UNDER THE RADAR:

U.S. INTERACTIONS WITH CHINA’S FORCED ORGAN HARVESTING INDUSTRY

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July, 2023
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks to Distinguished Professor Wendy Rogers, Associate Professor Robyn Clay-Williams, Susie Hughes, and Matthew Robertson for providing comments on earlier drafts of the report, to David Matas for providing comments on the final draft, to Sarah Pearce for providing editing services, to S. Fang and A. Yue for Chinese translation and web searching, and to Marc Devitt for assistance with summaries.
Preface

The International Coalition to End Transplant Abuse in China (ETAC) is a coalition of lawyers, academics, ethicists, medical professionals, researchers, and human rights advocates dedicated to ending forced organ harvesting in the People’s Republic of China (hereafter “China”). The principal object for which ETAC has been established is to advance and promote the education of human rights and values with the goal of ending human rights violations associated with organ trafficking involving forced organ harvesting from prisoners of conscience in China and seeking justice for the victims of forced organ harvesting.

This report was commissioned by ETAC in 2019, with data collection continuing to 2021, to find out what, if any, interactions are taking place between US and Chinese medical institutions in relation to human organ transplantation medicine, research, and training. Since the commissioning of this report, international law firm Global Rights Compliance (GRC) published a Legal Advisory Report and Policy Guidance titled ‘Do No Harm: Mitigating Human Rights Risks when Interacting with International Medical Institutions & Professionals in Transplantation Medicine.’ The documents report on the business and human rights obligations of, and risks of complicity for, all stakeholders associated with organ transplantation medicine. They identify potential intersections between transplantation medicine, research and training, and international organ trafficking crimes and explore the human rights risks of international collaborations in the field of organ transplantation. The Advisory outlines the hard and soft law obligations that govern such collaborations, while the Guidance provides practical advice for mitigating risks and outlines circumstances where disengagement may be required. The GRC documents provide a detailed risk analysis of black market practices associated with organ transplantation. These range from countries where people are coerced to sell, for example, a kidney, through to systematic killing and harvesting of organs from prisoners of conscience in China. The Advisory and Guidance are relevant to a range of stakeholders, including hospitals, universities, professional societies, medical journals, independent professional bodies, medical schools, and associated medical professionals in the field of organ transplantation.

The findings and advice of the GRC Advisory and Guidance reinforced ETAC’s commitment to the importance of investigating what, if any, interactions are happening between US and Chinese medical institutions and providing additional recommendations to ensure that the US is not complicit in further enabling China’s organ transplant industry.

Dr. Sharon Howard holds a Ph.D. in Educational Psychology from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). She is a current ETAC USA committee member and ETAC researcher. Over a period of four years prior to joining ETAC in 2019, she worked on various campaigns aiming to inform US institutions about forced organ harvesting in China and urging action to prevent institutions’ support of organ transplantation in China. Among these was outreach to all US insurance
companies offering medical insurance, informing them about forced organ harvesting in China and urging them not to provide any coverage for transplant procedures of any kind in China. She continues to work on raising awareness of forced organ harvesting in China and how institutions can avoid supporting it.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For at least two decades, the government of China has been accused of forcibly harvesting organs from prisoners of conscience, killing the victims in the process. The victims are predominantly practitioners of Falun Gong, a Buddhist qigong and meditation practice, and Uyghur Muslims, a racial and religious minority in Xinjiang. In 2019, after two years of intensive deliberation, the China Tribunal unanimously concluded that China is guilty of continuing a state-run program of forced organ harvesting, violating the ethical norms of transplant medicine, and committing a crime against humanity.

In response to these findings, the international medical and transplant community has largely remained silent. Rather than condemning forced organ harvesting in China, there is evidence of historical and recent medical interactions between international universities and medical centers and Chinese organ transplant entities who have failed to establish that their sourcing of organs for transplantation is ethical. These interactions provide implicit or explicit support for Chinese forced organ harvesting practices. Normalizing such medical relationships sends the message that other countries are not concerned about forced organ harvesting and are willing to “look away” rather than challenge China’s ethical breaches.

As the US is the international leader on organ transplantation, relationships between US educational and medical institutions and Chinese institutions who have failed to establish that their sourcing of organs for transplantation is ethical are of particular concern. Such interactions may be grounded in lack of knowledge or may be the result of deliberate decisions to ignore forced organ harvesting in China. This report does not make claims regarding institutions’ intent in conducting such interactions; rather, its aim is to identify and highlight any recent interactions, thereby filling a knowledge gap about the extent of these interactions. The International Coalition to End Transplant Abuse in China (ETAC) conducted a detailed examination of medically focused interactions between US universities and medical centers and Chinese institutions that have failed to establish that their sourcing of organs for transplantation is ethical. The investigation found that further examination of medical interactions between all US universities and medical centers and transplant institutions in China is warranted.

Methods

Data on interactions between US and Chinese institutions were obtained from US and Chinese university and hospital websites and reports, medical journal articles, and mass media articles. Medical interactions between US and Chinese institutions were classified according to the following definitions:
1. **Hospital partnership**: investment in hospital construction, hospital administration, operations and staffing guidance, medical technology transfer, management services, and oversight of Chinese hospitals

2. **Research**: collaboration in human organ transplantation and cognate medical fields essential to organ transplantation

3. **Clinical training**: training of hospital doctors and nursing staff in medical fields essential to organ transplantation

4. **Academic exchanges/visits/conferences**: faculty and student exchanges, visits by medical and nursing personnel, and conferences in transplant medicine or in medical fields essential to organ transplantation

5. **Unspecified medical interaction**: US/China hospital and university interactions where the nature and extent of the interaction are unspecified.

**Findings**

This study found that 37 US universities and medical centers, many of which are leaders in organ transplantation clinical practice and research, have recently been engaging in medical interactions with Chinese transplant institutions who have failed to establish that their sourcing of organs for transplantation is ethical. Evidence that these Chinese institutions have potentially been involved in forced organ harvesting is that they are hospitals or universities with affiliated hospitals that 1) are included in the National Health Commission of the People’s Republic of China’s 2019 list of approved transplant institutions; and 2) in the majority, are hospitals that have had their transplant activities investigated and documented in the Kilgour, Gutmann, and Matas (2017) *Update* report. One or more US/China medical interactions were identified in all of the five categories described in the Methods above.

**Conclusion**

Through these interactions, US universities and medical centers have provided implicit or explicit support for China’s transplant industry. Explicit support includes:

- Training of Chinese transplant surgeons, medical personnel, and researchers in fields essential to organ transplantation
- Transfer of organ transplant technology through research collaboration
- Financial, medical, and administrative support of Chinese transplant hospitals
- Financial and human resource support for transplant conferences involving Chinese transplant institutions.

Implicit support is provided through creating and maintaining relationships despite the ethical violations of the Chinese partners, which conveys the message that US partners are not concerned about these violations.
Recommendations

While the US cannot directly bring about a halt to forced organ harvesting in China, effective deterrence can be exercised against China to limit this medical atrocity, through strategies including US legislative requirements for transparency in and regulation of US/China medical interactions, and divestment from US/China transplant-related partnerships. ETAC recommends that the US Government, and US and international transplant organizations, should take the following actions to ensure that the US is not complicit in further enabling China’s organ transplant industry:

1. Legislation to prohibit all relevant US institutions (including hospitals and other healthcare institutions, and US universities) from partnerships/collaborations with Chinese transplant hospitals, institutions, and supporting industries that fail to establish that their involvement in sourcing of organs for transplantation has been and is ethical.

2. Legislation to prohibit any US universities and medical centers that partner with Chinese transplant institutions that have failed to establish that their involvement in sourcing of organs for transplantation has been and is ethical from receiving US governmental funding for transplant-related research.

3. Policy on border controls to refuse entry into the US of those Chinese clinicians and researchers in transplant medicine and cognate fields essential to transplantation for the purposes of training, employment, research, or academic activities who fail to establish that their involvement in sourcing of organs for transplantation has been and continues to be ethical.

4. Action by international and US transplant organizations to develop specific professional ethical guidelines on the need to avoid collaborations with Chinese institutions who are unable to establish that their involvement in sourcing of organs for transplantation has been and continues to be ethical.
The first sections of this report (A–C) provide the context for the report and why it was commissioned. Section A provides a brief history of forced organ harvesting in China. Section B provides a brief discussion of US interactions with China’s transplant industry, and Section C raises ethical concerns regarding such interactions.

The following sections (D–F) outline the methodology, results, and discussion thereof. Section D explains in detail the methods used to generate the data used in this report, including the identification of Chinese institutions who have potentially been involved in forced organ harvesting, and the identification of medical interactions between US institutions and Chinese institutions. Section D also includes a Flowchart that illustrates the methods used. Section E describes the results of the data gathering process, providing a summary of the different kinds of interactions identified and some illustrative examples of these interactions. Section F discusses these results in line with key issues relating to organ transplantation.

The next sections (G, H) provide general recommendations based on the findings and conclude the report. Section G outlines key recommendations regarding medical interactions between US institutions and health professionals and Chinese institutions and health professionals who are involved in transplantation. Section H concludes the report.

The final sections of the report (I–K) are supplementary, and present the data gathered and used to generate the findings of this report. Section I comprises a table that presents a summary of the identified interactions between 37 US institutions and Chinese transplant institutions, arranged by US institution and category. The table contains links to summaries of these interactions for each US institution; to access these summaries, click the name of the US institution to be taken to a summary of all identified interactions between that institution and Chinese transplant institutions (Section J).

Section J provides a summary of all identified interactions between US institutions and Chinese transplant institutions, organized by US institution. Click on the name of a Chinese institution in Section J to be taken to a summary of that institution’s transplant activities.

Section K provides a list of all Chinese transplant institutions identified in this report (according to the criteria outlined in Section D). Finally, Section L provides information about the 67 Chinese institutions identified in this report, all of which are transplant institutions certified by National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China as Medical Institutions for Organ Transplantation (including organ transplant types available at each hospital, hospitals’ large bed capacity, and enormous organ transplant volume).
Section A: Forced Organ Harvesting in China

Forced organ harvesting is the act of killing a person without their consent so that their organs may be removed for transplantation into another person. For at least two decades, the government of the People’s Republic of China (hereafter “China”) has been accused of forcibly harvesting organs from criminal prisoners and prisoners of conscience, predominantly Falun Gong (Buddhist Qi Gong) practitioners and Uyghur Muslims. The practice has been extensively documented in reports since 2006, exposing the scale and severity of this state-sanctioned program of forced organ harvesting. Independent reporting and pressure from international medical and governmental institutions have prompted the Chinese Government to announce multiple reforms. Official statements claim that reforms are designed to bring China’s transplantation system into line with international standards and enable China’s transplantation system and professionals to gain international legitimacy and acceptance. However, despite the gradual development (since 2010) of a voluntary organ donation system, evidence has continued to emerge regarding large-scale and severe human rights violations in the sourcing of organs for transplants in China.

A.1 History of Forced Organ Harvesting in China and the International Attempt to Halt It

Organ transplantation began in China during the 1960s, but early transplant operations had limited success, and China’s organ transplant program faltered until the early 1980s. Beginning in 1983, two unrelated events sparked the growth of China’s organ harvesting industry. First, China began a series of “crackdown on crime” campaigns, which greatly increased the number of people imprisoned and executed—many for non-violent crimes—thereby increasing the potential supply of transplantable organs. Second, immunosuppressant drugs to prevent organ rejection were introduced in China, greatly increasing the success rate of transplant operations. The combination of the increased availability of death row prisoners’ organs and the introduction of immunosuppressants led to a steady growth of China’s transplant industry during the 1980s and 1990s.

Beginning in 2000, China’s organ transplant activity dramatically increased. China trained thousands of transplant surgeons, both in China and abroad. Hundreds of hospitals began offering organ transplants as routine operations and organ transplant availability significantly increased. During the 1980s and 1990s, availability was limited almost exclusively to kidney transplants; however, from 2000, availability expanded to include livers, hearts, lungs, and pancreases. Waiting times for organs decreased from many months to weeks, days, or even hours. During this time, the bond between China’s military and medical sectors strengthened, and the resultant military–medical
complex became heavily involved in transplant activity and research, while the government began subsidizing the development of immunosuppressants.4

International accusations that China was forcibly harvesting organs from prisoners of conscience arose during this same period. Organ harvesting was said to be fueled by the Chinese Communist Party’s persecution of Falun Gong and by the financial incentives derived from the lucrative trade in human organs and cadavers.5,6 Chinese officials initially made some admission of harvesting the organs of judicarily sentenced death row prisoners; later, they claimed that death row prisoners had consented to donating their organs to the State as redemption for the crimes they had committed against the State.7 China consistently denied killing prisoners of conscience for this purpose. From January 1, 2015, China claims to have completely stopped harvesting the organs of prisoners,proclaiming that all organs are now sourced through the “largest voluntary organ donation system in Asia.”8 Chinese Red Cross organizations act as official organ transplant coordinators.

However, multiple investigations by multiple international organizations and independent researchers, including the China Organ Harvest Research Center and Kilgour, Gutmann, and Matas,21 have found extensive evidence that prisoners of conscience are being killed for the purposes of extracting and using their organs for profitable transplantation surgery. In addition, Robertson, Hinde, and Lavee17 found evidence that China’s current organ donation figures have been falsified and do not reflect the true numbers of transplants taking place. Through what the World Medical Association terms “an administrative trick,” the Chinese regime has reclassified prisoners as citizens—who can “voluntarily” donate their organs.9 Victims include members of groups arbitrarily detained by the government for political reasons—primarily practitioners of the Buddhist-based Falun Gong, but also Tibetans, Uyghurs, and House Christians.2 Strong evidence exists for forced organ harvesting from Falun Gong and Uyghurs. However, there has been less investigation into forced organ harvesting from Tibetans and House Christians; therefore, there is less evidence of this.

The most recent and comprehensive assessment of the evidence about forced organ harvesting in China was conducted by the China Tribunal.2 This was an independent people’s tribunal established to investigate forced organ harvesting from prisoners of conscience in China and determine what criminal offences, if any, have been committed by state or state-approved bodies, organizations, or individuals in China that may have engaged in forced organ harvesting.

The China Tribunal was initiated by The International Coalition to End Transplant Abuse in China (ETAC) in 2017. However, while ETAC initiated the Tribunal, there was a necessary and scrupulous separation between ETAC and the Tribunal—the two entities played complementary but very distinct roles. ETAC was responsible for developing the Tribunal Charter, inviting Tribunal members, collating a brief of evidence, inviting potential witnesses to submit evidence and providing logistical support. However, ETAC had no influence over how the Tribunal conducted its investigations, which witnesses it called or how it weighed the evidence, nor would it be privy to the Tribunal’s deliberations.

The process of inviting Tribunal members took place over late 2017 and early 2018. The China Tribunal’s final membership, providing their services pro bono publico, comprised Sir Geoffrey
Nice QC (Chair), Professor Martin Elliott (UK specialist in cardiothoracic surgery), Andrew Khoo (one of Asia’s leading human rights lawyers), Regina Paulose (US lawyer with experience of a people’s tribunal), Shadi Sadr (Iranian human rights lawyer and member of two previous people’s tribunals), British businessman Nicholas Vetch and Professor Arthur Waldron (American historian specializing in China). The Tribunal commenced in December 2018 in the Grand Connaught Rooms in central London, England. Over two multi-day public hearings, in December 2018 and April 2019, the Tribunal heard evidence from over 50 fact witnesses, investigators, and experts.

Although prior reports had documented the issue of forced organ harvesting in China, the China Tribunal was the first analysis of all available evidence that aimed to determine whether China’s transplant practices amounted to international criminal offences. Following two years of deliberation, the China Tribunal’s Judgment, delivered in June 2019, unanimously found that forced organ harvesting from prisoners of conscience continues in China and constitutes crimes against humanity. The credibility of the process and integrity of the Tribunal members mean that a wide range of audiences (e.g., legal, medical, governments and NGOs) find the Judgment convincing and compelling.

There are two key lines of evidence about forced organ harvesting in China: direct and indirect evidence. “Direct” evidence means statements from individuals to the Tribunal about personal involvement in forced organ harvesting, or statements of other sorts from individuals whose evidence, if it were direct to the Tribunal, would be about their personal involvement. One example of these other sorts of statements is hearsay. However, the Tribunal kept in mind, for these other sorts of statements, including hearsay, the caution that assessment of the evidence requires consideration of all possible objections to its accuracy before admitting into evidence. Indirect evidence includes testimony from witnesses of events and actions consistent with organ harvesting, including medical testing of prisoners, incarceration and torture of prisoners of conscience, hospital phone calls, the scale of transplant activity, short waiting times, falsification of Chinese official organ transplant datasets, and transplant tourism.

According to Andrew Khoo, member of the China Tribunal:

> The overall value of the collective body of evidence is greater than the mere sum of its parts. Individual lines of evidence, when brought together, paint a backdrop of planned, systematic, institutional and intentional organ harvesting.

The China Tribunal issued a “Call to Action” urging the international community to help end the illegal practice of forced organ extraction from innocent victims and the immoral organ trade that it fuels. Further, the Tribunal stated that “governments and any who interact in any substantial way with the PRC [People’s Republic of China] … should now recognise that they are, to the extent revealed above, interacting with a criminal state.”

Since the China Tribunal’s findings, evidence has continued to accumulate regarding ongoing forced organ harvesting from prisoners of conscience. In June 2021, UN human rights experts reported that they have received:
credible information that detainees from ethnic, linguistic, or religious minorities may be forcibly subjected to blood tests and organ examinations such as ultrasounds and x-rays, without their informed consent, while other prisoners are not required to undergo such examinations. The results of the examinations are reportedly registered in a database of living organ sources that facilitates organ allocation: “according to the allegations received, the most common organs removed from the prisoners are reportedly hearts, kidneys, livers, corneas and, less commonly, parts of livers. This form of trafficking with a medical nature allegedly involves health sector professionals, including surgeons, anesthetists and other medical specialists.”

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Section B: US Interactions with China’s Transplant Industry

US university and medical sectors are connected with China’s transplant industry in a variety of ways. Many of these relationships developed gradually over time, some beginning before the Communists came to power. The historical development of US medical engagement with China began in the early decades of the 20th century when philanthropic US institutions established hospitals in China with the goal of improving healthcare facilities as a form of international aid. Ironically, since that time, some of the Chinese universities and hospitals that these well-meaning US institutions established have become principal centers for forced organ harvesting.

Over time, China’s wealth and global influence has increased and the economics of the US–China relationship have become more complex. Now money flows from China to the US, as Chinese students comprise a significant proportion of international higher education enrollments in the US. Intellectual, professional, and research opportunities and interactions between the two countries have increased, some of which contribute significantly to the US economy. Financial interactions between US institutions and China may be relevant to this discussion of unethical interactions with China’s transplant institutions. These financial relationships may exert pressure, whether recognized or not, on US institutions to engage in transplant-related interactions or to interact in other ways with Chinese transplant institutions.
Section C: Ethical Concerns Regarding Interactions Between US Institutions and Chinese Institutions Involved in Transplantation

Interactions between institutions of any kind can only be said to be ethical if the parties involved engage only in ethical practices—this is certainly the case for medical institutions. This section outlines the kinds of ethical concerns relating to China’s transplantation system and institutions and why these concerns pose ethical problems for institutions in other countries who interact with the Chinese transplant system and institutions.

