



Portrait painted by His Majesty the King

In Commemoration of the 115th Birth Anniversary of
H.R.H. Prince Mahidol of Songkla
&
the 15th Anniversary of the Prince Mahidol Award



The year 2007 marks the 115th Anniversary of His Royal Highness Prince Mahidol of Songkla and the 15th Anniversary of the Prince Mahidol Award. The Award was launched on 1 January 1992, in commemoration of the Centenary Birthday Anniversary of His Royal Highness, to honour individuals and institutions which have demonstrated outstanding and exemplary contributions to the advancement of medical and public health services for humanity.

Guided by the dedication of His Royal Highness Prince Mahidol of Songkla, the members of the Foundation's Board of Trustees have strived to fulfill this lofty objective. In the same manner, all members, past and present, of the International Award Committee and the Scientific Advisory Committee have spared no effort in lending their expertise in the search for such distinguished medical scientists and public health workers to receive the annual Prince Mahidol Award.

*For the past 15 years, people, communities, and the world at large have greatly benefited from contributions of the Prince Mahidol Awardees. Professor Barry Marshall, the Prince Mahidol Awardee in Public Health for 2001 and the Nobel Laureate in Medicine for 2005, discovered the bacteria called *Helicobacter Pylori* that helped the development of an effective and efficient treatment for gastric ulcer and cancer. Dr. Margaret Chan, the Prince Mahidol Awardee in Public Health for 1998 and the Director-General of the World Health Organization, made immense contribution to the control and prevention of pandemic diseases including Avian Influenza and SARS. These are only two among the individuals and organisations honoured by the Prince Mahidol Award Foundation.*

These great individuals and organisations are recently joined by the Prince Mahidol Awardees for 2006. Four distinguished scientists, namely Professor Stanley G. Schultz, Dr. David R. Nalin, Dr. Richard A. Cash, and Dr. Dilip Mahalanabis, were proudly awarded by the Prince Mahidol Award Foundation for their dedication to the poor and the disadvantaged, especially in the developing countries. They discovered, introduced, and applied inexpensive yet effective treatment for patients of severe diarrhea called "Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS)" or "Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)." These scientists have saved millions of lives who fall ill of the disease resulted from malnutrition, insanitation, and natural disasters.

On this special occasion, the Prince Mahidol Award Foundation reaffirms its commitment to recognizing the noble contributions of all individuals and organisations around the world. It is our fervent hope that, in so doing, the ideals of His Royal Highness Prince Mahidol of Songkla, as manifested in this award established in his honour, will continue as guidance and support for those who devote their lives to help others, and dedicate their personal success for the benefits of humankind.



H.R.H. PRINCESS MAHA CHAKRI SIRINDHORN
Chairman, Board of Trustees and President,
Prince Mahidol Award Foundation under the Royal Patronage



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE MAHIDOL OF SONGKLA



Prince Mahidol of Songkla in his formative years.

The Great Prince Who Opened a New Chapter in Modern Thai Medicine

His Royal Highness Prince Mahidol of Songkla was born on 1 January 1892 to Their Majesties King Chulalongkorn and Queen Savang Vadhana. He was brought up in his formative years according to the Royal Thai Tradition and ordained as a Buddhist novice like his brothers before receiving his education at Harrow, a renowned Public School in England. He then proceeded to Germany to continue his studies in accordance with the wishes of his father who was a close friend of Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II. Prince Mahidol first attended the Royal Prussian Military Preparatory College at Potsdam, which also offered courses on humanities and sciences in addition to military science. This liberal education background as well as self-study and sedulous visits to museums during that period together helped to form the intellectual and philosophical basis of his attitude and personality.

Prince Mahidol subsequently attended the Imperial

Military Academy at Gross Lichterfelde in Berlin for two more years. He then followed the wishes of His Majesty King Vajiravudh by entering the Nurwik Imperial German Naval Academy at Flensburg in 1912. In that year, Prince Mahidol was commissioned by His Majesty King Vajiravudh as a Lieutenant in the Royal Thai Navy. He was concurrently commissioned as a Lieutenant in the Imperial German Navy. Prince Mahidol completed his naval study but was prevented from joining the Imperial German Navy since he was instructed by His Majesty King Vajiravudh to return to Thailand at the outbreak of the First World War.

After a year of service in the Royal Thai Navy, Prince Mahidol resigned, with His Majesty King Vajiravudh's permission, to pursue a civilian career. This was both the decisive turning point in his personal life and a momentous national event signaling his lasting contributions to the advancement of higher education, especially in the fields of basic sciences, public health, medicine, nursing, and medical research.



