Student Handbook

2018

Sirindhorn School of Prosthetics & Orthotics
Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital
True success is not in the learning, but in its application to the benefit of mankind.

M. Soisookla
Welcome

We have been waiting for you!
We are very happy you are here.

Welcome and congratulations on your acceptance to Sirindhorn School of Prosthetics and Orthotics (SSPO), Mahidol University: Learn, Imagine, Explore, Create, Think.

I am sure you are full of anticipation and wonder about the experiences that await you. You are about to embark on an exciting adventure of enlightenment, personal and professional growth and discovery. Be prepared to meet many new people and make new friends, many of whom will also be friends and colleagues throughout your career and life. You will be challenged and enriched as never before during your brief journey with us into the world of physical rehabilitation. Your journey will sometimes be difficult, confusing and stressful, and that’s to be expected; there is much to learn in order to prepare you for active practice.

In addition, many of you, who are international students, will be immersed into a different culture, likely for the first time. You will need to have patience while you explore the diverse Thai culture with different religion, language, new foods, new surroundings and people. This is, however, The Land of Smiles and Thai culture promises to be friendly and kind to all, no matter where you are from. I promise that you will become a far more interesting and worldly person as a result of your time here.

When you leave us as a Mahidol – SSPO Alumnus your journey of knowledge and skills development toward improving the lives of people with disability will continue and become reality as you expand your own ideas and new found abilities into daily practice. In addition, as an SSPO graduate you carry profound responsibilities. Both we at SSPO and your country are depending on you to be successful in your career as an Orthotist and Prosthetist and to mentor those who will follow in your footsteps. You will soon be the directors and leaders of the Orthotic and Prosthetic profession in your country and it is you who will treat and care for the enormous numbers of persons with disabilities who are anxiously anticipating the benefit of your education and skills.

On behalf of the entire staff at SSPO, I sincerely encourage you to give us your absolute best effort in this, your new endeavor. If you can do that, I promise you that we will all give you, our best effort.

SSPO Director
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nisarat Opartkiattikul
About Us

- H.R.H. Prince Mahidol of Songkla
- Mahidol University
- Faculty of Medicine, Siriraj Hospital
- Sirindhorn School of Prosthetics & Orthotics
**H.R.H. Prince Mahidol of Songkla**

His Royal Highness Prince Mahidol of Songkla was born on January 1, 1891, a royal son of Their Majesties King Rama V and Queen Savang Vadhana of Siam. He received his education in England and Germany and earned a commission as a lieutenant in the Imperial German Navy in 1911. In that same year, His Majesty King Rama VI also commissioned him as a lieutenant in the Royal Thai Navy. Prince Mahidol completed his naval studies and returned to Thailand at the outbreak of World War I.

With the King’s permission, Prince Mahidol resigned from the Thai Navy in 1917 and enrolled at Harvard University in the United States.

On September 10, 1920, Prince Mahidol married Her Royal Highness Princess Mother. They had three children: Her Royal Highness Princess Galyani Vadhana, the eldest daughter, His Majesty King Ananda Mahidol (King Rama VIII), the first son, and His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej (King Rama IX), the youngest son.

Prince Mahidol obtained his Certificate of Public Health in 1921 and a Doctorate in Medicine (cum laude) in 1928.

Prince Mahidol returned from Harvard to teach preventive and social medicine to final-year students at Siriraj Medical School. As a celestial prince, his status prevented Prince Mahidol from serving as an intern at the Siriraj Hospital. He decided to leave his beloved Siriraj to pursue his wish of personally helping the sick and the bereaved as a resident doctor at McCormick Hospital, an American missionary hospital in Chiang Mai.

After three months at McCormick Hospital, Prince Mahidol took temporary leave to travel to Bangkok and attend the funeral of a senior member of the Royal Family. He never returned to Chiang Mai as he suffered from a fatal kidney disease and others and passed away on September 24, 1929. The nation mourned a great man’s death at the age of just 37 years, 8 months and 23 days.
Mahidol University

Mahidol University has its origins in the establishment of Siriraj Hospital in 1888 by His Majesty King Chulalongkorn (Rama V), and the hospital’s medical school is the oldest institution of higher learning in Thailand, granting its first medical degree in 1893. Later becoming the University of Medical Sciences in 1943, Mahidol University was renamed with great honor in 1969 by H.M. King Bhumibol Adulyadej, after his Royal Father, H.R.H Prince Mahidol of Songkla, who is widely known as the ‘Father of Modern Medicine and Public Health in Thailand’.

Mahidol University has since developed into one of the most prestigious universities in Thailand, internationally known and recognized for the high caliber of research and teaching by its faculty, and its outstanding achievements in teaching, research, international academic collaboration and professional services. This diversified institution now offers top quality programs in numerous social and cultural disciplines, including the most doctoral programs of any institution in Thailand, yet has maintained its traditional excellence in medicine and the sciences.

The Motto & Philosophy of Mahidol University

The overall philosophy of Mahidol University is best captured by the university motto:  

Attānāṁ upamaṁ kāre  aparāṁ  āpāṁ �त्तां उपम करे

In the Pali language, this translates as the Golden Rule in English: 'Do unto others as you would have others do unto you'. This underlying theme pervades every aspect of Mahidol University as it endeavors to imbue graduates with the conviction that, aside from achieving academic excellence, they have a solemn duty to improve the quality of life for all humanity.

The university's namesake, H.R.H. Prince Mahidol, has eloquently stated Mahidol University's universal view of higher education: 'True success is not in the learning, but in its application to the benefit of mankind'. With the Royal Philosophy as a guiding light, Mahidol University continues to take progressive action to internationalize and diversify itself, so that its graduates will be globally informed as well as socially aware. In this globalized and interconnected world, Mahidol University recognizes that achieving academic and moral excellence requires maintaining strong relationships with the world community, and offering lifelong and equitable quality education for all.
Mahidol University’s Determination Statement: “Wisdom of the Land”

To appreciate the meaning of Mahidol University’s new determination statement, “Wisdom of the Land,” it is first necessary to take into consideration two key words involved: mahidol, the university’s name, and paññā, or the Buddhist conception of wisdom.

The word mahidol is derived from the Pali, and also Sanskrit, mahī “land” + tala “ground level”. Mahītala can thus be translated as “the ground of the earth”. Other words in Thai with the same morphological structure and meaning are phasuthadol, phuwalod and methanidol (derived respectively from vasudhā + tala, bhuva + talaand medani + tala). This whole set of words, which can be found in the 1999 edition of the Royal Institute’s Thai Dictionary, can all be translated as “the ground of the earth; the surface of the earth.”

Locations

Situated in Thailand’s capital city of Bangkok, Mahidol University is able to draw upon many historical, educational and cultural resources in order to enhance its academic and research activities.

Since its establishment, Mahidol University has continued to expand and now encompasses six campuses – three of which are located in the greater Bangkok area (a large suburban campus at Salaya, Nakhon Pathom Province, and two inner city campuses at Bangkok Noi and Phaya Thai as well as a downtown high-rise building where the College of Management Mahidol University is located). Three provincial campuses have also been established in western, central-northern and north-eastern Thailand (Kanchanaburi, Nakhon Sawan and Amnaj Charoen Provinces).
Bangkok Noi Campus

This compact 28-acre (12-hectare) campus situated on the west bank of the Chao Phraya River is the original location of the Siriraj Hospital medical school where Mahidol University was founded. Specializing in medicine, this campus houses Faculties of Medicine, Medical Technology, Nursing and Physical Therapy and Applied Movement Sciences. Various personal and recreational facilities including dormitories, cafeterias and sporting facilities complement the academic setting.

Phayathai Campus

This urban campus of 78 acres (32 hectares) spreads over three linked compounds in bustling central Bangkok and houses Ramathibodi Hospital and the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, with Mahidol University’s traditional focus on medicine and the sciences actively pursued at the Faculties of Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Public Health, Tropical Medicine, and Science. It also houses the Institute for Innovation and Development of Learning Process, the National Doping Control Center and the Mahidol University Computing Center, along with a full-range of supporting facilities and student accommodation.

Salaya Campus

A suburban campus, Salaya Campus is situated on 520 acres (210 hectares) of natural beauty, landscaped gardens, ponds and streams, and lush tropical scenery. The relaxed semi-rural setting, within easy reach of central Bangkok, makes it an ideal setting for studying or working in tranquility, without losing out on the myriad of opportunities available in the city. It houses the majority of academic and research departments at Mahidol University, and a full range of supporting facilities including the Central Library and many branch libraries, computer labs, the Office of the President, an indoor stadium and 5 swimming pools, the Student Union, many shops and cafeterias, and student dormitories and condominiums.
Faculty of Medicine, Siriraj Hospital
Mahidol University
Faculty of Medicine, Siriraj Hospital

In the reign of His Majesty King Chulalongkorn there was a big Cholera breakout in 1881. With his benevolence, he had established temporary hospitals in 48 community districts. The hospitals were closed when the occurrence of the disease was reduced. However, the establishment of a hospital was still in his mind and he appointed a committee to take responsibility.

On 22 March 1886 His Majesty King Chulalongkorn had appointed the committee to establish a permanent hospital at Kromphrarajawangboworn Sathanpimuk (Wang Lang)’s Palace on the west bank of Chao Phraya River. He also gave money from his private funds as the first donation for the establishment.

