


Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)


Data as reported by the CCSA mid-day press briefing

3 May 2021

WHO Thailand Situation Report



71,025
(+2,041)
Confirmed




276
(+31)
Deaths



29,765
Hospitalized



40,984
(+1,726)
Recovered

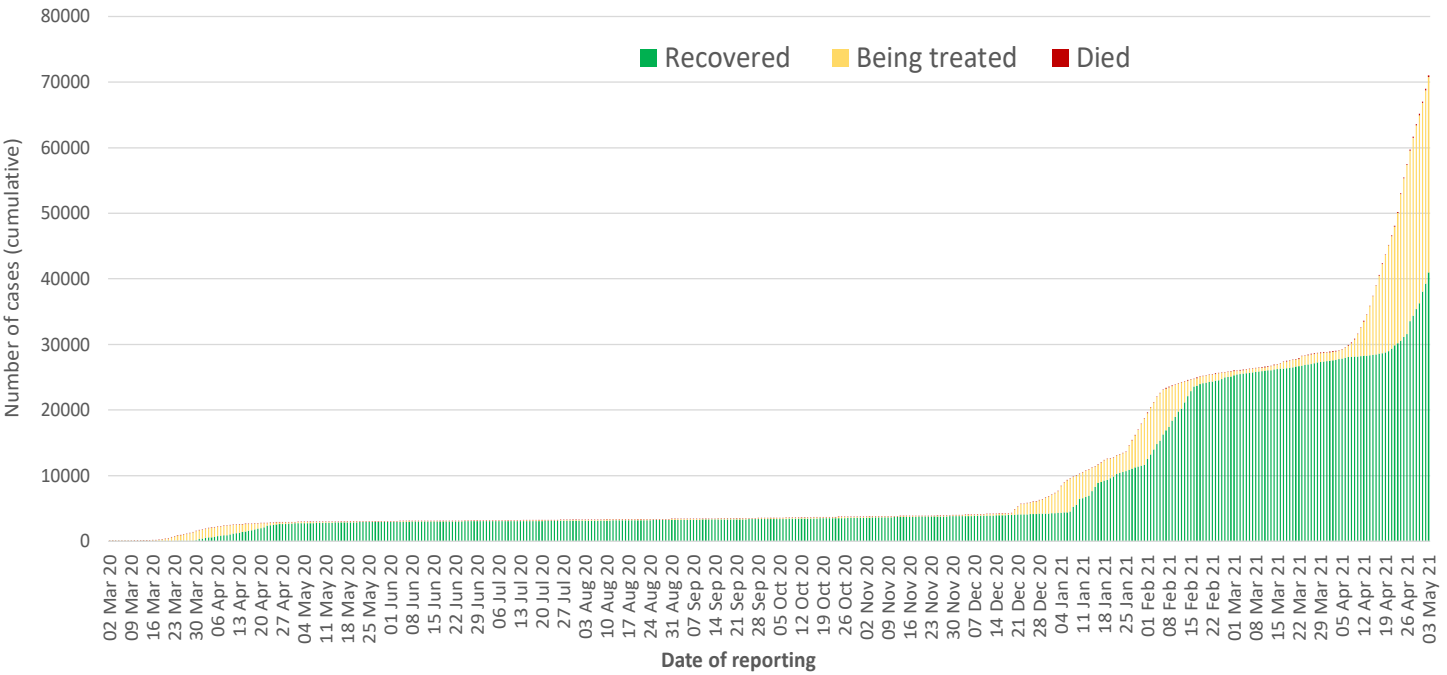


THAILAND SITUATION UPDATE
No. 177

SPOTLIGHT

- Today, 2,041 new cases of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 were announced by the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand. 31 new deaths were reported today. In addition, 981 patients are considered to have serious illness, of which 278 are currently receiving ventilatory support.
- Of the cases reported in Thailand to date, 57.7% (40,984) have recovered, 0.4% (276) have died, and 41.9% (29,765) are receiving treatment or are in isolation: (21,473 are in conventional hospitals and 8,292 in field hospitals).
- The 2,041 laboratory-confirmed cases reported today include
 - ◇ 1,943 cases detected through the routine surveillance system: (testing of people presenting at a healthcare facility for a variety of reasons, including presence of COVID-19 symptoms, contact with a case, concern about a possible exposure).
 - ◇ 97 cases identified through active case finding: (testing of people in the community at the initiative of public health authorities).
 - ◇ 1 case detected in quarantine after arriving in Thailand from another country.
- Between 1 April 2021 and 3 May 2021, 42,162 confirmed cases have been reported, of which 35,584 were detected through the routine surveillance system, 6,349 through active case finding, and 229 are individuals who entered Thailand from other countries. 182 cases have died.
- The 10 Provinces reporting the greatest number of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases today are Bangkok (675), Nonthaburi (277), Samut Prakan (161), Chonburi (153), Surat Thani (69), Chiang Mai (55), Pathum Thani (51), Samut Sakhon (45), Songkhla (27), and Nakhon Pathom (23).
- The 5 provinces reporting the greatest number of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases in the current wave (1 April-3 May) are Bangkok (13,958), Chiang Mai (3,673), Chonburi (2,762), Samut Prakan (2,167), and Nonthaburi (2,141).

