



Mission Hospital Phuket

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Mission Hospital Phuket stands as one of the oldest continuously operating Christian medical institutions in [Thailand](#), and its history is inseparable from the broader story of Seventh-day Adventist missionary expansion across Southeast Asia. Founded in 1940 as a modest clinic in a borrowed Chinese school building on Dibook Road, the institution has grown over more than eight decades into a modern hospital serving nearly 300,000 outpatients annually and employing nearly 400 staff members. Its story encompasses war and reconstruction,

remarkable acts of community generosity, seasons of extraordinary evangelistic fruitfulness, and a sustained commitment to the Adventist vision of holistic healing: the conviction that caring for the body and nurturing the soul are callings that cannot be separated.¹

This institutional history traces the origins, development, and continuing mission of Mission Hospital Phuket from its founding circumstances in the late 1930s through its contemporary operations as a member of the Adventist global healthcare network. It examines the human, ecclesiastical, and providential factors that brought the hospital into existence; the successive phases of physical expansion and administrative development that transformed a clinic into a full-service hospital; the relationship between the institution's clinical ministry and the growth of the Adventist congregation in Phuket and the surrounding region; and the challenges and opportunities that face the hospital as it looks toward its centennial. This account draws upon denominational records, mission reports, *Seventh-day Adventist Yearbook* entries, institutional correspondence, and contemporary sources to reconstruct a history that belongs not only to Mission Hospital Phuket but to the wider story of Christian witness in the Kingdom of Thailand.²

Developments that Led to the Establishment of the Institution

The story of Mission Hospital Phuket begins not on the island of Phuket itself, but in the broader narrative of Seventh-day Adventist missionary expansion across the Kingdom of Siam, the name Thailand was known by until 1939.³ Situated on the Indochinese Peninsula and spanning approximately 198,115 square miles, Thailand encompasses four distinct geographical regions: the mountainous north, the arid northeastern plateau, the fertile central plains, and the tropical south, where the island of Phuket lies as the nation's largest island in the Andaman Sea off the western coast of the Malay Peninsula.⁴ Bangkok, on the delta of the Chao Phraya River, served as the natural focal point for early Adventist institutional development, and from that capital city the medical work eventually extended southward to Phuket and other provincial centers.

Seventh-day Adventist teachings were first introduced to Thailand in late 1906 or early 1907, when Robert A. Caldwell, a recent graduate of Australia Missionary College, arrived in Bangkok as a colporteur.⁵ Although he represented the first official Adventist contact with the country, his brief visit left no permanent mission presence and no known converts.⁶ More consequential was the providential discovery of an indigenous Adventist family already present in Bangkok. Tan Thiam Tsua had left Swatow, China, immigrated to Thailand, and accepted Seventh-day Adventist teachings before settling permanently in Bangkok by 1919. When Phang Yin Hee, a young colporteur from Singapore, arrived in Bangkok to distribute Chinese editions of *Signs of the Times*, he struggled to find a local merchant willing to guarantee subscriptions for a foreign magazine. Walking along a Bangkok street, he noticed a woman reading the Bible on her porch and discovered she and her husband were Sabbath-keeping Adventists who had accepted the message in Swatow, China. This network of indigenous Adventist contacts became the relational foundation upon which the Thailand Mission was subsequently built.⁷

A permanent Mission was formally established in 1919 when [Ezra L. Longway](#) and [Forrest A. Pratt](#) arrived in Bangkok with their families.⁸ Pratt served as the first Mission director until his transfer to the Philippines in 1932, providing 13 years of crucial continuity. The early Adventist work in Thailand was conducted principally among the Chinese population, establishing patterns that would shape the Church's development for decades.⁹ A pivotal moment came when Pratt and his translator V. L. Kon conducted evangelistic meetings in Korat. Among those who attended was Pleng Vitiarnyalaksana, who was subsequently baptized in 1930 as Thailand's first ethnic Thai Adventist convert, a watershed moment demonstrating that the Adventist message had taken genuine root in Thai soil.¹⁰ By the mid-1930s, the institutional infrastructure of Thai Adventism had developed to the point where sustained medical work in Bangkok could be realized, with the founding of the Bangkok Mission Clinic on May 10, 1937, under Dr. Ralph F. Waddell.¹¹

The Adventist Medical Vision Reaches Phuket

The question of how medical work might come to Phuket was answered through a providential set of circumstances in 1937. While Robert M. Milne, Mission president, Alva P. Ritz, and V. L. Kon were traveling through Phuket on a book-selling trip, they called upon Tan Cheng Hor, a prominent Chinese businessman with deep roots in the island's community.¹² As they shared accounts of the Seventh-day Adventist medical and educational work being developed in Bangkok, Tan Cheng Hor's response was both immediate and extraordinary: "Well, why don't you start some work here? There's a vacant Chinese school you can use. We'll charge you one tical [baht] a year and never collect it"¹³.

This generous offer reflected both the unmet medical needs of Phuket's population and the trust the Adventist missionaries had generated through their work throughout Thailand. Phuket, situated off the western coast of the Malay Peninsula in the Andaman Sea, was home to a sizeable Chinese community alongside the predominantly Buddhist Thai population. The island's economy centered significantly on tin mining, which drew both wealth and social complexity to its shores.¹⁴ Healthcare services were scarce, and the local population faced genuine medical needs that no existing institution adequately addressed.¹⁵ The seed for an Adventist medical ministry in Phuket was thus planted three years before any physician arrived to cultivate it, through the providential generosity of a man whose community connections would later prove indispensable to the institution's very survival and growth.¹⁶

Founding of the Institution

[Dr. A. E. Geschke](#), a graduate of Loma Linda University, was entrusted with translating the 1937 vision into institutional reality. In 1940, in response to repeated urgings from the local people that Seventh-day Adventists establish medical facilities in Phuket, Dr. Geschke arrived on the island and opened the Phuket Mission Clinic in the building Tan Cheng Hor had offered, the vacant Chinese school building on Dibook Road.¹⁷ Among the early

staff who joined Dr. Geschke were Tan Oui Kiang (who would later take the name Komol Santimalapong) and Soh Sek Tong, known in later years as Sunti Sorajjakool, who would eventually serve as Thailand Mission president, a remarkable detail illustrating how the clinic became a nursery of church leadership.¹⁸

