

Thailand situation update on 9 September 2020

1. International Situation

As of 9 September 2020, there were a total of 27,761,512 confirmed cases with 60,419 patients in critical condition and 902,306 COVID-19 deaths across more than 213 countries, two Special Administrative Regions of the People's Republic of China (Hong Kong and Macau), and on cruise ships. The ten countries with the most confirmed COVID-19 cases include: the United States (6,514,376), India (4,374,314), Brazil (4,165,124), Russia (1,041,007), Peru (696,190), Colombia (679,513), Mexico (642,860), South Africa (640,441), Spain (534,513), and Argentina (500,034). The 39th is the People's Republic of China (90,094 cases, as well as 4,902 and 46 cases in the Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong and Macau, respectively).

2. The Disease Situation in Thailand

2.1 Surveillance Protocol for COVID-19

The accumulated data as of 8 September 2020 showed that 7,327,549 people had passed through the international ports of entry. Of those, 2,922 people met the case definition criteria of patients under investigation (PUI), as shown in Table 1.

Ports of Entry	Total number of screened people	Total number of PUI
Total number	7,327,549	2,922
 Airport screening* (45,413 flights) 	4,590,917	2,903
 Seaports** 	170,707	2
Ground ports***	2,296,824	17
 Renewing passports at the Government Complex Commemorating His Majesty at Chaengwattana Road**** 	275,329	0

Table 1: Screening passengers at ports of entry

Remark: Includes data starting from *January 3rd, **January 1st, ***February 1st, ****January 30th

2.2 Situation of Patients with Suspected Symptoms of COVID-19 in Thailand.

On 3 September 2020 at 12.00, Thailand announced that 1,507 additional people met the criteria for PUI, raising the total to 422,464 PUI, as shown in Table 2.



Table 2: Results of screening implementation to detect patients with suspected symptoms of COVID-19

Situation	Total number of PUI
Total number of laboratory tests	855,400
People who met the PUI criteria	427,990
From the Active Case Finding	15,834
Returnees under state quarantine	81,676
People who did not meet the PUI criteria	329,900
Total number of people who met the criteria of patients under investigation (PUI)	427,990
Detected from ports of entry	2,922
 Sought medical services on their own at hospitals (135,015 cases in private hospitals, and 289,965 cases in public hospitals) 	424,980
 Notified by hotel residences, the Erawan Medical Center, local universities, tour groups and U-Tapao 	88
Confirmed cases	3,447
Recovered and discharged from hospitals	3,310
Undergoing Treatment	79
Deaths	58
Characteristics of Infection in Confirmed cases	3,447
Local Transmission	2,445
Imported Cases	1,002
- Designated Quarantine Places*	509

Notice: *Quarantine measures for travelers from abroad have been in effect since 3 April 2020

The median age of the confirmed cases is 36 years old (ranging from 1 month to 97 years old). 1,929 cases are male, and 1,518 cases are female (the ratio of male to female is 1.27:1). In terms of nationality, 3,076 cases are Thai, 362 cases are foreigners, and data is not available for the remaining 9 cases.



210 cases were reported with underlying diseases and 3,237 cases reported without any underlying disease. 40 cases were detected from the screening protocol at airports (one case was found within the group of Thai workers returning from Wuhan). 1,588 cases sought medical treatment by themselves, 1,189 cases were tracked via case investigation and defined as "close contacts." A total of 55 confirmed cases were found from the active case finding measures.

3. Thailand Precautions

The Ministry of Interior (MoI) stated that now there are outbreaks of COVID-19 in neighboring countries located near the western part of Thailand and this may lead to the undocumented crossing of migrants into Thailand and can bring imported cases to the country. Therefore, the MoI tasked the Provincial Governors and the Bangkok Governor to strictly implement 3 main measures as follows:

- 1. The provinces connected to the Myanmar borders are requested to strengthen their surveillance measures in order to prevent the smuggling of people to Thailand.
- 2. Provinces that have adjacent border areas and main and secondary transportation routes will establish checkpoints for surveillance and monitor to prevent the entering of undocumented immigrants. If detected, the officials have to proceed in accordance with regulations, laws, and public health measures.
- 3. All provinces need to integrate various sectors including government and relevant units to implement active finding of undocumented migrants entering Thailand to workplaces, where migrant workers are working. If they are detected, the officials will proceed in accordance with the regulations, laws, and public health measures. Furthermore, all provinces have to promote public relations to people in the villages and communities to help each other in surveillance and monitoring.

4. Risk Communication to the Public

- In case of traveling to areas and across areas by public transport, the public transport operator must prepare the system and comply with the disease control measures, i.e. cleaning the vehicle, screening passengers, encouraging passengers to wear a mask, limiting bus services during certain periods, arranging distance between seats, and limiting the number of passengers. Customers must wear a mask at all times while traveling, refrain from talking and eating on public transport, and register each time they enter/leave the service area.

- For other business places/enterprises, operators are recommended to keep the areas clean, encourage people to wear a mask, limit the number of customers in accordance with the COVID-19 control measures.

- For people visiting crowded places or closed areas such as meeting rooms, department stores, and movie theatres, they are recommended to wear a mask, keep



a distance of at least 1-2 meters from other people, and limit contact with other people to be only for a short period of time.

-Regularly wash hands with water and soap or use alcohol gel. Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with your hands.

-Do not use or share personal stuff with others (i.e. handkerchiefs, glasses, and towels) since pathogens causing respiratory disease can be transmitted to other people through secretions.

