

5 February 2021

WHO Thailand Situation Report

22,644
(+586)
Confirmed

79
(+0)
Deaths

7,234
Hospitalized

15,331
(+533)
Recovered

THAILAND
SITUATION
UPDATE
No. 146

SPOTLIGHT

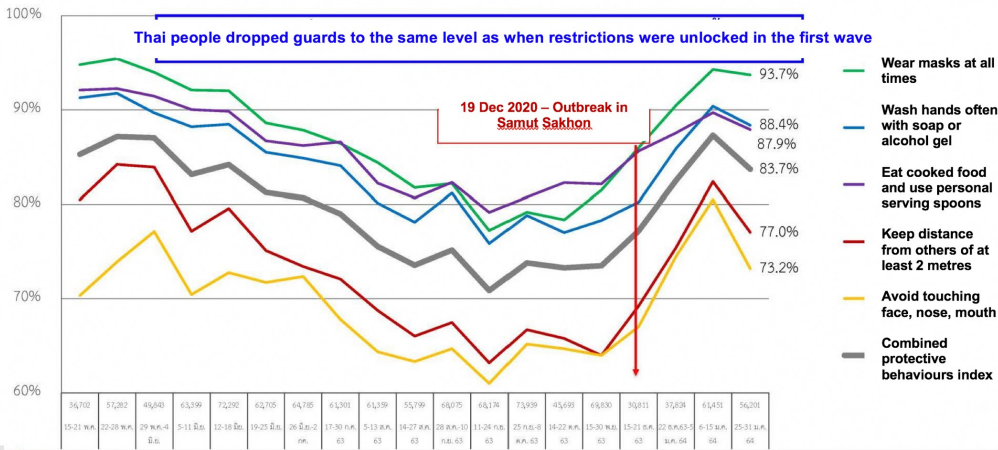
- 586 new cases (up 2.6% from previous day's cumulative total) of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 were announced by the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand bringing the total number of cases to date to 22,644.
- Of these, 68% (15,331) have recovered, 0.4% (79) have died, and 32% (7,234) are receiving treatment or are in isolation. **No new deaths were reported today.**
- The 586 laboratory-confirmed cases reported today include
 - 13 individuals who arrived recently in Thailand and were diagnosed in quarantine facilities.
 - 47 cases detected through the routine surveillance system linked to occupational risk, visiting crowded places or contact with confirmed cases, in Bangkok (18), Tak (3) and Samut Sakhon (26). Of these, 19 are migrant workers and 28 are Thai nationals.
 - 526 cases including migrant workers (520) and Thai nationals (6) identified through active case finding, in Phetchaburi (3), Sa Kaeo (1) and Samut Sakhon (522). This brings the cumulative total in this group to 12,824 cases.
- Of 7,234 cases who are receiving treatment, 2,272 are in conventional hospitals and 4,962 are in field hospitals.
- During the new wave (between 15th December 2020 and 5th February 2021), 18,407 confirmed cases have been reported, of which 4,839 were detected through the routine surveillance system, 12,824 were detected through active case finding and 744 were in individuals who entered Thailand from other countries. At present, 11,391 have recovered, 6,997 are receiving treatment, and 19 have died.
- COVID-19 cases in the new wave have been reported in 63 Thai provinces. No additional provinces reported new cases today. Fifteen (15) provinces reported new cases this week (31st January – 5th February)
- The 11 provinces reporting more than 50 cumulative cases in the new wave are Samut Sakhon (14,080), Bangkok (820), Chonburi (649), Rayong (580), Samut Prakan (360), Chanthaburi (221), Nonthaburi (166), Ang Thong (113), Pathum Thani (87), Nakhon Pathom (78) and Samut Songkhram (51).

UPDATE FROM THE CCSA

Surveys on adherence to COVID-19 public health and social measures

- Surveys on two platforms were conducted by the Ministry of Public Health in collaboration with WHO and partners regarding adherence to COVID-19 public health and social measures among 56, 201 face-to-face samples and 7,243 online samples collected by village health volunteers. The face-to-face results are shown in the table below.
- During the last week of January (25th-31st January 2021) when restrictions were eased, survey results show less adherence to public health and social measures, with less attention given to safety measures such as hand-washing and mask-wearing and increased levels of social gatherings and inter-provincial travel.

Protective behaviours during 15 May 2020 – 31 Jan 2021 (data collected by village health volunteers)



UPDATE FROM THE CCSA

Quarantine system for high-risk contacts

The CCSA is considering the idea of arranging state/local quarantine facilities for high-risk contacts who face difficulties with self-quarantining at home.

Cancellation of festivities in Bangkok

The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) has announced the cancellation of Chinese New Year's celebrations in Yaowarat District (Chinatown) next week to control the spread of COVID-19.

EXPLAINER: USE OF MASKS IN SCHOOL SETTINGS

While masks are an important component in limiting the spread of COVID-19, their use by children and adolescents in schools should only be considered as one part of a more comprehensive strategy. Children aged 5 years and under should not be required to wear masks. Here's WHO's guidelines on mask-wearing at schools.

- For children between six and 11 years of age, a risk-based approach should be applied to the decision to use a mask. This approach should take into consideration:
 - intensity of transmission in the area where the child is and updated data/available evidence on the risk of infection and transmission in this age group
 - the child's capacity to comply with the appropriate use of masks and availability of appropriate adult supervision
 - potential impact of mask wearing on learning and psychosocial development
 - additional specific considerations and adaptations for specific settings such as sport activities or for children with disabilities or underlying diseases.
- Children and adolescents 12 years or older should follow the national mask guidelines for adults.
- Teacher and support staff may be required to wear masks when they cannot guarantee at least a 1-metre distance from others or there is widespread transmission in the area.
- All efforts should be made to ensure the use of a mask does not interfere with learning.
- Children should not be denied access to education because of mask wearing or the lack of a mask because of low resources or unavailability.
- Schools should establish a system for waste management including disposal of used masks to reduce the risk of contaminated masks being disposed of in classrooms and playgrounds.



Click [here](#) to see WHO's checklist on school reopenings

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](#)

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