

# ITALY AND CHINA: TOGETHER FOR AN INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE, HIGH-QUALITY HEALTHCARE

意大利和中国：共同努力打造  
全面、可持续且高质量的医疗  
保健服务



VITALITY



医疗保健：

可持续发展的  
重要支柱

HEALTHCARE:

A KEY PILLAR IN  
SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT

中国政府于2009年开始医疗改革，改革使中国获得医疗保障的人口有了前所未有的增长。全国的医疗保险系统已覆盖了超过96%的人口。人民生活水平的提高对更好的医疗卫生保障有着更强烈的需求。而中国医疗卫生体系的改革目标之一就是迎合人民群众的这个需求。

人民健康水平的改善仍是中国政府优先考虑的问题之一。中国正在面对人口带来的严重挑战和生活习惯的深刻改变。2014年，中国年龄超过65岁的人口已经达到了1亿零8百万；预计在2030年以前，65岁以上年纪的居民将超过3亿。吸烟和饮食习惯的改变是癌症和其它慢性、非传染疾病（糖尿病，心血管和慢性阻塞性肺疾病）高发的主要原因。

意大利认为健康的权利既是个人最基本的权利又是集体的利益，意大利共和国宪法第32条明确保证这项权利。

意大利的国家医疗卫生体制建立于1978年，且一直以来遵循“普遍主义”的原则来保证一个福利制度。这个体制为意大利所有公民的医疗保健提供了保障，国家利用一般性税收所得为该体制提供资金，此外根据收入所得的水平，患者也需要付出一部分费用。

意大利的医疗卫生体系就其高效、全面和可持续性而言是世界上最好的医疗卫生体系之一。2000年世界卫生报告中意大利医疗卫生体系位居世界第二；据2014年彭博报导意大利在世界上最健康的国家排名中位居第二；2014年彭博关于世界上最高效的医疗卫生体制排名中意大利位居第三（在新加坡和香港之后）。它向所有意大利公民提供了高质量的服务，并让意大利成为了人口预期寿命最高和围产儿死亡率最低的国家之一。

The reform of the Chinese healthcare system started in 2009 and brought about an unprecedented expansion in the number of people with access to health care. More than 96% of the population is now covered by a national health insurance system, although with different levels of coverage. Higher living standards are driving a strong demand for better healthcare. Responding to this demand is one of the purposes of the reform of the Chinese healthcare system.

Improving the health of the citizens is one of the priorities of the Chinese Government. China is facing important demographic challenges and deep changes of life habits. In 2014, 108 million Chinese were older than 65; by 2030, more than 300 million citizens will be aged above 65 years old. Smoking and change in eating habits are responsible for the increase in the incidence of cancer and other chronic, non-infective diseases (diabetes, cardiovascular and chronic obstructive pulmonary illnesses).

In Italy the right to health is both a fundamental right of the individual and a collective interest, guaranteed by art. 32 of the Constitution of the Italian Republic.

Following a “universalist” approach to welfare, the Italian National Healthcare System was established in 1978. It guarantees healthcare to all citizens and it is financed by the State through the general fiscal system and partially by the patients taking into account their income level.

The Italian healthcare system is reputed to be one of the best in the world in terms of efficiency, inclusiveness and sustainability. Italy ranks 2nd in the 2000 WHO World Health Report; 2nd in the 2014 Bloomberg ranking of the Healthiest Countries of the World, 3rd (behind Singapore and Hong Kong) in the 2014 Bloomberg ranking of the Most Efficient Healthcare Systems of the World. It provides high-quality services to all Italian citizens and contributes to one of the world’s highest life expectancies and one of the lowest perinatal mortality rates.

# 意大利和中国有着相似的原则 之 意大利

# ITALY AND CHINA SHARING SIMILAR PRINCIPLES



## ITALY

人类尊严：每个人都应该被平等对待，每个人都有同等的尊严、拥有平等的权利，无论他们有什么特点和或处于何种社会地位。

个人保护：为保护每个人的健康，相应的预防措施和医疗干预措施必须落实到位。

可行性：卫生保健的资源需要普及以确保初级医疗卫生保障的需求能够被有效覆盖，并在使用时没有障碍。

互助性：可用资源配置的目标应该是为最弱势群体及个人（老人、贫困人口等）提供支持，并用于处置对社会、临床和流行病学方面有重大影响的疾病。

有效性和适当性：资源应分配到有效性被公认的服务以及真正能从中获益的个人上。资源应该优先分配给能实现最大成本-效益化的医疗干预中去。

### HUMAN DIGNITY

Every individual has equal rights and is treated with equal dignity, regardless of personal characteristics and role in society.

### PROTECTION

Appropriate preventive measures and interventions must be put in place to protect the health of each person.

### ACCESSIBILITY

Universal access to healthcare resources to ensure that primary healthcare needs are effectively covered with no barrier at the point of use.

### SOLIDARITY

Available resources have to be allocated with the aim to support the most vulnerable groups of people and individuals (elderly, poor, etc.) and to deal with diseases that are socially, clinically and epidemiologically important.

### EFFECTIVENESS AND APPROPRIATENESS

Resources must be allocated towards services whose effectiveness is well established and to individuals that might especially benefit from them. Priority should be given to interventions that offer maximum cost-effectiveness.





# CHINA

人类尊严：“健康是促进人的全面发展的必然要求。”

(标注1：引用自中华人民共和国国务院新闻办公室发表的《中国的医疗卫生事业》白皮书)

个人保护：“提高人民健康水平，实现病有所医的理想，是人类社会的共同追求。”

标注2：同上)

可行性：“国家发展医疗卫生事业，发展现代医药和传统医药，保护人民健康。”

(标注3：同上)

互助型：“保障每个居民都能享有安全、有效、方便、价廉的基本医疗卫生服务。”

(标注4：同上)

有效性和适当性：中国坚持“以农村为重点，预防为主，中西医并重，依靠科技与教育，动员全社会参与，为人民健康服务，为社会主义现代化建设服务”

(标注5：同上)

## HUMAN DIGNITY

*“Good health is a prerequisite for promoting the overall development of the person”<sup>1</sup>.*

## PROTECTION

*“To improve people’s health and ensure their right to medical care is a common pursuit of society”<sup>2</sup>.*

## ACCESSIBILITY

*“The State develops medical and health services, promotes modern medicine and traditional Chinese medicine..., all for the protection of the people’s health”<sup>3</sup>*

(“White Paper on Medical and Health Services in China”  
by the State Council Information Office of the PRC) .

