Hospital

On April 28, 2006, Hunan Provincial People's Hospital made an announcement in several local newspapers, including the *Xiaoxiang Morning News*, that the hospital was offering 10 liver and 10 kidney transplants free-

of-charge.<sup>1325</sup> The story provoked questions about the source of these organs. The newspaper later modified its story to say that the “living kidney donors were from patients’ relatives.”

The hospital’s hepatobiliary surgery department claims to be one of China’s pioneers in hepatobiliary disease treatment.<sup>1326</sup> Established in 1983, it has grown to 268 beds and nearly 200 medical personnel. It integrates medical practice, teaching and research and serves as a national base for continuing medical education. This hospital was founded in 2000 and formally established a postdoctoral mobile station in 2008. In 2009, it established collaborative centres for hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgery with the U.S. and France. In 2010, the hospital released information indicating that it had over 10,000 outpatient visits and 6,000 inpatients annually.

Although not approved by the Ministry of Health for transplants, Hunan Provincial People’s Hospital’s organ transplant centre completed the first orthotopic liver transplant (the most common type of liver transplant) in Hunan Province.<sup>1327</sup> It also maintains a provincial record for the longest survival time after liver transplantation. The hospital currently performs a variety of routine liver and kidney transplant surgeries. In 2005, it introduced liver transplants for patients with advanced cirrhosis.

Both the former and current vice president of the hospital, Professor Li Zhuori and Jiangbo are experts in liver and kidney transplantation.

### *Yunnan Kidney Disease Hospital*



*Photo: Yunnan Kunming Kidney Disease Hospital*<sup>1328</sup>

**Yunnan Kunming Kidney Disease Hospital** claims to be a first-class hospital specializing in kidney and liver transplantation in Yunnan province with approximately 100 beds, all in standard and deluxe rooms.<sup>1329</sup> The hospital has attracted “patients from over ten countries and regions, including Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, Australia, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Vietnam.”<sup>1330</sup>

As one of the Top 100 Private Hospitals in China with over 110 staff members,<sup>1331</sup> the hospital has both national-level technical experts and a professional nursing team. Xia Huisheng, an organ transplant pioneer, was an honorary president of this hospital. The well-known transplant expert Gao Wei formerly served as its president in charge of

technology. Gao was a professor at Zhujiang Hospital affiliated with Southern Medical University, formerly the First Military Medical University.<sup>1332</sup> Gao is listed as one of five doctors/authors of a research paper that includes 1,537 kidney transplants.<sup>1333</sup>

The hospital later hired Guan Delin, former vice president of the First Affiliated Hospital of Tsinghua University, director of its Urology Centre and deputy director of the Beijing Organ Transplant Centre, as honorary president. His student, Li Guobin, acts as the vice president and director of kidney transplant department.<sup>1334</sup> Guan Delin's personal webpage states that he had experience in over 2,700 kidney transplants and dozens of combined transplants.<sup>1335</sup>

## *Dongguan (Humen) Taiping People's Hospital*



Although this township hospital<sup>1336</sup> was not included in the list of approved transplant centres issued by the Ministry of Health in 2007, it had performed over 3,000 kidney transplants as of 2007.<sup>1337</sup> In the first three months of 2006, this hospital performed over 300 kidney transplants.<sup>1338</sup>

The Taiping People's Hospital hired Professor Gao Wei, originally from Zhujiang Hospital of Southern Medical University as its director. Gao was a State Council expert who earned a special allowance. He was on the editorial board of the journal *Organ Transplantation in China* and a member of the China Dialysis Transplantation Society. He also served part-time as the vice president of the Yunnan Kidney Disease Hospital. In exchange for helping several hospitals in Kunming to develop their kidney transplant centres and providing them with specialty support, the Taiping hospital obtained many living organ sources from Kunming.<sup>1339</sup>

Most of the other doctors at the People's Hospital were also professors retired from Zhujiang Hospital, affiliated hospital of the First Military Medical University. Among this group, Li Jie had participated in more than 4,000 kidney transplants and over 50 liver transplants, and presided over at least 500 kidney transplant as of 2010.<sup>1340</sup>

The hospital actively recruited patients from Southeast Asia. On January 9, 2004, *Min Sheng Daily News* reported, "Transplant tourist groups from Taiwan 'land' [in Dongguan] every month. Taiping People's Hospital in Dongguan City in Guangdong Province is one of the receiving hospitals, which is well-known for kidney

transplants.” The report stated that the hospital had “performed kidney transplants for 425 patients from more than 10 countries and regions, such as Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam, Hong Kong and Taiwan.”<sup>1341</sup>

Below is the experience of a 52-year-old Singaporean businessman who received his kidney transplant there in February 2004:<sup>1342</sup>

“In late February 2004, by the arrangements of my friend and a local nephropathy authority, my blood tests report was sent to Taiping Hospital by fax on February 28. Four days later, I was notified that they had found a matching kidney source, which could be transplanted immediately.”

“On March 1, it took me two hours and a half to reach the Taiping Hospital. Its kidney transplant department was located on 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> floors. The ward was a large suite, with a living room and kitchenette. On March 5, two days after I arrived, I received the transplant surgery performed by Professor Gaowei. I had stayed in Intensive Care Unit ward for five days, and I moved to the normal ward on the sixth day. Color TV, video player ... the ward had everything that I expected, just like a four to five-star hotel. Four restaurants arranged by the hospital would deliver the meals I ordered to my ward. Since there was a business centre, it was easy for me to receive and send emails, faxes and phone calls. Everything was very convenient.”

### *Xi'an High-Tech District Hospital*



*Photos and renderings: Xi'an High-Tech District Hospital*<sup>1343</sup>

Xi'an High-Tech District Hospital is a joint venture with a British hospital management company. Its organ transplant centre was established in 2003. Although this Class 3 Grade B hospital has not been approved by the Ministry of Health for transplants, its chief expert is Shi Bingyi, an expert from Beijing's People's Liberation Army No. 309 Hospital. This Xi'an hospital has also attracted a large number of patients from foreign countries.

In the first two years after its establishment, it had already performed more than 500 kidney transplants. The Centre's deputy director, Fan Yuhui, said that the hospital had a large organ donor pool to enable quick matching. It ensured short times for transplants, the main reason it attracted many overseas transplant brokers.<sup>1344</sup>

The hospital claimed that during its startup phase, "No matter how hot or cold the weather, 4 to 5 people squeezed into a run-down van to extract organs from donors," and "7 to 8 transplants were performed over a period of one day and night."<sup>1345</sup>

### *Guangzhou Economic and Technology Development Zone Hospital*



*Guangzhou Economic and Technology Development Zone Hospital*<sup>1346</sup>

This Guangzhou hospital is a Class 2 facility in the Guangzhou economic development zone. As of September, 2006, its former deputy director of organ transplant, Lin Minzhuan had personally performed over 2,000 kidney transplants.<sup>1347</sup> Professor Lin holds a PhD in medicine and advises master's students. He was formerly the director of Zhujiang Hospital Organ Transplantation and Blood Purification Centre of the First Military Medical University, the former of Southern Medical University.<sup>1348</sup>

Our analysis of hospitals indicates that, before the Ministry of Health released "Interim Regulations on the Management of Human Organ Transplant Clinical Applications," the total volume of organ transplants conducted by a huge number of small and medium-sized transplant centres was not less than that of the large transplant centres. Once live organ harvesting became the norm, then, as long as an institution could procure organs, it would seize every opportunity to make money, regardless of approval by the authorities. In particular, the military and armed police hospitals felt unrestricted by the regulations and have continued to perform transplant operations even after 2007. Some small facilities were able to sustain their operations by building good relationships with military hospitals, large transplant centres, well-known experts, and the judicial system.

## 161 MEDIUM-SCALE AND “ALTERNATIVE” TRANSPLANT CENTRES

This category of 161 medium-scale transplant institutions includes 55 Class 3 Grade B hospitals and 106 Class 2 hospitals, as well as a few smaller ones that also conduct organ transplants. The medium-sized hospitals’ transplant centres usually perform more kidney transplants, which have lower technical requirements than liver transplants.

Many unqualified specialist hospitals, including those of Chinese medicine, maternity, forensics, occupational diseases, and other unrelated disciplines have tried to find ways to cash in on organ transplants despite not having the expertise or facilities to do so.

### Kunming Forensic Hospital

Kunming Forensic Hospital was the first designated forensic hospital in Yunnan Province.<sup>1349</sup> It was also one of the earliest research and development facilities to research “deaths induced by drug injection.”<sup>1350</sup> This hospital also has a kidney transplant centre. In cooperation with Taiping People’s Hospital in Dongguan City, between 2001 and 2008, it completed thousands of solid organ tissue typing operations<sup>1351</sup> and 1,537 kidney transplants.<sup>1352</sup>



In December 2006, *Gao Yuan Magazine* reported that a college student who needed a kidney transplant had received an invitation on May 18, 2006 for a free kidney transplant from this hospital. On May 29, the Hospital president Wang Jun welcomed this student in person, and chief surgeon Gao Wei performed the transplant.<sup>1353</sup>

The hospital’s website stated, “Nephrology is the first pillar of this forensic hospital. It mainly performs kidney transplants. Due to abundant kidney sources, it performs the majority of organ transplant surgeries in the province of Yunnan.”<sup>1354</sup>

### Gongyi City Chinese Medicine Hospital

**Gongyi City Chinese Medicine Hospital** is located in Gongyi County of Zhengzhou City, Henan Province. Established in 1982, it was formerly a small hospital specializing in developing medical technology based on traditional Chinese herbal medicine.<sup>1355</sup> It is now a Class 2 hospital.



It established a kidney transplant centre in 2001 that could carry out 8 kidney transplants in one day.<sup>1356</sup> By 2006, Li Hongdao, director of the urology centre, had performed over 500 kidney transplants. On average, he conducted over 80 transplants per year from 2001 to 2006.

## Weifang Ren De Hospital

**Weifang Ren De hospital** is located in Weifang City's High-Tech Industry Development Zone in Shandong Province. It is a private hospital originally staffed by just over 20 people in 1995. Its official website has been removed. However, an archived hospital webpage dated December 23, 2007 states that Weifang Ren De Hospital is a blood purification and kidney transplant-based urology hospital, ranking among the top in Shandong province in the field of kidney transplants.<sup>1357</sup> It has engaged in specialty collaboration with the Affiliated Hospital of Capital Medical University in Beijing and took the lead in HLA typing in Shandong province. In the five years between 1999 and 2004, the hospital completed thousands of tissue matches for organ transplants.<sup>1358</sup>



The hospital's president, Liu Zongjian, previously worked in the Weifang People's Hospital's urology department. Liu left to establish Ren De Hospital in 1995. The hospital brought in advanced management experience from the University of Pittsburgh Thomas E. Starzl Transplantation Institute in the U.S. As of 2007, it had performed kidney transplants for nearly 10 years.<sup>1359</sup>

Li Dayue joined Ren De Hospital in 2001 as director of surgery. He performed over 300 kidney transplant surgeries in three years.<sup>1360</sup> He then moved to Qidu Hospital, a maternity and child care hospital located in Zibo City,<sup>1361</sup> where he was again in charge of an organ transplantation and blood purification centre.

Around the 2006 Chinese New Year, Ren De Hospital charged 65,000 RMB for transplant surgery, including 30,000 RMB for the kidney source. The fee for the kidney source later rose to 50,000 RMB.<sup>1362</sup> The physicians claimed that all of the donors they used were young and healthy.

Dr. Cui said, "Don't underestimate this small hospital. We dedicate ourselves to specializing in this [organ transplantation]. I believe we have the largest source of kidneys in Shandong Province and perform the most [transplants]. We obtain our kidneys from sources throughout the country. The kidneys leave the [donor's] body in less than 24 hours. The quality is absolutely assured. Our hospital president obtains the [kidneys] himself and performs the surgeries personally."

## CORNEA TRANSPLANT CENTRES

We observed across the transplant hospitals surveyed that the hospitals performed a wide variety of transplants: kidney, liver, heart, lung, spleen, adrenal glands, pancreas, combined liver-kidney, combined pancreas-kidney, heart-lung, heart-kidney, small intestine, liver-pancreas-duodenum, pancreas-duodenum-kidney, liver-pancreas, liver-small intestine, pancreas-kidney, parathyroid, thyroid-parathyroid-thymus, abdominal organ cluster, all 7 abdominal organs, and eight large full abdominal organs. The list includes 23 kinds of single-organ and multi-organ transplants, including cornea, bone marrow, testicular, bone, skin (including facial), hair, larynx, and many other types of tissue transplants.

Compared to large organ transplants, cornea transplants have less technical requirements, much lower costs, and huge market demand. Many medical institutions are performing large volumes of cornea transplants. In addition to large hospitals' ophthalmology departments and many eye hospitals, occupational diseases hospitals, traditional Chinese medicine hospitals, and others also took part in cornea transplants in large volumes. We list a few examples below.

### Zhongshan Ophthalmic Centre

Chen Jiaqi, director of the Zhongshan University Ophthalmic Centre, founder of the China Eye Bank, and director of the Eye Bank of Guangdong Province, said in an interview with *People's Daily* on June 7, 2012<sup>1363</sup> that according to his estimation, China needs to perform at least 300,000 to 400,000 cornea transplants each year to meet the needs of patients. However, "of the 20 eye banks nationwide, almost all are empty," because there are no national guidelines on centralized cornea donation, restrictions on their use, or reception of gifts from foreign eye banks.

The hospital's website stated that the hospital had performed more than 40,000 cornea transplants and ocular surgeries.<sup>1364</sup> Its total number of surgeries and volume per year ranked first in the country.

### Ophthalmic Hospital Affiliated with the First Hospital of Harbin Medical University

This hospital was one of the earliest in the field of cornea transplantation. It claims to be among the most advanced in the country and the leader in the province. It hosts the Heilongjiang Provincial Eye Bank. The hospital currently has more than 180 professional and technical personnel, including more than 90 doctors and 94 nurses and technicians, among whom 51 have senior titles, 56 have intermediate titles, 39 have doctoral degrees, and 42 have master's degrees. The hospital has 229 beds, treats 190,000 patients, and conducts more than 10,000 surgeries each year.<sup>1365</sup>

The dean of the Eye Hospital is Professor Liu Ping. He also serves as the director of the Eye Bank of Heilongjiang Province and director of the Key Laboratory of Eye Centre of the Harbin Medical University. He led the formation of the eye bank and developed multiple technological innovations in cornea transplantation and preservation, which put the hospital in a leading position in this field domestically.<sup>1366</sup>

The Eye Bank was established in 1999 but received only one donation in the five years after it opened. Liu Ping said, "We have to find alternative sources of corneas to use for our transplants."

In recent years, Liu has received funds for three projects under the National Natural Science Foundation—one under the national Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2006-2010), one under the Department of International Cooperation, and eight provincial research projects. He has also published six books and more than 200 papers in core journals at home and abroad, including 30 Science Citation Index papers.

### **Weifang Medical College Hospital Eye Centre: 9,000 Cornea Transplants Since 1991**

According to the Centre's website,<sup>1367</sup> the hospital established China's first formal eye bank in 1979 and had carried out nearly 10,000 cornea transplant surgeries by April 2014. The hospital thanked the relevant government departments in actively supporting, cooperating, and broadening the sources of cornea donors. According to the doctors' paper, between July 1984 and December 1990, the hospital had only 898 cases (1,139 eyes) of outpatient registration appointments for cornea transplantation.<sup>1368</sup> Thus, the other 9,000 or so transplants were carried out in or after 1991.

### **Shandong Weifang Eye Hospital: Thousands of Cornea Transplants Since 1999**

This hospital's website claimed to have a formal eye bank approved by the Health Department of Shandong Province in 2007.<sup>1369</sup> Since it performed its first cornea transplant in 1999, it has carried out thousands of cornea transplants. The Centre has a number of experts, including Zhang Shaobin, who has independently completed a few thousand cornea transplants of various types.<sup>1370</sup> The hospital's website also states that its eye bank provides patients with ample cornea sources.

### **Shandong Eye Institute: Over 10,000 Cornea Transplants by One Doctor**

This facility carries out a large number of cornea transplants. Multiple media reported that the director of the institute, Zhang Lixin, had performed over 10,000 cornea transplants by April 2008.<sup>1371</sup>

In June 2006, a patient's family member wrote to the *Minghui.org* website,<sup>1372</sup> "I have a relative who was referred to the Shandong Eye Institute by the Third People's Hospital of Dalian. The cornea transplant surgery was performed on the third day of admission. There are many young doctors working in that hospital for patients from all over the country. Beds are rarely vacant, and doctors are very busy. They need to do more than a dozen transplants every day."

### **General Hospital of Shenyang Military Command Claimed Largest Eye Bank in Northeast**

The General Hospital of Shenyang Military *Command* is one of the largest military hospitals in China. Not only are its kidney and liver transplant centres well-known in China, but the hospital is also well-known for its ophthalmology department, which has the largest eye bank in the People's Liberation Army and in northeastern China.<sup>1373</sup> This hospital leads the northeastern region in cornea transplant volume. It is known as the only hospital in the region with readily available corneas for transplant patients at any given time.

### **No. 463 Hospital of Shenyang Military Command Biggest in Northeast**

No. 463 Hospital is the location of the Liaoning Province Red Cross Eye Bank. It claims to be the biggest cornea transplant centre in the northeastern region and have the richest source of highest-quality corneas. At least six of its doctors are involved in cornea transplants.<sup>1374</sup>

### **First Hospital of China Medical University in Shenyang**

The First Hospital of China Medical University, located in Shenyang, Liaoning Province, also performs cornea transplants on a large scale.

Its ophthalmology centre spreads over 4,000 square meters. It has six standardized operating rooms and 62 beds. Its outpatient capacity reaches over 60,000 per year. The hospital performs over 2,500 surgeries annually. It has 59 professional and technical personnel, including 15 with senior titles, 10 with intermediate titles, and 17 residents.<sup>1375</sup>

Its former director of the cornea centre, Hong Jing, was also the director of the Eye Bank of China Medical University from 2002 to March 2006. She joined the centre as a master's student in 1990<sup>1376</sup> and started to perform cornea transplants in 1996. In 10 years, she conducted over 1,140 cornea transplant of various types.<sup>1377</sup> The centre's website claimed that it performed 2,000 cornea transplants between 1996 and 2012, a number incommensurate with the hospital's other figures.

### **Sujiatun Thrombosis Hospital: One Doctor Extracted 2,000 Corneas in Two Years**

A woman using the pseudonym Annie in 2006 stated that her ex-husband worked at this hospital as a surgeon and, between October 2001 and October 2003, removed 2,000 corneas from living Falun Gong practitioners.<sup>1378</sup> This hospital is 30 kilometers away from the General Hospital of Shenyang Military Command.

### **Non-Transplant-Related Specialty Hospitals Also Performing Cornea Transplants**

Even hospitals of non-transplant-related specialties, such as occupational diseases hospitals and traditional Chinese medicine hospitals, are performing cornea transplants. For example, a doctoral thesis from the Henan Provincial Occupational Diseases Hospital claimed that, between 2003 and 2007, the cornea donors they used were young adults who had suffered sudden deaths.<sup>1379</sup> Between 2000 and 2001, the cornea donors used by the Jiangsu Province Jintan City Chinese Medicine Hospital were also young adults who had suffered sudden deaths; cornea procurement was completed within two hours.<sup>1380</sup>

In general, the scale of cornea transplantation in mainland China is at least that of liver and kidney transplants.

## Chapter Seven: Volume Indicators

One can tell that an elephant is huge not just by looking at its body parts. There are many other indicators – from the size of its footprints, to the amount of food it eats, to the amount of underbrush it crushes.

Similarly with the Chinese transplant industry, its mammoth size, far larger than the official figure of 10,000 a year, can be detected not just by looking cumulatively at the many individual hospitals engaged in transplants, but also by looking at a wide variety of other indicators of volume. This chapter does that.

### 1. PROFESSIONAL STATEMENTS

He Xiaoshun, a member of the Expert Committee of the Human Organ Donation Commission and vice president of the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, stated to the *Southern Weekly* in March 2010, “The year 2000 was a watershed for the organ transplant industry in China...the number of liver transplants in 2000 reached 10 times that of 1999; in 2005, the number tripled further [since 2000].”<sup>1381</sup>

China officially acknowledged 118 liver transplants in 1999. According to He Xiaoshun, the number in 2000 was 10 times higher; by 2005, the annual number had tripled to 5,192. However, this was just the beginning of the rapid growth, when liver and kidney transplants became a routine operation throughout the country.

On May 11, 2011, Wu Mengchao, president of the Affiliated Eastern Hepatobiliary Surgery Hospital of the Second Military Medical University and “father of hepatobiliary surgery in China,”<sup>1382</sup> claimed in an interview with *Sina* that, “in terms of liver transplants, our quantity has been the largest in the world. The quality and result are also good. We have caught up with international standards.”<sup>1383</sup> About 6,000 liver transplants are performed in the U.S. each year.<sup>1384</sup> As set out elsewhere in this report, Tianjin’s Oriental Organ Transplant Center’s annual volume alone surpassed the annual number of liver transplants in the U.S.

In January 2015, Huang Jiefu told CCTV, “I would like to quote the words of the World Health Organization that China has undertaken such a path in six to seven years whereas other developed countries building up their organ donation and transplant framework took dozens of years.”<sup>1385</sup>

### 2. MEDIA REPORTS

In the previous chapters we cited a number of Chinese media reports as sources of evidence about transplant volumes in individual hospitals. These media reports are significant beyond the information contained in them.

Outside China, in countries with a free media, information in the media is not much different from information found elsewhere. What is relevant is the information which is contained in the media.

In China, it is not like that, because everything in the media escapes either censorship or self censorship. A media story in China is not just the information contained in it. It is also a statement that the Party wants this published, or has allowed it to be published or that the author and medium both think that the Party would not mind its being published.

What is true of the media is also, in one sense, true of hospital websites and research publications. Nothing gets posted or published without the approval or implied consent of the Party. Nonetheless, the media are subject to especial Party scrutiny.

The Government of China General Administration of Press and Publication (GAPP) focusses specifically on the print news media and books. The State Administration of Radio, Film and Television (SARFT) focuses on radio, TV, film and internet broadcasts. When something comes out in the media, the fact that it has survived this scrutiny means something.

The media stories about organ transplant volumes are a bit like the phone call admissions. The medium which reports the story, like the person being called, is oblivious to what in fact is being admitted.

The media stories are snippets of information about high transplant volumes. They are, in effect, mindless admissions or concessions by the Party/State that the volume of transplants is a lot higher than the official Party line of 10,000 a year. We reproduce below some of these media stories.

## *Sina*

In November 2011, *Sina Global News* reported that Wuhan, a major city in central China, is said to be China's largest organ transplant centre. Among its hospitals, Tongji Hospital of Huazhong University of Science & Technology is the most well-known; it's also one of China's first and most authoritative hospitals for living kidney transplants. It conducts thousands of kidney transplants each year and has China's largest pool of kidney recipients.<sup>1386</sup>

## *Asia Times*

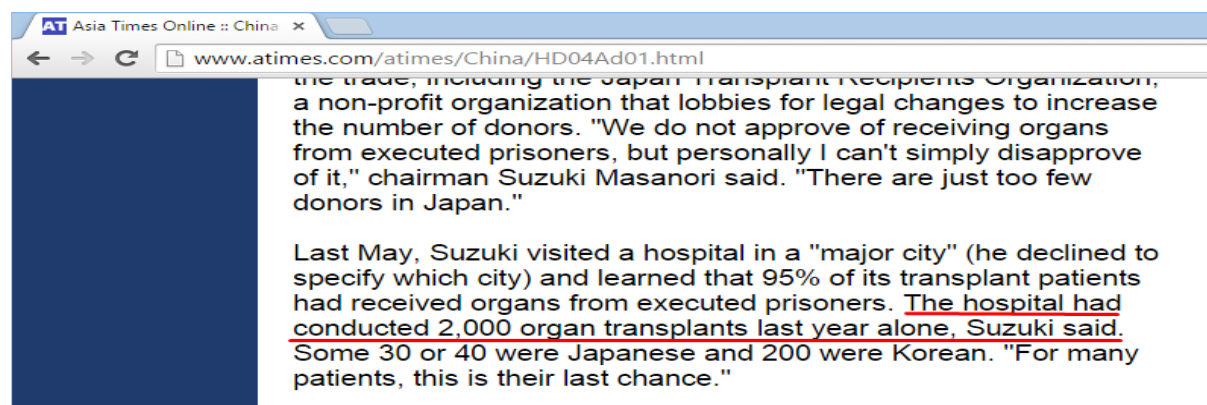


Figure 7.1: Screenshot of *Asia Times* webpage dated April 2006

On April 4, 2006, *Asia Times* published a report entitled “Japanese flock to China for organ transplants.” The report states that Mr. Suzuki, chairman of the Japan Transplant Recipients Organization, discovered that a hospital in a major city in China conducted 2,000 organ transplants last year [2005] alone. Among the recipients, 30 to 40 were Japanese, and 200 were Korean.<sup>1387</sup>

## *China Economic Weekly*

In September 2013, Zhu Jiye, director of the Organ Transplant Institute of Peking University and the Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery of Peking University People’s Hospital told *China Economic Weekly* that “most of our nation’s organ transplants come from executed prisoners. Our hospital conducted 4,000 liver and kidney transplant operations within a particular year, and all of the organs are from prisoners sentenced to death.”<sup>1388</sup>

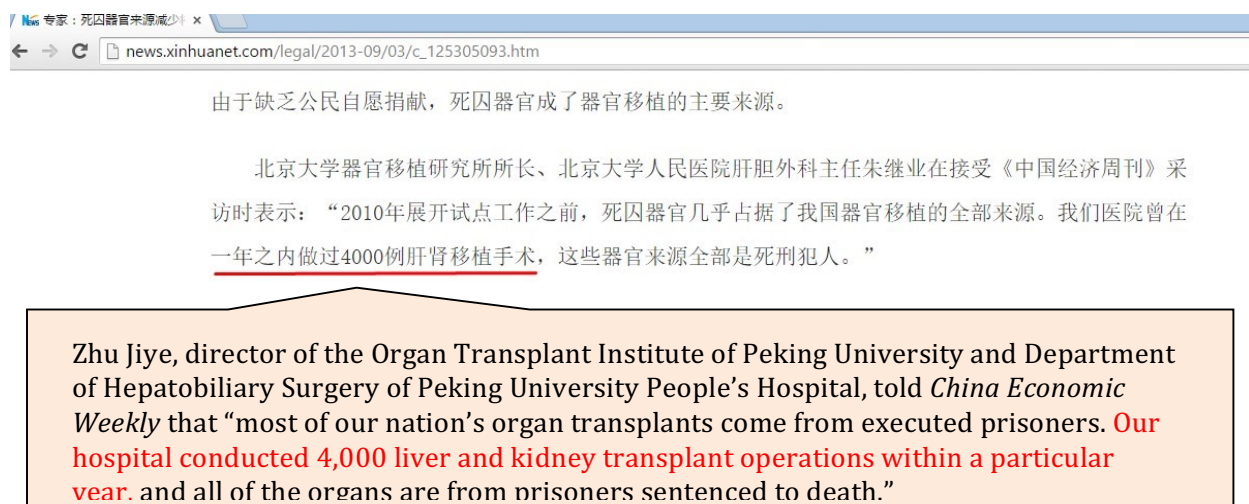


Figure 7.2: Screenshot of a reprinted article posted in September 2013 on people.com, which hosts China Economic Weekly

## *Radio Free Asia (RFA)*

On August 18, 2014, *Radio Free Asia* quoted Ms. Lin, a vice president of a large company who attended the 2014 World Transplant Congress, said, “I talked to a liver transplant expert from mainland China and was told that his hospital had conducted 100 liver transplants within 3 months. This hospital wasn’t even in a big city. Assuming there’re 50 such transplant centres, there’d be 18,000 liver transplants in a year.”<sup>1389</sup>

## China Times

According to a report by *China Times* on May 1, 2006, two large Taiwan companies invested in the construction of Xiamen Changgeng Hospital, which was scheduled to become operational by the end of that year (2006). This hospital would focus on organ transplants. A Taiwanese businessman told the media that a Class 3 hospital in Zhangzhou, a city neighboring Xiamen, in Fujian Province, conducted at least 3,000 kidney transplants annually.<sup>1390</sup> At least a quarter of the kidney recipients were from Taiwan. Calculating by the market price of \$1 to 2 million NTD (New Taiwan Dollar) per kidney transplant, Changgeng Hospital would have a promising future by focusing on organ transplants.

## First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University: “Tens of Thousands” of Transplants

On celebrating the 100 Anniversaries of the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University, a report was posted on the news website of Xinkuai Paper.<sup>1391</sup> The report stated that tens of thousands of patients had accepted liver or kidney transplants at its organ transplant center.



Figure 7.3: Snapshot of the news of the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University

### 3. HOSPITAL REPORTS ON VOLUME

Over the past decade, the Chinese authorities have not released the annual volume of each hospital and only claimed that 10,000 to 20,000 organ transplants are performed each year. In addition, it has actively removed data previously published on individual hospital websites. However, even from the data scattered on the websites, it is obvious that this number would be easily surpassed by just a few hospitals and individuals.

One should keep in mind that many of these published figures are likely deflated, as hospitals attempt to cover up the true volume of transplants being performed (see section IV: Cover-Up).

#### *Case Study: An Unlikely Surgeon at a Prolific Research Institute*

Nanjing General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command has the earliest Military Nephrology Research Institute that is often seen as the “Mayo Clinic of China”. It was prioritized by the Central Military Commission<sup>1392</sup> and was the first transplant center in China.<sup>1393</sup>

Li Leishi, a member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering and an internist by training, became the director of the hospital’s transplant center. In 2008, when he was 82 years old and had cancer surgery, he said, “In the past, I myself used to do 120 kidney transplants per year. Now I only do 70 cases.”<sup>1394</sup>

Li also said, “Because we are a research institute, we don’t do too many surgeries.”<sup>1395</sup> This statement appears to be accurate, at least in comparison to the other 40+ military transplant centers that concentrate more on operations. Yet, during an “Interview with Academician Li Leishi” on *China Military Online*,<sup>1396</sup> Li told a story of disciplining three doctors after a medical accident in 2001. One of them was a chief surgeon, and they had been performing “hundreds of kidney transplants a year.”<sup>1397</sup>

The institution had close to 30 specialists before 2001. Eleven chief surgeons and six associate chief surgeons carried out kidney transplants.<sup>1398</sup> If the three doctors Li mentioned had been performing hundreds of kidney transplants a year, then the seventeen chief and associate chief surgeons would collectively have conducted well over thousands each year. In that case, how many transplants has the hospital performed in the past 15+ years?

Li Leishi was not the oldest of China’s active transplant doctors. Academician Wu Mengchao, China’s Father of Hepatobiliary Surgery and president of the Eastern Hepatobiliary Hospital affiliated with the Second Military Medical University, averaged 200 surgeries per year even at age 89. As of 2010, Wu had presided over 14,000 liver surgeries, including 9,300 hepatectomies,<sup>1399</sup> the remaining 4,000+ surgeries remain unidentified and are likely to be liver transplants.

#### *Case Study: A More Operation-Oriented Hospital*

The People’s Liberation Army Organ Transplant Center at No. 309 Hospital once completed 12 kidney transplants overnight.<sup>1400</sup> We list several well-known transplant doctors:

- Shi Bingyi had completed at least 2,130 kidney transplants, 380 liver transplants, and many heart, lung, pancreas, small intestine, and multi-organ transplants by 2011.<sup>1401</sup>
- Director Qian Yeyong of the transplant surgery department had also performed over 2,000 kidney transplants and many multi-organ transplants by 2013.<sup>1402</sup>
- Cai Ming has completed about 1,000 kidney transplants, 100 liver transplants, and several hundred organ procurement surgeries.<sup>1403</sup>

This transplant center has 231 medical and research personnel. It had 316 beds in 2010 and 393 beds in 2012,<sup>1404</sup> though its website now says 330 beds. Its bed utilization reportedly leads that of similar military organizations. Even without taking into account deflation of published transplant volumes, its total number of transplants performed is staggering.

### *Other Notable Institutions and Individuals*

Tan Jianming, vice president of **Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command**, has led more than 4,200 kidney transplants as of 2014. Tan was previously also part-time director of the Urology and Transplantation Department at Shanghai Jiaotong University's First People's Hospital and its Shanghai Organ Transplant Center.<sup>1405</sup>

**Shanghai Changzheng Hospital**, affiliated with the Second Military Medical University, hosts two prolific doctors: Zhu Youhua, who is considered a leader in the People's Liberation Army on kidney transplantation, had completed 3,680 kidney transplants by 2010.<sup>1406</sup>

Fu Yaowen, the founder of the **First Hospital of Jilin University's** kidney transplantation program and blood purification center, had completed 3,000 kidney transplants as of April 2009.<sup>1407</sup>

The **First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University** has 8 chief and associate chief transplant surgeons (including two focusing on liver transplants), including Professor Zheng Keli, who has led more than 3,000 kidney transplants.<sup>1408</sup>

In a paper published in 2004, Yu Lixin, the director of the transplant department at **Nanfang Hospital of Southern Medical University**, stated that the hospital had conducted 2,123 kidney transplants as of November 2001. The hospital consistently ranks second in the nation for the volume of kidney transplants performed.<sup>1409</sup>

One particularly prolific institution is **Xinqiao Hospital**, affiliated with the Third Military Medical University. Its Renal Diseases Research Center claimed that it had "conducted 2,590 kidney transplants by 2002 ... and once performed 24 kidney transplants in one day."<sup>1410</sup>

According to an introduction published by sohu.com on Aug 3, 2005, Guan Delin at **Beijing Huaxin Hospital (First Affiliated Hospital of Tsinghua University)** had experience in "over 2,700 kidney transplants, over 40 kidney transplants from relative donors, and close to 20 combined kidney-pancreas transplants."<sup>1411</sup>

**The Guangdong No.2 Provincial People's Hospital's** organ transplant department was established in 1999. Its director Liu Dong had personally participated in more than 2,000 kidney and liver transplant surgeries as of 2015.<sup>1412</sup>

Deputy director Wu Jiaqing stated that, prior to August 3, 2006, the department had “more than 10 organ transplant surgeries every day,” and that “around August 2006, patients from 8-9 countries came to the hospital for organ transplants, including from Singapore, Cambodia, and France.”<sup>1413</sup>

**The Navy General Hospital** in Beijing “has helped thousands of end-stage liver cancer patients gain a second life through liver transplantation.”<sup>1414</sup>

Professor Wang Hongwei, director of the kidney transplant department at the **Second Hospital of Shandong University**, has participated in nearly 2,000 kidney transplants over the course of 20 years. He led his team once completed 10 kidney transplants in one day.<sup>1415</sup> Deputy director Tian Chuan participated in nearly 1,000 kidney transplants.

At **Ruikang Hospital** in Guangxi, Gu Xinwei, director of the transplant department, participated in 2,000 kidney transplants, over 200 liver transplants, and over 20 liver-kidney and multi-visceral transplants.<sup>1416</sup> Lin Minzhuan, chief surgeon and guest professor at the hospital, has personally participated in close to 2,000 kidney transplants in 19 years.<sup>1417</sup>

The web page of He Xiaozhou, the president of the **First People's Hospital of Changzhou**, claims that he had personally led the department in conducting more than 1,700 kidney transplants.<sup>1418</sup>

Some hospitals evidently had access to abundant organ sources. For example, the People's Liberation Army **No. 458 Hospital** (The Air Force Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command) had abundant cornea supplies that could not only provide for itself but also enable it to supply other hospitals. On May 15, 2011, the director of the ophthalmology department, Jing Lianxi, visited Purei Eye Hospital in Shanghai and promised to provide Purei with a stable supply of high-quality cornea transplant material.<sup>1419</sup>

## 4. AN ENDLESS SUPPLY OF ORGANS

### *a) Multiple Transplants for the Same Patient*

We have seen many instances in which multiple donor organs were procured for the same patient, either due to organ rejection or as spares. These cases include even third and fourth transplants and eight spare organs procured for the same patient.

In 2006, a chief surgeon named Wang Guangce published a study analyzing 50 kidney re-transplant cases at the **First Affiliated Hospital of Henan University of Traditional Chinese Medicine**.<sup>1420</sup> Among the 50 cases, 46 were second transplants, 3 were third transplants, and one was a fourth transplant for the same patient. Five of the cases were orthotopic re-transplants within 10 days of the original transplant, and the duration between transplants and re-transplants ranged between 2 hours and 8 years. This indicates that, in 5 such cases, a second kidney was found and transplanted within 10 days. In at least one case, another kidney was found within 2 hours. Some transplants took the lives of 3-4 people.

In mainland China, it is not unusual to perform several transplant attempts for the same patient if the initial attempt is not successful. Every year, there are numerous cases where two, three, or even four transplant operations are performed for the same patient.

For example, Shen Zhongyang at the Tianjin Orient Transplant Center performed two separate liver transplants for the movie star Fu Biao. Surgeon Zhu Tongyu at Zhongshan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University performed kidney transplantation for the fourth time for the same patient.

Shen Zhongyang stated that among its patients, the number of cases for his center to conduct secondary transplants for patients accounted for 10% to 20% of the total amount, due to improper handling or operation.<sup>1421</sup>

In April 2006, Huang Jiefu announced publicly at the National Liver Transplantation Symposium, "Due to donor quality issues, mishandling during surgery, or other reasons, the number of secondary liver transplants increased in China. Strengthening and standardizing management of organ transplantation has become a top priority."<sup>1422</sup>

### Eight Kidneys for One Patient

Tan Jianming, vice president of the **Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command**, was reported to have completed more than 4,200 kidney transplants as of 2014.<sup>1423</sup> Among his patients was a 35-year old male at Shanghai General Hospital in September 2003. In two weeks, Tan was able to acquire 4 kidneys and blood samples, but none of them matched (the authors speculate that the donors' locations made it impractical to perform cross-matching before excising the donor kidneys). Later, in March 2004, Tan managed to obtain 4 more kidneys in a row for the same patient, the last of which matched successfully. Thus, 8 "donor" kidneys were excised for just one patient. On one occasion, a doctor showed the patient a 20+ page list of available donors and reassured him that many on the list would be suitable for him, and that he would receive a kidney if he continued to wait.<sup>1424</sup>

### Two Spare Liver Donors Prepared for Demonstration

According to the *Chinese Nurse* magazine, on September 28, 2005, Huang Jiefu, then-Deputy Minister of Health, accompanied Luo Gan, Secretary of the central Political and Legal Affairs Committee (Political and Legal Affairs Committee) and member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, to attend the 50th anniversary celebration for the establishment of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region.

There, Huang Jiefu performed a liver transplant for a local Communist Party official, at **The First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University**.<sup>1425</sup> He first planned to conduct an allogeneic transplant, for which a donor liver had been made available. Upon inspecting the patient's body cavity, Huang found that an autologous transplant would be suitable. Nevertheless, he procured two spare livers for his demonstration—one from the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University in Guangzhou, and another from the Liver Treatment Center of Chongqing Southwest Hospital, which is affiliated with the Third Military Medical University.

Within a few hours, each hospital had managed to find a donor with the “same blood type and genetic loci.” The next evening, those spare livers from both Chongqing and Guangzhou arrived in Xinjiang. Huang began the operation at 7 p.m. the next day and proceeded until the following morning at 10 a.m. After 24 hours of observation, Huang announced that the operation was successful and that the two spare livers were no longer needed. Because cold ischemia time for livers is limited to 15 hours,<sup>1426</sup> the ‘spare livers’ could only have been two living people waiting to be harvested; more than 60 hours had passed between procurement of the livers and the completion of the autologous transplant.

### *b) Multiple Transplants Conducted Simultaneously*

On March 14, 2006 *Guangzhou Daily* reported: Recently, in the operation room of **the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University**, the reporter witnessed 5 liver and 6 kidney transplants being conducted simultaneously... At its height, this center performed 19 kidney transplants in one day. The record has been set for 6 liver transplants and one multi organ transplant in one day.<sup>1427</sup>

**Xinqiao Hospital, affiliated with the Third Military Medical University in Chongqing**, once carried out 24 kidney transplants in one day, and conducted 2,590 kidney transplants by 2002.<sup>1428</sup>

On December 1, 2008, *Qilu Evening News* reported that **the General Hospital of Jinan Military Command** was capable of performing 6 kidney transplants simultaneously. It set a national record of performing 16 kidney transplants within 24 hours. Its annual transplant volume has ranked among the nation's top 10 for 10 consecutive years.<sup>1429</sup>

The Liver Transplant Center at **West China Hospital** has five full sets of imported liver transplant equipment, allowing five liver transplant operations to be performed simultaneously.<sup>1430</sup> The Center once performed seven liver transplants in one day, setting a national record.<sup>1431</sup>

On February 18, 2014, sixteen doctors of the Hepatology Center at **Fuzhou General Hospital of the Nanjing Military Command** simultaneously carried out five liver transplants within seventeen hours.<sup>1432</sup> This center claimed that it had performed “the first, most, and best liver transplants in Fujian Province.”

According to the website of **Xiangya Hospital of Central South University**, on May 26, 2005 it completed one liver, 6 kidney, and 8 cornea transplants.<sup>1433</sup> On September 3, 2005, it performed 7 heart, liver, and kidney transplants.<sup>1434</sup> On April 28, 2006, the organ transplant center conducted 17 transplants in one day, including 7 advanced-stage uremic patients simultaneously. On the same day, it also completed two liver transplants and 8 cornea transplants.<sup>1435</sup>

**No. 474 Hospital of Lanzhou Military Command** established its Organ Transplantation Blood Purification Center, which can carry out 12 kidney transplants at once.<sup>1436</sup>

As early as in 2006, the president of **Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University**, Huang Zufu, said in an interview, “Our hospital once performed 2 liver and 5 kidney transplants at the same time. We already have the ability to do 6 or 7 transplant surgeries at the same time.”<sup>1437</sup>

The organ transplant center at **the First Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University** once completed 7 transplants in one day, including 3 orthotopic liver and 4 kidney transplants.<sup>1438</sup>

On January 17, 2006, **Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command** simultaneously carried out three liver transplants.<sup>1439</sup> On February 18, 2014, sixteen doctors completed five liver transplants within seventeen hours.<sup>1440</sup>

**No. 181 Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command** performed 8 transplant surgeries on December 30, 2012 alone, including heart, lung, kidney, liver, cornea, and islet cell transplants.<sup>1441</sup>

**Beijing Chaoyang Hospital** reportedly conducted 21 transplant surgeries within one day around 2000-2001.<sup>1442</sup>

The founder of the transplant center at **the Second People's Hospital of Shanxi**, Wu Xiaotong, often spends 12 hours a day performing transplant surgeries, one after another. In August 2006, the center recorded over 100 patients waiting for transplants at any given time. On August 15 alone, the center conducted 11 kidney transplants.<sup>1443</sup>

At **Wuxi People's Hospital**, Chen Jingyu, "the No. 1 Lung Transplant Surgeon in China," often completed four or five lung transplants a day.<sup>1444</sup>

The Cardiovascular Surgery Department and Organ Transplant Center at **Union Hospital of Huazhong University of Science and Technology** set a national record of completing four heart transplants simultaneously on the same day.<sup>1445</sup>

At **Shenzhen Sun Yat-sen Cardiovascular Hospital** on September 30, 2003, chief surgeon Ji Shangyi and Yang Jian'an completed two heart transplants in six hours, taking turns as lead surgeon.<sup>1446</sup>

"Come as quickly as possible. There were 5 transplants last night and 6 more transplants scheduled for tonight. There are some scheduled for next week as well," said the director of the urologic surgery department at **the General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command** in the morning of April 21, 2006. This was in response to a WOIPFG investigator assuming the identity of a transplant patient inquiring about a kidney transplant over the phone.<sup>1447</sup>

### *c) Short Waiting Times for Organs*

In countries with advanced healthcare capabilities and well-organized organ donation systems, patients usually wait many months or even years for a donor organ to become available.<sup>1448</sup> Yet, in China, where organ donation is culturally taboo and there is no effective organ donation system as of yet, patients can find matching organs whenever needed, suggesting that there is a large number of readily available organ sources waiting to be matched to patients.

In November 2013, an article published in the Chinese state-affiliated *Phoenix Weekly* highlighted the growth of organ tourism to China within the past decade, and how organs are supplied on-demand and matched

quickly, with no waiting time. The article also stated that the number of transplants performed in China exceeded that in the U.S.



Figure 7.4 Original article (since removed) on the Phoenix website (left); Archived article (right)

The article has since been deleted from its original website,<sup>1449</sup> but we have saved an archived version.

The abundance of organs available was also reflected on the website of Changhai Hospital affiliated with Second Military Medical University, which promoted its kidney transplantation as follows in 2008:<sup>1450</sup>

- Rapid recovery after surgery with high-quality kidneys
- Short waiting time for transplantation due to an abundant supply of kidney sources
- Low cost, with an average hospitalization fee of 50,000 RMB

This webpage is no longer accessible, though an archived version from 2008 exists. The hospital has deleted most pages under its organ transplant center and left only two expert profiles. Very little information remains.

### Limiting Factors in Transplant Volume

In 2009, the median waiting time for kidney transplants was 3.6 years in the U.S.<sup>1451</sup> In the U.K., the median wait for an adult kidney was 995 days during 2002-2006 and 1,191 days during 2005-2009.<sup>1452</sup>

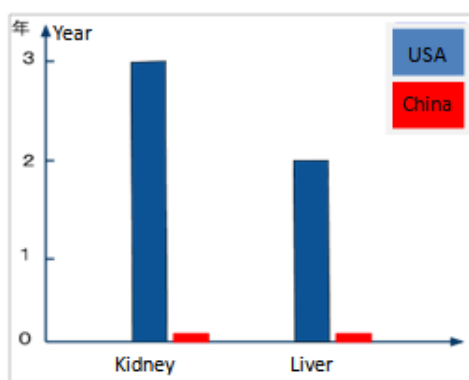


Figure 7.5: A comparison of the waiting time for kidney (left) and liver (right) transplants in China (red) vs. the United States (blue)



Figure 7.6: The application form of liver transplant in Shanghai Changzheng Hospital

In China, it was common before March 2006 (when organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners was first reported internationally) that quite a few Chinese hospital websites offered to guarantee to find a living liver and kidney donor within two weeks. Some hospitals even claimed that they had ready donors available.

Shanghai Changzheng Hospital's organ transplant department claimed on its application form for liver transplants in 2006 that the average waiting time for liver transplantation was one week,<sup>1453</sup> and that the shortest waiting time was 4 hours.<sup>1454</sup> Between 2003 and 2006, the hospital had performed 120 emergency liver transplants. Within the last 9 days of April 2005, this hospital completed 16 liver transplants and 15 kidney transplants.<sup>1455</sup>

Emergency liver transplants are performed on patients who require a transplant operation within 72 hours. Outside of China, finding donor organs for such emergency transplants is nearly impossible. According to the China Liver Transplant Registry's 2006 Annual Report,<sup>1456</sup> among the 8,486 liver transplants performed in 29 facilities in China, 4,331 were labeled as either emergency or elective. Emergency transplants comprised 1,150 (26.6%) of the labeled cases.

An academic paper published by Zheng Shusen, director of the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University, stated that the hospital had performed 46 emergency liver transplants between January 2000 and December 2004. All patients underwent transplants within 72 hours.<sup>1457</sup>

In the afternoon of February 14, 2014, Jiangxi Provincial People's Hospital consecutively performed one liver and two kidney transplants. The liver transplant patient was transferred from another hospital in a hepatic coma for an

emergency transplant. The surgery began immediately after this patient was transferred to this hospital, indicating that the hospital has readily available liver sources.

On September 4, 2012, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University performed a second heart transplant on the same patient, a rare surgery in the world and the second case in China. The donor heart matching and all other surgery preparation were completed in 4 days.<sup>1458</sup>

*Hebei Daily* reported that, on April 7, 2011, vice president Liu Su of the Second Hospital of Hebei Medical University led his expert group to perform a heart transplant for 13-year-old Hua Jiale.<sup>1459</sup> The hospital found a matching child donor for the patient in a week. The report made no mention of the child "donor." This case cannot be explained by the sourcing of organs from executed prisoners.

The *Shenyang Evening News* reported on October 19, 2003 that on October 17, a woman in Shenyang, who had acute severe hepatitis and liver failure after consuming alcohol, received an emergency liver transplant at the organ transplant department of the First Hospital of China Medical University. The entire liver transplant process took six hours. This case shows the existence of ready donors waiting.<sup>1460</sup>

On January 28, 2002, People's Liberation Army No. 281 Hospital of Beijing Military Command undertook seven cadaveric renal allografts. One patient experienced a renal arterial embolization seven days after surgery, on February 4, 2002. The next day, the patient was administered a "transplant nephrectomy and in situ re-transplantation." In other words, the wait time for the second transplant, including organ sourcing and tissue matching, took only one day.<sup>1461</sup>

At one point, this hospital performed the most kidney transplants in the Beijing Military Command and in Hebei Province.<sup>1462</sup> As of 2007, it has performed 6 to 9 simultaneous kidney transplants on 28 occasions.<sup>1463</sup>

Some other hospitals also guaranteed to provide a second source within a week as a backup. For example, the First Affiliated Hospital of Chinese Medical University, Institute of Transplantation, China International Transplantation Network Assistance Center said that if a fatty liver or other anomalies are found during removal of the source organ, the recipient's surgery would be canceled. The Center would offer the patient priority in finding another organ and schedule the surgery within a week.<sup>1464</sup>

An article from the *New Culture* newspaper in Changchun City published on March 4, 2006 reported that The Second Hospital of Jilin University was able to find a heart donor for a patient named Xie Baoshi within one day and performed the transplant surgery for him the next day. It took the first team of doctors just 1.5 hours to get the heart from the donor 100 km away. Another team waiting at the Jilin hospital successfully transplanted that heart into the recipient 1.5 hours later.<sup>1465</sup>

On May 30, 2014, Nanjing First Hospital performed two heart transplants simultaneously. According to a *people.cn* report on June 23, 2014, two patients surnamed Zhang and Li received notice at the same time on May 30 that donor hearts were available. The hospital's vice president Chen Xin decided that the two heart transplant surgeries would proceed simultaneously. That afternoon, the two patients entered operating rooms at the same time. It took half an hour to transport the donor hearts to the First Hospital. After Chen Xin "installed" a new heart for the first patient, he immediately "installed" a different heart for the second patient. The whole process took over two hours.<sup>1466</sup>

In early September 2014, the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University carried out liver transplants for two male patients on the same day, one of whom needed only one day to achieve a successful match. The patients' family paid 600,000 RMB in cash, and the surgery was done the next day.<sup>1467</sup>

## *d) All types of transplants*

### **Complete Types of Transplants Performed**

Our survey of 165 hospitals from Chapters Two to Six showed that the vast majority of hospitals have expanded into multiple types of transplants beyond the ones for they have received permits from the Ministry of Health. Currently, the Ministry issues permits for six types of solid organ transplants (kidney, liver, heart, lung, pancreas, and small intestine); cell and tissue transplants do not require permits.

The most varied example is Peking University Third Hospital, which carried out transplants of heart, lung, cornea, stem cell, bone marrow, vascular grafts, and hair, besides organ transplants approved for liver, kidney, pancreas, and small intestine transplants—eleven types in total, not including multi-organ transplants.

Sun Yat-sen Hospital of Xiamen University is approved for only heart transplants, but it also performs nine other types of transplants: kidney, liver, pancreas, spleen, lung, heart-lung, small intestine, islet cell, cornea, and bone marrow.

Wuxi People's Hospital is approved for only lung transplants but also carries out eight other types—kidney, liver, heart, pancreas, cornea, stem cell, bone marrow, and vascular grafts.

Below, we list the types of transplants that these hospitals have claimed to perform on their websites, in media reports, etc. These types do not include combined organ transplants.

### Approved Transplant Types vs. Actual Types Performed (1 of 3)

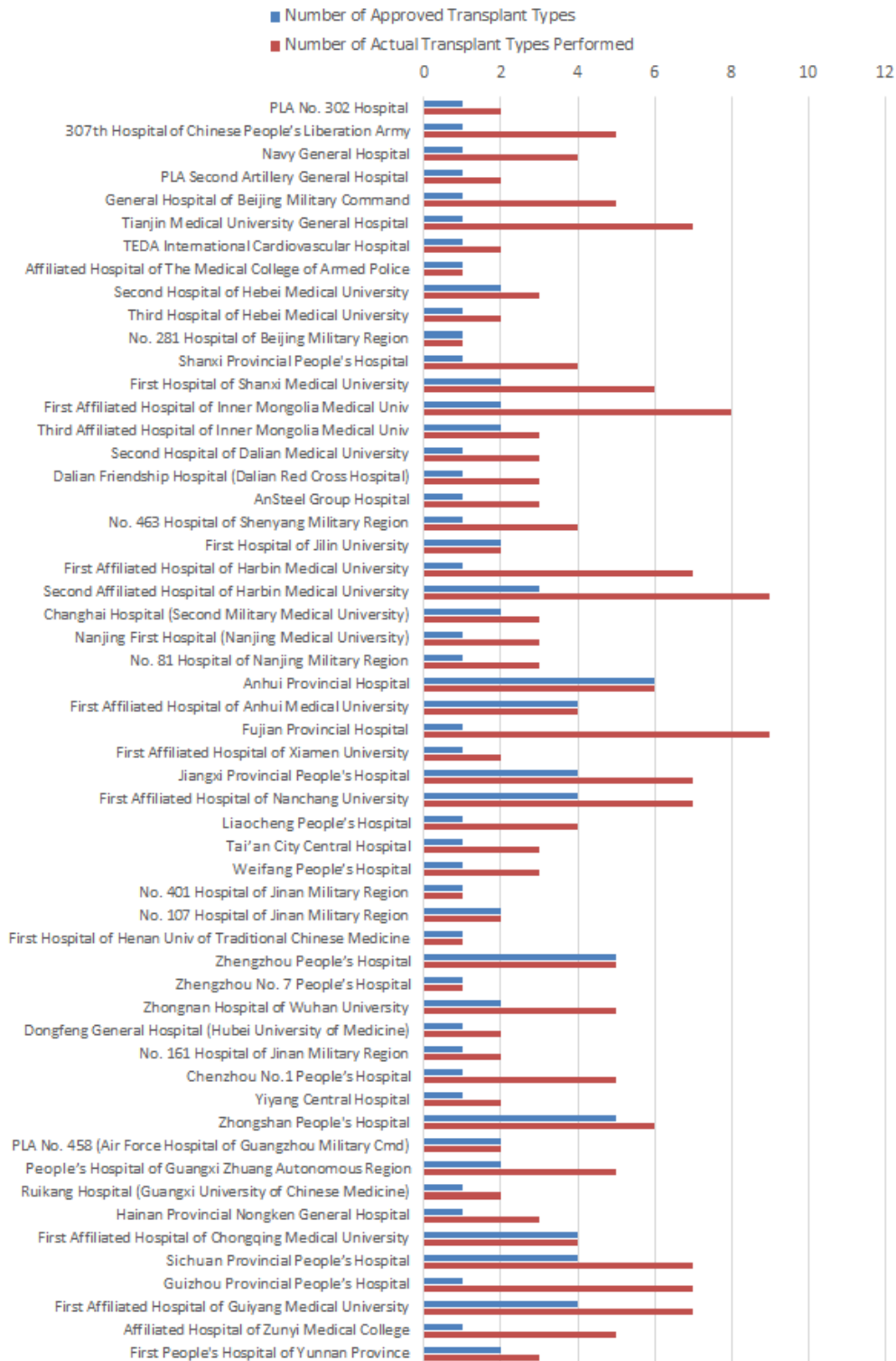
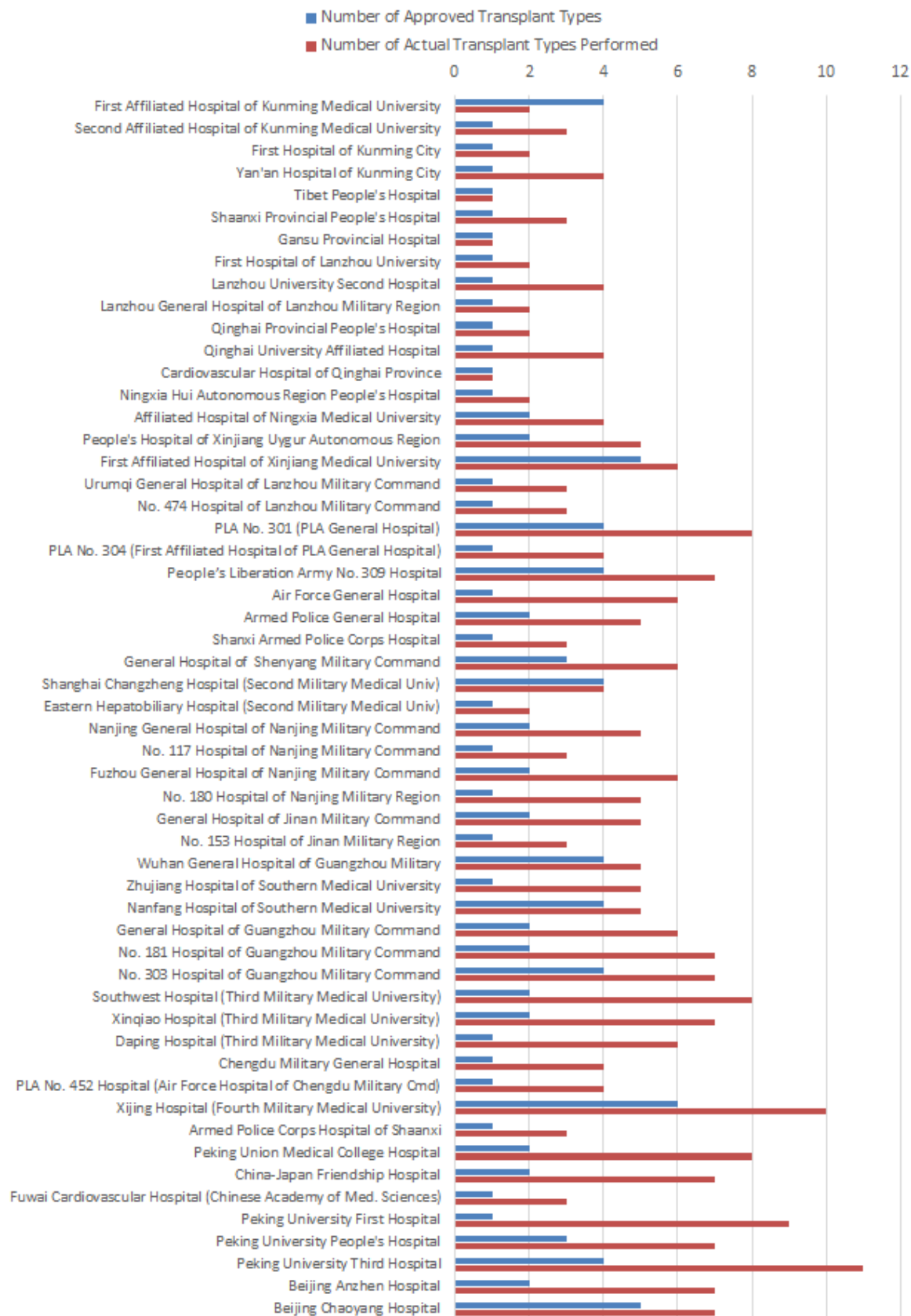
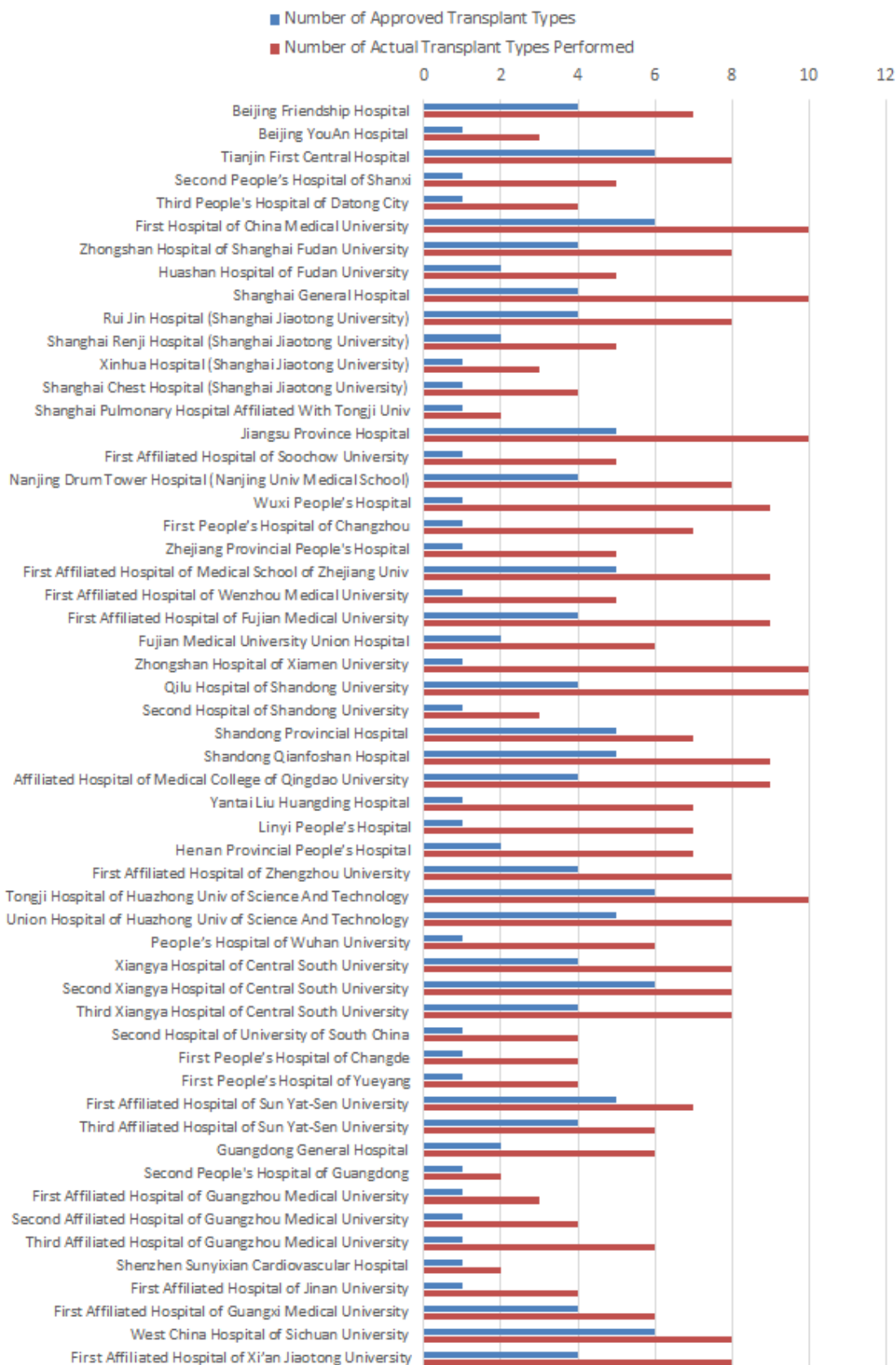


Figure 7.7: Actual Transplant Types Performed in 164 Permitted Hospitals

## Approved Transplant Types vs. Actual Types Performed (2 of 3)



### Approved Transplant Types vs. Actual Types Performed (3 of 3)



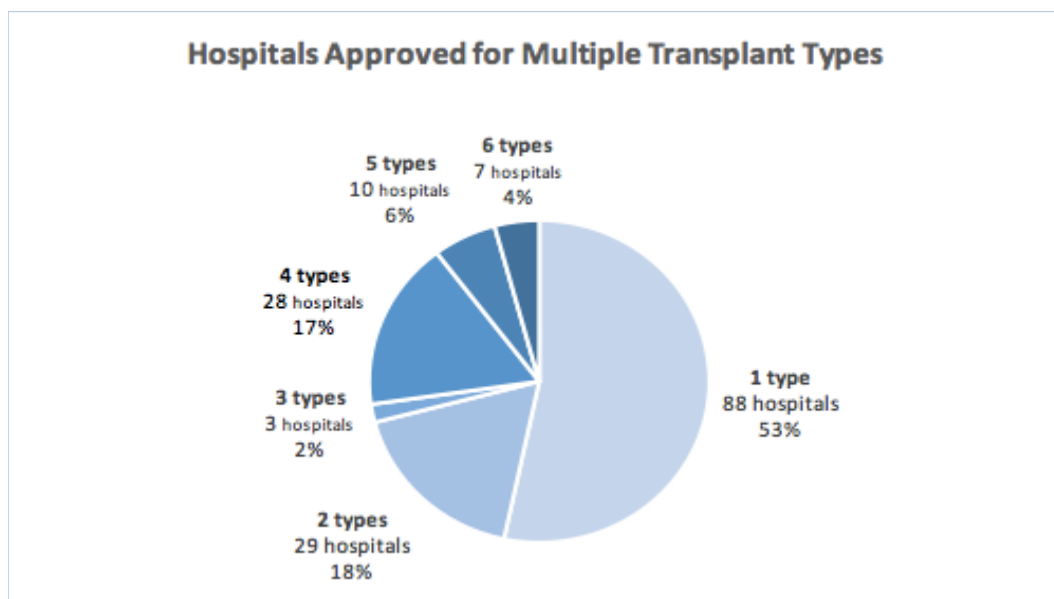


Figure 7.8: Number of hospitals approved by the Ministry of Health to carry out multiple types of transplants

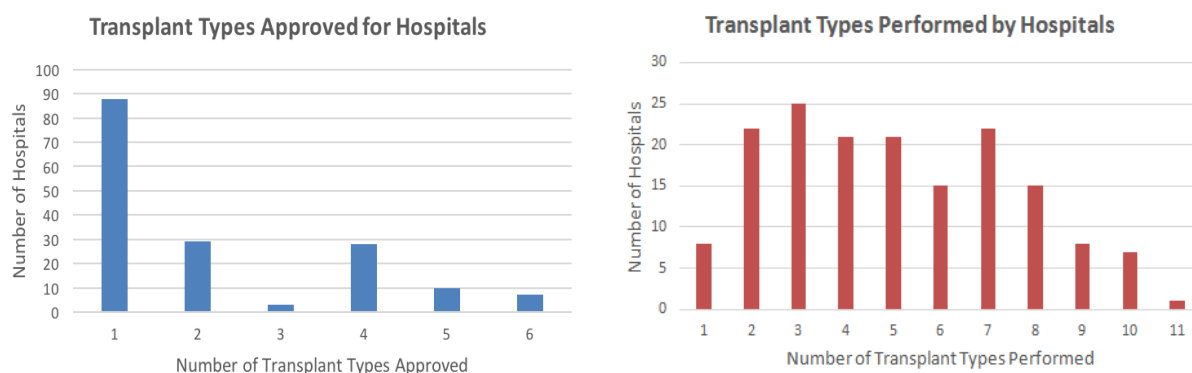


Figure 7.9: Number of hospitals carrying out multiple transplant types

### e) Experience of Transplant Patients

The short waiting times, quality of organs, and low fees in China attracted transplant patients from all over the world.