The Father of Modern Medicine and Public Health of Thailand

Prince Mahidol had noted, while serving in the Royal Thai Navy, the serious need for improvement in the standards of medical practitioners and public health in Thailand. In undertaking such a mission, Prince Mahidol set in motion a whole range of activities in accordance with his conviction that human resources development at the national level was of the utmost importance and his belief that improvements in public health constituted an essential factor in national development. One of his primary tasks was to lay a solid foundation for teaching basic sciences which Prince Mahidol pursued through all necessary measures. These included the provision of a considerable sum of his own money as scholarships for six talented students to study physics, chemistry, and biology in England. Upon their return, these students formed the core of well-qualified teaching staff in basic sciences which the country had hitherto lacked. Once the teaching of basic sciences was well established, the teaching of other fields of applied sciences was upgraded. Here, Prince Mahidol placed special emphasis on medical education, public health, nursing, and medical research. His initiative and effort produced a most remarkable and lasting impact on the improvement of modern medicine and public health in Thailand such that he was subsequently honoured with the titles of "Father of Modern Medicine of Thailand" and "Father of Public Health of Thailand."

In implementing his plan for institutional development in these areas, Prince Mahidol decided to study public health and medicine himself. Upon leaving the Royal Thai Navy, he proceeded to the United States and enrolled at Harvard University in 1916. In spite of having to shuttle between Harvard for his study and Thailand for his official duties and work as well as his ill health, Prince Mahidol managed to concentrate on his studies. He succeeded and received the Certificate of Public Health (C.P.H.) in 1921, the degree of Doctor of Medicine (cum laude) in 1928 and the honour of Alpha Omega Alpha membership. During the first period of his stay at Harvard, Prince Mahidol also negotiated and concluded, on behalf of the Royal Thai Government, an agreement with the Rockefeller Foundation arranging assistance for medical and nursing education in Thailand.



Part of Siriraj Hospital inaugurated by King Rama VII in 1928



The McCormick Hospital in Chiang Mai in 1926

A Devoted Teacher

During his stay in Thailand after receiving his C.P.H. in 1921, Prince Mahidol was appointed Director-General of the University Department, Ministry of Education. In that capacity, he implemented the assistance from the Rockefeller Foundation. He upgraded the teaching of biology, physics, and chemistry through curricula development, acquisition of up-to-date equipment, and construction of laboratories and classrooms. To meet these and many other expenses in the expansion of the medical school, Prince Mahidol generously supplemented the government budget from his own personal funds, and secured donations from members of the Royal Family. In implementing his institutional development plan for the improvement of the teaching of basic sciences and pre-medical education, Prince Mahidol mobilized all available resources, including teaching vertebrate anatomy himself. But it was in his capacity as Chairman of the Committee to establish the Siriraj School of Medicine that Prince Mahidol demonstrated his capability and farsightedness as an educational planner, as well as his efficiency as an institutional builder.

After discharging his official duties and work as an educator, Prince Mahidol went back to Harvard and returned home with his well-earned M.D. (cum laude) in 1928. Back again at Siriraj Medical School, he taught preventive and social medicine to final year medical students. However, he was not permitted to serve an internship because of his pre-eminent royal status as a celestial Prince.

A Zealous Doctor Who Dedicated His Life to Patients

To overcome the obstacle of his royal status and to enable him to personally help the sick and bereaved, Prince Mahidol decided to leave the establishment he loved and had toiled for, to work as a resident doctor at McCormick Hospital, an American missionary hospital in Chiang Mai. Leaving his family behind in Bangkok, Prince Mahidol stayed with Dr. E.C. Cord, Director of McCormick Hospital, and performed operations alongside Dr. Cord. As ever, Prince Mahidol did much more than was required in attending to his patients, taking

care of needy patients at all hours of the day and night, and even, according to records, donating his own blood for them.

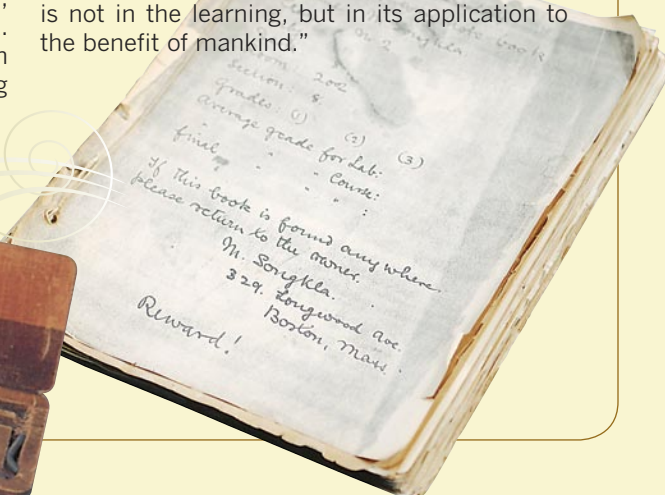
Finally, Prince Mahidol was able to accomplish, through his determination and effort, an affirmation of the noble principle of dignity and worthiness of everyone as human beings, irrespective of social origin, property, birth or status.