During the preparations, HRH Prince Siriraj Kakutabhundu, the King’s beloved son died of dysentery on 31 May 1887. This brought him great sorrow and also a strong will to establish the hospital. After the Prince’s cremation, HM The King donated the wood planks and everything else used in the ceremony to the hospital as well as donating the prince’s private fund.

In the early period, the hospital committee had built 6 patient wards and on 26 April 1888 HM King Chulalongkorn presided the opening of the hospital and named it “Siriraj Hospital”, also called “Wang Lang Hospital” by the local people. The hospital was opened to render treatment to patients both in modern and Thai traditional medicine.

With an increasing demand for treatment and an inadequate number of physicians, a medical school was established in this hospital and teaching started on 5 September 1890. It was a 3-year curriculum, teaching was both in modern and traditional medicine. This first medical school in Thailand was named “Pattayakorn School”. The medical degree was awarded to the first medical graduates on 1 May 1893.

While H.R.H. Krommamuen Chainartnarendhorn was working as the Director of the medical school, he persuaded HRH Prince Mahidol of Songkla to study medicine. The first place he went to was Harvard University in the United States, where he studied Public Health and later on completed a medical degree. Furthermore, he was a representative of the government of the Kingdom of Thailand and negotiated with the Rockefellers to raise Thai medical education up to the degree level as well as improving the facilities of Siriraj Hospital in various aspects.

Siriraj Hospital has been sustainably developing until now with the generosity of every king and all the royal families in the Chakri Dynasty as well as the full support from the people of Thailand.
Siriraj Hospital is located at 2 Prannok Road, Siriraj Sub-district, Bangkoknoi District, Bangkok 10700. It is recognized as one of the biggest hospitals in Southeast Asia occupying 73 rais of land with 75 buildings. In 1996, it housed 2,600 beds, 1,200 physicians, 7,783 nurses and 1,974 nurse assistants as well as 1,117 additional personnel working wholeheartedly with their full strength for patient treatment.

Siriraj Hospital in the Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital is administered by Mahidol University. The administrative structure in the Faculty comprises the office of the Dean, office of the Director, Her Majesty Cardiac Center, 25 departments, including the office for Research and Development, as well as 4 paramedical schools, namely for Nurse Assistants, the Medical Education Technology, Thai Traditional Applied Medicine and Sirindhorn School of Prosthetics and Orthotics.
**Vision & Mission**

**Objectives**

1. Produce quality graduates, medical personnel and specialists with international standard that can be beneficial to people and the country effectively, and appropriate to the society’s situation; be able to advance and update self-development; having moral, ethics, responsibility, altruism, as well as treating people as the principle “Do unto others as you would have others do unto you”

2. Conduct research and develop health knowledge and innovation which can be used in academics, services, and business

3. Render quality medical service to the people with professional and international standards

4. Leading good health and quality life to Thai populations

5. Promote Thai value and maintain the arts, culture and tradition of the nation

6. Having effective and up-to-date management which can be inspected with emphasis on work result
Sirindhorn School of Prosthetics and Orthotics
When the Sirindhorn National Medical Rehabilitation Center (SNMRC) (changed to the Sirindhorn National Medical Rehabilitation Institute, SNMRI) was opened in 1988, the Prosthetics and Orthotics School conducted the 3 years curriculum up-grading from previous 2 year program taught earlier at Lerd Sin Hospital. At that time is with assistance from King Mongkut Institute of Technologies. The school had produced a certain number of graduates but ran into problem in the area of shortages of bachelor degrees instructors capable of teaching up to university standard. As such, the school closed down in 1999 despite attempts to revive teaching of the matter to meet standard requirement of this profession.

Since, there was close collaboration in the area of caring of disabled patients between the Sirindhorn National Medical Rehabilitation Center and the Hyogo Rehabilitation Cerner in Japan. Dr.Sawamura considered to set up Prosthetics and Orthotics school in South East Asia and proposed Thailand as the most suitable place.

Dr.Eiji Tasawa board member of ISPO, he advised the Sirindhorn National Medical Rehabilitation Center to seek collaboration from the Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University to set up Prosthetics and Orthotics school. Dr.Tazawa further invited officials from Nippon Foundation to pay visit to SNMRC which after several time of discussions led to set up of Prosthetics and Orthotics school 5 years course project with clear aim of training qualified instructor in this matter.

Current Thai Prosthetics and Orthotics school had officially established on September 4, 2002 by collaboration between Sirindhorn National Medical Rehabilitation Center and Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University with supporting from Nippon Foundation. The school aimed to produce good qualify Prosthetist and Orthotist in Bachelor degree level in the name of Bachelor of Science in Prosthetic and Orthotic. In order to utilize their knowledge to produce Prosthetics and Orthotics rehabilitate patient or disable people, and also develop Prosthetics and Orthotics in Thailand into the international standard which will help disabled people into self sustainable. And with all support the project had been success by in year 2006, the school produce 9 Prosthetists and Orthotists which will help developing Prosthetics and Orthotics field in Thailand in the future.

In April of 2006, the school moved over to the Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University. The school had a desire to become ISPO Category 1 accredited and develop a more robust and internationally focused curriculum. In March of 2009 the school received Category 1 recognition and in 2010 the school opened a Bachelor of Prosthetics and Orthotics
international program. A new aim, to become a leader in the Prosthetics and Orthotics field in South East Asia was initiated. The necessity to have academic and research standards of high quality was the catalyst for another development at SSPO. The school adopted a quality management system by implementing the International Organization of Standardization (ISO) system.

In 2012 Intertek Moody International awarded SSPO with ISO 9001:2008 certification. On September 22, 2012, Her Royal Highness Princess MahaChakri Sirindhorn graciously presided over the Grand Opening Ceremony of SSPO. On February 13, 2013, a memorandum of understanding was signed outlining collaboration between SSPO, the Human Study and the ISPO with the intention to create an international Bachelor of Prosthetics and Orthotics via Blended Distance Learning Program. During April of that same year, the ISPO awarded the school with full ISPO Category 1 accreditation for five years, the maximum duration possible.

On August 21, 2013 an international curriculum was approved by the Mahidol University Council. In April of 2015, SSPO was officially acknowledged as an individual department by the Mahidol University Council and in September of that same year, SSPO’s service section received ISO 9001:2008 certification.

In 2017, SSPO began a bachelor of Prosthetics and Orthotics Program (Blended Distance Learning Program) or Thai technicians and a Master of Science Program in Prosthetics, Orthotics and Pedorthics (International Program), aiming to be a regional education hub.

Over the last twenty-eight years Prosthetics and Orthotics education in Thailand and South East Asia has grown. The early days of two and three year coursework has developed into an entirely new academic department within a major university that offers a robust internationally minded curriculum and opportunities for participation in scholarly research. The greatest beneficiary of this entire initiative are the individuals with varying disabilities in Thailand and around South East Asia whose lives have been dramatically changed for the better by professionals trained and educated in our school.

### Vision

Prosthetics & Orthotics School towards international excellence

### Mission

1. To produce the prosthethist/orthotist graduate who are compassionate and professional with bachelor degree at international standard level
2. To provide the excellent service for the changing of society with modern technology at international level
3. To conduct the research for improving physically challenged people’s quality of life
Administration

Director
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nisarat Opartkiattikul

Deputy Director
Ms. Sasithon Sukthomya

Deputy Director
Assoc. Prof. Gulapar Srisawasdi

Deputy Director
Assis. Prof. Navaporn Chadchavalpanichaya
• Curriculum
• Course description
Program Learning Outcome (PLOs)

PLO1 Apply knowledge of medical sciences, engineering, prosthetic and orthotic sciences to professional practice.
PLO2 Demonstrate proficiency in conducting an appropriate examination, evaluation, and assessment of users across the individuals’ lifespan.
PLO3 Demonstrate competence in plan and following the individual prosthetic/orthotic service plans to achieve the standard of International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics (ISPO standard).
PLO4 Optimise the use of appropriate equipment, materials, components and techniques in prosthetic/orthotic services.
PLO5 Demonstrate appropriately and accurately in providing education or useful information for users or any related persons.
PLO6 Demonstrate social and professional responsibility and ethical behaviours with virtue and the Professional Code of Ethics.
PLO7 Participate in the development of practice management skills in various settings
PLO8 Work effectively in an inter/intra-professional collaborative setting.
PLO9 Demonstrate proficiency in communication skills appropriately for a target group.
PLO10 Demonstrate appropriate competencies in research and evidence-based practice.
PLO11 Demonstrate in conducting a self evaluation and reflecting the thought in an appropriate level.

Program
SSPO currently offers five programs: Bachelor of Science Program in Prosthetics and Orthotics, Bachelor of Science Program in Prosthetics and Orthotics (International Program), Bachelor of Prosthetics and Orthotics Program (Blended Distance Learning Program), Bachelor of Prosthetics and Orthotics Program (Blended Distance Learning International Program) and Master of Science Program in Prosthetics, Orthotics and Pedorthics (International Program).

Bachelor of Science Program in Prosthetics and Orthotics
In the academic year 2018, SSPO revised the 2012 curriculum of the Bachelor of Prosthetics and Orthotics. The 2018 curriculum is applicable to students in intake 2018 and onward, as well as the then-new domestic upgrading program. Students in the domestic upgrading program get credits transferred from a prior domestic diploma in prosthetics and orthotics, and join the Bachelor of Science in Prosthetics and Orthotics program for 3 years (2nd year to 4th year).

