

Thailand situation update on 26 August 2021

1. International Situation

	Total Number	Daily Increase	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
Confirmed cases	214,840,399	780,994	
Deaths	4,478,366		2.08%

2. The Disease Situation in Thailand

Situation	Total Number
Total number of new cases	18,501
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cases found in quarantine facilities/centers (Imported) 	12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cases found in prisons 	139
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cases infected in Thailand (Local transmission) 	15,944
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cases found from active case finding (Local transmission) 	2,406
Total number of confirmed cases	1,120,869
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total recovered and discharged from hospitals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newly recovered and discharged from hospitals 	923,621 (82.40%) 20,606
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undergoing treatment 	186,934 (17.60%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deaths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New deaths 	10,314 (0.92%) 229

The Coronavirus Disease 2019 Situation

by Emergency Operations Center, Department of Disease Control

Screening, Testing, and PUI	Total Number
Total number of people screened	
• Ports of entry (Airports, ground ports, and seaports)	9,004,107
• People renewing their passports at the Immigration Bureau, Chaeng Watthana	656,645
Total number of laboratory tests	3,375,563
• People who met the PUI criteria	2,946,039
• Returnees in quarantine facilities/centers	83,790
• People who did not meet the PUI criteria	345,734
Total number of people who met the criteria of PUI	2,946,039
• Detected from ports of entry	6,147
• Sought medical services on their own at hospitals (820,016 cases in private hospitals, and 2,093,659 cases in public hospitals)	2,939,804
• Notified by hotel residences, the Erawan Medical Center, local universities, tour groups, and U-Tapao	88

Remark: *PUI (Patients Under Investigation)

Characteristics of Deaths (10,314 deaths)	Wave: 1 Jan - 14 Dec 2020 (60 deaths)	Wave: 15 Dec 2020 - 31 Mar 2021 (34 deaths)	Wave: 1 April 2021 - now (10,220 deaths)
Case Fatality Rate (CFR) in each age group			
• 15 - 39 years old	0.20%	0.02%	0.13%
• 40 - 59 years old	2.10%	0.02%	0.98%
• 60+ years old	6.50%	2.60%	7.31%
• <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 Ministry of Public Health has announced plans to implement the mix and match dose of the Sinovac and AstraZeneca vaccines as the main regimen for the general public and severe illness at-risk groups. Studies have shown that the regimen is safe, stimulate high level immunity within 5 weeks and can protect against the Delta variant. Regarding the Delta sub-variant detected in Thailand, there have not been any virulence studies but a close surveillance and virulence analysis of the pathogen are being planned for an effective response.
- Uttaradit province has renovated the auditorium of Tha Pla Pracha Uthit School to be a field hospital that can accommodate 120 patients with COVID-19. The Red Cross of Uttaradit Province and the monks in Tha Pla district have donated consumption goods for COVID-19 patients to use during their stay.
- Trat province has adapted measures used for the Maximum and Strict Controlled Areas to be applied in Khlong Yai district such as requesting people to avoid unnecessary travel out of their house premises during 21:00 - 04:00 hrs. for 14 days and requirement of permission in case of travelling out of Khlong Yai district.

4. Risk Assessment of COVID-19 Situation

According to COVID-19 situation monitoring, as of August 26, 2021, Thailand has had 1,120,869 accumulated confirmed cases. There are 18,501 new cases with 229 deaths today. Although the number of patients has begun to show a decreasing trend, the number of deaths has continued to be high especially among people with underlying diseases who tend to develop severe symptoms that may result in death. Therefore, the risk should be reduced by strictly following self-protection measures among the elderlies and their family members who go out to work or to various risk areas. They should always keep a physical distance of at least 1- 2 meters, eat separately, wear masks at all times while talking or while being in the same vehicle. In addition, they are advised to always wash hands after touching surfaces that might be contaminated such as door knobs, stair handrails, remote controls, and refrigerators. Avoid sharing devices such as mobile phones, computers, water glasses, dishes, and accessories also help reduce the disease transmission risk.

If an elderly person in the house develops suspicious symptoms such as fever, cough, runny nose, sore throat, or loss of smell, immediately call the helping phone number or a doctor to consult on the COVID-19 testing. Do not wait until severe symptoms develop such as rapid breathing, shortness of breath, tiredness, or chest pain and inform medical personnel about the risk history.

In addition, reservations for vaccination appointments should be made through various channels established in each province. Completed vaccination courses will be effective in preventing severe illness and death. At the same time, all provinces where



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vaccines are allocated have set their priorities to vaccinate the elderly and those with underlying diseases to the highest coverage to reduce mortality.