

# Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Data as reported by the CCSA press briefing including a summary over the past week until 29 July

29 July 2021

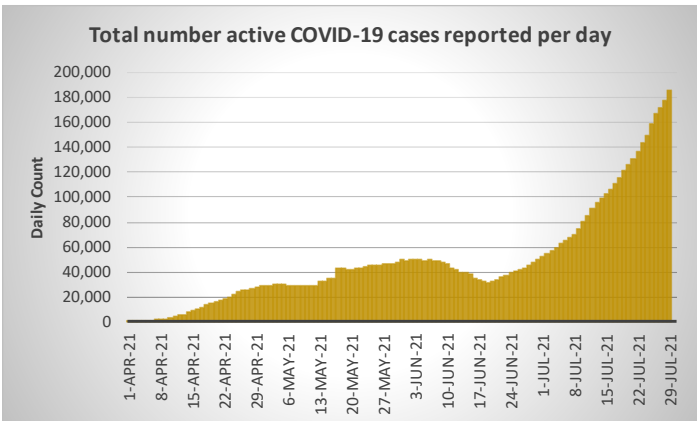
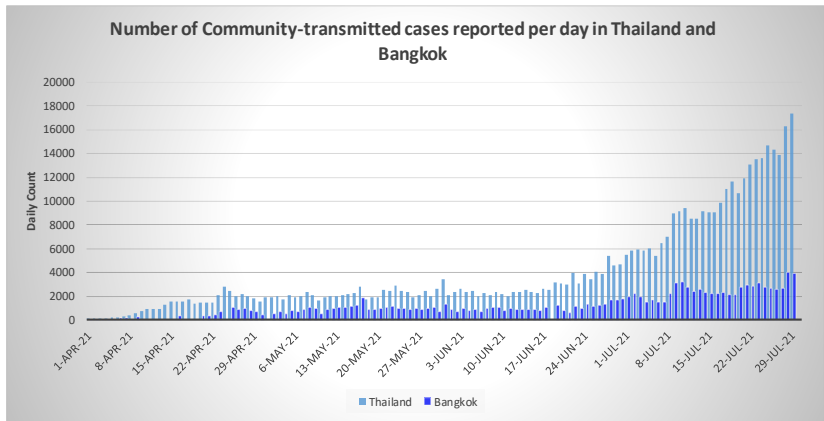
## WHO Thailand Situation Update



THAILAND  
SITUATION  
UPDATE  
No. 194

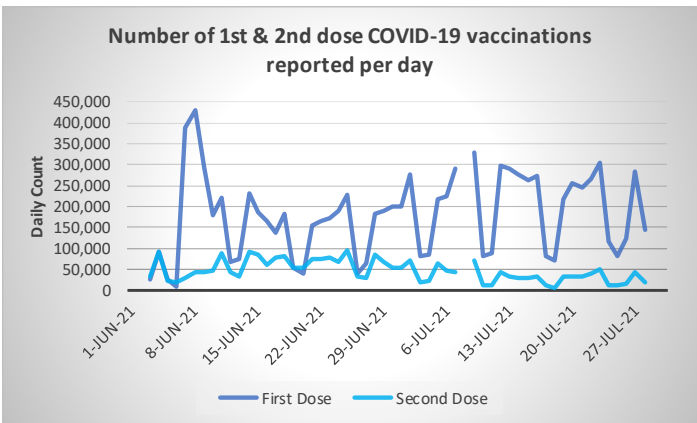
### SPOTLIGHT

- Today, 17,669 new cases of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 and 165 new deaths were announced by the Thailand Ministry of Public Health. 4,511 patients are classified with serious illness, of which 1,001 are currently receiving ventilatory support.
  - 261 cases of these new cases are in prison facilities and 17 were detected in quarantine after arriving in Thailand from another country
  - Cases due to transmission in the community include 14,782 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 2,609 cases who were identified through active case finding: (testing of people in the community at the initiative of public health authorities)
  - 185,976 cases are receiving treatment (active cases), including 69,152 in conventional hospitals and 116,824 in field hospitals / home isolation.
- In the last week 14,808 community transmission cases on average were reported per day, a 34% increase from the average of 11,062 per day in the previous week (last week 23%). After four weeks of a decreasing rate of increase, this last week has seen an average increase of 34% (45%, 35%, 48%, 23%, 34%). Some of the increase may be explained by the use of rapid test kits.
  - Community cases in Thailand have continued to increase daily, and are more than three times the daily count of one month ago (chart below left). In Bangkok cases have climbed to nearly 4,000 cases for each of the last two days, with the proportion of cases in Bangkok increasing from under 20% to around 25% of all cases.
- Over the past week, 124 new deaths were reported on average per day, a 31% increase from an average of 95 deaths per day reported in the previous week. The rate of increase in deaths has doubled from 17% in the previous week to 31% (42%, 25%, 47%, 17%, 31%)
- The last seven days also saw a daily increase in active cases, climbing from 143,744 seven days ago to 185,976 yesterday; (chart below right).
- The 10 provinces reporting the most laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases today are Bangkok (3,963), Samut Sakon (1,172), Nakhon Pathom (984), Chonburi (982), Samut Prakan (810), Nonthaburi (633), Chachoengsao (589) Rayong (394), Pathum Thani (313) and Udon Thani (303).



