



Research and Environment News from China

Number 26 – August 2006

Please note that the previous newsletters can be downloaded from the Website of the Embassy of Switzerland in China: www.eda.admin.ch/beijing. To subscribe/ unsubscribe or send us your comments, please send an eMail with the corresponding subject to hang.gao@eda.admin.ch.

Introduction

Starting in particular a few months ago, the Chinese government and the press systematically stress the importance of strengthening research and innovation. The number of projects supported by the government will increase. Besides, the list of Chinese beneficiaries of the Sino - Swiss scholarships 2006/2007 is now available. A large part of the beneficiaries, suggested by the Chinese Scholarship Council to the CRUS (Rectors' Conference of the Swiss Universities), are young researchers, in strategic topics supported by the government: environment, bio-science, nano-science, etc. The list of fields of the beneficiaries follows:

ETHZ	Water pollution control, EAWAG
ETHZ	Water Resources Management / GIS and Eco-Economy, System, Institut für Hydromechanik und Wasserwirtschaft
ETHZ	Robotik und Intelligente Systeme, Institut für Robotik und Intelligente
EPFL	Biotechnologie cellulaire, Institut de génie biologique et de biotechnologie
EPFL	Energétique industrielle, Faculté des sciences et techniques
Uni Basel	English Teacher Training, Englischer Seminar
Uni Basel	Medizin / Ophthalmologie, Universitätsspital
Uni Geneva	Médecine cardio-vasculaire, Hôpital universitaire
Uni Geneva	Technologies de Formation et Apprentissage TECFA, Faculté de psychologie et des sciences de l'éducation
Uni Geneva	Cell therapy of cardiovascular diseases, Hôpitaux universitaires de Genève
Uni Lausanne	International Accounting and Auditing, Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Accounting and Control
Uni Neuchâtel	Surface and Nanoscience, Institut de chimie
Uni St-Gallen	International Economics, Swiss Institute for International Economics and Applied, Economic Research
Uni St-Gallen	Internationales Handelsrecht, Lehrstuhl für Völker- und Europarecht
Uni St-Gallen	Swiss Institute for International Economics, Economic Research
Uni Zürich	Corporate social responsibility and the role of the media, Institut für Organisation und Unternehmenstheorien
Uni Zürich	Infectious Disease Prevention and, Nationales Zentrum für Retroviren
Uni Zürich	Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Institut für Molekularbiologie

Science & Technology

KEYWORDS

- 1. China outlines objectives for lunar probe project** *lunar probe project*
- 2. China to make spallation neutron sources** *spallation neutron sources*
- 3. China encourages more foreign investment in high-tech** *investment in high-tech*
- 4. China to launch 3 satellites to monitor disaster** *disaster monitor*
- 5. City plans to build maglev test line** *maglev test line*



- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 6. China, Poland sign protocol on cooperation in science | <i>cooperation with Poland</i> |
| 7. Vice Premier Stresses Innovations in Mapping Work | <i>Innovations</i> |
| 8. Technological Breakthrough May Reduce Oil Use | <i>Oil Use</i> |
| 9. China Seeks Int'l Cooperation in Space | <i>Space Cooperatio</i> |
| 10. An extraordinary opportunity for China's brightest | <i>LHCb</i> |

Environment

KEYWORDS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. China to set up natural catastrophe insurance system | <i>natural catastrophe insurance</i> |
| 2. China's sulfur dioxide discharge in 2005 hits 25.49 mln tons | <i>dioxide discharge</i> |
| 3. China to invest billions of yuan in giant water pollution control project | <i>water pollution control</i> |
| 4. China plans large-scale investment in new energy | <i>new energy</i> |
| 5. Project Approval Frauds Blamed for Rise in Pollutant Emission | <i>Pollutant Emission</i> |
| 6. China to use phase III and IV vehicle emission standards in 2007, 2010 | <i>vehicle emission</i> |
| 7. Environmental Protection Industry Impeded by Lack of Proper Structures | <i>Environmental Protection</i> |
| 8. Dedicated Efforts for Environmental Protection | <i>Environmental Protection</i> |

Health

KEYWORDS

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. China bans problematic injection medicine causing at least one death | <i>problematic injection</i> |
| 2. China to introduce anti-drug law | <i>anti-drug law</i> |