The clinic's initial operations gave immediate evidence of the wisdom of the undertaking. Within one month of its opening, the clinic was treating 60 outpatients daily, and its 15 inpatient beds were constantly occupied.¹⁹ This rapid uptake testified to the depth of unmet medical need on the island and to the warm reception the Adventist medical ministry received from a community that had itself expressed the desire for such a facility. The clinic was established under the organizational oversight of the Thailand Mission, which was itself part of the Far Eastern Division of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, and it quickly became recognized alongside the Bangkok institution as a pioneering expression of Adventist healthcare in the nation.²⁰

The clinic's founding mission followed the characteristic Adventist dual mandate: providing the highest quality medical care while creating opportunities for spiritual witness. From the clinic's earliest days, religious services were held in the waiting room, reflecting the conviction that healing bodies and nurturing souls were inseparable callings. In this respect, the clinic embodied the Adventist understanding of medical ministry as the "right arm of the gospel," serving physical needs as an expression of the Christian imperative to love one's neighbor and to demonstrate the character of Christ through compassionate service.²¹

The clinic's promising beginnings were abruptly interrupted by the outbreak of World War II in Southeast Asia. When Japanese forces moved into Thailand in December 1941, the entire personnel of the Phuket Clinic was evacuated, and operations ceased.²² The Phuket property itself was subsequently confiscated by the Japanese military, though historical sources note that equipment and medicines were preserved by the Thai governor, a fact that would prove significant when the clinic was eventually reopened.²³ The clinic's brief first chapter, less than two years of active operation, had nonetheless established an Adventist medical presence in Phuket and created the community relationships upon which a postwar renewal would eventually be built.

Postwar Reopening and Consolidation (1949–1959)

The gap between the clinic's wartime closure and its postwar restoration was seven years. In May 1949, Dr. Frank N. Crider, M.D., responded to the call to reopen the clinic, persuaded, according to hospital tradition, by a delegation of local Phuket businessmen who urged the Mission to restore its medical presence on the island.²⁴ The equipment and medicines the governor had preserved during the Japanese occupation were returned for the clinic's use.²⁵ This reopening formed part of a broader provincial expansion of the Bangkok mother institution's medical reach. As Alva Paul Ritz reported to the Far Eastern Division's biennial council in 1951, the three provincial satellite institutions, Ubol, Haad Yai, and Phuket, alongside the Bangkok hospital "have rendered an incalculable service in Siam"" and "have brought us into great favor with all classes of people," a direct result of which was the baptism of 25 young people.²⁶

In the broader context of the Far Eastern Division's medical enterprise, the relationship between Bangkok and Phuket was explicitly one of mother institution and satellite. A mid-1960s special report on medical ministry across the Far Eastern Division described the Bangkok Sanitarium and Hospital as "the largest denominational overseas mission hospital" and listed Phuket among its "daughter institutions," along with the Bangkok Charity Midwifery Hospital, Haad Yai Mission Hospital, Chiangmai Dental Clinic, and the Bang Kan Village Midwifery Public Health Unit.²⁷ This framework was not merely administrative: The mother institution supplied personnel, clinical expertise, and logistical support to its satellites, enabling them to function with resources beyond what they could independently sustain.

The reopened Phuket Clinic flourished in outpatient care but faced a significant constraint: Thai government regulations limited its inpatient capacity to just ten beds.²⁸ Despite this limitation, the clinic served a growing patient population and became, as was characteristic of Adventist medical facilities, a center of religious witness as well as clinical care. A small company of adherents formed around the medical ministry, a branch Sabbath school was opened in a nearby village, and a Church building seating 100 persons was eventually constructed to house the growing congregation, a direct spiritual harvest from the medical work.²⁹ Dr. Crider served as medical director from 1949 to 1960, providing more than a decade of foundational leadership during which the institution consolidated its place in the Phuket community. Dr. J. L. Webster succeeded him (1960–1961), followed by Dr. R. D. Van Arsdell (1961–1963).

Land Acquisition and the Gift of Luang Anubhas Bhuketkarn (1959–1965)

By the early 1960s, the old clinic building in the center of Phuket town was clearly inadequate for the institution's growing needs and future vision. A search began for a suitable plot of land outside the city limits on which a proper hospital could be constructed. An initial three-acre tract was purchased in 1959, and two staff houses were completed on this property in 1961, a first step toward a new campus.³⁰ Yet a larger, better-situated plot proved elusive, as its owner initially refused to sell.

This impasse was resolved through one of the most remarkable acts of philanthropic generosity in the history of Adventist medical work in Thailand. Luang Anubhas Bhuketkarn, known locally as Tan Chin Guan, was a prominent tin miner and one of Phuket's most respected citizens. He had been admitted to the small clinic hospital in a critically ill condition under the care of Dr. Paul Watson. Because of the lack of sufficient blood supplies available on the island, he was airlifted to Bangkok, where Dr. Roger Nelson performed the lifesaving surgery that preserved his life.³¹ Overwhelmed by gratitude for this exceptional care, Tan Chin Guan donated a ten-acre tract of land on Tepkasatri Road, approximately 25 rai of his rubber plantation, to the clinic for use as a hospital site.³² This gift of extraordinary generosity provided not only ample space for a new hospital but also room for worker housing, a church, and a church school, creating what would become the institutional campus

of Adventist witness in southern Thailand.

In 1963, the team developed detailed plans to build a hospital and auxiliary buildings on this larger site. The hospital took shape over the following two years under the medical directorship of Dr. P. M. Watson.³³ Workers in the Phuket District set an ambitious goal for 1964: Baptize 50 souls, organize two new churches, and complete the new hospital.³⁴ All three were substantially accomplished. On February 9, 1965, the new Phuket Mission Hospital opened and was formally dedicated in a ceremony attended by local dignitaries, community leaders, and Adventist workers from across Thailand and the Far Eastern Division. Governor Tawat of Phuket presided over the occasion.³⁵ A photograph of the new building featured in the Far Eastern Division's special medical report of 1966 bore the caption: "The new Bhuket Mission Hospital which was officially opened on February 9, 1965," with an inset showing "the first Bhuket Mission Clinic which was opened in May, 1949," a visual testament to the institution's journey from borrowed schoolroom to purpose-built hospital.³⁶

Evangelistic Harvest: The 1964 Campaign and Church Growth

The new hospital's completion coincided with the most significant season of evangelistic fruitfulness in the history of Adventism in Phuket. In 1964, the Thailand Mission held its first major tabernacle evangelistic campaign on the island. Opening on Saturday night, March 14, the effort brought together the hospital, the local church, and the ministerial training class.³⁷ Years of preparation had gone into it: Doctors Van Arsdell and Watson had cultivated friendships and distributed Bible study courses to hundreds of homes, and several hundred *Voice of Prophecy* students were scattered across the area.³⁸ They distributed special invitations alongside thousands of handbills to mark opening night.

