



Dr. Lixin Jiang, associate professor and medical consultant, master tutor, co-director of the China Oxford Centre for International Health Research, department of Cardiology, Cardiovascular Institute & Fuwai Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Science & Peking Union Medical College. China Oxford Centre for International Health Research was established in 2009 based on the successful collaboration over 20 years between Fuwai Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Clinical Trial Service Unit and Epidemiological Studies Unit of Oxford University. The centre has been mainly focusing on the large-scale clinical trials and epidemiology studies, as well as launching interested training program. Its predecessor was Fuwai-Oxford Collaborative Centre for Cardiovascular Health which was set up in 2004.

Lixin has played a key role to coordinate several large scales international clinical studies over the past decades in China. A case-control study, INTEART-HEART globally enrolled 30,000 cases of acute AMI and matching controls, which China committed to 6,000 participants. Another acute clinical trial, COMMIT/CCS-2 randomized 45,852 patients with heart attack from 1,250 hospitals throughout China. As a regional principle investigator, she has fully taken responsibility for running long-term clinical trials in China since 2004, for examples, SHARP, HPS2-THRIVE, APS (Short for Beneficial Cardiovascular Effects of Reducing Ambient Particulate Air Pollution Exposure Using A Simple Face-Mask) and TRA. CER. Among them, HPS2-THRIVE is the largest, in which China contributed 1,1905 patients with atherosclerotic cardiovascular diseases into total 25 555 with U.K and 4 Scandinavia countries.

Lixin became a junior physician after achieving medical bachelor degree in 1989. She got the title of Associate Professor and Medical Consultant in 2004. She is also the master tutor of Chinese Academy of Medical Science & Peking Union Medical College.

Abstract

Since the "reform and opening up" policy was adopted in 1978, China's economy has developed greatly. In general, the medical care and living conditions of the Chinese people have improved substantially. Nevertheless, the impressive changes do not mask ongoing problems. There remain serious disparities between urban and rural areas and between different regions. In such a heterogeneous and rapidly developing country with 1.3 billion people, there are opportunities but also challenges to the conduct of large scale clinical trials. How can researchers overcome the existing barriers and optimize the opportunities which exist in China? What approaches have been taken to make sure that trials are done efficiently and reliably? My aim in this talk is to stimulate discussion and debate.