During the last days of his life and still continuing to fulfill his noble and zealous mission, Prince Mahidol took temporary leave to Bangkok in order to attend the funeral of a senior member of the Royal Family. He never returned. He had been suffering from a severe kidney disease, for which he was once hospitalized while at Harvard, and refraining from disclosing to his family that he only had at most a year to live. The nation mourned a great man's death at a young age of 37 years, 8 months, and 23 days.



The resounding message affirming the dignity and the value of life, so forcefully translated into action by Prince Mahidol, was enunciated in 1948 with the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

His teaching of the spirit of brotherhood towards all human beings without discrimination of any kind is well-known. Many of his exhortations and pronouncements given to his medical students have been highly respected for their wisdom and their eternal moral values. For instance: "I don't want you to be only a doctor, but I also want you to be a man." "True success is not in the learning, but in its application to the benefit of mankind."



Prince Mahidol Museum



The Prince Mahidol Museum was established in 1994 to display historical facts and official works on public health for research. These include pictorial and written information on the Prince's life, his work in the fields of medicine and public health, the development of medical education in Thailand, his work with Siriraj Hospital and several others.

Prince Mahidol Museum is situated in the Syamindra Building, 2nd Floor, Siriraj Hospital
Open Monday - Friday at 09.00-15.00 hrs.
Please call before visiting: 0 2419 8286

A-Z Prince Mahidol of Songkla

A

Accomplishment of the authorized representative

While studying at Harvard, Prince Mahidol succeeded in convincing the Rockefeller Foundation to agree to help the Thai Government in the development and modernization of medicine and nursing in Thailand.

B

Broad minded and far sighted person

From those early days of modern medicine in Thailand, which was virtually in the capable hands of H.R.H. Prince Mahidol to the present day, where medical education and services compared favorably with any fast developing modern society, the Thai people have always recognized and appreciated the most valuable contribution graciously made by H.R.H.

C

Charismatic person

"Hence my first reaction to the news that His Royal Highness (then a stranger to me) was coming to work with us had been that of despair, almost a protest, we were not at all prepared to receive a high member of the Royal Family. But within a few minutes after he came he had reassured and completely disarmed me and had converted me into as humble and admirer as he was any of his own countrymen. Despair had been replaced by pleasurable anticipation of working with this modest but capable student of medicine." Dr. A.G. Ellis, former Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and former Director of Siriraj Hospital, who had closely worked with H.R.H. for over nine years, wrote. (The service to medicine in Siam was rendered by H.R.H. Prince Mahidol of Songkla)

D

Doctor Mahidol Of Songkla

In June 1928 H.R.H. Prince Mahidol received the degree of Doctor of Medicine cum laude from Harvard University. This marked the high point in his personal aspirations for

a knowledge of medicine. For this and his Certificate of Public Health (C.P.H.) he had spent six years at Harvard, one in premedical and five in medical courses.

E

Education before being a doctor

Education in his early days in the Thai Court. He went to England and Germany before graduating as a Naval Officer and joined the Royal Thai Navy. Imputed by the spirit of self sacrifice and dedication to people's welfare, he resigned his commission in the Navy and turned wholeheartedly to the study of medicine and public health which he undertook with great diligence and perseverance at Harvard University.

F

Farther of modern Thai medicine and public health

At the time of his untimely demise at the age of 37 in 1929, H.R.H. Prince Mahidol of Songkla had indeed laid a firm foundation for modern medicine and public health education in Thailand. He indeed has been and will ever be Thailand's father of modern medicine and public health.