When the hour of 7:00 p.m. arrived on opening night, the tabernacle was nearly empty. The evangelistic team did the only thing they could: They prayed. Within 30 minutes, the tabernacle was packed. The preaching burden fell primarily on Pastor Gumjorn Sriratprapas, pastor of the Haad Yai Church, whose gifts as an evangelist in the Thai language proved decisive. Public interest was so great that two meetings per night were required for the first three weeks simply to accommodate the overflow crowds.³⁹ Six weeks of preaching six nights a week followed, with black-light presentations and the use of a projector, culminating in a *Voice of Prophecy* graduation service for 67 students and the launch of a 24-night Bible-marking course. At the end of the Bible-marking stage, 50 persons indicated their desire to study further in a baptismal class. Successive baptisms on May 23 and July 18 yielded 31 baptisms, with more planned monthly for the remainder of the year.⁴⁰

The organizational consequence of this remarkable harvest was equally significant. On Sabbath, April 4, 1964, two new Seventh-day Adventist churches were officially organized in the Phuket area: the Phuket Church with 23 charter members, and the Bankhian Church with 24. The Bankhian members enjoyed their new church building while the Phuket town congregation anticipated a building program for the near future.⁴¹ The report of that year's Thailand biennial session captured the scale of what had been achieved: the Phuket Church had

experienced “nearly 400% gain in membership during 1964, which seems to set something of a record for Thailand⁴².” The local workers rejoiced that 49 new Seventh-day Adventists had joined God’s people in South Thailand in that single year.

The evangelistic momentum of 1964 was sustained in subsequent years. In 1967, John Harris, who had served as Phuket district pastor and was well known to the community, led another public campaign that again drew overflow crowds. The meetings used a systematic health-course approach: each Sabbath afternoon, two-by-two, church members covered about 300 homes in a given area with the Bangkok Sanitarium and Hospital’s health-course lessons, collecting completed test sheets the following week and leaving a new lesson.⁴³ At the conclusion of the course, the “Way of Life” Bible study series was introduced, and many were happy to continue.

⁴⁴ A concurrent Vacation Bible School under Pastor Suthin Plainate enrolled over 100 children, and 65 to 70 persons registered in the Bible-marking phase of the main series.⁴⁵ These sustained evangelistic campaigns, built on the hospital’s medical witness, gradually transformed Phuket into one of the strongest Adventist communities in Thailand.

The New Church Building and School (1963–1971)

While evangelistic campaigns brought new members into the Phuket congregation, the community urgently needed permanent facilities for worship and education. As early as 1960, local members started a church building fund, hoping to eventually have a suitable place to worship. John Harris became pastor of the Phuket Church in 1961. Several years later, the first city-wide campaign yielded 47 baptisms, a near-300 percent gain, which made the need for a permanent sanctuary undeniable.⁴⁶

The groundbreaking ceremony for the new Phuket Church building was held in 1968. Pastor Jerrold J. Aitken, then Phuket District leader, provided the supervision and creative vision that shaped the building’s distinctive character: “Many of the special touches that help make this building so beautiful were conceived and constructed under his supervision.”⁴⁷ On May 17, 1969, a church school was established on the hospital compound, with Mrs. Puangpet Sittichinda as its founding principal.⁴⁸ The school, the first government-approved Seventh-day Adventist Church school in Phuket, was initially registered with Thailand’s Department of Education under the name Rongrian Thepamnui Vityaa Phuket, which translates roughly as “The School Where God Imparts Knowledge.”⁴⁹ The Phuket Mission Hospital gave the school two rai of land; by May 16, 1969, the jungle had been cleared, the land leveled, three full-time teachers hired, and the first four-room building constructed. Elder Palmer Wick, president of the Thailand Mission, attended the school opening, and 36 students, 80 percent with Adventist backgrounds, began the 1969–1970 school year.⁵⁰ The government approved the first four grades on January 14, 1970, and the school added grades annually until it reached a full seven-grade program.⁵¹

On October 9, 1970, a day the Phuket Adventist community would long remember, two milestones were reached simultaneously. The first was the addition of a new wing to the hospital, enlarging its capacity to 47

beds and providing two operating rooms, a delivery room, and a labor room.⁵² The second was the dedication of the new Phuket Church building, constructed in the A-frame style with a seating capacity of 275. Inside and out, the sanctuary was tastefully decorated with rockwork and granolithic finish; stained glass windows adorned the platform and main entrance. Sabbath School rooms, a Dorcas room, a pastor's study, and youth rooms were built off the front and back of the building, forming a U-shape around an enclosed garden with an outdoor baptistry.⁵³

The dedication was a major Churchwide occasion. Elder Paul H. Eldridge, president of the Far Eastern Division, gave the dedicatory sermon. Elder R. S. Watts Jr., president of the Southeast Asia Union, spoke for the worship hour. Elder John Harris, now serving at the Far Eastern Academy but formerly Phuket's District pastor, spoke on Friday evening in the Thai language. Other guests included R. I. Gainer (SAUM treasurer), Dr. G. C. Ekvall (Division medical secretary), Pastor Palmer G. Wick (Thailand Mission president), and numerous leaders from the Bangkok Sanitarium and Hospital: R. C. Thompson, Jon Gepford, the beloved Pleng Vitiarnyalaksana, and Dr. and Mrs. Frank Crider.⁵⁴ The 107-member congregation that dedicated that Church represented a remarkable growth from the 17 charter members of 1963. The Church, together with the hospital on whose compound it stood, formed an integrated center of Adventist witness that had no parallel elsewhere in southern Thailand.

