Prince Mahidol Award

Newsletter

Volume 7, Bangkok, Thailand January 2006

True success is not in the learning, but
in its application to the benefit of mankind.

M. Songkla

HRH Prince Mahidol of Songkla

The Father of Modern Medicine and Public Health of Thailand

Prince Mahidol Award

Prince Mahidol Award Foundation

Prince Mahidol Award Foundation was established on January 1st, 1992 in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of His Royal Highness Prince Mahidol. The Foundation is under Royal Patronage, with Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn as President.

Prince Mahidol Award

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

Nomination and Screening

An individual or group of individuals or an institution may be nominated by national medical or health authorities or by individual or group of individuals in non-governmental capacity, as candidates for the award. The nominations shall be transmitted before May 31st each year to the Secretary-General of the Prince Mahidol Award Foundation, then forwarded to the Chairman of the panel of Scientific Advisors for initial screening. The nomination forms shall, after having been initially screened, be forwarded to the International Award Committee which shall consider them and make recommendations to the Board of Trustees for its final approval.

Award Ceremony

Prince Mahidol Award Ceremony normally takes place in Bangkok in January each year. For the present year the ceremony is held on January 26th at the Ananda Samakhom Throne Hall and is presided over by His Majesty the King.

Royal Address of His Majesty the King on the Occasion of the Presentation Ceremony of the Prince Mahidol Awards for the Year 2004 on 27 January 2005 at the Chakri Throne Hall

I am pleased to present the Prince Mahidol Awards for the year 2004 today. I would like to thank the Board of Trustees and everyone concerned for all the work you have successfully carried out to honour His Royal Highness Prince Mahidol of Songkla.

It is generally accepted that the study and research in medical science and public health including the application of new discoveries to medical science is a time-consuming task that requires knowledge and great perseverance. Those who succeed in these fields of work must have total conviction in their work, selfless dedication as well as complete proficiency, and genuine compassion for their fellow men. I, therefore, extend my sincere congratulations to Professor Doctor Norman Sartorius and Professor Doctor Jonathan M. Samet who are recipients of the Prince Mahidol Awards for the year 2004 following the results of their significant achievements and devotion to the study and research in their respective fields which have yielded fruitful results. I am confident that the good example which you both have set will inspire others to follow for the further development and progress in the fields of medicine and public health for the lasting benefits of mankind.

I wish each and everyone of you who are gathered here for this Ceremony happiness, success, well-being and progress, always.

Prince Mahidol Awardees 2004

Professor Norman Sartorius
M.D., Ph.D. (Germany)
in the field of Medicine

Professor Norman Sartorius is Professor of Psychiatry, University of Geneva, Switzerland and former Director of the Division of Mental Health of the World Health Organization.

Professor Sartorius is an eminent figure in the field of international mental health. He has been instrumental in bringing science to mental health by establishing the first internationally-agreed upon classification of mental disorders that can be applied in both the developed and developing countries. This is the basis for reliable diagnosis, gathering of essential public health statistics, and the necessary development of effective national mental health policies in each country. With the establishment of a firm basis for diagnosis using applicable, reliable and crosscultural criteria and instruments, it has become possible to develop programs for the delivery of appropriate care for patients with mental disorders.

Mental health is an important area that, according to the 2001 WHO Report, may affect as many as 25% of the population sometime in their life. Professor Sartorius's work called attention to the high frequency and the importance of mental disorders throughout the world, including in developing countries. His contribution is important for the recognition and forms a basis for treatment of psychiatric disorders in primary health care.

Professor Sartorius studied medicine in Zagreb and subsequently trained in psychiatry. He started working with the WHO in 1967, serving in Southeast Asia and other regions. He became Director of WHO Division of Mental Health in 1977, a position he held for more than 20 years. Professor Sartorius is also actively involved in a number of professional associations including serving as President of the World Psychiatric Association and President of the Association of European Psychiatrists.

Professor Jonathan M. Samet
M.D., M.S. (U.S.A.)
in the field of Public Health

Professor Jonathan M. Samet is Professor and Chairman of the Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, U.S.A.

