

# Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Data as reported by the CCSA mid-day press briefing


16 April 2021

## WHO Thailand Situation Report

  
**39,038**  
**(+1,582)**  
Confirmed

  
**97**  
**(+0)**  
Deaths

  
**10,461**  
Hospitalized

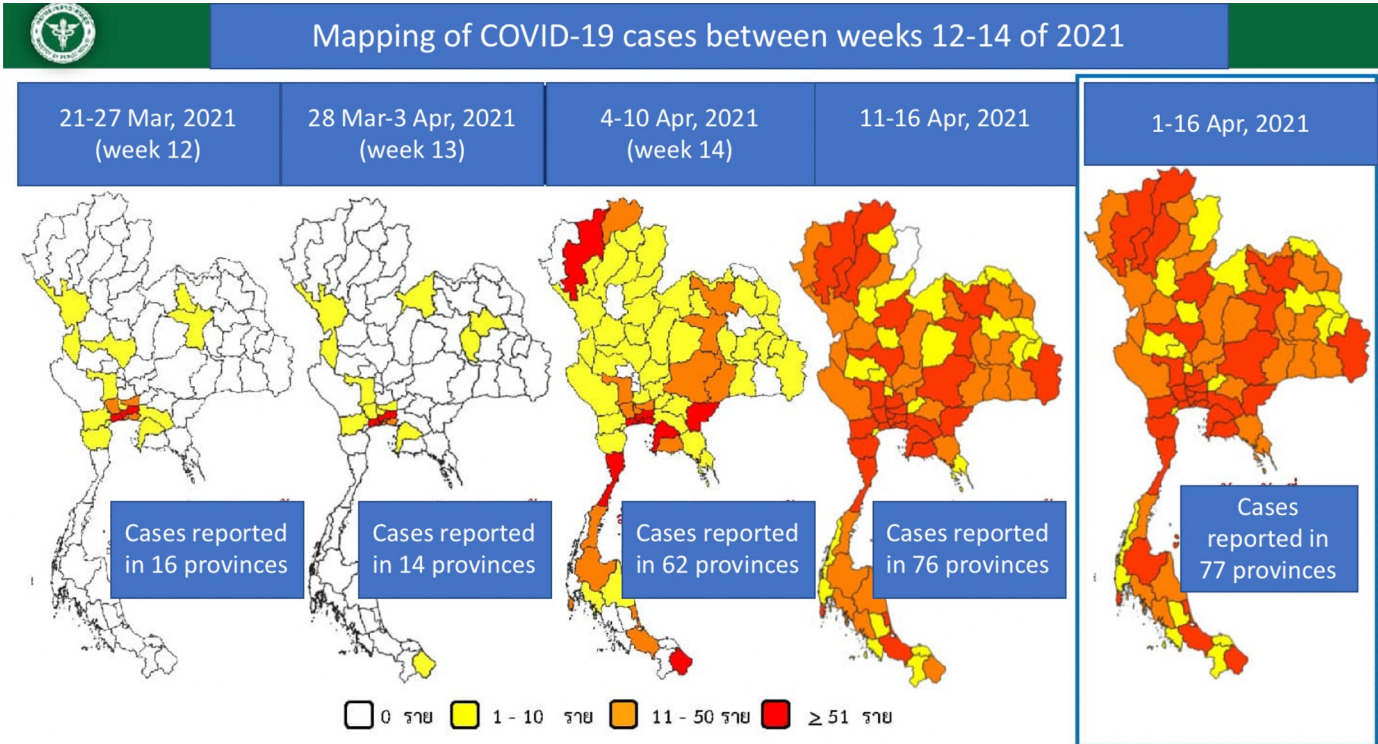
  
**28,480**  
**(+97)**  
Recovered



**THAILAND  
SITUATION  
UPDATE**  
**No. 172**

## SPOTLIGHT

- Today, 1,582 new cases of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 were announced by the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand bringing the total number of cases to date to 39,038. **No new deaths were reported today.**
- Of the cases reported in Thailand, 73% (28,480) have recovered, 0.3% (97) have died, and 26.7% (10,461) are receiving treatment or are in isolation (9,884 are in conventional hospitals and 577 in field hospitals). 67 cases are considered to have a clinically serious condition and 16 are receiving ventilatory support.
- The 1,582 laboratory-confirmed cases reported today include
  - 5 individuals who arrived recently in Thailand and were diagnosed in quarantine facilities.
  - 921 cases detected through the routine surveillance system linked to occupational risk, visiting crowded places or contact with confirmed cases.
  - 656 cases identified through active case finding.
- Of the 1,577 cases acquired in Thailand, 312 were detected in Bangkok, 202 in the vicinity of Bangkok and 1,063 in other provinces.