Below are individual accounts of foreign patients who traveled to China solely to receive organ transplants. These cases all featured fast availability of organs (most within a month) upon contacting a broker, as well as short hospitalization times (1-2 weeks for kidney transplants and 2-3 weeks for liver transplants). The hospitals either did not state the sources of donor organs or, when asked, said they came from executed prisoners.

### Japanese Businessman: “It Was So Fast I Was Scared”

When a native Japanese Hokamura Kenichiro’s kidneys failed, he waited over four years for a transplant before going online to check out rumors of organs for sale.<sup>1468</sup>

He was astonished by just how easy it was. Ten days after contacting a Japanese broker in China in February, he was lying on an operating table in a Shanghai hospital receiving a new kidney. A doctor had only examined him that morning. “It was so fast I was scared,” he says.

The price was 6.8 million yen (about US\$80,000). “It was cheap”, says Hokamura.

Hokamura is one of hundreds of well-off Japanese who have recently made the trip to China for kidney, liver or heart transplants, drawn by the availability of cheap, healthy organs and rapidly improving medical facilities along the east coast of the mainland. The so-called ‘transplant tourism’ trade is also attracting a growing number of Koreans, Americans and other nationals.

His broker has helped more than 100 Japanese make the trip to China for transplants since 2004, and the trade is growing.

Hokamura negotiated the deal through a Japanese broker in Shenyang that operates under the name of the China International Organ Transplant Center which maintains a professional website with detailed information about their services for donors in English, Japanese, Korean and Russian. The website, <http://en.zoukiishoku.com/list/link.htm> (accessed April 2, 2006) provides the following information on the sources of organs:

If you send your personal data to this center by e-mail or fax and accept the necessary body examination in Shenyang, China in order to assure a suitable donor, it may take only one month to receive a liver transplantation, the maximum waiting time being two months. As for the kidney transplantation, it may take one week to find a suitable donor, the maximum time being one month.” The source of the organs, however, is not specified.

This is a cover story of ‘Japanese Flock to China for Organ Transplants’ posted on *The Asia-Pacific Journal* on April 2, 2006.

### Firsthand Accounts

Below, we give several firsthand accounts of international patients who travelled to mainland China for organ transplants.<sup>1469</sup> (To protect the identities of organ recipients, their real names have been removed.)

### Delegation of Nine Patients Receiving Transplants Together

In January 2001, Mr. L expressed a wish to go to China for an organ transplant and had his blood drawn. About four to five days later, Mr. L received a phone call from the clinic that a matching kidney had been located in China, and that he could start to prepare for his trip. Mr. L hesitated at first and wondered how a matching organ could be found so swiftly. After discussing with his family members, he decided to go anyway.

On February 1, 2001, Mr. L's delegation of nine patients (5 male and 4 female) went together to Taiping Hospital of Dongyuan for organ transplants. After paying \$130,000 HKD, Mr. L received a kidney transplant two days later, together with four other patients from southeast Asia. All 13 transplants (for the group of nine and the group of four) were finished within two days. Mr. L was hospitalized for seven days before returning home. Some patients were hospitalized for 14 days.

Mr. L did not know which doctor operated on him, and no one mentioned the source of the organ. Mr. L suggested that hospitals in mainland China were participating in organ trafficking.

Notes:

**Mr. L:** male, age 57, blood type O, chronic renal failure

Taiping People's Hospital of Dongguan (in Humen District, Dongguan City, Guangdong Province) was not a military hospital. However, Wei Gao, the chief physician of the transplant department, was also a professor of and chief physician at the Zhujiang Research Institute of the First Military Medical University.<sup>1470</sup> Some other responsible people of this transplant department were also from military hospitals. Military hospitals or doctors could easily obtain organs.

### **Patient Not Psychologically Prepared for Such a Quick Match**

**Ms. Rou. Z.:** blood type B, age in her forties, from Asia.

Ms. Rou. Z. was diagnosed as with chronic renal insufficiency in May 2000. After undergoing kidney dialysis, Ms. Rou Z. was recommended to go to mainland China for a kidney transplant.

On May 11, 2001, the broker obtained her health record and was told to stay at home to wait for further notice.

Approximately two weeks later, Ms. Rou. Z. was notified that a matched organ source had been located and she could go to China for the transplant. Not psychologically prepared for a matching organ to be found so quickly, she passed on this opportunity. After two weeks, the broker called again, saying that another matching organ had been found. This time, Ms. Rou. Z agreed to travel to mainland China for the transplant, and an operation was scheduled in late June.

A group of seven patients went to China together for organ transplant. Each was asked to bring \$200,000 HKD.

The broker received the patients at the airport on June 25, 2001 and took them on a two-hour bus ride to Humen, Dongguan City. They were admitted on the same day to the Taiping People's Hospital in Dongyuan and given various exams.

On the same day (June 25, 2001), a hospital staff member collected \$140,000 to \$150,000 HKD from each patient. Simplistic receipts were handed out. Patients with blood type O and those above 60 years old had to pay an extra \$20,000 HKD. The entire transplant center was headed by Professor Wei Gao, but Ms. Rou.Z. did not know who her surgeon was.

All seven recipients had their kidney transplants done the next day (June 26, 2001). Three operating rooms were used simultaneously. Spinal anesthesia was applied. Ms. Rou. Z. was sent into the operating room at approximately 8:00 p.m., and the operation was completed at midnight. Ms. Rou. Z. was told that she received a HLA 4 matched organ.

Other patients who received a transplant on the same day included an Indonesian, a French Chinese, and a local Chinese. Surgeon Xu Jiahua had told them earlier that as long as a patient had received kidney dialysis within the hospital for five years, the patient could get a free kidney transplant.

The seven patients stayed in the hospital for seven days and return home on July 3.

Ms. Rou. Z. has not been told who her surgeon and organ donor were. The broker told her that the organs came from executed prisoners.

### **Receiving a Kidney Transplant with Four Other Patients, Unknown Donor**

**Ms. R.Z.:** blood type AB, age about 50, from Asia.

Ms. R.Z. was diagnosed with chronic renal insufficiency in 1986. By December 2004, her situation had deteriorated, and she developed renal failure and required dialysis.

In early December of 2004, she was given a suggestion to go to mainland China for a transplant and was introduced to a broker, who took Ms. R.Z.'s blood sample to mainland China on December 17, 2004.

Two days later, on December 19, Ms. R.Z. was notified that a matching organ had been found that and she could travel immediately to Guangzhou for the transplant.

As Ms. R.Z. had a bad cold at the time, she was only able to travel to Guangzhou with her husband and younger sister on December 24.

The Economic and Technical Development Hospital of Guangzhou was situated far away from the city and was very desolate. The transplant department was on the tenth floor and had 13 rooms with three beds each. Each inpatient could have their family members live in the room with them. The chief physician of the transplant department was Lin Minzhuan. There were at least ten other patients waiting for transplants or recovering from one. Ms. R.Z. saw patients from Taiwan, Malaysia, Indonesia, and other countries.

The cost of the operation was \$27,000 USD (including hospitalization, food and transportation). The money was paid in cash to Lin Minzhuan's younger brother (the chief administrator) right before the operation. No receipt was issued at the time the money was paid, but under the request of Ms. R.Z.'s husband, a simple note indicating the paid amount was issued.

Ms. R.Z. entered the operating room at 5:00 p.m. on December 30, 2004. The hospital staff had gone to fetch the kidney for her that morning. The operation lasted approximately four hours under spinal anesthesia. There were four other patients receiving kidney transplants on the same day. Ms. R.Z. does not know who her organ donor was. She was told by a doctor that she received a HLA 5 matched kidney.

In the next five days, she was hospitalized in an isolated care unit (the unit had six beds and monitored by staff 24 hours a day, with only one staff member at night). After that, she stayed in a regular room for seven days. She returned home after the stitches were removed on January 11, 2005.

### **Doctor Claims Criminals Executed with Two Injections**

Mr. J.C., in his fifties, was diagnosed with acute renal failure in January 2005. He received a hepatitis B vaccine in March and met the antibody requirements in September. He was told then that he could receive an organ transplant in mainland China.

The patient received notification of an organ match on October 19, 2005. The patient attended a pre-trip seminar on October 20, 2005, where he and other patients were informed of the cost involved and told that their organs had all been matched, so there was no need to worry.

The group of eight patients arrived at the Guangdong Province Border Patrol Armed Police Central Hospital in Shenzhen on October 26 at 4:10 p.m. Professor Wei Gao gave a pre-surgery seminar that evening. The surgery fee of \$150,000 HKD in cash was collected from each patient. Some patients asked how the condemned criminals were executed. Dr. Gao said they were not shot; rather, they were given two injections (one for anesthetic and one painkiller) before the organs were taken.

The patient paid \$2,700 HKD for accommodation, \$12,800 HKD for medicine, and 700 HKD for haemodialysis. The entire operation cost in mainland China was \$169,019 HKD. According to the interviewee, the transplant hospitals in Mainland China do not issue receipts of payment for medical treatment; the hospital gives proof of medical treatment only when deemed absolutely necessary. They would provide the proof of the last two dialyses done before surgery, so that patients could apply for the public health insurance reimbursement after returning to Taiwan. All expenditures were paid in cash with Hong Kong Dollars through the handyman.

The total cost for the patient was about \$29,000 USD, including “red envelope” money, airline ticket, etc. Mr. J.C. stayed in China for only 3 days.

Mr. J.C. entered the operating room at about 4:00 p.m. on October 28. The kidneys for transplant arrived at the hospital at about 2:10 p.m. the same day. The location where the organs were obtained must not have been far from the hospital. The nurses, riding in an ambulance and carrying cooler boxes, came back with eight kidneys.

Mr. J.C. was out of the operating room at about 8:30 p.m. Afterwards, the eight transplant patients were hospitalized in the Supervision Unit, where family members were not allowed to enter. The patient was discharged on November 4.

The doctors in the hospital were all military doctors.

The medical certificate was given in the name of the Auxing Group Junhui Company (translated by sound of name), and the type of hospitalization was registered as self-paid locals.

The patient said that the group before them was from Indonesia. One day after they left, a group from Singapore would come to the hospital for organ transplants.

Note: This transplant was done at Guangdong Province Border Patrol Armed Police Central Hospital. It was said only military hospitals or doctors working at the army hospitals could easily obtain organs.

### Hubei: Finding a Kidney in One Month

**Ms. T**, in her fifties, from Asia, was diagnosed with chronic renal insufficiency in 2000 and started dialysis in July 2003.

She got in touch with a local organ broker in November 2005. She had a pre-transplant evaluation and immunological evaluation at a local hospital and sent the results to the broker in early December.

The broker asked Ms. T to prepare \$26,000 USD in cash and told her that it usually took one week to find a matching organ. The broker also said it was preferred that the patient go to mainland China to wait for a matched organ. However, Ms. T expressed that she would like to wait for a matched organ to be located before leaving for mainland China.

Ms. T was informed on January 4, 2006 that an organ source had been found and that her flight ticket was ready.

On January 6, 2006, the broker took Ms. T and another organ transplant patient and flew to Wuhan in Hubei Province. Ms. T was hospitalized at 2 p.m. on the same day at the Land Force General Hospital of Wuhan and received a blood test immediately. She was sent to an operating room at 5 p.m. and received spinal anesthesia. She was sent out of the operating room at about 8 p.m. The doctor in charge of her case was Tang Ligong.

There were three rooms for transplant patients, and each room had three patients; there were nine beds in total. She was told by a doctor that she received a HLA 3 matched organ.

She was discharged on January 19, 2006 and returned to Taiwan.

The Land Force General Hospital is a military hospital. The broker told Ms. T that the organ came from an executed prisoner (the same explanation generally given by hospitals in mainland China). It was said that military hospitals could easily obtain organs. No families were allowed to visit the transplant patients at this hospital.

### *f) Donors Seeking Recipients*

Yunnan Kunming Kidney Disease Hospital is one of the Top 100 Private Hospitals in southwestern China and specializes in kidney and liver transplantation. It has approximately 100 beds<sup>1471</sup> and has attracted patients from over ten countries and regions.<sup>1472</sup>

When answering a patient's question online, this hospital referred to itself as "an organ transplant hospital which has donors seeking matched recipients." It "guarantees to find a healthy kidney in the shortest possible time," "provides the shortest possible cold and warm ischemia times," and "in case of failure, will continue to perform transplants until one is successful."<sup>1473</sup>



提问者: nicolas111 - 试用期

回答者：QQ544209117 - 助理 二级 7-18

As long as the doctors agree, we are confident we can successfully perform kidney transplant surgeries; In case of failure, we will continue to perform transplants until one is successful, and will not charge for the repeat surgeries. Every organ used for transplant has strict health documentation, including referencing to kidney functioning and AIDS illness test...

287

### Case Study: Transporting a Living Donor to Tibet

On December 15, 2002, *Xinhua* News Agency reported that on December 14, Lhasa City People's Hospital in Tibet performed the first successful orthotopic liver transplant in the Tibet Autonomous Region. This was the first such operation in the world to take place at an altitude of 3,700 metres. The surgery took place at 15:00 on the 13th. The four surgeons included Tang Jinhai, dean of Lhasa People's Hospital, and Professor Yan Lvnan of West China Medical Center of Sichuan Medical University. The surgery lasted 14 hours. 1474

Dean Tang Jinhai said that the success of the operation sets an example for future medical research and practice in the plateau region, and puts an end to the part of Tibetan history that does not include major organ transplantation, and that it owes to the support of the Party. 1475

Tang Jinhai set out a significant detail of this operation. [Regarding] Lhasa being at an altitude of 3,600 meters: "In order to ensure the activity of the liver's hepatocytes, the extraction of the liver from the donor must take place simultaneously with the removal of the bad liver from the receiver. If the aircraft carrying the donor could not fly from outside the region to Tibet on time due to bad weather (such situations in Tibet are quite common during the winter), the consequences would be disastrous."

This report illustrates that a living "donor" was killed when his/her liver was excised at the same time as the recipient's bad liver was removed. It also indicates that transplants are performed in every corner of China, no matter how remote.

## 5. WORKING AT FULL CAPACITY

On January 12, 2015, Huang Jiefu appeared on Phoenix Television and addressed the limiting factors of organ transplantation in China: “The first is an economic reason. A transplant surgery is very expensive, and not many citizens can afford the medical costs. The second is that, even though we have such well-qualified hospitals, there aren’t that many experienced and skilled doctors. Only the third is that there are not that many donor bodies; even though donor bodies are abundant right now, there aren’t that many hospitals and that many doctors that can [perform transplants].”<sup>1476</sup>

In October 2015, Huang Jiefu told *Beijing Youth Daily* that China had only 169 hospitals with permits to perform one or more types of transplants. He expressed a desire to increase the number of qualified transplant hospitals from 169 to 300 and train 400 to 500 young doctors.<sup>1477</sup> A more recent *Xinhua* report published in *China Daily* on May 15, 2016 stated that, according to Huang Jiefu, “China will increase the number of hospitals conducting organ transplants to 300 in the next five years.”<sup>1478</sup> This suggests that the current system-wide capacity far from meets demand.

Evidently, the availability of organs is not the main limitation. The continued expansion of existing transplant centers and plans to qualify so many new ones suggest that the number of transplant operations is constrained by medical facilities and personnel.

### *a) High Bed Utilization*

We found a number of hospitals with bed utilization rates between 100% and 200%.

For example, the kidney transplant department at **Zhengzhou No. 7 People’s Hospital** posted an update on March 31, 2015 indicating that it has 46 approved beds, 70 or more patients at any given time, and a bed utilization rate that “exceeds 130%.”<sup>1479</sup> The department has also reported, “Since the establishment of our specialist department, we have conducted more than 2,000 kidney transplants. We have conducted 130 kidney transplants from living relatives.”<sup>1480</sup>

At **No. 474 Hospital of Lanzhou Military Command**, the Organ Transplantation Blood Purification Center has 62 open beds and 12 intensive care beds dedicated to transplantation. The utilization rate of these beds exceeds 110%.<sup>1481</sup>

The **First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University** has a kidney transplant center with 55 beds, 130 monthly admissions/discharges, and a 101% turnover rate.<sup>1482</sup> In 2012, it performed over 1,170 renal transplants.<sup>1483</sup>

Despite having approval for only kidney transplants, the **Affiliated Hospital of Zunyi Medical College** has also performed liver, bone marrow, cornea, stem cell, and other types of transplants. In 2012, its urologic surgery department reportedly had 51 beds and maintained a level of 100 patients, resulting in a utilization rate of around 200%.<sup>1484</sup> The department has since been expanded to 100 beds.<sup>1485</sup>

The **Tianjin Medical University General Hospital**'s website showed in 2016 that its general surgery department had a subordinate organ transplant research institute, which conducts liver, small intestine, and other abdominal organ transplants. The department has 208 beds and averages a 115% utilization rate.<sup>1486</sup> Its lung cancer surgery department contains the Tianjin Lung Transplant Center, which has 110 beds for its professional clinical team and admits an average of over 160 inpatients per month.<sup>1487</sup> Its urologic surgery department began conducting kidney transplants, has 96 beds, and admits up to 150 inpatients per month.<sup>1488</sup> Its ophthalmology center carries out cornea transplants, has 42 beds, and admits more than 100 inpatients each month on average.<sup>1489</sup>

On May 29, 2005, the hospital opened its new 16-story surgery building with 724 beds.<sup>1490</sup> Its thoracic surgery department expanded from 24 beds to 54 beds and was the region's first clinical department to perform heart transplants.<sup>1491</sup>

The Hepatobiliary Surgery Department at **Guizhou Provincial People's Hospital** focuses development on liver transplantation as its key discipline. It can routinely carry out liver, pancreas, and other types of large-organ transplants.

The hospital completed its new surgical building in 2007 with 22 floors and modern 100 and 1000-level laminar flow operating rooms and ICU.<sup>1492</sup> Since its Hepatobiliary Surgery Department moved into the new building, it has opened two hepatobiliary wards planned for 92 beds but in reality with 150 beds.<sup>1493</sup>



*Photo: The new Surgery building at Guizhou Provincial People's Hospital*

## *b) Waiting for beds*

Despite the increased capacity of transplant centers, there is still a growing stream of patients waiting for transplants in the transplant hospitals, as one can see from the following examples. The high demand drives high bed utilization rates and number of transplants performed.

According to a report by the *Sanxiang City News* on November 10, 2012, there were over 1,000 people waiting for an organ transplant at the **Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University**.<sup>1494</sup>

The director of the organ transplant center at the **First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University**, Xue Wujun, stated that over 1,000 patients were waiting for organ transplants. This *China News* report was published on April 17, 2015.<sup>1495</sup>

A people.cn report on January 20, 2011 stated, "In a ward in the **First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University**, where Zheng Shusen is located, currently lies more than 50 patients who urgently need liver transplants ... At the Tianjin First Center Hospital Orient Transplant Center, there are no fewer than a thousand late-stage liver disease patients registered on the waiting list for liver transplants..."<sup>1496</sup>

In an interview with *Oriental Outlook* in September 2013, Shi Bingyi, director of the **No. 309 Hospital's People's Liberation Army Organ Transplant Research Institute**, indicated that the institute had five to six thousand patients waiting for transplants each year.<sup>1497</sup>

A report from October 2014 indicated that there were more than 400 patients waiting for kidney transplants at the **Second Yinzhou Hospital**.<sup>1498</sup>

### *c) Capacity Expansion*

To meet the ever-increasing demand for transplants, most hospitals we analyzed have expanded their transplant wards and even constructed new buildings, often including VIP-style amenities to cater to transplant recipients from other countries. Reading through the individual hospitals for the first time, we felt as if we were observing a monstrous flywheel.

#### **Case Study: Shanghai Renji Hospital's Surgery Building Busy 24 Hours a Day**

The Urology Department of Shanghai Renji Hospital established a new wing and renal transplant ward in Pudong in November 1999. It has expanded from its original 29 beds to 70 beds. Its new medical team and distribution system allowed its number of surgeries to increase by 300%.<sup>1499</sup> Under the leadership of Professor Huang Yiran, the medium-sized department, with fewer than 70 beds, performs over 5,000 surgeries per year, with over 60% being large and extra-large operations. The average hospitalization time is five days.<sup>1500</sup>

"There are too many, too many patients! We have surgeries here overnight, nonstop for 24 hours a day," Dr. Cheng Zheyang told a *Wenhui Daily* reporter in March 2016.<sup>1501</sup> Chen also said that the surgery building is the main battlefield for Renji Hospital's surgeries. As many as 120 surgeries are performed here in a day. The most difficult and advanced surgeries, including robotic surgeries, are all performed here. Each operation lasts over four hours, so even with the over ten operating rooms all open, doctors have to operate until late at night. This does not include liver transplants, as liver sources coming from other areas are often brought back to the hospital late at night, so it is quite common to conduct surgeries until early morning.

"The operating room is like a secret garden in the hospital. We have no time to be in contact with the outside world. The lights are on 24 hours a day here. Seven or eight o'clock at night is the same as in the morning. One can't tell day from night," Chen Zheyang said. Because of the long-term continuous operations, many of the medical personnel have developed lumbar diseases, cervical spondylosis, and varicose veins.

The outside world knows little about the fully loaded and even overloaded operations here. Director Huang Yiran of the Urology Department sighed while holding the monthly statistical data of various surgeries, "one-third of the operations should not have been done here."

In 2005, Renji Hospital's east surgical building was put into use. It has 1,000 beds.<sup>1502</sup> The number of operating rooms has increased from 24 to 38.<sup>1503</sup> Its Liver Transplant Center is located on the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> floors of this new building. The 15<sup>th</sup> floor has a 10,000-class laminar flow isolation ward and liver transplant ICU.<sup>1504</sup>

The Liver Transplant Center has experienced phenomenal growth. It increased its bed count from the original 13 at the end of September 2004 to 23 beds less than 10 days later. It later increased to 90 beds in June 2007<sup>1505</sup> and 110 beds in 2014.<sup>1506</sup> Its utilization rate and transplant volume also continued to hit new highs.

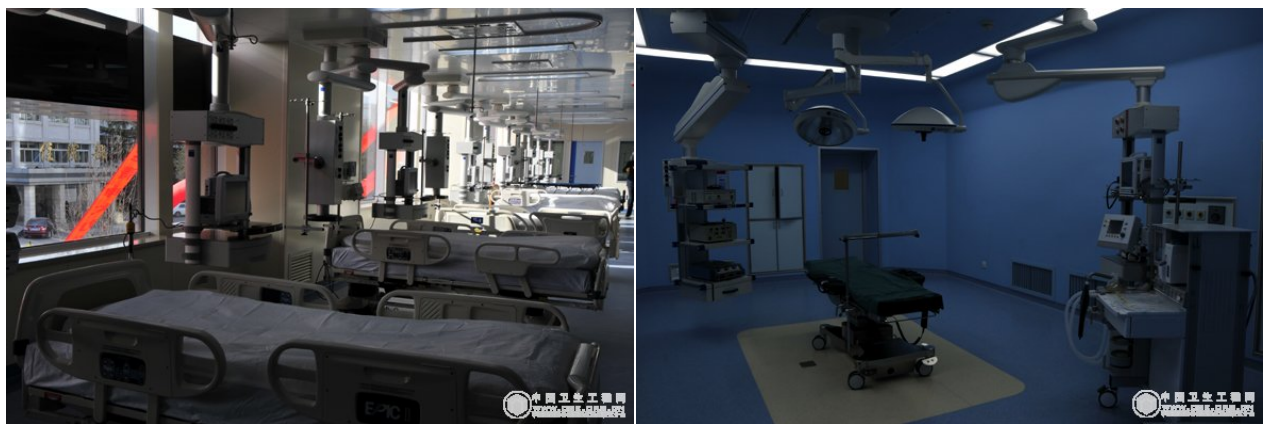
Director Xia Qiang of the Liver Transplant Center stated that the center has ranked first in Shanghai in annual liver transplant surgeries performed for eight consecutive years since 2007. It has also and has ranked first in the country for four consecutive years since 2011. Its pediatric liver transplant volume has ranked first in the world for three consecutive years since 2012.<sup>1507</sup>

### More Wards and Beds

**The 307th Hospital of Chinese People's Liberation Army** claims to be one of Beijing's largest renal transplant centers. With a high surgical success rate, its survival time after kidney transplant surgery has always been at a leading level domestically and attracts many specialists and transplant recipients from throughout the country.<sup>1508</sup>

In September 2005, the hospital moved to its new site in Fengtai District of Beijing, where its building area tripled and number of beds doubled. In May 2009, its new medical building officially opened and increased its bed count to 1,100. In September 2013, its emergency medical building was put into service, which increased its bed count by another 500.<sup>1509</sup>

In 2004, Dong Jiahong, the director of People's Liberation Army **Hepatobiliary Surgery Institute of Southwest Hospital affiliated with the Third Military Medical University**, stated in 2006 that the department planned to expand to three wards, with 150 beds to accommodate "the needs of large-scale transplantation", so that each year, the facility could admit 3,000 hepatobiliary and pancreatic patients domestically and abroad, and perform 2,400 liver transplants.<sup>1510</sup> The number of beds at the center later increased to 200.<sup>1511</sup>



*Photo: ICU ward and operating room in the new medical building at Navy General Hospital*

**Navy General Hospital's** archived web page shows that its hepatobiliary surgery department was the first in China to carry out liver transplants. The special edition of its introduction to liver transplantation states, "As liver transplantation has become the only effective treatment of end-stage liver cancer, the Navy General

Hospital has helped thousands of end-stage liver cancer patients gain a second life through liver transplantation.”<sup>1512</sup>

The hospital’s new medical building entered use on December 16, 2009. The 70,000+ square meter building represented 400 million RMB of investment. It has 724 open beds, 18 operating rooms, and a special ward for international patients and VIPs.<sup>1513</sup>

**The People’s Liberation Army No. 458 Hospital (Air Force Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command)’s liver transplant center** has 108 beds and can simultaneously carry out two liver transplants and one regular surgery. Patient rooms are well-equipped with amenities, including air conditioning, televisions, telephones, central gas, intercoms, refrigerators, and microwaves. The center also has five “presidential suites” with high-speed internet access.<sup>1514</sup>

Led by the development of kidney transplantation, **the People’s Liberation Army 452 (Chengdu Air Force) hospital** leaped from a “township-level scale” of 210 beds in 2002 to over 1,000 beds in 2009. It performed the most kidney transplants in Sichuan Province.<sup>1515</sup>

A *Health News* report in April 2005 stated that **the Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University** had completed 800 liver transplants. Its transplant center has nearly 40 beds that are always full. The center performed 259 liver transplants in 2004; there was at least one transplant almost every weekday.<sup>1516</sup> The center has five wards and focuses on liver, pancreas, small intestine, combined, and complicated transplants. It currently has 113 open beds.<sup>1517</sup>

## New Buildings



*Figure 7.11: The new surgical building at Wuhan Union Hospital*

The new surgery building at **Wuhan Union Hospital** was under construction between August 8, 2002 and September 2006. It has 32 stories above ground and 2 underground. The integrated surgery ward building has 1,050 beds and 42 operating rooms.<sup>1518</sup> It can accommodate 200 surgeries per day, a volume equivalent to those of five medium and large-scale hospitals.<sup>1519</sup> It is the largest-scale surgery building in Asia, and its advanced facilities are second-to-none in Asia.

Its Urologic Surgery Department enjoys a high academic status in the country and has now become one of the largest kidney transplant centers in the region.<sup>1520</sup> The Liver Transplant Center is a main component of its General Surgery Department, which has been designated a national key discipline, and liver transplantation has become a routine practice. Its heart transplantation and combined heart-lung transplantation are state of the art. The Cardiovascular Surgery Department once completed 4 heart transplants simultaneously and within 22 minutes,<sup>1521</sup> and claimed to have completed the largest number of heart transplants in the country in 2014.<sup>1522</sup>

**Peking University Third Hospital** began to conduct clinical liver transplants in May 2000. In October 2001, its organ transplant center was formally established.<sup>1523</sup> It worked with other hospitals affiliated with Peking University to establish the largest organ transplant center in China.<sup>1524</sup> In December 2005, it moved into a new 470-bed surgery building,<sup>1525</sup> where its facilities have been improved fundamentally, which has brought greater development opportunities to the center.<sup>1526</sup> Its quality and quantity of liver transplants ranks near the top in China. The transplant center's director Zhu Jiye stated in an interview in 2013 that his hospital performed more than 4,000 kidney and liver transplants in one year.<sup>1527</sup>

In 2010, the **People's Liberation Army No. 309 Hospital's** transplant center had 316 beds, and claimed to lead in annual capacity and bed utilization rate among similar departments in the military.<sup>1528</sup> As of 2012, this transplant center had its own building and had expanded to 393 beds.<sup>1529</sup>

A report in 2004 showed that the transplant volume at **Zhongshan Hospital of Shanghai Fudan University** had been increasing at a rate of 50% per year.<sup>1530</sup> The quantity and success rate of liver transplantation of its liver surgery department lead the country.<sup>1531</sup> In February 2015, it moved into the new Shanghai Liver Cancer Medical Center building. It now has 230 beds, with its scale and medical capabilities among the world's best.<sup>1532</sup>

**Fujian Medical University Union Hospital** leads the nation in the number of allogeneic heart transplants performed. Its pediatric heart transplantation and heart re-transplantation fill a gap in this field in China. Its technology in liver transplants, heart re-transplants, and bilateral lung transplants lead the nation.

Since its cardiac surgery department conducted the first orthotopic heart transplant in Fujian Province in 1995, it has successfully performed heart transplants for patients with advanced heart disease from more than 30 cities and regions of China. The department ranks among the best in allogeneic heart transplant, holds 16 "first in the country" titles, and serves as the base for heart transplantation in China.

The hospital's dedicated heart surgery building entered operation in 2007. After moving to the new building, its cardiac surgery department expanded from 67 beds to 102 beds. It has 21 ICU beds, dedicated patient rooms for transplants with laminar-flow air purification systems, and an independent pediatric ward.<sup>1533</sup> The hospital began construction on a new, integrated surgery building on January 1, 2005. The building was completed in September 2008<sup>1534</sup> and officially entered use in July 2009. The building has 13 stories above ground, 3 stories below ground, and 806 beds.<sup>1535</sup>

**The Affiliated Hospital of the Medical College of Chinese People's Armed Police Forces** claims that it conducts the second highest number of kidney transplants annually in Tianjin,<sup>1536</sup> and its transplant volume is at the forefront in the Beijing and Tianjin areas and among China's top 20 major hospitals.<sup>1537</sup> The hospital's data showed that its bed utilization rate had reached 107.6%, with an average bed turnover rate of 35.8 times per year.<sup>1538</sup>

Yet, in 2003, the hospital ranked last among the 37 hospitals at the division level and above in the military and armed police forces. Because 149 patients and medical staff at the hospital were infected with SARS, its 34 departments were merged into two, and its bed count was reduced to 50. The hospital experienced a sharp financial downturn. With support from Zhang Gaoli, a Politburo Standing Committee member and former Tianjin Party Secretary, this military hospital was unexpectedly included in Tianjin's Twelfth Five-Year Plan. It was gradually constructed into a modern medical complex with over 30,000 square meters of building area.<sup>1539</sup>

In 2011, the hospital launched another expansion project. The first phase was to build a 17-story inpatient building and corresponding medical technology building, which increased the hospital's bed count by nearly 700. The second phase was to building an emergency building and a 19-story surgery building. After its completion, the hospital would have 2,700 beds in total. The third phase was to build another medical building, which would further increase the hospital's bed count to 3,000.<sup>1540</sup>

**Lanzhou General Hospital of Lanzhou Military Region** successfully conducted China's first kidney transplant in 1965.<sup>1541</sup> The levels of medical treatment, scientific research and teaching in its urologic surgery department are at the forefront in both the province and in the country. Its People's Liberation Army Blood Disease Center is the largest in northwestern China. It carried out the first bone marrow transplant in the country. Its scale, technology, and quality of transplantation are at the forefront in northwestern China.<sup>1542</sup> The center has 150 beds, 15 ultra-clean wards for hematopoietic stem cell and bone marrow transplants, and 18 surgeons, 9 of whom are in senior positions and more than half hold master's or PhD degrees.<sup>1543</sup>

In 2004, the hospital invested 120 million RMB to build a 20-story surgical care building with 900 beds—the largest in the city of Lanzhou. In 2008, the hospital invested 20 million RMB to renovate the ward for cadres according to modern medical standards. The hospital has 1,300 beds. Each year, it receives 37,000 inpatients, performs 126,000 surgeries, and earns 444 million RMB in revenue.<sup>1544</sup>

**The First Affiliated Hospital of Jinan University (Guangzhou Overseas Chinese Hospital)** established its kidney transplant department in 1997 and changed its name to the 'Organ Transplant Center' in 2003. It specializes in kidney, liver, pancreas, and other types of transplants. Its kidney transplantation leads the province.<sup>1545 1546</sup>

On December 9, 2012, the hospital's new 19-story, 1,300-bed ward building became operational, which contains its organ transplant center, urologic and cardiothoracic surgery departments, and the VIP ward. It has 20 laminar-flow operating rooms meeting international standards.<sup>1547 1548</sup> Its VIP patient rooms mirror hotel standards and have various high-end medical facilities to satisfy the expectations of high-end patients from within China and other countries.<sup>1549</sup>

**Yiyang Central Hospital** became the first in the province to start performing kidney transplants in 2000.<sup>1550</sup> In 2004, it established a kidney transplant center with independent wards. The center's success rate of 99.6% is at an advanced level domestically. In 2009, it scored among the top ten in the CSRKT ranking.<sup>1551</sup> Facing demand growing by the day, the hospital increased its investment in equipment and facilities and is currently constructing a new 25-story surgery building.<sup>1552</sup>

**No. 303 Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command** established its transplant center in 2004.<sup>1553</sup> Its 10-story organ transplantation building entered operation in 2006.<sup>1554</sup> In 2010, the hospital established a Transplantation Research Institute and Key Laboratory Training Base that integrates clinical care, education, and research.<sup>1555</sup>

In March 2006, the **First Hospital of Shanxi Medical University** formed a new division specializing in organ transplantation. It moved into the new No. 1 Inpatient Building with 90 beds. In 2010, the transplant division expanded to 140 beds.<sup>1556</sup>

**The First Affiliated Hospital of Inner Mongolia Medical University** is this region's only heart and lung transplant center.<sup>1557</sup> In recent years, the hospital has carried out the first heart, liver, small intestine, kidney, cornea, stem cell, and other types of transplants in the region. Some of these types of transplants have become routine operations for the hospital.<sup>1558</sup> The hospital's new inpatient building entered use in 2005. It has 448 modern standard patient rooms, 1,332 beds, and laminar flow operating rooms and isolation wards.<sup>1559</sup>

### New Campuses

In 2009, the Shanghai Municipal Government collaborated with the People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department to develop the Second Military Medical University. Its development strategy was to move its affiliated **Changzheng Hospital** eastward to the Pudong District, and to move its affiliated Eastern Hepatobiliary Hospital westward to Jiading.

On October 18, 2015, the **Eastern Hepatobiliary Hospital**, located in Anting in Jiading District, Shanghai, started operations.<sup>1560</sup> The hospital covers a construction area of 200,000 square meters and contains 1,500 beds.

In 2015, Changzheng Hospital invested 2.9 billion RMB in a new development project in Caolu, Pudong District, with a plan to build a new branch in Pudong with 2,000 beds. The project is expected to be completed within 3 years.<sup>1561</sup>



*Rendering: Dongfang Hepatobiliary Hospital Anting New Campus (rendering)* <sup>1562</sup>



*Rendering: Changzheng Hospital Pudong campus (rendering)<sup>1563</sup>*

**Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command** began construction on its new ward complex in 2011. The new complex began operations in 2015. Its north building has 19 stories and contains the surgery department and transplant center. With a total area of 154,900 square meters and 1,680 beds, the new complex is the largest in Fujian Province.<sup>1564 1565</sup>



*Rendering: Fuzhou General Hospital's new ward complex with 1,680 beds*

## *d) Overworked Doctors and Nurses*

We observed that a number of medical teams and individual doctors struggled to carry out the volume of transplants demanded of them. The scale can be seen in surgeons working overtime to procure organs and conduct transplants, as well as departments carrying out multiple transplants simultaneously. One hospital even resorted to training almost all of its general surgeons to conduct organ transplants.

Our survey of hospitals left us with the impression that the majority of hospitals and doctors have routinely been overloaded with transplant surgeries since 2000. Below are several examples:

### **Working Around the Clock**

At the Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, the director of the urological transplant department, Peng Longkai, has completed more than 2,000 kidney transplants.<sup>1566</sup>

One could observe the volume of transplants at this hospital from how busy its doctors were: “Transplant surgeons often have to work for over 20 consecutive hours performing surgeries. They will start another round of operations after they rest for three or four hours. The surgeons are still at the operating table, while the scrub nurses have changed several shifts. They often conduct a dozen operations over a period of 2 to 3 days. They once performed 9 kidney transplants in one day.”<sup>1567</sup>

### **Increased Workload ‘A Major Test’**

On April 10, 2008, head nurse Zhang Chunyan shared on Liaocheng People’s Hospital’s website, “Our cardiac surgery department’s nurses, while performing our duties during routine heart surgeries, are also responsible for postoperative for heart, liver, kidney, and lung transplants.”

“During transplants, because of special aspects of the donor organs, we often need to do heart, liver, and kidney transplants simultaneously. This increased our workload more than ten-fold. Every person is overloaded with work every day and put in multiple times the effort.” She included one example: “In October 2005, we performed heart, liver, and kidney transplants in one day. This was a major test for us.” The team first carried out the heart transplant, followed by kidney and then liver.

### **Kidney Supply Chain Overwhelmed**

“If I’m not at the hospital, I’m at the kidney procurement place. If I’m not at the kidney procurement place, I’m on the way between the hospital and the kidney procurement place.” This was the portrayal of the busy lifestyle of the transplant team at Qilu Hospital of Shandong University. Members of the team were often unable to go home for one or two weeks at a time. On December 26, a report on its official website stated:<sup>1568</sup>

“Due to the current international criticism of organ sourcing in China, the number of usable cadaveric donor kidneys has decreased significantly, causing an increase in uncertain factors and intense competition. However, due to the tireless efforts of Director Dong Laidong of the Organ Transplant Supply Department and Director Tian Jun of the Blood Purification Department, the number of cadaveric kidney transplants well surpassed that of last year, and the wait time for kidney transplants have not increased noticeably.”

## Ten Years Without Rest

By the end of 2014, Shen Zhongyang, Director of Tianjin First Central Hospital's Oriental Organ Transplant Center, had performed close to 10,000 liver transplants.<sup>1569</sup> This hospital is the largest organ transplant center in Asia.

A media report stated, "As a leader, Shen Zhongyang pays a price that ordinary people cannot imagine. He has virtually no time for himself. In the past ten-plus years, he has basically gone from one thing to the next, day and night, he hasn't had a single meal at regular times, and he's often at the operating table until midnight or the following morning."<sup>1570</sup>

Other transplant doctors also have not rested: "The hospital's transplant surgery division's doctors hurriedly shuttle between wards and operating rooms, with no time to greet one another. They kept saying, 'These few days are crazy busy, with more than a dozen surgeries a day.' Some doctors were even 'rushing surgeries all night long [and] did not sleep at all.' Doctors complain that the off-season is only a month after the New Year; they are busy until the end of the year and normally don't go home."<sup>1571</sup>

"Under Shen Zhongyang's guidance, each of his former young doctors has independently completed nearly 1,000 liver transplant surgeries."<sup>1572</sup>

## Dongfeng Company Hospital

This fervor in pushing transplant volume is not limited to national-level hospitals. We have found that transplantation has become a major business activity for municipal hospitals and subsidiary hospitals of state-owned enterprises, as exemplified by the case below:

The Dongfeng Company Hospital is operated by an automaker in Shiyan, a small industrial city in central China. In less than ten years, the explosive growth in this hospital's transplantation activities "caused the local economy to prosper," "elevated the city's reputation," and gradually replaced the Dongfeng vehicle as the new "business card of Shiyan."<sup>1573</sup>

As early as in August 2000, it conducted 10 kidney transplants, one thyroid transplant, and 3 cornea transplants in the same day. The hospital also performs liver, cornea, in situ parathyroid, bone marrow, and other types of organ and tissue transplants.<sup>1574</sup>

The hospital's vice president Yuan Fangjun stated in 2009, "Kidney transplantation is now a routine surgery. Almost all surgeons at our hospital can independently complete kidney transplants."<sup>1575</sup>

According to the hospital's website, it has 10 surgical departments and more than 100 surgeons. How many transplants is the hospital performing to necessitate training almost all of its surgeons in the procedure?

In addition, the hospital has a breast transplant department with more than 40 beds, 3 chief physicians, 2 associate chief physicians, 4 attending physicians, and 3 residents.<sup>1576</sup> These doctors' web pages are no longer accessible.

### *e) Continued Growth Since 2006*

After the 2006 publicity surrounding live organ harvesting, the Party/Government indicated that transplant numbers had gradually decreased. Yet, that was not the case. There has been continued expansion of transplant hospitals after 2006.

#### **New Ministry Approval System**

The Government blamed the chaotic market for live organ harvesting. To “recertify and regulate” the market, the Ministry of Health started to issue permits to transplant centers, and hospitals without permits would no longer be allowed to continue conducting organ transplants after July 1, 2007.

In July 2007, more than 1,000 transplant hospitals in China applied for permits under this new system, including nominally unrelated hospitals of traditional Chinese medicine or occupational diseases.<sup>1577</sup> Only 164 received permits.

This meant that the Government could monopolize and redistribute the organ market. As a result, large transplant centers faced less competition and achieved even greater development than before.

We observed that some institutions that did not receive permits either reduced their transplant volumes, stopped performing transplants, or operated under increased secrecy. Nevertheless, many that did not have permits but were able to obtain organs continued to operate.

In fact, the Ministry of Health had not really closed the door to hospitals that had not obtained approval for transplants in 2007; the Ministry later introduced pilot programs for donation after cardiac death, and these hospitals were encouraged to apply for approval after procuring five or ten transplants from donation after cardiac death.<sup>1578</sup>

By January 2014, the approval list had been expanded to 169 hospitals.<sup>1579</sup> Among the five newly added centers is the First Hospital of Foshan, which was limited to liver and kidney transplants from donors with no cardiac activity. Based on its website archived on November 1, 2012, before being approved,<sup>1580</sup> it had launched not only kidney, liver, heart, lung, kidney-liver, and pancreas-kidney transplants but also living-donor liver transplants.

The website stated that within 24 hours on December 28, 2004, this hospital performed 5 kidney and 2 liver transplants.<sup>1581</sup> On March 1, 2005, its entire transplant team cooperated to perform 2 liver and 6 kidney transplants within 8 hours, from eleven o'clock in the morning to seven in the evening.<sup>1582</sup> On December 29, 2005, its transplant center completed 7 kidney transplants.<sup>1583</sup>

The hospital’s website has not published its transplant numbers after the publication of the Matas/Kilgour Report in 2006. However, its addition to the list of approved hospitals in 2013 indicates that it continued its transplant operations after 2011.

Similar situations occurred with the other four newly added transplant centers. We further found that at least 75 non-approved hospitals were issued permits for pilot runs of transplants from DCD starting in 2011 and continued to perform transplants. .

## Stable Growth

Party-controlled media claimed that organ transplants had been drawn down or stopped, that there were not as many organs available, and that transplant hospitals could hardly sustain themselves. The transplant hospitals also removed or tampered with related websites and information regarding the number of transplants performed, and either falsified or stopped updating their reported data.

Contrary to the message from the Government, we observed that the scale of organ transplantation in mainland China in general has not been declining; rather, it has entered a period of stable development.

The Chinese Government issued statements that the scale of organ transplantation has decreased since 2006. For example, on December 18, 2007, *Southern Weekend* published an article entitled “China calls for a halt to ‘organ transplant tourism.’”<sup>1584</sup> The article stated that the largest organ transplant center in Asia, Tianjin Oriental Organ Transplant Center, saw a sudden drop in the number of transplants performed since 2007 due to a lack of donor availability. The article also stated that in the first half of the year, the center had only 15 liver transplants, all of which were from patients’ relatives.

Yet, it bears repeating that the Tianjin Oriental Organ Transplant Center opened a new transplant building in September 2006 with a capacity of 500 beds. Its number of transplant teams also increased from 7 to about 17.<sup>1585</sup> Seven months earlier, a report in the February 2006 issue of the *Chinese Journal of Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine in Intensive and Critical Care* had set out, “The newly completed Oriental Transplant Center building has 700 beds...[and] currently has 310 medical professionals. The center plans to focus on liver and kidney transplants continuously and form an integrated transplant center which is the “best in Asia” and “world-famous.”<sup>1586</sup>

By 2013, the hospital’s overall bed utilization rate had increased to 131%.<sup>1587</sup> Based on developmental needs, the hospital added 300 beds and adjusted the number allocated for several departments, including the organ transplant center.

The First Affiliated Hospital’s Liver Transplant Center of School of Medicine at Zhejiang University stated on their official website on February 28, 2011, “Our country’s liver transplantation business has entered a period of stable development. Under the leadership of academician Zheng Shusen, the liver transplant business at First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University is flourishing. It moved into a new building in 2007. Liver transplantation has become more systematic, professional, and large-scale.”<sup>1588</sup>

## Chapter Eight: Cover Up

### ASSESSING COVER UP

For Communists, statistics are the pursuit of politics by other means. Statistics in China may be accurate, but only if the Party believes that their accuracy serves some political purpose. Determining the accuracy of Chinese statistics, when the source data on which the statistics are based are not available, requires evaluation.

For organ transplant statistics, the Communist system has had competing political considerations. One has been to show how advanced they were in transplant technology, a consideration which pushed them in the direction of large numbers. The other was not to create undue suspicion about sources, which pushed them in the direction of lower numbers.

The first tendency prevailed initially, leading to generation of inexplicably large number of transplants. The Party then realized that this manner of boasting was causing them a political problem, because it raised the question of the sources of all these organs, when they had no donation system and no national organ distribution system. They were stuck with the numbers they had produced. But, once they realized that those numbers were creating a problem for them, the numbers stopped increasing.

This is a simple enough analysis when we are looking only at national figures. Once we start to look at local figures, the analysis gets more complicated. Individual hospitals are less concerned about accounting for sourcing since, at least to date, there has been no international focus on their numbers. The tendency for individual hospitals to generate large numbers for boasting purposes is accordingly not as constrained as the national Party tendency is.

The numbers we get for transplants from individual hospitals, when added up, far exceed the totals coming from the national system. But, we had to ask ourselves, how much of this is just touting, the fiddling with statistics at a local level, generated by different political considerations than operated nationally?

As the reader can see, we have answered this question by looking, hospital by hospital, at a wide variety of other factors besides what hospitals claim their transplant numbers to be. We looked, for instance, at bed numbers. Bed numbers give us totals for physical entities and are likely to be accurate. Yet, they are not in isolation a perfect indicator of transplant numbers because beds are fungible and can be used for non-transplant purposes. This is less likely in a transplant hospital or a transplant wing of a hospital, but still possible. Even if beds are used only for transplants, we need to make allowances for use of beds for waiting and recovery times, which are not fixed.

We also looked at staff numbers. Again these are numbers of physical entities and themselves likely to be accurate. Presumably transplant staff are hired to work. Yet, numbers of staff do not tell us about the rate of work.

We looked at grants and awards. Grants and awards are indicators of activity. Award citations or acceptances may mention a figure. But is the recipient here too just boasting in order to justify the award? Grants may mention a projected figure. But is the projection realized?

We looked at publications, both newsletters and research studies. Again, we had to evaluate what those newsletters and research studies produced. Chinese organ transplant research is mostly not published in reputable journals, because those journals mostly reject research which relies on organs from sources not demonstrably proper. Chinese organ transplant research is often vanity published by journals attempting to give respectability to those researchers despite their inability to demonstrate proper sourcing of organs.

The result of these considerations means that no one piece of evidence for any hospital can tell us with certainty what its transplant volume is. Rather, as we did for our previous research, we suspended coming to any conclusion until we looked at all the data. What that data tells us consistently, hospital by hospital, looking at all factors in combination, is that transplant volumes in China are far larger than the official national figures.

The inclination of individual hospitals to engage in competitive boasting cannot alone account for the discrepancy between the total of local figures and national figures. The discrepancy is too consistent, over too many variables, for that. There may, on the contrary, be a greater likelihood of accuracy locally than nationally because the temptation to downplay figures in order not to raise questions about sources has been less likely to hold sway locally than nationally.

The claims of local hospitals that they are transplanting huge numbers do not have to be taken at face value. That is one reason why we have not come up with a specific figure about transplant volumes. But they surely make ever more urgent the need to comply with the duties of transparency, openness to scrutiny and accountability. The large numbers the national system produces already impose the need to comply with those duties. The much larger numbers the totals which individual hospitals, in combination, claim impose this duty of compliance with even more force.

Over time, instead of increasing transparency, China has been going in the opposite direction, increasing opacity. There has been increasing cover up; the Party/State wants to hide something. What it wants to hide we can often see, because the Party/State has been systematically blocking our reports and taking down sources we cite from their websites. The fact that our reports and their own data sources which we use to substantiate our work systematically disappear once we use them does not indicate that what is blocked and deleted is true. But it does show that what is blocked and deleted does not coincide with the current political stance of the Party.

Cover up tells a story, a story of what the Party does not want us to see. In this chapter we tell that story.

## DELETION OF INFORMATION FROM TRANSPLANT ORGANIZATIONS WEBSITES

A number of hospital and transplant organization webpages and even websites were deleted after the Kilgour/Matas report was released in 2006. In addition, we observed that some hospitals have merged their dedicated transplant departments and centres back into their parent departments (hepatobiliary surgery,

urology, etc.). The more generic departmental structure obfuscates any information remaining regarding transplant capacity and resources.

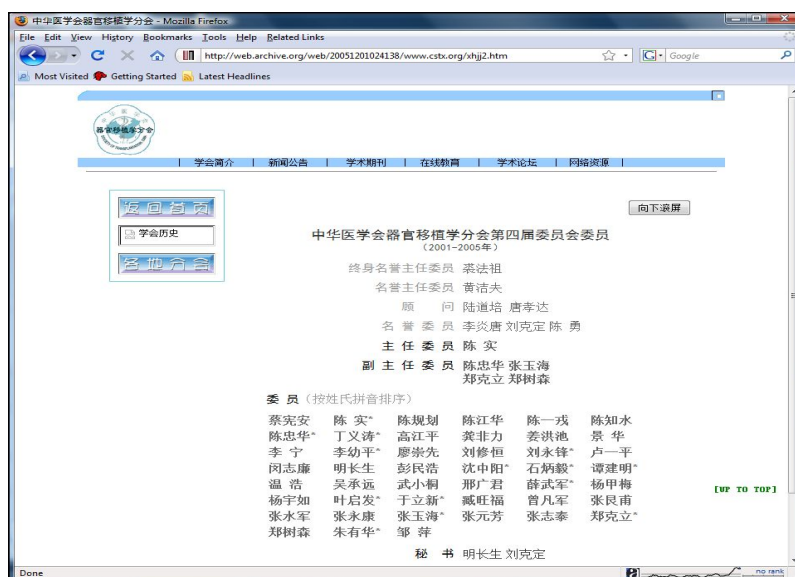


Figure 8.1: The Chinese Medical Association Society of Transplantation website, before it was taken down in April 2006.

The Society of Transplantation website (<http://www.cstx.org/>) under the Chinese Medical Association (<http://www.cma.org.cn/>) became inaccessible shortly after the harvesting of organs from Falun Gong practitioners was publicized on March 9, 2006. Searching for the Society of Transplantation website stored on [www.archive.org](http://www.archive.org) shows that the website was taken offline in April 2006.

Besides that, we found a listing of active transplant-related websites published in 2004, all of which are no longer accessible:<sup>1589</sup>

China Organ Transplant Online (<http://www.haoyisheng.com.cn/html/qywz/qgw/default.html>) was established primarily by Beijing Chaoyang Hospital's urology and kidney disease centre.

Transplant Space (<http://www.transplantspace.com>) was created by the First Hospital of China Medical University's organ transplant research institute. It included sections on pancreas-kidney, liver, and kidney transplants, as well as a discussion forum.

The Chinese Renal Transplant Collaboration website (<http://www.web-kidney.com/zxjj.htm>) was operated by Zhengzhou Central Hospital's kidney transplant department.

The Central China Military Renal Transplant Collaboration website (<http://www.china-kidney.com>) was operated by the People's Liberation Army No. 460 Hospital's urologic surgery department. It included online appointment registration and a transplant Q&A section. The website contained a video of a kidney transplant surgery and offered an organ transplant matching software for download.

The Huazhong University of Science and Technology Organ Transplant Research Institute's website was <http://www.tjtx.org/>.

The Kidney Disease Treatment Centre website (<http://www.cnur-dc.com>) belonged to the Beijing Chaoyang Hospital's urology department.

The Organ Transplantation website (<http://www.gaowei.com/>) belonged to Dongguan Humen Taiping People's Hospital's Blood Purification and Organ Transplant Centre.

## DELETION OF INFORMATION FROM HOSPITAL WEBSITES

### Xiangya Hospital Deletes Report of Record-Breaking 17 Transplant Surgeries in One Day

On May 14, 2006, Xiangya Hospital of Central South University published a report titled "Our Hospital Again Sets a New Record in Organ Transplant Surgeries."

([http://www.xiangya.com.cn/medpro/xyyx/zhyx/2006-05-14/medpro\\_20060514165311.html](http://www.xiangya.com.cn/medpro/xyyx/zhyx/2006-05-14/medpro_20060514165311.html)).

The report stated that the hospital set a new record by performing 2 liver, 7 kidney, and 8 cornea transplants in one day.

The report was deleted shortly after it was mentioned on an overseas website. Records on archive.org indicate that the article had been deleted by June 22. However, the title of the report was still listed on the "Comprehensive Medical News" page.

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20060622184627/http://www.xiangya.com.cn/medpro/xyyx/index.html>)

Clicking the link to the report titled "Our Hospital Again Sets a New Record in Organ Transplant Surgeries" results in a message saying "The content you are looking for has been deleted, renamed, or is temporarily unavailable." Other articles in the same list were still accessible.

