# 促进女性全生命周期健康, 共筑中国女性健康未来

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### 一、全球日益增长的女性健康需求

女性是一个更健康的世界的基石。女性的健康不仅对整个家庭的健康发展具有重要意义,更对实现繁荣、稳定、有韧性的社会发展,发挥着至关重要的作用。近七十年以来,随着全球经济的腾飞,占全球人口一半的女性已成为社会和经济发展的中坚力量。她们不仅走进职场,在工作岗位上取得杰出成就,也成为家庭、社区乃至整个社会的中流砥柱。因此,关爱女性健康,提升女性健康水平,对于促进全社会的可持续发展具有重要意义。

投资女性健康,不仅是对女性个体的投资,也是对女性所处的整个社会和国家永续发展的投资。消除女性健康方面的差距,可以将女性在健康不佳状态下的时间减少将近三分之二,并有可能在 2040 年之前为全球经济带来至少 1 万亿美元的增量 1。哈佛大学一项针对女性健康与社会经济发展的文献研究显示,更加健康的女性群体有助于提高社会整体教育水平与运行效率;倡导女性享有生育选择权,可提高经济增长与发展水平;当女性成为母亲时,孕产妇的健康水平会通过代际溢出效应,对后代的健康水平与经济福祉产生重要影响 2。

投资与女性密切相关的疾病研究与治疗,也同样具有非常积极的社会效益。一项以美国人口为样本的调研结果显示,若向阿尔茨海默病、冠状动脉疾病、类风湿性关节炎这三类女性具有更高风险的疾病增加 3 亿美元研发投入,可在未来三十年内为社会节约近 130 亿美元的社会整体成本<sup>3</sup>。

尽管整个社会已意识到女性健康的重要意义,但必须承认,长期以来女性健康领域始终面临关注不够和投入不足的挑战,女性和她们身后的家庭仍有大量未被满足的健康需求。这些未被满足的需求很可能在未来导致更高的物质、经济和社会成本<sup>4</sup>。

例如,在与女性密切相关的生殖健康领域,联合国人口基金会(UNFPA) 《2022 年世界人口状况》报告就显示,全球每年有将近一半的妊娠为非意愿 妊娠,数量达 1.21 亿例,其中 60%以上的例子以人工流产告终。这不仅影响 实现联合国可持续发展目标(UN Sustainable Development Goals)进程,也对 妇女、女童以及全球健康造成重大影响<sup>5</sup>。

除了生殖健康,女性还受许多特有疾病的困扰。例如,全球约有 1.9 亿的育龄女性承受着子宫内膜异位症所带来的影响。在许多国家及地区,很多一线临床医疗专业人员由于缺乏对子宫内膜异位症的正确认知,导致大量患者无法获得正确的诊断,也难以获得包括口服避孕药在内的治疗选择<sup>6</sup>。

此外,许多慢性疾病对女性造成的危害也远远高于男性。例如,与男性相比,50岁以上女性骨质疏松的发生率是男性的四倍,骨量减少的比率是男性的两倍<sup>7</sup>。

相较多元化的女性健康需求,与之对应的科学临床研究和医疗解决方案则相对匮乏。据估计,全球仅 1%的医学研究投资于肿瘤以外的女性特有的疾病领域<sup>8</sup>,仅 5%的临床试验报告中明确了参加研究的男女受试者数量<sup>9</sup>。在对女性健康相关疾病的理解、诊断、治疗乃至长期疾病管理方面,我们还有很长的路要走。

近年来,我们很欣喜地看到女性健康正受到越来越多的关注。许多国家 及地区的公共部门、国际组织与私营机构开始加大投入,以加快促进女性健

康之路,为经济韧性发展和社会全面繁荣打下坚实基石。

2022 年 8 月,亚太经合组织"智慧家庭倡议"(APEC Smart Families Initiative)启动。作为近年来女性健康领域内的积极案例之一,"智慧家庭倡议"获得了 21 个亚太经合组织经济体的支持。倡议致力于通过提供覆盖家庭与生育规划在内的综合、全面的政策选项,提升卫生与经济决策者的能力建设,以应对区域内的人口变化趋势<sup>10</sup>。欧加隆公司作为全球首个且少有的专注于女性健康的大型全球制药公司,也积极参与了本次倡议活动。