Bachelor of Science Program in Prosthetics and Orthotics (International Program)
In the academic year 2018, SSPO revised the 2010 curriculum of the Bachelor of Prosthetics and Orthotics (International Program) in order to fulfill the urgent need of Prosthetist / Orthotist ISPO Category I professionals in the region. A year later, SSPO changed the 4-year Bachelor of Prosthetics and Orthotics (International Program) curriculum to be an
International Upgrading Program. With transfer of credits from an ISPO Category II diploma students in this program study for 2 years instead of 4.

**Bachelor of Prosthetics and Orthotics Program (Blended Distance Learning International Program)**

After several generations of students successfully graduating from the Category II program, the Human Study recognized that there was a greater need for a Category II to Category I upgrade program, that would provide P&O experts throughout the world with an academic degree in orthopedic technology. Due to the absence of such a program and dramatic need of an upgrading bachelor prosthetic and orthotic education in most parts of the world, Human Study e.V. launched an upgrade Bachelor’s program for ISPO Category II graduates.

This educational program is delivered in official cooperation with the Sirindhorn School of Prosthetics and Orthotics of Mahidol University and the International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics (ISPO)

This program is focused on educating P&O experts who would be authorities in the field of their profession, having the greatest experience and highest level of education. This program offers students the opportunity to evaluate a wide variety of patient pathologies and orthotic/prosthetic solutions and services that will greatly increase their professional skills and expertise. They course is offered via methodological and didactical methods, thus providing a pathway for them to become clinical instructors and mentors as well as teaching authorities for all practitioners in the P&O profession.

In this educational program, the Human Study e.V. utilizes contemporary teaching methods and tools based on the distance learning (web-based) delivery of academic content in combination with comprehensive practical education delivered through on-site demonstrational workshops with real patients, complemented with theoretical lectures, seminars, research topics and case studies.

Students who successfully graduate from this program obtain a Bachelor’s diploma in Prosthetics and Orthotics issued by the ISPO Category I recognized Sirindhorn School of Prosthetics and Orthotics of the Mahidol University.

**Bachelor of Prosthetics and Orthotics Program (Blended Distance Learning Program)**

The Bachelor of Prosthetics and Orthotics Program has now developed a Blended Distance Learning Program for Category 2 technicians in Thailand. The benefit of this program is the ability of technicians to continue working in their respective clinical locations without having to physically attend school in Bangkok. The program is approved by the National PO Professional Committee and provides instruction via a teleconferencing video based system.

**Master of Science Program in Prosthetics, Orthotics and Pedorthics (International Program)**

In 2017, the Sirindhorn School of Prosthetics and Orthotics began a Masters of Science program in Prosthetics, Orthotics and Pedorthics. This international program is offered to certified prosthetists and orthotists from around the globe with a desire to advance their clinical and research skills. Students are participate in didactic and practical coursework in advanced evidence based clinical practice and research. In addition, research coursework centered around a development of a thesis is a hallmark of this graduate program. Access to a
variety of institutional laboratories, prosthetic and orthotic clinics and experienced faculty make this course offering a robust program at SSPO.

### Domestic Program

#### Curriculum Plan Bachelor of Science Program in Prosthetics and Orthotics

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Courses Offered</th>
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<tr>
<td>Year 1</td>
<td>SPO 561 Introduction to PMD (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 2</td>
<td>Anatomy (3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year 3</td>
<td>SPO 210 Orthotic and Prosthetic Practice (3-5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year 4</td>
<td>Wheelchair &amp; Seating &amp; Standing (3)</td>
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### International Program

#### Curriculum Plan Bachelor of Science Program in Prosthetics and Orthotics (International Program)

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Course Description

General Education for Domestic Student
The meaning, significance, and relation of General Education to other vocational/specific subjects; the relation between behavior and mentality; critical thinking; the qualifications of ideal graduates; analysis of causes and consequences of events/situations/problems; synthesis of solutions to, precautions against, or improvements in those events/situations to benefit individuals and their community; and the application of knowledge to solve the problems of case studies.

Social Studies for Human Development
Basic principles and theory in relation to events/situations/major problems of the Thai and global communities, for example, evolution of civilization; important events in historical, political and public administration systems; the economic and health systems, etc.; analysis of causes and consequences of events/situations/problems; synthesis of solutions to, precautions against, or improvements in those events/situations to benefit individuals and their community; and the application of knowledge to solve the problems of case studies.

Arts and Sciences for Human Development
Humankind in the past, present and future; events/situations/problems in relation to the evolution of the arts and sciences in the Thai and global communities; concepts of the sufficiency economy; analysis of causes and consequences of events/situations/problems; synthesis of solutions to, precautions against, or improvements in those events/situations to benefit individuals and their community; and the application of knowledge to solve the problems of case studies.
Art of Using Thai Language in Communication
Art of using Thai language and of speaking, listening, reading, writing, and thinking skills for accurate and appropriate communication

English Level 1
English structure, grammar and vocabulary in the context of daily language use, dealing with integration in listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills; reading strategies, sentence writing, listening for the gist, pronunciation and classroom communication.

English Level 2
Vocabulary, expressions, grammar, and contextualized social language; essential communicative skills in small groups; writing practice at a paragraph level; and reading and listening from various sources

English Level 3
Essential strategies for four language skills: reading and listening from various sources, speaking in everyday use and writing at a paragraph level and short essay, including sub-skills i.e., grammar, pronunciation, and vocabulary; focusing on English in everyday life and in academic reading and issues that enhance students world knowledge.

English Level 4
Integrating four English skills by practicing reading news, research articles, commentary, and academic texts, for comprehension and critical thinking, from various sources focusing on the issues that enhance students’ world knowledge; listening to news, lecture, and speech via multimedia and the Internet; making conversations in various situations including speaking in public, giving oral presentations and making simulations; and writing essays in various types using citations and references; also practicing sub-skills such as grammar, pronunciation, and vocabulary used in appropriate context

General Chemistry
Atomic structure, chemical bonding, gases, liquids, solids, solutions, colloids, chemical thermodynamics, chemical kinetics, chemical equilibria, ionic equilibria, electrochemistry, the periodic table

Introductory Biology
Chemistry of life and biomolecules, cellular biology, cell energy, genetics and genetic diseases, DNA technology and its medical applications, evolution, human evolution, ecology and pollution problems and biodiversity

Foundation of Life
Systemic classification of living organisms; reproduction and development in human and animals; comparative physiology of organ systems in human and animals, emphasizes on diseases and abnormalities, including nervous system, receptor and motor system, digestive system, endocrine system, gas exchange and excretory system, circulatory system and immune system; and basic biology laboratories

Statistics for Health Science
Concepts and applications of probability and probability distributions in various events; interpretation of statistical values; descriptive statistics; sampling for good representatives of populations and its use in estimation and hypothesis testing.
Elementary Physics for Health Science
Mechanics of motion and equilibrium, work and energy, elastic properties of matters, fluid mechanics and blood circulatory system, temperature, heat, gas law and respiratory system, waves and wave properties, ears and hearing, lights and visualization, electricity, magnetism, electricity in human body, electronics, atoms, nuclei and nuclear medicine.

General Physics Laboratory
Basic physics laboratory related to Physics subject

Principle of Administration
Introduction to Administration, team working, efficiency and effectiveness, philosophy and development of administration theories, comparative administration, public administration and business administration, organization Management concept and process, concepts and models for modern management

Ethics for Health Professionals
Principle and philosophical concepts in ethics, morals of prosthetic and orthotic profession; basic knowledge of laws relevant to prosthetic and orthotic profession; patient’s right, patient autonomy; doctor-patient relationship, principle of giving information and counseling for the patient, holistic demeanor to the patient, moral behavior in counseling and communication; ethical problems and solutions in prosthetic and orthotic profession, analytic of ethical problem relating to medical personnel

General Education for International Student

Philosophy for Today's Life
Basic concepts of philosophy necessary for today's life; free will; the value of life; happiness; love; living an ethical lifestyle in a global context

Morality and Ethical Studies
Fundamental ethical theories and paradigms in comparison, particularly Virtue Ethics, Deontology and Utilitarianism. Major topics in applied ethics with focus on themes relating to the students' major subjects.

Critical Thinking
Basic formal tools from sentential and predicate logic; logical structures of the primary classes of arguments used in the everyday contexts of life; analysis of arguments within these classes for their strengths and weaknesses; common fallacies in reasoning, including reasoning involving determining probabilities; construction of good arguments using principles of informal reasoning.

Essentials of Entrepreneurship
Creating new businesses, capturing new markets, enhancing organizational effectiveness, entrepreneurship theories and frameworks, practices of promoting and managing startups, the lifecycle of an entrepreneurial venture, concept implementation, entrepreneurial pathway, customer analysis, integrated marketing, funding, securing and managing capital, human capital management.

Elementary Thai I
Elements of fundamental grammar and basic vocabulary allowing the students to request, give and understand basic information, read simple short texts, and write at a simple sentence level.
Elementary Thai II
More fundamental grammar and basic vocabulary allowing the students to hold simple short conversations on common topics and situations, express opinions in a simple form, read short texts and write at a short paragraph levels.

English for Academic Presentation
Methods and strategies of oral rhetoric and speech making. Frequent oral presentations. Informative or persuasive speeches, debates, impromptu speaking, and seminar or conference-style presentations. Development of students’ speaking proficiency and confidence to speak English in public academic forums.