Activites coming up soon

September 4-17, 2006
International Training Workshop on Technological Innovation for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Based on Science and Technology
Venue: Beijing International Business Incubator
Tel: 86-10-63729939 Fax: 63729939 / 63728448
Email: zjing@bjibi.org.cn or Cecilia_zhu2003@yahoo.com.cn
September 22 - 25, 2006
International Society for Gynecologic Endoscopy (ISGE) 10th Regional Meeting
Beijing, China
http://www.isge.org/
September 24-27, 2006
7th International Symposium on Environment Geochemistry
Venue: Chinese Academy of Sciences



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun Svizra

Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
Embassy of Switzerland in China
Environment, Science, Technology, Health section

Tel: 86-851-5891356	Fax: 86-851-5891609
Email: iseq2006@vip.gyig.ac.cn / liucongqiang@vip.gyig.ac.cn	
September 2006	
The 18th Int'l Symposium on Contamination Control & China Int'l Exposition on Contamination Control 2006	
Venue: China Int'l Enterprises Co-operative Corp.	
Tel: 86-10-88361773	Fax: 86-10-88382248
October 9 - 14, 2006	
Int'l Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems	
Beijing, China	
http://www.iros2006.org	
October 23-25, 2006	
4th Food Science International Symposium	
Venue: Xiamen, Fujian, P. R. China	
Contact: Prof. Sun Shizhong	
Email: chnfood@chnfood.cn	
October 29, 2006	
The 3rd International Renewable Energy Equipment and tech. Exhibition Conference	
Venue: China's Int'l Conference Center for S&T, CAST	
Tel: 86-10-62174059	Fax: 86-10-62180142
Email: luyuequan@ciccst.org.cn	
November 28, 2006	
2006 Int'l Eco Exposition in Beijing	
Venue: Chinese Society for Environmental Science, CAST	
Tel: 86-10-62210689	Fax: 86-10-62210728
Email: zotao78@163.com	
November 2006	
Ecobuild Shanghai 2006	
www.greenshanghai.org	
December 12 – 16, 2006	
The Eleventh Asian Technology Conference in Mathematics	
Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, Hong Kong	
January 15-16, 2007	
The 4th International Workshop on Energy and Environment of Residential Buildings (IWEERB 2007)	
Venue: Harbin Institute of Technology	
Contact: Mr.Zhi Weiluo	
Tel: 86-0451-898 60889	Fax: 86-0451-8628 2123
E-mail: iweerb2007@hit.edu.cn	
April 23 – 25, 2007	



The 7th International Exhibition on Nuclear Power Industry
Shanghai, China
May 20-23, 2007
The 14th International Conference on Interdisciplinary Mathematical & Statistica Techniques
Shanghai, China
June 5 – 7, 2007
The 11th International Electric Power Industry, Power Network Technology & Power Supply Equipment Expo
Guangzhou, China
June 5 – 7, 2007
The 3rd International Renewable Energy & Energy Environmental Protection Technology Expo\
Guangzhou, China

Environment-related international tenders and investment opportunities:

english.cepi.com.cn/homepage/homepage.jsp

Contact

Patrick Freymond

Counsellor, Head of Science, Technology, Environment, Health, Project Financing
Embassy of Switzerland in the People’s Republic of China
Tel +86 10 6532 2736 ext 311
eMail: patrick.freymond@eda.admin.ch
www.eda.admin.ch/beijing

Science & Technology

China outlines objectives for lunar probe project

(2006-07-26, People's Daily Online)

Ouyang Ziyuan is a cosmo-chemist, geochemist and a member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He graduated from the Beijing College of Geology in 1956 and completed his postgraduate study at the Geological Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1961. Ouyang is now a researcher for the Geochemical Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. In recent years, in his role as the chief scientist he has helped formulate a list of short and long-term objectives for China’s lunar exploration. He was elected a Member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1991.

A Moon landing has been a dream of the Chinese nation for thousands of years. Moon exploration would undoubtedly facilitate scientific and technological innovation and development as well as further economic development. It also plays a supporting role in the long-term sustainable development of human society.

Since the Earth's resources are limited, there is a need for a new program to address the long-term energy needs of humanity.

