

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Data as reported by the CCSA mid-day press briefing

10 May 2021


WHO Thailand Situation Report



85,005
(+1,630)
Confirmed



421
(+22)
Deaths



29,376
Hospitalized



55,208
(+1,603)
Recovered

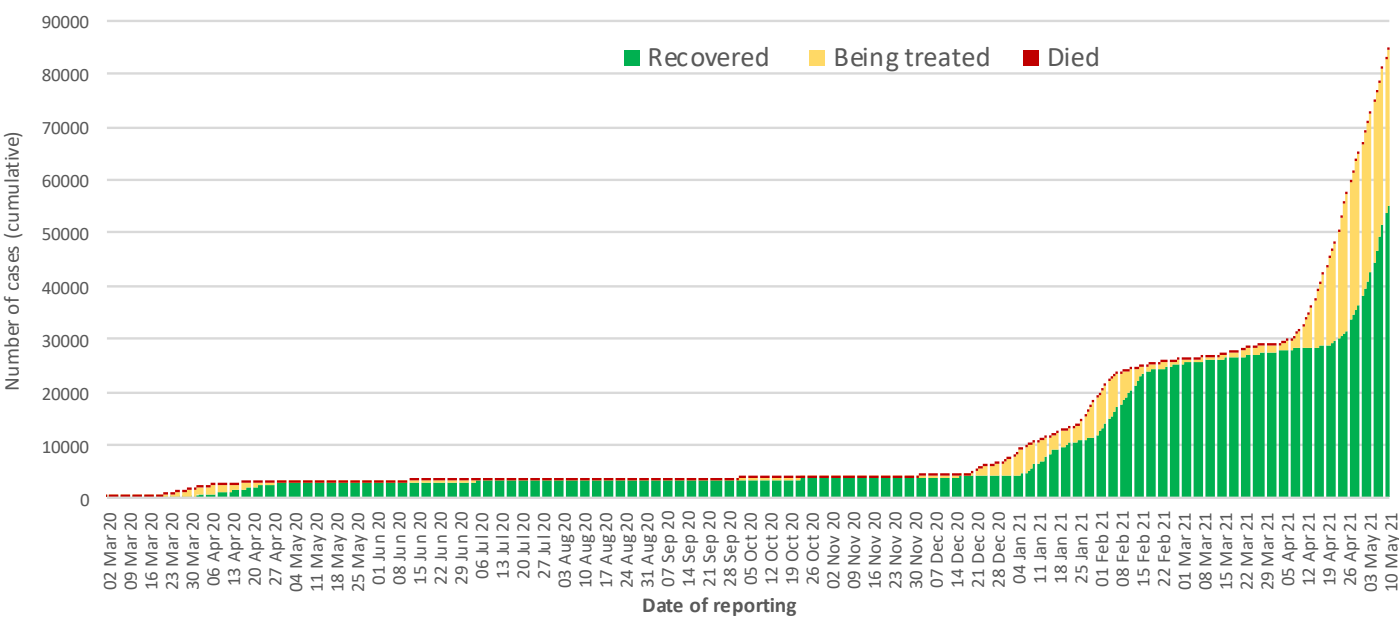


THAILAND
SITUATION
UPDATE
No. 179

SPOTLIGHT

- Today, 1,630 new cases of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 were announced by the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand. 22 new deaths were reported today. In addition, 1,151 patients are considered to have serious illness, of which 389 are currently receiving ventilatory support.
- Of the cases reported in Thailand to date, 64.9% (55,208) have recovered, 0.5% (421) have died, and 34.6% (29,376) are receiving treatment or are in isolation: (19,948 are in conventional hospitals and 9,428 in field hospitals).
- The 1,630 laboratory-confirmed cases reported today include
 - 1,321 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).
 - 301 cases identified through active case finding: (testing of people in the community at the initiative of public health authorities).
 - 8 cases detected in quarantine after arriving in Thailand from another country.
- Between 1 April 2021 and 10 May 2021, 56,142 confirmed cases have been reported, of which 47,512 were detected through the routine surveillance system, 8,337 through active case finding, and 293 are individuals who entered Thailand from other countries. 327 cases have died.
- The 10 Provinces reporting the greatest number of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases today are Bangkok (565), Nonthaburi (158), Samut Prakan (116), Samut Sakon (85), Pathum Thani (65), Chonburi (63), Surat Thani (41), Nakhon Si Thammarat (39), Ayutthaya (27), and Chiang Mai (25).
- The 5 provinces reporting the greatest number of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases in the current wave (1 April-10 May) are Bangkok (19,574), Chiang Mai (3,882), Nonthaburi (3,628), Chonburi (3,359), and Samut Prakan (3,240).

