Containing COVID-19 in Thailand: Successful Story

ANUCHA APISARNTHANARAK, MD
CHIEF, DIVISION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
THAILAND

Objectives

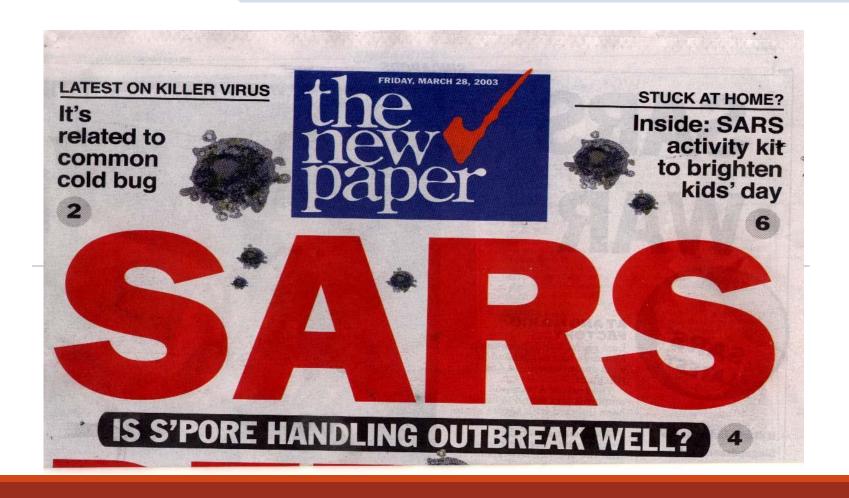
Past Experience on Emerging Infectious Diseases containment

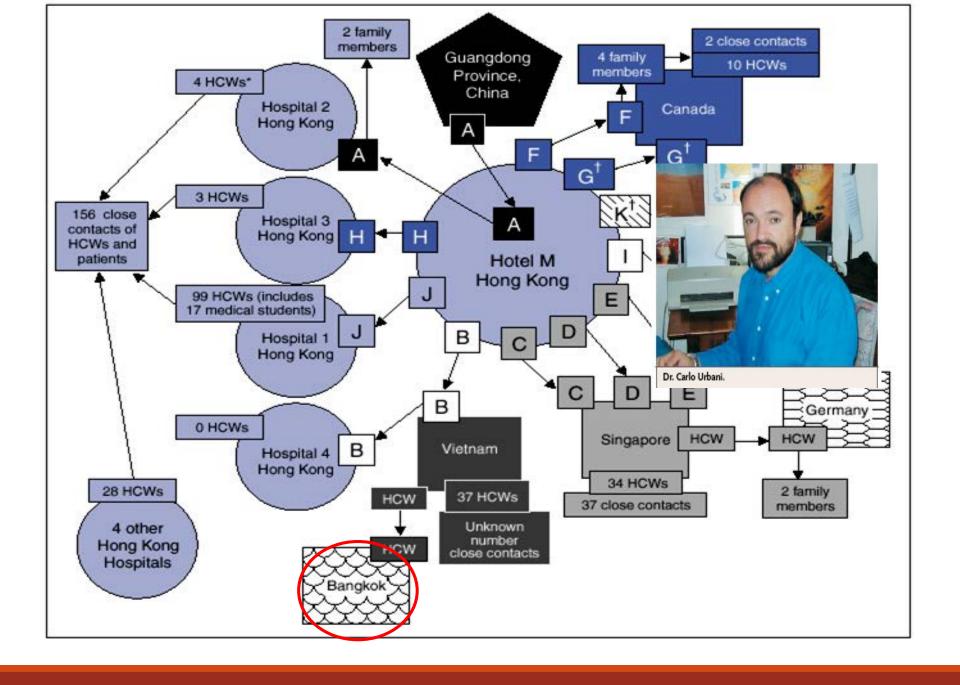
Epidemiology of COVID-19 in Thailand

Public Health Policy for Containing COVID-19 in Thailand

Hospital Infection Prevention in Thailand

SARS, first identified in Guandong, China, Nov 2002 spread to 29 countries around the world, mostly in Asia





Few HCWs cases will occur. Training to don and doff PPE are needed.

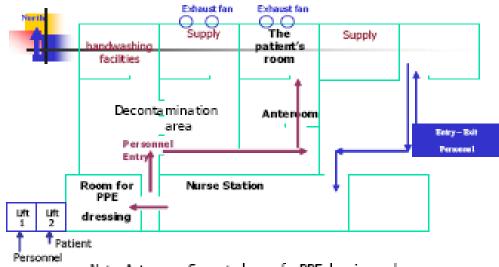
Table 1. Percentage of accomplished infection control measures

Items	Outcomes (%)
Administrative measures	
Limit movement of the patient	100%
Encourage of hand washing	
before activities	80%
after activities	100%
Shower before leave the ward	80%
(for in charge nurses&health care assistants)	
Active monitoring of PPE	
- Checking for correct wear of PPE, fit test	95%
- Report of assistant for dressing PPE	85%
 Enforcement of PPE use in visitors 	100%
Frequent cleaning of the hospital surfaces	100%
Post exposure surveillance among	100%
health care workers	
Engineering controls	
Daily check of negative pressure in	100%
the patient room	
Control of traffic flow	100%
PPE use (among 70 close contacts)	
Reported use of PPE	
- N 95 or greater respirator	100%
- Double gloves	89%
- Double gowns	86%
- Eye protection	85%
- Hood	78%
- Shoe cover	72%
Step in PPE removal	
In the anteroom	
- outer glove	98%
- face shields	86%
- outer gown	94%
- hood	80%
- shoe cover	68%
In the decontamination area	
- inner glove	97%
- inner gown	96%
- mask	100%
- goggles	85%

Early Containment of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS); Experience from Bamrasnaradura Institute, Thailand