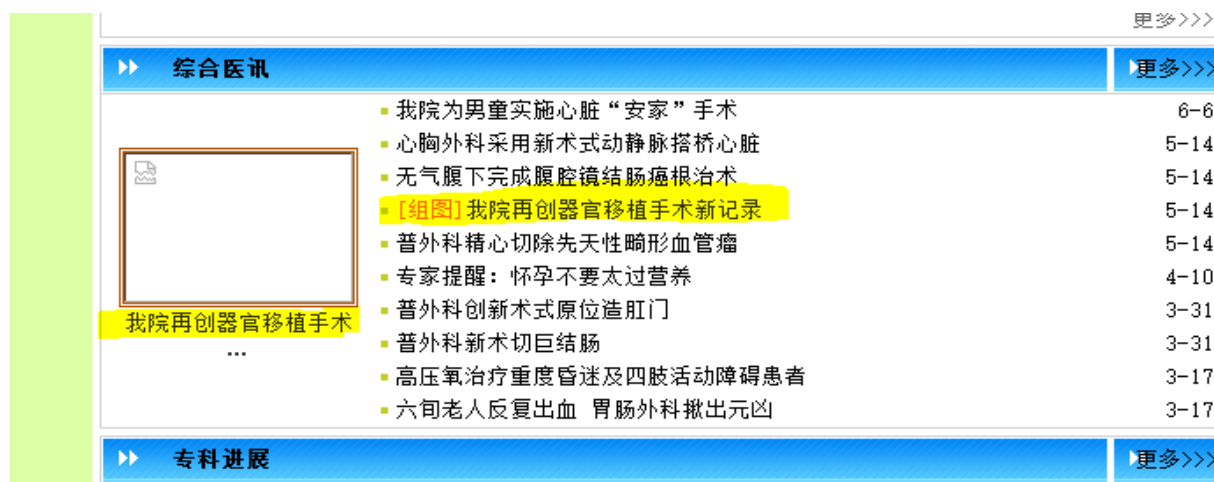


Figure 8.2: A link to the deleted report "Our Hospital Again Sets a New Record in Organ Transplant Surgeries" on Xiangya Hospital's news portal.

Nevertheless, the original article is still available on the news website of Central South University, under the title “Xiangya Hospital Organ Transplantation Sets New Record: 17 Transplant Surgeries Completed in One Day:” <http://news.csu.edu.cn/info/1142/97907.htm>

The website of the **China International Transplantation Network Assistance Centre (CITNAC)** was shut down after live organ harvesting was publicized in 2006. The website <http://zoukiishoku.com> was previously available in Japanese, Russian, English, and Chinese.

The **Affiliated Hospital of the Medical College of Chinese People’s Armed Police Forces** has deleted almost all relevant information on its website. The hospital also later removed content regarding its kidney transplant and nephrology departments, leaving the columns blank on the official website.<sup>1590</sup>

The **Second People’s Hospital of Shanxi** has removed almost all transplant-related information on its website and now claims 100 transplants each year.

The **Third People’s Hospital of Datong City** deleted almost all information about its transplantation activities online after the publication of the Matas/Kilgour Report in 2006.

The original web pages of the **Shanghai Xinhua Hospital** Liver Transplant Centre and its experts have been removed. The current pages no longer contain the information regarding its number of beds and personnel.<sup>1591</sup>

At the **First People’s Hospital of Changde** the profile of expert Zhu Huachen, director of organ transplantation, had all of its content removed, with only a photo remaining. In a national ranking of recommended public hospital doctors (<http://m.120bst.com/>), Zhu was ranked fourth among kidney transplant surgeons in Hunan Province.<sup>1592</sup>

## RESTRICTED ACCESS TO REGISTRIES

For the book *Bloody Harvest*, David Kilgour and David Matas were able to garner information about transplant volumes from the China Liver Transplant Registry in Hong Kong.<sup>1593</sup> After publication of the book, The China Liver Transplant Registry shut down public access to statistical aggregate data on its site. Access is available only to those who have a Registry issued login name and password.

For a while after, the names and locations of transplant hospitals reporting to the registry were still public. That listing indicated that military as well as civilian hospitals are reporting. The registry listed 35 national hospitals (including 9 military) and 45 provincial hospitals (including 11 military). After David Matas referred publicly to that data, it too was removed from public view.

At The Transplantation Congress in Vancouver in August 2010, Haibo Wang, assistant director of the China Liver Transplant Registry, presented at the same session as David Matas did. David Matas asked him why public access to the data on the Registry website was shut down and if it could be restored. His answer was that public access was shut down because people were misinterpreting the data. If anyone was to get access from then on, the Registry had to know first the purpose for which the data was to be used and have some confidence that the data would not be misinterpreted.

The Chinese health system runs four transplant registries, one each for liver, kidney, heart and lung. The other three are located in mainland China - kidney<sup>1594</sup> and heart<sup>1595</sup> in Beijing, and lung<sup>1596</sup> in Wuxi. The data on the other three sites are also accessible only to those who have registry-issued login names and passwords.

## HOSPITAL UNDERREPORTING

The Ministry of Health issued two regulations showing widespread, extensive underreporting by transplant centres in mainland China:

The Ministry of Health Medical Regulation Notice (2009) #55 included a zero-tolerance policy of suspending the transplant approval of any hospital found not to be complying with human organ transplant reporting requirements.

The Ministry of Health Medical Regulation Notice (2010) #105 requires reporting within 72 hours after performing a transplant surgery. Hospitals found to be in violation would have their transplant qualifications suspended.

After these notices were issued, has the situation changed?

In April 2011, *The Economic Observer's* report titled "Who can solve the difficulties in organ donation in China?" showed wide gaps between the reporting and registration system used by transplant centres and transplant numbers in reality.<sup>1597</sup>

The article cited an example in which Tianjin First Central Hospital (Oriental Organ Transplant Centre) registered only 7 liver transplants (including from living and cadaveric donors) in 2010, yet its public liver transplant figure was 330. Hospital president Shen Zhongyang and Wang Haibo, who manages the national liver transplant registry at Hong Kong University's Queen Mary Hospital, both declined to explain this discrepancy.

Per our earlier analysis, this hospital's transplant volume is at least 6,000 to 8,000 per year and may reach as high as 7,800 to 10,400 per year. Its registered volume is not even a tiny fraction of its actual transplants performed. Yet, its transplant centre claims to have performed the most transplants in the country and ranked first in the registration system consistently for more than a decade. This suggests that other transplant centres might have registered even fewer than 7 transplants per year.

From this example, we can see that underreporting among China's transplant centres can be described as "severe." The transplant statistics reported by the authorities are far from reality. One reason for Shen Zhongyang and Wang Haibo's silence is that these huge volumes of transplants simply cannot be accounted for by organ donations (more details are available in the "Donation after cardiac death" section).

Even so, the liver transplant registry's situation may not be the worst; the kidney transplant data centre, managed by the People's Liberation Army No. 309 Hospital (People's Liberation Army General Staff Department Hospital) does not provide public data at all.<sup>1598</sup> Shi Bingyi, director of the hospital's People's Liberation Army Organ Transplant Centre, stated that its data systematically covers all hospitals in the country qualified to conduct kidney transplants, including sources of organs. However, it denied an *Observer* reporter's data request, stating that "none

of the data is public; to see [the data], one must obtain approval from OTC [Ministry of Health Human Organ Transplant Technology Clinical Application Committee].”

## CAUSES OF UNDERREPORTING

Wu Mengchao stated in an interview with iNewsweek.cn on February 23, 2006, “There are problems with the organ sources, so it’s hard to organize cases after performing [transplants], and we can’t publish papers.”<sup>1599</sup>

Tax evasion has become a common practice for enterprises and institutions in mainland China. In addition to the financial aspect, transplant centres also maintain two sets of books when it comes to transplant volume.

In the industry’s early period of growth after 2000, because transplant volume was limited by technology and price of immunosuppressants, hospitals and doctors engaged in high-profile publicity to attract patients. Along with the quick reduction of such bottlenecks, transplant volume increased. For self-financed hospitals, how to protect this surge in profit from taxes became a practical problem. Underreporting transplant volume became a solution. To what extent was it implemented?

As mentioned earlier, the Oriental Organ Transplant Centre performs thousands of transplants per year but reported only 7 liver transplants to the registry in 2010.

We also examined such a scenario at Peking University People’s Hospital. As of July 16, 2014, its website stated that since 2000, the hospital has carried out 600 liver and 510 kidney transplants in total. Since it became an approved transplant centre in 2007, it has performed “80 to 90 transplants per year.”<sup>1600</sup>

In other words, as of 2014, Peking University People’s Hospital performed fewer than 1,200 liver and kidney transplants in over a decade. This can be considered its public record.

However, in an interview with *China Economic Weekly*, Zhu provided an entirely different picture: “Before the 2010 pilot [donation] program started in 2010, all of our organ sources came from executed prisoners. Our hospital once did more than 4,000 liver and kidney transplants in one year. These organs all came from executed prisoners.”<sup>1601</sup>

Zhu was describing events before 2010. The hospital’s transplant centre moved into its new 470-bed surgery building in December 2005; its website now claims 120 to 130 liver and kidney transplants per year,<sup>1602</sup> which is only 1/33 the number stated by Zhu Jiye. It is unlikely that a transplant centre with 470 beds would perform only 120 to 130 surgeries per year.

In another example, a senior military doctor who belonged to the General Logistics Department of the Shenyang Military Command wrote to the *Epoch Times* on March 31, 2006, “The number of underground transplants performed in China exceed the public figures by several times. For example, if the official number is 30,000 cases, then the actual number would be 110,000. This is also the root cause of plummeting prices of organ transplants in China...Because there is a huge source of living organs, many military hospitals report their transplants to their supervising authorities. At the same time, they also carry out organ transplants on a large scale in private. This leads to the fact that the actual numbers are much higher than the official statistics.”<sup>1603</sup>

Having analyzed this pattern among the 165 hospitals in Chapters Two to Six, we present a series of representative case studies in the “Falsifying Transplant Data” section.

## THE PRETENSE OF DONOR TRANSPLANTS

Many hospitals now list living-donor and donation after cardiac death transplants as their signature services or even main organ sources. However, we found that the actual number of donations is extremely low.

### *a) Living Relative-Donor Transplants*

In 2003, Jiangsu Province Hospital designated its liver transplant centre as the “priority of priorities” for development into a nationally known discipline. Within three years, the hospital, the provincial government, and the provincial health department provided tens of millions of RMB in development funds. In the span of three to four years, its Liver Surgery Department grew from nonexistence into one of the five largest liver transplant research centres in the country.<sup>1604</sup>

In 2005, the centre became the Chinese Living-Donor Liver Transplant Research Institute, with two wards, 100 beds, and a laboratory centre. In the same timeframe, its urologic surgery department had 94 beds, and its cardiothoracic surgery department had 120 beds.<sup>1605</sup> With surgery costs of one-eighth to one-tenth that of similar procedures outside of China, it has attracted many patients from overseas.

Its liver transplant centre had 100 beds by 2005, yet claimed that it can perform 80 to 100 liver transplants each year. However, this annual volume would require no more than 8 beds.

The centre has always featured living relative-donor transplants as its signature service. However, in July 2003 it claimed that, among the 100 liver transplants it had completed, 26 involved living donors, that these 26 represented 60% of all living-donor transplants, and that it performed the most living-donor liver transplants in the country.<sup>1606</sup> This leaves the sources of the other 74 transplants unaccounted for; it also implies that there had been fewer than 50 living relative-donor transplants in all of China.

According to the Foshan First People’s Hospital, China had more than 200 living-donor kidney transplants in 2001, and the living-donor ratio increased to 4% of 7,000 kidney transplants in 2004. As of 2005, the Wuhan Tongji Hospital Organ Transplantation Research Institute had completed 85 living relative-donor kidney transplants, the most in China. Jiangsu Provincial Hospital had also performed more than 50 such transplants. The ratio of living relative-donor transplants was still far lower than that of Western countries, Japan, Korea (averaging 90%), and Hong Kong and Taiwan (averaging about 20%).<sup>1607</sup>

According to Zheng Shusen, a member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, China performed its first living-donor liver transplant in 1995, but the number was far behind that of liver transplants with deceased donors; between 1995 and 2005, there were only 73 living-donor liver transplants in total [note: this number differs from the 2001 figure mentioned earlier].<sup>1608</sup>

On March 26, 2012, JCRB.com (managed by the Supreme People’s Procuratorate) published a report titled “Defendant of Beijing’s Largest Organ Trade Case: Donors Are Almost All Fake Relatives.” The report covered a

case involving an underground kidney broker, Cai Shaohua (defendant), who said that doctors told them that the matching rate between relatives was very low; even if there is a marginal match, it could result in complications after surgery, which would only cause bigger losses for the patient's finances and health. "Now [among relative-donor] organ transplant surgeries, nine out of ten are fake relatives. Those in the hospitals are well aware of the things that we [brokers] do," said Cai.<sup>1609</sup>

## *b) Donation after cardiac death (DCD) Transplants*

Zhongnan Hospital affiliated with Wuhan University became the first unit approved by the Ministry of Health to perform transplants using donations after cardiac death (DCD). Vice President Ye Qifa, the Executive Chairman of the China Organ Transplant Alliance, was one of the most important proponents of Chinese donation after cardiac death operations, of which his team has performed the most. Huang Jiefu called this team the domestic icon of the donation after cardiac death field.<sup>1610</sup>

Ye's team has successfully launched 23 new technologies and businesses. It has received more than 10 national and provincial science and technology awards and more than 10 million RMB in research funding.<sup>1611</sup>

The transplant surgery department performs conventional liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine, combined kidney and liver, allogeneic liver cell, spleen cell, and islet cell transplants. It claims that its total donation after cardiac death transplant volume ranks sixth in the country. Its clinical department (including liver and gallbladder transplants) has more than 150 specialist beds and 10 ICU beds.<sup>1612</sup>

Yet, because tradition requires bodies to be preserved intact after death, China has neither related legislation nor significant voluntary organ donation. According to Chen Zhonghua, the first Executive Chairman of the Organ Donation Management Commission of China,<sup>1613</sup> between 2003 and August 2009, only 130 citizens successfully donated their organs after death in mainland China.<sup>1614</sup>

In April 2011, the Ministry of Health began pilot programs for donation after cardiac death at some 3A hospitals.<sup>1615</sup> In this context, donation after cardiac death refers to organs donated systematically through the Red Cross Society of China (though whether the participating hospitals followed these regulations is another discussion). In 2010, the Ministry of Health asked the Red Cross to establish pilot organ donation programs in 11 provinces and cities, including Shanghai, Zhejiang, Shandong, Guangdong, Nanjing, and Wuhan.<sup>1616</sup>

The Ministry of Health stipulated that hospitals that complete more than 10 such donations and their respective transplant surgeries within the pilot period could report to the Ministry of Health through provincial health administrative departments, to gain Ministry approval for donation after cardiac death transplants.<sup>1617</sup> <sup>1618</sup> Those that already had the provincial level permit for transplant and complete 5 transplants from donations after cardiac death within the same period could report to the Ministry of Health through provincial health administrative departments and obtain approval from OTC [Ministry of Health Human Organ Transplant Technology Clinical Application Committee].<sup>1619</sup>

A year after the pilot programs were started, 46 people nationwide successfully donated their organs, far from meeting clinical needs. In 2011, the Ministry of Health expanded pilot programs from 11 provinces and cities to 21.

The one-year pilot period was later extended to at least two years. In 2013, the Ministry of Health claimed that hospitals from 19 provinces and cities were participating,<sup>1620</sup> but it did not release a list of such hospitals.

On March 22, 2012, the “National Human Organ Donation Pilot Program Wrap-Up Meeting” was held in Hangzhou. The Red Cross announced that, in the two years after the pilot programs began, China completed 207 donations [after cardiac death].<sup>1621</sup> Divided among the more than 147 hospitals that did *not* receive approval in 2007 but had donation after cardiac death pilot programs, this amounts to an average of less than one donation after cardiac death case per year per hospital.

In August 2013, the National Health and Family Planning Commission released the list of 165 hospitals nationwide that had been approved for transplants. Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University had been added to the list because it exceeded the requirements for donation after cardiac death transplants.

According to Huang Jiefu, Zhongnan Hospital completed more than 20 donation after cardiac death donations and transplant surgeries during the pilot period (2011 to August 2013) and became the first among donation after cardiac death pilot hospitals to gain Ministry approval. He added that future transplants at this hospital would all come from voluntary and post-death donations.

Later, four more transplant centres received approvals for transplants in 2013 and the original list has been finally expanded to 169 transplant-approved hospitals.

As of February 2016, we searched online and found 75 hospitals that have received permits for donation after cardiac death pilot programs. These hospitals are located in 19 provinces and directly-controlled municipalities. It is apparent that most of these hospitals could not achieve the minimum requirement of 5 or 10 donations after cardiac death to get approved during the pilot period.

If Zhongnan Hospital’s transplants really come from voluntary and post-death donors as Huang Jiefu had claimed, these 20+ transplants would have been accommodated by a single bed. Were almost all of the 150 specialist beds and 10 ICU beds sitting empty these few years?

Ye Qifa reported that 4,626 citizens in China donated their organs after death between 2010 and August 2015. Even if this number is true, it cannot cover the needs of even this one hospital with its transplant bed count.

### *c) The Pretense of Multiple Organs from One Donor*

Government of China Health officials sometimes use the potential to procure multiple organs from the same donor to explain the gap between the number of organ sources (including voluntary donors and executed prisoners) and its official number of transplants. However, this efficiency cannot be applied in most cases. According to a *Guangxi News* report, on December 14, 2012, more than 60 doctors carried out 6 transplant surgeries simultaneously at No. 303 Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command on that day. These included liver, lung, pancreas-kidney, and kidney transplants, as well as two cornea transplants.<sup>1622</sup> Dr. Sun Xuyong, president of the hospital’s Transplantation Research Institute, stated that the six organs were procured from the same donor, but did not explain the source of the donor. Lan Liugen, deputy director of the surgery division, indicated in March 2013 that only two hospitals in China had this capability at that time; the other was the Tongji Organ Transplant Research Institute of the Huazhong University of Science and Technology.

#### *d) Deflated Bed Counts*

Some large hospitals publish extremely low bed counts in their surgical departments compared to their scale.

**Tongji Hospital of Huazhong University of Science and Technology** is the nation's largest and earliest comprehensive medical facility and research institute specializing in clinical application and experimental research of organ transplantation. It is capable of carrying out heart, lung, liver, kidney, spleen, pancreas transplants, combined pancreas-kidney, liver-intestine, and multiple abdominal organ transplants, among other difficult and complicated clinical transplants.<sup>1623</sup>

The current website of its Organ Transplant Institute claims that its transplantation program, total number of cases, and long-term survival rate have continuously led the nation over the past 50 years. It reportedly performed more than 500 liver transplants and nearly 3,000 kidney transplants during these five decades. It lists 65 beds and 65 research personnel under its organ transplant research institute.<sup>1624</sup> Yet another introductory webpage for its key specialty department, The Organ Transplant Basic Research Center, says that the clinical department currently has a 2,400-square-meter dedicated transplant ward designed for 86 beds.<sup>1625</sup>

In November 2011, *Sina Global News* reported that the best-known facility is Tongji Hospital of Huazhong University of Science and Technology carries out thousands of kidney transplant surgeries annually and has the most donor transplant recipients waiting for kidney transplants in the country.<sup>1626</sup>

Averaging the 3,500 total transplants over 16 years (conservatively assuming a negligible volume before 1999) would yield just over 200 transplants per year, which would require no more than one-third of its claimed bed count. Furthermore, 65 beds would allow the institute to conduct more than 1,000 kidney transplants per year, assuming a three-week hospitalization period and full utilization. Thus, if the institute carries out “thousands” of kidney transplants per year, its true bed count is likely several times higher.

The **General Hospital of Shenyang Military Command** stated that it has “one of the best-known transplant centres in the country,” and that “since it successfully carried out the first kidney allograft in August 1978, the hospital has completed more than 1,700 kidney transplants.” The centre claims to have 36 inpatient beds.<sup>1627</sup> This volume of less than 100 per year does not match its high status in the country.

The **First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University's** website claims that since 1999, the hospital has witnessed a period of “glorious development” in kidney transplantation. As early as June 2000, it said it had completed over 1,140 kidney transplants.<sup>1628</sup> However, this hospital was tracked by overseas media since the release of the Matas/Kilgour report in 2006. It has since tried to hide the number of transplants performed, and lists on its website only that it has 48 beds. However, when our investigator called the transplant department under the guise of introducing a patient on behalf of another hospital and inquired whether the department had enough beds, its medical personnel indicated that there was no need to worry, and that they could add beds if needed and even appropriate beds from other wards.

## FALSIFIED TRANSPLANT DATA

The **No. 81 Hospital of Nanjing Military Region** in a patient counseling article on website published in August 2010, Wang replied to a patient, “To date, our centre has done more than 300 clinical liver transplants of various types, one liver-kidney transplant, 10 emergency liver transplants, and 10 relative-donor liver transplants.”<sup>1629</sup>

On May 24, 2014, an introduction on the hospital’s website showed that it was able to perform two liver transplants simultaneously. It became one of the main bases for liver transplantation in eastern China. The hospital has completed more than 300 combined liver-kidney transplants, including 15 emergency liver transplants.<sup>1630</sup> A June 2014 report by the Nanjing Morning News, Wang said the hospital has performed more than 200 transplants since its first liver transplant in 2003.<sup>1631</sup>

The cumulative figure on its website for 2014 was the same as for 2010, and the number Wang provided in 2014 was 100 fewer than that in 2010. The figure of 300 total cases is equivalent to fewer than 30 cases each year, in which case only two beds and one surgeon would be needed.

**Tianjin First Central Hospital’s Oriental Organ Transplant Centre** is the largest in Asia and has ranked first in China in cumulative volume of transplants performed since it was established in 1998.<sup>1632</sup> Liver and kidney transplants became the centre’s routine surgeries in 1999.<sup>1633</sup>

The centre’s archived web pages show that it broke ground on its new building in 2002. The construction was funded by the Tianjin municipal government. The new building had **500 transplant beds**, and the Centre aimed for **500 liver transplants** and 300 kidney transplants per year.<sup>1634</sup> This implies that each transplant bed would accommodate fewer than two patients per year. We can thus see that the centre began to deflate its transplant volume from an early stage.

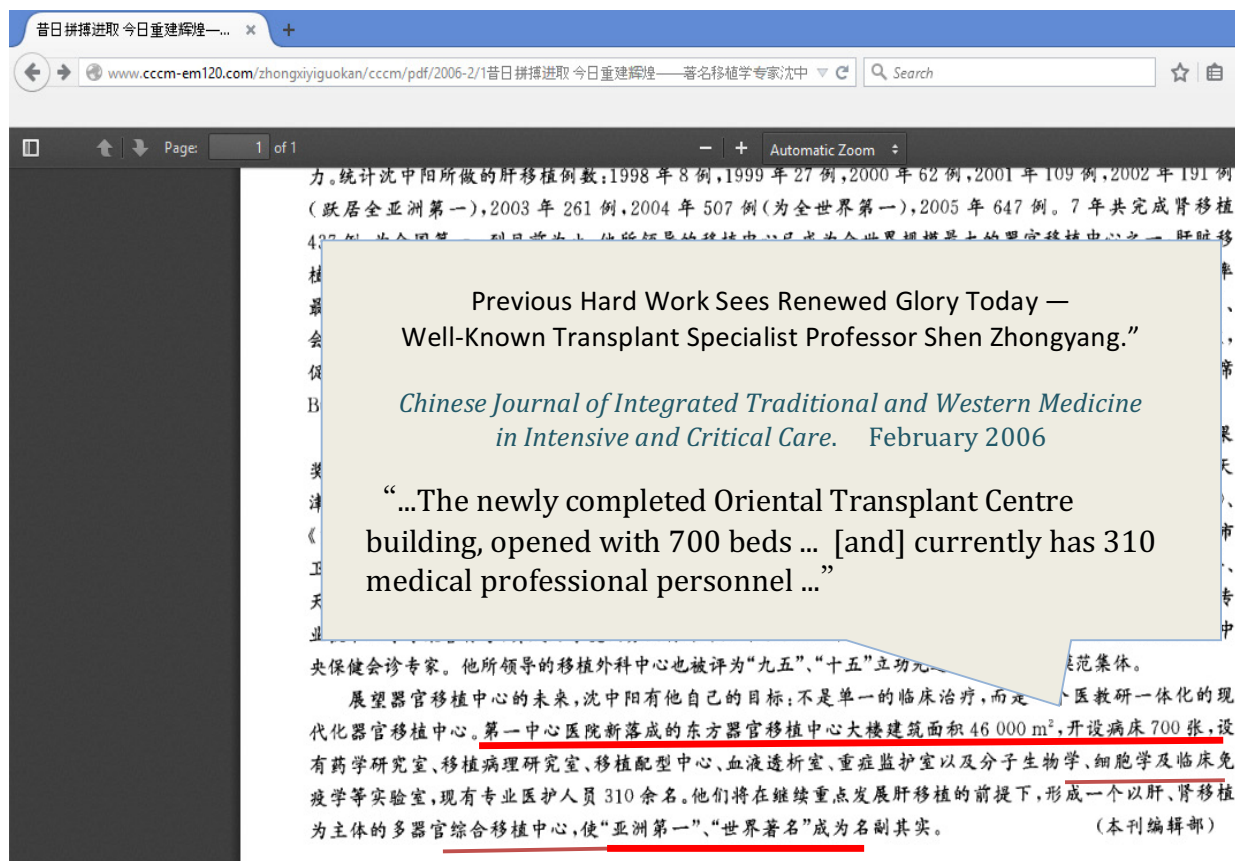


Figure 8.3: The screenshot of the special interview with Shen Zhongyang in February 2006 by the *Chinese Journal of Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine in Intensive and Critical Care*

According to a special interview with Shen Zhongyang in February 2006 by the *Chinese Journal of Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine in Intensive and Critical Care*, the newly completed Oriental Transplant Centre building had actually opened with 700 beds.<sup>1635</sup> This was 200 more than the announced bed count in the report in September, 2006.<sup>1636</sup> And the centre could simultaneously carry out nine liver transplants and eight kidney transplants.<sup>1637</sup> By October 2009, its bed utilization rate reached 90%<sup>1638</sup> and 131% in 2013 before it added more beds.<sup>1639</sup>

Even if we count it as 500 beds, when it achieved a 100% bed utilization rate (around 2010 by its growth trend), with an average liver transplant hospitalization time of 3 to 4 weeks,<sup>1640</sup> the transplant volume may have reached 6,000 to 8,000 per year. With its 131% bed utilization rate in 2013, the corresponding annual volume may have been as high as 7,800 to 10,400.

Yet the current official website shows only 120 transplant surgery beds and seven liver and kidney transplant teams. This bed count is even fewer than that before the new building was put into use in 2006.<sup>1641</sup> In 2010, the hospital publicly claimed 330 liver transplants but reported only 7 to the official liver transplant registry.<sup>1642</sup>

The centre claims that it has completed 10,000 organ transplants in total.<sup>1643</sup> However, this number would have been easily surpassed by just a few of its doctors:

- The centre's director Shen Zhongyang had reportedly completed close to 10,000 liver transplants himself by 2014.<sup>1644</sup> His colleagues and the majority of the doctors he had trained had each independently completed over 1,000 transplants.<sup>1645</sup>
- By 2011, Vice President Zhu Zhijun had completed 1,400 liver transplants and 100 liver transplants from relative donors.<sup>1646</sup>
- Deputy director Cai Jinzhen has completed 1,500 liver transplants.<sup>1647</sup>
- By July 2006, associate chief surgeon Pan Cheng had independently completed over 1,000 liver transplants and participated in over 1,600 liver graft procurements.<sup>1648</sup>
- Chief surgeon Song Wenli from the renal transplant department had completed over 2,000 kidney transplants and over 100 combined transplants.<sup>1649</sup>
- Associate chief surgeon Mo Chunbo has completed over 1,500 kidney transplants.<sup>1650</sup>
- Chief surgeon Gao Wei had completed over 800 liver transplants and 100 from relative donors after he graduated from the university. He joined the Oriental Organ Transplant Centre in 1999.<sup>1651</sup>

In 2006, the centre had 310 medical professionals.<sup>1652</sup> The total number of transplants performed by this centre is huge.

**The First People's Hospital of Yunnan Province** hospital successfully completed the world's first pediatric heterotopic liver transplant (the donor liver was partially cut to reduce the liver volume and was implanted in the spleen nest). It boasts to have reached an advanced level both nationwide and in Yunnan Province in the field of organ transplantation.<sup>1653</sup>

Its website has deleted the introduction to its organ transplantation department. Based on a version saved on [transplantation.org.cn](http://transplantation.org.cn) on January 9, 2014, the hospital claimed to have conducted 18 liver transplants between April 2005 and February 2014, and 21 liver transplants to date.<sup>1654</sup>

However, we found a liver transplant study published by one of its doctors, for which the patient sample size was six times the number of transplants that the hospital had claimed. These samples were only a small portion of a large number of transplants that met the study criteria. Therefore, the hospital's actual number of liver transplants is most likely well above six times the official number.

For example, Mo Yiwo, current director of hepatobiliary surgery, published a study that he conducted on eight piggyback orthotopic liver transplants between August 2000 and July 2002 (23 months).<sup>1655</sup> Another doctor from the hospital published a paper about lung infections in 55 orthotopic liver transplant patients between April 2005 and May 2007.<sup>1656</sup> Zeng Zhong, deputy director of the transplantation centre, published a paper about biliary reconstruction of 55 orthotopic liver transplant patients between April 2005 and March 2007.<sup>1657</sup> Another paper randomly selected 12 orthotopic liver transplant patients who underwent the surgery at the hospital between 2007 and 2009.<sup>1658</sup>

The online profile of the hospital's transplantation department states that it has conducted 41 kidney transplants since 1983, including 17 with living relative donors.<sup>1659</sup>

However, doctors at the hospital published a study in 2008 based on 50 "living relative-donor kidney transplants" between February 2002 and May 2008.<sup>1660</sup> Based on this number, in the six-year period between 2002 and 2008, the number of "living relative-donor kidney transplants" is three times the hospital's total claim for the 33-year period. Another study was based on a sample of 18 out of 84 kidney transplants.<sup>1661</sup> From these fragments, one can see that the public transplant volume has been severely deflated.

According to the kidney transplant department's website, "Since the establishment of our specialist department, we have conducted more than 2,000 kidney transplants. We have conducted 130 kidney transplants from living relatives."<sup>1663</sup>

Figure 8.4: The Update of the Kidney Department

"In 2014, our department completed over 50 kidney transplants, leading the entire province. Size of the department: there are 46 approved beds, but the number of patients is now usually maintained at 70 or more. The bed utilization rate exceeds 130%."

The website of **General Hospital of Jinan Military Command** states that its urologic surgery department has completed 1,500 kidney transplants since 1978 and ranks among the top ten in China and the top five in the military.<sup>1665</sup> These two figures imply that the hospital has performed fewer than 200 kidney transplants per year since 2003.

317

the hospital had performed more than 2,500 kidney transplants between 1978 and 2012.<sup>1666</sup> The total on the hospital's website in 2016 is 1,000 fewer than Zhang Aimin's figure from 2012.

The News Centre of the website of the transplant centre at **Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University** stated in 2006 that "Director Chen Guihua has served as lead surgeon for more than 1,000 liver transplants in recent years."<sup>1667</sup> After the release of the Matas/Kilgour report in 2006, Chen's personal webpage showed that he undertook only over 100 liver transplants.<sup>1668</sup>

On the night of February 10, 2004, Chen oversaw 4 liver transplant operations simultaneously. He conducted 246 liver transplants in 2005, according to the hospital's News Centre.<sup>1669</sup>

In 2006, a *Lifeweek* report titled "Medical Stories behind the Lens" featured a segment regarding liver transplants at the **People's Liberation Army No. 458 Hospital**.<sup>1670</sup> On September 28, 2006, Dr. Sun Ningdong of the People's Liberation Army 458 Hospital's hepatobiliary surgery department hosted his first photography exhibition. Sun was most proud of one photo that had won many photography awards, "It's Again the Dead of Night." That was a scene of the hospital's first liver transplant: "At that time, this surgery had already lasted 6 hours at night. Some people were dozing off, and some were moving. If you magnify it, you can see the eyes of the lead surgeon—they are really bright." The 458 Hospital has now performed over 140 liver transplants...

This report shows that in the two years after its first liver transplant in 2004, this hospital carried out more than 140 liver transplants. Twelve years later, however, its total number of liver transplants has not grown on paper.

If this were really the case, the hospital could not have maintained its certification by the Ministry of Health. The hospital also self-reported doing 20 liver transplants each year (the minimum requirement to maintain its Ministry approval). Based on this number, by 2016 it should have performed nearly 400 liver transplants. Using a conservative figure of 70 cases per year from the media report, it would have accumulated nearly 1,000 liver transplants to date.

Its liver disease centre has 108 beds and can simultaneously carry out two liver transplants and one regular surgery. Patient rooms are well-equipped with amenities, including five "presidential suites" with high-speed internet access.<sup>1671</sup> If we assume that each operating room is used only once per day (otherwise, only one operating room for liver



*Photo: It's Again the Dead of Night  
— A scene of the People's Liberation Army  
458 Hospital's first liver transplant, Author:  
Dr. Sun Ningdong*

transplants would suffice), it would have performed 800 per year, or 10,000 to date. We estimate that the hospital's public numbers represent about 1/70 of its actual liver transplant volume.

The website of the **First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University** indicates that its liver transplant centre has 28 formal beds and features highly mature surgical skill and perioperative treatment. Let alone, it's suspicious that such a large scale transplant centre has only 28 beds, it states that the centre had performed 23 total liver transplants of various types, as of May 2010.<sup>1672</sup>

According to the hospital's website, to manage the follow-up work of the centre's large volume of liver transplant patients, the centre's director Geng Xiaoping instructed associate chief physician Zhao Yijun to design and work with Hefei Hengtong Software Development Company to develop the "Kangheng Medical Follow-Up Management System," which entered clinical use in April 2012 and was granted a national patent that November.<sup>1673</sup>

The official transplant figure implies that, in the 13 years after 1998, the centre performed an average of fewer than two liver transplants a year, a figure that far from justifies its bed count and custom-developed follow-up management software.

Furthermore, a liver transplant conference the centre hosted in September 2011 was attended by more than 30 patients who had received liver transplants at this hospital.<sup>1674</sup>



*Rendering: The Organ Transplant Centre*

The introduction to the liver transplant centre of the **West**

**China Hospital of Sichuan University** published on September 2, 2004 mentioned that its five full sets of imported liver transplant equipment allowed five liver transplant operations to be performed simultaneously, and that the centre had 72 beds.<sup>1675</sup> CCTV's People column broadcast a special interview with Yan Lvnan, whose team set a record of performing seven liver transplants on the same day.

The webpage claimed that the centre had conducted nearly 800 liver transplants, including more than 260 from relative donors. Based on its bed count and a 30-day average hospitalization duration, the centre would be able to perform more than 800 transplants in a single year.

The liver transplant centre no longer appears on the hospital's website. The most recent search result states that the centre "now routinely performs donation after cardiac death (liver donation after cardiac death) liver

transplantation, adult and pediatric living donor liver transplantation, split form liver transplantation, approximately 100 cases per year".

The screenshot shows the website of West China Hospital, Sichuan University. The main navigation bar includes links for Home, Hospital Overview, Patient Services, Medical Education, Scientific Research, West China Remote, Special Columns, and Branches. The breadcrumb trail indicates the current location: Home > Patient Services > Special Medical Center > Liver Transplant Center. The left sidebar lists patient services: Common Question Answering, Doctor's Guide, Suggestions, Outpatient Medical, Traffic Guide, and Inpatient Medical. The main content area is titled 'Sichuan University West China Hospital Liver Transplant Center Introduction' and is dated '2004-09-02'. The text describes the center's history and achievements, mentioning 72 transplant beds. A callout box highlights the date 'Dated: Sep. 2, 2004' and the text '... the centre has a transplant ward with 72 beds ...'.

Figure 8.5 Introduction to the Liver Transplant Centre at West China Hospital, published in 2004.

The hospital has Asia's largest ultra-clean surgery department. According to a purification engineering plan for the department, the hospital has 67 operating rooms, including at least 9 for the urologic surgery department (3 originals and 6 newly constructed), at least 8 for the general surgery department, and 6 for the cardiothoracic surgery department.<sup>1676</sup>

The hospital's web page with a posting date of February 22, 2005 shows, "Since its first kidney transplant carried out in September 1978, the centre has performed more than 4,000 kidney transplants."<sup>1677</sup>



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[分院](#)

您现在的位置: 首页 » 患者服务 » 特色医疗中心 » 肾脏移植中心
 标准字体

患者服务

常见问题解答

就医指南

意见建议

门诊医疗

交通指南

住院医疗

## 四川大学华西医院肾脏移植中心简介

发布时间: 2005-02-22 作者: 肾脏移植中心 浏览次数: 8368 次

四川大学华西医院肾脏移植中心, 是我国最早开展肾脏移植工作的单位之一, 是四川省、成都市以及四川大学的重点学科。本中心现有教授和主任医师3人, 副教授和副主任医师2人(多在欧、美学习或进修), 主治医师2人, 是博士学位授予点和博士后流动站。

从1978年9月开展第一例肾脏移植至今, 已开展肾脏移植手术4000余例。我中心自2006年开展亲属活体肾移植以来, 亲属活体肾移植数量逐年明显增加, 至今已完成手术1000余例, 是全国首家活体移植突破千例的移植中心。从2011年起, 我科每年完成肾移植数量均超过200例, 其中亲属活体肾移植数量连续4年居全国第一, 不论数量还是质量均达到国际先进、国内领先水平。近5年来手术成功率均在100%, 移植肾1年、3年、8年平均存活率分别为99%、95%、91%。目前最

Figure 8.6 Introduction to the Kidney Transplant Centre at West China Hospital, published in 2005.

By September 2014, the listed number of transplants had shrunk: “the centre has performed more than 2,500 kidney transplants.<sup>1678</sup> From 2011 onwards, more than 200 kidney transplants have been completed annually.”<sup>1679</sup> This volume would require no more than one operating room.



— 四川大学 —

华西临床医学院/华西医院

West China School of Medicine/West China Hospital, Sichuan University

[首页](#)
[医院概况](#)
[患者服务](#)
[医学教育](#)
[科学研究](#)
[华西远程](#)
[专题专栏](#)
[分院](#)

您现在的位置: 首页 » 医院概况 » 临床科室 » 手术科室 » 泌尿外科
 标准字体

医院概况

华西医院简介

组织架构

临床科室

历届党/政领导

现任党/政领导

## 四川大学华西医院肾脏移植中心简介

发布时间: 2014-09-13 浏览次数: 988 次

四川大学华西医院肾脏移植中心, 是我国最早开展肾脏移植工作的单位之一, 是四川省、成都市以及四川大学的重点学科。

从1978年9月开展第一例肾脏移植至今, 已开展肾脏移植手术2500余例, 在全国肾脏移植中心中居于前列。我中心自2006年开展亲属活体肾移植以来, 亲属活体肾移植数量逐年明显增加, 至今已完成手术1000余例。从2011年起, 我科每年完成肾移植数量即超过了200例, 其中亲属活体肾移植数量连续4年居全国第一, 特别是2013年我科共完成亲属活体肾移植超过230例, 人肾存活率100%。目前, 我中心正大力开展心跳死亡供者捐赠(DCD)工作, 自2012年开展此项工作以

Figure 8.7 Introduction to the Kidney Transplant Centre at West China Hospital of Sichuan University, published in 2014.

**Xinqiao Hospital of the Third Military Medical University** claims to be the largest organ transplant centre in southwestern China. It was one of the first hospitals to carry out kidney, cornea, pancreas-kidney, and other types of transplants. Its qualification documents, “Urology Surgery History of People’s Liberation Army Nephrology Centre,” states, “As of 2002, 2,590 renal transplants [have been] performed...The centre once performed 24 kidney transplants in one day.”<sup>1680</sup>



Figure 8.8 The introduction to the People’s Liberation Army Kidney Disease Centre Urologic Surgery Department at Xinqiao Hospital states that it had performed 2,590 kidney transplants as of 2002.

However, its current webpage states, “Since our first kidney transplant performed in January 1978, our department has performed more than 2,100 surgeries to date, becoming the third site to exceed 2,000 surgeries in the country.”<sup>1681</sup> Compared to its number from 2002 (2590 cases), the current figure after 13 years is 490 cases short, which suggests that the current figure has been deflated.



Figure 8.9: Xinqiaos website in 2015 stated that it had only completed 2,100 kidney transplants.

A few years ago, the official web page of the **Navy General Hospital** titled "Introduction to hepatobiliary surgery" claimed that "Several thousand patients with end-stage liver cancer have gained a second life through liver transplantation at the hepatobiliary surgery department of Navy General Hospital." <sup>1682</sup>

Yet, the same webpage in 2015 stated, "Since 1999, 300 liver transplants have been successfully carried out."



Figure 8.10: The hospital's front page dated October 8, 2015 referred to "thousands" of Patients who had received liver transplants at the Navy General Hospital.

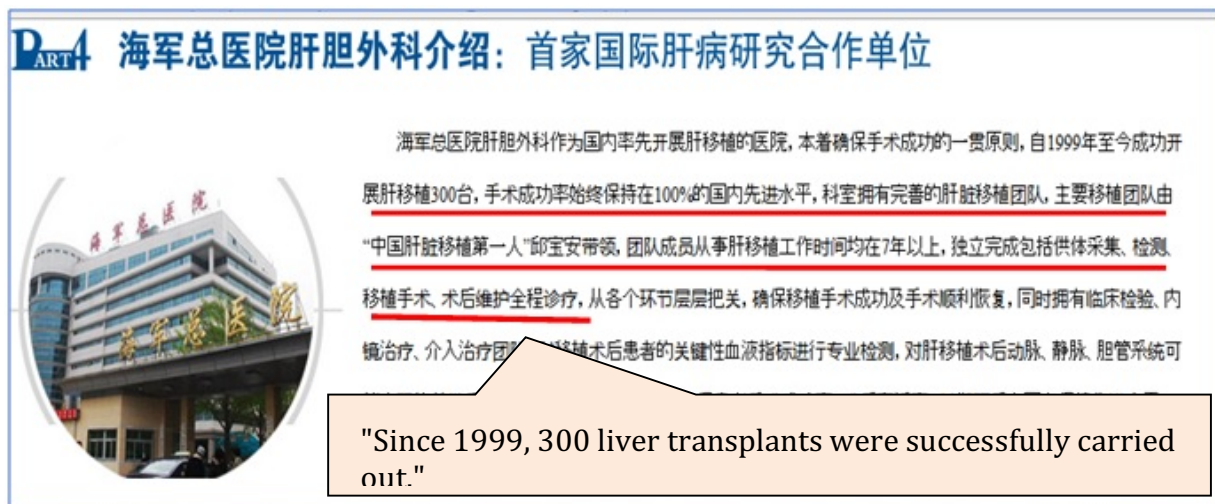


Figure 8.11: another page dated on October 8, 2015, stated that it had only performed 300 liver transplants since 1999.

The **Peking Union Medical College Hospital's** website has removed all its liver transplant quantity figures and claims that it has only 28 beds. However, when interviewed by a *Guangzhou Daily* reporter in 2013, Huang Jiefu stated that he performed more than 500 liver transplants in 2012, one of which was “the first voluntary citizen donation meeting Chinese standards.”<sup>1683</sup>

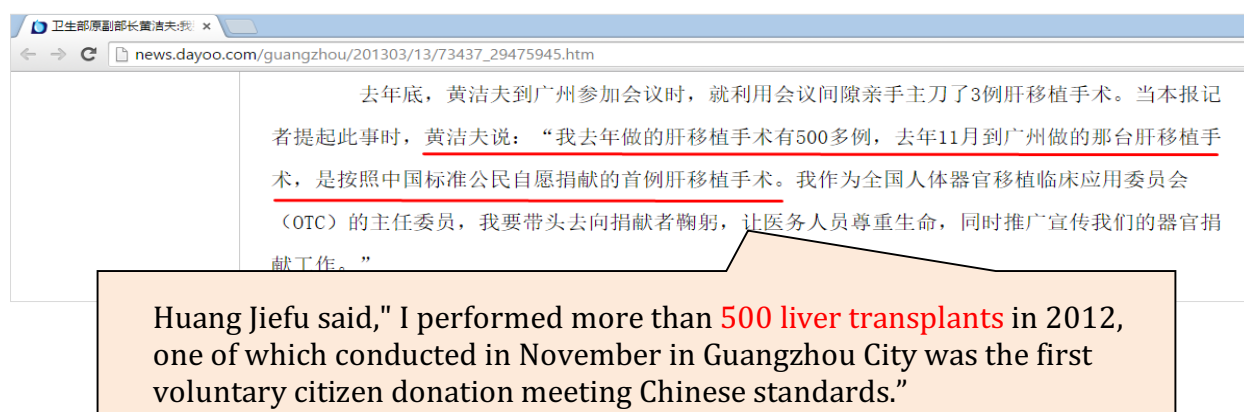


Figure 8.12: A report cached in March 2013 states that Huang Jiefu performed more than 500 liver transplants the previous year, one of which was the first voluntary liver donation meeting Chinese standards.

It is unclear whether all of Huang's 500 transplants took place at PUMC, but it is highly likely that some of them would have. This hospital has a strong team of liver transplant doctors trained overseas, with 2 doctoral advisors, 3 Master's advisors, 5 professors, and 5 attending surgeons and physicians, all of whom hold doctoral degrees. They include Mao Yilei, Sang Xinting, Zhong Shouxian, and other high-profile transplant experts. Due to Huang's administrative and political duties, his own transplant volume would not be the most prominent.

Its urologic surgery department currently has 67 personnel and 80 beds. Its website shows that since the first kidney transplants were carried out in the 1970s, it has completed nearly 1,000 kidney transplants. However, this number has not been updated since 2004.<sup>1684</sup>

**Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command** claims to perform the greatest variety of transplants, including kidney, liver, pancreas, and 8 other major organ transplants, as well as islet cell, stem cell, and cornea transplants. The hospital also claimed to have performed the most kidney transplants in the country.<sup>1685</sup> Tan Jianming, director of urology, had performed more than 4,200 kidney transplants as of 2014.<sup>1686</sup> The hospital's hepatology centre had 150 beds in 2011.<sup>1687</sup> On February 18, 2014, 16 doctors completed 5 liver transplants within 17 hours.<sup>1688</sup>

In April 2012, the website of the People's Liberation Army Organ Transplantation Centre showed that the hospital's cumulative number of kidney transplants ranked first in the country; its annual transplantation

volume ranked among the top three for six consecutive years. Since its first kidney transplant in 1977, the hospital has performed a total of 3,358 renal transplants.<sup>1689</sup> Since starting liver transplantation in 1982, it has conducted a total of 558 liver transplants.<sup>1690</sup>

These numbers were subsequently removed from the website for a few years but have now reappeared. Its current webpage for the hepatobiliary surgery department shows that it has 115 beds and has conducted 400 liver transplants.<sup>1691</sup> Meanwhile, its Research Institute of the Hepatobiliary Division shows that it has 150 beds and has performed over 150 liver transplants.<sup>1692</sup> (The time of update is unknown.)

Traces can be found on its page on technical expertise: <sup>1693</sup> “This centre is among the earliest institutes that conducted kidney transplant. We perform over 100 kidney transplants annually, giving a total of 1,600 to date. Our centre has guided surgeries in more than 20 hospitals around Guangdong, Shanghai, Zhejiang, and other areas.” The page also says, “Our centre is one of the earliest hospitals in the military and in the country and volume is relatively high, with a total of 13 clinical liver transplants [to date].”

The website of the **Third Hospital of Hebei Medical University** stated that it has performed “nearly 200 liver transplants to date, entering an advanced level in the country.” <sup>1694</sup> The hepatobiliary surgery department web page does not list the number of beds or personnel, and states it has only “conducted more than 60 transplants to date.” <sup>1695</sup>

This figure would be insufficient to maintain its Ministry of Health approval. Furthermore, a study published by doctors at the hospital in 2013 involved a sample of 291 liver transplant patients.<sup>1696</sup> Finally, director Dou Jian stated to a reporter in 2013 that he had individually completed more than 160 liver transplants.<sup>1697</sup>

The liver transplant centre at **People’s Liberation Army No. 302 Hospital** has 100 registered beds. However, its official introduction states that it has carried out only 400 liver transplants. <sup>1698</sup> This figure is most likely falsified, as its official figure of 30 transplants per year would require no more than 3 beds. Furthermore, Liu Zhenwen at the centre individually has performed over 1,000 liver transplants.<sup>1699</sup>

**Shanxi Provincial People's Hospital** performed the first heart, liver, and combined pancreas-kidney transplants in the province.<sup>1700</sup> It claims to lead the province in liver transplant capabilities. The hospital's website shows that it has completed 23 liver transplants to date<sup>1701</sup>—a number equivalent to fewer than two cases per year, fewer than the minimum requirement of twenty to qualify as a transplant centre approved by the Ministry of Health.

Fu Yaowen, the founder of the kidney transplantation and blood purification centre at the **First Hospital of Jilin University**, had completed 3,000 kidney transplants as of April 2009. With 22 other surgeons, this centre carries out a huge number of kidney transplants. However, its website currently shows that the centre has conducted only 3,000 kidney transplants to date.

**The First Affiliated Hospital of Henan University of Traditional Chinese Medicine’s** website states that the urologic surgery department has completed more than 700 kidney transplants to date. However, Wang Guangce’s expert profile on the website indicates that he has experience in leading more than 1,000 kidney transplants, and he has been working at this hospital for most of his transplant career. In a conference notice for December 2014, the website stated that Wang has experience in managing more than 1,400 kidney transplants—400 more than his 2016 total.

The website for the **First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University's** Department of General Surgery claims that it has performed 132 liver transplants since 2001. However, Du Chengyou wrote in his thesis that the research was targeting 10 patients who suffered biliary complications among the 140 liver transplant patients at the organ transplant centre between January and March of 2005. This means that from January to March of 2005, this centre performed 140 liver transplants in two months, greater than the 15-year total on official website.

The **First People's Hospital of Yunnan Province** has deleted the introduction of its organ transplantation department. Based on an archived version saved on January 9, 2014, it conducted 18 liver transplants between April 2005 and February 2014, and 21 liver transplants so far. However, one of its doctors published a paper about a liver transplant study, for which the patient sample size was six times of the number of transplants the hospital claimed to have performed.

The **People's Liberation Army No. 181 Hospital** hepatobiliary surgery department's archived website shows that it has had 50 beds since 2011 and performed over 30 liver transplants in total. However, these numbers were deleted in 2013.<sup>1702</sup> The equivalent annual volume of transplants would not meet even the Ministry of Health's minimum requirement for transplant certification.

A People's Liberation Army Kidney Transplant and Dialysis Centre was established in its nephrology department. It has 100 medical professionals. It has 150 beds in total and claimed 100 kidney transplants annually.<sup>1703</sup> (This webpage is no longer accessible. However, we have on record its archive page.)

The Hepatobiliary Surgery Department at **Beijing Chaoyang Hospital** claims that its liver transplantation is leading in the country. It can carry out almost all types of liver transplant procedures. However, its website states, "To date, this department has completed more than 500 liver transplants." This volume, less than 30 cases per year on average, amounts to less than a fraction of that of Tianjin Orient Transplant Centre. The hospital's website states that it has performed more than 3,000 kidney transplants in total, purportedly one of the highest among transplant institutions in China.<sup>1704</sup> This figure translates to less than 200 per year and does not at all match the claim that it is among the highest in the country.

President Li Ning of **Beijing YouAn Hospital** is a leader of the liver transplant discipline in the Beijing area. China News reported in 2010 that he has led over 500 liver transplants over the past 10 years.<sup>1705 1706</sup> However, at the time this report was written, the hospital's website claimed that he has led 200 liver transplants, 300 fewer than the 2010 figure.<sup>1707</sup>

According to an introduction published by sohu.com on Aug 3, 2005, Guan Delin at Hua Xin Hospital (the First Hospital of Tsinghua University), had experience in "over 2,700 kidney transplants, over 40 kidney transplants from relative donors, and close to 20 combined kidney-pancreas transplants."<sup>1708</sup> Yet, in May 2006, an introduction was posted on Chaoyang Hospital's website stating that Guan joined this hospital after having personally completed over 1,000 kidney transplants.<sup>1709</sup> The 2006 figure was 1,700 lower than the figure published in the previous year.

**Zhejiang Provincial People's Hospital's** cardiothoracic surgery department pioneered heart transplantation in Zhejiang Province. Its kidney and combined heart-kidney transplantation performance is in a leading position in China.<sup>1710</sup>

It has deleted almost all information about its transplant-related activities online. Its website states that it has carried out a total of 19 heart transplants.<sup>1711</sup> In the 14 years in which its heart transplant laboratory has continuously expanded, it is unlikely that the hospital has performed less than 2 transplants per year.

The hospital's website states that the organ transplant department has 25 beds and performs nearly 100 surgeries per year. Based on a conservative hospitalization duration of 30 days, 25 beds would enable at least 300 operations per year. Furthermore, if the department performs only 100 transplants per year, one transplant surgeon and 8 beds would be more than enough.

# Chapter Nine: Findings from 164 Hospitals—Volume Drivers

## I. DEMAND FOR ORGANS AND EXPANDED RECIPIENT POOL

China has 130 million hepatitis B carriers.<sup>1712</sup> China also has 40~50% of the world's liver cancer patients,<sup>1713</sup> in addition to over half the world's new liver cancer patients about 350,000 cases per year.<sup>1714</sup> For the 8 million end-stage liver patients (including those with liver failure, cirrhosis, and liver cancer), the most effective treatment is transplantation.<sup>1715</sup>

The establishment of the "Hangzhou Criteria"<sup>1716</sup> and "Shanghai Fudan Criteria"<sup>1717</sup> removed the previous restrictions from Milan and other international standards, which required an individual tumor's diameter to be 5 centimetres or less for the patient to qualify for a liver transplant. This requirement has now been loosened to 8 centimetres under the Hangzhou criteria and 9 centimetres by the Fudan criteria, which has expanded the potential liver recipient population by about 40%. China does not have an effective national organ donation and allocation network. According to expert estimates in 2010, over 300,000 people are waiting for liver transplants.<sup>1718</sup>

According to China's official transplantation website, China has the largest number of people with liver disease of any country. The World Health Organization puts the figure at about 100 million.<sup>1719</sup> Chinese researchers say that nearly 400,000 people die every year from liver cancer in China, making up nearly half of all deaths from liver cancer worldwide. And these researchers say that about 300 million in China suffer one or another form of liver disease.<sup>1720</sup>

In 2004, Chen Shi, chairman of the Chinese Medical Association's Organ Transplantation Society and deputy director of Tongji Medical University's Institute of Organ Transplantation, stated that there were millions of late-stage renal failure patients in mainland China, among whom about 500,000 were waiting to receive kidney transplants. This number would increase by 120,000 every year.<sup>1721</sup> According to the current public data, over one million patients are waiting for kidney transplants in China each year.<sup>1722</sup>

China currently has more than 10 million patients with heart failure. Each year, more than 2 million die from end-stage heart failure.<sup>1723</sup>

According to statistics from the World Transplant Games Federation, China has more than 4 million leukemia patients waiting for bone marrow transplants.<sup>1724</sup> The country also has four million people suffering cornea disease.<sup>1725</sup> In 2012, Chen Jiaqi, founder of the Chinese Eye Bank and director of the Eye Bank of Guangdong Province, estimated that between 300,000 and 400,000 cornea transplants would be needed every year.<sup>1726</sup>

Organ transplantation has assumed a high priority in national strategy and receives great emphasis as a future emerging industry. The Government has invested heavily in research, development, and personnel training in transplantation technology. Liver and kidney transplants have become routine surgery in clinical practice. New techniques are emerging and spreading throughout China's provinces. Not only are the major hospitals engaging in transplants; but small hospitals are unwilling to miss the opportunity.

## II. HOSPITAL FUNDING

### *Transition from Government Funding to Self-Reliance*

The shift from socialism to capitalism in China meant withdrawal of government funding from the health system. Before the change, the Government owned, funded and ran all hospitals. All physicians were state employees.

With the transition to capitalism, this system was dismantled. From 1978 to 1999, the Beijing government's share of national health care spending fell from 32 percent to 15 percent. Between 1990 and 2002, public funding as a proportion of local public health revenues went from almost 60 percent to 42 percent.

This led to privatization of most Chinese health care facilities. Hospitals were forced to rely on the sale of services to cover their expenses. David Blumenthal and William Hsiao wrote, "Public hospitals came to function much like for-profit entities, focusing heavily on the bottom line."<sup>1727</sup>

According to cardiovascular doctor Hu Weimin, the state funding for the hospital where he worked was not enough to cover even staff salaries for one month. He stated, "Under the current system, hospitals have to chase profit to survive." *Human Rights in China* reported, "Rural hospitals [have had] to invent ways to make money to generate sufficient revenue."<sup>1728</sup>

The Government, in addition to withdrawing funding, imposed price controls on basic health services. These price controls were not comprehensive and left new technologies and drugs untouched. In addition, hospital doctor salaries were changed to include a bonus component based on hospital revenue. Blumenthal and Hsiao wrote, "The result was an explosion in sales of expensive pharmaceuticals and high-tech services."

All these changes drove hospitals to transplants—a new technology not covered by price controls, which provided private revenue and which, afterwards, required anti-rejection drugs. Transplant surgery became a leading method for hospitals in China to make money. For example, the Organ Transplant Center of the Armed Police General Hospital in Beijing boldly stated, "Our Organ Transplant Center is our main department for making money. Its gross income in 2003 was 16,070,000 RMB. From January to June of 2004, income was 13,570,000 RMB. This year (2004) there is a chance to break through 30,000,000 RMB."<sup>1729</sup>

A report by *World Journal* in March 2015 quoted Huang Jiefu as saying that a liver transplant costs at least 600,000 RMB (about \$96,000 USD) and more than 300,000 RMB (about \$48,000 USD) for a kidney transplant.<sup>1730</sup> At the end of 2006, Huang Jiefu stated to *Caijing Magazine*, "Organ transplantation has become a trend of being used as a tool for hospitals to make money."<sup>1731</sup>

### *Selling Organs*

Because there were no guidelines for transplant fees in China, the prices for transplants ranged from tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands RMB. These included pharmaceuticals, surgery fees, organ acquisition, and preservation and transportation costs.<sup>1732</sup> Before the Kilgour-Matas report on organ harvesting in 2006, the website of the International Transplant Network Support Center of the First Affiliated Hospital of China

Medical University listed transplant prices for foreigners. Kidney transplants cost more than \$60,000 USD, liver transplants were \$100,000, and lung and heart transplants each cost more than \$150,000.<sup>1733</sup>

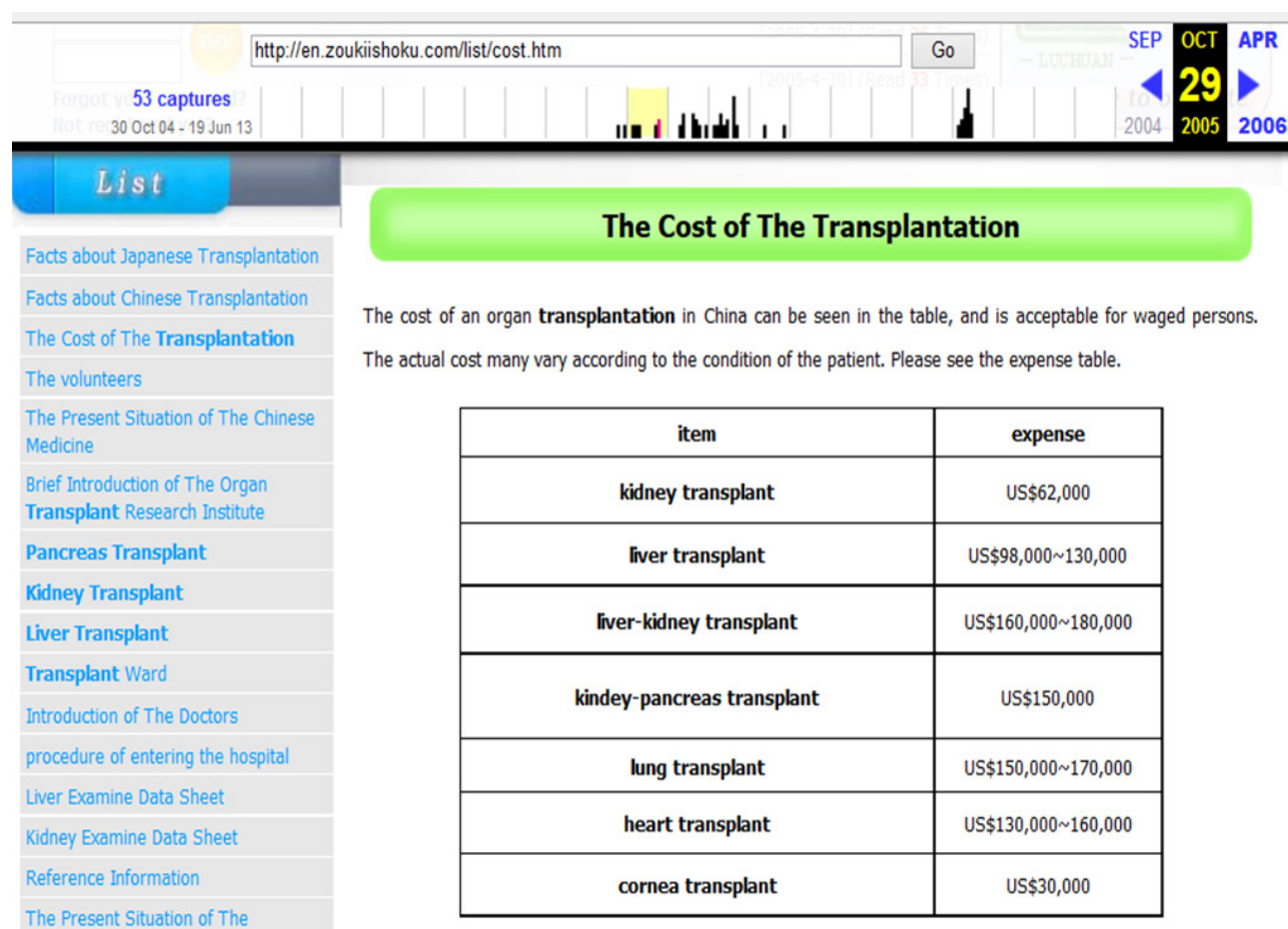


Figure 9.1: China International Transplantation Network Assistance Center's price chart for organ transplants

On February 26, 2013, *Xinhua News* published an article titled "China will officially launch three major principles for organ transplants and organ allocation to follow." Huang Jiefu said, "A certain stimulus mechanism is to be introduced into China's organ donation system by giving out certain humanitarian aid and economic compensation."<sup>1734</sup> The *Guangzhou Southern Weekend* reported in March 2010 that since 2000, the sale of organs for transplants has become "a mine of high-grade ore that can't be exhausted."<sup>1735</sup>

On March 31, 2006, a senior military doctor of the General Logistics Department of the Shenyang Military Command wrote to the *Epoch Times*, "China is the center of international live organ trading, and has accounted for more than 85% of the total number of live organ transplants in the world since 2000. According to the data reported to the Central Military Commission, some people have been promoted and became Generals due to their 'achievements' in this field."<sup>1736</sup>

He also said, "The military acts as the organ transplantation management system. This type of management and organizational core belongs to the military system. This is something that the local government cannot match, because once it becomes a military secret, no one can acquire the information. We all understand how the military system works. There is a huge source of living organs, many military hospitals report their transplants to their supervising authorities, at the same time, they also carry out organ transplants on a large scale in private. This leads to the fact that actual numbers are much higher than the official statistics."

