

Thailand situation update on 11 April 2021

## 1. International Situation

	Total Number	Daily Increase	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
<b>Confirmed cases</b>	136,089,330	689,896	
<b>Deaths</b>	2,940,679		2.16%

## 2. The Disease Situation in Thailand

Situation	Total Number*
<b>Total number of new cases</b>	<b>967</b>
• Cases found in quarantine facilities/centers (Imported)	3
• Cases found outside quarantine facilities/centers (Imported)	0
• Cases infected in Thailand (Local transmission)	530
• Cases found from active case finding	434
<b>Total number of confirmed cases</b>	<b>32,625</b>
• Cases found in quarantine facilities/centers (Imported)	2,569
• Cases found outside quarantine facilities/centers (Imported)	3,198
• Cases infected in Thailand (Local transmission)	29,427
• Cases found from active case finding	17,531
<b>Total number of confirmed cases</b>	<b>32,625</b>
• Total recovered and discharged from hospitals - Newly recovered and discharged from hospitals	28,214 (86.48) 53
• Undergoing treatment	4,314 (13.52%)
• Deaths - New deaths	97 (0.30%) 0

Type of Screened People and PUI	Total Number
<b>Total number</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ports of entry (Airports, ground ports, and seaports)</li> </ul>	8,202,488
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People renewing their passports at the Immigration Bureau, Chaeng Watthana</li> </ul>	518,987
<b>Total number of laboratory tests</b>	1,766,130
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People who met the PUI criteria</li> </ul>	1,338,720
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From active case finding</li> </ul>	15,834
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Returnees in quarantine facilities/centers</li> </ul>	81,676
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People who did not meet the PUI criteria</li> </ul>	329,900
<b>Total number of people who met the criteria of PUI</b>	1,338,720
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detected from ports of entry</li> </ul>	4,966
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sought medical services on their own at hospitals (297,170 cases in private hospitals, and 990,195 cases in public hospitals)</li> </ul>	1,333,666
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notified by hotel residences, the Erawan Medical Center, local universities, tour groups and U-Tapao</li> </ul>	88

Remark: \*PUI (Patients Under Investigation)

### 3. Thailand Implementations

- The Ministry of Public Health had accelerated 4 main measures to control the current outbreak in the country including 1) Social measures: reducing unnecessary gatherings and travel across provinces. Community leaders monitor people coming from high-risk areas, 2) Public health measures: vaccination in target population and active case finding to promptly bring in infected persons for isolated treatment that can reduce the chance of further spreading and deaths in those at-risk of severe illness, 3) Personal measures: wearing masks, washing hands, distancing, having body temperature checked and registration of visit time to places by scanning ThaiChana application. Those with suspected symptoms must come for infection testing. People who are high risk contacts must take the 14 days of quarantine, and 4) Organizational measures: implementing the work from home measure and use online meetings and teaching classes.
- The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) had prepared to support COVID 19 patients in 3 phases as follows: 1) expand the capacity of hospitals under the BMA to be the semi-field hospitals that could accommodate up to 1,358 patients. There

would be also the network hospitals in Bangkok that could accommodate up to 4,800 beds, 2) in the case there was not enough of beds, there would be “Hospitals” for treating of asymptomatic persons, 3) In the case of a large number of patients, places for setting up field hospitals were prepared, such as Ratchaphipat Hospital (200 beds), the Bang Khun Thian Elderly Hospital (500 beds), Bang Bon Sports Center (200 beds) and Bangkok Arena (350 beds).

- The Head of the Center of Excellence in Clinical Virology at the Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University revealed that the COVID-19 vaccine which would be used in Thailand, Sinovac and AstraZeneca, were effective in reducing the disease severity and deaths. Their efficacy was not different from the Moderna, Pfizer, and other vaccines. In terms of mild to moderate symptoms prevention, Sinovac vaccine had 78% efficacy and AstraZeneca vaccine had 76% efficacy. Therefore, people could be confident in the vaccine's efficacy.
- The National Health Security Office (NHSO) emphasized those at risk groups including people with symptoms, people with a history of contact with infected people, those who travel to outbreak places could come for disease screening or consulting doctors at public and participating private hospitals. The expenses incurred would be paid by the NHSO for both testing and treatment. Further inquiries can be made to the NHSO Hotline 1330.

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

From the COVID-19 situation monitoring, it is found that the number of cases has been increasing continuously. On 11 April 2021, there are 967 new cases. Enhancement of population immunity is crucial and must be implemented rapidly. According to the COVID-19 vaccination tracking, a total of 555,396 people have received the vaccines. There are 69,439 people who have already completed the vaccination with the second dose. So far, the Department of Disease Control has allocated the vaccines to all provinces. Therefore, the target groups, especially those in high-risk areas, are asked to receive the complete doses of vaccine at the service centers as per the appointment in order to reduce the infection risk, severe illness, and death. Due to the upcoming long holiday which many people will be traveling back to their hometowns. Therefore, the disease surveillance must be carried out continuously and the disease preventive measures must be strictly maintained. In addition, people are requested for collaboration on self-protection and reduction of the disease spreading risk by implementing preventive measures such as wearing masks, washing hands, keeping social distance. In addition, all should have body temperature checked and scan “ThaiChana” application or use “MorChana” application when traveling to places, and avoid unnecessary travel to risk crowded places with poor ventilation. Those who travel back to their hometowns are advised to strictly comply with the DMHTT (Distancing, Mask wearing, Hand washing, Testing, and using “ThaiChana” and “MorChana” applications) measures to prevent disease spreading to their families.