Achara Chaovavanich MD*, Jurai Wongsawat MD*, Scott F Dowell MD, MPH**,
Yaowarat Inthong RN*, Chariya Sangsajja MD*, Natpatou Sanguanwongse MD*,
Michael T Martin MD, MPH***, Khanchit Limpakarnjanarat MD, MPH**, Sirirat Likanonsakul MSc*,
Sunthreeya Waicharoen MSc****, Malinee Chittaganpitch MSc****, Pranee Thawatsupha BSc****,
Wattana Auwanit PhD****, Pathom Sawanpanyalert MD, DrPH****, Bjorn Melgaard MD*****

Isolation ward



Note: Antercom, Separated room for PPE dressing and Separated nurse station





Zero Transmission of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome: Lessons Learned From Thailand

Surasak Wiboonchutikul, Weerawat Manosuthi, and Chariya Sangsajja

Bamrasnaradura Infectious Diseases Institute, Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health, Nonthaburi, Thailand

New emerging pathogens can quickly become a global health threat in this era. A number of Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) outbreaks have been linked to healthcare facilities. The healthcare-associated transmission of Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) has been attributed to overcrowding, delayed diagnosis, and the breakdown of infection control systems. Strict infection control precautions and a well-prepared hospital system may have contributed to no nosocomial transmission occurring during the treatment of MERS-CoV infections imported to Thailand. The recent outbreaks of MERS and previous emerging infections provide valuable lessons to be learned. Continuous vigilance and strengthening of infection control systems will shape the capacity to prevent and control MERS-CoV or new emerging disease transmission.

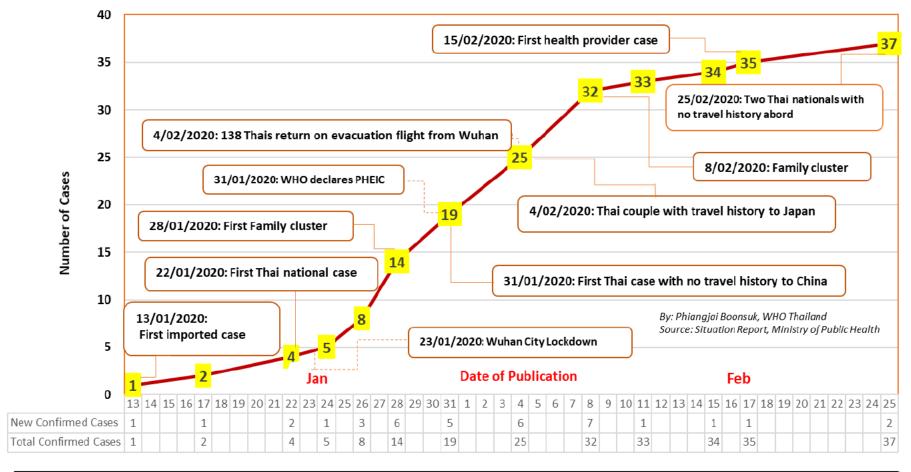
Table 2. Comparison of the Hospital Preparedness of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus—Bamrasnaradura Infectious Diseases Institute, Thailand

Characteristic	SARS	MERS
First reported case [28, 35]	November 2002	September 2012
Pathogen [28, 35]	SARS coronavirus	MERS coronavirus
Transmitting pathway [28, 35]	Respiratory droplets	Respiratory droplets
Airborne transmission [28, 35]	Possible	Uncertain
First case in Thailand [36]	March 2003	June 2015
Total confirmed cases in Thailand [36]	1	3
Total confirmed cases in BIDI	1	3
Hospital preparedness and response plan	Not developed	Developed
Triage system	Not well established	Well established
No. of airborne isolation rooms	None	5
PPE including N95 respirators and hand hygiene supplies	Adequate	Adequate
Molecular diagnostics in the institute	Not available	Available
Environmental cleaning procedures	Implemented	Implemented
Infectious waste management	Implemented	Implemented
Business continuity plan	Not developed	Developed

COVID-19 in Thailand



Number of new and total confirmed COVID-19 cases in Thailand



Nationality	Imported case	Locally transmitted cases	Total
Chinese	25	0	25
Thai	4	8	12
	29	8	37

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ADVICE FOR THE PUBLIC

The basic principles to reduce the general risk of transmission of acute respiratory infections, including by the virus causing COVID-19, include the following:

- Avoiding close contact with people suffering from acute respiratory infections.
- Frequent hand-washing, especially after direct contact with ill people or their environment.
- Avoiding unprotected contact with farm or wild animals.
- People with symptoms of acute respiratory infection should practice cough etiquette (maintain distance, cover coughs and sneezes with disposable tissues or clothing, and wash hands).
- Within healthcare facilities, enhance standard infection prevention and control practices in hospitals, especially in emergency departments.

VIRUS TRACKER

Countries and territories with confirmed Wuhan coronavirus (Covid-2019) cases and deaths as of yesterday at 8pm:

Country/	Confirmed	Confirm
Territory	Cases	Deaths
■ China	66,579	1,524
■ Japan	337	1
■ Singapore	67	-
■ Hong Kong	56	1
■ Thailand	34	50 - 0
■ South Korea	28	(2)
Malaysia	21	-
■ Taiwan	18	0.00
■ Vietnam	16	19(4)
■ Germany	16	
Australia	15	-
■ US	15	3.73
■ France	11	1
■ Macau	10	(4)
■ UK	9	-
■ UAE	8	0.70
Canada	8	1(*)
■ India	3	-
Philippines	3	1
■ Italy	3	
Russia	2	() = ()
■ Spain	2	-
Cambodia	1	(6)
■ Sri Lanka	1	-
■ Finland	1	10+0
■ Sweden	1	72
■ Nepal	1	
■ Belgium	1	(27.5
■ Egypt	1	1000

Source:	thewu	hanvi	rus.	com

67.268

BKPgraphics

1,528

High-risk countries of Covid-19 infection









Countries being monitoring United States of America





Red = daily case count

ANALYSIS

The spike in the number of daily cases reported on 22nd March was due to a change in the policy on laboratory testing for COVID-19. Before 22nd March every case had to be confirmed by two separate tests, taken a day apart. The policy then changed so that only a single test was required. As a result, the 188 cases reported on 22nd March represented *two* days of positive results instead of one (the total of 188 included all the cases who initially tested positive on 21st March getting their second positive result on 22nd March, and all the cases getting their first - and only - positive result on 22nd March).

