# Thailand situation update on 4 September 2021

## 1. International Situation

	Total Number	Daily Increase	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
Confirmed cases	220,713,715	665,180	
Deaths	4,568,664		2.07%

### 2. The Disease Situation in Thailand

Situation	Total Number
Total number of new cases	15,942
Cases found in quarantine facilities/centers (Imported)	6
Cases found in prisons	277
Cases infected in Thailand (Local transmission)	13,549
Cases found from active case finding (Local transmission)	2,100
Total number of confirmed cases	1,265,082
<ul> <li>Total recovered and discharged from hospitals</li> <li>Newly recovered and discharged from hospitals</li> </ul>	1,097,317 (86.74%) 20,351
Undergoing treatment	155,134 (12.26%)
<ul> <li>Deaths         <ul> <li>New deaths</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	12,631 (1.00%) 257



Screening, Testing, and PUI	Total Number	
Total number of people screened		
Ports of entry (Airports, ground ports, and seaports)	9,052,451	
<ul> <li>People renewing their passports at the Immigration Bureau, Chaeng Watthana</li> </ul>	663,182	
Total number of laboratory tests	3,442,349	
People who met the PUI criteria	3,012,753	
Returnees in quarantine facilities/centers	83,862	
People who did not meet the PUI criteria	345,734	
Total number of people who met the criteria of PUI	3,012,753	
Detected from ports of entry	6,163	
<ul> <li>Sought medical services on their own at hospitals (863,928 cases in private hospitals, and 2,142,574 cases in public hospitals)</li> </ul>	3,006,502	
<ul> <li>Notified by hotel residences, the Erawan Medical Center, local universities, tour groups, and U-Tapao</li> </ul>	88	

# Remark: \*PUI (Patients Under Investigation)

Characteristics of Deaths (12,631 deaths)	Wave: 1 Jan - 14 Dec 2020 (60 deaths)	Wave: 15 Dec 2020 - 31 Mar 2021 (34 deaths)	Wave: 1 April 2021 - now (12,537 deaths)			
Case Fatality Rate (CFR) in each age group						
• 15 - 39 years old	0.20%	0.02%	0.14%			
• 40 - 59 years old	2.10%	0.02%	1.04%			
• 60+ years old	6.50%	2.60%	7.70%			
• <1 year old (2 deaths)						
Percentage of COVID-19 deaths that consist of elderly patients, patients with underlying diseases including obesity, or pregnant patients						
	64%	100%	89%			



#### 3. Thailand Implementations

- The Bangkok Communicable Disease Committee allowed the reopening of any hair salons in all department stores according to the resolution of the Center according to the Center for COVID-19 Situation Administration (CCSA). Any hair salons in the department store, shopping mall, community mall or similar establishment are approved to provide their makeup or hair cut services by making pre-appointment and limiting the service time to not more than 2 hours per person. It is effective from 3 -30 September 2021 or until the change is announced.
- The Ministry of Public Health opened the vaccination service for the restaurant service providers, business owners and their employees for 60,000 people in Bangkok and its vicinity. The vaccines are provided at the Bang Sue Central Station Vaccination Center through a registration via organizations. This vaccination will build confidence in service recipients
- Krabi province announced to close some high-risk places and set temporary measures in the high-risk areas. There are two more villages being closed for disease control, namely, Village No. 3, Ban Khlong Khanan and Village No. 6, Ban Wang Hin, Khlong Thom Tai Sub-district, Khlong Thom District, Krabi. Traveling in and out is prohibited for a period of 7 days until the epidemic situation in the area has decreased.

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

The World Health Organization (WHO) has classified the mutants that are likely to cause outbreaks or severe into Variants of Concern (VOC) and Variants of Interest (VOI). The latest mutants which have been classified as VOI by the World Health Organization on August 30, 2021 are Mu variant (B.1.621). It was first found in Colombia in January 2021 and has been spreading since April 2021 with sporadic cases to large outbreaks in many countries in South America and Europe. Currently, the Mu variant was found in 42 countries and 49 states in the United States. Although the global prevalence of Mu variant has decreased below 0.1 %, the prevalence of infection in Colombia is 39% and 13% in Ecuador. Asia has sporadic cases in Japan and South Korea due to the Mu variant having a similar mutation to a group of the VOC such as Beta variant. Therefore, it tends to spread rapidly and cause more severity of the disease. A laboratory study in Italy found that immunity from Pfizer vaccinations can still destroy the Mu variant but it is at a lower level than the original variant. The symptoms of people infected with the Mu variant are similar to other variants. There is no report of the mentioned variant in Thailand. However, there are people who come from abroad and stay in state quarantine continuously. From the surveillance system on April 1 - August 31, 2021, it was found that a total number of 2,485 infected people from abroad. The average age was 31 years old, 1,256 females (50.5%), 2,051 cases (82.5%) are Thai nationality. There were 1,203 asymptomatic cases (48.4 %). The countries of origin where the most infected are found were Cambodia with 1,220 cases (49.1%) followed by 299 cases (12.0%) from Myanmar and 172 cases (6.9%) from Malaysia. There were 2



infected travellers from countries where the prevalence of the Mu variant is more than 5%; one from Colombia and another case from the Dominican Republic. Therefore, Thailand is at moderate risk of transmission of the Mu variant. The risk should be reduced by closely monitoring the spread of the mutant in other countries as well as implement strict screening and quarantine of foreign travelers especially from countries where the mutants are found. This is because most infected travelers may show no symptoms. If the infection is detected from a traveler from a high-risk country, they should be sent to test for finding further variants. In addition, travelers must be emphasized to practice self-protection measures intensively including wear a mask or cloth mask at all times, and always wash your hands after touching anything that may be contaminated such as doorknobs, handrails, etc. Even though the infection was not detected in the first laboratory testing, people should not leave the room unnecessarily. Finally, the efficient vaccine should be prepared to prevent the variant mutant.