



21 January 2021


WHO Thailand Situation Report




12,795
(+142)
Confirmed




71
(+0)
Deaths



2,882
Hospitalized




9,842
(+221)
Recovered



THAILAND
SITUATION
UPDATE
No. 131

SPOTLIGHT

- **142 new cases** (1.1%  from yesterday) of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 were announced by the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand (MoPH), bringing the total number of cases to 12,795. **No new deaths reported today.**
- Of these, 77% (9,842) have recovered, 0.6% (71) have died, and 23% (2,882) are still receiving treatment or in isolation.
- The 142 laboratory-confirmed cases reported today include
- 17 individuals who arrived recently in Thailand and were diagnosed in quarantine facilities.
- **88 cases classified as ‘local transmission’** linked to occupational risk, visiting crowded places or had contact with confirmed cases, including Samut Sakhon (63), Bangkok (14), Chiang Rai (1), Ang Thong (4), Nonthaburi (2), Pathum Thani (1), Rayong (1), Chonburi (1), Chanthaburi (1).
- **The remaining 37 cases reported today are migrant workers (28) and in the Thai population (9) who were identified in relation to the event in Samut Sakhon** through contact tracing and active case finding in Samut Sakhon (29), Bangkok (2), Pathum Thani (3), Chanthaburi (3). This brings the cumulative total in this group to 4,167 cases.
- **Locally transmitted COVID-19 cases have now been reported in 63 provinces. One additional province – Chiang Rai – reported new cases (1) today.**
- The 10 provinces reporting more than 50 cumulative cases are Samut Sakhon (4,775), Chonburi (648), Bangkok (635), Rayong (572), Samut Prakan (319), Chanthaburi (220), Nonthaburi (158), Ang Thong (109), Pathum Thani (79), and Nakhon Pathom (77).
- The proportion of deaths from the second wave to date is lower less than the in the first wave, . 0.13% vs 1.42% respectively. Diabetes and hypertension are the most common underlying conditions reported. See the table below

Statistics of COVID-19 deaths during the first wave and the new		
Demographic profile	The first wave (n=4,237)	The new wave (15 Dec 2020 – 20 Jan 2021) (n=8,416)
Case mortality (%)	1.42 % (60 ราย)	0.13 % (11 ราย)
Age		
Median (min-max)	58 ปี (28-85) years	56 ปี (44-87) years
Under 60	33 ราย cases	5 ราย cases
60 and above	27 ราย cases	6 ราย cases
Sex ratio (male:female)	3.3 : 1	4.5 : 1
Underlying conditions	77.4 %	88.9%
Diabetes	51.2%	62.5%
Hypertension	53.7%	37.5%
Dyslipidaemia	22%	25%
Lung diseases	12.2%	9.09%
Kidney failure	17.1%	0

UPDATE FROM THE CCSA

- **Samut Sakhon:** aims to reach 2,000-3,000 individuals each day through active case finding
- **Nakhon Phanom:** The first case reported in Nakhon Phanom recently was linked to the gambling den cluster in Rayong
- **Bangkok:** The recent case of a celebrity DJ testing positive for Covid-19 and quickly informing the public has been commended by health authorities for following the guidance that high-risk contacts get tested as soon as possible.
- **Vaccines:** The National Vaccine Institute reaffirmed that the Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccine produced by Siam Bio Science in Thailand will meet with international standards and that there will be enough vaccines for Thailand.

EXPLAINER

What is an Infodemic?

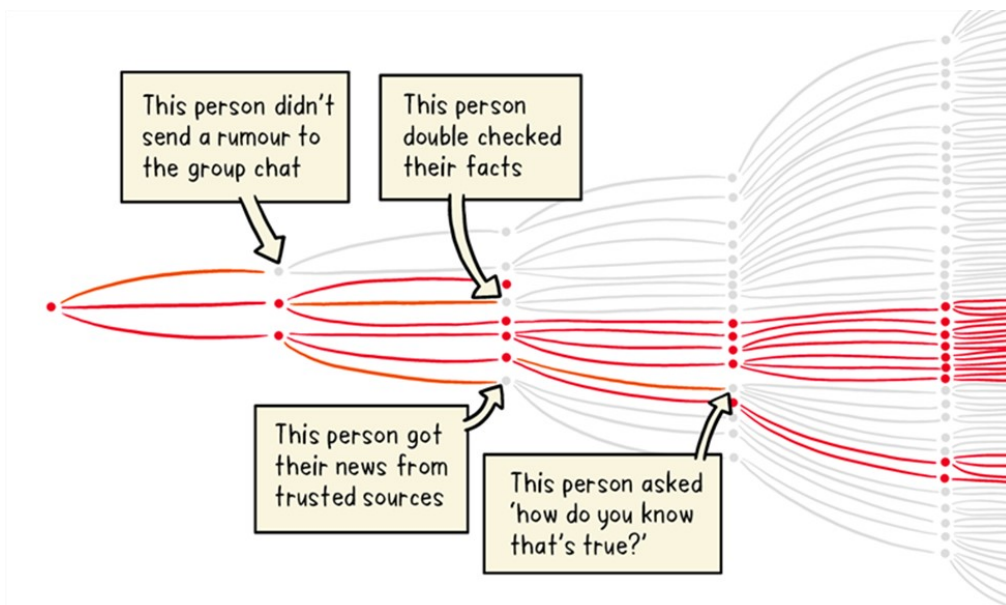
- Infodemic (information + epidemic) is an overabundance of information, both online and offline. It includes rumors, misinformation, and disinformation and usually serves the purpose of certain groups or individuals.
- Mis/disinformation can have a negative impact on health and may also lead to stigma and discrimination. It can reduce the trust the public has for public health authorities, hence negatively affecting public health measures reducing the effectiveness of the COVID-19 a pandemic response.
- An example on the harmful effects of an infodemic are rumors about the COVID-19 vaccines, resulting in the lack of confidence in the vaccine. Today, vaccine hesitancy remains one of the public health authorities' biggest threats and a cause of concern for global COVID-19 vaccination
- The Director-General of the WHO, Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, announced that we are not only fighting against a pandemic, but also, an infodemic.

For more information please see the <https://www.who.int/teams/risk-communication/infodemic-management/1st-who-training-in-infodemic-management>

This diagram shows how disinformation can rapidly spread from one person.

And, how the spread can be reduced if people check sources of information and stop to consider the validity and the impact that can occur before sharing information.

We can all respond to infodemic through a coordinated approach and timely dissemination of clear and accurate information based



WHAT THE 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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