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ADVICE FOR THE PUBLIC

- Remain inside your home. Leave your home only for essential activities (e.g. medical care, purchase food).
- Always try to maintain a distance of at least 1.5 meters from all other persons.
- Wash your hands frequently. An alcohol-based hand rub is also effective
- Do not touch your eyes, nose or mouth.
- If unwell, wear a mask. Do not use N95 respirators as supplies are limited and they are critically needed for healthcare workers.
- Cough or sneeze into your elbow or a clean tissue. Dispose of tissues immediately and wash your hands.
- Do not shake hands, embrace, share eating utensils or smoking devices with other people.
- Keep all commonly touched surfaces clean. Advice on cleaning practices and the survivability of the SARS-CoV-2 virus on surfaces & in different settings is available here.

เปิดสายพันธุ์ 'โควิด-19' ที่ธ:บาดทั่วโลก

จุดเริ่มต้น

สายพันธ์

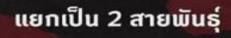
(serine)

ปัจจุบันเข้าสู่อเมริกาทางตะวันตก ช่วงแรก ในออสเตรเลีย และไทย 💼

เปลี่ยนแปลง ພັບຣຸກຣຣນເປ็น สายพันธุ์

(Leucine)

แพร่ขยายได้รวดเร็วกว่า และแพร่กระจายสู่ยุโรปและอเมริกา



สายพันธุ์

(glycine)

เข้าสู่อเมริกาทางตะวันออก ยุโรป ออสเตรเลีย และไทย 💼

สายพันธุ์

(Valine)

เข้าสู่ยุโรป ออสเตรเลีย และไทย 💼



Public Health Policy for COVID-19

National Public Health Policy

Lockdown the country

Invokes "Emergency Decree" from March to early May 2020

National command center for COVID-19

Standardize surveillance, case detection,

risk assessment

laboratory diagnosis

clinical management

Hospital IC & clinical guidelines

Unique Policies in Public

Universal mask in all public places at the very beginning of endemic (similar to other Asian countries)

All patients even with mild illnesses had to be reported and admitted to the hospital UNITIL culture turn NEGATIVE

Open the "Field Hospital" to accept all cases that get well clinically but PCR still positive for COVID-19 until PCR turned NEGATIVE to alleviate the hospital admission burden of COVID-19 cases



Analyze Situations

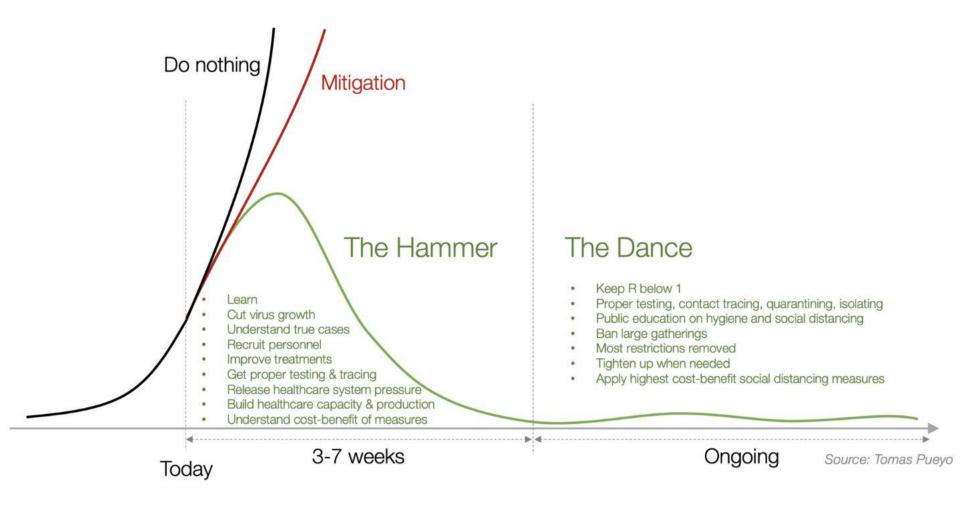
This is happen because people are under Emergency Decree that mandate sick patients (even with mild symptoms) to be admitted

National government had enforced a national wide curfew

Thai culture (people usually obey, respect and follow the law)

We have standardized policy throughout the country make it easy to follow the same policy in all 73 provinces in Thailand

Chart 13: Suppression vs. Mitigation vs. Do Nothing — early on



เกาะติด **สถานการณ์ ดูกเฉิน โควิต-19**

[MEI

ติดเชื้อกันนี้ 1

ติดเชื้อสะสม 3,298 เสียชีวิตกันนี้ <mark>O</mark>

เสียชีวิตราม <mark>58</mark> รักษาหาย 3,111

ทั่วโลก

ติดเมื่อสะสม 16,895,202

เลียมีวิต 663,476 รักษาหน 10,458,632

Hospital Infection Prevention Policy

Hospital Infection Control Policy

National Guidelines for treatment and control for COVID-19

My Hospital:

2 negative pressure rooms and a cohort unit

Develop system to screen index case, PUI, HCWs

Develop admission pathway from ED, referral hospital

Hospital start with "war room" in AM to discuss daily issues for COVID-19 (e.g., management, conflict, etc)

Strategy to improve supply/reuse for PPE (a lot of donations including foods)!