The People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department is in charge of allocating organs sourced from prisoners in detention facilities. The Department receives cash (or foreign currency) when selling organs from hospitals, which pay for the organs. The bulk of the transplants are conducted in military hospitals, while the organs sold to civilian hospitals were just for extra profits. The purpose was to use these hospitals as shop windows and advertisements to overseas customers.<sup>1737</sup>

Ever since the Deng Xiaoping era, the Chinese military has been given a high degree of latitude to raise funds through entrepreneurial schemes using military resources and infrastructure. The military hospitals are no exception to this long-standing arrangement. While the system responsible for providing organs for military hospitals is maintained by military expense, transplant profits do not fall under military oversight. Accordingly, the trafficking of organs has become a method for military hospitals to make direct profits.

### Kidney Transplant Cost

Below are the average costs of kidney transplants in different regions between 2000 and 2004, as reported in academic papers:<sup>1738</sup>

Region	Transplant Centers	Average Hospitalization Days	Average Cost RMB
Beijing	19	29.9	109,300
Shanghai	9	24.2	74,800
Tianjin	9	23.7	74,300
Jiangsu Province	36	25.3	74,600
Henan Province	41	25.5	125,600
Hubei Province	14	18.3	104,500
Hunan Province	12	20.0	81,800
Guangdong Province	40	22.0	122,900

*Table 9.1 Summary of kidney transplantation during 2000 to 2004*

We found lower prices mentioned in various media reports:

The *Qilu Evening News* reported on July 28, 2003 that the General Hospital of Jinan Military Command charged 30,000 to 40,000 RMB for a kidney transplant and 20,000 to 40,000 RMB per year for immunosuppressive drugs thereafter.<sup>1739</sup>

It was reported in April 2006, patients paid only 50,000 RMB for kidney transplants at the Second Hospital of Dalian Medical University.<sup>1740</sup>

According to an archived webpage from 2008, Changhai Hospital of the Second Military Medical University advertised an average hospitalization fee of 50,000 RMB for kidney transplants.<sup>1741</sup> The original page has since been removed.

According to a webpage dated in 2010, at the First People's Hospital of Changde, the average cost for a kidney transplant between relatives was about 60,000 RMB with no complications, or about 80,000 RMB from a cadaveric donor.<sup>1742</sup>

It was reported that in early September 2014, a patient paid 600,000 RMB in cash to the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University, which was able to find a matching kidney for him in one day. The transplant surgery was done the following day.<sup>1743</sup>

A people.cn report from November 16, 2015 indicated that that The First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiao Tong University Medical College requires “hundreds of thousands of RMB” for a kidney transplant.<sup>1744</sup>

### Liver Transplant Cost

Between 1995 and 1999, liver transplant surgeries at Wuhan Tongji Hospital required 10 hours, and the cost averaged between 300,000 and 400,000 RMB and peaked at 800,000 RMB. By 2000, the cost had decreased to 190,000 RMB and surgery time to 7-8 hours.<sup>1745</sup> By 2001, the institute could usually keep the liver transplant cost below 150,000 RMB; the surgery took 4 hours, which represented the best in the country. In August 2011, the institute performed a liver transplant for 110,000 RMB, the lowest nationwide.<sup>1746</sup>

In 2009, the cost of a liver transplant at Peking University First Hospital was around 160,000-200,000 RMB, including fees for surgery, monitoring, pharmaceutical, and examination fees for around three weeks after the operation.<sup>1747</sup>

Lu Shichun, director of the Beijing YouAnHospital transplant center, stated in a media interview in 2011 that the fee for liver transplants differs among transplant centers and averages around 400,000 to 500,000 RMB.<sup>1748</sup>

In 2016, Wuhan Union Hospital, a sister institution of Tongji, advertised its liver transplant cost at around 150,000 RMB.<sup>1749</sup>

### Heart and Lung Transplant Cost

At Fuwai Cardiovascular Disease Hospital, which is affiliated with the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, a heart transplant averages around 250,000 RMB. Fees for postoperative immunosuppressants average 3,000 to 5,000 RMB per month, as of 2016.<sup>1750</sup>

Shanghai Chest Hospital of Shanghai Jiaotong University charges between 200,000 and 300,000 RMB for a lung transplant, as of 2016.<sup>1751</sup>

## Fees Paid by International Patients

Organ transplant prices for foreigners are not fixed. Although it should be taken with a grain of salt as it is a source twice removed, in 2014 and 2015, Yang Guang, a China expert who resides in Denmark, claimed that his friend's two affiliated hospitals with a medical university in northeastern China would often charge \$500,000 to \$1 million USD for transplant, and in several cases, rich foreign patients desperate for an organ have been charged up to \$2 million USD for a transplant and hospital stay. A Japanese woman received a young girl's liver with serial number 020014 and was charged \$5 million USD.<sup>1752</sup>

In general, however, interviews with a group of international transplant recipients before 2006 reflected remarkably consistent prices:<sup>1753</sup>

- In 2001, a group of 7 patients who went to China together for organ transplants were individually told to bring \$200,000 HKD (about \$26,000 USD)
- In 2004, an Asian patient paid \$27,000 USD for a kidney transplant at the Economic and Technical Development Hospital of Guangzhou
- In 2005, a patient from Taiwan paid \$29,000 USD (including "red envelope" money, airline tickets, and other extras) for a kidney transplant at Guangdong Province Border Patrol Armed Police Central Hospital in Shenzhen
- In 2006, a patient from Asia paid \$26,000 USD in cash for a kidney transplant at the Land Force General Hospital of Wuhan
- Other sources suggest the cost of a kidney transplant in China runs to \$66,500 USD and a liver up to \$157,000 USD<sup>1754</sup>
- A heart transplant at the Zhongshan Hospital in Shanghai can be had for \$119,000 USD, a fraction of the \$860,000 USD such an operation would cost in North America<sup>1755</sup>

## Trends and Factors in Transplant Costs

Different hospitals charge different fees for transplants but they tend to follow a common trend. From a few examples of the main players in China's organ transplant industry, we can see a decline in medical and pharmaceutical costs coinciding with an overall increase transplant fees. The main factors driving transplant costs are the treatment itself (including surgery and hospitalization costs), pharmaceuticals (including the ongoing regimen of anti-rejection drugs), and the donor organ source.

Between 1995 and 1999, Wuhan Tongji Hospital charged an average of 300,000 to 400,000 RMB and a maximum of 800,000 RMB. In August 2001, surgery fees decreased significantly to around 150,000 RMB on average (the range was 110,000 to 190,000 RMB). The director of the hospital's organ transplant research institute stated that the decrease in costs were due to the maturation of technology, decrease in operation times from 7-10 hours to 4-5 hours, reduced bleeding, lower cost of blood transfusions, shorter anesthesia times, fewer postoperative complications, and shorter hospitalization times. By 2002, Tongji Hospital had reduced its liver transplant operation time to 4 hours and the cost to below 150,000 RMB, the "lowest in the country."<sup>1756</sup>

As we observe, at the early stage after 2000, transplant prices steadily declined due to technological development and abundant organ sources. The dramatic decline of surgery costs and treatments made it affordable for a wider range of patients. The maturation of technology and increase in both domestic and international patients led to an exceptional growth in China's organ transplant industry.

The decrease in medical costs due to improvements in technology and techniques is also reflected at Shanghai General Hospital, which in 2002 eliminated the need for blood transfusions in one-third of its liver transplant surgeries. The entire operation time was reduced to four and a half hours, and the lowest cost was 142,000 RMB.<sup>1757</sup>

A 2003 investigation of liver transplant costs showed that early-stage recipients had an average pharmaceutical cost of 198,000 RMB every six months after surgery. The same cost for late-stage patients was more than 230,000 RMB. Recipients also need anti-rejection drugs, which cost more than 30,000 RMB per year.<sup>1758</sup>

As of 2003, the surgery fee at Jiangsu Provincial People's Hospital was one-tenth to one-eighth that of the same surgery in other countries.<sup>1759</sup>

In 2004, Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital's hepatobiliary department director Ding Yitao told a reporter that the hospital's liver transplant fee averaged 150,000 RMB, the lowest in the country. Postoperative anti-rejection drugs cost around 3,000 RMB per month for domestically produced products and 5,000 RMB for imported drugs.<sup>1760</sup>

In the same year, the People's Liberation Army No. 309 Hospital charged 200,000 RMB for liver transplants and 300 RMB per day for anti-rejection drugs.<sup>1761</sup> Early in the same year, the Oriental Organ Transplant Center charged around \$32,000 USD (~250,000 RMB) for liver transplants. By 2006, the fee had increased to 400,000 RMB for international patients but remained at around 200,000 RMB for domestic patients.<sup>1762</sup>

Since international patients are charged much more than domestic patients, organ tourism became a factor in driving up transplant prices. After the organ harvesting crimes were revealed in 2006, transplant prices generally stabilized due to the shrinking international market.

In recent years, along with the resurgence of the international market, both international and domestic demand have increased. According to a report by *Jingchu Network* in August 2015,<sup>1763</sup> liver transplants in China cost around 600,000 RMB, and kidney transplants cost around 300,000 RMB. From these descriptions of costs for liver and kidney transplants from different channels, we can see that the fees in the past few years have been significantly higher than those before 2006. However, medical and pharmaceutical costs have trended downward. Thus, organ sources may be representing an increasingly large portion of transplant fees and one may naturally wonder if the increase in fees is due to a shortage in the organ supply. While he is hardly a reliable source it is interesting that Huang Jiefu threw cold water on that notion, stating in the same year that the limiting factors of organ transplantation in China lie primarily in medical costs and availability of transplant hospitals and doctors: "Only the third [reason] is that there are not that many donor bodies; even though donor bodies are abundant right now, there aren't that many hospitals and that many doctors that can [perform transplants]."<sup>1764</sup>

Nevertheless, compared to the number of patients waiting for transplants, the transplant capacity of hospitals and organs available are still scarce resources. Despite an endless line of domestic patients in need of transplants, the profit-maximizing strategy for hospitals is to provide transplants to those most willing and

able to pay. This can be seen in Huang Jiefu's push to establish a platform to provide organ sources to Taiwan. Furthermore, we see international patients being charged more than domestic patients, to the tune of hundreds of thousands or even millions of USD—fees that are many times the treatment and pharmaceutical costs involved. This scheme takes advantage of the extremely inelastic nature of the market, given that these patients from other countries would otherwise have to wait years for a transplant.

## *Selling Pharmaceuticals*

The tissue type or HLA compatibility of the source and recipient impact the rate of rejection after a transplant operation. According to the U.S.-based National Marrow Donor Program ([www.marrow.org](http://www.marrow.org)), the compatibility ratio of recipient and source from a non-immediate family member is quite low—between 1% and 5%. In other words, it takes between 20 and 100 sources to find tissue type compatibility with a recipient; while media reports in China indicate a kidney tissue type matching percentage of between 20% and 30%.<sup>1765</sup>

Immunosuppressant drugs can lessen rejection responses from tissue type incompatibility. Globally, sources and patients with six out of ten matching points are considered tissue-type compatible. The number of matching points has a direct impact on the rejection rate and the amount of immunosuppressants needed. In China, however, 4 matching points, or sometimes even fewer, are acceptable. As a result, patients would have to rely on large doses of immunosuppressants after receiving transplants. Patients who develop severe rejection responses would require second or even multiple additional transplants. These pharmaceuticals also provide doctors a source of kickbacks, which contribute to some doctors' aggressive pursuit of even marginal recipient prospects.

Dong Jiahong, director of the hepatobiliary surgery department at Beijing Tsinghua Chang Gung Hospital, revealed to *Xinhua Net*, "For a liver cancer patient, on average liver resection may cost 20,000 to 30,000 RMB. Liver transplantation may cost over 200,000 RMB, and there are follow-up costs. Most transplant patients will suffer from rejection issues and need to take immunosuppressants for life. Add in antiviral drugs preventing the recurrence of hepatitis B, and the cost is between 50,000 to 100,000 RMB a year."<sup>1766</sup>

Because immunosuppressant regimens are individualized, they vary among hospitals and patients. Our hospital survey shows that the annual cost for post-transplant immunosuppressants range from 10,000 to 60,000 RMB. The cost decreased over time as domestic immunosuppressants gained market share. We discuss immunosuppressants in more detail later in this chapter.

## *Growth in Revenues*

The experience and practice of the People's Liberation Army No. 452 (Chengdu Air Force) hospital jumped from "township-scale" to that of a large-scale hospital in just a few years. Other military hospitals followed suit.

An article "Relying on the Market to Protect the Battlefield" by *Xinhua Net* and other domestic media in 2009 reported <sup>1767</sup> that, when Zhang Cong became the hospital's president in 2000, the troubled hospital had more than 6 million RMB in debt. Its kidney transplant division used to be the hospital's best-known department. However, due to the lack of funds needed to update its equipment, its number of patients decreased day by day.

In 2002, Zhang decided to “borrow a hen to lay eggs” and found an entrepreneur who invested 8 million RMB in the hospital. The investor and the hospital together managed the renal transplant division. After the capital and equipment were in place, its kidney transplantation operation soon “came back to life.”

Five years later, the hospital bought back the facilities, equipment, and management rights from the investor and embarked on a new entrepreneurial path. Very soon, the number of kidney transplants performed by the People’s Liberation Army No. 452 Hospital ranked first among all hospitals in Sichuan Province. After the hospital grew from its original 210 beds to more than 1,000 beds, Zhang became the president of the People’s Liberation Army No. 309 Hospital in 2013.

At No. 309 Hospital, the People’s Liberation Army Organ Transplantation Center’s revenue rose from 30 million RMB in 2006 to 230 million RMB in 2010, an increase of nearly 8-fold in 4 years.<sup>1768</sup>

The annual income of Daping Hospital, affiliated with the Third Military Medical University, also increased from 36 million RMB at the end of the 1990s, when it began organ transplantation, to over 900 million RMB in 2009<sup>1769</sup>—an increase of nearly 25-fold.

These examples show that the growth in organ transplantation continued after 2006.

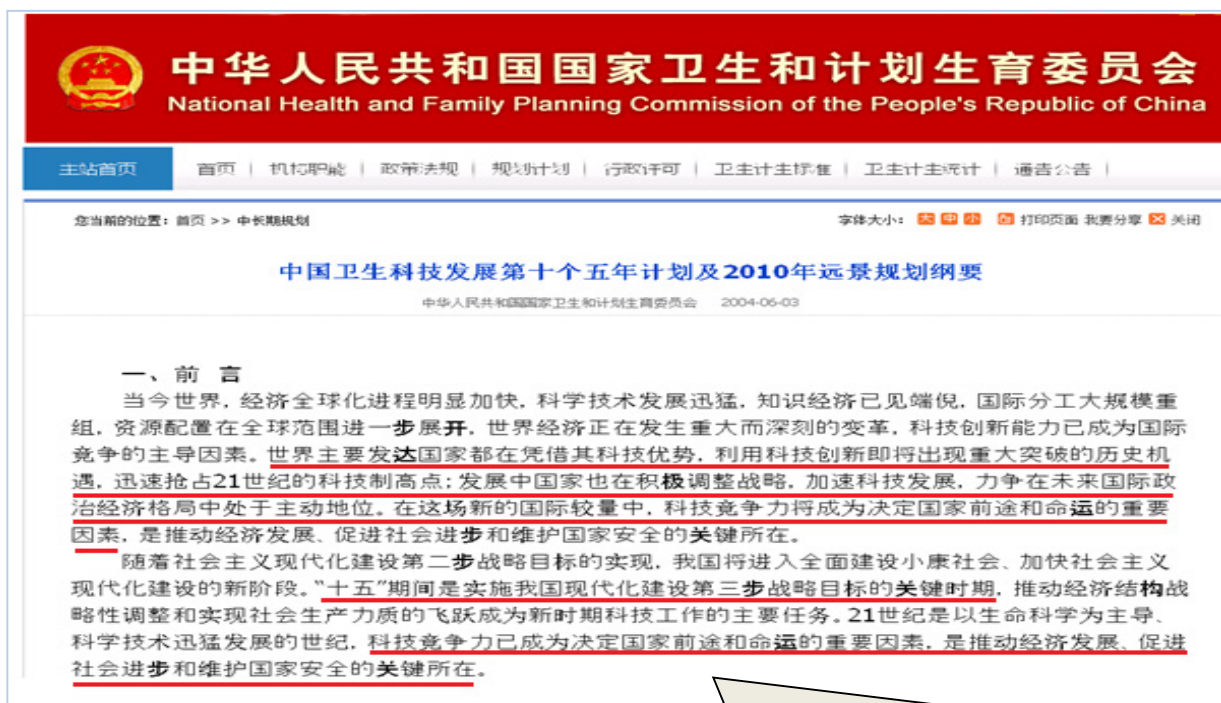
Civilian hospitals have also profited from transplants. For example, the Second People’s Hospital of the Shanxi Occupational Disease Prevention and Control Center (in reality a kidney transplant center) charges around 100,000 RMB for a kidney transplant. Its revenue for 2005 was about 250 million RMB. There were at least 100 patients on its transplant waiting list.<sup>1770</sup>

### III. A PARTY / GOVERNMENT-DRIVEN INDUSTRY

One aspect from our hospital survey that impressed us is that the vast majority of medical universities and their affiliated transplant centers, military and civilian, have received significant funding from all levels of government. The regime has prioritized organ transplantation in its national strategy and invested heavily in research, development, industrialization, and personnel training in transplantation technology.

## National Strategic Plans

**The Five-Year Plan of China** is a series of social and economic development initiatives.<sup>1771</sup> It is shaped by the Chinese Communist Party through the plenary sessions of the Central Committee and national congresses.<sup>1772</sup>



### The Tenth Five-Year Plan for National Health, Science and Technology Development of the People's Republic of China (Dated: June 03, 2004)

Nowadays, the world's major developed countries are quickly seizing the technological high ground of the 21st century by virtue of their technological advantages; the developing countries are also actively accelerating the development of science and technology, and striving to be in the driver's seat in the future international political and economic structure.

In this new international competition, scientific and technological competitiveness will become a key factor in determining the country's future and destiny, ... It is the key to safeguarding national security. The period of the Tenth Five-Year Plan (2001 to 2005) is

Figure 9.2: Screenshot of Tenth Five-Year Plan for National Health, Science and Technology Development of the People's Republic of China

There have been twelve Five-Year Plans, with the first beginning in 1953. Although they are called Five-Year Plans, most of them are nothing more than long-term projects. Through macro environmental transformations every five years, these plans can be sustained and implemented. Since the advent of the persecution campaign against Falun Gong, the Government of China has continuously incorporated organ transplantation into its Five-Year Plans for multiple ministries—a rare occurrence.

In 2001, establishing organ transplantation regulations was listed as part of the Tenth Five-Year Plan for the Ministry of Health.<sup>1773</sup>

In 2004, organ transplantation technology was added as a major research area and key technology in the Tenth Five-Year Plan for National Health, Science and Technology Development of the People's Republic of China.<sup>1774</sup> In 2008, organ transplantation was included once again as a key project in the Eleventh Five-Year National Key Technology Research and Development Program.<sup>1775</sup>

Since 2011, organ transplantation has been included again in the Twelfth Five-Year National Key Technology Research and Development Program and a number of other national special plans within that Twelfth Five-Year Plan.<sup>1776 1777</sup>

**China's National Program on Key Basic Research Projects (973 Program)** is a foundational research and major development project guided by national strategic demands. It is meant to be progressive, advanced, comprehensive, and to assume a leading role in China's future development and advancement in scientific technology. Its orientation is to support significant scientific research.<sup>1778</sup>

**The High Technology Research and Development Program (863 Program)** aims to address high-tech issues of national long-term development and national security; it is meant to be strategic, cutting-edge, and forward-looking. This program is intended to help develop high technology with independent intellectual property rights, to coordinate the integration and application of high technology, and to develop future emerging industries.<sup>1779</sup>

Since 2000, these national plans and programs and other national funds have incorporated a large number of projects related to organ transplantation, one of the "comprehensive, leading future emerging industries" that is meant to drive China's future global development.

The military, central and local governments have invested heavily in domestic medical institutions to carry out basic research and development in the organ transplant field and promote its industrialization. These strategies are illustrated by the following examples:

The largest transplant center in Asia is located in Tianjin. The director of the **Oriental Organ Transplant Center of Tianjin First Hospital**, Shen Zhongyang (also director of the Institute of Organ Transplantation of the Chinese People's Armed Police General Hospital), was named the "father of Chinese liver transplantation." He was appointed as the chief expert of the organ transplant program under the national "863 Program" and an expert in biological and medical technology under the same program.<sup>1780</sup> He claimed that organ transplantation is gospel in medicine and will change the world, that China has 130 million Hepatitis B carriers whose conditions are irreversible, and that the only solution is liver transplantation.

**The First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University** has the largest transplant center in eastern China. The hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgery center and its affiliated liver transplant center have a team of 134 medical professionals, including Zhen Shusen, a member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, and nearly 40 senior transplant experts. Among them, 60% have doctoral degrees. The center has 340 beds.

In recent years, the liver transplant center has completed over 40 national projects. Some of the projects have provided over ten million RMB in funding. It took the chief scientific position in leading two projects of the 973 Program: Foundational research in the application of immunological mechanisms of chronic graft dysfunction (2003~2008) and basic research on the application of organ transplantation immunology

(2009~2013).<sup>1781</sup> In addition, it took the lead in three projects of the 863 Program, three projects under the national Eleventh Five-Year National Key Technology Research and Development Program, and two projects supported by National Natural Science Foundation. Furthermore, the center had a project funded by Changjiang Scholars and Innovative Development Team Program, and another project supported by the Ministry of Health's Professional Specialization Fund.<sup>1782</sup>

**The Organ Transplant Center of the First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Sun Yat-sen University** has engaged in more than 50 research projects, including the national "863 Program", "Twelfth Five-Year National Key Technology Research and Development Program", and a National Natural Science Foundation project during three recent years.

The academic leader of the center He Xiaoshun has presided over 17 research projects with funding of more than thirteen million yuan in total. From 1996 to 1998, he only got 80,000 RMB from the National Natural Science Foundation after he had worked in this area for over 10 years. During the seven years from 2001 to 2008, he received research funding of 850,000 RMB, a 10-fold increase from earlier. Since 2008, his team has obtained more projects amounting to 12 million RMB, a 14-fold increase in 7 years, including a national 863 Program on key technology of organ transplant (2.88 million RMB, from 2012 to 2015).<sup>1783</sup>

*Liberation Daily*, the official newspaper of the People's Liberation Army, reported in 2004 that the Shanghai Municipal Science and Technology Commission established a major multiple organ transplantation research project in 2002. It invested 8 million RMB in five hospitals to conduct clinical research in heart, liver, and lung transplants. These five hospitals include Zhongshan Hospital of Fudan University, Ruijin Hospital and Eastern Hepatobiliary Surgery Hospital of the Second Military Medical University, Shanghai First People's Hospital, and Shanghai Lung Hospital. In 2003, the total number of organ transplants in Shanghai was more than 10 times that of 2001, and the hospitals achieved a few "national and even international first" titles in organ transplantation.<sup>1784</sup>

*People's Daily Online* reported in June 2014 that **Renji Hospital's liver transplant center at Shanghai Jiaotong University** has become a key clinical specialization of a number of science and health programs under the National Health and Family Planning Commission, National "Project 211," National Clinical Pharmacology Institute of Organ Transplantation, and the most important clinical key discipline of the Shanghai Health and Family Planning Commission. In recent years, the center received funding for seven projects by the National Natural Science Foundation of China; one project supported by the National Health and Family Planning Commission, a joint research project on major diseases supported by the Shanghai Health and Family Planning Commission, more than ten general programs, and key programs supported by the Shanghai Municipal Science and Technology Commission. The total research funding amounted to over 20 million RMB.<sup>1785</sup>

We list here a few more organ transplant centers which have embarked on vast projects in recent years and their projects:

Dou Kefeng, the director of the **People's Liberation Army Institute of Organ Transplantation of Xijing Hospital, Affiliated to the Fourth Military Medical University**, has taken the lead in the following projects: two sub-projects of national "863 Program", one project in "Eleventh Five-Year National Key Technology Research and Development Program", one major project and three projects in the National Natural Science Foundation, one military clinical high-tech major project, the military "Eleventh five-Year scientific and technological research disciplines, three military "2110" projects, and a special military discipline. The total ongoing research project funds reached over 20 million RMB.<sup>1786</sup>

Recently, the Institute of Organ Transplantation Research of Xi'an Jiaotong University has taken the lead in 46 national and key department projects, including those under the "973 Program," the "Eleventh Five-Year National Key Technology Research and Development Program," "National Natural Science Funds," and a provincial Key Discipline.<sup>1787</sup>

**The Liver Transplant Center of West China Hospital at Sichuan University** is a teaching hospital, as well as a research and development institute. It has undertaken more than 30 projects supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China, National Education Commission, the "973 Program" of the Ministry of Science, the Eleventh Five-Year National Key Technology Research and Development Program, the Ministry of Health, the Sichuan Province Health Department, and a provincial Key Discipline.<sup>1788</sup>

**The Organ Transplantation Research Institute of Wuhan Tongji Hospital affiliated with Huazhong University of Science and Technology**, in the past decade, has undertaken over 30 science and technology research projects, including the national "863 Program", "973 Program", major projects funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China, clinical key projects supported by the Ministry of Health, major projects by Hubei Province Natural Science Foundation, and other research projects commissioned by the Ministry of Health. In recent five years, this institute has published 410 papers, including 78 SCI papers and 11 books.<sup>1789</sup>

In addition, other prestigious universities and affiliated hospitals, as well as almost all military and civilian medical universities and their affiliated hospitals, are rapidly developing their organ transplant research and receiving a large amount of national funding. These institutions include Tsinghua University, Peking University, Renmin University, Shanghai Tongji University, Wuhan University, Central South University, Jilin University, and Lanzhou University, etc.

These examples reflect that the Chinese Government has made organ transplantation a high priority in its national strategy, and have been stimulating and driving its development.

### *Involvement of Party Officials in Developing Transplant Hospitals*

Many Communist Party and government officials at all levels have supported the hospitals' transplant activities, by helping to remove the obstacles of development, providing financial aid, or playing a matchmaking role in establishing collaborative relationships between transplant centers. We give a few cases below as examples.

#### **Vice Chairman of Standing Committee of National People's Congress Guides Establishment of Peking University Organ Transplant Center**

In October 2001, the Peking University Organ Transplant Center was established under the guidance of Han Qide, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.<sup>1790</sup> It incorporated related departments from five medical institutions, including Peking University First Hospital, Peking University People's Hospital, and Peking University Third Hospital. The center specializes in transplantation of liver, kidney, pancreas, heart, cornea, bone marrow, and other organs. It claims to be the largest and most academically advanced in China, with its liver transplant capabilities in a leading position in the Beijing region.<sup>1791</sup> The Peking University Organ Transplant Center was the predecessor of the Peking University

Organ Transplantation Research Institute. In 2013, Zhu Jiye, director of the Institute, revealed to the media that it conducted 4,000 liver and kidney transplants within a particular year.<sup>1792</sup>

### **Jiangxi Provincial Party Secretary Assists Transplantation at Nanchang University**

The First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University is the only hospital in Jiangxi Province with an independent organ transplant center. It is also the best equipped in the province. In 1991, this hospital became the first in the province to perform kidney transplants, followed by heart, liver, combined liver-kidney, combined pancreas-kidney, bone marrow, and cornea transplants. Within the first four months since its official opening, the center was able to perform 6 vital-organ transplants in one day.<sup>1793</sup>

Meng Jianzhu, former Jiangxi Provincial Party Secretary and current Party Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Political and Legal Affairs Committee, has historically supported this hospital's transplantation activity. He personally played a matchmaking role in establishing a collaborative relationship between this hospital and the Shanghai Organ Transplant Center (Shanghai General Hospital).<sup>1794</sup>

### **Promotion of Organ Transplantation by Hubei Provincial Party Secretary**

Since December 2007, Li Hongzhong has sequentially held the roles of governor of Hubei Province and provincial Party Secretary. On February 25, 2014, he attended the "2013 Hubei Province Science and Technology Awards Conference" held in Wuhan. He gave Tongji Hospital a "special award for scientific and technological progress" for its research program in "new technology for combined transplants and treatment of major diseases." Since then, these capabilities have been propagated to organ transplant centers at ten 3A hospitals in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, and other regions.<sup>1795</sup>

Prior to the above, Li Xiansheng, the Deputy Party Secretary of Wuhan and mayor of Wuhan between April 2002 and December 2007, enthusiastically supported and promoted the city's development in organ transplantation. In mid-November 2003, after listening to a report by the city's science and technology bureau, he raised the need to advance the city's transplantation technical base and facilities.<sup>1796</sup>

According to a *Sina Global News* report dated in November 2011, Wuhan, the capital of Hubei Province, is said to be China's largest organ transplant center. Among its hospitals, Tongji Hospital of Huazhong University of Science & Technology is the best known; it is also one of China's first and most authoritative hospitals for living kidney transplants. It conducts thousands of kidney transplants each year and has China's largest pool of kidney recipients.<sup>1797</sup>

Organ transplantation in Shenzhen grew extremely quickly between June 2003 and November 2007, when Li Hongzhong was the city's mayor and Party Secretary. In July 2006, authorities in Shenzhen became the first in the country to add heart and liver transplants to local subsidized health insurance programs. This reflects the speed at which the organ transplant industry developed in Shenzhen.<sup>1798</sup>

## ***Industrialization of Organ Transplantation***

Organ transplantation in China began when Wu Jieping, a member of Chinese Academy of Sciences and Chinese Academy of Engineering, completed the country's first kidney transplant in March 1960.<sup>1799</sup> Kidney transplantation experiments were expanded nationwide in the 1970s. Since 1990, more than 1,000 kidney

transplants were being performed each year. By the late 1990s, around 80 kidney transplant facilities had been opened nationwide, each averaging less than 20 annual operations.

According to Zheng Shusen in March 2006, liver transplantation in China went through three stages of development.<sup>1800</sup> The 1970s was a period of experimental and clinical exploration: Tongji Hospital in Wuhan and Ruijin Hospital in Shanghai first carried out clinical liver transplants in 1977. Liver transplantation soon peaked before declining and coming to a standstill in the mid-to-late 1980s. It rose to 78 cases between 1990 and 1998, reaching 16 in 1997 and 27 in 1998. The volume then jumped to 115 cases in 1999 before surging. Each facility has also gradually matured in its clinical experience.

Since 2000, a large number of national and military transplantation medical technology research centers and key research laboratories have been established, incubated new transplant technologies, and led the rapid development of the transplant industry. After nearly 40 years of preparation and then relying on a living organ bank, transplantation in China saw a unique explosive growth from sporadic cases to the large-scale transplant industry it has now.

### **Case Study: Establishing Industry Standards and Routine Procedures**

Shen Zhongyang, the director of both Tianjin Oriental Organ Transplant Center and the Liver Transplant Institute of the Armed Police General Hospital, is known as the founder of China's modern clinical liver transplantation. He is the first in China to establish a multidisciplinary liver transplant standard and procedures. With surgery as the central link, he standardized a process for liver transplantation with multidisciplinary collaboration. As a result, liver transplants have become part of routine clinical practice in China.

According to the 2009 edition of the *Tianjin Medical Journal*, between January 2004 and August 2008, Shen participated in 1,600 liver graft procurements.<sup>1801</sup> The now-standard procedure for excising the liver from a donor lowered the time necessary for the organ to remain at body temperature to under five minutes and reduced the time for procurement operations to thirty minutes.<sup>1802</sup>

Shen pioneered and improved a variety of liver transplant surgical procedures. He developed an integrated prevention system that reduced the recurrence rate of the hepatitis B virus (HBV) after liver transplants from over 80% to under 5%.<sup>1803</sup> This advancement resolved a major obstacle in liver transplantation in China.

He wrote books including *Clinical Liver Transplantation*, *Modern Clinical Liver Transplantation*, *China Liver Transplantation*, and *Liver Transplantation Manual* to address continuously emerging theories and technologies.

He helped 66 medical facilities in 22 regions to carry out clinical liver transplants, training 200 transplant professional personnel and spreading the "pinnacle of transplantation technology." In July 2006, the center was sponsored by the China Medical Board (CMB, a private foundation based in the U.S.) and became a "National Liver Transplant Training Center." It has trained 385 doctors, who have become the backbone of organ transplant departments in other hospitals, where huge numbers of transplants are performed on the front lines.

## Case Study: From Research to Industrialization

The Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University is a national research base in central and southern China for transplantation technologies on organ, tissue and cellular levels. The hospital has the capacity to conduct major organ transplants on a large scale and now leads the country in the total number of solid organ transplants performed, including liver, kidney, combined liver-kidney, combined heart-lung, and intestinal transplants.<sup>1804 1805</sup>

In August 2001, the hospital invested nearly one billion RMB to build the Hunan Transplant Medical Center, including laboratories, laminar flow operating rooms, an ICU ward, and 150 transplantation beds.<sup>1806</sup>

In 2005, the Transplant Medicine Engineering and Technology Research Center affiliated with the Ministry of Health was officially established in this hospital. Its mission was to build an important national base specializing in clinical transplantation medical research and related industry development. The center also collaborated with the World Health Organization and the International Xenotransplantation Association to develop xenograft international norms (the Changsha Standard).<sup>1807</sup>

The center received funding from the National Natural Science Foundation and other key projects in clinical disciplines from the Ministry of Health. The hospital also concentrated manpower, material, and financial resources to industrialize related research results.

The center has carried out liver, kidney, small intestine, spleen, heart, nerve, ovarian, testicular, and multi-organ transplantation. Its clinical work includes transplantation of islet cells, bone tissue, bone marrow, stem cells, liver cells, and spleen cells. The center also cooperated with the Human Disease Genes Research Center of Peking University under the national 863 Program's Human Genome Study to research immunosuppressant drugs, pharmacogenomics, and its personalized medicine.<sup>1808</sup>

The hospital experienced tremendous growth. Its new 1,000-bed, 98-metre-tall surgery building became operational on April 9, 2008 and represented 600 million RMB in investment.<sup>1809</sup>

## *Spread of Organ Transplantation*

The Ministry of Health guides some military and civilian medical institutions with strong technical capability, as well as large organ transplant centers, to conduct clinical teaching and practice, establish technical training bases for transplantation, and promote new transplantation technologies. A large number of transplant doctors have been trained in a short time to meet the rapid growth of China's transplant industry.

### Case Studies

#### *Mobile Heart Transplant Hospital*

Zhongshan Hospital of Xiamen University's Heart Center was established in 2001 and began to operate independently on April 28, 2011.<sup>1810</sup> In 2014, it became the Xiamen Cardiovascular Hospital. Its new site has 600 beds.<sup>1811</sup>

Liao Chongxian, the founder of the heart center, has been named “China’s top person in heart transplantation.”<sup>1812</sup> On August 21, 1995, he performed the first heart transplant in Fujian Province and the first pediatric heart transplant and first heart-kidney transplant in China.

Based on his experience in the United States, Liao created the “mobile heart transplant hospital” model and travelled around the country to instruct and personally participate in heart transplants.<sup>1813</sup>

In 2001, he established the Xiamen Heart Center Cardiovascular Surgery Department at Zhongshan Hospital and started his mobile heart transplant hospital model.<sup>1814</sup> Its website says that the department performs heart transplants on a large scale and has helped more than 20 Class 3 Grade A hospitals to perform heart transplants in the past 10 years.

Liao revealed to the media that as of 2004, more than 75 heart transplant recipients had received their transplants from his hospital.<sup>1815</sup>

#### *A “New Era” of Lung Transplants*

The lung transplant center at Wuxi People’s Hospital claims to be among the top three in the world,<sup>1816</sup> and claims to have completed more than half of all lung transplant surgeries in the country.<sup>1817</sup> Its founder, Chen Jingyu, is thus renowned as the “No. 1 Lung Transplant Surgeon in China.” As reported in July 2014, Chen’s team often completed four or five lung transplants a day.

He led his team to spread its advanced techniques to more than thirty 3A hospitals in more than ten cities and provinces, including Beijing, Guangzhou, Nanjing, Hangzhou, Wuhan, and Jilin.<sup>1818</sup> A new era of lung transplantation in China has begun, and Chen’s team has filled in many gaps in this area.<sup>1819</sup>

#### *Spreading Advances in Liver Transplantation*

Zheng Shusen served as the academic lead of the transplant center at the First Affiliated Hospital of Medical School of Zhejiang University. He was one of the pioneers of liver and multi-organ transplantation. The hospital has helped develop transplantation at Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Huashan Hospital of Fudan University, Xinhua Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, the First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University, Zhongshan Hospital of Xiamen University, and other institutions.

It has also established remote diagnostic systems with the First Hospital of Zhejiang Province and other hospitals in Zhejiang, Fujian, Guizhou, Xinjiang, and other areas. Its transplant capabilities radiate to more than 20 provinces and cities in China and have propelled the development of the country’s organ transplant industry.

Zheng was among the first in China to use a non-venous bypass technique to reduce bleeding, transfusions, surgery time, ICU time, and cost. His award-winning innovations in liver and multi-organ transplants have been put into use all over the country.<sup>1820</sup>

### *Building a Remote Medical Network Through Military Satellites*

No. 181 Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command serves as the organ transplant center for Guangzhou Military Command. It has a number of People's Liberation Army medical centers, clinical bases, research institutes, and key specialties under the Guangzhou Military Command.

In early 2005, it spent 250,000 RMB to build a remote medical network through military satellites, connecting over 200 military hospitals and more than 1,000 experts. This remote treatment model provides patients with a platform for accessing high-end medical resources.<sup>1821</sup>

Its People's Liberation Army Kidney Transplant Center performed 8 transplant surgeries on December 30, 2012, including heart, lung, kidney, liver, cornea, and islet cell transplants. Although this hospital is not qualified to conduct heart transplants, conducted experiments and clinical research in heart transplantation using a "partially continuous beating technique", a technique that is internationally advanced and has been applied in other hospitals.<sup>1822</sup>

### **Sharing Organ Sources and Technical Support**

On August 12, 2003, the *Xiamen Evening News* published a report titled "New Breakthrough at **Xiamen First Hospital**: Two Liver Transplants in One Day:" In the morning of August 12, the hospital simultaneously completed liver transplants for two patients. Li Bin, director of the vascular hepatopancreatobiliary surgery department, revealed that if there are sufficient organ sources and recipients, they can perform three liver transplants in one day. However, the fact that the First Xiamen hospital's newly detached vascular hepatobiliary surgery department can perform three liver transplants per day was beyond one's expectation.

How had they achieved that? The hospital obtained two donors at the same time from the largest organ transplant center in eastern China—the affiliated hospital of Zhejiang University. It also received technical support from academician Zheng Shusen. According to the report, the department had reached an organ sourcing and technology sharing agreement with the affiliated hospital of Zhejiang University. The affiliated Zhejiang hospital has a nationwide system of organ sources and basic research in key laboratories, both of which could be borrowed by the First Xiamen hospital.<sup>1823</sup>

**The First People's Hospital of Yueyang** collaborated with Tongji Hospital and many other hospitals to provide remote consultation for patients with complicated diseases. Meanwhile, the hospital has set up an organ information sharing network with many hospitals inside and outside the province, enabling the sharing of organ resources and complementing of transplant capabilities.<sup>1824</sup>

Similarly, **Rui Jin Hospital in Shanghai** has equipped its transplantation pathology laboratory with a remote consultation system connected to the University of Pittsburgh Thomas E. Starzl Transplantation Institute, enhancing the diagnosis of difficult cases.<sup>1825</sup>

**The Second Hospital of Dalian Medical University** collaborated with the Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic (HPB) Surgery Department of the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang Medical University to conduct remote medical consultation. It established a communication platform with University of Heidelberg in Germany to further develop the discipline.<sup>1826</sup>

A media report in 2005 stated that the **Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University's** "...donor organ network has gradually extended to the north and south, and has established resource sharing relationships with more than 10 domestic organ transplant centers."<sup>1827</sup>

### **Training Transplant Specialists to Keep Up with Demand**

We found that many leading institutions have been selected by the Ministry of Health to train a large number of transplant specialists for hospitals nationwide, allowing the industry's work force to better keep up with demand.

In June 2006, Huang Jiefu cooperated with the China Medical Board (CMB) in New York to provide one million USD to assist in the establishment of transplant standard and registration systems, domestic laws and regulations regarding transplantation in China, strengthening professional training, and expanding liver transplant-related research achievements. The project established three liver transplant training centers in China, at the **Peking Union Medical College Hospital**, the **First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University**, and **Tianjin First Center Hospital**.<sup>1828</sup>

Two doctors from the Department of Kidney Transplantation at **Nanfang Hospital of Guangzhou's First Military Medical University** wrote in a published paper, *Experience of Guiding Graduate Internship in renal transplant clinical work*, in November 2003:

"With the growing number of kidney transplants in recent years, our department attracted many young military and civilian medical students attending Master's and Doctoral programs in renal transplantation. These intern students stayed with our department for 6 to 8 months ... Donor nephrectomy technique is an important part of kidney transplantation ... the requirement is to minimize warm ischemia time, to avoid damage during excision in complicated environments...Graduate students increasingly participated in nephrectomies under the guidance of teachers ... from initially inexperienced in renal transplant to the end of the internship, these students became more skilled specialists in renal transplantation. Most graduates are assigned to various work units after training, where they become the backbone of their renal transplantation teams."<sup>1829</sup>

On these hospitals' websites, a large number of young "associate experts" claim to have "skilled donor organ excision techniques and rich experience in handling donor organs."

The Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery at **Southwest Hospital**, which is affiliated with the Third Military Medical University, was the first major liver transplant laboratory and transplant center in the military. With world-class equipment and many functional laboratories, it is one of the largest hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgery departments, both domestically and internationally. It guided 21 medical institutions to carry out liver transplants in Jiangsu, Shandong, Guangdong, Shaanxi, Henan, Yunnan, Sichuan, Xinjiang, Guizhou, Fujian provinces, etc. It has graduated 50 PhD students, 75 Master's students, and 762 internship doctors in the major of Hepatopancreaticobiliary Surgery. These graduates have become the backbone and academic leaders in their facilities all over the country and in the military.<sup>1830</sup>

**The First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University** has a multi-organ transplantation research laboratory under the Ministry of Health. It claims to be the largest transplant center in the east of China and one of largest transplant centers in the whole country. It assisted Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Huashan Hospital of Fudan University, First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University, and other domestic and international hospitals in carrying out liver transplants, and extending technical support to more than 20 provinces and cities nationwide.<sup>1831</sup>

The organ transplantation center of the **First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University** claimed to offer the most variety of transplants nationwide and is among the top in transplant volume.<sup>1832</sup> The hospital performed China's first successful kidney transplant in 1972. Since Huang Jiefu in 1993 successfully implemented China's first liver transplant in vitro blood bypass, the hospital is known as the birthplace of the second peak in China's liver transplantation. In 2006, this center was approved by the Ministry of Health as a national kidney transplant technical training base. It has also become one of the three largest liver transplantation training centers sponsored by the China Medical Board (a private foundation based in the U.S.).

"The Institute of Organ Transplantation Research at **Xi'an Jiaotong University** is one of the largest transplant centers in the country and includes all functions of medicine, teaching, and research. Its researchers include 9 professors in their doctoral program, and has trained 85 PhD graduates, and 156 Master's degree holders."<sup>1833</sup>

In 2003, it incorporated with Terasaki laboratory of the United States and jointly established the Organ Transplants Tissue Typing Technology Training Center in Northwest China. By December 2012, this center had guided more than 10,000 kidney transplants for 23 hospitals in 13 provinces. It guided other hospitals in liver, kidney, heart, lung, and small intestine transplants in western China.<sup>1834</sup> It trained more than 500 medical professionals for other domestic institutions, with some of them having become academic leaders. Since 2000, this center has held annual programs for continued education in kidney transplantation, with students from large general hospitals from 14 provinces and autonomous regions. "After learning from this program, the students started or carried out a greater number of high quality clinical kidney transplants and achieved a remarkable degree of continuing medical education.

## IV. KEY TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Unsuccessful research and trials that proved the feasibility of transplant technology were followed by a nationwide effort to make the technology readily accessible throughout China.

In the past decade, these hospitals and individuals have achieved many innovations that enabled the growth of the transplant industry and made it possible to achieve its present-day scale. These achievements include lower rejection rates, shortened operation times, increased collaboration, and other advances.

### *Reducing Rejection Responses*

#### **Case Study: "Father of Chinese Hepatobiliary Surgery" Awarded 1 Million RMB**

According to Chinese state media, former president Jiang Zemin has met Wu Mengchao, "the father of Chinese hepatobiliary surgery," four times.<sup>1835</sup> Wu is the president of the Eastern Hepatobiliary Hospital of the Second Military Medical University and the chief advisor of the People's Liberation Army Organ Transplant Conference. At a special ceremony held by the Central Military Commission, Jiang personally conferred upon Wu the honor of "Leading Model Medical Expert" and awarded him a "First-Class Heroes Medal."

In 2005, Wu Mengchao was given the 2005 Annual National Supreme Science and Technology Award for solving several key issues surrounding rejection of liver transplants.<sup>1836</sup> On January 17, 2006, Sun Dafa, political commissar of the People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department, awarded Wu a prize of 1 million RMB.<sup>1837</sup>

As of 2010, among his 14,000+ liver surgeries, Wu had performed at least 9,300 tumor removals,<sup>1838</sup> while the remaining 4,000+ were unaccounted for and likely to be transplant cases. As of April 2011, even at the age of 89, he continued to perform 200 surgeries per year.<sup>1839</sup>

On October 10, 2011, the Central Propaganda Ministry, the Ministry of Health, the General Political Department, the People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department, and the Shanghai Municipal Committee jointly held a report session on "Wu Mengchao's chronology of achievements" in the Great Hall of the People. Those in attendance included Xu Caihou (former Vice Chairman of Chinese Communist Party Central Military Commission), Li Jinai (then-director of the General Political Department), and Liao Xilong (director of People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department).<sup>1840</sup>

#### **Case Study: Leading Research at People's Liberation Army No. 309 Hospital**

Shi Bingyi, from People's Liberation Army No. 309 Hospital and director of its People's Liberation Army Organ Transplantation Research Institute, also established an early warning system and a non-invasive diagnostic system for rejection responses. It has become an important method of diagnosing acute rejection

responses and established a low-dosage immunosuppressive system and a method integrating Chinese medicine to prevent and treat rejection responses.<sup>1841</sup>

When interviewed by *Xinhua* in February 2012, Shi Bingyi said that the most important issue concerning transplants is preserving the organ's function and long-term survival. He explained, "There are two ways: one is a stem cell transplant; another is to improve the regulation of the immune system, such as T cells. The latter has a good effect on the long-term survival of transplanted organs and immune tolerance. This is one of world's leading technological research topics that we're carrying on in our center." <sup>1842</sup>

Many other transplant hospitals have also explored this field.

**Beijing Anzhen Hospital** performed the world's first four combined heart, bone marrow, and stem cell transplants as an innovation in the knowledge and techniques of improving immune tolerance. Heart recipients experienced lower rejection rates while maintaining resistance against viruses and bacteria. Thus, lesser quantities of immunological drugs were needed. This result can potentially be extended to the fields of lung and other actual organ transplants.<sup>1843</sup>

The kidney transplant department at the **First Affiliated Hospital of Henan University of Traditional Chinese Medicine** combines traditional Chinese and Western treatment methods to minimize the incidence of chronic allograft nephropathy to a large extent. Its advanced follow-up system improves long-term graft survival.<sup>1844</sup>

**Fujian Medical University Union Hospital** has recently made breakthroughs in immunosuppressive treatments and post-operative management. Its heart transplant recipients are able to walk within one to two days after surgery, leave the isolation ward after two weeks, and be discharged within two to three weeks, fully recovered. <sup>1845</sup>

## *Immunosuppressants*

With the rapid development of organ transplantation, China's market in immunosuppressants has seen unprecedented growth. Our investigation of the over 160 transplant hospitals showed that the Government has incorporated organ transplantation into its national strategy. Below are examples of national programs that fund key research and development projects in transplantation technology and immunosuppressants:

- National High-Tech R&D Program of China (863 Program)
- National Program on Key Basic Research Project of China (973 Program)
- National Key Technology Research and Development Program
- National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC)
- "985 Project" (aims to build world-class universities)
- "211 Project" (aims to raise the research standards of 100 high-level universities)

These programs and funded projects have achieved fruitful results. For example, Li Leishi, an academician at the Chinese Academy of Engineering and director of the Institute of Nephrology Research at Nanjing Military General Hospital, found that Triptolide (monomer), the herbal extract of *Tripterygium*, has a distinct

immunosuppression effect. His discovery has achieved positive outcomes for the treatment of acute rejection responses following kidney transplants.<sup>1846</sup>

The research was conducted by Li Yantang and his student Qian Yeyong, using Chinese medicine's Tripterygium Glycosides as an anti-rejection drug for kidney transplants. Li is the director of the Division of Urology at the People's Liberation Army General Hospital and has received support from the National Natural Science Foundation.<sup>1847</sup> Qian Yeyong was the first to succeed in using this drug as an immunosuppressant for clinical organ transplantation.<sup>1848</sup>

85.2-氧代-1,3-氧氮杂环戊烷-4-甲酰胺衍生物及其用于制备免疫抑制剂的用途
发明专利
有效

申请号: CN200810182468.1

公开(公告)号: CN101747287A

申请(专利权)人: 中国人民解放军军事医学科学院毒物药物研究所

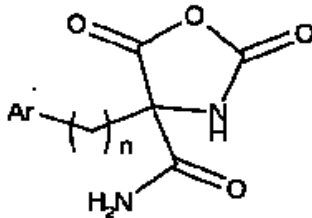
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优先权:

**摘要:** 本发明涉及式I, 2-氧代-1, 3-氧氮杂环戊烷-4-甲酰胺衍生物, 其几何异构体或其可药用盐或水合物, 它们的制备方法, 含有所述化合物的药物组合物。本发明还涉及所述化合物用于制备抗**器官移植**排斥反应以及预防和/或治疗某些自身免疫

申请日: 2008.12.08

公开(公告)日: 2010.06.23



*Figure 9.3: An immunosuppressant patents granted to the People's Liberation Army Academy of Military Medical Sciences' Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology*

More examples include:

- “A novel immunosuppressant Fingolimod: research advances”<sup>1849</sup> and “Research advances in the application of immunosuppressant in organ transplantation” published by the Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, Academy of Military Medical Sciences<sup>1850</sup>
- a project on research and development of organ transplant immunosuppressant series products undertaken by the Lunan Pharmaceutical Group
- research in immunosuppressant withdrawal after liver transplantation by the Guangdong Provincial Organ Transplant Center, Sun Yat-sen University Institute of Organ Transplantation<sup>1851</sup>
- studies in basic immunology for organ transplantation conducted by the Fudan University Organ Transplant Center<sup>1852</sup>

Ample funding promoted the rapid development of domestic immunosuppressant drugs. By 2004, domestic drugs began to catch up and shared almost half of the market with imported and joint-stock drugs. This development greatly lowered the cost of immunosuppressants and lifted a barrier for many patients who

otherwise could not afford to receive organ transplants. It thereby contributed to a rapid growth in transplant volume in China before 2004.<sup>1853</sup>

The first domestic immunosuppressant was Ciclosporin made by the North China Pharmaceutical Group. In 2004, Professor Zhang Yuhai, director of the Urology Department of the Beijing Friendship Hospital, said that over half of kidney transplant patients chose to use domestic immunosuppressants, including not only self-funded patients but also many with free medical service or insurance.<sup>1854</sup>



*Figure 9.4 A plant for producing immunosuppressants*

The 2011 China Science and Technology Development Report published by the Ministry of Science and Technology claimed in its section on the prevention of major diseases and practical health technology that the completion of a pilot production demonstration base for a series of immunosuppressive drugs and active pharmaceutical ingredients and preparations. It said that this has improved China's research, development, and production capacity for immunosuppressive drugs. Domestically produced immunosuppressants reduce medical costs for transplant recipients and are exported to bring profit and enhance international competitiveness for China's transplant immunosuppressant industry.<sup>1855</sup>

According to data from the Southern Medical Economic Institute, domestic immunosuppressants had grown into a \$10 billion RMB market by 2006.<sup>1856</sup> The market grew by an average of 13% every year between 2008 and 2014.<sup>1857</sup>

As the patents of several major imported drugs expired, China began to produce a large volume of imitation products in addition to domestically developed drugs. These producers have achieved the same efficacy as imported immunosuppressants but at much lower prices. This increased the market share of domestic drugs. Major producers include Huadong Medicine Co., Ltd, North China Pharmaceutical Group Corporation, and Zhejiang Hisun Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.<sup>1858</sup>

## Improved Organ Matching

Professor Tan Jianmin at **Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command** pioneered HLA and amino acid residue matching technology in China, enabling donors and recipients to be genetically matched before transplantation and significantly improving transplant quality. He won second prize of the 2001 National Science and Technology Advancement Award.<sup>1859</sup>

Tan also established an anti-HLA antibody screening method, significantly reducing acute rejection responses. This technique has since been applied all over the country; Fuzhou General Hospital has established collaborative relationships more than 100 hospitals in 19 provinces and cities and organ sharing relationships with 15 transplant centers.

**The Second Hospital of Shandong University** started researching DNA microarray tissue matching technology in 2003, achieving strict gene pairing between donor and recipient prior to transplantation. As a result, its transplant quality has increased substantially.

## Prolonged Organ Preservation

Among hundreds of transplant-related patents in China, about half are related to anti-rejection drugs and organ preservation solutions.

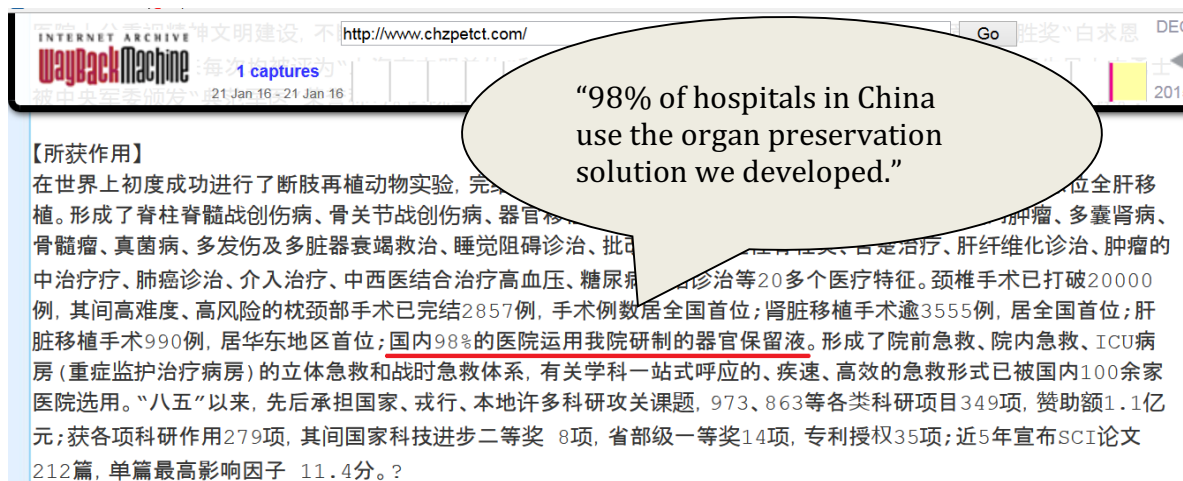


Figure 9.5 A screenshot of the website of Shanghai Changzheng Hospital stated, "98% of hospitals in China use the organ preservation solution we developed."

Shanghai Changzheng Hospital of the Second Military Medical University was one of the first in China to perform kidney transplants. Zhu and his team completed research on kidney and multi-organ preservation solutions. After 20 years of clinical application, this product is propelling China to the forefront in the field internationally.<sup>1860</sup> An archived webpage of Changzheng Hospital stated, "98% of hospitals in China use the organ preservation solution we developed."<sup>1861</sup>

In addition to military institutions, civilian medical universities and hospitals are also involved in these areas. We give some examples:

The **Organ Transplantation Institute of China Medical University** has also taken part in the Research and Development of organ preservation solutions; a kidney preservation solution they developed leads in the domestic market.<sup>1862</sup>

**Zhongshan Hospital of Shanghai Fudan University's** heart surgery department, which claims to account for approximately half of all heart transplants in China, innovated in the field of heart preservation technology and set a record for safely preserving a heart for 10 hours. It has developed a complete set of standard procedures for heart transplantation. All of its heart transplant patients achieve ambulation within 3 days. It also presides over China's heart transplantation access ordinance.<sup>1863</sup>

Chen Jingyu, the director of the lung transplant center at **Wuxi People's Hospital**, developed pulmonary perfusion preservation solutions, which prolong lung retention time from four to six hours to nearly eight hours, reaching an internationally advanced level and taking the lead in China.<sup>1864</sup>

Transplant centers have also developed alternative solutions for prolonging organ life.

For example, the **No. 181 Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command**, in collaboration with cardiothoracic experts from the People's Hospital of Guangxi, conducted experiments and clinical research in heart transplantation using a partially continuous beating technique (extending the heartbeat while excising the heart from the donor, in order to keep the organ fresh for a longer period of time).<sup>1865</sup> This technique is advanced internationally and has been applied in other hospitals.<sup>1866</sup>

### *Shortened Operation and Hospitalization Durations*

At **No. 107 Hospital of Jinan Military Command**, deputy director Du Yingdong of the liver transplant center claimed, "Over 10 years ago, it took us over 10 hours to complete a liver transplant surgery. Now our technology has matured, and a liver transplant only takes 4 to 5 hours. Sometimes, 3 to 4 surgeries can be completed in one day. The speed of development has caught up to that of high-speed rail."<sup>1867</sup> In April 2012, the hospital opened a new ward building, increasing its bed count from 600 to over 1,000.<sup>1868</sup>

Shen Zhongyang, the director of **Tianjin Oriental Organ Transplant Center**, set a world record for the fastest liver transplant surgery in 2003, taking 2 hours and 4 minutes between making the incision and closing the abdomen. No blood transfusions were used during the operation. The previous record was 3 hours.<sup>1869</sup>

**Zhongshan Hospital of Shanghai Fudan University** performed its first liver transplant in 1978. Since 2001, liver transplantation at this hospital has seen rapid development, with increased variety, more innovations, shorter operating times (4 to 6 hours on average), less bleeding, and fewer complications. Some patients are discharged 9 days after their operation. Transplant recipients extend from patients of liver cancer to other end-stage liver diseases. The hospital's quantity and success rate of liver transplantation lead both the Shanghai region and the country.<sup>1870</sup> Its liver surgery department recently started immediate outpatient follow-up treatments with its liver transplant patients, such that a patient receives their operation immediately after an exam and hospital admission, accelerating the treatment cycle. It has attracted patients from more than 10 countries and regions, including the U.S., U.K., Japan, Canada, South Korea, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan. Even

with a conservative two-week hospitalization period, its annual surgery volume can reach 5,000.