Phuket also hosted Thailand's largest mission-wide Missionary Volunteer youth camp during this period, held on the island's beautiful beach beside the Indian Ocean under tall pines. The December camp brought 160 campers from across Thailand, transported by three large buses and a microbus, for a program of Bible study, swimming, and spiritual renewal.⁵⁵ Dr. F. N. Crider, M.D., served as camp doctor, and Pastor Jerry Aitken as camp pastor; one young lady was baptized and 12 others made decisions for Christ during the camp, testifying once more to the spiritual vitality of the Phuket community.⁵⁶

Expansion and Institutional Development (1971–1999)

From its new hospital building, which opened in 1965 and was enlarged in 1970, Phuket Mission Hospital continued to develop under a succession of medical directors and administrators. Dr. P. M. Watson led the institution from 1963 to 1974, building the clinical and community foundations of the expanded hospital. Under his successor, Dr. R. P. Alono (1974–1976), the administrative model transitioned toward a fuller institutional structure. Torcuato Y. Billones served as administrator from 1976 to 1979, followed by Rodrigo R. Caagbay (1979–1987).⁵⁷

On October 9, 1978, the anniversary date that had become significant in the institution's history, a ribbon-cutting ceremony officially opened a new outpatient department building at Phuket Mission Hospital.⁵⁸ Pastor R. E. Bartolome, the hospital chaplain, served as master of ceremonies, and Administrator T. Y. Billones welcomed a distinguished gathering of guests, including Jonathan Kon, Pleng Vitiarnyalaksana, and Dr. Roger Nelson from Bangkok Adventist Hospital. Dr. F. N. Crider, chief of staff, gave a brief history of the hospital, recalling its origins

in 1940 under Dr. A. E. Geschke, its postwar reopening, and the faithful service of those who built it into an institution worthy of the occasion.⁵⁹ His Excellency Mr. Saneh Vadamathorn, the new governor of Phuket, gave the principal address, while Dr. Dunbar Smith, Far Eastern Division medical director, briefly outlined SDA medical philosophy. The governor and Dr. Smith then cut the ribbons amidst musical renditions by the amateur band of Mr. Narong Honyuk.⁶⁰

In November 1971, a cafeteria for hospital employees and patients was constructed adjacent to the main building, and between 1971 and 1974, three additional staff houses were built to house the expanding team.⁶¹ In August 1972, Adventist radio broadcasts resumed on stations including Phuket and Haad Yai, with Pastor Sunti Sorajjakool as speaker.⁶² In 1986, a two-story wing was added to the hospital complex: The ground floor housed a physiotherapy department while the second floor provided space for worship services and health education lectures, an architectural arrangement embodying the institution's commitment to serving the whole person, body and spirit.⁶³ A subsequent three-story building added an emergency room, ICU, radiology, and dental services, bringing the hospital's bed capacity to seventy.⁶⁴

Dr. Watson was succeeded as medical director by Dr. R. P. Alono (1974–1976), after which a series of administrators led the institution. During the tenure of administrator Rodrigo R. Caagbay (1979–1987), the hospital was refurbished in a project that gave the institution a renewed physical appearance and better administrative facilities. In early 1984, the main hospital, new out-patient wing, cafeteria, godown, and front fence received a fresh coat of paint described memorably as “chocolate cake with snow-white frosting,” financed by donations from friends including Dr. Elvin Gaines.⁶⁵ The business office expanded to twice its former size, with air-conditioning and swivel chairs for all workers; a new library-conference room was constructed; and laboratory facilities were reorganized and improved.⁶⁶ That same year, the hospital's correspondent to the *Southeast Asia Union Messenger* was listed as R. Caagbay, reflecting the administrator's active engagement in institutional communication across the region's Adventist institutions.

Victor E. Duerksen, a retiree, took over as administrator and CFO in 1987.⁶⁷ When he departed for California, Mr. Nantoo Banerjee served briefly as acting president, during which time the hospital computerized various aspects of its financial operations.⁶⁸ Ronald Koh, who had served at Penang Adventist Hospital and had recently completed a Master of Health Administration degree sponsored by the Australasian healthcare system at Singapore, moved to Phuket in early August 1988 and took up duties as the hospital's new president.⁶⁹ Shortly before his arrival, Betty Chin, daughter of Pastor Chin Kon Loy, pastor of the Bangkok Chinese Church, was appointed chief financial officer, bringing an MBA from Spicer Memorial College and experience at the Thailand Publishing House.⁷⁰ In 1988, the hospital faced a chronic shortage of medical personnel, with Drs. Ray Penaflorida and Neal Thrasher carrying the primary clinical burden.⁷¹

Community Outreach in the Late 1980s

Under Ronald Koh's leadership, Phuket Adventist Hospital undertook a series of initiatives that deepened its witness in the Phuket community. On Sabbath afternoon, September 10, 1988, the hospital held a free community service clinic in Rawai, a small district of Phuket whose community consisted mostly of Muslim Thais.

⁷² A 20-member staff, comprising a doctor, a dentist, a health educator, five nurses, a chaplain, and other hospital staff and Church members, set up the clinic at the community kindergarten, where eager villagers were already waiting. Dr. Thrasher saw over 180 patients within four hours, with pharmacy prescriptions numbering well over 600. Dr. Nantje Twijnstra performed dental examinations and extracted 34 teeth, with none turned away.⁷³ The hospital reflected afterward: "Though we may not be able to preach Christ to them, we can reflect to them what Christ has done for us. They have requested us to visit another Muslim village next time."⁷⁴

On September 20–22, the hospital's Health Education Department held a HEARTBEAT program in which more than 60 people participated in laboratory tests and Canadian step tests; results were shared on October 2, followed by lectures from Dr. Penaflorida on heart disease and from health educator Piamboon Tang on nutrition.⁷⁵ In the closing months of 1988, the hospital additionally benefited from the SOS relief work of Dr. Frank Crider, returning from the United States to serve September through November, a poignant full-circle return for the physician who had first reopened the clinic in 1949.⁷⁶

On April 8 and 9, 1989, the hospital sponsored its first Stress Management Seminar, held at the Pearl Hotel's downtown Phuket conference room with 40 participants. Health Educators Miss Piamboon Tang and Miss Pannee Prajoubpunsri worked hard on preparations that resulted in wide media publicity.⁷⁷ Physicians Thrasher and Twijnstra, along with Tang, presented topics on the physiology of stress, exercise, nutrition, physiotherapy, progressive relaxation, and massage techniques. As a guest instructor, Pastor Jonathan Ng, Director of Chaplaincy and Public Relations at Youngberg Adventist Hospital in Singapore, who happened to be on annual vacation in Phuket, presented sessions on the mental effects of stress, personality analysis, work stress management, and a series of worship talks on self-assertion from a Christian perspective. Participants described his presentations as highly appreciated. While in Phuket, Ng also helped the hospital present a similar seminar for thirty-five hotel supervisors at the Phuket Yacht Club Hotel.⁷⁸