As detailed above, the main ethical concern with China’s transplant system is that organs are procured through killing prisoners of conscience expressly for their organs. This allegation is denied by China, which claims its organ procurement system has been reformed. However, thorough, independent verification of China’s claimed reforms has been impossible because China has not agreed to repeated requests for investigation by various organizations, including the UN Committee Against Torture and Amnesty International.24 Reflecting ongoing international concern, in June 2021, 12 UN Special Procedures experts issued a correspondence to China regarding forced organ harvesting.14 China’s initial response suggests that it is unlikely that transparency will be forthcoming.25 Given the credibility of the evidence for forced organ harvesting and the lack of independent investigation suggesting otherwise, there are strong grounds for believing that China’s transplantation practices do not conform to international laws and ethical norms regarding organ procurement and transplantation.26 The ethical concerns are not limited to transplantation alone, as other fields of medicine associated with transplantation are involved, including all transplantation-related research.24

Ethical concerns about Chinese transplantation research led to a 2019 publication documenting unethical Chinese transplant research.27 This review generated significant debate regarding the publication and use of transplant research involving unethically procured organs. The scoping review assessed 445 published studies reporting on the outcomes of 85,477 transplants performed in China. It found that 92.5 percent of the published papers failed to state whether organs were sourced from executed prisoners, and 99 percent failed to report whether organ sources consented to transplantation. Such omissions reflect significant breaches of accepted international ethical standards that ban the publication of research using material from executed prisoners.27
Due to these ethical concerns, the authors of the scoping review called on the international transplantation community to take action by investigating and retracting papers identified in the review and declaring a moratorium on publication of Chinese solid organ transplant research.28

The call for retractions was based on the argument that using research based on unethical organ procurement displays a lack of respect and concern for the victims, undermines efforts to deter or stop unethical practices and human rights abuses, and renders those who use the research complicit in continuing harm.29 Failure to retract such papers implicitly condones the unethical practices underpinning the research.29

The ethical considerations that arise from publishing unethical research extend to a broader range of activities, including interactions between medical institutions and individuals. Interacting with Chinese clinicians, researchers, and institutions that engage in forced organ harvesting displays lack of respect for the victims and fails to address the human rights abuses. Those who engage in such relationships thereby become complicit. For these reasons, members of the international transplant community have called for cessation of professional and academic engagement with Chinese transplantation professionals, stating that: “until we have independent and objective evidence of a complete cessation of unethical organ procurement from prisoners, the medical community has a professional responsibility to maintain the academic embargo on Chinese transplant professionals.”26

To support the call for an embargo, it is necessary to be clear about the nature and scope of transplant-related interactions occurring between medical institutions in China and those in other countries. To this end, ETAC has conducted a detailed examination of medical interactions between US universities and medical centers and Chinese institutions that have used, and may still use, forcibly harvested organs.
Section D: Methods

D.1 Identification of Chinese Institutions Potentially Involved in Forced Organ Harvesting

The Chinese institutions identified as being potentially involved in forced organ harvesting in this report are hospitals or universities with affiliated hospitals that have failed to establish that their involvement in sourcing of organs for transplantation has been and continues to be ethical. All of them are listed on the National Health Commission of the People’s Republic of China’s approved transplant institution registry “List of 173 Medical Institutions for Organ Transplantation” (2019). The majority of these institutions were identified in The Update, which is a 2017 report on organ harvesting in China documenting relevant transplant activities that provide evidence of forced organ harvesting.

D.2 Identification of Medical Interactions between US and Chinese Institutions

The aim of this study was to identify US universities and medical centers that are collaborating in medical fields with Chinese transplant hospitals or with Chinese universities having affiliated transplant hospitals.

The process of organ transplantation is complex and requires participation from medical personnel not only in transplant surgery but also in associated medical fields that are essential to organ transplantation. Interactions deemed to be in medical fields essential to transplantation included:

- Organ specialties: cardiology, hepatology, gastroenterology
- Anesthesiology: highly specific intraoperative management by an anesthesiologist is required during organ procurement
- Immunology: organ recipients require immunosuppressant treatment
- Perioperative nursing and pain management
- Seemingly “unrelated fields”: for example, nucleic acid testing (which allows rapid results for HIV/HBV/HCV screening of potential organ donors) and X-ray crystallography (used to study T-cell immunity during organ transplantation).

The inclusion criteria for US/China medical interactions to be included in this report were 1) the interactions are in transplant medicine or medical fields essential to transplantation; or 2) unspecified partnerships exist between US medical schools, medical centers, or hospitals and Chinese
institutions. The interactions may involve hospital partnerships; research; clinical training; academic exchanges, visits, or conferences; or be unspecified.

The methods used in this report were exploratory and iterative. While we employed a quasi-systematic snowball search protocol, we did not begin the project with a clear case selection strategy or engage in a systematic search of those cases (see Flowchart). Thus, our findings should only be understood as exploratory and should not be taken as comprehensive.

The search was conducted using Startpage search engine, which submits queries to Google anonymously, then returns Google results privately. This ensures standard search results, rather than Google returning “personalized” results based on the past search history. Searches were conducted from May 2019 to June 2021. Interactions dated 2006–2021 were included in the study. Interaction data were retrieved from US and Chinese university and hospital websites and reports, medical journal articles, and mass media articles.

First an English language search was conducted using generic keywords regarding US university, medical center, and hospital collaboration with Chinese institutions.

Steps 1 and 2. General/general search

This was to identify medical collaborations between US and Chinese institutions, when the specific names of the institutions are not yet known, using generic terms such as:

- “US university China hospital medical partnership”
- “US medical center China medical collaboration”
- “US hospital China hospital partnership”
- And a range of other combinations of those and similar terms.

If the search resulted in identifying a medical collaboration between a specific US institution and a specific Chinese transplant hospital or university with affiliated transplant hospitals, the names of the partnering institutions and the details of each instance of collaboration were saved in a file. Further general/general searches were conducted, leading to additional results, mentioning medical collaboration cases between other specific Chinese and US institutions. This generic term search was continued until no further collaborations were found.

Next, the Chinese hospital names uncovered in the first step then became the basis of further searches like the ones above, except with the precise hospital name included. For example, a search for “US medical center China hospital collaboration” might lead to a page which includes this result: [https://www.upmc.com/about/international-services/locations/china](https://www.upmc.com/about/international-services/locations/china), which describes the medical collaboration between University of Pittsburgh Medical Center (UPMC) and Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, which is a transplant hospital. Then, that Chinese hospital became the basis for these further searches.
Step 3. General/specific search

This was to discover the names of all US institutions collaborating with each specific Chinese institution identified in Step 1, using a generic US institution search term and the name of a specific Chinese institution, such as “US university medical collaboration Xiangya Hospital.”

Step 4. Specific/general search

When no further partnerships between specific US and specific Chinese institutions were yielded in Step 3, a search was conducted for all possible instances of medical collaboration between each of the partnered institutions identified in previous steps. This was done using the specific names of each partnered US and Chinese institution and a generic term for medical collaboration, such as “University of Pittsburgh Medical Center Xiangya Hospital China medical collaboration.”

This iterative, snowball strategy was used until no new results were identified. The same search process was then repeated in Chinese, using Google Translate.

The search yielded medical interactions between US and Chinese institutions in five categories:

- **Hospital partnership**: investment in hospital construction, hospital administration, operations and staffing guidance, medical technology transfer, management services, and oversight of Chinese hospitals
- **Research** collaboration in human organ transplantation and associated medical fields essential to organ transplantation
- **Clinical training** of hospital doctors and nursing staff in medical fields essential to organ transplantation
- **Academic exchanges/visits/conferences**: faculty and student exchanges, visits by medical and nursing personnel, and conferences in transplant medicine or in medical fields essential to organ transplantation
- **Unspecified medical interaction**: US/China hospital and university interactions where the nature and extent of the interaction are unspecified.

The fifth category was included because, for some of the identified interactions, it was impossible to find specific information about the nature of the medical interactions mentioned on, for example, university websites. Words such as “partnership” were used, but there was no explicit information about the nature and extent of the medical collaboration that was occurring. For each of the included examples for this category, the US institution was a medical school, hospital or medical center, or medical health–related entity.

Our research identified 96 cases of medical collaboration between 37 US institutions – universities and medical centers - and institutions in China who have failed to establish that their sourcing of organs for transplantation is ethical.
STEP 1 - Conduct GENERAL/GENERAL search
    (ie: "US university China hospital medical partnership")
Yields webpage results containing medical interactions between specific US universities and Chinese hospitals.

Do any results meet the inclusion criteria?

YES

STEP 2 - Save to file the names of all US institutions and Chinese transplant institutions found that have medical interactions with each other that meet the criteria.
    (ie: Houston Methodist Hospital and First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University)
Using this set of general search terms, are any further institutions found that meet the criteria?

NO

STEP 3 - Conduct GENERAL/SPECIFIC searches using generic US institution search term combined with specific name of all Chinese institutions saved to file.
    (ie: "US university medical partnership First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University")
Save to file the names of all US and Chinese institutions which have a medical interaction meeting the criteria.

Does the GENERAL/SPECIFIC terms search yield further institutions having interactions that meet the criteria?

YES

STE 4 - Conduct SPECIFIC/GENERAL searches using names of all Chinese/US institutions medically interacting combined with generic medical interaction search term.
    (ie: "First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University Johns Hopkins medical partnership")
Save to file all cases of medical interaction that meet the criteria occurring between each US/China partnership.

Conduct the same search process, Steps 1-4, in the Chinese language, utilizing Google Translate and Startpage anonymous search engine.

Does the SPECIFIC/GENERAL terms search yield any further cases of medical interaction that meet the criteria occurring between each US/China partnership?

NO

Have all possible general search terms been searched?

NO

YES
Section E: Results

This study has identified 37 US institutions that have recently engaged in medical interactions with Chinese institutions who have failed to establish that their sourcing of organs for transplantation is ethical. The interactions were found in areas that include building and managing hospitals, providing clinical training and consultation, research collaboration, academic exchanges of medical experts in organ transplantation, as well as in supportive fields essential to organ transplantation, and unspecified interactions between US medical institutions and Chinese transplant institutions. Of the 37 identified US institutions, 10 engaged in hospital partnerships; 11 in research collaboration; 14 in clinical training; 18 in academic exchange, visits, or conferences; and 15 in unspecified medical interactions. The full results are given in Sections I and J.

E.1 Examples of Interactions

The examples in this section illustrate the different types of interactions identified by this research. These particular examples were chosen because sufficient information exists to detail a coherent narrative about the given interactions. Further, they were chosen to represent the range of interactions identified and classified in this report. Interaction instances are reported in the verb tense used in the source material (i.e., if the source was written in present tense, the instance is reported here in present tense). Click on the name of a Chinese institution to be taken to the page with details regarding its transplant activity, then scroll to the appropriate institution. Click on the name of a US institution to be taken to the page detailing its interactions with Chinese institutions. Many further examples are provided in the interactive results table in Section I.

Hospital partnership

In 2018, the University of Chicago Medical Center reached a preliminary intent of international strategic cooperation, including training of medical students and doctors, remote consultation, and other medical services, with Shulan (Hangzhou) Hospital (also known as Zhejiang University International Hospital)—a transplant hospital. The Director of Shulan Hospital’s Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic organ transplant center, Zheng Shusen, has been identified as a key figure in persecuting Falun Gong practitioners and research fraud regarding the source...
figure in persecuting Falun Gong practitioners and research fraud regarding the source of organs for transplantation.⁴⁰–⁴⁵

In 2018, Mount Sinai Health System entered into an agreement to provide clinical and management knowledge transfer services, and education and training programs for Taikang’s Xianlin Drum Tower Hospital in Nanjing.⁸⁸ The tumor center is the focus of this cooperation, and guidance and consultation is provided by Mount Sinai experts in fields including medical care, nursing, and pharmacy.⁸⁹

University of Pittsburgh Medical Center (UPMC) has provided extensive support for Central South University’s three hospitals (Xiangya Hospital, Second Xiangya Hospital, Third Xiangya Hospital).¹³⁰ In 2014, UPMC formed a partnership with Xiangya Hospital to jointly establish and operate the Xiangya International Medical Center (XIMC).¹³⁰ UPMC’s services at XIMC will include technical and management consulting services, including medical and administrative, quality assurance and safety practices, technology recommendations, equipment and staffing plans, and telemedicine links to UPMC’s clinical programs in Pittsburgh and Italy.¹³¹–¹³³ UPMC will serve as the exclusive advisor on the management of the Xiangya International Medical Center and participate in both medical and administrative oversight of all services. UPMC’s WISER Simulation Center has provided extensive clinical education for Second Xiangya Hospital and Third Xiangya Hospital.¹³⁰

Research

In 2020, the Director of the Immunobiology and Transplant Science Center at Houston Methodist Hospital⁷³ collaborated on human liver transplant research with First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University.⁷⁴ Further, in 2017, the Director of the Center collaborated on human organ transplant research with the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University and Peking Union Medical College Hospital. During this time, he was concurrently affiliated with the Organ Transplant Center, First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University and organ donation and transplant centers in China. Huang Jiefu of Peking Union Medical College Hospital also collaborated on this research.⁶⁸ Huang Jiefu has been a chief enabler of forced organ harvesting of prisoners of conscience.⁶⁸

In 2020, a transplant surgeon in Tufts University School of Medicine’s St. Elizabeth’s Medical Center¹⁵⁶,²⁸⁰ collaborated on human liver transplant research with the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University, and Huang Jiefu of Peking Union Medical College Hospital.⁷⁴

Clinical training

As of 2020, the Princeton University Global Health program has a medical internship program with Zhejiang University School of Medicine.⁹¹ Princeton University Medical Center also has a
collaborative relationship with Shulan Hospital (per webpage active in 2019). The Director of Shulan Hospital’s Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic organ transplant center, Zheng Shusen, has been identified as a key figure in persecuting Falun Gong practitioners and research fraud regarding the source of organs for transplantation.

The University of Massachusetts Medical School has a clinical education partnership with Peking Union Medical College, Tongji University School of Medicine, Peking University, and West China School of Medicine, Sichuan University. The partnership includes clinical rotations at the Chinese transplant hospitals (per webpage active in 2020).

The University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine has had a long-term cooperative relationship with the Xiangya School of Medicine of Central South University, providing research and clinical training for Xiangya medical students (per webpage active in 2021).

**Academic exchange/visits/conferences**

The University of Chicago held a Conference on Global Health with Chinese counterparts to discuss their recent and ongoing medical collaborations. Among the collaborations reviewed were joint projects in transplantation science. Attendance included high-level academics from four major Chinese transplant institutions: China Medical University, Wuhan University, Peking University, and Capital Medical University.

University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) Cardiovascular Diseases has a fellowship exchange program with the Zhejiang University School of Medicine at Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University's (SAHZU) main and satellite hospitals (per webpage active in 2020). UCLA and SAHZU participate in faculty and fellow exchanges and regular teleconferencing in cardiology, anesthesiology, surgery, pathology, and thoracic radiology.

Stanford University Gastroenterology and Hepatology research lab had many MD-level visiting scholars from Chinese transplant institutions, including Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, Capital Medical University, Xi’an Jiaotong University, and Shandong University affiliated hospital (per webpage active in 2020).

In 2018, high ranking officials from Zhejiang University and its affiliated hospitals visited Stanford and attended the Zhejiang University–Stanford Academic Exchange Reception to promote in-depth exchanges and cooperation. The delegation met with Stanford Provost and Dean of the Stanford School of Medicine. The two parties fully affirmed the existing medical cooperation and expressed their desire to further deepen cooperation and exchanges.

In 2017, Stanford held a two-day Stanford–China Cardiovascular Symposium with presentations by cardiology and transplant researchers from both Stanford and Chinese transplant institutions (including Capital Medical University’s Beijing Anzhen Hospital, Fuwai Hospital of Peking Union Medical College, Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University School of Medicine).
Section F: Discussion

This investigation has revealed that the US has recently been engaging with China’s transplant industry in several significant ways. Prestigious US universities, medical centers, and even one US statewide healthcare system have recently been interacting with Chinese transplant institutions, both financially and in terms of human resources. This investigation has identified 37 US institutions involved in five different categories of interaction, including building and managing hospitals; providing clinical training and consultation; research collaboration; academic exchanges of medical experts in organ transplantation, as well as in supportive fields essential to organ transplantation; and unspecified interactions between US medical institutions and Chinese transplant institutions.

Medical interactions with institutions that fail to establish that their sourcing of organs for transplantation has been and continues to be ethical are problematic because they provide explicit and implicit support by normalizing, sanctioning, and providing practical support for China’s transplantation system, despite the known ethical and human rights abuses associated with forced organ harvesting. The US medical system and transplant-related research centers now find themselves, perhaps somewhat accidentally, acting as an enabler of China, legitimizing China’s transplant industry on the world stage, supporting the development of China’s organ transplant technology, and providing legitimacy while the Chinese medical system profits directly from China’s human rights abuses.

We have no information as to whether the 37 US institutions identified in this research are aware of China’s transplant-associated human rights abuses. This lack of knowledge may be naive or willful. However, medical institutions engaging in multinational interactions, such as US interactions with Chinese institutions involved in transplantation, have an ethical responsibility to ensure through due diligence that their activities do not naively nor willfully support human rights abuses. The responsibility to avoid complicity in human rights abuses is codified in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Human Rights Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. These guidelines mandate that multinational entities must exercise due diligence to prevent or mitigate adverse human rights impacts that are directly linked to their operational relationships, even if they do not directly contribute to those impacts. US educational and medical institutions should follow these guidelines. The central premise of this report is that the US universities and medical centers referred to here (and possibly others that were not covered in this investigation) are not meeting their due diligence responsibilities regarding their engagement with Chinese transplant institutions.
The current investigation aims to support US institutions in meeting their due diligence responsibilities by drawing attention to China’s history of transplant abuse and identifying how international interactions support this. This report has detailed medical interactions that have been occurring between US institutions, such as universities and medical centers, and Chinese transplant institutions. Although the US cannot halt forced organ harvesting in China directly, the US can put pressure on China to stop the abuse through US legislative requirements for transparency and regulation of medical collaborations, and divestment from US/China transplant-related partnerships.

Finally, this investigation has revealed a significant lack of transparency and publicly available information regarding medical interactions between US universities and medical centers and Chinese institutions who have failed to establish that their sourcing of organs for transplantation is ethical. It was impossible to find conclusive information about some of the interactions (designated “Unspecified Medical Interactions”) that occur and information about whether interactions in any of the five categories have concluded or are ongoing. The fact that transparent information regarding the nature of these unspecified interactions is unavailable in the public domain is unacceptable when they are potentially supporting, directly or indirectly, human rights abuses. This gap highlights the need for the US Government to mandate reporting of all professional and academic engagement with Chinese institutions by US universities and medical centers.
Section G: Recommendations

This report has identified significant collaborations and partnerships ("medical interactions") between US institutions and health professionals and Chinese institutions and health professionals who have failed to establish that their involvement in sourcing of organs for transplantation is ethical. As these types of medical interactions potentially provide implicit or material support for forced organ harvesting, there is an urgent need for policy and legislation to prevent such interactions, in addition to information and education about the sources of organs used for transplantation in China.

Accordingly, we make the following recommendations:

1. **Legislation to prohibit all relevant US institutions (including hospitals and other healthcare institutions, and US universities) from partnerships/collaborations with Chinese transplant hospitals, institutions, and supporting industries that fail to establish that their involvement in sourcing of organs for transplantation has been and is ethical.**

   * This will require creation of a mandatory register of hospital and university collaborations with China to permit identification of any collaborations with Chinese institutions involved in sourcing organs for transplantation, together with educational initiatives to explain the need for the register and legislation.