## SOLIDARITY

*“Rural areas are the focus of Chinese healthcare work, putting disease prevention first, [...], relying on science, technology and education, and mobilizing the whole of society to join the efforts improving the people’s health and serving socialist modernization”<sup>4</sup>.*

## EFFECTIVENESS AND APPROPRIATENESS

*“Medical and healthcare systems must be safe, effective, convenient and affordable”<sup>5</sup>.*

<sup>1</sup>“White Paper on Medical and Health Services in China”  
by the State Council Information Office of the PRC

<sup>2</sup>Ibid

<sup>3</sup>Ibid

<sup>4</sup>Ibid

<sup>5</sup>Ibid

# 意大利卫生保健体制： 中央指导，地方管理和公共- 私营机构的相互作用

## THE ITALIAN HEALTHCARE SYSTEM: CENTRAL PUBLIC GUIDANCE, LOCAL PUBLIC MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC-PRIVATE INTERACTION

近几年来，意大利国家医疗系统（意大利语的缩写为：SSN）与中国今天面临着相同的挑战。为了运用有利且高效的方式来解决挑战所带来的难题意大利落实了以下几个工作：

训练有素的医师广泛且高密度的分布在全国范围内工作，保证了国家主要医疗的基础设施的良好运营，公民们可以选择自己的医师，医师们通过个人人头支付系统获取薪酬。

而包含综合及专科医院、儿童或老年人的医疗护理机构和医疗保健中心的高效设施网络，会根据人口规模和地方不同需求分布在特定区域内。

一个高效的紧急救助系统应该建立在：

1. 报警系统，由地方运营站的医生、护士执行救助，所属区域居民可拨打118电话，就可以实现紧急救治

2. 医院的急诊部门，病人无论是通过救护车送到急救中心还是乘坐私人交通工具，一律可被接收。高效的系统会根据病人情况的严重性将病人进行分流，并决定患者是否需要共同支付。

意大利中央政府有义务保证每一个意大利公民和在意大利的外国公民医疗保健的基本水平。

意大利地方卫生署（意大利语名称缩写为ASL）负责对其管辖区域内的所有医疗服务进行管理。在地方卫生署的协调下，私营医疗机构在经过意大利国家质量标准认证的条件下也可在国家医疗系统（缩写SSN）中开展业务。地方卫生署和私营的医疗机构共同在良性竞争的环境中工作，尽可能给当地居民提供最好的服务。

In recent years, the Italian National Healthcare System (SSN in its Italian acronym) has faced the same challenges China is facing today. To respond to these challenges with effective and efficient solutions Italy has put in place:

- A primary care infrastructure based on highly trained primary physicians with a capillary presence on the territory. Citizens can choose their physicians, who are paid through a capitation payment system;
- An efficient network of general and specialized hospitals, and children and elderly care facilities. Health centers are distributed in the territory on the basis of local needs and the size of the population;
- An efficient emergency care system based on:
  1. an alert system consisting of local operating stations, with doctors and nurses activated by citizens who dial the phone number 118 and emergency room;
  2. hospital emergency units accessible by ambulance or by own means. A very efficient system of triage assigns color codes to patients depending on the seriousness of their conditions and determines if a co-payment by the patient is required.

The Government, at central level, has the responsibility to guarantee the essential level of health care to every Italian citizen and foreign resident.

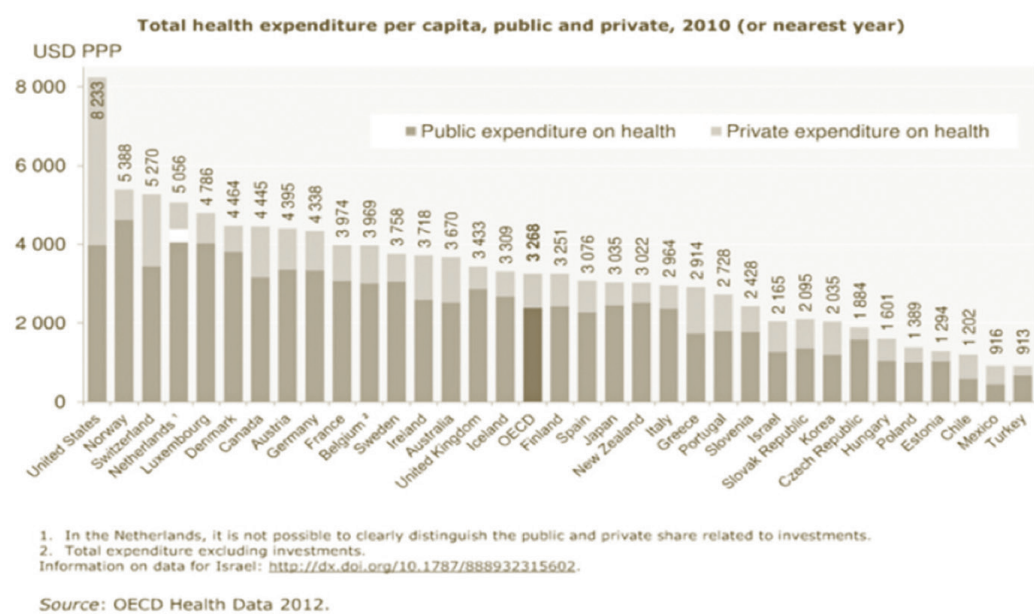
Local Health Units (ASL in the Italian acronym) are responsible for the management of all health services in their own area. Under the coordination of the Local Health Units, private healthcare providers can also operate within the SSN if they are accredited on the basis of national quality standards. ASL and private healthcare providers work together in a constructive yet competitive environment to provide the best possible service to the population.





合理性（价廉）：  
有效的投资带来  
全民的高质量的  
医疗

AFFORDABILITY: EFFECTIVE  
INVESTMENT BRINGS  
HIGHER QUALITY TO  
THE WHOLE POPULATION

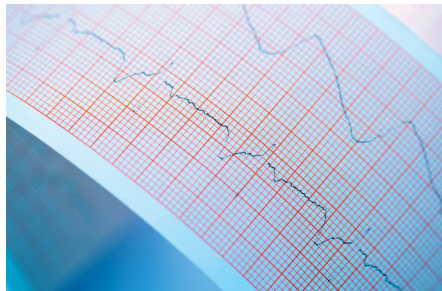


Among the “Suggestions of the CPC Central Committee on the 13th Five-Year Plan” one finds several references to health. The document calls for health to be “significantly improved” and for the strengthening of basic public services, including health. China considers it a priority to deepen the reform of the medical and health systems, to establish a primary-care health system, to optimize the layout of medical institutions, to develop distance medical services and to establish a modern hospital management system that covers both urban and rural areas.

