


# Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Data as reported by the CCSA mid-day press briefing


## 10 February 2021 WHO Thailand Situation Report




23,903  
(+157)  
Confirmed



80  
(+1)  
Deaths



4,909  
Hospitalized



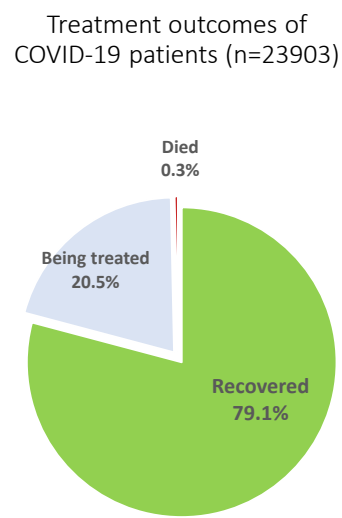
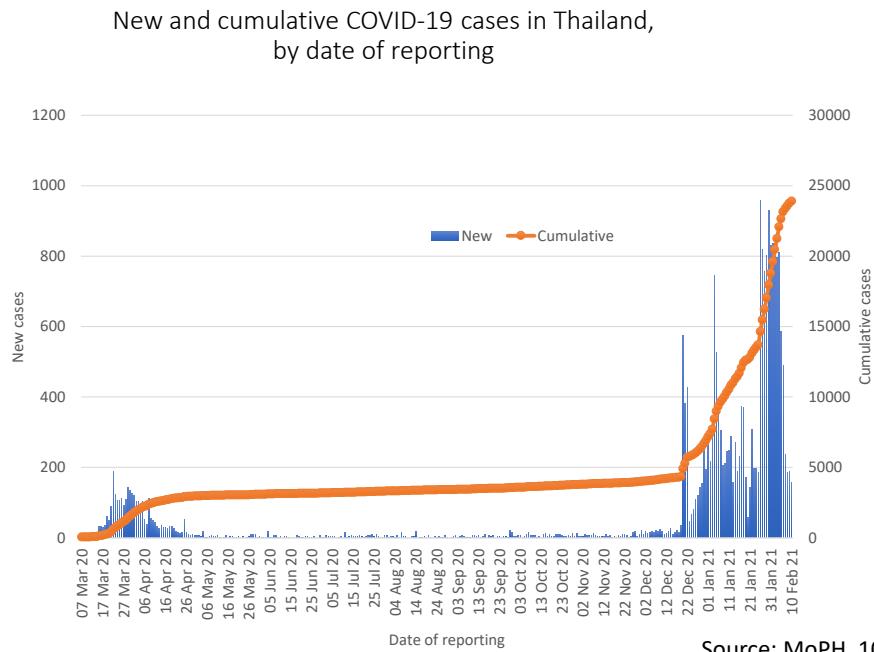
18,914  
(+548)  
Recovered



THAILAND  
SITUATION  
UPDATE  
No. 151

### SPOTLIGHT

- 157 new cases of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 were announced by the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand bringing the total number of cases to date to 23,903.
- Of these, 79.1% (18,914) have recovered, 0.3% (80) have died, and 20.5% (4,909) are receiving treatment or are in isolation. **One new death was reported today.**
- Of 4,909 cases who are receiving treatment, 2,593 are in conventional hospitals and 2,316 are in field hospitals.
- The 157 laboratory-confirmed cases reported today include
  - ◊ 8 individuals who arrived recently in Thailand and were diagnosed in quarantine facilities and 5 individuals who entered Thailand to receive treatment.
  - ◊ 38 cases detected through the routine surveillance system linked to occupational risk, visiting crowded places or contact with confirmed cases, in Bangkok (8), Samut Songkhram (1), Maha Sarakham (1) and Samut Sakhon (28). Of these, 7 are migrant workers and 31 are Thai nationals.
  - ◊ 106 cases including migrant workers (69) and Thai nationals (37) identified through active case finding, in Samut Songkhram (2) and Samut Sakhon (104). This brings the cumulative total in this group to 13,545 cases.
- The new cases reported today include a 2-day-old infant - the youngest patient reported in Thailand so far.
- Of 144 cases acquired in Thailand, about 92% were detected in Samut Sakhon, 6% in Bangkok and 3% in other provinces.
- During the new wave (between 15th December 2020 and 10th February 2021), 19,666 confirmed cases have been reported, of which 5,321 were detected through the routine surveillance system, 13,545 were detected through active case finding and 800 were in individuals who entered Thailand from other countries. At present, 14,974 have recovered, 4,672 are receiving treatment, and 20 have died.



Source: MoPH, 10 Feb 2021

# UPDATE FROM THE CCSA

## The situation in Samut Sakhon

Samut Sakhon has completed intensive active case finding in large-scale factories. Provincial authorities and Ramathibodi Hospital are conducting antibody tests in these factories and results will be used to develop a strategy for reopening.

## Analysis of confirmed cases linked to markets

- An analysis of 1,815 confirmed cases linked to markets in 36 provinces found that:
  - ◇ The majority of confirmed cases were vendors (90%) as opposed to customers (10%).
  - ◇ The majority of settings were wet markets (97%) as opposed to flea markets (3%).
  - ◇ The majority of confirmed cases were Myanmar workers (88%) who worked in wet markets.

## EXPLAINER: SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus mutations and their implications for public health and vaccine effectiveness

Today, we will focus on how scientists are able to identify virus variants in near real-time. The SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus has a long, single strand of RNA (ribonucleic acid), the molecular “instructions” or code that the virus uses to cause human cells to make copies of the virus. Inside the RNA are thousands of pairs of nucleotides. It is the order of these pairs -the sequences - that constitute genes and give the virus its unique molecular signature.

As the virus makes copies of itself, sometimes these sequences change (mutate). Some of these mutations can cause important changes in the way the virus infects people or responds to medicines and vaccines. Even a very small change can sometimes have a big effect! This is why it is important that scientists keep a watchful eye on the viruses’ changing genetic fingerprint. They do this by using a laboratory technique called RT-PCR.

This method enables scientists to precisely compare the sequences of different SARS-CoV-2 viruses, using sophisticated machines to speed up the process. Using RT-PCR, thousands of pairs of nucleotides can be rapidly compared and even a single change in the sequence can be detected! By routinely analyzing data from thousands of viruses combined with information from medical doctors and epidemiologists, we can closely monitor the pandemic and adjust our response strategies. WHO works with scientists from around the world to collect, analyze and share these valuable data.

Tomorrow, we will discuss the most important variants discovered so far.

For more on SARS-CoV-2 variants visit: <https://www.who.int/csr/don/31-december-2020-sars-cov2-variants/en/>



Science in 5 video: episode 2 on “Mutations of SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus”

(Recorded 4 September, 2020)  
<https://youtu.be/Rg6Tf5ZN5rQ>

## WHAT WHO IS DOING TO SUPPORT 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.



### USEFUL LINKS

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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