

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Data as reported by the CCSA press briefing including a summary over the past week until 08 July

8 July 2021

WHO Thailand Situation Update

308,230

Confirmed

2,462

Deaths

69,619

Currently Hospitalized

208,723

Recovered

11,619,618

(1st 8,494,230 2nd 3,125,388)

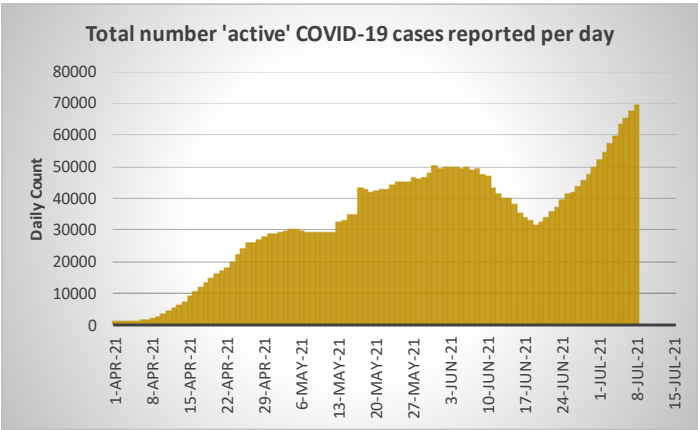
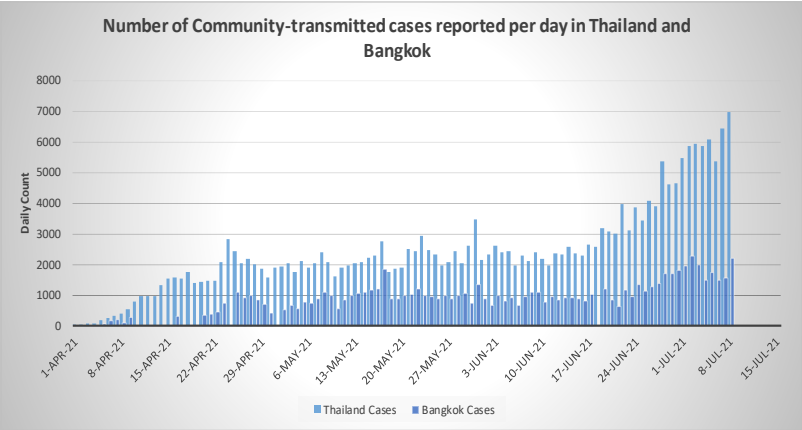
Vaccinated

THAILAND
SITUATION
UPDATE

No. 191

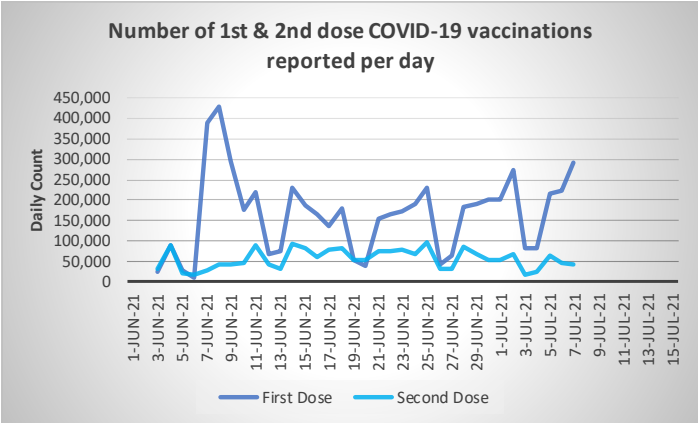
SPOTLIGHT

- **Today, 7,058 new cases** of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 and **75 new deaths** were announced by the Thailand Ministry of Public Health. 2,564 patients are classified with serious illness, of which 698 are currently receiving ventilatory support.
 - ◇ 68 cases of these new cases are in prison facilities and 9 were detected in quarantine after arriving in Thailand from another country
 - ◇ Cases due to transmission in the community include 5,249 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 1,732 cases were identified through active case finding: (testing of people in the community at the initiative of public health authorities)
 - ◇ 69,619 cases are receiving treatment (active cases), including 35,640 in conventional hospitals and 33,979 in field hospitals.
- **In the last week** 6,078 community transmission cases on average were reported per day; a 35% increase from the average of 4,509 per day in the previous week.
 - ◇ Community cases in Thailand 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). In Bangkok cases had remained stable but have increased to more than 2,000 in the last day
- Over the past week, 55 new deaths were reported on average per day: a 25% increase from an average number of 44 deaths per day reported in the previous week
- The last seven days also saw a daily increase in active cases; the total of 69,619 reported today is the highest number reported in Thailand since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, (chart lower right below). Daily active case numbers have been increasing each day since the 19th June
- The 10 provinces reporting the most laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases today are Bangkok (2,212), Samut Prakan (565), Samut Sakon (517), Chonburi (290), Pathum Thani (229), Songkhla (213), Nonthaburi (180), Pattani (175), Prachuap Khiri Khan (150), and Yala (146).