At **Beijing YouAn Hospital**, patients who recover quickly from liver transplants can be discharged in two weeks.<sup>1871</sup>

**Fuwai Cardiovascular Disease Hospital's** website states that it has refined a set of conventions for heart transplantation. Most patients successfully recover after surgery, can begin walking after 2~3 days, and can be discharged after 2~3 weeks.<sup>1872</sup>

In 2002, **Shanghai Zhongshan Hospital** eliminated the need for blood transfusions in one-third of its liver transplant surgeries. The entire operation time has been reduced to four and a half hours, and the lowest cost was 142,000 RMB.<sup>1873</sup>

**Shanghai Changzheng Hospital's** liver surgery department adopted an inferior vena cava (IVC) graft procedure on the basis of its traditional and piggyback liver transplants, reducing its surgery duration from 9 hours to 5 hours.<sup>1874</sup>

**The Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University** established a procedure for in vitro blood bypass orthotopic liver transplants to overcome limitations in piggyback liver transplants. The simplified procedure reduced anhepatic time to 20-40 minutes, the shortest reported in China. The hospital received a second-prize national science and technology advancement award for this procedure.<sup>1875</sup>

# Chapter Ten: Exploring Total Volume of Kidney and Liver Transplants

## I. A STATE SECRET

When asked about transplant volume in recent years, Chinese officials have usually responded with the figure of 10,000 transplants per year. By this point in the text, we suspect that any reader will have come to the conclusion that the 10,000 figure is not a serious estimate, but rather a throwaway number to shield the Chinese medical establishment from questions regarding the sourcing of the organs. Unaccustomed to the idea of questioning a sovereign nation's medical statistics, and eager to promote Chinese transplant reform by not offending the Chinese medical establishment, most Western medical bodies have essentially played along, and publically accepted the 10,000 figure at face value.

Of course, in an ethical world, the responsibility for providing actual transplant volume numbers would fall on China, not on us. We do not live in that world. Yet, simply by adding up a handful of the hospitals that have been profiled in this update, it's easy to come up with higher annual transplant volume figures than 10,000. Therefore, it is our responsibility not to simply present this large volume of new information without providing any sort of tool for interpreting it. A quick calculation of a handful of extremely productive transplant centers does not tell us the real annual volume of transplants in China, either. What is the volume when we add in all those other, perhaps more conventional, transplant centers and hospitals?

In 2015, Huang Jiefu, China's former Vice Minister of Health, admitted in a television interview that the number of transplant surgeries performed is a state secret:<sup>1876</sup>

**Huang Jiefu:** The death penalty is a state secret, right?

**Xu Gehui (reporter):** But patients are not a secret. I'm sorry, I really don't understand.

**Huang:** Your organs come from executed prisoners.

**Xu:** Okay, so the sources of the organs can be a secret, but is the waiting list [for transplants] also a secret?

**Huang:** You can deduce from the number of [executed prisoners] the number of [transplants] performed. Then don't you know the state secret?

**Xu:** Then it should be smaller than this number [of executed prisoners]. Another reason is...

**Huang:** What you're saying is too sensitive, so I can't be too explicit with you. It will be clear to you as long as you think about it. Because your country doesn't have a transparent system, you don't know where the [organs] come from. How many [transplants] are done is also a secret, so in fact, many things are actually a mess, and the number isn't clear to you.

(end of transcript)

In China, the number of executed prisoners is a state secret. The number of organs taken from executed prisoners is also a state secret. Due to the sources of the organ and financial incentives cannot be explained, the number of transplants is falsified level by level, down to the local hospital and the individual doctor. The true number of transplants performed in China may forever remain unknown.

## II. BASIC METHODOLOGY

Since the organ harvesting crimes are ongoing, digging for the true volume data could be likened to probing the dim light from a distant star. Yet while we cannot directly observe the number of transplants these hospitals have performed, we can create a numerical range based on their capacities, record of growth, hospital bed counts and usage rates, and number of professional personnel. Moreover, regulations published by the Government provide useful information in determining the scale of transplant centers nationwide.

Under current conditions of secrecy and deception, in which the Chinese authorities have actively removed information previously published on particular hospital websites, we cannot offer a single absolute number for the annual volume of transplants or offer even a close approximation. We can, however, construct a common-sense calculation and make our assumptions transparent. To avoid giving a sense of false precision to a calculation which is made from an incomplete data set, we can also compare this to a range of back-of-the-envelope calculations that will be highly transparent to even the casual reader.

Mainland Chinese critics publically attacked *Bloody Harvest* for using the terms “about” and “approximately” when discussing numerical estimates. Yet, we are less interested in their attacks and more interested in not misleading readers. We use those terms to avoid false precision. We will continue to use them here. After presenting the calculated numbers, we round the results in the chart for the same reason.

## III. A TRANSPLANT VOLUME SCENARIO BASED ON MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

We first look at the total transplant volume performed by the 712 liver and kidney transplant hospitals using the minimum requirements for permitted transplant centers from authorities of all levels.

### *146 Ministry-Approved Hospitals*

For hospitals approved to perform liver and/or kidney transplants by the Ministry of Health, we calculate their minimum transplant capacity using the Ministry’s minimum bed requirements to maintain certification.

On June 27, 2006, the Ministry of Health published a “Notice Regarding the Management and Regulation of Liver, Kidney, Heart, and Lung Transplantation Capabilities,” which imposed the following requirements for medical institutions carrying out organ transplants:<sup>1877</sup>

- liver: 15 beds dedicated to liver transplants and no fewer than 10 ICU beds
- kidney: 20 beds dedicated to kidney transplants and no fewer than 10 ICU beds

For the 146 hospitals with kidney and/or liver transplant permits (national-level civilian and military transplant centres and designated transplant centres), the minimum bed counts are as follows:

*Table 10.1: Minimum transplant bed count requirements by the Ministry of Health.*

Permit Type	Hospitals	Minimum Transplant Beds	Minimum ICU Beds	Minimum Total Beds
Liver	21	15	10	25
Kidney	65	20	10	30
Liver & Kidney	60	35	20	55

Based on a one-month hospitalization period, each bed can accommodate up to 12 transplant patients per year. In practice, kidney transplants generally require one to two weeks, and liver transplants take three to four weeks. Since we are mixing kidney and liver transplants in our volume analysis, we use the maximum hospitalization duration as our average.

Our survey of 165 hospitals indicate widespread facility constraints, including transplant centers that exceed 100% bed utilization and have a long line of patients waiting for transplants. It may also be germane that Huang Jiefu’s plan to expand the number of approved transplant hospitals from 169 to 300 suggests that the current system-wide capacity cannot keep up with demand.<sup>1878 1879</sup> Thus, we assume that the vast majority of existing capacity has been utilized to perform transplants.

Assuming 100% bed utilization, our calculations indicate that these 146 hospitals combined could theoretically conduct 69,300 transplants per year.

In China, liver transplants gradually became a routine clinical procedure after 2000,<sup>1880</sup> shortly after kidney transplants also began to be carried out on a large scale. By then, a few kidney transplant centers had already exceeded 1,000 kidney transplants. Since many liver transplant centers also conduct kidney transplants, their lead in conducting kidney transplants compensates for the relative delay in scaling up liver transplants.

We thus multiply annual figures by 15 years for approved hospitals, excluding the year of 2000 as ramp-up time. Following this method, the total number of transplants performed over 15 years is 1,039,500 total transplants.

Table 10.2: A volume scenario of 146 hospitals permitted to conduct transplants, based on transplant bed count requirements by the Ministry of Health.

Permit Type	Hospitals	Minimum Beds	Annual Transplants Per Hospital	Annual Transplants in Category	Years	Total
Liver	21	25	300	6,300	15	94,500
Kidney	65	30	360	23,400	15	351,000
Liver & Kidney	60	55	660	39,600	15	594,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>					<b>1,039,500</b>

## 566 Non-Approved Hospitals

Because only 164 of the more than 1,000 hospitals who applied under the Ministry of Health's 2007 approval system received permits, in reality there are more than 566 non-approved hospitals performing transplants. Despite not being approved by the Ministry of Health, many of these facilities have not halted their transplant activities and some of these non-approved institutions had significant transplant volumes. Compared to the Ministry-approved hospitals, these institutions have more flexibility to obtain living organ sources through various channels and to continue organ harvesting. In addition, several dozen non-approved military and armed police hospitals face no restrictions and are performing organ transplants as usual, because they control abundant supplies of live organ sources. They are not regulated by the Ministry of Health or local governments; the military has designated People's Liberation Army organ transplant centers at many of these hospitals.

### 405 Large-Scale Non-Approved Military and Civilian Hospitals

All these 3A institutions are located in large cities with over 500 inpatient beds. There are cases of centres in medium-sized cities performing 100 transplants in three months,<sup>1881</sup> which would translate to 400 per year assuming a constant rate. All 405 hospitals in this category are 3A hospitals with larger capacities and greater demand. There could be great variations in transplant volume from hospital to hospital, we set the baseline for each large-scale hospital at 100 transplants per year.

### 161 Medium-Size and "Alternative" Non-Approved Transplant Hospitals

The group includes 161 medium-size transplant institutions, 55 Class 3 Grade B hospitals, 106 Class 2 hospitals, and a few smaller ones that also conduct organ transplants. These hospitals usually perform more kidney transplants, which have lower technical requirements than liver transplants do. Many of these hospitals have performed far more transplants than the minimum volume, with some performing hundreds per year.

Before the Ministry of Health released its list of 164 approved transplant centers in 2007, transplant centers across China had been qualified for transplantation by various assessment departments. For example, the minimum requirement for a qualified kidney transplant center in Guangdong Province in 2003 was to conduct at least 50

kidney transplants per year.<sup>1882</sup> Between September and December 2003, 30 hospitals qualified for kidney transplants and 17 for liver transplants. We assume 50 transplants per year for each medium non-approved transplant center.

### Sum of 566 Non-Approved Hospitals

Since the military controls ample organ sources, its transplant centers have been almost unaffected by the introduction of transplant permits in 2007 and have continued to carry out transplants. Many non-approved civilian centers also continued to conduct transplants after 2007, but their individual situations varied; we assume that all non-approved hospitals stopped performing transplants after 2007 and therefore we multiply the annual volumes for non-approved hospitals by 7 years, ending in 2007.

In total, non-approved transplant centers can perform up to 48,550 transplants per year. Over a period of 7 years, the total comes to 339,850 transplants.

*Table 10.3: Estimated annual transplant volume of non-approved hospitals based on minimum requirements.*

Hospital Type	Number of Hospitals	Annual Transplants Per Hospital	Annual Transplants of All Hospitals	Years	Total
Large Non-Permitted	405	100	40,500	7	283,500
Medium Non-Permitted	161	50	8,050	7	56,350
Total	566				339,850

### Sum of 712 Hospitals Based on Minimum Requirements

Adding the 1,039,500 transplants by approved hospitals and 339,850 by non-approved hospitals yields 1,379,350, approximately 1.4 million transplants, which translates into about 90,000 transplants a year.

*Table 10.4: A transplant volume scenario based on Ministry of Health requirements for permitted hospitals and local regulations for non-permitted hospitals.*

Hospital Type	Number of Hospitals	Years	Total
Permitted	146	15	1,039,500
Non-Permitted	566	7	339,850
Total	712		1,379,350
			<b>~ 1.4 million (~ 90,000 annual)</b>

This analysis is based on the published minimum bed counts under the Ministry of Health's permit system in 2007. Even though the Ministry approved only 164 centers, most of which carry out far more transplants than the minimum bed counts can produce, it is relevant that more than 1,000 hospitals applied for permits to conduct transplants under this system logically implies that they also met these minimum requirements or were close to meeting them.<sup>1883</sup> The reported transplant figures indicate that the total number of transplants performed before 2007 by the 80% of hospitals that have not received permits are comparable to that of the approved 20%.

#### IV. BACK-OF-THE-ENVELOPE VOLUME SCENARIOS

Throughout this report we have tried to avoid selectively using Chinese state claims. We did not inspect these hospitals to make sure that they have the minimum number of beds for transplant patients. Presumably the Ministry of Health did that. Yet it is difficult to verify the Ministry of Health's approval process. It could be plagued with corruption. Many state approval processes throughout China are. So it is legitimate for the skeptical reader not to assume that an approach which uses minimum requirements set by the state to count transplants will be perfectly accurate.

The skeptical reader is entitled to ask us to wipe the slate clean and, assuming that they have been following the text this far, to come up with a simple estimate which can plausibly capture a low scenario within the bounds of common sense. Yet the cumulative effect of the evidence presented here is not merely numerical. Clearly the Chinese transplant system is highly competitive, state-sponsored, and much more productive than was previously understood. In short, the individuals in the system work very hard.

So one way to approach the problem is to start at the micro level by thinking about how many transplants one doctor at a national-level transplant centre performs in a year. For example, in a report from 2013, a surgeon describes performing 246 transplants in a year. When you subtract weekends and holidays, the average year contains approximately 250 working days; so the surgeon essentially performed one transplant for every working day of the year. Obviously this surgeon is a very hard-working fellow, but that's not actually such an extraordinary schedule; because prisoners of all stripes are often made available in batches, organ transplants are usually performed in batches as well. The surgeon might have performed two or even three on a single day and then gone for several days without performing any transplants at all. Transplant teams have to work on weekends and holidays too, and the tendency of organ sourcing to careen between feast and famine means that a national-level transplant center does not operate with only a single transplant surgeon; even at a bare minimum, a centre will have at least two or three transplant teams.

So we can begin by premising a common sense proposition, a notional number, to represent the absolute lowest end of the range for the average national level transplant centre: one per day, or 365 transplants per year.

Is the average of one transplant per day for each Ministry-approved transplant center credible? The short answer is yes, providing one is wedded to a skeptical approach. Put another way, even if one hadn't read this report at all, it would be exceedingly difficult to reject one transplant per day as unrealistically high. To reflect the size differences, we assumed that while national-level civilian and military transplant centres perform

one per day on average, a designated transplant centre performs one transplant every two days. To reflect differences of opinion over the ramp-up time for approved transplant centres we assumed 14 years of operation rather than 15. We further assumed that a non-approved transplant centre performs two transplants a week, while a non-approved transplant centre performs one transplant per week (and these centres were active for seven years).

Table 10.5 The low scenario: back-of-the-envelope estimate of total transplants conducted by 712 liver & kidney transplant centers since 2000

Hospital Type	Number of Hospitals	Annual Transplants Per Hospital	Operating Years	Totals, Expressed in Thousands
National-level Civilian Transplant Centres	55	365	14	281
National-level Military Transplant Centres	23	365	14	118
Designated Transplant Centres	68	168	14	160
Non-approved Large Transplant Centres	405	104	7	295
Non-approved Medium Transplant Centres	161	52	7	59
<b>Total Transplants</b>				<b>~ 900 thousand</b>
<b>Total Annual Average Transplant Volume</b>				<b>~ 60 thousand</b>

The low scenario is just short of one million transplants over 15 years and instead of 90 thousand per year, the rate is 60,000. Earlier in this chapter, we determined that minimum requirements set by the state is equivalent to about 1.4 million transplants performed by the 712 transplant hospitals. This total includes 1 million carried out by the 146 approved transplant centers over 15 years, which translates to an average of 456 transplants per hospital per year, or in back-of-the-envelope speak, 1.25 transplants per hospital per day. In short, the differences are far less glaring than one might expect.

However, because we are immersed in the data, it is hard for us not to see the low scenario and the minimum requirement scenario as understatements; neither one fully takes into account highly productive transplant

centers. For example, most national transplant centers have the capacity to perform more than 1,000 transplants a year, with some exceeding 4,000 and even 8,000 per year. For example, Beijing No. 309 Hospital has 393 beds and has the capacity to perform more than 4,000 transplants per year.<sup>1884</sup> On the civilian side, Tianjin Central Hospital's Oriental Organ Transplant Center has at least 500 transplant beds and claims to have a 131% utilization, which means that it is capable of performing more than 8,000 transplants a year. The Shanghai Orient Hepatobiliary Surgery Center had 742 beds but later moved to a new campus and further expanded.

Even the minimum requirement scenario is not very taxing for the average transplant center's resources: 456 transplants a year requires fewer than 40 hospital beds, assuming a 30-day hospitalization period (or 25 beds for a 20-day hospitalization period, because many hospitals have set up transplant clinics, which greatly reduce the length of hospitalization).

Where hospitals listed extremely low bed counts online, our investigators made recorded calls to verify the number of beds available for transplants. In some cases, they were told that the hospital could appropriate additional transplant beds as needed. They also found a few hospitals in which liver transplant patients typically stay for less than two weeks, such as the hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University and Zhongshan Hospital of Fudan University.<sup>1885</sup>

Transplant surgeries are conducted in both dedicated transplant centers and in regular surgery departments. For each hospital with adequate data available, we estimate the number of beds used to perform transplants by adding the reported bed counts for dedicated centers and a fraction of reported bed counts for hepatobiliary and urologic surgery departments known to conduct transplants.

The question, then, is what fraction of beds in non-dedicated departments are used for transplants. The Ministry of Health's "Notice Regarding the Management and Regulation of Liver, Kidney, Heart, and Lung Transplantation Capabilities" issued in 2006 imposes the following requirements for non-dedicated surgery departments carrying out organ transplants:<sup>1886</sup>

- **Hepatobiliary surgery departments:** 80+ beds in total, including 15+ beds dedicated to liver transplants and no fewer than 10 ICU beds;
- **Urologic surgery departments:** 40+ beds in total, including 20+ beds dedicated to kidney transplants and no fewer than 10 ICU beds.

Excluding ICU beds these requirements translate to nearly 20% of beds in non-dedicated departments used for liver transplants and 50% for kidney transplants. It should be noted that the distinction between dedicated and non-dedicated transplant departments is becoming increasingly blurred, as we have observed hospitals that have nominally merged their dedicated transplant centers back into their more generic surgery departments in recent years, perhaps to avoid scrutiny over the capacity of their dedicated transplant centers.

Our data set is gathered from publicly available information and likely understates the presence and scale of dedicated transplant centers these hospitals operate. Furthermore, it has been shown that these transplant centers can add beds or even relocate beds from other departments as needed, so the stated bed counts are not absolute.

Finally, the hospitals we analyzed place a heavy emphasis on transplant operations; many of their transplant departments are elevated as key disciplines, transplantation is their most profitable activity, and at least 50 of the hospitals' presidents are transplant specialists and/or simultaneously director of their transplant organizations.

Given these factors, we also created a high scenario which doubles the rate of permitted hospitals; national-level civilian and military transplant centres perform two per day on average, while a designated transplant centre performs one transplant per day.

*Table 10.6 The high scenario: back-of-the-envelope estimate of total transplants conducted by 712 liver & kidney transplant centers since 2000*

Hospital Type	Number of Hospitals	Annual Transplants Per Hospital	Operating Years	Totals, Expressed in Thousands
National-level Civilian Transplant Centres	55	730	14	562
National-level Military Transplant Centres	23	730	14	235
Designated Transplant Centres	68	336	14	320
Non-approved Large Transplant Centres	405	104	7	295
Non-approved Medium Transplant Centres	161	52	7	59
<b>Total Transplants</b>				<b>~ 1.5 million</b>
<b>Total Annual Average Transplant Volume</b>				<b>~ 100 thousand</b>

The result is 1.5 million over 15 years; 100,000 transplants a year. We believe that the data that has been presented in this update makes this a defensible estimate, not an outlier. Now it is also possible to come up with a third scenario (simply because we have been mugged by reality). By doubling the per day rate once again, we reach a total of 2.5 million over 15 years, approximately 170 thousand per year.

We mention this not because the evidence is fully in place to support such an estimate at this time. It may surface in the future. At this time, we would say that the range is between 60,000 to 100,000 a year, with an emphasis on the higher numbers. But what number most likely reflects the truth is left to the reader; we encourage the reader to make their own calculations as we do not claim that this is the final word on the subject.

## V. CROSS-VERIFICATION WITH SCALE OF IMMUNOSUPPRESSANT MARKET

Transplant recipients must take immunosuppressants for life to prevent rejection. The explosive growth of transplantation in China led to an unprecedented expansion in the immunosuppressant market, which reached 10 billion RMB by March 2006.<sup>1887</sup>

The cost of immunosuppressants for each transplant recipient is the highest in the first year and decreases thereafter. This cost is roughly between 30,000 and 70,000 RMB, averaging 40,000 RMB per year.<sup>1888</sup> However, this cost can be even lower. According to liver transplant expert Yan Lvnan of West China Hospital in 2006, the hospital can control the cost to be around 30,000 RMB for the first year and an average of 10,000 RMB per year for subsequent years.<sup>1889</sup> How many transplant recipients are covered by the 10-billion-RMB immunosuppressant market?

We assume the number of organ transplants performed each year is constant and the average survival period is 5 years.<sup>1890</sup> We also assume the cost of immunosuppressants for each recipient is 30,000 RMB per year.

Total market value for immunosuppressant RMB = total transplant recipients \* annual cost of immunosuppressants

10 billion RMB = total transplant recipients \* 30,000 RMB

Hence, the total number of recipients in the five years before 2006 is 330,000, which amounts to an average of 66,600 per year. Scaling it to a 15-year time period from 2000 to 2015, the total number of transplant recipients by 2015 would be  $66,600 * 15 = 999,000 \approx 1$  million.

This number is quite close to and provides good cross-verification for the number of transplants we estimated earlier based on the minimum number of hospital beds.

Moreover, the market size for immunosuppressants after 2006 should be larger, and continued increase in the market share of domestic immunosuppressants would have reduced the drug cost further. In addition, the immunosuppressant costs for many foreign patients who received organ transplants in China are not included in the 10 billion RMB (especially during the peak of transplant tourism prior to 2007).

## VI. USABILITY OF ORGANS

Although each person has multiple organs, not all of them can be used for transplantation purposes. Human organs are a “non-reusable resource with an expiration time limit.” When an organ is removed from the donor, it must be kept in preservation solution, and the transplant operation must take place within a limited time. According to the Notice on Management Regulations for Liver, Kidney, Heart and Other Transplantation Technologies issued by the Ministry of Health, the time should not exceed 24 hours for kidneys, 15 hours for livers, and 6 hours for hearts.<sup>1891</sup>

The other main factor affecting the usable ratio is geography. Until 2013, China did not have a formal national organ sharing network. Tissue matching was mostly done within specific hospitals or regions.<sup>1892</sup> Unavoidably, given the time limits involved in how quickly organs must be used after being extracted from a body, many organs in China were wasted as a result. In fact, for many bodies, only one organ has been utilized.<sup>1893</sup>

It was not until October 2013 that the National Health and Family Planning Commission announced the “(Trial) Regulations for Obtaining Organs from Voluntary Donors and Organ Assignment,”<sup>1894</sup> which required all 165 approved hospitals to use a new National Organ Sharing Network; it also required all donated organs to be allocated by this system. Since then, the National Health and Family Planning Commission has required all transplant centers to register their patients to build a national waiting list.

There is an unwritten allocation rule that organ sources can be accessed locally only. Local hospitals have local monopoly control over local organ sources. Some local hospitals have abundant organ sources but cannot find suitable matching recipients so many organs are wasted. Hospitals in other regions, short of organ sources, have to try to obtain them from hospitals in localities which control abundant organ sources.<sup>1895</sup>

Due to the strict limitations of the enduring times of the organs for transplantation, there are high technical demands on the transplant centers to conduct transplant with multiple organs from the same donor in order. Until recently, very few institutions in China were capable of procuring and transplanting multiple organs from a single donor. According to a media report from December 2011, only two hospitals in China had this capability in December 2011:<sup>1896</sup> one was People’s Liberation Army No. 303 Hospital, and the other was the Tongji Organ Transplant Research Institute of the Huazhong University of Science and Technology.

We believe that the utilization ratio of “donor organs” in China’s transplant centers are much lower than those of well-established organizations in other countries. In the past two years, the Chinese regime intentionally advertised in its state-run media that, in certain cases, one donor’s organs were used in several transplants. Our findings indicate that such cases are rare, and we believe that most reports serve to cover up organ sources.

# Chapter Eleven: A Crime

## I. ORGANS EXTRACTED FROM LIVING SOURCES

Living transplants in mainland China differ from those in the rest of the world. In China, it is common practice to excise whole vital organs from living sources. A single kidney can be removed while still preserving the quality of the donor's life, but extracting both kidneys, a heart, or a liver kills the donor.

Chinese hospitals and transplant centres often write about their capabilities in various forums - that's why this Update is possible - yet the crucial medical distinction of whether the donor will live or die rarely appears in the literature. Instead Chinese transplant hospitals simply claim to have adequate supplies of young and healthy organ donors. Little distinction is made between extracting a single kidney (not necessarily lethal) and extracting a whole vital organ such as a liver.

Instead, it appears to be simply a matter of specialization. For example, Chinese Medical University's China International Transplantation Network Assistance Centre (CITNAC) overseas website emphasized that "in China we carry out living donor kidney transplants. It is completely different from cadaver kidney transplants you hear about in Japanese hospitals and dialysis centers...Compared to cadaver kidney transplants in Japan, what is offered here is much safer and more reliable."<sup>1897</sup>

### Q/A Online

In China we carry out living donor kidney transplants. It is completely different from the cadaver kidney transplants you hear about in Japanese hospitals and dialysis centers ...

Compared to cadaver kidney transplant in Japan, the living kidney transplant offered here is much safer and more reliable.



Figure 11.1: A screenshot of the website of International Transplantation (China) Network Support Centre

By contrast, the People's Liberation Army Military General Hospital of Beijing's Hepatobiliary Surgery Department claimed that they have established a fast and efficient channel to obtain excellent quality livers from the vicinity of Beijing and other cities and provinces.<sup>1898</sup>

While the ultimate fate of the donors is rarely touched on, the health of the donor's specific organ or organs is of great interest. In medical papers published by doctors from transplant hospitals, donors are often described as "free of hepatitis, fatty liver, malignant tumors and chronic disease; no long term medication history; and no history of alcohol consumption." Most of these papers cited warm ischemia times (WIT) of less than 10 minutes with some even listed as 0 minutes. The majority of the organ sources were from cadavers, "brain-dead donors," and "no-heartbeat cadavers."

Zhang Xiaodong, director of the Kidney Transplant Center at Beijing Chaoyang Hospital, said, "After the heart stops beating, the circulation stops, and this will cause organs to fail. The tolerable WIT is 3 to 4 minutes for hearts, 5 to 8 minutes for livers, 30 minutes for kidneys, and 24 hours for corneas."<sup>1899</sup>

Organs are transplantable only when the time and location of a donor's death are known in advance and the organ procurement team is well prepared. Thus, vital organs from those who have died outside of a hospital (e.g. in car accidents or other trauma), would involve intolerable warm ischemia times and are not viable for transplant. In China, medical personnel usually go to the execution grounds to retrieve organs from prisoners right after execution.

Brain-dead organ donors have become the main source of transplant organs outside of China for decades, as such organs could have the shortest warm ischemia time possible. Because Chinese tradition requires bodies to be preserved intact after death, China has neither brain death legislation nor significant voluntary organ donation.

*Xinhua News Agency* reported in August, 2005 that among countries capable of transplantation, China is the only country without brain death legislation.<sup>1900</sup> As a result, 90% of Chinese doctors, as of August 22, 2014, were not aware of the criteria for verifying brain death.<sup>1901</sup>

The number of organs sourced from brain-dead donors in China is negligible. On July 25, 2006, *Yangcheng Evening News* published a report titled "The first successful lung transplant from a brain-dead donor." Dr. Chen Zhonghua said, "Ms. Yang, a 39-year-old woman, is the first voluntary brain-dead organ donor in our country. ... This is the first case that met international criteria for a brain-dead donor."<sup>1902</sup>

The Organ Donation Management Commission of China was established on August 1, 2006. Dr. Chen Zhonghua acted as the first Executive Chairman of the Organ Donation Management Commission of China.<sup>1903</sup> In July 2010, an article in the *Organ Transplantation* journal claimed that "since 2001, when Dr. Chen Zhonghua and his team began promoting organ sourcing for transplants from the brain dead, there have been over 60 successful organ donations after brain death in China."<sup>1904</sup>

Donations after cardiac death (DCD) were another commonly listed organ source in China's transplant centers. Warm ischemia times of 0 to 5 minutes with "no-heartbeat cadavers" have become a standard practice of Chinese transplant doctors.

The *Tianjin Medical Journal* reported in 2009 that, between 2004 and 2008, the Tianjin Organ Transplant Center had excised 1,600 livers.<sup>1905</sup> Based on that, Shen Zhongyang, director of the center, created a surgical procedure for extracting livers from non-heart beating cadavers which could keep the warm ischemia time to 5 minutes or less. This procedure has been adopted widely in China.<sup>1906</sup>

Liu Yongfeng, director of China Medical University's Institute of Organ Transplantation, also created a rapid, comprehensive excision technique for abdominal organs, which he claimed could reduce both organ damage and warm ischemic time. It is a widely-used excision technique in many hospitals in China.<sup>1907</sup>

According to Chen Zhonghua, between 2003 and August 2009, only 130 citizens successfully donated their organs after death in mainland China.<sup>1908</sup> The liver sources used by the Tianjin Organ Transplant Center alone have exceeded the number of citizen organ donations in all of China.

Here are two examples on how the China's transplant doctors excise organs with a short warm ischemia time.

### Case Study:

#### *Case Study: Living Heart Procurement*

The Henan Medical Research journal published an article by the doctors of the Armed Police Corps Hospital of Henan in 2003 (Volume 12, Issue 2) titled "Experience of an orthotopic heart transplant," which describes the key points of an organ procurement as follows: <sup>1909</sup>

- "The key to donor heart procurement is systemic heparinization (2mg/kg);"
- "To irrigate the aortic root with cold cardioplegic solution to stop the heart, and cut the superior vena cava 4cm above the right atrium....speedily delivering the donor heart to the operating room."
- "The warm ischemia time of the donor heart was 3 minutes, and the cold ischemia time was 85 minutes."

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淋巴细胞毒试验(PRA)为0.10。供、受心体重差小于10%。

**2.1 供心的切取要点** 全身肝素(2 mg/kg)化,主动脉根部灌冷心麻液至心脏停跳,在上腔静脉右房处以

- 131 -

2.1 The key to donor heart procurement is systemic heparinization (2mg/kg); To irrigate the aortic root with cold cardioplegic solution to stop the heart, and cut the superior vena cava 4cm above the right atrium ... In the conventional general anesthesia ...

432 -

河南医学研究

第12卷

上4cm处切断上腔静脉,心包内切断下腔静脉。从下腔静脉口剪开右心房,直至右心房根部,勿伤及供心窦房结。抬起心脏,从左右肺静脉开口切下左心房,使心脏后壁留有一方形切口,保留左房壁和房间隔。主动脉从无名动脉处横行切断,肺动脉在分叉处横行切断。将心脏浸入4℃冷心麻液的袋中,外部覆盖冰屑或小冷袋,将心肌温度降至10℃,将供心快速送至手术室。

**2.2 切除受体心脏要点** 常规全麻体外循环下,全身肝素(3 mg/kg)化,体外循环降温至30℃,阻断上下腔静脉及主动脉,在右心耳根部外侧切开右房,平行房室间沟向上内延长切口,直至房间隔上下切口会合。尽量靠近半月瓣横断主动脉和肺动脉。将心脏推向左侧,切除左房,同时保留左、右房后壁和部分房间隔用于吻合。

ng/L,经调整FK506药量每次维持在1~2mg,血浓度谷值维持在15~20ng/L。术后排异反应主要靠临床症状与体征、心电图、超声心动图(1次/日)和心内膜活检(本例未做)等监测。

### 3 结果

主动脉恢复循环后,移植心脏自动复跳,呈窦性心律,顺利脱离体外循环机,无吻合口出血。受心者术后心率为96~112次/min,未用起搏器。术后8h出现血压低,中心静脉压(CVP)增高,尿少,心率快等,考虑为低心排可能,经用强心、利尿、补钾和多巴胺、硝普钠、前列腺素E等药物治疗后渐好转。术后46h撤除呼吸机,生命体征平稳。因术后咳嗽效果差,第4天发高烧,双肺有大中水泡音,经联合应用抗生素及经鼻气管内

Figure 11.2 A screenshot of the The Experience on an Orthotopic Heart Transplantation  
Vol. 12, No. 2, June, 2003, Henan Medical Research

From the description of this procurement operation, we can see:

- The donor's heart was stopped with the irrigation of cardioplegic solution after opening the chest. This is corroborated by the 3-minute warm ischemia time.
- The 85-minute cold ischemia time indicates that the donor organ procurement and transplant into the recipient took place at the same location.

### Case Study:

#### *Case Study: Combined Living Heart-Lung Extracting Process*

Xijing Hospital, affiliated with the Fourth Medical Military University, performed a combined heart-lung transplant on May 26, 2008. The procurement process was described as follows: <sup>1910</sup>

After being declared a “brain-dead patient,” the donor was intubated. During intubation, “secretions of the nose and mouth were quickly cleared away, to prevent the regurgitated material from being inhaled.” This implies that the donor was breathing spontaneously at the time.

The discharge of residual blood from the heart was accomplished by its automatic beating; the heart “emptied after several cardiac cycles.” This indicates that the donor’s heart was beating automatically at the time. The warm ischemia time for the heart and lung(s) were 5 minutes, and the cold ischemia time was 100 minutes, indicating that the organ donor and the recipient were located in the same place.

One thing that should be pointed out here is the order in which the donor was declared brain-dead and intubated. Clearly, the purpose of intubation was not to resuscitate the donor but rather for the purpose of excising organs from a living body.

In the end, the authors claimed that they had conducted 38 procurements in the same methods. That implies at least 38 living organ “sources” had been killed this way in Xijing Hospital this way by 2008.

The clinical requirements for declaring brain death requires three conditions, all of which must be present: deep coma, lack of brainstem reflexes, and lack of automatic breathing. Directly “diagnosing” brain death without intubation and resuscitation violates medical ethics.

### *Similar Patterns in Various Types of Transplants*

These excision procedures are corroborated by sample warm ischemia time data from medical publications around China, as listed below:

Medical Institution	Time Period	Organ Source	Warm ischemia time (min)
Nanjing Medical University Affiliated Hospital <sup>1911</sup>	2005~2007	112 cadavers 15 living donors	0~10, avg 3.96
Second Artillery General Hospital <sup>1912</sup>	2004~2007	103 healthy young cadavers	0~5, avg 3.9
Shanghai Changzheng Hospital <sup>1913</sup>	2001~2004	240	0~8
Tianjin No.1 Central Hospital <sup>1914</sup>	2003~2005	195 non-heartbeat cadavers	0 ~8

Table 11.1: Warm ischemia times for liver transplants reported in medical publications

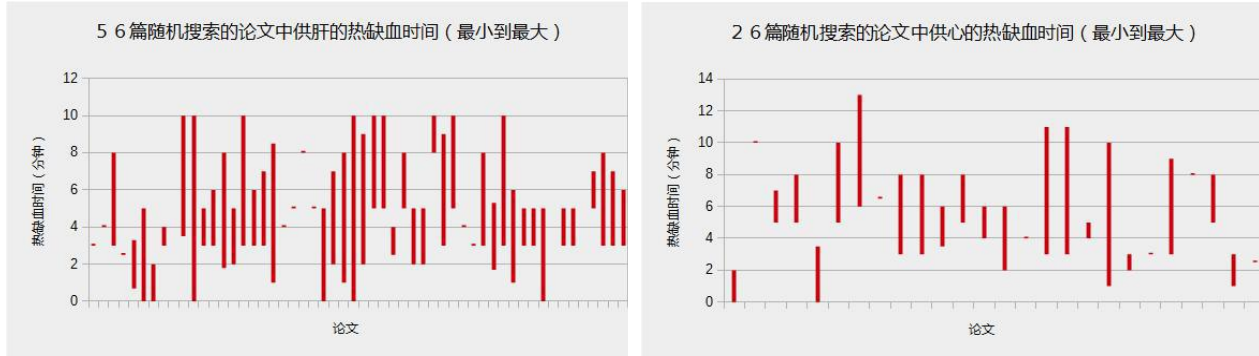


Figure 11.3: Donor organ warm ischemia times reported in medical papers<sup>1915</sup>

In Chinese medical papers, the descriptions of cornea donors share great similarities with those for livers and kidneys. Most often, the donor is a “young adult” who had suffered a “sudden death.” The cornea(s) were taken between 10 minutes and a few hours after death. Below are some examples:

Medical Institution	Time Period	Number of Transplants	Description of Donors
Guangzhou Eye Bank	2002 paper	45	Sudden deaths, ages 20~43. Cornea extraction took place 30 min~3 hours after death. <sup>1916</sup>
Henan Occupational Diseases Hospital	2003 ~2007	121	Young adults who had sudden deaths. <sup>1917</sup>
The Affiliated Hospital of Hainan Medical University	2004 ~2009	43	Ages 19~37. No infectious diseases, such as Hepatitis B, syphilis, rabies, AIDS, etc. <sup>1918</sup>
Jintan Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Jiangsu	1995 ~2001	53	Young adults after sudden deaths. Cornea extraction took place within 2 hours after death. <sup>1919</sup>
People’s Liberation Army Air Force General Hospital	2001 ~2005	83	Ages 18~35, no ocular disease, no vital organ diseases, no infectious diseases. Cornea extraction took place 0.5~6 hours after death. <sup>1920</sup>
The First Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University	Till 2005	216	Fresh corneas sourced from young adults after sudden deaths. Extraction of corneas took place within one hour after death. Transplant surgeries took place 48 hours after extraction <sup>1921</sup>
Nanyang Eye Hospital of Henan Province	Till 2008	180	Fresh corneas sourced from young adults after sudden deaths. Extraction took place within one hour after death. Transplant surgeries took place 48 hours after extraction. <sup>1922</sup>

People's Liberation Army 175 Hospital, Fujian Province	2003 ~2006	100	Young adults after sudden deaths. Cornea extraction took place within 2 hours after death. Transplant surgeries completed within 10 hours. <sup>1923</sup>
Anhui General Hospital of Armed Police Forces	1999 ~2008	119	Young adults after sudden deaths. Cornea extraction took place within 30 min after death. <sup>1924</sup>

*Table 11.2: Samples of donor descriptions for cornea transplants reported in medical publications*

The attribution of so many organs to young adults after sudden deaths raises questions. What caused the deaths? How was news of the deaths communicated to various hospitals in such a short time? What unknown procedure enabled the hospitals to harvest “fresh” organs so soon after the deaths? Or does the phrase “young adults after sudden deaths” refer to executions as well?

According to a regulation issued by the Chinese Ministry of Health,<sup>1925</sup> once a kidney is removed from a body, it must be transplanted within 24 hours. The time limit for livers and hearts are 15 hours and 6 hours, respectively. Ideally, the donor organ should be transplanted immediately after the donor's death, or directly taken from a living donor.

Emergency liver transplants are surprisingly common as this report from the *Dalian Evening News* recounts:<sup>1926</sup> On July 12, 2003, a 50-year-old Taiwanese named Liu Dongquan was admitted to the Organ Transplant Center of the Second Hospital of Dalian Medical University. The next day, the patient fell into a coma and needed an immediate liver transplant. Two days later (on the 15<sup>th</sup>), a matched liver was found in Tangshan, Hebei Province. On July 18 at 4:50 pm, the liver was transported to Dalian. At 5:30 p.m., Liu was moved to an operating room. Five hours later, the liver was successfully transplanted into Liu's body. A liver's cold ischemia time should not exceed 15 hours. For a transplant which occurred on July 18, the liver found on July 15 must have been in the body of a living person at the time; otherwise, the liver would have become unusable by the time it was transported to Dalian on July 18.

## II. WANG LIJUN'S HUMAN BODY EXPERIMENTS

### *The Experiments*

On the night of February 6, 2012, the head of Chongqing's Public Security Bureau got in a car and drove to the American consulate in Chengdu, looking for asylum. The man was Wang Lijun, one of the most high-profile law enforcement officials in China, in part because he had been hand-picked and promoted by Bo Xilai, a dark-horse contender for the Politburo Standing Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and potentially the top Party leadership. What interests us in this update is the specific medical innovations that took place under Wang Lijun's command.<sup>1927 1928</sup>

In May 2003, Wang Lijun was transferred by Liaoning Governor Bo Xilai to Jinzhou as police commissioner. Wang does not have a medical background, but soon after he took up the position, he established an "On-Site Psychological Research Center" located under the Jinzhou Public Security Bureau. He worked for 29 universities and research institutions with such titles as a part-time professor, Ph.D. advisor, and chairman.<sup>1929</sup>

On September 17, 2006, in his acceptance speech for an award of two million RMB for the "Guanghua Innovation Special Contribution Award," Wang stated that "our scientific and technological achievements in the field are the crystallization of the thousands of intensive on-site tests and the efforts of many of our people ... to those who have served in the police force for many years, when we see a person go to the place of execution and in a matter of minutes this person's life is transformed and extended into the lives of other people, it is soul-stirring. This is a momentous undertaking."<sup>1930</sup>

Ren Jinyang, Secretary-General of the Guanghua Foundation, further remarked, "Professor Wang Lijun and the research center carried out basic research and clinical experiments to solve the problem of recipients' body rejecting the extracted organs for transplant after lethal injections. They researched and developed a brand new protective solution, which is used to provide a perfusion treatment for livers and kidneys both in vivo and in vitro. Through animal experiments, in vitro experiments, and clinical application, they have made step-by-step scientific success in making it possible for an organ to be accepted by the recipient."<sup>1931</sup>

In September 2004, *Sanlian Life Weekly* contained an article titled "Tianjin Survey: 'Asia's Number One' in Organ Transplantation,"<sup>1932</sup> in which the head medical resident at Tianjin Oriental Organ Transplant Center, Zhang Yamin, said that donor organ procurement is costly, that a single organ perfusion preservation solution is not a small expenditure, and that every major organ requires four bags of preservation solution at 5,000 RMB each. At the beginning, there were no domestic manufacturers of perfusion solutions, so they had to use preservation solutions brought back from Japan, bag by bag, by Shen Zhongyang.

Wang Lijun's drug experimentation with living subjects included improving medication for lethal injections to reduce complications from rejection responses after organ extraction and transplantation, as well as improving organ preservation solutions.

In June 2005, an example of his research was reported by *Liao Shen Evening News* as “the entire process of lethal injections in executed prisoners,” which was intended to help more people understand the research.<sup>1933</sup> At 5:00 am on June 9, 2005, in Cuijiatun in the Jinzhou City Economic and Technological Development Zone, a field experiment and study was carried out with a lethal injection. A researcher gave an introduction:

“Through the entire process of a convict’s death via lethal injection, the healthy person’s vital signs will be measured before and after the injection, the amount of poison residue in various organs afterwards, the prisoner’s psychological changes when facing death ... this data will provide important help to organ transplantation after death by lethal injection and other aspects of human organ transplantation. Whether in China or abroad, this is cutting-edge research.”

The reporter described the experts gathered at the execution site as if they were staff of a research laboratory. The reporter referred to Wang Lijun as director of the Psychological Research Center. The reporter also listed professor and doctoral advisor Xi Huanjiu, the dean of Jinzhou Medical College, and other experts in medicine, criminal investigation, and psychology. They were described as conducting psychological analyses and clinical research on reportedly violent criminals who received the lethal injections.

According to the Chinese Ministry of Commerce website, “Jinzhou Public Security Bureau’s On-Site Psychological Research Center” works with over ten universities and medical institutions, among which are the China Criminal Police College, Peking University, Beijing Institute of Technology, Northeastern University of Finance and Economics, China Medical University, Jinzhou Medical School and the People’s Liberation Army No. 205 Military Hospital. It is dedicated to live psychological research and techniques. It also collaborated with universities in more than ten countries in joint research and academic exchanges, including the United States, Japan, Italy, Norway, and Sweden.<sup>1934</sup>

Wang Lijun also presided over a major project on atraumatic dissection in the Asia-Pacific region.<sup>1935</sup> The Swiss Virtual Dissection Foundation, the Tribunal Science Institute of University of Bern in Switzerland, Medical University of Graz in Austria, China Medical University, Jinzhou Medical College, and the People’s Liberation Army No. 205 hospital all took part in this project.

Between 2003 and 2008, Wang Lijun carried out thousands of what were effectively live human experiments. This raises questions both as to how Jinzhou, a third-tier city with a population of less than 900,000, had thousands of executed prisoners available for these experiments, and whether the prisoners were actually conventional death-row convicts.

Wang Lijun was transferred to Chongqing City in June 2008, and served as deputy mayor and the police commissioner of Chongqing City. During this period, he established the On-Site Psychology Research Center in Southwest University, and acted as its director, professor, and doctoral advisor. He continuously intensified the study on atraumatic dissection.



*Photos: Wang's team conducting studies on atraumatic dissection at Chongqing Psychological Research Center*

## *A Killing Apparatus*

On August 27, 2014, *Beijing Youth Daily* reported that Wang Lijun had been awarded 254 patents in his office in Chongqing, 211 of which were submitted in 2011, an average of one application every 1.7 days. The report also mentioned a high-tech product called the “Primary Brain Stem Injury Impact Apparatus.”<sup>1936</sup>

The patent's inventors were Wang Lijun and the fourth laboratory of the Field Research Institute of Surgery in Daping Hospital, affiliated with the Third Military Medical University. They published a paper in *Trauma Surgery* in 2008 Issue 2, entitled “Finite Element Simulation and its Clinical Significance of Traumatic Brain Injury Caused by Temporal Impact in the Quasistatic State.”<sup>1937</sup>

The paper claimed that the purpose of this study was to “Establish a simulation of a traumatic brain injury caused by a temporal impact ... discuss the biomechanics of brain injuries caused by a temporal impact...results: the pressure at the hit point of the temporal bone and intracranial pressure increased with increased hit velocity...the results of the simulation matched the results of the biological experiment...this study has important significance for the diagnosis and prevention of brain injuries caused by temporal impacts.”

The paper referred to a software simulation in which this process would be explored, to provide data for real-world scenarios. The paper also set out an experiment, stating that until October 2007, twelve corpse heads were used for the impact tests. All of the subjects for the experiments were male, age 26-38, with an average age of 31. However, the overall purpose of the study seems contrary to its claim of saving lives. Instead, it studies injuries to the brain at different levels, (following injuries resulting from violent impacts to the primary brain stem, victims are left with various levels of cognitive and sensory motor dysfunctions, which can lead to respiratory and circulatory malfunctions that can be life-threatening<sup>1938</sup>) which could be used to determine how best to kill; an impact to the temple that is placed just right can cause brain stem injury, loss of consciousness, and even brain death. The heart is still beating, and various organs and tissues continue to live. This impact is an effective alternative to lethal injection while maintaining organ function and reducing rejection responses.

In the China Patent Search System, we can find the “primary brain stem injury impact apparatus”<sup>1939</sup> under patent number 201120542042X (pictured below); the inventors are Wang Lijun and the same authors of the paper who conducted the impact experiment on the 12 heads. The instructions also claim that the device has

a “simple structure, is easy to produce, and adapted to promote the application.” The protection of utility model patents is ten years from the filing date in China. It is odd that this patent application was submitted on December 11, 2011 and published in August 2012, but its current legal status shows that the patent was terminated in February 2016.

(19) 中华人民共和国国家知识产权局



(12) 实用新型专利

(10) 授权公告号 CN 202376254 U

(45) 授权公告日 2012. 08. 15

(21) 申请号 201120542042. X

(22) 申请日 2011. 12. 22

(73) 专利权人 重庆警官职业学院

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50211

代理人 郭云

(51) Int. Cl.

A61D 1/00 (2006. 01)

### Utility Model Patent

Publication number: CN202376254U

Publication Date: August 15, 2012

Application Number: CN201120542042

Application Date: December 22, 2011

Patent applicant: Chongqing Police College

Inventors: Wang Lijun, Yin Zhiyong, Zhao Hui, Wang Zhengguo

Patent name: Primary brain stem injury impact machine

权利要求书 1 页 说明书 3 页 附图 3 页

(54) 实用新型名称

原发性脑干损伤撞击机

(57) 摘要

本实用新型公开了一种原发性脑干损伤撞击机,在机座(1)上横向设置高速气炮(2),高速气炮(2)的右边对应设有长杆状的二次锤(3),该二次锤横向穿设在固定座(4)的安装孔中,且固定座(4)支撑在所述机座(1)上;在所述二次锤(3)的右边水平设置动物固定平台(5),该动物固定平台右边的机座(1)上竖直设有挡板(6),在所述二次锤(3)的右端部通过连接杆(7)设有打击球(8),且所述挡板(6)靠近动物固定平台(5)一侧的板面上设有缓冲垫(9)。一种本实用新型能较准确地制备中型动物的原发性脑干损伤模型,并较好地克服传统两种方法制作动物原发性脑干损伤模型的缺陷,结构简单,制作方便,适于推广运用。

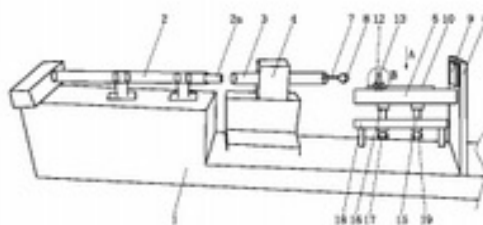


Figure 11.4: Schematic and instructions for a “primary brain stem injury impact machine”

### III. PLASTINATED BODIES

On November 19, 2005, “Bodies: The Exhibition” opened in Manhattan, New York City, sponsored by Premier Exhibitions. On display were 22 skinless corpses and 260 real human organ specimens that had tissue fluid extracted and silicone pumped into them.

One piece of the exhibit features a young mother and her unborn baby. According to Chinese law, pregnant women cannot be sentenced to capital punishment. Who would donate the remains of his unfortunate wife and unborn child to a paid exhibition? Where did these human specimens come from? How did they become exhibits?



*Photos: Exhibit of a specimen carrying his own skin and a mother carrying a baby in her body*

This exhibition tours the world and has been shown in New York, Las Vegas, Atlanta, Los Angeles, and elsewhere for long period of time. In 2006, the *New York Times* reported that the exhibition has attracted more than 20 million viewers. According to the organizers, the human specimens were provided by Dalian Medical University in China and produced using body plastination technology invented by Gunther von Hagens. Sui Hongjin, the deputy director of the Anatomy Department of Dalian Medical University and general manager of the plastination company of Dalian Medical University, explained that “no one can recognize their identities.”<sup>1940</sup>

## *Dalian Plastination Body Plant*

Body plastination technology uses silicon, epoxy, and other polymer mixtures to replace the fluid in the human body.<sup>1941</sup> Other than the plastination technology itself, the bottleneck in creating specimens is the availability of fresh human corpses. According to forensic medicine, the “fresh period” for a human body is two days.<sup>1942</sup>

In June 2002, Sui Hongjin (deputy director of the Anatomy Department at Dalian Medical University), with another partner, opened a company named “Dalian Medical University Biology Plastination Ltd.” In 2004, Sui registered another company named “Dalian Hongfeng Biology Ltd.” Its main business is human body specimen manufacturing and exhibition.

Sui Hongjin could receive fresh corpses from a variety of local sources. The drive from Wang Lijun’s transplant operation in Jinzhou City to Dalian is about four hours. Wang Lijun was, as noted, a protégé and right hand man to Bo Xilai. Bo was the mayor of Dalian from 1993 to 2000, In 2000 and 2001, Deputy Secretary of the Liaoning Province Party Committee, then Acting Governor of Liaoning Province, then Governor in 2002. During this time, he invested one billion RMB to carry out prison expansion and reconstruction throughout the province, and to build new large-scale prison facilities.<sup>1943</sup> In the vicinity of Sui Hongjin’s corpse factories, there are Liaoning Province No. 3 Prison, Dalian Nanguanling Prison, Dalian Labour Camp, and Yaojia Detention Center.

On November 27, 2003, a cover article named “Corpse Factory Investigation” published in the second issue of *Orient Outlook*<sup>1944</sup> reported that, in addition to the companies operated by von Hagens and Sui Hongjin in Dalian, there were plastination specimen plants in Guangzhou, Shanghai, Nanjing, Qingdao, Shenzhen, Tai’an and elsewhere, and that China had become the world’s largest exporter of human specimens. On August 23, 2012, *Southern Metropolis Daily* reported that mainland China has several dozen manufacturers engaged in human plastination.

## *Trafficking Human Remains*

Trafficking in human cadavers has become a business. Plastinated specimens are publicly priced and traded. The Government of China calls for bids on such trades. Here are some examples:

### **Guangzhou Medical College, whole plastinated human body specimens project**

【Tender No: PSP-GZ-0106115】

**Tender Date:** December 1, 2006, to December 13, 2006 scaling.

**Goods name:** systemic nerves, arteries and veins (one side superficial and contralateral deep) and systemic nerves (central nervous system and peripheral nerves) plastinated human body specimens

**Transaction Supplier:** Dalian Medical University Biology Plastination Co.

**Turnover:** RMB one hundred thirty-five thousand yuan (¥: 135,000.00 yuan)

**Purchaser:** Teacher Luo in Guangzhou Medical College

**Procurement agency name:** Miss Shan in Guangzhou Alliance & Procurement Tender Agency Ltd.

**Mudanjiang Medical College, teaching specimens and human services bid announcement** <sup>1945</sup>

【Mudanjiang city government Web site – government procurement】

**Tenders Date:** June 30, 2011

**Bid announcement:** February 15, 2012

**The successful supplier list:** Dalian Hongfeng Biology Technology Co., Ltd.

**The bid price:** 997,000 yuan

**Tenderer Name:** Mudanjiang Municipal Government Procurement Center

**Contact:** Mr. Feng, Mr. Teng

Sui Hongjin's Dalian Medical University Biology Plastination Ltd. is active in China's educational equipment procurement network, to which it sells plastinated specimens of the human digestive system, nervous system, embryonic development, endocrine system, genitourinary (reproductive and urinary organs) system, respiratory system, sensory organs, and everything else, including "fetuses [of] 10 weeks to 32 weeks." The company also offers negotiable product prices.<sup>1946</sup>

**China's educational equipment procurement network**

**Products:** Fetus 10 weeks to 32 weeks  
**Price:** Product price is negotiable  
**Exhibitor:** Dalian Hongfeng Biology Technology Co., Ltd

The screenshot shows the website interface for 'China's educational equipment procurement network'. The header includes the logo and name '中国教育装备采购网' (China Educational Equipment Procurement Network) with the URL 'www.caigou.com.cn'. The main content area is titled '大连鸿峰生物科技有限公司' (Dalian Hongfeng Biology Technology Co., Ltd.). On the left, there is a sidebar with '企业档案' (Company Profile) and '联系我们' (Contact Us). The main content area displays '产品详情' (Product Details) for '胎儿10周到32周' (Fetus 10 weeks to 32 weeks). It includes a product image, a list of specifications (product type, price, exhibitor, origin, release time), and a '询价留言' (Inquiry Message) button. A detailed description of the biological specimen preservation technology is provided at the bottom.

**企业档案**

注册时间: 2011-05-18  
更新时间: 2015-06-29  
所在省份: 辽宁  
企业性质: 厂商  
主营产品: 生物塑化产品、标本、塑化标本、塑化设备、塑化试剂

**联系我们**

联系人: 郑岩  
地址: 辽宁省大连市旅顺经济开发区广源街36号  
邮编: 116052  
电话: 点击此处查看联系方式  
手机: 点击此处查看联系方式  
传真: 点击此处查看联系方式

**产品详情**

胎儿10周到32周

产品型号:

产品价格: 面议

产品展商: 大连鸿峰生物科技有限公司

产品产地: 辽宁

发布时间: 2012-8-3

**询价留言**

**详细信息**

生物标本塑化保存技术是一种可以把生物组织保存得象活体一样的特殊技术。这种高科技的固态保存方法,集中了传统保存方法的各种优点,摒弃其缺点和不足,具有无可比拟的优势。它通过一种真空物理过程,用硅橡胶、

*Figure 11.5: Introduction of products of Dalian Medical University Biology Plastination Ltd on the website of China's educational equipment procurement network*

On May 17, 2006, a college student in northeastern China wrote to *Minghui.org*<sup>1947</sup>:

“Our tiny, amateurish medical college in Changchun somehow has more bodies and organ specimens than Waseda University in Tokyo. How is it possible that we have accumulated so many corpses and organ specimens in recent years after the Cultural Revolution? I asked the teacher whether these bodies were donated, but the teacher told me not to ask. Later I discovered that in the suburban district of Changchun there is a corpse processing plant. Today in China, do we really have so many cadavers from voluntary donors, so many that we need corpse plants? Bodies of infants and young children are also processed there. Are the Chinese parents really so ‘noble’ as to donate the remains of their own deceased infants?”

Dalian Hongfeng Biology Technology Co., Ltd’s body exhibition in Europe was called The Human Body. From February 2 to July 31, 2012, 200 real human body specimens were on display in Dublin, Ireland.<sup>1948</sup> Additional exhibits were scheduled that year simultaneously in other European countries: February 24 to May 27 in Budapest, Hungary, where more than 150 complete corpses and body parts were exhibited.<sup>1949</sup> From March 10 to June 10, The Human Body was on display in Prague, Czech Republic.<sup>1950</sup> From June 16 to September 9, The Human Body visited Ostend, Belgium.<sup>1951</sup>

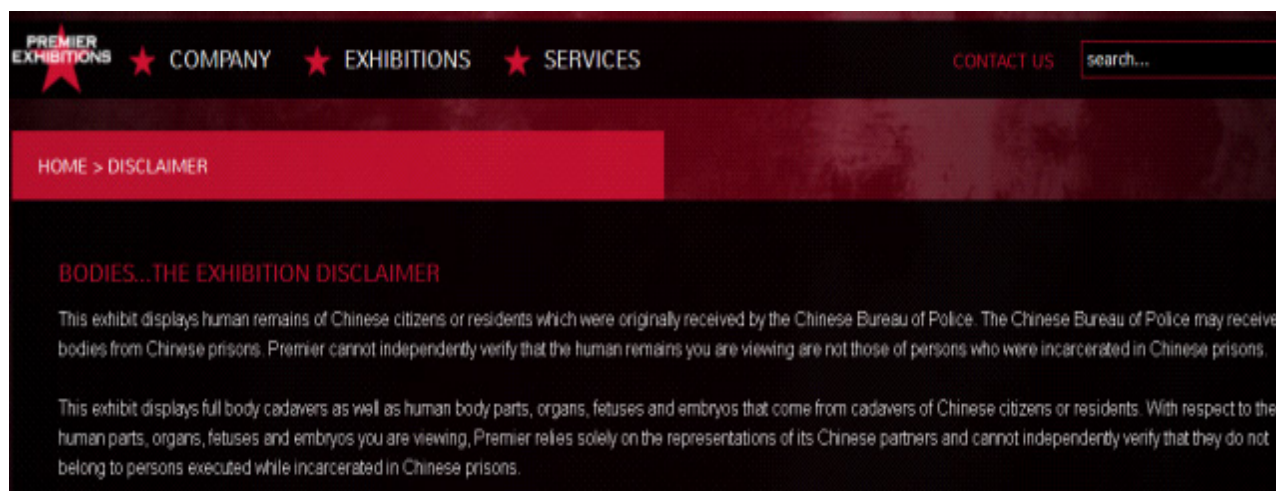
For the nine years, between 2004 and 2013, Sui Hongjin’s several exhibits toured more than 60 cities in more than 20 countries. The number of visitors topped 35 million.<sup>1952</sup> In 2005, “Bodies—The Exhibition” in the U.S. had become the main source of earnings for Sui’s partner, Premier Exhibitions.

### *Claimed Police Sourcing*

When asked about the “corpse source” by a reporter from Southern Metropolis Daily, Sui Hongjin, Chairman of Dalian Hongfeng Biology Technology Co., Ltd and director of the Anatomy Department of Dalian Medical University, declared, “The bodies are from [Dalian] Medical University autopsies. The source of origin is indicated as ‘body without record.’”<sup>1953</sup>

According to regulations and autopsy rules issued by China’s Ministry of Health on February 22, 1979, undocumented corpses remaining unclaimed after a month can be used by medical colleges after the approval of a competent authority or the police department.<sup>1954</sup> Undocumented corpses must be embalmed if they are to be stored beyond a month before use. Otherwise, in 10 to 23 days after death, the body will have only hair, skin, cartilage and bone left intact.<sup>1955</sup>

The corpses used in the body exhibits had been plastinated within two days of death.<sup>1956</sup> The corpses used by Sui Hongjin could not have been undocumented corpses. In August 2012, Sui Hongjin concurred in *the Southern Metropolis Daily*, “From the first day when Dalian Hongfeng was established, no plastinated specimen we have offered came from death row, there is no one,” and “At present, none of our plastinated human specimens are from donors.” “They come from people who have died in hospital and no one has claimed the bodies.”<sup>1957</sup>



*Figure 11.6: Disclaimer by Premier Exhibitions*

In 2008, at the request of the Attorney General of New York State Premier Exhibitions posted a disclaimer<sup>1958</sup> on the exhibition's official website and at the New York exhibition site, citing "Dalian Hongfeng" as the source of human body specimens:

"This exhibit displays full body cadavers as well as human body parts, organs, fetuses and embryos that come from cadavers of Chinese citizens or residents. With respect to the human parts, organs, fetuses and embryos you are viewing, Premier relies solely on the representations of its Chinese partners and cannot independently verify that they do not belong to persons executed while incarcerated in Chinese prisons."

