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Dunlop-Boonpong Foundation Exchange Fellowship The Endless Thai-Australian Friendship

Thira Limsila, MD, FCCP, PPRCST, PPICST, FRACS (Hon), FICS (Hon)

Chairman of the Thai Subcommittee Members

Dunlop-Boonpong Foundation Exchange Fellowship Program

The Royal College of Surgeons of Thailand has kindly allowed me to present the Report of Weary-Donlop Boonpong Fellowships.

I would like to begin my report by the following two quotes from HRH Prince Mahidol of Songkla,

“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.”

Three individuals who contributed to the founding of Weary-Donlop Boonpong Fellowship Programme are Sir Ernest Edward Dunlop*, Mr. Boonpong Sirivejphan, and Mr. DG Macleish**.

The first two persons were the great men in the history, the third person “Mr D G Macleish” has been the assistant to Sir Edward Dunlop and working very hard behind the scene for the past 13 years.



Sir Ernest Edward Dunlop



Mr. Boonpong Sirivejphan



Mr. DG Macleish

**A. C. CMG, OBE, KSJ, MS, FRCS, FRACS, FACS, LLD Melb. Univ. (Hon), D.Sc Punjabi (Hon), FRCST (Hon), Melbourne Australia.*

***FRCS, FRASC, FRCST (Hon), FRCSI (Hon). FRACS Governor, “Weary” Dunlop Boonpong Foundation Exchange Fellowship Programme*

It is a great honor and pleasure for me to have the opportunity to address the subject on leaderships in honor of two great leaders of our time in war and peace and one of the present supporter.

Historical Background

My personal involvement with the Japanese and Australian went back to the beginning of the Great East Asian War (December 8, 1941) through ending of World War II (August 16, 1945) and afterward. The allied Japanese occupied Thailand from 1941-1945 (B.E. 2484-2488).

A few years before the Great Asian War, the Japanese were interested in getting to know the real power of Thailand. They knew our history background that many territories of Thailand were encroached by the French and the British. The North East by the French and the South by the British. They tried to encourage our Prime Minister, Field Marshal Pibul Songkram, to get involved and declare War with the two western nations.

Finally, the Japanese served as a good judge to negotiate for a compromise for Thailand, so we could regain many parts of the North-Eastern Provinces as well as some in the South. It was "A Happy Ending!" eventually.

Before the Great East Asian War

The Japanese thought, it would be easy to build the short railway to cross the isthmus of Kra from Chumporn junction to Koh (Island) Kwang in the Kraburi river on Thai side. At the weekend all Japanese in the merchant form (actually the high rank military personnel) went for fishing around the island and measure the sea depth. When the war started, many Japanese warships came to carry military weapons and personnel across the Andaman Sea to attack Burma and India. Many Japanese warships were sunk by the British and American submarines. The Japanese were forced to stop this strategy and turned to the construction of the Death Thai-Burma Railway.

Why Japanese Opened the War?

Around 60 years ago, luckily at 11-12 years of age, I myself witnessed the great events.

At the beginning of the Great Asian War in December 8, 1941 (B.E. 2484), in my childhood at secondary school, we received a number of propaganda sheets as they claimed we were Japanese alliance. They said they were forced into the war by the Americans

who did not give them places in the Pacific and in Trade Relations. Japan should have a chance to give the Americans a lesson. The American and European Empires in South East Asia would be defeated by the Japanese forces.

The Japanese imperial propagandized us to believe in the superiority of the "White" race that they were unthinking and mostly uncritical heir to a long history of western imperialism and aggression in the East and South East Asia.

Many of our provinces in the North-East and the South were cut off by the West. The Japanese at that time believed and taught us to believe in the superiority of the 'Yellow' race, especially those descended from the sun goddess.

They came to hold the "whip-hard" over Britain and France in Thailand, Malaysia and Burma, simultaneously strove to destroy the moral authority of British and French Imperialism.

Sixty years was a long time, no matter what in the life of a man or state.