2. **Legislation to prohibit any US universities and medical centers that partner with Chinese transplant institutions that have failed to establish that their involvement in sourcing of organs for transplantation has been and is ethical from receiving US governmental funding for transplant-related research.**

   * The success of this recommendation is dependent upon implementing Recommendation 1 to identify which US institutions are collaborating with Chinese institutions involved in sourcing organs for transplantation.

3. **Policy on border controls to refuse entry into the US of those Chinese clinicians and researchers in transplant medicine and cognate fields essential to transplantation for the purposes of training, employment, research, or academic activities who fail to establish that their involvement in sourcing of organs for transplantation has been and continues to be ethical.**
* This specific action will limit the possibilities for collaboration by preventing implicated Chinese clinicians and academics gaining entry into the US.

4. **Action by international and US transplant organizations to develop specific professional ethical guidelines on the need to avoid collaborations with Chinese institutions who are unable to establish that their involvement in sourcing of organs for transplantation has been and continues to be ethical.**

* This guidance should ban unethical collaborations at individual and institutional levels, as well as general academic collaborations through publication of research in US transplant and other relevant journals.

* To prevent complicity with individuals and institutions involved with unethical practices, international and US transplant organizations should develop educational materials to explain the facts about forced organ harvesting in China and the need for academic and clinical prohibitions against staff of Chinese institutions unable to establish that their involvement in sourcing of organs for transplantation has been and continues to be ethical.
Section H: Conclusions

Medical interactions with institutions engaged in unethical practices or human rights abuses, or those implicated in such practices, are by nature unethical. As the US is the international leader on organ transplantation, relationships between US educational and medical institutions and Chinese institutions who have failed to establish that their sourcing of organs for transplantation is ethical are of particular concern. Such interactions may be grounded in lack of knowledge or may be the result of deliberate decisions to ignore forced organ harvesting in China. To draw attention to this issue, ETAC conducted a detailed examination of medical interactions between US universities and medical centers and Chinese institutions who have failed to establish that their sourcing of organs for transplantation is ethical.

Medical interactions between US and Chinese institutions were classified according to the following categories: hospital partnership, research collaboration, clinical training, academic exchanges/visits/conferences, and otherwise unspecified medical interactions. This study found that 37 US universities and medical centers, many of which are leaders in organ transplantation clinical practice and research, have recently been interacting with Chinese transplant institutions—who have failed to establish that their sourcing of organs for transplantation is ethical—in ways that fall into one or more of these five categories.

Through these interactions, US universities and medical centers have provided implicit or explicit support for China’s transplant industry. Explicit support includes:

- Medical training of Chinese transplant surgeons, medical personnel, and researchers in fields essential to organ transplantation
- Transfer of organ transplant technology through research collaboration
- Financial, medical, and administrative support of Chinese transplant hospitals
- Financial and human resource support for transplant conferences involving Chinese transplant institutions.

Implicit support is provided through creating and maintaining relationships despite the ethical violations of the partners in China, which sends the message that US partners are not concerned about these violations.
Further, this investigation has identified a problematic lack of clarity and publicly available information regarding medical interactions between institutions in the US and China.

Having identified these interactions and outlined why such interactions are problematic, ETAC has also provided a series of recommendations for US institutions to ensure that they are not supporting unethical organ transplant practices in China.
# Section I: Summary of US Institution Medical Interactions with Chinese Transplant Institutions (by Category)

This table contains links to summaries of US institutions’ medical interactions with Chinese transplant institutions. To access these summaries, click the US institution’s name, which will take you to a summary of all identified interactions between that US institution and Chinese transplant institutions. Please note that the University of Pittsburgh institutions listed separately in this table (for clarity) have been counted as one single institution under the umbrella of “University of Pittsburgh.”

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Section J: Details of US Institutional Medical Interactions with Chinese Transplant Institutions

This section summarizes the types of recent medical interactions identified between US universities and medical centers and Chinese transplant institutions. Where dates are shown, the interaction was specifically dated in the source material. Where no date is shown, the source material was on an active webpage at the time of data collection. Interaction instances are reported in the verb tense used in the source material (i.e., if the source was written in present tense, the instance is reported here in present tense). Summaries for each Chinese transplant institution are provided in Section L, including organ transplant types available, bed capacity, and organ transplant volumes.

Click on the name of each Chinese hospital to view a summary of its transplant activities in Section L. In Section L, scroll to the name of the appropriate institution (listed alphabetically). Please note that many of the Chinese universities have multiple affiliated hospitals. Clicking on the name of a university will display a summary of only one of its affiliated hospitals; additional affiliated hospitals can be viewed by searching for the Chinese university name in Sections K and L.

BRIGHAM HEALTH INTERNATIONAL

Brigham Health International is under the umbrella of Mass General Brigham Incorporated.50 Mass General Brigham is an integrated academic health care system founded by Massachusetts General Hospital and Brigham and Women’s Hospital—two of America’s leading academic medical centers and Harvard Medical School’s largest teaching hospitals.50a

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Hospital Partnership

Brigham Health International is collaborating with Jiangsu Provincial Hospital (affiliate of Nanjing Medical University) in areas that include cardiology, surgery, and quality and safety (per webpage active in 2020).51 Brigham Health International provides a broad range of advisory services including:

- Hospital and facilities planning
- Clinical program/service line development
• Clinical training and education
• Hospital administration, operations, and staffing guidance
• Quality and safety program planning and execution
• Telemedicine development and support
• Research and development planning and collaboration.

BROWN UNIVERSITY – WARREN ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Academic Exchange/Visits/Conferences

2020: The Alpert Medical School has an exchange program with Zhejiang University School of Medicine.\(^5^2\)

Unspecified Medical Collaboration

2016: Warren Alpert Medical School begins partnership with Huazhong University of Science and Technology’s Tongji Medical College and Wuhan Union Hospital.\(^5^3\)

CEDARS-SINAI MEDICAL CENTER

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Clinical Training

Shanghai Chest Hospital (Shanghai Jiaotong University affiliated hospital) reached an agreement with Cedars-Sinai Medical Center to cooperate in cardiovascular disease research and treatment in China. Shanghai Chest Hospital will send young doctors to receive training at Cedars-Sinai and learn the latest technologies and theories. Date of agreement not known; however source webpage active as of 2020.\(^5^4\)

CLEVELAND CLINIC

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Cleveland Clinic has one of the most comprehensive transplant programs in the world.\(^5^5\)

Unspecified Medical Collaboration

Cleveland Clinic is in partnership with First Affiliated Hospital at Zhejiang University (per webpage active in 2020).\(^5^6\)
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Academic Exchange/Visits/Conferences

2019: Beijing Tsinghua Chang Gung Memorial Hospital medical team visited Columbia University at the invitation of the university. The visiting team included the director of the Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Center of Beijing Tsinghua Chang Gung Memorial Hospital affiliated to Tsinghua University, and director of the Department of Hepatobiliary Medicine, for a two-day visit at New York Presbyterian Hospital of Columbia University. The two sides conducted in-depth discussions and exchanges on the mechanism and system of multidisciplinary joint treatment for transplant surgery and the division of labor among the participating departments.57

DUKE UNIVERSITY

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Duke University partnered with Wuhan University in 2013 to establish Duke Kunshan University in China.58 Wuhan University has a number of affiliated transplant hospitals.

Research

Duke Kunshan offers research and academic programs for medical students and researchers, in fields including medical physics and global health (per webpage active in 2023).58a

Unspecified Medical Collaboration

2013: Duke Kunshan University established partnership with eight Chinese transplant universities through the Chinese Consortium of Universities for Global Health (CCUGH): Wuhan University, Central South University, Fudan University, Kunming Medical University, Peking University, Peking Union Medical College, Sun Yat-sen University, and Zhejiang University.59

DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Academic Exchange/Visits/Conferences

2019: Duquesne University announced its partnering with Tongji University School of Medicine (which has an affiliated transplant hospital—Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital) and Sichuan University Medical School (which has affiliated West China transplant hospital). The partnership establishes an
institute within Duquesne’s John G. Rangos, Sr. School of Health Sciences. The institute will confer degrees, expand offerings to students, foster collaborative research, and encourage faculty and student mobility.60

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Academic Exchange/Visits/Conferences

Georgetown’s Biomedical Graduate Education and Southern Medical University are partners in the areas of faculty exchange, research collaborations, and partial tuition scholarships (per webpage active in 2023).61,155

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Hospital Partnership

2017: Harvard University, University of Maryland, and Peking University participated in a project demonstration meeting to jointly build a medical “production, university, research demonstration base” in Zhengdong New District, Henan province. The intention is to cooperate in international cutting-edge medical technology and projects.62

Research

2019: Massachusetts General Hospital researchers at Harvard Medical School collaborated with Nanfang Hospital, Southern Medical University on transplant research.63

2016: Massachusetts General Hospital and Sichuan University researchers collaborated on X-ray crystallography research.72 X-ray crystallography is routinely used to study T-cell immunity to pathogens and cancer, in auto-immunity, and during organ transplantation.64

2015: Harvard genetics professor begins collaboration with Sichuan University and Harvard University Massachusetts General Hospital researchers to research and develop nucleic acids.153 Nucleic acid testing allows rapid results for HIV/HBV/HCV screening of potential organ donors.65

Academic Exchange/Visits/Conferences

2019: With China Medical Board support and facilitation, a Chinese medical delegation met with specialists in nursing education, management, and clinical nursing at Massachusetts
General Hospital (teaching hospital of Harvard University). Nursing directors or deans from four Chinese transplant institutions—Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Peking University Third Hospital, Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, and First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University—participated in the study tour. Information exchange focused on institutional, executive, and human resources needed to set the foundation for a strong residency.121

Unspecified Medical Collaboration

The Harvard China Health Partnership is partnered with seven Chinese universities that all have affiliated transplant hospitals: Fudan University, Shandong University, Sichuan University, Sun Yat-Sen University, Tsinghua University, Xi’an Jiaotong University, and Peking University (per webpage active in 2020).67

Massachusetts General Hospital of Harvard University has a cooperative relationship with Shulan Hospital (per webpage active in 2019).66 The Director of Shulan Hospital’s Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic organ transplant center, Zheng Shusen, has been identified as a key figure in persecuting Falun Gong practitioners and research fraud regarding the source of organs for transplantation.40–45

HOUSTON METHODIST HOSPITAL – IMMUNOBIOLOGY & TRANSPLANT SCIENCE CENTER

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Research

2020: Director of the Immunobiology and Transplant Science Center at Houston Methodist Hospital73 collaborated on human liver transplant research with First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University.74 Huang Jiefu of Peking Union Medical College Hospital collaborated in this research. Huang Jiefu is documented as a key player promoting forced organ harvesting of prisoners of conscience.48

2017: This same Director collaborated on human organ transplant research with First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University and Peking Union Medical College Hospitals.48 During this time, he was concurrently affiliated with the Organ Transplant Center, First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University and Organ Donation and Transplant centers in China. Huang Jiefu of Peking Union Medical College Hospital collaborated in this research.
JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Hospital Partnership

2018: Johns Hopkins Medicine International signed a consulting agreement with China Northwest International Medical Center to help develop hospital policy, procedure and management structure for the new hospital. China Northwest International Medical Center is a new hospital to be built from the ground up, with a total estimated investment of $1.02 billion. The joint think tank behind this new medical center includes leadership and professors from Xijing Hospital and Tsinghua University Medical School.69–71

Clinical Training

2017: Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Department of Health Policy and Management has a cohort-based doctoral program with the Institute for Hospital Management of Tsinghua University. Students receive training in measuring, monitoring, and improving the clinical and financial performance of health services organizations.75

2018: Johns Hopkins Bioengineering Department established a dual degree program with Tsinghua University. Students study and conduct research in the United States and China, earning a Master of Science in Engineering in biomedical engineering from Johns Hopkins and a Master of Science degree from Tsinghua’s Biomedical Engineering or Electronic Engineering departments. Students pursue advanced level biomedical studies and research with researchers, clinicians, and physicians at Johns Hopkins and with scientists and engineers at Tsinghua.76

Academic Exchange/Visits/Conferences

2013: Sun Yat-sen University and its affiliated hospitals partner with Johns Hopkins University and Johns Hopkins Medicine International. The agreement between the academic medical centers provides a long-term platform for exchanges among clinical and translational investigators, research professionals, and administrators in both countries.154

Unspecified Medical Collaboration

Johns Hopkins is a “knowledge partner” with Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University.229 (per webpage active in 2021)

Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital has a partnership with Johns Hopkins Hospital.22 (per webpage active in 2020)

2008: Johns Hopkins established a joint Center for Biomedical Engineering Research with Tsinghua University.76
LIFESPAN (RHODE ISLAND HEALTH SYSTEM) & LIFESPAN CARDIOVASCULAR INSTITUTE

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Academic Exchange/Visits/Conferences

2018: Lifespan has established cardiovascular medicine exchange programs with Huazhong University of Science and Technology’s Tongji Medical College and Huazhong University of Science and Technology’s Tongji Union Hospital (Wuhan Union Hospital). The exchange programs develop collaborative research and education projects focused on cardiovascular research and medical knowledge in the areas of cardiology, echocardiography, and cardiovascular surgery. Medical collaboration has included lectures, workshops, presentations at grand rounds and international conferences, and joint work on research projects (per webpage active in 2020).

LOMA LINDA UNIVERSITY

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Unspecified Medical Collaboration

Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital has a partnership with Loma Linda University Health (per webpages active in 2020).

Zhejiang University Children’s Hospital is a sister hospital to Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital in Hangzhou, China, and established a partnership with Loma Linda University Children’s Hospital in 2007.

MAYO CLINIC

Mayo Clinic is the largest integrated transplant provider in the United States.

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Hospital Partnership

2017: Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital (Zhejiang University affiliated hospital) joined the Mayo Clinic Care Network and collaborates with Mayo Clinic. Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital has access to the latest Mayo Clinic knowledge and expertise through digital technology (per webpage active in 2019).
Academic Exchange/Visits/Conferences

2019: With China Medical Board support and facilitation, a Chinese medical delegation met with specialists in nursing education, management, and clinical nursing at Mayo Clinic. Nursing directors or deans from four Chinese transplant institutions—Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Peking University Third Hospital, Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, and First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University—participated in the study tour. Nursing educators at the Mayo Clinic introduced their training curriculum and provided illustrative examples.121

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF WISCONSIN

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Unspecified Medical Collaboration

Medical College of Wisconsin has medical affiliation agreements with four Chinese transplant institutions: Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Xin Hua Hospital (affiliated with Shanghai Jiao Tong University), Zhejiang University School of Public Health, and Hainan Medical University (per webpages active in 2020).86,87

MOUNT SINAI HEALTH SYSTEM (NEW YORK–BASED)

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Hospital Partnership

2018: Mt. Sinai entered into an agreement to provide clinical and management knowledge transfer services, and education and training programs for Taikang’s Xianlin Drum Tower Hospital in Nanjing.88 The tumor center is the focus of this cooperation and guidance and consultation is provided by Mount Sinai experts in fields including medical care, nursing, and pharmacy.89

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY – FEINBERG SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Clinical Training

Northwestern’s Feinberg School of Medicine rotates students in oncology, internal medicine, pediatrics, and cardiology wards at Peking University’s affiliated hospitals (per webpage active in 2020).90 Peking University has a number of affiliated transplant hospitals.
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Clinical Training

2020: Princeton University’s Global Health program has a medical internship program with Zhejiang University School of Medicine. 91

Unspecified Medical Collaboration

Shulan Hospital has a collaborative medical relationship with Princeton University Medical Center (per webpage active in 2019). 66,92 The Director of Shulan Hospital’s Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic organ transplant center, Zheng Shusen, has been identified as a key figure in persecuting Falun Gong practitioners and research fraud regarding the source of organs for transplantation. 40–45

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Clinical Training

Rutgers Global Health Practicum has a summer practicum program with faculty and students from the Rutgers Nursing Department and the College of Medicine at Xiamen University (per webpage active in 2020). 93

Academic Exchange/Visits/Conferences

2019: Jilin University Medical School students participated in month-long programs at Rutgers that included major-related seminars and Rutgers University Medical School gave tours of their facilities to demonstrate how a world class medical school operates. 94

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

The Stanford Transplantation Program is a global leader in cohesive bench-to-bedside research that advances transplantation. 96

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals
**Hospital Partnership**

2016: Stanford Medical Center signed a memorandum of cooperation to jointly build a new hospital campus of the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University.97

**Research**

2019: Stanford School of Medicine Cardiovascular Institute collaborated on cardiology research with Key Laboratory of Combined Multi-organ Transplantation of First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University.98,98a

**Academic Exchange/Visits/Conferences**

2017: Stanford held a two-day Stanford–China Cardiovascular Symposium with presentations by cardiology and transplant researchers from both Stanford and Chinese transplant institutions (among these were Capital Medical University’s Beijing Anzhen Hospital, Fuwai Hospital of Peking Union Medical College, and Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University School of Medicine).99

2020: Stanford Gastroenterology and Hepatology research lab has a number of MD-level visiting scholars from Chinese transplant institutions including Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, Capital Medical University, Xi’an Jiaotong University, and Shandong University affiliated hospitals (per webpage active in 2020).100

2018: Top officials from Zhejiang University and its affiliated hospitals visited Stanford and attended the Zhejiang University–Stanford Academic Exchange Reception to promote in-depth exchanges and cooperation. The delegation met with Stanford Provost and Dean of the Stanford School of Medicine. The two parties fully affirmed the existing medical cooperation and expressed their desire to further deepen cooperation and exchanges.101

**Unspecified Medical Collaboration**

2020: Stanford has a long-term cooperative relationship with First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University (per webpages active in 2020).56,102

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**TUFTS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, ST. ELIZABETH’S MEDICAL CENTER**

**Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals**

**Research**

2020: A transplant surgeon in Tufts University School of Medicine’s affiliated St. Elizabeth’s Medical Center156,280 collaborated on human liver transplant research with the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University, and Huang Jiefu of Peking Union Medical College Hospital.74 Huang Jiefu is documented as a key player promoting forced organ harvesting of prisoners of conscience.48
Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Research

Principal Investigator in the UCLA Department of Anesthesiology & Perioperative Medicine laboratory, part of UCLA’s Cardiovascular Research Laboratories received an MD degree from Medical College of Qingdao University (per webpage active in 2020).

2017: A researcher from Nanjing Medical University worked with UCLA’s liver anesthesia group for a year. He examined the prevalence and the effect on perioperative outcomes of metabolic syndrome in liver transplant recipients.

Clinical Training

2019: Zhejiang University School of Medicine Second Affiliated Hospital and UCLA held a joint Clinical Research Training Workshop at Zhejiang University School of Medicine Second Affiliated Hospital. UCLA shared experience on clinical trial design, research infrastructure innovation, clinical epidemiology study, Bayesian statistics, and big data with Zhejiang Second Affiliated Hospital researchers, department chairs, and hospital leadership.

2017: UCLA/Zhejiang Anesthesiology Rotation: Every year (since 2011), a UCLA resident has participated in clinical rotation, including cardiac anesthesiology, at the Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University School of Medicine (SAHZU).

Academic Exchange/Visits/Conferences

UCLA Cardiovascular Diseases has a fellowship exchange program with the Zhejiang University School of Medicine at its Second Affiliated Hospital’s (SAHZU) main and satellite hospitals (per webpage active in 2020). UCLA and SAHZU participate in Faculty/Fellow exchanges and regular teleconferencing in cardiology, anesthesiology, surgery, pathology, and thoracic radiology.

