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創建中國首座腫瘤專科醫院

Shanghai West Rotarian Dr. George Wu, M.D.

Founder of China's First Oncology Hospital

By Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian)

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Dr. George Wu, M.D., Shanghai West Rotarian

Dr. George Wu (吳桓興), M.D., (1912-1986), oncologist, was a founder of the first China's oncology hospital in 1958 --- Cancer Hospital, The Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences (中國醫學科學院腫瘤醫院). He joined the Shanghai West Rotary Club (滬西扶輪社) when he was the superintendent of the Sino-Belgian Radium Institute (中比鐳錠治療院院長) (the forerunner of Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center 復旦大學附屬腫瘤醫院), and professor of Tong De Medical College (同德醫學院) in Shanghai.

Shanghai West Rotary Club enjoyed very short life. It was organized and admitted to Rotary International on 16 November 1948. However, the Club was terminated on 24 January 1952. Wu was one of the last 22 active members of the Club when disbanded. It was believed the proximate cause was the outbreak of the Korean War (June 1950-July 1953) which made the United States the hostility of the People's Republic of China (中華人民共和國). The political and social environment would certainly be not favourable for Rotary clubs in China to carry on its membership with Rotary International.

The Oncologist and Radiologist in Shanghai

Dr. George Wu was the pioneer and major founder of oncology and radiotherapy in China. A Guangdong native, he was born in Mauritius (The British Dependent Territory), an island nation in the Indian Ocean, in 1912, the son of an overseas Chinese family in Port Louis where the Wu family has been thriving for more than 100 years. In 1929, Wu was graduated from the Royal College of Port Louis with a second place in the high school. He then passed the overseas examination in entering the Cambridge University, United Kingdom. However, his father encouraged him to go to China for higher education. Therefore, after finishing the Cambridge University matriculation in 1931 with tuition scholarship, Wu went to Shanghai of the Republic of China (中華民國).

In 1936, Wu was graduated with a doctoral degree in medicine (M.D.) from the Medical Faculty of Aurora University (震旦大學), Shanghai. During those years, medical conditions in China were very poor. In order to achieve his ambition to be an oncologist, he decided to advance his study abroad. In 1937, he went to Europe and studied in Belgium, England and France. He gained qualifications in oncology and radiology, and was accepted by The Royal College of Radiologists, England, for medical research in oncology. In 1942-1946, Wu worked as assistant radiologist in charge of radiotherapy at Hammersmith, the teaching hospital attached to the British Postgraduate Medical School of London University.

One day in 1946, Wu saw a recruitment advertisement on the hospital notice board that China was urgently looking for all walks of talent to support the country rehabilitation after the World War II. He soon made up his mind in giving up the premium working condition in England but return to China. So at the end of the year, he was appointed in Shanghai the superintendent at the Sino-Belgian Radium Institute (中比鐳錠治療院). The Institute was one of China's first radiological hospitals, found in 1931 and was funded by a minor remittance of Boxer Indemnity (庚子賠款) paid by the Ch'ing Empire (大清國) to the Kingdom of Belgium. The Institute sited in the Sacred Heart Hospital (聖心醫院). It became an independent Institute in 1936, and was renamed Shanghai Radium Institute (上海鐳錠治療院) after the Communists captured Shanghai in 1949. Wu carried on to serve as its superintendent until 1952. The Institute was affiliated to the Shanghai First Medical College (上海第一醫學院) from 1954. Later in 2000, the Institute was affiliated to and was renamed as The Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center (復旦大學附屬腫瘤醫院).

Establishment of Socialist China's First Oncology Hospital in Beijing

On 25 June 1950, the Korean War broke out. In early 1952, Wu was called for the "Resistance to the United States and aid the DPRK" to go to North Korea and be a military doctor in the field medical team. He returned to China in the winter and was assigned to the Academy of Military Medical Sciences, the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) (中國人民解放軍-軍事醫學科學院). In the Academy, Wu was instrumental in establishing the first radiobiology department in China to carry out research on mechanisms, radiation damage and repair processes, providing the extensive use of atomic energy for medical support. From 1952 to 1958, he served as Director of the Second Academy of Military Medical Sciences of the PLA,

concurrently Director of the Radiobiology Department, and special advisor to East China Hospital (華東醫院).

In 1958, Wu accepted the new appointment by The Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences to establish its Cancer Institute and Hospital (CIH) (中國醫學科學院腫瘤醫院), based on the existing fabric of The Ritan Hospital (日壇醫院) which was located at the southeastern part of Beijing. Wu then served as its first superintendent. The CIH is currently a national center of advanced cancer research and treatment, which is also rated as the first place of cancer prevention and treatment in Asia in terms of scale. It is one of the World Health Organization collaborative centers for Cancer Research in China and one of bases for drug clinical Trial of Food and Drug Administration of State (國家藥品監督管理局). The Hospital offers advanced cancer treatment, engages in cancer research, comprehensive education and research-based prevention of both common and rare cancers. CIH is considered a "state-level hospital" with comprehensive oncology departments, strong technical force and advanced medical equipment. The major treatments include surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, biological therapy, intervenient therapy, and laser therapy. In 1963, Wu was appointed, concurrently, President of the newly established Cancer Research Institute, Academy of Medical Sciences.

During the era of The Cultural Revolution in 1966-1976, Wu was prohibited to exit the country because he was classified as "Bourgeois reactionary academic authority" by the state political authorities. However, Wu still carried on his medical services as usual, including the health consultant for State Prime Minister Zhou Enlai (周恩來).

In May 1978, being the Presudent of the Cancer Institute as well as Superintendent of the Cancer Hospital of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Wu had written an article and was published on《China Reconstructs》Magazine. He gave the story on how to becoming a returned overseas Chinese to serve the newly established socialist China. Excerpted below is the full text of《Back to the Homeland》:

ONE of my patients, an old cadre who had fought through the long years of the Revolution, suddenly asked me one day, "Why did you leave Europe after World War II and come back to settle down in China?"

