

The Coronavirus Disease 2019 Situation

by Emergency Operations Center, Department of Disease Control

Thailand situation update on 30 March 2021

1. International Situation

	Total Number	Daily Increase	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
Confirmed cases	128,303,612	464,867	
Deaths	2,805,880		2.19%

2.The Disease Situation in Thailand

Situation	Total Number*
Total number of new cases	48
Cases found in quarantine facilities/centers (Imported)	21
Cases found outside quarantine facilities/centers (Imported)	0
Cases infected in Thailand (Local transmission)	22
Cases found from active case finding	5
Total number of confirmed cases	28,821
Cases found in quarantine facilities/centers (Imported)	2,452
Cases found outside quarantine facilities/centers (Imported)	3,079
Cases infected in Thailand (Local transmission)	25,742
Cases found from active case finding	16,057
Total number of confirmed cases	28,821
Total recovered and discharged from hospitals Newly recovered and discharged from hospitals	27,379 (95.00%) 66
Undergoing treatment	1,348 (4.67%)
Deaths New deaths	94 (0.33%) 0



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Type of Screened People and PUI	Total Number
Total number	
Ports of entry (Airports, ground ports, and seaports)	8,111,062
People renewing their passports at the Immigration Bureau, Chaeng Watthana	503,365
Total number of laboratory tests	1,694,003
People who met the PUI criteria	1,266,593
From active case finding	15,834
Returnees in quarantine facilities/centers	81,676
People who did not meet the PUI criteria	329,900
Total number of people who met the criteria of PUI	1,266,593
Detected from ports of entry	4,904
 Sought medical services on their own at hospitals (293,573 cases in private hospitals, and 968,028 cases in public hospitals) 	1,261,601
Notified by hotel residences, the Erawan Medical Center, local universities, tour groups and U-Tapao	88

Remark: *PUI (Patients Under Investigation)

3. Thailand Implementations

- The Department of Medical Sciences has analysed qualities of CoronaVac (800,000 doses) produced by Sinovac in both production lines. The results of the vaccine quality revealed that all testings were in the acceptable criteria. From the documents presented information of both production lines of the vaccine, the qualities were met as shown in the registered documents from the manufacturing process to the final product. The transport process properly controlled temperature with the standard. Therefore, the Department of Medical Sciences has issued certifications of both production lines of CoronaVac produced by Sinovac on 30 March 2021. The relevant agencies can provide services to the target population as soon as possible.
- The Ministry of Public Health expanded the COVID 19 vaccine coverage into the target of populations across all provinces from April 1, 2021 onward. An amount of 800,000 doses of Sinovac vaccine will be distributed to cover outbreak control areas in 6 provinces as following; 350,000 doses in tourist areas of 8 provinces, 240,000



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doses in the border areas of 8 provinces, and 50,000 doses to the rest of the provinces. To prepare for a huge lot of vaccine administration starting in June2021, small provinces will be given for 800 doses, 1,000 doses for large provinces, and 1,200 for mega provinces. Each province will receive 1,000 doses for healthcare volunteers. The Provincial Communicable Disease Committee in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior should explore the need for people who want to be vaccinated with COVID 19 vaccines on a volunteer basis.

4. Risk Assessment of COVID-19 Situation

According to the situation of Myanmar immigration to Thailand through the Mae Sarieng National Park, Mae Hong Son, there is a continually increasing trend of Myanmar immigration to the country which may lead to the risk of disease outbreak if crowded immigrants. In order to reduce the risk of disease transmission in the country, every province where borders are adjacent to Myanmar must work together with all relevant sectors including the health, interior and security sectors so as to prepare the areas for the immigrant, to detect the infected people and isolate immediately, and to strictly implement the quarantine measures at the state quarantine. In addition, there is a need to identify the risk areas of illegally crossing borders. For the hospitals and health care facilities located in the mentioned provinces, it was recommended to strengthen the surveillance among people suspected of signs and symptoms of COVID-19 infection. Those hospitals also were recommended to expedite the process of providing vaccines to frontliner working in the border areas, especially soldiers and policemen, to reduce the probability of disease transmission to their own family members because these frontliners are the high risks to Myanmar people.