2018: UCLA School of Public Health and Zhejiang University School of Medicine Second Affiliated Hospital signed an eight-year clinical medicine joint education, teacher training, and student trainee exchanges agreement.

2017: Shulan Medical Jinjiang City Hospital, a Shulan Medical Group partnership, carried out video consultation with UCLA cardiovascular experts on cardiovascular diseases. Shulan Medical Group’s co-founder and Director of its Shulan Hospital Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic organ transplant center, Zheng Shusen, has been identified as a key figure in persecuting Falun Gong practitioners and research fraud regarding the source of organs for transplantation.

2017: UCLA anesthesiology and perioperative medical staff met with Zhejiang University School of Medicine Second Affiliated Hospital.

2017: A researcher from Nanjing Medical University worked with UCLA’s liver anesthesia group for a year. He examined the prevalence and the effect on perioperative outcomes of metabolic syndrome in liver transplant recipients.
of Medicine Second Affiliated Hospital Department of Anesthesiology and its vice-presidents to
discuss opportunities for future collaboration in expanding resident/fellow training and exchange
programs, joint faculty appointments, telemedicine sharing of Grand Rounds and resident lectures,
and joint training in perioperative management.\textsuperscript{111}

2010: UCLA–Zhejiang University School of Medicine Second Affiliated Hospital Joint Diagnosis
Center was established.\textsuperscript{112}

UCLA and Zhejiang University School of Medicine Second Affiliated Hospital have had extensive
collaboration with each other on telemedicine, faculty training, academic exchange since 2009,
and have expanded to joint research over the past several years.\textsuperscript{105}

Unspecified Medical Collaboration

Shulan Hospital has a cooperative relationship with UCLA (per webpage active in 2019).\textsuperscript{66}

\section*{UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO}

\subsection*{Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals}

\textbf{Clinical Training}

University at Buffalo medical students can complete medical school rotations at Capital Medical
University affiliated hospitals (per webpage active in 2020).\textsuperscript{113,114}

\textbf{Academic Exchange/Visits/Conferences}

Over the last 35 years, University at Buffalo has maintained continuous faculty and student ex-
changes with Capital Medical University, which has several affiliated transplant hospitals - Beijing
Chaoyang Hospital, Beijing Friendship Hospital, Beijing You’an Hospital, and Xuanwu Hospital (per
webpage active in 2020).\textsuperscript{115}

\section*{UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE}

\subsection*{Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals}

Unspecified Medical Collaboration

2018: UCR School of Medicine signed a memorandum of understanding with Anhui Medical
University.\textsuperscript{116}
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Hospital Partnership

2018: University of Chicago Medical Center, a transplant leader, reached a preliminary intent of international strategic cooperation including training of medical students and doctors, remote consultation, and other medical services, with Shulan (Hangzhou) Hospital, a transplant hospital. The Director of Shulan Hospital’s Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic organ transplant center, Zheng Shusen, has been identified as a key figure in persecuting Falun Gong practitioners and research fraud regarding the source of organs for transplantation.

Academic Exchange/Visits/Conferences

The University of Chicago held a Conference on Global Health with Chinese counterparts to discuss their recent and ongoing medical collaborations. Among the collaborations reviewed were joint projects in transplantation science. Attendance included high-level academics from four major Chinese transplant institutions: China Medical University, Wuhan University, Peking University, and Capital Medical University.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Research

2013: Colorado University School of Medicine and the Zhejiang University College of Medicine signed a memorandum of understanding. The agreement calls for shared research opportunities.

Clinical Training

2013: A University of Colorado faculty member specializing in pancreatic cancer surgery spent a week at the Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University College of Medicine teaching his Chinese counterparts new surgical techniques.

Academic Exchange/Visits/Conferences

2013: Colorado University School of Medicine and the Zhejiang University College of Medicine signed a memorandum of understanding. The agreement calls for physician exchanges.
Unspecified Medical Collaboration

University of Colorado Denver, School of Medicine, Department of Surgery is partnered with Zhejiang University School of Medicine (per webpage active in 2020).120

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Academic Exchange/Visits/Conferences

2019: With China Medical Board support and facilitation, a Chinese medical delegation met with specialists in nursing education, management, and clinical nursing at University of Illinois at Chicago Health Center. Nursing directors or deans from four Chinese transplant institutions (Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Peking University Third Hospital, Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, and First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University) participated in the study tour. UI Health representatives shared their evidence-based curriculum and had Chinese delegation members meet with former nursing residents.121

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Hospital Partnership

2017: University of Maryland, Harvard University, and Peking University participated in a project demonstration meeting to jointly build a medical “production, university, research demonstration base” in Zhengdong New District, Henan province. The intention is to cooperate in international cutting-edge medical technology and projects.62

Research

2012: University of Maryland School of Medicine and the University of Maryland Medical Center signed an agreement on cooperation in scientific research with Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University. They will work together in cardiovascular disease research.122

Clinical Training

2012: University of Maryland School of Medicine and the University of Maryland Medical Center signed an agreement on cooperation in clinical teaching with Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University. They will work together on clinical aspects of cardiovascular disease.122
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SCHOOL

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Clinical Training

University of Massachusetts Medical School has a clinical education partnership with four Chinese transplant institutions that includes clinical rotations at the Chinese transplant hospitals: Peking Union Medical College, Tongji University School of Medicine, Peking University, and West China School of Medicine of Sichuan University (per webpage active in 2020).123

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, DEPARTMENT OF ANESTHESIOLOGY, PERIOPERATIVE MEDICINE AND PAIN MANAGEMENT

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Clinical Training

2018: University of Miami School of Medicine signed a cooperation agreement with Hunan Cancer Hospital (Affiliated Cancer Hospital of Xiangya Medical College, Central South University). The two sides will conduct in-depth cooperation in academic exchanges, mutual visits, robotic surgery training, and joint training of graduate students. University of Miami School of Medicine began to cooperate with the Cancer Hospital in 2011. Dr. Keith Candiotti, the director of the Department of Anesthesiology, is an external professor of the Cancer hospital and an expert of the “Hundred Talents Program” of the Provincial Foreign Experts Bureau.124,281

2018: University of Miami’s Department of Anesthesiology, Perioperative Medicine and Pain Management has an ongoing exchange program with the Hunan Provincial Tumor Hospital in Changsha (Affiliated Cancer Hospital of Xiangya Medical College, Central South University). Several residents spend time in Changsha every year. A grant from the hospital and Chinese government helps support the program. Several faculty members from Changsha have also had the opportunity to visit the University of Miami as observers. The Tumor Hospital has an anesthesiology preoperative clinic, which routinely sees 80 patients per day.125,126

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA NURSING SCHOOL & PENN MEDICINE

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Clinical Training

2017: Penn Nursing and Penn Medicine collaborated with two Chinese transplant hospitals (Peking Union Medical College Hospital and Peking University People’s Hospital) on
post-surgical pain management for patients after thoracotomy (surgical incision into the chest wall to access the heart, lungs, etc.). Penn professors of anesthesiology, otorhinolaryngology, critical care, and nursing collaborated on this project, aimed at helping the two Chinese facilities develop a new system for how patients progress and receive care following this type of operation. 127

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH MEDICAL CENTER (UPMC)

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Hospital Partnership

2014: UPMC formed partnership with Xiangya Hospital to jointly establish and operate the Xiangya International Medical Center (XIMC). 130 UPMC’s services at XIMC will include technical and management consulting services, including medical and administrative, quality assurance and safety practices, technology recommendations, equipment and staffing plans, and telemedicine links to UPMC’s clinical programs in Pittsburgh and Italy. 131–133 UPMC will serve as the exclusive advisor on the management of the Xiangya International Medical Center and participate in both medical and administrative oversight of all services.

Clinical Training

University of Pittsburgh Medical Center’s WISER Simulation Center has provided extensive clinical education for Second Xiangya Hospital and Third Xiangya Hospital. 130

Unspecified Medical Collaboration

2017: Tahoe Medical, of the Tahoe Investment Group—which donated 100 million RMB to the China Organ Transplantation Development Foundation—signed a memorandum of strategic cooperation with University of Pittsburgh Medical Center introducing UPMC’s cutting-edge medical capabilities, including in organ transplantation. 135,136

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Research

Beginning in 2012, a significant number of Tsinghua Medical School students have spent two years in biomedical research in the labs of some of Pitt’s most accomplished scientists. During annual Pitt–Tsinghua Joint Symposiums, faculty and students from each school share their research findings and tour each other’s facilities. 134
Clinical Training

The University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine has had a long-term cooperative relationship with the Xiangya School of Medicine of Central South University, providing research and clinical training for Xiangya medical students.\textsuperscript{130,134}

In 2012, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine began collaboration with Central South University Xiangya School of Medicine to provide two years of intensive biomedical research training to Xiangya medical students.\textsuperscript{134}

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UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH – THOMAS E. STARZL TRANSPLANTATION INSTITUTE

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Hospital Partnership

2007: The Organ Transplant Center of Ruijin Hospital, affiliated with Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine, has established close cooperation with the Thomas E. Starzl Transplant Center of Pittsburgh University. The Transplant Center’s Pathology Laboratory is equipped with a pathology remote diagnosis consultation system with the Thomas E. Starzl Transplant Institute.\textsuperscript{137}

Research

2018: Starzl Transplantation Institute collaborated on human organ transplant research with the Department of Urological Organ Transplantation, Center of Organ Transplantation, the Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University.\textsuperscript{142}

Research team has visiting scholar\textsuperscript{138} and research assistant professor of surgery\textsuperscript{139,140} from transplant universities: Tsinghua University and Medical School of Shanghai Jiaotong University (per webpages active in 2020).

The institute also has a Chinese researcher in two areas of lung transplantation who has stated: “I had worked as a surgeon in Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital, the largest lung surgery center in China, for 11 years.” (per webpage active in 2020)\textsuperscript{141}
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Academic Exchange/Visits/Conferences

2009: Lanzhou University officials met University of South Florida leadership to tour USF’s facilities and state-of-the-art training centers. The relationship between the institutions may include online medical curriculum certificate program for physicians, public health professionals, and nurses; and faculty exchange and research training.143

2006: University of South Florida Medicine International signed and endorsed a collaborative partnership with Shanghai Jiao Tong University to promote the exchange of research and educational activities between the two universities.143

Unspecified Medical Collaboration

University of South Florida (USF Medicine International) partners with three transplant institutions: Gansu Provincial Hospital, Lanzhou University, and Guangxi Medical University. Gansu Provincial Hospital is affiliated with Lanzhou University, which has another transplant hospital: Second Hospital of Lanzhou University (per webpage active in 2020).144, 144a

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (STATE) & UW DEPARTMENT OF GLOBAL HEALTH

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Academic Exchange/Visits/Conferences

2016: University of Washington hosted a symposium that brought together leaders and faculty from five Chinese transplant universities: Central South University, Fudan University, Peking University, Sun Yat-sen University, and Tsinghua University.145 The keynote speaker was president of the China Medical Board145, which for over a decade has provided grants to support Chinese efforts to develop an organ transplantation system: the “China Model.” As part of ongoing collaboration with the China Medical Board and four Chinese universities, the UW Department of Global Health has hosted eight Chinese faculty members over the three years prior to 2016.145

Unspecified Medical Collaboration

UW’s Department of Global Health actively partners with Central South University, Fudan University, Peking University, and Sun Yat-sen University, and UW is partnered with Tsinghua University through the Global Innovation Exchange (per 2016 webpage).145
WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE & BAPTIST MEDICAL CENTER

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Research

Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Wake Forest Institute for Regenerative Medicine collaborates with two Chinese transplant institutions: Wuhan University and Tsinghua University. The Institute continuously pursues extramural collaborative research efforts along with education and training in regenerative medicine (per webpage active in 2020).147

Academic Exchange/Visits/Conferences

2010: Wake Forest University Baptist Medical Center and Shanghai Changhai Hospital, an affiliate of the Second Military Medical University, signed a Memorandum of Understanding for student and faculty exchange and collaboration in broad research and clinical initiatives.148

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE IN ST. LOUIS

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Hospital Partnership

2019: Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis has formed a collaboration with Huici Health Management Co. (Suzhou, China) to help build a medical center in China. The collaboration includes physician training, technology, and design of a new medical center in Suzhou that will include a 1,000-bed hospital. Leaders of the collaborating institutions include Eric Tong Jiang, vice president of Huici Health Management and Wang Haitao, Dean of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences/Peking Union Medical College.149,150

YALE UNIVERSITY

Interaction with Chinese Transplant Hospitals or Universities with Affiliated Transplant Hospitals

Research

Clinicians from Xiangya Schools of Public Health, Nursing, Medicine and affiliated hospitals, and Kunming Medical University come to Yale for six-month research fellowships (per webpage active in 2020).152
Clinical Training

Yale School of Medicine and Xiangya School of Medicine (Central South University) have a bilateral clinical rotation exchange program. Yale clinical rotations at Xiangya are four weeks. Xiangya medical students, residents, and faculty spend time on the Yale campus (per webpage active in 2020). 151

Yale Medical School and Xiangya Schools of Medicine, Nursing and Public Health have a collaborative Medical Residency Training Program and Medical Student Exchanges. Yale and Xiangya medical students do clinical rounds and work in labs at their counterpart’s hospital (per webpage active in 2020). 152

Since 2014, Yale-China and the Xiangya Overseas Alumni Association have administered 60+ scholarships each year for students with financial need at Xiangya School of Medicine. 152
Section K: Chinese Transplant Institutions Identified in This Report

This section lists the 67 Chinese transplant institutions that have been identified as potentially being involved in forced organ harvesting in this report: hospitals or universities with affiliated hospitals that have failed to establish that their involvement in sourcing of organs for transplantation has been and continues to be ethical.

1. Beijing Anzhen Hospital (affiliated with Capital Medical University)
2. Beijing Chaoyang Hospital (affiliated with Capital Medical University)
   (Capital Medical University Third Clinical School)
3. Beijing Friendship Hospital (affiliated with Capital Medical University)
   (Capital Medical University Second Clinical School)
4. Beijing Tsinghua Chang Gung Memorial Hospital (affiliated with Tsinghua University Medical School)
5. Beijing You’an Hospital (affiliated with Capital Medical University)
   (Capital Medical University Ninth Clinical School)
6. Changhai Hospital (in Shanghai) also known as the First Affiliated Hospital of PLA Naval Medical University (Second Military Medical University, Shanghai).
7. Chenzhou No.1 People’s Hospital (affiliated with Southern Medical University)
   (The First Peoples’ Hospital of Chenzhou City)
8. Drum Tower Hospital in Nanjing (Nanjing Gulou Hospital) affiliated with Nanjing Medical University
9. First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University
10. First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University
    Home to China International Transplantation Network Assistance Centre (CITNAC)
11. First Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University
12. First (Affiliated) Hospital of Jilin University

13. First Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University
   (No. 1 School of Clinical Medicine at Kunming Medical University)

14. First (Affiliated) Hospital of Lanzhou University

15. First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University

16. First Affiliated Hospital of Xiamen University

17. First Affiliated Hospital of Xi’an Jiaotong University

18. First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University School of Medicine (also known as FAHZA)

19. Fuwai Cardiovascular (Disease) Hospital
   (affiliated with the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Peking Union Medical College and Tsinghua University, all under the Ministry of Health’s National Health Commission)

20. Gansu Provincial Peoples’ Hospital
   (Peoples’ Clinical Medical College of Lanzhou University)

21. Second Affiliated Hospital of Hainan Medical (College) University

22. Huashan Hospital (Affiliated with Shanghai Fudan University)

23. Jiangsu Provincial Hospital (also known as Jiangsu Peoples’ Hospital and as First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University)

24. Kunming First Peoples’ Hospital (First Hospital of Kunming City)
   (Ganmei Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University)

25. Nanfang Hospital (First Affiliated Hospital of Southern Medical University or Southern Hospital of Southern Medical University, formerly First Military Medical University; now has a civilian name but is a military institution allocated to Guangdong provincial government in 2004)

26. Nanjing First Hospital
   (Third Clinical Hospital of Nanjing Medical University)

27. Peking (Beijing) Union Medical College Hospital
   (also known as Beijing Xiehe Hospital, affiliated with Tsinghua University)

28. Peking (Beijing) University First Hospital
29. Peking (Beijing) University Peoples’ Hospital
30. Peking (Beijing) University Third Hospital
31. People’s Hospital of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
   (facilitates final year medical students from Guangxi Medical University)
32. People’s Hospital of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
   (Clinical teaching hospital for Anhui Medical University)
33. Qianfoshan Hospital of Shandong Province
   (First Affiliated of Shandong University)
34. Qilu Hospital of Shandong University
35. Qingdao University Hospital, Organ Transplant Center Sheshan Hospital
   (both are Affiliated Hospitals of Medical College of Qingdao University)
36. Second (Affiliated) Hospital of Lanzhou University
37. Second (Affiliated) Hospital of Shandong University
38. Second (Affiliated) Hospital (Xiangya Hospital) of Central South University
39. Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University School of Medicine
40. Shandong Provincial Hospital (affiliated to Shandong University)
41. Shanghai Chest Hospital at Shanghai Jiao Tong University
42. Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital (Affiliated with Tongji University) also known as Shanghai
   Occupational Disease Hospital
43. Shanghai Renji Hospital
   (Affiliated with Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine)
44. Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University
45. Third (Affiliated) Xiangya Hospital of Central South University
46. Tongji Hospital
   (affiliated with Huazhong University of Science and Technology)
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<th>No.</th>
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<td>47.</td>
<td>Union Hospital of Huazhong University of Science and Technology (also Known as Wuhan Union Hospital of Tongji Medical College)</td>
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<td>48.</td>
<td>West China Hospital (of Sichuan University)</td>
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<td>Wuhan University Peoples’ Hospital</td>
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<td>50.</td>
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<td>51.</td>
<td>Xijing Hospital (affiliated with Air Force Medical University, formerly known as the First Affiliated Hospital of the Fourth Military Medical University, until 2017)</td>
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<td>52.</td>
<td>Xinhua Hospital (affiliated with Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine)</td>
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<td>53.</td>
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<td>Zhongshan Hospital (affiliated with Xiamen University)</td>
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<td>57.</td>
<td>Zhujiang Hospital of Southern Medical University (Second affiliated hospital of Southern Medical University, Southern Medical University was formerly First Military Medical University, affiliated with the People’s Liberation Army of China)</td>
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<td>58.</td>
<td>Zhongshan Peoples’ Hospital (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)</td>
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<td>59.</td>
<td>Fifth Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University</td>
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<td>60.</td>
<td>Peking University International Hospital</td>
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<td>61.</td>
<td>Second Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University</td>
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<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>Shanghai First People’s Hospital (affiliated with Shanghai Jiaotong University)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
63. **Shulan Hospital** (also known as Hangzhou Hospital; also known as Zhejiang University International Hospital)

64. **Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital** (affiliated with Zhejiang University School of Medicine)

65. **Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University**

66. **Xiang’an Hospital** (affiliated with Xiamen University)

67. **Xuanwu Hospital of Capital Medical University** (Beijing)  
   (Capital Medical University First Clinical School)
Section L: Chinese Transplant Hospital Organ Transplant Summaries

This section documents the 67 Chinese hospitals referenced in this report, all of which are transplant institutions certified by National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China as Medical Institutions for Organ Transplantation. Details provided include organ transplant types available at each hospital, details regarding the hospitals’ large bed capacity, and organ transplant volume.