He knew I am a Chinese born overseas and had studied and worked for long years as a doctor in England and that coming back to China, though the land of my ancestors, meant a great deal of readjustment. I thought for a moment and explained that, after World War II, China was considered a victor nation and to many doctors, engineers, technicians and other intellectuals like me, she seemed to have all the favorable opportunities to heal the war wounds and launch into a modernization program to make her strong.

For generations we overseas Chinese living mostly under colonial rule had experienced all sorts of injustices and discriminations, and we thought it was because our mother country was weak. But looking back on it today, our wish to see the motherland strong and modern was guided by a muddled concept. We did not realize the importance of the social and political system governing the country. A fascist state, for instance, which can only thrive by oppressing

its own people and bullying other countries can never really be strong because it would not have the support of the people either in the country or in the world.

Then my friend asked me another question. "Tell me, doctor," he said, "in these last few years, have you ever entertained the idea of leaving China?" He asked this at a time when the "Gang of Four" were scheming to seize power and thousands of intellectuals were being persecuted by their followers. We overseas Chinese were branded with a special stigma — politically unreliable because we had friends and relatives abroad.

"Well," I said, "at times when I was called a bourgeoisie, denounced as unreliable and not given the necessary conditions to work properly, I did think of leaving and starting life over again in another land. But I know those who denounce me don't represent the real picture."

"You're right," my friend said thoughtfully. "Such views violate the principles of the Communist Party. The Central Committee and Chairman Mao have always held that the vast majority of the overseas Chinese are patriotic and are a force to be united with. China's Party and people warmly welcome overseas Chinese who are willing to serve the people of the motherland with their knowledge and ability."

That talk moved me deeply. The questions he asked me brought back many memories.

In 1947 I was working in a London hospital when I learned that China was in great need for doctors. After much consideration I resigned and came back to China. In Shanghai I joined the only tumor hospital in China then — the Shanghai Radium Institute. Very soon I became disillusioned. Kuomintang corruption and ineptness, and the plight of the entire country, made work and research only empty talk.

The war of liberation was gradually increasing in momentum and the People's Liberation Army was approaching Shanghai. To tell the truth, like many intellectuals I regarded myself as "above politics" and it was only a sense of responsibility toward my patients that made me stay. I thought that though Kuomintang propaganda described the Communists as fiends, they couldn't be worse than the Kuomintang.

Liberation came to Shanghai in 1949 and I was swept into the tide of a new life. I saw with my own eyes that cadres of the people's government and the commanders and soldiers of the People's Liberation Army were so entirely different from those of the Kuomintang. I saw that this government was really dedicated to the people, that this army kept strict discipline and was one with the masses. I could no longer remain an onlooker. I began to cooperate closely with the cadres assigned to the hospital by the new government.

Nearly 30 years have gone by since then. Looking back over those years, I can say I have not lived them in vain. In new China I have seen a tremendous development in the prevention and treatment of cancer. It is true I've done my share but that's only a minute part of it. I've been very fortunate in my work to have met persons who had led the Chinese revolution for half a century, including my friend the old cadre. In them I have seen a new man and a new world. This is what I have gained most. Although they have come through unbelievable hardships, they have always kept their spirit of dedication to the people. Their modesty cannot but move all who come into contact with them.

Among these leaders I can never forget Premier Chou En-lai. Much has been written about what he did for China and the world. What I want to say is that as head of the government of a country with the largest population in the world, busy to a degree unimaginable to an ordinary person, he always found time to be concerned with the health of his colleagues. Time and again he would ask our doctors to come and see him late at night to report on the condition of old comrades-in-arms who were ill and about the progress of their medical treatment.

He was also deeply concerned with my field of work, always encouraging us in our research to find more effective ways of treating cancer. He was always confident that mankind would eventually find a way to conquer it.

Once he asked me to explain what a cancer cell is. I said that a living cell repairs injuries by normal division and proliferation. When tissues suffer repeated injuries through abnormal stimulation by agents known as carcinogenic substances, the cellular division and proliferation could get out of hand and go on proliferating, initiating the formation of a tumor. Such tumor cells may even "escape" to other parts of the body to create another focus of tumor. These cells which have gotten out of hand were once dubbed "anarchic cells" by a French biologist. Premier Chou was amused by the use of such a political term because this conversation took place at one stage of the Cultural Revolution when the "Gang of Four" were inciting anarchy all over the country.

Today Chiang Ching and her gang have been overthrown and I again recall that talk with the Premier. "Gang-of-Four" types are "anarchic cells" and they must be and can be eradicated. My only regret is that those "anarchic cells" disrupted scientific research, wasted many years of our precious time and delayed China's modernization. But when 1 see the new generation growing up around me I am filled with confidence. Some of these young people are truly first-rate scientists doing wonderful work. I have seen a group of young technical people, overcoming tremendous difficulties, lacking sufficient equipment, succeed in designing and building a betatron, a high-energy medical accelerator and one of the most sophisticated pieces of equipment in a cancer treatment center.

Don't forget that this was achieved when the "anarchic cells" of the "Gang of Four" were doing their best to sabotage research. Today the situation is completely different. The government has set up a State Science and Technology Commission and the Party Central Committee has convened a National Science Conference and obstacles in the way of research are being eliminated. I am getting older but, together with our admirable young people, I am helping to bring our own field of research into the front ranks of world science.

I often ask myself why scientists and engineers of the motherland have such inexhaustible drive. The most important reason, I think, is the selfless dedication they have inherited from revolutionaries of the older generation. This year I plan to go on a lecture tour abroad. I shall tell the world about this attitude of the Chinese people toward their work and the motherland because I believe this to be the greatest contribution of the old generation of revolutionaries to the world.