Improve communication via social media (line app) –ID, lab, IC, ED, Med, Ped

Training HCWs for don/doff PPE, hand hygiene and laboratory collections

Continuously educate HCWs for COVID-19 knowledge

System to monitor at-risk contact HCWs during work

System to submit lab to Thai NIH at the beginning

Work with "Filed hospital" to facilitate patient discharge plan

Unique Policies

Universal masking among HCWs early on into the epidemic

Social distancing is well followed in all places

Hand hygiene adherence is sky high with availability of alcohol in all hospital public places

Monitoring of HCWs are mandate in all places (e.g., self report)

Face Masks Against COVID-19: An Evidence Review

Jeremy Howard^{a,c,1}, Austin Huang^b, Zhiyuan Li^k, Zeynep Tufekci^m, Zdimal Vladimir^e, Helene-Mari van der Westhuizen^{f,g}, Arne von Delft^{o,g}, Amy Priceⁿ, Lex Fridman^d, Lei-Han Tang^{i,j}, Viola Tang^l, Gregory L. Watson^h, Christina E. Bax^s, Reshama Shaikh^q, Frederik Questier^r, Danny Hernandez^p, Larry F. Chuⁿ, Christina M. Ramirez^h, and Anne W. Rimoin^t

The science around the use of masks by the general public to impede COVID-19 transmission is advancing rapidly. Policymakers need guidance on how masks should be used by the general population to combat the COVID-19 pandemic. Here, we synthesize the relevant literature to inform multiple areas: 1) transmission characteristics of COVID-19, 2) filtering characteristics and efficacy of masks, 3) estimated population impacts of widespread community mask use, and 4) sociological considerations for policies concerning mask-wearing. A primary route of transmission of COVID-19 is likely via small respiratory droplets, and is known to be transmissible from presymptomatic and asymptomatic individuals. Reducing disease spread requires two things: first, limit contacts of infected individuals via physical distancing and contact tracing with appropriate quarantine, and second, reduce the transmission probability per contact by wearing masks in public, among other measures. The preponderance of evidence indicates that mask wearing reduces the transmissibility per contact by reducing transmission of infected droplets in both laboratory and clinical contexts. Public mask wearing is most effective at stopping spread of the virus when compliance is high. The decreased transmissibility could substantially reduce the death toll and economic impact while the cost of the intervention is low. Thus we recommend the adoption of public cloth mask wearing, as an effective form of source control, in conjunction with existing hygiene, distancing, and contact tracing strategies. We recommend that public officials and governments strongly encourage the use of widespread face masks in public, including the use of appropriate regulation.

1. Components to Evaluate for Public Mask Wearing

In order to identify whether public mask wearing is an appropriate policy, we need to consider these questions:

- 1. Do asymptomatic or presymptomatic patients pose a risk of infecting others?
- 2. Would a face mask likely decrease the number of people infected by an infectious mask wearer?
- 3. Are there alternative face covers that will not disrupt the medical supply chain, e.g. homemade cloth masks?
- 4. Will wearing a mask impact the probability of the wearer becoming infected themselves?
- 5. Does mask use reduce compliance with other recommended strategies, such as physical distancing and quarantine?

Significance Statement

Governments are evaluating the use of non-medical masks in the community amidst conflicting guidelines from health organizations. This review synthesizes available evidence to provide clarity, and advances the use of the 'precautionary principle' as a key consideration in developing policy around use of non-medical masks in public.

Title

A systematic review of physical distancing with or without masks and with or without eye protection to prevent COVID-19 transmission between patients with confirmed COVID-19 infection and other people, including health care workers

Results: From 20,010 records, we identified 164 studies in healthcare and non-healthcare (community) settings from 15 countries across 6 continents addressing the questions of interest. The majority of studies focused on SARS and MERS and all studies included in meta-analyses were observational. Keeping a physical distance of one meter or more compared to less than one meter from those infected (including asymptomatic or minimally so) probably results 1) in a large reduction in risk of viral transmission (n=9,523, pooled odds ratio [OR] 0.34 [95%CI 0.23-0.51] and 2) incremental benefits with increasing distance, change in relative risk (RR) per meter 1.57 [moderate certainty]). Facemask use may result in a large reduction of the risk of infection (n=2,647 OR 0.15 [95%CI 0.07-0.34]), with stronger associations in healthcare compared to non-healthcare settings [low certainty]), and with fit-tested N95 or similar (including powered) respirators compared to disposable surgical or similar (e.g., 16-layer cotton) masks, [low certainty]). Eye protection was associated with less infection (n=3,351, RR 0.34 [95%CI 0.22-0.52]) but most of the studies were unadjusted although the results of the unadjusted studies did not differ from those that were adjusted.

Across 24 studies, most stakeholders found these pandemic personal protection strategies acceptable and feasible, and reassuring. However, notable harms and contextual challenges included: frequent discomfort and facial skin breakdown, high resource use linked with the potential to decrease equity, increased difficulty communicating clearly, and perceived reduced empathy from care providers.

Conclusions: This comprehensive systematic review supports current policies of physical distancing and lends support to distances of more than one meter. Although the direct evidence is limited, the use of masks, in particular N95 or similar masks, by HCW and others suggest greater protection than other masks, but availability and feasibility should influence any recommendations of their use. Eye protection may provide additional benefits. Globally collaborative, well-conducted studies of different personal

ฉบับปรับปรุง วันที่ 8 เมษายน พ.ศ. 2563 สำหรับแพทย์และบุคลากรสาธารณสุข แนวทางเวชปฏิบัติ การวินิจฉัย ดูแลรักษา และป้องกันการติดเชื้อในโรงพยาบาล กรณีโรคติดเชื้อไวรัสโคโรนา 2019 (COVID-19)

