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***Building the
future wellbeing
through the
health promotion***

: Thailand case

What happened?: COVID-19 Timeline in Thailand

- 4 Feb: 138 Thais returned from Wuhan
- 8 Feb: Family Cluster
- 20 Feb: COVID-19 as a “Hazardous Transmitted Disease”

- 2 Apr: Nationwide Curfew 10 pm – 4am
- 3 Apr: Suspension of incoming flight
- 11 Apr: New cases under 50 cases
- 27 Apr: New cases under 10 cases

- 12 Jun: Stopped the nationwide curfew
- 13 Jun: Forth phase of easing lockdown
- 29 Jun: Fifth phase of easing lockdown

Feb

Apr

Jun



Jan

Mar

May

Jul

- 13 Jan: First Imported Case
- 22 Jan: First Thai National Case
- 28 Jan: First Family Cluster
- 31 Jan: First Thai National Case with no travel history (Taxi Driver)

- 1 Mar: First Death
- 6 - 9 Mar: Super spreader Lumpini Boxing and club
- 15 Mar: 100 cases
- 16 Mar: Suspension of “Songkran Fest”
- 22 Mar: Declared a nationwide “State of Emergency” and Bangkok Lockdown
- 26 Mar: 1,000 Cases and Thai PM Announced an Emergency Decree

- 1 May: First phase of easing lockdown
- 3 May: No new cases were infected for the first time in 65 days
- 15 May: Second phase of easing lockdown
- 29 May: Eased the nationwide curfew time to be 11 pm – 3 am

- 13 Jul: Egyptian soldier testing positive in Rayong and The 9-year-old daughter of the Sudanese ambassador case

Key factors to control over the pandemic in Thailand

01. **Whole society response**

- Multi-sectoral collaboration and key stakeholders: government sectors, industries, religions and people response to the situation and follow the new normal
- Resilience of Thai society

02. **Primary health care system**

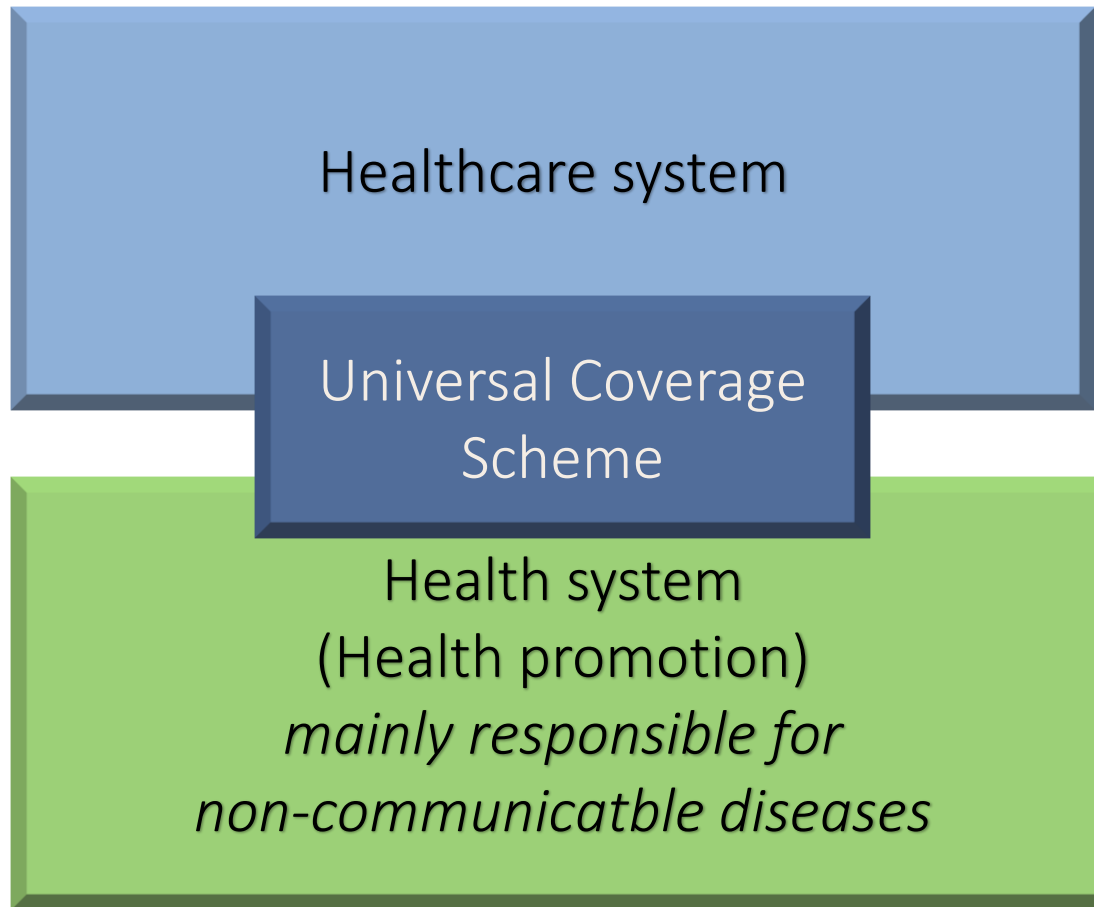
- Four decades of investing in health system and facility: more than 1,000 public hospital + 10,000 primary health promoting hospital
- UHC: free test and free treatment
- **One million village health volunteers**“ the Unsung Heros” (WHO): provided door-to-door visits to over 75,000 villages near and far., mainly women who know their communities very well