Essential Biology
Concepts and methods in biology, diet and their links to diseases, cell and energy, cell communication, principles of inheritance, microbial genetic and modern techniques (such as recombinant DNA, genetic therapy and, DNA microarray), mechanisms of evolution and human evolution, ecology, population, environmental world problems, and conservation.

Nature and Philosophy of Science
Nature and philosophy of science; the history of and origin science; measurement and scientific discovery; Renaissance; from Galileo to Einstein; science and STEM as inquiry; biology: theory and lab; chemistry: theory and Lab; physics: theory and lab; integrated science; contemporary science and technology

Century Learning and Learners
21st century learning; 21st century learners; master learners; logical thinking and reasoning; critical thinking; creative thinking; strategic thinking, effective problem solving, effective communication and presentation; technology for learning

Creative Thinking and Innovation
Process thinking, creative thinking, innovation, problem solving, applications of creative thinking and innovation to learning, applications of creative thinking and innovation to living.

General Chemistry
Comprehensive concepts and principles of chemistry: atomic structure; chemical bonding; gases and the kinetic molecular theory of gases, phase equilibria, solutions and colloids, chemical thermodynamics, chemical kinetics, ionic equilibria, electrochemistry, basic organic molecules and their uses

Elementary Physics
Mechanics of motion and equilibrium, work and energy, elastic properties of matters, fluid mechanics and blood circulatory system, temperature, heat, gas law and respiratory system, waves and wave properties, ears and hearing, lights and vision, electricity, magnetism, electricity in human body, electronics, atoms, nuclei and nuclear medicine

Statistics for Medical Science
Concepts and applications of probability and probability distributions in various events; interpretation of statistical values; descriptive statistics; sampling for good representatives of populations and its use in estimation and hypothesis testing; presentation of article or published research according to groups of student’s interest by statistical methods.
• Medical Sciences

Anatomy
Gross anatomy of human body regarding structure, function and relationships between various structures of head, face and neck, upper extremity and brachial plexus, and the thoracic and abdominal wall including surface anatomy and practice of cadaver dissection.

Pathology
Causes, mechanisms and basic pathologic changes of cell and tissue of human body suffering from diseases. Pathology of organ systems that is important and / or commonly found.

Clinical Pathology
Principle of laboratory investigation; clinical microscopic, clinical chemistry, serology, hematology, molecular clinical pathology

Biomechanics
Basic mathematics; linear and angular kinematics, linear and angular kinetics; biomechanics of musculoskeletal system; posture and balance; normal gait; pathologic gait; ergonomics; biomechanics of lower limb, upper limb and spine; biomechanical application of lower limb, upper limb and spine to the orthotic and prosthetic device

Psychology Practice for Persons with Physical Disabilities
Basic Psychology; Clinical Psychology; Psychological reaction to loss; How to approach and communication for persons with physical disabilities

Rehabilitation Medicine
Gross rehabilitation medicine and teamwork, goals and principles of rehabilitation, rehabilitation, assessment, quality of life, activities of daily living, Introduction to physical therapy, occupational therapy: manual muscle testing, range of motion; Rehabilitation of common disease/disorders.

Physiology
Normal functions and mechanism of the body systems such as the musculoskeletal, circulatory, respiratory, endocrine, urinary, digestive, metabolism and body temperature regulatory systems.

Research Process in Prosthetics and Orthotics
Introduction to research methodology; research problems; research design; statistics in research; research example in prosthetics and orthotics; research proposal structure; research presentation; ethics in research

• Prosthetics and Orthotics

Introduction to Prosthetics and Orthotics
Terminologies & definition in prosthetics and orthotics; role of prosthetist and orthotist; introduction to prosthetic and orthotic clinic; history of prosthetics and orthotics in Thailand; national and international prosthetic and orthotic services; code of ethics; laws and regulations relating to prosthetics and orthotics; patient centered care; community based rehabilitation; patient communication

Materials Science for Prosthetics and Orthotics
Introduction to material science in prosthetics and orthotics; application and properties of wood, thermoplastic, leather, metal, fabric, chemical material
Prosthetic and Orthotic Technical Skills
Basic practical skills in prosthetics and orthotics; awareness of health and safety; basic skills for the use of hand tools, portable power tools and machines; introduction to materials used in prosthetics and orthotics, material sciences, decision on the use of materials

Patient Assessment and Gait Analysis
Introduction of patient assessment; patient assessment principles; orthotic patient assessment; prosthetic patient assessment; special test; application of patient assessment; gait analysis instruments; normal gait; pathologic gaits; gait deviations; gait analysis principles

Foot & Ankle Foot Orthotic Science
Biomechanics of the lower leg; pathology of foot; assessment and gait analysis; biomechanics of foot and ankle foot orthosis; variation of materials for foot and ankle foot orthosis; prescription principle of foot and ankle foot orthosis; padding, posting and offloading in foot orthosis; shoe & shoe modification; principle of lower limb orthosis; variation of foot an ankle foot orthosis; prescription principle of foot and ankle foot orthosis

236 Foot & Ankle Foot Orthotic Practice
Assessment and gait analysis; foam impression casting & fabrication technique for flexible foot orthosis; padding, posting and offloading technique; foot orthotic fitting procedure; casting technique for UCBL; UCBL fitting procedure; casting technique for ankle foot orthosis; fabrication and joint setting techniques

Medical Footwear and Shoe Modification
Lower limb assessment and deformities; pedorthic treatment options including materials selection, design, fit, function, biomechanical properties, construction methods for medical grade footwear and footwear modification; clinical consideration of the footwear to manage pathologies and deformities; existing orthotic appliances and its impact on footwear fitting; application of knowledge to construct lasts, orthotic appliances, medical grade footwear and footwear modification

Spinal Orthotic Science
Review anatomy, biomechanics, pathologies related to spine; rehabilitation approach to spinal problems, exercise for spinal problems; prescription consideration; spinal orthotic principle, variation of spinal orthoses; orthotic management for patient with scoliosis; x-ray examination; biomechanical principle of orthotic design; patient communication and assessment; measurement and casting, rectification, fitting and modifying the spinal orthoses

Spinal Orthotic Practice
Clinical demonstration and practice of spinal orthotic management for patient with spinal disorders; patient communication and assessment; prescription and orthotic design, material selection, casting, rectification, fabrication, fitting, problem solving and outcome evaluation; spinal orthotic adjustment as necessary to obtain optimal function for the specific patient; patient, caregiver and family education in the use and care of orthotic devices

Ankle Disarticulation and Transtibial Prosthetic Science
Anatomy, physical and functional deficits related to the transtibial and ankle disarticulation amputee; basic principle and biomechanical concept of the transtibial and ankle disarticulation prosthesis; composition of prosthesis, variation of design, materials and components; patient assessment; prosthetic prescription consideration; principles of manufacturing, alignment setting, fitting and adjustment of the transtibial and ankle disarticulation prosthesis; prosthetic gait analysis; transtibial and ankle disarticulation prosthetic gait training; patient education
Ankle Disarticulation and Transtibial Prosthetic Practice
Clinical and technical aspects on transtibial and ankle disarticulation amputees; assessment and prescription based on biomechanics principle; prosthetic socket design, components and materials selection; casting, rectification, fabrication and alignment, fitting; prosthetic problem analysis, solution

Knee Disarticulation and Transfemoral Prosthetic Science
Physical, mental and functional deficits following knee disarticulation and transfemoral amputation; medical treatment; pre- and post-operative prosthetic care; prescription considerations; biomechanics; prosthetic materials and components; principles of fabrication, fitting, dynamic alignment of knee disarticulation and transfemoral prostheses

Knee Disarticulation and Transfemoral Prosthetic Practice
Demonstration and practice of the physical, mental and functional deficits following knee disarticulation and transfemoral amputation; patient assessment; medical treatment; pre- and post-operative prosthetic care; prescription considerations; biomechanics; prosthetic materials and components; principles of fabrication, fitting, dynamic alignment of knee disarticulation and transfemoral prostheses; professional ethics; patients’ rights, human relations

Clinical Practice in Prosthetics
Supervised clinical practice in the general provision of prosthetic services to the general public; review biomechanical and clinical assessments, gait analysis; medical reports; review cases by peer and supervisor interaction manufacture or modification of prosthetic device; professional competence, attitudes and standards appropriate for practice, interpersonal skills, workplace professionalism and teamwork; case planning and management

Clinical Research Instrumentation in Prosthetics and Orthotics
Introduction to clinical research instrumentation in prosthetics and orthotics; outcome measurement in prosthetics and orthotics; motion measurement; load and pressure measurement; 3D motion analysis; metabolism and energy expenditure measurement; mechanical property testing; data analysis and interpretation

Knee Ankle Foot Orthotic Science
Lower limb assessment and deformities of hip, knee, ankle; clinical evaluation for orthotic prescription, orthotic adjustment, treatment plan; pediatric hip and knee orthosis; principles of orthotic treatment; material and component selection; biomechanical approach; knee ankle foot orthotic fabrication, fitting, outcome measurement, clinical problem solving; complication of knee ankle foot orthotic fitting

Knee Ankle Foot Orthotic Practice
Clinical practice of lower limb assessment; deformities of hip, knee, ankle; evaluation for orthotic prescription, orthotic adjustment, treatment plan; principles of orthotic treatment; material and component selection; knee ankle foot orthotic fabrication, fitting, outcome measurement, clinical problem solving; complication of knee ankle foot orthotic fitting

