

INTERVIEW WITH DR. WEIYAN JIAN

简伟研博士访谈

By Jing Li

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Dr. Weiyang Jian is an associate professor in the Department of Health Policy and Administration at School of Public Health, Peking University. He is the Principle Investigator of the CMB Open Competition-awarded research proposal titled “Evaluating the impacts of DRGs Payment Reform in Beijing”.

简伟研博士是北京大学公共卫生学院卫生政策与管理学系副教授。他领导的研究项目“北京病组支付方式效果评估”为CMB公开竞标获奖项目。

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Jing: What are the most important considerations in the choice of research topic?

李婧：您此次选择研究课题时最重要的考虑是什么？

Dr. JIAN: There are two considerations in the choice of research topic: one is research interest, and the other is the need to address or provide scientific evidence for certain practical issues in China's health policy. We try our best to take into account both aspects.

简伟研：选择研究课题，一方面是研究兴趣，另一方面是当前中国卫生政策的实际问题中亟待解决或者需要提供科学证据的地方。我们努力把这两个方面考虑结合在一起。

Jing: What are the main obstacles in hospital data access and usage? Do you have any suggestions for researchers who intend to use administrative data records in their research?

李婧：您在获取和使用医院数据过程中最大的障碍是什么？您对希望在研究中使用医院管理数据的学者有什么建议？

Dr. JIAN: Hospitals submit reports as part of the health statistics system required by the Ministry of Health. The “discharge form” (the front page of a medical record) is at the patient-level and is similar to the discharge data in the United States. This is the main data source for our DRG research. There is significant cost involved in negotiating with multiple hospitals in accessing the data, and support from administrative departments is often needed in the process. There are several limitations in the discharge form data. First, the data only contain variables on medical treatments and expenditures, but no patient socio-demographics. Second, there is significant variation across hospitals not only in data quality but also in diagnosis and procedure coding systems, except in certain areas (e.g. Beijing). These are issues that need particular attention when we are using the discharge data.

简伟研：从常规数据来看，医院层面的报表主要是卫生部要求上报的“卫统”系列报告，其中“出院病人调查表”（即“病案首页”）是病人个体层面，与美国的“discharge data”类似，这是我们做DRG相关研究的主要信息来源。和多个医院协商使用这个数据的成本很高，因此，获取这些数据往往需要行政部门的支持。病案首页数据也有其局限。一方面是病案首页的变量局限在病人住院期间的诊治和费用信息，而没有病人社会经济情况；另一方面，数据质量在不同医院之间往往参差不齐，而且除了个别地区（如北京），各个医院之间诊断和操作编码的统一性不太好。这是使用病案首页数据时需要特别注意的问题。

Jing: How do you think the research results will affect health policy and systems sciences in China?

李婧：您认为研究结果对于中国卫生政策和系统科学有何影响？

Dr. JIAN: Provider payment reform is a hot topic in China's current health reform, and Beijing is the first city in China that adopted hospital DRG payment in a systematic way. Our research could not only help Beijing improve the local health policy, but also provide evidence for policymakers in other areas contemplating DRG payment reform. Moreover, there are many debates internationally regarding the benefit of DRG payment, and our research may be able to inform those debates by providing evidence from China.

简伟研：支付制度改革是中国当前卫生领域改革的热点问题，而北京是中国第一个系统使用 DRGs 支付医院费用的试点城市，这个研究不仅有助于北京完善本地的卫生政策，而且，对于其他计划引入 DRG 付费的地区，也能提供证据，供决策者参考。再者，国际上对 DRG 付费也有许多的争议，这次评估的结果，也可能为这些争议性问题提供中国的证据。

Jing: What is your most important learning experience from the CMB OC grant application? How it will affect your future academic career?

李婧：您在此次 CMB 公开竞标项目申请过程中最重要的收获是什么？您觉得这对您未来的学术生涯有怎样的影响？

Dr. JIAN: CMB's Open Competition has provided an opportunity for young scholars in China to compete for research funding as well as the freedom to select research topics based on our own interests. CMB has also organized a strong panel of external reviewers who provided applicants with excellent critique and advice. All of these would not only benefit the OC applicants but also provide additional resources that promote open competition among young scholars in China's HPSS field. I would like to express my sincere gratitude towards CMB and all external reviewers who contributed to OC!

简伟研：CMB-OC 项目为中国的年轻学者提供了公平竞争获取研究资助的机会，让大家可以根据自己的研究兴趣自由选择研究题目。CMB 组织了强大的外部评审专家团队，为参评的学者提出了很好的意见和建议。所有这些，不仅有益于 OC 项目的申请者本人，更重要的是，在中国 HPSS 领域形成了另一个可以让年轻学者公开竞标的研究支持资源。衷心感谢 CMB 和所有为 OC 做出贡献的外部评审专家！