In June 1978 Wu visited France and The Great Britain, and was conferred honorary fellowship by the Royal College of Radiologists of The Great Britain. Later in October, Wu was

the Head of China's delegation to the 12th International Cancer Congress (today known as World Cancer Congress), held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, during which he was elected a member of the Executive Committee, International Union Against Cancer (forerunner of Union for International Cancer Control) (UICC). UICC, a non-governmental organization, was founded in 1933 and based in Geneva, Switzerland, with a membership of over 800 organizations across 155 countries, and features the world's major cancer societies, ministries of health, research institutes and patient groups. UICC partners with its members, key partners, the World Health Organization, World Economic Forum and others, to tackle cancer on a global scale.

In 1982, Wu was appointed an honorary professor of The College of France (Collège de France) to conduct lectures in medical institutions in Paris, Lyon, etc. Wu was the first Chinese scholar who held such position after the Second World War. In 1985, President François Mitterrand of the French Republic decorated Wu with the "Chevalier dans l'Ordre National du Mérite" (Knight of the National Order of Merit). Wu was elected, in December 1982, an honorary fellow by the American College of Radiology, United States.

In 1984, Wu was invested a member of The Communist Party of China (中國共產黨). He has served as a member (Medical & Health Sector) of the 5th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (中國人民政治協商會議); Deputy of the 3rd, 4th and 9th National People's Congresses (全國人民代表大會); a member of the Standing Committee of the 6th National People's Congress; and Vice Chairman of National Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese (中華全國歸國華僑聯合會) for the 2nd and the 3rd sessions.

On 28 April 1984, Wu was one of the founders of China Anti-Cancer Association (中國抗癌協會) (CACA), and was elected to serve as its first Chairman. The CACA has a mission to unite people involved in all branches of oncology and others with a similar interest in fighting cancer. The CACA aims its utmost efforts at organizing scientific cooperation and conferences, promoting international non-governmental exchanges, conducting various training courses and seminars, fostering scientific, technological and medical personnel in the field of oncology, compiling and publishing academic periodicals, and mobilizing social forces to take part in popularization and dissemination of the knowledge of tumor prevention. Globally, the Association is interested in organizing academic meetings with international colleagues in order to cultivate friendly ties with overseas oncology organizations and individuals. The Chinese Anti-Cancer Association has been a full member of Union for International Cancer Control (UICC) since January 1997, and is also a Standing Committee Member of Asian and Pacific Federation of Organizations for Cancer Research and Control (APFOCC).

In October 1984, Wu was a founder of Cancer Foundation of China (中國癌症研究基金會) (renamed 中國癌症基金會 in 2005) (CFC), and became its first chairman. The purpose of the CFC is to raise funds, and to carry out public welfare activities, promote cancer prevention and treatment in China.

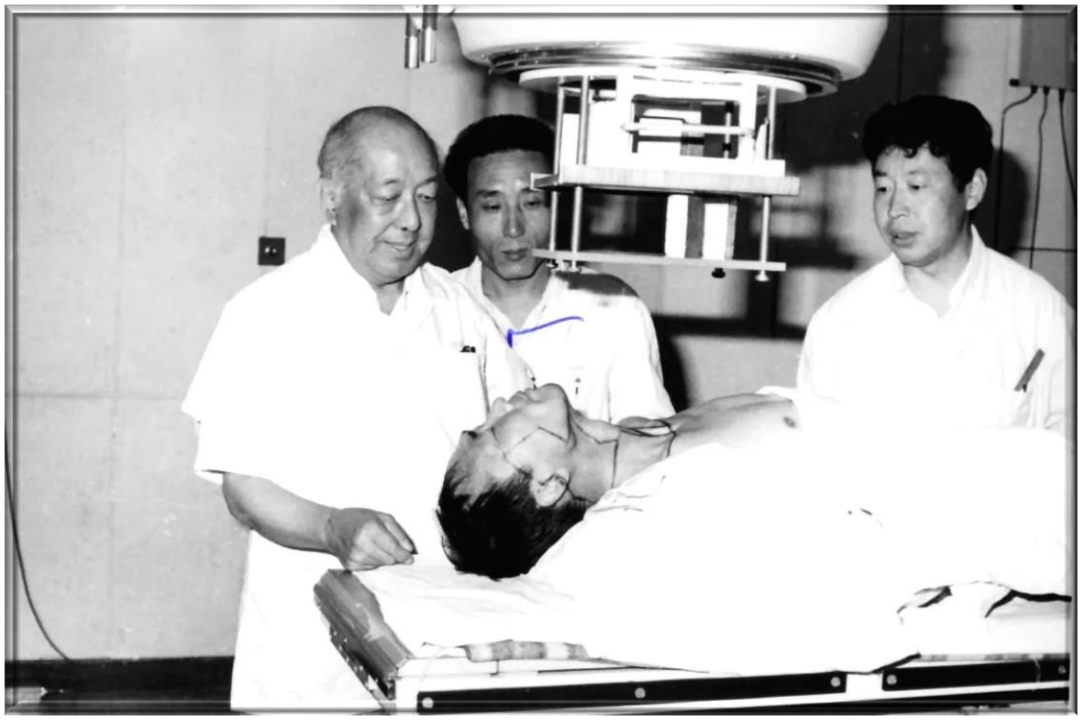
In the spring of 1985, Wu suffered from macroglobulinemia. He laid down his will, in the autumn 1986, to dedicate his body to the hospital as a "Silent Teacher." He died in Beijing on 30 October 1986. To commemorate the contribution as an eminent oncologist and radiologist, in March 1988, the Cancer Foundation of China and the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences

Cancer Hospital jointly established, and named after Wu, the Beijing Huanxing Cancer Hospital (北京桓興腫瘤醫院) in the Chao Yang District (北京市朝陽區) of the capital city.