On the Moon, several meters below the surface, there are rare, rich gas atoms. The most interesting of these is helium-3. Helium-3 has many advantages over tritium, the fuel that is increasingly being used in thermonuclear fusions. It generates more energy and instead of neutrons, the reaction generates high-energy protons, which not only reduces the radioactive damage to reaction devices, but is better for the environment. Unlike tritium, helium-3 is



not radioactive. Approximately 100 tons of helium-3 would be needed annually to meet the world's existing levels of electricity consumption. Scientists estimate that there is enough helium-3 stored in the soil of the Moon to generate electricity for the earth for 10,000 years. Therefore, further study of the helium-3 atom is an essential part of sustainable energy development for the future of the mankind.

Human space activities are roughly divided into three categories. The first of these is satellite activities; the second is manned space missions; and the third is exploration of the solar system and deep space. The satellite applications and manned space flights have a common feature - they are both low-orbit space activities which use the Earth as their major gravitational field. Based on data collected by satellites and manned space missions, humans have been able to expand space exploration to the wider solar system.

Lunar exploration is the first step as well as the threshold of deep-space exploration. Since 1960, China has followed the lunar missions of foreign countries. On January 23rd, 2004, following decades of study and research, Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao approved the Chinese Moon exploration project, at a cost of 1.4 billion yuan.

China to make spallation neutron sources

(2006-08-01, People's Daily Online)

China plans to build a large scientific device -- spallation neutron sources, with an investment of 1.2 billion yuan. It will, upon its completion in 2012, exert an "immeasurable" impact on the innovative researches of Chinese scientists.

In an interview with reporters on July 31, Zhang Jie, director-general of Bureau of Basic Research of Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) and a CAS academician, said the United States, Japan and some other developed nations are busy making spallation neutron sources, which are regarded as an important means of upgrading their science and technology innovation capacity. And China, with no exception, is in urgent need of building such a large scientific research platform.

China encourages more foreign investment in high-tech sector

(2006-08-09, Xinhua)

The Ministry of Commerce said on Tuesday it would like to see more foreign capital pumped into research and development and hopes foreigners will look to China's central and western regions for investment opportunities.

The Chinese government welcomes foreign investment in manufacturing, agriculture and environmental protection, which produce high, value-added products but consume less energy, the ministry said.

Investments will be curbed in sectors that consume excessive energy and those that cause serious pollution, according to the ministry.

It said foreign investment will be discouraged in industries where there is already a supply glut.

The Chinese government encourages foreign companies to set up new regional headquarters and research and development centers in China, the report said.

The ministry also called for more foreign capital to go west, to allow central and northeast China to enjoy the benefits of foreign investment. Greater market access will be made available in these regions for foreign investors.

Foreigners have invested more than 650 billion U.S. dollars in China since the late 1970s.

Some 470 of the world's top 500 companies from 200 countries and regions have invested in China. More than 750 foreign-invested research and development centers have been established in China.

A survey by the United Nations shows China will remain the most attractive nation for multinational investment over the next couple of years.

China to launch 3 satellites to monitor disaster

(2006-08-22, Xinhua)



China will launch three small disaster-monitoring satellites in 2007, which is to form an all-around disaster-forecasting network with another five satellites to be shot in 2010, said an ministerial official Monday.

"Based on the network, China will construct a ground-to-air satellite constellation system for disaster-forecasting and -monitoring in 2010 when another five satellites is to be shot into the air."

Wang Zhenyao, director of the disaster relief department of the Ministry of Civil Affairs, made the above statement at a training session on disaster management jointly sponsored by China's Ministry of Civil Affairs and the International Civil Defence Organization.

"Since 2001, especially after 2003, China's disaster-relief system has developed fast, with many technological elements injected," said Wang.

During the 1990s, a proposal on the building of a satellite constellation system monitoring and forecasting disasters was put forward by the State Environmental Protection Administration of China, the National Commission for Disaster Reduction and the China Aerospace Corporation Organization

The satellite constellation system is listed as a key in civilian satellite development in "China Space Development White Paper" published in 2001. In February 2003, China's State Council approved the satellite constellation project.

Wang said the satellite constellation system is the most advanced and complicated of the kind up to date in China.

Currently, China has more than 2,000 environment-monitoring stations nationwide which produce about 30 million environment monitoring-related data.

"However, China's disaster-monitoring means are still backward," Wang said.

China is one of the most frequent disaster-hit countries in the world, with about 200 million victims of various natural disasters every year.