G

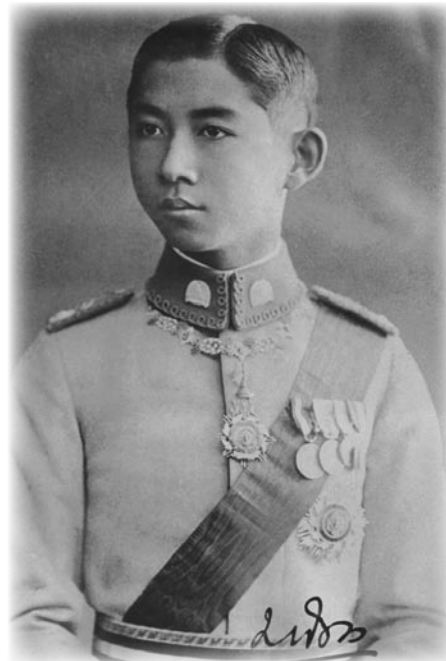
Gingerbread decorations

H.R.H. was insistent that the buildings for school and hospital be without unnecessary architectural decoration, just plain workshops and homes for sick people without lattice, grill, carving and ornaments that were expensive and not useful. H.R.H. was careful to see that the "gingerbread" decorations, as he called them were left

H

Harvard man

His classmates knew this quiet, studious young man only as "Songkla." Extremely handsome, he was gay, witty, and a brilliant raconteur, with an immense fund of knowledge in all sorts of subjects. He was most courteous, but he could, when provoked, be very quick and hot tempered. His thoughts and ideas were far too democratic and ahead of his time and his high rank and poor health intervened between him and the work he had set his heart to do.



I

Internship

H.R.H. was an intern at two hospitals, namely (1) being an intern during 1921 at Boston Lying-in Hospital, Boston, U.S.A., where he scrubbed floors and rushed out on ambulance calls, (2) being an intern during 1929 at Presbyterian Hospital, Chiang Mai Province, Thailand.

J

January, Birth of the Great Prince

Born on January 1, 1892 to Their Majesties King Chulalongkorn and Queen Savang Vadhana of Siam who later created a new chapter to our modern Thai medicine.

K

Keen knowledge, getting knowledge at first hand

During his teaching at Siriraj Hospital, microscopes for his work were few in number but he was undaunted by the lack of facilities, he made the most of the equipment at hand and worked the harder. He was keen in getting knowledge first hand.

L

Love & Marriage

While living in Boston, Massachusetts, H.R.H. met and fell in love with a Thai lady who was a commoner. She was called Sagwalya Talaphat, who was pretty, charming and intelligent. After obtaining permission from his father and mother, he married her in Bangkok in 1920. Three children were born to the couple, namely, Princess Galyani Vadhana, born in London, England on May 6, 1923, Prince Ananda Mahidol, born in Heidelberg, Germany on September 20, 1925, Prince Bhumibol Adulyadej, born in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. on December 5, 1927. Both of the boys succeeded to the throne as the 8th and 9th monarchs of the Chakri Dynasty.

M

McCormick, an American hospital in Chiang Mai

After leaving the Department of Public Health, H.R.H. declined all offers of other Government posts preferring to go to Chiang Mai and worked as a house physician at McCormick Hospital run by Presbyterian missionaries. He led the most simple and austere life, throwing himself heart and soul into hard work.

N

Non-hero, never expect a return for the good deeds done

The authorities of Siriraj Hospital greatly appreciated the endowment fund to the university, therefore it was very natural to show their gratitude in a fitting manner. A meeting of the entire personal administrative officers, teaching staff and students was arranged, with a program of speeches of acceptance and reply, according to world-wide custom on such occasions. To the consternation and disappointment of everybody, H.R.H. said that he would not attend the meeting. He said he was sorry to disappoint the people of the university but his part was to do the things that he could for the institution, and not to attend a meeting of this type and be the hero of the occasion and hear himself glorified. The meeting was, therefore, not held.

O

Outstanding figure

For the last 10 years of his life (1920 - 1929) H.R.H. was easily the outstanding figure in the medical advancement of his own country. To the faculty of the medical school and the medical and nursing staff of Siriraj Hospital, his passing away came as a staggering blow by every member, the loss was felt as personal one, as well as scientific and institutional.

P

Pioneer

Various activities in medicine followed by H.R.H. including medical education, public health and medical research in all these phases he rendered sterling service to medicine in Siam. This service was particularly valuable because of the time at which it was given. Pioneers deserve the major part of the credit.

Q

Quest, in quest of certain parasite in the blood

Questions arising as to the presence of a certain parasite in the blood of Siamese people. H.R.H. arranged for the examination of men in prison. It was necessary to do this at night that is the time the parasite appears in the peripheral circulation, so he went and obtained a specimen from each of the 128 prisoners, finishing the work after midnight.