The 50th Anniversary (1990) and the Story of Answered Prayer

On October 9, 1990, Phuket Adventist Hospital celebrated its 50th anniversary.⁷⁹ Hospital President Ronald Koh hosted a formal dinner for staff and special guests. Mr. Kiat Nyoipan, Phuket Provincial deputy governor, was among the guests of honor; In his speech, he thanked the hospital for its many years of dedicated service to the citizens of Phuket and surrounding provinces. Pastor George Johnson, chairman of the hospital board and president of the Southeast Asia Union Mission, presented the deputy governor with several Spirit of Prophecy books in Thai.⁸⁰

Other guests at this memorable occasion included Dr. and Mrs. Paul Watson, who had served at the Phuket Hospital for 11 years during the 1960s and early 1970s, and pioneer physician Dr. Franklin Crider, whose six-decade connection to the Phuket medical work, spanning from his first arrival as a young physician to his return as an SOS volunteer, was itself a remarkable story of institutional loyalty. Other honored guests included physicians, dentists, and administrators of past and present years, as well as workers who had given more than ten years of service to the institution. A historical exhibition attracted many who attended the anniversary celebration.⁸¹

Among the most moving moments of the celebration was the unveiling of photographs by the sons of the two men whose gifts of property and goodwill had made the hospital possible: the sons of Tan Cheng Hor, who had offered the original clinic building for one baht per year in 1937, and the sons of Tan Chin Guan, who had donated the ten-acre tract on which the present hospital stood. These families had watched their fathers' acts of generosity bear fruit across five decades of healing ministry, and their presence at the 50th anniversary gave living testimony to the enduring relationship between the hospital and the Phuket community.⁸²

The 50th Anniversary year also produced one of the most remarkable testimonies to the hospital's spiritual mission: a direct and immediate answer to the prayers of the Thailand Adventist Mission (TAM). The TAM staff had been praying for funds to build two churches, one in Kalasin province (needing 50,000 baht), and one in the village of Ban Nadoo in the northeast (also needing 50,000 baht), and found themselves still short of significant amounts.⁸³ Shortly after praying together for guidance, the TAM president received a phone call from Ronald Koh in Phuket: for the 50th anniversary, the hospital board had decided to donate to Thailand Mission to expand its work in Thailand. Would the president fax back a request with the stated amount? Feeling timid about asking for a large sum, TAM sent a request for 20,000 baht for the church in Kalasin. To the surprise and joy of all, the Phuket hospital board voted to grant not 20,000 baht but 50,000, exactly the amount needed to open both churches.⁸⁴ TAM workers "praised God for this direct answer to prayer," while Phuket hospital personnel likewise felt blessed and their faith strengthened when they learned that God had chosen them as instruments to meet a need of which they had been completely unaware.⁸⁵

Expansion into the 1990s and Institutional Merger (1992–2000)

Under the presidency of Nursia Supunavong (from 1991), Phuket Adventist Hospital entered an ambitious new phase of physical development. On May 18, 1992, excavation began for a new three-story wing.⁸⁶ The addition was estimated to cost 25 to 30 million baht, approximately 1.5 to 2 million Singapore dollars, and the hospital had already set aside 13 million baht from institutional earnings toward the project.⁸⁷ The Half-Century Building Fund was established to allow the many clients and friends of Phuket Adventist Hospital to participate in the building program. The new wing was designed to provide a modern, spacious inpatient facility, along with a considerable expansion of the operating and emergency rooms.⁸⁸ Construction was expected to be completed

by February 1993, and John Malkiewicz served as building consultant for the project.

While construction proceeded, the hospital organized a fundraising concert on April 25, 1993, at the Thavorn Ratanakosin Grand Ballroom in Phuket. Hospital physicians, nurses, and other workers united their talents in an evening that filled nearly all 1,000 seats of the ballroom. Among the highlights was Dr. Kittiporn Tantraroongroj, a hospital surgeon and accomplished pianist, who performed works by Chopin, Mozart, Joplin, and Beethoven.⁸⁹ Vocal solos and duets by hospital staff in both Thai and English, along with a clarinet number by Dentist Dr. Nantje Twijnstra, rounded out an evening of remarkable variety.⁹⁰ Among those who graced the event were Mr. Virapong Hongyok, son of businessman Tan Chin Guan, whose land donation made the hospital campus possible, and Mr. and Mrs. Jaroen Thavornvongwong, representatives of the family that owned the venue.⁹¹ The presence of the land donor's son at a hospital fund-raising concert, 40 years after his father's gift, illustrated how deeply the hospital had woven itself into the fabric of Phuket's community life.

On May 31, 1993, the hospital marked World No Smoking Day, designated by the World Health Organization, with characteristic institutional energy.⁹² The hospital held an inter-departmental poster-making contest on the hazards of smoking, with prizes awarded in the hospital lobby on May 30. The following day, Phuket Adventist Hospital organized Phuket's only parade to mark the occasion: Hospital staff and workers, students from Tepamnuay School, students from nearby Ban Ku Ku School, and the Phuket Witiyalai Band marched together through the main thoroughfares of Phuket town.⁹³ The parade kicked off at the Phuket Bus Station with a speech from President Nursia Supunavong and the release of balloons, followed by the distribution of No Smoking caps, bookmarks, stickers, and leaflets inviting the public to a 5-Day Plan to Stop Smoking planned for late June.⁹⁴

The 1996 Institutional Profile and the Witness of Dr. Linda Caagbay

The *Seventh-day Adventist Yearbook* of 1996 provides a detailed profile of the institution at that stage of its development, operating as Phuket Adventist Hospital with 50 patient beds. Robin D. Riches chaired the Board of Directors, with Thomas J. Massengil I as vice-chairman and Rapeepan Wangchumtong serving as both secretary and president. Neil Wayne Bayeta served as vice-president for financial affairs, and Mrs. Chanpen Ruerngtaveesab directed the nursing division.⁹⁵ The medical staff comprised Dr. Rapeepan Wangchumtong, Dr. Elizabeth Dimalibot-Jeros, Dr. Harpreet Singh Grover, and Dr. Linda Caagbay as physicians, alongside Dr. Prasit Chinkarnchanaroj and Dr. Nantje Twijnstra as dentists.⁹⁶

Among them, Dr. Linda Caagbay earned a level of community recognition that transcended the ordinary boundaries of medical service. A pediatrician from the Philippines, she became widely recognized as one of the most dedicated medical figures in the island's history. The March edition of the *Phi Phi and Krabi* magazine featured a prominent article by journalist Chris Miller titled "Dr. Linda, Phuket's Mother of Medicine," which

described her as someone considered to be the second mother of many children in Phuket.⁹⁷ Calling her mother is the people's way of showing respect for her dedication and expertise as a doctor and her selflessness as a person. Whether Dr. Linda does God's work or mankind's, she does it with dedication and a wholeheartedness that is recognized by everybody. The article went on to note that she was increasingly being called "the Mother Teresa of Phuket," a title that the doctor found embarrassing but which reflected the depth of community affection she had earned. Particularly successful in treating diarrheal diseases, dehydration, and dengue fever, she attributed her work entirely to the guidance of her heavenly Father.⁹⁸ Her presence at the hospital during the 1990s exemplified the Adventist conviction that medical ministry was inseparable from genuine Christian witness.