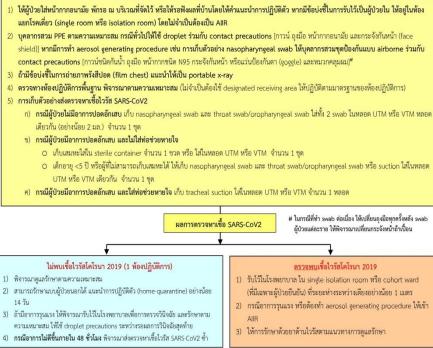


ผู้ป่วยเข้าเกณฑ์

1) ผู้ป่วยที่มีประวัติใช้หรือวัดอณหภมิได้ตั้งแต่ 37.5°C ขึ้นไป ร่วมกับอาการระบบทางเดินหายใจอย่างใดอย่างหนึ่ง (โอ น้ำมูก เจ็บคอ หายใจเร็ว หายใจเหนื่อย หรือหายใจลำบาก) และมีประวัติในช่วง 14 วัน ก่อนวันเริ่มมีอาการ คือ ก) มีประวัติเดินทางไปยัง หรือมาจาก พื้นที่หรืออยู่อาศัยในพื้นที่เกิดโรคระบาดต่อเนื่องของ COVID-19* หรือ ข) เป็นผู้ประกอบอาชีพที่เกี่ยวข้องกับนักท่องเที่ยว สถานที่แออัด หรือติดต่อกับคนจำนวนมาก หรือ แผนกเวชระเบียน/จุดคัดกรอง ค) สัมผัสกับผู้ป่วยยืนยัน หรือสารคัดหลั่งจากระบบทางเดินหายใจของผู้ป่วยสงสัยหรือยืนยัน COVID-19 โดยไม่ได้ใส่ - คัดกรองประวัติผู้ป่วย อปกรณ์ป้องกันตนเองที่เหมาะสม** หรือ - OPD หรือ ER มีประวัติไปในสถานที่ที่ชุมชน หรือสถานที่ที่มีการรวมกลุ่มคน เช่น ตลาดนัด ห้างสรรพสินค้า สถานพยาบาลขนส่ง สาธารณะ หรือ ตามที่คณะกรรมการโรคติดต่อจังหวัดประกาศ** 2) ผู้ป่วยปอดอักเสบที่มีประวัติอย่างใดอย่างหนึ่ง ต่อไปนี้** เฝ้าระวังในโรงพยาบาล ก) มีประวัติใกล้ชิดกับผู้ป่วย COVID-19 หรือ ข) เป็นผู้ป่วยปอดอักเสบที่หาสาเหตุไม่ได้และรักษาแล้วอาการไม่ดีขึ้นใน 48-72 ชั่วโมง หรือ ค) เป็นผู้ป่วยโรคปอดอักเสบที่มีลักษณะเข้าได้กับ COVID-19 3) เป็นบุคลากรทางการแพทย์** ที่มีประวัติไข้หรือวัดอุณหภูมิได้ตั้งแต่ 37.5°C ขึ้นไป ร่วมกับอาการระบบทางเดินหายใจ Fever & ARI clinic แพทย์ซักประวัติ ตรวจร่างกาย อย่างใดอย่างหนึ่ง และ แพทย์ผู้รับผิดชอบที่ดูแล COVID-19 หรือเจ้าพนักงานควบคุมโรคพิจารณาเห็นสมควรให้ส่งตรวจ 4) การพบผู้ป่วยเป็นกลุ่มก้อน** ก) กรณีเป็นบุคลากรทางการแพทย์ ตั้งแต่ 3 รายขึ้นไป ในแผนกเดียวกันในช่วงสัปดาห์เดียวกัน (หากสถานพยาบาลขนาดเล็ก เช่น คลินิก ใช้เกณฑ์ 3 รายขึ้นไปในสถานพยาบาลนั้นๆ) ข) กรณีไม่เป็นบุคลากรทางการแพทย์ ตั้งแต่ 5 รายขึ้นไป ในสถานที่เดียวกัน ในช่วงสัปดาห์เดียวกันโดยมีความเชื่อมโยงกัน *พื้นที่ระบาดตาม https://ddc.moph.go.th/viralpneumonia/intro.php

**พิจารณาตามคุลยพินิจของแพทย์ผู้รับผิดชอบที่ดูแล COVID-19 หรือตามคำสั่งของเจ้าพนักงานควบคุมโรคให้ส่งตรวจ

- เดียวกัน (อย่างน้อย 2 มล.) จำนวน 1 ชด



ฉบับปรับปรุง วันที่ 8 เมษายน พ.ศ. 2563 สำหรับแพทย์และบุคลากรสาธารณสุข แนวทางการดูแลรักษาและการใช้ยาต้านไวรัส กรณีโรคติดเชื้อไวรัสโคโรนา 2019 (COVID-19)



การรักษา COVID-19 แบ่งกลุ่มตามอาการได้เป็น 4 กรณี ดังนี้

- 1. Confirmed case ไม่มีอาการ (asymptomatic) :
 - แนะนำให้นอนโรงพยาบาล หรือในสถานที่รัฐจัดให้ 2-7 วัน เมื่อไม่มีภาวะแทรกซ้อน พิจารณาให้ไปพักต่อที่ โรงพยาบาลเฉพาะ (designated hospital/หอผู้ป่วยเฉพาะกิจ COVID-19) อย่างน้อย 14 วัน นับจากวันเริ่มป่วย หลังจากนั้นให้พักฟื้น และสวมหน้ากากอนามัย ระมัดระวังสุขอนามัย จนครบ 1 เดือน นับจากวันที่เริ่มป่วย
 - ให้ดแลรักษาตามอาการ ไม่ให้ยาต้านไวรัส เนื่องจากส่วนมากหายได้เอง รวมทั้งอาจได้รับผลข้างเคียงจากยา
- 2. Confirmed case with mild symptoms and no risk factors :

(ภาพถ่ายรังสีปอดปกติ ที่ไม่มีภาวะเสี่ยง/โรคร่วมสำคัญ)

- แนะนำให้นอนโรงพยาบาล 2-7 วัน ดูแลรักษาตามอาการ พิจารณาให้ยา 2 ชนิด นาน 5 วัน คือ
 - 1) Chloroquine หรือ hydroxychloroquine ร่วมกับ
 - 2) Darunavir + ritonavir หรือ lopinavir/ritonavir หรือ azithromycin##
- เมื่ออาการดีขึ้นและผลถ่ายภาพรังสีปอดยังคงปกติ พิจารณาให้ไปพักต่อที่โรงพยาบาลเฉพาะ (designated hospital/หอผู้ป่วยเฉพาะกิจ COVID-19) อย่างน้อย 14 วัน นับจากวันเริ่มป่วย หลังจากนั้น แนะนำให้พักฟื้น และสวมหน้ากากอนามัย ระมัดระวังสุขอนามัย จนครบ 1 เดือน นับจากวันที่เริ่มป่วย
- หากภาพถ่ายรังสีปอดแย่ลง (progression of infiltration) ให้พิจารณาเพิ่ม favipiravir เป็นเวลา 5-10 วัน ขึ้นกับอาการทางคลินิก
- 3. Confirmed case with mild symptoms and risk factors :