Sir Ernest Edward Dunlop

After a brilliant academic career, he qualified as a pharmacist in 1928 and as a doctor in 1934.

In 1938 he went to England for postgraduate studies, obtained FRCS after a ten week course at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. At the outbreak of World War II he became a specialist surgeon to the Emergency Medical Services at St. Mary's Hospital. In 1940 he was posted to Jerusalem, Palestine. February 17, 1942 he landed in Jawa and was promoted to command No. 1 Called General Hospital. He was captured but he chose to stay with his hospital and patients and became one of the 9 prisoners of war. During the last few years of the second World War, he was commanding officer and a surgeon at Kanchanaburi Burma Thailand Railway Prisoner of War camp.

Sir Edward returned to civilian life in Australia in 1945. He was first Honorary Surgeon appointed to the Victoria Hospital after the war and was Honorary Surgeon to the Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, Consultant surgeon to Peter MacCallum Clinic, specialist surgeon to Veteran Department and the second Australian to become Vice President of the International Society of Surgeons. He was an outstanding Australian of the year in 1977. He has been deeply involved in the Columbo plan, the Australia-Asia Association and many other areas of community service.

Since the war, Sir Edward had offered the friendship and understanding which make men friends instead of enemies, as a Columbo Plan adviser in Thailand, India and Srilanka. His first operation of porto-caval shunt for portal hypertension, surgery for esophageal cancer at Siriraj Hospital and neurological surgery performed at Chulalongkorn Hospital, etc. stimulated and made a considerable impact at the progress of surgery of our country.

The 'Weary' Dunlop Boonpong Exchange Fellowship initiated by Australian friends and Sir Edward Dunlop in 1986 honors all who died on the Burma-Thai Death Railway in World War II, and recognises especially the bravery and humanity of those Thais who did all they could to help the prisoners in spite of the appalling risks involved.

Mr. Boonpong Sirivejphan

The name 'Boonpong' is added to recognise his deed as a resistant agent, who in the guise of river trader, risked torture and death repeatedly by smuggling life saving drugs, food, and money into camps without which hundreds of survivors would have died.

The Japanese were completely defeated in August 16, 1945 (B.E. 2488) after two atomic bombs were dropped in Hiroshima (August 6, 1945) and Nagazaki (August 9, 1945)

The Exchange Fellowships, which honors the past, looking to the future mutual benefits of closer medical links between Thailand and Australia is established for young Thai surgeons to have opportunity to further studies and training in Australia and senior Australian surgeons to be invited to visit Thailand under the responsibility of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons (RACS) and the Royal College of Surgeons of Thailand (RCST).

Mr. DG Macleish

He is one of the most important persons involved in the Fellowship Programme. He has been working as an assistant to Sir Edward and governor of Australian side. Mr Macleish has worked very hard behind the scene to find the place and supervisor for our young surgeons.

The Exchange Fellowship

As recognition of his very valuable contribution to the progress of surgery in Thailand, the executive committee of the RCST has elected Sir Edward Dunlop and Mr DG Macleish to Honorary Fellowship of the

College in 1988 and 1989. On July 29th August 1986 Sir Edward Dunlop sent Mr Keith Flanagan, Honorary Executive Office of the 'Weary' Dunlop Foundation to Thailand to discuss and inform us, Prof Kasarn Chartikavanij and Prof Thira Limsila, that the Foundation has managed to provide A\$100,000 (about 2.3 million Baht) to RCST. The President and Secretary of the RCST at that time voiced the opinion that this amount of sum should be put to the long lasting use by establishing it as a special fund recommending Australian specialists to come over and assist us in our work at times and sending our selected young qualified able surgeons to Australia for further studies and training. By early 2002 (BE 2545), we would have 45 your Thai surgeons (32 or 67% were in country side) furthered their study and training in Australia.

Mr Viravej Supphavat, Boonpong's grandson, kindly donates 100,000 Baht annually to RCST for economy class returned ticket airfare to Australia for our scholars.

