

# The Coronavirus Disease 2019 Situation

by Emergency Operations Center, Department of Disease Control

Thailand situation update on 2 June 2021

## 1. International Situation

	Total Number	Daily Increase	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
<b>Confirmed cases</b>	171,962,506	471,302	
<b>Deaths</b>	3,576,848		2.08%

## 2. The Disease Situation in Thailand

Situation	Total Number*
<b>Total number of new cases</b>	<b>3,440</b>
• Cases found in quarantine facilities/centers (Imported)	15
• Cases found in Prison	1,087
• Cases infected in Thailand (Local transmission)	1,175
• Cases found from active case finding	1,163
<b>Total number of confirmed cases</b>	<b>165,462</b>
• Total recovered and discharged from hospitals - Newly recovered and discharged from hospitals	114,578 (69.25%) 2,843
• Undergoing treatment	49,777 (30.75%)
• Deaths - New deaths	1,107 (0.67%) 38

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Type of Screened People and PUI	Total Number
<b>Total number</b>	
• Ports of entry (Airports, ground ports, and seaports)	8,544,863
• People renewing their passports at the Immigration Bureau, Chaeng Watthana	573,676
<b>Total number of laboratory tests</b>	2,436,990
• People who met the PUI criteria	2,009,074
• Returnees in quarantine facilities/centers	82,182
• People who did not meet the PUI criteria	345,734
<b>Total number of people who met the criteria of PUI</b>	2,009,074
• Detected from ports of entry	5,648
• Sought medical services on their own at hospitals (348,548 cases in private hospitals, and 1,293,158 cases in public hospitals)	2,003,338
• Notified by hotel residences, the Erawan Medical Center, local universities, tour groups, and U-Tapao	88

Remark: \*PUI (Patients Under Investigation)

Characteristics of Deaths (1,107 deaths)	Wave: 1 Jan - 14 Dec 2020 (60 deaths)	Wave: 15 Dec 2020 - 31 Mar 2021 (34 deaths)	Wave: 1 April 2021 - now (1,013 deaths)
<b>Case Fatality Rate (CFR) in each age group</b>			
• 20-39 years old	0.20%	0.02%	0.12%
• 40-59 years old	2.10%	0.02%	0.98%
• 60+ years old	6.50%	2.60%	7.01%
<b>Percentage of COVID-19 deaths of patients with underlying diseases including obesity, elderly patients, and pregnant patients</b>			
	64%	100%	91%
<b>Average number of days between the onset of symptoms and the date of receiving treatment (Minimum-Maximum)</b>			
	3.5 (0-19)	1.2 (0-8)	1.8 (0-19)

### 3. Thailand Implementations

- Chulalongkorn University reveals that it has prepared to start a human clinical trial of the mRNA COVID-19 vaccine. If successful, Thailand will be an important manufacturer and distributor of the mRNA vaccines in Asian region. The human clinical trial of the ChulaCov19 vaccine will be starting this June. The vaccine will also be developed for the new variants B.1.351 and B.1.1.7.
- The Department of Land Transport, Ministry of Transport, announced on 21 May 2021 that all public transport service providers in Bangkok register to receive COVID-19 vaccines free of charge at the vaccination center, Bang-Sue Central Station starting on 24 May 2020 up to the present. For those who have not received the vaccine, the Department of Land Transport will continue the registration through all channels until 3 June 2021.
- Yala province prevents migrant workers illegally crossing the border to Thailand through Betong district and Thailand-Malaysia border to prevent COVID-19 spreading. The measure is carried out by border patrol by soldiers, polices, administration officers, and the public. after Malaysia has announced the nationwide lockdown during 1 to 14 June 2021.

### 4. Risk Assessment of COVID-19 Situation

On 2 June 2021, there were 1,107 COVID-19 accumulative deaths in Thailand, 648 were male and 458 were female. The age group at risk of COVID-19 deaths of the first wave and the current wave are the same, i.e., elderly people aged 60 years and over who have underlying diseases such as diabetes, high blood pressure, and high blood cholesterol. The risk factors of the three waves were contact with confirmed cases (61.45%) and visited crowded or risk places (25.52%). During the third wave in particular, most deaths (50%) got the infection from contact with their family members. This indicates that the risk factors for COVID-19 deaths remain the same. In order to reduce the deaths, therefore, risk communication must focus on prevention of the disease spreading within the households or families. Preventive measures must be practiced including maintaining personal hygiene, washing hands frequently, taking showers when arriving home before talking or contacting the elderly especially those with chronic diseases. During this outbreak, relatives from other provinces should stop visiting each other. Be careful not to share devices and utensils such as mobile phones, computers, water glasses, dishes, spoons and forks. When eating together, using separate plates or personal serving spoons and avoiding talking while dining are safer. If the elderly people have any suspected symptoms such as fever, cough, runny nose, sore throat, and loss of smell or taste, they should be immediately brought to the hospitals for rapid diagnosis and prompt treatment to save life.