Please note that throughout this section, “China” has been referred to as “PRC” in some instances for brevity.

Citations:


Beijing Anzhen Hospital (affiliated with Capital Medical University)

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- Certified Transplant Types Available*
  - Heart
  - Lung

- Capacity**
  - The hospital has 1,500 beds, including 211 intensive care beds. It has 31 operating rooms equipped with 100, 1,000, and 10,000-level laminar flow clean air technology.
One of China’s largest cardiac surgery centres, it 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.

- **Transplant Volume**
  - It has carried out heart, lung, and combined heart-lung transplants for many years, with the number of transplants increasing year on year.

- **Thoracic Surgery Department**
  - 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.
  - Qu Songlei, head of the Thoracic Surgery Department, studied thoracic surgery and lung transplantation in the United States in 1999 and 2000.

- **Cardiac Surgery Department**
  - 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—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.
  - Xu Meng is founder of the Beijing Heart Transplant and Valvular Surgery Treatment Centre, and vice director of the Heart Surgery Department. 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.

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

(Capital Medical University Third Clinical School)

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*
- **Certified Transplant Types Available***
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Lung
  - Pancreas
  - Small Bowel

- **Capacity**
  - Operates the Beijing Organ Transplant Centre and performs the largest variety of transplants in China.
  - Has always ranked at the forefront nationally in kidney, pancreas-kidney, islet cell, and related kidney transplantation.

- **Transplant Volume**
  - It was reported that this hospital conducted 21 transplant surgeries within one day around 2000–2001.

- **Hepatobiliary Department**
  - Contains the Beijing Organ Transplant Centre’s liver transplant division.
  - Performed the first liver transplant in the Beijing area in July in 1999.
  - Can carry out almost all types of liver transplant procedures.
  - Quantity, success rate, and patient survival rate are at a leading level domestically.
  - Claims that its liver transplantation is leading in the country.
  - Hospital’s website states that, “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; therefore, it is likely that the number is significantly less than the actual volume of transplant activity.

- **Urological Department**
  - One of the largest renal transplant centres in China.
  - High reputation in the Beijing area as well as across the entire country.
  - Carries out a comprehensive laboratory evaluation of transplant-related organ acquisition, transplant surgery, perioperative support, and postoperative follow-ups, etc.
  - One of the hospitals surgeons claimed in *Beijing Business Today* on September 7, 2005, that he had experience in “over 2,700 kidney transplants, over 40 kidney transplants from relative donors, and close to 20 combined kidney-pancreas transplants.” However, one year later in 2006, when introducing him to this hospital, it was claimed he had only performed 1,000 transplants.
  - 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.
  - This figure translates to less than 200 per year, far below its capacity and national ranking as a leading kidney transplant center; therefore, it is likely falsified.
Beijing Friendship Hospital (affiliated with Capital Medical University)  
(Capital Medical University Second Clinical School)

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Pancreas
  - Small Bowel

- **Capacity**
  - Asia’s largest kidney transplant centre, which completed the first 1,000, 2,000, and 3,000 transplants in China.
  - In 1998, it established the Sino-US Terasaki Matching Centre.
  - Chief physicians studied in Japan, US, and Germany.

- **Transplant Volume**
  - According to several reports from June 2004, by the year 2000, this hospital had already exceeded 2,000–2,300 kidney transplants.
  - October 2000 was only the beginning of this exponential growth, rather than its peak; therefore, the number of transplants conducted at these hospitals after 2000 was likely even more substantial.

Beijing Tsinghua Chang Gung Memorial Hospital (affiliated with Tsinghua University Medical School)

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Heart
  - Lung
  - Pancreas
  - Small Bowel

- **Capacity/Transplant Volume**
  - Rapidly developing their organ transplant research and receiving a large amount of national funding.
• Director of the hepatobiliary surgery department 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.”

Beijing You’an Hospital (affiliated with Capital Medical University)
(Capital Medical University Ninth Clinical School)

• March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

• Certified Transplants Available*
  • Liver

• Hepatobiliary Department**
  • Largest hospital specializing in clinical hepatobiliary disease in China.
  • Liver transplant centre was established in 2003 and serves as a PhD student training base in surgery for Capital Medical University.
  • Established collaborative relationships with a dozen well-known liver transplant centres in China.
  • Jointly founded the Sino-American Liver Transplantation Centre with the University of Pittsburgh Thomas E. Starzl Transplantation Institute.
  • Has 86 medical staff, including 2 doctoral advisors, 4 master’s advisors, 14 PhDs, and 14 with master’s degrees.
  • Largest liver transplant centre in Beijing and leads the country in its annual liver transplant volume and survival rate.
  • In 2014, the president of the Armed Police General Hospital, having already conducted 1,570 kidney transplants and 22 kidney-liver transplants, joined You’an Hospital and pledged to build a first-class liver transplant centre.
  • The former director of the hospital’s liver transplant centre (and doctoral advisor) claimed to have led over 700 liver transplants and became director of the China-US Cooperative Liver Transplant Centre in 2004. He stated in a media interview in 2012 that the fee for liver transplants differs among transplant units and averages around 400,000 to 500,000 RMB.
  • China News reported in 2010 that this hospital’s president has led over 500 liver transplants over the past 10 years; however, the website (in 2016) claimed he had only ever led 200 liver transplants.
Changhai Hospital (in Shanghai) also known as the First Affiliated Hospital of PLA Naval Medical University (Second Military Medical University, Shanghai).

- **March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.**

- **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Heart
  - Lung
  - Pancreas

- **Capacity**
  - 2,100 beds.
  - More than 300 experts and professors, including 90 doctoral advisors and 130 master’s advisors.
  - Key discipline in Shanghai and a national key discipline.

- **Urological Department**
  - Nearly 100 beds.
  - 4 professors, 5 associate professors.
  - 12 attending surgeons, 7 resident surgeons.
  - 3 PhD advisors, 4 master’s advisors.
  - Webpage (no longer accessible, although an archived version exists) boasted rapid recovery after surgery due to high-quality kidneys, a short waiting time for transplantation due to a sufficient supply of kidney sources and a low average cost of 50,000 RMB.
  - High-profile directors developed fast whole-kidney extraction techniques, increasing the utilization rate and quality of donor kidneys, combined pancreas-kidney transplants.
  - 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.
  - High profile directors are key members of Peoples’ Liberation Army committees, advising the military on matters concerning organ transplantation.
  - 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.
Chenzhou No.1 People’s Hospital (affiliated with Southern Medical University)
(The First Peoples’ Hospital of Chenzhou City)

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- Certified Transplant Types Available*
  - Kidney

- Capacity**
  - 2,823 open beds, 81 clinical departments, and 6 medical centers.
  - 3,118 employees, including 492 with intermediate or senior professional titles.

- Transplant Volume**
  - Successfully performed heart, liver, kidney, bone marrow, and corneal transplants.
  - Its kidney transplant ranks among the top in Hunan Province.
  - Its Hepatobiliary Surgery Department has performed many liver transplants.
  - Its heart transplantation is at an advanced level in the province.
  - Its 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.
  - A reader from mainland China wrote in a letter to Minghui.org:
    - “One day in late-April 2004, I took a relative to the Opthalmology [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.’”
  - The 2015 Hunan Directors of Organ Transplantation Forum was held at Chenzhou First People’s Hospital. Directors of organ transplantation from 9 hospitals in the province all participated. This reflects the influence the Chenzhou First People’s Hospital among the local organ transplantation community.

Drum Tower Hospital in Nanjing (Nanjing Gulou Hospital) affiliated with Nanjing Medical University

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- Certified Transplant Types Available*
  - Liver
  - Kidney
- Pancreas
- Small Bowel

- **Capacity**
  - Over 3,000 beds.
  - General Medical Building close to 3,000 beds and accommodates up to 15,000 outpatients a day.

- **Hepatobiliary department**
  - At least 180 beds.
  - It was reported in 2004 that the liver transplant fee averaged 150,000 RMB, the lowest in the country.

- **Urologic Surgery Department**
  - Kidney transplants.
  - 3 wards, 120 beds.

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**First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University**

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Pancreas
  - Small Bowel

- **Capacity**
  - Well-equipped to meet the clinical requirements for various complicated liver transplants and other large organ transplants.
  - Organ transplant centre has 1 chief surgeon/professor, 2 associate chief surgeons/associate professors, and 3 staff members with intermediate professional titles.
  - Medical professionals have rich clinical experience in organ transplantation.

- **Hepatobiliary Department**
  - Hospital’s vice president studied liver transplantation at the Hannover Medical School in Germany and at the liver transplant centre of Hong Kong University.
  - First application of a venous bypass in liver transplantation in China.
  - General surgery department’s vice director 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.
The 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 1 and 4 weeks.

It is suspicious that such a large-scale transplant center has only 28 beds. Further, the website states that the centre had performed 23 total liver transplants of various types as of May 2010. This implies that, in the 13 years after 1998, the centre performed an average of fewer than 2 liver transplants a year, a figure that is far from justifying its 28 beds and custom-developed follow-up management software (“Kangheng Medical Follow-Up Management System”).

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; again, this does not match the previous transplant rate.

- **Urological Department**
  - 100 beds and 77 medical professionals (including 6 chief physicians, 6 associate chief physicians, and 12 PhDs and PhD candidates)
  - Has a dedicated kidney transplant team, which was one of the earliest groups in the province to begin conducting kidney transplants in the 1970s.

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**First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University**

**Home to China International Transplantation Network Assistance Centre (CITNAC)**

- **March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.**

- **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Heart
  - Lung
  - Pancreas
  - Small Bowel

- **Capacity**
  - 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.
  - Ophthalmology centre by itself spreads over 4,000 square meters. It has 6 standardized operating rooms and 62 beds.
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.

This is the largest organ transplant centre in northeastern China and the first hospital to develop liver and pancreas-kidney transplants in the region.

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. It is no longer accessible.

In 2004, this hospital had 16 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.

**Transplant Volume**

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.

In a 2006 report published in 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. According to an investigation by the WOIPFG, Masanori was referring to the CITNAC of the First Hospital of China Medical University.

The former director of the cornea centre was also the director of the Eye Bank of China Medical University from 2002 to March 2006. In 10 years, she conducted over 1,140 corneal transplants of various types. The centre’s website claimed that it performed 2,000 corneal transplants between 1996 and 2012, a number incommensurate with the hospital’s other figures.

The website has 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.”

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.”

In an archived version of the website from September 2004, the Centre had emphasized that: “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.”

- 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.
- Following controversy in 2006, CITNAC removed information regarding living donors from its website.
- The hospital claims to have performed more than 1,000 kidney and liver transplants as of April 2016, giving an average of 45 per year, or less than 1 per week. This number is unlikely, considering the Centre’s staff complement and capacity.
- On May 25, 2012, when a WOIPFG investigator called the director of the urology department at the People’s Liberation Army 205 Hospital, he stated that he had participated in Wang Lijun’s human experiments, and so did China Medical University and its affiliated hospitals.
- The Vice President of this hospital 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.

First Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- Certified Transplant Types Available*
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Pancreas
  - Small Bowel

- Capacity**
  - 3,491 beds, 5,631 staff.
  - Including 322 senior professionals and 440 associate senior professionals.
  - Organ transplant centre was established in 2002.
  - Mainly focused on developing allogeneic kidney transplantation.
  - First in province to apply HLA tissue-typing technology in organ transplantation.
  - 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.

- Hepatobiliary Department**
  - 110 beds over 2 wards.
  - First in Guangxi to begin performing liver transplants.
Completed the first liver re-transplant combined with a kidney transplant in Asia (the surgeon that performed this trained in Australia).
Liver transplant capabilities are at the forefront of the country.
Liver transplantation has become one of the regular treatments.
15 national-, PRC-, and provincial-level research projects with over 10 million RMB in research funding.

First (Affiliated) Hospital of Jilin University

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- Certified Transplant Types Available*
  - Liver
  - Kidney

- Capacity**
  - 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.
  - Hospitals living organ sources mainly consist of young people between the ages of 20 and 30.

- Urological Department**
  - Quantity and quality of its kidney transplants rank first out of all three provinces in North-Eastern China and in the top 10 of over 300 kidney transplant hospitals in China.
  - Hospital has its own kidney sources and does not rely on the national unified deployment system.
  - 150 beds, 2 departments, 23 surgeons and is a key clinical specialty of the PRC’s Ministry of Health.
  - Department leader has claimed to have personally completed 3,000 kidney transplants (as of April 2009).
  - Website claims only 3,000 kidney transplants to date, which is likely deflated, considering the number of surgeons.
  - Kidney center has received more than 12 million RMB of research funding and has taken up multiple national-level PRC research projects into kidney transplantation.

- Hepatobiliary Department**
  - Contains the liver transplantation center of Jilin University, which is a key national clinical discipline.
  - First Department has 20 surgeons, 90 beds.
  - Admits 3,000 patients and performs 2,000 surgeries each year.
Has become a highly specialized medical teaching and research center in China.
- Is also the base for international cooperation in hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgery, provides training in general surgery for the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh (Scotland, U.K) and the College of Surgeons of Hong Kong.
- Received 30 national and provincial research projects and 10 million RMB of research funding.
- Second department has 12 surgeons and 88 beds.

First Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University
(No. 1 School of Clinical Medicine at Kunming Medical University)

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Pancreas
  - Small Bowel

- **Capacity**
  - 3,000 registered beds.
  - 568 senior specialists, 39 PhD advisors, 253 master’s advisors, and 969 staff with PhDs or master’s degrees.
  - Operates the Yunnan Province Organ Transplant (Liver and Kidney) Research Centre.

- **Transplant Volume**
  - 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.”
  - Vice president of the hospital has completed more than 200 liver transplants and supervised more than 600 kidney transplants.
  - The organ transplant center once completed 3 orthotopic liver transplants and 4 kidney transplants in the same day.
  - In 2006, it successfully performed China’s first special liver transplant, during which a donor liver was shared by 2 patients through sectioning.
First (Affiliated) Hospital of Lanzhou University

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- Certified Transplant Types Available*
  - Liver

- Capacity**
  - 2,306 beds, 350 staff with senior professional titles, and 9 experts who receive special allowances from the State Council.

- Hepatobiliary Department**
  - 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 inpatient ward for liver transplant and was approved as the only liver transplant center 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.
  - Director of the Organ Transplant Centre studied multi-organ transplants in liver, kidney, and other organs at the Tianjin First Central Hospital Organ Transplant Centre.
  - Studied living donor liver transplantation and hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgical techniques at hospitals in Korea.
  - Studied liver transplantation and hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgery techniques at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, US.

First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- Certified Transplant Types Available*
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Heart
  - Lung
  - Pancreas
  - Small Bowel
• Transplant Volume**
  ♦ Has claimed to offer the most variety of transplants nationwide and is among the top in transplant volume.
  ♦ Anniversary report stated that tens of thousands had accepted liver or kidney transplants.

• Hepatobiliary Department**
  ♦ The birthplace of China’s second surge of liver transplants.
  ♦ The record set for 6 liver transplants and 1 multi-organ transplant in one day.
  ♦ Its Vice President 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].”
  ♦ One of the 3 largest liver transplantation training centers sponsored by the China Medical Board (a private foundation based in the US).
  ♦ Provided one of 2 “spare livers” for transplant of a local CCP official in Xinjiang 2005.

• Urological Department**
  ♦ Supplies kidney transplants to patients from over 10 countries and regions, including the US, Japan, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, as well as China.
  ♦ At its height, this center performed 19 kidney transplants in one day.
  ♦ Just 1 surgeon has led more than 3,000 kidney transplants.

First Affiliated Hospital of Xiamen University

• March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

• Certified Transplant Types Available*
  ♦ Liver

• Capacity**
  ♦ 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.
  ♦ Regional Level Liver Transplant Center.
  ♦ The largest 3A general hospital in southwestern Fujian Province.

• Hepato-Pancreato-Biliary Department**
  ♦ Established in 2003.
  ♦ Annual surgical volume leads Fujian Province.
  ♦ Director studied at the Oregon Health and Science University School of Medicine and Southwest Medical Centre in Washington state in the US.
-has accomplished many provincial firsts in organ transplantation.
- Has successfully performed emergency liver transplants.
- Actively developed multiorgan transplantation.
- Leading experts in the field are the chief experts of its academic committee for hepatobiliary surgery.
- Maintains close relationships with other well-known hospitals in China.
- Has established long-term training plans with the Oregon Health and Science University, the Southwest Medical Centre in Washington state, and the Mercy Medical Centre in Baltimore in the US.
- 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.
- In the very same year that it was created (2003), the department completed simultaneous liver transplants for 2 patients and the director boasted that, if there were sufficient organ sources and recipients, they could have performed 3 liver transplants in 1 day. The department had reached an organ sourcing and technology sharing agreement with the affiliated hospital of Zhejiang University which has a nationwide system of organ sources to draw from, so they found 2 matching organ donors at the same time.
- In 2008, the website stated that it had completed more than 20 liver transplants in its first 5 years of operation, or 4 transplants per year. 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 2 days.
- The transplant numbers on its website are not compatible with the level of investment and number of personnel in the hospital.
- The hospital’s website no longer has information regarding liver transplants.

First Affiliated Hospital of Xi’an Jiaotong University

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- Certified Transplant Types Available*
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Pancreas
  - Small Bowel

- Capacity**
  - After the 2006 publication of the Matas/Kilgour report, this hospital has claimed it only has 48 beds. However, when an investigator called the transplant department and inquired whether the department had enough beds, they said they would add beds and even appropriate beds from other wards if needed.
One of the largest organ transplant centers in China combining the functions of treatment, education, and research.
Transplantation capabilities are at an advanced level internationally and a leading level domestically.
Kidney transplant department is a national key discipline authorized to grant doctoral degrees.

- **Transplant Volume**
  - Liver transplantation has become a routine surgery in its Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery; liver transplant patients typically stay for less than 2 weeks.
  - Medical Journal of the Chinese People’s Armed Police Forces stated in June 2004 that, by the year 2000, this hospital had already exceeded 1,000 kidney transplants.
  - 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.
  - In a *China News* report published on April 17, 2015, the director of the organ transplant center stated that over 1,000 patients were waiting for organ transplants.
  - As of April 2015, the kidney transplant department had conducted at least 4,023 kidney transplants (although the actual number may be larger than this official figure).
  - In 2016, the hospital boasted to Shaanxi Daily that, “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.”
  - Kidney transplantation ranks first in northwestern China and third in the country.
  - All its transplant quality, scale, and level have taken a lead in the country.
  - The number of liver transplants conducted in this hospital and the quality of surgery always rank first in northwestern China.
  - In 2003, in collaboration with a lab at the Terasaki Research Institute in the US, the center established the Training Centre for Organ Transplant Tissue Matching Technology in northwestern China. Organ tissue matching capabilities and other research have reached an advanced level internationally.
  - In 2006, a WOIPFG investigator spoke with Doctor Wang, who was working at this hospital:
    - **Investigator:** We heard that you have healthy donors who are 20 to 30 years old?
    - **Doctor:** Yes, yes.
    - **Investigator:** Are they living donor kidneys?
    - **Doctor:** There are living donor livers as well.
    - **Investigator:** They are taken from living people, right?
    - **Doctor:** Right! Right!
    - **Investigator:** A number of Falun Gong practitioners are detained in labor camps, and the organs are taken from living people...
    - **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 …
By December 2012, this center 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 midwestern China.

Trained more than 500 core technical personnel for other transplant centers.