R

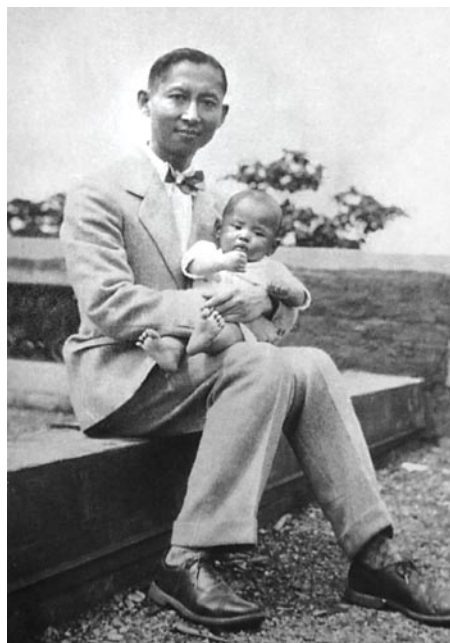
Research work in Siam

H.R.H. was the first to sponsor definite research work in Siam. His letter to Dr. A.G. Ellis dated March 11, 1929 offering two fellowships for this purpose during B.E. 2472 gave such sound reasons therefore was so clear and so fair, and was in every way so typical of the man, H.R.H. Prince Mahidol of Songkla.

S

Sacrificer, not only financial and property, even his own soul

In January 1929, H.R.H. joined the Medical Association of Siam and gave a general address at the annual meeting. He stated that the study of medicine had brought him both interest and pleasure, but his real motive in taking the course was to make himself useful to mankind.



T

Teacher, a typical teacher

During the work of H.R.H. in the laboratory at Siriraj Hospital in September 1921. He was also teaching histology to medical students at the Faculty of Sciences. He was deeply interested in the work of students and nothing pleased him more than help them by preparing outlines of subjects and teaching.

U

University scholarships

Medical scholarships were provided by H.R.H. endowment and his personal scholarships were to be increased in number. The Minister of Education stated at the station, his belief that enough impetus had been given by the work of HRH to last until he returned. The medical situation to him seemed-bright, where a few months before there had been only darkness.

V

Visionary prince

A further instance of his broad-minded interest in affairs of sanitation was shown by H.R.H.'s mentioning one day in conversation that he hoped to see the installation in Siam crematoriums. These, he said would not come soon but he hoped later to help in their introduction as an improvement on the old-style insanitary procedures.

W

Writer

During H.R.H.'s stay in Bangkok, he wrote a popular article on "Tuberculosis" for the Department of Public Health to print as a pamphlet. This was distributed at the cremation ceremony for H.R.H. Prince Chakrabongse of Bishnulok on September 24, 1920.

X

X-ray apparatus

H.R.H.'s generosity was again shown when he went on service in McCormick Hospital in Chiang Mai. He had contributed \$3,000 gold to fund for an X-ray apparatus for the hospital.

Y

Young, the curtain falls

And so, there ended at an early a life that H.R.H. Prince Mahidol of Songkla had used to the full in acquiring knowledge for self and in multiple acts for others. For the interest in medicine his people owe him an eternal debt of gratitude.

Z

Zealous devotee

".... through all this he would talk by the hour of medical affairs of the past in the way of his student days of the future and its work when he would again be well. The few time that I saw him he would talk only of affairs of the hospital and school, as in the days when he was active. He was then arranging to send a nurse to America on scholarship and it was only when physical weakness forced him that he turned the details over to me.

The last time I saw Prince Mahidol, in August, I was able to report the strong probability that the Foundation would contribute to another building program that included extension of our pathology building and a new building for the school of nursing. This greatly pleased him and he at once said he would add to the proposed amount in order to make the building for the nurses a satisfactory one. When I stated the assurance of the architect that the amount named was quite ample, he said, " then I will donate the ground", and this he did.

Thus our last conversation was on the subject that had been the chief or only one of every talk we had during the nine years of our planning and work together. Prince Mahidol would talk of nothing else but education, medical education, nursing, public health and child welfare - these things he studied, he worked for, he actually lived. And so they were with him until he left them and us on September



24, 1929, began the great adventure into the land of the beyond." Dr. A.G. Ellis wrote.

Courtesy of the Medical Association of Thailand



His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej
graciously confers Prince Mahidol
Award to awardees.



Prince Mahidol Award

Prince Mahidol Award Foundation

The Prince Mahidol Award Foundation was established with the royal permission of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej, in accordance with the proposal of Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, in commemoration of the Centenary Birthday Anniversary of His Royal Highness Prince Mahidol of Songkla on 1 January 1992. The Foundation was set up in honour of His Royal Highness and in recognition of his exemplary contribution as "The Father of Modern Medicine and Public Health of Thailand." The Foundation is under Royal Patronage, with Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn as president.

The Award

Two Prince Mahidol Awards are conferred annually upon individuals or institutions which have demonstrated outstanding and exemplary contributions to the advancement of medical and public health services for humanity throughout the world. Each award consists of a medal, a certificate, and the sum of US\$50,000.