欧加隆公司自成立以来,始终致力于投资创新以弥合女性健康领域的关键差距,并通过提供创新性的药品和解决方案,持续改善全球女性及其家人的健康与生活<sup>11</sup>。我们承诺将加大对女性健康的长期持续投资,全面释放女性潜力。

但我们也深刻地认识到,为女性实现"更健康、更美好的每一天"的愿景, 离不开各国间的紧密合作,离不开政府和私营机构间的通力携手,也离不开 一个涵盖全球的女性健康生态体系。中国是全球第二大经济体,中国各级政 府、医疗机构和产业链各环节的企业的共同参与,对于不断促进中国乃至全 球的女性健康发展至关重要。

## 二、中国女性健康的现状、挑战与机遇

保障妇女权益、促进妇女发展、推动性别平等是中国的基本国策。新中国成立以来,促进妇女健康的法律法规和政策体系不断健全完善,覆盖城乡的三级妇女健康服务网络不断建立健全,为中国广大女性提供了全方位和全周期的健康服务。

四十多年中,中国先后出台多项政策及法律法规,不仅极大提升了女性在国家、社会和家庭中的地位,也将妇幼健康事业纳入了经济社会发展的总

体规划中。《"健康中国 2030"规划纲要》、《"十四五"规划纲要》、《中国妇女发展纲要》等,均提出明确的妇幼健康目标和措施,并将妇幼健康核心指标纳入了各级政府的目标考核中<sup>12</sup>。

其中,《中国妇女发展纲要(2021-2030 年)》是国家制定并实施的第四个周期的妇女发展纲要<sup>13</sup>,在"妇女与健康"方面提出包括"建立完善妇女全生命周期健康管理模式","提高妇女生殖健康水平"等十大主要目标<sup>14</sup>。

受益于系统化的法律法规及政策支持,中国女性健康状况持续改善,在多个方面均取得巨大成就。中国女性人均预期寿命大幅提高到 2020 年的 80.88 岁。中国妇幼健康和生殖健康服务能力水平不断增强,妇女常见病筛查率已达 86.6%<sup>15</sup>。

同时,妇女事业发展和妇女权益保障也取得历史性成就。中国女性享有平等的教育和职业机会。在义务教育阶段,性别差距已基本消除。在各类高等教育中,女生占比均已超过男生。在职场上,中国女性也发挥着"半边天"的作用。世界经济论坛(World Economic Forum)发布的《2023 全球性别差距报告》显示,中国女性以 63.73%的劳动参与率高居世界主要经济体首位,远超国际平均水平<sup>16</sup>。

在促进男女平等和妇女全面发展取得了历史性新成就的同时,我们也看到,中国女性仍然面临着包括生殖健康、人口老龄化和慢性病在内的众多健康问题的困扰。在新时代下,对中国而言,这既是挑战,也是机遇。

# (1) 女性生殖健康和人口可持续化发展

随着社会经济发展,社会生育观念与生活方式也在不断发生转变,中国 女性的生育年龄不断后延,不孕症已日益成为困扰许多中国育龄夫妇的重大 生殖疾病之一。

2021 年发布的《柳叶刀—中国女性生殖、孕产妇、新生儿、儿童和青少年健康特邀重大报告》显示,2007 年至 2020 年中国不孕发病率已从 12%升至 18%<sup>17</sup>。全球咨询公司弗若斯特沙利文(Frost & Sullivan)数据也显示,中国不孕不育夫妻的数量逐年增加,人数在 2020 年达到了 5050 万<sup>18</sup>。

