

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Data as reported by the CCSA mid-day press briefing

16 January 2021

WHO Thailand Situation Report


11,680
Confirmed


70
Deaths


2,704
Hospitalized


8,906
Recovered

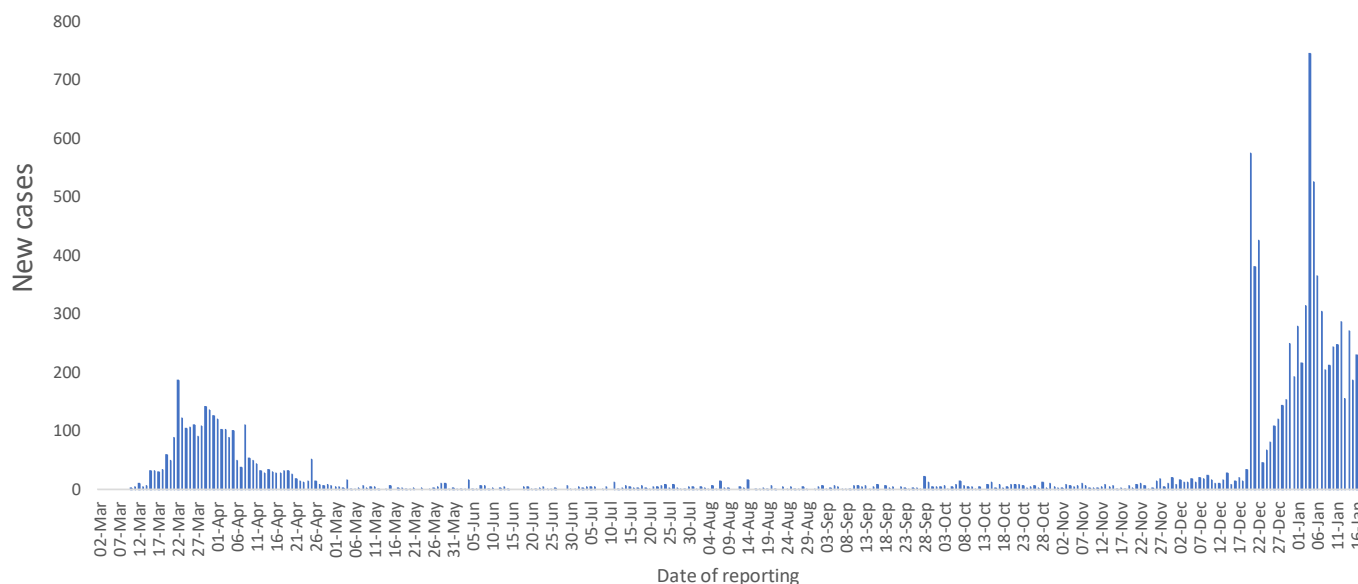


**THAILAND
SITUATION
UPDATE**

SPOTLIGHT

- On the 16th of January 2021, **230 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 11,680. Of these:
 - 76% (8,906) have recovered, 0.6% (67) have died, and 23% (2,704) are still receiving treatment or in isolation.
- One new death** was reported today.
- The 230 laboratory-confirmed cases reported today include:
 - 21 individuals who arrived recently in Thailand and were diagnosed in quarantine facilities.
 - 83 cases classified as 'local transmission' linked to occupational risk, visiting crowded places or had contact with confirmed cases, including Bangkok (12), Khon Kaen (2), Chanthaburi (1), Chaiyabhum (1), Pathum Thani (1), Samut Sakhon (55), Ang Thong (6), Chonburi (5).
 - The remaining 126 cases reported today are migrant workers (113) and in the Thai population (13) who were identified in relation to the event in Samut Sakhon through contact tracing and active case finding in Chanthaburi (1), Pathum Thani (3), Samut Sakhon (110), Chacheongsao (1), Chonburi (5), Rayong (4), Samut Prakan (2). This brings the cumulative total in this group to 3,386 cases
- During the new wave (between 15th December 2020 and 16th January 2021), 7,443 confirmed cases have been reported, of which 3,564 (48%) were classified as local transmission, 3,386 (46%) were detected through active case finding and 493 (7%) were in individuals who entered Thailand from other countries. At present, 4,966 have recovered, 2,467 are receiving treatment, and 10 have died.
- Locally transmitted COVID-19 cases have now been reported in 60 provinces. **No additional province reported new cases today. Thirty (30) provinces reported no new cases in the past 7 days.**
- Of the 60 provinces with active cases, 10 provinces reported more than 50 cumulative cases, 12 provinces reported between 11 and 50 cumulative cases, and 38 provinces reported between 1 and 10 cumulative cases.
- The 10 provinces reporting more than 50 cumulative cases are Samut Sakhon (3,863), Chonburi (644), Rayong (574), Bangkok (565), Samut Prakan (312), Chanthaburi (216), Nonthaburi (150), Nakhon Pathom (95), Ang Thong (77), and Pathum Thani (73).

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



Source MOPH 16 January 2021

UPDATE FROM CCSA

- **Situation in Bangkok:** Bangkok continued to detect cases, with the peak reported on 7th January (49 cases).
- **Active case finding:** The Ministry of Public Health together with the Ministry of Labour are developing a plan to increase COVID-19 testing in highly controlled areas, especially among migrant workers, in effort to reduce the number of asymptomatic infections as well as to ensure that infected persons, regardless of nationality, receive appropriate treatment and medical attention.
- **Work permit renewal for foreign workers:** COVID-19 tests are currently required for foreign workers from Myanmar, Lao PDR and Cambodia to work permit renewals.

EXPLAINER: Laboratory testing for COVID-19 (3): ANTIBODY TESTS

(For more on antibodies, visit the "Explainer" section of 13 January Situation Report https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/searo/thailand/2021_01_13_tha-sitrep-123-covid19.pdf?sfvrsn=1c0fd8ae_3)

- Antibody tests for COVID-19 usually need a finger-prick or blood test. Because antibodies are made by your body as part of its immune response to COVID-19, they will **not** show positive in the acute phase of infection. Therefore, a negative test in someone who is unwell does not mean you are not infected.
- Antibody tests can indicate that you've had the disease in the past, but results are not always accurate. In addition, based on current information a positive result doesn't mean that you can't catch the virus again.
- At present COVID-19 antibody tests are only recommended by WHO for research purposes. It is strongly recommended that people do not obtain these tests themselves (for example, through the internet) and make decisions to seek or not seek healthcare based on the results. Always consult with a healthcare professional if you think you might have COVID-19 infection..

Antibody tests

- Can only tell if you've had the disease in the past – and results are not always accurate
- Not useful for telling if you have the disease now
- Positive test result doesn't mean you can't catch the virus again
- Are usually a finger prick/blood test
- Only currently recommended by WHO for research purposes



World Health Organization
Western Pacific Region

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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