Natural disasters occurred in China caused 2,475 deaths and 204.2 billion yuan (25.5 billion U.S. dollars) of direct losses in 2005.

City plans to build maglev test line

(2006-07-31, Chinadaily)

http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2006-07/31/content_653369.htm

China, Poland sign protocol on cooperation in science

(2006-08-12, Xinhua)

http://english.people.com.cn/200608/12/eng20060812_292546.html

Vice Premier Stresses Innovations in Mapping Work

(2006-08-22, Xinhua News Agency)

<http://www.china.org.cn/english/scitech/178763.htm>

Technological Breakthrough May Reduce Oil Use

(2006-08-25, China Daily)

<http://www.china.org.cn/english/scitech/179136.htm>

China Seeks Int'l Cooperation in Space

(2006-08-29, Xinhua News Agency)

<http://www.china.org.cn/english/scitech/179417.htm>

LHCb on track

(2006-08-14, CERN Bulletin)

<http://bulletin.cern.ch/eng/articles.php?bullno=33/2006&base=art>



Environment

China to set up natural catastrophe insurance system

(2009-07-29, Xinhua)

China is poised to set up a natural catastrophe insurance system to draw lessons from losses suffered in the Tangshan earthquake, said Li Liguo, China's vice minister of civil affairs.

"Insurance is a means of sharing risks and strengthening social participation in order to tackle the challenges posed by disasters," Li said here Friday at a seminar on natural catastrophes.

The Tangshan earthquake, which occurred in 1976 in northern China's Tangshan city and registered 7.8 on the Richter scale, caused 243,000 casualties, 175,000 serious injuries and 10 billion yuan (1.25 billion U.S. dollars) of direct economic losses.

Computer modeling shows that if an earthquake of similar magnitude were to occur today, the resulting economic losses could be as high as 600 billion yuan.

"By sharing the natural catastrophe risk between policy holders, the domestic insurance industry, the global reinsurance industry, capital markets and the State, even very extreme catastrophe losses become insurable," said Edouard Schmid, head of Swiss Re Property & Specialty, one of the leading global reinsurers.

The natural catastrophe risk is the risk of huge losses in terms of lives and property in a country or region following a natural disaster.

With its monsoon climate and its location close to three major earthquake belts, China is one of the countries most affected by natural disasters. Floods, droughts and earthquakes account for 80 to 90 percent of the country's total losses.

China will establish a disaster risk insurance system with state financial support, in a move to encourage domestic insurers to play a bigger role in providing insurance for potential disasters, according to the Ten Suggestions for the Reform and Development of the Insurance Industry issued in June.

Guo Zuojian, an official with the CIRC, said social resources should be included in the earthquake insurance system with government responsible for the policy environment and for instituting appropriate regulations.

Guo said that China needs to hurry through earthquake insurance legislation since there are currently no such regulations or rules.

Official figures show that 550,000 people have died from earthquakes since 1900, no less than 53 percent of the world's earthquake death toll. Over the past 40 years, on average 8 million hectares are flooded each year and economic losses amount to more than 10 billion yuan (1.25 billion U.S. dollars).

Guo said natural catastrophe risks can not be borne by commercial insurers alone, so the government must provide financial support.

China's sulfur dioxide discharge in 2005 hits 25.49 mln tons

(2006-08-03, Xinhua)

China discharged 25.49 million tons of sulfur dioxide in 2005, atop the world's list, said the country's national environmental watchdog Thursday at a news conference.

The amount is 27 percent over that in 2000, said the State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA), noting that 21.684 million tons came from industrial discharge and 3.89 million tons from living discharge.

Each ton of the discharge may cause 20,000 yuan (about 2,500 U.S. dollars) of economic losses, said Li Xinmin, deputy director of SEPA's air pollution department. Calculating on that basis, China may have suffered a total loss of 509.8 billion yuan (63.625 billion U.S. dollars) in 2005.



Li said China's coal consumption increased more than 800 million tons in the 2001-2005 period, among which 500 million were wolfed by the power industry. "Coal accounts for 70 percent of China's energy consumption. This fact is hard to change in a short term," he said. He explained that 80 percent of the coal is used for direct combustion, and coal-fired power plants have burnt half of the total coal in China, which generates large amounts of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and soot.