Upper Limb Orthotic Science
Review anatomy, biomechanics, pathologies related to upper limb; prescription consideration principle; material used in upper limb orthoses; variation of upper limb orthoses; patient assessment, measurement and casting, rectification, fitting and modifying the upper limb orthoses
Clinical Practice in Orthotics
Supervised clinical practice in the general provision of orthotic services to the general public; review biomechanical and clinical assessments, medical reports, including radiology results; review cases related manufacture or modification of orthotic device; professional competence, attitudes and standards appropriate for practice, interpersonal skills, workplace professionalism and teamwork; case planning and management

Wheelchair and Seating for Persons with Physical Disabilities
Introduction to wheelchair users; wheelchair services; wheelchair mobility; sitting upright and transfers; pressure sores; appropriate wheelchairs; cushions and cushion fabrication; assessment and physical assessment; prescription; fitting; user training; maintenance and repairs; follow up

Upper Limb Prosthetic Science
Overview, general principles, level of upper limb amputation; congenital upper limb deficiency; prosthetics for upper limb amputation; biomechanics, prescription considerations, materials and components of upper limb prostheses; principles, demonstration and practice of assessment, designation and prescription, casting, mechanism of suspension, fabrication, assembly, fitting, harness and cable, adjustment, cosmetic finishing for upper limb prostheses; problem solving skills; application of knowledge from theory to practice; self-assessment; multidisciplinary team working; professionalism; professional ethics; patient’s right; good human relations; communications

Partial Foot and Hip Disarticulation Prosthetic Science
Physical and functional deficits in each level of partial foot amputee; basic principle of the partial foot prosthesis; variation of design and materials; prosthetic prescription consideration in each level of amputation; principles of manufacturing, fitting and adjustment of the partial foot prosthesis; anatomy, physical and functional deficits that related to the hip disarticulation amputee; basic principle of the hip disarticulation prosthesis; composition of prosthesis, variation of socket design, prosthetic hip joint components; patient assessment; prosthetic prescription consideration; principles of manufacturing, alignment setting, fitting and adjustment of the hip disarticulation prosthesis; hip disarticulation prosthetic gait training; patient education; partial foot and hip disarticulation prosthetic practice project

Preparation for Clinical Experience in Prosthetics and Orthotics
The process of patient check-in until device delivery in the clinical service; the reimbursement of the prosthetic and orthotic device following the patient’s payment type; time management in clinical practice; review the proper performance to approach the patient; variety case study discussion

Research Project in Prosthetics and Orthotics
Writing PO research proposal, doing research, present result, writing final report.

Clinical Experience in Prosthetics and Orthotics
Clinical practice of the assigned prosthetic and orthotic device under supervision at the training placement at the Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital and/or collaborating center; the practice including assessment, prescription considerations, manufacturing the appropriate prosthetic and orthotic device following the patient’s condition, in the proper manner of professional ethics, patient’s right and good human relations

External Clinical Experience in Prosthetics and Orthotics
Clinical practice of the assigned prosthetic and orthotic device under supervision at the training placement or the collaborating hospital; the practice including assessment, prescription considerations, and manufacturing the appropriate prosthetic and orthotic device following the
patient’s condition, in the proper manner of professional ethics, patient’s right and good human relations
Student Affairs
Student Affairs

Student affairs provide both academic and living environments services for students. It is absolutely essential that students, aside from completing their academic degree, need to be involved with other aspects of student life including morality, ethics, humanity, professionalism and social activities.

SCHOLARSHIP (for International Students)

Scholarship Information:

- Tuition fees for (2 years)
- Heath Insurance Fees (2 years)
- Allowance (24 months)
- Accommodation Fee (depending on students' sponsors)
- Airfare (For the first arrival and the final departure only)

SCHOLARSHIP (for Domestic Students)

In accordance with Mahidol University’s core values, Sirindhorn School of Prosthetics and Orthotics rewards excellence in academics and contributions to society. Scholarships recipients are expected to be outstanding students who comply with the regulations stipulated in the University Code of Conduct. The scholarship offers is for Thai PO students who want to pursue their Bachelor’s Degree at SSPO.

1. Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital Scholarship

2. Mahidol University Scholarship
   The scholarship will be provided for candidates for each year. The amount depends on students’ financial needs. Committees will review before selecting the qualified candidates who are eligible to be recipients.

3. Private Outside Scholarships
   Thanachart Life Assurance (2 years duration) this scholarship is awarded to Third to Fourth year students who have a cumulative GPA of 2.70 or above while studying at SSPO, provide financial support to outstanding candidates who have a comprehensive knowledge of Thai culture and participate in social activities.
4. Financial Aid and Student Loans
In addition to the aforementioned scholarships, the scholarship amount depends on students’ financial needs and will not exceed 50,000 Baht per scholarship, which will be used as a tuition fee waiver.

Students who wish to apply for Thai government loans must be Thai nationals and full-time students; their parents’ annual income should not exceed 200,000 Baht. The amount that can be borrowed includes the tuition fee and living expense 2,000-3,000 Baht per month. The loan must be paid with interest after graduation two years.
For more information visit: www.studentloan.or.th

5. Siriraj Students Exchange Program which is organized and supported by Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital in every academic year, giving a number of scholarship to 3rd - 4th year Thai students, to visit the PO clinic abroad during summer break and provides valuable opportunities for Prosthetics and Orthotics students to gain International experience at prestigious PO institutes abroad.

Student’s Advisor

Our school provides student advisors to help PO students enhance strengths and develop abilities to successfully live, grow and learn in their personal and academic lives.

Advisors provide confidential assessment and brief counseling for students whose concerns range from the normal challenges of everyday life to more disruptive psychological concerns including;

- Academic performance
- Family, friend and partner relationships
- Self-esteem
- Stress
- Loss of an important relationship
- Illness or death of a loved one
- Problems with Depression or Anxiety
- Sexual assault and violence
- Race, ethnicity, nationality, or other cultural identity
- Gender identity

Each advisory group will contain 1st to 4th year students. Students have a chance to meet their advisor once per semester. In addition, if a student needs a counselor they may contact their advisor directly.
Successful advising depends upon a shared understanding of, and commitment to, the advising process, by students, advisors and the university. Advisors engage students in learning, promote student academic success, and foster student personal, ethical, and intellectual growth, all of which will carry into their roles as citizens, leaders, and lifelong learners.

**Extracurricular Activities**

A large part of the educational experience can occur outside of the classroom when students interact with others and actively engage with not only the school, but also in the broader community. By being involved in the community, students help themselves and others. Therefore, all students are encouraged to participate in activities which promote the “21st Century Skills”.

![21st Century Skills Diagram](http://www.internet.beys.org/offices/it/it/)

internet.beys.org/offices/it/
Soul = Knowledge = Information = Learning = Leader = Skills

Benefits from joining student activities

- Enjoy experiences outside the classroom setting
- Develop determination and perseverance as well as maximize cognitive and communication skills
- Develop interpersonal skills that allow you to build relationships
- Develop problem solving and analytical skills which can be beneficial in the future
- Practice leadership skills that increase ability to plan, execute projects and improve decision making skills
- Create a resume that will increase opportunities for future employment
- All activities in which students have participated will be recorded in their portfolio

“We strongly believe that a good learning experience can be gained by not only attending classes but also from taking part in a variety of outside – classroom activities”

Wai Khru Ceremony (Teachers Day)

The Wai Khru is a Thai ritual in which students pay respects to their teachers in order to express their gratitude and formalize the student–teacher relationship. It is regularly held near the beginning of the school year in most schools in Thailand.
**Sport day**

Sport day is an annual event for students to come together to play sports for fun, unity, and greater health. A cheerleading competition by students from various departments is one of the highlights.

**Social Skill Development Project (Oops Trip)**

Students in all programs will join this activity which is designed to enhance development of social skills and inner perspective, understanding others and management and teamwork.

**Volunteer for Mahidol day**

On the occasion of “Mahidol Day”, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital has a project to promote the students to be jit-a-sa (volunteers) and make sacrifices to help people according to HRH Prince Mahidol of Songkla’s intention, the volunteer student will work as a fundraiser; flag manufacturer and sell the Mahidol day’s flag to collect donations. The donations are to assist the poor and in need patients at Siriraj Hospital
Born to be P&O Camp

A one-day camp is organized by the student club committee. This activity is for promoting SSPO to high school students who are interested in the field.
Volunteering Activities

These volunteer activities will be organized by the student club committee which is held every year. This activity provides a unique opportunity for students during time at school to make a difference in the local community as well as develop skills and gain work experience that will help to create community awareness and exchanges with new people.

Facilities

Accommodation

At Salaya Campus (For 1st year Thai students only)

University Dormitories Mahidol University provides low-cost dormitories. Preference is usually given to the student who studies at Salaya campus.

There are six men’s dormitories and four women’s dormitories. Dormitories are located near the Central Facilities of the Salaya Campus. Each room can house four people and the dormitory cost 3,600 - 9,250 baht per person per semester. Again, semesters run from August to December and January to May. The dormitories are closed during the University’s summer break from June to July.

Interested students should contact the University Dormitory Office, Dormitory 11 (Baan Sitrang) Tel. 02-441-9116 or contact the Office of Student Affairs.
At Bangkok Noi Campus

This is on-campus accommodation for International students and 2nd - 4th year Thai students; Female students will reside at 8-Rai Dormitory, Male students will reside at the Chao Phraya Dormitory. Each room is equipped with a bed and mattress, study desk and closets.

