


Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)


Data as reported by the CCSA press briefing including a summary over the past week until 12 August


12 Aug 2021


WHO Thailand Situation Update


839,771
Confirmed


6,942
Deaths


209,028
Currently Hospitalized


623,801
Recovered

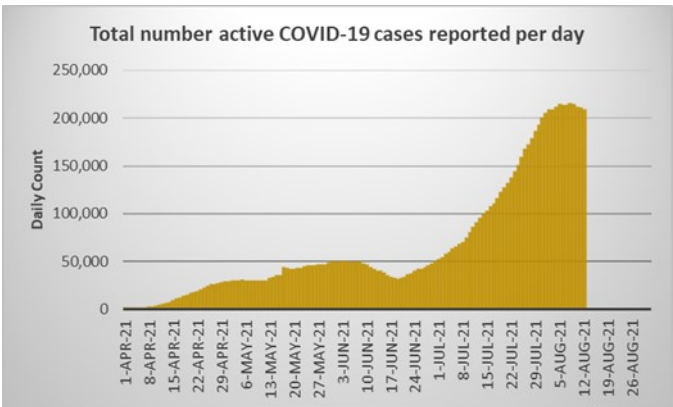
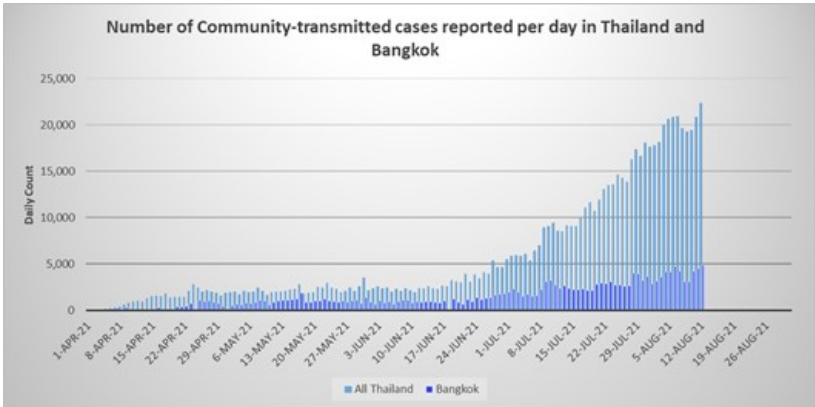

22,288,819
(1st 17,068,105 2nd 4,826,641)
Vaccinated



**THAILAND
SITUATION
UPDATE**
No. 196

SPOTLIGHT

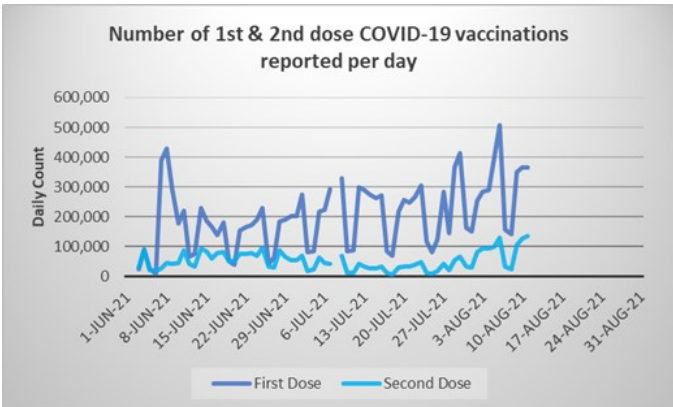
- **Today, 22,782 new cases** of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 and **147 new deaths** were announced by the Thailand Ministry of Public Health. 5,495 patients are classified with serious illness, of which 1,103 are currently receiving ventilatory support.
 - ◇ 375 cases of these new cases are in prison facilities and 8 were detected in quarantine after arriving in Thailand from another country
 - ◇ Cases due to transmission in the community include 19,973 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 2,426 cases who were identified through active case finding: (testing of people in the community at the initiative of public health authorities)
 - ◇ 209,028 cases are receiving treatment (active cases), including 60,127 in conventional hospitals and 148,901 in field hospitals / home isolation.
- **In the last week** 20,481 community transmission cases on average were reported per day, a 11% increase from the average of 18,425 per day in the previous week (last week 34%, 24%, **11%**).
 - ◇ Community cases in Thailand have continued to increase daily, and continue to at more than three times the daily count of one month ago (chart below left). In the last week Bangkok daily cases have been increasing to yesterday's total of 4,856 cases, with the proportion of cases in Bangkok increasing to nearly 22% (21.7%) of all cases.
- Over the past week 183 new deaths were reported on average per day, a 17% increase from an average of 157 deaths per day reported in the previous week. While the daily count of deaths has steadily increased the rate of increase in deaths has been slowing down (31%, 27%, **17%**)
- The last seven days has seen a gradual reduction in active cases because on average more people are recovering and being sent home. With the number of people receiving care reducing from 213,910 seven days ago to 209,028 yesterday; (chart below right).
- The 10 provinces reporting the most laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases today are Bangkok (4,854), Samut Sakhon (1,779), Samut Prakan (1,736), Chonburi (1,666), Nonthaburi (729), Sisaket (623) Nakhon Pathom (621), Ubon Ratchathani (477), Buriram (441) and Ayutthya (410).