Generosity of the British and Australian after War

Through the generosity of British Government, I have an opportunity to complete my 5 years training in Cardio-thoracic Surgery in England (1962-1967) as a British Council Scholar. Over 30 years passed, I still remember all my good British friends and surgical teachers who kindly taught me how I should conduct my life happily in the British atmosphere. All my English surgical teachers had taught me apart from good surgical techniques – a surgeons must have a wide physiological and pathological conception of disease and its process when he had a hard struggle. It may take years or decades of waiting before becoming successful. It is not only in the textbook or in the journal that we have to know, but also the knowledge of your patients that are needed. Our real works are to prevent disease, to relief suffering, and to heal, but we must be honest to the sick and their relatives. I am sure many Australian people and surgical teachers whom I have known have the same way as the British.

Remembering my British Teacher's Teaching : Bad and Good Chapter of My Life

Buddhism says that you pay for the sins of your past deeds, of your past life. It is the knowledge of the facts of life, the pain in life which you can never escape.

In 1996, 3 months after coming back from Australia to receive the great honor in my life as Honorary Fellow of the Royal Australasian College of

Surgeons, unluckily I had a stroke with left sided hemiparalysis due to too much work for the others and forgetting to look after myself.

On admission to Siriraj Hospital, I had free time to recall my remembrance of my old teacher's teacher, Mr Moriston Davies in Liverpool at over 80 years old, who had to sit on the wheelchair with only one hand left. He was the first in the world who did resection for lung cancer but his reputation was stolen by the other nation and only the name of Moriston Davies operation theatre at the Liverpool Cardio-thoracic Centre was left for him. He taught me to continue to fight. He lost his right hand because an accidental cut of his finger of the right hand while operating a patient of Empyema Thoracis at the age of no antibiotics. The infection spread very quickly until all his right hand was gangrenous. All his students asked him to amputate his right hand in order to save his life, but he refused, at the time only a small part of the hand was left. He continued to practice his left hand to do surgery with my teacher, Mr Leslie J Temple until he retired from work. He had taught me a lot how to be a good surgeons.

My physician, physiotherapists and occupational therapists at Siriraj Hospital did help me a lot even it was very slowly improving. Now it left me to be left-sided hemiparesis. My brain and my right hand could continue working for our programme and many other works, especially consultation in lung cancer and thoracic surgery.

Good Chapter of the Japanese after War

After returning from England, I continued my work at Siriraj Hospital for 2 years. In 1969 the Japanese government awarded me a scholarship to further thoracic surgery and oncology training in Tokyo. My Japanese supervisor was kindly allowed me to bring my wife to further study and training in pediatrics and pediatric neurology. I have seen a great change of Japanese behavior comparing during and after the war. All of them both ordinary people and surgical teachers had gentle mind, generosity, honesty and hard-working. All Sir Edward's ideology at war and after the war have been proved to be true.

Before saying something I should like to express my sincere gratitude to the Japanese people and government for arranging this visit possible for us. Since the early day in my primary, secondary school and medical school life, the good reputation and the work of Japanese people and doctors have been one of

the great inspirations of my life.

In the later date of my medical practice, the name of Japanese doctors who were recorded in the world history of medicine very much impressed me, especially the two: Dr Yamakiwa and Ichikawa who opened the new era of cancer research in 1918, by being the first two who could produce cancer on the experimental animal by using coal tar.

At present, even in the present day of antibiotic and chemotherapeutic era, the greatest killers of our nation are still being tuberculosis and cancer. As in civilized part of the world lung cancer is increasing considerably and would be one of the greatest challenges to our thoracic surgeons. No doubt our need for specially trained thoracic surgeon became necessity. Special Centre should be established. I think our medical school should be established as a centre of our country in this field of surgery but the financial help is still limited. I know we have more work to do. We need more trained staff to run.

In Memory of Sir "Weary" Edward Dunlop

Sir Edward collapsed at his home in suburban Toorak, Melbourne, was taken to hospital in critical condition just after midnight of July 2, 1993 and died about three hours later just 10 days short of his 86th Birthday.