Vaccination in Thailand

- More than 241,000 people on average per day have been vaccinated with either a first or second dose in the last 7 days.
 - ◇ 8,494,230 people have received a first dose, representing 16.8% of the Government target (70% of the population), and increase from 14.1% the previous week.
 - ◇ 3,125,388 people have received a second dose and so have completed vaccination, representing 6.2% of the Government target (70% of the population), and increase from 5.6% the previous week



UPDATE FROM THE CCSA

The current situation

- Prime Minister Prayuth Chan-o-cha will chair a CCSA general meeting at 10 am on Friday, 9th July to discuss the tightening of disease control measures particularly in Bangkok to address the current situation. The rationale is to limit movement especially inter-provincial travel which is now strongly discouraged.
- All 77 provinces reported new cases today due to the spread of the Delta variant which has a high rate of transmission.
- More than 1,300 cases reported outside of Bangkok were linked to those travelling from the capital back to their hometown.
- All relevant agencies have been urged to increase testing capacity. More walk-in testing centres will be made available. Individuals who belong to the social security scheme can register and get tested at Din Daeng Stadium from tomorrow onwards. The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration will also be providing walk-in tests at Tupatemi Stadium by next Monday.
- The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) will increase active case finding in risk areas.
- Hospitals are urged to use rapid antigen tests to speed up the identification of cases
- The vaccination drive now is focused on people over 60 and those with underlying medical conditions. As of 7th July, only 13% of people aged over 60 and 16% of people with chronic illnesses have now received the vaccine.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Once again, the number of current active COVID-19 cases reported today (69,619), the number of these cases classified as serious (2,564), the number requiring ventilatory support (698) and the number of deaths (75) are all the highest ever reported in Thailand. Because large numbers of new cases continue to be reported, the burden on healthcare facilities is expected rise even further. We can help our families and communities AND protect the healthcare system by getting vaccinated, and helping others to register for and travel to vaccination sites. It is even more important than before that every single person in Thailand applies the protective measures that will break chains of transmission. If we do this, we protect ourselves, the vulnerable members of our family and those in the communities where we live. By flattening the curve, we relieve the burden on hospitals and protect our healthcare workers. Stay at home if possible, avoid crowded places, wash your hands with soap and water of alcohol gel, wear a face mask and if you have a cough, practice respiratory hygiene by coughing into a tissue or a folded elbow, disposing of the tissue safely and washing your hands after.

EXPLAINER: Effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines used in Thailand

COVID-19 vaccines train our immune systems to recognise and help fight the SARS-CoV-2 virus if the virus enters our body again through natural infection. The vaccines minimise severe COVID-19 disease and death but do not completely prevent infection or prevent mild disease. The vaccine is a little like an umbrella in the rain. An umbrella will prevent us from getting soaking wet, but it won't stop some rain getting through. The rain that gets through is far less than if no umbrella was used and will vary with each person who uses an umbrella. This is the same with the vaccines. Most will not develop severe disease, though some who are vaccinated and subsequently infected may experience mild symptoms. The difference between preventing mild to severe disease is important in understanding what the goal of COVID-19 vaccination is.

Evidence from clinical trials and real-world studies for the AstraZeneca, Sinovac and Sinopharm vaccines have all demonstrated a high degree of protection against severe COVID-19 requiring hospital care and from death; and even mild disease: In China the effectiveness of Sinovac against hospitalisation was 85%; Intensive Care Unit admission 89%, and death 80%¹ In Bahrain Sinopharm's effectiveness against symptomatic infection was 90%.

The emergence of more variants of concern (VoC) that are more transmissible and that potentially cause more severe disease has led to a resurgence of cases in the countries where these VoC's have been found, especially in unvaccinated individuals. Current vaccines were designed to combat earlier strains of the COVID-19 virus and knowledge is incomplete about the degree to which these vaccines protect against severe disease and death caused by the different VoC's. However, initial evidence is showing robust protection. In one study in Thailand, two-doses of Sinovac demonstrated 71-91% effectiveness against infection for the Alpha VoC. Similarly, in the United Kingdom two-doses of the Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccine demonstrated 97% effectiveness against hospitalisation in people infected with the Delta VoC; results that are similar to those of the Alpha variant³.

The vaccines being used in Thailand are safe. Given the current widespread and ongoing community transmission of COVID-19 in Thailand it is essential that people are vaccinated as soon as possible.



WHO Chief Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus expresses concerns over the Delta variant.

¹ https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/immunization/sage/2021/april/5_sage29apr2021_critical-evidence_sinovac.pdf
² https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/immunization/sage/2021/april/2_sage29apr2021_critical-evidence_sinopharm.pdf
³ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/996565/Vaccine_surveillance_report_-_week_25.pdf

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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