### *Excerpt of Conversation with Sui Hongjin, Chairman of Dalian Hongfeng*

Below is the translation of a transcript of a call made to Sui Hongjin by an investigator from the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong.<sup>1959</sup> The investigator assumed the identity of a Party investigator and asked Sui about his business operations, including the provenance of the corpses. The call was made in late 2012, a period of great political uncertainty in China, not long after the purge of Bo Xilai. Investigations were being launched into many of Bo's former colleagues, as well as his wife, Gu Kailai. These conditions would have helped to give Sui Hongjin the impression that he was speaking to a Party disciplinary investigator.

**Investigator:** What channels served as your main source of bodies?

**Sui Hongjin:** Dozens of corpses came from Public Security. They were procured by the Public Security Bureau.

**Investigator:** Then they are from the police. How many cadavers have you received thus far?

**Sui Hongjin:** I can't remember now, perhaps dozens...if you come in person to investigate, I will discuss the matter with you. It's not convenient to talk on the phone.

**Investigator:** Which Public Security Bureau supplied you?

**Sui Hongjin:** Dalian, the Dalian Public Security Bureau.

**Investigator:** So the source of the dead bodies you used was from the Public Security Bureau. Do you know where they got them?

**Sui Hongjin:** They ... how do I put it, this was in 2004, there was once an internal report, a report to the Ministry of Public Security ... because for some specific subjects, I only ask for a result. I cannot ask for too much detail ... because I know this is a sensitive matter. I'm willing to cooperate with your investigation ... if necessary, I can be interviewed, if you need a signed statement, that is not a problem. I stand by what I say.

## *Chinese Government Auspices*

On July 17, 2006, nine Ministries of the Government of China jointly issued the “exit and entry of corpse and cadaver disposal regulations,” prohibiting cadaver trading and the use of dead bodies for commercial activities. The regulations became effective on August 1, 2006.<sup>1960</sup>

Sui Hongjin's human specimen business was not affected by the regulations. Instead, it began to grow and thrive. On November 23, 2010, *Dalian TV* reported, “Dalian Hongfeng Biological Technology Co., Ltd. Conducts business with more than 100 world-famous museums and its annual revenue has reached more than 200 million yuan.”<sup>1961</sup>



*Figure 11.7: Part of the display of Dalian Hongfeng the “Mystery of Life Museum”: The Lovers, Womb Fetus, and Mother and Baby Siamese specimens*

On December 15, 2008, Dalian Hongfeng Biological Technology Co., Ltd. was selected by the Dalian Municipal Government as one of the “high-tech enterprises” to receive tax incentives. In May 2009, Dalian Hongfeng opened its “Mystery of Life Museum” to the public, touted as “the only comprehensive museum in the world where the first signs of life can be seen.” According to Sui Hongjin, the “exhibition center was funded and supported by the Ministry of Finance and the China Association for Sciences; it was held in high regard and received support from various ministries and provincial and municipal leaders.”<sup>1962</sup>

# Chapter Twelve: A State Crime

## I. SOURCES

### *Prisoners Sentenced to Death*

The Government of China changed its official position on organ sources numerous times. As early as 2001, a doctor from China testified at the United States Congress<sup>1963</sup> that the Government of China was using organs from executed prisoners without consent. The Government denied this claim until July 2005, when Huang Jiefu, then-Deputy Minister of Health, stated at the World Organ Transplant Conference that most transplant organs in China were obtained from executed prisoners.<sup>1964</sup>

On March 9, 2006, a woman with the pseudonym Annie made a public statement that there had been large-scale harvesting of organs in China sourced from living Falun Gong practitioners.<sup>1965</sup> Three weeks later, spokesperson Qin Gang for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs responded, "it is a lie to claim that organs are being taken from executed prisoners without their consent."<sup>1966</sup> In April 2006, a spokesperson of the Ministry of Health, Mao Qunan, claimed that the "main source of organs in mainland China is voluntary donations from citizens at death" and denied China's exploitation of death-row prisoners' organs for transplantation.<sup>1967</sup>

Nine months later, in January 2007, Mao Qunan stated that China was actually using organs from executed prisoners for transplantation. Since then, the Government has maintained that these organs come from executed prisoners. In December 2008, Huang Jiefu published an article in *The Lancet*, entitled "Government Policy and Organ Transplantation in China," stating that over 90% of the organs are sourced from death-row prisoners.<sup>1968</sup>

Hong Kong-based Phoenix Satellite Television, a station authorized by the Government of China to broadcast in mainland China, reported in March 2015 an interview with Huang Jiefu.<sup>1969</sup> The Government used this channel to subtly revise its stance on the "too sensitive" issue of organ sourcing. In answering a reporter's question regarding the "number of executed prisoners being much smaller than that of organ transplants," Huang Jiefu said:

"What you are mentioning is too sensitive an issue, so I cannot describe it very clearly to you. It is easy to get a clear idea just by thinking of the situation—for such a country [China]: there is no transparency, what the sources are, you cannot know; how many have been done remains a secret as well...in fact, many things are a mess, you cannot know clearly how many."

The Government of China considers its number of executions a state secret. According to Amnesty International, between 1995 and 1999, a total of 8401 Chinese citizens were sentenced to death, giving an annual average of 1,680. Between 2000 and 2005, it was 1616 per year.<sup>1970</sup> The numbers have fluctuated from year to year, but the overall average number for the periods remained the same before and after the persecution of Falun Gong began. Between 2006 and 2008, the average was 1,066,<sup>1971 1972 1973</sup> an indication of fewer executions. Amnesty International stopped reporting the number of executions in China in 2009.

These figures were calculated by totaling publicly available reports of individual executions. Amnesty International considered these totals to be an understatement. They wrote:

"Credible sources suggest that between 7,500 to 8,000 people were executed in 2006. The official statistics remain a state secret, making monitoring and analysis problematic." <sup>1974</sup>

Other organizations, such as Duihua Foundation, gave estimates similar to what Amnesty International attributed to credible sources. <sup>1975</sup> Duihua calculated its total by extrapolation from the death penalty case load of individual Chinese legal practitioners.

Although the figures by different organizations with different methodologies varied, their conclusions and time trends are similar—the actual figure of the prisoners executed is believed to be much higher than China's official data, and the overall average figure of the prisoners sentenced to death before 1999 remains consistent with that after 1999, when the persecution of Falun Gong began. <sup>1976</sup>

Since January 2007, when the law was changed to require that all death penalty cases be reviewed by the Supreme People's Court of China, the number of executions has decreased. For example, in 2007, 15% of death penalty cases were dismissed by the review. <sup>1977</sup>

To meet transplantation standards, sources must not have these diseases or conditions: fatty liver, hepatitis, cancer, infections, diabetes, history of cardiovascular disease, HIV antibodies, syphilis antibodies; high blood pressure, heart disease, tuberculosis, or history of liver or kidney disease. In addition, one out of ten people in mainland China carry the hepatitis B virus. <sup>1978</sup> The percentage is much higher in the prison population. The percentage of death row prisoners who would qualify as organ sources is low.

In September 2013, Zhu Jiye, director of the organ transplant research center at Peking University and director of the hepatobiliary surgery department of the Peking University People's Hospital, told *China Economic Weekly*:

"Before the launch of the pilot donation project in 2010, organs from executed prisoners accounted for almost all organ organs. In our hospital, we have done 4,000 liver and kidney transplants in a year. These organs all came from death row prisoners." <sup>1979</sup>

Thus, the number of annual liver and kidney transplants performed by just one hospital far exceeds the Amnesty International calculation of the number of executed prisoners nationwide. Because of the high volume of organ transplants performed in China since the rapid growth began in 2000, the claim that all or most transplant organs came from executed prisoners is contradicted by the total number of transplants performed.

### **The Claim that China no Longer Uses Executed Prisoners**

"China Network" published an article on March 5, 2013: "Ministry of Health: Organ transplants stating that China will no longer rely on executed prisoners within two years." <sup>1980</sup> At the China Organ Transplant

Conference in November 2013, Huang Jiefu announced the “Hangzhou Resolution,” promising to discontinue the use of organs from executed prisoners by June 2014.<sup>1981</sup>

In February 2014, The Transplantation Society (TTS) published an open letter to the Chinese president entitled, “To Xi Jinping, President of the People’s Republic of China: China’s Fight against Corruption in Organ Transplantation.”<sup>1982</sup> The letter stated, “The Tianjin website (www.cntransplant.com) continues to recruit international patients who are seeking organ transplants,” and “First hand reports from our Chinese colleagues and a number of investigations suggest that the practice of obtaining organs from prisoners in China involves notorious transactions between transplant surgeons and local judicial and penal officials.” In fact, a Chinese organ broker, Omar Healthcare Service, was still running online advertisements soliciting patients in the West to receive organ transplants in China, suggesting that Chinese transplant tourism was still ongoing.<sup>1983</sup>

In December 2014, China state-owned media declared that from January 1, 2015 onwards, China would stop using executed prisoners’ organs for transplants, and that citizens’ voluntary organ donations after death would be the only source for organ transplants.<sup>1984</sup> This announcement was made by Huang Jiefu, former Deputy Minister of Health and now director of the Chinese Human Organ Donation and Transplantation Commission.

## *Voluntary Organ Donation*

Traditional Chinese custom requires bodies to be preserved whole after death. Organ transplantation in China began in the 1970s, but by 2003, the number of voluntary donations remained at zero.<sup>1985</sup>

In May 2010, an article published in the Journal of Medicine and Philosophy, likened organ donation in China to a wilderness.<sup>1986</sup> According to Huang Jiefu, before 2010, there was no organ donation system in China. The national organ donation system started in 2014.<sup>1987</sup>

In March 2010, China piloted an organ donation program in Shanghai, Tianjin, Liaoning, Shandong, Zhejiang, Guangdong, Jiangxi, Fujian, Xiamen, Nanjing, Wuhan, and eventually in 19 provinces and cities.<sup>1988</sup> This program was jointly run by the Ministry of Health and China Red Cross.

On February 25, 2011, the Yangzi Evening News noted that, since the launch of the Nanjing Organ Donation pilot program in March of 2010, not a single voluntary organ donation had been received. Over the past 20 years, only three people had donated their organs in Nanjing City.<sup>1989</sup>

In Shanghai, the first organ donation from a deceased organ donor happened on August 21, 2013. Yet there are 11 transplant centers in Shanghai approved by the Ministry of Health.<sup>1990</sup>

*New Beijing Paper* reported in March 2012 that 207 voluntary donors had donated organs after death over two years nationwide.<sup>1991</sup> The title of the article was “Organ donation pilot program did not solve the dilemma of the supply and demand disparity.” On February 25, 2013, the national organ donation working video meeting reported that only 659 donations had occurred in total nationwide since March 2010.<sup>1992</sup>

According to Huang Jiefu, the voluntary organ donation rate in mainland China is 0.6 per million people.<sup>1993</sup> A World Health Organization study shows that Chinese citizens' organ donation rate is 0.03 per million, only 1/20 of Huang's figure.<sup>1994</sup> Yet, at the 2015 China Organ Transplant Congress held in Wuhan on August 6-8, 2015, Huang Jiefu declared that China had successfully realized the transformation from reliance on prison sources to voluntary organ donation from citizens.<sup>1995</sup>

Ye Qifa, Executive Chairman of the China Organ Transplant Alliance and professor of organ transplantation at Central South Medical University, reported that as of August 2015, 4,626 citizens in China donated their organs after death since 2010, totaling 12,405 major organs (implicitly claiming a rate of nearly three successfully transplanted organs per donor). At the same time, he projected that in 2015 the number of transplant surgeries in China would pass 10,000 and might surpass the historical record set in 2006.<sup>1996</sup>

In 2014, at the Hangzhou Transplant Congress, Dr. Ye had expressed frustration that around 70% of 165 approved transplant centers showed no interest in developing civilian organ donation programs. Doctors indicated that no matter how well the computer matching and deployment system works, it doesn't make sense if there is no organ supply and that even when a donated organ became available it was often of poor quality and cannot be used. According to Ye, there was a persistently large gap between supply and demand.<sup>1997</sup>

Huang Jiefu indicated in his interview with *Beijing Youth Daily* on November 18, 2015 that the organ donation system in China does not function in practice, because the Red Cross and the National Planning Commission, the two most important organizations in organ donation, did not actually coordinate with each other:

**"The two departments jointly established a national organ donation and transplantation committee on March 1, 2014, but it exists in name only. So far no meeting has been held yet."**<sup>1998</sup>

According to an article titled "Many Challenges in Organ Donation" published by *Guangming Daily* on September 3, 2013, donor organ coordinators stated that among 100 potential organ donors about half were ineligible because they could not meet the requirements for donation. Of the remaining donors, about 30 provided organs which were unusable because of delays in the availability of organs after death. Ten donations were overruled by relatives' objections. In the end, there were fewer than five available donors.<sup>1999</sup>

In 2015, investigators from the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong called the institutes for voluntary organ donations in China. Most did not answer the phone. The few offices that did answer the phone indicated that there were tiny numbers of people who had registered to donate, and that the number of successful donations was extremely low.<sup>2000</sup>

On December 6, 2015, the staff at the Red Cross Society of Beijing confirmed that organ donation was still in the preparatory stage. The Beijing Red Cross did not even have a donation office at the time and had not yet arranged a single case of organ donation.<sup>2001</sup> Yet there are 20 state-approved transplant centers in Beijing, many of them with the capacity to carry out thousands of transplants per year.

On December 17, 2015, a female staff member at the Shanghai Red Cross organ donation office in Huangpu District reported that her office had begun carrying out donation work at the beginning of the previous year and that the city of Shanghai claimed 5 successful organ donations since the donation system began.<sup>2002</sup> Yet there are 11 hospitals in Shanghai which have state approval to carry out organ transplants and all of them are capable of carrying out a large volume of transplants.

On December 12, 2015, a Tianjin Red Cross worker reported that since an organ donation database was created in 2003, there had been a total of 170 donated organs.<sup>2003</sup> Yet Tianjin's Oriental Organ Transplant Center has over 500 transplant beds and is estimated to have an annual capacity of at least 5,000 transplants.

On May 14, 2015, a female staff member at the organ donation office at the Red Cross chapter in Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province said:

"There are people who have registered for organ donations at some point in their life, so they intend to donate their organs. But there are not many cases like this. Moreover, none of them have actually donated their organs yet. When the person was young, they register to be an organ donor. But we have to wait until they pass away. However, when the person passes away, his or her organs may not be usable due to changes in health. We cannot use organs that are diseased. As of now, we haven't had any donated livers or hearts."<sup>2004</sup>

In March 2015, Liu Zhonghua, chief physician of the urologic surgery department of Henan People's Hospital said:

"It is almost impossible for Chinese people to donate their organs. You simply can't find anyone; you nearly can't find anyone. If they are not related to someone by blood, who would be willing to give you their organs?"<sup>2005</sup>

In July 2015, the on-duty staff at the organ donation office of the Red Cross chapter in Jiaozuo said:

"There are some people who registered for organ donation, but the number is very, very small; and you must wait for them to die of natural causes before organ donation can take place; the number of people who donate their organs after they die from accidents is very, very few ... As for those who donate organs after death, they can't make the decision, since they're deceased. So their family has to call us to give consent for the donation. Even if the deceased's close relatives consent to the donation, sometimes all it takes is one word from a distant relative, and the family changes their mind about giving consent for the donation."<sup>2006</sup>

An early interview reported by *Sohu Health* addressed the question, "Are 1.5 million people in China waiting for death due to the low organ donation rate because there is no love?"

"For the world's most accepted way to obtain organs, almost all transplant doctors of China have said it is 'impossible.' These doctors include Li Leishi, an academician at the Chinese Academy of Engineering and founder of the National Clinical Research Center of Kidney Diseases at the Nanjing General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command."<sup>2007</sup>

Li Leishi, wrote in a 2008 article titled “Organ donation after death exists in theory, but is difficult to do in reality”:

“In China, for organ donation after the death of a citizen, from both the system and law there are no conditions for its existence ... when a death has occurred, contacting the family members of the dead and discussing the donation issue would already miss the best time [for transplantation], and the organ’s ischemia time is then too long and it cannot be used for transplant. So in China, organ donation after death does not exist in the system. In addition, China has no standard for defining brain death, and organ donation has no legal protection.”  
2008

To date, these issues have not yet seen substantive changes or improvements. In recent years, official state media have reported a few high-profile cases of individual human organ sales.<sup>2009</sup> The number of such reported transactions remains miniscule.

As early as in April 2006, *Sanlian Life Weekly* reported that:

“China currently has a voluntary organ donation rate from living relatives of 1.1%. The control of over 98% of organ sources originate from outside of the Ministry of Health system.”<sup>2010</sup>

The archived website of the China International Transplantation Network Assistance Center (CITNAC) reveals:

“in order to support the large number of organ transplant surgeries every year, we need to give all of our thanks to the support given by the government. In particular, the Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procuratorate, Public Security system, judicial system, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Civil Affairs have jointly promulgated laws to ensure that organ donations receive government support and protection. This is a ‘one of its kind’ in the world.”<sup>2011</sup>

## *Donation Discrepancies*

The *New York Times* reported on April 6, 2016 that donation coordinator Cao Yanfang of the Zhejiang Province Human Organ Donation Management Center said that 2,766 people donated 7,785 organs in 2015 and that there were 66,000 donors on the state registry. Those aggregate figures, like the aggregate figures for transplants in general, conflict with individual figures.

For transplants performed, looking at individual hospitals bring us to volumes far larger than the official aggregates. For organ donations, by looking at individual donation centers, we get figures far smaller than the official aggregates.

There are two explanations for this discrepancy between overall donation figures and those aggregated from individual centers. One is that organs from prisoners are classified as donations. Huang Jiefu in March, 2014 stated that

"[transplant reform] is not about not using organs from executed prisoners, but not allowing hospitals or medical personnel to engage in private transactions with human organs."<sup>2012</sup> "We will regulate the issue by including voluntary organ donations by executed prisoners in the nation's public organ donation system."<sup>2013</sup> "Once entered into our unified allocation system, they are counted as voluntary donations of citizens. The so-called death row organ donation doesn't exist any longer."<sup>2014</sup>

On October 8, 2015, the *British Medical Journal*, in an article titled "China's semantic trick with prisoner organs,"<sup>2015</sup> co-authored by five medical experts from United States, Germany and Canada stated that

"The announcement of December 2014 itself is neither a law nor a governmental regulation. It is only at best a statement of good intentions but has no force of law. The announcement is not even mentioned in the policies of the PRC National Health and Family Planning Commission, which administers the China Organ Transplant Response System (COTRS)."

The article asserts that the Chinese authorities are simply playing word games by "labeling prisoner organs as voluntary donations from citizens."

On March 10, 2015, Agence France-Presse (AFP) reported that medical experts in United States, Germany, and Canada wrote open letters to medical journals to warn that

"China is still using death row inmates' organs. The only difference is that these organs are now being classified as citizens' voluntarily donated organs. This change will bypass international ethics, and their unethical practices might never stop."<sup>2016</sup>

According to *The New York Times* article "China Bends Vow, Using Prisoners' Organs for Transplants," organs from prisoners, including those on death row, can still be used for transplants in China, and that this use has the backing of policymakers. Dr. Otmar Kloiber, the secretary general of the World Medical Association, said that the announcement in December by Huang Jiefu was "an administrative trick."<sup>2017</sup>

A second explanation for the discrepancy between overall donation figures and the aggregate of what individual donation centres report is that Chinese hospitals are buying from impoverished family members of patients near death, who consent to the harvesting of organs from their loved ones. What health officials now call a donation system is, for the most part, a purchase and sale system with hospitals as brokers. Patients pay large sums for organs. The families of potential donors near death are offered large sums for their consent.

Regarding the money patients pay for the purchase of organs, Huang Jiefu said:

"First of all, transplantation is an expensive operation; currently our social medical insurance does not cover organ transplantation. Transplantation belongs to high-end medical service, and not all patients can afford such an operation and the postoperative medical expenses."

Regarding the money families of donors receive for the donation of organs, Huang Jiefu said:

"In the United States and other countries, the decision to donate relieves the family of the potential donor of any further financial risk. This removes a significant barrier to the

consideration of organ donation for the family by removing any financial disincentive for making the decision to donate a loved one's organs. In these countries, the donor processing and charges for procurement are passed to the recipient with the government health care system as a financial backstop. In China... [a] fully funded social security network is not in place; thus, the decision of a family to donate would burden them with further financial obligations. A financial system has to be put in place that would offset the charges from the hospital with respect to organ donation. In the transition from the pilot program to the national program, for donor families with a financial burden, China adopted a humanitarian assistance system featuring the spirit of fraternity and reciprocity. This system recognizes both the altruistic nature of the gift by recognizing the donor in a public manner and the financial burden from the decision to donate a family member's organs, which may encumber the family. The financial burden may be significant, especially in light of the median income in China."

In an interview with *Sina* on March 3, 2015, Huang said:

"It is impossible for the organs from death-row prisoners and the organs donated by citizens to exist in the one and the same system. If our organ donation system is like that, people will not trust it; they will be afraid that the system is unjust and not transparent. Poor people donate organs, and rich people have the right to receive transplants. I agree with the view elaborated by the *Global Times* editorial, 'respect death-row prisoners and there will be more healthy people to participate in donation.'"<sup>2018</sup>

The comment, "Poor people donate organs, and rich people have the right to receive transplants," encapsulates the brokerage system hospitals are running, which is claimed to be the replacement of the prisoner system. For the distinction between rich and poor to make a difference, the funding given by the health system to the cajoled surviving relatives of those near death has to be more than just financially neutral. Dr. Jay Lavee reports that these payments are large, "some equivalent to twice the annual income of the family."<sup>2019</sup>

There is a second discrepancy at play here—the difference between total transplants and total organs donated, no matter how inaccurately the term "donation" is used. The official Chinese line is that all transplants come from donations. Yet, total transplants, if one aggregates the work of individual hospitals, far exceeds the figure of 7,785 reported in April 2016 for 2015.

There are two transplant systems running in China: a system however inappropriately described as a donation system, and a system outside the donation system. The donation system collects those few donations which really are voluntary, prisoner organs funneled through the donation system, and the organs of dying patients bought with the consent of their families. The non-donation system, which towers over the donation system, account for the bulk of organ transplants in China.

## *Falun Gong Practitioners*

The medical field began to conduct human organ transplantation in the 1960s. There has been a tremendous development in China's human organ transplant industry after 1999. The timing of this growth corresponds to that of the Chinese Communist Party's persecution campaign against Falun Gong.

Our books, *Bloody Harvest: Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners in China* and *The Slaughter: Mass Killings, Organ Harvesting, and China's Secret Solution to Its Dissident Problem*, have discussed transplant growth in China in detail and concluded that Falun Gong practitioners are the main victims targeted by the large-scale live organ transplant industry in China.

According to an internal survey conducted by China's Public Security Bureau, by July 1999, at least 70 million people in mainland China were practicing Falun Gong.<sup>2020</sup> On July 20, 1999, the Chinese Communist Party leadership launched an eradication campaign against the practice of Falun Gong.<sup>2021</sup>

## Disappearances

Since the very beginning of the persecution, Falun Gong practitioners appealed to government departments in their provinces, in the Beijing appeals office, or at Tiananmen Square. The number of people petitioning the government in Beijing was at its highest between the beginning of 2000 and the end of 2001.

The Public Security Bureau in Beijing determined that up to April 2001 a total of 830,000 Falun Gong practitioners had been registered or arrested. This figure does not include those who refused to give their names to police.<sup>2022</sup> A large number of practitioners did not disclose their identities to avoid implicating their families or people in their workplaces and neighborhoods. The unidentified practitioners were not sent back to their hometowns.<sup>2023</sup>

According to a report by China's justice department, China had 670 operating prisons, holding a total of more than 1.5 million inmates.<sup>2024 2025</sup> There were also 300 forced labour camps before the *laogai* system was abolished at the end of 2013.<sup>2026</sup> The book *Laogai: The Machinery of Repression in China*, published in 2009, stated that as many as 3 to 5 million people were imprisoned in laogai camps.<sup>2027</sup>

The U.S. Congressional Executive Committee on China's annual report for 2008<sup>2028</sup> noted that international observers believed that half of those incarcerated in China's forced labour camps were Falun Gong practitioners. Ethan Gutmann estimates that Falun Gong constituted about half of the laogai system in 2001 and then leveled off to 15 to 20% over the long term, translating to about 500,000 to 1,000,000 Falun Gong practitioners being detained in the laogai system at any given time.

Many detention centres were built or expanded all over China to house the large number of Falun Gong practitioners who were arrested and detained. The Chinese Communist Party also made use of military and underground civil defense facilities to establish holding units for Falun Gong practitioners.<sup>2029</sup> These practitioners have disappeared, both legally and practically.

## Policy of Destruction

On August 21, 2000, the Chinese Ministry of Public Security held a nationwide telephone conference to relay new orders that the practice of Falun Gong was to be eradicated in three months.<sup>2030</sup> Du Daobin of Hubei Province reported in May 2003 that the local 610 Office, the Communist Party office charged with the repression of Falun Gong, had received instructions which stated, "no law regulates the treatment of Falun

Gong practitioners," and "death of Falun Gong practitioners from beating is nothing and shall be counted as suicide; the body shall be directly cremated without investigating the person's identification."<sup>2031</sup>

In October 9, 1984, the Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procuratorate, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Civil Affairs jointly promulgated the "Provisional Regulations on the Use of Corpses or the Organs of Executed Prisoners."<sup>2032</sup> It allowed the corpses and organs of prisoners to be used under certain conditions:

- 1) the body was not collected, or the family refused to collect the body; or
- 2) the executed prisoner voluntarily gave his body or organs for use by medical or health units; or
- 3) the families have given consent.

Although the law may not have been originally conceived with a specific loophole in mind, it did allow organs from prisoners to be used without their consent and also without the consent of their family, as long as the body was not collected. The law does not require a prisoner to be sentenced to death and then executed for his or her organs to be used.

In the case of Falun Gong, the authorities also used the "Provisional Regulations" to prevent the families of the dead practitioners from claiming their bodies, which in turn facilitated forced organ harvesting and the unlawful sale of bodies. The authorities do not necessarily inform family members when a Falun Gong practitioner is arbitrarily detained in a "re-education through labour" camp. Moreover, many detained Falun Gong practitioners, in order to protect their family, friends, work colleagues and neighbors, do not self-identify once detained. For the non-self-identified, the authorities do not know who the family members are and cannot notify them.

This combination of Chinese legal factors allows for the sourcing of organs from Falun Gong practitioners without either their consent or the consent of their family members, and whether or not they have been sentenced to death. Moreover, the numbers subject to this license to harvest organs is large, because of the large numbers of non-self-identified Falun Gong practitioners in detention.

## Blood Tests

In detention centres, Falun Gong practitioners are frequently given blood tests and medical examinations, while other prisoners (with the exception of Uyghurs, Tibetans and certain House Christian groups who were also targeted) receive no such treatment.

During the investigation, Ethan Gutmann interviewed over 50 Falun Gong practitioners who had been detained in labour camps and prisons in China, many of whom were forcibly given blood tests and unusual examinations. Many similar cases were recorded in Matas' and Kilgour's *Bloody Harvest*. The website Minghui.org publishes many firsthand accounts of Falun Gong practitioners all over China who had gone through such examinations.

In April 2014, in Guizhou, Liaoning, Hunan, Hubei, Beijing and other locations, police entered practitioners' homes and forcibly took blood samples and cheek swabs. The policemen claimed to be following orders from above.<sup>2033</sup> In one month, sixteen practitioners in the Dandong area of Liaoning Province had blood samples forcibly collected by police.<sup>2034</sup>

Cases of practitioners' bodies being cremated without the consent of their families continue to be reported on Minghui.org. Hundreds of thousands of Falun Gong practitioners have been displaced or have gone missing.

### Allocation of Organs

At the time that Chinese transplants jumped, according to official figures, to 10,000 a year, China did not have an organ allocation system. The *Public Health* newspaper reported in September 2003 that Huang Jiefu had held a lecture on China's organ transplant legislation in Xiangya Third Hospital of Central South University. He suggested that setting up an organ allocation network could resolve the chaotic situation of organ allocation and management. With the participation of the health administrative department, an organ allocation network at the provincial, regional and national levels could be gradually formed. The deployment of the network would

"prevent back-and-forth transportation of source organs and cut the surgical cost by half. Also, transplant quality can be greatly improved, because the waiting time can be shortened."<sup>2035</sup>



Figure 12.1 A screenshot of Public Health from September 23, 2003

Given that this proposal was being made a full decade before an organ donation system was established in China, Huang Jiefu must have been referring to organs from prisoners.

On March 31, 2006, a person identified as a senior military doctor who belonged to the General Logistics Department of the Shenyang Military Command wrote to the *Epoch Times*:

It only takes a day to transfer 5,000 people using a closed train. I witnessed the transfer from Tianjin to Jilin. There was a train that moved over 7,000 people during the night, escorted by heavily armed security personnel."<sup>2036</sup>

The website Minghui.org publishes many firsthand accounts of Falun Gong practitioners all over China who had gone through such transfers.

## II. PARTY AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

### *610 Office and Political and Legal Affairs Committee*

In March 2015, Phoenix Satellite Television, a Hong Kong-based mandarin language station authorized by the Chinese government to broadcast in mainland China, published an interview with Huang Jiefu.<sup>2037</sup> Huang said:

"When we decided to stop the reliance on executed prisoners for organ transplants [it was] the most helpless period we've been in....Using prisoner organs, this kind of situation naturally would come to have all kinds of murky and difficult problems in it. Do you know the meaning of my words? .... It became filthy, it became murky and intractable, it became an extremely sensitive, extremely complicated area, basically a forbidden area."

He mentioned that because of the downfall of a 'big tiger' in the anti-corruption campaign, it is now possible to touch this forbidden area. When asked which "big tiger" he was referring to, Huang answered:

"It's just so clear. Everyone knows the big tiger. Zhou Yongkang is the big tiger; he was our general secretary of the national Political and Legal Affairs Committee, and a formerly member of the Politburo Standing Committee. Everyone knows this....So as for where executed prisoner organs come from, isn't it very clear?"

The Political and Legal Affairs Committee was established in September 1949 to direct the work of the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Justice, Committee for Social and Legal Affairs, and the Ethnic Affairs Commission.<sup>2038</sup>

On June 10, 1999, before the campaign against Falun Gong was officially launched, the Chinese Communist Party created a "Central leading group to handle the Falun Gong issue," under which an "Office of the leading group to handle the Falun Gong issue" was established. It is internally known as the "610 Office," deriving its name from the date of its founding, June 10th, 1999. With a structure extending from top to bottom throughout the Party, government, and military, it has the power to command all police and judicial organs. This organization is akin to the Chinese Communist Party's Central Cultural Revolution Group, and is dedicated to carrying out the systematic eradication of the practice of Falun Gong. It is an ad hoc agency at the highest levels endowed with extraordinary and extralegal power. It later changed its name to the Central

Leading Group on Dealing with Heretical Religions or Office of Maintaining Stability. The organization is directly under the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.<sup>2039</sup>

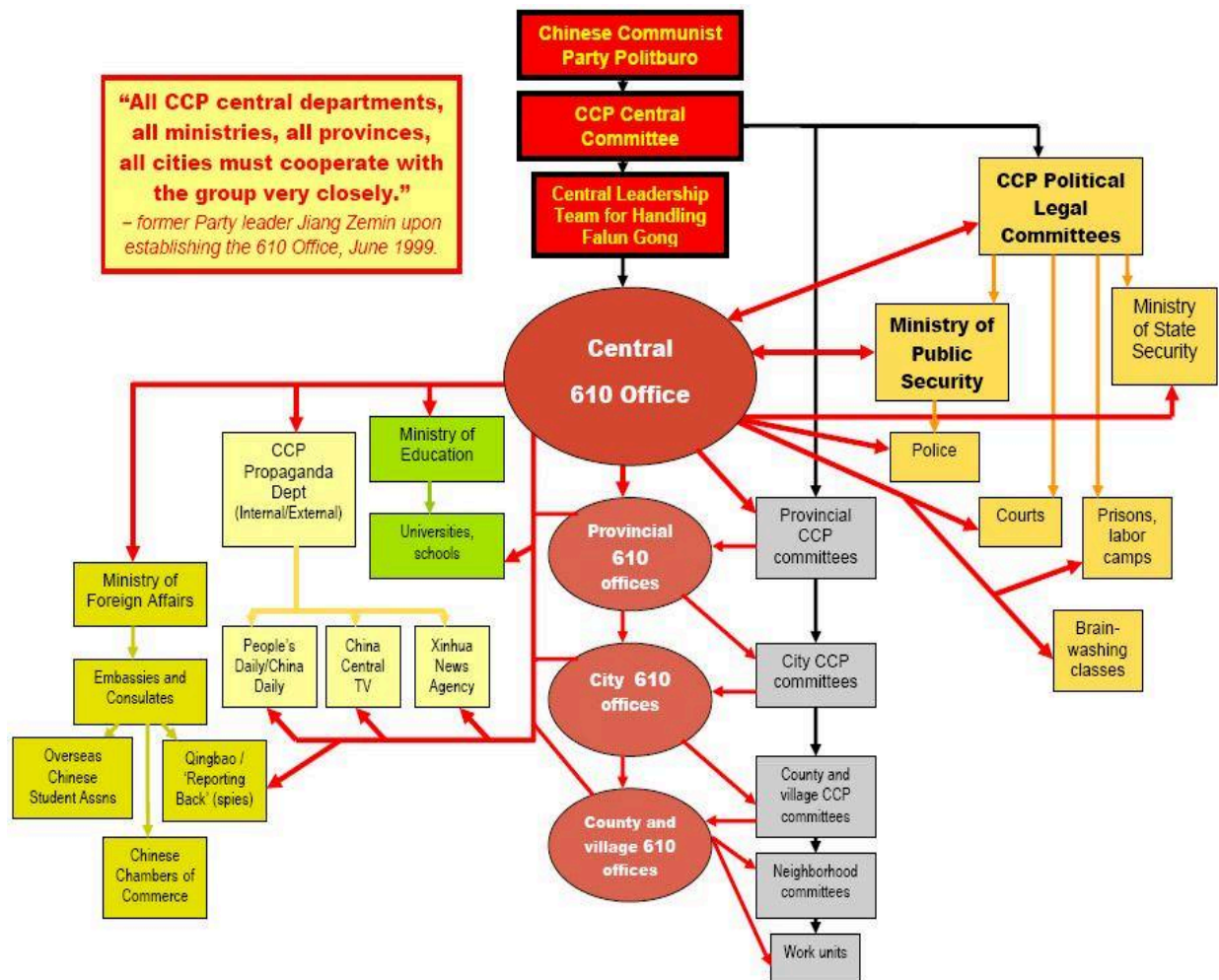


Figure 12.2: 610 Office & Chinese Communist Party Political Legal Committees organization<sup>2040</sup>

The 610 Office is the main organization created by the Communist Party to eliminate Falun Gong. It is nominally subordinate to the Political and Legal Affairs Committee. The Committee's purview was expanded after the 610 Office was incorporated into it. The Committee and, in consequence, the 610 office, oversees the public security bureau, the procuratorate, and judicial systems.

The Political and Legal Affairs Committee and 610 office have the power to control personnel and resources in the police, Ministry of State Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the fields of finance, culture, education, science and technology, and health departments throughout the country. The regime mobilized the entire state apparatus in the campaign against Falun Gong.<sup>2041</sup>

A propaganda campaign has been a key tool in the suppression of Falun Gong. Since the persecution began in July 1999, the 610 Office has used the country's newspapers, television stations, radio stations, websites, and

loudspeakers in rural areas to broadcast anti-Falun Gong propaganda. It also has used Xinhua News Agency, China News Service, China News Agency, Party-controlled media overseas, and Chinese consulates to spread this propaganda globally.

The demonization of Falun Gong provided a basis on which crimes against practitioners could be justified. In 2002, Jiang Zemin promoted Zhou Yongkang (who did not have prior experience in the public security system) from Party Secretary of Sichuan Province to Minister of Public Security, as well as Deputy Secretary of the Central Political and Legal Affairs Committee, in which role he cooperated with Committee Party Secretary Luo Gan to implement the suppression of Falun Gong nationwide.<sup>2042</sup>

Zhou made the capture and repression of Falun Gong a major focus of domestic security work in China. During his tenure the quantity of transplants taking place in China - sourced from Falun Gong - continued to grow rapidly.

Judicial systems sold organs to the transplant centres. Forensic hospitals actively conducted organ transplant. Special institutions under Public Security Bureaus, such as, Wang Lijun's Jinzhou and Chongqing Public Security Bureau On-Site Psychology Research Centres, carried out organ transplantation and human body experiments on a large scale.

During the Communist Party's 17th National Congress in October 2007, Zhou Yongkang replaced Luo Gan as the Party Secretary of the Political and Legal Affairs Committee. Zhou became head of the "Central leading group to handle the Falun Gong issue" and was placed on the Party's highest strategic tier—the Politburo Standing Committee. At the end of 2013, the new Chinese Communist Party leadership removed Zhou Yongkang under charges of corruption and plotting to stage a coup. But the machinery of the Falun Gong persecution has not stopped.

## *Ministry of Health, National Population and Family Planning Commission, and Others*

The Ministry of Health (MOH) and later the National Health and Family Planning Commission (NPFPC) led the health care system in the transplantation of organs. In organizing, driving, and directly carrying out such activities, these agencies are fully responsible for overall planning, making policies, regulating and managing China's human organ transplant industry and the organ donation and allocation system.<sup>2043</sup>

These agencies centrally coordinate and guide the Chinese organ transplantation systems: procurement and allocation, clinical care and services, post-operative registration, oversight, and donation. These agencies also organize and implement training and sharing in the regulations, policies, and techniques for transplantation. In particular, they evaluate the qualifications of the transplant institutions, as well as the capabilities and management of clinical practices. They also grant and manage permits to the qualified transplant centres.

Since organ transplantation has been made a high priority in the Chinese Communist Party's national strategy and heavily emphasized as a future emerging industry, a large number of organ transplant projects have been funded under major national programs. The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Education, other departments, and the military have invested heavily in research, development, and personnel training in transplantation technology to meet the needs of this rapidly-growing industry. New

capabilities and techniques have emerged and been extensively spreading, allowing live organ transplantation in China to grow into a large, industrialized operation in less than two decades.

In March 2013, at the Twelfth National People's Congress, the former Ministry of Health and the National Population and Family Planning Commission were dissolved, and Huang Jiefu was relieved from his position as Deputy Minister of Health. Meanwhile, a new National Health and Family Planning Commission was founded.<sup>2044</sup> Huang Jiefu served as chairman of the China Organ Transplant Board. He was the chief editor of 11 surgery monographs and participated in the editing of 5 surgery monographs.<sup>2045</sup> On March 1, 2014, China Human Organ Donation and Transplantation Commission announced its establishment. It declared that, under the leadership of the National Health and Family Planning Commission and the China Red Cross Society, the Commission would work as a central management unit to guide and oversee the human organ transplant and donation system in China. Huang Jiefu was named the Commission's director.<sup>2046</sup> Since then, Huang Jiefu has been the spokesperson for China in the field of organ transplantation.

Huang's new title, director of the Chinese Human Organ Donation and Transplant Committee,<sup>2047</sup> is not an official designation, according to Communist Party personnel information. The news section of the official Chinese Communist Party leadership repository lists Huang's titles as "former Deputy Minister of Health" and "deputy director of the Central Health Committee."<sup>2048</sup> It is also germane that on the website of the National Health and Family Planning Commission the "Chinese Human Organ Donation and Transplantation Commission" established in 2014 is not listed under any departmental structure.<sup>2049</sup> Even though described as the central management agency for transplantation in China, the agency does not have an official website. It was announced at the inaugural meeting that its secretariat belongs to the National Health and Family Planning Commission. The Transplantation Commission appears to be a shell organization with no dedicated personnel or offices.

Huang Jiefu's announced that China will discontinue the use of organs from prisoners on January 1, 2015. That announcement, itself, has no legal effect and cannot be traced to any officially promulgated policy statements or laws. The State Council's Human Organ Transplant Ordinance promulgated on March 21, 2007, did not abolish the Provisional Regulations of 1984<sup>2050</sup> which allow the sourcing of organs from prisoners without consent. The 1984 Provisional Regulations are still valid today.<sup>2051</sup>

## *The Military*

The People's Liberation Army is controlled by the Chinese Communist Party and is one of the few militaries in the world that belong to a party rather than the State. It is a tool used to sustain the Chinese Communist Party's control over China.

From 1999 to May 2006, the Chinese Communist Party Central Military Commission held six special meetings on "handling foreign-related religious issues," which mainly targeted Falun Gong.<sup>2052</sup> The General Logistics Department was authorized as the core unit to lead every level of the military to eradicate the practice of Falun Gong including the power to manage the secret detention facilities and the process of live organ harvesting.

According to an investigation by the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong, over 100 different military hospitals have developed or expanded their organ transplant facilities, with over 2,000

medical personnel involved.<sup>2053</sup> These include military general hospitals which belong directly to the Central Military Commission, all military branch general hospitals, general hospitals which belong to the seven regional military commands, hospitals affiliated with military medical universities, military hospitals coded with numbers, and armed police general hospitals. The transplant volume performed by Chinese military hospitals is the largest of any military in the world. They also play a role in resolving core technical issues in organ transplantation and supporting civilian hospitals with living organ supplies and technical assistance.

### III. ADMISSIONS

#### *New Whistleblowers*

Although whistleblowers have played an important role in our previous investigations, it is important to note that they often could only fill in one piece of the puzzle. Surgeon Enver Tohti only knew that he was told to take out the liver of a living human being. He didn't know why the man was being executed.<sup>2054</sup>

"Annie", who made a public statement about the organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners in March 2006,<sup>2055</sup> was an employee at Sujiatun Hospital and knew that the requests for goods such as toilet paper and rice were going through the roof. The supplies were sufficient not just for her hospital but also for a second hospital full of patients. Ultimately, her husband, a surgeon, told her that the hospital was housing practitioners of Falun Gong and murdering them for their organs in large numbers.<sup>2056</sup>

Dr. Ko Wen-je was simply inquiring about the price and quality of organs on behalf of his clinic in Taiwan. He did not expect to be told that all of the organs would come from Falun Gong.<sup>2057</sup>

What distinguishes the whistleblowers we highlight in this section is that they know much more about the entire landscape of organ harvesting than these other whistleblowers did. They are also harder to vet. In the case of the first three witnesses below, they are only slightly better than anonymous electronic communications. In the case of the investigative phone calls set out after the first three below, the situation is better; the calls were recorded, the officials are known, and one could theoretically match the voice signatures.

#### **A Military Doctor in Shenyang**

On March 31, 2006, a person who identified himself as a senior military doctor who belonged to the General Logistics Department of the Shenyang Military Command wrote to the *Epoch Times*:<sup>2058</sup>

"Sujiatun is one of 36 similar secret detention facilities. From the information I can access, Jilin has the largest camp that detains Falun Gong practitioners, with the code of 672-S. There are more than 120,000 people detained there, including Falun Gong people from throughout the country, serious offenders, and political prisoners. Just the Jilin Jiutai region, which has the fifth-largest secret detention facilities holding Falun Gong practitioners, detained more than 14,000 of them."

According to this military doctor, who indicated that he has chosen to remain anonymous for his safety:

"the Chinese Communist Party Central Military Commission had documentation since 1962, and has followed through to today, that all death row and serious offenders can be treated according to the needs of national and socialist development and can be dealt with according to the 'revolutionary protocol.'"

"The seizure of organs from serious offenders was legalized by a supplementary regulation enacted in 1984. Many local public security departments deal with this either by directly

transplanting from these people and cremating them afterwards, or by wounding them, forming death rituals, directly transplanting, and then cremating. After 1992, with the rising costs of industrial raw materials as a result of the development of many industries, human bodies became a valuable raw material. Both living bodies and corpses became raw materials."

"At present, the Chinese Communist Party Central defines Falun Gong members as a class enemy. This means that there is no need to report if they are treated in line with the needs of economic development. In other words, like serious offenders, Falun Gong people are no longer seen as human beings, but raw materials for products, and they became a commodity."

He wrote again to the *Epoch Times* in April 2006 to give more details of the process:

"Anyone targeted for organ transplantation would be taken away from prisons, forced labour camps, detention centres, secret camps, etc. At that point, their real name would be replaced with a code corresponding to a forged voluntary organ's name ... the next step would be to undergo the live organ transplant ... this person is no longer seen as a human being, but an animal. [Doctors] who have performed one or two cases may still have some lingering fear, but after tens of thousands of live transplants and destroying the bodies, one becomes numb."<sup>2059</sup>

"All organ sources targeted are said to be voluntary. Falun Gong and other inmates use their real names during custody. However, a forged name is used during organ transplantation. They become a fictitious person, but this person's information is complete. There was also a signature on the voluntary organ donation form, but of course it was signed by someone else."

"I have seen more than 60,000 such counterfeit forms. Basically, it says that the person voluntarily donates the organ and bears all the consequences. Many signatures were from same person's handwriting."

"These materials will be kept for 18 months and be destroyed afterwards. They are kept at the provincial level of military commands and can be accessed only with approval from the commissioner(s) of the Central Military Commission."

"In fact, the number of underground, unofficial organ transplants in China is several times higher than the official figures. With an abundant source of living organs, many hospitals with military backgrounds also engage in large-scale organ transplantation in private, in addition to the official reports they submit to their superiors."

"China is the center of international live organ trading, and has accounted for more than 85% of the total number of live organ transplants in the world since 2000. According to the data reported to the Central Military Commission, a few people have been promoted and became Generals due to their 'achievements' in this field. "

"The military acts as the organ transplantation management system. This type of management and organizational core belongs to the military system. This is something that

the local government cannot match, because once it becomes a military secret, no one can acquire the information. We all understand how the military system works. There is a huge source of living organs, and many military hospitals report their transplants to their supervising authorities. At the same time, they also carry out organ transplants on a large scale in private. This leads to the fact that actual numbers are much higher than the official statistics."

"The Central Military Commission authorizes relevant military personnel and units to manage military affairs. All related information is regarded as military secrets. Personnel responsible for military control have the authority to arrest, detain or execute any doctors, police, armed police, and researchers who leak information."

### A Healthcare Worker in Jinan

On April 14, 2006, a healthcare worker who worked in Jinan healthcare system for more than 20 years wrote to the Falun Gong information website Minghui.org:

"the Shandong Qianfoshan Hospital and the Police General Hospital of Shandong Province colluded with the prisons and forced labour camps in a large-scale operation to conduct live organ harvesting for transplants. The bodies of Falun Gong practitioners were used for hospitals' interns to conduct experiments. The hospital obtained directives from the Central and was fully involved."<sup>2060</sup>

"Both the Shandong Qianfoshan Hospital and the Shandong Police General Hospital (commonly known as Laogai Hospital, since such hospitals belong to the labour camp system) directly participated in organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners. These hospitals received and fully cooperated with instructions directly from the central level of the Communist Party. Many transplants using organs from living practitioners were performed by these two hospitals, which partnered with Shandong Provincial Prison, Shandong Province Women's Prison, and other prisons and forced labour camps. These institutions streamlined the supply of organs, including surgeons, extraction of organs, transplantation, distribution of profit, etc."

"Qianfoshan Hospital partnered with the Tianjin Oriental Organ Transplant Centre to establish the Shandong Liver Transplant Institute. It boasted the largest transplant volume and the most advanced technology in liver transplantation in the province. The centre also performed kidney, testicular, lung, and cornea transplants."

The hospital has a capacity of 800 beds. It has over 300 senior technical personnel, 44 doctoral and graduate advisors, and more than 90 part-time professors from Shandong University. These faculty members have clinical teaching responsibilities in not only Shandong University's clinical medical school, but also Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Weifang Medical College, Taishan Medical College, Binzhou Medical College, Shandong Province Nursing School, and other institutions.

### **An Armed Police Officer in Jinzhou**

On December 10, 2009, an armed police officer in Jinzhou, Liaoning Province reported and testified via phone to the World Organization to Investigate Persecution of Falun Gong that he had guarded one of the organ harvesting sites and personally witnessed the entire scene of two military doctors excising organs from a female Falun Gong practitioner.<sup>2061</sup>

The armed guard was an eyewitness to a surgery on April 9, 2002, in an operating room on the 15th floor of the General Hospital of Shenyang Military Command, People's Liberation Army. He observed two military doctors extract organs from a female Falun Gong practitioner. The Military Identification No. of one of the doctors is 0106069. The victim was a middle school teacher in her thirties. Before the doctors killed her, she had been subjected to a month of severe torture, molestation and rape. He stated:

“No anesthetic was given. The knife dug straight into the chest. Their hands didn't even shake. If it were me, my hands would definitely shake...”

In 2002, this witness worked in the Liaoning Province Public Security system and participated in the arrest and torture of Falun Gong practitioners, including this female practitioner. She was covered in wounds from the ordeal. On April 9, 2002, the Liaoning Public Security department sent two military doctors to the scene – one from the Shenyang Military Command General Hospital and another who had graduated from the Second Military Medical University. This female practitioner was fully conscious when her heart, kidney, and other organs were removed without anesthesia. The witness, armed with gun, guarded the scene throughout the whole process. He also stated that Wang Lijun, head of Jinzhou City Public Security, gave an order that they “must destroy Falun Gong practitioners completely.”

### **A Vice President of a Medical University and Official of the Ministry of Public Security**

In 2014 and 2015, Yang Guang, a China expert who resides in Denmark, reported to the Epoch Times and New Tang Dynasty Television about two of his friends. One of his friends was a vice president of a medical university in northeastern China, in charge of logistics for its two affiliated hospitals. Before 2009, he was put in charge of the two hospitals, each of which conducted 2,000 to 3,000 organ transplants every year. The real name and former workplaces of Mr. Yang's first friend were verifiable online. There was no attempt to contact the witness, because of the dangers to which the contact would expose him. The hospitals' and witness's names are redacted for safety concerns.

Below are excerpts of the account of the first friend:

“The two affiliated hospitals of our university conducted 2,000 to 3,000 organ transplantation surgeries each year. Due to a pool of living organ sources, tissue matching took less than a month, sometimes as short as 48 hours...The 610 Office (the Communist Party bureaucracy charged with eradication of Falun Gong) transported organ sources to the hospitals in prisoner transport vehicles. Once the tissue matching was verified, the transplants were performed. After the surgeries, the bodies were cremated...We only get serial numbers [of the “organ sources”] and knew only that they were Falun Gong practitioners. Such cases accounted for 90% of transplants in the hospitals. The whole process was monitored by the members of 610 Office...We were strictly required to keep secret. All the serial numbers and data of organ transplants were reported to the supervising

Chinese Communist Party Committee at the end of each year, and then were removed from our computers under the supervision of 610 Office personnel.”<sup>2062</sup>

“Since 2000, the 610 Office started to supply us such kind of organs of Falun Gong practitioners. There were no names and addresses, just their gender, age, and a serial number. Whenever our hospitals sent medical teams to collect blood samples from the prisons, labour camps, and brainwashing centres, I had to prepare the tools, drugs, coolers and provide transportation. I have the complete records in hand...The military and police hospitals usually conduct more transplants than civilian hospitals.”

The vice president added, the actual death row prisoners, criminals who had been sentenced to death account for only a small number of the organs procured.<sup>2063</sup> Even in the ten biggest cities in China, no more than fifty prisoners were executed annually. Senior Chinese Communist Party officials and their relatives refuse to accept organs from executed prisoners. Those organs were usually reserved for foreigners who come to China for organ transplants. Prices for foreigners are not fixed—in some cases, those with money, desperate for an organ, have been charged up to \$2 million for a transplantation and hospital stay.

Yang’s other friend worked at the Ministry of Public Security and was in charge of informant stations of a major city on the coast of mainland China. During the New Year holidays in 2012, he told Yang that as far as he knew, over the past decade, at least 500,000 Falun Gong practitioners’ organs were harvested for transplants in civilian hospitals in China. This number did not include the portion from the hospitals affiliated with the armed police, military, and public security. The statistics of these hospitals were top secret and even the personnel in the Ministry of Public Security could not obtain them.<sup>2064</sup>

## *Phone Calls*

Since Anne made her public statement about live organ harvesting in March 2006, the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong has documented more than 2,000 recorded phone interviews with members of the judiciary, military, armed police, and organ transplant centres in 31 provinces, municipalities directly under central government and autonomous regions.

The targets of investigation include members of the Politburo and the Politburo Standing Committee, the Vice Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Military Commission, a CMC member and former defense minister, a former head of the People’s Liberation Army General Logistics Department’s Health Division, members of central and local Political and Legal Affairs Committees, agents of the 610 Office, transplant doctors in military and civilian hospitals all over China, and an organ broker.

### **Chen Qiang, Organ Liaison at People’s Liberation Army No. 307 Hospital**

In Fengtai, Beijing, Chen Qiang, a People’s Liberation Army 307 Hospital’s kidney source liaison personnel, provided further evidence that many Falun Gong practitioners who went to appeal to the central government were secretly detained, given a code, and became living organ sources.<sup>2065</sup>

The following is part of the recorded dialogue between Chen Qiang and an investigator under the guise of a relative of a patient looking for organs (April 10, 2007, 3:09-3:28am EDT):

**Investigator:** ...by the way, how could you be so sure he [the source] was a Falun Gong practitioner? Did you find out for sure?

**Chen:** How to identify a Falun Gong practitioner? Well, when the time comes, then our side, our boss will have people showing you information, you know. He will show you the information and data. You can be sure. We have connections with government officials. There are connections to high ranking officials. You know, I will show you such material even if you don't ask me for it.

**Investigator:** I heard from others that, several years ago, the Falun Gong practitioners did not disclose their names after they were taken away. There are quite many who belong to this type. Some were kept in the basement, and some are detained in neither prison nor forced labour camps.

**Chen:** What you said was what happened in 2003. I understand what you said. Those who didn't provide their names were in the 2003 records. You need to find them from the 2003 archival records.

**Investigator:** Were there many in 2003?

**Chen:** Oh yes. In 2003 records, there were many Falun Gong people.

**Investigator:** You know that several years ago, they secretly detained many Falun Gong practitioners who went to appeal but did not provide their names. There were no records, no registrations.

**Chen:** Yes, this is quite normal. If Falun Gong practitioners did not give their names, they would be given a code. If their names couldn't be identified, there would be their code numbers. Also, one can be tracked by fingerprints. That's how the source can be tracked. Nowadays in our society, especially for these types of matters...like our boss, like the connections to the detention centres, I cannot tell you. For situations like what you said, I cannot say casually. We have close relationships with them. Since we are engaging in this business, we have our people in each and every department. How can you get things done if we don't have our connections? This thing is just like a supply line, you know?

### **Bai Shuzhong**

On September 30th, 2014, Bai Shuzhong,<sup>2066</sup> former head of the People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department Health Division, spoke to a World Organization to Investigate Persecution of Falun Gong investigator who assumed the identity of a Party investigator and proceeded to ask Bai pointed questions about living organ harvesting. Bai served from 1998 to 2004, and, as the top officer leading core institutions of the military health system, he would have been the main person responsible for conveying instructions to implement policy.

**Investigator:** When you were head of the health division for the People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department, regarding taking organs from the detained Falun Gong people for organ transplantation, was it an order from Wang Ke, the then-director of the People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department? Or did it directly come from the Central Military Commission?

**Bai:** Back then, it was Chairman Jiang ... There was an instruction ... to carry out this thing, that is, organ transplantation ..., Chairman Jiang had an instruction that said this... about people selling kidneys for transplant surgeries. This, I should say, was not just the military that was doing kidney transplants.

**Investigator:** We also obtained some intelligence, that is to say back then, the Joint Logistics Departments [of the Military Regions] had detained a number of Falun Gong people as "live organs". Is that true?

**Bai:** This, this is back then, ah, I think, at least this is how I remembered, because back then after Chairman Jiang issued instructions, we all did a lot of work against the Falun Gong practitioners.

**Investigator:** You guys [the People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department] and the Joint Logistics Department No. 1, Joint Logistics Department No. 2, including the Joint Logistics Department No. 40 subdivision, and the military hospitals they were in charge of, do you have a supervisory relationship with them?

**Bai:** We directly control the military medical universities. They are directly affiliated with the People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department, and they received repeated orders, because Jiang paid a lot of attention to this matter back then, and put a lot of emphasis on this matter ... Jiang, when he was in the position, put a lot of emphasis, he gave instruction on this.

### Chinese Communist Party Officials

The World Organization to Investigate Persecution of Falun Gong investigated a number of Politburo Standing Committee members, a vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Military Commission, and a Central Military Commission member.<sup>2067</sup>

#### Li Changchun <sup>2068</sup>

On April 17, 2012, Li Changchun, a Politburo Standing Committee member, was asked by an investigator who assumed the identity of the chief secretary of Luo Dan about "the use of organs from detained Falun Gong practitioners for organ transplants and possible conviction of Bo Xilai for doing that." Li replied, "Zhou Yongkang is in charge of this specifically. He knows this."

#### Liang Guanglie <sup>2069</sup>

From May 4 to May 10, 2012, Liang Guanglie, former Secretary of Defense, former People's Liberation Army Chief of Staff, and member of the Central Military Commission, was investigated by the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong during a visit to the U.S. The investigator had assumed the identity of a member of special group investigating Wang Lijun. Regarding the Grade 3A military hospitals using Falun Gong practitioners' organs for transplants, Liang replied, "I've heard about it ...I did not take care of that thing. I was in charge of military affairs, instead of the logistics and medically related [affairs]." When asked about this, he stated that "it was discussed" during the Central Military Commission meeting.

#### Wei Jianrong <sup>2070</sup>

In September 2008, Wei Jianrong, former deputy director of the central Political and Legal Affairs Committee, Chinese Communist Party stated that organ harvesting from detained Falun Gong practitioners had "happened a long time ago." The investigator had assumed the identity of an official of the Ministry of State Security.

#### Tang Junjie <sup>2071</sup>

In April 2012, when answering the investigator's question on “what kind of directions or commands did Bo give regarding removing organs from Falun Gong practitioners?” Tang Junjie, former Deputy Party Secretary of the Liaoning Political and Legal Affairs Committee, said, “I was asked to take care of this task. The Party’s central [leadership] is actually taking care of this. The impact was quite big...” He added, “At that time we mainly talked about it during the meetings within the [Politburo] Standing Committee.”

During this investigation, the investigator of World Organization to Investigate Persecution of the Falun Gong assumed the identity of a member of the Bo Xilai special investigation group under the Committee for Disciplinary Inspection of the Chinese Communist Party.

## IV. PARTY POLICY AND TRANSPLANT VOLUME

This is a story which begins in mystery and ends in mass murder. From where do all the organs for transplants come in China?

China, for most of its transplant history, did not have a donation system at all. China now has a donation system which produces almost no donations, so that is not the answer. Because of the availability of organs with short waiting times and the absence of a law sourcing organs from brain dead cardiac alive patients, the answer is not accident victims. Because of disease in the prison population, the need for blood type compatibility, a law which requires execution seven days after the sentence, and the decreasing number of persons sentenced to death, the answer, for the most part, is not death penalty criminals.

So what is the answer? The answer is mostly innocents, prisoners of conscience, Tibetans, Uyghurs, select House Christians and, most of all, Falun Gong practitioners.

What is driving this mass murder? Is it the Chinese Communist Party and its abhorrence of Falun Gong? Or is it the demand for organs and needs of the health system, particularly the military hospitals, for funding? Did the Party lead the health system in these mass killings, or did the health system take advantage of a vulnerable population that the Party had made available for exploitation?

The constitution of China refers to "the Chinese people of all nationalities led by the Chinese Communist Party" or "under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party" six different times. When something occurs in China as systematic and widespread and in such great numbers as the killing of Falun Gong for their organs, it is a denial of the reality of China to ascribe leadership to anything but the Chinese Communist Party. When the Chinese Communist Party issues an order that Falun Gong must be physically destroyed, as it has done, it is not too big a leap to conclude that the Communist Party has ordered that Falun Gong be physically destroyed through organ harvesting.

This explanation concludes that the large-scale organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners was directly ordered by the Standing Committee of the Party and implemented by both military and civilian institutions. Through various levels of the 610 Office, the Party established a unified chain of operations to enable harvesting of organs on demand. The People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department has served as the core operations unit, with cooperation from other military units, armed police, Political and Legal Affairs Committee at different levels, the medical system, and organ brokers.