Professor Samet is the world's leading environmental epidemiologist especially on the health effects of air quality. He plays a major role in the interpretation and policy formation in the areas related to the impacts of both indoor and outdoor air pollution, airborne particulate matters, tobacco smoking and occupational health effects on workers. Professor Samet has carried out policy-relevant research on critical air pollution and, importantly, stepped forward to assure that the findings from his work, and that of others, has benefited the public's health. He demonstrated the devastating impacts of ambient air pollution and smoking on health. Professor Samet and colleagues developed the research techniques to monitor time trends and risks of ambient air pollution that have been widely used around the world. He played an especially important role in translating sophisticated scientific data into information readily understood by the media, laypersons, regulators and policymakers. Professor Samet's work has sparked a global movement for improving the air quality.

Professor Samet is a graduate of Harvard University and University of Rochester School of Medicine and Harvard School of Public Health. He is actively involved in several professional associations and served as President of the Society for Epidemiologic Research, and President of the American College of Epidemiology. He is a recipient of a number of distinguished awards and honors including the U.S. Surgeon General's Medallion.

Text of Toast given by Professor Norman Sartorius 27 January 2005

Your Royal Highness,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen

Today is a unique day in my life.

I was deeply moved when I received the Prince Mahidol Award and am most thankful to the Foundation and the Jury for their decision to give it to me. To be here and to be received with so much warmth and honour would have been extraordinary at any time. That this event happens while our host country is still in the process of recovery from the catastrophe that has caused such profound and widespread grief gives the event an even more special value.

This in itself makes this day very exceptional: but there are other reasons that made me say that this day is unique.

The first is the home of the Award. I have admired Thailand and its people for a very long time. This is not only because Thailand is a beautiful and all of its citizens whom I had the pleasure of meeting over the years are lovable: for me Thailand is also a country to which I am linked by important and useful professional memories.

Nearly four decades ago when I first came to Thailand I met Dr. Phon Sansingkeo, the father of psychiatry in this country from whom I learned a great deal about psychiatry and about life in Thailand.

A few years later, we started the WHO programme on psychosocial aspects of health. The first proposal for a project in the third world came from Thailand signed by Dr. Samlee Pliangbachang, today the regional Director of the South East Region of WHO. Numerous other projects followed: but it was the Thai proposal that lead the ways and encouraged us.

In 1978 the Alma Ata Conference made primary health care the chief strategy for health care: Thailand was the first country in the world to include the promotion of mental health among the essential elements of PHC,

In 1988 I had the honour to chair the inaugural session of the First World's AIDS day in which Her Royal Highness Princess Chulabhorn made many excellent contributions.

And most recently, the Ministry of Health of Thailand joined and made outstanding contributions to SEBOD, an initiative that I chair and that aims to reduce the personal, social and economic burden of depression in Asia.

It is thus a special privilege for me to have been given an Award that was created in Thailand and bestowed upon me by His Majesty the King of Thailand.

But I said there were other reasons that make this day unique. The first of those is that I have the privilege of receiving the Award in the presence of the closest of my family-my daughter, her fiancée and my spouse. They are of cardinal importance for me. My wife, in particular receives this award and any other praise with me because without her I would not have been able to do the things of which I am proud now and which might have made the jury decide to select me. We have shared a life together and her support, encouragement, ideas and patience with me have been among the greatest blessings I ever had.

Finally the third reason that makes this day so unique is that the Award has been given, for a first time to a psychiatrist.

Psychiatry and other behavioural and mental health sciences suffer from being given a low priority and miserable support in most countries of the world. This is paradoxical because they have the potential to help most of the nearly 500 million people in the world who suffer from mental and neurological disorders. In addition, and possibly more importantly mental health disciplines and programmes could, if properly supported and led make a major contribution to a humane socioeconomic development of societies.

The fact that a Foundation as prestigious as that of Prince Mahidol has selected a psychiatrist as a recipient for its Prize may help to draw attention to mental health sciences and their potential – a gift for these disciplines that is difficult to overestimate.

The century before us holds a huge promise. Technological development and its products could make life better in very many ways. But, there is also a danger that comes with the promise – the danger of the belief that technology can replace human relations, that electronic communication can replace personal contact, that computer games are the best reality and that economic development by itself equals human growth and will lead to the creation of a civic society.

