

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Data as reported by the CCSA mid-day press briefing

15 January 2021

WHO Thailand Situation Report


11,450
Confirmed


69
Deaths


3,093
Hospitalized


8,288
Recovered

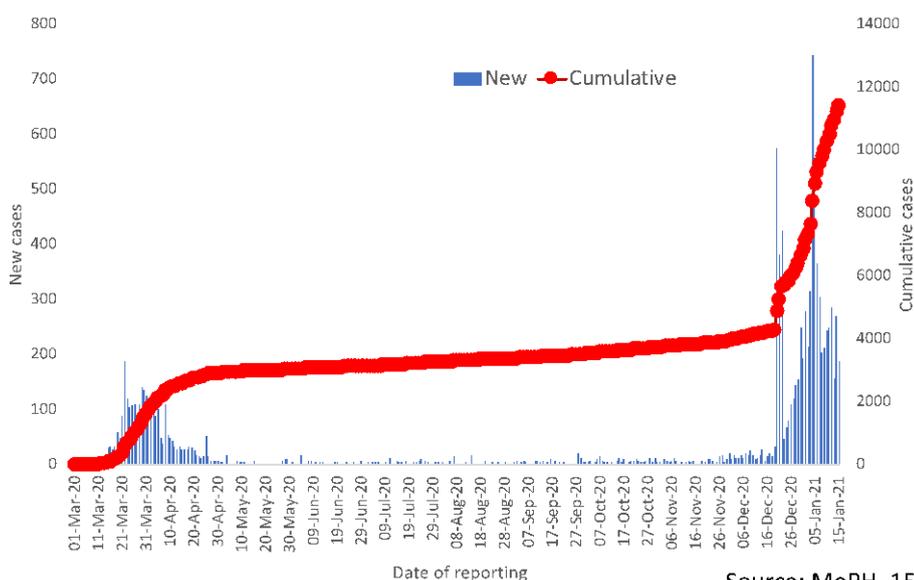


**THAILAND
SITUATION
UPDATE**

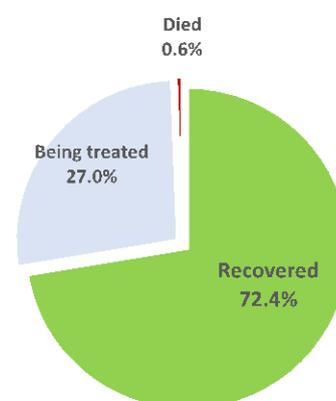
SPOTLIGHT

- On the 15th of January 2021, 188 new cases of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 were announced by the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand (MoPH), bringing the total number of cases to date to 11,450.
- Of these, 72.4% (8,288) have recovered, 0.6% (69) have died, and 27% (3,093) are still receiving treatment or are in isolation. No new deaths were reported today.
- The 188 laboratory-confirmed cases reported today include 21 individuals who recently arrived in Thailand and were diagnosed in quarantine facilities and 13 individuals who entered Thailand through the land border.
- The 188 new cases reported today also include 81 'local transmissions', details of which are as follows:
 - 81 cases are linked to occupational risk, visiting crowded places or had contact with confirmed cases, including Bangkok (27), Nakhon Sawan (1), Nonthaburi (1), Narathiwat (1), Samut Prakan (2), Samut Sakhon (47), Chonburi (1), and Rayong (1).
- The remaining 73 cases reported today are migrant workers (53) and in the Thai population (20) who were identified in relation to the event in Samut Sakhon through contact tracing and active case finding in Pathum Thani (1), Samut Sakhon (52), Chanthaburi (2), Chacheongsao (7), Chonburi (3), Rayong (5), and Samut Prakan (3). This brings the cumulative total in this group to 3,260.
- During the new wave (between 15th December 2020 and 15th January 2021), 7,213 confirmed cases have been reported, of which 3,481 were classified as local transmissions, 3,260 were detected through active case finding and 472 were in individuals who entered Thailand from other countries. At present, 4,348 have recovered, 2,856 are receiving treatment, and 9 have died.