It is with great sorrow to learn the passing away of Sir Edward Dunlop. We in Thailand feel most keenly the loss of our beloved senior member in our family. I have a pleasure and privilege of know him in 1987, and have worked closely with him for the "weary" Dunlop Boonpong Exchange Fellowship Committee of the Royal College of Surgeons of Thailand and the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, since 1987.

He was a fine man in every aspect, a person of extraordinary charm, serenity, kindness and generous hospitality. We have the highest respect for his personal courtesy and humanistic interest and for his international contribution.

Sir Edward's final visit to Thailand on April 7-14, 1993 to receive the Royal decoration of "The First Class of Our Most Honorable Noble Order of the Crown of Thailand" in recognition of international distinction in surgery and his achievement for the benefit of mankind as well as his valuable contribution to the progress of surgery and surgical services in Thailand through the Dunlop Boonpong Exchange Fellowship Programme. He also took an opportunity to pay his last visit to the former Dunlop Boonpong scholars at



Photographs taken at Buddhist religious funeral ceremony at Wat Chaichumpol in Kanchanaburi for the late Sir Edward Dunlop.

Nakornpathom and Rachaburi Medical Centre Hospitals.

Passing from A Bitter Memory of Unfriendly Phase into A Milestone of Friendship

Sir Edward helped us to pass from a historical record of bitter memory of cruelty and suffering of the war over half a century ago, to a new page of friendship. Since the war ended, Sir Edward tried his best to offer the Friendship and Understanding to make men friends instead of enemies. He worked tirelessly for other people throughout his entire life.

As a prisoner of the Japanese at the beginning of the Great Asian War, he recorded in his famous "The War Diary of Weary Dunlop" published in 1986, that on 20th January 1943 (BE. 2486), the Japanese commander, the invader, instructed those POWs who were moved from Singapore to Kanchanaburi Camp that they had to be careful with the natives, and neither bought from them nor changed money with them because they were thieves and would take us down, even to steal our boots off your feet. This applied particularly to the natives in Thailand.

As a commanding officer and a surgeon at the Kanchanaburi Burma-Thailand Railway POWs Camp, Sir Edward became a hero and a legend to thousands of Australian and allied POWs whose lives were saved through Sir Edward's unusual and highly skilled medical team and his constant struggle to protect the sick from being drafted into Japanese work parties. It was then that a special relationship between Thai

people in Kanchanaburi and Sir Edward began. His impression of almost 3-year experiences with the natives in Thailand never faded away. Forty-two years after the War, Sir Edward still remembered the humanity and bravery of those Thais who did all they could to help the prisoners in spite of the appalling risks involved.

Recalling the good deeds of the Thai villagers and Mr Boonpong Sirivejabhand's heroism, when giving the Anzac Day Address at Kanchanaburi War Cemetery on 24th April 1985, "Weary" Dunlop found Shakespear had word for such a man: "In the face I see the map of honour, truth and loyalty".

There are good and bad people in every country, but the people of the whole country are not all bad. We are deeply grateful to Sir Edward for changing bad attitude towards the native Thais.

Sir Edward Dunlop loved Thailand very much. He asked his son to divide his relic into two portions. One kept in Australia, another brought to Thailand. The Australian ambassador had asked me to organize a Buddhist religious ceremony for him at Wat Chaichumpol in Kanchanaburi province and float along the River Kwae, as he missed all friends who died in building the bridge over the River Kwae. Another portion was spread at the Hell Fire Pass.

Sir Edward's death is a great loss to us and to the large international community in which he has been so well known, respected and admired for his tireless work and dedication. His contribution to the Thai-Australian friendship and the progress of surgery in Thailand will be long remembered.