-Avoid eating raw food.



by Emergency Operations Center, Department of Disease Control

Special Report "The Myanmar COVID-19 Situation on 9 September 2020"

1. The COVID-19 Situation in Myanmar

State/Regio n	Total number of confirme d cases	Total number of recovere d cases	Total numb er of deaths	Important disease control measures in Myanmar	
Rakhine	576 (+24)	30	0	March 30 - present: Limits on	
Yangon	781 (+84)	270	9(+2)	international flights. <u>April 20 - present:</u> Lock down some	
Kayin	30	29	0	regions such as 7 areas in Yangon. <u>August 20 - present:</u> Closing Sittwe City	
Chin	18	15	0	in Rakhine after an increase in new confirmed cases.	
Shan	19 (+3)	10 (+2)	0	August 27- September 30: Closing the schools and air borders.	
Bago	75 (+26)	8	1	August 28 - September 30: Extending the period of all regulations. August 29 - present: The Tanintharyi government announced they will punish all people entering Kawthaung illegally from the Thailand border. August 30 - present: Curfew time was set at 09.00PM - 04.00 AM August 30 - present: people who enter Yangon from Rakhine must be quarantined for 21 days (14 days in State Quarantine and 7 days in home quarantine)	
Sagaine	9	9	0		
Mandalay	44 (+4)	4	0		
Taninthayi	6	2	0		
Magway	5	3	0		
Mon	18 (+2)	2	0		
Ayeyarwady	9	2(-2)	0		
Nay Pyi Taw	16 (+1)	2	0	September 2nd - present: People in 7	
Kachin	2	2	0	districts in Yangon must stay at home except for officials and businesses.	
Kayah	0	0	0	September 3rd - present: Aung San Suu Kyi asked for cooperation to follow the government's news and regulations Violators may face penalties under the Natural Disaster Situation Management Act of serving up to one year in prison. Myanmar leaders insist on exercising power to control communicable diseases. People who violate the regulations can face a fine of no less than 5,000 MMK/time (approximately 118.44 baht) September 4th- present: People who enter Nay Pyi Taw must be tested for	
Unknow	197	0	0		
Total	1,807 (+144)	388	12(+2)		



	SARS-CoV-2. People who come from a high infectious zone, must be quarantined for at least 7 days and be tested. If the test is negative, individuals can end quarantine faster. <u>September 8th - present</u> : The government tightened measures by forcing government officers to work from home and maintain the staff in their offices to only 50%. Dining in restaurants is not permitted.
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Sources: Ministry of Health and Sports, Myanmar (on 9 September 2020)

The crucial measures in Thailand regarding the Myanmar situation

1. Surveillance in 10 provinces that border Myanmar: Kanchanaburi, Chumphon, Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Tak, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Phetchaburi, Mae Hong Son, Ranong, and Ratchaburi, as well as tightening enforcement upon Burmese workers who come to work or live in Thailand.

2. Increasing the intensity of screening and prevention for undocumented people who cross the border (at fixed border crossing channels, special commercial points, special relief points, and natural channels).

3. Prachuap Khiri Khan Province is disinfecting all arriving trucks and prohibited people and vehicles from Myanmar from entering Thailand. The products are to be transferred to trucks of Thai businesses and Thai workers. All Thai workers are required to wear masks and boots. After completing the task and passing the border, the officials spray disinfectant on all wheels of cargo trucks. Also, public health officers will screen the temperature of those passing through. Everyone has to sign in and out and clean their hands with hand sanitizer.

4. Tak province added measures to control all districts that have a border area. These measures are to control checkpoints and roadblock points for all agencies i.e. public authorities, policemen, 4th infantry regiment task forces, border patrol police 346, sub-district headmen, sub-district headman assistants, village headmen, village headmen assistants, village security staff and village health volunteers. The controls are to limit the undocumented migrations of people who come to Thailand from neighboring countries and include 24-hour surveillance to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

5. Mr. Anutin Charnvirakul, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Health advised people not to worry about COVID-19 in the Republic of Myanmar. Currently, all sectors along the Thai border are cooperating to tighten the measures and are asking Thai people's cooperation in not facilitating the movement of the undocumented immigrant population into the Thailand, especially for business operators. They have been requested to not accept undocumented foreign workers because of the risk of spreading the infection in the country.



6.General Apirat Kongsompong, the Chief of the Royal Thai Army visited Tha Kham Kalum and Tha Kham Som-O at Maesai District, Chiang Rai Province with the main objective of updating the COVID-19 situation and following up the Phamuang Force's measures to screen undocumented entries into the country. This kind of screening is implemented to prevent the spread of COVID-19 from Myanmar

7. The Border Patrol Police in Ranong Province conducted intensive checks along the border both by land and sea to prevent the smuggling of people in neighboring countries and to block the spread of COVID-19, especially on islands near the borders where people can hide before entering.

8. In Ranong province, the 25th Infantry Regiment Task Force and the Thepsatri Task Force provided personnel to patrol both land and sea borders across Ranong province (more than 200 kilometers) and some areas of Chumphon province to cease the smuggling of Burmese migrants who come to Thailand without passing the COVID-19 screening point. Moreover, they increased the strictness of checking vehicles i.e. buses, vans and private cars.

9. The Tak Provincial Communicable Disease Committee has not yet allowed migrant workers to pass the border areas. In addition, MoPH in collaboration with the security sector, has strengthened the surveillance measures at border areas and assigned Village Health Volunteers and Migrant Health Volunteers to visit the communities and update the situation in those areas. If there are any unusual situations occurring in the areas or if strangers are found in the communities, those volunteers are requested to coordinate with governing officers or MoPH officers.

10. At the Three Pagodas Pass in Kanchanaburi, the Thai Security Department is leading an integrated effort with the surveillance agencies to strictly implement surveillance along more than 20 points of entry. All points of entry have been shut down with the increase of strict enforcement of measures for people coming from Myanmar to Thailand to receive health services.