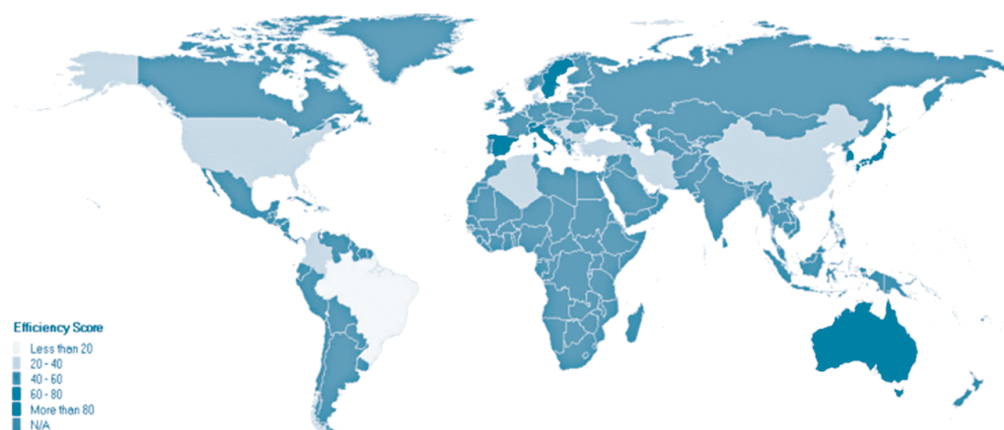
China is presently investing 5.5% of its GDP in the health sector. Covering the entire population of China while simultaneously improving the quality of the healthcare services provided to almost 1.4 billion people, will entail a tremendous effort in terms of spending. To mitigate the strain on public resources a profound re-organization aimed at increasing efficiency is needed.

Italy’s SSN is particularly efficient. It covers the whole country and its entire population. As certified by the WHO and by other entities (Bloomberg, USA National Academy of Health, Commonwe-

alth Fund, OCSE), Italy’s SSN performs better than that of countries with a higher healthcare spending (in percentage of GDP), such as the USA, the U.K. and Germany.



## THE WORLD'S MOST EFFICIENT HEALTHCARE



“中共中央关于制定十三五规划建议”中提到了医疗规划。文件呼吁“显著改善”医疗卫生体制、推动包括医疗设施在内的公共服务设施的改善工作。

中国把医疗和卫生体制的深入改革放在首要地位，建立一个初级医疗保健体制，优化医疗机构布局，发展远程医疗服务并建立一个现代化的覆盖城市和农村地区的医院管理系统。

目前中国国民生产总值的5.5%都用于在医疗卫生领域的投资。将医疗保健体制覆盖到全中国公民同时又提高14亿人口的医疗卫生服务质量意味着国家需要付出一笔庞大的开支。为了减轻公共资源利用的压力，中国医疗领域的一次针对提高效率的重组则显得非常必要。

意大利的国家医疗体制就是高效的典范。它覆盖了整个国家和人口。根据世界卫生组织（WHO）以及其它机构的确认（彭博Bloomberg, USA National Academy of Health, Commonwealth Fund, OCSE）意大利的医疗体制比美国、英国及德国等这些在该领域投入更多资金（国内生产总值的比例）的发达国家的体制来的优越。

# FROM ENVIRONMENT TO LIFESTYLE AND PREVENTION: AN INTEGRATED HOLISTIC HEALTH SYSTEM

## 从环境到生活方式 再到预防：一个完整 综合的医疗卫生 体制

健康水平的提高是个人全面发展的重要因素，不仅仅保证了生活质量也保证了个人健康系统得以持续发展。想要提高健康水平需要落实一套完整、综合的工作：安全的食物和饮料；健康的生活方式；鼓励定期的身体检查和疾病的早期诊断；全面的疫苗接种计划；在家里、路上、闲暇时间可能发生事故的预防；保护儿童远离危险的产品和活动等。意大利卫生部积极主动的参与到了公民生活的方方面面

### 环境

意大利地方卫生署（意大利语名称缩写：ASL）负责对环境质量进行全面监测，包括不同领域如动物健康、动物饲料、动物源性食品安全、机动车和工业排放、电磁放射、食品商店和餐厅的卫生条件以及劳动者身体健康的保护和监督等。

### 食品安全、饲料安全和动物健康

中华人民共和国的第十三个五年计划包含了食品安全战略的实施，其中包括建立一个严格高效的食品安全管理体系。意大利中央政府通过一个复杂而分布广泛的三层控制系统来保证食品安全。该系统的基础是国家综合规划(National Integrated Plan), 这个规划囊括了为动物卫生、人类健康、食品卫生和安全提供保障所需的全部



职能。食品安全体系确保食品标签的准确度，包括对原产地标识（强制标示）、食品营养特性标示的准确度（是否存在GMO和其它添加剂或防腐剂等）。每年，该领域都有超过50万个例行检查，和10万个样品的抽查；所有监测的案例中只有少于2%的案例不符合规定。

### 人口教育

预防始于意识。意大利卫生部积极参与到公民的教育中去。在众多相关领域的工作中，其中就包括了卫生部与意大利国家卫生学院（National Institute of Health）合作，在网上建立了一个医疗基本知识百科全书查询平台，提供重大疾病的相关信息，例如它们的社会影响、主要的风险因素、如何预防、发现和治疗等。这个医疗字典是在线的，公民可以免费查询，该在线百科会不断的更新和扩充。

### 筛查、早诊断、早治疗

筛查可以在疾病显示出一定症状之前鉴定出疾病。在初期鉴别出疾病可以给患者提供更高的治疗、治愈（或控制）的可能性。意大利卫生部推出了一些筛查项目，比如乳腺癌，结肠癌，直肠癌和宫颈癌的筛查，对一些特定种类病人进行主动筛查（例如肝硬化患者定期的超声波检查，乳腺癌高危妇女的核磁共振检查等）。

