


Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)


Data as reported by the CCSA mid-day press briefing

9 February 2021

WHO Thailand Situation Report


23,746
(+189)
Confirmed


79
(+0)
Deaths


5,301
Hospitalized

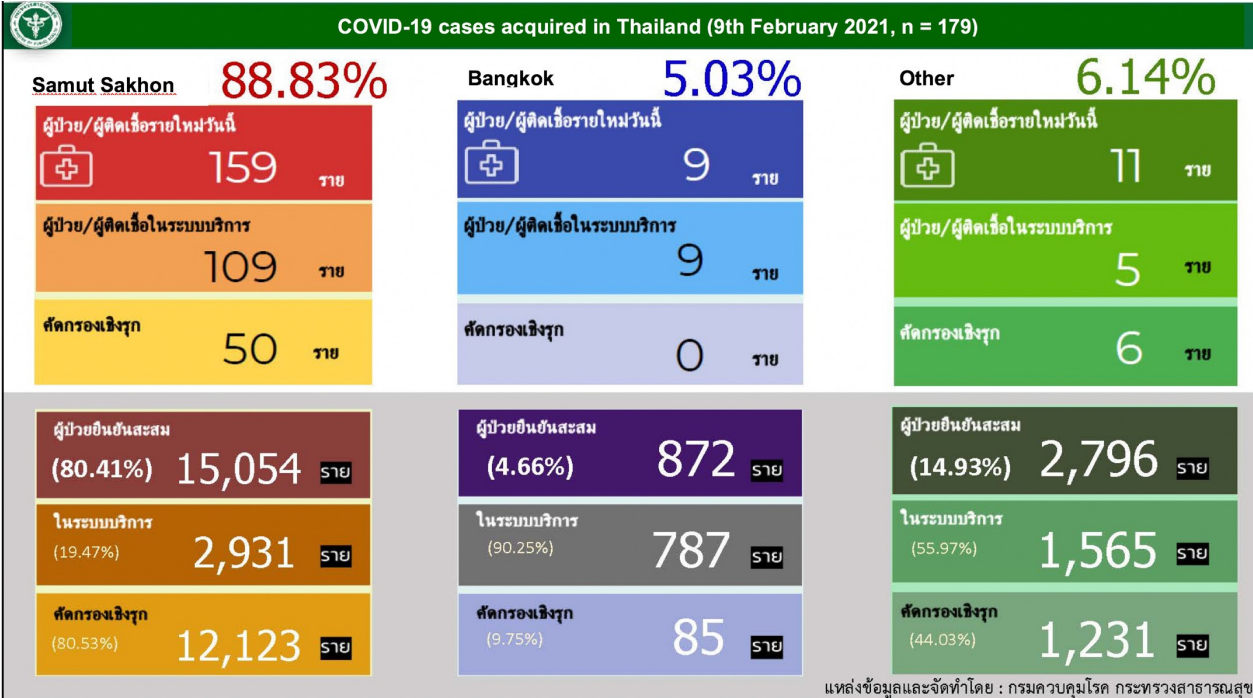

18,366
(+956)
Recovered



**THAILAND
SITUATION
UPDATE**
No. 150

SPOTLIGHT

- 189 new cases of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 were announced by the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand bringing the total number of cases to date to 23,746.
- Of these, 77.3% (18,366) have recovered, 0.3% (79) have died, and 22.3% (5,301) are receiving treatment or are in isolation. **No new deaths were reported today.**
- Of 5,301 cases who are receiving treatment, 2,589 are in conventional hospitals and 2,712 are in field hospitals.
- The 189 laboratory-confirmed cases reported today include
 - 10 individuals who arrived recently in Thailand and were diagnosed in quarantine facilities.
 - 123 cases detected through the routine surveillance system linked to occupational risk, visiting crowded places or contact with confirmed cases in Bangkok (9), Samut Songkhram (2), Phetchaburi (3) and Samut Sakhon (109). Of these, 79 are migrant workers, 43 are Thai nationals and one (1) unknown nationality.
 - 56 cases including migrant workers (27) and Thai nationals (29) identified through active case finding, in Nonthaburi (2), Samut Sakhon (50) and Samut Songkhram (4). This brings the cumulative total in this group to 13,439 cases.
- Of 179 cases acquired in Thailand, 89% were detected in Samut Sakhon, 5% in Bangkok and 6% in other provinces.
- During the new wave (between 15th December 2020 and 9th February 2021), 19,509 confirmed cases have been reported, of which 5,283 were detected through the routine surveillance system, 13,439 were detected through active case finding and 787 were in individuals who entered Thailand from other countries. At present, 14,426 have recovered, 5,064 are receiving treatment, and 19 have died.
- COVID-19 cases acquired in Thailand in the new wave have been reported in 63 provinces.
- The 11 provinces reporting more than 50 cumulative cases in the new wave are Samut Sakhon (15,054), Bangkok (872), Chonburi (649), Rayong (580), Samut Prakan (361), Chanthaburi (221), Nonthaburi (168), Ang Thong (113), Pathum Thani (91), Nakhon Pathom (79), and Samut Songkhram (64).



UPDATE FROM THE CCSA

The situation in Samut Sakhon

- Most new cases recently reported were detected from the routine surveillance system and were linked to markets and infections reported in neighbouring provinces. 11 checkpoints continued with operations in Samut Sakhon in the past week and screened between 13,000 - 21,000 travellers daily.

The situation in Samut Songkhram

- New infections recently reported in Samut Songkhram did not emerge from a new cluster but were linked to the Samut Sakhon cluster. The index case is a pork vendor who commuted daily between home in Samut Songkhram and a market in Samut Sakhon; further transmission within family members have been reported.

Cancellation of festivities and services in Bangkok

- The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) announced the cancellation of the Lunar New Year Festival which is held annually on Yawarat Road.
- Marriage license registration services at Bangkok's 50 district offices will not be available on Valentine's day.

EXPLAINER: How and why the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus mutates to produce variants.

All viruses lack the ability to reproduce without co-opting the "machinery" found inside living cells. To do this, they must first enter into human (or animal) cells. The SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus has special "spike" proteins on its surface that bind to a receptor called ACE2 that is abundant on the surfaces of many human cells, especially in our respiratory tract. This enables the virus to enter human cells where its genetic code (RNA) instructs the cell to make many copies of the virus. With each infection, this process is repeated millions of times. The process of making virus copies is not perfect- sometimes errors (mutations) occur. Most of these mutations will either be harmful to the virus (a defect) or have no impact, but occasionally a mutation will cause the virus to change in ways that increase its transmissibility or alter how our immune systems respond. Each new infection provides an opportunity for the virus to mutate. If the mutation allows the virus to more efficiently infect cells and replicate, the new "variant" virus will begin to circulate and eventually outcompete earlier forms of the virus. This process is especially important with novel pandemic viruses that humans have not been exposed to before. Recently, we have witnessed the emergence of SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus variants originally discovered in the UK and South Africa but have rapidly spread to many other countries.



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 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](#)

World Health Organization Country Office for Thailand
4th Fl., Permanent Secretary Bldg.3 Ministry of Public Health,
Nonthaburi Thailand, 11000

Media queries sethawebmaster@who.int and kanpirom@who.int

For latest updates and resources, please visit:

www.who.int/thailand [@WHO Thailand](#) [WHO Thailand](#) [WHO Thailand](#)



**World Health
Organization**
Thailand