The country, with only about 5 million kilowatt capacity of desulfurization facilities put into operation by 2000, has been promoting desulfurization work among thermal power plants. By the end of 2005, there had been 142 desulfurization projects, either completed or under construction, for major in-service thermal power plants with a total installed capacity of approximately 50 million kilowatts.

In its early Outline of the Eleventh Five-Year (2006-2010) Plan for National Economic and Social Development, China promised a ten percent reduction of the country's total sulfur dioxide emissions by 2010 as compared with the end of the previous five-year period.

To achieve that end, the country's annual sulfur dioxide discharge must be controlled as no more than 22.95 million tons. "This is a compulsory target," said Li.

SEPA has signed a set of documents with China's six largest electric power companies, who discharge more than 60 percent of the country's total, prompting them to reduce their emission to set levels.

China to invest billions of yuan in giant water pollution control project

(2006-08-09, Xinhua)

China is to launch a giant water pollution control project involving billions of yuan, said the environment watchdog on Friday. It will be the country's largest environment-related scientific research project in terms of investment, said Zhou Shengxian, head of the State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA), at a national conference.

The project will develop technologies to ensure drinking water security, limit environmental deterioration of river valleys, and control water pollution in cities, Zhou said. It is also expected to specify the impact of water pollution on economic and social development, he added.

The lack of water resources has impeded China's sustainable development and also threatened people's subsistence. Statistics show that per capita water resources in China are only one third the world's average. Ninety percent of waterways that flow through China's cities and 75 percent of the country's lakes are polluted. More than 300 million of China's rural population are denied access to clean potable water.

Experts predict that rapid economic and social development will further worsen the water supply situation in the next five years, making the control of water pollution a critical challenge for China.

China plans large-scale investment in new energy

(2006-08-23, China Daily)

China, the world's second-biggest energy consumer, plans to spend 800 million yuan (US\$100 million) over the next 10 years to study next-generation fuel, called natural gas hydrates, that could possibly ease the nation's increasing reliance on oil imports in the long run.

The country expects technology to be viable between 2010 and 2015 for the trial exploration of the new energy source, a crystalline compound of water and natural gas with methane as its major ingredient, said an industry report posted on the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) website. "But further technical breakthroughs need to be made before the fuel can be commercially developed," said a report published on Monday.

When lit, every cubic metre of gas hydrates, commonly known as "fire in ice," is capable of releasing as much energy as 160 to 180 cubic metres of natural gas. Optimists say gas hydrates could reliably replace the conventional oil and coal, thanks to its abundant deposits under the sea.

They believe that the world's gas hydrates reserves are equivalent to as much as twice the combined amount of coal, oil and natural gas, sufficient to meet global energy demands for a thousand years. China began preliminary



research into gas hydrates in 1999, and plans to work with its German counterparts to sample the fuel in the northern part of the South China Sea within the year. "China so far has discovered enormous reserves of gas hydrates in the offshore areas only those spotted in the northern part of the South China Sea are expected to amount to half the oil resources on the land," the NDRC report said.

China had recoverable oil reserves of as much as 21.2 billion tons last September, according to figures from the Ministry of Land and Resources. Impressive as it may sound, some experts are not so enthusiastic, saying the new energy source would not be available for everyday use until far into the future.

"Like hydrogen technology, the gas hydrates development is still at a very nascent stage, and we need to do a lot more work to get it onto the ground," said Ni Weidou, chairman of the Tsinghua-BP Clean Energy Research and Education Centre. "Meanwhile, we cannot rule out the possibility of finding another source which is competitive with gas hydrates in the future." Ni said coal-to-fuel technologies would be the most feasible to address concerns over the price of oil and dirty coal, citing China's rich coal resources.

"As oil prices are not expected to fall below US\$50 per barrel, coal-converted fuels such as methanol and other oil products will be major alternatives to ease China's heavy reliance on oil," Ni said.

A growing number of energy firms have shown strong enthusiasm for coal-to-fuel projects in China to cash in on the government's willingness to boost the development of oil alternatives.

The nation's biggest coal company China Shenhua Group has teamed up with global technology leaders such as Royal Dutch Shell and South Africa-based Sasol on the joint study of coal-to-liquids projects in China, which aims to convert coal into 30 million tons of oil by 2020. Its smaller rival China National Coal Group Corp has also announced a partnership with four other energy firms including Sinopec to build a 21-billion-yuan (US\$2.6-billion) project in North China to turn coal into methanol, a blending component for petrol, and dimethyl ether, a clean fuel that can replace liquefied petroleum gas and diesel.