Thailand has an immensely rich cultural and spiritual heritage and I wish to conclude my comments by expressing my hope and wish that this heritage will be preserved and used in tempering economic and technological growth so that this beautiful country can develop its full potential and continue to be the home to people with hearts full of emotion and a life of the mind that is rich and serene.

It is to this hope and to the health and happiness of all of you that I raise my glass.

Text of Toast given by Professor Jonathan M. Samet 27 January 2005

Your Royal Highness,
Ladies and Gentlemen

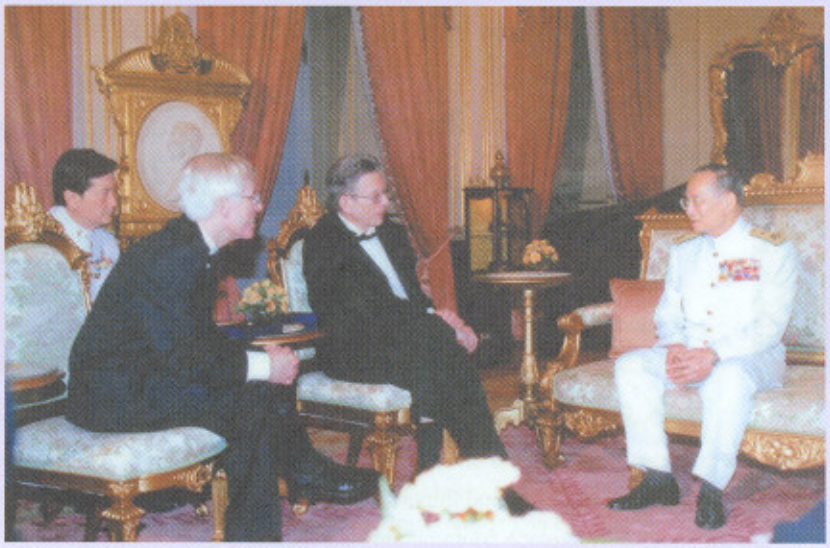
Over thirty years ago, I became concerned with how environmental pollution damages health and what could be done to reduce the disease and suffering caused by pollution in the air that we breathe. At that time, we were only just recognizing how widespread and important a problem we faced from air pollution and also realizing the too often devastating consequences of workplace contaminants-like asbestos and coal dust. There were tragic disasters, like the London Fog of 1952, and the emerging epidemic of avoidable disease caused by cigarette smoking.

After college, I spent a decade learning the art of patient care and gaining skills in public health research. I trained in epidemiology at Harvard and while there, began my first studies on air pollutants-asbestos in shipyards and air pollution from power plants. Epidemiology is the scientific method that we use to find the causes of disease in populations and to measure their risks. In explaining their work, epidemiologists sometimes call themselves "disease detectives." Because the findings of epidemiological studies are about what is actually taking place in the population, there are often strong implications for policy.

The combination of research and patient care proved powerful and kept my work targeted towards urgent and important topics. Because many of my research findings did have policy implications, I have spent much time in assuring their correct use and interpretation, giving guidance to government agencies and serving on committees of the US Environmental Protection Agency, WHO, the National Academy of Sciences, and other organizations. I have been gratified by progress over the last 30 years in reducing air pollution in many settings. Scientific findings of epidemiological studies, like those carried out by my colleagues and I, have helped to motivate this improvement. Watching smoking rates decline, skies become clearer, and workplaces become less dangerous has been a reward for me.

Receiving this year's Prince Mahidol Award for Public Health represents a wonderful acknowledgement of the impact of the work by many colleagues and myself. In part, I consider my receiving the award as recognition of the importance of air pollution as a global public health problem. I was even more honored after I learned about the life and work of Prince Mahidol and the names of those who have received this award in the past.

There are many whom I need to acknowledge tonight. Over the decades I have had superb teachers and colleagues: to mention a few, Frank Speizer, my mentor and friend at Harvard, and the team at Johns Hopkins, particularly Scott Zeger and Francesca Dominici. My family has supported me in doing this work, giving me the many hours that I needed. Epidemiologists need the cooperation of peoples to carry out their work – over the years I have had help from millions. I am most grateful to Your Royal Highness and the Foundation for the 2004 Prince Mahidol Award in Public Health.