APPENDIX 1

DUNLOP-BOONPONG FOUNDATION THAI SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS

Advisors

Dr. Chaturaporn Hongsaprabhas

Sukhumvit Hospital, Prakanong, Bangkok

Dr. Chomchark Chuntrasakul

Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Bangkok

Dr. Thongueb Uttravichien

Department of Surgery, Khon Khaen University, Khon Khaen

Chairman

Dr. Thira Limsila

Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Bangkok

Vice Chairman

Dr. Kris Bhothisuwan

Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Bangkok

Subcommittee Members

Dr. Vithaya Vathanophas

Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Bangkok

Dr. Nopadol Woraurai

Department of Surgery, Phramongkutklao Hospital, Payathai, Bangkok

Dr. Chittinad Havanonda

Thammasart University, Pathumthani

Dr. Samphant Pornvilawan

Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Bangkok

Dr. Savit Kositchaiwat

Department of Surgery, Ramathibodi Hospital, Bangkok

Mr. Viravej Supphavat

Boonpong Service Co., Ltd. 17, Soi Areesumpan, Paholyothin Road, Payathai Bangkok

Secretary

Dr. Viroon Boonnuch

Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Bangkok

Assistant Secretary

Mrs. Thongthip Varnaying

Foreign Relations Office, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Bangkok

APPENDIX 2

The “Weary” Dunlop-Boonpong Exchange Fellowship Recipients List

1. **Dr. Chittinad Havanonda**
Specialty: Surgical Oncology
Supervisor: Prof. John Forb, Hunter Oncology Center, Miser Cordiae Hospital, Wartah, NSW 2289
Period: 12 months
2. **Dr. Viroon Boonnuch**
Specialty: Traumatic Surgery and Organization of intensive care units
Supervisor: Prof. Paul O’Brien, Alfred Hospital, Melbourne
Period: 6 months
3. **Dr. Paichit Hiranyavanitch**
Specialty: Pediatric Orthopaedic Surgery
Supervisor: Malcom Menelaus, Royal Children’s Hosp., Melbourne
Period: 4 months
4. **Dr. Savit Kositchaiwat**
Specialty: General Surgery
- ERCP
- Carcinoma of Esophagus and Stomach
- Cirrhosis and Portal Hypertension
- Liver transplantation, Oesophageal & liver surgery
Supervisor: Mr. Neil Collier, Royal Melbourne Hosp., Melbourne
Period: 4 months
5. **Dr. Prasopsook Songpaibool**
Specialty: Micro Neuro Vascular Surgery
Supervisor: Dr. John Sege Lov, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney
Period: 4 months
6. **Dr. Somsit Tancharoen**
Specialty: Colorectal and Hepatobiliary Surgery and Liver Transplantation
Supervisor: Dr. R.M. Jones, Royal Melbourne Hosp., Melbourne and Austin Hosp., Victoria
Period: 24 months
7. **Dr. Wisuth Lajchasaewee**
Specialty: General and Colorectal Surgery