03. **Disease control system**

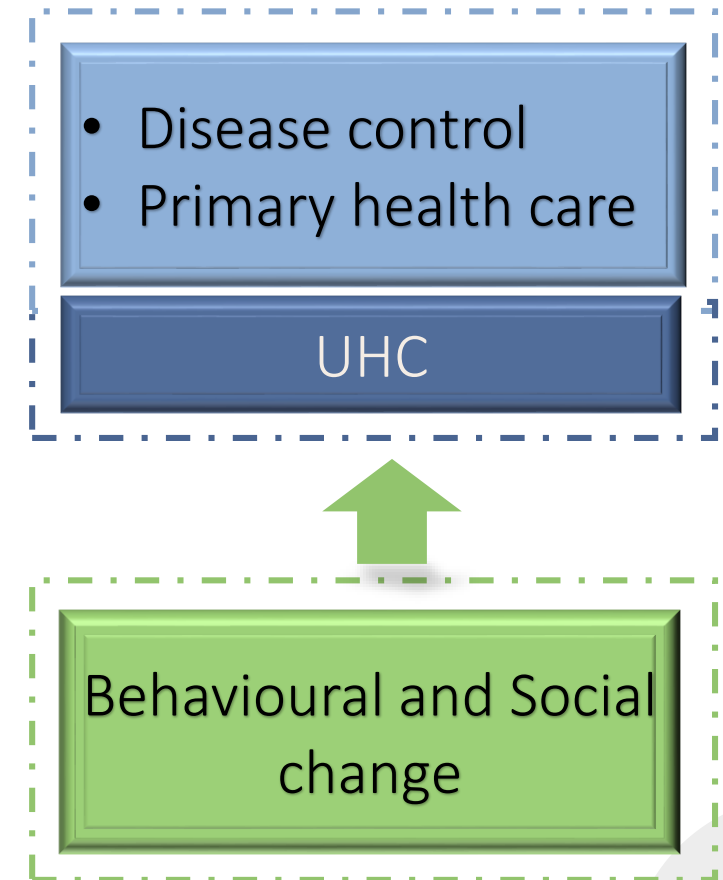
- Taking **early actions**: establish of Centre for Covid-19 Situation Administration (CCSA) chaired by PM
- National wide public cooperation **effective measures**
- **Health crisis communication** : single channel to communicate with people but involve multi-sectors

Our systems and functions

Systems and diseases



Functions





	Personal	Social/ Environment	System
Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Body cleanness Wearing mask Hand washing Contamination reduction Food safety etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social distancing Sanitation Tele-communication etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health care service Work from home Transportation Online education Food/ retail delivery
Immunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy body / mind Healthy behaviour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy community/ school/ workplace Social support/ cohesion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable development : <i>Balancing of Economical Social and Environmental dimensions</i> SDGs /



Health Promotion directly advances **SDG Goal 3**
(*Good Health and Well Being*) and contribute to the rest 16 Goals

By using
“Health Promotion”
as a mechanism
to drive the
sustainable
development



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