His Majesty the King has graciously granted an audience to Professor Norman Sartorius and Professor Janathan M. Samet, Prince Mahidol Awardees 2004, at the Chakri Throne Hall on 27 January 2005

Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn hosted a banquet in honour of Prince Mahidol Awardees 2004 on behalf of His Majesty the King at the Ananda Samakhom Throne Hall on 27 January 2005

Professor Norman Sartorius and Professor Janathan M. Samet, Prince Mahidol Awardees 2004 paid a courtesy call on Pol. Lt. Col. Thaksin Shinawatra, Prime Minister, at the Government House

Professor Norman Sartorius and Professor Janathan M. Samet, Prince Mahidol Awardees 2004

Prince Mahidol Awardees 2005

In the field of Medicine:

Professor Eugene Goldwasser, Ph.D.
Professor Emeritus
Department of Biochemistry & Molecular Biology
University of Chicago, U.S.A.

Professor Eugene Goldwasser played a major role in the purification and characterization of erythropoietin which has provided an effective therapy for severe anemia in kidney failure and cancer patients worldwide.

Professor Eugene Goldwasser had been studying on the hemopoietic growth factor since 1950. He strongly believed in the existence of this hormone in the plasma and demonstrated that kidney is the site of its production. Prof. Goldwasser then went on to develop the first quantitative bioassay for this hormone and used if to purity and characterize erythropoietin (EPO) from the plasma of anemic sheep in 1971 and subsequently of human hormone from the urine of patients with aplastic anemia in 1977. Using this information, workers were able to clone the human EPO gene, leading to the development of biotechnology method for large scale production of the recombinant hormone, to be used in the therapy of millions of patients with kidney failure and other anemias such as those associated with cancer which proves to be beneficial for to the health and quality of life of mankind throughout the world.

In the field of public Health:

Professor Harald zur Hausen, M.D.
Professor Emeritus
German Cancer Research Center
Heidelberg, Germany

Professor Harald zur Hausen played a major role in the research on cervical cancer which is one of the major causes of death in women. It is the third most frequent cancer in women worldwide but is number one in Thai women. It is estimated that more than 500,000 women suffer from cervical cancer each year, 80% of which are in developing countries.

Since the 1970s onwards, Prof. zur Hausen had focused entirely on human papillomaviruses (HPV) which is known to cause skin wart. As early as 1976, he published the hypothesis that wart viruses played a role in the development of cervical cancer. This suspicion was proven scientifically in 1980 as Prof. zur Hausen and his co-workers were able to isolate two previously unknown virus types, HPV 16 and HPV 18, from the tumour tissue.

Prof. zur Hausen's breakthrough discovery has a major impact on the understanding of the cause of cervical cancer, leading to the improvement of prevention and treatment of cervical cancer and, most of all, to the development of vaccines against high-risk HPV which in the near future may eradicate cervical cancer out of the world and proves to be beneficial for the health of millions of people throughout the world.

Influenza Battle Continues

by *Professor Dr. Kennedy Francis Shortridge**

The world is on an influenza knife edge. Will the H5N1 virus, currently the most likely candidate, give rise to a pandemic?

