


# Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)


Data as reported by the CCSA press briefing including a summary over the past week until 01 July


1 July 2021


## WHO Thailand Situation Update

  
**264,834**  
Confirmed

  
**2,080**  
Deaths

  
**52,052**  
Currently Hospitalized

  
**210,702**  
Recovered

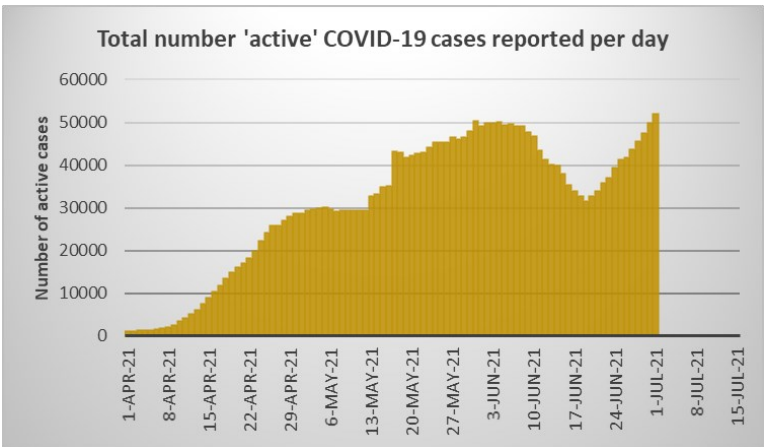
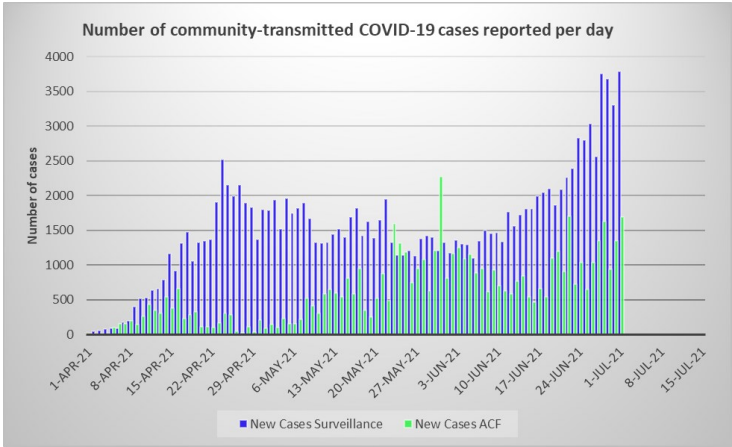
  
**9,927,698**  
(1<sup>st</sup> 7,110,854 2<sup>nd</sup> 2,816,844)  
Vaccinated



**THAILAND  
SITUATION  
UPDATE**  
**No. 190**

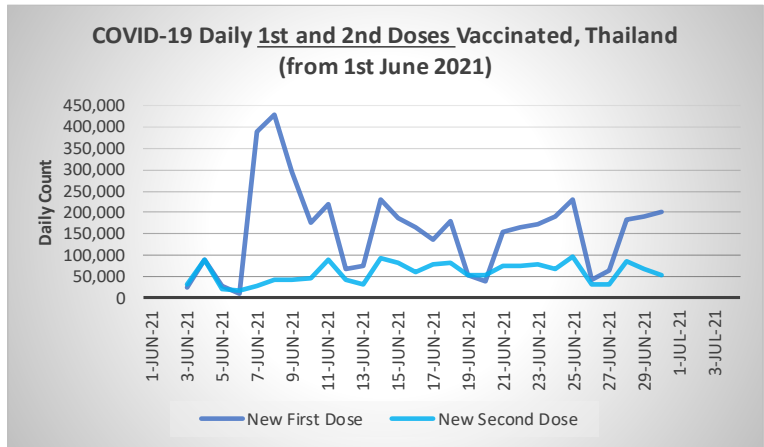
## SPOTLIGHT

- **Today, 5,533 new cases** of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 and **57 new deaths** were announced by the Thailand Ministry of Public Health. 1,971 patients are classified with serious illness, of which 566 are currently receiving ventilatory support.
  - ◇ 44 cases of these new cases are in prison facilities and 12 were detected in quarantine after arriving in Thailand from another country
  - ◇ Cases due to transmission in the community include 3,788 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) and 1,689 cases were identified through active case finding: (testing of people in the community at the initiative of public health authorities)
  - ◇ 52,052 cases are receiving treatment (active cases), including 24,454 in conventional hospitals and 27,598 in field hospitals.
- **In the last week** 4,509 community transmission cases on average were reported per day; a 45% increase from the average of 3,106 per day in the previous week.
  - ◇ Community cases in Thailand and Bangkok have continued to increase on a daily basis over the last week, and are more than double the daily count of one month ago (chart lower left below).
- Over the past week, 44 new deaths were reported on average per day: a 41% increase from an average number of 31 deaths per day reported in the previous week
- The last seven days also saw a daily increase in active cases; the total of 52,052 reported today is the highest number reported in Thailand since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, (chart lower right below).
- The 10 Provinces reporting the most laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases today are Bangkok (1,960), Samut Prakan (435), Pathum Thani (321), Samut Sakon (298), Songkhla (272), Chonburi (261), Nakhon Pathom (231), Nonthaburi (224), Pattani (180), and Yala (136).