To avoid excessive investment boosted by the industry boom, Ni said the government should come up with more regulations and standards on the construction of coal-to-fuel projects in China. The NDRC earlier last month issued an industry notice to tighten controls on such project building, and its Vice-Minister Zhang Guobao said companies should remain rational in developing more plants.

"The coal-to-fuel technology is a good way (for China) to handle the high oil prices, but we should develop it with good awareness of environmental protection and economic returns," Zhang said last week in Beijing.

Project Approval Frauds Blamed for Rise in Pollutant Emission

(2006-08-21, Xinhua News Agency)

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2006-08/20/content_4984335.htm?rss=1

China to use phase III and IV vehicle emission standards in 2007, 2010

(2006-08-23, People's Daily Online)

http://english.people.com.cn/200608/23/eng20060823_296131.html

Environmental Protection Industry Impeded by Lack of Proper Structures

(2006-08-26, Xinhua News Agency)

<http://www.china.org.cn/english/environment/178985.htm>

Dedicated Efforts for Environmental Protection

(2006-08-28, China Daily)

<http://www.china.org.cn/english/environment/179301.htm>

Health

China bans problematic injection medicine causing at least one death

(2006-08-04, Xinhua)

The Chinese Ministry of Health issued an urgent circular ordering the disuse of a problematic injection medicine used to treat bacteria infections, which probably has caused at least one death. A six-year-old girl from Harbin, the



capital of northeast China's Heilongjiang Province, was reportedly killed from having been mainlined with this problematic antibiotics known as clindamycin phosphate glucose injection.

The girl, identified as Liu Sichen, had an intravenous injection of the clindamycin phosphate at about 2 p.m. on July 24 for common cold, but she developed symptoms including high fever within 20 minutes, according to Sun Pengli, director of Pharmaceuticals Side Effects Monitoring Center of Harbin City, on Friday. The clindamycin phosphate glucose injection mainlined into the girl patient was known to be produced by Anhui Huayuan Worldbest Biology Pharmacy Co., a subsidiary of Shanghai Worldbest Co.Ltd., with a batch number of 06062602.

The patient was soon transferred to the State Farm General Hospital of Heilongjiang Province for further rescue operation. The girl remained in a coma. She was again transferred to the No.2 Hospital of the Harbin Medical Sciences University, but was proclaimed dead at the night of July 24 despite all rescue efforts by medical workers.

"Based on all materials we have gathered, a preliminary judgement can be made that the girl was killed due to the injection of the clindamycin phosphate glucose produced by the Anhui Huayuan Worldbest Biology Pharmacy Co.," said Sun Pengli. The Ministry of Health demanded that all batches of clindamycin phosphate glucose injections produced in the past two months by Anhui Huayuan Worldbest Biology Pharmacy Co. be suspended from use immediately.

An increasing number of patients from provinces and regions including Qinghai, Guangxi, Zhejiang, Heilongjiang and Shandong have complained about symptoms ranging from chest distress, pain in the kidney of the body, bellyache, diarrhea, nausea, vomit, to anaphylactic shock after having been injected with the clindamycin phosphate glucose injections produced by the Anhui company.

Fake of bad drugs have killed dozens of people in China in recent years and raised questions about drug safety. The country has recently fined Qiqihar No.2 Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd. and revoked its licence after its drug meant to treat gastric disorders killed 11 people and turned out to be bogus.

While ordering that an inventory be made into the stockpile of the injections and all unused injections be sealed properly, the ministry circular also asked medical and health organizations not to purchase the injections made by the above-mentioned company.

In the meantime, the circular also told medical organizations to arrange medical workers to closely monitor patients who have had the injections and go all out to rescue those patients who have shown serious clinical symptoms.

Clindamycin phosphate glucose injections are mainly used to treat bacteria infections caused by gram-positive bacterium and gram-positive anaerobic bacterium. Side effects are mainly restricted to the gastrointestinal tract and anaphylactic reaction, sometimes coupled with abnormalities with the the liver and kidney body parts.

China to introduce anti-drug law

(2006-08-17, Xinhua)

http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2006-08/17/content_666701.htm