ภาพถ่ายรังสีปอดปกติ แต่มีปัจจัยเสี่ยง/โรคร่วมสำคัญ ข้อใดข้อหนึ่งต่อไปนี้ ได้แก่ อายุมากกว่า 60 ปี, โรคปอดอุดกั้น เรื้อรัง (COPD) รวมโรคปอดเรื้อรังอื่นๆ, โรคไตเรื้อรัง (CKD), โรคหัวใจและหลอดเลือด รวมโรคหัวใจแต่กำเนิด, โรคหลอด เลือดสมอง, เบาหวานที่ควบคุมไม่ได้, ภาวะอ้วน (BMI ≥35 กก./ตร.ม.), ตับแข็ง, ภาวะภูมิคุ้มกันต่ำ และ lymphocyte น้อยกว่า 1.000 เซลล์/ลบ.มม

- แบะนำให้ใช้ยาอย่างบ้อย 2 ชนิด นาน 5 วัน คือ
 - 1) Chloroquine หรือ hydroxychloroquine ร่วมกับ
 - 2) Darunavir + ritonavir หรือ lopinavir/ritonavir อาจพิจารณาให้ยาชนิดที่ 3 ร่วมด้วยคือ azithromycin##
- หากภาพถ่ายรังสีปอดแย่ลง (progression of infiltration) ให้พิจารณาเพิ่ม favipiravir เป็นเวลา 5-10 วัน ขึ้นกับอาการทางคลินิก
- 4. Confirmed case with pneumonia หรือ ถ้าเอกซเรย์ปอดปกติ แต่มีอาการ หรืออาการแสดง เข้าได้กับ pneumonia และ SpO₂ ที่ room air น้อยกว่า 95% :

แนะนำให้ใช้ยาอย่างน้อย 3 ชนิด นาน 10 วัน ยกเว้น favipiravir

- 1) Favipiravir เป็นเวลา 5-10 วัน ขึ้นกับอาการทางคลินิก ร่วมกับ
- 2) Chloroquine หรือ hydroxychloroquine ร่วมกับ
- 3) Darunavir + ritonavir หรือ lopinavir/ritonavir อาจพิจารณาให้ยาชนิดที่ 4 ร่วมด้วยคือ azithromycin##
- เลือกใช้ respiratory support ด้วย HFNC ก่อนใช้ invasive ventilation
- พิจารณาใช้ organ support อื่นๆ ตามความจำเป็น

[&]quot;"การใช้ hydroxychloroquine ร่วมกับ azithromycin เป็นสูตรที่มีหลักฐานการวิจัยทางคลินิกน้อยมาก ต้องการการศึกษาเพิ่มเติม แพทย์ควรติดตามผลการรักษาด้วยยาสตรนี้อย่างใกล้ชิดและพร้อมที่จะปรับเปลี่ยนการรักษาได้



ผู้ป่างญีนถุ่ม COVID-19

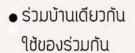


วมที่ 2 "ผู้ใกล้ชิดของวงที่ 1"





 สัมพัสใกล้ชิด ในระยะ 1 เมตร เป็นเวลา > 5 นาที



โดยสารรถ, เครื่องบิน2 แกวหน้า2 แกวหลัง







Strictly HOME quarantine

้ทักตัวเองที่บ้านอย่างเคร่งครัด เป็นเวลา 14 วัน ตลอด 24 ชั่วโมง หากมีอาการใช้ ใอ น้ำมูก เจ็บคอ อ่อนเพลีย แนะนำ "พบแพทย์ทันท์"

SELF monnitoring

"ควบคุมตัวเอง" ใส่หน้ากากตลอดเวลา ล้างมือบ่อยๆ งดออกชุมชนโดยไม่จำเป็น กินร้อน แยกชุดรับประทานอาหาร หลีกเลี่ยงการสัมพัสใกล้ชิดพู้สูงอายุ/พู้มีโรคประจำตัว



Pleasant Surprise!

Lot of donations

PPE

Negative pressure units fund (15 beds)

Food (lunch and dinner)

UV light, Ozone machine

New laboratory sections for EID

Budget for laboratory to detect COVID-19

IT (e.g., robot to dispense medications)

Opportunity for Improvement

Mechanism to deal with emotions

HCWs are overwhelm with fear, panic and anxiety

Standard of care are compromised in several cases (e.g., no laboratory collection done at ED, no AB at ED, etc)

Communication between HCWs are poor in some situation (e.g., laboratory-treating physicians-ID)

Covid-19 — A Reminder to Reason

Ivry Zagury-Orly, B.Sc., and Richard M. Schwartzstein, M.D.

ow long will this pandemic last? When will we find a treatment or vaccine? Which drug should we give our patients? Will we run out of personal protective equipment (PPE)? When Similarly, our sense of urgency

about doing something may increase our likelihood of anchoring³
— closing our decision-making process prematurely, before exploring reasonable alternatives:

"The patient has had three negative tests for coronavirus, but I don't care — I'm sure that's what she has."

And confirmation bias causes us to focus on information that re-

inforces our preconceived notions at the expense of contradictory in-

formation. We see a patient with hypotension and a reduced ejection fraction on echocardiography and presume he has Covid-19–related cardiomyopathy, despite his focal ECG abnormalities and history of coronary disease.

In a time when the rationalemotional scale is tipping to the emotional side, we begin relying more heavily on anecdotes, particularly personal experiences that may carry inordinate weight in our minds. Journalists use the power of stories to connect with readers and tug at their emotions. Physicians, trained as scientists, are expected to follow a hypothesis-driven, rational, evidence-based approach to clinical decision making, but we, too, can be swayed by stories under the pressures of a crisis.