吳桓興 -- 上海震旦大學醫學博士（1936）
George Wu, Doctor of Medicine, Aurora University, Shanghai (1936)

1969 年，安裝鈷-60 放射治療機 -- 中國研製成功第一台放射治療產品
Installation of radioisotope Cobalt-60 machine in 1969, the first Made in China.

中國醫學科學院腫瘤醫院吳桓興（左）、黨委書記兼副院長李冰（右）到河南省林縣姚村公社訪問食管癌患者。
Dr. George Wu (left), Superintendent, and Dr. Li Bing (right), Deputy & Communist Party Secretary, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences Cancer Hospital, visited esophageal cancer patient in the commune village.



中國醫學科學院腫瘤醫院吳桓興院長治療患者
Dr. George Wu healing patient in the Cancer Hospital of Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences

北京市彭真市長（右）親切會見吳桓興
Beijing Mayor Peng Zhen (right) warmly greeted Dr. George Wu

周恩來總理（右）和他的保健醫生吳桓興祝酒
Premier Zhou Enlai (right) toasted with his health consultant Dr. George Wu.

1952 年 9 月 10 日－吳桓興博士（前左 1）與國際細菌戰科學委員會（ISCBW）部分成員和中華人民共和國衛生部生物製品研究所的中國同事合影。

10 September 1952 – Dr. George Wu (front left 1) in a group photograph of some members of the International Scientific Commission on Bacteriological Warfare (ISCBW) and Chinese colleagues at the Vaccine Institute of the People's Republic of China.

吳桓興博士成為《人民畫報》1978 年 8 月號的封面人物

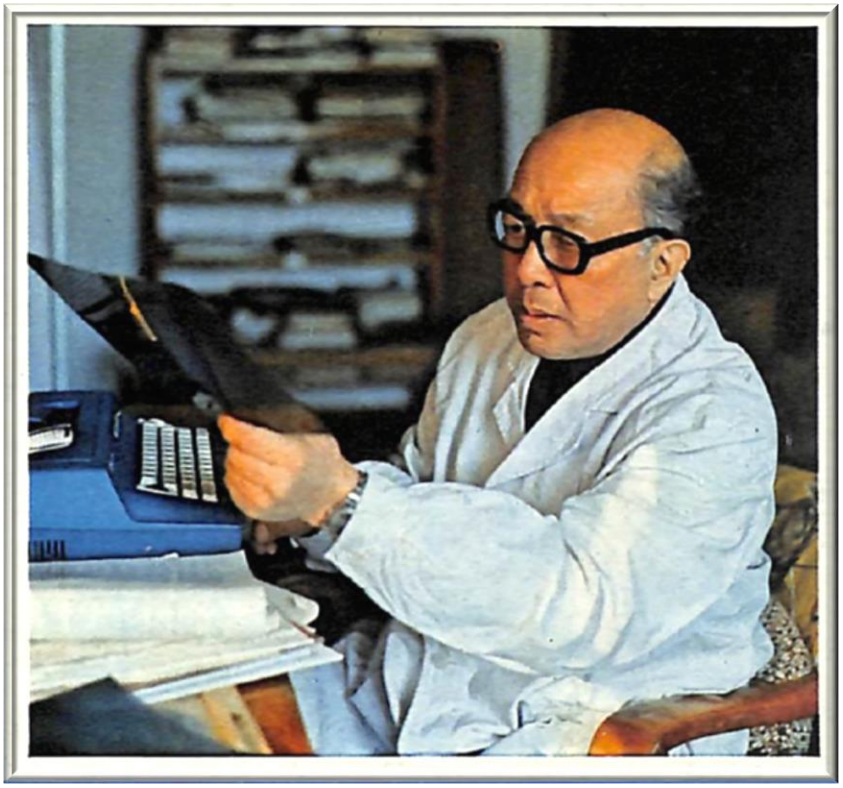
Dr. George Wu being the cover feature of the People's Pictorial in August 1978 issue.

1988 年 3 月，中國癌症基金會和中國醫學科學院腫瘤醫院共同建立「北京桓興腫瘤醫院」，紀念吳桓興。
In March 1988, the China Cancer Foundation and the Cancer Hospital of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences jointly established the "Beijing Huanxing Cancer Hospital" to commemorate Dr. George Wu.

北京市朝陽區桓興腫瘤醫院醫生團隊在住宅區提供免費諮詢。
Beijing Huanxing Cancer Hospital of Chao Yang District doctors team offers free consultation to the local residents.

滬西扶輪人 -- 吳桓興醫學博士

創建中國首座腫瘤專科醫院



吳桓興醫學博士 -- 中國醫學科學院腫瘤研究所所長（1978）
Dr. George Wu, President, Cancer Institute of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences (1978)

吳桓興醫學博士（Dr. George Wu, M.D.）（1912-1986），中國腫瘤學家，中國腫瘤學和放射治療學的先驅者和奠基人之一。他創建了中國第一個放射生物學專業，和第一個腫瘤內科專業；首創用以治療宮頸癌的新型鐳容器，和治療睾丸精原細胞瘤的N－甲醯溶肉瘤素。他所總結的腫瘤治療的基本原則，被中國腫瘤學界廣泛運用。他為中國的腫瘤放射治療、化學治療和放射生物學研究，培養造就了一批骨幹人才。