意大利还严格控制动物饲料的安全，该项工作主要通过地方卫生署的兽医服务中心，在大区兽医服务中心的协调下进行。意大利卫生部也在边境设立办公室负责相关的检查工作（意大利语缩写：PIF和UVAC）仅在2014年，相关部门就对共32039个饲料工厂进行巡查，对其中10923个样品进行测试（99.37%的动物饲料检验结果符合法律的相关规定）。意大利的兽医卫生系统管理并监控动物饲料工厂，控制动物传染性疾病的发生。因此，意大利的动物源性食品（包括牛肉、猪肉、乳制品、蛋和蛋类制品等）的出口和消费是绝对安全的。同样归功于意大利兽医卫生体制的严格管控，非人类食用的动物源性产品（例如：宠物食品、精液、胚胎等）的安全也是有着绝对的保证。

意大利与中国在癌症早期诊断领域的合作，从高危地区试点项目的实施开始。运用意大利技术和产品使中国的农村地区人口也能够接受高水平的医疗卫生服务。

意大利希望能成为中国的合作伙伴，共同加强食品卫生方面的双边合作。意大利为中国能够建立一个保证最高水平食品安全的食品、饲料和动物卫生监控和预警系统提供支持。



Health promotion represents a key factor for the welfare of the individual, for the quality of life and for the sustainability of the healthcare system. An integrated approach to health promotion should be based on a holistic framework focusing, among others, on: safe food and beverages; healthy lifestyles; regular checks and early diagnosis promotion; comprehensive vaccination programs; prevention of accidents at home, at work, on the street and in the spare time; on the protection of children from hazardous products and activities. The Italian Ministry of Health – MOH is actively involved in all and each of these aspects.

The Italian Local Health Units (ASL) are responsible for the overall control of the quality of the environment, including such diverse areas as health of animals, animal feed, safety of food of animal origin, vehicles and industry emissions, electro-magnetic radiations, hygienic conditions in food stores and restaurants, the protection of workers' health, etc.

The 13<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan of the PRC mentions the implementation of a food safety strategy, with the establishment of a strict and efficient food safety management system.

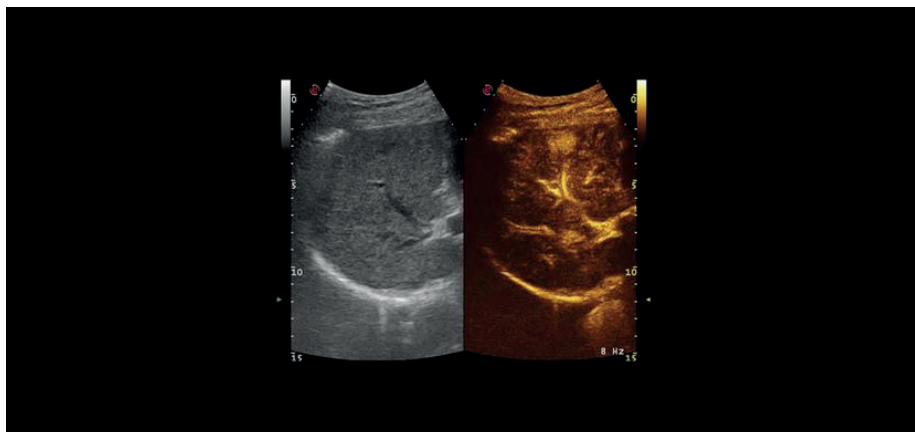
The Italian Central Government guarantees food safety through a complex and widespread 3-layer control system. The system is based on a National Integrated Plan which includes all the competences needed for warranting animal health, human health, food hygiene and safety. The Food Safety System verifies the accuracy of the food labeling, with the control of the (often mandatory) indication of the origin and the accuracy of the nutritional information (including the presence of GMOs and preservatives or other excipients). Every year, more than 500.000 inspections and 100.000 samplings are conducted every year (non conformity is very rare, less than 2% of all cases tested).



Italy also controls the safety of the animal feed through the veterinary services of the local Health Care Units, coordinated by the regional veterinary services. Controls are also performed at borders by the MoH peripheral offices (PIF and UVAC in their Italian acronyms). In 2014 only, 32,039 inspections of feed producing plants were performed and 10,923 samples were tested (99,37% of animal feeds were found to be in conformity with the law). The Italian veterinary system manages surveillance and monitoring plans to control animal infectious diseases. Thus, Italian food of animal origin (including bovine and pork meat, dairy, eggs and egg-derivatives, etc.) is totally safe for export and consumption. Products of animal origin that are not intended for human consumption (e.g. pet food, semen, embryos) are also totally safe thanks to strict controls of the veterinary system.

Prevention starts with awareness. The Italian MOH is actively involved in the health education of citizens. Among other initiatives, the MOH, in cooperation with the National Institute of Health, developed an essential medical dictionary with information on major diseases, their social impact, the main risk factors, prevention, detection and treatment. The Health Dictionary, available on-line for consultation free-of-charge, is constantly updated and expanded.

Screening allows the identification of a disease before symptoms appear. Identifying the disease at an early stage allows for better treatment and higher chances of healing or control. The Italian MOH promotes several screening plans (e.g. for breast, colon-rectal or uterine cervix cancer), with active surveillance on some specific categories of patients (e.g. periodical ultrasound for people with liver cirrhosis or Magnetic Resonance Imaging for women at high risk of breast cancer).



ITALY WOULD LIKE TO PARTNER WITH CHINA TO ENHANCE BILATERAL COLLABORATION ON FOOD HEALTH. ITALY OFFERS SUPPORT FOR THE CREATION OF A FOOD, FEED AND ANIMAL HEALTH SURVEILLANCE AND ALERT SYSTEM IN CHINA THAT GUARANTEES THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF FOOD SAFETY.

# 全面的医疗保 健，从儿童到残 疾人再到老年人

# INCLUSIVE HEALTHCARE, FROM CHILDREN TO DISABLES TO ELDERLY

意大利医疗保健体制为最弱势的人群提供服务和医疗设施，尤其是儿童、老年人和残疾人以及遭受疾病摧残无法自理的人群，罕见疾病患者，糖尿病患者、感染爱滋病毒和爱滋病的人群，外来孕妇以及疾病末期病人等。

## 老年人的居住护理

意大利的“医疗援助公寓”（“Sanitary Assistance Residences”以下简称SAR）是一种非医院设施，它为那些没有自理能力且在家里无法得到护理的老年人提供医疗护理。在SAR公寓里，老人们根据自己不同的需求在有限或无限的时间里得到完整的医疗看护。SAR与医院不同，医院是治疗急性疾病病人的地方，同时也不同于养老院，养老院是安置至少尚有部分自理能力的老年人的地方。

根据国家相关法律，无论老人居住时间的长短，所有SAR客户都必须接收以下服务：

- 一个看起来像家一样的公寓，尊重老年人个人隐私的同时又保证他们的社交活动；
- 提供所有的医疗干预、护理和对慢性疾病及其恶化的必要预防和治疗；
- 个性化的护理，保证客户自主性的保护并完善相关设施，维护并保持个人的兴趣和利益。

The Italian healthcare system offers services and facilities dedicated to the most vulnerable population groups, especially children, the elderly and the disabled, persons suffering from diseases that make them not self-sufficient, patients with rare diseases, diabetics, people affected by HIV-Aids, migrants, pregnant women, terminally-ill patients.