- Between 15 December 2020 and 16 April 2021, 34,801 confirmed cases have been reported, of which 13,595 from routine surveillance system, 19,751 from active case finding and 1455 are individuals who entered Thailand from other countries. At present, 24,303 have recovered, 10,461 are receiving treatment, and 37 have died.
- Between 15 December 2020 and 16 April 2021, new cases have been reported in all 77 provinces in Thailand.
- The 29 provinces reporting more than 50 cumulative cases in the latest wave (1-16 April, 2021) are Nakhon Sawan (58), Surat Thani (59), Phitsanuloke (59), Chachoengsao (60), Lamphun (66), Lampang (68), Ratchaburi (69), Ubon Ratchathani (83), Phetchaburi (86), Khon Kaen (89), Ayutthaya (91), Udon Thani (96), Supanburi (96), Nakhon Ratchasima (99), Chiang Rai (106), Rayong (128), Nakhon Pathom (134), Phuket (137), Sa Kaew (158), Songkhla (162), Nonthaburi (174), Pathum Thani (188), Samut Sakhon (282), Narathiwat (330), Samut Prakan (515), Prachuab Khirikhan (625), Chonburi (855), Chiang Mai (1,749), and Bangkok (2,697).



หมายเหตุ: ไม่มีการอัปเดตข้อมูลในสถานการณ์

แหล่งข้อมูลและจัดทำโดย: กรมควบคุมโรค กระทรวงสาธารณสุข ข้อมูล ณ วันที่ 16 เม.ย. 2564 เวลา 06.00 น.

# UPDATE ON THE CURRENT SITUATION

## Vaccination

- ◇ The MOPH stresses that the vaccination rollout has not been delayed. The number of doses administered in Thailand appears low because a limited number were received for emergency use. In June, 2021 Thailand will receive 6 million doses of vaccines and another 10 million doses will be available in July. That is when the general public will receive vaccines.
- ◇ From 28 February 2021 – 15 April 2021, Thailand administered a total of 586,032 doses of COVID-19 vaccine in 77 provinces (510,456 first dose / 75,576 second dose).