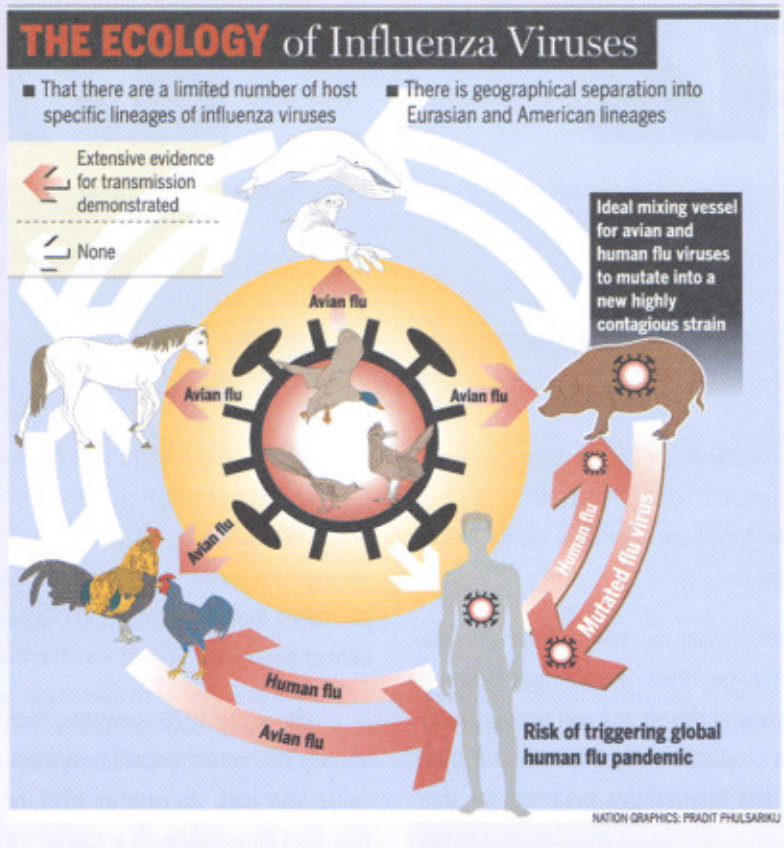
Vaccination is the principal method of protection in the face of a pandemic. Yet, nine years on from the recognition of the prototype virus in chickens and a small boy in Hong Kong early 1997, there is no operationally effective vaccine available because of the unexpected molecular complexity of the virus.

This "hiatus" has allowed time to put other aspects of pandemic preparedness in place – gear up production of antiviral agents, particularly oseltamivir (Tamiflu) for treatment, and governments to prepare a raft of public health measures.

One school of thought about the H5N1 virus is that it is "smouldering", waiting for the right genetic events to assume the mantle of pandemicity. The writer feels that the catastrophic 1918-1919 pandemic virus smouldered for at least 11 years before 1918 and it or a related virus had possibly been around for various periods in the latter part of the 19th C.

While the close association between humans and domestic animals in the wider region would have given rise to the current H5N1 situation, could they facilitate the next step in the virus's genetic transition? (Photo). The pig could be a key player through dual infection of a prevailing human influenza virus and an avian H5N1 virus resulting in a stable reassortant of the right genetic configuration, propelling it explosively into the pandemic state.

Whether or not the H5N1 virus gives rise to a pandemic, a legacy of the current situation is endemicity in poultry, particularly the domestic duck. It remains a threat to humans and the poultry industry. Other bird life stands threatened. Understanding the real situation will only come through long-term systematic virus surveillance, reinforced at all levels through awareness, responsibility, transparency and good governance.



Meanwhile, the vaccine situation remains a thorny issue. It is encouraging to note moves to prepare a pre-pandemic H5N1 vaccine stockpile but it may be years before there is enough of any type for the global community. One uncertainty is that H5N1 does not become pandemic. Avian H9N2 virus has been isolated in rare cases of human respiratory illness (and from poultry) and is a lower order candidate for pandemicity; tentative moves have been made in vaccine preparation.

In all, a complex situation. It is the writer's long held view of pandemic influenza – expect the unexpected.

---

* Professor Dr. Kennedy Francis Shortridge, Prince Mahidol Awardee 1998 in the field of Public Health

The members of the International Award Committee Prince Mahidol Award Foundation for the period of 2004-2006

Professor Vicharn Panich, Thailand

Dr. Nevin S. Scrimshaw, U.S.A.

Dr. Joshua Lederberg, U.S.A.

Dr. Visith Sitprija Thailand

Dr. Aree Valyasevi Thailand

Dr. Donald Ainslie Henderson, U.S.A.

Sir Gustav Nossal Australia

Dr. Adetokunbo Olumide Lucas Nigeria

Dr. Kraisid Tontisirin Thailand

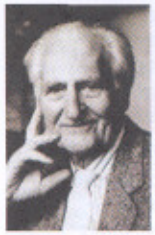
Professor Sir David John Weatherall, U.K.