## RESIDENTIAL CARE FOR THE ELDERLY

The Italian “Residences with Healthcare Assistance” (RSA in the Italian acronym) are non-hospital facilities where healthcare is provided to those elderly people who are not self-sufficient and cannot be cared for at home. In the RSA they receive integrated medical care for a limited time or indefinitely, depending on their needs. The RSA are different from hospitals, where patients with an acute disease or illness are treated, and from nursing homes, where elderly people who are (at least partially) self-sufficient are hosted.

According to the national legislation, regardless of the length of their stay, all RSA guests must receive:

- home-looking accommodation organized in a way that respects their privacy and stimulates socialization;
- all medical, nursing and rehabilitation interventions necessary to prevent and treat chronic diseases and their exacerbation;
- individual care geared to improve their autonomy and promote well-being.

意大利希望与中国在老年人医疗援助公寓及母婴专科医院的设计、建设、启动和管理方面进行合作。

ITALY PROPOSES TO COLLABORATE WITH CHINA IN THE DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, START-UP AND MANAGEMENT OF RESIDENCES FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE AND MOTHER-CHILD HOSPITALS.





# 卓越人才

# PEOPLE EXCELLENCE

## 医疗领域的继续教育

意大利政府制定并执行一个继续教育系统的体系，通过这个系统，从业人员可以提升专业能力，更新专业知识以满足患者和卫生服务领域的需求。

国家利益的培养目标由“中央政府和各大区和自治区关系常务委员会”所决定的。为保持从业资格，意大利医疗保健领域的全体从业人员（在医疗或非医疗机构、雇员或自由业者、大城市的大型医院或偏远地区的小型诊所以及公立或私立卫生保健机构）必须在继续教育系统（英文缩写 CME）中接受继续教育。

通过对提供课程的单位提供认证的方式，意大利政府或大区政府对继续教育系统的质量提供保障。国家警察的一个专门部门也对继续教育系统的业务进行控制和监督。

## 医疗卫生管理人员的教育培训

意大利政府规定了公共和私营医疗保健机构管理人员参加培训的遴选条件。

## 科学领域的合作

“大学”一词源自拉丁语“universitas magistrorum et scholarium”意思是“教师与学者的团体”，这个词汇由意大利博洛尼亚大学首次使用，这所大学成立于1088年，是世界上历史最悠久的大学。位于意大利萨莱诺市（Salerno）的萨莱诺医科学学校（Schola Medica Salernitana）是世界首家医科学学校。意大利引以为傲的不仅有灿烂的古代文明遗产，同时也有医学研究和创新领域的悠久传统。五位在生理学或医学领域荣获诺贝尔奖的意大利研究人员就是对此的证明。

意大利目前拥有40家医科学学校，来自意大利高校的科研人员在世界医学领域也持续地取得一流水准

## CONTINUOUS MEDICAL EDUCATION

The Italian Government disciplined and implemented a Continuous Medical Education system through which practitioners can update their competences and develop their professional skills to meet the need of their patients and of the health service.

Training objectives of national interest are determined by the “Standing Conference for the Relations between the Central Government and the Regions and Autonomous Provinces”. To keep their accreditation all Italian healthcare workers (medical and non-medical, employees or freelancers, working for public or private healthcare institutions in big city hospitals or in small ambulatories in remote areas) must undergo CME and achieve their continuous education objectives.

The quality of the CME program is guaranteed by the Italian Government or by regional governments through the accreditation of the providers of the courses. A specific unit of state police also monitors CME activities.

## EDUCATIONAL FOR HEALTHCARE MANAGERS

The Italian Government disciplines the requisites for the selection and the education of the managers of public and private healthcare facilities.

## SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

The word “university” is derived from the Latin: “*universitas magistrorum et scholarium*”, meaning “community of teachers and learners”.

The word was first used with reference to the University of Bologna (Italy). Founded in 1088, it is the oldest university in the world. The Schola Medica Salernitana (based in Salerno, Italy) was the world’s first medical school. Alongside the monumental legacy of an ancient civilization, Italy has a longstanding tradition of medical research and innovation. The five Nobel Prizes for physiology or medicine awarded to Italian researchers witness that Forty Medical Schools are currently operating in Italy. Researchers from Italian universities constantly achieve top positions in the global medical community

在最近的5年中，有超过千名的来自中国的人员在意大利伦巴第、托斯卡纳、马尔凯以及其他大区接受了培训。

IN THE LAST FEW YEARS MORE THAN ONE THOUSANDS PROFESSIONALS FROM CHINA HAVE RECEIVED TRAININGS IN LOMBARDY, TUSCANY, MARCHE AND OTHER ITALIAN REGIONS.



意大利愿与中国在设计和教育计划执行领域开展合作，为医生和其他医疗保健专业人员提供培训，让上述人员在一些意大利顶级的公立或私立的医疗中心进行实习

意大利为中国提供在教育 and 培训医疗中心管理人员领域的最佳实践，这些医疗中心包括（医院、门诊中心、老龄保健机构等），其中也包括与意大利企业开展设计和“快捷ready to go”解决方案领域的合作。

意大利希望与中国在设计 and 执行联合研究伙伴关系领域开展合作，通过科研领域的官方项目（由意大利、欧盟和/或中国资助）或通过中意两国在高校和医院间开展的直接合作。

ITALY OFFERS TO CHINA COOPERATION IN THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR MEDICAL DOCTORS AND OTHER HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS, WITH INTERNSHIPS IN SOME OF THE BEST ITALIAN HEALTHCARE CENTERS, BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

ITALY WOULD LIKE TO COLLABORATE WITH CHINA IN THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF JOINT RESEARCH PARTNERSHIPS THROUGH INSTITUTIONAL CALLS FOR RESEARCH (FUNDED BY ITALY, THE EUROPEAN UNION AND/OR CHINA) OR THROUGH DIRECT COOPERATION BETWEEN CHINESE AND ITALIAN UNIVERSITIES AND HOSPITALS.