Causing harm in our efforts to do something is not unprecedented. According to a systematic review of treatment effects in the last coronavirus (SARS-CoV) outbreak in 2003, four studies identified ribavirin as causing possible harm to infected patients.5 More than one third of patients treated with ribavirin developed hemolytic anemia, but the absence of a control group precluded ruling out the possibility that the infection itself caused this complication. Even more alarming, of the 29 studies of steroid use, 25 were inconclusive: in many cases, because of inconsistent reporting or lack of a control group, the study provided no conclusions regarding treatment efficacy, and 4 studies suggested possible harm.5 The

Anxiety and fear of contagion despite evidence that PPE use is effective may also alter care. Though clinicians have become infected with SARS-CoV-2, it's often unclear whether the infection was attributable to a work exposure or a contact outside the hospital; up to this point rates of infection among health care workers do not appear to differ between those who work on units with Covid-positive patients and those who don't. Yet some clinical consultations are being conducted without the consultant speaking to or examining the patient. Procedures are being delayed or deferred on the basis of extrapolation from anecdotes about possible exposure.

We are living through an unprecedented biopsychosocial crisis; physicians must be the voice of reason and lead by example. We must reason critically and reflect on the biases that may influence our thinking processes, critically appraise evidence in deciding how to treat patients, and use anecdotal observations only to generate hypotheses for trials that can be conducted with clinical equipoise. We must act swiftly but carefully, with caution and reason.



Research Brief

Impact of anxiety and fear for COVID-19 toward infection control practices among Thai healthcare workers

Anucha Apisarnthanarak MD¹ , Piyaporn Apisarnthanarak MD² , Chanida Siripraparat MD, PhD³, Pavarat Saengaram MD⁴, Narakorn Leeprechanon MD⁵ and David J. Weber MD⁶

Pavarat Saerigarani MD , Narakoni Leeprechanon	I MD and David	3. Webel MD	
Table 1. Healthcare Personnel Characteristics, Emotion Prevention Practices	s, and Infection	GAD-7 Score	
	No. (%)	Minimal anxiety	51 (31.8)
Variable	(N = 160)	Mild anxiety	37 (23.1)
Age, median y (range)	32 (23–62)	Moderate anxiety	23 (14.4)
Sex, female	95 (59)	Severe anxiety	8 (5)
Occupation		Infection prevention practices	
Physicians	52 (32)	Hand washing	152 (95.6)
Nurse	45 (28)	Wearing mask and PPE	148 (93.1)
Nurse assistant	16 (1)	Willing to see admitted patients during epidemics	78 (48.7)
Others ^a	47 (29)	Willing to accept new patients during epidemics	73 (45.1)
Direct contact with COVID-19 patients	82 (51.6)	Social distancing in hospital	128 (82)
Perceived high risk of contracting COVID-19 patients	144 (90)	Social distancing in community	125 (78)
Perceived high risk of being quarantine	136 (85.5)	Suggestions to improve HCP emotions	
Confidence in hospital preparedness policy for COVID-	125 (78)	Hospital policy on adequate PPE stockpile	114 (71)
19	(7)	Ongoing education on diseases transmission and	125 (77)
Confidence in hospital stockpile policy for PPE	119 (74.4)	preventions	
Confidence in knowledge of COVID-19 diseases transmission	118 (73.8)	Mindfulness practices	89 (55)
		Workshop to share knowledge and experience	75 (28)
Confidence in knowledge of COVID-19 infection preventions	121 (75.6)	Increase incentive for being at risk	35 (21.8)

By multivariate analysis, no factor was associated with anxiety and fear. However, HCPs who reported fear and anxiety were more likely to wash hands (aOR, 12.4; 95% CI,1.5-69.9) and to wear a mask and PPE (aOR, 7.8; 95% CI, 1.2-45.9), but they were less likely to be willing to see admitted patients (aOR, 0.45; 95% CI, 0.14-0.89) and to accept new admissions during epidemics (aOR, 0.65; 95% CI, 0.24–0.96). Suggestions to improve anxiety and fear including improvement of the hospital policy on PPE (114 of 160, 71%), ongoing reliable infection prevention education during epidemics (124 of 160, 77%), and mindfulness practices (89 of 160, 55%). Notably, all HCP categorized as having mild-tosevere anxiety reported fear of COVID-19.

Table 1. Psychological stress reported in healthcare workers (HCWs) and associated infection prevention and control (IPC) practices during COVID-19 pandemic

Prevalence	Risk factors and IPC practices
Psychological distress (30–39%)	Risks factors were female or direct contact with cases (increased mental health
Anxiety (12-24%)	issues)
Sleep issues (8-60%)	
Depression (4–15%)	
Psychological distress (71.5%)	Risk factor was front-line HCWs who had higher risks of depression (odds ratio
Depression (50.4%)	[OR], 1.52; $P = .01$), anxiety (OR, 1.57; $P < .001$), insomnia (OR, 2.97; $P < .001$),
Anxiety (44.6%)	and distress (OR, 1.60; $P \le .001$).
Insomnia (34.0%)	
Not available	Risks factors were female or participants from cities (more severe anxiety and fear).
	- "The more fear or angry, the more problem-focused coping", a "The more angry,
	the more emotion-focused coping", b and "The more problem-focused coping, the
	Psychological distress (30–39%) Anxiety (12–24%) Sleep issues (8–60%) Depression (4–15%) Psychological distress (71.5%) Depression (50.4%) Anxiety (44.6%) Insomnia (34.0%)

		more anxious, fear, sadness, or angry"
China (4,357)	Psychological distress (39.1%)	Risks factors were front-line HCWs, nurse, HCWs who had been or were being
		isolated or had family members or colleagues infected
China (512)	Anxiety (12.5%)	Risks factors were direct contact treating infected patients, suspect cases, and Hubei
		province
Thailand (160)	Fear (90%)	Hand washing (95.6%), wearing mask and PPE (93.1%), willing to see admitted
	Anxiety (42.5%)	patients during epidemics (48.7%), willing to accept new patients during epidemics
		(45.1%), social distancing in hospital (82%), social distancing in community (78%)
		- To improve anxiety and fear including improvement of hospital policy on increase
		adequacy of PPE (71%), ongoing reliable IPC education during epidemics (77%)
		and mindfulness practices (55%).