为了更好地帮助中国家庭实现抱婴梦,中国辅助生殖技术在近年获得飞速发展,辅助生殖技术覆盖各地,成功率与美国、欧洲等发达国家地区基本相当,但渗透率仍远远低于欧美发达国家。2018年,中国辅助生殖技术渗透率仅为7.0%,远低于同期美国的30.2%和欧洲的35.2%<sup>19</sup>。另一方面,"目前国内普遍存在育龄夫妇生育认知度较低的情况"首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院生殖中心主任鹿群教授指出,当下育龄人群对自身生殖、生育能力和相关个人风险因素的认知普遍缺乏,对辅助生殖技术的理解也存在误区,容易做出不恰当的生育规划<sup>20</sup>。

与此同时,中国的流产数量仍然较高。据《中国卫生健康统计年鉴 2021》数据,2020年中国人工流产数为 896.2 万例,相较 2010年的 636.2 万例增长了 40.2%<sup>21</sup>。根据《复发性流产诊治的专家共识》,在中国育龄期女性中,复发性流产发生率可达 5%。而习惯性流产患者再次妊娠的自然流产发生率,可高达 70%~80%<sup>22</sup>。导致流产高发的原因主要有两方面,一是育龄人群缺乏科学的避孕节育知识,二是育龄人群采用科学避孕方法不足,导致避孕失败<sup>23</sup>。

科学避孕与女性生育力保护之间的正向关联性,正在获得越来越多的医学专家的认可。例如,北京大学第三医院妇产科主任王晓晔教授表示,科学地避孕是为了更好地生育;只有做到科学避孕,保护好女性生育力,才能更好、更有质量地完成生育<sup>24</sup>。中华医学会计划生育分会生殖保健专业学组委员、复旦大学附属妇产科医院专家姚晓英也表示,人工流产是损害生育力的一个

重要因素;合理避孕,避免人工流产,可减少对女性身体的直接伤害,同时降低罹患妇科疾病而导致不孕的风险<sup>25</sup>。

因此,为了实现中国人口的可持续发展,一方面,需要政府和社会各界继续推广辅助生殖技术,为广大不孕不育患者提供新的希望,同时要提高育龄夫妇的生育认知度,进行合理的生育规划和生育决策,有助于减少不孕症的发生率、获得更高质量的辅助生殖技术服务,另一方面也需要不断加强生殖健康的宣传教育,推广科学高效的避孕手段,以减少流产的发生。

### (2) 女性全生命周期的健康管理

女性健康问题远非单一的生殖或生育问题,而是跨越一位女性从婴幼儿、青春期、育龄期、更年期直至老年期的全生命周期。医学界逐渐发现,女性不仅在不同生理阶段面临迥异的健康问题,一个相同的健康问题也可能在女性的不同生理阶段呈现很大的差异。一些健康问题若未能被及时干预,甚至可能产生"多米诺骨牌"式连锁反应,严重影响女性在下一阶段中的健康状况。

以与女性密切相关的更年期管理为例。据统计,截止 2020 年,中国绝经人口总数已达 2.47 亿,预计到 2030 年将增加到 2.8 亿。约 80%的围绝经期和绝经后女性会出现绝经相关症状<sup>26</sup>。在更年期阶段,女性会经历急剧的激素水平的变化,导致出现一系列的身体情况的改变,这包括潮热、多汗、失眠、月经异常等生理症状,抑郁、焦虑、情绪波动等心理症状,性欲减退、性交疼痛等性相关问题;以及头痛、体重增加、记忆力下降等其他症状<sup>27</sup>,同时,绝经对心血管、骨骼、认知也将产生持续的不良影响。但包括医学界在内的社会各界,对于更年期症状及其治疗手段的了解程度仍然非常低,众多中国女性和她们的家庭仍然饱受相关症状的困扰。

以骨质疏松症为例,中国50岁以上人群骨质疏松症患病率为19.2%,其

中女性为 32.1%, 男性为 6.9%。而 65 岁以上人群的骨质疏松症患病率为 32%, 其中女性为 51.6%, 男性为 10.7%。据估算,目前中国骨质疏松症患病人数约为 9 千万,其中女性患者约 7 千万<sup>28</sup>。骨质疏松症作为潜伏在我们身边的"隐形杀手",对于女性的伤害远远大于男性。

