

Sanatorium Act

(No. 3)

B.E. 2555 (2012)

BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ, REX.

Given on 28 December B.E. 2555 (2012)

Being the 67th year of the present reign

His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej graciously proclaims the following:

Whereas it is deemed expedient to revise the laws on sanatoriums,

The provisions of this act contain certain limitations on personal rights and liberties, which are permissible by virtue of Article 29 in conjunction with Article 32, Article 33, Article 41, Article 43 and Article 45 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand,

Therefore, His Majesty the King graciously permits its enactment with the National Assembly's advice and consent as follows:

Article 1 This act shall be called the "Sanitarium Act (No. 3), B.E. 2555 (2012)"

Article 2 This Act shall come into force as from the date following the date of its publication in the Government Gazette

Article 3 The definition of "Sanatorium" in Article 4 of the Sanatorium Act, B.E. 2541 (1998), amended by the Sanitarium Act (No. 2), B.E. 2547 (2003), shall be repealed and replaced by the following definitions:

"Sanatorium" means a central place and a vehicle provided for the practice of the art of healing under the laws on the art of healing, the practice of medicine under the laws on the medical profession, the practice of nursing and midwifery under the laws on the nursing and midwifery profession, the practice of dentistry under the laws on the dentistry profession, the practice of physical therapy under the laws on the physical therapy profession, the practice of medical technology under the laws on the medical technology profession or the practice of Thai traditional medicine and applied Thai traditional medicine under the laws on the Thai traditional medicine profession. This shall include all normal practices that are performed with or without compensation, but shall exclude any drug stores under the drug laws, which specifically involve in the sale of drug business".

¹Published in the Government Gazette Vol. 130 , Part 20a, dated 9th January B.E. 2556 (2013)

Article 4 The definition of “practitioner” in Article 4 of the Sanatorium Act B.E. 2541 (1998), amended by the Sanatorium Act (No. 2) B.E. 2547 (2004), shall be repealed and replaced by the following statement:

“Practitioner” means a practitioner of the art of healing and practitioners of the nursing and midwifery profession, dentistry, pharmacy, physical therapy, medical technology, Thai traditional medicine, applied Thai traditional medicine or any other practitioners as determined and notified by the Minister”

Article 5 Provision (1) of Article 25 of the Sanatorium Act B.E. 2541 (1998), amended by the Sanatorium Act (No. 2) B.E. 2547 (2004), shall be repealed and replaced by the following statement:

“(1) Shall be a practitioner of the art of healing, a medical practitioner, a practitioner of nursing and midwifery profession, dentistry, pharmacy, physical therapy, medical technology, Thai traditional medicine, and applied Thai traditional medicine. However, the type of service license or sanatorium operation license shall be granted in accordance with the ministerial regulation”.

Article 6 Provision (2) of Article 32 of the Sanatorium Act B.E. 2541 (1998), amended by the Sanatorium Act (No. 2) B.E. 2547 (2004), shall be repealed and replaced by the following statement:

“(2) Details of the medical practitioners, practitioners of the nursing and midwifery profession, dentistry, pharmacy, physical therapy, medical technology, Thai traditional medicine, and applied Thai traditional medicine or practitioners of the art of healing who practice in a particular sanatorium”.

Article 7 Provision (2) of Article 34 of the Sanatorium Act B.E. 2541 (1998), amended by the Sanatorium Act (No. 2) B.E. 2547 (2004), shall be repealed and replaced by the following statement:

“(2) Control and supervise practitioners in the sanatoriums to ensure that they perform their duties in accordance with the laws on the art of healing, the laws on the medical practice of medicine, the laws on the nursing and midwifery profession, the laws on the dentistry profession, the laws on the pharmaceutical profession, the laws on the physical therapy profession, the laws on the medical technology profession or the laws on the Thai traditional medicine profession, as the case may be”.

Countersigned by

Yingluck Shinawatra

Prime Minister

Note :- The rationale for the promulgation of this act is that since the art of healing in the fields of Thai traditional medicine and applied Thai traditional medicine has been set apart and included in a specific law of their own, it is deemed appropriate to revise the definitions of “sanatorium” and “practitioner” and other related provisions for better consistency. The legislating of this act is, therefore, necessary.