Vaccination in Thailand

- 475,302 people on average per day have been vaccinated with either a first or second dose in the last 7 days with a high of over 575,865. This is a 40% increase over the average of 338,625 per day in the previous week.
 - ◇ 17,068,105 people have received a first dose, representing 33.8% of the Government target, up from 30% of the previous week.
 - ◇ 4,826,641 people have received a second dose and have completed vaccination, representing 9.6% of the Government target (70% of the population), an increase from 8.3% 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 laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases reported today, (22,782) was again the highest reported to date. The number of cases classified as serious (5495) is also the highest ever reported and the number of these cases being ventilated (1,103) is the second highest number reported so far.

We can therefore expect that healthcare facilities will continue to see a very high burden of severely unwell COVID-19 cases in the coming weeks, and that the number of deaths being reported every day will remain high.

We will help our loved ones AND protect the healthcare system by getting vaccinated, and helping others to register for and travel to vaccination sites. It remains critically important that we all continue to apply the simple, basic protective measures that will break chains of transmission.

EXPLAINER

How serious is the Delta variant and what impact does it have?

Dr. Maria Van Kerkhove, on 30 July 2021: "The Delta variant is highly transmissible. It appears to be twice as transmissible as the original strain and about 50% more transmissible than the Alpha variant"

"We are really trying to get a better handle on why the Delta variant is more transmissible. There are certain mutations in the Delta variant that, for example, allow the virus to bind to cells more easily, there are laboratory studies suggesting that there is increased [viral] replication [...] and we're seeing lower 'CT' values, which means a higher viral load in individuals with the Delta variant."

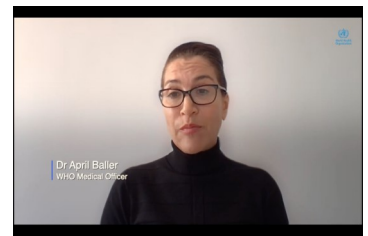
"We have seen a few countries demonstrate increased hospitalization rates, but we have not yet seen increases in mortality. So, again, we are trying to understand why we may be seeing that"

"We know that the public health and social measures continue to work against the variant and that the vaccines are safe and effective against severe illness and death...it is important that we use vaccines and a comprehensive approach to controlling transmission".

Has the disease caused by Delta variant changed? Have the groups at-risk changed?

Dr Mike Ryan on 30 July 2021: "The disease (COVID-19) itself has not changed. We are fighting the same virus but a virus that has become fitter and better adapted to transmitting amongst humans. That is the change. But the way in which we fight the virus hasn't changed and vaccines and other measures remain hugely effective, if applied in a comprehensive, fair, equitable and rapid manner."

Dr Maria Van Kerkhove on 30 July 2021: "Over time we have seen a shift in terms of the age range in which people are getting infected...it has to do with how social mixing patterns. But the groups at risk of developing severe disease and dying have remained relatively stable over time".



If you are caring for yourself or a loved one at home, how can you keep everyone safe? Who should be cared for at home? How can you help to prevent COVID-19 infection in other family members?



What are some of the coping mechanisms to deal with grief?

EXPLAINER: Physical activity and COVID-19

Regular physical activity saves lives. Routine physical activity improves immune function, reduces systemic inflammation, and benefits cardiovascular health and lung capacity. Regular physical activity also helps to improve mental health and overall well-being.

Recent research suggests that adults who met regular physical activity goals (at least 150 minutes per week) were 70% less likely to be hospitalized and 80% less likely to die from COVID-19 than those who were sedentary. Physical activity has proven benefits in reducing the risk of underlying conditions such as hypertension, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, chronic lung disease, cancer and other non-communicable diseases, which are not only the leading killers in Thailand but are also the commonest comorbidities among people dying from COVID-19. Despite these benefits, one out of five Thai adults and four out of five Thai adolescents do not achieve sufficient levels of physical activity. WHO recommends at least 150 to 300 minutes of moderate to vigorous aerobic activity per week for all adults, including people living with chronic conditions or disability, and an average of 60 minutes per day for children and adolescents.

For more on WHO's recommendations on staying healthy at home, see [here](#).



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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