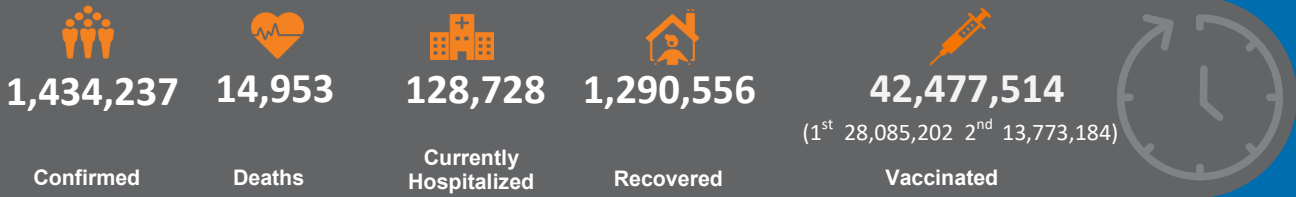


Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

as reported by the CCSA press briefing including a summary over the past week until 16 Sept

16 Sept 2021

WHO Thailand Situation Update

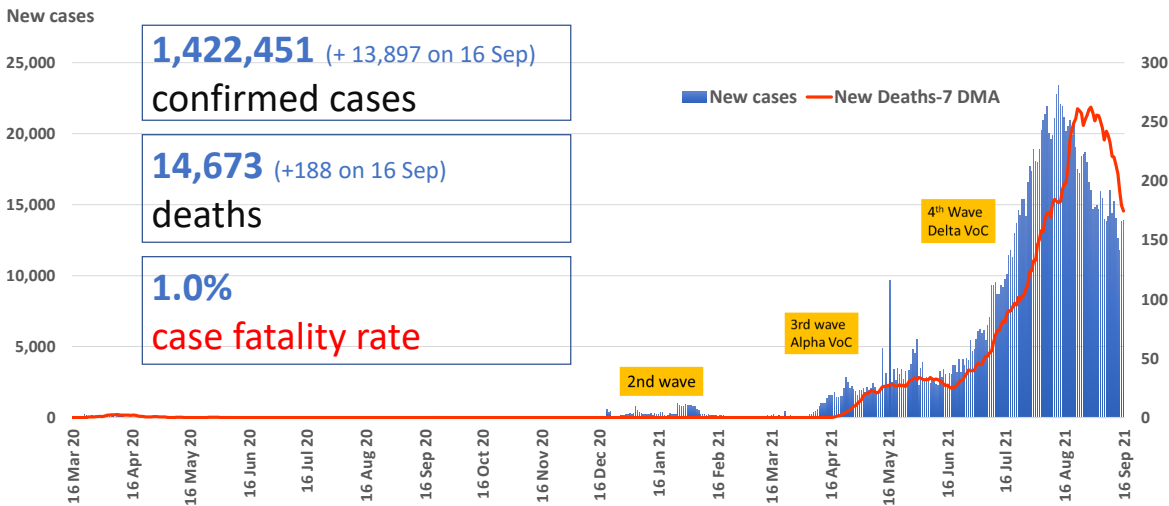


THAILAND
SITUATION
UPDATE
No. 201

SPOTLIGHT

- Today, **13,897 new cases** of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 and **188 new deaths** were announced by the Thailand Ministry of Public Health. 3,911 patients are classified with serious illness, of which 788 are currently receiving ventilatory support.
 - 394 of these new cases are in prison facilities and 9 were detected in quarantine after arriving in Thailand from another country
 - 11,797 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 1,697 cases who were identified through active case finding: (testing of people in the community at the initiative of public health authorities)
 - 42,709 active cases are admitted in conventional hospitals and 86,019 are in field hospitals/hospitals/home isolation.
- In the last week **13,584** cases on average were reported per day, a 6% decrease from the average of 14,411 per day in the previous week. This continues a downward trend for the last four-weeks, though it has been slowing down (decreases week on week of 12%, 15%, 9%, **6%**).
- 175 deaths per day were reported on average in the last week, a 21% decrease from an average of 221 deaths per day in the week. before
 - Severe cases, ventilated cases and deaths are all decreasing, although numbers remain high.
- The 10 provinces reporting the most laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases today are Bangkok (2,886), Samut Prakan (1,455), Chonburi (973), Songkhla (470), Rayong (445), Ratchaburi (389), Yala (376), Prachinburi (360), Samut Sakhon (338) and Nonthaburi (295).

