

# Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Data as reported by the CCSA mid-day press briefing



World Health  
Organization

Thailand

12 January 2021

## WHO Thailand Situation Report



10,834  
Confirmed



67  
Deaths



4,035  
Hospitalized



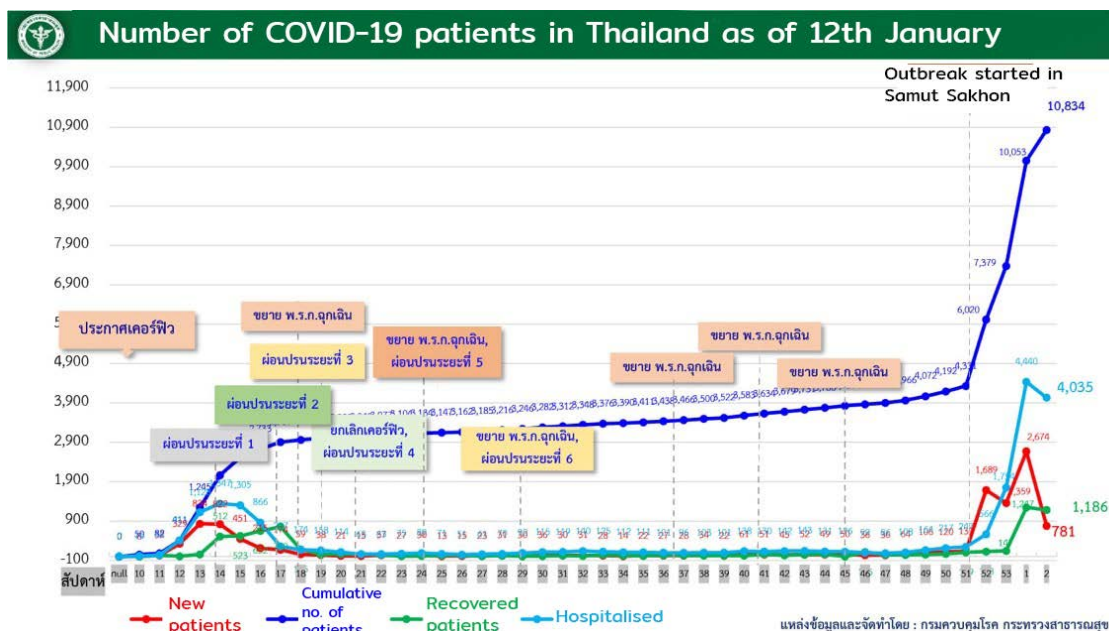
6,732  
Recovered



THAILAND  
SITUATION  
UPDATE

### SPOTLIGHT

- On the 12th of January 2021, 287 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 10,834.
- Of these, 62.1% (6,732) have recovered, 0.6% (67) have died, and 37.2% (4,035) are still receiving treatment or under isolation. No new deaths were reported today.
- The 287 laboratory-confirmed cases reported today include 9 individuals who were under quarantine facilities after arriving in Thailand.
- The 287 new cases reported today also include 153 classified as 'local transmissions', details of which are as follows:
  - 139 cases are linked to occupational risk, visiting crowded places or having had contact with confirmed cases, including in Samut Sakhon (51), Suphan Buri (1), Ang Thong (8), Sing Buri (1), Bangkok (32), Samut Prakan (10), Chonburi (8), Rayong (7), Chiang Mai (2), Khon Kaen (1), Chachoengsao (2), Sing Buri (1), Pathum Thani (5), Ayutthaya (3), Roi Et (1), and Lopburi (6).
  - 14 cases still under investigation and verification came from Rayong (2), Bangkok (1), Chonburi (9), and Samut Prakan (2).
- The remaining 125 cases reported today are migrant workers (121) and in the Thai population (4) who were identified through contact tracing and active case finding in Samut Sakhon. This brings the cumulative total in this group to 2,964.
- Locally-transmitted COVID-19 cases have now been reported in 59 provinces. One additional province – Roi Et – reported new cases (1) today.
- Between 18th December 2020 and 12th January 2021 (the new wave), 6,208 confirmed cases have been reported. More than half were reported in Samut Sakhon.
- Of the 59 provinces with active cases, 10 provinces reported more than 50 cumulative cases, 12 provinces reported between 11 and 50 cumulative cases, and 37 provinces reported between 1 and 10 cumulative cases.
- The 10 provinces reporting more than 50 cumulative cases are Samut Sakhon (3,356), Chonburi (606), Rayong (541), Bangkok (488), Samut Prakan (281), Chanthaburi (212), Nonthaburi (145), Nakhon Pathom (75), Ang Thong (81), and Pathum Thani (52).





## UPDATE FROM CCSA

- Mor Chana app and support from the private sector
  - Members of the public are encouraged to continue to download this application. Internet data usage while using the Mor Chana app will now be offered free of charge in order to ease the financial burden on users and to support the work of public health authorities conducting contact tracing.
  - Other support from the private sector includes the upgrade of broadband Internet for subscribers without additional costs to facilitate Internet usage for those studying or working from home.
- COVID-19 tests
  - The Food and Drug Administration has urged the public not to purchase COVID-19 rapid test kits as these are intended to detect antibodies, rather than the virus itself.

## EXPLAINER: Laboratory testing for COVID-19 infection

- **Why is it important to do laboratory testing for COVID-19?**

Sometimes a health professional can be quite confident about a medical diagnosis based only on a person's symptoms, a physical examination and other investigations, for example a chest X-ray. But because COVID-19 infection can appear very similar to infection with other respiratory bugs, the only way to be 100% sure of the diagnosis is to get a laboratory test. A positive laboratory test will also lead to important decisions being taken about medical treatment, the application of measures to prevent you from infecting others as well as the investigation of how you got infected, and whether you may have already passed on infection to other people. Laboratory testing is also the only way to find out if you have infection if you don't have any signs or symptoms at all (asymptomatic infection).
- **When should you get tested for COVID-19?**

If you develop [symptoms of COVID-19 infection](#) and fall into one of the known risk groups you should seek medical attention. You will also be asked to undergo testing if you've recently arrived from another country or if you are identified as a contact of another person with COVID-19 infection. You may also be asked to have a COVID-19 test as part of 'active case finding', i.e. if local authorities are concerned about possible spread of infection in the community.
- **What should you do while you're waiting for the laboratory results?**

If you are unwell, you will probably be asked to stay in hospital for treatment no matter what the underlying problem turns out to be. You may also be admitted to a facility (isolated) if you're considered to be at high risk of COVID infection. If you are feeling well and are not considered to be at high risk, you may be asked to self-isolate at home until the results become available.
- **What laboratory tests are available for COVID-19?**

There are several different types of laboratory tests that are used in different situations and that provide different types of information. For example, some tests will show if you have active infection, while others can show if you've been infected in the past, after you've recovered. Some tests are not ideal for making a completely reliable diagnosis in a person who presents to a hospital because they are unwell, but can be extremely useful in supporting the investigation of an outbreak.

For the next 3 days this Report will provide information on PCR tests, antigen (Ag) tests and antibody (Ab) tests for COVID-19

## 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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