Thailand situation update on 29 August 2021

1. International Situation

	Total Number	Daily Increase	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
Confirmed cases	216,814,874	517,105	
Deaths	4,508,443		2.08%

2. The Disease Situation in Thailand

Situation	Total Number
Total number of new cases	16,536
Cases found in quarantine facilities/centers (Imported)	8
Cases found in prisons	328
Cases infected in Thailand (Local transmission)	13,894
Cases found from active case finding (Local transmission)	2,306
Total number of confirmed cases	1,174,091
 Total recovered and discharged from hospitals Newly recovered and discharged from hospitals 	985,246 (83.91%) 20,927
Undergoing treatment	177,702 (16.09%)
 Deaths New deaths 	11,143 (0.95%) 264



Screening, Testing, and PUI	Total Number
Total number of people screened	
Ports of entry (Airports, ground ports, and seaports)	9,020,593
 People renewing their passports at the Immigration Bureau, Chaeng Watthana 	657,820
Total number of laboratory tests	3,397,779
People who met the PUI criteria	2,968,231
Returnees in quarantine facilities/centers	83,814
People who did not meet the PUI criteria	345,734
Total number of people who met the criteria of PUI	2,968,231
Detected from ports of entry	6,155
 Sought medical services on their own at hospitals (820,016 cases in private hospitals, and 2,093,659 cases in public hospitals) 	2,961,988
 Notified by hotel residences, the Erawan Medical Center, local universities, tour groups, and U-Tapao 	88

Remark: *PUI (Patients Under Investigation)

Characteristics of Deaths (11,143 deaths)	Wave: 1 Jan - 14 Dec 2020 (60 deaths)	Wave: 15 Dec 2020 - 31 Mar 2021 (34 deaths)	Wave: 1 April 2021 - now (11,049 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%	1.00%			
• 60+ years old	6.50%	2.60%	7.48%			
 <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

- Chiang Mai province has issued an order of the new COVID-19 control measures according to the Center for Covid-19 Situation Administration (CCSA)'s adjusted measures, i.e, restaurants can provide dine-in areas until 11 p.m. but alcoholic beverage drinking is prohibited. Shopping malls can operate as per normal but with a limited number of customers. Sporting facilities, gyms, and fitness centers can open no later than 9 p.m. with a limited number of customers. THe new measures will be effective from September 1, 2021 onwards.
- The Civil Aviation Authority of Thailand (CAAT) has prepared to issue an announcement that from September 1, 2021, it will allow airlines for inter-provincial travels from the maximum controlled and restricted (dark red) areas. However, passengers must strictly comply with the disease control measures of the destination provinces. In addition, airlines are also relaxed to increase the passenger loading rate per flight from 50% to 70% in order to reduce the burden of ticket costs. Food and beverage service on board will remain closed.
- Buriram province has issued measures to prevent the new spreading of COVID-19. Government offices, food or beverage shops, food centers with waiting seats or dining tables in Mueang Buriram district must provide areas for customers who have completed COVID-19 vaccination and areas for customers who have not been vaccinated. The measures will be effective from September 10, 2021 onwards.

4. Risk Assessment of COVID-19 Situation

According to the COVID-19 situation monitoring, as of 29 August 2021, Thailand has had 1,174,091 accumulated confirmed cases. Today, there are 16,536 new cases with 264 deaths. Although the number of confirmed cases has begun to decline, the number of deaths has still been 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. The risk history must be informed to doctors and health care providers.



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