Through this chain of operations, practitioners arrested when petitioning in Beijing and those detained across the country were forced to undergo blood tests and other medical examinations. The results were registered in a database of living organ sources to enable quick tissue matching for allocation. The People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department operates in a centralized and secretive mode, allocating detention facilities, distribution, transportation, delivery, security, and accounting of supplied organs.<sup>2072</sup> Under the direction of the Chinese Communist Party's leadership, led by the military, organized and driven first by the Ministry of Health and later by its successor, the National Health and Family Planning Commission, China's transplant centres grew rapidly.

The alternative is that the Party passively acquiesced to mass killings led by the transplant profession and the hospitals in search of funding and, perversely, reputation, and by patients who did not care who was killed as long as they could live. Greed, selfishness and institutional demands drove the health system to pillage the organs of a marginalized, dehumanized minority. The large sums patients paid for organs went not just to medical personnel and hospitals, but also, in part, to prison, labour camp and detention centre guards who handed over Falun Gong detainees. Corruption has become pervasive in China, and the killing of Falun Gong for their organs is one aspect of it.

The massive organ supply available from Falun Gong practitioners was, to hospitals and transplant professionals, an opportunity. Hospitals grasped the opportunity. They innovated continuously in transplant capabilities and technology. The innovations became standardized and shared among the hospitals. Within a few years, liver and kidney transplants became routine clinical surgery. Organ transplantation techniques and volume increased rapidly. National level transplant centres popularized their clinical technology throughout the country, trained a large number of transplant doctors, and led the exponential growth of China's transplant industry.

A third explanation is a synthesis of the previous two. The Communist Party's demonization and brutalization of Falun Gong and the health system's insatiable demand for organs have lived in China in symbiosis. Each feeds off the other. The combination is a human rights and humanitarian disaster.

Before 2000, the technology in kidney and liver transplants had matured through the sourcing of organs from prisoners sentenced to death and prisoners of conscience. The repression of Falun Gong opened up a mass organ supply. If the Chinese Communist Party had not approved and supported the mass killing of Falun Gong for their organs, it would not have been possible for the transplant profession and the hospitals to participate in and benefit from these killings. Unless transplant professionals and hospitals were motivated for their own reasons to transplant organs without regard to their source, a Party-driven policy of killing Falun Gong for their organs would have not gone very far.

As noted earlier incentives to growth in transplant volume are supported by the Party's national strategic planning. Since 2001, the Party has incorporated organ transplantation into its Five-Year Plans.

In an interview with Phoenix TV on January 11, 2015,<sup>2073</sup> former Deputy Health Minister Huang Jiefu was asked these questions and gave these answers:

**Reporter:** Minister Huang, have you ever taken organs from executed prisoners?

**Huang:** I said I went there once, but I was not the one who did the extraction. But after that one time, I did not want to go again. I am a doctor. Doctor has a moral bottom line, which is respecting life and helping the sick. This must be done in sacred places. Otherwise, it is against the moral bottom line of a doctor.

**Reporter:** Do you remember which year it was?

**Huang:** 1994.

**Reporter:** Was that the first year you did a human organ transplant?

**Huang:** First year. Because organ transplant is divided into two teams. One is the organ team, who extracts the organs. One is the recipient team, who transplants the organs.

**Reporter:** You?

**Huang:** I am in the recipient team. I've never been in the organ team. But I did go once to see how they do it. So, I have only been there once. After that time, I never wanted to have anything to do with the organ team. But I feel that I needed to change it.

**Reporter:** When you help the recipient, you think it is saving a life. But do you try not to think about the "organ"?

**Huang:** The majority of the transplant surgeons feel helpless. On the one hand, you face the patient who has a failing organ. As a doctor, you have the ability and responsibility to save people. But the other side of the story, when you think about the organ source, you feel helpless.

In criminal law, the term for this behavior is willful blindness. A person who commits a criminal act and is willfully blind is as guilty of a crime as a person who commits the act with full knowledge.

Huang said that he felt helpless. However, he was not helpless. He could have said "no" to participating in organ transplantation using an organ from an improper source. If Huang truly "never wanted to have anything to do with the organ team," then he could have stopped performing transplants. The notion that he has nothing to do with the organ team, when he is taking organs from the organ team, is a fantasy. If organ harvesting goes against the moral bottom line of a doctor, and in this case Huang stated that it did, then using an organ from an improper source also goes against the moral bottom line of the doctor. There is no difference in the morality of harvesting from an improper source and transplanting an organ harvested from a source which the transplanting doctor knows to be improper or to which the transplanting doctor is willfully blind.

Health workers went along. The detailed testimony of the Uyghur surgeon, Dr. Enver Tohti, tells us there were professional consequences for not going along. There were lucrative benefits for cooperating. Some rationalized their behavior by claiming that they were changing the system from within.

Live organ transplants from prisoners of conscience have been taking place since at least 1997. Live organ transplants of scale, and thus, from Falun Gong practitioners, have been taking place for 16 years, and counting. Although a few kingpins of harvesting such as Bo Xilai, Wang Lijun and Zhou Yongkang were arrested and jailed (using pretexts and not organ harvesting,) the reform never came. And that is a tragedy for the Chinese people.

The Chinese transplant system needs to be reformed. However, such reform is difficult in its current context—an autocratic Communist state in which the abuse and torture of enemies of the state is accepted practice. Stopping the persecution of Falun Gong and other prisoners of conscience, ending the sourcing of transplants from prisoners of conscience, and bringing to justice the perpetrators of organ transplant abuse would mean changing the nature of the Chinese Communist Party. Expecting an organ transplant island of transparency and rule of law in a raging sea of tyranny, repression, cover-up, and incitement is delusional.

Yet there may be a reckoning. Perhaps the Chinese people will have the opportunity judge its former leadership and its medical establishment. Once the reckoning begins, the road to justice will be lined with families, Han Chinese, Uyghurs and Tibetan, who have lost someone.

China has been one of the great cradles of medical innovation, a land where solutions to problems that we think of as novel and modern, developed and thrived. As a singularly great culture, China is second to none in its ingenuity, and, over thousands of years of civilization, it was second to none in its attention to ethics. Today, that ethical spirit may be suppressed and appear to be sleeping, but the ethics and the ethical are still there. Many Chinese people aspire

to moral principles. In restoring the ethical and moral baseline, there is no better place to start for both the Chinese and the international community alike than stopping the Chinese organ harvesting juggernaut.

# Closing Comments

## I. RECOMMENDATIONS

### *An Investigation*

The official Chinese claim of 10,000 transplants a year, with some years higher, bring the official total transplant volume to date to 150,000 to 200,000 transplants since the persecution of Falun Gong began. This number far exceeds all NGO estimates of death penalty numbers. There is no other plausible explanation for the sourcing of this number of organs than the killing of Falun Gong (and to a lesser extent, the killing of Uyghurs, Tibetans and House Christians) for their organs.

Our update shows that the actual number of transplants is far larger than the official figures, in the order of hundreds of thousands larger. Given the systematic efforts at cover up, it is impossible to affix an exact number to transplant volumes. We can state with some confidence that complete innocents, practitioners of a set of exercises with a spiritual foundation, a Chinese form of yoga, have been victims of mass killing for their organs. We can say further that this slaughter has been led by the Chinese Communist Party.

Ultimately, it does not fall to us to explain where China gets its organs for transplants. The duty to explain the sourcing of organs for transplantation falls on China. The United Nations rapporteurs on torture and religious intolerance asked in the years 2007 and 2008 for the Government of China to account for the large discrepancy between the volumes of transplants they claimed to have made and the volume of sources they were prepared to acknowledge.<sup>2074</sup> The Government of China answered these queries in 2007 with silence, in 2008 with propaganda, and in 2015 with fiction.

The World Health Organization Guiding Principle 1 of the Guiding Principles on Human Cell, Tissue and Organ Transplantation requires consent from the donor to organ removal for the purpose of transplantation. Guiding Principle 10 requires traceability of organ transplants. Guiding principle 11 requires that donation activities be transparent and open to scrutiny.<sup>2075</sup>

The European Parliament passed a resolution in December 2013 on organ harvesting in China. That resolution, amongst other provisions, called for a full and transparent investigation by the European Union into organ transplant practices in China.<sup>2076</sup> That resolution did not specify which component of the European Union was to do the investigation. But the logical component is the European Parliament itself. The relevant procedure for the Parliament would be the establishment of a special temporary committee to conduct the investigation and produce the report.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights was asked by petition in 2013 to conduct an independent investigation into organ transplant abuse in China. The petition has nearly one and a half million signatures.<sup>2077</sup> China is a signatory to the Convention against Torture and has to report periodically to the expert committee established under the Convention. The Committee against Torture recommended in 2008 that "The State party should immediately conduct or commission an independent investigation of the claims that some Falun Gong practitioners have been subjected to torture and used for organ transplants and take measures, as

appropriate, to ensure that those responsible for such abuses are prosecuted and punished."<sup>2078</sup> In the intervening seven years, the Government of China has neither conducted nor commissioned any such independent investigation. The Committee in 2015 reiterated this recommendation stating: "The State party [China] should also commission an independent investigation to look into claims that some Falun Gong practitioners may have been subjected to this practice [removal of organs without consent]."

What can one realistically do in this situation? We would answer that question by referring back to a different issue - slavery, a different country - Belgium, a different century - the early twentieth, and a different person - Edmund Morel, a shipping line clerk.

Edmund Morel came to the conclusion that King Leopold was engaged in slavery in the Congo from looking at shipments of goods between the Congo and Belgium. The goods to the Congo were guns, ammunition and explosives, which went to the state or its agents; no commercial goods were sent. The goods from the Congo were ivory and rubber, of much higher value than the goods sent. The locals were not allowed to use money. Edmund Morel asked, how were the ivory and rubber which were shipped to Belgium being purchased in the Congo? The answer, he concluded in research published first in 1901, was that they were not; the people producing the ivory and rubber were not being paid. They were slaves.

The conclusion was noteworthy because it was made without any eye witness evidence of slavery. It came just from shipping records. His work was initially met with official denials. Yet it was accurate.

Many people at the time were worried about offending Belgium by pressing the issue. The British Government nonetheless commissioned their consul in the Congo, Roger Casement, to conduct an independent investigation and write a report, which he did in 1904. Casement travelled throughout the Congo for three months and came back with a report which established the existence of slavery in the Congo beyond shadow of a doubt, despite, it should be said, the continuing denials of King Leopold of Belgium.

Where does this leave us today? There is as much of a discrepancy today between the volume of transplants in China and sources of organs the Government of China is prepared to admit - death penalty prisoners and voluntary organs - as there was in the early twentieth century between the commercial value of goods being shipped into the Congo and the commercial value of goods being shipped back to Belgium. The China discrepancy today points as much to a human rights violation as the Belgium discrepancy did yesterday. The need for an independent investigation is as great. As a Chinese saying goes, "paper cannot wrap fire." Such a long-lasting, nationwide massacre cannot be concealed forever. What needs to be done today is what those concerned about slavery did after the publication of the Morel research and before the Casement report - demand accountability and call for an investigation.

The predecessor to the UN Human Rights Council, the Human Rights Commission, used to see presented, if not adopted, resolutions about the human rights situation in China. The Chinese government negotiated these resolutions away, offering bilateral human rights dialogue in exchange for abandonment of resolution proposals on human rights in China. All the proponents of the resolutions accepted this devil's bargain and the dialogues have now existed for many years. Canadian academic Charles Burton evaluated in April 2006 the Canada China bilateral dialogue at the request of the Canadian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He reported that Chinese participants in the dialogues were low level officials who spent much of the time of the meetings just reading scripts, and what is more, the same scripts year after year. There was no obvious connection between these dialogues and what actually happened in China. Senior Chinese Communist officials resisted taking the dialogue

seriously; they saw it as an affront to China's national dignity for China to be made to answer to foreigners for domestic policy decisions.<sup>2079</sup>

Katrin Kinzelbach reached a similar conclusion for the European Union China human rights dialogue.<sup>2080</sup> She writes:

"Over the years, [Chinese officials] had become human rights dialogue professionals... [T]he regular confidential talks behind closed doors had served as intensive training for a small number of Chinese officials on how to engage with - and effectively counter - human rights related inquiries, criticism and recommendations."

The futility of this dialogue is underlined by the Falun Gong experience. Many foreign affairs officials in various governments with whom we have spoken over the years indicate that they regularly raise the persecution of Falun Gong in these dialogues to no avail. They report that their Chinese counterparts are either unresponsive or rude. The persecution of Falun Gong, as a result of these dialogues, has not lessened one bit.

The United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and all other countries should pull out of these dialogues and return the issue of human rights violations in China to the UN Human Rights Council. Asking the Chinese Communist Party to investigate itself is a fool's game. Instead the Western countries should ask the UN system to do the investigation. An example of an effective investigative effort can be found in the initiative to determine what had happened during the ending years of the civil war in Sri Lanka, from February 2002 to May 2009. The Government of Sri Lanka in November 2011 produced a report on this period which was, perhaps unsurprisingly, a whitewash of those in power. The United Nations Human Rights Council in March 2013 passed a resolution, led by the United States, asking Sri Lanka to conduct "an independent and credible investigation into allegations of violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law" during the ending years of the civil war. When the Government of Sri Lanka did not do this, the Council in March 2014, again in a resolution led by the US, asked the Office of the High Commission for Human Rights to conduct the investigation the Government of Sri Lanka did not do. The resolution asked the Office "to undertake a comprehensive investigation into alleged serious violations and abuses of human rights and related crimes by both parties in Sri Lanka" during the ending years of the civil war. That investigation was done and a quality report issued in September 2015.

States alone are not the moral arbitrators of this tragedy. Neither is the World Health Organization or The Transplantation Society. The moral authority belongs to the families across China who have lost loved ones. Until we can hear their voices, states need, at a minimum, to follow their convictions. The first step is the basic hygiene of limiting the states' own culpability.

When we testify in different countries around the world, we are often asked, "how many citizens of our country have gone to China for an organ?" We cannot answer that question with any certainty, yet the failure is not ours. Rather, it can be traced to a deeply misguided medical bureaucracy. It is obviously appropriate to ensure medical privacy between an AIDS patient and his or her employer. Yet medical privacy is necessarily elastic; in many jurisdictions, medical privacy ends when there is a gunshot wound involved. Why then do medical authorities across the world adhere to strict medical privacy when there is an organ sourced in China? Is not the potential crime heinous enough?

In fact, there are only two places where one can receive the full range of organs from a prisoner of conscience: China and more recently, the territory under the control of the Islamic State, commonly known as ISIS. The

patients who return with new organs are dependent on anti-rejection drugs; so why is it that surgeons and the state cannot even make a proper estimate of who is exploiting these services? This is an obscenity; for an outsider to go to China—or to ISIS controlled territory—to receive an organ may be to participate in an ongoing crime against humanity. The medical community needs to be at the barricades, stopping that participation, working with government officials and medical stakeholders to make exceptions to the strict privacy requirements.

States, in turn, can play a critical role in stopping the Chinese harvesting juggernaut simply by limiting supply. Until the Chinese State offers the full and comprehensive accounting that the world demands, states should follow the example of Israel, Spain and now, just recently, Taiwan and ban organ tourism to ISIS controlled territory and China.

Finally, the work of promotion of respect for human rights is not solely or even primarily the work of governments. It is the work of individuals everywhere, those to whom human rights belong. The killing of innocents in China for their organs is an atrocity which must concern us all.

Those in particular who have further knowledge of the abuse can contribute that knowledge. We urge them to do so, anonymously if necessary, by contacting [ChinaOrganHarvest.org](http://ChinaOrganHarvest.org) in either Chinese or English, [Doctors Against Forced Organ Harvesting](http://DoctorsAgainstForcedOrganHarvesting.org), or [EndOrganPillaging.org](http://EndOrganPillaging.org) in English.

## *Contact and Collaboration*

A way into the labyrinth of Chinese organ transplant abuse is policies opposing contact and collaboration with Chinese transplant professionals who perpetrate the abuse. The Transplantation Society developed such a policy, directed specifically to China, dated November 2006.

The Society said about the presentation of transplant studies from China at Transplantation Society meetings:

"presentations of studies involving patient data or samples from recipients of organs or tissues from executed prisoners should not be accepted."

The November 2006 treated collaboration on studies the same way. It stated:

"Collaboration with experimental studies should only be considered if no material derived from executed prisoners or recipients of organs or tissues from executed prisoners is used in the studies."

The Society's policy was to permit doctors from China to become members of the Society only if they "sign the Statement of The Transplantation Society for Membership agreeing to conduct clinical practice according to The Transplantation Society policy." When it came to clinical or pre-clinical trainees from transplant programs that use organs or tissues from executed prisoners, the policy stated that

"Care should be taken to ensure, as far as possible, that it is their intention that their clinical career will comply with the standards of practice outlined in The Transplantation Society Policy & Ethics Statement."

Ostracism has been a vehicle for change in China. The *China Medical Tribune* reported the refusal to allow 35 Chinese participants for ethical reasons to attend the World Transplant Congress in San Francisco in July 2014.<sup>2081</sup> It also noted that for the most recent Hangzhou, China transplant conference that "many overseas transplant experts failed to attend." A year before, in October 2013, the China Transplant Congress, also held in Hangzhou, had an abundance of foreign expert attendees.

The NGO Doctors Against Forced Organ Harvesting (DAFOH) on October 20th released a statement which provided that

"we would consider it unethical for any foreign transplant professional to attend this transplant congress in Hangzhou given the rampant and unrepentant transplant abuse in China, unless the person is going with the express and sole purpose of speaking out against it."

This statement, along with other developments, would have been a drag on overseas transplant expert attendance.

Doctors Danovitch, Shapiro, and Lavee, in a 2011 article, wrote

"Training of Chinese transplant professionals by the international community must be conditioned on commitments that trainees will not engage, directly or indirectly, in the use of organs from executed prisoners."<sup>2082</sup>

Yet, another form of avoiding complicity is refusal to publish research of Chinese transplant professionals using data garnered from organ transplant abuse. The Editors and Associate Editors of the journal *Liver Transplantation*, wrote in 2007 that they

"have decided that original publications dealing with clinical liver transplantation outcomes submitted to this journal should explicitly exclude the use of executed prisoners or paid organs as a source of organs."<sup>2083</sup>

*The American Journal of Transplantation* issued as instructions to authors a new policy effective May 2011 which states:

"AJT will not accept manuscripts whose data derives from transplants involving organs obtained from executed prisoners. Manuscripts writing about this practice (e.g. an editorial or a report recounting the secondary consequences of this practice) may be considered at the discretion of the Editorial Board, but require a written appeal to the Board prior to submission of the manuscript."

Danovitch, M.E. Shapiro, and J. Lavee, in the article just cited, state:

"International and national professional medical societies and journals should not accept abstracts, publications or presentations from Chinese transplant centres unless the authors clearly indicate that the data presented is in concordance with the most recent Chinese government regulations regarding transplant tourism and that executed prisoners were not the source of organs."

The refusal to allow 35 Chinese participants for ethical reasons to attend the World Transplant Congress in San Francisco in July 2014 and failure of many overseas transplant experts to attend the Hangzhou, China transplant conference on October 2014 had a profound impact on Chinese transplant officials. Many attendees to the 2014 Hangzhou conference were likely asking where all the overseas transplant experts were. Those doctors who applied to attend and participate in the World Transplant Congress in San Francisco in July 2014 and were rejected, and their colleagues who knew they were applying to attend, also needed an explanation.

The Communist Party may have felt that they could ignore the evidence of the killing of Falun Gong, Uyghurs and Tibetans for their organs. However, they could not ignore the fact that Chinese transplant doctors were denied admission to an international transplant congress or that foreign transplant doctors who had come before to China were no longer coming.

In response to this ostracism, the Party made no substantive changes but did make a wide variety of contradictory statements about how the situation either is better now or would get better in the future. David Matas set out these statements, at length, in a talk he gave in April 2015 in Bern, Switzerland to the International Society of Human Rights.<sup>2084</sup>

The bottom line driving all the remarks was a desire to end the ostracism. The peer pressure of the international profession, at the very least, got the attention of Chinese authorities in a way that no other initiative had.

The criteria for reconnection between the Chinese and international transplant community should be:

- 1) an admission of past wrongdoing, including full disclosure of the sourcing of organ transplants in the past;
- 2) a commitment to bring to justice all perpetrators of past organ transplant abuse and commencement of proceedings;
- 3) expulsion from the Chinese Medical Association of transplant professionals who cannot establish beyond a reasonable doubt that their sourcing of organs is proper;
- 4) cooperation with an international investigation into present and past sourcing of organs for transplant;
- 5) publication of present and past death penalty statistics;
- 6) public access to the past and present aggregates of the four Chinese transplant registries - lung, liver, heart and kidney;
- 7) full, independently verifiable transparency of current sourcing of organs for transplant;
- 8) establishment of a system of traceability of sources for transplants and use of that system;
- 9) cooperation with an outside, independent verification system for compliance with international standards; and
- 10) repeal of the 1984 law which allows for organ sourcing from prisoners without either their consent or the consent of their families.

## II. CONCLUSIONS

This update draws these conclusions:

- a. Organ transplantation volume in China is far larger than official Chinese government statistics indicate;
- b. The source for most of the massive volume of organs for transplants is the killing of innocents: Uyghurs, Tibetans, House Christians and primarily, practitioners of the spiritually based set of exercises Falun Gong;
- c. Organ pillaging in China is a crime in which the Communist Party, State institutions, the health system, hospitals and the transplant profession are all complicit;
- d. The global intergovernmental community should establish an institution-based, independent investigation into organ transplant abuse in China;
- e. The global transplant community should connect and collaborate with the Chinese transplant community only if and when set criteria are met;
- f. Organ tourism to China should not be shielded by medical confidentiality, but openly monitored;
- g. No nation should allow their citizens to go to China for organs until China has allowed a full investigation into the organ harvesting of prisoners of conscience, both past and present.

## APPENDIX I. HOSPITALS KNOWN TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PILOT PROGRAM FOR PERFORMING ORGAN TRANSPLANTS FROM DONATIONS AFTER CARDIAC DEATH (DCD)

Below are hospitals known to have participated in the Ministry of Health's pilot program for donations after cardiac death (DCD). The first table lists hospitals that did not receive approval for transplants in 2007 but participated in the DCD pilot program starting in 2011. The second table lists hospitals that already had Ministry approval in 2007 but also participated in the DCD pilot program.

Incomplete list of Hospitals Not Approved Under 2007 Ministry of Health Permit System but Later Admitted into DCD Pilot Program (75 entries)

City/Province	Medical Institution	Transplant Type(s)
Tianjin <sup>2085</sup>		
	Tianjin Third Central Hospital	liver, kidney
	The Second Hospital Affiliated to Tianjin Medical University	kidney
Hebei <sup>2086 2087</sup>		
	Hebei Province People's Hospital	liver, lung
	Affiliated Hospital of Hebei University	kidney
	The No.1 Affiliated Hospital of Hebei North University	kidney
	The First Hospital of Shijiazhuang	liver, kidney
	Changzhou People's Hospital	kidney
	Xingtai People's Hospital	kidney
	Tangshan Worker's Hospital	kidney
	Kailuan Group Company Limited Hospital	kidney
Inner Mongolia <sup>2088</sup>		
	Inner Mongolia People's Hospital	liver, kidney, heart
	Chifeng Hospital (Inner Mongolia)	liver, kidney, heart
Liaoning <sup>2089</sup>		
	Affiliated Zhongshan Hospital of Dalian University	liver, kidney
	Anshan Central Hospital	kidney
	The Fourth Hospital of China Medical University	kidney
Shanghai <sup>2090</sup>		
	Shanghai No. 6 People's Hospital	liver

	Shanghai East Hospital	heart, lung, kidney
	Children's Hospital of Fudan University	heart, liver
	The First (Changhai) Hospital Affiliated to Second Military Medical University	lung, liver
	Shanghai Public Health Clinical Center	liver
	Shanghai Tenth People's Hospital	kidney
	Shanghai Children's Medical Center	heart
Jiangsu <sup>2091</sup>		
	Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical College	kidney
	Affiliated Hospital of Nantong University	liver
	Nantong Third People's Hospital	liver
	Zhenjiang First People's Hospital	heart
	Nanjing Second Hospital	liver
	Wuxi Third People's Hospital	kidney
Zhejiang <sup>2092</sup>		
	The Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University **	liver, kidney, heart, lung
	Ningbo Medical Treatment Center Lihuili Hospital **	liver, kidney, heart, lung
	Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital affiliated to Medical School of Zhejiang University	heart, lung, kidney
	Second Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University	kidney, liver
	Ningbo Second Hospital	kidney
	Ningbo Yinzhou Second Hospital	kidney
	Huzhou Central Hospital	Liver
	The First Hospital of Jiaxing	kidney, liver
	The Second Hospital of Jiaxing	kidney, liver
	Jinhua Central Hospital	kidney, liver
	Quzhou People's Hospital	kidney
	Taizhou Hospital	heart, kidney, liver
	Lishui Central Hospital	kidney, liver
	Lishui People's Hospital	heart, kidney, liver
Shandong <sup>2093 2094</sup>		
	Affiliated Hospital of Jining Medical College	liver, kidney
	Qingdao Municipal Hospital	liver, kidney
	Jining First People's Hospital	liver, kidney
Henan <sup>2095</sup>		
	Henan Chest Hospital	heart
	Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University	kidney
	The First Affiliated Hospital of Xinxiang Medical University	kidney

	Nanyang Central Hospital	kidney
	Zhengzhou Central Hospital	liver, kidney
Hubei <sup>2096</sup>		
	Hubei Province People's Hospital	lung, heart, liver, kidney
	Hubei Armed Police Corps Hospital	kidney
	Xiangyang Central Hospital	liver, kidney
	Xiangyang No.1 People's Hospital	kidney
	Yichang Central People's Hospital	kidney
Hunan <sup>2097</sup>		
	Hunan Provincial People's Hospital	unknown
Guangdong <sup>2098 2099</sup>		
	Foshan People's Hospital**	liver, kidney, heart
	Second Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University	liver, kidney, heart
	Guangzhou First People's Hospital	liver, kidney, heart
	Shenzhen People's Hospital	liver, kidney
	The 2nd People's Hospital of Shenzhen	liver, kidney
	Dongguang People's Hospital	liver, kidney
	Jiangmen Central Hospital	liver, kidney
	Guangdong Provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine	kidney
	Yuebei People's Hospital	kidney
Guangxi <sup>2100</sup>		
	Affiliated Hospital of Guilin Medical University	liver, kidney
	Liuzhou People's Hospital	liver, kidney
	Liuzhou Worker's Hospital	liver, kidney
Hainan <sup>2101 2102</sup>		
	Hainan Provincial People's Hospital	kidney, liver
	Affiliated Hospital of Hainan Medical University	liver
	Hainan Province Nongken Sanya Hospital	heart
	Haikou People's Hospital	heart
Chongqing <sup>2103</sup>		
	The 2nd Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University	liver, kidney
	The Children's Hospital of Chongqing Medical University	liver
	Chongqing Three Gorges Central Hospital	kidney
	Chongqing Fuling Central Hospital	kidney, liver

\*\* hospitals that have received Ministry approval for DCD transplants after pilot program

Incomplete List of Hospitals Approved Under 2007 Ministry of Health Permit System Also Admitted into DCD Pilot Program  
(72 entries)

City/Province	Medical Institution	Transplant Type(s)
Tianjin <sup>2104</sup>		
	Tianjin Medical University General Hospital	lung, liver*, kidney*
Hebei <sup>2105 2106</sup>		
	The Second Hospital of Hebei Medical University	kidney, heart, liver*
	The Third Hospital of Hebei Medical University	liver, kidney*
Shanxi <sup>2107</sup>		
	The Second People's Hospital of Shanxi	kidney
	Third People's Hospital of Datong City	kidney
	Shanxi Armed Police Corps Hospital	kidney
Inner Mongolia <sup>2108</sup>		
	First Affiliated Hospital of Inner Mongolia Medical University	heart, lung, liver*, kidney*
Liaoning <sup>2109</sup>		
	The Second Affiliated Hospital of Dalian Medical University	liver, kidney*
	Dalian Friendship Hospital	kidney, liver*
	The General Hospital of Shenyang Military Command	kidney, heart, lung, liver*
	No.463 Hospital of Shenyang Military Command	kidney, liver*
Jilin <sup>2110</sup>		
	The First Hospital of Jilin University	*liver, kidney
Shanghai <sup>2111</sup>		
	Zhongshan Hospital of Shanghai Fudan University	liver, kidney, heart, pancreas, lung*
	Rui Jin Hospital of School of Medicine, Shanghai Jiao Tong University	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine, heart*
	Xinhua Hospital Affiliated to School of Medicine, Shanghai Jiao Tong University	liver, kidney*
Jiangsu <sup>2112</sup>		
	Jiangsu Province People's Hospital	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine, heart, lung*
	The First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University	kidney, heart*, liver*
	Nanjing First Hospital (Nanjing Hospital affiliated with Nanjing Medical University)	heart, kidney*
	Wuxi People's Hospital	lung, heart*, liver*, kidney*
	The First People's Hospital of Changzhou	kidney, liver*
Zhejiang <sup>2113</sup>		
	Zhejiang Province People's Hospital	heart, kidney*

	The First Affiliated Hospital of Medical School of Zhejiang University	liver, kidney, lung, pancreas, small intestine, heart*
	The First Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University	kidney, heart*, lung*, liver*
Shandong <sup>2114 2115</sup>		
	Yantai Liu Huangding Hospital	kidney, liver*
	Qilu Hospital of Shandong University	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine
	The Second Hospital of Shandong University	kidney
	Shandong Provincial Hospital	liver, kidney, lung, pancreas, small intestine
	Shandong Qianfoshan Hospital	liver, kidney, heart, pancreas, small intestine
	The Affiliated Hospital of Medical College of Qingdao University	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine
	Linyi People's Hospital	kidney
	Liaocheng People's Hospital	liver
	Tai'an City Central Hospital	kidney
	General Hospital of Jinan Military Command	liver, kidney
	No. 401 Hospital of Jinan Military Region	liver, kidney
Henan <sup>2116</sup>		
	Henan Provincial People's Hospital	kidney, lung, liver*
	The First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine, heart*, lung*
Hubei <sup>2117</sup>		
	Union Hospital of Huazhong University of Science and Technology	liver, kidney, heart, pancreas, small intestine, lung*
	Dongfeng General Hospital	kidney, liver*, heart*
Hunan <sup>2118</sup>		
	Xiangya Hospital of Central South University	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine
	Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University	liver, kidney, heart, lung, pancreas, small intestine
	Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine
	Second Hospital of University of South China	kidney
	Chenzhou No.1 People's Hospital	kidney
	Yiyang Central Hospital	kidney
	First People's Hospital of Changde	kidney
	First People's Hospital of Yueyang	kidney
	Hunan Provincial People's Hospital	unknown
Guangdong <sup>2119 2120</sup>		

	First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University	liver, kidney, heart, pancreas, small intestine, lung*
	Guangdong General Hospital	kidney, heart, liver*
	The Second People's Hospital of Guangdong	kidney, liver*
	Zhujiang Hospital of Southern Medical University	kidney, liver*, heart*, lung*
	First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University	lung, liver*, kidney*
	Second Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University	kidney, liver*
	The Third Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University	kidney, liver*
	The First Affiliated Hospital of Jinan University	kidney, liver*
Guangxi <sup>2121</sup>		
	The People's Hospital of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	heart, lung
	The First Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine
	Ruikang Hospital Affiliated with Guangxi University of Chinese Medicine	kidney
	No. 181 Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command	liver, kidney, heart*, lung*
	No. 303 Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine, heart*, lung*
Chongqing <sup>2122</sup>		
	The First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine, heart*
	Southwest Hospital Affiliated with The Third Military Medical University	liver, kidney, heart*
	Xin Qiao Hospital, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Third Military Medical University	kidney, heart, liver*,
	Daping Hospital, the Third Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Third Military Medical University	kidney, liver*, heart*
Sichuan <sup>2123</sup>		
	West China Hospital of Sichuan University	liver, kidney, heart, lung, pancreas, small intestine
	Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine
Yunnan <sup>2124</sup>		
	First People's Hospital of Yunnan Province	liver, lung
	The First Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine
	The Second Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University	heart
	First People's Hospital of Kunming	liver
Gansu <sup>2125</sup>		

	Gansu Province People's Hospital	kidney
	The First Hospital of Lanzhou University	liver
	Lanzhou University Second Hospital	kidney

\* transplant type(s) added through DCD pilot program

## APPENDIX II. PUBLIC BED COUNT DATA FOR KIDNEY AND LIVER TRANSPLANT CENTERS APPROVED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Below is a table of all kidney and/or liver transplant hospitals for which we have bed count data for dedicated transplant departments and/or urology and hepatobiliary departments known to perform transplants. These institutions are divided into those known to have dedicated transplant departments and those that do not. This data set is what we were able to gather from publicly available information;

### Hospitals with Dedicated Transplant Centers

Natl/ Rgnl	Hospital Name	Transplant Types Approved	Trans plant Dept. Dedic ated Beds	Urolo gy Non- Dedic ated Beds	Hepatob iliary Non- Dedicat ed Beds
N	First Affiliated Hospital of People's Liberation Army General Hospital (PLA No. 304 Hospital)	kidney	20		60 <sup>2126</sup>
N	First Hospital of China Medical University	liver, kidney, heart, lung, pancreas, small intestine	24 <sup>2127</sup>	122 <sup>2128</sup>	67 <sup>2129</sup>
N	People's Hospital of Wuhan University	kidney	25 <sup>2130</sup>	100 <sup>2131</sup>	
N	Third Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University	kidney	28 <sup>2132</sup>	50 <sup>2133</sup>	
N	No. 181 Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command	liver, kidney	30	150	
N	Second People's Hospital of Guangdong	kidney	35 <sup>2134</sup>	100 <sup>2135</sup>	
N	General Hospital of Shenyang Military Command	kidney, heart, lung	36 <sup>2136</sup>		
N	Xiangya Hospital of Central South University	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine	40 <sup>2137</sup>	110 <sup>2138</sup>	90 <sup>2139</sup>
N	Affiliated Hospital of Medical College of Qingdao University	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine	40 <sup>2140</sup>	96 <sup>2141</sup>	196 <sup>2142</sup>
N	Zhujiang Hospital of Southern Medical University	kidney	42 <sup>2143</sup>	92 <sup>2144</sup>	
N	First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine	48 <sup>2145</sup>	90 <sup>2146</sup>	162 <sup>2147</sup>
N	Second People's Hospital of Shanxi	kidney	50 <sup>2148</sup>		
N	Second Hospital of Shandong University	kidney	58 <sup>2149</sup>		
N	China-Japan Friendship Hospital	kidney, lung	63	37 <sup>2150</sup>	25 <sup>2151</sup>
N	Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University	liver, kidney, heart, lung, pancreas, small intestine	63 <sup>2152</sup>	42 <sup>2153</sup>	84 <sup>2154</sup>

Natl/ Rgnl	Hospital Name	Transplant Types Approved	Trans plant Dept. Dedic ated Beds	Urolo gy Non- Dedic ated Beds	Hepatob iliary Non- Dedicat ed Beds
N	General Hospital of Jinan Military Command	liver, kidney	80 <sup>2155</sup>		
N	Tongji Hospital of Huazhong University of Science and Technology	liver, kidney, heart, lung, pancreas, small intestine	86 <sup>2156</sup>	96 <sup>2157</sup>	94 <sup>2158</sup>
N	Qilu Hospital of Shandong University	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine	92 <sup>2159</sup>	110 <sup>2160</sup>	227 <sup>2161</sup>
N	West China Hospital of Sichuan University	liver, kidney, heart, lung, pancreas, small intestine	103 <sup>2162</sup>	228 <sup>2163</sup>	128 <sup>2164</sup>
N	Shanghai Renji Hospital (Affiliated with Shanghai Jiaotong University)	liver, kidney	110 <sup>2165</sup>	107 <sup>2166</sup>	230 <sup>2167</sup>
N	Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine	113 <sup>2168</sup>		400
N	Shanghai Changzheng Hospital Affiliated with Second Military Medical University)	liver, kidney, heart, pancreas	120 <sup>2169</sup>	87 <sup>2170</sup>	30 <sup>2171</sup>
N	Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine	150 <sup>2172</sup>	125 <sup>2173</sup>	260 <sup>2174</sup>
N	Jiangsu Province Hospital	liver, kidney, heart, pancreas, small intestine	219 <sup>2175</sup>	112 <sup>2176</sup>	350
N	People's Liberation Army No. 309 Hospital	liver, kidney, heart, lung	393 <sup>2177</sup>		
N	Tianjin First Central Hospital	liver, kidney, heart, lung, pancreas, small intestine	500 <sup>2178</sup>		
R	No. 107 Hospital of Jinan Military Region	liver, kidney	6 <sup>2179</sup>	36 <sup>2180</sup>	60 <sup>2181</sup>
R	Liaocheng People's Hospital	liver	14 <sup>2182</sup>	36 <sup>2183</sup>	43 <sup>2184</sup>
R	First Hospital of Lanzhou University	liver	24 <sup>2185</sup>		146 <sup>2186</sup>
R	First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine	28 <sup>2187</sup>	100 <sup>2188</sup>	
R	First Affiliated Hospital of Henan University of Traditional Chinese Medicine	kidney	30 <sup>2189</sup>	50 <sup>2190</sup>	
R	PLA Second Artillery General Hospital	liver	30 <sup>2191</sup>	33 <sup>2192</sup>	87 <sup>2193</sup>
R	First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine	31 <sup>2194</sup>		
R	Second Hospital of Dalian Medical University	liver	35 <sup>2195</sup>	36 <sup>2196</sup>	72 <sup>2197</sup>
R	No. 281 Hospital of Beijing Military Region	kidney	40 <sup>2198</sup>	150 <sup>2199</sup>	
R	Dongfeng General Hospital Affiliated with Hubei University of Medicine	kidney	40 <sup>2200</sup>	30 <sup>2201</sup>	110 <sup>2202</sup>
R	Shaanxi Provincial People's Hospital	kidney	40 <sup>2203</sup>	156 <sup>2204</sup>	100 <sup>2205</sup>
R	No. 463 Hospital of Shenyang Military Region	kidney	43 <sup>2206</sup>	50 <sup>2207</sup>	120 <sup>2208</sup>
R	Zhengzhou No. 7 People's Hospital	kidney	46 <sup>2209</sup>		
R	First Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine	52 <sup>2210</sup>		
R	Affiliated Hospital of Zunyi Medical College	kidney	54 <sup>2211</sup>	100 <sup>2212</sup>	50 <sup>2213</sup>
R	No. 401 Hospital of Jinan Military Region	liver			60 <sup>2214</sup>
R	No. 474 Hospital of Lanzhou Military Command	kidney	62 <sup>2215</sup>		
R	PLA No. 302 Hospital	liver	95 <sup>2216</sup>		100 <sup>2217</sup>
R	Changhai Hospital Affiliated with Second Military Medical University	kidney, heart	100 <sup>2218</sup>		62 <sup>2219</sup>

Natl/ Rgnl	Hospital Name	Transplant Types Approved	Trans plant Dept. Dedic ated Beds	Urolo gy Non- Dedic ated Beds	Hepatob iliary Non- Dedicat ed Beds
R	Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine	100 <sup>2220</sup>		
R	No. 81 Hospital of Nanjing Military Region	liver	125		545 <sup>2221</sup>
R	Zhengzhou People's Hospital	liver, kidney, heart, pancreas, small intestine	142 <sup>2222</sup>		
R	Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University	*liver, *kidney	150 <sup>2223</sup>	100 <sup>2224</sup>	

### Hospitals Without Dedicated Transplant Centers

Natl/ Rgnl	Hospital Name	Transplant Types Approved	Trans plant Dept. Dedic ated Beds	Urolo gy Non- Dedic ated Beds	Hepatob iliary Non- Dedicat ed Beds
N	Shanxi Armed Police Corps Hospital	kidney			
N	Eastern Hepatobiliary Hospital Affiliated with Second Military Medical University	liver			285 <sup>2225</sup>
N	No. 117 Hospital of Nanjing Military Command	kidney		83 <sup>2226</sup>	
N	No. 153 Hospital of Jinan Military Region	kidney			
N	Nanfang Hospital of Southern Medical University	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine			
N	No. 303 Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine		50 <sup>2227</sup>	
N	Southwest Hospital, Affiliated with Third Military Medical University	liver, kidney			160 <sup>2228</sup>
N	Chengdu Military General Hospital	kidney		136 <sup>2229</sup>	248 <sup>2230</sup>
N	PLA No. 452 Hospital (Air Force Hospital of Chengdu Military Command)	kidney			
N	Peking University People's Hospital	liver, kidney, small intestine		81 <sup>2231</sup>	
N	Beijing Youan Hospital	liver			144 <sup>2232</sup>
N	First Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University	kidney			145 <sup>2233</sup>
N	Linyi People's Hospital	kidney			
N	Union Hospital of Huazhong University of Science and Technology	liver, kidney, heart, pancreas, small intestine			
N	Second Hospital of University of South China	kidney		130 <sup>2234</sup>	
N	First People's Hospital of Changde	kidney			141 <sup>2235</sup>
N	First People's Hospital of Yueyang	kidney			
N	First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University	liver, kidney, heart, pancreas, small intestine			
N	Guangdong General Hospital	kidney, heart			
N	First Affiliated Hospital of Jinan University	kidney		62 <sup>2236</sup>	

Natl/ Rgnl	Hospital Name	Transplant Types Approved	Trans plant Dept. Dedic ated Beds	Urolo gy Non- Dedic ated Beds	Hepatob iliary Non- Dedicat ed Beds
N	First Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine			110 <sup>2237</sup>
N	Third People's Hospital of Datong City	kidney		30 <sup>2238</sup>	35 <sup>2239</sup>
N	Armed Police Corps Hospital of Shaanxi	kidney		50	31
N	General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command	liver, kidney		90 <sup>2240</sup>	30 <sup>2241</sup>
N	Second Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University	kidney		43 <sup>2242</sup>	80 <sup>2243</sup>
N	Xinhua Hospital Affiliated with Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine	liver		90 <sup>2244</sup>	44 <sup>2245</sup>
N	First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University	kidney		55 <sup>2246</sup>	88 <sup>2247</sup>
N	First People's Hospital of Changzhou	kidney		71 <sup>2248</sup>	72 <sup>2249</sup>
N	Air Force General Hospital	kidney		80 <sup>2250</sup>	70 <sup>2251</sup>
N	Beijing Chaoyang Hospital	liver, kidney, lung, pancreas, small intestine		112 <sup>2252</sup>	40 <sup>2253</sup>
N	Xinqiao Hospital, Affiliated with Third Military Medical University	kidney, heart		97 <sup>2254</sup>	60 <sup>2255</sup>
N	Peking Union Medical College Hospital	liver, kidney		132 <sup>2256</sup>	28 <sup>2257</sup>
N	Shandong Qianfoshan Hospital	liver, kidney, heart, pancreas, small intestine		36 <sup>2258</sup>	150 <sup>2259</sup>
N	Yantai Yu Huangding Hospital	kidney		100 <sup>2260</sup>	92 <sup>2261</sup>
N	Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command	liver, kidney		61 <sup>2262</sup>	305 <sup>2263</sup>
N	Xijing Hospital Affiliated with Fourth Military Medical University	liver, kidney, heart, lung, pancreas, small intestine		80 <sup>2264</sup>	150 <sup>2265</sup>
N	Beijing Friendship Hospital	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine		85 <sup>2266</sup>	150 <sup>2267</sup>
N	Peking University Third Hospital	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine		104 <sup>2268</sup>	138 <sup>2269</sup>
N	Daping Hospital of Third Military Medical University	kidney		150 <sup>2270</sup>	95 <sup>2271</sup>
N	Peking University First Hospital	kidney		105 <sup>2272</sup>	146 <sup>2273</sup>
N	First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine		58 <sup>2274</sup>	200 <sup>2275</sup>
N	No. 180 Hospital of Nanjing Military Region	liver		40 <sup>2276</sup>	241 <sup>2277</sup>
N	Zhongshan Hospital of Shanghai Fudan University	liver, kidney, heart, pancreas		70 <sup>2278</sup>	230 <sup>2279</sup>
N	Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital Affiliated with Nanjing University Medical School	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine		120 <sup>2280</sup>	180 <sup>2281</sup>
N	Wuhan General Hospital of Guangzhou Military	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine		126 <sup>2282</sup>	138 <sup>2283</sup>
N	Huashan Hospital of Fudan University	liver, kidney		101 <sup>2284</sup>	238 <sup>2285</sup>
N	Henan Provincial People's Hospital	kidney, lung		150 <sup>2286</sup>	200 <sup>2287</sup>
N	Shanghai General Hospital	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine		126 <sup>2288</sup>	250 <sup>2289</sup>
N	Rui Jin Hospital of Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine		100 <sup>2290</sup>	300 <sup>2291</sup>

Natl/ Rgnl	Hospital Name	Transplant Types Approved	Trans plant Dept. Dedic ated Beds	Urolo gy Non- Dedic ated Beds	Hepatob iliary Non- Dedicat ed Beds
N	First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine		411 <sup>2292</sup>	100 <sup>2293</sup>
N	First Affiliated Hospital of Medical School of Zhejiang University	liver, kidney, lung, pancreas, small intestine		200 <sup>2294</sup>	340 <sup>2295</sup>
N	Shandong Provincial Hospital	liver, kidney, lung, pancreas, small intestine		240 <sup>2296</sup>	387 <sup>2297</sup>
N	People's Liberation Army No. 301 Hospital (PLA General Hospital)	liver, kidney, heart, lung		140 <sup>2298</sup>	172 <sup>2299</sup>
N	Nanjing General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command	kidney, small intestine		210 <sup>2300</sup>	250 <sup>2301</sup>
R	Jiangxi Provincial People's Hospital	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine			
R	General Hospital of Beijing Military Command	liver			
R	Third Hospital of Hebei Medical University	liver		40 <sup>2302</sup>	
R	Third Affiliated Hospital of Inner Mongolia Medical College	liver, kidney		31 <sup>2303</sup>	
R	Dalian Friendship Hospital (Dalian Red Cross Hospital)	kidney			
R	Ansteel Group Hospital	kidney			
R	Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University	kidney, heart, lung			
R	No. 161 Hospital of Jinan Military Region	kidney			
R	Chenzhou No.1 People's Hospital	kidney		24 <sup>2304</sup>	
R	Yiyang Central Hospital	kidney			
R	Zhongshan People's Hospital	liver, kidney, heart, pancreas, small intestine			
R	PLA No. 458 Hospital (Air Force Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command)	liver, kidney		39 <sup>2305</sup>	
R	Ruikang Hospital Affiliated with Guangxi University of Chinese Medicine	kidney		40 <sup>2306</sup>	
R	First People's Hospital of Yunnan Province	liver, lung			
R	Tibet People's Hospital	kidney			45 <sup>2307</sup>
R	Lanzhou General Hospital of Lanzhou Military Region	kidney		47 <sup>2308</sup>	
R	Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region People's Hospital	kidney			49 <sup>2309</sup>
R	Affiliated Hospital of Ningxia Medical University	liver, heart			
R	People's Hospital of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	kidney, heart			
R	Armed Police General Hospital	liver, kidney			
R	First Hospital of Kunming City	liver		37 <sup>2310</sup>	41 <sup>2311</sup>
R	Hainan Provincial Nongken General Hospital	kidney		42 <sup>2312</sup>	40 <sup>2313</sup>
R	Urumqi General Hospital of Lanzhou Military Command	kidney		47 <sup>2314</sup>	41 <sup>2315</sup>
R	Navy General Hospital	liver		40 <sup>2316</sup>	51 <sup>2317</sup>
R	Qinghai University Affiliated Hospital	kidney		72 <sup>2318</sup>	40 <sup>2319</sup>
R	Tai'An City Central Hospital	kidney		38 <sup>2320</sup>	80 <sup>2321</sup>

Nat/ Rgnl	Hospital Name	Transplant Types Approved	Trans plant Dept. Dedic ated Beds	Urolo gy Non- Dedic ated Beds	Hepatob iliary Non- Dedicat ed Beds
R	Shanxi Provincial People's Hospital	liver		41 <sup>2322</sup>	100 <sup>2323</sup>
R	307th Hospital of Chinese People's Liberation Army	kidney		80 <sup>2324</sup>	65 <sup>2325</sup>
R	Weifang People's Hospital	kidney		72 <sup>2326</sup>	80 <sup>2327</sup>
R	Qinghai Provincial People 's Hospital	liver		43 <sup>2328</sup>	114 <sup>2329</sup>
R	First Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University	liver		138 <sup>2330</sup>	45 <sup>2331</sup>
R	First Affiliated Hospital of Xiamen University	liver		73 <sup>2332</sup>	115 <sup>2333</sup>
R	Affiliated Hospital of Logistics University of People's Armed Police Force	kidney		70 <sup>2334</sup>	120 <sup>2335</sup>
R	Second Hospital of Hebei Medical University	kidney, heart		80 <sup>2336</sup>	110 <sup>2337</sup>
R	Lanzhou University Second Hospital	kidney		127 <sup>2338</sup>	71 <sup>2339</sup>
R	Guizhou Provincial People's Hospital	liver		90 <sup>2340</sup>	150 <sup>2341</sup>
R	First Affiliated Hospital of Guiyang Medical University	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine		120 <sup>2342</sup>	120 <sup>2343</sup>
R	Fujian Provincial Hospital	kidney		150 <sup>2344</sup>	96 <sup>2345</sup>
R	First Hospital of Shanxi Medical University	liver, heart		120 <sup>2346</sup>	140 <sup>2347</sup>
R	Anhui Provincial Hospital	liver, kidney, heart, lung, pancreas, small intestine		65 <sup>2348</sup>	223 <sup>2349</sup>
R	First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University	liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine		156 <sup>2350</sup>	150 <sup>2351</sup>
R	First Hospital of Jilin University	liver*, kidney		150 <sup>2352</sup>	180 <sup>2353</sup>
R	First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University	liver, kidney, lung, pancreas, small intestine		157 <sup>2354</sup>	249 <sup>2355</sup>
R	Gansu Provincial Hospital	kidney		140 <sup>2356</sup>	300 <sup>2357</sup>
R	Nanjing First Hospital (Nanjing Hospital Affiliated with Nanjing Medical University)	heart		500 <sup>2358</sup>	121 <sup>2359</sup>

## AUTHORS



*Hon. David Kilgour*

David Kilgour is a former Canadian cabinet minister, Member of Parliament, lawyer, author, columnist and advocate for human rights in Canada and internationally. His almost 27 year career in the House of Commons ended in 2006, when he did not run for a ninth term as Member for southeast Edmonton in Alberta province. Since then, he has worked primarily as an advocate for human dignity in Canada and internationally.

His awards include Honorary Doctor of Divinity (Knox College, University of Toronto); Special Award, Ukrainian Canadian Congress - Alberta Provincial Council; Masaryk Award, Czechoslovak Association of Canada; Human Rights Award, B'Nai Brith Canada; Katipuman Award, Council of Edmonton Filipino Associations; Outstanding Service Award, Edmonton Sikh Association; Community Religious Liberty Award, International Religious Liberty Association, Liberty Magazine and the Seventh-Day Adventist Church.

First elected to the House of Commons in 1979, he was re-elected seven times, most recently in 2004, for the south-east region of Edmonton. During his time in Parliament, he was Deputy Speaker and Chair of the Committees of the Whole House, Secretary of State for Latin America & Africa (1997-2002) and Secretary of State for Asia-Pacific (2002-2003). He did not stand in the 2006 election.

David remains active on issues of human dignity. A 2007 book, *Uneasy Neighbo(u)rs*, co-authored with David Jones, a former American diplomat, discusses the relationship of Canada and the USA. In 2009, he published with David Matas *Bloody Harvest: The Killing of Falun Gong for their Organs*. He and Matas were awarded the 2009 Human Rights Prize of the International Society for Human Rights in Switzerland for their work in raising awareness of state-sponsored organ pillaging in China. In 2010, he was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize for his work related to the investigation of organ harvesting crimes against Falun Gong practitioners in China.

David is married to his wife of 42 years, Laura, and they have four grown children.

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## *Ethan Gutmann*

An award-winning China analyst and human-rights investigator, Ethan Gutmann is the author of *Losing the New China* and most recently, *The Slaughter*.

Gutmann's seminal research into China's prison camp system, Chinese Internet surveillance, and the intersection of Western business with Chinese security objectives has received sustained attention since 1999. Gutmann has provided testimony and briefings to the United States Congress, the Central Intelligence Agency, the European Parliament, the International Society for Human Rights, the United Nations, and parliaments in London, Ottawa, Canberra, Jerusalem, Dublin, Edinburgh, and Prague. Along with appearances on PBS, CNN, BBC, and CNBC, Gutmann has written widely on Chinese military development, the US business scene in Beijing and Chinese hacking for *The Asian Wall Street Journal*, *Investor's Business Daily*, *The Weekly Standard*, *World Affairs Journal*, and many other publications. In 2011, Gutmann received a "Sidney Award" from the New York Times for his long-form essay, *The Xinjiang Procedure*.

Formerly a Senior Counselor at APCO China and a visiting fellow at both the Project for the New American Century and the Foundation for Defense of Democracies, Gutmann served as Chief Investigator for the AV network of Washington during the 1990s, directing "American Investigator," an influential documentary series. In the 1980s, Gutmann specialized in arms control and dynamic modeling as a foreign policy analyst at the Brookings Institution. Gutmann completed both a B.A. and a Master of International Affairs at Columbia University in New York.

Gutmann is currently serving as a consultant on a feature film of *Into Thin Airwaves* based on chapter seven of *The Slaughter*. An American citizen, he currently resides in London with his wife of 20 years and his 13-year-old son.

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## *David Matas*

David Matas is an internationally renowned lawyer and human rights activist. He currently acts as Senior Honorary Counsel for B'nai Brith Canada.

Mr. Matas has served the government of Canada in numerous positions including as member of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations Conference on an International Criminal Court and has been involved in several different organizations including the Canadian Helsinki Watch Group, Beyond Borders, Amnesty International, and the Canadian Council for Refugees.

In 2010 Matas was nominated for a Nobel Peace Prize for his investigation alongside the Hon. David Kilgour of organ harvesting practices in China as detailed in their book *Bloody Harvest: The Killing of Falun Gong for their Organs*. He received the Manitoba Bar Association Distinguished Service Award in 2008, the Order of Canada in 2009, the Canadian Bar Association National Citizenship and Immigration Section Achievement Award in 2009; and the International Society for Human Rights Swiss Section Human Rights Prize in 2010. Matas' other works include *Why Did You Do That? The Autobiography of a Human Rights Advocate*; *Justice Delayed: Nazi War Criminals in Canada* with Susan Charendoff; *Closing the Doors: The Failure of Refugee Protection* with Ilana Simon; *No More: The Battle Against Human Rights Violations*; *Bloody Words: Hate and Free Speech*; and *Aftershock: Antisemitism and Anti-Zionism*.

Matas received a BA from the University of Manitoba, an MA from Princeton University, a BA (Jurisprudence) and a Bachelor of Civil Law from the University of Oxford. He currently lives in Winnipeg. For further information, see [organharvestinvestigation.net](http://organharvestinvestigation.net).

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## Addendum to the Update

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April 25, 2017

## **Addendum**

### **Typos**

This addendum serves several purposes. One is to alert the reader that we have removed several typographical errors from the posted text.

Because there is no impact on content, we have gone ahead and changed our update, as posted on the internet, to incorporate these corrections without indicating change by change what the corrections are. Readers, we are confident, are not that interested in reading about the typographical errors we have made and would be happy just to have a text without them.

### **Detail**

Second, though the text has a wealth of detail, here we want to add even more. The purpose is to forestall quibbling over technicalities.

#### **1) The difference between regional and national hospitals**

The labelling of hospitals as regional or national is our own. The Government of China does not describe its hospitals in this way. Some of its hospitals have the word "national" in the name. Our list of national hospitals is not limited to those which describe themselves as national.

We used the approved and designated lists published by the Ministry of Health in 2007. From those lists, we grouped together the first and second tier of transplant centres. We then, in the chapter "Exploring Total Transplant Volume", tabulated transplant capacities for the hospitals in that group.

The first tier was the 89 transplant centres selected from over 1,000 candidates and approved by the Review Expert Team of the Human Organ Transplantation Skills Clinical Application Committee,

authorized by the Ministry of Health. We referred to these 89 as "national level hospitals".

The second tier contained 75 hospitals designated to perform organ transplants, which were issued 18-month temporary permits. We referred to these as "regional level hospitals". Their permits were to be reviewed in 2009, but the review was postponed to 2010. During this period, these hospitals continued to perform transplants.

In 2010, 69 of the 75 designated hospitals received permanent approval. 6 were not renewed. However, 6 other transplant centres which were not in the 2007 list also received approval in 2010, suggesting that hospitals not given approval or permits in 2007 had also been carrying out organ transplants after 2007. As of 2010, a total of 164 hospitals were approved to conduct organ transplants.

On August 8, 2013, the National Health and Family Planning Commission (successor to the Ministry of Health) published a list of 165 hospitals approved to conduct organ transplants, including Wuhan University Zhongnan Hospital Human Organ Transplant Centre, which performs transplants from donations after cardiac death (DCD). Four more DCD transplant hospitals were added to the list by the beginning of 2014, bringing the number of approved hospitals to 169.

## **2) Sun Yat-Sen University**

The Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University was listed twice in the Ministry of Health's 2007 list - once for kidney transplants and another time for liver. If we count this as one hospital, the number of national transplant centres would be 88 instead of 89, and the total number of approved transplant centres would be 163 instead of 164 hospitals. Since the Ministry itself used the 164 number, we kept it ourselves, even though, objectively, it is a double counting.

## **3) Included military hospitals**

On page 17 of the update, we wrote, "The Ministry of Health on May 23, 2007 announced a list of 87 transplant hospitals ..." The Ministry of Health described the same hospitals differently in

2007 and 2010.

The 2007 list contained the People's Liberation Army General Hospital (the People's Liberation Army Hospital 301) along with its clinical divisions. The 2010 list set out two of the clinical divisions separately as People's Liberation Army Hospital 309 and People's Liberation Army Hospital 304. The count for the 2007 list of hospitals, using the 2010 description of those hospitals, is 89, not 87.

We also referred to "temporary permits to 77 designated transplant centres with weaker qualifications". These are the regional transplant centres. We arrived at the figure of 77 transplant centres by subtracting the number of national transplant centres, 87, from the total of approved hospitals 164. If we shift to 89 for the number of national transplant centres, the figure for designated regional transplant centres becomes 75.

#### **4) Additional military hospitals**

We stated at page 18 of our update:

"This report focuses on the 164 hospitals which received approval from the Ministry of Health in 2007, so that we can categorize their qualifications as either national or regional level. If we exclude the 18 heart and lung transplant centres, 146 transplant centres remain. These included 23 national-level military and armed police hospitals that were among the first batch approved in 2007."

We arrived at the figure of 23 by tabulating hospitals with military and armed police names. However, some hospitals with civilian names were and are, nonetheless, military institutions. That is true of the Nanfang Hospital of Southern Medical University and Zhujiang Hospital of Southern Medical University, allocated to the Guangdong provincial government in August 2004. That is also true of the Wuhan General Hospital, which belongs to the Guangzhou Military Command.

#### **5) Additional regional hospitals**

As indicated, we based our labelling of hospitals as national or regional on the Government of China list on which they were found. We were working from three different Government of China hospital lists, from 2007, 2010 and 2013. We labelled all hospitals in the 2007 approved list as national and all hospitals in the 2010 designated list as regional.

We went through the 2013 list, transferring our classification information from the previous lists. In doing so, we inadvertently, in the 2013 list, labelled three hospitals as national liver and kidney civilian transplant centres which we had previously labelled as regional liver and kidney transplant hospitals. They were

- 1) Wuxi People's Hospital
- 2) The People's Hospital Affiliated with Wuhan University and
- 3) Guangdong Second People's Hospital.

## **6) Reclassification summary**

The update provides that there were these kidney and liver transplant centres: 58 national civilian, 23 national military, and 65 regional. Once we reclassify 3 national civilian as military the totals become: 55 national civilian, 26 national military, 65 regional. When we reclassify 3 national civilian as regional, the totals become 52 national civilian, 26 national military, 68 regional. When we add the heart and lung transplant centres (11 national civilian and 7 regional), the totals become 63 national civilian, 26 national military, 75 regional.

In Table 10.5 on page 361 and Table 10.6 on page 363, the 55 national-level civilian transplant centres would become 52. The 23 national-level military transplant centres would become 26. In Table 10.5, total transplants (in thousands) becomes 266 for national civilian transplant centres and 133 for national military transplant centres. In Table 10.6, total transplants (in thousands) become 531 for national civilian transplant centres and 266 for national military transplant centres. The calculated total volume of transplants remains unchanged, despite the changes in classifications, since the decrease in volume in one category leads to a corresponding increase in the other.