吳桓興原是位於上海的中比鐳錠治療院院長(Superintendent, Sino-Belgian Radium Institute)(今日復旦大學附屬腫瘤醫院前身)，兼江蘇醫學院放射系主任、教授、以及上海同德醫學院教授，加入滬西扶輪社(Shanghai West Rotary Club)為現職社員。可惜滬西扶輪社的生命很短暫，它在 1948 年組織，11 月 16 日加盟國際扶輪，然而在 1952 年 1 月 24 日被終止會籍。吳桓興是該社解散前的最後 22 名現職社員之一。人們認為，促使國際扶輪終止會員資格最直接的原因，是朝鮮戰爭爆發（1950 年 6 月-1953 年 7 月）。這場戰爭使美國成為中華人民共和國的敵對，政治和社會環境肯定不利於中國的扶輪社加入美國芝加哥的國際扶輪。

創建中國首座腫瘤專科醫院

中華人民共和國的腫瘤防控事業，起步於 1958 年。從建立第一所腫瘤醫院開始，播下了中國腫瘤事業的種子。在風雨兼程中逐步生根發芽，開花結果，發展成為今天「國家癌症中心」的壯大局面。在這一歷史進程中，吳桓興與他的戰友李冰是勳勞卓著的兩位創業者。以及後來擴建新院所，開展重點腫瘤的臨床防治與基礎研究。成果斐然，有力地促進了中國腫瘤醫學事業蓬勃發展。該院建立後不久，為全國各單位培訓了大量專業技術人才。全國的腫瘤工作逐漸普及，各省市自治區腫瘤專科醫院相繼建立，初步形成全國腫瘤防治研究網。並在此基礎上，將防治網推廣向縣級及以下的基層。

上世紀五十年代初，中國各醫院尚無腫瘤專科，更無一所腫瘤醫院。當時，吳桓興即呼籲建立腫瘤學科。他曾以「醫學放射學目前發展狀況」為題，在《中華放射學雜誌》（1954 年第 1 期）上著文，詳細回顧了放射學的歷史與現狀，展示未來的發展趨勢。提出放射治療學必須從以放射診斷為主的放射線學科中獨立出來，以適應腫瘤臨床的需要。同時，他還強調應該大力培訓放射治療專業人才。他以實際行動親力親為，創建了中國腫瘤放射治療學科。

吳桓興與另一位中國腫瘤醫學的開創者和奠基人李冰珠聯璧合，默契合作，一起規劃建設第一所當年中國最大的腫瘤醫療、科研、教育機構---中國醫學科學院腫瘤醫院(前身是日壇醫院)。1958 年正式開院，腫瘤放射治療專家吳桓興是首任院長。李冰擔任黨委書記兼副院長，主持日常工作。當時設有病床僅 100 張，職工 150 人。起初設立的科室有腫瘤外科、放射科（後分成放射治療/放射診斷兩個科室）、婦瘤科、麻醉科、檢驗科、病理科、細胞學室、同位素室、藥劑科、營養室、病案室等。

逐步引進人才，完善科室建設。1959 年增設了中醫科、腫瘤內科、口腔科；1963 年成立了防癌組；增設腫瘤研究所，吳桓興兼任所長；1964 年設立了放射物理、放射生物、藥理等實驗室，開展癌症預防與科研工作。到 1966 年，發展到擁有床位 200 張，職工 434 人；科室基本齊全，臨床與科研並舉。取得了初步的成果，在全國起到了示範作用，個別省市也從 1964 年起相繼建立起腫瘤醫院。1974 年經國務院批准建立新院，院址選在龍潭湖畔，在 1983 年落成。醫院設計床位 600 張，1983 年 5 月開始收治病人，以後陸續增設科室。作為放射治療專家，吳桓興非常重視輻射防護，積極努力的給醫院設計了防護鐳室。建立了放射保護制度，加強放射治療醫護人員的保護，給全國放射治療工作提供了樣本。

吳桓興重視臨床實踐，尤其重視新技術、新設備的引進與國產化。他具有不斷創新，不斷探索的精神。不僅為中國率先引進國外先進技術設備，還重視推動並親自參與設計研製，生產中國自己的放射治療設備。1959 年，他引進第一台蘇聯製造鈷治療機；1960 年又引進一台 8,000 居里的加拿大鈷 60 治療機；1966 年以後，又陸續引進了 35MeV 電子感應加速器及 10MeV 電子直線加速器各一台。1979 年先後在國內首次引進英國 EM17020 和 EM17070CT（電子計算機體層攝影儀），同時還引進了一台放射治療計劃系統。深部 X 線機是放射治療的重要設備，即使在廣泛應用直線加速器的 90 年代，仍然是基層單位的重要治療設備。吳桓興在考察了各國研製生產單位後，於1963年與北京理工廠（即北京醫用射線機廠前身）合作，研製成功中國首台深部X線機。

翌年，衛生部即指定該廠為定點生產廠家。數十年來，生產了大批該機器，在全國各地腫瘤治療中發揮了重要作用。

吳桓興對腫瘤各臨床學科的建設極其重視，他一貫強調臨床各學科綜合治療。早在上世紀五十年代末，他就主張建立腫瘤化學治療專業。他與著名血液病學家張安教授合作，在腫瘤醫院建立了中國第一個腫瘤內科，開展化學藥物治療。他親自指導試用了中國自行研製的抗腫瘤新葯N-甲醯溶肉瘤素，對睾丸精原細胞瘤和多發性骨髓瘤，效果良好。尤其以睾丸精原細胞瘤療效顯著，合併手術治療：一期治癒率近 100%，二期達 80%，三期和復發者的治癒率均超過 50%，不少患者長期存活數十年。

大量的臨床實踐可以總結出規律性的認識，從而形成可以指導臨床的應用理論。吳桓興的臨床思想活躍，從不墨守陳規。他特別重視臨床實踐經驗，勇於探索，注重創新。從中總結出一整套完整的理論，反過來用於指導臨床實踐。他通過自己長期的實踐，總結出腫瘤臨床工作的「綜合治療」與「個別對待」兩大基本原則。這兩條基本原則，至今仍為腫瘤臨床學家所遵循。