ITALY OFFERS TO CHINA ITS BEST PRACTICES IN THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF MANAGERS OF HEALTHCARE CENTERS (HOSPITALS, OUT-PATIENTS CENTERS, FACILITIES FOR ELDERLY CARE, ETC.), INCLUDING COOPERATION WITH ITALIAN COMPANIES IN DESIGNING AND ORGANIZING “READY TO GO” SOLUTIONS.



## 卓越技术

# TECHNOLOGY EXCELLENCE

意大利医疗保健市场准入的壁垒较低同时企业间所开展的竞争具有较高的水平：这些市场特点为保障最佳价格和最佳医疗保健技术提供了可能性。意大利为国际企业提供开放的市场使得意大利的医疗保健业受益，这主要是由于开放对竞争产生了刺激。意大利的制造商和服务供应商也由此达到世界级和可持续发展的卓越的技术水平。意大利的医疗设备和用品市场规模在欧洲排名第三，在全球排名第六。许多意大利企业将一流技术和富有竞争力的价格相结合，在细分市场中名列前茅。

意大利医疗保健行业能够为中国市场提供：

中国感兴趣领域的卓越技术；  
灵活和及时解决方案；  
集成项目，特别是为中国医疗环境专门设计的项目；

意大利医疗保健行业能够提供的协助包括：

### 药品以及为制药业技术

按最高安全标准开发的卓越制药技术与患者需求以及根据用户需要所驱动的产品革新相结合；

### 诊断设备，医疗设备和医疗器材

持续的产品创新和广泛用于各个细分市场的解决方案

### 信息技术解决方案：

意大利工业在互操作性解决方案领域处于欧洲领先地位，其基础是：电子医疗记录；为临床或大区保健系统管理提供商务智能解决方案；为普及高端医疗保健提供支持的远程医疗方案（这样就可把偏远地区的人员纳入其中）；电子保健和智能保健解决方案。

The Italian Healthcare market has low entry barriers and a relatively high level of competition among players: these market features are ensuring the availability of the best healthcare technologies at the best possible price. The openness of the market to international players has benefitted the Italian healthcare sector because it has spurred competition. Italian manufacturers and service providers have thus achieved world-class excellence and a sustainable technological edge. The Italian market for medical equipment and supplies is the third largest in Europe and the sixth worldwide. Many of our companies are among the best in class in their market segment, combining top-notch technology with competitive prices.

The Italian healthcare industries can provide the Chinese market with:

- Technological excellence in areas of great interest for China;
- Flexible and timely solutions;
- Integrated projects specifically designed for the Chinese healthcare environment.

The offer of the Italian Healthcare industry includes:

### PHARMACEUTICALS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR PHARMA INDUSTRY

The Italian industry offers a combination of excellence in manufacturing, highest safety standards and patients-oriented and user-driven product innovation.

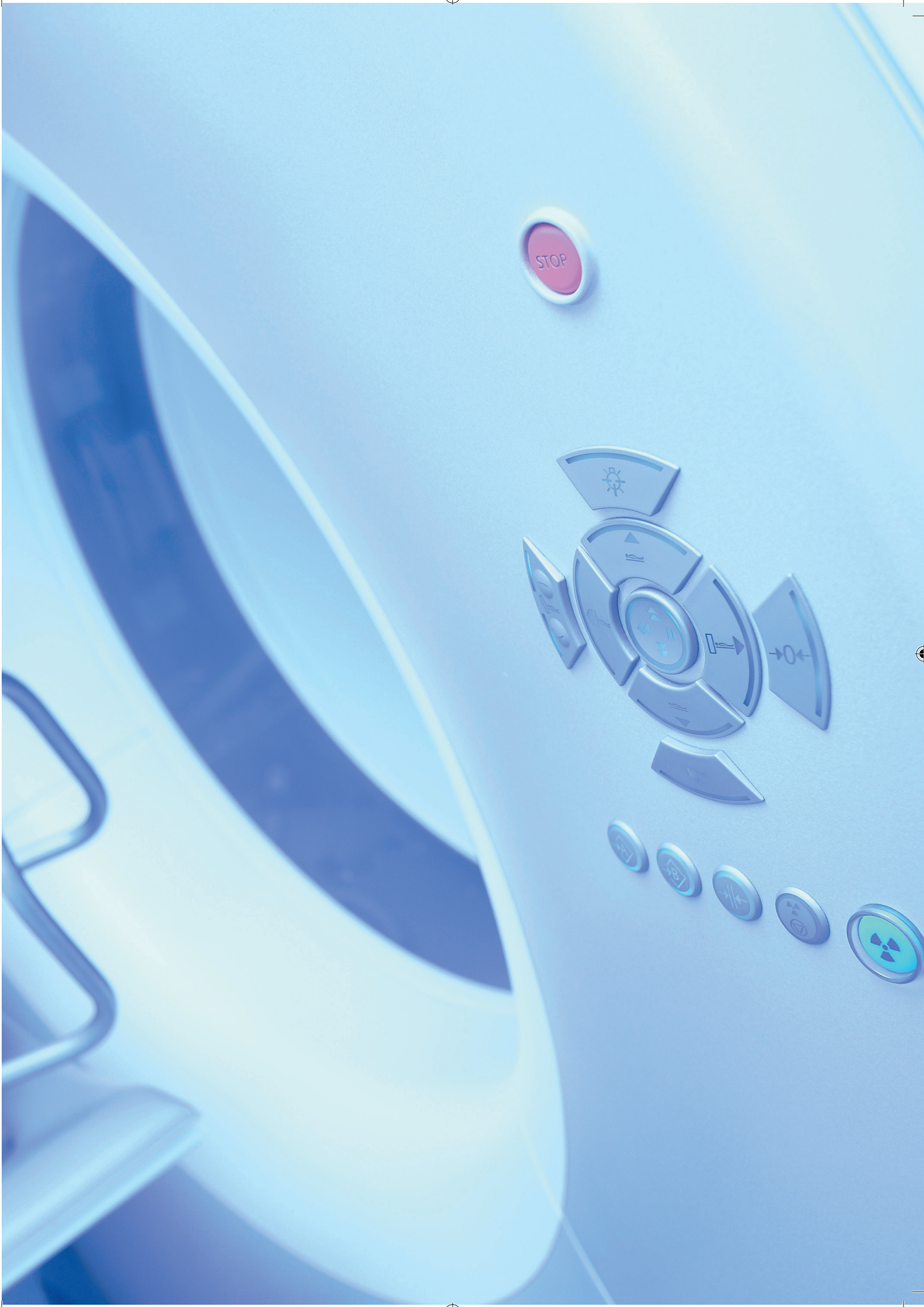
### DIAGNOSTIC EQUIPMENT, MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND MEDICAL DEVICES

The Italian industry offers a wide range of solutions for all the market segments, while at the same investing in product innovation.