Nomination and Selection Procedures

- An individual or a group of individuals or an institution may be nominated by national medical

or health authorities or by individual or group of individuals in nongovernmental capacity, as candidates for the Award. Nominations are transmitted to the Secretary-General of the Prince Mahidol Award Foundation.

- The nomination forms, which can be submitted either online or by mail, are forwarded to the Scientific Advisory Committee for initial screening.
- The nomination forms, which have been screened by the Scientific Advisors, are then forwarded to the International Award Committee, which comprises several world-renowned experts in the fields of medicine and public health, who will consider and make recommendations to the Foundation's Board of Trustees.
- The Foundation's Board of Trustees makes final approval.

Award Ceremony

The Prince Mahidol Award Presentation Ceremony normally takes place in Bangkok in January each year. For the present year, the ceremony is held on 31 January 2007, at the Chakri Throne Hall and is presided over by His Majesty the King.



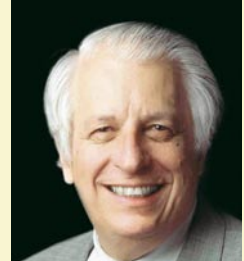
International Award Committee Prince Mahidol Award Foundation 2004 – 2006

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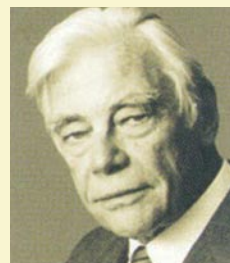
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Prince Mahidol Award Conference 2007

Improving Access to Essential Health Technologies: Focusing on Neglected Diseases, Reaching Neglected Populations

Prince Mahidol Award Conference

1-2 February 2007, Bangkok, Thailand

Prince Mahidol Award Conference 2007

To commemorate the 115th Anniversary of the Birth of H.R.H. Prince Mahidol of Songkla and to celebrate the 15th Anniversary of the Prince Mahidol Award, an international conference focusing on important worldwide health issues that have global impacts will be organized on an annual basis. The Prince Mahidol Award Conference 2007 (PMA Conference 2007) will be held on 1-2 February 2007, at Imperial Queen's Park Hotel under the theme of "Improving Access to Essential Health Technologies: Focusing on Neglected Diseases, Reaching Neglected Populations."

Objectives of the PMA Conference

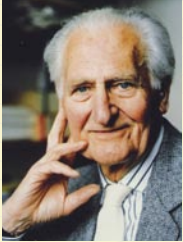
- To organize, on an annual basis, an international health conference on priority health issues that are of global significance
- To promote participation of leading scientists and public health leaders from around the world
- To organize the Conference based on a systematic and participatory approach that ensures recommendations from the Conference which have a global health impact
- To provide an opportunity for networking, capacity strengthening and leadership development, among leading scientists, public health leaders and administrators in international public health

PROGRAMME OF THE PMA CONFERENCE 2007

09.00-09.15		09.15-10.15		10.45-12.30		14.00-16.00		16.30-17.30		18.30-20.30	
1 Feb 2007	Opening Session ■ H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn	Keynote Speeches <i>Access to essential health technologies: global perspective</i> ■ Dr. Margaret Chan (Dir-Gen, WHO, PM Awardee 1998) ■ Prof. Stanley G. Schultz (PM Awardee 2006) ■ Dr. Dilip Mahalanabis (PM Awardee 2006)		Panel Discussion 1 <i>From Discovery to Development to Delivery of health technology-challenges and lessons learned</i> ■ Prof. Harald zur Hausen (PM Awardee 2005) ■ Sir Richard Peto (PM Awardee 2000) ■ Prof. Nicholas White ■ Dr. P. Roy Vagelos (PM Awardee 1997) Chair: Dr. Omi Shigeru		Session 1.1 <i>From Discovery to Development: the cases of neglected diseases</i> ■ Dr. Giorgio Roscigno ■ Dr. Paul Herrling ■ Dr. Olivier Fontaine ■ Prof. Joanne Webster Chair: Dr. Howard Zucker Session 1.2 <i>The emerging roles of scientifically and technologically advanced developing countries in Discovery and Development of essential health technologies and the role of productions of generic products</i> ■ Dr. Hans Hogerzeil ■ Dr. Shao Yiming ■ Dr. Navaratnam Visveswaran ■ Dr. Roman Macaya Chair: Dr. Richard Nisbit Session 1.3 <i>Product development partnership on Discovery and Development of health technologies</i> ■ Dr. Javier Guzman ■ Dr. P V Venugopal ■ Dr. John Wecker ■ Dr. Bernard Pecoul Chair: Dr. Myint Htwe		Plenary <i>Presentation of major findings from Session 1.1-1.3</i>		Reception Dinner	