First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University School of Medicine (also known as FAHZU)

- **March 11, 2020** – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- **2020** – First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University advertises itself in US job recruitment website as a premier organ transplantation center.102

- **Certified Transplant Types Available***
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Heart
  - Lung
  - Pancreas
  - Small Bowel

- **Capacity**
  - 2,500 beds.
  - 682 experts with senior professional titles.
  - Contains the Ministry of Health Key Research Lab for Multiple Organ Transplantation.

- **Transplant Volume**
  - Official website on February 28, 2011, states that: “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.”
  - Has built a nationwide organ source sharing network and maintains close relationships with other major organ transplant centers in the country.
  - An organ sourcing and technology sharing agreement with Xiamen First Hospital allowed the latter to order 2 livers and complete 2 simultaneous transplants on the same day in 2003.

- **Department of Hepatobiliary Pancreatic Surgery and Liver Transplantation Center**
  - Largest and most technologically advanced of its kind.
  - Over 340 beds, 134 medical personnel.
Leading number of combined liver-kidney transplants and combined pancreas-kidney transplants completed in China.

Liver transplantation center has undertaken and completed more than 40 national-level research projects.

In 2006 the hospital’s president helped to create “The Hongzhou Criteria,” the first of its kind to guide the selection of Chinese liver cancer patients to receive liver transplants.

Hospital’s president, Zheng Shusen, is the only committee member of the International Liver Transplantation Society (ILTS) from mainland China, twice served as the chief scientist presiding over the only 2 projects in the field of organ transplantation under the National Key Basic Research Program (“973 Program”).

Hospital’s president, Zheng Shusen, claims that, between January 2000 and December 2004, he had conducted 46 emergency liver transplants, with all the patients receiving orthotopic liver transplants within 72 hours. Zheng claims that he has led over 1,400 liver transplants to date.

Kidney Disease Center**

One of the largest in China.

At least 35 surgeons at this center have conducted organ transplants.

Department director specializes in kidney transplantation and combined multiple organ transplantation. He serves as the vice director and secretary for the PRC’s Ministry of Health Administrative Committee of Scientific Registration System of Kidney Transplantation and has presided over more than 50 research projects at the national, provincial, and ministerial levels.

Fuwai Cardiovascular (Disease) Hospital
(affiliated with the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Peking Union Medical College and Tsinghua University, all under the Ministry of Health’s National Health Commission)

March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

Certified Transplants Available*

Heart

Capacity**

Largest hospital for cardiovascular disease treatment, research, and education in China, which began performing heart transplants as a routine procedure in 2004 with a specialized team, and has performed the most heart transplants in the country.

One of the largest heart transplant centers in the world.

2 dedicated transplantation operating rooms.
6 postoperative ICU beds, 12 regular beds.

Team of 3 renowned cardiac surgical specialists, 2 trained full-time transplant doctors, relatively dedicated ICU nurses, and 15 ward nurses.

Based on its 2 to 3-week hospitalization period, even if the figures of 12 beds and 6 ICU beds were not underreported, the center can accommodate about 300–450 heart transplants per year. Thus, even 1 operating room would have been more than enough, and a second one would not be needed.

**Transplant Volume**

- Chief surgeon in charge of the heart transplant center is also one of the hospital’s 3 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 centers in the United States, Canada, Germany, and other countries.
- Chief surgeon’s profile indicates 440 heart transplants completed between June 2004 and July 2014 (60 in 2010, 52 in 2011, 46 in 2012, 65 in 2013, and 81 in 2014). If these numbers are true, then 5 beds, 1 operating room, and 1 doctor would have been more than enough.
- The main heart transplant centers in China all have records of performing multiple transplants in 1 day. Fuwai Hospital’s online figure implying 1 heart transplant every 4 to 5 days does not match its claim of having “performed the most heart transplants in the country.”

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**Gansu Provincial Peoples’ Hospital**

*(Peoples’ Clinical Medical College of Lanzhou University)*

- **March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.**

- **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  - Kidney

- **Capacity**
  - 3,370 beds.
  - 438 staff with senior professional titles, including 15 experts who receive special allowances from the government.
  - Owns the first da Vinci robotic surgical system.

- **Urological Department**
  - 103 beds.
  - Advanced level in the province in kidney transplantation.
  - 1 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.
First relative living donor kidney transplant in the province.
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 several colleges and universities.
High-profile president studied in the US and France and is a member of the Organ Transplantation Committee of the Chinese Medical Association.

### Second Affiliated Hospital of Hainan Medical (College) University
- **March 11, 2020** – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*
- **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Lung
  - Heart / lung

### Huashan Hospital (Affiliated with Shanghai Fudan University)
- **March 11, 2020** – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*
- **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  - Liver
  - Kidney
- **Capacity**
  - Main research direction is clinical and basic research in large organ transplantation.
- **Hepatobiliary Department**
  - 67 open beds.
  - 5 professors (chief physicians), 3 associate professors (associate chief physicians).
  - Director of liver transplant center specializes in complicated liver transplants, transplants involving liver cancer, postoperative management, and living donor transplantation. He claims over 800 liver transplants personally.
- **Urologic Surgery Department**
  - Professional transplant team focuses on kidney transplantation and organ preservation.
Jiangsu Provincial Hospital (also known as Jiangsu Peoples’ Hospital and as First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University)

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- Certified Transplant Types Available*
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Heart
  - Pancreas
  - Small Bowel

- Transplant Volume**
  - Records of excision procedures (corroborated by sample warm ischemia time data from medical publications around China) show 112 cadaver donors and 15 living donors between 2005 and 2007 whose organs were transplanted with an average warm ischemia time of 3.96 seconds.

- Hepatobiliary Department**
  - Liver Surgery Institute includes 2 wards with more than 110 beds.
  - From nonexistence to one of the 5 largest liver transplant research centers in China in just four years.
  - Key liver transplantation center for the Ministry of Health.
  - Pioneer of living donor liver transplantation in China.
  - 6 surgical teams and 4 operating rooms available for simultaneous liver transplants.

- Urological Department**
  - Combined pancreas-kidney and liver-kidney transplantation.
  - Multi-organ transplantation at advanced level.

- Ophthalmological Department**
  - The Jiangsu Province Eye Bank.

Kunming First Peoples’ Hospital (First Hospital of Kunming City) (Ganmei Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University)

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- Certified Transplant Types Available*
  - Liver
Under the Radar: US Interactions with China's Forced Organ Harvesting Industry

- **Kidney**
- **Heart**

- **Capacity**
  - 1,100 beds.
  - 240 senior specialists, 18 PhDs, 139 professionals with master’s degrees, 6 experts who enjoy special government allowances from the State Council.
  - Contains the Yunnan Provincial Liver Transplant Centre and the Kunming Organ Transplant Research Centre.

- **Hepatobiliary Department**
  - 1 chief surgeon, 2 associate chief surgeons (2 of whom hold PhD degrees), and 5 PhD students.
  - 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.
  - Hospital’s President 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.
  - Hospital’s Vice President 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 in December 2003. He claims to have participated in over 20 liver transplants (including living donors) surgeries annually.
  - Hospital’s Vice President conducted postgraduate research and studied liver and multi-organ transplantation in the US at University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences (UAMS) and at the Nazih Zuhdi Transplant Institute in Oklahoma.

Nanfang Hospital (First Affiliated Hospital of Southern Medical University or Southern Hospital of Southern Medical University, formerly First Military Medical University; now has a civilian name but is a military institution allocated to Guangdong provincial government in 2004)

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Pancreas
  - Small Bowel
- **Capacity**
  - 2,225 beds.

- **Urological Department**
  - Consistently ranks second in the nation for the volume of kidney transplants performed.
  - Director of its transplant department claimed that 2,123 kidney transplants had been performed before November 2001, with a 1-year survival rate of 96.7 percent.

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### Nanjing First Hospital
(Third Clinical Hospital of Nanjing Medical University)

- **March 11, 2020** – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  - Heart

- **Capacity**
  - 302 senior medical professionals, 37 master’s and doctoral programs, and 1 national postdoctoral research station.
  - It has a history of performing multi-organ transplants, while kidney and corneal transplants have become its routine surgeries.
  - The Nanjing Red Cross Eye Bank is located at this hospital.

- **Thoracic Department**
  - 120 beds.
  - 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.
  - Performed the earliest heart transplant in the province, carries out the most heart transplants, and has achieved the longest recipient survival time.
  - Record for largest weight difference between donor and recipient (61%, where the difference must normally be less than 20%).
  - Record for heaviest recipient (113 kg / 249 pounds).
  - Record for oldest recipient (71 years).
  - Record for fastest heart transplant operation in China (41 minutes).
  - Vice President of hospital studied heart transplantation at the Cleveland Clinic Heart Centre in the US and has led 20 research projects under the PRC’s National Natural Science Foundation and attended many international conferences.
  - 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.
On December 13, 2013, the hospital carried out two heart transplants for one patient. This was the second successful heart re-transplant in Jiangsu Province; there have been fewer than 5 such cases nationwide.

According to a people.cn report on June 23, 2014, 2 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 2 heart transplant surgeries would proceed simultaneously. That afternoon, the 2 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 2 hours.

Peking Union Medical College Hospital (also known as Beijing Xiehe Hospital, affiliated with Tsinghua University)

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- Certified Transplant Types Available*
  - Liver
  - Kidney

- Capacity**
  - 2,000 beds.
  - Renowned domestically and internationally as the earliest medical facility serving foreign guests in China, with special wards for foreign dignitaries and a clinic for senior cadres.

- Hepatobiliary Department**
  - 10 transplant experts.
  - Strong team of doctors trained overseas, trains new surgeons.
  - Long history of liver transplants.
  - Director of hepatobiliary department (2016), the former Deputy Minister of Health, was also the director of the China Organ Transplant Board, the Vice President of the Chinese Medical Association and a visiting professor at Harvard and Stanford Universities and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). He promoted the second surge of liver transplantation in China and, in 2013, claimed to the Guangzhou Daily that he performed 500 liver transplants in 2012 alone.
  - Several leading surgeons received their training and have studied and lead research teams in the US, Australia, and Europe.
  - In June 2006, the liver surgery department received funding of $1 million USD from the China Medical Board in New York (CMB), 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 cooperates with the US, Canada, and other countries for research-related projects.
- Official website has removed all its liver transplant quantity figures and now shows that there are only 28 beds.

- **Urological Department**
  - Advanced technology, internationally advanced level, leading domestically. It ranks 2nd in all of Beijing (composite score).
  - 80 beds and 15 transplant experts.
  - 67 staff members, 37 doctors, and 26 nurses (including 9 professors, 6 associate professors, and 11 attending surgeons / physicians). At least 10 of these have trained and studied in Europe and other countries. Yearly intakes of PhD and master’s students.
  - 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.

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**Peking (Beijing) University First Hospital**

- **March 11, 2020** – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  - Kidney

- **Capacity**
  - Base for medical care of officials in the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.
  - Involvement of Communist Party Officials in developing transplant hospitals: Vice Chairman of Standing Committee of National People’s Congress guided the establishment of Peking University Organ Transplant Center in October 2001.
  - This Center incorporated related departments from 5 medical institutions, including Peking University First Hospital, Peking University People’s Hospital, and Peking University Third Hospital (see summaries below). 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.

- **Urological Department**
  - 105 beds dedicated to urologic surgery.
  - National Level Renal Transplant Centre.
  - Urologic Surgery Research Institute.
- **Hepatobiliary Department**
  - In 2001, its surgical liver transplant group worked with other hospitals affiliated with Peking University to establish the largest organ transplant center in China.
  - At an advanced level domestically.
  - Internationally, it has established long-term academic relationships with the world’s leading liver transplant centers in the US.
  - In 2009, the cost of a liver transplant was around 160,000–200,000 RMB, including fees for surgery, monitoring, pharmaceutical, and examination fees for around 3 weeks after the operation.

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**Peking (Beijing) University Peoples’ Hospital**

- **March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.**

- **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Small Bowel

- **Transplant Volume**
  - As of July 16, 2014, its website stated that since becoming an approved transplant center in 2007, it has performed “80 to 90 transplants per year.” 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.
  - The website later claimed 120–130 liver and kidney transplants per year, which is only 1/33 the number stated by the director of hepatobiliary surgery (see below). It is unlikely that a transplant center with 470 beds would perform only 120–130 surgeries per year.

- **Hepatobiliary Department**
  - Peking University Organ Transplant Center claims that the quantity and quality of its liver transplants rank first among medical units in the northern region.
  - 2016 website claims just over 600 total liver transplants since 2000.
  - However, a previous 2013 claim by the director of hepatobiliary surgery stated that “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.”
  - There is a huge discrepancy evident within the above figures.

- **Urological Department**
Peking (Beijing) University Third Hospital

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- Certified Transplant Types Available*
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Pancreas
  - Small Bowel

- Transplant Volume**
  - Possible transplants performed (although 2020* list shows just 4 available): surgeons are known for skills in heart, lung, cornea, stem cell, bone marrow, vascular grafts, and hair, besides organ transplants approved for liver, kidney, pancreas, and small intestine transplants—11 types in total, not including multi-organ transplants.

- Hepatobiliary Department**
  - Began to conduct clinical liver transplants in May 2000.
  - In October 2001, its organ transplant center was formally established.
  - It worked with other hospitals affiliated with Peking University to establish the largest organ transplant center in China.
  - In December 2005, it moved into a new 470-bed surgery building, where its facilities have been improved fundamentally, which has brought greater development opportunities to the center.
  - Its quality and quantity of liver transplants ranks near the top in China.
  - The transplant center’s director stated in a 2013 interview that his hospital performed more than 4,000 kidney and liver transplants in 1 year.

- Urological Department**
  - In 2004, it performed 185 kidney transplants, ranking first in Beijing and citing “widespread organ donor sources.”
  - As of December 2009, it had reached a total of more than 1,200 kidney transplants.
  - Director of the urologic surgery department has worked in kidney transplantation for a long time and has completed over 1,200 kidney transplants and dozens of combined pancreas-duodenum-kidney transplants.
  - Boasts highest quality and quantity of combined pancreas-kidney transplants in China.

People’s Hospital of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
(facilitates final year medical students from Guangxi Medical University)

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*
- **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Heart
  - Lung
  - Pancreas

- **Capacity**
  - 1,896 open beds.
  - 3,742 staff, including 545 with senior titles and 745 with PhDs and master’s degrees on main campus alone.
  - Large, comprehensive provincial 3A hospital and medical center in Guangxi Province.

- **Thoracic Department**
  - 46 beds, 15 intensive care beds, 20 doctors.
  - The German Heart Centre (Berlin) has established a training base here.
  - Department’s continuous beating heart direct observation technique (extending the heart-beat while excising the heart from the donor to keep the organ fresh for a longer time) is advanced both domestically and internationally and has been applied to orthotopic heart transplants for 34 patients at least and applied extensively in other hospitals as well.

- **Urological Department**
  - Has conducted allogeneic kidney transplants since the beginning of 1990.
  - Success rate is at the forefront of the nation.
  - Kidney transplantation has now become a routine procedure.

- **Hepatobiliary Department**
  - Director studied at a hospital affiliated with the University of Sydney and the Australian National Liver Transplantation Unit.
  - Successfully completed its first allogeneic liver transplant in 2004.

- **Ophthalmological Department**
  - Carries out a large volume of corneal transplants.

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**People’s Hospital of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region**
*(Clinical teaching hospital for Anhui Medical University)*

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  - Liver
  - Kidney
• **Capacity**
  - Over 3,000 inpatient beds.
  - Discharges 120,000 patients and performs over 80,000 surgeries each year.
  - Over 5,000 employees, including 800 staff members with PhDs and master’s degrees.
  - Has performed heart, lung, and kidney transplants, replantation of severed fingers and autologous peripheral blood stem cell transplantation in lymphoma cases.

• **Hepatobiliary Department**
  - 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, 1 resident, and 6 graduate students.
  - Associate chief surgeon has engaged in clinical liver transplantation for a long time and trained at the Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery at People’s Liberation Army General Hospital (301 Hospital) between June 2006 and June 2007 and in March 2012.

• **Urological Department**
  - Professors’ profiles indicated kidney transplantation as their main specialty.
  - According to the Xinjiang News on November 6, 2015, the hospital started performing kidney transplants 20 years ago and was one of the earliest to do so in Xinjiang.

• **Thoracic Department**
  - 60 inpatient beds, 14 ICU beds, and 2 upper-class operating rooms dedicated to cardiac surgery.
  - 35 inpatient beds and 9 surgeons, including 2 chief surgeons and 2 associate chief surgeons, and 7 members holding master’s degrees dedicated to thoracic surgery.
  - 13 doctors, including 2 chief surgeons, 2 associate chief surgeons, 4 attending physicians, and 1 master’s advisor.
  - On March 4, 2003, its department of cardiac surgery performed its first orthotopic cardiac allograft.
  - In March 2003, the Department of Thoracic Surgery performed its first allogeneic single lung transplant.
  - Success in the first orthotopic heart transplant in the 5 northwestern provinces marked a milestone for the hospital in opening a new field in organ transplantation.

• **Ophthalmology Department**
  - Specializes in corneal transplants.
  - 60 inpatient beds, 3 master’s degree advisors, 4 chief physicians, and 2 associate chief physicians.
  - 6 intermediate-level medical staff members, 7 staff members with master’s degrees, and 2 PhD students.
Qianfoshan Hospital of Shandong Province  
(First Affiliated of Shandong University)

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- Certified Transplant Types Available*
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Heart
  - Pancreas
  - Small Bowel

- Capacity**
  - National Level Transplant Centre.
  - 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.
  - Approved by the Ministry of Health for above transplants but has also carried out heart-kidney, liver-kidney, heart-lung, corneal, testicular, and other types of transplants.
  - Transplant capabilities have reached an advanced level nationally.
  - Since the publication of the Matas/Kilgour report in 2006, the hospital has deleted almost all its transplant volume and related information online. The numbers given to media by its doctors have also been sharply deflated.
  - 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. 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 corneal transplants.”

- Urological Department**
  - 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.
  - National PRC training base for clinical transplant pharmacists and transplant doctors as designated by the PRC National Health and Family Planning Commission.
  - 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.

- 3 chief surgeons / professors, 2 associate chief surgeons/associate professors, 2 attending surgeons, and 2 resident surgeons.
- 34 nurses, including 6 charge nurses, 2 nurses with graduate degrees, and 21 with bachelor’s degrees.
- 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 alone.
- From an investigative phone call recording:
  - Investigator: Do you have disease-free kidneys from Falun Gong practitioners? Doctor: Hmm…Anyway, in April there will certainly be more of such donors… Investigator: Why will there be more in April?
  - Doctor: I can’t tell you that, because this involves…No need to explain these things to you. This issue cannot be explained…
- Website does not list department bed count but claims that it has carried out a total of more than 1,500 kidney transplants between 1991 and 2016, 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 1 lead surgeon and would not require more than 10 beds.

**Hepatobiliary Department**

- Claims that its surgical volume and success rate have consistently led the province.
- Director claimed that since the hospital performed the first liver transplant in the province in 2002 and completed more than 300 by 2016.
- Liver transplant capabilities have reached a nationally advanced level.
- Modified piggyback orthotopic liver transplant.
- Non-bypass orthotopic liver transplant.
- Second liver transplant (for the same patient).
- Liver transplant without blood transfusion.
- Living donor liver transplant.
- Website does not list bed or personnel count yet claims that it had completed 115 liver transplants (including 1 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.
- Established the Shandong Liver Transplant Centre of Oriental Organ Transplant Institute, the largest liver transplant center in the province and is advanced in the nation.