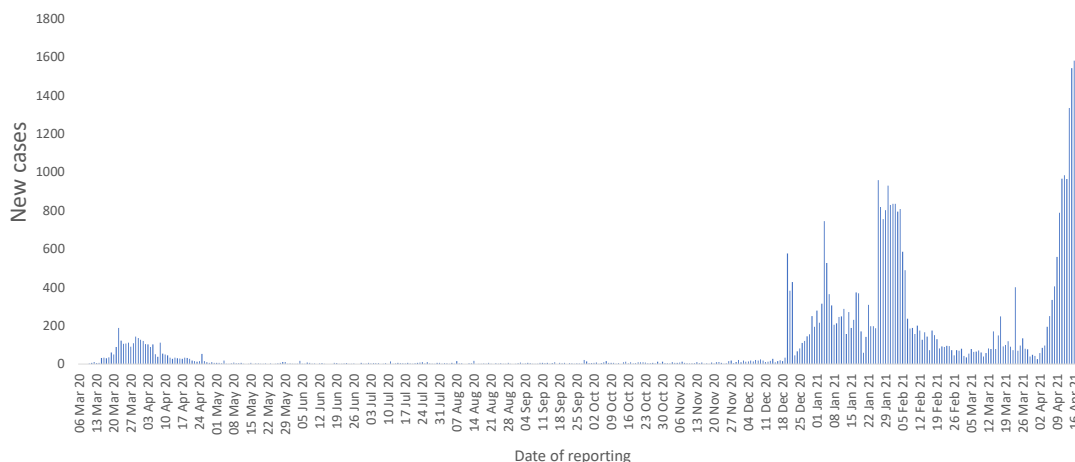
## Messages to the General Public

- ◇ The MoPH reiterates its recommendations for anyone awaiting hospital admission:
  1. Stay at home.
  2. Avoid close contact with others.
  3. Seek medical care immediately if symptoms progress, e.g. difficulty breathing.
  4. Separate personal items and waste. Discard used masks by putting them in a plastic bag, disinfect with bleach, and tie the bags securely before placing in bin.
  5. Eat nutritious food and get plenty of rest.
  6. Avoid being too stressed by engaging in leisure activities.

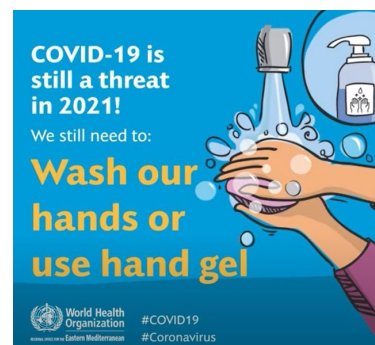
## EXPLAINER: THAILAND'S COVID-19 EPIDEMIC CURVE

The 'epidemic curve' that displays the number of new COVID-19 infections reported each day in Thailand shows a steep increase from just 26 cases on 1 April, up to 1,543 cases on 15 April. Many of these infections are caused by the B.1.1.7 'Variant of Concern' strain of COVID-19. This strain is more easily transmitted than those previously detected in Thailand, which is why many more people are becoming infected. The current outbreak is also affecting people in young age groups who may have relatively few symptoms, or no symptoms at all, making it more difficult to control. There is also some evidence that this strain might cause more severe disease. For these reasons, both the high daily COVID-19 case numbers and the extensive geographic spread likely associated with Songkran travel are significant causes for concern. In addition, the recent increase in cases classified as serious, including more cases requiring ventilatory support is usually an indication that more 'at-risk' individuals are starting to be affected, including the elderly and people with pre-existing medical conditions. Although public health and healthcare delivery systems are very strong in Thailand, with every day that passes, our nurses, doctors and public health disease detectives are facing ever greater challenges.

New COVID-19 cases in Thailand, by date of reporting



It is therefore essential that everyone always makes every effort to apply the basic preventive measures, including physical distancing, washing hands and avoiding touching the face, wearing masks in crowded places and adhering to respiratory etiquette by coughing only into a folded elbow.



## WHAT WHO IS DOING TO SUPPORT THAILAND

WHO Thailand supports the Royal Thai Government through the Ministry of Public Health, sharing information on developments, guidelines and scientific updates. WHO also supports the wider UN response, including working with key partners to support migrant populations in Thailand. WHO also provides information and advice to staff of the UN system in Thailand.



### USEFUL

The Thailand COVID19 situation report is available in Thai and English, please [visit](#)  
For regular updates on WHO's response in Thailand, please [visit](#)

World Health Organization Country Office for Thailand  
4th Fl., Permanent Secretary Bldg.3 Ministry of Public Health,  
Nonthaburi Thailand, 11000

Media queries [sethawebmaster@who.int](mailto:sethawebmaster@who.int) and [kanpirom@who.int](mailto:kanpirom@who.int)



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