

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)


Data as reported by the CCSA mid-day press briefing


6 May 2021

WHO Thailand Situation Report


76,811
(+1,911)
Confirmed


336
(+18)
Deaths


29,680
Hospitalized


46,795
(+2,435)
Recovered

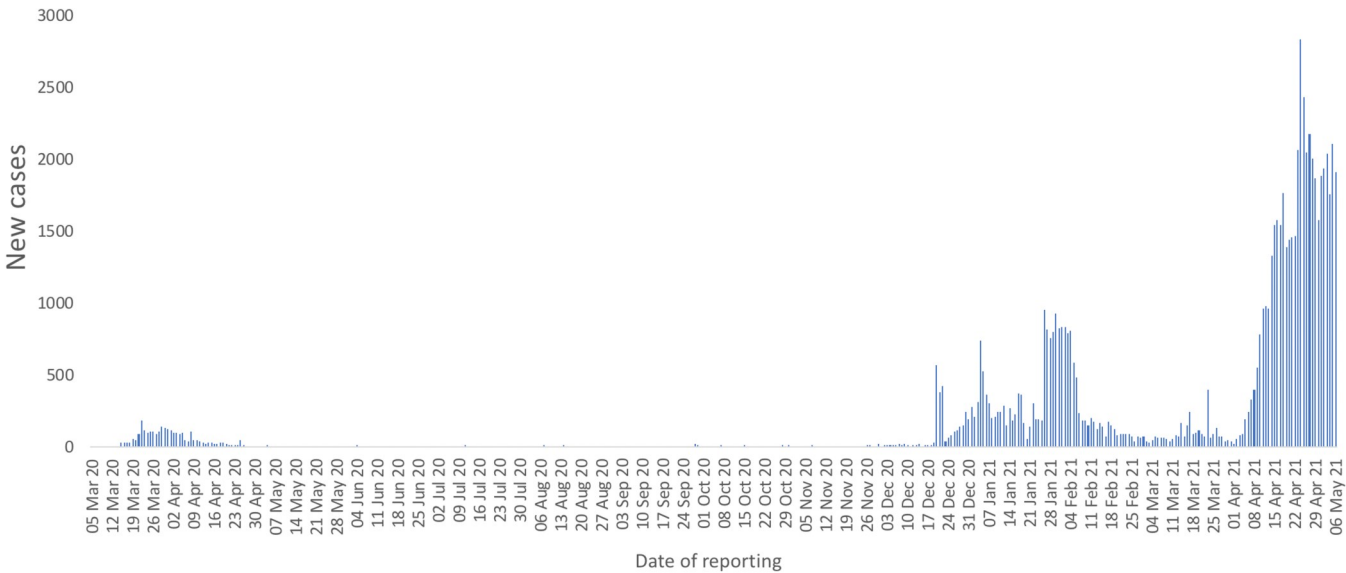


**THAILAND
SITUATION
UPDATE**
No. 178

SPOTLIGHT

- Today, 1,911 new cases of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 were announced by the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand. 18 new deaths were reported today. In addition, 1,073 patients are considered to have serious illness, of which 356 are currently receiving ventilatory support.
- Of the cases reported in Thailand to date, 60.9% (46,795) have recovered, 0.4% (336) have died, and 38.7% (29,680) are receiving treatment or are in isolation: (20,937 are in conventional hospitals and 8,743 in field hospitals).
- The 1,911 laboratory-confirmed cases reported today include
 - ◇ 1,749 cases detected through the routine surveillance system: (testing of people presenting at a healthcare facility for a variety of reasons, including presence of COVID-19 symptoms, contact with a case, concern about a possible exposure).
 - ◇ 153 cases identified through active case finding: (testing of people in the community at the initiative of public health authorities).
 - ◇ 9 cases detected in quarantine after arriving in Thailand from another country.
- Between 1 April 2021 and 6 May 2021, 47,948 confirmed cases have been reported, of which 40,807 were detected through the routine surveillance system, 6,885 through active case finding, and 256 are individuals who entered Thailand from other countries. 242 cases have died.
- The 10 Provinces reporting the greatest number of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases today are Bangkok (739), Nonthaburi (273), Samut Prakan (143), Chonburi (76), Samut Sakhon (65), Surat Thani (53), Nakhon Pathom (47), Ayutthaya (35), Pathum Thani (31), and Chiang Mai (23).
- The 5 provinces reporting the greatest number of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases in the current wave (1 April-6 May) are Bangkok (16,048), Chiang Mai (3,777), Chonburi (3,039), Nonthaburi (2,831), and Samut Prakan (2,737).