New and cumulative COVID-19 cases in Thailand, by date of reporting



Treatment outcomes of COVID-19 patients (n=11450)



Source: MoPH, 15 Jan 2021

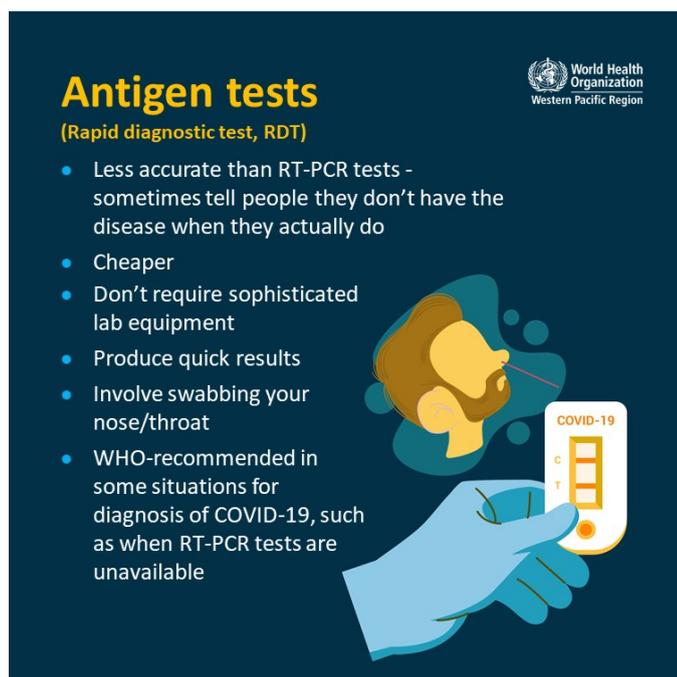
UPDATE FROM CCSA

- **Situation in Tak Province**
The total number of cases in Tak Province in the new wave is 100, of which 81 are imported cases. At present, 67 individuals are still receiving treatment.
- **Additional measures in Kanchanaburi Province**
The Provincial Governor of Kanchanaburi yesterday announced the closure of hotels and resorts in the province to discourage people from inter-provincial travel.
- **Registration of migrant workers from Lao PDR, Cambodia, Myanmar**
In an effort to control COVID-19, the Cabinet has approved legal employment registration for migrant workers from Lao PDR, Cambodia and Myanmar for a 2-year stay. Employers and migrant workers can register with the Ministry of Labour from now until 13th February 2021. Migrant workers must undergo health screening and must have health insurance before applying for a work permit. More information is available on www.doe.go.th

EXPLAINER: Laboratory testing for COVID-19 (3): ANTIGEN TESTS

For more on antigens, visit the “Explainer” section of [13 January Situation Report](#)

- Antigen tests for COVID-19 (sometimes referred to as rapid diagnostic tests or RDTs) usually involve a nose / throat swab. They are less expensive than PCR tests and don't require sophisticated equipment, which means they can be used at the bedside, in communities or even in your home.
- The main problem with antigen tests, is that they are not as accurate as PCR tests. This means that these tests will sometimes indicate that people are not infected when they do have COVID-19 infection (called a false negative). In addition, they can sometimes indicate that people are infected when they don't have COVID-19 (a false positive).
- One advantage of antigen tests is that they can produce rapid results. For example, if an upsurge of serious ‘unknown’ respiratory infections is reported in a community, disease detectives in rapid response teams can use these tests to quickly confirm or rule out COVID-19 infection as a cause. But for the investigation, they will always send the specimens for ‘back-up’ PCR testing, so if the rapid test results miss a true case in an infected person, the PCR testing will catch them.
- It is strongly recommended that people do not buy this kind of test themselves (for example, through the Internet) and make decisions about whether to seek healthcare based on the results. Always consult with a healthcare professional if you think you might have COVID-19.



Antigen tests
(Rapid diagnostic test, RDT)

- Less accurate than RT-PCR tests - sometimes tell people they don't have the disease when they actually do
- Cheaper
- Don't require sophisticated lab equipment
- Produce quick results
- Involve swabbing your nose/throat
- WHO-recommended in some situations for diagnosis of COVID-19, such as when RT-PCR tests are unavailable

World Health Organization
Western Pacific Region

WHAT WHO IS DOING TO PROVIDE SUPPORT TO THAILAND

WHO Thailand supports the Royal Thai Government through the Ministry of Public Health, sharing information on developments, guidelines and scientific updates. WHO also supports the wider UN response, including working with key partners to support migrant populations in Thailand. WHO also provides information and advice to staff of the UN system in Thailand.



- The Thailand COVID19 situation report is available in Thai and English, please [visit](#).
- For regular updates on WHO's response in Thailand, please [visit](#).
- For global figures and technical advice from WHO, please [visit](#).

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