

Thailand situation update on 6 October 2021

## 1. International Situation

	Total Number	Daily Increase	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
<b>Confirmed cases</b>	236,668,135	439,632	
<b>Deaths</b>	4,833,157		2.04%

## 2. The Disease Situation in Thailand

Situation	Total Number
<b>Total number of new cases</b>	<b>9,866</b>
• Cases found in quarantine facilities/centers (Imported)	16
• Cases found in prisons	45
• Cases infected in Thailand (Local transmission)	8,797
• Cases found from active case finding (Local transmission)	1,008
<b>7-day average of daily confirmed cases from positive PCR tests over total PCR tests given</b>	<b>13.16%</b>
<b>Total number of confirmed cases</b>	<b>1,667,097</b>
• Total recovered and discharged from hospitals	1,541,770 (92.48%)
- Newly recovered and discharged from hospitals	10,115
• Undergoing treatment	108,022 (6.48%)
• Deaths	17,305 (1.04%)
- New deaths	102
<b>Daily Number of new Vaccinations</b>	<b>770,947</b>
• First dose	255,607
• Second dose	465,460
• Third dose	49,880
<b>Total number of Vaccinations</b>	<b>55,921,443</b>
• First dose	33,243,525

# The Coronavirus Disease 2019 Situation

by Emergency Operations Center, Department of Disease Control

• Second dose	21,162,251
• Third dose	1,515,667

Screening, Testing, and PUI	Total Number
<b>Total number of people screened</b>	
• Ports of entry (Airports, ground ports, and seaports)	9,230,505
• People renewing their passports at the Immigration Bureau, Chaeng Watthana	694,041

Remark: \*PUI (Patients Under Investigation)

Characteristics of Deaths (17,305 deaths)	Wave: 1 Jan - 14 Dec 2020 (60 deaths)	Wave: 15 Dec 2020 - 31 Mar 2021 (34 deaths)	Wave: 1 April 2021 - now (17,211 deaths)
<b>Case Fatality Rate (CFR) in each age group</b>			
• 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%	7.90%
• < 1 year old (2 deaths)			
<b>Percentage of COVID-19 deaths that consist of elderly patients, patients with underlying diseases including obesity, or pregnant patients</b>			
	64%	100%	90%

### 3. Thailand Implementations

- Nakhon Si Thammarat province has ordered all hospitals not to use the Lepu antigen test kit with high-risk exposure groups due to the high deviation of the results in both infected and non-infected patients. However, the Lepu antigen test kit can be used for low-risk exposure groups or people who want to be tested.
- The Center for COVID-19 Situation Administration has announced that all provinces will prepare Pfizer vaccines for students aged 12 years and over following the guidelines of the Department of Disease Control.

- The Ministry of Public Health implemented the “Sandbox Safety Zone in School (SSS)” project for schools that are ready. Schools are expected to open on-site classes by November, which can reduce stress and limitations of online classes. The first dose of Pfizer vaccination is being provided to students who are 12-18 years old in 29 provinces (dark red zones) and vaccination services are being accelerated for second doses by November. Moreover, the acceleration of vaccinations to teachers and staff in schools will help create safe areas for students.

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

Based on the reported number of COVID-19 deaths from April 1-October 6, 2021 in Thailand, there were 17,211 deaths out of 1,531,555 confirmed cases (1.12% mortality rate). The number of deaths reported by month are as follows: 109 deaths in April, 828 deaths in May, 992 deaths in June, 2,834 deaths in July, 6,732 deaths in August, and 5,138 deaths in September. From October 1-6, 2021, of the 578 deaths, the median age of the deaths was 67 years (half of the deaths were of people between 56 to 78 years old). Of the total deaths since April 2021, 9,305 were men (54.1%). There were 13,349 fatal cases (77.6%) cases among people with a history of chronic disease or obesity. There were 8,184 deaths who were contacts of previously confirmed cases (47.6%), of which 2,567 were relatives or family members (31.4%) and 370 cases who were contacts of infected friends or colleagues (4.5%). Therefore, the elderly who have relatives or family members who go to work, will have a high risk of infection especially those with congenital diseases. These increase the risk of severe symptoms and can lead to death. Both the elderly and family members who physically go to their workplace that are living in the same house, should reduce their risk by strictly following the self-prevention measures: try to keep social distance of at least 1-2 meters in all activities such as eating, wear a mask all times while talking to your family members or while sharing a vehicle, always wash hands after touching things that may be contaminated (such as doorknobs, handrails, refrigerators, remote controls), and try to avoid sharing devices (such as mobile phones, computers, water glasses, plates, cutlery). If elderly people in the household have suspected symptoms such as fever, cough, runny nose, sore throat, and anosmia, they should consult a doctor to test for COVID-19 immediately. They should not wait until severe symptoms such as dyspnea or chest pain to arise and they should inform medical personnel about their risk history. In addition, reservations for vaccination appointments should be made in the respective channels that each province has set, because vaccination is effective in preventing severe symptoms and death by more than 90%. The provinces should prioritize vaccinating the elderly and those with underlying disease to reduce the loss of death.