**Thoracic Department**

- 1 physician described in 2015: “after starting heart transplants in 2003, we established the ‘Shandong Heart 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.”
• **Ophthalmology Department**
  ◦ Chief physician stated that the department performs an average of 30 corneal transplants per year.

Qilu Hospital of Shandong University

• March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

• **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  ◦ Liver
  ◦ Kidney
  ◦ Pancreas
  ◦ Small Bowel

• **Capacity**
  ◦ 3,300 beds, 682 senior professionals, including 174 doctoral advisors and 208 master’s advisors.
  ◦ The first in the province to begin cornea, joint, heart, and other types of transplants.

• **Hepatobiliary Department**
  ◦ Liver transplantation department was established in 2003; liver transplants became routine surgery within 2 years.
  ◦ Leads in transplant quality and quantity in Shandong province.
  ◦ 2 national firsts and 5 provincial firsts in transplantation.
  ◦ 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.
  ◦ Vice President of this hospital performed the first liver transplant here and manages several PRC national research programs.
  ◦ Director of the Hepatobiliary and Vascular Surgery Institute is a member of the Shandong Medical Association Organ Transplant Professional Committee and receives research funding from several national PRC government bodies.
  ◦ Resident expert in liver transplantation has engaged in academic research and exchange in Japan, Singapore, the Philippines, and South Korea and completed many national PRC government projects.

• **Urological Department**
  ◦ 52 beds.
  ◦ Has performed high-volume kidney transplantation since 1987.
  ◦ Leads the province in kidney transplantation.
  ◦ In 2000, it was renamed to Qilu Hospital Blood Purification and Organ Transplantation Centre.
Hold the records of the oldest (age 74) and the youngest (age 4) kidney recipients in the province.

Synchronized with the latest global transplant experience and technology.

Advertising to attract American transplant tourists boasts that it has Harvard University’s standard treatment procedure for kidney transplants, that its doctors studied at Harvard, and spruces international standards served with “American-style treatment while accepting Chinese currency (RMB).”

Director has also worked on national PRC government level research projects.

“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.

Official website stated: “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. . . of the Organ Transplant Supply Department and Director. . . 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.”

Members of the transplant team were often unable to go home for 1 or 2 weeks at a time.

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Qingdao University Hospital, Organ Transplant Center Sheshan Hospital

(both are Affiliated Hospitals of Medical College of Qingdao University)

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- Certified Transplant Types Available*
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Pancreas
  - Small Bowel

- Capacity**
  - 4 locations have a total of 3,579 beds.
  - 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.
  - In February 2014, the Organ Transplant Centre was established. A top organ transplant team and 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.
• **Urological Department**
  - One of the first hospitals in China to perform kidney transplantation.
  - Formed an integrated system of kidney transplantation for medical treatment, teaching and research.
  - Kidney transplant patients come from Shanxi, Shandong, Inner Mongolia, Henan, Hunan, Shanghai, Zhejiang, and other regions.
  - After establishing kidney transplantation as an independent department, it developed rapidly, with the number of transplants completed increasing year by year.

• **Hepatobiliary Department**
  - Liver transplantation is a routine surgery for its hepatobiliary surgery department.
  - The website claimed that, in less than half a year, the center 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.

• **Thoracic Department**
  - In 2004, the department completed the first lung transplant in Shandong Province.

• **Ophthalmology Department**
  - Techniques in preserving corneas and the construction of its eye bank are leading the field in China.
  - It has carried out more than 10,000 corneal transplants so far.

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**Second (Affiliated) Hospital of Lanzhou University**

• **March 11, 2020** – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

• **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  - Liver
  - Kidney

• **Capacity**
  - 2,200 beds.
  - 13 experts who receive special allowances from the State Council.
  - 3 experts recognized by Ministry of Health for outstanding contributions.

• **Transplant Volume**
  - Only approved to carry out kidney transplants, but carried out various types of organ transplant surgeries. It has the complete medical staff to facilitate liver, lung, kidney, spleen, corneal, and bone marrow transplantation.
  - 2013 report claims that the hospital obtained 5 organs from the same donor, and completed lung transplant, liver transplant, 2 kidney transplants, and corneal transplant.
in 1 day. This was the first such case in Gansu province, and the first lung transplant in Gansu.

- **Hepatobiliary Department**
  - Liver transplant department has 71 beds, 3 chief physicians, 4 associate chief physicians, 1 doctoral advisor, and 3 master’s advisors.
  - In 1999, it established the first liver transplant research team in Gansu Province.
  - In September 2001, it completed the first clinical orthotopic liver transplant in Gansu Province.

- **Urological Department**
  - 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.
  - Outstanding skills, particularly in kidney transplantation.
  - Conducted the first combined spleen-kidney transplant in northwestern China.

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Second (Affiliated) Hospital of Shandong University

- **March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.**

- **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  - Kidney

- **Capacity**
  - National Level Kidney Transplant Center.
  - 4 Taishan Scholars, 29 doctoral advisors, 68 master’s advisors, and 18 doctorate degree programs.
  - Serves as a teaching and clinical hospital for a dozen universities within and outside Shandong Province.

- **Urological Department**
  - Kidney transplant department, which is its specialty discipline, was established in 2003 as the first professional transplant center in Shandong Province.
  - Has an independent organ cross-matching laboratory.
  - Started researching DNA microarray tissue matching technology in 2003, achieving strict gene pairing between donor and recipient prior to transplantation. Transplant quality has since increased substantially, since the majority of the patients have reached ideal amino acid residue-matching.
  - Transplant quantity and quality rank first in Shandong Province, while its kidney transplant capabilities and technology are at the forefront both in the province and in the country.
7 chief surgeons, 10 associate chief surgeons, 12 attending surgeons, 4 doctoral advisors, and 6 master’s advisors.

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 10 kidney transplants in one day. He was formerly a kidney specialist at the Department of Urology at the General Hospital of Jinan Military Command.

Deputy director has participated in nearly 1,000 kidney transplants.

- **Ophthalmology Department**
  - Performs allogeneic corneal transplants.
  - Claims to have abundant organ sources and a cornea bank.

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**Second (Affiliated) Hospital (Xiangya Hospital) of Central South University**

- **March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.***

- **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Heart
  - Lung
  - Pancreas
  - Small Bowel

- **Transplant Volume**
  - 1 of the 7 hospitals approved to carry out the most types of organ transplants—liver, kidney, heart, lung, pancreas, and intestine.
  - Has built a nationwide organ source sharing network and maintains close relationships with other major organ transplant centers in the country.
  - Performs dozens of operations over a period of 2–3 days.
  - On the October 31, 2019 Changsha Evening News reported about “pre-hospitalization” pilot program: “make an appointment for hospitalization, and arrange immediately when there is a bed. . . In 2018, the second Xiangya Hospital had 3.555 million outpatient visits, 158,000 discharged patients, and 87,000 operating tables. Last year, the hospital completed 546 kidney transplants, ranking first in the country; 232 liver transplants, ranking sixth in the country. In recent years, the number of hospital beds has increased to more than 4,000.”

- **Hepatobiliary Department**
  - In 2007, the Organ Transplant Division (under the General Surgery Department) was made a national-level liver transplant center by the Ministry of Health; it plays the leading role in Hunan province in this regard.
• **Urological Department**
  ◆ Director claims to have completed more than 2,000 kidney transplants.
  ◆ Once performed 9 kidney transplants in 1 day.

• **Cardiothoracic Department**
  ◆ Over 230 beds.
  ◆ Largest thoracic and cardiovascular medical center in central China.
  ◆ Currently, conducts more than 4,000 heart surgeries annually.
  ◆ Surgical volume and clinical scale rank first among general hospitals in China.

• **Ophthalmological Department**
  ◆ One of the earliest units in China to perform corneal transplants.
  ◆ Key discipline at Central South University.

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**Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University School of Medicine**

• March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

• **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  ◆ Liver
  ◆ Kidney
  ◆ Heart
  ◆ Lung

• **Transplant Volume**
  ◆ 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.
  ◆ On March 10, 2016, the director of the kidney transplant center led 7 transplant surgeries within 16 hours, including 2 liver, 1 heart, and 4 kidney transplants.

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**Shandong Provincial Hospital (affiliated to Shandong University)**

• March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

• **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  ◆ Liver
  ◆ Kidney
  ◆ Lung
Pancreas
Small Bowel

**Capacity**
- 3,456 open beds and over 5,000 employees.
- 800 senior technical personnel, including 47 who receive special government allowances from the State Council.
- General surgery department has 387 beds, with 44 professionals with senior medical titles.
- Organ transplantation is one of its specializations, and it has nationally leading capabilities in liver and multi-organ transplantation at a nationally advanced level.

**Hepatobiliary Department**
- In 2004, it conducted 4 complicated liver transplants for elderly patients consecutively, including Shandong’s first liver transplant for a foreigner (Korean) plus China’s fourth combined liver-kidney transplant.
- The Director was recognized as the founder of liver transplantation in Shandong Province, established Qilu Hospital and the organ transplant centre of Shandong Provincial Hospital, and successfully carried out Shandong’s first independent liver transplant and combined liver-kidney transplant in December 2003.

**Urological Department**
- Currently has 240 beds and a subordinate kidney transplant department.
- 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. All surgeons have studied overseas.
- A special minimally invasive kidney transplantation team was established in May 2003, with a dedicated 160 beds, 7 professors/chief surgeons, 8 associate professors/deputy chief surgeons, and 36 PhDs—12 of these are postdoctorates.

**Thoracic Department**
- The only certified lung transplant department in Shandong Province.
- Began conducting lung transplants in 2005.
- Performed the first bilateral lung transplant in Shandong Province in 2007.
- First in the province to carry out allogeneic lung transplants and has performed the most such procedures.
- 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 5 master’s advisors.

**Ophthalmological Department**
- 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.
18 doctoral/master’s staff that have studied in the UK, US, and Australia.
- Professional cornea team has adopted deep lamellar keratoplasty, penetrating keratoplasty, and microkeratome-assisted lamellar keratoplasty.
- Has modern eye bank equipment and can preserve corneas and other eye tissues in the medium-to-long terms.

Shanghai Chest Hospital at Shanghai Jiao Tong University

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- Certified Transplant Types Available*
  - Lung

- Capacity**
  - Boasts the largest chest hospital in China and the most lung transplants in Shanghai.
  - As of 2016, charges 200,000–300,000 RMB for a lung transplant.
  - Over 130 chief and associate chief physicians, and 46 doctoral and master’s advisors.

- Transplant Volume**
  - Has performed the most bilateral lung transplants in China to date and assisted many hospitals in China with lung transplantation.

- Pulmonary Department**
  - 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.

Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital (Affiliated with Tongji University)
also known as Shanghai Occupational Disease Hospital

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- Certified Transplant Types Available*
  - Lung

- Cardio-Thoracic Department**
  - Around 200 beds.
  - National Level Lung Transplant Center.
  - Only hospital in China that can perform all types of lung transplants.
• One of the top 3 thoracic surgery departments in China.
• Has helped over 10 hospitals in 8 provinces and regions to develop lung transplantation.

Shanghai Renji Hospital
(Affiliated with Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine)

• March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

• Certified Transplant Types Available*
  • Liver
  • Kidney

• Capacity**
  • Quote from official website in 2007: “the Liver Transplant Team of Shanghai Renji Organ Transplant Centre ... has first class equipment and facilities. It has 90 beds, and hundred per cent particle free level laminar (unidirectional) air flow operating rooms can carry out 6 liver transplant operations simultaneously.”
  • 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 5 days. These data points suggest that the hospital performs as many kidney transplants as liver transplants.
  • Renji Hospital innovated many methods to increase their utilization rate, including the well-known “daytime surgery centre,” where patients need to stay for only 24–48 hours.
  • 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 3-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.

• Hepatobiliary Department**
  • 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 centers in China. People’s Daily Online reported in June 2014 that Renji Hospital’s liver transplant center at Shanghai Jiaotong University receives over 20 million RMB in research funding.
  • Liver transplant center’s leader, even though he had completed several hundred liver transplants successfully, was still considered inexperienced within the transplant circle in China in 2004. He said to Jiefang Daily in 2005:
  • “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 sum-
marize and continue to do it the next day.”

♦ Center’s leader quoted from the same report in 2005: “exactly how many liver trans-
plants had he done? Xiaqiang had lost count. He remembers only his record of 6 liver
transplants in one day.”

♦ From Good Doctors Online (a widely used medical directory for Chinese doctors):
“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 ob-
tained 22 organ donations, including from 14 adults and 8 children, providing 17 liv-
ers and 34 kidneys, accounting for two-thirds of all organ donations in the Shanghai
area.”

♦ 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 ac-
knowledged that the procurement of living organs was done through military sources.

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Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official
website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- Certified Transplant Types Available*
  ♦ Liver
  ♦ Kidney
  ♦ Pancreas
  ♦ Small Bowel

- Capacity*
  ♦ One of the fastest growing and most promising centers nationwide.

- Hepatobiliary Department**
  ♦ 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.
  ♦ 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.
  ♦ The Centre has 5 wards and sets its focus on liver, pancreas, small intestine, com-
  bined, and complicated transplants. It currently has 113 open beds.
  ♦ The Centre is a leading institution in southern China and an internationally influential
clinical and research center in the Hong Kong, Macau, and Southeast Asia region.
  ♦ The Centre also acts as the Guangdong Province Organ Transplant Research Centre
and a key specialized medical unit under the Guangdong Province “Eleventh Five-
Year Plan.”
On the night of February 10, 2004, Department Director oversaw 4 liver transplant operations simultaneously.

Department Director conducted 246 liver transplants in 2005.

Centre’s official website stated in 2006 that the “director... has served as lead surgeon for more than 1,000 liver transplants in recent years.”

After the 2006 exposure of organ harvesting crimes, the Director’s personal webpage showed that he undertook only over 100 liver transplants.

Extensive National 973 Program, PRC Ministry of Health and Guangdong Provincial level research projects into liver transplants amounting to around 10 million RMB.

Urological Department**
- 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.
- Director of the kidney transplant department received postdoctorate training at the Ohio State University Organ Transplant Centre in the United States and edited Primer on Transplantation, the official textbook of the American Society of Transplantation.
- Director of the kidney transplant department has presented his work more than 10 times in recent years at the World Transplant Conference, the American Transplant Congress, and other venues.
- The department has received more than 20 research grants from international, national, provincial, and city-level foundations. It has received 4 awards from the American Society of Transplantation and other international transplantation organizations, and some Ministry and provincial Science and Technology Progress Awards.

Third (Affiliated) Xiangya Hospital of Central South University

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

Certified Transplants Available*
- Liver
- Kidney
- Pancreas
- Small Bowel

Capacity**
- National research base in central and southern China for transplantation technologies on human organ, tissue, and cellular levels.
- 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.

- In August 2001, the hospital invested nearly 1 billion RMB to build the Hunan Transplant Medical Centre, including a dialysis center, laboratory, laminar flow operating rooms, an ICU ward, and 150 transplantation beds, now the Hunan Province Transplantation Medical Centre.
- Organ transplantation became a trump card of the hospital’s development.
- New surgery building became operational on April 9, 2008. The 98-metre building represents 600 million RMB in investment and has 1,000 beds.

**Transplant Volume**

- In 2002, it successfully performed a highly complex piggyback combined liver-kidney transplant—the first such case in China.
- On September 18, 2003, to commemorate the founding of the Hunan Transplantation Medical Engineering and Technology Research Centre, 7 liver and kidney transplants were arranged for that 1 day. The then-Deputy Minister of Health attended the inaugural ceremony and was said to have personally performed a liver transplant.
- In 2004, it established a transplantation branch in Changde.
- In 2005, the Transplant Medicine Engineering and Technology Research Centre (affiliated with the PRC Ministry of Health) was officially established to build an important national base specializing in clinical transplantation medical research and related industry development; the World Health Organization and the International Xenotransplantation Association collaborated to develop xenograft international norms (known as the Changsha Standard).
- In 2006, the hospital’s president claimed 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.”
- The center carries out combined liver-kidney, liver-pancreas, liver-intestine, pancreas-kidney, spleen, pancreas, heart, thyroid, ovarian, testicular, nerve, stem cell, islet cell, parathyroid, split liver, and relative donor liver transplants, as well as that of other solid organs.
- Piggyback liver transplant surgery leads the field in China.
- Kidney transplantation has become a routine surgery at the hospital.
- Huge research team specializing in kidney and liver transplantation.
- 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.
Tongji Hospital
(affiliated with Huazhong University of Science and Technology)

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- Certified Transplant Types Available*
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Heart
  - Lung
  - Pancreas
  - Small bowel

- Capacity**
  - One of the earliest and largest organ transplant research centre and clinics in China. In November 2011, Sina Global News reported that Wuhan, a major city in central China, is said to be China’s largest organ transplant center. Among its hospitals, Tongji Hospital of Huazhong University of Science & Technology is the most well-known. It is the nation’s largest and earliest comprehensive medical facility and research institute specializing in clinical application and experimental research of organ transplantation.
  - Has undertaken over 30 science and technology research projects, including many on the national PRC ministry level.
  - Capable of carrying out heart, lung, liver, kidney, spleen, pancreas, combined pancreas-kidney, liver-intestine, and multiple abdominal organ transplants, among other difficult and complicated clinical transplants.
  - With a 2,400-square-meter dedicated transplant ward designed for 86 beds, averaging the 3,500 total transplants over 16 years would yield just over 200 transplants per year, which would require no more than one-third of its claimed bed count.
  - Just 65 beds would allow the institute to conduct more than 1,000 kidney transplants per year, assuming a 3-week hospitalization period and full utilization.
  - Capable of procuring and transplanting multiple organs from a single donor.

- Urological Department**
  - In November 2011, Sina Global News reported that it carries out thousands of kidney transplant surgeries annually and has the most donor transplant recipients waiting for kidney transplants in the country.
  - One of China’s first and most authoritative hospitals for living kidney transplants.
Union Hospital of Huazhong University of Science and Technology
(also Known as Wuhan Union Hospital of Tongji Medical College)

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Heart
  - Lung
  - Pancreas
  - Small Bowel

- **Capacity**
  - 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.

- **Urological Department**
  - Enjoys a high academic status in the country.
  - 11 professors and chief surgeons/physicians, 6 associate professors and associate chief surgeons/physicians, 11 attending physicians, including 9 doctoral advisors and 17 master’s advisors.
  - Carried out the first kidney transplant surgery in central south China.
  - Has now become one of the largest kidney transplant centers in the region.

- **Hepatobiliary Department**
  - Liver transplant center is a main component of the General Surgery Department and designated a national key discipline.
  - Routine capability for liver transplants at low costs of only about 150,000 RMB.

- **Cardiovascular Department**
  - Claimed completed largest number of heart transplants in the China in 2014.
  - Once claimed to have completed 4 heart transplants simultaneously on the same day.
  - Heart transplantation and combined heart-lung transplantation are state of the art.

- **Ophthalmological Department**
  - Has carried out a large number of corneal transplants.
West China Hospital (of Sichuan University)

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- Certified Transplant Types Available*
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Heart
  - Lung
  - Pancreas
  - Small Bowel

- Capacity**
  - 72 beds.
  - 67 operating rooms.
  - Teaching hospital, as well as a research and development institute. It has undertaken more than 30 projects supported by National PRC ministries.

- Hepatobiliary Department**
  - Once performed 7 liver transplants in one day, setting a national record.
  - In 2004, it claimed nearly 800 liver transplants (cumulative since opening).
  - Can perform 5 liver transplants simultaneously.