COVID-19 cases in Thailand, by date of reporting



Source: MoPH, 10 May 2021

UPDATE FROM THE CCSA

• The current situation

Bangkok remains a hotspot for COVID-19, with several high-risk areas still being closely monitored, especially districts with crowded communities and markets such as Petchburi Soi 5 and 6 in Ratchatewi district, and an office building for rent in Yannawa district. The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) is also reporting Pomprab, Klong Toei, Pathumwan, Ladprao, Chatuchak, Wattana and Wang Tonglang as areas of active outbreaks. Residents are advised to follow BMA's Facebook page for updates on active case finding in their neighbourhood and which new risk areas have been announced.

• International arrivals

A ban on the arrival of foreign nationals, particularly from India to Thailand, has been in place since May 1, 2021 due to concerns over possible importation of the B.1.617.1 variant. The repatriation of Thai nationals from India is still ongoing. Cases who have tested positive for the B.1.617.1 variant to date include a person who arrived from India on 17 April and was diagnosed 10 days later. A repatriation flight on 8 May with 74 Thai nationals detected 5 cases from Chennai and Mumbai. In addition, a woman who travelled to Thailand from Pakistan on 24 April tested positive on 9 May while in the state quarantine system.

• AstraZeneca vaccine

Test batches of the COVID-19 vaccine made by Siam Bioscience have passed quality testing at AstraZeneca's designated laboratories in Europe and the US. This means that AstraZeneca is getting closer to delivering the first batch of vaccines in Thailand.

EXPLAINER: CONTACT TRACING

If I fall ill, why is it so important to notify authorities that I may have been in contact with a COVID-19 case?

If you fall ill with respiratory symptoms and fever, and you think you've been in contact with a COVID-19 case in the past 2 weeks, you must call your healthcare provider and let them know about your symptoms and your travel / contact history, especially if you have danger signs including difficulty breathing, chest pain or confusion. This will 1.] ensure that you enter into the healthcare system in the right way, 2.] it will fast-track the most appropriate process of investigation, and 3.] it will ensure the full application of infection prevention and control measures by emergency medical services and by healthcare workers. In addition, the more quickly a laboratory diagnosis of COVID-19 infection is made, the faster public health disease detectives will be able to follow up on the people you've been in contact with.

Why is contact tracing so important in the control of COVID-19?

Contact tracing is a key strategy to interrupt chains of COVID-19 transmission

If you are unfortunate enough to be diagnosed with COVID-19, disease detectives will be interested to know how you may have become infected, and whether you may have passed infection on to anyone else. Investigating how you contracted COVID may reveal an important source of infection for other people (a setting or an event where transmission may have occurred), allowing for targeted public health and social measures. Identifying the people who you may have passed infection onto, allows them to be quarantined or isolated while they are investigated further. All these actions aim to break chains of transmission

Close and consistent engagement with communities is critical for successful contact tracing. Ideally, contact tracers are recruited from their own community and have strong communication skills, local language proficiency and an understanding of the local context and culture. In Thailand, this is why Village Health Workers have played such an important role in supporting COVID-19 investigations together with local and national rapid response teams. Contact tracers should be informed on how to keep themselves safe.



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](#)

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

Media queries sethaweabmaster@who.int



For latest updates and resources, please visit:

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