全球常见的其他慢性疾病也在女性和男性群体中呈现不同程度的影响。 心血管疾病(包括冠心病和中风)分别占全球男女死亡原因的 26.6%和 27.4%。 我国死因监测数据显示女性心血管疾病死亡率呈持续增加趋势,从 2004 年的 225.16/10 万升至 2010 年的 245.08/10 万,平均每年上升 1.56%<sup>29</sup>。

中国女性面临的独特的健康挑战,需要全社会更多的关注。推动中国女性的全生命周期健康管理,是实现"健康中国战略"的重要组成部分,也应该成为中国各级政府、医疗机构和企事业单位的共同目标。

### 三、政策建议

《中国妇女发展纲要(2021-2030年)》提出要实现"妇女平等享有全方位全生命周期健康服务,健康水平持续提升"的目标。为了推动此目标的实现,我们建议进一步完善女性全生命周期健康管理的相关制度和政策建设,加强政策落地的保障和支持,推进生育友好型社会建立,并在政策落地过程中积极发挥社会力量,共同助力中国女性健康的可持续发展。具体建议包括:

第一、加强女性全生命周期健康管理模式建设和政策支持,提高女性常见疾病管理,推动《中国妇女发展纲要(2021-2030 年)》妇女健康发展目标实现。

《国家卫生健康委关于贯彻 2021-2030 年国妇女儿童发展纲要的实施方案》(简称《实施方案》)中,明确了"建立完善女性全生命周期健康管理模式"的内涵,其中包括:完善女性全生命周期服务模式,围绕不同生理阶段健康

需求,提供涵盖生理、心理和社会适应的整合型医疗保健服务。为妇女提供 宣传教育、咨询指导、筛查评估、综合干预和疾病诊治等全方位卫生健康服 务。

首先,针对《实施方案》确定的女性全生命周期管理模式,建议加强相 关政策的落地和保障支持。这包括促进妇女常见健康问题的管理,如骨质疏 松和更年期综合征,制定早预防、早发现、早诊断、早治疗的落地政策和具 体方案,并加强宣传教育、咨询指导、筛查评估、综合干预和疾病诊治等全 方位的卫生健康服务。

同时,建议制定配套的考核和激励机制,考虑将相关工作纳入健康中国 行动和基本公共卫生服务等政策方案中,并纳入医疗机构的绩效考核指标, 以提高各级政府和医疗机构的重视程度,尤其是基层医疗机构的参与度,从 而全面提高妇女常见病的防治水平。

# 第二、加快建立生育友好型社会,提高女性生殖健康保障水平,加强不 孕不育防治,提供生育全程基本医疗保健服务

自 2021 年我国实施三孩政策以来,国家不断完善生育支持政策。2022 年,17 部委联合印发《关于进一步完善和落实积极生育支持措施的指导意见》,提出"提高优生优育服务水平,加强生殖健康服务。提高不孕不育防治水平。推进辅助生殖技术制度建设,健全质量控制网络,加强服务监测与信息化管理。开展生殖健康促进行动,增强群众保健意识和能力。加强生殖健康宣传教育和服务,预防非意愿妊娠,减少非医学需要的人工流产。"

针对我国目前非意愿妊娠和人工流产导致的不孕问题突出的情况,建议 将生育力评估关口前移至育龄期。从社区卫生服务中心开始,逐步提高育龄 期女性的生殖能力筛查。同步加强针对不孕不育的健康宣传教育,尤其是青 年人群,以提升社会生殖健康知识水平。并继续推广科学避孕方式的使用,减少人工流产,保护社会生育力,防治不孕不育。

与此同时,针对不孕不育人群,不断提高辅助生殖技术的可及性和可负担性。在全国构建辅助生殖的分级诊疗服务体系和医联体模式,规范辅助生殖技术的应用,优化辅助生殖医疗资源配置。通过包括采用远程医疗等方式,促进优质医疗资源下沉,提升基层医疗机构的辅助生殖诊疗水平,加强辅助生殖技术的可及性,以全面支持生育友好社会的建设。