In the table on page 361, we updated the count of national civilian transplant centres from 55 to 52 and the corresponding total (in thousands) from 281 to 266. We also update the count of national military transplant centres from 23 to 26 and the corresponding total (in thousands) from 118 to 133. The total and annual transplant volumes in the table remain unchanged.

In the table on page 363, we updated the count of national civilian transplant centres from 55 to 52 and the corresponding total (in thousands) from 562 to 531. We also updated the count of national military transplant centres from 23 to 26 and the corresponding total (in thousands) from 235 to 266. The total and annual transplant volumes in the table remain unchanged.

## **7) Guangzhou hospital**

Under "405 Large-Scale Non-Approved Hospitals (Mostly 3A-Classified)" in Chapter 6, we listed the Guangzhou Economic and Technology Development Zone Hospital on page 258. As a Class 2 hospital, it should instead be classified under the category of "161 Medium-Scale and 'Alternative' Transplant Centres."

## **8) Death penalty numbers**

The text at page 385 states: "Although the figures by different organizations with different methodologies varied, their conclusions and time trends are similar—the actual figure of the prisoners executed is believed to be much higher than China's official data, and the overall average figure of the prisoners sentenced to death before 1999 remains consistent with that after 1999, when the persecution of Falun Gong began."

The reference to official data here is meant to refer to the total of the publicly available reports of individual executions. China, as noted, does not publish aggregate death penalty statistics. As well, the phrase "death before 1999 remains consistent with that after 1999" should instead

be "death after 1999 remains similar to or lower than that before 1999". The second formulation addresses more exactly the position we intended to take. Death penalty executions did not go up after 1999 and could not explain the increase of transplant volume. But death penalty executions did go down after 1999, making the official death penalty executions explanation for transplant volumes increasingly implausible.

## **Clarification**

Third, we want to clarify some statements we made. As sometimes happens when a writer is immersed in detail, we on occasion wrote telegraphically. We know what we meant but, because of ellipsis, the reader may be puzzled. We have attempted to identify what may be cryptic passages and to elaborate them.

As well, generally, throughout our report, we understated our case. Sometimes, on reflection, we went overboard. So, we have been more specific here.

1) In the description of Qilu Hospital Shandong University, we stated that "The transplantation department has over 170 open beds". We should have stated "The General Surgery department has over 170 open beds". These are beds which are available for liver transplantation patients, but which also could be used for other surgery patients.

In the introduction to Chapter 5 (page 166), we wrote, "This category includes 20 armed forces and 48 civilian transplant centres" and "A full summary of the 68 hospitals ..." As may have been apparent, we point out that these 68 hospitals are liver and/or kidney transplant centres; in total there are 75 regional-level transplant centres.

2) At page 218 we wrote:

"In 1993, he received further training in kidney transplantation at the Xinqiao hospital of the People's Liberation Army the website stated that Wang has experience in managing more than 1,400 kidney transplants. in that case, why is his 2016 total 400 fewer than that of 2014?"

The punctuation first of all needs correcting. The text, once punctuation is corrected, would read "In 1993, he received further training in kidney transplantation at the Xinqiao hospital of the People's Liberation Army. The website stated that Wang has experience in managing more than 1,400 kidney transplants. In that case, why is his 2016 total 400 fewer than that of 2014?"

Beyond that, what is now the second two of the three sentences just quoted needs elaboration. There is a discrepancy between Wang Guangce's reported kidney transplant career volume for 2014 and 2016. His career total posted in 2014 was 1,400 kidney transplants. His career total posted in 2016, on the present day website, is 1,000. The question remains: Why is his 2016 career total 400 fewer than his 2014 career total?

3) At page 271 we wrote:

"There, Huang Jiefu performed a liver transplant for a local Communist Party official, at The First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University. He first planned to conduct an allogeneic transplant, for which a donor liver had been made available. Upon inspecting the patient's body cavity, Huang found that an autologous transplant would be suitable. "

This was a much reported event in China and the reports are, in their detail, not consistent. We have made more of an effort since the Update was released to determine which of these reports is more accurate. We would now describe this event this way:

"There, Huang Jiefu performed an autologous liver transplantation for a male patient, at The First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University. He first planned to conduct a bile duct cancer surgery but, upon inspecting the patient's body cavity, Huang found that an autologous transplant would be suitable."

4) In Chapter 11, at page 381, we wrote: "The corpses used in the body exhibits had been plastinated within two days of death." The endnote in support is numbered 1956 <sup>2360</sup>. A literal translation of the endnote text is "fresh corpses" instead of "within two days of death." We chose

to write "within two days of death" because that is the outer limitation of freshness for organs for a dead person.<sup>2361</sup>

5) At page 392, we wrote: "There were also 300 forced labour camps before the laogai system was abolished at the end of 2013." This instance of "laogai" should instead be "laojiao," which refers to labour camps only. The other components of the laogai system (prisons, detention centres, black jails, etc.) were not abolished in 2013.

6) In Chapter 12 at page 398, we wrote: "New capabilities and techniques have emerged and been extensively spreading, allowing live organ transplantation in China to grow into a large, industrialized operation in less than two decades." In this statement, we understated our own case. Huang Jiefu has said that the change occurred "in just a few years" or "in just six to seven years".<sup>2362</sup>

## **Additional findings**

A fourth purpose of this addendum is to inform the reader of additional, corroborative, findings we have made since the update was written.

1) For the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen Hospital in Chapter 4 on page 70, we wish to add that in 1998, the hospital's transplant surgery department was formed through the merger of its former abdominal transplant surgery department and former urologic surgery department's kidney transplant group. Huang Jiefu was the director of the transplant department before becoming Vice Minister of Health in November 2001. At the time, the department had more than 10 doctors, including 3 professors, 2 doctoral advisors, and 4 associate professors and associate chief physicians.

Upon its formation, the department moved into a new ward with 40 formal beds and was equipped with amenities such as central air conditioning, televisions, and en suite bathrooms. In addition, the department had access to 50 mechanized beds from blood purification, dialysis, kidney disease, an intensive care unit, and other specialized areas.<sup>2363</sup>

2) Under "Xi'an High-Tech District Hospital" on page 257, we wish to add that in September 2012, during the tenth anniversary of its urologic surgery department, the hospital published an article describing the efforts it put in to achieve annual revenues of 10 million RMB, a number "comparable to that of the urologic surgery department of the First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University and Xijing Hospital of the Fourth Military Medical University." What they called this "glorious achievement" came just five years after its establishment.<sup>2364</sup>

## Union Hospital "Reinstalls" 4 Hearts in 22 Minutes

According to a June 26, 2013 report by the Wuhan Evening News, 200 medical staff at Wuhan Union Hospital re-installed four heart transplants within 22 minutes.<sup>2365</sup>

The same afternoon, the hospital's vice president Hu Yu gave the order to perform four heart transplants simultaneously and mobilized personnel in primarily the cardiac surgery department but also in the anaesthesiology, operating rooms, ICU, blood centre, and nursing departments. More than 200 medical personnel, including 13 professors and 17 associate professors from the cardiac surgery department, split into four teams, each of which independently completed donor selection, procurement, matching, and transplantation.

On June 21 at 10:43, four hearts were simultaneously transported to operating rooms at Union Hospital. At 11:50, led by Professor Dong Nianguo, director of the cardiac surgery department, four specialist teams began performing four heart transplants at the same time. In the 22 minutes between 13:47 and 14:09, the four hearts were beating again in four end-stage heart disease patients.

On June 24, the Wuhan Union Hospital Cardiac Surgery Department announced that these four transplant surgeries were successful and had set a national record.

4) In addition to the types of transplants mentioned on page 277 of the update, we have found complete transplant price lists published on some hospitals' websites. These lists include a full range of organ, tissue, and cell transplants. One can see that many types of transplants have become routine procedures. The surgery fees are set at extremely low levels.

We give two examples. The fees charged are per operation, covering only the transplant surgery (doctors' fee) and exclude organ and procurement costs.

The First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University published a notice titled "Chongqing City Medical Service Prices (Trial)," issued by the Chongqing Pricing Bureau and the Chongqing Health Bureau on March 26, 2004. We found these transplant surgery prices among many other surgery prices:<sup>2366</sup>

Table 1 "Chongqing City Medical Service Prices (Trial)" from 2004

Transplant Surgery Type	Service Fee (RMB)
Corneal transplant	1,100
Simultaneous penetrating keratoplasty (PK), cataract removal and intraocular lens implantation (triple procedure)	1,500
Lung transplant (excluding organ and storage/transportation)	5,000
Lung resection	1,900
Heart transplant	5,000
Heart and lung transplant	6,500
Kidney transplant	2,800
Spleen transplant	2,200
Small intestine transplant	3,000
Pancreas transplant	5,000
Bone graft	650
Liver transplant	1,500
Transplanted liver resection + new transplant	16,000
Combined organ transplant	17,000
Bone marrow transplant	2,700
Peripheral blood stem cell transplant	2,800

The First Affiliated Hospital of Inner Mongolia Medical University was set to implement the "Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Medical Service Prices (Trial) 2012 Edition" on April 30, 2016. We searched its database and found these transplant surgery prices among many other surgery prices:

2367

Table 2 "Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Medical Service Prices (Trial) 2012 Edition"

Transplant Surgery Type	Service Fee (RMB)
Penetrating Keratoplasty (PKP), Extracapsular Cataract Extraction (ECCE), and Intraocular Lens (IOL) Implantation (all three combined)	1,100
lung transplant	3,000
liver transplant	3,000
corneal transplant and retinal reattachment	1,000
corneal transplant	600
multi-organ transplant	5,000
peripheral blood stem cell (PBSC) transplant	2,500
small bowel (intestinal) transplant	2,000
heart-lung transplant	5,000

heart transplant	4,000
pancreas transplant	2,500
post-transplant hepatectomy + re-transplant	4,000
allogeneic spleen transplant	2,000
allogeneic kidney transplant	2,000
heterotopic allograft and pancreatectomy	800

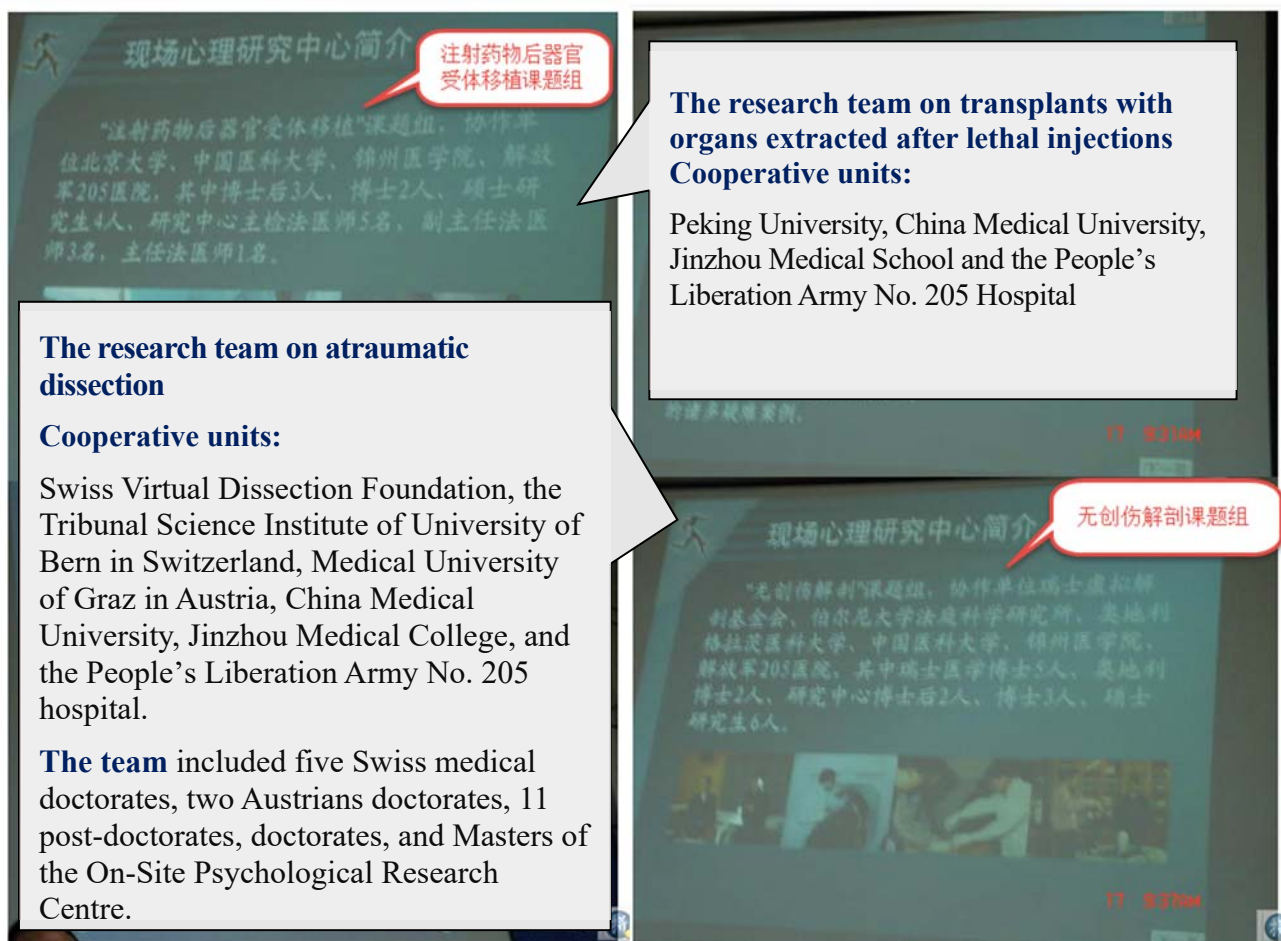
5) Regarding the "New Ministry Approval System" in Chapter 7 on page 301, we wish to add this:

We had already found that at least 75 non-approved hospitals, already listed in Appendix I, were issued permits for pilot runs of transplants from donations after cardiac death (DCD) starting in 2011. We observe here that, because the pilot program requires hospitals to meet a certain threshold for survival rates for transplants performed in the past five years, it is apparent that these 75 hospitals continued to perform non-DCD transplants after 2007.

We also had already found that some hospitals that had already been approved for transplants by the Ministry of Health applied and were approved for DCD pilot programs as well. A list of these hospitals can also be found in Appendix I. We observe here that this approval allowed them to expand the number of transplant types they could carry out and potentially disguise otherwise unexplained sources of organs.

6) At page 375, for the text which begins "Wang Lijun also presided over a major ..." we now provide a screenshot as the evidence and a reference, because both the original and backup links in the original text are no longer accessible.

Figure. A brief introduction of Wang Lijun's "On-Site Psychological Research Centre" at a seminar.



## Corrections

Fifth, when we were transcribing from one version of our text to another or from the source to our text, transcription errors on occasion crept in. On occasion also, our translators committed translation errors.

- 1) At page 348, we wrote "On October 10, 2011, the Central Propaganda Ministry, the Ministry of Health ..." This date should instead be May 10, 2011. The error occurred when transcribing from the source.
- 2) At page 254, we wrote that "the total transplant volume of many medium and small transplant institutions comprised 80% of the total in China. The large transplant centres made up the other 20%" We should instead have stated, "medium and small transplant institutions made up 80%

of the total number of transplant centres and produced about half of all transplants in China."

3) At page 272, we stated that No. 474 Hospital of Lanzhou Military Command could carry out 12 kidney transplants at once. A direct translation of the source shows that it can perform "12 kidney transplants consecutively at once." While that wording does not explicitly state that the transplants are performed simultaneously, it still validates the centre's significant transplant capacity.

4) At page 372, we listed 53 transplants reported in a medical journal for Jintan Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Jiangsu. This number should instead be 52. The number 53 was transcribed incorrectly from the referenced source.

## **Glossary**

A sixth purpose of the addendum is to address the omission of a glossary we promised to provide.

In the update, we wrote:

"Nonetheless, when dealing with a specialized medical field, such as organ transplantation, it is impossible to avoid all technical terms. We have, accordingly, provided a glossary."

On reflection, we decided that the provision of a glossary is superfluous. While we do not expect every reader to be familiar with every medical term used in the update, there are excellent medical dictionaries online. We refer the reader to any one of these online medical dictionaries for medical terms with which the reader is not familiar. For instance, there is this link:

<http://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/>

## **Endnotes**

We checked the endnotes to make sure the links worked. In some cases, they did not. So we corrected the links to ensure that they did work. We also moved some endnote placements in the text, so that the endnotes more directly linked to the text for which references were given. Our translators went over the endnote translations and, in some cases, replaced them with better

translations. We also added some endnotes to make the references more complete.

## **Figures and tables**

We had originally run one numbering series, combining numbers for figures and tables. So, for instance, the first table in chapter nine, which followed the first figure, was table 9.2 and not table 9.1. For the text as now posted, we have separated the two numbering series so that figures and tables each of have their own are numbers independently one set from the other.

## **Formatting**

We made a variety of formatting changes, to make the text look more presentable. These formatting changes were not accompanied by changes in content. So, aside from drawing to the attention of the reader that they were made, we did not feel it necessary to set out exactly what those changes are.

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李宁（首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院院长）— 百度百科 2016

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<http://www.qyfy.cn/ks/puwaik/dongqupuwai/>  
<http://www.qyfy.cn/ks/puwaik/huangdaopuwai/>  
普外科 (本部、东区、黄岛院区)
- <sup>2143</sup> Zhujiang Hospital of Southern Medical University  
<http://www.zjyy.com.cn/dept/index.aspx?id=132>  
器官移植科
- <sup>2144</sup> Zhujiang Hospital of Southern Medical University  
<http://www.zjyy.com.cn/dept/index.aspx?id=131>  
泌尿外科
- <sup>2145</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Xi' An Jiaotong University  
<http://www.dyyy.xjtu.edu.cn/jypt/yyks/lcks/zbyysyzk.htm>  
肾移植科
- <sup>2146</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Xi' An Jiaotong University  
<http://www.dyyy.xjtu.edu.cn/jypt/yyks/lcks/mnwk.htm>  
泌尿外科

- 
- <sup>2147</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Xi' An Jiaotong University  
<http://www.dyyy.xjtu.edu.cn/jypt/yyks/lcks/gdwk.htm>  
肝胆外科
- <sup>2148</sup> Second People's Hospital of Shanxi  
<http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/10/124869.html>  
肾移植中心
- <sup>2149</sup> Second Hospital of Shandong University  
<http://syzk.sdey.net/a/keshijieshao/2014/0716/1.html>  
肾移植科
- <sup>2150</sup> China-Japan Friendship Hospital  
[http://www.zryhy.com.cn/Html/Departments/Main/Detail\\_19.html](http://www.zryhy.com.cn/Html/Departments/Main/Detail_19.html)  
泌尿外科
- <sup>2151</sup> China-Japan Friendship Hospital  
[http://www.zryhy.com.cn/Html/Departments/Main/Detail\\_11.html](http://www.zryhy.com.cn/Html/Departments/Main/Detail_11.html)  
普外三部
- <sup>2152</sup> Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University  
[http://www.xyey.com/100070/100071/100091/100289/content\\_20651.html](http://www.xyey.com/100070/100071/100091/100289/content_20651.html)  
泌尿器官移植科  
[http://www.xyey.com/100070/100071/100088/100274/content\\_20648.html](http://www.xyey.com/100070/100071/100088/100274/content_20648.html)  
普外器官移植科无床位信息
- <sup>2153</sup> Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University  
[http://www.xyey.com/100070/100071/100090/100284/content\\_20650.html](http://www.xyey.com/100070/100071/100090/100284/content_20650.html)  
泌尿外科
- <sup>2154</sup> Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University  
[http://www.xyey.com/100070/100071/100085/100259/content\\_20645.html](http://www.xyey.com/100070/100071/100085/100259/content_20645.html)  
肝胆胰外科
- <sup>2155</sup> General Hospital of Jinan Military Command  
<http://www.jnjzzy.cn/htm/MNWK/>  
全军肾移植与透析治疗中心
- <sup>2156</sup> Tongji Hospital of Huazhong University of Science and Technology  
<http://www.tjh.com.cn/zdzk/qiguan.html>  
器官移植科
- <sup>2157</sup> Tongji Hospital of Huazhong University of Science and Technology  
<http://www.tjh.com.cn/html/2010/0205/9257.shtml>  
泌尿外科未提移植
- <sup>2158</sup> Tongji Hospital of Huazhong University of Science and Technology  
<http://www.tjh.com.cn/Section/IndexIntro.aspx?title=%E8%82%9D%E8%84%8F%E5%A4%96%E7%A7%91>  
肝脏外科
- <sup>2159</sup> Qilu Hospital of Shandong University  
<http://www.qiluhospital.com/site57/ksjs/1902.shtml>  
器官移植科

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- <sup>2160</sup> Qilu Hospital of Shandong University  
[http://reg.qiluhospital.com:880/system/register\\_orgSingleView.action?orgno=8](http://reg.qiluhospital.com:880/system/register_orgSingleView.action?orgno=8)  
泌尿外科
- <sup>2161</sup> Qilu Hospital of Shandong University  
<http://www.qlpw.net/About/keshigaikuang/>  
普外科  
<http://www.sddxqlyydypwk.com/Article.asp?ArticleID=106>  
东院普外科
- <sup>2162</sup> West China Hospital of Sichuan University  
<http://www.cd120.com/html/yfmganyizhizhongxin/518.jhtml>  
肝移植中心
- <sup>2163</sup> West China Hospital of Sichuan University  
<http://www.cd120.com/html/zkjswaikexingkeshimini/4997.jhtml>  
泌尿外科
- <sup>2164</sup> West China Hospital of Sichuan University  
<http://www.cd120.com/html/ganzangwaike/68755.jhtml>  
肝脏外科
- <sup>2165</sup> Shanghai Renji Hospital (Affiliated with Shanghai Jiaotong University)  
<http://www2.shsmu.edu.cn/default.php?mod=article&do=detail&tid=354467>  
肝移植床位 110  
[http://renji.h.yynet.cn/departments.php?section\\_id=50867](http://renji.h.yynet.cn/departments.php?section_id=50867)  
器官移植科
- <sup>2166</sup> Shanghai Renji Hospital (Affiliated with Shanghai Jiaotong University)  
<http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:WPvmC6GnX40J:conference.haoyisheng.com/13/0905/310094041.html+&cd=71&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=au>  
李卫平教授：上海仁济医院学科建设与发展创新
- <sup>2167</sup> Shanghai Renji Hospital (Affiliated with Shanghai Jiaotong University)  
[http://renji.h.yynet.cn/departments.php?section\\_id=16272](http://renji.h.yynet.cn/departments.php?section_id=16272)  
肝胆外科  
<http://www.medste.gd.cn/Html/dip/Class984/Class1017/22913520080102125400.html>  
普外科 2008 年 230 张床
- <sup>2168</sup> Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University  
肝脏移植中心 <http://www.zssy.com.cn/Home/Detail/GanZangWaiKe?colType=10&colID=10145&pageIndex=1>
- <sup>2169</sup> Shanghai Changzheng Hospital Affiliated with Second Military Medical University)  
器官移植科:<http://www.shczyy.com/front/officeShow.aspx?id=21>
- <sup>2170</sup> Shanghai Changzheng Hospital Affiliated with Second Military Medical University)  
泌尿外科:<http://www.shczyy.com/front/officeShow.aspx?id=16>
- <sup>2171</sup> Shanghai Changzheng Hospital Affiliated with Second Military Medical University)  
肝脏外科: <http://www.shczyy.com/front/officeShow.aspx?id=67>
- <sup>2172</sup> Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University  
器官移植中心: [www.xy3yy.com/kindeditor/attached/file/20140513/20140513145515121512.docx](http://www.xy3yy.com/kindeditor/attached/file/20140513/20140513145515121512.docx)

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- <sup>2173</sup> Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University  
泌尿外科 125 张 (含 30 张肾移植) <http://shfw.xy3yy.com/dwk/mnwk/>
- <sup>2174</sup> Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University  
普外科 (含肝移植) 260 张 <http://www.guahao.com/department/986051e6-c720-11e1-913c-5cf9dd2e7135000>
- <sup>2175</sup> Jiangsu Province Hospital  
肝移植: [http://www.jsph.net/art/2012/3/27/art\\_804\\_6525.html](http://www.jsph.net/art/2012/3/27/art_804_6525.html)  
活体肝移植研究所: <http://www.jsph.net/col/col930/index.html>  
肾脏移植: [http://www.jsph.net/art/2008/12/5/art\\_943\\_4164.html](http://www.jsph.net/art/2008/12/5/art_943_4164.html)
- <sup>2176</sup> Jiangsu Province Hospital  
泌尿外科: <http://www.jsph.org.cn/col/col942/index.html>
- <sup>2177</sup> Entering the Well-Known Specialty Center of the People's Liberation Army: The Organ Transplantation Center of the No. 309 Hospital of the People's Liberation Army Xinhua Military - Xinhua Net February 28, 2012  
[http://news.xinhuanet.com/mil/2012-02/28/c\\_122763047.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/mil/2012-02/28/c_122763047.htm)  
<https://archive.is/wLAPm>  
走进全军知名专科中心: 解放军第 309 医院器官移植中心 2012 年 02 月 28 日
- <sup>2178</sup> Tianjin First Central Hospital  
<http://www.tj-fch.com/sitecn/dsj/1591.html>  
天津中心医院器官移植中心:
- <sup>2179</sup> No. 107 Hospital of Jinan Military Region  
[http://mingyi.qingdaonews.com/content/2012-11/13/content\\_9489208.htm](http://mingyi.qingdaonews.com/content/2012-11/13/content_9489208.htm)
- <sup>2180</sup> No. 107 Hospital of Jinan Military Region  
[http://mingyi.qingdaonews.com/content/2012-11/13/content\\_9489208.htm](http://mingyi.qingdaonews.com/content/2012-11/13/content_9489208.htm)
- <sup>2181</sup> Giving Patients New Lives--Du Yingdong, Deputy Director of Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery at No. 107 Hospital Jiaodong.net March 28, 2015  
<http://health.jiaodong.net/system/2015/03/27/012643942.shtml>  
<https://archive.is/0hvbva>  
生命在这重新崛起-107 医院肝胆外科副主任杜英东 胶东在线 March 28, 2015
- <sup>2182</sup> Liaocheng People's Hospital  
器官移植科: <http://www.lchospital.cn/keshi/linchuang/waike/qgyzkw/jianjie.html>
- <sup>2183</sup> Liaocheng People's Hospital  
泌尿外科: <http://www.lchospital.cn/keshi/linchuang/waike/miniao/jianjie.html>
- <sup>2184</sup> Liaocheng People's Hospital  
肝胆外科: <http://www.lchospital.cn/keshi/linchuang/waike/gandan/jianjie.html>
- <sup>2185</sup> First Hospital of Lanzhou University  
肝移植病房: <http://lzdxdyyy.com/keshiArticle.aspx?Id=285>
- <sup>2186</sup> First Hospital of Lanzhou University  
普外科 (做肝移植): <http://lzdxdyyy.com/yjlcKeshi.aspx?OID=33>
- <sup>2187</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University  
器官移植中心: <http://qgyz.ayfy.com/data/23169/detail.php?thisid=1>

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- <sup>2188</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University  
泌尿外科: <http://mnwk.ayfy.com/page/html/company.php>
- <sup>2189</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Henan University of Traditional Chinese Medicine  
肾移植科: <http://www.haodf.com/faculty/DE4r08xQdKSLFSXir8upZO0ZUs6x/jieshao.htm>
- <sup>2190</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Henan University of Traditional Chinese Medicine  
泌尿外科: <http://www.hnzhzy.com/Office-21.html>  
肾脏病诊疗中心: <http://www.hnzhzy.com/Office-6.html>
- <sup>2191</sup> People's Liberation Army Second Artillery General Hospital  
器官移植科: <http://www.epzyy.cn/Hospitals/ResearchTechnologyClinicals/Detail/199>
- <sup>2192</sup> People's Liberation Army Second Artillery General Hospital  
泌尿外科: [http://www.epzyy.cn/Html/Departments/Main/Detail\\_18.html](http://www.epzyy.cn/Html/Departments/Main/Detail_18.html)
- <sup>2193</sup> People's Liberation Army Second Artillery General Hospital  
肝胆外科: [http://www.epzyy.cn/Html/Departments/Main/Detail\\_61.html](http://www.epzyy.cn/Html/Departments/Main/Detail_61.html)
- <sup>2194</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University  
器官移植科: <http://www.cdyfy.com/ksjs/ksjs.asp?kscode1=0208>
- <sup>2195</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University  
器官移植科: <http://www.cdyfy.com/ksjs/ksjs.asp?kscode1=0208>
- <sup>2196</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University  
器官移植科: <http://www.cdyfy.com/ksjs/ksjs.asp?kscode1=0208>
- <sup>2197</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University  
器官移植科: <http://www.cdyfy.com/ksjs/ksjs.asp?kscode1=0208>
- <sup>2198</sup> No. 281 Hospital of Beijing Military Region  
肾脏移植中心: [http://www.pla281.com/tszk\\_szyzzx.php](http://www.pla281.com/tszk_szyzzx.php)
- <sup>2199</sup> No. 281 Hospital of Beijing Military Region  
全军肾病中心展开床位 150 张 [http://www.pla281.com/tszk\\_qjsbzx.php](http://www.pla281.com/tszk_qjsbzx.php)
- <sup>2200</sup> Dongfeng General Hospital Affiliated with Hubei University of Medicine  
器官移植: <http://www.dfmhp.com.cn/a/keshidaohang/shoushukeshi/qiguanyizhi/>
- <sup>2201</sup> Dongfeng General Hospital Affiliated with Hubei University of Medicine  
泌尿外科: <http://www.dfmhp.com.cn/a/keshidaohang/shoushukeshi/miniaoke/>
- <sup>2202</sup> Dongfeng General Hospital Affiliated with Hubei University of Medicine  
普外科: <http://www.dfmhp.com.cn/a/keshidaohang/shoushukeshi/putongwaikeshi/>  
肝胆外科: <http://www.haodf.com/faculty/DE4r0BCkuHzduS0Kbpb1qIYC2U8VE/jieshao.htm>
- <sup>2203</sup> Shaanxi Provincial People's Hospital  
肾移植科: <http://www.spqh-sx.com/fwzn/ksjs/lcks/syzk.htm>
- <sup>2204</sup> Shaanxi Provincial People's Hospital  
泌尿外科: <http://www.spqh-sx.com/fwzn/ksjs/lcks/mnwk.htm>

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<sup>2205</sup> Shaanxi Provincial People's Hospital

肝胆外科: <http://www.spsh-sx.com/fwzn/ksjs/lcks/gdwk.htm>

<sup>2206</sup> No. 463 Hospital of Shenyang Military Region

空军泌尿外科研究中心专做肾移植:

<http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:OkbgxZKTQYgJ:www.shenyang463.com/mtbd/264.html+&cd=2&hl=zh-TW&ct=clnk&gl=au>

<sup>2207</sup> No. 463 Hospital of Shenyang Military Region

泌尿外科:

<http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:UnIbDFpSlKkJ:463.hynews.net/yyxw/3124.html+&cd=8&hl=zh-TW&ct=clnk&gl=au>

<sup>2208</sup> No. 463 Hospital of Shenyang Military Region

其外科为沈阳军区普通外科疾病研究治疗中心, 展开床位 120 张, 下设肝胆、胃肠和肛肠 3 个疗区。

<http://www.jianke.com/hospital/hospital-category/800458-157>

<sup>2209</sup> Zhengzhou No. 7 People's Hospital

肾移植肾内科: <http://www.zzszy.com.cn/OfficeNewsDetail-38.html>

<sup>2210</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University

器官移植科: <http://www.ydyy.cn/DepartmentDetail-9.aspx>

<sup>2211</sup> Affiliated Hospital of Zunyi Medical College

肾病风湿科: <http://www.zmchospital.com.cn/Office/Show.asp?ID=86>

<sup>2212</sup> Affiliated Hospital of Zunyi Medical College

泌尿外科: <http://www.zmchospital.com.cn/Office/Show.asp?ID=97>

<sup>2213</sup> Affiliated Hospital of Zunyi Medical College

肝胆胰外科: <http://www.zmchospital.com.cn/Office/Show.asp?ID=64>

<sup>2214</sup> No. 401 Hospital of Jinan Military Region

肝胆外科作为 107 医院的重点学科暨肝脏移植中心, 编制床位 60 张

<http://health.jiaodong.net/system/2015/03/27/012643942.shtml>

<sup>2215</sup> No. 474 Hospital of Lanzhou Military Command

器官移植血液净化中心展开床位 62 张(肾移植特护床位 12 张), 床位使用率达 110% 以上。

一次性可连续完成 12 例肾移植手术

<http://ksk.99.com.cn/ks/introduction/118852.html>

<sup>2216</sup> People's Liberation Army No. 302 Hospital

移植中心: [http://www.302hospital.com/Html/Departments/Main/Detail\\_9.html](http://www.302hospital.com/Html/Departments/Main/Detail_9.html)

<sup>2217</sup> People's Liberation Army No. 302 Hospital

肝胆外科一中心: [http://www.302hospital.com/Html/Departments/Main/Detail\\_8.html?siteId=154](http://www.302hospital.com/Html/Departments/Main/Detail_8.html?siteId=154)

<sup>2218</sup> Changhai Hospital Affiliated with Second Military Medical University

该院器官移植科的介绍已经删除

[http://www.chhospital.com.cn/index.php?r=department/detail&dep\\_id=17644](http://www.chhospital.com.cn/index.php?r=department/detail&dep_id=17644),

但肾移植项目下称开展床位 100 张:

[http://www.chhospital.com.cn/index.php?r=department/chardetail&dep\\_id=3751&char\\_id=16](http://www.chhospital.com.cn/index.php?r=department/chardetail&dep_id=3751&char_id=16)

<sup>2219</sup> Changhai Hospital Affiliated with Second Military Medical University

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肝胆胰腺: [http://www.chhospital.com.cn/index.php?r=department/home&dep\\_id=17613](http://www.chhospital.com.cn/index.php?r=department/home&dep_id=17613)

<sup>2220</sup> Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital

器官移植中心肾移植专业学组: [http://www.samsph.com/qgyzzx\\_zyxz/736/778/1/](http://www.samsph.com/qgyzzx_zyxz/736/778/1/)

器官移植中心肝移植专业学组: [http://www.samsph.com/qgyzzx\\_zyxz/736/777/1/](http://www.samsph.com/qgyzzx_zyxz/736/777/1/)

<sup>2221</sup> No. 81 Hospital of Nanjing Military Region

全军肝病中心的肝移植中心, 有专科实验室、国家临床药物试验机构及相关科室, 展开床位 145 张。

(2009 年 <http://www.81yy.com/news.php?cate=217159&id=3539>)

八一医院全军肿瘤中心除了胃肠癌手术规范先进外, 是南京军区的肝移植中心, 展开床位 400 张

(2015 年 <http://www.81yy.com/news.php?cate=218080&id=11617>)

<sup>2222</sup> Zhengzhou People's Hospital

器官移植中心: [http://www.zzrmmy.com/art\\_news\\_1821.aspx](http://www.zzrmmy.com/art_news_1821.aspx)

<sup>2223</sup> Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University

移植医学中心: <http://www.znhospital.cn/yjyjs/index.jhtml>

<sup>2224</sup> Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University

泌尿外科: <http://www.haodf.com/faculty/DE4rO-XCoLUOz4FLPQrVFGoqUr/jieshao.htm>

<sup>2225</sup> Eastern Hepatobiliary Hospital Affiliated with Second Military Medical University

该院多科室开展肝移植: 肝脏移植科、特需治疗科 (72 张床)、肝外一科 (42 张床)、肝外三科 (42 张床)、胆道一科 (43 张床)、胆道二科 (43 张床)

<http://www.ehbh.cn/news.php?cate=2664&id=208> <http://www.ehbh.cn/news.php?cate=21924&id=896>

肝外五科 (43 张床) [http://www.ehbh.cn/departments.php?section\\_id=3861](http://www.ehbh.cn/departments.php?section_id=3861)

<sup>2226</sup> No. 117 Hospital of Nanjing Military Command

[http://www.shentoux.com.cn/zhuanjia/jiuyizhiyin\\_3278.html](http://www.shentoux.com.cn/zhuanjia/jiuyizhiyin_3278.html)

肾脏病中心

<sup>2227</sup> No. 303 Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command

[http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog\\_65d2de2b0100hw4n.html](http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_65d2de2b0100hw4n.html)

广西南宁 303 医院泌尿外科

<sup>2228</sup> Southwest Hospital, affiliated with the Third Military Medical University

<http://www.transplantation.org.cn/ZDiSanJunYiDaXueFuShuXiNanYiYuanKuaiXun/2011-02/5178.htm>

第三军医大学西南医院肝胆外科简介

<sup>2229</sup> Chengdu Military General Hospital

<http://www.xn91.com/Depart/Desc/16>

泌尿外科床位 50 张 (含独立的肾移植监护病房)

<http://www.xn91.com/Depart/Desc/25>

肾脏病科 86 张 (含肾移植康复病房)

<sup>2230</sup> Chengdu Military General Hospital

<http://www.xn91.com/Depart/Details/18>

全军普外中心床位 58 张 (含肝移植)

<http://www.xn91.com/Depart/Desc/27>

消化内科 (全军肝病中心) 190 张

<sup>2231</sup> Peking University People's Hospital

<http://www.pkuph.cn/html/xunzhaokeshi/waikexitong/miniaowaike/>

泌尿外科

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<sup>2232</sup> Beijing Youan Hospital

[http://myyk.familydoctor.com.cn/expert\\_2654\\_14239\\_1.html](http://myyk.familydoctor.com.cn/expert_2654_14239_1.html)

肝胆外科（做肝移植）80 张：

[http://www.answerlib.org/MzA3NzI0MjcxNQ\\_2200338899\\_cc09b552220b7c37ae09317c5f35143a.html](http://www.answerlib.org/MzA3NzI0MjcxNQ_2200338899_cc09b552220b7c37ae09317c5f35143a.html)

普通外科中心即肝移植中心，64 张

<sup>2233</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University

该院有移植科，但床位数不详 <http://www.hosp1.ac.cn/wyyy/web/ksts/lcks.aspx?ksmc=%D2%C6%D6%B2%BF%C6>

泌尿外科也没有床位数 <http://www.hosp1.ac.cn/wyyy/web/ksts/lcks.aspx?ksmc=%C3%DA%C4%F2%CD%E2%BF%C6>

肝胆外科：<http://www.hosp1.ac.cn/wyyy/web/ksts/lcks.aspx?ksmc=%B8%CE%B5%A8%CD%E2%BF%C6>

<sup>2234</sup> Second Hospital of University of South China

泌尿外科：[http://www.nh2h.com/News\\_View.asp?NewsID=1378](http://www.nh2h.com/News_View.asp?NewsID=1378)

<sup>2235</sup> First People's Hospital of Changde

普外科一病区、二病区、三病区与移植有关：

<http://www.cdsyy.com/col/col11571/index.html>

<http://www.cdsyy.com/col/col11569/index.html>

<http://www.cdsyy.com/col/col77309/index.html>

<sup>2236</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Jinan University

泌尿外科（含肾移植组）：<http://h.jd120.com/Reserve/Organ/0117>

<sup>2237</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University

肝胆外科：[http://www.gxmufy.cn/gxmufy1/1fy/browse/browse4.asp?module\\_id=110&ID=4089](http://www.gxmufy.cn/gxmufy1/1fy/browse/browse4.asp?module_id=110&ID=4089)

<sup>2238</sup> Third People's Hospital of Datong City

泌尿外科：<http://www.sxws.cn/UnitWeb/Web/dt3y/ImportSectionDisplay1.aspx?SectionImportID=441>

<sup>2239</sup> Third People's Hospital of Datong City

肝胆外科：<http://www.sxws.cn/UnitWeb/Web/dt3y/SectionDisp.aspx?SectionID=24285&UnitID=33794>

<sup>2240</sup> General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command

泌尿外科 2007 年数据：<http://www.medste.gd.cn/Html/dip/swgdtzsk/20856420070601160800.html>

<sup>2241</sup> General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command

肝胆外科：<http://www.alyisheng.com/keshi/2178/3582/faculty1.shtml>

<sup>2242</sup> Second Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University

泌尿外科：[http://www.gyey.com/cn/BYKSnews\\_info.aspx?ks=38&TypeID=26&id1=38](http://www.gyey.com/cn/BYKSnews_info.aspx?ks=38&TypeID=26&id1=38)

移植科未提供床位数

<sup>2243</sup> Second Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University

肝胆外科：[http://www.gyey.com/cn/BYKSnews\\_info.aspx?ks=42&TypeID=26&id1=42](http://www.gyey.com/cn/BYKSnews_info.aspx?ks=42&TypeID=26&id1=42)

移植科未提供床位数

<sup>2244</sup> Xinhua Hospital Affiliated with Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine

泌尿外科：[http://www.xinhuamed.com.cn/xhuro/xhuro\\_introduction.htm](http://www.xinhuamed.com.cn/xhuro/xhuro_introduction.htm)

<sup>2245</sup> Xinhua Hospital Affiliated with Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine

肝胆外科（肝移植中心）<http://www.xinhuamed.com.cn/puwaik/Article/ShowInfo.asp?InfoID=15>

<sup>2246</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University

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泌尿外科:<http://www3.sdfyy.cn/mnwk/>

<sup>2247</sup> First People's Hospital of Changzhou

泌尿外科: <http://www.wendaifu.com/findhospital/keshi/id/28558.html>

<sup>2248</sup> First People's Hospital of Changzhou

肝胆外科: <http://www.czfp.com/ksdhn.asp?id=43>

<sup>2249</sup> Xinhua Hospital Affiliated with Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine

泌尿外科:[http://www.xinhuamed.com.cn/xhuro/xhuro\\_introduction.htm](http://www.xinhuamed.com.cn/xhuro/xhuro_introduction.htm)

<sup>2250</sup> Air Force General Hospital

泌尿外科: [http://www.kj-hospital.com/in\\_info.asp?infoid=1259&sid=338](http://www.kj-hospital.com/in_info.asp?infoid=1259&sid=338)

<sup>2251</sup> Air Force General Hospital

肝胆外科: [http://www.kj-hospital.com/in\\_info.asp?infoid=1259&sid=338](http://www.kj-hospital.com/in_info.asp?infoid=1259&sid=338)

<sup>2252</sup> Beijing Chaoyang Hospital

泌尿外科: <http://www.bjcyh.com.cn/departments/unfold-305-1.html>

<sup>2253</sup> Beijing Chaoyang Hospital

肝胆外科: <http://www.bjcyh.com.cn/departments/unfold-308-1.html>

<sup>2254</sup> Xinhua Hospital Affiliated with Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine

泌尿外科:[http://www.xinhuamed.com.cn/xhuro/xhuro\\_introduction.htm](http://www.xinhuamed.com.cn/xhuro/xhuro_introduction.htm)

<sup>2255</sup> Xinhua Hospital Affiliated with Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine

泌尿外科:[http://www.xinhuamed.com.cn/xhuro/xhuro\\_introduction.htm](http://www.xinhuamed.com.cn/xhuro/xhuro_introduction.htm)

<sup>2256</sup> Peking Union Medical College Hospital

泌尿外科: [http://www.pumch.cn/Category\\_643/Index\\_1.aspx](http://www.pumch.cn/Category_643/Index_1.aspx) 该院肾内科也开展肾移植: [http://www.pumch.cn/Category\\_592/Index.aspx](http://www.pumch.cn/Category_592/Index.aspx)

<sup>2257</sup> Peking Union Medical College Hospital

肝脏外科床位 28 张: [http://www.pumch.cn/Category\\_691/Index.aspx](http://www.pumch.cn/Category_691/Index.aspx)

<sup>2258</sup> Shandong Qianfoshan Hospital

泌尿外科: <http://www.sdhospital.com.cn/index.php?m=content&c=index&a=lists&catid=57>

<sup>2259</sup> Shandong Qianfoshan Hospital

普外科: <http://www.sdhospital.com.cn/index.php?m=content&c=index&a=show&catid=750&id=7528>

<sup>2260</sup> Yantai Yu Huangding Hospital

泌尿外科: [http://www.ytyhdy.com/products\\_list/&pmcId=54.html](http://www.ytyhdy.com/products_list/&pmcId=54.html)

<sup>2261</sup> Yantai Yu Huangding Hospital

肝胆外科: [http://www.ytyhdy.com/products\\_list/&pmcId=50.html](http://www.ytyhdy.com/products_list/&pmcId=50.html)

<sup>2262</sup> Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command

肾脏病学会、拥有床位 61 张 <http://www.fzzyy.com/zhognxinjieshao/jqfzszbzx/>

<sup>2263</sup> Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command

<http://www.fzzyy.com/keshi/waikexitong/2014-07-17/135.html>

肝胆外科成立于 2002 年, 现已发展为南京军区肝胆外科研究所及全军器官移植研究所, 住院床位 105 张, 2 个病区;

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<http://www.fzzyy.com/keshi/fy/2014-07-17/178.html>

肝胆外科二区 50 张床, 大量开展肝移植

<http://www.fzzyy.com/zhognxinjieshao/jqgdwkzx/2014-07-17/1416.html>

肝胆病中心有床位 150 张 (中心以肝移植工作为突破口, 内外科结合、优势互补)

<sup>2264</sup> Xinhua Hospital Affiliated with Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine

泌尿外科:[http://www.xinhuamed.com.cn/xhuro/xhuro\\_introduction.htm](http://www.xinhuamed.com.cn/xhuro/xhuro_introduction.htm)

<sup>2265</sup> Xinhua Hospital Affiliated with Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine

泌尿外科:[http://www.xinhuamed.com.cn/xhuro/xhuro\\_introduction.htm](http://www.xinhuamed.com.cn/xhuro/xhuro_introduction.htm)

<sup>2266</sup> Beijing Friendship Hospital

泌尿外科: [http://www.bfh.com.cn/Html/Departments/Main/Index\\_150.html](http://www.bfh.com.cn/Html/Departments/Main/Index_150.html)

<sup>2267</sup> Beijing Friendship Hospital

普外科: [http://www.bfh.com.cn/Html/Departments/Main/Index\\_151.html](http://www.bfh.com.cn/Html/Departments/Main/Index_151.html)

<sup>2268</sup> Peking University Third Hospital

泌尿外科 <http://www.puh3.net.cn/mnw/ksjj/index.shtml>

<sup>2269</sup> Peking University Third Hospital

普外科做肝移植: <http://www.puh3.net.cn/ptwk/ksjj/index.shtml>

<sup>2270</sup> Xinhua Hospital Affiliated with Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine

泌尿外科:[http://www.xinhuamed.com.cn/xhuro/xhuro\\_introduction.htm](http://www.xinhuamed.com.cn/xhuro/xhuro_introduction.htm)

<sup>2271</sup> Xinhua Hospital Affiliated with Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine

泌尿外科:[http://www.xinhuamed.com.cn/xhuro/xhuro\\_introduction.htm](http://www.xinhuamed.com.cn/xhuro/xhuro_introduction.htm)

<sup>2272</sup> Peking University First Hospital

泌尿外科:<http://www.bddydy.com.cn/ksyl/wkxt/mnw/20110308/15535.shtml>

<sup>2273</sup> Peking University First Hospital

普外科: <http://www.bddydy.com.cn/ksyl/wkxt/pw/20110308/15541.shtml>

<sup>2274</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University

泌尿外科: <http://jiuyi.ewsos.com/yiyuan/keshi-MiNiaoWaiKe449177>

<sup>2275</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University

肝病中心 120 张床位: [http://www.fyyy.com/ks\\_jj/xxjj.asp?string=58](http://www.fyyy.com/ks_jj/xxjj.asp?string=58)

肝胆外科 81 张床位: [http://www.fyyy.com/ks\\_jj/xxjj.asp?string=%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%2013](http://www.fyyy.com/ks_jj/xxjj.asp?string=%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%2013)

<sup>2276</sup> No. 180 Hospital of Nanjing Military Region

泌尿外科 40 张床 [http://www.180yy.com/dep\\_info\\_20.html](http://www.180yy.com/dep_info_20.html)

<sup>2277</sup> No. 180 Hospital of Nanjing Military Region

南京军区肝病中心下辖两个病区、120 张床 [http://www.180yy.com/dep\\_info\\_9.html](http://www.180yy.com/dep_info_9.html)

普外科 (南京军区肝移植中心) 121 张床 [http://www.180yy.com/dep\\_info\\_22.html](http://www.180yy.com/dep_info_22.html)

<sup>2278</sup> Zhongshan Hospital of Shanghai Fudan University

泌尿外科: <http://www.zs-hospital.sh.cn/dept/mnw.htm>

<sup>2279</sup> Zhongshan Hospital of Shanghai Fudan University

肝外科: <http://www.zs-hospital.sh.cn/keshi/detail.aspx?id=100001093&cid=150&kid=218>

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普外科 184 张床: <http://www.zs-hospital.sh.cn/dept/pw.htm>

<sup>2280</sup> Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital Affiliated with Nanjing University Medical School  
泌尿外科: <http://www.njglyy.com/subject/subject-1.asp?id=92>

<sup>2281</sup> Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital Affiliated with Nanjing University Medical School  
肝胆外科 (肝移植) : <http://www.njglyy.com/subject/subject-1.asp?id=88>  
普外科 300 张床位 <http://www.njglyy.com/science/detail.asp?newid=503&leibieid=17>

<sup>2282</sup> Wuhan General Hospital of Guangzhou Military  
泌尿外科: <http://www.whzyy.net/Item/223.aspx>

<sup>2283</sup> Wuhan General Hospital of Guangzhou Military  
普外科 <http://www.whzyy.net/Item/210.aspx>

<sup>2284</sup> Huashan Hospital of Fudan University  
泌尿外科: <http://www.huashan.org.cn/roomcontent/276>

<sup>2285</sup> Huashan Hospital of Fudan University  
普外科 (设有复旦大学器官移植研究所) <http://www.huashan.org.cn/phone/roomcontent/301>

<sup>2286</sup> Henan Provincial People's Hospital  
泌尿外科: <http://www.hnsrmyy.net/OfficesDescription.aspx?id=24>

<sup>2287</sup> Henan Provincial People's Hospital  
肝胆胰外科: <http://www.hnsrmyy.net/OfficesDescription.aspx?id=29>

<sup>2288</sup> Shanghai General Hospital  
泌尿外科 (含肾移植科) : <http://www.firsthospital.cn/Content/Detail/c179/d114>

<sup>2289</sup> Shanghai General Hospital  
普外科 (器官移植中心) <http://www.firsthospital.cn/Content/News/6106>  
<http://www.firsthospital.cn/Content/Detail/c179/d114>

<sup>2290</sup> Rui Jin Hospital of Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine  
泌尿外科: <http://www.suaa.org.cn/webcn/zhuanke.asp?0,0,17>

<sup>2291</sup> Rui Jin Hospital of Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine  
外科 (含移植) : <http://www.rjh.com.cn/2013ruijin/ruijin/ylts/lcks/6486.shtml>

<sup>2292</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University  
泌尿外科未提肾移植: [http://fcc.zzu.edu.cn/newsss/vmsgisapi.dll/vonefun?fun=3a\\_s&id=S017](http://fcc.zzu.edu.cn/newsss/vmsgisapi.dll/vonefun?fun=3a_s&id=S017)  
肾脏内科 171 个床位: <http://fcc.zzu.edu.cn/newsss/vmsgisapi.dll/onemsg?msgid=0000131010677813217>

<sup>2293</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University  
肝胆胰与肝移植外科: [http://fcc.zzu.edu.cn/newsss/vmsgisapi.dll/vonefun?fun=3a\\_s&id=S050](http://fcc.zzu.edu.cn/newsss/vmsgisapi.dll/vonefun?fun=3a_s&id=S050)

<sup>2294</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Medical School of Zhejiang University  
泌尿外科 (男科) <http://www.zy91.com/wkxt/522.jhtml>

<sup>2295</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Medical School of Zhejiang University  
肝胆外科: <http://www.zy91.com/wkxt/518.jhtml>

<sup>2296</sup> Shandong Provincial Hospital

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泌尿外科: <http://www.sph.com.cn/index.php?a=shows&catid=68&id=9>

<sup>2297</sup> Shandong Provincial Hospital

普外科: <http://www.sph.com.cn/index.php?a=shows&catid=68&id=164>

<sup>2298</sup> People's Liberation Army No. 301 Hospital (People's Liberation Army General Hospital)

泌尿外科 (含肾移植中心): <http://www.301hospital.com.cn/web/ksabout/71.html>

<sup>2299</sup> People's Liberation Army No. 301 Hospital (People's Liberation Army General Hospital)

肝胆外科: <http://www.301hospital.com.cn/web/ksabout/65.html>

<sup>2300</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University

泌尿外科: <http://jiuyi.ewsos.com/yiyuan/keshi-MiNiaoWaiKe449177>

<sup>2301</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University

泌尿外科: <http://jiuyi.ewsos.com/yiyuan/keshi-MiNiaoWaiKe449177>

<sup>2302</sup> Third Hospital of Hebei Medical University

2006: <http://www.cthmu.com/news/shownews.php?id=238&classid=24>

<sup>2303</sup> Third Affiliated Hospital of Inner Mongolia Medical College

泌尿外科: [http://bg2.nilaiwowang.cn/ksts\\_l.asp?Ufo=18](http://bg2.nilaiwowang.cn/ksts_l.asp?Ufo=18)

<sup>2304</sup> Chenzhou No.1 People's Hospital

泌尿外科: <http://www.jianke.com/hospital/hospital-category/965854-721>

<sup>2305</sup> People's Liberation Army No. 458 Hospital (Air Force Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command)

泌尿外科: <http://www.458hospital.com/department/8173.html>

肾移植科: <http://www.458hospital.com/department/156.html>

<sup>2306</sup> Ruikang Hospital Affiliated with Guangxi University of Chinese Medicine

器官移植泌尿外科: <http://www.gxrky.com/Item/191.aspx>

<sup>2307</sup> Tibet People's Hospital

普外科: <http://www.haodf.com/faculty/DE4r0BCkuHzduSNZXCeJ6dZX-ciU9/jieshao.htm>

<sup>2308</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University

泌尿外科: <http://jiuyi.ewsos.com/yiyuan/keshi-MiNiaoWaiKe449177>

<sup>2309</sup> Lanzhou General Hospital of Lanzhou Military Region

2012 年该院泌尿外科床位 47 张: <http://news.cntv.cn/20120119/124514.shtml>

<sup>2310</sup> First Hospital of Kunming City

泌尿外科: <http://www.haodf.com/faculty/DE4r08xQdKSLuKUzwOLYsexE0YC8/jieshao.htm>

<sup>2311</sup> First Hospital of Kunming City

肝一科: [http://www.kmsdyrmmy.com/guide\\_show.aspx?id=61](http://www.kmsdyrmmy.com/guide_show.aspx?id=61)

<sup>2312</sup> Hainan Provincial Nongken General Hospital

泌尿外科: <http://www.nkhospital.com.cn/v2008/details.php?id=107>

<sup>2313</sup> Hainan Provincial Nongken General Hospital

普外科: <http://www.nkhospital.com.cn/v2008/details.php?id=108>

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- <sup>2314</sup> Urumqi General Hospital of Lanzhou Military Command  
泌尿外科: [http://www.xjjqzy.com/tsks\\_detail.asp?id=30](http://www.xjjqzy.com/tsks_detail.asp?id=30)
- <sup>2315</sup> Urumqi General Hospital of Lanzhou Military Command  
肝胆胰外科: [http://www.xjjqzy.com/tsks\\_detail.asp?id=35](http://www.xjjqzy.com/tsks_detail.asp?id=35)
- <sup>2316</sup> Navy General Hospital  
泌尿科:  
<http://www.baike.com/wiki/%E5%8C%97%E4%BA%AC%E6%B5%B7%E5%86%9B%E6%80%BB%E5%8C%BB%E9%99%A2%E6%B3%8C%E5%B0%BF%E7%A7%91>
- <sup>2317</sup> Navy General Hospital  
肝胆外科: <http://jiankang.cntv.cn/2014/08/08/ARTI1407470958261780.shtml>
- <sup>2318</sup> Qinghai University Affiliated Hospital  
泌尿外科: <http://www.qhuah.com/keshidaohang/shoushukeshi/mywk/>
- <sup>2319</sup> Qinghai University Affiliated Hospital  
肝胆胰一科: <http://www.qhuah.com/keshidaohang/shoushukeshi/gandanyi/>
- <sup>2320</sup> Tai'An City Central Hospital  
泌尿外科: [http://www.taishanyy.com/zdks/info\\_22.aspx?itemid=1619&expert=4916,4915,4914,4913,4912,4911](http://www.taishanyy.com/zdks/info_22.aspx?itemid=1619&expert=4916,4915,4914,4913,4912,4911)
- <sup>2321</sup> Tai'An City Central Hospital  
普外科: [http://www.taishanyy.com/zdks/info\\_22.aspx?itemid=1588&expert=4930,4929,4928](http://www.taishanyy.com/zdks/info_22.aspx?itemid=1588&expert=4930,4929,4928)
- <sup>2322</sup> Shanxi Provincial People's Hospital  
泌尿外科: <http://www.sxsrmmy.com/ksjs/ksindex.asp?ksbh=8 aoWaiKe449177>
- <sup>2323</sup> Shanxi Provincial People's Hospital  
普外科二病区: <http://www.sxsrmmy.com/ksjs/ksindex.asp?ksbh=9>  
普外科一病区: <http://www.sxsrmmy.com/ksjs/ksindex.asp?ksbh=10>
- <sup>2324</sup> 307th Hospital of Chinese People's Liberation Army  
泌尿外科: <http://www.307hospital.com/bmjmlwk/1442.jhtml#position>
- <sup>2325</sup> 307th Hospital of Chinese People's Liberation Army  
普外科: <http://www.307hospital.com/bmjppwk/601.jhtml#position>
- <sup>2326</sup> Weifang People's Hospital  
泌尿外科: [http://www.wfph.cn/html/843/2009/20090415211000734821050/20090415211000734821050\\_1.html](http://www.wfph.cn/html/843/2009/20090415211000734821050/20090415211000734821050_1.html)
- <sup>2327</sup> Weifang People's Hospital  
肝胆外科: [http://www.wfph.cn/html/759/2009/20090416083528906447898/20090416083528906447898\\_1.html](http://www.wfph.cn/html/759/2009/20090416083528906447898/20090416083528906447898_1.html)
- <sup>2328</sup> Qinghai Provincial People's Hospital  
泌尿外科: <http://www.qhsrmmy.com/section/sections.asp?id=5&search=&page=>
- <sup>2329</sup> Qinghai Provincial People's Hospital  
普外科: <http://www.qhsrmmy.com/section/sections.asp?id=7&search=&page=>
- <sup>2330</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University  
泌尿外科: <http://www.haodf.com/faculty/DE4rO-XCoLUOz6vlfmw7E-sSlj/jieshao.htm>

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- <sup>2331</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University  
肝胆胰外科: <http://www.54dr.org.cn/WebPortal/LevelTwo/SpecializedDetail.aspx?id=%20269>
- <sup>2332</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Xiamen University  
泌尿外科: <http://www.xmfh.com.cn/index.php?m=base&a=section&hcid=66&sid=2>
- <sup>2333</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Xiamen University  
肝胆胰血管外科: <http://www.xmfh.com.cn/index.php?m=base&a=section&hcid=65&sid=23>
- <sup>2334</sup> Affiliated Hospital of Logistics University of People's Armed Police Force  
肾病科: [http://wapyyk.39.net/hospital/41625\\_lab.html](http://wapyyk.39.net/hospital/41625_lab.html)
- <sup>2335</sup> Affiliated Hospital of Logistics University of People's Armed Police Force  
普外科曾有 120 张床: [http://wapyyk.39.net/hospital/41629\\_lab.html](http://wapyyk.39.net/hospital/41629_lab.html)
- <sup>2336</sup> Second Hospital of Hebei Medical University  
泌尿专业: <http://www.hb2h.com/extranet/pages/slogan/info.htm?iid=7728&ccid=21&currentPage=1>
- <sup>2337</sup> Second Hospital of Hebei Medical University  
肝胆外科: <http://www.hb2h.com/extranet/dept/deptIndex.htm?did=19>
- <sup>2338</sup> Lanzhou University Second Hospital  
泌尿外一科: [http://www.ldey.cn/Category\\_1212/Index.aspx](http://www.ldey.cn/Category_1212/Index.aspx)  
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- <sup>2342</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Guiyang Medical University  
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- <sup>2344</sup> Fujian Provincial Hospital  
泌尿外科: <http://www.fjsh.com.cn/Html/Depart/D08.htm>
- <sup>2345</sup> Fujian Provincial Hospital  
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- <sup>2349</sup> Anhui Provincial Hospital  
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- <sup>2350</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University  
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- <sup>2351</sup> First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University  
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