COVID-19 cases in Thailand, by date of reporting



Source: MoPH, 3 May 2021

UPDATE FROM THE CCSA

The Khlong Toei cluster

The discovery of COVID-19 cases in Khlong Toei has raised concern about spread of infection due to crowded communities and slum conditions. Active case finding in these communities has identified 99 cases from a total of 1,336 samples collected. More testing will be conducted across the district in the next eight days.

Advice for the General Public

◇ Families should ensure that anyone who has to leave home for any reason avoids subsequent interaction with elderly family members to prevent COVID-19 transmission. The Department of Disease Control in the Ministry of Public Health advises those living in the same household to frequently sanitize all shared spaces and items, including dining tables, door knobs, utensils and remote controls. Individuals should also always wear a mask, especially in the company of an elderly person.

◇ WHO guidance was cited, stressing that looking after one's mental health is as important as looking after one's physical health.

Preventive measures

Authorities have tightened controls along Thailand's border with Malaysia and Cambodia. Local communities are urged to fully cooperate.

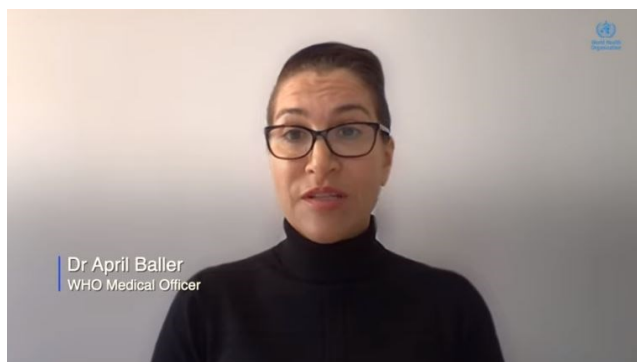
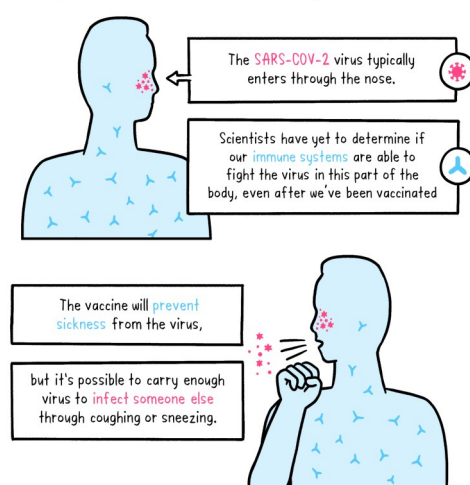
SITUATION ANALYSIS

The fluctuation in COVID-19 case numbers being reported in recent days (sometimes lower, sometimes higher) means that it's not currently possible to judge the direction in which the overall situation is moving. It will also take 1-2 weeks before it will be possible to reliably assess the degree to which recently imposed (stronger) public health and social measures will impact on transmission rates.

The daily increase in the number of COVID-19 cases with serious illness, including those requiring ventilatory support is a serious cause for concern and is directly related to the recent upsurge in new cases. Based on the experience in Thailand and in other countries, we know that a small proportion of all COVID-19 cases will develop serious illness, and studies have shown that a significant number of people who require ventilation will not recover despite receiving the best possible care that medical science can provide. Until the current outbreak is contained, this situation will unfortunately continue

An analysis of 52 fatalities in Bangkok by the Department of Disease Control reported today indicated that the majority of these people had close contact with a confirmed case in the household. In addition, it is evident that most fatalities have identifiable risk factors, including old age, obesity and medical conditions such as diabetes and heart disease. Every one of these cases could have been prevented by following basic measures for infection prevention and control. If we interrupt chains of transmission, we can stop COVID-19 in its tracks, relieve the burden on healthcare facilities, protect healthcare workers and save lives.

Wearing a mask still saves lives, even after you've been vaccinated



If you are caring for yourself or a loved one at home, how can you keep everyone safe from COVID-19? Who should be cared for at home? How to prevent COVID-19 infection to other family members? What red flags should you look for that tell you it is time to contact the health care provider? WHO's Dr April Baller explains in Science in 5.

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

The Thailand COVID19 situation report is available in Thai and English, please [visit](#)
For regular updates on WHO's response in Thailand, please [visit](#)

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