### IT SOLUTIONS

The Italian industry is leader in Europe in interoperability solutions based on: Electronic Healthcare Records; Business Intelligence solutions for the management of healthcare systems at clinical or at regional level; telemedicine solutions supporting universal access to high-level healthcare (so as to include people who live in very remote locations); e-health and smart health solutions.





意大利：医疗保健是我们生活品质的一部分。也同样可以是你的。

ITALY: HEALTHCARE AS PART OF OUR QUALITY OF LIFE. IT CAN BE YOURS AS WELL.

干净的环境，世界上最好的食物，最精良的美酒，最悠久的历史，无与伦比的历史遗产、保存完好的文化遗址、绝美的城市和自然景观：所有这一切造就了所谓的意大利的生活品质。一个具包容性的，以人为本，高效的医疗卫生体制有助于意大利人民继续对美好生活的追求并提高人们对社会和谐团结的意识。

意大利通过医疗旅游计划为有关申请人提供享受与意大利公民享有的同等质量的医疗卫生体制服务的可能。符合条件的申请人可以取得这种专门的医药治疗签证（更多信息可以参考vistoperitalia.esteri.it网站）医疗旅游者还可根据自身需要，把意大利一些医疗保健机构的提供高质量、技术先进的体检服务与其在意期间各种休闲活动轻松结合起来。这些机构还提供长期的在意医疗治理机会。

Clean environment, the best food in the world, the finest wines, an unparalleled historical legacy, well preserved cultural sites, urban and natural landscapes of exceptional beauty: all this is part of the so-called Italian lifestyle.

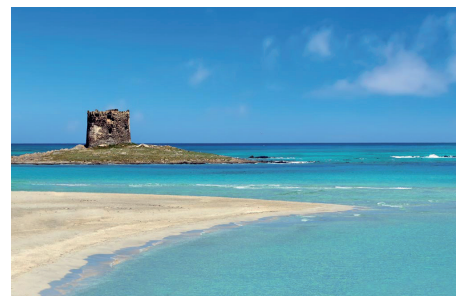
An inclusive, people-centered, efficient healthcare system also contributes to the continuous search of happiness of the Italian people and their sense of social harmony and solidarity. Italy offers the possibility to enjoy the same quality of healthcare through its programs of medical tourism. A specific visa for medical treatment can be issued to those who qualify it (for specific information, please visit [vistoperitalia.esteri.it](http://vistoperitalia.esteri.it)).

Several Italian healthcare centers offer high quality, technologically advanced medical check-ups that can easily be combined by medical tourists with the many leisurely activities available in Italy. Opportunities for long-term medical treatment in Italy are also offered.

意大利医疗机构内为接受检查和治疗的中国病人提供讲中文的工作人员的帮助。

CHINESE SPEAKING PERSONNEL IS AVAILABLE TO ASSIST CHINESE PATIENTS DURING THEIR VISITS OR TREATMENT AT ITALIAN HEALTHCARE FACILITIES.





*Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet simpliciter*



意大利企业对  
与中国合作共  
同改善中国病  
人的生活条件  
非常感兴趣

ITALIAN COMPANIES  
INTERESTED TO  
WORK WITH CHINA  
TO IMPROVE LIFE OF  
CHINESE PATIENTS

\*: 在华意大利企业

\*COMPANIES PRESENT IN CHINA

EDUCATION FOR CHINESE HC  
PROFESSIONALS AND MANAGERS

医疗机构的设计、建设、执行和管理

LAMA\*  
Monserrate Foundation\*

HEALTHCARE FACILITIES  
DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION,  
IMPLEMENTATION AND  
MANAGEMENT

医疗卫生管理工具和服务

Burlo Garofolo Hospital  
DedoDesign\*  
Gruppo Villa Maria  
IDI- Italian Designed Innovation\*  
Link Shanghai\*  
Loccioni\*  
Progetto CMR\*  
Technogym\*  
Univels \*

HC MANAGEMENT TOOLS  
AND SERVICES

在意中国病人的医疗护理

Dedalus\*  
Exprivia\*  
Monserrate Foundation\*  
Gruppo San Raffaele

MEDICAL CARE IN ITALY FOR  
CHINESE PATIENTS

在意中国病人的医疗护理

Bologna University  
Campus Biomedico  
Cube Labs\*  
Euro China Society For Health Research\*  
Gruppo San Donato  
Italian National Research Council  
Padua University \*  
Rome La Sapienza University  
University of Milan



## MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND DEVICES

### 医疗仪器和设备

Bracco\*  
Deka\*  
Esaote\*  
Technogym\*

## PHARMACEUTICALS AND DIAGNOSTICS

### 制药和诊断

Alfa Wasserman\*  
Biomedica Foscama\*  
Bracco\*  
Bruschettini Farmaceutici \*  
Chiesi\*  
DiaSorin\*  
Emopharm Healthcare  
FiberPasta\*  
Hemopharma\*  
Kedrion\*  
Lorenzatto\*  
MediFood\*  
Menarini\*  
Quatalia Science\*  
Trendful Development\*  
Zambon\*

## SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

### 科技合作

Bologna University  
Campus Biomedico  
Cube Labs\*  
Euro China Society For Health Research\*  
Gruppo San Donato  
Italian National Research Council  
Padua University \*  
Rome La Sapienza University  
University of Milan

## 意大利：中国 最好的医疗保 健体系发展合 作伙伴

## ITALY: THE BEST PARTNER FOR THE CHINA HEALTHCARE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

2014年6月11日，中意两国总理在北京共同拟定了“三年行动计划”（2014—2016年），确定医疗体制作为双方合作五个优先领域之一，并计划把“药品，医疗器械，食品、药品和化妆品安全控制，中药和医疗服务，以上服务对象包括残疾人和老年人”作为中意合作的重点方面。中国政府正在实施雄心勃勃的改革。而中国医疗卫生体制正面临的多数挑战意大利都已经成功的解决了。倚靠医疗卫生诸多方面高水平的专业知识，意大利希望能够成为中国的合作伙伴，来分享其在医疗卫生领域计划、管理、临床知识和技术贡献方面最好的实战经验。

The three-year action plan (2014-2016), adopted by the Prime Ministers of Italy and China on June 11, 2014, in Beijing, identifies healthcare as one of the five priority areas for bilateral cooperation. The document mentions “drugs, medical devices, security checks for food, drugs and cosmetics, traditional medicine and health services, including those for the children, the disabled and the elderly” as key sectors for Sino-Italian collaboration. The Chinese Government is implementing ambitious reforms. Most of the challenges that the Chinese healthcare system is facing have been dealt with successfully by Italy. Counting on a high level of expertise in many aspects of healthcare, Italy is willing to partner with China to share its best practices in health planning and management, in clinical knowledge and technology dotation.