Supervisors: Mr. Philip Childs and Mr. Lan Jones, Royal Perth Hosp. and Royal Melbourne Hosp., Melbourne
Period: 4 months
8. **Dr. Chanvit Vathanasanti**
Specialty: Pediatric and Neonatal Surgery
Supervisor: Mr. Justin H Kelly, Royal Children’s Hosp., Melbourne
Period: 4 months
9. **Dr. Witaya Chadbunchachai**
Specialty: Traumatology
Supervisors: Prof. John Masterton, Prof. Frank McDermett & Prof. Paul O’Brien, Alfred Hosp., Melbourne
Period: 2 months
10. **Dr. Athikorm Supabphol**
Specialty: Genitourinary Tumor Surgery and Renal Transplantation
Supervisor: Mr. Warren Jonson, Royal Melbourne Hosp. and St. Vincent’s Hosp., Melbourne
Period: 13 months
11. **Dr. Pakorn Boonyasith**
Specialty: Colorectal Cancer Surgery and Gastroscopy
Supervisor: Mr. Penfold and Mr. Bob Millar, Royal Melbourne and Alfred Hospital, Melbourne
Period: 4 months
12. **Dr. Somkiat Potisat**
Specialty: Cranio-Maxillo Facial Surgery
Supervisor: Mr. David J David, Women’s and Children’s Hosp. and Royal Adelaide Hosp., Adelaide
Period: 2 months
13. **Dr. Wallop Adulkasem**
Specialty: Spinal Surgery
Supervisor: Dr. DRV Dickens, Royal Melbourne and Austin Hosp. and Royal Children’s Hosp., Melbourne
Period: 4 months
14. **Lt. Col Bunlue Chaleoykiti**
Specialty: Surgery of Colon, Rectum and Anus
Supervisor: Prof. Les Bokey, Concord Repatriation Hospital, Sydney
Period: 4 months
15. **Dr. Narong Khuntikeo**
Specialty: Organ Transplantation: Liver
Supervisor: Prof. RW Strong, Princess Alexandra Hosp., Brisbane, Queensland
Period: 12 months
16. **Dr. Surachai Sarantrithichai**
Specialty: Neonatal Surgery
Supervisor: Assoc. Prof. J Fred, Royal Children’s Hosp. Queensland
Period: 4 months
17. **Dr. Pracha Chayapum**
Specialty: Cranio Facial Surgery
Supervisors: Mr. Anthony Holmes and Mr. G lan Taylor, Royal Children’s and Royal Melbourne Hosp., Melbourne
Period: 4 months
18. **Dr. Kaset Amantakul**
Specialty: Colorectal Surgery, Laparoscopic Surgery Endoscopy
Supervisor: Prof. Less Bokey, Concord Hosp. Concord
Period: 4 months
19. **Dr. Wuttichai Thanapongstorn**
Specialty: Hepato-biliary and Mini Invasive Surgery
Supervisor: Dr. Alaslair Brown, Berry Road Medical Centre, 1 A Berry Road St. Laonards, NSW 2605
Period: 4 months
20. **Dr. Songsak Kornuthisopon**
Specialty: Traumatic and Laparoscopic Surgery
Supervisor: Prof. Paul O’Brien, Monash Dept. of Surgery Alfred Hospital Commercial Road, Prahran, Victoria 3181
Period: 4 months
21. **Dr. Jaras Wacharaprapapong**
Specialty: Maxillofacial and Neuro Surgery
Supervisor: Prof. Andrew Kaye, Dept. of Neuro Surgery Royal Melbourne Hosp., Victoria 3050
Period: 4 months

