

22 February 2021 WHO Thailand Situation Report

25,504
(+89)
Confirmed

83
(+0)
Deaths

1,060
Hospitalized

24,361
(+76)
Recovered



THAILAND
SITUATION
UPDATE
No. 155

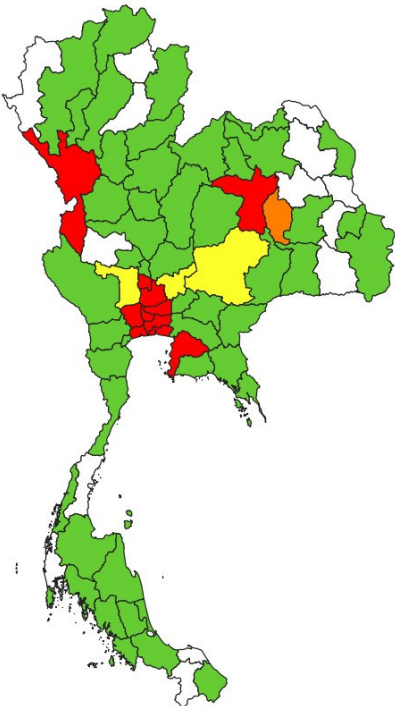
SPOTLIGHT

- On 22nd February, 89 new cases of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 were announced by the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand bringing the total number of cases to date to 25,504. **No new deaths were reported today.**
- Of the cases reported in Thailand to date, 95.5% (24,361) have recovered, 0.3% (83) have died, and 4.2% (1,060) are receiving treatment or are in isolation (736 are in conventional hospitals and 324 in field hospitals).
- The 89 laboratory-confirmed cases reported today include
 - 16 individuals who arrived recently in Thailand and were diagnosed in quarantine facilities.
 - 59 cases detected through the routine surveillance system linked to occupational risk, visiting crowded places or contact with confirmed cases in Samut Sakhon (19 Thais, 12 Burmese), Tak (4 Thais, 7 Burmese), Pathum Thani (9 Thais), Nakhon Pathom (6 Thais), Ayutthaya (1 Thai), and Ang Thong (1 Thai).
 - 14 cases identified through active case finding in Samut Sakhon (2 Burmese), Pathum Thani (7 Thais, 2 Burmese), Nonthaburi (1 Cambodian), and Tak (2 Burmese). This brings the cumulative total in this group to 14,407 cases.
- Of 73 cases acquired in Thailand, 42% were detected in Samut Sakhon, 0% in Bangkok and 58% in other provinces.
- During the new wave (between 15 December 2020 and 22 February 2021), 21,267 confirmed cases have been reported, of which 5,922 were detected through the routine surveillance system, 14,407 through active case finding and 938 are in individuals who entered Thailand, detected through screening in quarantine. At present, 20,184 have recovered, 1,060 are receiving treatment, and 23 have died.
- Confirmed cases in the new wave in Thailand have been reported in 63 provinces.

The 12 provinces reporting more than 50 cumulative cases in the new wave are Samut Sakhon (15,953), Bangkok (950), Chonburi (653), Rayong (584), Pathum Thani (519), Samut Prakan (365), Chanthaburi (221), Nonthaburi (174), Tak (151), Ang Thong (121), Nakhon Pathom (109) and Samut Songkhram (70).



Map showing COVID-19 infections in past 7 days



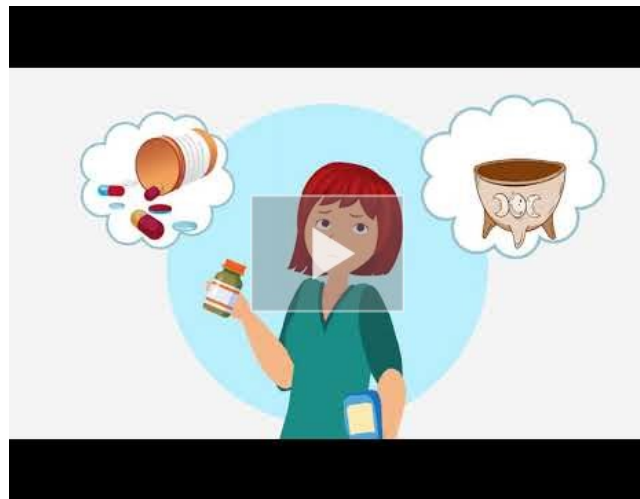
16-22 February 2021

Provinces with no infections		จำนวน
<input type="checkbox"/>	No cases reported	14
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No cases for the past 7 days	48 (+2)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No cases for the past 5-6 days	3 (+1)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No cases for the past 3-4 days	1 (-4)

Provinces with infections		จำนวน
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cases reported in past 1-2 days	11 (+1)

UPDATE FROM THE CCSA

- **The situation in Pathum Thani**
Active case finding was carried out in 8 fresh markets and a public transport hub between 9-20 February. Of the 13,293 individuals tested, 422 (3.2%) tested positive for COVID-19. The majority of infections were reported from active case finding at Pornpat Market.
- **Vaccines**
The first batch of COVID-19 vaccines will arrive in Thailand on 24 February.
- **Golf quarantine**
The first group of 41 golf tourists from the Republic of Korea arrived in Thailand on 18 February and are currently in quarantine at Artitaya Golf & Resort. They will be expected to strictly abide by the Department of Disease Control's guidelines, e.g. take a swab test on day 0 and a second one on days 5-7. Should results of the second test come out negative, individuals will be allowed to freely enjoy the resort's facilities.
- **Infodemic**
As we are constantly exposed to a wealth of information each day, the World Health Organization recommends some ways in which you can navigate the infodemic (information+pandemic). Before believing or sharing any reading material, make sure to identify the source of information, read the entire story, verify the credibility of the author, and consult with trusted fact-checking organizations.



An excessive amount of information about a problem (infodemic) can have a negative effect on our lives. Here's what you can do to mitigate the infodemic.

EXPLAINER: SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus mutations and their implications for public health and vaccine effectiveness

In this series, we have examined how the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus often mutates when making copies of itself inside human cells, sometimes developing into new variants that cause the pandemic to accelerate and our immune systems - and vaccines - to respond differently. Understanding this threat is an essential first step; but what can we do about this problem?

First, it is important to understand that each new infection gives the virus millions of additional opportunities to mutate. This is one reason why we must continue to make every effort to stop transmission by practicing public health and social measures such as distancing, masking, and hygiene. Second, we must urgently vaccinate all adults around the world, beginning with healthcare workers and those most at risk of severe illness. As long as any group, country, or region remains unvaccinated, the virus remains a threat to everyone. Finally, we must carefully monitor the evolution of the virus through global epidemiological and laboratory surveillance. Together with national public health agencies and collaborating universities, the WHO coordinates virological surveillance to detect new variants, conducts risk assessments, communicates findings, and adjusts our control strategies as needed. One way the WHO accomplishes this is by supporting online databases that store and share genomic sequencing information (read more [here](#)) so that global experts can easily query and analyze the data. Closer to home, the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand also conducts genomic analysis on SARS-CoV-2 viruses, including infections identified in Alternative and State Quarantine facilities, and shares these data on public-access databases.

It is likely we will continue to see new variants emerge until the majority of the world's population has been vaccinated. The combination of public health and social distancing measures, global vaccination campaigns, and careful viral surveillance are our best options to bring this pandemic to a close.

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

The Thailand COVID19 situation report is available in Thai and English, please [visit](#)
For regular updates on WHO's response in Thailand, please [visit](#)

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