

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)


Data as reported by the CCSA mid-day press briefing


31 May 2021

WHO Thailand Situation Report


159,792
(+5,485)
Confirmed


1,031
(+19)
Deaths


50,416
Hospitalized


108,345
(+3,101)
Recovered

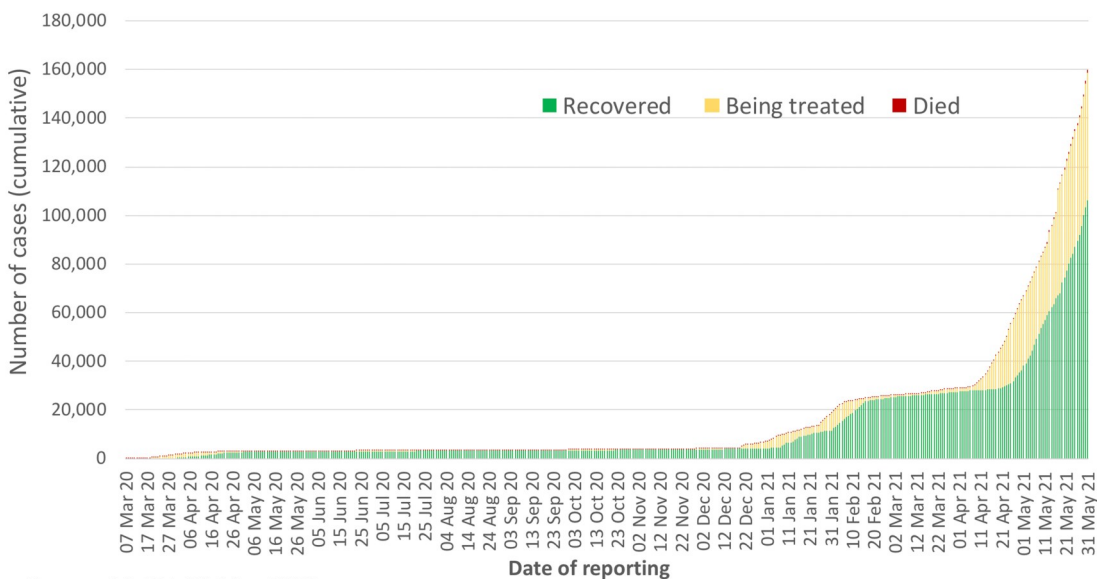


**THAILAND
SITUATION
UPDATE**
No. 185

SPOTLIGHT

- Today, 5,485 new cases of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 were announced by the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand. 19 new deaths were reported today. In addition, 1,233 patients are considered to have serious illness, 390 of which are currently receiving ventilatory support.
- Of the cases reported in Thailand to date, 67.8% (108,345) have recovered, 0.7% (1,031) have died, and 31.5% (50,416) are receiving treatment or are in isolation: (20,837 are in conventional hospitals and 29,579 in field hospitals).
- The 5,485 laboratory-confirmed cases reported today include:
 - ◇ 1,953 cases in prison facilities.
 - ◇ 1,205 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 possible exposure).
 - ◇ 2,270 cases identified through active case finding: (testing of people in the community at the initiative of public health authorities).
 - ◇ 57 cases detected in quarantine after arriving in Thailand from another country.
- The 10 Provinces reporting the greatest number of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases today are Bangkok (1,356), Phetchaburi (555), Samut Prakan (358), Saraburi (327), Pathum Thani (211), Nonthaburi (90), Trang (76), Chonburi (62), Chachoengsao (62), and Samut Sakhon (31).
- 29 provinces reported no cases today.

COVID-19 cases in Thailand, by date of reporting



Source: MoPH, 31 May 2021

UPDATE FROM THE CCSA

• The current situation

- ◇ The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) reported two new clusters in Bangna and Sathorn districts, while 45 existing clusters are still under surveillance.
- ◇ Active case finding is ongoing at camps, factories, and fresh markets. The BMA is aiming to test around 10,000 people per day through active case finding. Districts that detected no new clusters have been asked to remain vigilant.
- ◇ Another developing cluster was reported in Hual Khwang district, detected at Rongpoo community and a construction camp not far from Huai Khwang market. The market has not been closed, cooperation from all sectors will be required to ensure that markets are compliant with disease control measures.
- ◇ Poultry processing factories in Chachoengsao, Saraburi and Pathum Thani provinces recently reported new clusters. It was noted that common risk factors that lead to infection include workers living in crowded settings/sharing the same dormitories and workers working as sub-contractors in more than one factory.

• Vaccination

- ◇ The Department of Disease Control (DDC) recently announced that vaccine registration for people living in the provinces will be open in June. Members of the public are asked to check with relevant the provincial administration via hospitals, mobile applications and health volunteers for the latest updates.
- ◇ The Department of Disease Control has allocated 5 million vaccine doses for Bangkok and 1 million doses for workers who belong to the social security fund as part of the government's commitment to ensure that at least 70% of the population receive their first vaccine shot by September. 50 million doses will soon become available.
- ◇ The Ministry of Public Health has issued an order to allow people who suffer from adverse effects following to be treated in private health institutions free of charge.
- ◇ As of 30 May, over 3.6 million vaccine doses have been administered across 77 provinces. Of these, more than 2.5 million received the first dose and 1.1 million received both doses.

EXPLAINER: What you need to know about the Oxford/AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine

The AstraZeneca vaccine is safe and effective at protecting people from the extremely serious risks of COVID-19, including death, hospitalization and severe disease. Vaccination is recommended for persons with comorbidities that have been identified as increasing the risk of severe COVID-19, including obesity, cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease and diabetes. Vaccination can be offered to people who have had COVID-19 in the past. But individuals may wish to defer their own COVID-19 vaccination for up to six months from the time of SARS-CoV-2 infection, to allow others who may need the vaccine more urgently to go first.

Vaccination can be offered to breastfeeding women if they are part of a group prioritized for vaccination. WHO does not recommend discontinuation of breastfeeding after vaccination.

Pregnancy puts women at higher risk of severe COVID-19 so pregnant women may receive the vaccine if the benefit of vaccination outweighs the potential vaccine risks. For this reason, pregnant women at high risk of exposure to SARS-CoV-2 (e.g. health workers) or who have comorbidities which add to their risk of severe disease, may be vaccinated in consultation with their health care provider.

Read more on the Oxford AstraZeneca vaccine [here](#)

Serious illness following vaccination is rare and is usually coincidental.

Systems are in place to carefully investigate and monitor any kind of serious illness following vaccination.

The health and safety of you and your community is the highest priority.



World Health Organization
Western Pacific Region

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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