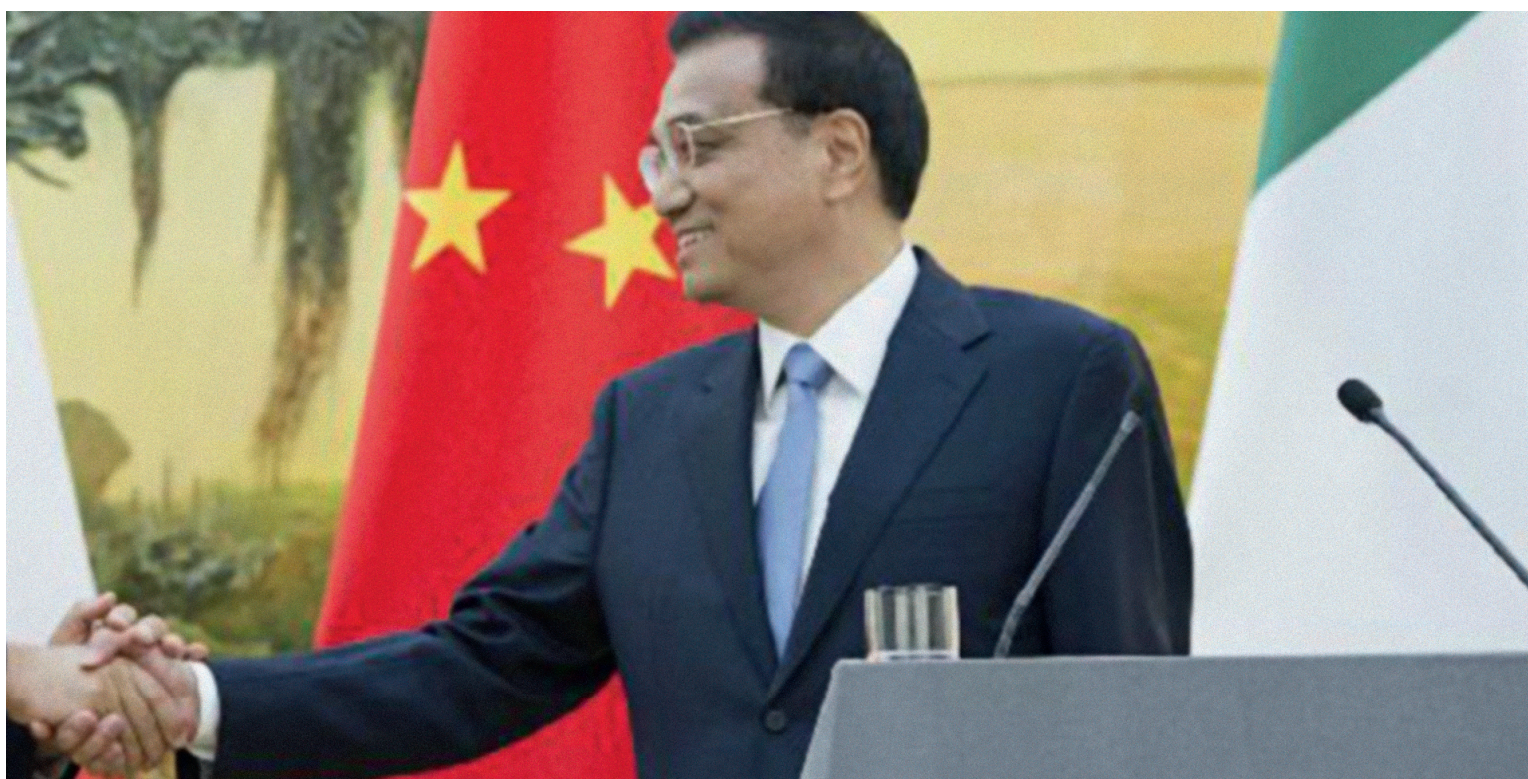


## 意大利对中国 卫生保健体系 的贡献

# THE ITALIAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE CHINESE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

意大利和中国在医疗卫生体制领域的合作已经有20多年的历史。2000年4月19日，中意在罗马签署了一个专门的双边协议备忘录。近些年来，意大利在中国实施重要医疗卫生体制改革中作出了积极贡献，提供以下支持：信息系统的现代化；培训上千名中国医疗卫生领域专业人员（其中包括数百名专业人员在意大利实习）；与中国专家在母婴疾病的预防工作方面的合作。在其卫生部的指导下并结合各大区在医疗保健工作领域的多年经验，意大利时刻准备着通过运用它卓越质量的产品和服务为中国的医疗卫生体制进一步的发展贡献自己力所能及的力量

Italy and China have collaborated in the healthcare system for more than two decades. On April 19, 2000, a specific bilateral Memorandum of Understanding was signed in Rome. In recent years Italy has contributed to the implementation of important reforms of the Chinese healthcare system supporting IT modernization, providing training to thousands of Chinese healthcare professionals (including hundreds of internships in Italy), working together with Chinese specialists for the prevention of maternal and child diseases. Under the guidance of its Ministry of Health and based on the experience of its regions, Italy stands ready to contribute to the further development of the Chinese healthcare system through products and services of excellent quality.





The Embassy of Italy  
to the People's Republic of China  
意大利驻中华人民共和国大使馆



ITALIAN TRADE AGENCY

ICE - Agenzia per la promozione all'estero e  
l'internazionalizzazione delle imprese italiane  
意大利对外贸易委员会



Camera di Commercio Italiana in Cina  
中国意大利商会  
China-Italy Chamber of Commerce

CHINA-ITALY  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

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