The maximum occupancy for each room is 3 students shared for male and 4 students shared for female.

Rental Rate – Rate is 9,000 baht/semester (exclude electricity and water each month). In case of the students coming to stay during the 2nd semester, they must still pay 9,000 baht. Electricity will be calculated on monthly basis.

Health care service

Mahidol University is one of a few universities in the world with 3 faculties of medicine providing professional medical treatment up to quaternary care level for the public. Students are covered by the University health insurance plan, applicable for treatment at any of the University’s 3 hospitals: Siriraj Hospital on Bangkok noi campus, Ramathibodi Hospital or the Hospital for Tropical Diseases both on the Phayathai campus.

➢ For Thai students
To access student health care facilities, present your Siriraj student ID card and hospital card every time you visit the OPD and must then follow this procedure below.

1. At first, students can use student health care services by 7 health care units, if medical doctor in there cannot help, they will forward you to a clinical fellow within university hospital.

➢ For International students
Regarding to Mahidol University’s policy, all international students must have a private health insurance to cover the service fees and in any case of emergency.

To access health care facilities at Siriraj Hospital
1. Contact Room-100 at OPD Building, 1st floor and present your Siriraj hospital card together with AIA Insurance card.
2. If you have to advance your money, please keep the receipt and show the international coordinator. He/she will contact the insurance company and student could get the reimbursement directly to their bank account.

*** Notice: Some fees or items may not be covered depending on the insurance and welfare condition

❖ In case of emergency during class at SSPO
Inform lecturer in charge of the course for further support
In case of emergency after working hours
Go directly to Emergency Room (ER) and show the AIA insurance card. Contact to the international coordinator, SSPO student affair staff or any SSPO staff

Transportation Services
School transportation e.g. Shuttle bus, Salaya Link between campuses (Siriraj Hospital, Salaya, SSPO Building) for all students will be provided. But students must pay for transportation on their own personal trips outside study hours.

Exercise activities supporting
Since students enjoy unwinding by engaging in their favorite sports, the university provides them with the best equipped facilities including an indoor gymnasium, swimming pools, a fitness center, etc.

- **Outdoor Sport Stadium**
  Outdoor Sport Stadium is located opposite with Mahitalakan Somdej Phra Raja Pitucha Building: Opening Time 10 am - 10 pm (free). For use, student must wear sport clothes and sport shoes. There are many kinds of sports, for example; Basketball, Volleyball, Tennis, Futsal playing and Petanque playing. For more information, please contact 0-2419-8699 or 0-2419-8967

Link for Shuttle bus: [http://www.op.mahidol.ac.th/orga/th/unit-cs/services-shuttle.html](http://www.op.mahidol.ac.th/orga/th/unit-cs/services-shuttle.html)
Link for Salaya link: [https://www.music.mahidol.ac.th/salayalink/](https://www.music.mahidol.ac.th/salayalink/)
- **Siriaj Sampan Sport’s Dormitory**
  Open for member of Siriraj (Students/personnels)

- Siriraj Fitness Center is located on 11th Floor. Open from 6.00 am - 10.00 pm on Monday - Friday and 8.00 am - 8.00 pm on Saturday - Sunday. The fee are 50 THB/Day, 900 THB/Month, 1,850 THB/3 Months, 3,100 THB/6 months, 5,000 THB/Year and for Life member 40,000 baht
  
  - For more information, please contact 0-2419-9668

- **12th Floor Gymnasium**

- **Siriraj Alumni swimming Pool**
  
  Siriraj Alumni swimming Pool is located opposite with Rajapattayalai Auditorium and Sri-Fah Restaurant. Students who wish to use this service must to apply for membership by submitting an application and medical certificate, copy of student card, 2 photos size 1 inch, are attached. For more information, please contact 0-2419-7593
ESSENTIAL RULES

- Uniform
- Classroom
- Workshop
- Examination
- Dormitory
Uniform

- OFFICIAL UNIFORM

Official uniform means the student’s uniform that is used for the university’s ceremonies, for example the new student orientation, teacher’s day, commencement day, national ceremony, or formal ceremony indicated by the university.

**The official uniform of male student consists of the following**
1. Long-sleeved white shirt without any patterns
2. Dark blue or navy blue slacks
3. Plain black leather shoes
4. Black socks
5. Black leather belt or reversed leather belt with rectangular silver-colored metal buckle embossed with gold colored university seal
6. Navy blue necktie with university seal

**The official uniform of female student consists of the following**
1. White shirt
   - Plain shirt made of proper thick fabric without any patterns
   - The length of the shirt shall be longer than the waist in order that the skirt shall cover it
   - The button-up shirt with white plastic buttons, fold line at the back and not too fit
   - Short-sleeved over the elbow
2. Dark or navy blue plain skirt, straight shape, longer than knee length, and back slit with the folds
3. Black leather belt or reversed leather belt with rectangular silver-colored metal buckle embossed with gold colored university seal
4. University seal pin on the right side bosom of the shirt
5. University bow-tie with the university symbol picture
6. Plain black covered heel shoes without any patterns
REGULAR UNIFORM

Normal uniform means the student uniform that is used during study time or other time which is not formal.

The official uniform of male student consists of the following

1. White plain shirt without any patterns
2. Dark blue or navy blue, black, brown, or dark grey slacks
3. Black or polite color shoes
4. Black or dark color socks
5. Black leather belt or reversed leather belt with rectangular silver-colored metal buckle embossed with gold colored university seal

The official uniform of female student consists of the following

1. White shirt on the following
   1.1 Plain shirt made of proper thick fabric without any patterns
   1.2 The length of the shirt shall be longer than the waist so that the skirt is covered
   1.3 A button-up shirt with white plastic buttons, fold line at the back and not too fitted
   1.4 Short-sleeved over the elbow
2. Dark blue, navy blue, or black plain skirt with appropriate and polite length
3. Black leather belt or reversed leather belt with rectangular silver-colored metal buckle embossed with gold colored university seal
4. University seal pin on the right side of the shirt
5. Black or polite colored covered heel or back strap shoes
Subject: Student ID and SSPO's Student dress code

The student uniform dress code and I.D. card requirements have been standardized as follows. All students are expected to comply with the following regulations:

1. **Dress Code**

1.1 Student must wear the University Uniform for special ceremonies or events (i.e. New Student Orientation, Teacher’s Day, Commencement Day, National Ceremony) or other announced formal ceremony as indicated by the university regulation year 2004

1.2 Workshop and laboratory uniform must follow the SSPO regulation

   - Short white lab/jacket with SSPO, etc, logo
   - Long cream trousers covering ankles and worn high at the waist

1.3 During all workshop/laboratory, assessment, casting, fitting practice with demonstration patient’s, student must wear a clean long lab coat over the above student uniform

2. **Student Photo ID Card**

All students must attach the official faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital Photo ID card to the outside of their lab shirt/jacket outside of the lab coat at all times when at SSPO

Moreover, student must formally dress whenever outside normal school hours if at SSPO, the Medical faculty or official visiting venues. If students do not follow the regulation above, he or she will be warned and privileges possibly revoked.
Regulations for Prosthetics & Orthotics students
Sirindhorn School of Prosthetics & Orthotics
Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University

This policy defines the expectations for student punctuality, self-discipline and honesty.

Classroom Behavior
- Student uniform is a must
- No food and drink
- Smoking is not permitted in class and/or school areas

Workshop

Workshop Rules
- Hair must be tied back and not exposed to any powered machines
- Closed toe shoes must be worn at all times while in any lab area
- Safety gear such as: dust masks and/or eye protection must be worn during any and all activities normally requiring such protection
- Maintain the cleanliness of tools and equipment, return in proper place after use
- Students must use their own tools and own workspace as instructed
- Do not misuse or abuse any tool or machine (even if it is your own)
- Other belongings such as bags, wallet and computer must be kept in student’s personal locker
- No food and drink allowed
- No running allowed in any school area
- Lunch time: Students are NOT allowed to work in the lab without instructors

Tool Box
- Students will receive a toolbox at the beginning of the 2nd semester of the 2nd year.
- Students must return all tools and equipment in good clean condition prior to graduation.
- Students must pay for missing tools not returned to SSPO.
- Students must sign a contract for loaning of a toolbox which also informs about rules and detail of each tool.
Examination Rules

1. Dress code must comply with the rules and regulations of the University and SSPO: 
   1st year students and 2nd year students in their 1st semester must wear the university uniform 
   2nd year 2nd semester students and above years must wear the lab coat uniform (short sleeves) 
2. Students must arrive at the designated room at least 5 minutes before any scheduled examinations and be prepared to enter the examination room when directed by the exam proctor; 
   If arriving 15 minutes or more later than the scheduled examination time the student will not be allowed entry to the examination room. The only exception being if a student has a sufficient justification and other students are remaining in the examination room. The student must complete the appropriate documentation to clarify the justification and submit to the lecturer/director of SSPO/representative who will determine if the student will be permitted to enter to the examination room. 
3. Only authorized stationeries or materials such as pencil 2B, pen, pencil sharpener, rubber eraser are allowed for use in the examination room. 
4. Any student found to have unauthorized materials in an examination will be charged with violation of examination rules and will be dismissed from the room with any completed portion of their examination invalidated. Cell phones, electronic dictionary, cameras and/or any other types of recording/playing equipment are NOT permitted in examination rooms. 
5. Students must strictly comply with the examination rules and exam proctor commands and instructions. 
6. If students would like to use their own hard copy dictionary in the examination room, it must be checked and approved by the exam proctor at least 15 minutes prior to examination; otherwise the dictionary will be prohibited. 
7. Students must write their name onto every page of the examination paper using only a blue pen. 
8. After the examination begins, student must not ask questions for any reason. 
9. Students must write the answer with BLUE PEN only. If you would like to correct your word, please cross a word and re-write. No correction pen allowed using in any examination. 
10. The 2B pencil can be used for drawing only. 
11. Students are not allowed to leave the room during the first and last 15 minutes of the examination. 
12. Any student who needs to use the toilet, must inform the exam proctor and complete the form to clarify the justification for temporary leaving the examination room. The exam proctor will consider and make a final decision on a case by case basis.
13. If any of the following are violated your entire individual examination will be invalidated.
   - Neither the examination nor answer sheet may be removed from the examination room
   - Communication or electronic battery devices of any kind (mobile phone, etc.) and unapproved papers or stationery are not allowed. Do not borrow stationery, pens, pencils or anything else from other students during the examination.
   - Conversation with other students is not allowed after entering the examination room.

