

# by Emergency Operations Center, Department of Disease Control

# Thailand situation update on 5 October 2021

## 1. International Situation

	Total Number	Daily Increase	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
Confirmed cases	236,228,503	463,267	
Deaths	4,824,520		2.04%

### 2. The Disease Situation in Thailand

Situation	Total Number
Total number of new cases	9,869
Cases found in quarantine facilities/centers (Imported)	17
Cases found in prisons	273
Cases infected in Thailand (Local transmission)	8,715
Cases found from active case finding (Local transmission)	864
Total number of confirmed cases	1,657,231
<ul> <li>Total recovered and discharged from hospitals</li> <li>Newly recovered and discharged from hospitals</li> </ul>	1,531,655 (92.42%) 11,152
Undergoing treatment	108,373 (6.54%)
<ul> <li>Deaths         <ul> <li>New deaths</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	17,203 (1.04%) 92



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Screening, Testing, and PUI	Total Number	
Total number of people screened		
• Ports of entry (Airports, ground ports, and seaports)	9,224,088	
<ul> <li>People renewing their passports at the Immigration Bureau, Chaeng Watthana</li> </ul>	693,409	
Total number of laboratory tests	3,591,932	
People who met the PUI criteria	3,162,016	
Returnees in quarantine facilities/centers	84,182	
People who did not meet the PUI criteria	345,734	
Total number of people who met the criteria of PUI	3,162,016	
Detected from ports of entry	6,196	
<ul> <li>Sought medical services on their own at hospitals (929,711 cases in private hospitals, and 2,226,021 cases in public hospitals)</li> </ul>	3,155,732	
<ul> <li>Notified by hotel residences, the Erawan Medical Center, local universities, tour groups, and U-Tapao</li> </ul>	88	

# Remark: \*PUI (Patients Under Investigation)

Characteristics of Deaths (17,203 deaths)	Wave: 1 Jan - 14 Dec 2020 (60 deaths)	Wave: 15 Dec 2020 - 31 Mar 2021 (34 deaths)	Wave: 1 April 2021 - now (17,109 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%	1.05%			
• 60+ years old	6.50%	2.60%	7.93%			
<ul> <li>&lt; 1 year old (2 deaths)</li> </ul>						
Percentage of COVID-19 deaths that consist of elderly patients, patients with underlying diseases (including obesity), or pregnant patients						
	64%	100%	89%			



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#### 3. Thailand Implementations

- The Ministry of Education has immunization measures to support the start of the semester by vaccinating students between the ages of 12 and 18 with the Pfizer vaccine. Vaccination services to cover students, teachers and workers in schools, will enable the opening of the second semester in 2021.
- The Ministry of Public Health has announced measures to use the Bangkok model to control the COVID-19 epidemic in the southern region of Thailand. This involves mobilizing the Comprehensive COVID-19 Response Teams (CCRT) to the communities to provide vaccination services to the '608' group\*. Most of the infections in the southern region have occurred in those communities. These measures are important to reduce the cases in the area.

\*The 608 group is the MOPH code used for the vaccination target group: 60 refers to people 60 years and above, and 8 is defined by 7+1 (7 underlying disease + pregnant woman 12 weeks)

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

Regarding the situation of COVID-19 in other countries, Malaysia has reported a daily average of 8,100-12,800 new COVID-19 infections, Cambodia has reported approximately 200-1,000 new COVID-19 cases and Myanmar has reported on average, 1,200–1,900 new infections each day during the past week. The latest information on the COVID-19 case numbers in Thailand between October 1-5, 2021 showed that 66 infected cases were people traveling from abroad, of which 20 were people from Cambodia, 9 from Malaysia and 7 from Myanmar for a total of 36 cases (54.5%). Among these, 23 cases were people who traveled through official border crossing points (63.9%) and 13 cases crossed through natural routes (36.1%), of which 24.1% were asymptomatic cases. Therefore, provinces along borders with Malaysia, Cambodia and Myanmar are still at high-risk of exposure with infected people through points of entry or natural border paths. This may lead to outbreaks within the areas. There should be risk reduction efforts by integrating and coordinating with all sectors including public health, interior, defense, the community, and various private enterprises. In order to identify the risk areas along borders, the important things to do include: implementing strict forms of guarantine, strengthening the surveillance system for suspected cases of COVID-19 such as influenza-like syndrome patients and pneumonia patients in hospitals, conducting surveillance of foreign travelers entering the community, and cooperating with officials in implementing various public health measures. In addition, it is important to accelerate the vaccination services of people in risk areas to reduce further outbreaks in the community.