他的臨床思想在放射源容器的發明研製及應用上，體現得格外鮮明，堪稱臨床藝術。宮頸癌是婦女發病率很高的腫瘤，這在當年中國的婦女中尤其突出。它的治療手段以放射線為主，通常採用體外照射與宮內照射相結合的方法。原來的方法照射範圍廣，上鐳次數多。雖然治了癌症，但由於對正常組織損害大，常造成嚴重併發症。為此，他將陰道放射源容器改為排管式，照射時間與次數都大大減少。他在此基礎上又大膽革新，研製成功新型放射源容器，將這種容器命名為北京型鐳容器。這種柱狀帶槽的放射源容器與排管式容器相比，加強了放射防護裝置。放射源作為治療單元，根據病變實際情況靈活置放。同時安裝的防護單元，則同樣靈活地隔離保護正常組織。使其最大限度地減少射線的傷害，以避免發生嚴重放射性併發症。從 1959 年到 1966 年應用排管式與北京型兩種容器分別給宮頸癌患者治療，治療結果相比較：排管式容器（1959—1961）共治療 920 例；北京型容器（1962—1966）共治療 1,211 例；兩者一、二、三、四期各期五年治癒率相近。而嚴重併發症放射性直腸炎、放射性直腸瘺，則北京型容器治療的發生率遠較排管式的為低。這一成果在 1974 年第 11 屆國際腫瘤大會(International Cancer Congress)上做了報告，受到國際同行的一致好評。

1982 年，吳桓興參加了在美國西雅圖舉行的第 13 屆國際腫瘤大會，他在會上報告了中國醫學科學院腫瘤醫院自 1958 年至 1975 年治療宮頸癌的療效：收治 9,604 例患者，五年生存率一期為 93.8%；二期為 81.5%；三期為 63%；四期為 25.5%；平均五年生存率為 68.6%。如此高的生存率，在當時處於世界先進水平。而且報告的病例數也是世界獨一無二的，報告受到大會的重視與高度評價。1983 年遷至北京市東南龍潭湖畔，更名「中國醫學科學院腫瘤醫院腫瘤研究所」。

成立中國抗癌協會

1984 年 4 月 28 日，在吳桓興、金顯宅、金家瑞、張天澤等教授的倡導下，中國抗癌協會在天津市成立。中國抗癌協會是中國科學技術協會主管、中華人民共和國民政部註冊登記、具有獨立法人資格的腫瘤學科唯一的國家一級學會；是亞洲地區抗癌組織聯盟(Asian and Pacific Federation of Organizations for Cancer Research and Control, APFOCC）理事單位和七個常務

理事之一，同時也是國際抗癌聯盟(Union for International Cancer Control, UICC）的正式會員。第一屆理事會由天津市腫瘤醫院金顯宅教授任名譽主席，中國醫學科學院腫瘤醫院腫瘤研究所吳桓興教授任主席。

中國抗癌協會的宗旨是團結和動員全國各學科的腫瘤科技工作者，全面落實科學發展觀。以經濟建設為中心，堅持科學技術是第一生產力的思想。實施科教興國、人才強國和可持續發展戰略，促進腫瘤科學技術的繁榮和發展；促進抗癌知識和技術的普及和推廣；促進腫瘤科技人才的成長和提高；促進科學技術與經濟的結合，為人民身體健康服務。反映腫瘤科技工作者意見，維護會員和腫瘤科技工作者的合法權益。推動社會主義經濟建設、政治建設、文化建設和社會建設，為建設創新型國家，構建社會主義和諧社會而努力奮鬥。

自成立以來，中國抗癌協會積極開展腫瘤學科的臨床與基礎性研究；創建腫瘤專業繼續教育基地；創辦多種形式的腫瘤學習培訓班；積極推廣新成果、新技術；舉辦國內外腫瘤學術會議。歷屆的中國腫瘤學術大會是中國抗癌協會最高層次的學術會議，是腫瘤領域的全國性學術盛會。為國內外腫瘤研究者提供了廣闊的學術交流平臺，促進了中國腫瘤防治水平的提高。此外，還積極參與社會公益事業；開展防癌抗癌宣傳；普及腫瘤科學知識；為患者提供咨詢和康復指導，提高了公眾的防癌抗癌意識。

吳桓興的醫路歷程

吳桓興，祖籍廣東省梅縣。1912 年生於非洲印度洋的英國屬土毛里求斯島西部的首都路易港(Port Louis, Mauritius)的一個華僑家庭，他的家族已在那裡繁衍生息了 100 多年。1929 年吳桓興以全校第二名的優異成績，畢業於路易港皇家學院(The Royal College of Port Louis)高中，並通過英國劍橋大學(Cambridge University)的海外考試，免費進入劍橋大學預科。可是，父親鼓勵他到中國接受高等教育。1931 年吳桓興從劍橋大學預科畢業後，隻身回到中華民國。

吳桓興的母親死於癌症，這促使他立志學醫。回到中國後，吳桓興考取了上海震旦大學(Aurora University)醫學院，1936 年畢業並獲醫學博士學位。當時，中國醫療條件很差。為了實現自己攻克腫瘤的抱負，他決計先出國留學。1937 年，他赴歐洲深造，先後在比利時、英國、法國進修。分別獲腫瘤學和放射醫學文憑，並留在英國皇家放射科學醫學院(The Royal College of Radiologists)從事腫瘤學的醫療和研究工作。1942-1946 年吳桓興在英國倫敦大學(London University)研究生院附屬教學醫院擔任負責放射治療的助理放射科醫師。