14. When the examination has been completed, turn the examination paper and answer sheet face down and leave the examination room quietly. You will not be permitted to re-enter the room.

15. The exam proctor will announce the termination of examination time. All students must immediately stop writing at this moment or the entire examination will be marked invalid.

16. Only cleared drinking bottle with no banner allows in the examination room.

**Cheating Policy**

Cheating is not tolerated at SSPO.
If a student is discovered cheating during any quiz/examination, that student will automatically fail the course and be put on behavioral probation. Serious cases of cheating may result in ineligibility to pass to the next year, enroll in the next quarter or ever attend SSPO or any MU affiliate institution.
Any form of cheating (including talking/whispering/signaling to anyone other than the teacher/proctor, looking at another exam paper, holding an exam paper in the air, using crib notes or mobile phones, etc.) will lead to an ‘F’ in that course and/or a ‘ZERO’ score for that course.
Any form of suspicious behavior of the above nature will be considered cheating.

**Re-Exam**
- If grading reveals a score of less than 65% in any exam the student will be considered in academic attention.
- Any prescribed extra activity for student in academic attention must be completed prior to next examination (*Except for final examination, academic attention will be sentenced for 2 months or until next exam in the next subject*)

**Final Score**
- If the score is less than 50% is received in the final result, the student must re-register to retake the failed subject
- If a score between 50-59% is received, the student will be allowed one opportunity to take a supplementary exam.
- In order to pass the supplementary exam, the student get a score more than 60%.
In case of the student receiving a score between 58 and 60% in the supplementary exam, the student will have one more chance to perform an oral exam with lecturers in the course.

If failing the supplementary exam, the student must re-register the subject again.

REPORT OF THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY
Counting of the number of credits is based upon the regulations of Mahidol University on credit requirements for certificate and bachelor degrees of the year 2009. Rating the results of the study of each subject is provided as a letter along with meaning and numerical grades.

Grade for credit subject
Examination result will be showed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter Grades</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Grade Point</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
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<tr>
<td>B+</td>
<td>Very good</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>C+</td>
<td>Fairly good</td>
<td>2.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D+</td>
<td>Poor (Fail)</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Very Poor (Fail)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Fail</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grade for non-credit subject
Examination result may be displayed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter Grades</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AU</td>
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Precautions
- All first year students need to get GPA ≥ 1.5 in order to continue to the 2nd year of study
- GPA ≥ 1.5 but less than 2.00 will mean the student is on probation
- Probation students will be retired if
- Receiving a grade less than 1.8 for 2 semester continue
- Receiving a grade less than 2.00 for 4 semester continue
  - Students who gets F grade in each subject 3 times continuously (re-register) will be retired

Graduation Criteria
Student evaluation is in accordance with the rules and regulations of Mahidol University. The Graduation requirements are as follows:
  - Behavior in accordance with the degree and profession.
  - Pass all subjects according to the program
  - Cumulative GPA not less than 2.00
  - Passing score on the comprehensive examination

Comprehensive Practical Examination (CPE)
Students must pass all subjects in the curriculum before taking a Comprehensive Practical Examination (CPE) at the end of the final semester. Only students passing the CPE will be able to register for graduation.

Dormitory

DORMITORY RULES OF FACULTY OF MEDICINE SIRIRAJ HOSPITAL

1. Moving of belongings is possible everyday but only from 8.00 -21.00 because moving may disturb neighbors.

2. Any damage to dormitory or faculty’s goods will be assessed to all members of that specific room unless responsibility can be established to a responsible person. The cost of repairs will be due and paid upon completion of the repairs, with the resident will covering all costs.

3. The dormitory room is only for the peoples who possess the rights to it and not capable of being transferred to other people.

4. The residents must reside in their room (follow the faculty defined) and he or she has to take responsible the faculty’s goods.

5. No visitors or non-residents are allowed in dormitory rooms.

6. In case the resident would like to change or swap the room, the residents must inform the dormitory office and wait for permission.

7. Student residents are responsible for keeping their rooms in a sanitary condition. No items should not be left or discarded in front of the rooms.

8. The resident must insure that all electrical appliances and lights are turned off before leaving their room.

9. Storing and possession of hazardous items such as weapons, chemicals, explosive devices, firearms or fireworks that can cause harm to the dormitory’s property is strictly prohibited.

10. Any kinds of vice activities, namely: smoking, drinking alcohol, and drugs are prohibited.

11. No fighting, harassment of any kind.

12. Gambling in dormitory rooms is strictly forbidden.
13. Disturbing with noise is not allowed.
14. Opposite gender is not allowed to dormitory room.
15. The residents cannot live in another residents room without permission.
16. The residents must not violate Thai manners, Thai culture and Thai morality.
17. No pets or animals of any nature are permitted in any dormitory unit or in any dormitory facilities.
18. No unruly behavior to the dormitory officer.
19. The residents must dress properly.
20. Not allow to climb into the room from the door or the balcony, if the resident forgets the room key. During office hours students can get a spare key from the dormitory office. During out of office hours they can get a spare key from the security guard.
21. The faculty must inform the move out date 15 days before, the residents have to return key, keycard and maintain the faculty goods in good condition. Also the resident belongings have to be removed within 30 days of the informed date, if the goods still remain in the dormitory, the faculty is capable of moving the goods without any notice.
22. Dormitory officer is eligible to inspect the room any time, residents must cooperate with dormitory officer.
23. Cooking is not allowed in the room.
24. Any electrical appliances deemed to be a fire hazard such as immersion heater or hot plates are not allowed in dormitory rooms unless permission is given from dormitory committee.
   - Allowable appliances: Desk lamp, Table fan, Hair drier, small radio set, Computer, Mobile Phone charger, TV & DVD or CD Player, Iron, plug. Any electrical appliances other than that listed are not allowed in dormitory rooms unless permission is given from the dormitory committee.
25. Additional building or demolishing are not allowed except permitted by faculty.
26. The residents must not violate Thai manners, Thai culture and Thai morality.
27. The resident is responsible for their own property such as money, phone, camera etc.
28. The residents must pay the electricity bill within the specified time.
29. IT is not permitted to steal or deliberately destroy other resident property.
How to live in Thailand

THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND

Location

Thailand is situated in the heart of the Southeast Asian mainland, covering an area of 513,115 sq.km and extending about 1,620 km from north to the south and 775 km from east to west. Thailand borders the Laos People’s Democratic Republic and the Union of Myanmar to the north, the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Gulf of Thailand to the east, the Union of Myanmar and the Indian Ocean to the west, and Malaysia to the south.

Capital CITY: Bangkok, or Krungthep in Thai
Major CITIES:
  North: Chiangmai
  South: Songkhla
  Central region: Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya and Chonburi
  North Eastern: Nakhon Ratchasima and Khon Kaen

National Flag

Thailand’s national flag, ceremoniously raised each morning in every town and village, is composed of five horizontal bands of red, white, and blue. The harmony of design expresses the complementary nature of these three pillars of the Thai nation. This tri-colored flag, called
in Thai the “trirong”, first introduced by King Vajiravudh (Rama VI) in 1917, succeeded an earlier design that placed a white elephant (emblem of the absolute monarch) on a red background.

**Historical Background**

There are conflicting opinions as to the origins of the Thais. Three decades ago it could be said with presumed certainty that the Thais originated in Northwestern Szechuan in China about 4,500 years ago and later migrated down to their present homeland. However, this theory has been altered by the discovery of remarkable prehistoric artifacts in the village of Ban Chiang in the Nong Han District of Udon Thani Province in the Northeast. These include evidence of bronze metallurgy going back 3,500 years, as well as other indications of a far more sophisticated culture than any previously suspected by archaeologists. It now appears that the Thais might have originated here in Thailand and later scattered to various parts of Asia, including some parts of China. Siam is the name by which the country was known to the world until 1939 and again between 1945 and 1949. On May 11, 1949, an official proclamation changed the name of the country to “Prathet Thai”, or “Thailand”, by which it has since been known. The word “Thai” means “free”, and therefore “Thailand” means “Land of the Free.”

**Climate**

Thailand is a warm and rather humid tropical country with monsoonal climate. Temperatures are highest in March and April with an average temperature of 28° Celsius to 38° Celsius and humidity average about 73% to 82.8%.