Prince Mahidol



1992

Medicine

**Sir William Richard Shaboe Doll,
United Kingdom**

Outstanding research on the relationship between smoking and diseases



Public Health

**Dr. Nafis Sadik,
Pakistan**

Leading role in the family planning field and improvement of women's health and well-being



**Dr. Guillermo Arroyave,
Guatemala**

Supplementation of Vitamin A, leading to a reduction in child mortality in Guatemala and other Central American nations



Public Health

**Prof. Chen Minzhang,
China**

Leading role in the fight against smoking in China



**Prof. Frederick T. Sai,
Ghana**

Leading role in developing family planning in Ghana and other African countries

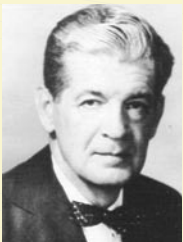


1998

Medicine

**Dr. René G. Favaloro,
Argentina**

Pioneering role in the development of coronary artery bypass surgery



1993

Medicine

**Dr. John B. Stanbury,
U.S.A.**

A pioneering researcher on diseases of the thyroid and contribution and leadership in the fight against iodine deficiency



1996

Medicine

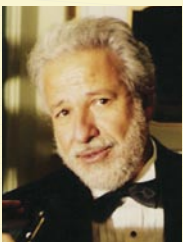
**Prof. Dr. Prasong Tuchinda,
Thailand**

Contribution towards finding an effective treatment for Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever



**Dr. Harvey D. White,
New Zealand**

Non-invasive thrombolytic treatment of the coronary artery of the heart



Public Health

**Dr. Ciro de Quadros,
Brazil**

Leading role in the eradication of poliomyelitis in the Western Hemisphere



**Dr. Suchitra Nimmannitya,
Thailand**

Contribution towards finding an effective treatment for Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever



Public Health

**Dr. Margaret F.C. Chan,
Hong Kong**

Leadership in the control of the outbreak of the H5N1 influenza virus in Hong Kong



1994

Medicine

**Prof. William Trager,
U.S.A.**

Outstanding work in the cultivation of Malaria in vitro



Public Health

**Prof. Vincent P. Dole,
U.S.A.**

Pioneering work on the rehabilitation of people addicted to morphine and heroin by using a chemical opium analogue



**Prof. Kennedy F. Shortridge,
Australia**

Rapid identification and understanding of the biology of the H5N1 influenza virus, leading to control of the disease and prevention of the H5N1 influenza pandemic in humans



Public Health

**Dr. Ho Wang Lee,
Korea**

Successful isolation of the *Hantavirus* and study of the etiology of the *Hantavirus* infection



1997

Medicine

**Dr. Satoshi Omura,
Japan**

Isolation of *Streptomyces avermitilis*, leading to the discovery of Ivermectin and Ivermectin



1999

Medicine

**Dr. R. Palmer Beasley,
U.S.A.**

Contribution to the understanding of the pathogenesis of the HBV infection - a major viral infection of the liver afflicting hundreds of millions of people worldwide



1995

Medicine

**Prof. Egon Diczfalussy,
Sweden**

Outstanding work on the use of steroid hormones in controlling the reproductive system



**Dr. P. Roy Vagelos,
U.S.A.**

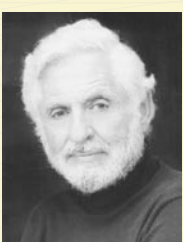
Role in the discovery of Ivermectin and for the free contribution of Ivermectin to treat blindness in Africa and Central America



Public Health

**Dr. Tore Godal,
Norway**

Contribution towards the development of the special program on Tropical Disease Research to prevent and control tropical diseases in Africa, Asia, and South America



**Prof. Carl Djerassi,
U.S.A.**

Contributions in the synthesis of the first contraceptive hormone



Public Health

**Prof. Alfred Sommer,
U.S.A.**

Supplementation of Vitamin A, leading to reduced child mortality in Indonesia



**Dr. Adetokunbo O. Lucas,
Nigeria**

Contribution towards the development of the special program on Tropical Disease Research to prevent and control tropical diseases in Africa, Asia, and South America

Awardees 1992 - 2006

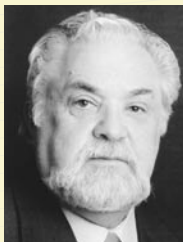


2000

Medicine

**Prof. David J. P. Barker,
United Kingdom**

Showed that people with a low birth weight or who were thin or stunted at birth, suffer higher rates of coronary disease and related disorders such as strokes, diabetes and hypertension in adult life