### Vaccination in Thailand

- More than 218,000 people on average per day have been vaccinated with either a first or second dose in the last 7 days.
  - ◇ 7,110,854 people have received a first dose, representing 14.1% of the Government target (70% of the population).
  - ◇ 2,816,844 people have received a second dose and so have completed vaccination, representing 5.6% of the Government target (70% of the population).



# UPDATE FROM THE CCSA

- **Phuket Sandbox scheme**

The Phuket Sandbox initiative started today. The government has a contingency plan in place in case problems arise. If COVID-19 infections are reported in any of its three districts or if bed occupancy rises, authorities will reconsider the scheme and improvements will be made. 70 percent of people residing in Phuket have now received a first dose of COVID-19 vaccine and 56 percent have received both doses.

- **Control measures**

Individuals who wish to depart Bangkok will now be asked to fill out and submit a digital travel declaration form by scanning a QR code at checkpoints using their smartphone to provide personal information, the purpose of travel, and whether they will be returning to Bangkok. This information will only be used for public health purposes. This initiative was introduced, in part, to prevent and control the movement of individuals from workers' camps in Bangkok as large scale construction sites are subject to temporary closure for 30 days to contain the outbreak. The location of checkpoints include Vibhavadi Rangsit road in front of Don Mueang Railway Station, Suwintawong road and Bangna Trad road.

## SITUATION ANALYSIS

The number of current active COVID-19 cases reported today (52,052), the number of these cases classified as serious (1971) and the number requiring ventilatory support (556) are all the highest ever reported in Thailand. In addition, the number of new cases acquired through community transmission also continues to rise. As a result, the burden on healthcare facilities from people with COVID-19 can be expected to rise even further in coming days.

Most of the people developing severe infections with COVID-19 fall into easily identifiable risk groups. One way we can help these people in our families and communities AND protect the healthcare system is by ensuring that they are vaccinated. By helping those at greatest risk, including the elderly, to register for vaccination and by making sure they are able to travel safely to a vaccination site, you can save lives.

## EXPLAINER: Can we be confident that Sinovac is a safe COVID-19 vaccine?

The recent Thai Food and Drug Administration (Thai FDA) recall of 110 vials of Sinovac COVID-19 vaccine generated some concern in members of the public over how safe this vaccine is. The 110 vials were recalled before use and so no one received a vaccination from these vials. Sinovac remains safe and effective in preventing severe and fatal COVID-19 infections. Individuals who have received a first dose should proceed to receive a second dose. Any person who has already received both doses and/or a dose from the 'Lot description' released by media outlets have no reason to be concerned about their immunisation as a result of this recall.

The recall resulted from incorrect storage of the vials in what is often referred to as the 'cold-chain'. Cold-chain management is the process by which the specified requirements for temperature storage and handling of a vaccine are maintained and monitored all the way from the factory to the final point of use. The recent identification of the vials as being abnormal shows that Thailand has effective monitoring in place to ensure that the administration of vaccines is safe.

There are many steps and checks in place to ensure that vaccines are fit for use, including cold-chain management, procedures for vaccine administration and arrangements to monitor adverse events following immunisation. These processes cover the stages of vaccine development as well as the clinical trials that assess vaccine safety, and continue with independent assessments by regulatory authorities that grant authorisation for use. Sinovac has been through both the full Thai FDA regulatory process, (which is also approved by the WHO medicines prequalification programme), and WHO's Emergency Use Listing (EUL) procedures.

For COVID-19, the WHO EUL process is a rigorous risk-based procedure for assessing and listing new vaccines with the aim of speeding-up the availability of COVID-19 vaccines. The EUL process assist's countries in determining the acceptability of vaccines based on an essential set of available quality, safety, efficacy and performance data. These data are assessed by the Strategic Advisory Group of Experts (SAGE) on Immunization, which is the principal advisory group to WHO for vaccines and immunization (see: <https://www.who.int/groups/strategic-advisory-group-of-experts-on-immunization/working-groups/covid-19>). Granting a WHO EUL includes providing guidance for national policy makers on the use, handling and storage for each vaccine (for the Sinovac WHO EUL guidance see: <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/341454/WHO-2019-nCoV-vaccines-SAGE-recommendation-Sinovac-CoronaVac-2021.1-eng.pdf>)

There are many moving parts in the manufacture, transportation, storage and eventual use of a vaccine. To ensure confidence in the safety of COVID-19 vaccines used in Thailand, the manufacture, transport and storage of each vaccine has been through rigorous quality assurance processes undertaken by the vaccine manufacturers, by the Royal Thai Government through the Thai FDA and through scrutiny of an independent group of international experts advising WHO. The operating procedures that arise from this guidance help to ensure that any problems that may occur, such as the recent one with the Sinovac cold-chain management, are identified and addressed as soon as possible.

## 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](mailto:sethawebmaster@who.int)



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