Table 2. Recommendations to deal with healthcare system and psychological support in team leaders, infection prevention and control (IPC) team, and healthcare workers (HCWs) in COVID-19 outbreaks

Role	Healthcare system	Psychological support
Team leader	National guidelines for clinical care and IPC, revised for COVID-19	Recognition of staff efforts
	Clear communication with staff and accept coping difference	Minimizing time in quarantine
	Administrative team for HCWs prevention	Access to psychological interventions, address grief
	Appropriate work shifts and regular breaks	Incentive or reward
	Availability of hospital security to help deal with uncooperative	Training to deal with identification of and responses
	patients	to psychological problems
IPC team	Enforcement of IPC measures and regular training focus on how	Avoidance of compulsory assignment to caring or
	disease transmitting and prevention for HCWs	mindfulness practices for patients
	Nationally standardized trainings for disease understanding and	Rearranging hospital infrastructure, such as
	donning and doffing of personal protective equipment for HCWs	redeployment of wards and human resources
	Clear direction and enforcement of IPC procedures	Supporting staff in quarantine
	Screening stations to direct patients to relevant infection treatment	
	clinics	

Role	Healthcare system	Psychological support
	Sufficient personal protective equipment and medication stockpiles	
	Redesigning nursing care procedures that pose high risks for spread	-
	of infections, reducing the density of patients on wards	
	Improving safety such as a better ventilation system or constructing	
	or negative pressure rooms to isolate patients	
HCW, colleagues	Video facilities for staff to keep in contact with families and	Increased support and stay connected from family
and community	alleviate their concerns	and friends (avoid isolation)
	Alternative accommodation for staff who are concerned about	Encouragement among peers
	infecting their families	
	Guaranteed food and daily living supplies	Staff "buddy" system
	Attention to media portrayal of HCWs and rely on trusted sources	Self-care and sufficient rest and time off
	Minimization of stigma and discrimination, and community	Opportunities for reflection on the effects of stress
	engagement	and ask for help
T		
Tratimont	trichai A, et al. HCWs psychological stress and IP during COV	(ID-19 pandemic. (under preparation)

Patients' anxiety, fear, and panic related to coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and confidence in hospital infection control policy in outpatient departments: A survey from four Thai hospitals

Anucha Apisarnthanarak MD¹ , Chanida Siripraparat MD, MPH², Piyaporn Apisarnthanarak MD³, Michael Ullman PhD⁴, Pavarat Saengaram MD⁵, Narakorn Leeprechanon MD⁶ and David J. Weber MD⁷

Table 1. Patients Characteristics, Emotions, Confidence in Hospital Infection Prevention Practices at Outpatient Departments During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Variables	Total (N = 200) No. (%)
Age, median y (range)	45 (15-92)
Sex, female	138 (69)
Occupation	
Employee	41 (20.7)
Business man	35 (17.3)
Government worker	22 (11)
Others ^a	102 (51)
Type of mask	
Cloth mask	113 (57)
Surgical mask	71 (36)
N95 mask	11 (5.6)
Others ^b	5 (2.5)
Contact with COVID-19 patients or patient under investigation	19 (19.6)
Fear for contracting COVID-19	89 (45)
Panic for being contracting COVID-19	82 (41.4)
Confidence in hospital preparedness policy	175 (88)
Confidence in hospital hand hygiene policy	196 (99)
Confidence in wearing mask policy at outpatient department	187 (94)
Confidence in social distancing policy at outpatient department	163 (82)
Confidence in COVID-19 knowledge	150 (76)
Source of COVID-19 information	
Social media	
Line app	164 (83.5)
Facebook	135 (67)
Instragram	154 (77)
Government news	171 (86)
Television news	174 (87)
Feeling of discrimination	113 (57)
Feeling of stigmatization	107 (54)
GAD-7 Score	
Mild anxiety	155 (78)
Moderate anxiety	15 (7.6)
Severe anxiety	11 (5.6)
Changing in infection control behavior	
Hand washing	140 (70)
Wearing mask	124 (62)
Social distancing at workplace and outpatient department	159 (79)

Our findings suggest that most patients were overwhelmed with anxiety, fear, and panic during the COVID-19 epidemic, despite a high level of confidence in hospital IP practices. Although these emotions as well as information regarding SARS-CoV-2 transmission led to changing their behavior (eg, hand hygiene, wearing a mask and physical distancing), we found that a significant proportion of patients were feeling discrimination and stigma toward COVID-19 patients. Thus, education on SARS-CoV-2 transmission should be provided in a way that does not trigger feelings of fear, anxiety, panic, discrimination, and stigmatization because these feelings may lead to violence in the community toward COVID-19 patients.⁵

Most patients had confidence in the hospital preparedness policy in outpatient departments; however, the level of changes in IP practices was still less than ideal. Therefore, additional strategies to enhance the level of IP practices in outpatient department are needed. Furthermore, several mask types are used in these patient populations (eg, surgical masks and N95 respirators). Education to emphasize the use of nonmedical masks among patients during outpatient visits is necessary.

Despite the limitation of self-reported survey and the sample size in this study, our study supports the need for hospitals to continuously provide information regarding SARS-CoV-2 transmission and an adequate supply of masks as well as emphasizing education on IP practices in outpatient departments. Additional studies on the impact of SARS-CoV-2 transmission knowledge on appropriate IP behaviors as well as perception of discrimination and stigmatization against COVID-19 patients should be conducted.

เกาะติด **สถานการณ์ ดูกเฉิน โควิต-19**

IME

ติคเชื้อวันนี้ 1 ติดเมื่อสะสม 3,298 เสียชีวิตวันนี้ 0

เสียชีวิตราม <mark>58</mark> รักษาหาย 3,111

ทั่วโลก

ติดเกิ้ลสะสม 16,895,202

តើអារិក 663,476 รักษาหม 10,458,632

Analysis of Success!

National policy to admit all cases even if mild symptoms at the early on into epidemics

Universal masking policy!!!

Discharge policy for patient that require PCR to be negative early on into epidemics may limit transmission at home

Transition of patients before discharge to field hospital

Thai culture!

Thank you for your attention!