

INTERVIEW WITH DR. JIN YAN (PROFESSOR, CENTRAL SOUTH UNIVERSITY)

严谨博士（中南大学教授）访谈

By Kun Zhang, Ph.D.

张坤

Dr. Jin Yan is a Professor and Deputy Director of the Department of Nursing at the 3rd Xiangya Hospital, Central South University in China. Dr. Yan's research interests focus on care coordination between hospitals and communities for patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and care and education for children with HIV/AIDS in China. Dr. Yan has published multiple peer-reviewed journal articles.

严谨博士是中南大学护理学院教授并兼任护理学院护理部副主任。她的主要研究方向为如何协调并整合医院与社区资源来帮助患有慢性阻塞性肺病病人康复，以及对携带艾滋病毒和患有艾滋病未成年人的治疗与教育。严谨博士已发表了多篇同行评审学术论文。

Kun Zhang is a Prevention Effectiveness Fellow at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

张坤博士是美国疾病控制与预防中心研究员。

Kun: What aspects of the CMB Open Competition (OC) grant are the most appealing to you?

张坤：CMB 公开竞标项目的哪些方面吸引了你的参与？

Dr. Yan: It is the theme of the CMB OC, which is to promote health policy and system sciences (HPSS) research in China through selecting and supporting researchers in this area that attracts me the most.

严谨：CMB 公开竞标项目最吸引我的地方是它的目的和主题，即通过选拔并支持我们这些研究人员来推广并改进中国卫生政策与卫生体系科学的研究。

Kun: What aspects of your background and research experience do you think helped you get funded?

张坤：这次申请 CMB 公开竞标项目过程中，你认为你的研究背景和经验的哪些方面对你最有帮助？

Dr. Yan: I have to say that the training of CMB-991 in 2011 benefited me a lot. In addition, I believe my doctoral training and research in epidemiology and statistics helped me. Lastly, my visit and study in the Chinese University of Hong Kong in 2011 improved my writing in English which is also crucial for applying the CMB OC grant.

严谨：于 2011 年举办的 CMB-991 培训让我在这次竞标中受益匪浅。其次，我认为我博士期间流行性病学和统计学的系统学习对我帮助也非常大。最后，我在香港中文大学期间的访问和学习对我的英文写作是一个提高，这个对于 CMB 公开竞标项目申请很重要。

Kun: In your CMB OC research, what measures did you use to ensure the validity of randomization?

张坤：在你的 CMB OC 研究项目中，你们运用了哪些方法保证该研究随机分组的有效性？

Dr. Yan: In addition to our own work and effort, we have professional consulting company in statistics and research design to ensure the validity of randomization.

严谨：我们在最大的保证该研究随机分组的科学性的过程中，获得了专业的研究咨询机构的参与和帮助。这对于确保随机分组的科学性和有效性会是一个帮助。

Kun: You mentioned that reform in hospital outreach is one of the focus areas in China's public hospital reform since 2009. What is the impact of the reform so far? What else do you think should be done to improve hospital outreach intervention?

张坤：你提到过 2009 年的公立医院改革的一个核心方面是改革公立医院如何将疾病干预深入到社区。那么这次改革的成果如何？你认为这个方面的改革应该如何深化？

Dr. Yan: The reform is not sufficient so far. More reform is needed on the public hospital payment policy and delivery system. I think the next focus should on compensating public hospitals for community intervention. Hospital community outreach intervention would be improved if payments to public hospitals cover the cost of the intervention.

严谨：上一轮的改革还不是很彻底，特别是对于公立医院如何在社区提供疾病干预。我认为接下来的重点应该是有针对性的改善对于公立医院提在社区提供疾病干预进行补偿。如果这一点能得到一些改善，那么公立医院在社区提供疾病干预才有可能得到改进。

Kun: As you pointed out, air pollution and smoking are both important risk factors for COPD in China. What would be the impact of these factors on incidence of COPD in the near future given the deterioration in air pollution and expanding smoking population in China?

张坤：你提到过空气污染和吸烟都是慢性阻塞性肺病的风险因素，那么考虑到目前中国的空气污染状况在恶化，吸烟人群的扩大还不能得到有效控制，这对于慢性阻塞性肺病的发病率意味着什么？

Dr. Yan: I anticipate higher incidence of COPD if the air pollution in China continues to deteriorate. This will likely to be a heavy burden to the healthcare system in China in the near future. More research is needed to quantify the impact of air pollution.

严谨：我认为慢性阻塞性肺病的发病率只可能继续恶化，如果空气质量继续恶化，并且没有其他更好的预防手段的话。很有可能在不久的将来，这一疾病会给我们的医疗卫生系统带来沉重的负担。然后，我们也需要更多的研究来对这样影响进行量化。