

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Data as reported by the CCSA mid-day press briefing



World Health
Organization
Thailand

03 January 2021

WHO Thailand Situation Report



7,694
Confirmed



64
Deaths



3,293
Receiving
treatment/
under isolation



4,337
Recovered

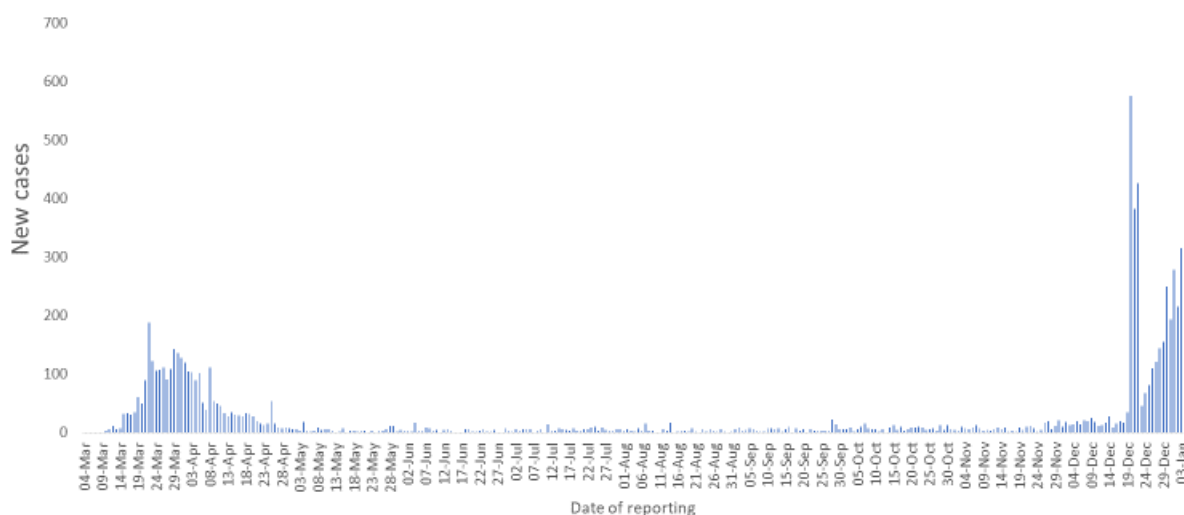


**THAILAND
SITUATION
UPDATE**

SPOTLIGHT

- On the 3rd of January 2021, 315 new cases of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 were announced by the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand (MoPH), bringing the total number of cases to date to 7,694.
- Of these, 56.4% (4,337) have recovered, 0.8% (64) have died, and 42.8% (3,293) are still receiving treatment.
- The 315 laboratory-confirmed cases reported today include 21 individuals diagnosed in quarantine facilities.
- The 315 new cases reported today also include 274 cases classified as 'local transmission', as follows:
 - 2 cases are linked to the Samut Sakhon cluster including Bangkok (1) and Samut Songkhram (1).
 - 1 case reported in Bangkok (1) is linked to the Pattaya cluster.
 - 37 cases are linked to occupational risk and visiting crowded places, including Bangkok (15), Chiang Mai (2), Kanchanaburi (1), Nonthaburi (2), Rachaburi (5), Lampang (2), Ang Thong (9), Amnat Charoen (1)
 - 234 cases are under investigation and verification including Bangkok (2), Nonthaburi (1), Samut Sakhon (38), Rayong (43), Chonburi (62), Samut Prakan (8), Chanthaburi (68), Trat (12).
- The remaining 20 cases reported today are in migrant workers who were identified through contact tracing and active case finding, including Nonthaburi (3) and Samut Sakhon (17). This brings the cumulative total in this group to 1,495 cases.
- Locally transmitted COVID-19 cases have now been reported in 53 provinces. No additional province reported new cases today.
- It is very important that members of the public continue to follow all 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 COVID-19 cases in Thailand, by date of reporting



Source: MoPH, 03 Jan 2021

UPDATE FROM CCSA

- CCSA has re-visited and updated proposed measures to ensure a balance between disease control and the economy and to empower local authorities to determine province-specific COVID-19 response measures to suit their situation.
- Proposed measures are still pending approval of the Prime Minister. Once approved and in effect, members of the public should follow the announcements of Provincial Governors for province-specific measures.

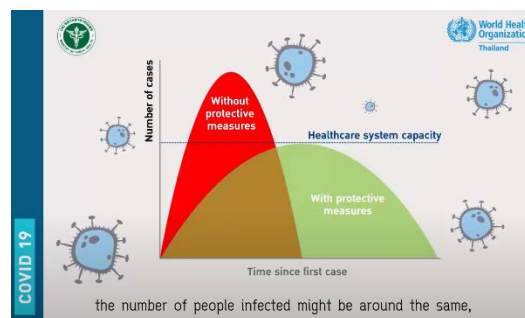
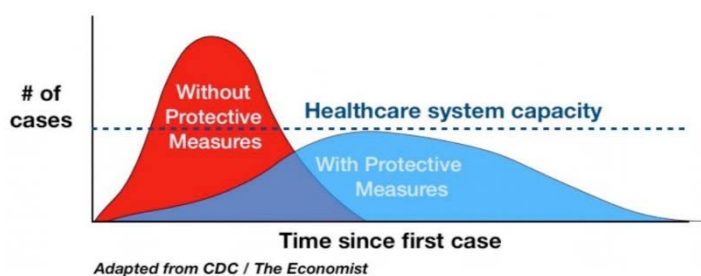
UPDATE ON VACCINES

- The Ministry of Public Health anticipates the availability of COVID-19 vaccines as follows:
 - 2 million doses from Sinovac i.e. 200,000 estimated to arrive in Thailand around end of February, 800,000 around end of March, and 1,000,000 around end of April.
 - 26 million doses using Oxford University-AstraZeneca formula and technology, to be produced in Thailand by Siam Bioscience; expected to be available by May 2021.

EXPLAINER: “Flattening the curve”

One way to show information about an outbreak or epidemic is to use a graph showing the number of cases over time.

A very high curve is created by a steep increase in the number of cases per day, followed by a quick decrease in the number of cases. A flatter curve is created by a more gradual increase in the number of cases per day and a more gradual decrease. Over a long period of time the number of people infected might be around the same, but the difference is the overall number of cases that occur each day.



This is important because in every country, there are limited numbers of hospitals, nurses and doctors. The capacity of the health system can be exceeded if too many people seek healthcare at the same time (red curve above). The flatter the curve, the more likely it is that hospitals can continue to deliver care to the people they serve (blue curve). The way we flatten the curve, is by slowing down transmission of COVID-19.

It's important to realise that every single one of us has a role to play in flattening the curve. Doctors need to identify and test possible cases quickly and place them in strict isolation, so they can't infect others. Public health authorities need to identify contacts of cases and place them into quarantine to limit possible spread..

Members of the public make a big difference. If you wash their hands regularly, you will help everyone. If you practice respiratory hygiene (cough into a tissue, dispose of it safely and wash your hands), you will also help. If you maintain a metre or more distance from other people when you go out, and if you stay at home when you are sick, you will protect yourself, your family, your community and your nation. And if we all do this, we can make this upsurge manageable.

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.



USEFUL LINKS

- 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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