COVID-19 cases and deaths per day in Thailand

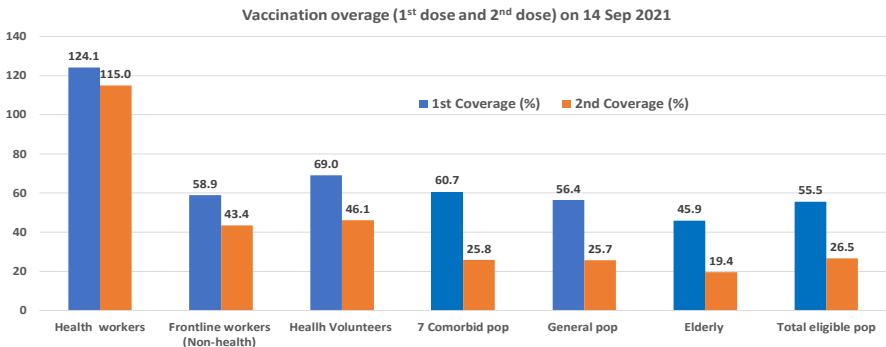


Source: DDC, MOPH 16 Sep 2021

Vaccination in Thailand

- 613,369 people on average per day received either a first or second COVID-19 vaccination in the last week: a 5.9% decrease compared to the week before
- 28,085,202 people have now received a first dose, representing 55.7% of the Government target; a 3.7% increase from 52% of the previous week.
- 113,773,184 people have received a second dose representing 27.3% of the Government target: a 5% increase from 22.4% the previous week.
- However, vaccination levels remain too low in some key risk groups, see orange bars in the chart to the right

Suboptimal coverage in vulnerable populations (%)



Source: DDC, MOPH data as of 14 Sep 2021

SITUATION ANALYSIS

The number of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases reported 2 days ago on 14th September (11,786) was the lowest number for almost two months, although case counts for yesterday (13,798) and today (13,897) were higher.

The total number of 'active' COVID-19 cases who require direct medical care or medical supervision (representing the overall burden on the healthcare system) has also continued to decrease. The total number of cases reported today that are classified as severe (3911) and the number of these cases who are being supported with mechanical ventilation (788) are also the lowest for almost two months.

Although the reduced numbers of severe and ventilated cases are very welcome, they still represent a high workload for front-line health care professionals. In addition, when many beds on Intensive Care Units are still occupied by COVID cases, there is also an impact on the provision of health care for other patients. For example, some planned surgery might have to be deferred because we know that people who have complicated operations routinely need to spend time on an intensive care to help with their recovery. The impact of COVID-19 on other 'essential' healthcare services in Thailand also continues to be significant.

In addition, although daily reported COVID-19 case numbers appear to have stabilised to a degree, the relative proportion of all cases that are being reported in Bangkok remains high. There are also increases in case numbers being reported in some other locations, including some such as Phuket that have relatively high vaccination rates.

It is now just a few weeks since the relaxation of many key Public Health and Social Measures in Thailand. Although case numbers are the lowest for several months, there is still significant transmission occurring in many communities and current levels of vaccination in Thailand are still much lower than the levels needed to achieve 'herd immunity'.

Therefore, it remains important that we don't drop our guard and become complacent. We all need to continue efforts to help at-risk individuals to get vaccinated, especially pregnant women, older people and individuals with serious medical problems. In addition, we should all avoid crowded spaces, wash our hands regularly, wear masks and practice respiratory etiquette (cough into a tissue or a folded elbow). If we all do this, it will break chains of transmission and it will make a difference.

EXPLAINER: Children and COVID-19

What is known about COVID-19 in children?

- COVID-19 has a lower impact on children, who account for only about 8% of all reported cases globally, and very few deaths. Children and adolescents infected with COVID-19 generally present with milder symptoms
- Children of all ages infected with COVID-19 can transmit SARS-CoV-2 regardless of the presence of symptoms. Current evidence suggests that adolescents, particularly older adolescents, are just as likely to transmit SARS-CoV-2 as adults.
- Although children are much less likely to become severely unwell with COVID-19, they do have a small risk of developing complications. In particular children with underlying medical conditions and infants (age <1) are at increased risk and are a priority risk group for vaccination.
- The measures that are effective in preventing COVID-19 in children are exactly the same as for adults.

What is not known about COVID-19 in Children:

- The long-term effects of infection with SARS-CoV-2 mild disease in children are yet to be determined. It's also not clear whether a form of prolonged illness described in adults as 'Long-COVID' may occur, and if so, how common it is.
- Some children infected with the SARS-CoV-2 virus can also develop a very rare condition known as "multisystem inflammatory syndrome (MIS-C)". The cause is incompletely understood.. This presents to clinicians as a severe multiorgan inflammatory condition with persistent fever. Unfortunately some children who develop this condition do not recover despite the best possible supportive treatment.



#back2school

Checklist for parents and caregivers on protecting their children from COVID-19

- ✓ **Monitor your children's health** and keep them home from school if they have COVID-19 symptoms, such as fever or cough.
- ✓ **Talk to your children about COVID-19** and explain that it is important to continue to protect themselves as the virus is still around.
- ✓ **Encourage your children to follow good hygiene practices** at home and in school, such as cleaning their hands and covering coughs and sneezes with a tissue or an elbow.
- ✓ **Encourage your children to wave or nod** instead of hugging or kissing when greeting others.
- ✓ **Talk about the importance of avoiding crowds**, playing in small groups, and keeping a distance when possible.
- ✓ **Encourage your children to ask questions and express their feelings** with you and their teachers. Remember that your child may have different reactions to stress; be patient and understanding.



Science in Five from WHO:
COVID-19 in children.

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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