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*"There is evidence that Moutai,
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Chinese liquor, is effective for
combating hepatic fibrosis and
hepatocirrhosis."*

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7th June 2001, Thursday
People's Daily

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Chinese Liquor Combats Liver Disease, Researchers Say

There is evidence that Maotai, the most famous brand of Chinese liquor, is effective for combating hepatic fibrosis and hepatocirrhosis.

This was the conclusion of a four-year research project, said Tang Zhaoyou, academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering.

Tang, also director of an appraisal committee comprising nine experts in liver diseases, said that Maotai causes no liver diseases to its regular drinkers.

Medical examinations of 99 workers at the Maotai Liquor Plant in southwest China's Guizhou Province, who drink an average of 250 grams of Maotai per day, found no cases of hepatic fibrosis or hepatocirrhosis.

According to Tang, the liquor cause the liver to produce 22 times more metallothioneine than normal, which can prevent the formation of hepatic fibrosis.

At the same time, the metallothioneine and superoxide dismutase, another element in Maotai, can remove free radicals in human body and combat consenescence and tumors.

The distilling process of Maotai liquor takes five years. "It is a natural leavening product with various items of nutrition, such as proteins, vitamins and aminophenols," the expert said.

Research results also showed a low rate of gastric ulcers and digestive system diseases among Maotai drinkers.

Maotai made its reputation at an international exposition in 1915, and has become a popular alcohol drink for important occasions.

Summary

There is evidence that Maotai, the most famous brand of Chinese liquor, is effective for combating hepatic fibrosis and hepatocirrhosis.


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Features

Zhao-You Tang, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering



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Academician

Introduction

Tang Zhaoyou

Academician

Zhao-You Tang (1930-), graduated from Shanghai Medical University in 1954. He is currently professor of surgery and chairman of Liver Cancer Institute of Fudan University (previous Liver Cancer Institute of Shanghai Medical University), member of Chinese Academy of Engineering (1994-), vice president of Chinese Medical Association (CMA, 1989-), vice chairman of Oncology Society of CMA (1990-).

Faculty

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He had been president of Shanghai Medical University (1988-94), UICC council member (1990-98), chairman of Liver Cancer Society of Chinese Anti-Cancer Association (1985-99), liver cancer session chairman of 15th and 16th International Cancer Congress and Chairman of 1986, 1991, 1996 Shanghai International Symposium on Liver Cancer and Hepatitis.

Tang has devoted in the research of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) for 30 years, and resulted in improvement of prognosis of HCC. Tang's contribution was mainly early detection, early diagnosis and early treatment of HCC, which was summarized as "Study on small / subclinical HCC". To this end, Tang has made every effort to bridge the basic findings and clinical application. A concept of "subclinical HCC" has been advocated. This concept was included in "Progress in Liver Diseases" edited by Hans Popper in 1982, and being summarized in the book entitled "Subclinical HCC" edited by Tang (Springer 1985). Hans Popper mentioned in the preface of this book: "This concept represents major progress in the understanding, and particularly the management, of HCC". He won a gold medal from Cancer Research Institute, New York, USA in 1979, and 1st National Prize for Progress of Science and Technology, P.R.China in 1985.

In the 1980s, the experience of small HCC studies was extended to the study of "conversion of large unresectable to small resectable HCC, and followed by 2nd stage resection". He won the 3rd National Prize for Progress of Science and Technology, P.R.China in 1991. Efforts made in the last two decades have resulted in marked increase of 5-year survival rate in the entire series of HCC.

In the 1990s, in order to improve prognosis further after resection, "studies on recurrence and metastasis" has become a major target of study in Tang's group. A metastatic human HCC model in nude mice and a cell line with high metastatic potential have been established, which were known as the first metastatic human HCC model.

He had edited 6 books and published more than 400 papers, 70 of them included in SCI and cited by 658 papers. In 1998, he won another 3rd National Prize for Progress of Science and Technology, P.R.China for the book of "Contemporary Oncology" that he edited.

Photo with Deng Xiaoping



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All-around Ranking

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2	Peking University	94.0	99.56	100.00	83.33	87.15	87.63	83.41
3	Nanjing University	83.0	89.83	71.57	100.00	77.23	70.35	54.71
4	Fudan University	72.0	91.28	69.20	54.73	82.97	62.61	62.61
5	University of Science and Technology of China	71.0	86.77	65.85	75.21	74.01	58.62	45.88
	Shanghai Jiaotong	68.0	87.21	42.32	62.68	82.43	50.49	81.59
						71	48.15	100.00
						93	38.05	51.30
						54	28.76	48.26
						42	41.56	46.44
						35	32.40	55.17

CHINA Daily
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July 28, 2006

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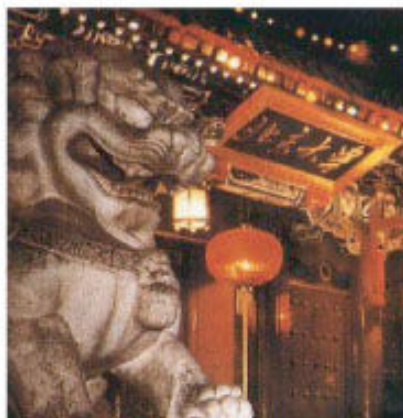
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2005 Chinese University Ranking unveiled

(chinanews.cn)

Updated: 2005-02-21 13:54

The 21st Century Business Herald, the first authoritative financial and economic newspaper published after the Chinese New Year, showed the appraisal of Wu Shulian, Lv Jia and Guo Shilin, who work for the Science Institute of the China Management Sciences Institute, regarding the 2005 Chinese University Ranking.



Tsinghua University ranked first with a 270.74 score, and Beijing University and Zhejiang University took second and third places respectively.

Other universities rounding out the top ten are Fudan University, Nanjing University, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Wuhan University, Jilin University and Zhongshan University, in descending order.

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