

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Data as reported by the CCSA mid-day press briefing



World Health Organization
Thailand

23 December 2020

WHO Thailand Situation Report



5,762
Confirmed



60
Deaths



1,607
Hospitalized



4,095
Recovered

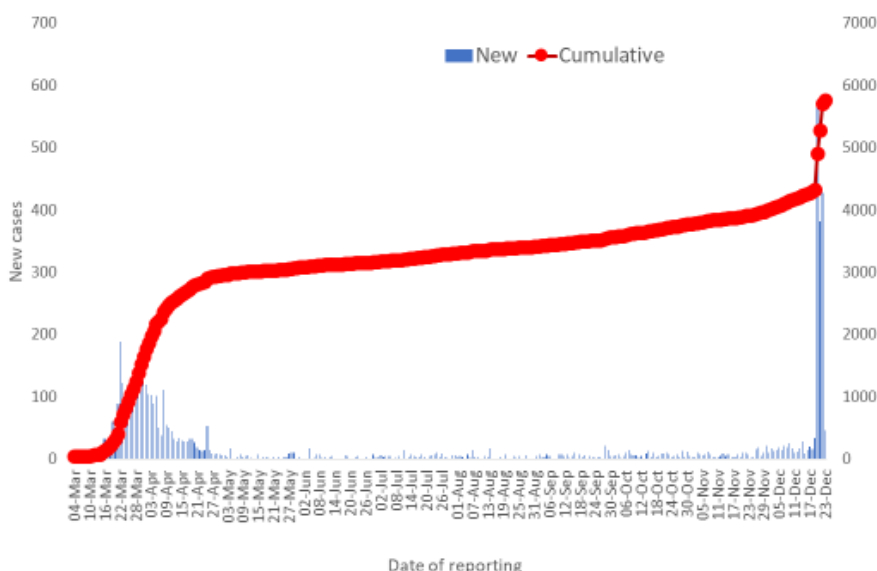


THAILAND
SITUATION
UPDATE

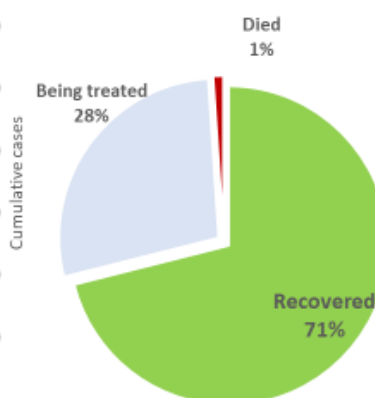
SPOTLIGHT

- On the 23rd of December 2020, 46 new cases of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 were reported by the Ministry of Public Health. The total number of cases reported in Thailand is currently 5,762.
- Of these cases, 71.1 % (4,095) have recovered, 1% (60) have died and 27.9 % (1,607) are still receiving treatment.
- No new deaths were reported.
- The 46 new COVID-19 cases formally reported include 7 individuals who entered the country recently and were diagnosed in quarantine facilities, 31 people whose infection is directly related to the event in Samut Sakhon and 8 cases that are either not linked to Samut Sakhon or are still under investigation. The official number of new cases in migrant workers in Samut Sakhon was not formally reported
- COVID-19 cases linked to the event in Samut Sakhon have now been reported in the following Provinces: Samut Prakan (3), Saraburi (5), Bangkok (9), Pathum Thani (2), Nakhon Pathom (3), Uttaradit (1), Chachoensao (1) and Petchabun (1).
- It is important that members of the public continue to follow preventive measures including distancing, regular handwashing, avoiding touching the face, wearing masks when visiting crowded places and coughing only into a folded elbow or a tissue (which should be disposed of safely).

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



Treatment outcomes of
COVID-19 patients (n=5762)



Source: MoPH, 23 Dec 2020

UPDATE FROM THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Laboratory capacity for COVID-19 diagnostic testing

There are currently 244 COVID-19 laboratories nationwide that are certified to do COVID-19 testing. Of the total, 91 are in Bangkok and the vicinity (State: 38, Private: 53), The remaining laboratories are in other provinces; including all except Singburi – which has the capacity - but is not yet formally certified (State: 124, Private: 29).

ADVICE FOR THE PUBLIC

Social stigma and COVID-19

Social stigma in the context of health is the negative association between a person or group of people who share certain characteristics and a specific disease. In an outbreak, this may mean people are labelled, stereotyped, discriminated against, treated separately, and/or experience loss of status because of a perceived link with a disease. Such treatment can negatively affect those with the disease, as well as their caregivers, family, friends and communities. People who don't have the disease but share other characteristics with this group may also suffer from stigma. The current COVID-19 outbreak has provoked social stigma and discriminatory behaviours against people of certain ethnic backgrounds as well as anyone perceived to have been in contact with the virus.

Guidance on dealing with social stigma in the context of COVID-19, including recommended 'do's and don'ts' is available here:

<https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/a-guide-to-preventing-and-addressing-social-stigma-associated-with-covid-19>



Anyone can contract
#coronavirus
regardless of race, gender, age
or other personal qualities.

#SolidarityNotStigma fights
the spread of **#COVID19**.



Reminder: The COVID-19 virus does spread directly from person-to-person when a COVID-19 case coughs or sneezes, producing droplets that reach the nose, mouth, or eyes of another person. These droplets may also land on objects and surfaces surrounding the infected person. It is possible that someone may become infected by touching a contaminated surface, object, or the hand of an infected person and then touching their own mouth, nose, or eyes. For further information on how COVID-19 is spread, please see the following:

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/question-and-answers-hub/q-a-detail/coronavirus-disease-covid-19-how-is-it-transmitted>

WHAT WHO IS DOING TO PROVIDE SUPPORT TO THAILAND

WHO Thailand supports the Royal Thai Government through the Ministry of Public Health, sharing information on key 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.



- The Thailand COVID19 situation report is available in Thai and English, please [visit](#).
- For regular updates on WHO's response in Thailand, please [visit](#).
- For global figures and technical advice from WHO, please [visit](#).

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