Institutional Merger and Renaming as Mission Hospital Phuket (2000)

A defining institutional change came in the year 2000, when the Southeast Asia Union Mission merged Bangkok Adventist Hospital and Phuket Adventist Hospital under a unified Board of Directors and renamed both institutions. Bangkok Adventist Hospital became Mission Hospital, Bangkok, and Phuket Adventist Hospital became Mission Hospital, Phuket.⁹⁹ The new name honored the long tradition of missionary service that had defined both institutions. New bylaws were adopted for both hospitals, and their medical staffs were empowered to elect their own officers and chief of staff, a governance reform reflecting the maturity and institutional confidence of both institutions after more than six decades of operation. Mr. Theerayut Assavapisitkul was appointed president of Mission Hospital Phuket effective January 1, 2001.¹⁰⁰

This administrative integration placed Mission Hospital Phuket within a broader institutional framework that linked it directly to the Bangkok hospital and, through it, to the global Adventist healthcare network. All Seventh-day Adventist medical institutions in Thailand continued to operate under the auspices of the Christian Medical Foundation of Seventh-day Adventists, Thailand, while the Southeast Asia Union Mission supervised both hospitals.¹⁰¹ Both institutions were listed in the denomination's official global hospital directory, under the Southeast Asia Union Mission in the Southern Asia-Pacific Division.¹⁰²

Contemporary Operations (2000–Present)

In the first decades of the 21st century, Mission Hospital Phuket continued to grow in the scope and volume of its services. According to data from the Adventist Statistical Review 2025, the hospital served 6,844 inpatients and 286,304 outpatients during the reporting year, employed a total workforce of 410 staff members, of whom 20 were Seventh-day Adventists, and provided USD 2,079 in charitable care to those unable to pay.¹⁰³ The institution maintained a partnership with the Loma Linda University Global Health Institute, positioning it within a network of Adventist academic health institutions engaged in global health education and mission.¹⁰⁴

The hospital's current administration, as listed in the 2025 *Seventh-day Adventist Yearbook*, includes Atikom Sriratanaprat as president and Primprao Ratanayan as chief executive officer, with Jantawee Rangappan directing nursing services, Dr. Kittipan Tantiwit serving as chief of staff, and Dr. Natthinan Tampradit heading the dental department.¹⁰⁵ Somchai Chuenjit chairs the Board of Directors.¹⁰⁶

The most significant physical development of the contemporary period was the construction of a new twin-tower complex on the hospital campus. In 2018, the Mission Hospital Phuket Board of Directors approved a budget of 426 million Thai Baht (approximately US\$12.3 million) to build the new facilities.¹⁰⁷ Construction proceeded through the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, which brought uncertainty and constraints to the institution's development and operations. Chief Executive Officer Primprao Ratanayan, who took up her role in 2017 after Atikom Sriratanaprat's elevation to the presidency, reflected on this period: "During these trying times, we sensed God's influence and guidance. We are grateful for His direction and protection, which has enabled us to finish this project and continue providing the finest possible health care to the community."¹⁰⁸ The new complex was formally opened on March 13, 2023, in a ribbon-cutting ceremony attended by administrators from the Southern Asia-Pacific Division and Southeastern Asia Union Mission, hospital leadership, healthcare experts, and community leaders. One tower houses an expanded outpatient department facility equipped with modern medical technology; the other provides parking and dormitories for hospital personnel.¹⁰⁹ Ratanayan described the opening as "a tremendous achievement for both our hospital and the community we serve," noting that the new facility would "enable us to better serve our patients and deliver the finest possible treatment using new medical technology."¹¹⁰ Southern Asia-Pacific Division President Roger Caderma, who attended the ceremony, connected the expansion to the Church's global mission: "The Adventist Church consists of various schools, hospitals, and other institutions. We may have contextualized mission statements, but they all come down to God's ultimate goal for the Church, which is to spread His message across the globe."¹¹¹

The contemporary period has also seen Mission Hospital Phuket participate actively in the evangelistic life of the Seventh-day Adventist Church in Thailand. In March 2023, the Thailand Mission conducted its "Christ for Thailand" initiative, a week-long evangelistic campaign held simultaneously in more than 40 locations nationwide, including Phuket, Bangkok, and Chiang Mai, which began on March 1, 2023. The campaign resulted in more than 400 baptisms across the country.¹¹² General Conference Vice President Guillermo Biaggi, who presided over the climactic gathering of more than 600 delegates in Bangkok on March 11, preached on the theme of unity and mission from John 17. The initiative, a collaboration between the General Conference, the Southern Asia-Pacific Division, the Southeastern Asia Union Mission, and the Thailand Mission, represented the third nationwide evangelistic campaign since the pandemic and demonstrated that the partnership between Adventist medical and ministerial witness, the dual mandate that had characterized the Phuket work since 1940, remained alive in the twenty-first century.¹¹³

Phuket's stature as a regional center of Adventist institutional life was further demonstrated in August 2025, when the island hosted the 2025 convention of the Adventist-laymen's Services and Industries in the Southern Asia-Pacific Division (ASI-SSD). The four-day event (August 28–31) brought together more than 500 Seventh-day Adventist professionals and businesspeople from Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and beyond, under the theme "Builders of Faith: Reaping the Harvest in the Marketplace." Church leaders in attendance included Somchai Chuenjit, president of the Southeastern Asia Union Mission, and Southern Asia-Pacific Division President Roger Caderma, who addressed delegates on the Church's encompassing mission: "The Church's mission is for everyone. That's why we are here, to communicate the message that the Lord has given each one of us and to connect."¹¹⁴ That the convention was held in Phuket, rather than in a larger regional city, reflected the island's significance within the Southern Asia-Pacific Division and the visibility that Mission Hospital Phuket's sustained witness had given the Adventist name in the region. As the hospital entered its ninth decade of operation, it continued to function not merely as a clinical institution but as an anchor of Adventist community life, visible to the hundreds of thousands of visitors who came to Phuket from every part of the world.¹¹⁵