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



Source: [MoPH](#), 6 May 2021

UPDATE FROM THE CCSA

• Active case finding

More active case finding is being conducted and will vigorously continue, focusing on crowded communities and new or emerging clusters of infection such as in Bang Khae, Khlong Toei, and Pathumwan districts, as well as among high risk groups in the proximity of confirmed cases. Around 26,850 persons are currently being tested every week.

• Vaccination for foreign residents in Thailand

The Department of Disease Control in the Ministry of Public Health confirmed that Thailand's vaccination strategy is to ensure access to all those who require vaccine regardless of their nationality. Foreign residents in risk groups have already been inoculated in the first phase of the programme. Because a limited number of vaccines were procured for the beginning of the rollout, it was necessary to prioritise specific risk groups in some locations to protect those who are most vulnerable. The first phase of the programme will continue until the end of May; the second phase will begin in June and run until the end of this year.

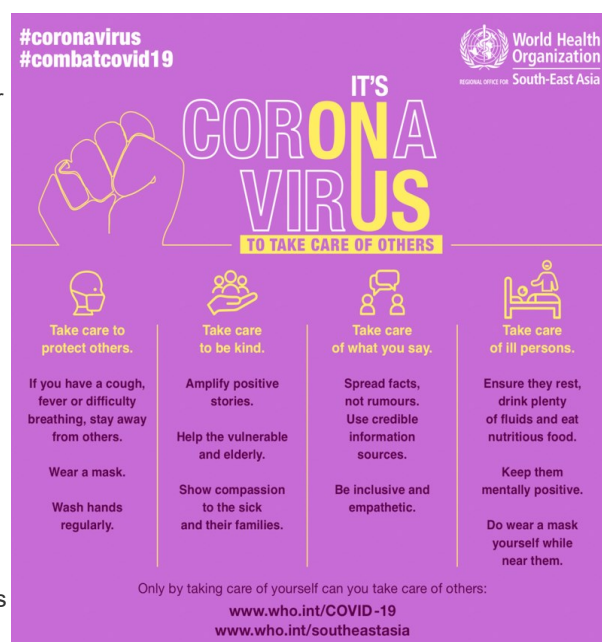
• Mor Prom mobile application system

The application currently does not accommodate registration for foreign residents to receive their vaccination. Registration will commence in June; the Ministry of Public Health is working on the best method moving forward, either through a mobile application or contacting hospitals directly to facilitate registration for foreign residents.

EXPLAINER: Covid-19 and comorbidities

People who have existing diseases, referred to as comorbidities (the coexistence of two or more diseases in one individual); together with those over the age of 65 and people with existing conditions such as obesity (over 100 kg or with a Body Mass Index of 35 or greater) are at increased risk of severe COVID-19 disease requiring hospital admission, increased risk of needing critical care including ventilation and increased risk of dying from COVID-19. Comorbidities of concern include respiratory diseases (e.g. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease – COPD and moderate to severe asthma), heart disease (cardiovascular disease), renal disease (chronic kidney disease), cerebrovascular disease, cancer and diabetes. It is therefore vital that family members living with older people and / or individuals with comorbid conditions take all possible precautionary measures to protect them from COVID-19 infection.

- Wash your hands frequently with soap and water and dry them thoroughly. You can also use alcohol-based hand rub if your hands are not visibly dirty.
- Cover your mouth & nose with a flexed elbow or tissue when coughing or sneezing.
- Throw away the used tissue immediately in a bin with a lid & wash your hands.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth. Your hands touch many surfaces that could be contaminated with viruses that can be transferred to your eyes, nose or mouth with unclean hands.
- If you go out, avoid crowded spaces and maintain a distance of at least 1 metre (3 feet or an arm's-length) from others. Restrict unnecessary visitors to your home.
- If visits are necessary (e.g. caregiver to support with activities of daily living), ask your visitors to regularly check for symptoms to ensure they are symptom free when visiting you. Ask them to also follow these key actions, including washing their hands when they first enter your home.
- Clean and then disinfect frequently touched surfaces every day. These include tables, doorknobs, light switches, countertops, handles, phones, keyboards, toilets, taps and sinks. Use detergent or soap and water to clean surfaces of any visible dirt prior to wiping surfaces with disinfectants (spraying alone is not enough).
- Wear a mask when outside, and in the presence of anyone at risk of COVID-19.



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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