**Prof. Ernesto Pollitt,
Peru**

The first to demonstrate the effect of sub-clinical iron deficiency on the cognitive performance of young children



Public Health

**Sir Iain Geoffrey Chalmers,
United Kingdom**

Founder of the Cochrane Collaboration that aims to help people by preparing, maintaining and promoting the accessibility of systematic reviews of health care intervention



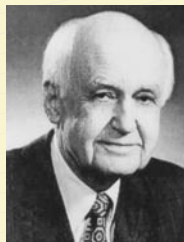
**Sir Richard Peto,
United Kingdom**

His work persuaded doctors to use Tamoxifen in the treatment of breast cancer and influenced national policies against tobacco by demonstrating its harmful effects in China and many other countries.



**Prof. Thomas E. Starzl,
U.S.A.**

Pioneer of organ transplantation including kidney, liver, pancreas, small intestine, heart and lung, leading to worldwide improvement of personal health services.



Public Health

**Dr. Maurice R. Hilleman,
U.S.A.**

Leading scientist who developed numerous live, killed and combined vaccines for diseases such as measles, mumps, rubella, varicella, hepatitis A and hepatitis B, which have been effective in preventing diseases in young children



**Dr. P. Helena Mäkelä,
Finland**

Outstanding role in the development of *Hemophilus* Influenza type B conjugated vaccine and pneumococcal vaccine



2003

Medicine

**China Cooperative Research Group
on Qinghaosu and its Derivatives as
Antimalarials,
China**

Contributions to research on antimalarial activities of Qinghaosu and its derivatives in the treatment of *P. falciparum* malaria, saving millions of malaria patients worldwide.



2001

Medicine

**Sir David John Weatherall,
United Kingdom**

Pioneering researcher on Thalassemia in molecular genetics, haematology, pathology and clinical medicine. His laboratory and clinical findings contributed to the antenatal diagnosis and treatment of the disease



Public Health

**Prof. Herbert L. Needleman,
U.S.A.**

His contributions to work on sub-clinical lead poisoning and its effect on the brain and spinal cord development in children has improved the health of people throughout the world



Public Health

**Prof. Barry J. Marshall,
Australia**

The first to identify the bacterium *Helicobacter pylori*, which can cause severe gastritis and gastric/duodenal ulcers. His findings transformed therapy of peptic ulcers from consumption of antacid H1 receptor or radical or radical gastric surgery, to a short highly effective course of antibiotics.



2004

Medicine

**Prof. Norman Sartorius,
Germany**

His contribution to international mental health has proved important in the diagnosis, treatment and research of psychiatric disorders, improving the quality of life of people worldwide



**Prof. Lam Sai Kit,
Malaysia**

His discovery of a new virus "Nipah" from pigs, which caused illness in people, led to an effective means to control the disease.



Public Health

**Prof. Jonathan M. Samet,
U.S.A.**

His contributions to work on air pollution have led to great public health effects around the world



2002

Medicine

**Sir Roy Calne,
United Kingdom**

Pioneer of organ transplantation and the development of immunosuppressive drugs used in organ transplantation



2005

Medicine

**Prof. Eugene Goldwasser,
U.S.A.**

Recognized for his major role in the discovery and purification of Erythropoietin, a hormone that stimulates the human body to make red blood cells



Public Health

**Prof. Harald zur Hausen,
Germany**

His discovery of human papilloma virus HPV16 and HPV18, which cause cervical cancer, led to the development of vaccines that aim to prevent the disease



2006

Medicine

**Prof. Stanley G. Schultz,
U.S.A.**

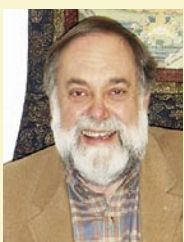
Demonstrated that glucose could facilitate the absorption of sodium and water, providing the scientific foundation for the use of the oral rehydration solutions consisting of salt, sugar and water in the treatment of dehydration in diarrhea patients



Public Health

**Dr. David R. Nalin,
U.S.A.**

Successfully tested the efficacy of an oral glucose-electrolyte solution, later known as oral rehydration solution (ORS), to be used instead of intravenous fluid for the treatment of patients with severe cholera



**Dr. Richard A. Cash,
U.S.A.**

Contributions to work on the application of the oral rehydration solution in the treatment of severe diarrhea worldwide



**Dr. Dilip Mahalanabis,
India**

His implementation of the first large-scale use of oral rehydration solution in a disaster situation has led to worldwide recognition of the treatment of severe diarrhea



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