Dr. Bert Sakmann Germany

Dr. Tadamitsu Kishimoto, Japan

Prince Mahidol Awardees 1992-2004

1992



Sir William Richard Shaboe Doll
United Kingdom
Outstanding research on the relations between smoking and disease

Dr. Chen Minzhang
China
Fight against smoking in China

1993

Dr. John B. Stanbury
U.S.A.
Contribution on iodine deficiency and diseases

Dr. Ciro de Quadros
Brazil
Roles in the eradication of polio from South America

1994

Professor William Trager, U.S.A.
Outstanding work in the cultivation of Malaria in vitro

Dr. Ho Wang Lee
Korea
Successful isolation of the Hanta virus and the study of etiology of the Hanta viral infection

1995

***Dr. Egon Diczfalusy**
Sweden
Work on the use of steroid hormones in controlling the reproductive system

***Professor Carl Djerassi, U.S.A.**
Synthesis of the first contraceptive hormone

****Professor Frederick T. Sai, Ghana**
Leading role in developing family planning in Ghana and other African nations

****Dr. Nafis Sadik**
Pakistan
Family planning policies and improving women's health and well-being

1996

***Dr. Prasong Tuchinda, Thailand**
Contribution towards finding an effective treatment of Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever

***Dr. Suchitra Nimmannitya**
Thailand
Contribution towards finding an effective treatment of Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever

Dr. Vincent P. Dole
U.S.A.
Pioneering work on the rehabilitation of people addicted to morphine and heroin, by using a chemical opium analogue

1997

***Professor Satoshi Omura, Japan**
Isolation of Streptomyces avermitilis, leading to the discovery of avermectin and Ivermectin

***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

****Dr. Alfred Sommer**
U.S.A.
Supplementation of Vitamin A, leading to reduced child mortality in Indonesia

****Dr. Guillermo Arroyave**
Guatemala
Supplementation of Vitamin A, leading to a reduction in child mortality in Guatemala and other Central American countries

1998

***Dr. René G. Favaloro**
Argentina
Pioneering role in the development of coronary artery bypass surgery

***Dr. Harvey D. White**
New Zealand
Non-invasive thrombolytic treatment of the coronary artery of the heart

****Professor Kennedy F. Shortridge**
Australia
Rapid identification and understanding of the biology of the influenza virus H5N1, with an outbreak of influenza in children in Hong Kong

****Dr. Margaret Chen**
Hong Kong
Leadership in the control of the outbreak of H5N1 Influenza in Hong Kong

1999

Dr. R. Palmer Beasley, U.S.A.
Recognised contribution of the understanding of the pathogenesis of the HBV infection – a major viral infection of the liver, in hundreds of million of people in different parts of the world

****Dr. Adetokunbo O. Lucas, Nigeria**
In recognition of outstanding research, leading to the improvement of health in tropical countries

****Dr. Tore Godal**
Norway
For his strong commitment and selfless dedication to a special programme for research and training in tropical disease, which became the embodiment for the hopes and survival of millions of people in tropical areas

2000

***Dr. Ernesto Pollitt**
Peru
The first to demonstrate the effect of even sub-clinical iron deficiency on the cognitive performance of young children

***Dr. David J.P. Barker**
United Kingdom
Showed that people who have a low birth weight or who were thin or stunted at birth, have a high rate of coronary disease and related disorders of strokes, diabetes and hypertension in adult life

****Sir Richard Peto**
United Kingdom
His work persuaded doctors to use tamoxifen in the treatment of breast cancer. His work also influenced national policies against tobacco by demonstrating its harmful effects in China and many other countries

****Sir Iain Geoffrey Chalmers**
United Kingdom
Founder of Cochrane Collaboration that aims to help people by preparing, maintaining and promoting the accessibility of systematic review of health care intervention

2001

Sir David John Weatherall
United Kingdom
A pioneering researcher on Thalassaemias in molecular genetics, haematology, pathology and clinical medicine. His laboratory and clinical findings contribute to the treatment of Thalassaemic patients and antenatal diagnosis of the disease

****Dr. Barry J. Marshall**
Australia
The first to discover a new type of bacteria called "Helicobacter pylori" which can cause severe gastritis and gastric/duodenal ulcer. His findings have changed the treatment in peptic ulcer from the consumption of antacid H1 receptor or radical gastric surgery, to a short highly effective course of antibiotics

****Professor Lam Sai Kit, Malaysia**
His discovery of a new virus "Nipah" from pigs, which caused illnesses in people, led to an effective means to control the disease

2002

***Sir Roy Yorke Calne**
United Kingdom
Pioneer of organ transplantation and the development of immunosuppressive drugs used in organ transplantation

***Professor Thomas E. Starzl, U.S.A.**
Pioneer of organ transplantation including liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine, heart and lung

****Dr. Maurice R. Hilleman, U.S.A.**
Leading scientist who developed numerous live, killed and combined vaccines including measles, mumps, rubella, varicella, hepatitis A, hepatitis B.