- Urological Department**
  - 9 operating rooms.
  - In 2005, it claimed 4,000 kidney transplants (cumulative since opening).
  - In 2014, it claimed 2,500 kidney transplants (cumulative since opening).
  - In 2016, it claimed 200+ annual kidney transplants from 2011 onwards.

- Cardiothoracic Department**
  - 6 operating rooms.

Wuhan University Peoples’ Hospital

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- Certified Transplant Types Available*
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Heart
  - Lung
• **Capacity**
  - 4,000 beds, 580 senior staff in total.
  - The organ transplant department (in particular) has 25 beds and performs nearly 100 surgeries per year, according to their website.
  - Based on a conservative hospitalization duration of 30 days, 25 beds would enable at least 300 operations per year.
  - Further, if the department performs only 100 transplants per year, 1 transplant surgeon and 8 beds would be more than enough.

• **Organ Transplant Department (general)**
  - Kidney and heart transplants at a state-of-the-art level, first class in the country.
  - First combined liver-kidney transplant in Hubei Province.
  - National Level Kidney Transplant Center.
  - One of the earliest in China to perform organ transplantation and has expanded into various types of transplants.
  - Huge state research center with more than 20 projects under the PRC’s National Natural Science Foundation.
  - Website claims of this hospital’s Director: “through his kidney transplants, he has saved the lives of nearly a thousand patients who had uremia.”
  - The director of hepatobiliary endoscopic surgery, liver transplant specialist, studied in France and has performed clinical liver and liver-kidney transplants.
  - The hospital’s Eye Center also conducts a variety of corneal transplants.

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**Xiangya Hospital of Central South University**

• **March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

• **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Pancreas
  - Small Bowel

• **Transplant Volume**
  - On May 26, 2005, it completed 1 liver, 6 kidney, and 8 corneal transplants.
  - On September 3, 2005, it performed 7 heart, liver, and kidney transplants.
  - On April 28, 2006, the organ transplant center conducted 17 transplants in 1 day, including 7 advanced-stage uremic patients simultaneously. On the same day, it also completed 2 liver transplants and 8 corneal transplants.
  - On October 31, 2019 Changsha Evening News reported about “pre-hospitalization” pilot program: “make an appointment for hospitalization, and arrange immediately when there is a bed. . . In 2018, the second Xiangya Hospital had 3.555 million
outpatient visits, 158,000 discharged patients, and 87,000 operating tables. Last year, the hospital completed 546 kidney transplants, ranking first in the country; 232 liver transplants, ranking sixth in the country. In recent years, the number of hospital beds has increased to more than 4,000.”

- **Hepatobiliary Department**
  - In February 2006, it completed 2 liver transplants within a 72-hour period.
  - Between 2002 and 2016, the hospital performed 38 liver transplants for severe acute hepatitis and liver failure patients. (Emergency liver transplants require procuring livers on demand).

- **Ophthalmological Department**
  - One of China’s earliest institutions to conduct corneal transplants.
  - Has an established eye bank.

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**Xijing Hospital (affiliated with Air Force Medical University, formerly known as the First Affiliated Hospital of the Fourth Military Medical University, until 2017)**

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Heart
  - Lung
  - Pancreas
  - Small Bowel

- **Capacity**
  - 3,218 beds.
  - In 2005, it became the Military Organ Transplant Center with the approval of People’s Liberation Army Department of General Logistics. In this capacity, it has a total of 110 beds, including 15 ICU beds equipped with the most advanced automatic disinfection laminar flow system in China, negative pressure rooms, and 95 advanced transplant beds.
  - In 2012, it became the Military Organ Transplant Research Institute.

- **Transplant Volume**
  - Case study shows that at least 38 “Combined Living Heart-Lung Extracting Processes” were extracted in 2008.
  - Combined multiple-organ transplantation a specialty.
• Claims to lead the country in liver, kidney, and heart transplantations.

**Military Organ Transplant Research Institute**
- Total research funding of 26.5 million RMB.
- 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 US, 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.

**Hepatobiliary, Splenic and Pancreatic Surgery Department**
- 120 hospital beds and performs more than 200 operations per month.
- Inpatient department treats more than 2,800 patients per year, with over 80% of operations being major surgeries.
- Director presides 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 current research projects exceeds 20 million RMB.
- Conducted nearly all types of liver transplants: traditional, piggyback, from living donor to split liver to heterotopic liver transplants in the spleen fossa.
- China's first living donor liver transplant.

**Urological Department**
- 80 beds.
- Performs 50,000 outpatient services per year.
- Conducts about 2,000 operations per year, 70% of which are large- or medium-scale operations.
- Combined multiple-organ transplantation is one of its specialties.
- Conducted China’s first (world’s sixth) combined liver-kidney-spleen transplant.
- Official website states that it conducts only 40–60 kidney transplants per year; the extent of its pioneering surgeries, however, would indicate that there is far more activity occurring.

**Cardiovascular Department**
- 3 hospital inpatient sections with 180 beds.
- ICU section with 30 beds.
- 6 dedicated operating rooms.
- Cardiovascular research lab of 2,000 square meters equipped with advanced equipment and a large team.
- Maintains frequent academic exchanges with some of the world’s best cardiovascular hospitals in the US, Germany, France, United Kingdom, Australia, Japan, and Mexico.
- Twice completed 3 consecutive heart transplants within 1 day, twice becoming national record holders for this feat.
Xinhua Hospital  
(affiliated with Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine)

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- **Certified Transplant Types Available***
  - Liver

- **Capacity**
  - Around 3,000 staff, 46% of whom hold senior and associate senior professional titles.
  - General Surgery Department has 240 beds.
  - Performs about 7,000 operations annually.
  - 47 doctors, 3 doctoral advisors, 11 master’s advisors, 6 professors, 34 associate professors, 11 full-time doctoral students, and 15 full-time masters students.

- **Hepatobiliary Department**
  - Xinhua Hospital Liver Transplant Centre has removed previously available information concerning beds and personnel.
  - One of the first liver transplant hospitals licensed by the Ministry of Health.
  - One of the first to carry out orthotopic, piggyback, and pro-donor liver transplantations.
  - 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.”
  - Hosted the “Oriental Technology Forum – Liver Transplantation.”
  - The Associate Dean of the hospital is a member of the Organ Transplant Committee of the Shanghai Branch of the Chinese Medical Association.
  - Hospital’s director conducted over 500 liver transplants at the Oriental Organ Transplantation Centre after obtaining his PhD in 2003. He then established the Liver Transplant Department at Xinhua Hospital in 2011 and was also involved in writing and compiling *Liver Transplants in China, Liver Transplantation Manual, A Mapping Guide to Organ Transplant Surgery*, and other such publications.
  - 1 doctor is known for performing an outstandingly large number of liver transplants, hepatobiliary, and pancreatic surgeries since beginning work here in July of 2011.

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Yan’an Hospital of Kunming City  
(Yan’an Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University)  
(Kunming Yan’an Hospital)  
(Yunnan Cardiovascular Hospital)

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*
Certified Transplants Available*
- Heart

Capacity**
- 1,302 registered beds and 13 national-level, 20 provincial-level, and 30 municipal-level experts.
- In 2007, the Ministry of Health designated it the “Yunnan Province Heart Transplant Centre.”
- This hospital’s heart and great vessels surgery department ranked 13th in China on the list of best clinical departments published by the National Medical Data Centre in 2015.

Thoracic Department**
- Conducted the first heart transplant in Kunming in 2003.
- Conducted the first combined heart-lung transplant in southwestern China in 2004.
- In 2005, 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 centers.
- Invited foreign experts for academic exchanges and business tutorials and sent its key members to domestic and international heart centers to study, conduct research, and attend international academic conferences.
- Conducted the first combined single lung transplant and congenital heart disease correction surgery in the city in March 2006.
- Hospital’s Vice President (and director of the heart and great vessels surgery department) performs over 800 cardiovascular surgeries each year, helped more than 10 hospitals to perform over 1,000 heart surgeries.
- Hospital’s Vice President has studied and conducted research at the Berlin Heart Centre and the University of Pennsylvania. He has led various research projects under the PRC’s National Natural Science Foundation and National Twelfth Five-Year Plan science and technology programs.

Zhongnan Hospital (affiliated to Wuhan University)

March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

Certified Transplant Types Available*
- Liver
- Kidney
- Heart
- Lung
**Capacity**
- 3,300 beds.
- Has more than 150 specialist beds and 10 ICU beds dedicated to transplants.
- More than 500 staff members with senior professional titles; among them are 51 doctoral advisors, 195 master’s advisors, and 21 eligible for discretionary government allowances from the State Council.
- Has a key laboratory to serve transplant medical technology in Hubei Province.
- Hospital became the first unit approved by the Ministry of Health to perform transplants using Donations after Cardiac Death (DCD), completed more than 20 Donation after Cardiac Death transplant surgeries during the pilot period alone (2011 to August 2013).

**Transplant Volume**
- 2016 study showed that the majority of 75 hospitals on a pilot program could not manage to achieve the minimum of 5 DCD transplants required for approval; therefore, it is strange that Zhongnan exceeded 20 DCD.

**Hepatobiliary Department**
- In 2006, former French President Jacques Chirac laid the first stone of the Liver and Gallbladder Disease Research Institute, which named former president of The Transplantation Society (international) and former president of Transplantation Society of Australia and New Zealand as honorary professors.
- The Institute has more than 10 million RMB in research funding, successfully launched 23 new technologies and new businesses, and held numerous international and national conferences.
- Hospital director is an innovator in liver transplantation and formerly the head of surgery in an important Ministry of Education organ transplantation laboratory.
- Has top-grade ward and laminar-flow operating rooms and an ICU.
- Transplant surgery department performs conventional liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine, combined kidney and liver, allogeneic liver cell, spleen cell, and islet cell transplantation.
- Claims its total transplant volume ranks sixth in the country.
- Somehow found a matching liver for a young man and transplanted it in less than a week from his diagnosis in June 2016 (no explanation was provided).

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**Zhongshan Hospital (affiliated with Shanghai Fudan University)**

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

**Certified Transplant Types Available**
- Liver
Kidney  
Heart  
Pancreas

- **Capacity**
  - 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.
  - 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.
  - One of China’s first hospitals to conduct heart, liver, and kidney transplants, has set several records as the first hospital to carry out certain types of organ transplants in China and in the Shanghai region.
  - All-round development in kidney, liver, heart, and lung transplantation.
  - 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.

- **Transplant Volume**
  - Growing rapidly each year: a report in 2004 showed that its transplant volume had been increasing at a rate of 50% per year.

- **Hepatobiliary 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.
  - Since 2001, liver transplantation has seen rapid development, with increased variety, more innovations, shorter operating times (4–6 hours on average), less bleeding, and fewer complications.
  - Quantity and success rate of liver transplantation lead both the Shanghai region and the country.
  - Attracted patients from more than 10 countries and regions and seen dramatic growth in surgery volume.
  - Hospital’s President attended University of Pittsburgh, US, Starzl Transplantation Institute, as a senior visiting scholar for clinical surgical research on liver transplantation and liver surgery. In 2012, he claimed to have performed over 1,300 liver transplants in just 20 years.

- **Urological Department**
  - Kidney transplant unit includes 27 doctors, 6 senior professionals, and 5 associate chief physicians.
Director carried out the fourth highest-difficulty kidney transplant and Asia’s first combined heart, liver, and kidney transplant.

In 2000, the department made a breakthrough in kidney transplantation and continues to innovate in its clinical work.

Currently has 4 full professors and 5 associate professors, including 2 doctoral advisors and 3 master’s advisors.

Performed kidney transplantation for the fourth time for the same patient.

- **Cardiothoracic Department**
  - In May 2000, it successfully conducted a heart transplant on the youngest recipient in China.
  - Has a record of carrying out 4 transplants in 1 day.
  - Has developed a complete set of standard procedures for heart transplantation.
  - Claims to account for approximately half of all heart transplants in China.
  - All its heart transplant patients achieve ambulation within 3 days.
  - Innovated in the field of heart preservation technology and set a record for safely preserving a heart for 7 hours.
  - Holds the record of performing a lung transplant for the oldest recipient in Asia.

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**Zhongshan Hospital (affiliated with Xiamen University)**

- **March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.**

- **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  - Heart

- **Capacity**
  - 2,500 beds.
  - 465 experts with associate senior titles or above and 509 medical professionals with master’s or doctoral degrees.
  - Head of its Organ Transplant Research Institute has participated in more than 500 transplant surgeries, including more than 100 living donor kidney transplants and more than 50 islet cell transplants.

- **Transplant Volume**
  - Most transplant-related information has been deleted but the 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:
    - Bone marrow transplant: 3,500 RMB
    - Cornea transplant: 1,500 RMB
    - Heart transplant (not including donor): 20,000 RMB
- Lung transplant (not including donor or organ extraction, preservation, and transportation): 10,000 RMB
- Heart-lung transplant (not including donor): 20,000 RMB
- Allogeneic spleen transplant (not including donor): 3,200 RMB
- Small intestine transplant (not including donor): 20,000 RMB
- Liver transplant (not including donor): 30,000 RMB
- Combined organ transplant: no price listed
- Allogeneic donor liver excision: 2,300 RMB
- Allogeneic donor pancreas excision: 2,300 RMB
- Pancreas transplant (not including donor): 15,000 RMB
- Allogeneic kidney transplant (not including donor or donor organ excision): 3,000 RMB

- Hepatobiliary Department**
  - Director trained at the University of Pittsburgh Thomas E. Starzl Transplantation Institute and Cleveland Clinic’s transplant center.
  - Largest hepatopancreatobiliary surgery center in the province.
  - Performed Xiamen’s first liver transplant in 2002 and first transplant involving liver cancer in 2003.
  - Had 72 beds by 2006.
  - Surgeon from the People’s Liberation Army General Surgery Research Institute as chief scientist here displays great technical strength.
  - One of the earliest in Xiamen to conduct allogeneic liver transplants.
  - Longest survival time for liver transplants in the Xiamen region.

- Thoracic Department**
  - Mobile Heart Transplant Hospital: based on his experience in the US, the founder travelled around the country to instruct and personally participate in heart transplants.
  - Heart Center was established in 2001.
  - Began to operate independently in 2011.
  - In 2014, this became Xiamen Cardiovascular Hospital.
  - Its new site has 600 beds.
  - Founder has been named “China’s top person in heart transplantation” and performed the first heart transplant in Fujian Province and the first pediatric heart transplant and first heart-kidney transplant in China.
  - Founder claimed that, as of 2004, more than 75 heart transplant recipients had received their transplants from his hospital.
  - Website claims 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.
Zhujiang Hospital of Southern Medical University (Second affiliated hospital of Southern Medical University. Southern Medical University was formerly First Military Medical University, affiliated with the People’s Liberation Army of China)

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- Certified Transplant Types Available*
  - Kidney

- Capacity*
  - 2,200 beds (transplant ward has 42 expandable beds, 37 members, 30 hotel-style single rooms, and 10 ICU beds).
  - Over 400 senior medical staff, with over 90% holding master’s degrees in the medical field.
  - One of China’s major organ transplant centers.
  - Has achieved an internationally advanced level in cadaveric renal transplantation, relative-donor kidney transplantation, liver, and combined pancreas-kidney transplantation.

- Transplant Volume**
  - By 2013, the center had already performed over 3,100 kidney transplants. Three years later, the number of total kidney transplants shown on the website did not increase but was reduced to around 2,000.
  - 1 deputy director alone personally conducted 2,600 kidney transplants, dozens of liver transplants, and combined pancreas-kidney transplants, according to the hospital’s website.
  - Transplant center received various national and provincial research funding of over 3.7 million yuan as part of the 10th 5-year plan.
  - Department Director has very rich experience in kidney, pancreas, combined pancreas-kidney, liver, and islet cell transplantation. He is responsible for many major PRC national, military, and Guangdong province research projects.
  - It does not have a liver transplant permit, but has 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.
Zhongshan Peoples’ Hospital (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)

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- **Certified Transplant Types Available**
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Heart
  - Pancreas
  - Small Bowel

- **Capacity**
  - 1,500 beds.
  - 409 senior staff, including 49 PhDs and 308 with master’s degrees.
  - Organ transplant center founded 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.
  - Dedicated laminar flow operating rooms and monitored wards.
  - A 20-room isolation ward and laboratories for tissue matching and transplant pathology.
  - Large group of medical experts experienced in transplantation and performs difficult liver-kidney, pediatric split liver, and liver re-transplants.
  - Achieved comprehensive development and Ministry of Health approval in heart, liver, and kidney transplantation.

- **Hepatobiliary Department**
  - On March 13, 2014, the hospital performed a simultaneous liver, kidney, and heart transplant for 1 patient.
  - Performs orthotopic and living donor liver transplants.
  - One of the few units around the Pearl River Delta to perform liver transplants at scale.
  - The Zhongshan Medical Association relied upon the hospital’s strength in transplantation to establish its Organ Transplant Professional Committee in 2013.

- **Urological Department**
  - Kidney transplants occurring as a routine procedure and at an expanding scale.
  - 10 dedicated isolation rooms and a transplantation-experienced team, whose surgeons all have intermediate titles or above and at least master’s degrees.
  - Capable of conducting complicated kidney transplants.
First living donor kidney transplants in 2002,
Conducted the first combined heart-kidney transplant in Guangdong Province in January 2006.
First combined liver-kidney transplant in May 2009.

- **Ophthalmology Department**
  - Strongest ability, highest surgery volume, and highest comprehensive skill among eye centers in the city of Zhongshan.
  - Subordinate to the ocular surface disease and corneal transplant specialty.
  - Matured in cornea transplantation and performed the hospital’s first cornea transplant surgery.
  - Conducts penetrating keratoplasty, deep lamellar keratoplasty, limbal stem cell transplants, total corneal transplants, and other types of corneal transplants.

**Hospitals not mentioned in the Gutmann; Kilgour; Matas (2017) Update**

**But mentioned in PRC’s National Health Commission report (2019):**

**Fifth Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University**

- **March 11, 2020** – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- **Certified Transplant Types Available***
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Lung

**Peking University International Hospital**

- **March 11, 2020** – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- **Certified Transplant Types Available***
  - Liver
  - Kidney
Second Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- Certified Transplant Types Available*
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Heart
  - Lung
  - Pancreas

Shanghai First People’s Hospital
(affiliated with Shanghai Jiaotong University)

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- Certified Transplant Types Available*
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Pancreas
  - Small Bowel

Shulan Hospital (also known as Hangzhou Hospital; also known as Zhejiang University International Hospital)277,278

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

- Certified Transplant Types Available*
  - Liver
  - Kidney
  - Heart
  - Lung

Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital
(affiliated with Zhejiang University School of Medicine)

- March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*
• Certified Transplant Types Available*
  ♦ Liver
  ♦ Kidney
  ♦ Heart
  ♦ Lung

Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University

• March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

• Certified Transplant Types Available*
  ♦ Liver
  ♦ Kidney
  ♦ Heart
  ♦ Lung

Xiang’an Hospital (affiliated with Xiamen University, opened 2019)

• March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

• Certified Transplant Types Available*
  ♦ Liver
  ♦ Kidney

Xuanwu Hospital of Capital Medical University (Beijing)
(Capital Medical University First Clinical School)

• March 11, 2020 – National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China official website lists this hospital as Medical Institution for Organ Transplantation.*

• Certified Transplant Types Available*
  ♦ Kidney
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