1946 年一天，吳桓興在醫院內公告欄看到一則為支援中國招募人才的啟事。他得知第二次世界大戰後的中國急需各種人才醫治戰爭創傷時，他以祖國醫療事業為重，毅然放棄良好的工作條件和優越的待遇。於是年底回歸，在中國當時唯一的放射醫療機構---上海的中比鐳錠治療院(Sino-Belgian Radium Institute)(今日復旦大學附屬腫瘤醫院前身)擔任院長。

中比鐳錠治療院的出現，是由於 1931 年 3 月 1 日，中華民國利用 1901 年大清國向比利時王國(Kingdom of Belgium)的「庚子賠款」。中比兩國合作成立中比鐳錠治療院，附屬於楊浦區寧國路上的聖心醫院(Sacred Heart Hospital)內。從 1936 年 1 月 1 日起，中比鐳錠治療院為獨立單位，直接由中比庚款基金會領導。1938 年 8 月，中比鐳錠治療院遷入霞飛路 1729 號（No.1729,

Avenue Joffre）（今淮海中路 1733 號）。1939 年 6 月中比庚款基金會將治療院無償轉交給比利時駐華醫學會。1940 年 1 月，比利時駐華醫學會又將治療院的管理委託給天主教聖方濟各會(Saint Franciscan Order)。第二次世界大戰結束後，1946 年，比利時駐華醫學會將中比鐳錠治療院交給中華民國政府，並由衛生署派員主持治療院管理委員會工作。當年，中比鐳錠治療院只有 40 張病床，經費與人才都匱乏。

1947 年，治療院增添了深度 X 線治療機、菲利浦 X 線診斷機、菲利浦接觸式 X 線治療機。同年 10 月，由治療院理事會出面聘請吳桓興為醫務院長。在吳桓興的努力下，這所治療院的醫療水準迅速提高，成為蜚聲中外的著名醫院。當時政府的首腦要員得了腫瘤，也是在這裡問病求醫。1947 年吳桓興兼任江蘇醫學院放射系主任、教授、以及上海同德醫學院教授。

直到 1949 年 5 月上海市由中國共產黨軍事管制委員會接管，繼續聘請吳桓興擔任治療院院長，負責醫院的具體事務。10 月 1 日中華人民共和國成立後，1950 年 9 月，上海市市長陳毅等簽署了這張人事任命。原文如下：

上海市人民政府公佈令 一九五〇年九月七日

任命吳桓興為本市鐳錠治療院院長、宋悟生為本市鐳錠治療院副院長。

市長：陳毅

副市長：潘漢年、盛丕華

1950 年 2 月 2 日，上海市軍事管制委員會接管中比鐳錠治療院。在移交清冊上，找到了吳桓興院長的履歷，其學歷和經歷包括「英國皇家放射科學醫學院X光專科畢業，英國倫敦大學教學醫院鐳錠 X 光主任醫師」。1951 年 6 月 15 日，上海市衛生局決定改名為「上海鐳錠治療院」，吳桓興繼續擔任上海鐳錠治療院院長。

1950 年 6 月 25 日朝鮮戰爭爆發，1952 年初吳桓興應召「抗美援朝」，赴朝鮮參加戰地醫療隊。是年冬回國，到中國人民解放軍軍事醫學科學院從事放射損傷和機理的研究。在該院創辦中國第一個放射生物學系，開展對輻射損傷和修復過程及機理的研究，為原子能的廣泛運用提供醫學保障。1952-1958 年任中國人民解放軍軍事醫學科學院二所所長、放射生物學系主任，兼華東醫院特級顧問。

1958 年吳桓興主持建立中國醫學科學院腫瘤醫院，擔任院長。1963 年增設腫瘤研究所，吳桓興兼任所長。他以豐富的臨床經驗，根據腫瘤生長和擴散的規律，提出腫瘤防治工作的診斷、預防、治療密切結合；科研、教學、臨床工作密切結合；外科、內科和放射等多學科密切結合的綜合醫療方針。充分利用各種手段提高治癒率，後來成為國際公認模式。60 年代初，吳桓興領導研製的抗腫瘤新藥 N—甲醯肉瘤素，經臨床證明，有良好療效，取得抗腫瘤方面第一項科研成果。

上世紀五十年代初期，吳桓興主動把自己的花園、樓房、小轎車獻給國家。在 1962 年的經濟困難時期，他又一次主動放棄保留工資，降低工資待遇。

1966 年 5 月—1976 年 10 月，中國發生了政治運動「無產階級文化大革命」。期間，吳桓興被打成「資產階級反動學術權威」，剝奪參加國際學術活動的權利。但是，吳桓興始終沒放下醫生的工作。1969 年，面對國內放射治療的一片空白，在吳桓興推動下，新華醫療器械公司研製成功中國第一台放射治療產品「鈷-60 治療機」*（圖見第 7 頁）*。這對中國放療事業的進步，起到了巨大的推動作用。然而晚年的周恩來總理由於勞累過度，健康狀況更糟，癌病惡化，鈷-60 治療機已經起不到作用。當時作為周總理保健醫生的吳桓興和北京協和醫院吳階平教授，希望給周總理使用當時國外剛投入臨床的醫用直線加速器，實施放療。周總理斷然拒絕了為他進口醫用直線加速器，並說如果中國研製出直線加速器，他本人願做首批臨床試用患者。二位吳教授遂向國家科學技術委員會提出建議，組織當時一批相對有基礎的單位，如中國科學院、中國醫學科學院、中國原子能科學院、清華大學等，成立了醫用加速器會戰組，研發基地設置在清華大學加速器實驗室。1978 年，當中國第一台 10 兆伏行波醫用直線加速器在北京市腫瘤研究所投入使用時，為國家鞠躬盡瘁的周總理已經辭世兩年。

