

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Data as reported by the CCSA press briefings including a summary [over the past week](#) from 11 to 17 June 2021

17 June 2021

WHO Thailand Situation Report

207,724

Confirmed

1,461

Deaths

33,853

Currently Hospitalized

172,316

Recovered

7,003,783

Vaccinated

(1st 5,114,755 2nd 1,889,028)

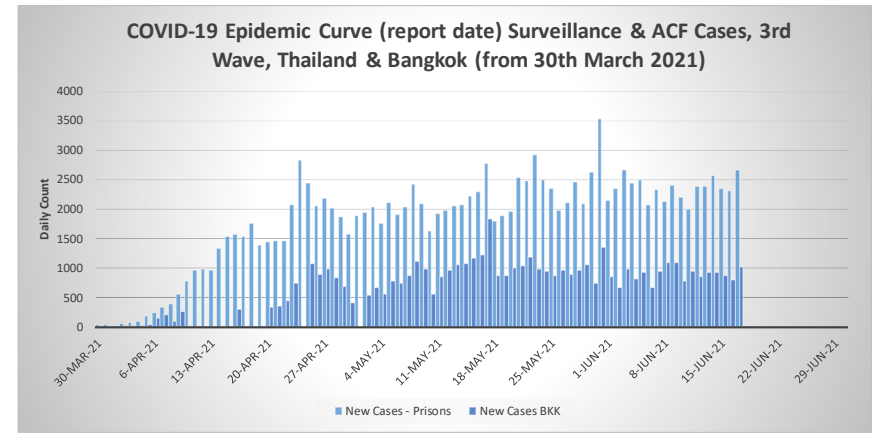
THAILAND SITUATION UPDATE

No. 188

- SPOTLIGHT
- Today, **3,129 new cases (2,649 community transmission)** of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 and **30 new deaths** were announced by the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand. 1,313 patients are considered to have serious illness, of which 376 are currently receiving ventilatory support.
 - 457 cases are in prison facilities and 23 cases were detected in quarantine after arriving in Thailand from another country
 - 1,991 cases were 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) and 658 cases identified through active case finding: (testing of people in the community at the initiative of public health authorities), see the chart below lower left.
 - 33,853 cases are receiving treatment or are in isolation, 8,590 in conventional hospitals and 25,263 in field hospitals.
 - In the last week 2,357 community transmission cases on average have been reported each day since the last Sitrep, a slight (2%) increase from the average of 2,296 per day in the previous week. The trend of new community cases in Thailand and Bangkok has remained stable over the last week, see the chart lower left below, with an average rate of positive results from testing of 4.7% nationally and 6.3% in Bangkok, see table below.

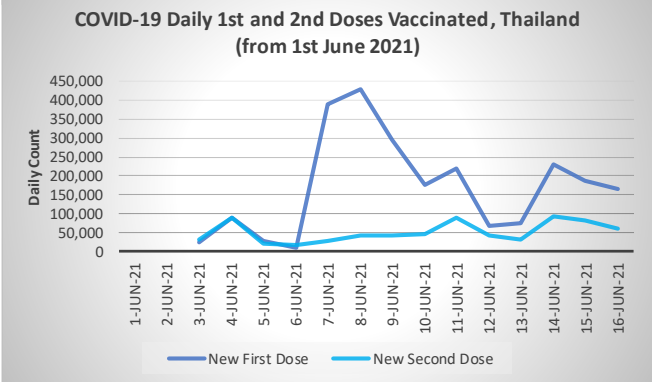
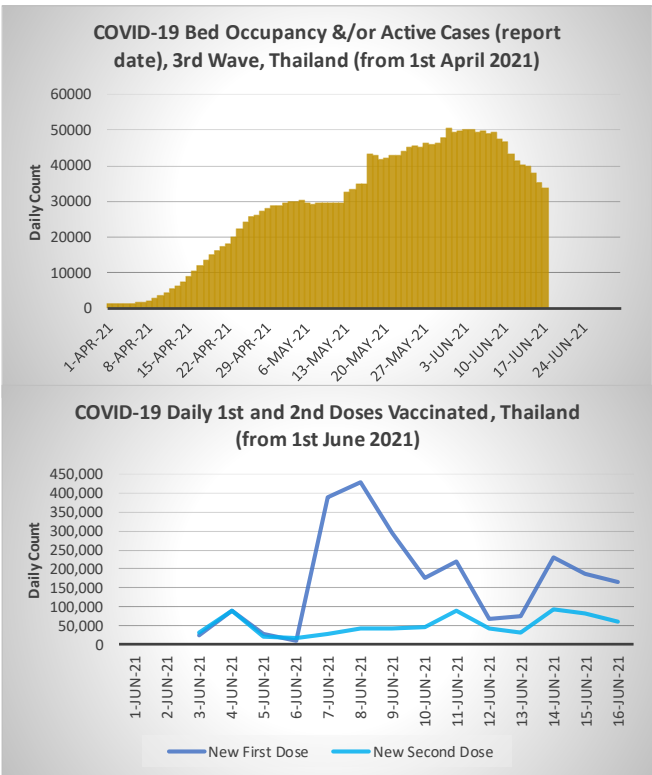
	No. of cumulative test	No. of test per day (7-day average)	Positive (7-day average)	% detection
National	7,438,121	55,599	2,618	4.7
Bangkok	2,538,003	18,235	1,145	6.3

