National Health Perspectives on the Tsunami Crisis

THAILAND

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Deputy Permanent Secretary, MOPH, Thailand
“Never Before... in Thai History...”
Population affected by the Tsunami

Total Affected 66,650

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranong</td>
<td>3,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phang Nga</td>
<td>19,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phuket</td>
<td>13,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krabi</td>
<td>15,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trang</td>
<td>12,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satun</td>
<td>2,376</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Number of Deaths, Injured and Missing People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Injured</th>
<th>Missing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranong</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phang Nga</td>
<td>1,114</td>
<td>7,773</td>
<td>1,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phuket</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>1,540</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krabi</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>2,697</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trang</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satun</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Death**: 5,394
- **Injured**: 17,024
- **Missing**: 3,037
Orphans from the Tsunami Disaster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ranong</th>
<th>Phang - Nga</th>
<th>Phuket</th>
<th>Krabi</th>
<th>Trang</th>
<th>Satun</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphans</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>971</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Disaster on Health Resources

1 Hospital
9 Health centers
2 Ambulances
10 Motorcycles
7 Health personnel died
26 Health volunteers died
Thailand Response to Tsunami

Rapid Response

Central Operation Center in Bangkok
*Permanent Secretary

Regional Operation Center in Phuket
*Deputy P.S.

Operation Centre in each affected province
*Deputy P.S.

- Local Health Personnel
- Health Supporting Team from various institutions
FIRST WAVE OF RESPONSE

Rescue and Treatment of Survivors
FIRST 24 HOURS
GOLDEN PERIOD

- Rapid Situation Assessment
- Local Health Facilities Response
DAY 2 - 3
National Response

- Co-ordination of National Solidarity
Hospital Service

- Out Patient     9,798
- In Patient      2,233
- Major Surgery   1,254
- ICU            398
# DAY 3
National Response

## Mass Evacuation of Injured Patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Referred Patients via Air Transportation</th>
<th>Public Hospital</th>
<th>Private Hospital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thai</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreigner</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>862</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mortality Rate  0.3%
Second Wave of Response

Prevention of Disease Epidemic

- Active disease surveillance
- Safe food and Water supply
- Provide hygienic sanitation
Prevention of Diseases Epidemic

No Epidemic
Second Wave of Response

Mental Health and Social Support

- Establishment of the Mental Health Centre
- Mobile Teams
- Training Programs for health volunteers
Management of Dead Bodies

“Bring All Back Home”

“Biggest DVI Effort”
Total Dead Bodies 5395

Local : 1,838
Foreigners : 1,948
Unidentified : 1,606

After 4 Months .. Still 2200 pending Identification
Rehabilitation & Reconstruction

- Infrastructure
- Human resources
- Information System
- Synthesis of Knowledge
Lessons learned
1. Strong Leadership
2. Well Developed Health Infrastructure
3. Good Networking
4. Existing Disease Surveillance/Control System
What can we do better?
1. The Management and Identification of Dead Bodies
2. Medical Information System for Disaster
3. Coordination of Assistances
The best way to pay respect to the Tsunami victims is to use the lessons learned to create a safer future.

The End.