

The history of Xiangya Hospital

Editorial Office

Editorial office of Journal of Xiangya Medicine, AME Publishing Company, Hong Kong

Correspondence to: Editorial Office. Editorial Office of Journal of Xiangya Medicine, AME Publishing Company, Room 604 6/F Hollywood Center, 77-91 Queen's road, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong. Email: jxym@amegroups.com.

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In 1906, Dr. Edward Hume, an expert in Internal Medicine and educator from the Yale-China Association, established “Yali Hospital”, one of the earliest western hospital in China. In 1913, with the support of Mr. Yankai Tan, a governor of Hunan province, Hunan Yuqun Association signed a contact with the Yale-China Association, which led to the founding of Xiangya Medical College, the first medical college based on international collaboration in China. Dr. Fuqing Yan, a significant figure in China's history of western medicine, served as the first dean of Xiangya Medical College.

In 1915, the inauguration of a new building in Changsha marked the cooperation between Yali Hospital and Xiangya Medical College. This red building, integrating design features of the east and the west, exemplified the most modern hospital architecture in central south China at that

time, and has remained a landmark of Changsha (*Figure 1*). In October 1915, the title “Yali Hospital” was changed to “Xiangya Hospital”. During its development, Xiangya Hospital has changed its name several times (*Table 1*) and has been supervised by numerous leaders (*Table 2*).

Today, Xiangya Hospital (*Figure 2*) is a comprehensive tertiary hospital with direct supervision from the National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China, and it is affiliated with Central South University, a national key university in China. Xiangya Hospital, which employs more than 5,000 healthcare professionals and is equipped with state of the art technology, has developed into one of the top hospitals in China. It now has about 3,500 beds and 88 clinical departments and subspecialties.

Xiangya Hospital promotes the development of clinical



Figure 1 The red building of Xiangya Hospital was built in 1916.

Table 1 Hospital name changes from 1906 to today

Time	Name
October 1906–January 1915	Yali Hospital
February 1915–November 1951	Xiangya Hospital
December 1951–September 1953	Xiangya Hospital Affiliated to Xiangya Medical College
October 1953–September 1958	Xiangya Hospital Affiliated to Hunan Medical College
October 1958–December 1987	1 st Affiliated Hospital of Hunan Medical College
January 1988–April 1992	1 st Affiliated Hospital of Hunan Medical University
May 1992–April 2000	Xiangya Hospital Affiliated to Hunan Medical University
April 2000–Present	Xiangya Hospital Central South University

Table 2 Previous leaders of Xiangya Hospital

Time	President	Time	Secretary of the Communist Party Committee
1906–1927	Edward H. Hume	1951–1955	Xiaoming Cai
1927–1937	Zigan Wang	1955–1958	Shaorong Sun
1938–1940	Xiaoqian Zhang	1958–1959	Jinbo Liu
1940–1942	Ren Gu(acting)	1959–1960	Nianfeng Luo(acting)
1940–1948 (Changsha)	Yuanding Xiao	1960–1962	Liancheng Pu, Wenhua Zhang
1939–1945 (Yuanling)	Zemin Lu	1962–1964	Run Pu
1948–1960	Yiwei Deng	1965–1971	Jiuxing Wang
1960–1963	Nianfeng Luo	1971–1973	Anqing Zhang
1966–1974	Shenggong Yin	1973–1980	Weizhi Li
1974–1981	Weizhi Li	1980–1982	Xiu Gu
1981–1984	Guotang Zhang	1982–1984	Junru Li
1984–1989	Yaofan Wen	1984–1986	Kaishu Zhou
1989–1992	Yinzhu Lv	1989–1992	Hua Yan
1992–1995	Yunsheng Liu	1992–1994	Tiehui Hu
1995–2001	Yongquan Tian	1994–1995	Yunsheng Liu
2001–2005	Zhuchu Chen	1995–2010	Youyun Tang
2005–2010	Fangping Chen	2010–Present	Ping Xiao
July 2010–Present	Hong Sun	—	—

specialities, maintains the project “Xiangya Distinguished Doctors”, and invests 150 to 200 million RMB annually in development and scientific technological innovation. In the past 4 years, 25 key national clinical research projects of

Xiangya Hospital have been funded, ranking 5th in China.

Xiangya hospital has two “National Distinguished Teachers” and four “National Excellent Resources Sharing Courses”. Xiangya students have won the special prize in



Figure 2 Leadership Team of Xiangya Hospital in 2016.

the National Competition of Clinical Skills consecutively each year from 2012 to 2015. Further, Xiangya hospital successfully hosted the final of the 4th National Competition of Clinical Skills.

In the past 4 years, overall about 1,203 projects have been funded with about 270 million RMB, 252 of them are funded by the Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC). A total of 2,718 papers have been published, with 1,213 of them published in the journals indexed in SCI. Xiangya Hospital has received 40 national and provincial awards for science and technology and 85 patents were granted.

As a public hospital, Xiangya Hospital is committed to its social responsibilities. To implement its goal of “providing Xiangya service beyond Xiangya perimeters”, a three-level rehabilitation medical service network was established and a new training model for the education of rural and community doctors. In the past four years, Xiangya Hospital has collaborated with 144 community health care providers and organizations, as well as expanded its telemedicine coverage to 11 provinces connecting with 129 hospitals. In the past 2 years, 1,117 hospital administrators and 500 doctors in primary hospitals of Xinjiang Province,



Figure 3 Alumni Present at the Celebration for 100th Anniversary of Xiangya School of Medicine (XYSN) in Ellicott City, Maryland, US.



Figure 4 The opening of Xiangya International Medical Center (XIMC).

China, were trained by Xiangya Hospital. Since 2012, Xiangya Hospital has successively organized nine medical teams providing assistance in five special provinces. In 2014 and 2015, Xiangya Hospital organized the first medical team of Hunan and the fifth Chinese Medical team to assist Sierra Leone to fight against the Ebola.

During its 110 years' history Xiangya Hospital has cultivated an outstanding group of distinguished healthcare professionals and medical scientists, including the Xiangya Overseas Alumni Association (*Figure 3*). Xiangya Hospital will continue to enhance its capabilities in medical care, medical education, scientific research and hospital administration, as well as strengthen its core competitiveness and innovative ability. A recent example is

the establishment of Xiangya International Medical Center (XIMC) (*Figure 4*).

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