Relationship to the Seventh-day Adventist World Church

Mission Hospital Phuket has occupied a recognized position within the global Seventh-day Adventist healthcare network since its founding in 1940. As one of only two Adventist hospitals in Thailand, alongside Mission Hospital Bangkok, it has served as an expression of the denomination's commitment to medical missionary work in a predominantly Buddhist nation where Christian medical institutions provide services and a witness that would otherwise be absent.¹¹⁶ The institutional relationship between the Phuket hospital and the Bangkok institution was defining in its early decades: Phuket was explicitly established through Bangkok's provincial expansion strategy, and the Far Eastern Division's own medical reports classified it as one of Bangkok's "daughter institutions," smaller satellite units that drew upon the mother institution for personnel and clinical services.¹¹⁷

Within the administrative structure of the Adventist Church, Mission Hospital Phuket operates under the Southeastern Asia Union Mission, and all Adventist medical institutions in Thailand function under the auspices of the Christian Medical Foundation of Seventh-day Adventists, Thailand.¹¹⁸ The hospital's partnership with the Loma Linda University Global Health Institute positions it within a network of Adventist academic health institutions engaged in global health education and mission.¹¹⁹ The spiritual programs embedded in the hospital's institutional life, religious services in the waiting room from the earliest days, chaplaincy visits to inpatients, the formation of Sabbath schools in nearby villages, and the eventual construction of a permanent church, reflect Mission Hospital Phuket's self-understanding as an institution with a dual mandate: healing the body and nurturing the soul. The Far Eastern Division formally articulated this as a "team concept" in which the

clinician, chaplain, and nurse functioned as an integrated therapeutic unit oriented toward the whole person.¹²⁰

Relationship to Phuket Community

The relationship between Mission Hospital and the island of Phuket has been one of mutual benefit and sustained community service since 1940. From the clinic's founding in direct response to the repeated urgings of the local people, the institution has served the diverse population of an island whose ethnic and cultural composition, Thai, Chinese, and in more recent decades a substantial international community, presented both challenges and opportunities for ministry. The story of Luang Anubhas Bhuketkarn (Tan Chin Guan) and his donation of the ten-acre tract illustrates the depth of the relationship: That a prominent tin miner and community leader of his standing would donate land of that size in gratitude for medical care received testified powerfully to the quality of the ministry and its capacity to generate trust across social and ethnic boundaries.¹²¹ The presence of his son, Mr. Virapong Hongyok, at the hospital's 1993 fund-raising concert, 40 years after the original gift, illustrated how this relationship of gratitude had extended across generations.

The establishment of the Church school on the hospital compound in 1969, the construction of the Phuket Adventist Church in 1970, and the formation of branch Sabbath schools in nearby villages collectively illustrate the way in which the hospital's healing ministry served as the seedbed for a broader Adventist institutional presence on the island.¹²² The evangelistic campaigns of 1964 and 1967 drew overflow crowds and resulted in the organization of multiple new congregations; the 50th anniversary year of 1990 saw the hospital donate 50,000 baht directly to open two new churches in other parts of Thailand, the institution not only nurturing local congregations but also contributing to the growth of God's work far beyond its own community. The hospital thus functioned not merely as a healthcare provider, but as the institutional anchor of the local Adventist community, the center around which congregational, educational, and evangelistic life were organized.

The community outreach programs of the late 1980s and early 1990s demonstrated the hospital's sustained commitment to serving all of Phuket's population regardless of religious background. The free clinic at Rawai in 1988, serving a Muslim community, and the No Smoking Day parade of 1993 through the streets of Phuket town illustrated an institution that understood itself as a public servant without discrimination. The Far Eastern Division's own stated conviction from the era of the hospital's founding, that Seventh-day Adventist medical institutions are "public services" established for the express purpose of serving communities "regardless of race, creed or economic status," was embodied in these practical expressions of community care.¹²³

Relationship to Southern Thailand and the Region

Mission Hospital Phuket has served as the primary Adventist healthcare presence for the southern region of Thailand, a role that became all the more significant after the closure of the Haad Yai Mission Hospital due to a shortage of medical personnel.¹²⁴ Following that closure, Phuket became the sole Adventist medical institution

serving Thailand's southern provinces, a region encompassing 14 provinces with a population of several million people. This regional significance gives the hospital a reach and responsibility that extends well beyond the island itself. Phuket's geographical position, an island in the Andaman Sea at the gateway to the Malay Peninsula, also makes it a natural crossroads for regional travel and, as the island's tourism industry has grown into one of Asia's most significant, for international populations as well.¹²⁵

The hospital's role as a regional anchor was reinforced in 1977, when the Bangkok hospital's 40th anniversary celebrations acknowledged Phuket among the "daughter institutions" that had extended the mother institution's reach across Thailand.¹²⁶ The institutional solidarity of the Thailand Adventist medical network, Bangkok, Phuket, and for some decades Haad Yai, reflected the strategy articulated by the Far Eastern Division: Smaller units functioning as satellites to the larger central institution, drawing upon it for personnel and expertise while extending Adventist healthcare witness into communities that would otherwise be unserved.

Impact

The cumulative medical impact of Mission Hospital Phuket across more than eight decades of operation is evident in the consistent patient volumes it has served. From the 60 outpatients treated daily in the first month of operation in 1940, to the 286,304 outpatient visits recorded in 2025, the institution has ministered to an enormous number of individuals who came seeking healing.¹²⁷ Spiritually, the hospital's role in the growth of the Phuket Adventist congregation, through waiting-room services, chaplaincy, the formation of the original small company of believers, the branch Sabbath schools, the organization of new churches in 1964, and the eventual construction of a permanent sanctuary, represents an evangelistic legacy inseparable from the clinical mission.¹²⁸

Economically, the hospital has provided stable employment for hundreds of workers in the Phuket economy across its history, including 410 staff members as of the 2025 reporting year.¹²⁹ Socially, the institution has been a sustained point of encounter between the Adventist Christian community and the predominantly Buddhist and Chinese populations of Phuket, demonstrating through quality and compassion of care the character of the Christ who inspired the Adventist medical enterprise. The healing that has taken place within its walls has touched not only patients but their families, their communities, and the successive generations of staff who have served there. Figures like Dr. Linda Caagbay, celebrated as "Phuket's Mother of Medicine" and "the Mother Teresa of Phuket," represent the human face of an institutional vocation, ordinary people doing extraordinary things in the name of a God they believed called them to serve.