- 22. Dr. Kittisak Laksananan**
Specialty: Hepato-biliary, Pancreatic and G.I. Surgery
Supervisor: Dr. Neil Collier, Suite 33 Private Med. Centre, Royal Melbourne Hosp. 3050
Period: 4 months
- 23. Dr. Veera Burnakitjarokul**
Specialty: Pediatric Endoscopy
Supervisor: Dr. Alex Auldist, Director of Pediatric Surgery Private Consulting Rooms, Royal Children Hosp. Parkville, Victoria 3052
Period: 4 months
- 24. Dr. Poomin Sermdamrongsak**
Specialty: Vascular Surgery, Renal and Liver Transplantation
Supervisor: Mr. DG Macleish and Mr. Peter L Field, Vascular Surgery Unit Royal Melbourne Hosp. Melbourne, Victoria 3050
Period: 6 months
- 25. Dr. Choonchart Pornpattanakul**
Specialty: Organ transplantation
Supervisor: Prof. RA Strong, Princess Alexandra Hosp., Brisbane, Queensland
Period: 4 months
- 26. Dr. Boonlert Sripairojkul**
Specialty: Skull Base Minimal Invasive Surgery in Neuro Surgery
Supervisor: Prof. Andrew Kaus, Prof. of Surgery, Head Dept. of Surgery, Director of Neuro Surgery, Director and Neuro Science Center, Royal Melbourne Hosp. Melbourne, Victoria 3050
Period: 4 months
- 27. Dr. Narongsak Jongsiiri**
Specialty: Laparoscopic Surgery
Supervisor: Prof. Paul O' Brien, Alfred Hospital Commercial Road, Prahran, Victoria 3050
Period: 4 months
- 28. Dr. Boonchoo Sirichindakul**
Specialty: Transplant Surgery: Liver, Kidney Pancreas
Supervisor: Prof. RA. Strong, Princess Alexandra Hosp., Brisbane, Queensland
Period: 12 months
- 29. Dr. Nopporn Sritippo**
Specialty: Pediatric Surgery
Supervisor: Prof. Fred Ledischke, Princess Alexandra Hosp., Brisbane, Queensland
Period: 3 months
- 30. Dr. Somchai Waikittipong**
Specialty: Cardiac Surgery
Supervisor: Mr. Jame Tataulis, Royal Melbourne Hosp. Melbourne, Victoria 3181
Period: 4 months
- 31. Dr. Vorapot Choonhaklai**
Specialty: Genito-urinary Cancer Surgery
Supervisor: Mr. Laurence Harewood, Royal Melbourne Hosp. Melbourne, Victoria 3181
Period: 4 months
- 32. Dr. (Mrs.) Lantom Tonvichien**
Specialty: Pediatric Urology Laparoscopy and Urodynamics
Supervisor: Prof. Paddy Dewan, Royal Melbourne Hosp., Melbourne, Victoria 3181
Period: 4 months
- 33. Dr. Surin Worakitpoonpol**
Specialty: Cardiothoracic Surgery
Supervisor: Dr. Jim Tatouhs, Royal Melbourne Hosp. and Royal Children Hosp. Melbourne
Period: 4 months
- 34. Dr. Chaivetch Thanapaisan**
Specialty: General Surgery, Gastroscopy, ERCP and Colonoscopy
Supervisor: Dr. Alasatair Brown and Colleagues Royal North Shore Hosp. Sydney
Period: 4 months
- 35. Dr. Thakul Oeasakul**
Specialty: Spinal and Skull Base Surgery
Supervisor: Prof. Andrew Kaye, Royal Melbourne Hosp. Melbourne, Victoria 3181
Period: 4 months
- 36. Dr. Monchai Viwatthanasittipong**
Specialty: Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery
Supervisors: Mr. John Anstee and Mr. Rodney Jusds, New Victoria
Period: 4 months
- 37. Dr. Paiboon Jimmanukoolkit**
Specialty: Cardiac Surgery
Supervisor: Prof. Cliff Hughes, Prince Alfred Hosp. Sydney
Period: 4 months
- 38. Dr. Chaithat Rugrachakarn**
Specialty: Cardiac Surgery
Supervisor: Dr. Christian Brizard, Royal Children's Hospital
Period: 4 months
- 39. Dr. Kriengsak Jirasirivojanakorn**
Specialty: Vascular Surgery
Supervisor: Mr. Peter Field, The Royal Melbourne Hospital
Period: 4 months
- 40. Dr. Isares Saisorn**
Specialty: Uro-oncology
Supervisor: Mr. Damien Bolton, The Austin Repatriation Hospital, Melbourne
Period: 4 months
- 41. Dr. Choochart Pornpattanakul**
Specialty: Renal Transplantation
Supervisors: Prof. David Francis, Royal Melbourne Hospital and Prof. David Scott, The Monash Medical Center
- 42. Dr. Monthon Mekanantawat**
Specialty: Neonatal Surgery and Pediatric Liver Transplantation
Supervisor: Prof. Russell Strong, Director of Surgery, Princess Alexandra Hosp., Queensland
Period: 4 months
- 43. Dr. (Miss) Penpak Krengmatukorn**
Specialty: Reconstruction of Head and Neck Region, Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery
Supervisor: Mr. E John Anstee, New Victoria
Period: 3 months
- 44. Dr. Thasanapong Pairin**
Specialty: Vascular and Kidney Transplant Surgery
Supervisor: Prof. Richard Allen, Westmead Hosp., New South Wales
Period: 6 months
- 45. Dr. Veeraya Paocharon**
Specialty: Kidney Transplant and Vascular Surgery
Supervisor: Mr. Peter Field, Royal Melbourne Hosp., Victoria
Period: 8 months