****Dr. P. Helena Mäkelä**
Finland
Her work contributed to the development of Hemophilus Influenza type B conjugated vaccine and pneumococal vaccine.

2003

China Cooperative Research Group on Qinghaosu and its Derivatives as Antimalarials
China
Their contribution of performing research on antimalarial activities of Qinghaosu (artemisinine) and its derivatives has resulted in worldwide improvement of personal of millions of people

Professor Herbert L. Needleman, U.S.A.
His contributions on the subclinical lead posioning and its effect on brain and spinal cord development in children has improved the health of people throughout the world.

2004

Professor Norman Sartorius, Germany
His contribution in the international mental health is important for the diagnosis, treatment, and research of psychiatric disorders, improving the quality of life of people throughout the world.

Professor Jonathan M. Samet, U.S.A.
His contribution on air pollution has the great public health effects throughout the world.

** Joint Awardees in Medicine*
*** Joint Awardees in Public Health*

Note from the Editor

First of all, I would like to extend my warmest congratulations to Professor Dr. Eugene Goldwasser from the United States of America, the Prince Mahidol Awardee 2005 in the field of Medicine and Professor Dr. Harald zur Hausen from the Federal Republic of Germany, the Prince Mahidol Awardee 2005 in the field of Public Health in recognition of their highly significant achievements which benefit mankind worldwide. Professor Dr. Goldwasser has been honoured for his discovery of erythropoietin, the polypeptide hormone that regulates red blood cell production and Professor Dr. zur Hausen has been honoured for presenting the evidence that HPV might be the cause of cervical cancer and isolate two previously unknown virus type, HPV 16 and HPV 18, from tumor tissue.

I would also like to take this opportunity to congratulate Dr. Barry James Marshall, who has been honoured with the Nobel Prize 2005 in Medicine in recognition of the same achievement for which he was earlier awarded the Prince Mahidol Award in the field of Medicine in 2001. Dr. Marshall's work on "Helicobacter pylori" and peptic ulcer disease has changed the whole concept of etiology and the treatment of peptic ulcer disease today and his discovery has yielded great benefits to many lives throughout the world. This shows that the International Award Committee has done an excellent job in the nomination of such a worthy candidate for the award, thanks to the wisdom of its distinguished members.

The avain influenza outbreaks have killed or resulted in the slaughter of millions of poultry, as well as infecting many people around the world, therefore, the H5N1 virus is a serious threat to the health and well-being of the world's population. In this issue, the editorial board has asked Professor Kennedy Francis Shortridge, Prince Mahidol Awardee 1998 in the field of Public Health, to write an article on H5N1. I wish to express my sincere appreciation to Professor Dr. Shortridge for finding the time to contribute his article despite his heavy schedule.

The year 2006 will go down in Thai history as one of the most significant years for the Thai people. It marks the auspicious occasion of the 60th Anniversary of His Majesty the King's Accession to the Throne. His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej, the third child of Prince Mahidol of Songkla, has not only become the longest-reigning monarch in Thai history, but also in the world today. The Department of Information, Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the capacity of the Sub-Committee on Public Relations of the Prince Mahidol Award Foundation, would like to invite individuals or institutions to nominate outstanding people or institutions, who have made significant achievements and valuable contributions to the health of mankind, as candidates for the Award.

Sihasak Phuangketkeow
Director-General, Department of Information
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Public Relations
Prince Mahidol Award Foundation under the Royal Patronage

Prince Mahidol Award Foundation
Under the Royal Patronage

2nd Floor, Mahidolbumpen Building, Siriraj Hospital
2 Prannok Road, Bangkoknoi, Bangkok 10700, Thailand
Tel: + 66-2-412-2568 Fax: + 66-2-412-9717 E-mail: pmaf@mahidol.ac.th
Website: www.kanchanapisek.or.th/pmaf/index.html
Published by the Sub-Committee on Public Relations