1971 年 1 月， 因劇烈腹痛， 國務院副總理兼外交部部長陳毅再次入院， 診斷為亞急性闌尾炎。手術中才發現是結腸癌，並有局部轉移。經國務院總理周恩來安排，陳毅轉到位於北京日壇的腫瘤醫院，由院長吳桓興親自治療。陳毅手術後兩個月開始「放療」，每周六次。劑量大小，時間長短，完全由吳桓興根據陳毅的病情及對治療的反應來控制。

1978 年 6 月，吳桓興訪問了法國和英國，英國皇家放射學醫學院(The Royal College of Radiologists, Great Britain)授予他「榮譽院士」稱號。 10 月下旬，吳桓興擔任在阿根廷布宜諾斯艾利斯(Buenos Aires, Argentina)舉行的第 12 屆國際癌症大會(International Cancer Congress)（今天稱為世界癌症大會 World Cancer Congress）的中國代表團團長，期間他被選為國際抗癌聯盟(International Union Against Cancer)（今天稱為 Union for International Cancer Control, UICC）第 12-13 屆執行委員會委員---國際抗癌聯盟理事會中第一位中國籍理事。在任期屆滿後，國際抗癌聯盟授予他「重要貢獻獎」榮譽證書，表彰對世界抗癌事業作出的貢獻。UICC 成立於 1933 年，是一個以團體會員制為基礎的非政府組織，旨在幫助全球衛生界加速抗擊癌症。總部設在瑞士日內瓦(Geneva, Switzerland)，800 多個組織會員遍布 155 個國家，包括有世界主要的癌症協會、國家衛生部、研究機構和病患者團體。UICC 與其成員、主要合作夥伴、世界衛生組織(World Health Organization)、世界經濟論壇(World Economic Forum)等合作，在全球範圍內應對癌症。

1982 年法國法蘭西公學院(Collège de France)聘請吳桓興為該院名譽教授，他多次在巴黎(Paris)、里昂(Lyon)等地醫學院校講學，是第二次世界大戰後這裡應聘的第一位中國學者。1985 年法國總統密特朗（François Mitterrand）授予他「法國國家功勳騎士勳章」(Chevalier dans l'Ordre National du Mérite)。

1982 年 12 月，美國放射學院(American College of Radiology)授予吳桓興「榮譽院士」稱號。

1984 年 4 月 28 日吳桓興聯同金顯宅、金家瑞、張天澤等教授的宣導下，於天津市正式成立中國抗癌協會。第一屆理事會由天津市腫瘤醫院金顯宅教授任名譽主席，中國醫學科學院腫瘤

醫院腫瘤研究所吳桓興教授任主席。中國抗癌協會是中國科學技術協會主管、中華人民共和國民政部註冊登記、具有獨立法人資格的腫瘤學科的國家一級學會。

1984 年 10 月 26 日，中國癌症研究基金會成立，第一屆理事會(1984 年 10 月-1987 年 10 月)主席由吳桓興擔任。2005 年更名為中國癌症基金會，是致力於癌症防治的公益性組織，全國性公募基金會，獨立社團法人。面向國內外募集資金，開展各種與癌症有關的公益活動。

由 1984 年至 1986 年，吳桓興擔任中國醫學科學院腫瘤研究所所長、腫瘤醫院名譽院長之職。在國內，吳桓興曾任中華醫學會理事會理事、中華醫學會腫瘤學會主任委員、中華醫學會放射學與防護學會常務委員、中華醫學會影像研究會主席、國家科學技術委員會醫務組組員等職。

1984 年吳桓興參加了中國共產黨，先後任第五屆中國人民政治協商會議全國委員會(醫藥衛生界)委員；第三、四、九屆全國人民代表大會代表；第六屆全國人大常務委員會委員；中華全國歸國華僑聯合會第二、三屆副主席。

吳桓興關心學術交流，中國重要的腫瘤專業期刊《中華腫瘤雜誌》也是在他與李冰醫生共同的關心支持下，於 1979 年創刊的。他積極參加了編輯委員會的活動，主編了第一部大型腫瘤專業參考書《實用腫瘤學》。該書分三卷，272 萬字，於 1978 年至 1979 年陸續出版，是當時內容最系統全面的權威性參考專著。他還主編了《中國醫學百科全書·腫瘤學》《腫瘤學進展：化學治療》等著作，發表了 60 多篇重要醫學論文，給後人留下了寶貴的醫學知識財富。

永遠的銘記

1985 年春，吳桓興患了巨球蛋白血症。1986 年 10 月彌留之際，囑咐將遺體獻給醫院當「無言老師」。10 月 30 日病逝於北京。1988 年 3 月，中國癌症基金會為了紀念中國腫瘤治療事業的奠基人吳桓興教授（腫瘤放射治療學家，中國醫學科學院腫瘤醫院首任院長），由中國癌症基金會和中國醫學科學院腫瘤醫院共同建立「北京桓興腫瘤醫院」，現正式名稱為「北京市朝陽區桓興腫瘤醫院」。這是一所二級腫瘤專科醫院，北京醫療保險定點和新型農村合作醫療定點單位。自建院以來，一直在中國醫學科學院腫瘤醫院的指導下開展工作。*（圖見第 11 頁）*

2001 年經北京市衛生局批准，成為中國醫學科學院腫瘤醫院的正式借床病房。歷經 30 餘年發展，現編制床位 500 張，是北京市朝陽區以為核心的腫瘤專科醫療聯合體單位。

縱觀吳桓興的一生，可以概括地說，是為國家腫瘤事業努力奮鬥的一生；為腫瘤防治研究無私奉獻的一生；為廣大腫瘤患者竭誠服務鞠躬盡瘁的一生。他的業績將永遠載入史冊，成為激勵後人繼續前進的動力。