第三、强化各级政府与社会机构和私营企业的合作,加强妇幼健康服务 体系建设,引导女性健康领域的社会投资,多渠道支持女性健康事业发展。

《中国妇女发展纲要(2021-2030年)》提出妇女健康是全民健康的基础, 是衡量社会文明进步的标尺推进妇幼健康事业发展,对于提高全民健康素质、 构建和谐社会、建设社会主义现代化强国具有重要意义。

根据两纲要求,建议统筹各方资源,促进形成政府主导、部门协同、社会参与、行业监管、科技支撑的妇女健康保障工作机制。根据不同地区、不同人群的妇幼健康需求,制定针对性的目标和策略。同时,努力缩小城乡之间和区域之间的妇女儿童健康水平差异,促进妇幼健康事业与经济社会的均衡、协调发展。

同时,制定针对女性健康产业相关的激励政策,拓展创新支付手段,有效激发医疗产业链各环节中私营企业的参与热情,引导社会资本加大在女性健康和妇幼保健领域的持续投资。

最后,持续加强在女性健康领域的政企合作,通过公益项目等方式,持续提高公众对生殖健康、科学生育规划等方面的科学认知,倡导女性友好的职场政策和工作环境,从而为促进女性健康发展、建设生育友好型社会,奠

定更广泛的社会基础。

妇女全面发展程度,是衡量社会文明进步的重要标志。在大多数家庭中, 女性都是关怀他人的角色。我们认为,不应该让最善于照顾人的她们,反而 成为了最被疏于照顾的人。因此,我们需要携起手来,倾听女性大大小小的 健康需求,为每一位中国女性创造更健康、更美好的每一天。

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# Promoting a life course approach to women's health

### Organon

#### Part 1 – Global view

Women are foundational to a healthier world. Investment in women is unrivaled in its return on the investment for the health of all of society. When we invest in women's health, we're not only investing in individual women, but their families and their communities, as well as their country's economy and future. Addressing the gaps in women's health could reduce the time women spend in poor health by almost two-thirds and could add at least \$1 trillion to the global economy by  $2040^1$ . A 2016 study from Harvard professors also show that, societies that prioritize women's health will likely have better population health overall and will remain more productive for generations to come<sup>2</sup>.

However, women and their families have been left to deal with unmet health needs and their physical, economic, and social costs. Between 2000 and 2017, global maternal mortality rates declined by less than half of what was needed to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) target. Around the globe, 50% of all pregnancies are unintended, leading to girls and women unable to realize educational and career.

Beyond sexual and reproductive health, women's health includes many disease areas that disproportionately impact women. Around the world, roughly 10% (190 million) of all women and girls of reproductive age are affected by endometriosis<sup>3</sup>. Women aged 50 years or older have a four times higher rate of osteoporosis compared with men<sup>4</sup>. But these women-unique health needs have been largely overlooked by the society. In 2020, only 1% of biopharma R&D investment was in female-specific health conditions excluding oncology<sup>5</sup>.

This needs to change.

With growing recognition of the global gender health gap and its detrimental impact on GDP, stakeholders across public and private sectors are coming together to advance health equity and realize the economic gains of addressing the health and well-being of women. A recent example in Asia is the APEC's "Smart Families" initiative, which is endorsed by 21 APEC economics, to provide policy-based recommendations in the creation of an enabling environment for both family planning and fertility planning in APEC Economies<sup>6</sup>. Organon is committed to the purpose of nurturing a vibrant ecosystem of innovation and research to create the kind of momentum we need to close health-related gender disparities — and change

the equation for women's health research. But one organization or company can't do it by itself, more global collaboration is needed to build a supporting ecosystem for the health of women.

#### Part 2 – China view

Gender equality and women's development stand as cornerstones of China's social and economic strategy, yielding the potential for extraordinary achievements. Women now benefit from increasingly equal educational and career opportunities to grow, thrive and contribute to the society. For example, the enrollment rate for girls at primary school exceeded 99.9% in 2020, and female students account for over 50% of total college students. China also boasts one of the world's highest female labor force participation rate, surpassing 60% in the same year.