- 25 new deaths have been reported on average each day of the last week since the last Sitrep, a 24% decrease from 33 deaths reported in the previous week.
- Each day of last week since the last Sitrep has also reported a decrease in hospital occupancy (active cases) a trend continued from the last few days of the previous week—see the chart lower right below.



Vaccination in Thailand

- More than 273,000 people on average per day have been vaccinated with either a first or second dose in the last 7 days.
 - 5,114,755 people have received a first dose, 10.1% of the Royal Thai Government target (70% of the population).
 - 1,889,028 people have received a second dose and have completed vaccination, 3.7% of the Royal Thai Government target (70% of the population).



UPDATE FROM THE CCSA

Reopening the country by October 2021

◇ In a televised public address, Prime Minister Prayut Chan-o-cha stressed the importance of moving the country forward while maintaining economic growth and allowing the people to continue with their livelihoods. The PM reiterated the government's policy to reopen the country by October 2021 while managing COVID-19 as part of everyday life. He also stressed that 105 million doses of vaccines from six suppliers—Pfizer, Johnson & Johnson, Moderna, AstraZeneca, Sinovac and Sinopharm are being procured.

Phuket sandbox

◇ The Phuket sandbox initiative is to be approved by the cabinet next week. Once approved, it will allow vaccinated travelers to enter Phuket with no quarantine restrictions. Phuket will be the country's pilot project for reopening the country.

New clusters

◇ The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) is monitoring a total of 84 new clusters in Bangkok. More stringent measures will be imposed in the capital if the situation does not improve.

◇ New clusters have also been reported in Samut Prakan and Samut Sakhon provinces. Active case findings are being conducted in these clusters and nearby areas.

EXPLAINER: Can pregnant, lactating and menstruating women be vaccinated?

Pregnant women are not at a higher risk of infection with SARS-CoV-2 than non-pregnant women. However, evidence suggests that pregnant women with COVID-19 are at higher risk of developing severe disease compared to non-pregnant women of reproductive age; and COVID-19 in pregnancy has also been associated with an increased risk of preterm birth and of neonates requiring intensive care.

The types of vaccines that currently have Emergency Use Listing by the WHO, including those available in Thailand, are a type of vaccine known as non-replicating vaccines that do not pose risks to pregnant or lactating women. Therefore, while there is limited data on the effect of vaccination in pregnant or lactating women, vaccine effectiveness in pregnant and lactating women is likely to be comparable to non-pregnant or lactating women. Studies are ongoing, however currently WHO recommends vaccination in pregnant women when the benefits of vaccination to the pregnant woman outweigh the potential risks. For example, if pregnant or breastfeeding women are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 or have comorbidities that place them in a high-risk group for severe COVID-19. It is not necessary to conduct pregnancy testing prior to vaccination or to terminate a pregnancy because of vaccination.

Equally, breastfeeding is safe for infants and young children even when mothers are suspected or known to have COVID-19. The numerous benefits of breastfeeding substantially outweigh the potential risks of illness associated with COVID-19. Breastfed children have not been shown to be at risk of transmission of SARS-CoV-2 through breastmilk. Consequently, WHO and other organizations recommend that mothers continue to breastfeed if suspected or known to have COVID-19 and recommends vaccination in lactating women.

There is no evidence that vaccination against COVID-19 impacts fertility in either women or men. However, as with other vaccinations including that for influenza, COVID-19 vaccinations may result in temporary changes in menstrual cycles. The lining of the uterus includes immune cells that may be stimulated by vaccines and result in earlier, longer lasting or heavier periods than usual. This is not unexpected and women should not defer COVID-19 vaccination due to their periods.



In this episode of Science in 5, WHO Chief Scientist, Dr Soumya Swaminathan, talks about vaccines, pregnancy, menstruation, lactation and fertility.

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](#)

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