### Vaccination in Thailand

- 215,000 people on average per day have been vaccinated with either a first or second dose in the last 7 days. This is a reduction from an average of 225,000 per day in the previous week.
  - 12,888,570 people have received a first dose, representing 25.6% of the Government target, an increase from 23.5% the previous week.
  - 3,732,759 people have received a second dose and have completed vaccination, representing 7.4% of the Government target (70% of the population), an increase from 7.1% the previous week.
  - \*The apparent slowdown in second doses is due to the two-to-three times longer inter-dose interval of the AstraZeneca vaccine. In due course this will catch-up and there will be an increase in the proportion of second doses administered.



# SITUATION ANALYSIS:

The number of new laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases reported today, (17,699), the total number of active COVID-19 cases (185,976), the number of these cases classified as serious (4511), the number of these cases requiring ventilatory support (1,001) and the number of deaths reported are all the highest reported to date in Thailand.

Because the number of new cases reported continues to rise day by day, healthcare facilities will experience a very high burden of COVID-19 cases in the coming days and weeks, and the number of deaths reported every day is likely to remain high.

We can help our families and communities AND protect the healthcare system by getting vaccinated, and helping others - especially older people and individuals with serious medical problems - to register for and travel to vaccination sites. It is critically important that every single person in Thailand applies the simple, basic 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 or 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. If we all follow these measures, it WILL make a difference and lives will be saved.

## EXPLAINER: Home isolation 'do's and don'ts'

Thailand has introduced home isolation for those people infected with COVID-19 infection who either have no symptoms, or who have mild illness. Before applying these arrangements, a doctor and another healthcare worker will assess whether home isolation is feasible, they will confirm the absence of risk factors for progression to severe illness and take into consideration the ability of the family to support their care. Those isolating at home and other household members all need to limit shared spaces, follow all recommended hygiene practices and know how to recognize and respond to signs of worsening health status.

**Some important steps to follow for home isolation include:**

- **Minimize contact with others**
  - ◇ The COVID-19 positive person should stay in a separate room and minimize all contact with others. When it is necessary to interact, then maintain at least a 1-metre distance from them and ensure everyone in the room is wearing a medical mask. Visitors should not be allowed in the home.
- **Clean and separate household items every day**
  - ◇ The COVID-19 positive person should have dedicated dishes, cups, eating utensils, towels and bed linen. These items should be washed with soap and water, and never shared.
  - ◇ Frequently touched surfaces should be cleaned and disinfected at least daily.
  - ◇ Everyone in the household should wash their hands with soap and water regularly, especially: after coughing or sneezing; before, during and after preparing food, before eating and after using the toilet, as well as when hands are visibly dirty and before and after contact with a COVID-19 positive person.
  - ◇ The disposable waste generated by a COVID-19 positive person should be packed in strong closed bags before disposal.
- **Increase ventilation**
  - ◇ Provide good ventilation in the room of the COVID-19 positive person and any shared spaces, and open windows if it is possible and safe to do so (mosquito netting can be fitted). Try to get a 'cross breeze' so that air coming in from one window moves across the room and exits from another window.
  - ◇ If using table or pedestal fans it is important to also regularly bring in air from outside by opening windows or doors, while minimizing how much air blows from one person to another person.

**Planning home care in case you get COVID-19**

After testing positive for COVID-19, your health advisor will recommend you to be treated at home or at the hospital

Consider who will take care of you if you become sick and need home care

#COVID19

World Health Organization  
Regional Office for Europe

## 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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