Parallelly, women's health has witnessed continued improvement in China thanks to the systematic support of laws, regulations and policies. Women's life expectancy improved from 77.37 in 2019 to 80.88 in 2020. Maternal mortality rate fell by 79.4% from 88.8 per 100,000 in 1990 to 18.3 per 100,000 in 2018, helping China to achieve the United Nations Millennium Development Goals ahead of time <sup>7</sup>. Maternal and child health services have become more equitable and accessible. In 2020, 97.4% of pregnant women have access to pre-maternity checks and 99.9% of deliveries occurred in hospitals<sup>8</sup>.

Looking ahead, we are confident that China will achieve its goals in <<Outline of Women's Development in China (2021-30)>> to promote greater gender equality, enhance women's all-round development, and provide women with equal access to comprehensive and life-cycle health services.

On the other hand, two aspects of women's health development in China stand out in need of attention.

In reproductive health, China's infertility rate has risen from about 12% in 2007 to 18% in 2020<sup>9</sup>. At the same time, incidents of unplanned pregnancy among Chinese women (aged 15-49) rose from 7.1 million in 2005 to 9.6 million in 2017<sup>10</sup>. It is important to continue to roll out policies and promote innovations to preserve women's fertility, reduce unplanned pregnancy, and support family building. Wider adoption of ART technology and scientific fertility protection methods such as long-acting contraceptives can support women in achieving their reproductive plans and contribute to China's long-term demographic resilience.

Beyond reproductive health, Chinese women face health challenges throughout their life cycle. The prevalence rate of osteoporosis among women over 65 years old is 51.6%. In nearly four times higher than men's average (10.7%). The total menopausal women population in China has surpassed 230 million, with 78.43% experiencing menopausal symptoms. Cardiovascular disease is a significant contributor to female mortality (38.9%), surpassing that of men (35.5%), but women at high risk of cardiovascular disease have less control over blood pressure,

blood lipids and body weight than men<sup>13</sup>. Despite these women-unique health burden, there is low awareness, diagnosis, and treatment. If the policymakers, the medical community, and the healthcare industry can work together to address these issues, it can aid millions of Chinese women to lead healthier lives and enable them and their families to pursue their goals more freely, thereby unleashing tremendous potential and significantly benefiting China's development.

### Part 3 – Policy recommendations

Considering the significant unmet needs and great opportunities, there is an urgent need to fortify national policies and adopt a life course approach to continuously enhance women's health in China. The following areas are recommended for consideration by the Chinese government.

Firstly, integrate and fortify a life course approach for women's health in the national healthcare system and enhance policy implementation for the Outline for the Development of Chinese Women (2021-2030). As diseases burden like osteoporosis, menopause, and infertility continue to rise in China, it is advised to reinforce health management for women at all physiological stages of their lives. Particular emphasis should be placed on improving the early screening, detection and management of various women-unique diseases along a women's key life stages, which can improve women's quality of life, reduce the overall medical expenses, and increase productivity.

Secondly, continue to promote reproductive health and establish a fertility-friendly society. Government agencies should adopt a holistic approach to support fertility that considers labor, education, health, and financial factors. Fertility care should be integrated into primary care to lower barriers to access fertility screening or treatments on the community level, particularly for younger women. Strengthen education and publicity to the general public on the benefits of building a fertility friendly society, and further promote scientific concepts of fertility planning and healthy reproduction.

Thirdly, strengthen public and private partnership to address medical and societal barriers to women's health and fertility friendly society. Incentive policies can be introduced to stimulate R&D investment, accelerate access to, and enhance the affordability of innovative solutions that address women's unique disease burden. Public and private joint programs can be formed to elevate public awareness on the importance of reproductive health, early family planning and timely treatment. Companies and social organizations can collaborate to champion workplace policies that advance gender equity and foster a family-friendly working environment.

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