

Thailand situation update on 18 June 2021

1. International Situation

	Total Number	Daily Increase	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
Confirmed cases	178,232,304	404,001	
Deaths	3,858,704		2.16%

2. The Disease Situation in Thailand

Situation	Total Number*
Total number of new cases	3,058
Cases found in quarantine facilities/centers (Imported)	19
Cases found in prisons	459
Cases infected in Thailand (Local transmission)	2,044
Cases found from active case finding (Local transmission)	536
Total number of confirmed cases	210,782
 Total recovered and discharged from hospitals Newly recovered and discharged from hospitals 	176,410 (83.69%) 4,094
Undergoing treatment	32,795 (15.56%)
 Deaths New deaths 	1,577 (0.75%) 22



Screening, Testing, and PUI	Total Number
Total number of people screened	
Ports of entry (Airports, ground ports, and seaports)	8,644,630
 People renewing their passports at the Immigration Bureau, Chaeng Watthana 	593,739
Total number of laboratory tests	2,588,238
People who met the PUI criteria	2,159,790
Returnees in quarantine facilities/centers	82,724
People who did not meet the PUI criteria	345,734
Total number of people who met the criteria of PUI	2,159,780
Detected from ports of entry	5,879
• Sought medical services on their own at hospitals (521,145 cases in private hospitals, and 1,632,668 cases in public hospitals)	2,153,813
Notified by hotel residences, the Erawan Medical Center, local universities, tour groups, and U-Tapao	88

Remark: *PUI (Patients Under Investigation)

Characteristics of Deaths (1,577 deaths)	Wave: 1 Jan - 14 Dec 2020 (60 deaths)	Wave: 15 Dec 2020 - 31 Mar 2021 (34 deaths)	Wave: 1 April 2021 - now (1,483 deaths)				
Case Fatality Rate (CFR) in each age group							
• 20-39 years old	0.20%	0.02%	0.10%				
• 40-59 years old	2.10%	0.02%	0.89%				
60+ years old	6.50%	2.60%	7.30%				
Percentage of COVID-19 deaths that consist of elderly patients, patients with underlying diseases including obesity, or pregnant patients							
	64%	100%	91%				
Average number of days between the onset of symptoms and the date of receiving treatment (Minimum-Maximum)							
	3.5 (0 - 19)	1.2 (0 - 8)	3.3 (0 - 19)				



3. Thailand Implementations

- The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health together with the Director General of the Department of Thai Traditional and Alternative Medicine held an academic seminar, "Andrographis paniculata, Thai herb in the COVID-19 crisis" in order to disseminate accurate academic information. Thailand uses A. paniculata to treat COVID-19 patients, which is an alternative treatment in combination with modern medicine. The herb is a Thai traditional drug that is included in the national list of essential medicines. A. paniculata contains andrographolide as an important substance. A study on the use of high-doses of A. paniculata extract on patients with COVID-19 found that it has a disinfectant effect and can inhibit viral proliferation. However, if used in different doses the efficacy differs. Therefore, it should only be used on the advice of a doctor.
- The Department of Health Service Support reported on the progress of providing COVID-19 vaccines to Village Health Volunteers from 13 May - 14 June 2021. Village Health Volunteers are an important part of the workforce to help find cases and conduct disease surveillance in communities. The number of volunteers who received the first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine is 236,167 people, an increase of 157,000 people where it was previously 79,167 people. The number of people who received a second dose was previously at 44,864 people and increased by 73,696 people for a total of 118,560 people. However, the goal is to inject 1,050,000 Village Health Volunteers across the country by July.
- Pattani Province has an urgent order to increase the number of field hospital beds by more than 300. There are currently 548 beds across three field hospitals: 1) Industrial Zone Administrative Office Field Hospital, Bana Subdistrict, Mueang Pattani District,
 2) Sanam Hospital at Ruam Jai Aun Ai Rak Shelter, Bo Thong Subdistrict, Nong Chik District, and 3) the Field Hospital at Gym at Provincial Administrative Organization Sport Stadium, Rusamilae Subdistrict, Muang District, Pattani province. Additional beds are required due to an increase in new cases and ongoing clusters at two factories as well as infected people reported from religious activities in mosques and learning centers in Yala province.
- Thailand's Centre for COVID-19 Situation Administration (CCSA) reached a consensus to relieve the lockdown measures starting 21 June 2021, extending the time to sit in restaurants until 11pm. Many provinces are open as normal but entertainment spots are still closed across the country. Zones are divided into four levels as follows: 1) The maximum and strict control zones are made up of four provinces including Bangkok, Nonthaburi, Samut Prakan, and Pathum Thani; 2) The maximum control zones are made up of 11 provinces including Chachoengsao, Chonburi, Trang, Nakhon Pathom, Pattani, Phetchaburi, Songkhla, Samut Sakhon, Saraburi, Yala, and Narathiwat; 3) The control zones are made up of nine provinces including Chanthaburi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Ayutthaya,



Ranong, Rayong, Ratchaburi, Sakaeo, and Samut Songkhram; 4) The close surveillance areas consist of the remaining 53 provinces.

4. Risk Assessment of COVID-19 Situation

The global COVID-19 situation shows that there are more than 178 million cases with the number likely to decline to below 500,000 people per day. In addition, the number of daily deaths has decreased to below 10,000 people per day. Thailand's situation showed that a total of 181,919 COVID-19 patients have been confirmed. The daily number of infections in the community has stabilized at around two thousand per day. Today, there were 2,580 new locally transmitted cases confirmed from 57 provinces and 459 new cases from prisons. The number of deaths from this outbreak wave reached 1,483 people with a mortality rate of 0.82%. The vaccination situation in Thailand has now exceeded 7.2 million doses administered. In this period, every province should continue active screening in risk areas such as prisons, markets, establishments, crowded communities, etc. There should be surveillance of the symptoms for people who travel out of town from the Bangkok metropolitan area and areas that have outbreaks. Vaccination services are being provided to cover the elderly, people with chronic disease, and obese people. Each province should also conduct surveillance of the Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) for vaccinated people, have a mechanism for investigation, and publish summary reports of AEFI to communicate with the public and treat patients as appropriate. In addition, there is still a need to emphasize that people are to maintain personal disease prevention measures, such as wearing masks, working from home as much as possible, reducing unnecessary travel especially in risky areas that have a lot of people, refraining from talking and eating in groups, and receiving the vaccine when it is made available to your target group.