Outlook

Mission Hospital Phuket enters the latter portion of its ninth decade of service with a history that testifies to remarkable resilience and sustained fidelity to its founding mission. From a one-room clinic in a borrowed

Chinese school building to an institution serving nearly 300,000 outpatients annually, the hospital has navigated the challenges of war, administrative reorganization, physical relocation, physician shortages, and the competitive pressures of a rapidly modernizing healthcare market, and has emerged from each transition with its Adventist identity intact.

Looking forward, several dimensions of the hospital's mission require sustained attention. The hospital's distinctive Adventist identity, its spiritual mission, its commitment to charitable care, and the specific Christian values that differentiate it from purely commercial competitors, must be intentionally maintained and regularly communicated at every level of institutional life. Phuket's healthcare landscape has grown significantly more competitive as the island's tourism economy has expanded, attracting substantial investment in private medical facilities oriented toward international medical travelers. Mission Hospital must navigate this environment without sacrificing the charitable commitments and spiritual purposes that define its founding mandate.¹³⁰

The hospital's current charitable care program, USD 2,079 in the 2025 reporting year, represents a commitment of institutional principle even when modest in scale.¹³¹ In a city where economic disparities remain significant and the cost of private healthcare continues to rise, Mission Hospital's willingness to provide care regardless of ability to pay gives practical expression to the gospel imperative that animated Tan Cheng Hor's original offer in 1937, one baht per year, never collected. The tradition of charitable service that began in that borrowed school building must not be allowed to recede into institutional memory as the hospital pursues financial sustainability.

The hospital's position in Phuket, at the intersection of Thai, Chinese, and international communities, serving visitors from every corner of Asia and the world, places it uniquely to model Adventist holistic care in a genuinely multicultural setting. This was true when the clinic first opened its doors to the diverse population of a tin-mining island in 1940, and it remains true in an era when Phuket hosts one of Asia's most international tourist populations. The Far Eastern Division's stated conviction from the era of the hospital's founding, that Seventh-day Adventist medical institutions are "public services" established for the express purpose of "serving the communities in which they are located, regardless of race, creed or economic status," remains as relevant today as when the first patients came to Dr. Geschke's clinic.¹³²

The story of the 1990 donation to the Thailand Mission, 50,000 baht given to open two churches in provinces the hospital had never directly served, offers a model for how Mission Hospital Phuket might understand its role going forward. The hospital does not exist for itself; it exists as part of the body of Christ in Thailand, and its resources, its relationships, and its reputation are instruments of a mission that extends far beyond its own campus. The aspiration that animates this mission is expressed most simply in the words of the psalmist: "that his way be known upon earth, his saving power among all nations" (Psalm 67:2). Its continued relationships with Mission Hospital Bangkok, the Loma Linda University Global Health Institute, and the Southeast Asia Union Mission provide frameworks of accountability and support that can sustain the quality and mission-alignment of its operations into the future.¹³³ If Mission Hospital Phuket is to fulfill the vision expressed in Tan Cheng Hor's

simple but prophetic offer, it must remain simultaneously a center of clinical excellence, a community of spiritual witness, and an institution committed to the healing of all who come to it.

Official Names

Phuket Mission Clinic (1940–1941); Phuket Mission Hospital (1949–c. 1990s); Phuket Adventist Hospital (c. 1990s–2000); Mission Hospital Phuket (2000–present).¹³⁴

List of Leaders

Medical Directors: A. E. Geschke, (1940–1942); F. N. Crider, (1949–1960); J. L. Webster, (1960–1961); R. D. Van Arsdell, (1961–1963); P. M. Watson, (1963–1974); R. P. Alono, (1974–1976)

Administrators/Presidents/Chief Executive Officers: Torcuato Y. Billones, *administrator* (1976–1979); Rodrigo R. Caagbay, *administrator* (1979–1987); Victor E. Duerksen, *administrator* (1987–1988); Nantoo Banerjee, *acting president* (1988); Ronald Koh, *president* (1988–1990); Nursia Supunavong, *president* (1991–c. 1995); Rapeepan Wangchumtong, *president* (c. 1995–2000); Theerayut Assavapisitkul, *president* (2001–2005); George V. Larson II, *president* (2006–2010); Somchai Chuenjit, *president* (2011–2016); Atikom Sriratanaprapat, *president* (2017–present)

Chief Operating/Executive Officers: Neil Wayne Bayeta, *chief operating officer* (2001–2003); Somchai Chuenjit, *vice president of operations* (2004–2005); Suchitra Samermit, *vp of operations/chief operating officer* (2007–2011); Atikom Sriratanaprapat, *chief operating/executive officer* (2012–2016); Pimprao Ratanayan, *chief executive officer* (2017–present)

Board Chairs: Robin D. Riches (1996–2003); Ronald W. Townend (2004–2010); Joshua W. Mok (2011–2016); Somchai Chuenjit (2017–present)

Board Secretaries: Theerayut Assavapisitkul (2001–2005); George V. Larson II (2006–2009); Jannie Bekker (2010–2016); Atikom Sriratanaprapat (2017–present)

Nursing Directors: Nursia Supanavong (first recorded, 1970); Chanpen Ruerngtaweessab (1996–2007); Chanpen Tevaboot (2008–2014); Jantawee Rangappan (2015–present)

Chiefs of Staff: F. N. Crider, *medical director* (first recorded, 1978); Kittipan Tantiwit, *medical director* (2001–present)

Dental Heads: Nantje Twijnstra (2001–2004); Adipa Jumrernrak (2010–2014); Natthinan Tampradit (2015–present)

Patient Bed Capacity

60 beds (2001–2008); 81 beds (2009–2012); 83 beds (2013–present)¹³⁵

Address: 4/1 Tepkasatri Road, Tambon Rasada, Ampor Muang, Phuket 83000, Thailand. P.O. Box 53, Phuket 83000. E-mail: pk@mission-hospital.org. Geo-coordinates: 7.8867° N, 98.3974° E.

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