**Seasons**

- Summer: March to May
- Rainy: June to October
- Cool: November to February

**Population**

The population in Thailand is approx. 65 million, of which around 6 million live in the capital city, Bangkok.

**Local Attractions in Bangkok**

- Temples: @Wat Phra Kaew @Wat Pho @Wat Arun @Wat Benjama Bophit
- Palaces: @The Grand Palace @Vimanmek Mansion @Anantasamakhom Palace
Shopping Areas:
@Phat Pong Night Market @Silom Road
@Soi “Ialai Sap” @Siam Square
@Pratunam @Jatujak
@ Asiatique the riverfront

Department Stores
@Mah Boon Krong (MBK)
@Siam Paragon
@Central Department Store
@The Emporium

Walking streets:
@Thanon Khao San @China Town, Yaowarat
@Thanon Phra Chan / Phra Atit @Thanon

Visa Extension
To extend the visa at the Immigration Office, students must inform one month before the expiration as the extension request shall require the following documents:

- A valid passport more than 6 months
- Visa extension request form (TM.7)
- Letter of confirmation from SSPO (in Thai)
- A copy of the page containing your most recent entry visa
- A copy of the page containing the stamp and “Kingdom of Thailand” label
- A copy of the photo page of your passport
- 1,900 THB for visa extension fee
- 1 photo of 4 x 6 cm size (2 inch)
- Tuition Fee Receipt
- Grade Report

**students are not permit to work under student Visa. Part time job is prohibited.

90 Days Report (Alien to Notify of staying in the Kingdom of Thailand longer than 90 days)

According to The Immigration Act, B.E.2522, the foreigner who has received a temporary stay permit and stayed in the Kingdom of Thailand over 90 days must notify his residence to immigration officer every 90 days. He/She could notify via internet (immigration.go.th, http://extranet.immigration.go.th/fn90online/online/tm47/TM47Action.do)
It is better to keep track of the rules of Thai Immigration at all times during your stay in the country, as failure to file your 90-day report can result in a fine by your own pay of 2,000 THB, and can be increased up to 5,000 THB once you get arrested with an additional fine not exceeding 200 Baht for each day which passes until the law is complied with.

The **ONLINE 90-day report must be submitted within 15 days but not less than 7 days BEFORE the due date** (weekend and holidays are counted)

For example, if your due date is September 27, 2013. the application must be submitted on 13-20th
If you could not submit the online application on time or is disapproved or declined, you may require going to report by yourself directly at the Immigration Office (Government Complex Chaeng Wattana, B Building, 2nd Floor). The duration of the report in person is 14 days before from the due date to 7 days after. For example, if your due date is May 16, 2018, your report should be on 3-22 of May.

Moreover, you shall require to provide the document as follows:
1. your original passport
2. your departure card (TM.6)
3. previous receipt of notifications (if any)
4. completely filled in and signed notification form TM.47

If you leave Thailand anytime during the 90-day period, the day count will restart from the arrival date of your re-entry into Thailand.

MONEY & BANKING
To open a bank account you need a copy of your passport. Please note that you need the original document when opening a new account. Banks are usually open 08:30 - 15:30 hours daily, but are closed on weekends and on public holidays. There are some banks in department stores that are open until 8 pm and some even open on weekends.

Electric and Plugs

Voltage is 220 Volts with either 2 flat blades (NEMA 1-15 or JIS C 8303) or round 2 pin plugs (Europlug CEE 7/16). You can buy an adapter for shavers, laptop computers, mobile chargers, etc., on arrival at most department stores.

Useful Telephone Numbers
While traveling in Thailand is fairly easy, these phone numbers might come in handy. Write them down and keep them in your wallet, for peace of mind.
- Tourist Police 1155 (English, French and German spoken)
- Tourist Service Center 1672
- Telephone Directory Assistance 1133
- Thailand Yellow Pages 1188
- Highway Police 1193
- Tourism Authority of Thailand 1672
- Immigration Bureau +66 (0)2 287 3101 to 10
- Suvarnabhumi International Airport +66 (0)2 132 1888
- Thai Airways 1566
- Bangkok Taxi Call Center 1681, 1661, +66 (0)2 424 2222

For emergency numbers, scroll down to Emergencies section.

**Currency**

The official currency is the Baht. Notes: 1,000 Baht (grey); 500 Baht (purple); 100 Baht (red); 50 Baht (blue); 20 Baht (green). Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 Baht and 25, 50 Satangs (100 Satangs = 1 Baht).

**ATM**

ATM machines are available at most banks and shopping centres throughout the city. Thai Baht only. ATMs generally have Thai and English language displays and will accept most internationally recognised foreign cards. Many ATM's will also accept cards under the CIRRUS, Maestro, VISA or Mastercard system.

***Note: Only 100, 500 and 1,000 banknote are available to withdraw through ATM

**Travelers Cheques / Credit Cards**

Most traveler cheques can be cashed at banks. Take your passport or ID. Mastercard and VISA are widely accepted by major banks, restaurants and shops. AMEX and Diners tend to be accepted only at up market venues.
COMMUNICATIONS

Telephone Services
Since September 1, 2006 all telephone numbers in Thailand have ten digits including the area code. The international dialing code for Thailand is 66 and you must drop the 0 from the area code. International direct connections (IDD) to almost every country are provided by the Communication Authority of Thailand (CAT). For directory assistance in the great Bangkok Metropolitan area, dial 13. For directory assistance in the provincial areas, dial 183.

IDD (International direct dialing)
Available from most hotels. Check rates, hotels often levy a surcharge. Costs vary with the time of day and charge for a minimum of 1 minute) Dial 100 for Operator-Assisted Overseas. For IDD dial 001 followed by country and regional codes.

Mobile Phones
Using your mobile phone in Thailand shouldn't be a problem if you arrange for international roaming in your home country. Normally the phone charge is calculated from your home country to the destination number and can be very expensive. True, AIS, DTAC are the leading service providers. If you will be staying in Thailand for a while, it is worth considering purchasing a SIM card with a prepaid option – it’s much less expensive than roaming as well as making it easier for local parties to reach you. Cards to upload credit are available from convenience stores (e.g. 7/11) nationwide. A good place to buy a local SIM card or handset is MBK, where an entire floor is dedicated to mobile communications.

Public Telephones
Public telephones are found throughout town. International calls can be made at those marked as international phones which are found at the airport and most tourist areas, and generally take credit cards or calling cards which are available at convenience stores.

Postal Services
Thailand's postal services are generally reliant and efficient. Post offices are usually open Mondays to Fridays from 8am to 4.30pm, some are open Saturday 8.30am to 12.00. Normal postal delivery and collection services are made twice a day - morning and afternoon. However, some areas are only serviced once a day. Several individual shops offer reliable postal services, but add a small service fee on top of the regular postage. Major hotels provide basic postal services on their premises. International courier services are also available and include DHL, Federal Express, TNT, UPS and Air Borne.

Time Zone
Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +7 hours.
Business Hours
The business hours in Thailand vary according to the type of business. Shopping Malls usually open around 10:00 and close between 20:00 and 22:00. Banks open from 9:00 to 15:30 (Mon-Fri), except those located inside shopping malls which open and close a bit later, but usually no later than 10:30 – 20:00 (daily). Smaller businesses have individual hours. Pubs and bars open at different times but close at 01:00, except those located in the designated entertainment zones. Government offices open at 8:30 and close at 4:30, with one-hour lunch break from noon to 13:00.

Health
Mosquito bites are annoying enough in themselves, but on top of that, some tropical diseases are insect borne, so applying mosquito repellent after sunset is a must. Gastroenteric problems are among the most common ailments visitors to Thailand complain about. These are generally the result of consuming contaminated food or water, so be careful about where and what you eat.

You’ll also find that there is an abundance of food at all times both at day and night. If you eat at any of the roadside stalls, check that your food is freshly prepared in front of you, and you hopefully won't have any problems.

Thai Cultural Etiquette
The Thai Royal Family is deeply revered, and you will see portraits of them throughout the country. At the cinema you must stand for the royal anthem before the film is screened. Anger is regarded as crude and lacking in self discipline. Remain calm and smile and you will find all sorts of doors opened. It is considered rude to point your foot at a person or object. Thais regard the head as the highest part of the body and do not appreciate anyone touching them there, even as a friendly gesture. You should dress appropriately when visiting temples. Don't go shirtless, in shorts, hot pants, short skirts or spaghetti straps. Remove your shoes when entering a Thai home or Buddhist temple. Buddha images large or small, ruined or not, are regarded as sacred. Don't take photographs or do anything which might indicate a lack of respect. While on the rise in Bangkok, extreme public displays of affection are often frowned upon. By all means, hold hands if the urge takes you.

Language
Thai (official). English is fairly widely understood and spoken in most tourist areas. Bilingual Thai / English road signs are found on all road signs, BTS Skytrain and MRT Subway stations and some local buses.

Emergency Phone Numbers
Let's hope you will never be in a situation where you require emergency services, but in case you do, rest assured, Bangkok's numerous hospitals can provide help in urgent situations.
- Police: 191
- Fire: 199
- Ambulance: 1554
- Siriraj Hospital Emergency 02-419-7000

**SSPO Contact information**

**Sirindhorn School of Prosthetics & Orthotics**

14 Arun-Aumarin Road, Arun-Aumarin, Bangkoknoi, Bangkok 10700 Thailand.

**Tel**: +(66) 2-419-3452  
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Welcome to SSPO Family